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DATA STRUCTURE REPORT OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT POWMYRE SAND AND GRAVEL QUARRY, GLAMIS, ANGUS

Phase 3 Works

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HEADLAND
ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET

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<i>Address</i>	POWMYRE QUARRY, ROUNDYHILL, GLAMIS, FORFAR, ANGUS DD8 1QD
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<i>Fieldwork</i>	25/05/2010 – 16/06/2010
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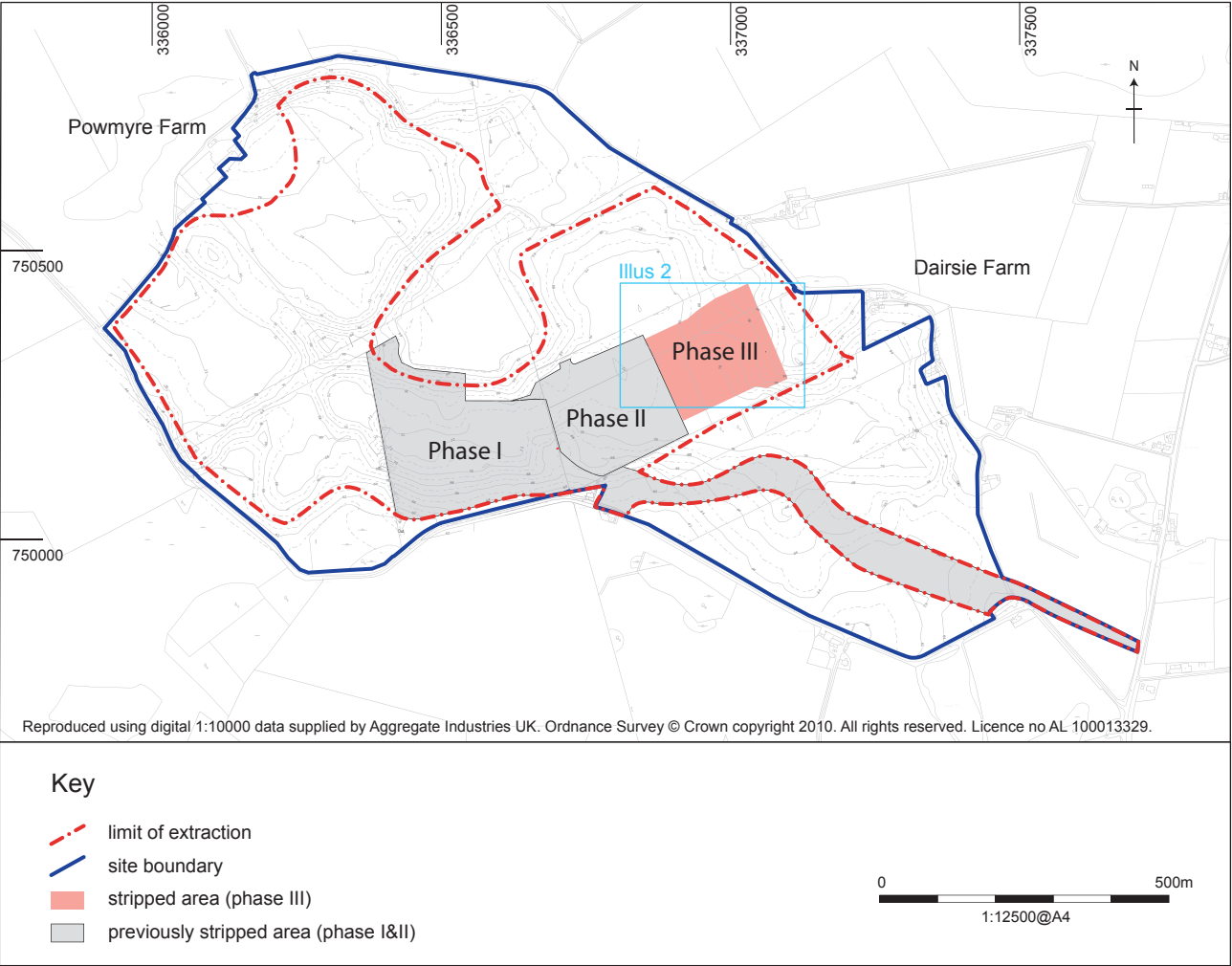
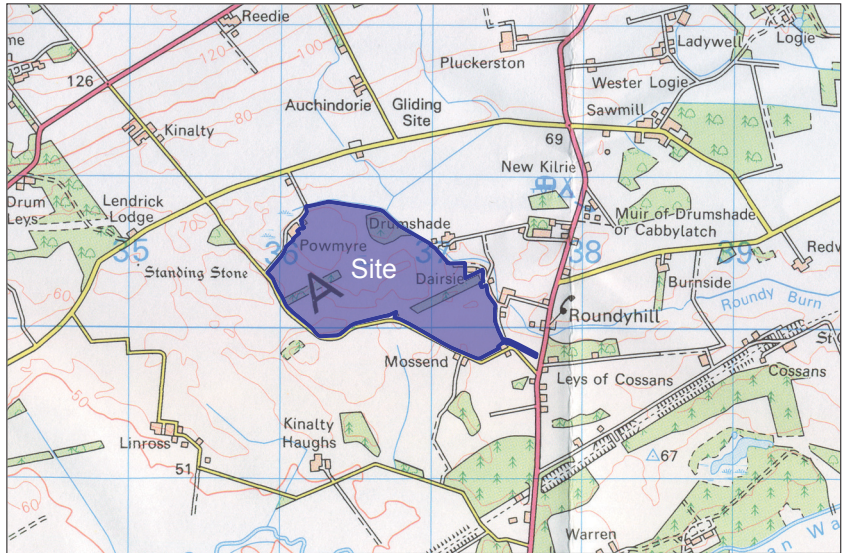
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Date:.....

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Illus 1
Site location

DATA STRUCTURE REPORT OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT POWMYRE SAND AND GRAVEL QUARRY, GLAMIS, ANGUS

Phase 3 Works

by Paul Masser

Topsoil stripping in advance of an extension to Powmyre sand and gravel quarry was carried out under an archaeological watching brief, which was required as a condition of planning consent. The current phase of work (Phase III) covers an area of 3.2 hectares. The findings continued the pattern of widely scattered, multi-period remains seen in previous phases of work. A double row of postholes was recorded, located on top of a ridge, with a pit nearby which has been radiocarbon dated to the Early Neolithic. A small group of undated pits was found along the edge of a shallow lake or marsh to the east of the site. Three open-sided enclosures, defined by narrow gullies that probably supported fences, 30–38m wide and located on sloping ground, are thought to relate to livestock management. A 2nd–3rd century AD radiocarbon date was obtained from one of the enclosures. A single corn-drying kiln, probably medieval or post-medieval in date, was also found.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

Gravel extraction by Aggregate Industries Ltd at Powmyre Quarry, near Glamis, Angus has been ongoing since 2007. The area with planning consent for extraction comprises several large fields approximately 50ha in total, located near Powmyre Farm, 3km southwest of Kirriemuir, centred on NGR NO 3668 5037 (Illus 1).

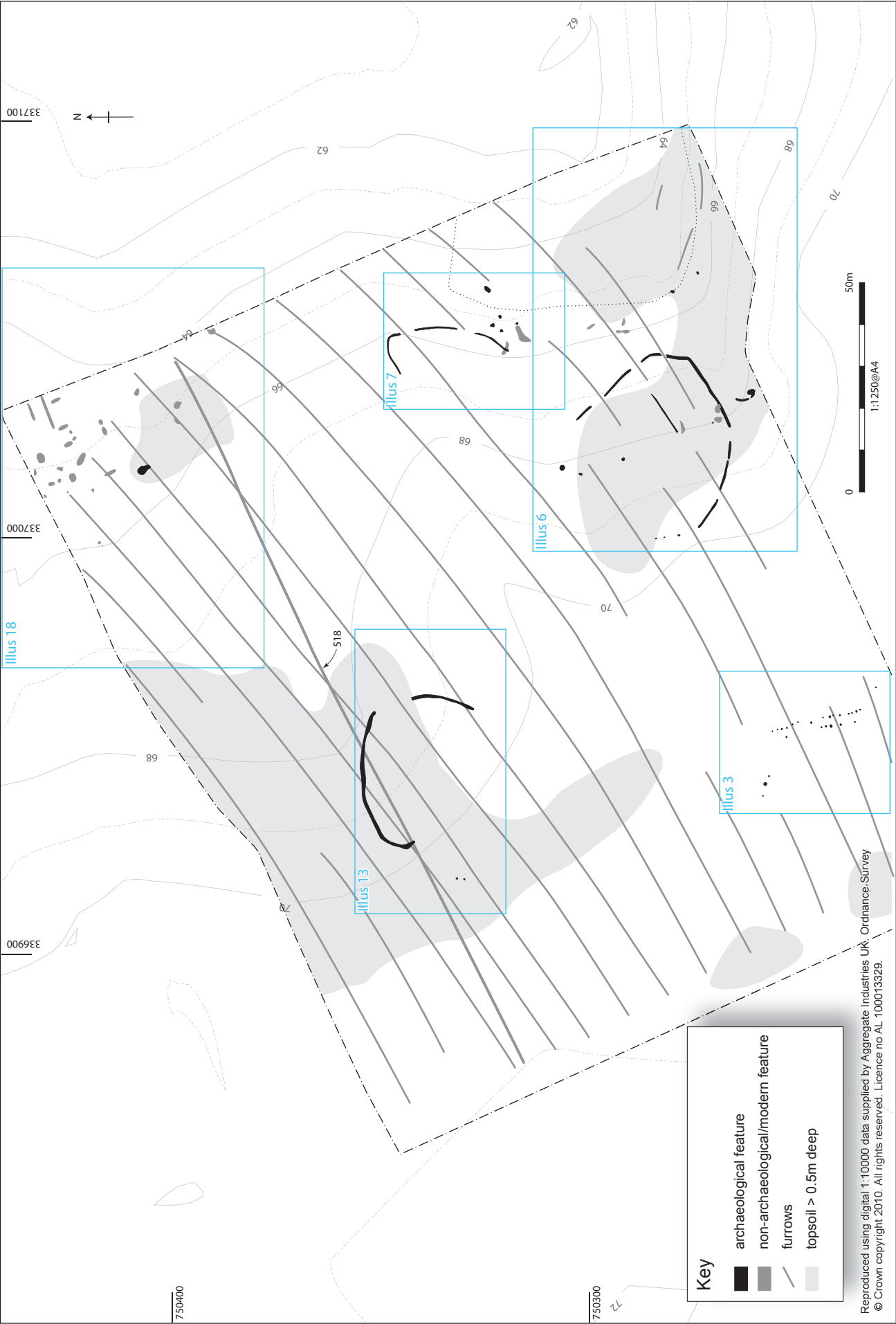
A desk-based study and a walkover survey were carried out for the Environmental Impact Assessment submitted in 2003 (Aggregate Industries Ltd 2003, chapter 16: Cultural Heritage). A trial trench evaluation was carried out by Headland Archaeology, prior to determination of the planning application (Brown 2004). No archaeological features were identified in the evaluation; however in view of the relatively small area covered by the evaluation trenches, the potential for unrecorded archaeology was still considered to be significant. Therefore in accordance with NPPG5 and PAN42 planning consent was granted with a condition that topsoil stripping should be carried out under an archaeological watching brief (Planning reference 03/00691/MIN, Condition 24).

The watching brief so far has been carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (*Powmyre Quarry, Glamis, Angus – Method Statement for an*

