

**Auchrannie Spa Resort,
Area 1 – Spa Resort Extension:
Archaeological Mitigation**

Data Structure Report



by Claire Williamson

issued 30th April 2014

on behalf of Auchrannie Leisure Ltd

RATHMELL 
ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Quality Assurance

This report covers works which have been undertaken in keeping with the issued brief as modified by the agreed programme of works. The report has been prepared in keeping with the guidance of Rathmell Archaeology Limited on the preparation of reports. All works reported on within this document have been undertaken in keeping with the Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct.

Signed Claire Williamson

Date ...30th April 2014...

In keeping with the procedure of Rathmell Archaeology Limited this document and its findings have been reviewed and agreed by an appropriate colleague:

Checked Louise Turner

Date ...30th April 2014...

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Contents

Introduction	4
Planning Context	4
Historical and Archaeological Background	5
Early Prehistoric Activity	5
Later Prehistoric Activity	6
Medieval or Later Rural Settlement	10
Project Works	11
Findings.....	14
Findings: Modern/Agricultural Features	15
Findings: Souterrain	15
Western Extent	15
Northeastern Section	22
Southeastern Section	24
Findings: Pit [154] and Surrounding Features.....	27
Findings: Site of Roundhouse in eastern half of site	28
Discussion	33
Modern/Agricultural features.....	33
Souterrain	33
Roundhouse and Features to the East of the Souterrain.....	39
Recommendations	41
Conclusion	41
Acknowledgements	42
References	42
Documentary	42
Cartographic.....	43
Contact Details	44
Appendix 1: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland	45
Appendix 2: Registers.....	47
Context Register.....	47
Photographic Register	67
Drawing Register	82
Samples Register.....	85
Finds Register	88

Figures

Fig. 1a: Extract from Blaeu’s Atlas of Scotland (1654)	7
Fig. 2a: Extract from Ainslie’s <i>Map of the Southern Part of Scotland</i> (1821)	8
Fig. 2b: Extract from Bartholomew’s <i>Bute and Arran</i> (1860).....	8
Fig. 3a: Extract from 1 st Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1868).....	9
Figure 3b: Extract from 3 rd Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1924)	9
Figure 4: Core Mitigation Areas (purple hatched) within the overall Masterplan (red line boundary)	12
Figure 5: Location of excavated area during this phase of works (outlined in blue)	13
Figure 6a: General shot of site from the southeast.....	16
Figure 6b: General shot of eastern half of site showing fully excavated furrows from the southwest	16
Figure 7: Plan of features.....	17
Figure 8a: Slot 2 in [011] from the west.....	20
Figure 8b: Slot 4 in [011] from the south	20
Figure 9a: Slot 5 in [013] from the south	21
Figure 9b: Slot 6 in [013] from the east	21
Figure 11: Stone lining in passage [093]	26
Figure 12a: Northeastern section of souterrain features from the west	30
Figure 12b: Pit [155] with surrounding features from the east	30
Figure 13a: [060] with pre-excavation of pits [129] and [131] from the west	31
Figure 13b: Stone-lined passage [093] from the south-south-west.....	31
Figure 14a: Pit [154] from the north.....	32
Figure 14b: South facing section of pit [030] with perforated stone weight (Find No. 25) <i>in situ</i>	32
Figure 15a: Stone-lined passage [093] from the southwest.....	36
Figure 15b: Eastern end of souterrain features from the northeast.....	36
Figure 16a: General shot of features at eastern end of the site from the east	37
Figure 16b: Passage [011] from the west.....	37

Introduction

1. This Data Structure Report has been prepared for Auchrannie Leisure Ltd for archaeological works required in support of the proposed expansion of the Auchrannie Spa Resort, Brodick, Arran. These works form part of a programme of sequential archaeological works designed to mitigate the impact on the archaeological remains within the development area.
2. The West of Scotland Archaeology Service who advises North Ayrshire Council on archaeological matters had requested archaeological works (through a targeted condition) to manage the potential impact on archaeological remains. They provided guidance on the structure of archaeological works required on this site during development works.
3. The Written Scheme of Investigation (Rees & Turner 2013) provided the detail of the works (excavation, post-excavation analyses and publication) for the mitigation pertaining to ground breaking within the development area and hence the direct physical impact on buried sediments.
4. This Data Structure Report provides an overview of all archaeological works undertaken within the area of the Spa Resort Extension (Area 1 as outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation) to date in response to this development work.
5. All works complied with the West of Scotland Archaeology Service Standard Conditions, the Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Scotland Policy Statements.

Planning Context

6. The area covered by the Masterplan (Figure 4) comprises two main elements. Firstly, the existing hotel complex comprising the House Hotel, the Resort Spa and all associated access roads, car parking, and hard and soft landscaping. This ground extends to roughly 5.07ha and has been subject to extensive disturbance and alteration in the recent past as it lies within the Village Envelope for Brodick. Secondly, there are the adjacent fields which are low lying, level improved pasture which have not been subject to significant recent impacts. This ground extends to roughly 10.88ha.
7. The Masterplan was developed to present a sequential development of the hotel and spa complex with a view to securing staged planning consent. The Written Scheme of Investigation was originally developed in support of the full Masterplan, while applications for planning consent are to be submitted separately for elements of the sequential development prior to the Masterplan's finalisation. Early consultation with the planning authority and their archaeological advisors (the West of Scotland Archaeology Service) has identified that there are significant archaeological issues that are material considerations. In particular the West of Scotland Archaeology Service had identified the known Iron Age settlement site which was part excavated during the construction of the Resort Spa and the potential in general for archaeology in the Glen Cloy area.
8. For the purpose of gaining planning permission, the Masterplan has been split into two separate applications. One area covers the alterations and expansions to the current hotel complex while the other covers the development running up Glen Cloy for the Clachans and Staff Accommodation.
9. Consent has been granted for the alterations to the current hotel complex, (09/00106/PP), with the detailed planning consent being subsequently amended for revisions to the Play Barn. The Play Barn did not require archaeological works (as per the Written Scheme of Investigation). Other elements within this area have not yet been initiated but will be subject to the Written Scheme of Investigation.
10. Within the second area (Clachans and the Staff Accommodation), PPIP has been acquired through 11/00140/PPPM which was approved subject to conditions. Stemming from this, detailed consent has been applied for covering the Staff Accommodation, submitted as

12/00589/PP.

11. The Written Scheme of Investigation applies to all of the above consents and is anticipated to apply to any subsequent applications for detailed consent stemming from the PPIP.

Historical and Archaeological Background

12. Since 2000 there have been a series of archaeological interventions in Glen Cloy in support of development work which has had the potential to generate adverse impacts on the archaeological resource. These have progressively examined some 5.16ha of ground either within or in the vicinity of the Masterplan Area.
13. Prominent amongst these works were the archaeological investigations at the Auchrannie Spa Resort site which commenced with the monitoring of topsoil-stripping on some 2.55ha. These culminated in the excavation of elements of two Iron Age roundhouses and the evaluation of an associated souterrain (Mudie 2007). These works were responsive to a watching brief maintained on all ground breaking works associated with the 2000-2001 build of the Spa Resort. The same intervention identified a quantity of early prehistoric material (in particular lithics) which appeared to be residual in this portion of the landscape. Of particular interest is the fact that the identified significant archaeological features lay within an area of sand subsoil.
14. Outwith the scope of this work, additional investigations undertaken elsewhere within the 1000m buffer zone have failed to reveal features of archaeological significance (e.g. GUARD 1996; White 2004; Macleod 2006; Gow & Matthews 2006). These interventions have included archaeological evaluations and monitoring of ground breaking works. The common factor for all these interventions is that they are located within the valley floor of Glen Cloy. Together, these have - including the Resort Spa work - examined to the satisfaction of the planning authority some 5.16ha of ground. Within this area only one significant archaeological site which warranted excavation was noted - the Iron Age settlement.
15. In February 2013, archaeological monitoring works were carried out during the topsoil stripping of the footprint for a new access road and the majority of a new staff accommodation block at Auchrannie Spa Resort (Gordon 2013). These works were carried out in compliance with the current Written Scheme of Investigation (Rees & Turner 2013) and lay within Area 3a as defined by that document. These works did not reveal any significant archaeological features. Any features which were uncovered were modern in date and likely related to agricultural use of the land.

Early Prehistoric Activity

16. In the area around Glen Cloy, occupation throughout the Neolithic and Bronze Age is widely attested by the surviving remnants of monuments associated with ritual and funerary practice. Elements of a 'ritual landscape' dating to the Early Bronze Age are more numerous, with individual monuments still surviving throughout the area. Isolated standing stones occur in the vicinity of Brodick Bay; some were placed on the shelf formed by the raised beach deposit which runs roughly parallel to the shoreline and upon which the modern road (A841) now runs. Others were erected on the higher ground which overlooks Brodick Bay (e.g. the standing stone at Mayish).
17. It is also possible that, prior to the expansion of Brodick in the 19th and 20th centuries, additional standing stones once survived here. Antiquarian accounts (e.g. McArthur 1873) describe several such features as having once been present in the vicinity of Brodick Bay. Antiquarian writings also suggest that funerary monuments also stood in this general area, with reports of a barrow at Brodick and further finds of cists and 'tumuli' at Glen Cloy Cottages.
18. Further inland, prehistoric funerary monuments again appear to be associated with the higher ground overlooking Glen Cloy. The earliest of these is a chambered cairn dating to the Neolithic period at Glenrickard, which occupies high ground to the SW of the

development area, overlooking the valley of Glen Cloy. This monument considerably predates the standing stones described previously. The important role played by this monument within the landscape continued after its active use as a burial place came to an end, with the construction of a Bronze Age burial cairn occurring in close proximity. A flat axe of 'Migdale' type (Schmidt & Burgess 1981) of roughly contemporary date was also found in the area occupied by the Glenrickard forestry plantation in which the chambered cairn now stands. This unusual find of an Early Bronze Age object, which was probably abandoned deliberately as an offering to gods or ancestors, serves as further indication that the area was considered important beyond the Neolithic and well into the Bronze Age.

19. To the north of the development area, further evidence for prehistoric activity survives, though in some respects it is more ambiguous in character. Two groups of rock carvings have been identified on exposed stretches of rock outcrop located in higher ground in Stronach Wood. The purpose and meaning of these carvings remains unknown, but it may not be coincidental that they are in close proximity to an area where Arran pitchstone was worked in prehistoric times.
20. In conclusion, then, there is ample evidence for human activity in and around Glen Cloy and Brodick Bay throughout the Neolithic and Earlier Bronze Age. The surviving remnants of this are largely represented by monuments associated with ritual or funerary activity, and these tend to be located on the higher ground overlooking Glen Cloy or on the raised beach deposits which lie in and around Brodick Bay. The only evidence which attests to 'domestic' activity is the pitchstone working site at Stronach Wood, though in such a context, it should be recognised that domestic and ritual activities are closely linked and cannot really be considered in isolation. Contemporary settlement sites are conspicuous by their absence, but it seems highly unlikely that they would have been located in the development area for reasons that are discussed in more depth in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Rees & Turner 2013, see *Contraindications*).

Later Prehistoric Activity

21. Within the development area is the site of a Late Iron Age settlement which comprised a large roundhouse, a multi-cellular souterrain and another smaller roundhouse. The watching brief involved the controlled topsoil stripping of an area of 2.55ha: this revealed the remains of two roundhouses and a souterrain in the south-west corner (Mudie 2000; Mudie 2007) of the development area on slightly elevated ground with a sand subsoil. The largest roundhouse and souterrain were the subject of a formal investigation including partial excavation (Mudie 2007, 1). The northern elements of the roundhouse which could not be preserved *in situ* were fully excavated while limited excavation (two sondages) was carried out on the souterrain to establish the nature, character and condition of its remains (Mudie 2007, 4).
22. The roundhouse measured 14m in internal diameter and was radiocarbon dated to no earlier than the mid-late 4th century BC while the multi-cellular souterrain had considerable parallels to examples of broadly contemporary date in Angus and eastern Scotland (Mudie 2007, 27). Contemporary finds from the site included two cancellous coal bracelets and a bronze spiral finger ring indicating on site manufacturing and local craftsmanship, potentially highlighting this site as a "prestigious high status settlement at the mouth of Glen Cloy" (Mudie 2007, 27).
23. Beyond this evidence for occupation towards the end of the Iron Age, there is a paucity of sites and monuments relating to this period, at least within the study area itself. There are, however, antiquarian reports relating to finds of three copper cauldrons from a moss at Glen Cloy (McArthur 1873). Though one must view such unsubstantiated reports with caution, from the descriptions given (round-bottomed, with 'ring-handles') it seems quite likely that these vessels could have been of Late Bronze Age or perhaps Early Iron Age date. Deposits of substantial quantities of metalwork dating to the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age are not unknown in the west of Scotland; some finds such as the Lugtonridge



Fig. 2a: Extract from Ainslie's Map of the Southern Part of Scotland (1821)



Fig. 2b: Extract from Bartholomew's Bute and Arran (1860)