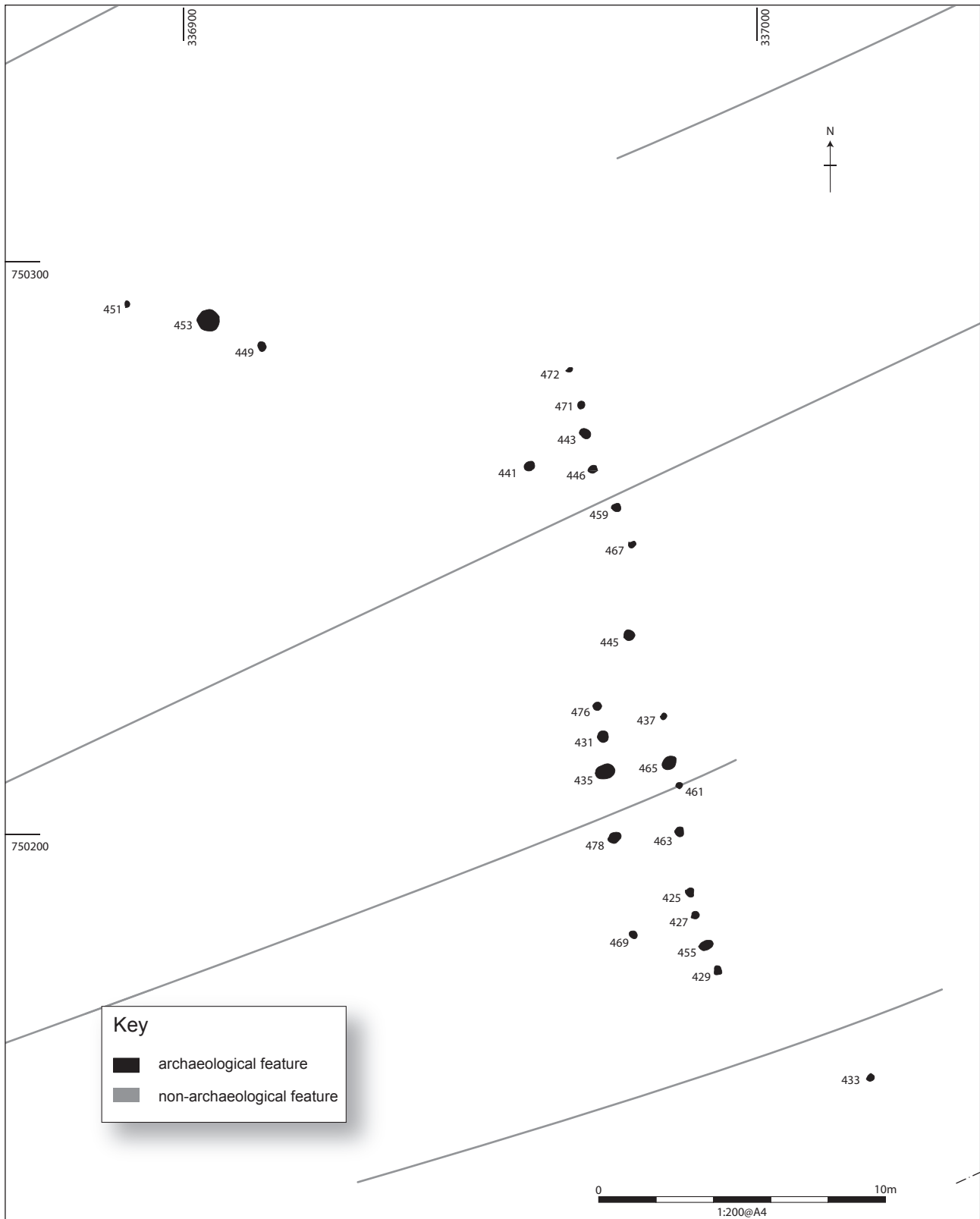
Archaeological Watching Brief, dated 21 June 2007), prepared by Headland Archaeology in response to a brief issued by Angus Council (entitled *Scope and framework of an archaeological watching brief at Powmyre sand and gravel quarry, Glamis*). Topsoil stripping with archaeological monitoring is taking place in several phases in advance of extensions to the quarry. Phases I and II are complete and the results are described in previous Data Structure Reports (Bailey 2007, Simonsson 2007, Humble 2008, Robertson 2009). Phase III, which is the subject of this report, covers an additional 3.2 ha to the east of the existing quarry. Additional phases of work are anticipated as the quarry continues to expand in years to come.

1.2 Archaeological background

The watching brief on the Phase I works was carried out in three stages, the first and largest of which is described in Bailey 2007; two smaller extensions to the north of this area are described in separate reports by Simonsson (2007) and Humble (2008). The watching brief on the Phase II works is described in a fourth report by Robertson (2009). A publication report currently in preparation discusses the results of Phase I (Bailey forthcoming). Widely scattered archaeological features were found in all four stages of work and included prehistoric settlement and funerary remains, and groups of early medieval long cists.



Illus 2
Overall plan of Phase III area



Illus 3
Prehistoric posthole alignment



Illus 4

Posthole alignment: overall view facing north

Prehistoric activity

A group of at least four posthole-defined structures, recorded in Phase I (Bailey 2007), included two roundhouses and two rectangular buildings. This group of features was associated with pottery that suggests a Bronze Age date. Two more distinct groups of postholes were identified, which probably represent other settlement foci, although no clear structures could be recognised.

In addition to these three concentrations of features, isolated features of probable prehistoric date were found widely scattered throughout the areas stripped during Phases I and II. These included two shallow pits with traces of *in situ* burning, which probably represent prehistoric cooking places; and a pit filled with burnt stones which is interpreted as a trough associated with a burnt mound (presumably ploughed away). Other isolated features consisted of small pits and postholes, a few of which contained fragments of prehistoric pottery and lithics. One pit excavated in Phase II contained sherds of late Neolithic Grooved Ware.

Evidence for prehistoric funerary activity includes a short cist containing a crouched burial accompanied by a Beaker vessel; and a probable cremation burial consisting of a simple deposit of ash and burnt bone within a small pit.

An alignment of six large postholes or pits was identified during Phase I, which remain undated.

Early Medieval long cists

Eight long cist burials, dating from the 6th–7th centuries AD, were excavated during Phase I. These were distributed in two groups and a single isolated cist, located along the crest of a ridge that runs east/west across the site. Two of the four cists in Group A, and the isolated cist, contained well-preserved skeletons, while the remaining two cists of Group A, and all three cists in Group B, were severely plough-damaged.

Post-medieval and modern farmsteads and agriculture

The desk-based study for the Environmental Impact Assessment identified three sites of post-medieval date, shown on late 18th/19th century maps of the area (Aggregate Industries Ltd 2003). Two of these are farmsteads, named as Cranford and Guilds; the third is an unnamed building. All have been demolished and no remains survive above ground level.

Phase I and II watching briefs identified rig and furrow covering most of the stripped area, relating to post-medieval ploughing.

Previously identified archaeology within Phase III

One of the sites identified in the EIA, the unnamed building shown on late eighteenth and nineteenth century

maps, lies at the north corner of the Phase III watching brief area. No other remains have been identified previously in this area of the proposed quarry. A single evaluation trench was excavated within this area during the evaluation but found nothing of archaeological significance.

2. AIMS AND METHODS

The watching brief was intended to ensure that any features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified and recorded.

All topsoil stripping was carried out with a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-bladed ditching bucket, supervised at all times by an archaeologist. Any possible features were tagged and marked on a 1:1000 plan of the site plotted by hand from handheld GPS readings.

All possible archaeological features were at least partially excavated by hand, to a sufficient extent to establish their character and, where possible, their date. Postholes and pits were at least 50% excavated, in half-section or opposing quadrants. At least 10% of each linear feature was excavated, principally with 1m slots evenly distributed along the length of the feature. All ditch/gully terminals were excavated.

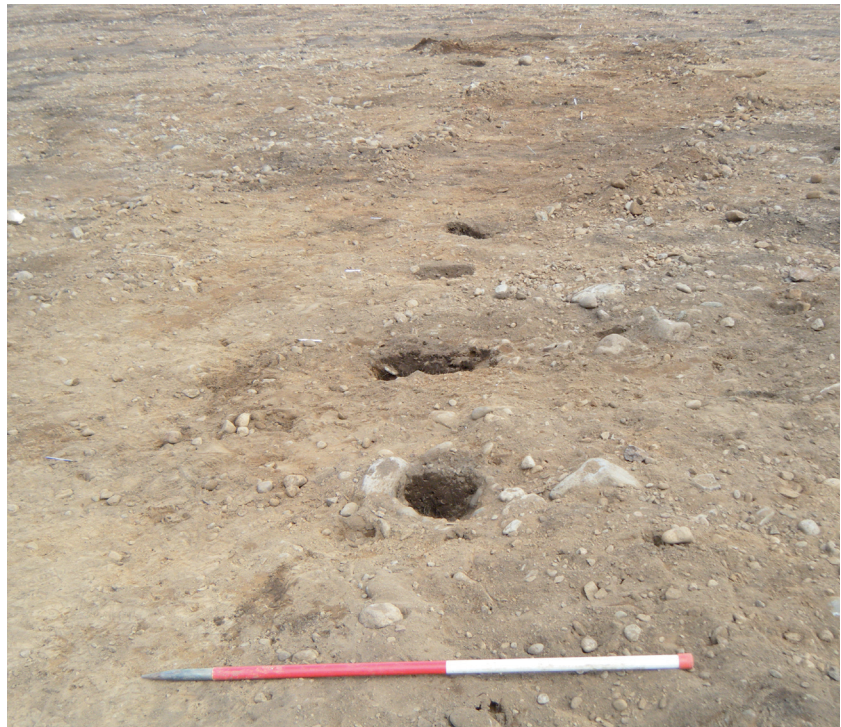
All cuts, deposits and other stratigraphic elements were assigned unique context numbers (continuing the sequence of numbers used in Phases I and II) and described on pro forma context sheets. Full context descriptions are included in Appendix 1.1.

A digital survey of the site was made in AutoCAD LT using a Total Station linked to an on-site computer via TheoLT surveying software. All archaeological features were surveyed in outline and in section. Where a higher level of detail was required, hand-drawn plans and sections were produced at 1:20 and 1:10 scales. A list of drawings is included in Appendix 1.2. A full photographic record was taken, using colour slide and colour print film and a digital camera. A photo catalogue is included in Appendix 1.3.

Bulk soil samples were taken from deposits with potential for environmental analysis, and a selection has been processed for assessment. An environmental assessment is included in this report and environmental data is included in Appendix 2.

Finds were recovered by context and are catalogued in Appendix 3. A finds assessment is included in this report.

Radiocarbon determinations have been obtained from two samples, in order to date two groups of features which were otherwise completely undated and therefore of unknown significance. Certificates and calibration curves are included in Appendix 4.



Illus 5

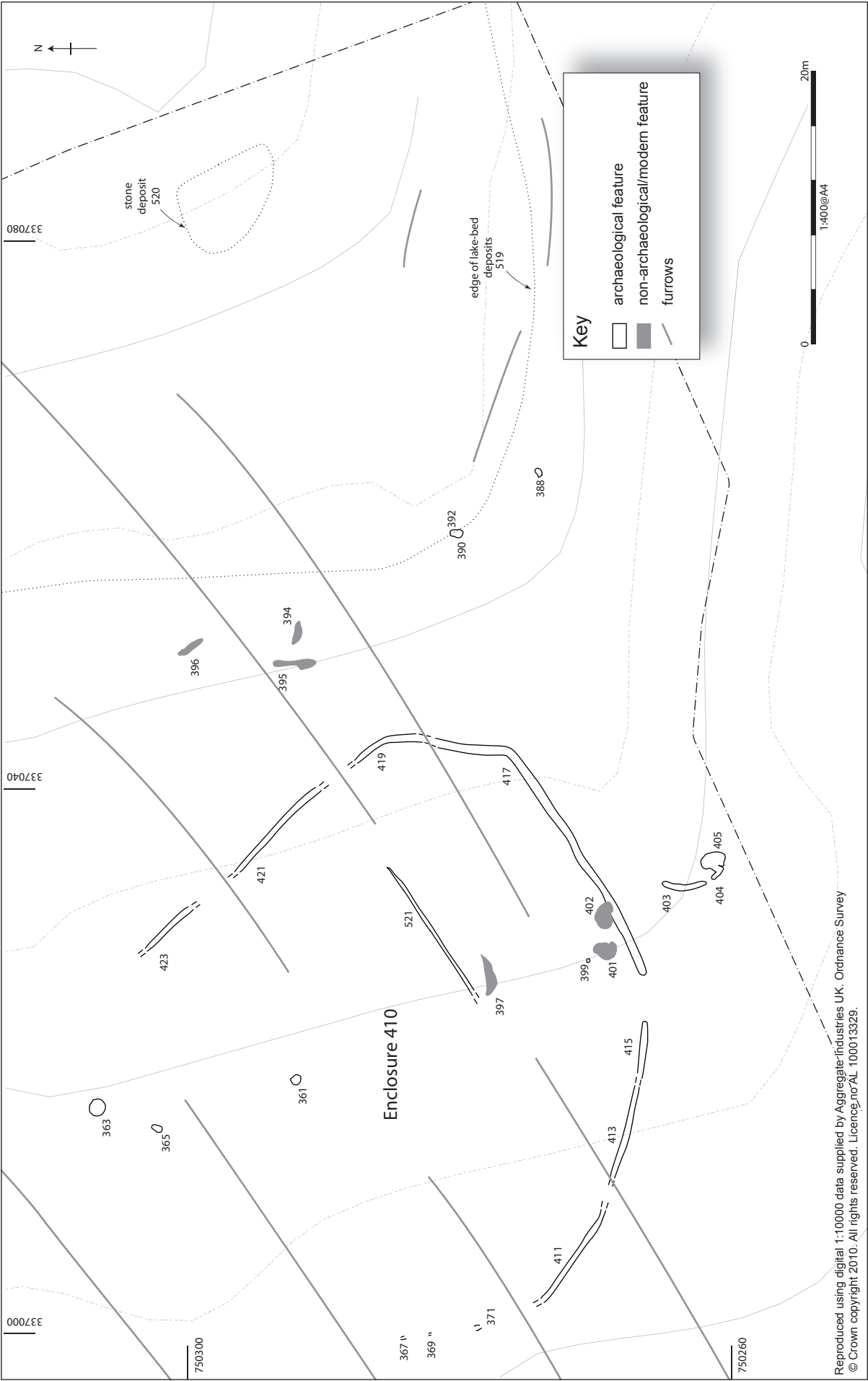
Close-up view of postholes [429], [455], [427], [457] and [425], facing north

3. SITE DESCRIPTION

3.1 Topography, soils and geology

The quarry site is located in a gently undulating agricultural landscape, with a few steeper slopes, at an altitude of 60–75m OD, approximately 2km north of the course of the Dean Water. The area covered by the Phase III watching brief slopes down from a gently rounded ridge at the south-west end of the site, to a low-lying hollow in the eastern corner. The lowest part of this hollow lies just beyond the edge of the excavation, between the site and Dairsie Farm, and is an area of marshland.