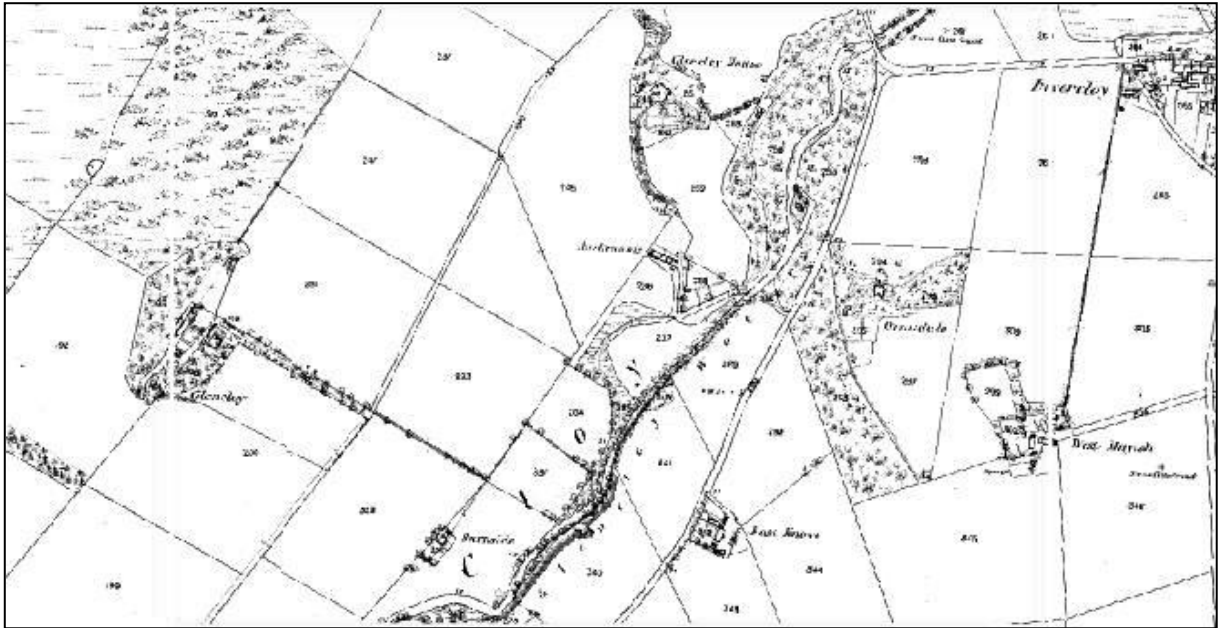


Fig. 3a: Extract from 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1868)

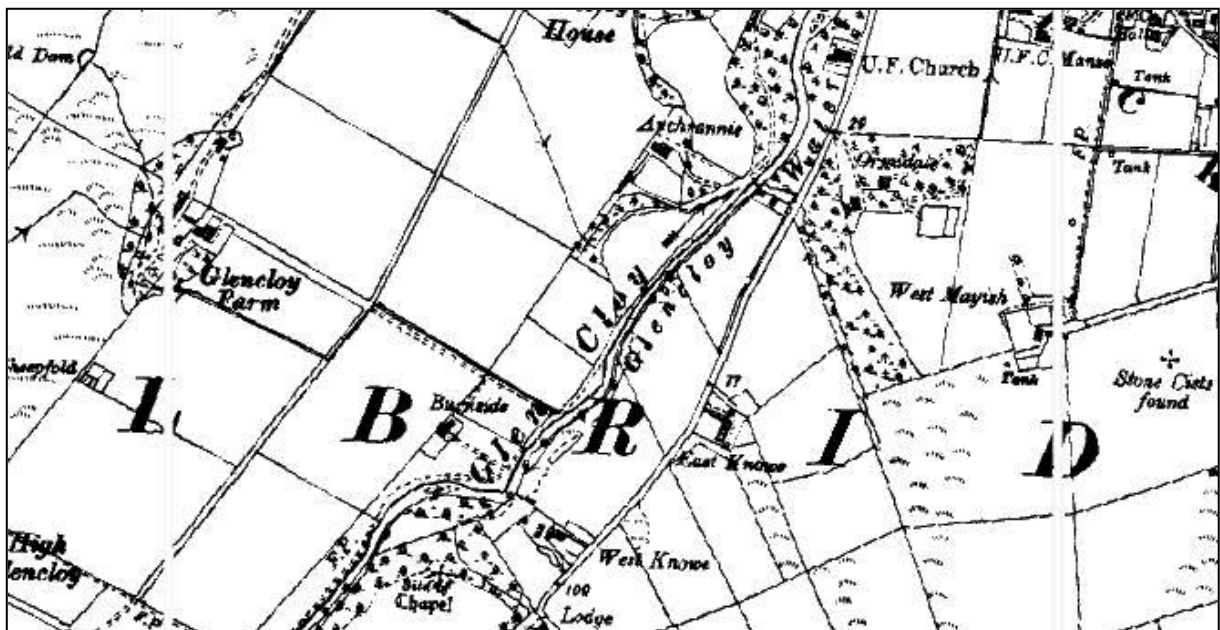


Figure 3b: Extract from 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1924)

hoard of 5 sheet-bronze shields indicate that these could sometimes comprise very lavish offerings. The Glen Cloy cauldrons could be another example of such an elaborate display; if so, it might indicate that the area was particularly wet and marshy at the time, for such votive hoards tend to be placed in areas of bog or even bodies of water (Bradley 1982).

24. Settlement and cauldron findspot aside, evidence for later prehistoric activity again tends to be focussed on the higher ground overlooking the valley bottom. While none of these sites occur within the development area or in close proximity, examples include an Iron Age fortified settlement or 'dun' which has been identified nearby, lying just to the southwest of Glenrickard at 'Bruce's Castle'.
25. To conclude, then, the evidence obtained so far for later prehistoric occupation within the development area (based upon antiquarian observation and modern archaeological excavation) suggests that the settlement at the Resort Spa is an isolated domestic residence located on slightly elevated dry sandy ground, in an area which is dominated by wet, marshy ground largely unsuitable for settlement. The recorded presence of metalwork finds suggests that Glen Cloy may once have been a site of ritual activity; this seems to follow a pattern seen elsewhere in the west of Scotland throughout the Bronze Age and Iron Age, in that Glen Cloy formed a backdrop for an isolated act of votive deposition, rather than a sustained focus which was revisited over hundreds of years.

Medieval or Later Rural Settlement

26. Documentary sources link Glen Cloy with the Fullarton family, who were traditionally granted the land in return for having sheltered Robert the Bruce when he fled to Arran during the Wars of Independence. There are medieval sites located in the general vicinity of the development area; the remains of a medieval chapel are said to have stood at Kilmichael, near Glenrickard, until the 19th century, and Brodick Castle still remains extant as a surviving, though much modified, example of a fortified stronghold that has its origins in the medieval period. The development area itself, however, is likely to have been used as agricultural land, perhaps used for pasture on account of its low-lying, riverine location.
27. Map evidence suggests that this land-use continued throughout much of the post-medieval period. Blaeu's map of 1654 (Fig. 1a) shows isolated settlements nearby at Kilmichael and Glencloy, so the inference must be that the area around modern Glen Cloy comprised agricultural land associated with these settlements and farmed by their occupants.
28. Archaeological evidence supports this; Mudie (2001) notes that traces of rig and furrow cultivation were found across the Resort Spa site during topsoil stripping, and ascribes these remains to pre-Improvement agricultural activities within the area, perhaps dating back to the medieval period. Isolated sherds of medieval pottery also support the possibility that cultivation took place as far back as the medieval period – at this time broken ceramic vessels would invariably be tossed out onto middens and subsequently dispersed when the midden was spread across cultivated ground as fertiliser.
29. From the late 18th century onwards, the landscape became much more formally ordered with the onset of the agricultural improvements. Such improvements would typically have included the imposition of systems of enclosure, large-scale drainage schemes and the improvement of soils through the formal and regularised introduction of lime and fertilisers. It is unclear, however, when these new methods were introduced in the area around Glen Cloy. Comparison between maps by Moll (1745) and Ainslie (1821) shows remarkably little change between the two (Figs. 1b & 2a); in the latter, the place-names are more closely recognisable to those we see today, with settlements evident at Kilmichael, Maysh and Glencoy (i.e. Kilmichael, Mayish and Glencloy).
30. Earlier maps such as Moll's map of 1745, Ainslie's map of 1820 and even Bartholomew's map of c.1860 (Fig. 2b) do not depict any field boundaries whatsoever within the study area; this may, however, be a reflection of the fact that the maps themselves were insufficiently detailed to show such information. It may also be an indication that in this

part of Arran, the agricultural improvements that had such a profound effect upon the face of the countryside were not undertaken until well into the 1800's.

31. Additional evidence of this late date may be provided by the reference to the building of the 'new village' of Glencloy in the mid-19th century. The undertaking of such a large construction project (the building of which revealed at least five prehistoric burial cists) probably indicates that a period of investment was well underway throughout the wider area. Once again, the watching brief and subsequent excavation undertaken at Auchrannie Resort Spa in 2001 provided ample evidence from this post-Improvement phase of land use, including field drains and boundary walls (Mudie 2001).
32. Within this agricultural landscape, the house of Auchrannie was itself was a fairly recent addition. It features on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map of 1868 (Fig. 3a), but is not shown on Bartholomew's map of 1860. This suggests that at the time Bartholomew's map was surveyed (presumably around 1860), Auchrannie and its grounds had not yet been split off into an independent land unit and that the area was entirely given over to agriculture. Excluding the area occupied by Auchrannie and its associated grounds, the layout of the fields remained largely consistent throughout the 19th and 20th centuries (though some further subdivision of the fields took place in the early 20th century – see Fig. 3b, and *Contraindications* in Rees & Turner 2013) until the building of hotel and leisure complex in the early 2000s.

Project Works

33. The footprint of the Spa Resort extension had already seen the partial excavation of exposed archaeological features during the course of earlier works. As discussed above (see *Historical and Archaeological Background*), these features included two Iron Age roundhouses and an associated souterrain. The programme of works to be carried out during this latest phase (described here) involved the full excavation of the remaining unexcavated elements of one of the roundhouses and the souterrain.
34. The archaeological works focussed on the northern half of the area shown as Area 1 in Figure 4, but did not extend across the full extent, as the proposed development in this location has been split into two phases. While the southern half has been reserved for a Phase 2 extension (to be carried out at a later date), the northern half is the only portion to be disturbed by the current phase of extension and therefore the only area which required archaeological mitigation at this time.
35. The northern half was also the location of the known archaeological features uncovered during the earlier phase of works. As agreed with the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (Rees & Turner 2013), the remaining unexcavated elements of these features were subject to full excavation during this phase. In order to achieve this, the area excavated had to be extended beyond the footprint of the development in order to expose the features to their full extent.
36. The on-site archaeological works were carried out from 21st October to 13th November 2013. The area was initially stripped down to subsoil using a 360° mechanical excavator, before the excavation works were then carried out by hand. On conclusion of the earlier excavation works, some of the features were preserved *in situ* and these had been covered by tarpaulin overlain with rubble. The tarpaulin and rubble were also removed during the initial stripping by machine.