The drift geology covering the entire site consists of glacial sand and gravel. The underlying solid geology was not reached at any point. The depth of soil overlying the Phase III area was very variable: on top of the ridge to the west, there was no more than 0.25m of topsoil, while in deeper folds and hollows there was up to 1.3m of soil in places. Areas where the topsoil was more than 0.5m deep are shaded on Illus 2. There was corresponding variability in the nature of the soil: in areas of deep soil it consisted of very dark brown, almost stone-free, fine-grained silt with a high organic component, a type of soil one might associate with drained peat bog. A more stony soil with a more mineral composition was found on top of the ridge. The deeper soil occurs in precisely the areas where colluvial deposits might be expected to accumulate, *i.e.* at the foot of steeper slopes, and the variability in soil depth is undoubtedly largely due to ploughing which has caused considerable erosion and soil movement.



Illus 6
Enclosure [410]

3.2 Neolithic (?) post-alignments and pits on the ridge to the south-west of the site

A group of features was excavated on the crest of the ridge towards the west end of site (Illus 3, 4 and 5). The majority appeared to be postholes, around 0.3m wide and 0.15m deep on average, and nowhere more than 0.3m deep, with characteristic reddish-brown stony silt fills. A pair of features, [435] and [465], were larger than the others, around 0.5m in diameter. An outlying feature [453] was also larger than the others, with a shallow, irregular profile, and appeared to be a shallow pit rather than a posthole. One other atypical feature was [433], another outlier at the south end of the group which had a very dark, charcoal-rich fill.

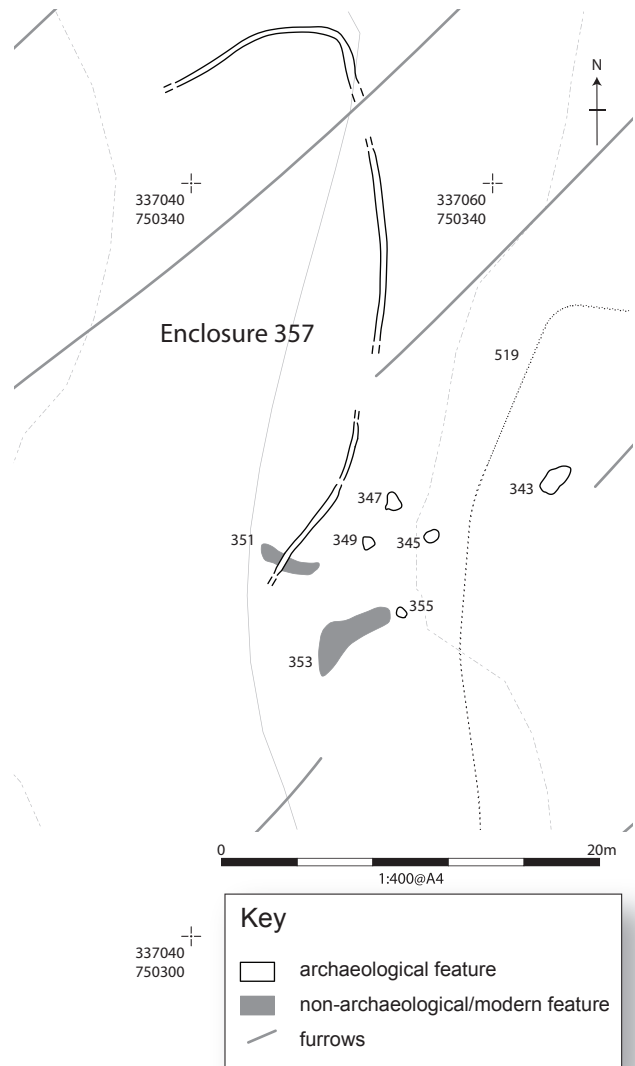
The majority of the postholes seem to be arranged in two rather irregular parallel lines oriented north/south, about 3 metres apart. The eastern alignment was much more extensive, comprising 15 postholes compared with the 6 making up the western alignment. The arrangement as it survived may be incomplete, however, since some of the postholes were very shallow and the ground surface in this area of the site was obviously truncated by ploughing. Nevertheless there was no particular reason to think that it once extended much further to the north or south.

Sherds of undiagnostic prehistoric pottery were recovered from posthole [435]; a sample from this feature was processed but produced only small quantities of charcoal. Posthole [449], which was an outlier to the main group, contained concentrations of charred material. A sample of this material was processed and produced high concentrations of cereal grain and hazelnut shell. A radiocarbon determination on the cereal grain was given a date range of 3770–3640BC (95.4% probability). A very small sherd of modern whiteware from the upper part of posthole [472] (Context [474]) is thought to be intrusive.

3.3 Three enclosures

Enclosures [410] (Illus 6), [357] (Illus 7) and [526]/[527] (Illus 13) displayed many common features. All consisted of curvilinear gullies up to 0.5m wide, with steep sides and rounded bases, containing mid/dark brown silt loam fills (Illus 9). The consistently narrow profiles of the gullies, and the lack of evidence for weathering, indicates that they did not function as open ditches, but rather as settings for fences. All three enclosures were approximately oval in plan, but with irregularities that suggest that no great care was taken over the exact form of the enclosure. They shared a similar location on sloping ground, and appear to have been open on the upslope side; at least two of them had an entrance on the opposite, downslope, side. None of them contained any features, although there was a possible subdivision within [410]; and all were devoid of finds.

The largest and best-preserved enclosure [410] occupied a distinct hollow in the landscape and was therefore



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Illus 7
Enclosure [357]

protected by a considerable depth of soil over much of its extent. It enclosed an area approximately 38m from east to west, and 32m from north to south, and followed a somewhat meandering course (Illus 8). It was truncated in places by plough furrows, dividing it into segments which have been assigned separate context numbers ([411], [413], [415], [417], [419], [421] and [423]). However the gap between [415] and [417] certainly represents an entrance between two well-defined termini on the downslope side (Illus 10). The enclosure gullies were deepest on the south side where they were protected from plough truncation beneath deep soil deposits. The segments on the north-west side, [411] and [423], were much shallower, and beyond [411] a possible continuation is defined by three short truncated segments [371], [369] and [367]. However there was no trace of a gully closing off the north-west, upslope side. Five samples taken at different points around the circuit of the enclosure produced little other than small quantities of charcoal. Radiocarbon dating of alder



Illus 8
Enclosure [410], facing north

charcoal from Sample 198 from Context [412], the fill of gully segment [411], returned a date range of AD230–390 (95.4% probability).

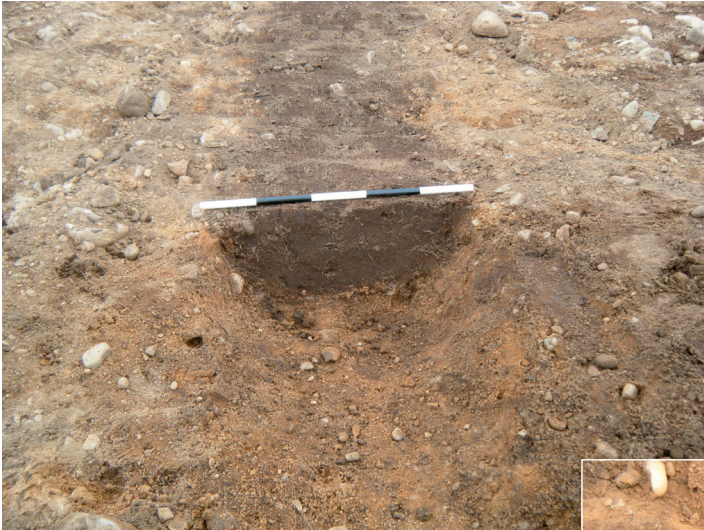
Several pits were located within enclosure [410], but there is no particular reason to think they are contemporary with it. However, a very shallow gully [521] ran across part of the interior, and may form a subdivision of some sort. There was also a short segmented gully (Contexts [403] and [404]) immediately to the south of the enclosure (Illus 12). The possibility that these features are associated with [410] should be considered, if only because they are linear features with similar dimensions.

Enclosure [357] (Illus 11) was located on an east-facing slope, and measured 30m from north to south. It was generally much shallower than [410], and had clearly suffered more from the effects of ploughing. Therefore it is possible that it had been truncated, and originally extended further to the west. Nevertheless, there was nothing to indicate that it was closed on the west side. No evidence was seen for an entrance on the downslope side, but this may be due to truncation by plough furrows. The four samples taken from different points around the circuit were generally uninformative, and the only find (recovered from one sample) was a single fragment of possible slag from Context [387].

The third enclosure, defined by gullies [526] and [527], was located on a north-east facing slope and measured 38m wide from north-west to south-east, and at least 20m wide from north-east to south-west (Illus 13 and 14). Gully [527] had a well-defined terminal at its south-west end, clearly indicating that the upslope side of this enclosure, at least, was indeed open. A six metre gap separated the two gullies: as both features were very shallow where they terminated on either side of this gap, it is not certain, though likely, that this represents an entrance to the enclosure. A sample from the fill of [527], Context [529], contained a small lump of iron and a piece of possible slag; two samples from [526] produced only small quantities of charcoal. No other features were associated with [526]/[527]; the only other features in the vicinity are two possible postholes [524] and [522], both of which are undated.

3.4 Prehistoric features beside a shallow lake in the south-east corner of site

Overlying the natural gravel subsoil in the low-lying south-east corner of the site was a thin layer of greyish-white clayey silt [519], nowhere more than 0.1m thick (Illus 17).



Illus 9

Section through gully [421] (part of [410]), facing south

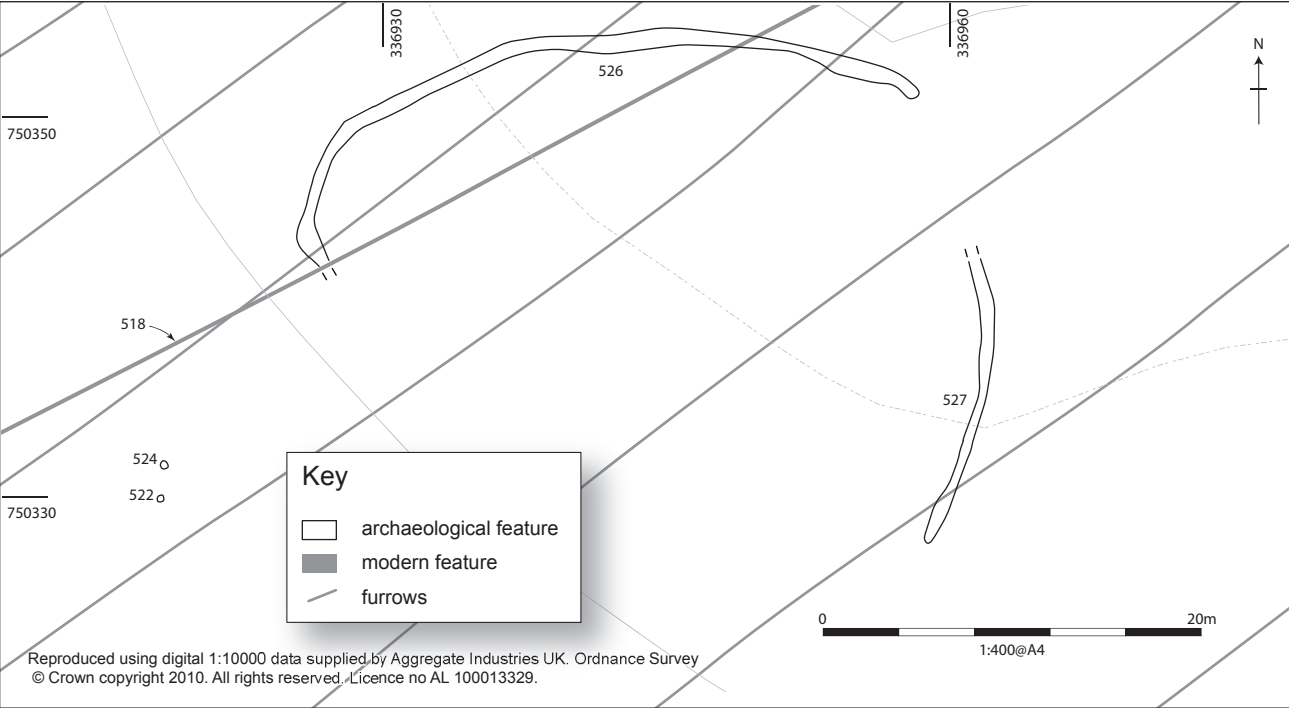
Illus 10
West terminal of gully [417], facing north



Illus 11
Gully 357, facing NNW

Illus 12
Pit [405] and gullies [403] and [404], facing NNE





Illus 13
Enclosure [526]/[527]



Illus 14
Enclosure [526]/[527], facing east



Illus 15
Pit [361], facing west

The edge of this deposit corresponded approximately with the 65m contour line and probably represents the former limit of seasonal flooding and wetland vegetation on the margins of a shallow lake or marsh lying between the site and Dairsie Farm. A thin deposit of peat was present at the very lowest point of the hollow, at about the same level as the water table. Above this peat, at the base of the topsoil, was a layer of rounded stones [520], covering an area approximately 10m wide, probably deriving from post-medieval or modern field clearance and dumped in this part of the field to improve the drainage.

A small group of pits was excavated on the edge of the 'lake-bed deposit' [519] (Illus 6 and 7). Pit [347] contained a single burnt flint flake and concentrations of charcoal. Another very shallow pit [355] (Illus 16) contained much charcoal and also quartz fragments which were identified in the field as possible knapping debitage. The fill was 100% sampled, but the quartz was not identified as worked when the retent was sorted, and has now been discarded, so this initial identification cannot be confirmed. The other pits produced no finds, but [343] and [345] did contain significant quantities of charcoal. The fills of other pits [390], [392], [388] and [349] appeared to be archaeologically sterile, but the features had well-defined edges and almost certainly represent deliberately cut pits.