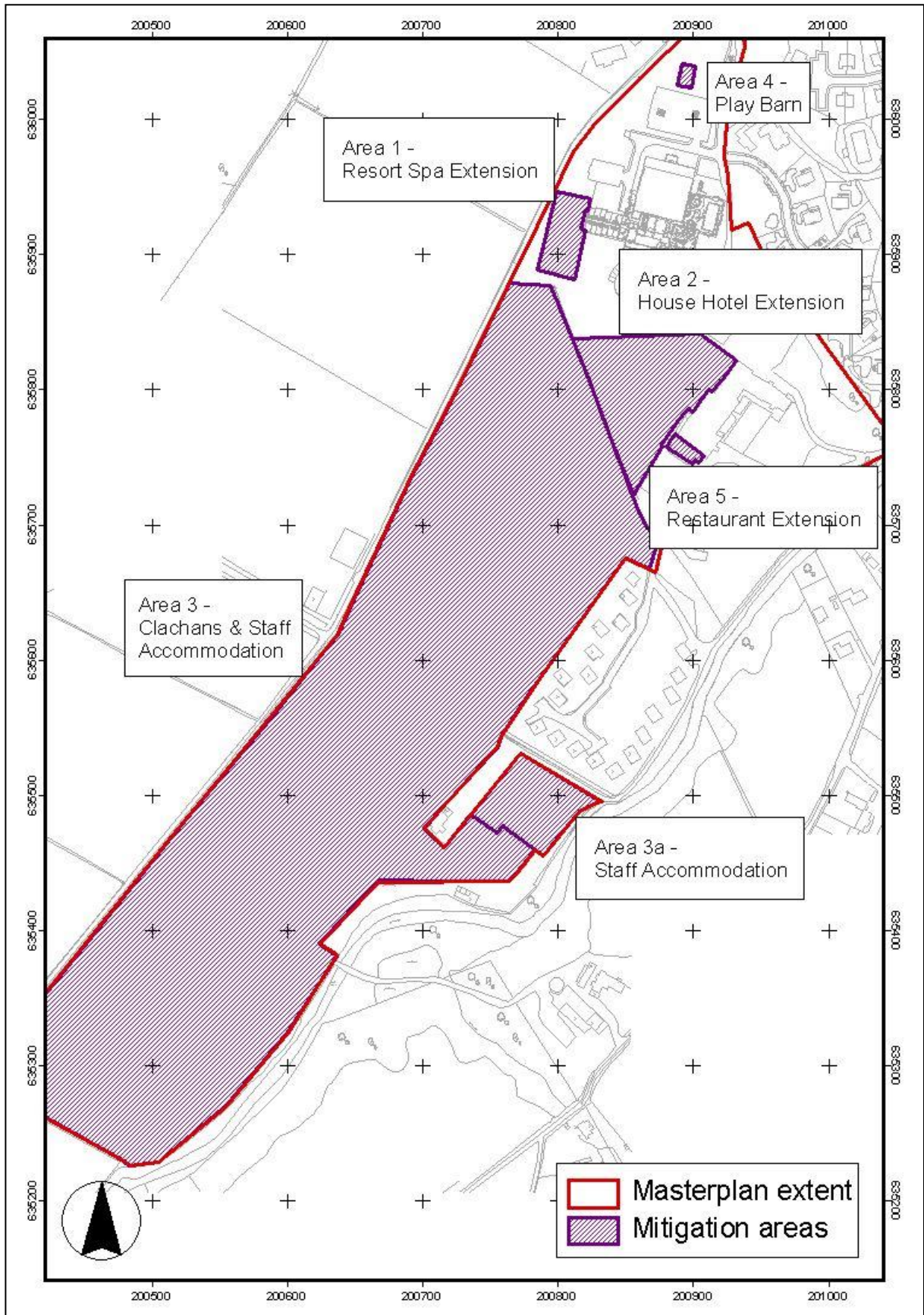


Figure 4: Core Mitigation Areas (purple hatched) within the overall Masterplan (red line boundary)

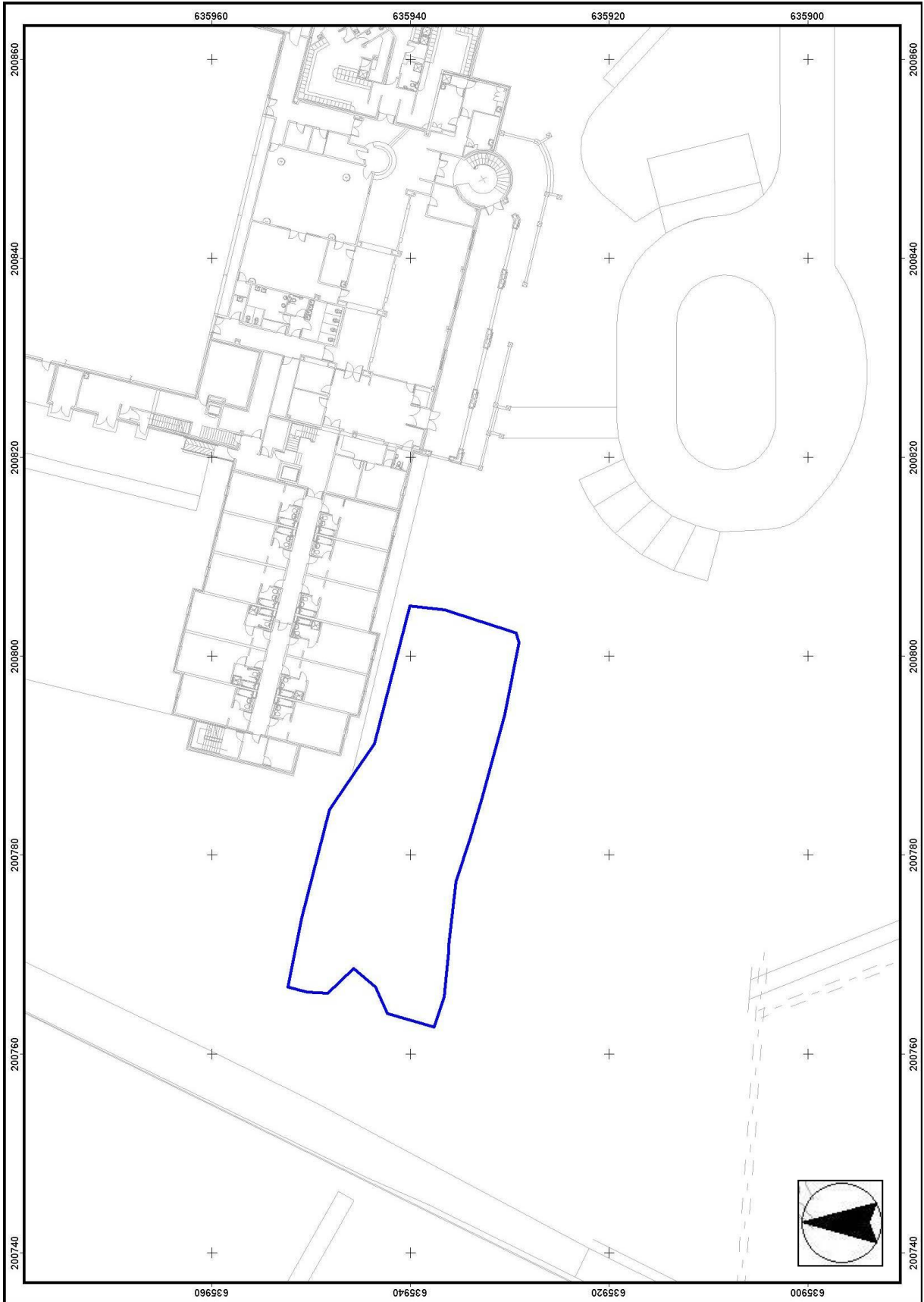


Figure 5: Location of excavated area during this phase of works (outlined in blue)

Findings

37. The groundbreaking works involved opening a large rectangular area immediately adjacent to the western end of the current accommodation block of the spa resort (Figures 5 and 6a). The area measured approximately 40m WNW-ESE by up to 15m NNE-SSW. It was initially stripped down to the upper surface of the underlying subsoil which lay at a depth of approximately 250 to 600mm below the current ground surface.
38. Prior to excavation the majority of the area was covered by a layer of turf overlying topsoil (001). The latter comprised a loose red brown sand measuring 250 to 600mm in depth. The southwest corner of the site was the only area not covered by (001), instead being the site of a gravel track with an adjacent tarmac path. This section of the ground was separated from the rest of the area by a hedge which ran NW-SE.
39. Underlying topsoil (001) across the majority of the excavated area sat deposit (003). This comprised a loose grey-brown gravel in a sand matrix measuring up to 600mm deep. This also sat under the tarmac path and gravel track in the southwest corner and was deposited after the construction of the current spa resort accommodation block. It acted both as made ground for the purposes of landscaping and supporting the track/path, and also as backfilling over the top of the layer of tarpaulin which had been used to cover the known archaeological features in order to preserve them *in situ*.
40. At the eastern end of the excavated area, deposit (002) was present underlying topsoil (001). This consisted of a loose brown sandy gravel measuring up to 540mm in depth and covering an area measuring 5m N-S and 2m E-W. Similar to (003), this had also been used to landscape the ground after the construction of the current spa resort accommodation block.
41. As well as the tarpaulin, deposit (004), a loose pale pea gravel, had been placed around some of the known archaeological features at the end of the 2000 excavations in order to help preserve them. This was mainly used to target the areas around the *in situ* stones which formed part of the structure of the souterrain, and also to backfill any slots or features which had been excavated during the works.
42. Underlying deposits (002) and (003) and the tarpaulin - as well as (001) in the areas where (002) and (003) weren't present - were natural subsoil deposits (087), (088) and (175). (087) sat across the eastern half of the excavated area and consisted of a loose pink sand, while (088) sat across the western half of the site and consisted of a loose dark orange sand. (175) was only found in a small area in the southwest corner of the site and consisted of a moderately compacted light grey sand with no inclusions (see Figure 8b). It measured 5.2m (NE-SW) by 4.5m (NW-SE) in extent as exposed. This corner of the site was prone to waterlogging after heavy bouts of rainfall.
43. Two other types of natural subsoil were revealed at the base of some of the deeper features across the site: (120) and (181), which both appeared to underlie (088). (120) comprised a moderately compacted brown pink sand with frequent gravel inclusions which was revealed beneath pit [155], and passages [013] (Figures 9a and 9b) and [093]. (181) comprised a very compact pale green (with some orange mottling) clay with no inclusions, revealed underlying Slots 2 and 3 in passage [011] (see Figure 8a). The exact relationship between (120) and (181) is uncertain. Where (181) was present at the base of Slots 2 and 3 in [011], the base of the feature was prone to heavy waterlogging.
44. Evidence of bioturbation was present across the site in the form of animal burrows and root action. This is not an unusual occurrence in a soft sandy subsoil located in an area which remained unoccupied for such a long period, but it is worth noting when regarding the survival of identifiable features within the development area.
45. Cut into the upper surface of the natural subsoils were several archaeological features distributed across the site (see Figure 7). Across the eastern half were features associated with the presence of a possible roundhouse, while the western half was dominated by the presence of a souterrain. While the souterrain was fully exposed within the limits of the excavated area, the ring-post structure was only partially exposed, the northern half of the feature having been previously excavated during earlier works

undertaken during the construction of the current accommodation block.

Findings: Modern/Agricultural Features

46. Distributed across the site were a series of furrows [006], [008] and [113], numbering 13 in total and all aligned NNE-SSW. The majority of them sat across the eastern half of the site with only two still appearing in the western half. In the eastern half they sat with intervening gaps of between approximately 0.4m and 1.6m. The furrows were all fully excavated in order to reveal any potentially significant features which may have been underlying them (Figure 6b).
47. They measured between approximately 0.45 and 0.65m in width, and between 20 and 200mm in depth. [008] was more substantial in size measuring 1.17m wide, and it is possible that this may have been a double furrow. Individual sections measured from 2.7m up to 10.9m in length. They all had gradual to steep sloping sides with a flat uneven base. All contained a single fill, described variously as (007), (009) and (114) respectively. This comprised a loosely compacted dark brown silty sand with occasional small stones.
48. Finds were recovered from (007) and (009). A sherd of modern ceramic (Find No. 5) was recovered from within (007), along with a piece of slag (Find No. 6) and 13 coarse stones which were possibly worked (Find No. 8). Fragments of animal bone (Find No. 10), coal (Find Nos 11 and 47), slag (Find Nos 12, 48 and 49), unworked pitchstone (Find No. 46) and one possible worked stone (Find No. 51) were recovered from within (009).
49. As well as the furrows, there were a small number of smaller discrete modern features present on site.
50. Pit [032] sat towards the southeastern corner. It was oval in shape, orientated SW-NE and measured approximately 1m by 0.5m in extent. It contained a single fill (033) which contained fragments of animal bone and modern glazed white earthenware ceramic suggesting that it was likely a modern rubbish pit.
51. Two spreads (037) and (166) were also uncovered across the southern half of the site. (037) was a layer of firm dark brown silt with occasional charcoal inclusions measuring 0.7m by 0.63m in extent and 40mm deep. (166) comprised a layer of firm dark brown clay silt with a small number of charcoal inclusions covering an area measuring 1.26m by 0.62m and 120mm deep. Both of the spreads overlaid sections of the furrows [006] indicating that they were modern in date.

Findings: Souterrain

52. The western half of the site was dominated by the presence of a series of passages and pits which appeared to form the component parts of a complex souterrain.
53. Prior to excavation, the souterrain appeared to consist of a continuous flow of passageways all connected to each other (see also Mudie 2007). However, upon excavation, this was found not to be the case and the souterrain appeared instead to consist of two or three discrete sections (see Figure 7). The larger western portion of the souterrain comprised two adjoining curvilinear passages [011] and [013]. A break then separated the northeastern end of these from a further two sections which made up the eastern extent: passage [093], with associated smaller pits and postholes, to the southeast; and a series of linear features e.g. [060], pits and postholes, to the northeast (Figure 12a). These two eastern sections appeared to be connected by a small linear feature [080] at the extreme eastern end although it is possible that this did not form part of the original structure.