A few more pits were excavated further away from the edge of the lake-bed deposit (Illus 6): [361] (Illus 15), [363], [365] and [405]. None of these contained any finds, but the features were well-defined enough to be convincingly interpreted as deliberately cut pits.

Within areas of deeper soil, the surface of the subsoil was covered by

numerous irregular hollows containing dark, peaty deposits. A selection of these were excavated and recorded (Contexts 394, 395, 396, 397, 401 and 402 on Illus 6, and 351 and 353 on Illus 7). They were found to have very poorly defined edges, which merged imperceptibly into the underlying subsoil, unlike the deliberately cut pits already mentioned, and were presumably caused by trees or other vegetation growing on the site before cultivation (and the resulting erosion and soil movement) began. A few had the characteristic form of tree-throws, *i.e.* crescent-shaped, with the inner edge of the curve steeply sloping and sometimes undercutting at the base. Curiously, however, three features which are undoubtedly tree throws contained prehistoric finds. One tree throw [504] (shown on Illus 18) contained a single sherd of Beaker pottery; another feature [508] nearby, also interpreted as a tree throw, contained sherds of undiagnostic prehistoric coarseware; and a third tree throw [397] (Illus 6) contained a quartz flake.

3.5 Corn-drying kiln

Context [484] (Illus 18, 20, 21 and 22) was a 'pear-shaped' cut – oval with a narrow neck at the south-east end – 2.8m long and up to 1.4m wide, lined with 2–3 courses of rounded, unworked cobbles. The base of the pit was 0.34m deep, sloping gently up into the narrow neck to the south-east, and lined with a layer of clay [491]. The backfill of the feature [485] contained many large stones, undoubtedly derived from the collapse or demolition of the structure. Towards the base of the fill was a layer of



Illus 16
Pit [355] half-sectioned, facing north



Illus 17
Lakeshore sediments [519], general view from spoil heap

soft, organic ‘peaty’ material [502]. Samples from [485] and [502] both produced significant quantities of charred oat and barley grains.

3.6 Rig and furrow and modern features

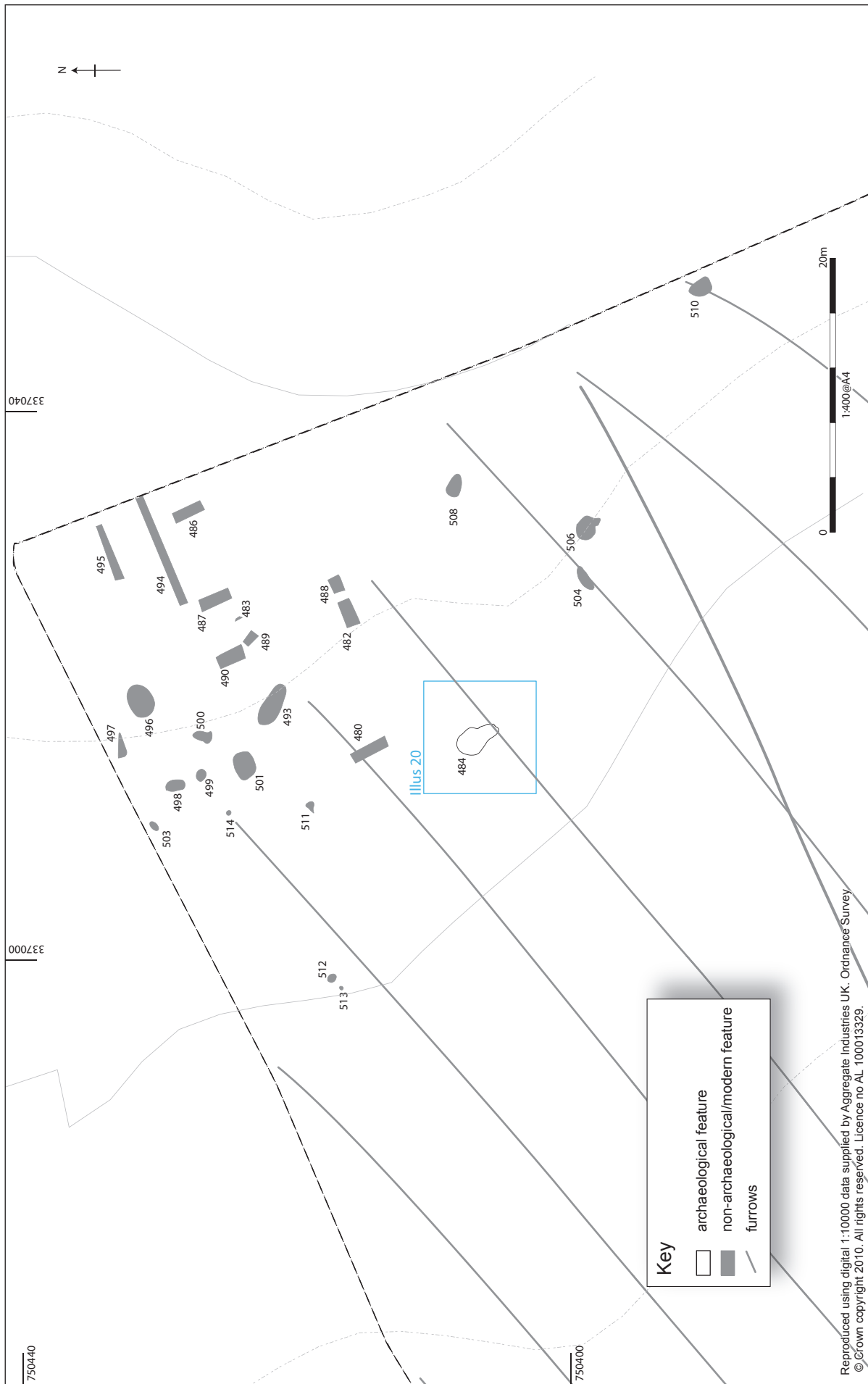
Cultivation furrows (collectively numbered [341]) covered the entire Phase III area, generally orientated WSW-ENE, with a gentle curve to the north-east (Illus 2). The average spacing between them was 11m centre-to-centre, but locally this varied from six to 13 metres depending on local topography. The furrows were up to 2m wide with very gently sloping edges. In the south-east corner of the site, two furrows were seen oriented NW-SE, suggesting the presence of a headland aligned with the dip in the ground at this point. The furrows cut across the three enclosures [410], [357] and [526]/[527], but were in turn cut by a modern field boundary [518]. While the furrows tended to disappear over high ground due to plough truncation, they showed less tendency to disappear beneath areas of deep soil. They must therefore pre-date both the present-day field layout, and most of the erosion and soil movement that has resulted in the deep soil deposits on the lower slopes of the field.

A concentration of features containing late 19th / early 20th century material in the north corner of the site corresponds to the location of the building shown on late 18th and 19th century maps (Illus 18). The footings of the building were not identified, however, and the features seen are more characteristic of a garden or yard. They included numerous very shallow rectangular, flat-bottomed cuts filled with topsoil, which are probably the remains of planting pits or beds; and several small round pits filled with broken bottles, scrap metal and other refuse. Some linear features ([494] and [495]) look like the foundations of a shed or greenhouse. A basic record was made of the 19th–20th century features, with exploratory digging in some cases to confirm their date, but none of the finds were retained.

4. PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

S. Timpany and D. Masson

Twenty-four samples from the third stage of archaeological works at Powmyre Quarry, Glamis were processed to assess their palaeoenvironmental potential (see Appendix



Illus 18
Corn-drying kiln [484] and other features in north corner of site



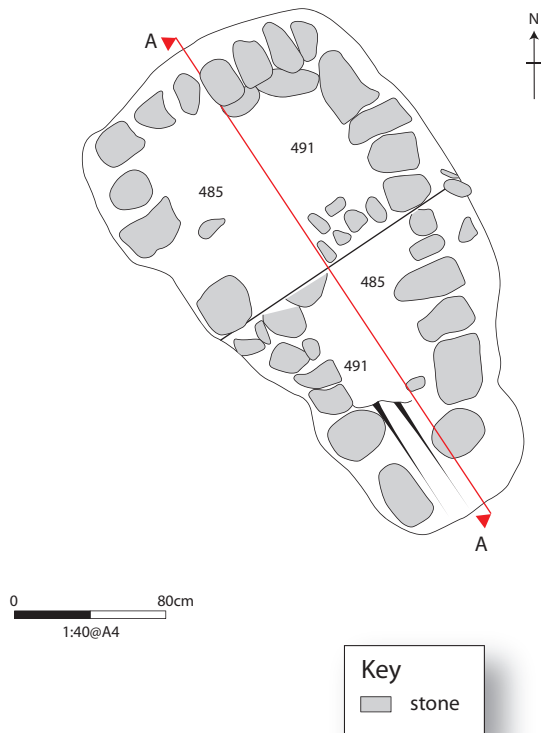
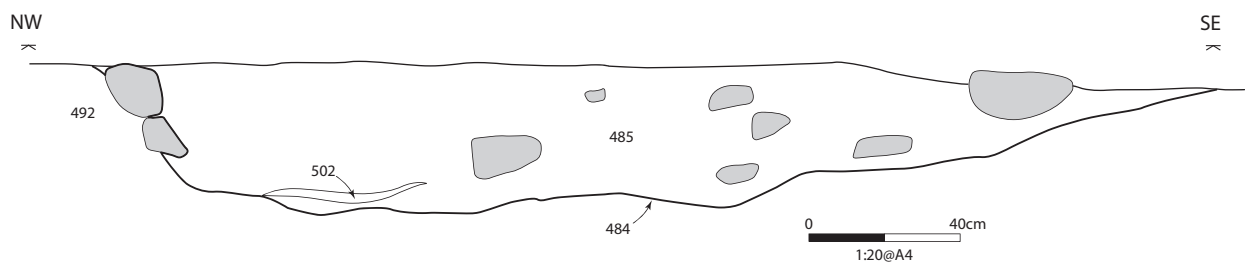
Illus 19
Tree-throw [504], facing west

2, Tables A2.1 and A2.2). Samples were taken from a number of possible prehistoric and medieval features including pits, enclosures and a corn-drying kiln.

All of the samples processed contained charcoal fragments, with five samples containing common to abundant quantities, suitable for further charcoal analysis work. Charcoal fragments suitable for radiocarbon dating are present in sixteen of the samples. These are highlighted in Tables A2.1 and A2.2.

Charred cereal grains are present in only five samples; although a range of cereal types were recovered with oat (*Avena* sp.), spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*), emmer wheat (*Triticum dicoccum*) and naked barley (*Hordeum vulgare* var *nudum*) present. Grain too badly degraded to be able to identify to family level was also encountered in the samples and this has been recorded as indeterminate cereal grain (*Cerealia* indet.). Small quantities of charred hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell were found in three samples and may represent incidental burning of nuts attached to branches used as fuel or the remains of discarded food waste (McComb and Simpson, 1999).

SW facing section (AA)



Illus 21
Kiln [484], NE and SW quadrants excavated, facing south

Illus 20
Corn-drying kiln [484]: plan and section

Together with the charred grain and nutshell a number of charred wild taxa were recovered from six samples including sedge (*Carex* sp.), docks (*Rumex* sp.) and corn marigold (*Chrysanthemum segetum*) together with fat hen (*Chenopodium* sp.). The wild taxa are all indicative of arable and disturbed ground (Clapham *et al.*, 1962; Stace, 1997).

Two features were found to contain significant numbers of charred cereal grain and therefore have good potential for further palaeoenvironmental analysis. The first is posthole [449] which contained an abundant quantity of charred cereal grain within its fill [450] with large quantities of emmer wheat present. The posthole is an outlier to a double row of postholes whose function is as yet unclear. The presence of a pure emmer wheat crop suggests this feature is of prehistoric date and this has been shown by a radiocarbon date from the grain of 3770–3640 cal. BC (SUERC-30981; 4920 ± 35 BP) placing this activity in the Neolithic period. Emmer wheat was a favoured cereal grown during this period and has been found on Neolithic sites across Scotland (*e.g.* Fairweather and Ralston, 1993; Barclay *et al.*, 2002; Timpany *et al.*, 2009). The presence of so much well preserved charred grain and the absence of chaff and weed seeds from within the sample suggests that it was burnt after the crop had already been processed (Hillman, 1981). The large quantity found at Powmyre suggests a significant reliance on arable crops during the Neolithic.

Charred grain was also recovered from the corn-drying kiln [484]. This assemblage is more typical of medieval agriculture, with the presence of oat and spelt wheat. A small quantity of weed seeds was also recovered from the kiln, which are likely to have been accidentally incorporated with the crop during drying. This included corn marigold, which is often associated with medieval fields (Grieg 1988). Given the relatively small quantity of grain (and charcoal fragments) recovered from the kiln it appears likely that it was raked clean following its last use.

5. FINDS ASSESSMENT

J. Lochrie

The assemblage includes all hand-collected and sample retent finds from the Phase III excavations at Powmyre Quarry. These include a handful of modern pottery sherds, a very small amount of possible iron slag, a small iron object, a fragment of possible daub, a few lithics and some sherds of coarse pottery. The coarse pottery and the lithics are prehistoric, probably late Neolithic/early Bronze Age.

In total there were 16 sherds and fragments of prehistoric pottery. The only diagnostic sherd is part of an all over cord



Illus 22

Surface [491] in base of kiln [484], facing west

decorated (AOC) beaker from a tree throw (cut [504], fill [505]). Beaker pottery first appears during the final stages of the late Neolithic and marks the advent of the Bronze Age, dating between c.2400 BC and 1950 BC (Sheridan 2007).