Western Extent

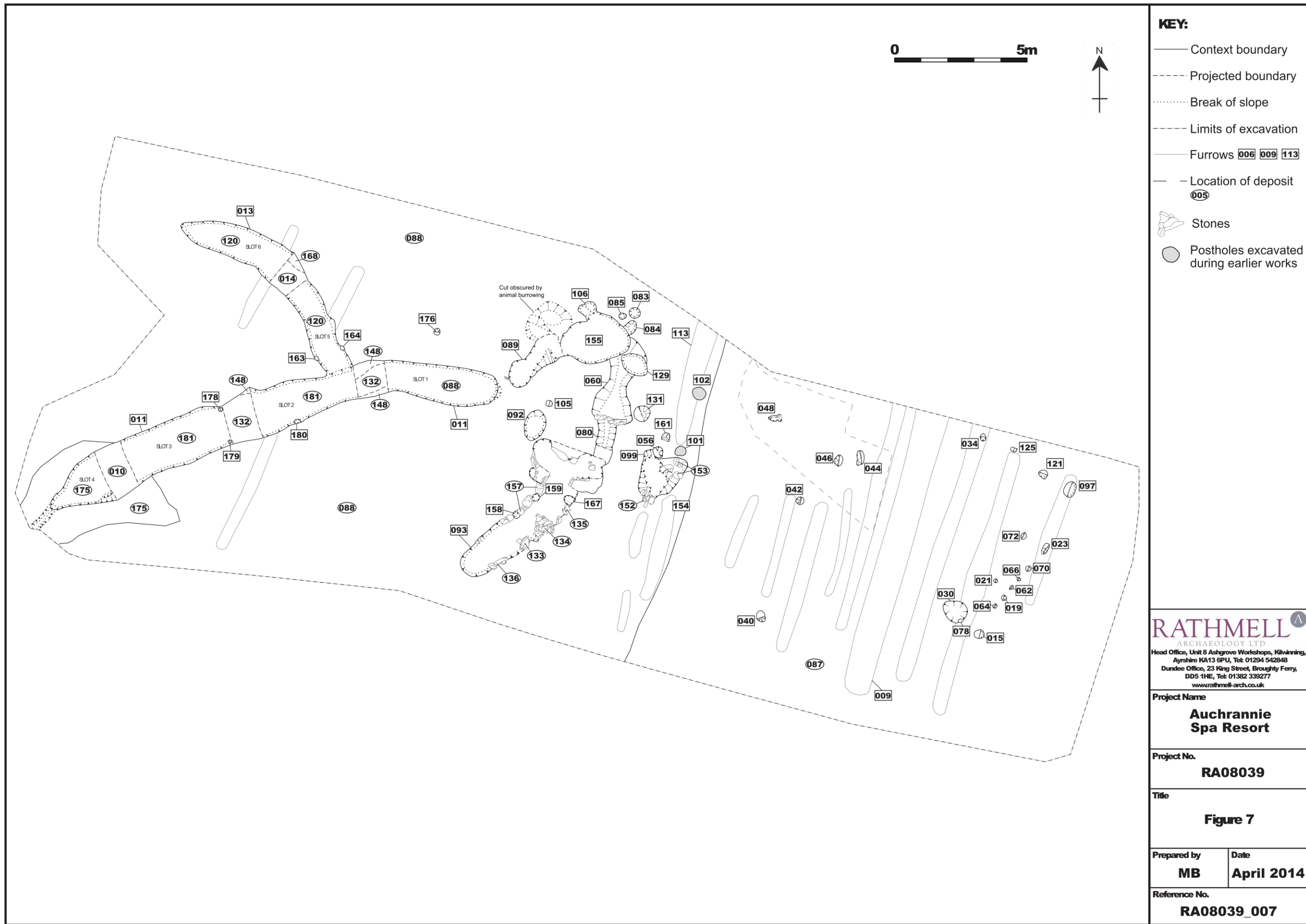
54. Located at the southwestern end was the longest section of the souterrain [011], which appeared to form the main central passage of the structure. This was slightly curvilinear in plan, roughly aligned SW-NE and curving slightly to the east at the northeastern end.



Figure 6a: General shot of site from the southeast



Figure 6b: General shot of eastern half of site showing fully excavated furrows from the southwest



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Project Name
**Auchrannie
 Spa Resort**

Project No.
RA08039

Title
Figure 7

Prepared by MB	Date April 2014
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Reference No.
RA08039_007

Figure 7: Plan of features

It had rounded terminal ends and measured 18.6m in length and between 1.1m and 2m wide.

55. Four slots (1-4) were excavated across its length and the sections of the remaining baulks recorded (see Figures 7 and 16b). Its depth ranged from 0.7 to 1.15m. The cut was at its shallowest at its terminal ends, getting deeper in the central portion (Slots 2 and 3 in Figure 7). In general, the cut had steep sloping sides and a slightly rounded base (Figure 8a). Extending for 1m out from the centre of the southwestern end (on the same alignment), there was a shallow channel measuring 0.3 to 0.4m wide and only 200mm deep (see Figure 8b). It is possible that this small channel is not an original part of the souterrain cut but had formed naturally, possibly due to waterlogging and draining in this part of the site.
56. The interior of [011] contained various fills but no remaining lining material. At the southwestern end where [011] is only up to 700mm deep, it is filled by only one deposit: (010). This comprised a moderately compacted mid red brown sand with frequent rounded stone inclusions and extended along the passage for a minimum of 3.7m from the southwestern end. This end of the souterrain had been cut into subsoil (175). Slot 4 revealed a band of black material present within the subsoil sitting 200mm below its upper surface, following the line of the cut [011] (Figure 8b). This area of the site was prone to waterlogging after heavy bouts of rainfall during the course of the works, and it is likely that this black band within the subsoil stems from frequent waterlogging in this section of the cut.
57. Within Slot 3, the fill changes from single fill (010), to (132) and (148) (see Figure 10). These comprised the upper and lower fills (respectively) of the passage for the rest of its length to the northeast, measuring up to 15m in extent. (132) consisted of a moderately compacted mid to dark grey brown sand with occasional small to medium sized stones and frequent charcoal inclusions measuring between 200 and 450mm deep. (148) consisted of a moderately compacted light to mid grey brown sand with occasional small to large sized stone inclusions which measured between 200 and 700mm deep. While (148) filled the full width of the cut, (132) was often narrower and measured between 0.7 and 1.8m wide, only filling the full width of the souterrain at the northeastern end of Slot 3. Seven pieces of daub were recovered from deposit (148) (Find No. 43).
58. The only variation in this stratigraphic sequence across the northeastern extent of the souterrain, was the presence of additional fills (173) and (174) at the northeastern end of Slot 2 (see Figure 10), and deposit (160) at the western end of Slot 1. (173) lay directly underneath deposit (132), and above (148), and measured 0.67m wide and 220mm deep. It consisted of a moderately compacted light to mid orange brown sand with occasional small stone inclusions. (174) lay directly underneath (148) and formed the basal fill of the cut at this point. It measured 0.8m wide and 600mm deep. It consisted of a firmly compacted mixed orange brown sand with frequent small stone and gravel inclusions. These deposits were only recorded in section and therefore their full extent in length is unknown.
59. Deposit (160) comprised a very compact black silt/gravel at the base of the cut. It measured 0.9m N-S by 0.55m E-W and approximately 300mm deep. It is possible that this may be a fill of cut [011] at the western end of Slot 1. The deposit was very compacted however, making it difficult to dig and very different to the composition of the other fills within the feature, suggesting that it was also possible that this may have been a natural deposit, or possibly degraded stone.
60. Three postholes were present cut into the base of the passage [011]: [178], [179] and [180] (see Figure 7). [180] sat against the southeastern edge of the cut within Slot 2. It was circular shaped in plan with steep sides and a rounded base, and measured 0.23m in diameter and 200mm deep.
61. [178] and [179] sat opposite each other at the northeastern end of Slot 3 (see Figure 10), along the northwestern and southeastern edges of the cut respectively. [178] was circular shaped in plan with steep sides and a rounded base. It measured 0.2m in

diameter and 200mm deep. [179] had the same form, although was sub-circular shaped in plan. It measured 0.25m by 0.23m and 200mm deep. All three postholes were cut into natural subsoil (181) and filled by the lower fill of cut [011] in those locations: (148). As mentioned above, the base of Slots 2 and 3 in [011], where the clay subsoil (181) was present, was prone to waterlogging, and these postholes were often underwater during the on-site works.