The lithics amounted to two pieces of flint and a quartz flake. The flint flakes are both hard hammer flakes, both burnt. One may have some edge retouch or edge damage along the lateral edge. The quartz flake has no clear signs of reduction and may be a natural flake which has broken along fracture planes. None of the lithic finds are datable, though they are not inconsistent with a late Neolithic/early Bronze Age date.

The small fragment of iron slag and small iron lump were both from the same context, [529]. They are undiagnostic but are clearly Iron Age or later.

Modern finds include two sherds of whiteware and two sherds of redware from a modern garden/yard feature and posthole (cut [472], fills [474], [490]).

6. DISCUSSION

The latest phase of archaeological monitoring has added to the evidence for dispersed, low-intensity prehistoric activity seen throughout the areas examined so far at Powmyre. The fact that none of this evidence was indicated by the evaluation simply illustrates the difficulty of locating dispersed features by trial trenching, and the appropriateness of the watching brief as a strategy in the circumstances. Two main foci can be identified. The first, located on a ridge top, consists principally of a double alignment of postholes. A Neolithic date was obtained from a pit nearby; while it is likely the posthole alignments are contemporary with the pit, and are almost certainly prehistoric, the association should perhaps be treated with caution since isolated prehistoric features

are so widespread in this landscape. The arrangement of postholes has been characterised as an alignment, although a case could also be made for seeing it as the remains of two or more rectangular buildings, similar to those seen in Phase I (Bailey 2007, Fig. 2). No obvious function can be suggested for the alternative interpretation as two parallel rows of free-standing posts. A number of large Neolithic posthole-defined enclosures have been excavated in Angus and neighbouring regions (e.g. Kendrick 1995, Halliday 2002), for which a ceremonial role has been suggested. Pit alignments which often run for considerable distances are also known, principally from cropmarks (Dunwell and Ralston 2008, 44). While neither of these types of site provides an exact parallel, they suggest two possibilities: that the posthole alignment at Powmyre may form part of a large ceremonial structure; or part of a more extensive system of land division.

The edges of a small marsh or pond in the south-east corner of the site appears to have provided a second focus of activity. The features consist of a random scatter of a few undated, but presumably prehistoric, pits, perhaps representing a temporary camp or a location that was visited occasionally for specific purposes. A small area of wetland might have been attractive as a source of water, reeds used as building materials, or as a place for hunting waterfowl, for instance.

A radiocarbon date was obtained for one of the three enclosures, since their date, and hence significance, would otherwise be entirely obscure. A 3rd–4th century AD date confirms their significance and at least provides a starting point in looking for parallels. On existing evidence, a few points can be made. They occupy similar locations just below the crest of a slope, and seem to have been open on their upslope sides, with narrow gaps in the circuit on the downslope side; and they are largely devoid of structures, artefacts or evidence of human occupation. For all these reasons they are highly unlikely to be related to settlement, and livestock control seems the most likely alternative. Sheep or cattle could have been herded into the open side of the enclosure (which would be invisible, lying below the crest of the slope, until the animals were very close), and then penned there while they were brought out singly through the entrance at the opposite side to be sheared or branded, for instance.

The feature interpreted as a corn-drying kiln is undated but in most respects is a typical example of a feature commonly associated with medieval and post-medieval farmsteads (Gibson 1989). The lack of evidence for scorching is unusual, but the presence of charred cereal grain in the backfill confirms an association with crop processing. It appears to be an isolated feature, and almost certainly pre-dates the mapped building and associated yard/garden features that were found in the same general area. This is also typical, as corn-drying kilns were usually located some distance from the settlement due to the risk of fire.

The rig and furrow covering the site reflects post-medieval ploughing. The site today lies in highly productive arable farmland, and would have been intensively cultivated

in the past. However, the erosion and soil movement that has resulted in the build-up of deep soil deposits in low-lying areas of the site appears to be largely a result of more modern cultivation methods.

As previously mentioned, the deep soil deposits were remarkably dark and stone-free and look as if they are largely derived from oxidised peat. If this material is indeed a product of relatively recent colluvial soil movement, it derives from high ground with free-draining gravel subsoil. This situation might be explained by the former presence of an area of blanket mire, specifically the ‘spur mire’ sub-category, which is most commonly found where a slope flattens into a plateau (Emma Tetlow, pers. comm.; Lindsay 1995, 44–51). The most significant defining characteristic of a spur mire is that it is constrained by an increasingly steep slope. In some cases, when this spur forms a basin, the peat will establish a morphology similar to that of a domed bog. Plateaus and hollows within the irregular glacial moraine landscape around the site could have provided the conditions for patches of blanket mire to develop in the past. Their existence may also explain the origins of the place name ‘Powmyre’.

7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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9. APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Site registers

Context register

Context no.	Description
341	Furrows covering entire excavation area. Orientated WSW-ENE, gently curving to NE. Average spacing is 11m centre-to centre, but locally this varies from 6 to 13m as furrows are bunched together or spaced out. All have very gently sloping sides and are up to 2m wide; tend to disappear in highest points of the field where modern plough truncation is likely to be most severe, and to a lesser extent in areas of deep topsoil. Cut by modern field boundary feature [518].
342	Topsoil over whole field. Varies from 0.25 to 1.3m in depth, being thickest over deep hollows where it has accumulated as a result of colluvial soil movement. Generally homogeneous, dark brown fine-grained silt with high organic content, though in higher/shallower areas this is paler and more mixed with sand and gravel.
343	Irregular rectangular pit, 1.86 x 1.10m wide, 0.22m deep, steeply sloping and well-defined edges and flat base. Contains deposit [344].
344	Fill of [343]. Dark grey sandy clay with occasional small rounded stones, with a lens of charcoal on base of feature.
345	Oval cut 0.85 x 0.57m wide, 0.18m deep, with moderately sloping sides and U-shaped base. Contains deposit [346].
346	Fill of [345]. Dark grey silty clay with occasional small stones.
347	Oval cut, 1.00 x 0.76m wide, 0.10m deep, with moderately sloping sides and gently rounded base. Some heat-affected stone on base of feature. Contains deposit [348].
348	Fill of [347]. Dark brownish-black sandy clay with frequent charcoal.
349	Irregular, roughly triangular cut, 0.9 x 0.8m wide, 0.19m deep, sloping sides and rounded base. Contains deposit [350].
350	Fill of [349]. Mid brownish-grey sandy clay with occasional small stones.
351	Probable tree throw: curvilinear feature 3.2m long, 0.75m wide, 0.22m deep, irregular sides and base, contains deposit [352].
352	Fill of [351]. Mid brown gravelly/sandy clay, moderate small/medium stones
353	Probable tree throw: curvilinear feature 4.2m long, 1.3m wide, 0.32m deep, with moderately sloping sides and V-shaped base, the terminals at either end vague and irregular. Contains deposit [354].
354	Fill of [353]. Mid/dark brown sandy clay, with moderate stone inclusions and occasional lenses of yellow sand.
355	Circular cut 0.55 x 0.52 m wide, 0.04m deep, containing deposit [356].
356	Fill of [355]. Black sandy clay with high concentration of charcoal and quartz debitage.
357	Curvilinear gully defining an irregular enclosure approximately 30m wide from north to south, at least 10m wide from east to west, but either open or truncated on the west (upslope) side. Truncated in places by cultivation furrows, which divide it into segments which have been individually numbered as Contexts [380], [382], [384] and [386].
358	Fill of [357]. Mid brown sandy/gravelly clay, moderate small stones. Deposits excavated from different parts of the enclosure individually numbered as Contexts [381], [383], [385] and [387] which are all part of [358].
359	Tree throw: curvilinear feature, 3.4 x 0.9m wide, 0.3m deep, with moderately sloping sides (steeper on north) and irregular base. Contains deposit [360].
360	Fill of [359]. Mid brown gravelly/sandy clay with moderate stones.
361	Small pit. Oval cut 0.8 x 0.7m wide, 0.2m deep, with moderately sloping sides and gently rounded base. Contains deposit [362].
362	Fill of [361]. Mid/dark brown sandy clay with occasional stones
363	Circular cut 1.3 x 1.2m wide, 0.3m deep, with steeply sloping sides and flat base. Slight disturbance from animal burrow on west side. Contains deposit [364].
364	Fill of [363]. Mid/dark brownish-yellow sandy clay with occasional small stones and lenses of yellow sand.
365	Oval cut 0.92 x 0.58m wide, 0.29m deep, with moderately sloping sides and rounded base, disturbed by animal burrow on west side. Contains deposit [366].
366	Fill of [365]. Mid brown clayey sand with occasional small stones.
367	Very slight cut 0.31 x 0.25m wide, 0.03m deep, containing deposit [368]. Represents possible (fragmentary) continuation of enclosure gully [410].
368	Fill of [367]. Pale brown sandy clay, occasional small stones.

Context no.	Description
369	Very slight cut 0.38 x 0.22m wide, 0.04m deep, containing deposit [370]. Represents possible (fragmentary) continuation of enclosure gully [410].
370	Fill of [369]. Mid brown sandy clay, occasional small stones.
371	Slight oval cut, 0.68 x 0.3m wide, 0.05m deep, containing deposit [372]. Represents possible (fragmentary) continuation of enclosure gully [410].
372	Fill of [371]. Mid brown sandy clay, occasional small stones.
373	void
374	void
375	Slot excavated through [380].
376	Slot excavated through [382].
377	Slot excavated through [384].
378	Slot excavated through [386].
379	Slot excavated through [386].
380	SW part of enclosure gully [357]. Curvilinear cut traced for approx. 6 metres, up to 0.34m wide and 0.1m deep, with steeply sloping sides and flat base. It appears to terminate at east end less than 0.1m from the adjacent segment [382], suggesting that the enclosure may have been extended at this point. It becomes increasingly shallow towards the west end before disappearing entirely, so may have continued beyond this point.
381	Fill of [380]. Mid brown sandy/gravelly clay, moderate small stones.
382	Continuation of enclosure gully [357] to east of [380]. Curvilinear cut traced for approx. 4 metres, up to 0.4m wide, 0.06m deep, with moderately sloping sides and flat base. Terminates to the west adjacent to [380], and truncated by a furrow to the east, which separates it from adjacent segment [384].
383	Fill of [382]. Mid brown sandy/gravelly clay, moderate small stones.
384	Part of enclosure gully [357]. Curvilinear cut traced for approx. 10 metres, up to 0.4m wide and 0.05m deep. Truncated by furrows to SW and NE, which separate it from adjacent segments [382] and [386].
385	Fill of [384]. Mid brown sandy/gravelly clay, moderate small stones.
386	NE part of enclosure gully [357]. Curvilinear gully, up to 0.22m wide and 0.07m deep, truncated by a furrow which separates it from adjacent segment [384] to SW, continues for 3m NE of this point before curving sharply to the NW and disappearing after a further 9 metres. At its NW end it is very shallow and may have continued, but not survived, beyond this point.
387	Fill of [386]. Mid brown sandy/gravelly clay, moderate small stones.
388	Small pit or posthole. Oval cut 0.86 x 0.56m wide, 0.14m deep, moderately sloping sides and rounded base. Contains deposit [389].
389	Fill of [388]. Blackish-grey sandy clay with occasional small stones. Some larger stones against the side and base may represent post-packing.
390	Oval pit 0.6 x 0.5m wide, 0.25m deep, with steep sides and rounded base, overlapping with similar cut [392]. Contains deposit [391].
391	Fill of [390]. Mid grey clayey sand, with occasional small stones. Indistinguishable from [393].
392	Oval pit 0.55 x 0.40m wide, 0.25m deep, with steep sides and rounded base, overlapping with similar cut [390]. Contains deposit [393].
393	Mid/pale grey clayey sand, occasional small stones. Indistinguishable from [391].
394	Natural hollow, 1.75 x 0.53m wide, 0.23m deep, irregular with poorly defined edges, containing blackish-grey sandy clay. Similar to [395] and [396].
395	Natural hollow, 3.1 x 0.8m wide, 0.13 m deep, irregular with poorly defined edges, containing blackish-grey sandy clay. Similar to [394] and [396].
396	Natural hollow, 2.3 x 0.54m wide, 0.28m deep, irregular with poorly defined edges, containing blackish-grey sandy clay. Similar to [394] and [395].
397	Probable tree throw. Curvilinear feature 2.6m long, 0.7m wide, 0.4m deep, steep sides and rounded base, with the north side (on the inner edge of the curve) undercutting at the base. Contains deposit [398].
398	Fill of [397]. Mid/dark greyish-black sandy clay with occasional stones.
399	Posthole. Circular cut 0.28m diameter, 0.18m deep, with vertical sides and rounded base. Contains deposit [400].
400	Fill of [399]. Dark grey clayey sand, occasional small stones.

Context no.	Description
401	Natural hollow 1.85 x 1.5m wide, 0.25m deep, irregular with poorly defined edges, containing blackish-grey sandy clay deposit. Similar to [402].
402	Natural hollow 1.6 x 1.3m wide, 0.13m deep, irregular with poorly defined edges, containing blackish-grey sandy clay. Cut by gully [410].
403	Curvilinear gully 3.1m long, 0.4m wide, 0.1m deep, with steeply sloping sides and rounded base. Contains deposit [408]. Its alignment is continued a short distance to the SW by a similar gully [404]. Due to shallow depth of both features it is unclear whether the break between them is real or due to variable depth in a single feature.
404	Curvilinear gully 1.9m long, 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep, with steeply sloping sides and rounded base. Contains deposit [409]. Continues alignment of similar gully [403] beyond a short break to the NE. At its south end it appears to cut a pit [405], though this relationship was not certain.
405	Pit. Oval cut 1.9 x 1.4m wide, 0.24m deep, with moderately sloping sides and irregular rounded base. Some evidence of disturbance by animal burrows on north side. Contains deposits [406] and [407].
406	Primary fill of pit [405]. Rather mixed deposit of pale grey clayey sand, below deposit [407].
407	Secondary fill of pit [405], overlying [406]. Fairly mixed pinkish-grey clayey sand. Cut by gully [404].
408	Fill of [403]. Mid/dark brown sandy clay, occasional small stones.
409	Fill of [404]. Mid/dark brown sandy clay, occasional small stones.
410	Curvilinear gully defining an irregular enclosure approximately 38m from east to west, and at least 32m from north to south. The north (upslope) side is either completely truncated or open. Truncated in places by furrows, which divide it into segments which have been numbered individually (Contexts [411], [413], [415], [417], [419], [421] and [423]). A 3 metre wide gap between [415] and [417] represents an entrance on the south side of the enclosure.
411	Part of enclosure gully [410]. Linear cut 8.1m long, 0.34m wide and up to 0.3m deep, with steep sides and rounded base. It appears to terminate to the north, but to the south is truncated by a furrow which separates it from adjacent segment [413]. Contains deposit [412].
412	Fill of [411]. Dark brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-rounded stones and occasional charcoal.
413	Part of enclosure gully [410]. Linear cut 7.2m long, 0.5m wide, up to 0.2m deep. Truncated at either end by furrows, continuing to north and south as [411] and [415] respectively. Contains deposit [414].
414	Fill of [413]. Dark brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-rounded stones.
415	Part of enclosure gully [410]. Linear cut 4.25m long, 0.45m wide, up to 0.2m deep with steep sides and rounded base. Truncated to NW, continuing beyond a short gap as [413]. Terminates to SE, separated from [417] by a 3m gap that represents an entrance in the enclosure. Contains deposit [416].
416	Fill of [415]. Dark brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-rounded stones.
417	Part of enclosure gully [410]. Rather irregular linear cut, terminating to NW and separated from [415] by a 3m gap that represents an entrance in the enclosure; continues for 18m to SE before turning abruptly to the east, truncated after a further 8 metres by a furrow that separates it from adjacent segment [419]. Up to 0.55m wide and up to 0.38m deep, with steep sides and rounded base. Contains deposit [418].
418	Fill of [417]. Dark brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-rounded stones.
419	Part of enclosure gully [410]. Curvilinear cut 4.9m long, 0.5m wide, up to 0.2m deep, truncated by furrows to west and north-east, which separate it from adjacent segments [417] and [421]. Contains deposit [420].
420	Fill of [419]. Dark brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-rounded stones.
421	Part of enclosure gully [410]. Linear cut 9m long, 0.45m wide, up to 0.25m deep. Truncated by furrows at either end which separate it from adjacent segments [419] and [423]. Contains deposit [422].
422	Fill of [421]. Dark brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-rounded stones.
423	Part of enclosure gully [410]. Linear cut 5m long, 0.4m wide, up to 0.1m deep, becoming shallower before disappearing entirely at NE end, and truncated by a furrow that separates it from adjacent segment [421] to SW. Contains deposit [424].
424	Fill of [423]. Dark brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-rounded stones.
425	Posthole. Circular cut 0.3m diameter, 0.2m deep, steeply sloping sides and rounded base. Contains deposit [426].
426	Fill of [425]. Dark brown sandy silt, moderate small sub-rounded stones.
427	Posthole. Circular cut 0.3m diameter, 0.15m deep, with steep sides and flat base. Contains deposit [428].
428	Fill of [427]. Dark brown sandy silt, with moderate small sub-rounded stones.
429	Posthole. Oval cut 0.3 x 0.22m wide, 0.17m deep, with steep sides and rounded base. Contains deposit [430].

Context no.	Description
430	Fill of [429]. Dark brown sandy silt, with inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.
431	Posthole. Oval cut 0.34 x 0.32m wide, 0.15m deep, with steep sides and rounded base. Contains deposit [432].
432	Fill of [432]. Dark brown sandy silt with occasional small rounded stones.
433	Posthole. Oval cut 0.28 x 0.32m wide, 0.14m deep, with steep sides and rounded base. Contains deposit [434].
434	Fill of [433]. Black charcoal-rich clay.
435	Small pit or posthole. Oval cut 0.5 x 0.43m wide, 0.13m deep, with moderately sloping sides and flat base. East edge of base appears to be heat-affected. Contains deposit [436].
436	Fill of [435]. Dark brown sandy silt with frequent rounded stones.
437	Posthole. Sub-circular cut 0.23 x 0.22m wide, with steeply sloping sides and base sloping down towards the west. Contains deposit [438].
438	Fill of [437]. Dark brown sandy silt with occasional small rounded stones.
439	Possible tree throw. Curvilinear feature 2.6 x 0.4m wide, 0.13m deep, with rounded base and diffuse, poorly defined edges. Contains deposit [440]. Not on survey.
440	Fill of [439]. Reddish-brown sandy clay with abundant charcoal.
441	Posthole. Sub-circular cut 0.37 x 0.35m wide, 0.2m deep, with steep sides and rounded base. Contains deposit [442].
442	Fill of [441]. Dark brown sandy silt, with moderate small rounded stones.
443	Posthole. Sub-circular cut 0.41 x 0.34m wide, 0.11m deep, with steep sides and rounded base. Contains deposit [444].
444	Fill of [443]. Dark brown clay, occasional pebbles.
445	Small pit or posthole. Irregular oval 'pear-shaped' cut, 0.49 x 0.38m wide, 0.09m deep, with gently sloping sides and flat base. Contains deposit [475].
446	Posthole. Sub-circular cut 0.3 x 0.25m wide, 0.2m deep, with steeply sloping sides and rounded base. Contains deposit [447].
447	Fill of [446]. Dark brown sandy silt with gravel inclusions and frequent small charcoal flecks.
448	void
449	Posthole. Oval cut 0.34 x 0.22m wide, 0.23m deep, steep/vertical sides and flat base. Contains deposit [450].
450	Fill of [449]. Black fine-grained silt, with charcoal inclusions. A large pebble within the fill may be post-packing.
451	Posthole. Oval cut 0.24 x 0.21m wide, 0.11m deep, steep/vertical sides and rounded base. Contains deposit [452].
452	Fill of [451]. Dark blackish-brown sandy clay with some small pebbles; one large stone in the centre may represent post-packing.
453	Pit or tree throw. Irregular cut 0.74 x 0.73m wide, 0.15m deep, with irregular edges and base. Contains deposit [453]. Not on survey: described as 1.5m NW of posthole [449].
454	Fill of [453]. Dark brown fine sandy silt with occasional charcoal and pebbles.
455	Posthole. Sub-circular cut 0.5 x 0.36m wide, 0.3m deep, with steep sides and rounded base. Contains deposit [456].
456	Fill of [455]. Greyish-brown sandy silt with occasional rounded pebbles.
457	Posthole. Sub-circular cut 0.38 x 0.33m wide, 0.18m deep, with steep sides and rounded base. Contains deposit [458]. Not on survey. Context sheet says 'the first of a curvilinear alignment of postholes – located 0.63m to the S of [455]'.
458	Fill of [457]. Dark brown sandy silt.
459	Posthole. Oval cut 0.34 x 0.22m wide, 0.12m deep, with gently sloping edges and rounded base. Contains deposit [460].
460	Fill of [459]. Dark reddish-brown sandy clay, with fine gravel inclusions.
461	Circular cut 0.24m diameter, 0.18m deep, with steeply sloping sides and rounded base. Contains deposit [462].
462	Fill of [461]. Dark brown sandy silt.
463	Posthole. Sub-circular cut 0.3 x 0.28m wide, 0.08m deep, with sloping sides and rounded base. Contains deposit [464].
464	Fill of [464]. Mid greyish-brown sandy silt.
465	Pit or posthole. Oval cut 0.51 x 0.47m wide, 0.1m deep, moderately sloping sides and irregular base. Contains deposit [466].
466	Fill of [465]. Greyish-brown sandy silt with frequent large sub-rounded stones.

Context no.	Description
467	Posthole. Sub-circular cut 0.28 x 0.23m wide, 0.18m deep, with moderately sloping sides and rounded base. Contains deposit [468].
468	Fill of [468]. Dark brown sandy silt with frequent rounded stones.
469	Posthole. Sub-circular cut 0.26m wide, 0.19m deep, with moderately sloping sides and rounded base. Contains deposit [470].
470	Fill of [469]. Mid greyish-brown sandy silt with frequent large rounded stones.
471	Posthole. Sub-circular cut 0.2m wide, 0.05m deep, with gently sloping sides and rounded base. Contains deposit [473].
472	Posthole. Shallow irregular 'diamond-shaped' cut 0.24 x 0.12m wide, with gently sloping edges and rounded base. Contains deposit [474].
473	Fill of [471]. Dark brown sandy clay with some pebbles
474	Fill of [472]. Dark brown sandy clay with some stones.
475	Fill of [445]. Pale brown clayey sand.
476	Posthole. Circular cut 0.2m diameter, 0.1m deep, moderately sloping sides and rounded base. Contains deposit [477].
477	Fill of [476]. Dark brown sandy silt.
478	Posthole. Sub-circular cut 0.42 x 0.33m wide, 0.14m deep, with moderately sloping sides and irregular base. Contains deposit [479].
479	Fill of [478]. Dark brown sandy silt, occasional sub-rounded pebbles.
480	Modern garden feature. Rectangular cut 2.6 x 0.8m wide, 0.08m deep, sloping sides and flat base, containing topsoil. Cuts a furrow.
481	Modern garden feature. Rectangular cut 1.35 x 0.92m wide, 0.06m deep, with vertical sides and flat base, containing topsoil-like fill. Not on survey.
482	Modern garden feature. Rectangular cut 2.2 x 0.82m wide, 0.06m deep, with vertical sides and flat base, containing topsoil-like fill similar to [480] and [481], from which a fragment of modern china was retrieved (discarded).
483	Modern garden feature. Rectangular cut 1.35 x 0.88m wide, containing topsoil-like fill. Not excavated. Similar to features [480], [481] and [482].
484	Cut of possible kiln. 'Pear-shaped' in plan, 2.8m long, narrowing from 1.4m to 0.92m at SW end, 0.34m deep (max). Steeply sloping sides and flat base, sloping up towards the narrow SW end. The sides of the cut are lined with stones [492], the base with clay deposit [491]. The feature is backfilled with deposit [485].
485	Backfill within kiln [484]. Dark brown sandy silt with large sub-rounded stones deriving from collapse or demolition of the structure. A lens of soft organic material, context [502], was observed towards the base of the fill.
486	Modern garden feature. Rectangular cut 2.2 x 0.82m wide, containing topsoil-like fill. Fragments of glass noted within the fill (not kept). Not excavated. Similar to features [480], [481], [482], [483].
487	Modern garden feature. Rectangular cut 2.2 x 0.85m wide, containing topsoil-like fill. Not excavated: similar to features [480], [481], [482], [483] and [486].
488	Modern garden feature. Rectangular cut 0.88 x 0.45 m wide, 0.16m deep, with sloping sides and flat base, containing topsoil-like fill. Similar to features [480], [481], [482], [483], [486] and [487].
489	Modern garden feature. Rectangular cut 1.2 x 0.88m wide, containing topsoil-like fill. Not excavated: similar to features [480], [481], [482], [483], [486], [487] and [488].
490	Modern garden feature. Rectangular cut similar in size, dimensions and fill to [480] and [482]. Not excavated. Modern pot (not retained) present within fill.
491	Layer of compact, mid greyish-yellow clay containing occasional flecks of charcoal, lining base of kiln [484]. Sealed by [485].
492	Stone walling lining the sides of kiln [484]. 1–2 courses present, of rounded cobbles 0.15m average size, probably locally sourced from gravel deposits, drystone built without bonding.
493	Modern garden feature. Oval cut 3.4 x 1.35m wide, 0.33m deep, with sloping sides and flat base, containing topsoil-like fill. Modern pot and undecayed wood (not retained) within fill.
494	Modern garden feature. Linear cut 6.7m long, on NW-SE alignment, 0.6m wide. Contains modern material including quantities of glass (not retained). Not excavated.
495	Modern garden feature. Linear cut 4.6m long, on NW-SE alignment parallel with [494], 0.46m wide. Contains modern glass and ceramic. Not excavated.
496	Modern garden feature and/or refuse pit. Sub-circular cut 2.4 x 1.6m wide, containing ashes, coal and undecayed wood. Not excavated.
497	Modern garden feature. Rectangular pit 2.2 x 0.88m wide, containing topsoil-like fill. Similar to [480] etc. Not excavated.

Context no.	Description
498	Modern garden feature. Oval cut 1.4 x 0.54m wide, filled with rounded stones with inclusions of modern pottery (not retained). Not excavated.
499	Modern garden feature. Circular cut filled with rounded stones, similar to [498]. Not excavated.
500	Modern garden feature. Sub-circular cut 1.6 x 1.3m wide, filled with rounded stones, similar to [498] and [499]. Not excavated.
501	Modern garden feature and/or refuse pit. Sub-circular/irregular cut 2.2 x 1.8m wide, with similar fill to [496]. Contains modern material including pottery and metalwork. Not excavated.
502	Lens of dark blackish-brown 'peaty' organic material within fill of kiln [484].
503	Modern garden feature. Elongate oval cut 1.0 x 0.5m wide, containing dark charcoal-rich deposit. Fragments of 19th/20th century pottery within fill (not retained). Not excavated.
504	Tree throw: irregular feature 1.8 x 0.7m wide. 0.4m deep, with irregular and diffuse edges. Contains deposit [505].
505	Fill of [504]. Dark yellowish-brown sandy silt with occasional sub-rounded stones and sandy lenses. Sherd of prehistoric pottery (SF2) recovered from surface of deposit during machining but no other finds recovered during hand-excavation.
506	Possible tree throw. Irregular feature 1.35 x 1.13m wide, 0.36m deep, with gently sloping sides and irregular base. Contains deposit [507].
507	Fill of [506]. Dark brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal fragments and frequent sub-rounded stones and sand lenses.
508	Possible tree throw. Elongated sub-rectangular cut 1.8 x 0.95m wide, 0.31m deep, with moderately sloping sides and rounded base. Contains deposit [509].
509	Fill of [508]. Dark brownish-black sandy clay with occasional charcoal and a layer of cobbles on the base.
510	Modern pit. Sub-rectangular cut 1.85 x 1.0m wide, 0.31m deep, with sloping sides and rounded base. A deposit of stones and pale grey clay on base. Small fragment of 19th/20th century pottery within fill (not retained).
511	Modern refuse pit. Oval cut 0.59 x 0.79m wide, filled with 19th/20th century glass and metalwork (not retained). Not excavated.
512	Modern garden feature. Oval cut 1.4 x 0.8m wide. Not excavated.
513	Modern refuse pit. Oval cut 0.5 x 0.45m wide, containing 19th/20th C metalwork.
514	Modern refuse pit. Oval cut 0.85m wide, containing 19th/20th century glass and pottery. Not excavated.
515	Modern garden feature. 'Diamond-shaped' cut 2.5 x 0.55m wide, not excavated. Not on survey.
516	Possible posthole or rabbit burrow. Circular cut 0.21m wide, 0.11m deep, containing sandy organic material. Not on survey.
517	Possible posthole or animal burrow. Circular cut 0.2m wide, 0.15m deep, containing dark brown sandy clay. Not on survey.
518	Former field boundary, bisecting field on ENE/WSW alignment parallel to existing field boundaries. Cuts furrows [341]. Not excavated.
519	Area of greyish-white clayey silt covering an area approx. 30m wide in south-east corner of site, corresponding to low-lying area around the edge of a former pond. A thin deposit of peat is also present at the lowest point of the field, continuing beyond the limit of excavation. Machine-excavation of three test pits demonstrated that this deposit is shallow (no more than 0.1m thick) and overlies gravel deposits.
520	Patch of rounded stones covering an area approx. 10m wide in the SW corner of site, at the lowest point of the field, at the base of topsoil.
521	Linear cut traced for 10m, aligned NE-SW, 0.25m wide, 20mm deep at most and has no appreciable depth in many places, hence observed length is unlikely to be its full extent. Contains deposit [525].
522	Possible posthole. Sub-circular cut 0.38 x 0.35m wide, with steeply sloping sides and flat base. Contains deposit [523].
523	Fill of [522]. Dark brown sandy clay with charcoal inclusions.
524	Possible posthole. Sub-circular cut 0.43 x 0.33m wide, 0.39m deep, with steep sides and pointed base. Contains compact dark brownish-black sandy clay fill.
525	Fill of gully [521]. Mid brown sandy silt with moderate small/medium stones.
526	Curvilinear gully forming (with [527]) an open-sided enclosure approx. 38 x 20m wide. The cut extends for 42m from SE to NW, curving sharply to south at the NW end where it is truncated by a furrow; the SE end appears to terminate with a 6m wide gap between it and gully [527] that may represent an entrance, though both features are shallow at this point and the gap could conceivably be a result of variable depth and truncation. The cut is 0.6–0.8m wide and up to 0.22m deep, with steeply sloping sides and gently rounded base. Contains deposit [526].

Context no.	Description
527	Curvilinear gully forming (with [526]) an open-sided enclosure approx. 38 x 20m wide. Cut extends for 18m NE/SW. There is a clear terminal at the SW end, but the NE end is very shallow and it is unclear whether the gap between this point and the start of gully [526] is real or a result of variable depth and truncation. Contains deposit [529].
528	Fill of gully [526]. Reddish-brown sandy clay with small stones and pebbles.
529	Fill of gully [527]. Reddish-brown sandy clay with small stones and pebbles.

Drawing register

Drawing no.	Scale	Type	Description
84	1:1000	Plan	Overall plan of Phase III plotted from handheld GPS.
85	1:20	Plan	Pre-excavation plan of kiln [484].
86	1:20	Plan	Plan showing pit [484], [491] and section location.
87	1:10	Section	East-facing section through pit [484].
88	1:10	Section	West-facing section through pit [484].
89	1:1000	Plan	Plot of topsoil depths from handheld GPS.
90	1:1000	Plan	Plan of areas stripped on each day, plotted from handheld GPS.

Photographic register

Photo no.	Colour Print	Colour Slide	Digital	Facing	Description
1	—	—	366	NW	Pre-ex view of SW end of Phase 3 area.
2	—	—	367	NE	Pre-ex view of Phase 3 area from south corner of site.
3	—	—	368	NE	Pre-ex view of Phase 3 area.
4	—	—	369	N	Pre-ex view of east end of Phase 3 area.
5	—	—	370	S	Pre-ex view of east end of Phase 3 area.
6	—	—	371	W	Pre-ex view of Phase 3 area: soil bund on NW edge of site.
7	—	—	372	NE	Deep soil deposits in natural hollow.
8	—	—	373	SW	Deep soil deposits in natural hollow.
9	13/35	12/35	374	S	Extent of stripped area on 28 May 2010.
10	13/34	12/34	375	E	Extent of stripped area on 28 May 2010.
11	13/33	12/33	376	SW	Extent of stripped area on 28 May 2010.
12	13/32	12/32	377	NW	Extent of stripped area on 28 May 2010.
13	13/31	12/31	378	N	Probable tree throw [353].
14	13/30	12/30	379	W	Probable tree throw [353].
15	13/29	12/29	380	N	Pit [355] half-sectioned.
16	13/28	12/28	381	NNW	Pit [343].
17	13/27	12/27	382	W	Pit [345].
18	13/26	12/26	383	NE	Pit [347].
19	13/25	12/25	384	W	Pit [349] half-sectioned.
20	13/24	12/24	385	S	Probable tree throw [351].
21	13/23	12/23	386	E	Slot excavated through gully [357].
22	13/22	12/22	387	NW	Gully [357].
23	13/21	12/21	388	SW	Tree throw [359].
24	13/20	12/20	389	NW	Tree throw [359].

Photo no.	Colour Print	Colour Slide	Digital	Facing	Description
25	13/19	12/19	390	W	Pit [361].
26	13/18	12/18	391	N	Pit [363].
27	13/17	12/17	392	SSW	[367], [369] and [371], possible fragmentary continuation of enclosure gully [410].
28	—	—	393	SSW	Close-up of [371].
29	—	—	394	SSW	Close-up of [369].
30	—	—	395	SSW	Close-up of [367].
31	13/16	12/16	396	NE	Pit [365] half-sectioned.
32	13/15	12/15	397	S	[373].
33	13/14	12/14	399	E	Gully [357].
34	13/13	12/13	400	NE	Gully [357].
35	13/12	12/12	401	NNE	Gully [357].
36	13/11	12/11	402	NNW	Gully [357].
37	13/10	12/10	403	SW	Gully [357].
38	13/9	12/9	404	SW	Test pit excavated at NO 37069 50285.
39	13/8	12/8	405	SW	Test pit excavated at NO 37081 50290.
40	13/7	12/7	406	SW	Test pit excavated at NO 37092 50294.
41	13/6	12/6	407	SW	Lakeshore sediments [519], stone spread [520], and test pits shown in photos 38, 39 and 40.
42	13/5	12/5	408	NW	General view of site from spoil heap.
43	—	—	409	S	Possible terminus of [357].
44	13/4	12/4	410	E	Slot [375] through gully [357].
45	—	—	411	N	Mini-terminus' in [357].
46	13/3	12/2	412	SW	Slot [376] through [357].
47	—	—	413	NE	Slot [377] through gully [357].
48	—	—	414	W	Mini-terminus possibly truncated by furrow.
49	13/2	12/1	415	NE	Slot [378] through gully [357].
50	13/1	12/3	416	E	Slot [379] through possible terminus of [357].
51	15/36	14/36	—	—	ID shot
52	15/35	14/35	417	SW	General view of hollow occupied by enclosure [410].
53	15/34	14/34	418	N	Enclosures [357] and [410] from spoil heap.
54	15/33	14/33	419	N	Enclosures [357] and [410] from spoil heap.
55	—	—	420	N	Enclosures [357] and [410] from spoil heap.
56	15/32	14/32	421	SW	[388] half-sectioned.
57	15/31	14/31	422	W	Intercutting pits [390] and [392].
58	15/30	14/30	423	N	[394] half-sectioned.
59	15/29	14/29	424	SE	[395].
60	15/28	14/28	425	NE	[396].
61	15/27	14/27	426	NW	Tree throw [397].
62	15/26	14/26	427	NW	Overall view of [397].
63	15/25	14/25	428	NNW	Posthole [399] half-sectioned.
64	15/24	14/24	429	SE	Context [401].

Photo no.	Colour Print	Colour Slide	Digital	Facing	Description
65	15/23	14/23	430	NW	Gully [410] cutting through deposit [402].
66	15/22	14/22	431	NNE	Pit [405] and gullies [403] and [404].
67	15/21	14/21	432	NNW	Gully [403].
68	15/20	14/20	433	NW	Context [405], also showing [404].
69	15/19	14/19	434	N	East side of enclosure [410] – general view from spoil heap.
70	15/18	14/18	435	N	West side of enclosure [410] – general view from spoil heap.
71	15/17	14/17	436	S	Gully [411] pre-excavation.
72	15/16	14/16	437	SE	Gully [413] pre-excavation.
73	15/15	14/15	438	NW	Gully [415] pre-excavation.
74	15/14	14/14	439	E	Gully [417] pre-excavation.
75	15/13	14/13	440	W	Gully [417] pre-excavation.
76	15/12	14/12	441	N	Gully [417]/[419] pre-excavation.
77	15/11	14/11	442	N	Gully [421] pre-excavation.
78	15/10	14/10	443	S	Gully [423] pre-excavation.
79	15/9	14/9	444	W	Section at north end of gully [411].
80	15/8	14/8	445	N	Slot in centre of gully [411].
81	15/7	14/7	446	S	Section near south end of gully [411].
82	15/6	14/6	447	NE	Section at NW end of gully [413].
83	15/5	14/5	448	NW	Section in centre of gully [413].
84	15/4	14/4	449	NE	Section in middle of gully [413].
85	15/3	14/3	450	SW	Section at SE end of gully [413].
86	15/2	14/2	451	SE	Section at NW end of gully [415].
87	15/1	14/1	452	SE	Section in middle of gully [415].
88	16/36	17/37	–	–	ID shot
89	16/35	17/36	453	SW	Section in middle of gully [415].
90	16/34	17/35	454	SW	Section at SE terminal of gully [415].
91	16/33	17/33	455	W	Feature [353] – terminals half-sectioned.
92	16/32	17/32	457	E	Feature [353] – terminals half-sectioned.
93	16/31	17/31	458	N	West terminal of gully [417].
94	16/30	17/30	459	S	Slot B' section through gully [417].
95	16/29	17/29	460	E	Slot C' section through gully [417].
96	16/27	17/27	462	W	Slot C' section through gully [417].
97	16/26	17/26	463	S	Slot D section through gully [417].
98	16/25	17/25	464	W	Slot D section through gully [417].
99	16/24	17/24	465	SE	Slot E section at sharp bend in gully [417].
100	16/23	17/23	466	W	Context [405] .
101	16/22	17/22	467	N	Slot A through gully [419].
102	16/21	17/21	468	W	Slot A through gully [419].
103	16/20	17/20	469	W	Section through N end of gully [419].
104	16/19	17/19	470	E	Slot A through gully [421].
105	16/18	17/18	471	W	Slot B through gully [421].

Photo no.	Colour Print	Colour Slide	Digital	Facing	Description
106	16/17	17/17	472	S	Slot B through gully [421].
107	16/16	17/16	473	E	Section through north end of gully [421].
108	16/15	17/15	474	NE	Lakeshore sediments [519], general view from spoil heap.
109	16/14	17/14	475	N	Working shot: excavation of enclosure [410], from spoil heap.
110	16/13	17/13	476	W	Section through south end of gully [423].
111	16/12	17/12	477	S	Section through middle of gully [423].
112	16/11	17/11	478	W	Section through north end of gully [423].
113	16/28	17/28	461	S	Slot C through gully [417].
114	16/10	16/10	481	N	Pit/posthole [435].
115	16/9	16/9	482	N	Postholes [425], [427] and [429].
116	16/8	16/8	483	NW	Working shot: excavation of posthole alignments.
117	16/7	16/7	484	NW	Working shot: excavation of posthole alignments.
118	16/6	16/6	485	W	Working shot: excavation of posthole alignments.
119	16/5	16/5	486	W	Postholes [441], [442] and [446].
120	16/4	16/4	487	N	Postholes [429], [455], [427], [457] and [425].
121	16/3	16/3	488	N	Postholes [465], [463] and [461].
122	16/2	16/2	490	S	Kiln [484] pre-ex.
123	16/1	–	491	W	Kiln [484] pre-ex.
124	18/36	19/37	492	–	ID shot
125	18/35	19/36	493	W	Context [480].
126	18/34	19/35	494	W	Context [481].
127	18/33	19/34	495	N	Context [482].
128	18/32	19/33	496	N	Context [483].
129	18/31	19/32	497	W	Context [484].
130	18/30	19/31	498	W	Context [487].
131	18/29	19/30	499	W	Context [488].
132	18/28	19/29	500	W	Context [489].
133	18/27	19/28	501	W	Context [490].
134	–	19/27	–	N	Working shot
135	18/26	19/26	502	S	Kiln [484], NE and SW quadrants excavated.
136	–	–	503	N	Kiln [484], NE and SW quadrants excavated.
137	18/25	19/25	504	W	Kiln [484], east-facing section.
138	18/24	19/24	505	E	Kiln [484], west-facing section.
139	18/23	19/23	506	W	Surface [491] in base of kiln [484].
140	18/22	19/22	507	S	Working shot – Laura working on kiln [484].
141	18/21	19/21	508	S	Kiln [484], NE and SW quadrants excavated.
142	18/20	19/20	509	N	North wall of kiln [484].
143	18/19	19/19	510	W	Flue at south end of kiln [484].
144	18/18	19/18	511	E	Flue at south end of kiln [484].
145	18/17	19/17	512	NE	Context [493].
146	18/16	19/16	513	S	Context [494].

Photo no.	Colour Print	Colour Slide	Digital	Facing	Description
147	18/15	19/15	514	S	Context [495].
148	18/14	19/14	515	NW	Context [496].
149	18/13	19/13	516	N	Context [497].
150	18/12	19/12	517	N	Context [498].
151	18/11	19/11	518	S	Context [499].
152	18/10	19/10	519	NW	Context [500].
153	18/9	19/9	520	N	Context [501].
154	18/8	19/8	521	N	Context [502].
155	18/7	19/7	522	N	Refuse pit [511].
156	18/6	19/6	523	N	Refuse pit 'E of Context [496]'.
157	18/5	19/5	524	N	North wall of kiln [484].
158	18/4	19/4	525	W	West wall of kiln [484].
159	18/3	19/3	526	W	Tree throw [504].
160	18/2	19/2	527	S	Pit [506].
161	18/1	19/1	528	NW	Pit [508].
162	20/36	21/37	529	S	Pit [510].
163	20/35	21/36	530	N	Refuse pit [511].
164	20/34	21/35	531	N	Pit [513].
165	20/33	21/33	532	N	Pit [512].
166	20/32	21/32	533	N	Pit [515].
167	20/31	21/31	534	N	Pit [514].
168	20/30	21/30	535	N	Working shot
169	20/29	21/29	536	NW	Postholes [516] and [517].
170	–	21/34	–	N	General view of north corner of site.
171	20/28–27	21/28	537	E	Gully [521] pre-excavation.
172	20/26–25	21/27	538	W	Gully [521] section.
173	20/24	21/26	539	W	Gully [521] pre-excavation.
174	20/23	21/25	540	SW	Possible postholes [522] and [524].
175	20/22	21/24	541	E	Working shot – Emma and Laura excavating enclosure gully [526]/[527].
176	20/21	21/23	542	W	Gully [526] Slot 1.
177	20/20–19	21/22	543	S	Gully [526] Slot 1.
178	20/18	21/21	544	NE	Gully [526] Slot 2.
179	20/17	21/20	545	E	Gully [526] Slot 3.
180	20/16	21/19	546	E	Gully [526] Slot 4.
181	20/15	21/18	547	E	Gully [526] Slot 5.
182	20/14	21/17	548	E	Gully [526] Slot 6.
183	20/13	21/16	549	SE	Gully [526] Slot 7.
184	20/12	21/15	550	SE	Gully [526] Slot 7.
185	20/11	21/14	–	E	Gully [526] Slot 7.
186	20/10	21/13	–	E	Gully [527] Slot 1.

Photo no.	Colour Print	Colour Slide	Digital	Facing	Description
187	20/9	21/12	–	N	Gully [527] Slot 1.
188	20/8	21/11	–	E	Gully [527] Slot 3.
189	20/7	21/10	–	E	Gully [527] Slot 3.
190	20/6	21/9	–	E	Gully [527] Slot 4.
191	20/5	21/8	–	S	Gully [527] Slot 4.
192	20/4	21/7–6	–	SE	Enclosure gully [526]/[527] – general view from spoil heap.

Sample Register

Sample no.	Context no.	No. of buckets/bags	V (l)	Description
169	356	1	10	Small pit containing charcoal and worked quartz.
170	344	1	10	Fill of pit [344] – definite pit with charcoal on base.
171	346	1	2	Fill of pit [345] – no finds, no charcoal (?).
172	348	1	2	Fill of pit [347] – signs of in situ burning and freq. charcoal.
173	387	1	10	Fill of enclosure gully [357].
174	385	2	20	Fill of enclosure gully [357].
175	383	10	1	Fill of enclosure gully [357].
176	381	2	20	Fill of enclosure gully [357].
177	408	1	10	Fill of short curvilinear gully [403] – no finds, no charcoal (?).
178	406	1	10	Primary fill of pit [405]. No finds, no charcoal noted, may be disturbed by burrows.
179	428	1	1	Fill of posthole [427] – noted as ‘fairly sterile’.
180	426	1	1	Fill of posthole [425].
181	432	1	1	Fill of posthole [431].
182	434	1	1	Fill of posthole [433].
183	436	–	–	Fill of posthole [435].
184	439	1	1	Should be context [440] which is fill of [439], possible tree throw containing charcoal.
185	442	1	1	Fill of posthole [441] – no charcoal noted.
186	446			Should be context [447], which is fill of posthole [446]. Freq. charcoal noted.
187	450	1	3	Fill of posthole [449]. Contains large charcoal frags (sub-sampled).
188	450	1	n/a	Single item sample – large charcoal frags from same deposit as sample 187.
189	452	1	1	Fill of possible posthole [451].
190	462	1	1	Fill of posthole [461] – ‘appears to be sterile’
191	468	1	1	Fill of posthole [467] – no mention of charcoal or finds.
192	485	1	10	Fill of kiln [484].
193	502	–	–	Dark organic lens within [485], in kiln [484].
194	507	–	–	Fill of possible (irregular) pit [506]. Contains charcoal.
195	509	–	–	Fill of [508] – possible tree throw
196	509	1	n/a	Single item sample of charcoal from same deposit as sample 195.

Sample no.	Context no.	No. of buckets/ bags	V (l)	Description
197	412	1	10	Fill of gully [411].
198	412	1	10	Charcoal concentration in gully [411].
199	414	1	10	Fill of gully [413].
200	416	1	10	Fill of gully [415].
201	418	1	10	Fill of gully [417].
202	420	1	10	Fill of gully [419].
203	523	—	—	Fill of posthole [522], def. feature said to contain charcoal.
204	523	1	n/a	Single item sample of charcoal from same deposit as sample 203.
205	526	1	10	Fill of enclosure gully [528].
206	526	1	10	Fill of enclosure gully [529].
207	526	1	n/a	Fill of enclosure gully [530].
208	527	1	10	Fill of enclosure gully [527].

Appendix 2 – Environmental tables

Table A2.1 – Flotation Sample Results

Key: 1 = rare, 2 = occasional, 3 = common and 4 = abundant

NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating

Context no.	Sample no.	Total flot V (ml)	Cereal grain					Other plant remains	Charcoal qty	Charcoal max size (cm)	Material available for AMS
			<i>Avena</i> sp.	<i>Triticum dicoccum</i>	<i>Triticum spelta</i>	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> var <i>nudum</i>	<i>Cerealia</i> indet.				
356	169	150	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1.5	Charcoal 3
344	170	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	<1	–
346	171	<10	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	<1	–
348	172	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	Charcoal 1
387	173	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	<1	–
383	175	15	1	–	–	–	–	<i>Chenopodium</i> sp. 1, <i>Carex</i> sp. 1	3	<1	–
385	174	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	<1	–
381	176	125	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1.5	Charcoal 1
408	177	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	Charcoal 1
434	182	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1.5	Charcoal 1
436	183	15	–	–	–	–	–	<i>Chenopodium</i> sp. 1	3	<1	–
440	184	200	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	Charcoal 4
450	187	150	–	4	–	2	1	–	4	3	Charcoal 4, Charred cereal grain 4
485	192	50	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	<1	Charred cereal grain 1
502	193	15	2	–	1	–	1	<i>Chrysanthemum segetum</i> 2	2	<1	Charred cereal grain 3
412	198	150	–	–	–	–	–	<i>Rumex</i> sp. 1	4	1	Charcoal 1
414	199	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	<1	–
416	200	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	Charcoal 1
418	201	30	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	1	Charcoal 1
420	202	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	<1	–
523	203	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1.5	Charcoal 2
526	205	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	<1	–
526	206	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	Charcoal 1
529	208	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	<1	–

Table A2.2 – Retent Sample Results

Key: 1 = rare, 2 = occasional, 3 = common and 4 = abundant

NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating

Context no.	Sample no.	Sample V (l)	Ceramic		Stone	Metal	Ind. waste	Charred plant	Charcoal		Material available for AMS	Cinders	Coal	Comments
			PH pottery	Other ceramic	Lithics	Fe obj.	Fe slag		Qty	Max Size (cm)				
356	169	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1.0	Charcoal 3	–	–	–
344	170	10	–	–	–	–	–	Charred Peat 1	3	1.0	Charcoal 3	–	–	–
346	171	2	–	–	–	–	–	Nutshell 1	1	<0.5	–	–	–	Charcoal not retained.
348	172	2	–	–	Flint Flake 1	–	–	–	3	1.0	Charcoal 3	–	–	–
387	173	10	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	<0.5	–	–	–	Charcoal not retained.
385	174	20	–	–	–	–	–	Charred Stone 1	2	1.0	–	–	–	–
383	175	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	<0.5	–	1	–	Charcoal and cinder not retained.
381	176	20	–	–	–	–	–	Nutshell 1	2	0.5	–	–	–	–
408	177	10	–	–	–	–	–	Cereal Grain 1	1	–	–	–	–	Charcoal not retained.
434	182	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1.5	Charcoal 2	–	–	–
436	183	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	<0.5	–	–	–	Charcoal not retained.
440	184	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1.0	Charcoal 2	–	–	–
450	187	3	–	–	Flint 1	–	–	Cereal Grain 4, Corylus nutshell 1	4	3.0	Charcoal 4	–	–	–
485	192	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	<0.5	–	–	–	Charcoal not retained.
502	193	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	<0.5	–	2	–	Charcoal and cinder not retained.
412	198	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	<0.5	–	–	–	Charcoal not retained.
414	199	10	–	Burnt Clay 1	–	–	–	–	1	<0.5	–	–	–	Charcoal not retained.
416	200	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
418	201	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	<0.5	–	–	–	Charcoal not retained.
420	202	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1.0	Charcoal 1	–	–	–
523	203	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	<0.5	–	–	–	Charcoal not retained.
526	205	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1.0	–	–	–	–
526	206	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Archaeologically sterile.
529	208	10	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	Cinder and coal not retained.

Appendix 3 – Finds catalogue

Context no.	SF no.	Sample no.	Material	Qty	Weight (g)	Object	Description	Spot Date	Period
348	–	172	Lithics	1	–	Flake	Burnt secondary flake.	–	PH
387	–	–	MWD	1	1	Fragment	Small fragment of possible slag.	–	–
398	–	–	Lithics	1	–	Flake	Quartz flake, possibly natural.	–	–
414	–	199	CBM	1	1	Daub	Very small fragment of burnt clay, possible daub.	–	–
436	–	183	Pottery	2	–	Prehistoric	Coarseware. Thick spalled body sherds.	–	PH
436	–	–	Pottery	2	–	Prehistoric	Small, thick body sherds and fragment, same thickness and fabric as S183.	–	PH
450	–	187	Lithics	1	–	Flake	Large, burnt, secondary flake, possible edge retouch.	–	PH
474	3	–	Pottery	1	–	Modern	Whiteware.	–	Modern
490	4	–	Pottery	3	–	Modern	Whiteware and redware.	–	Modern
505	2	–	Pottery	1	–	Prehistoric	AOC beaker, neck sherd.	2400B–1950BC	Late Neolithic –Early Bronze Age
509	–	–	Pottery	11	–	Prehistoric	Coarseware. Small sherds and a couple of frags.	–	PH
529	–	–	Fe	1	–	Object	Small iron lump.	–	–
529	–	–	MWD	1	1	Fragment	Small fragment of possible slag.	–	–

Appendix 4 – Discovery and Excavation Scotland entry

Topsoil stripping in advance of a further extension to Powmyre sand and gravel quarry (Phase III) was carried out under an archaeological watching brief. The findings continued the pattern of widely scattered, multi-period remains seen in previous phases of work. A double row of postholes was recorded, located on top of a ridge, with a pit nearby which has been radiocarbon dated to the Early Neolithic. A small group of undated pits was found along the edge of a shallow lake or marsh to the east of the site. Three open-sided, oval fenced enclosures, 30–38 m wide and located on sloping ground, are thought to relate to livestock management. A 2nd–3rd century AD radiocarbon date was obtained from one of the enclosures. A single corn-drying kiln, probably medieval or post-medieval in date, was also found.