62. At approximately 5.5m from the northeastern end of the main passage [011], a side passage [013] extended out from its northwestern side. Similar to [011], [013] is also curvilinear shaped in plan and runs to the northwest before curving slightly towards the west. Its northwest terminal end had a rounded shape in plan. It measured 7.43m in length and between 0.92 and 1.07m wide. Two slots (5 and 6) were excavated along its length and the sections of the remaining baulks recorded (see Figures 7). Its depth ranged from 0.93 to 1.06m. The cut had steep sloping sides and a rounded base (Figures 9a and 9b). At the point where the southeastern end of [013] met [011], its base sat slightly higher than that of [011], creating a step down into the main passage of approximately 360mm.
63. [013] contained fills (014), (168), (169), (170), (171) and (172) (see Figure 10). While these fills have been given separate numbers during the excavation to those found in [011] to help the process of on-site recording and sampling, there was a continuation between the fills of the two passages and it is likely that some will be a duplication. (168) was only exposed in a small section at the top of the southeastern end of Slot 6 (on the northeastern edge). It consisted of a loosely compacted orange brown sand with no inclusions, and measured 0.4m wide and 120mm in depth. It was only recorded in section so its exact length is unknown. Underlying (168), and forming the uppermost fill along the full length of [013], where (168) was not present, sat (014). This comprised of a loosely compacted dark red brown sand with very infrequent rounded quartz stone inclusions. It extended across the full extent of [013] and measured 250mm deep. Four pieces of possibly worked stone (Find Nos 39, 40 and 44), and 13 pieces of unworked pitchstone (Find No. 38) were recovered from within (014). Lying at the upper surface of (014), near to the southeastern end of [013], a large possible worked stone (Find No. 13), which could possibly be a ploughshoe or an ard point of some kind, was recovered sitting amongst a small group of stones along the southwestern side of the cut.
64. Underlying (014) sat (169), which comprised a loosely compacted orange brown sand with very infrequent small stone and pebble inclusions. It also contained possible organic lenses which may represent sections of decayed turf. It extended the full width and length of the cut and measured up to 330mm in depth. Underlying (169), was deposit (170) which comprised of a loosely compacted orange red brown sand with very infrequent rounded gravel inclusions and, similar to (169), frequent organic lens which may represent decayed turf. It extended the full width and length of [013] and measured up to 430mm deep. Underlying (170), sat (171) which formed the basal fill of [013]. It comprised a loosely compacted light red brown silty sand with infrequent grit/gravel inclusions and again some organic lenses. It ran the full length and width of the cut, and measured 250mm deep. One piece of worked flint (Find No. 41) was recovered from within (171).
65. At the southeastern end of Slot 6, deposit (172) was recorded in section as a small deposit of loosely compacted light brown sand with infrequent rounded gravel inclusions which sat below (171) against the northeastern edge of cut [013]. It measured 0.3m in width and 250mm deep. As it was only recorded in section, its full extent remains unknown.
66. Two postholes sat within cut [013] near the southeastern end of Slot 5: [163] and [164] (see Figure 7). They sat opposite each other cut into the sides of the southwestern and northeastern sides of the passage respectively. They were each circular shaped in plan, with steep sides and a rounded base, and measured 0.2m in diameter. From the top of the cut [013] they measured 700mm in depth, and their bases were cut slightly deeper into the base of [013] by approximately 30mm and 90mm respectively (see Figure 10).



Figure 8a: Slot 2 in [011] from the west



Figure 8b: Slot 4 in [011] from the south



Figure 9a: Slot 5 in [013] from the south



Figure 9b: Slot 6 in [013] from the east

67. Both postholes were filled by the same sequence of fills as recorded within Slot 5 of cut [013] so that there was no visible distinction between the internal edges of the postholes and the interior make-up of the passage. Their basal fills were also the same as that of [013]: (171).
68. Approximately 1m to the north of the northeastern end of [011], sat a possible posthole [176] which was circular shaped in plan with steep sides and a flat base. It measured 0.22m in diameter and 130mm deep. It was filled by a single fill (177) which comprised a loosely compacted dark brown silt with frequent charcoal inclusions. This feature sat on its own and may have been related to the souterrain but, without further evidence, this association remains uncertain.

Northeastern Section

69. As already described above, the northeastern end of passage [011] stopped short of the features which appeared to make up the eastern extent of the souterrain. The features closest to the northeastern end of [011] were those which sat to the northeast.
70. Approximately 0.5m to the northeast of [011] sat feature [089]. [089] had a slightly curvilinear shaped cut in plan aligned roughly SW-NE, with a slightly larger rounded terminus at its southwestern end. It had steep sides and a flat base, and in total measured approximately 1.5m in length. The larger southwestern end measured 0.84m long by 0.65m wide and up to 650mm deep, while the northeastern linear portion measured 0.84m long by 0.44m wide and up to 700mm deep. It was filled by (090) which comprised a moderately compacted dark brown red sand with no inclusions. The northern edge of the cut was difficult to determine and it appeared to have been heavily disturbed by animal burrowing, making its edge along this side, and whether or not there were any adjoining features, difficult to determine.
71. At its northeastern end, [089] connected with a large oval shaped pit [155] (Figure 12b). This was aligned roughly WSW-ENE and had vertical sides and a flat base. It measured 2.2m by 1.8m and 770mm deep. It contained a series of fills: (061), (096), (115), (116), (117), (118), (137) and (138). The uppermost fill was (061) which comprised a moderately compacted dark brown sand with frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. It covered the full extent of the feature and measured 600mm deep. (061) was very similar in composition to deposit (090) which filled the adjoining feature [089], suggesting that they may have been backfilled at the same time.
72. Underlying this on its southern side sat deposit (137), which comprised a loosely compacted mid red brown silty sand with no inclusions measuring 0.5m wide (N-S) and 120mm deep. This was only present in the eastern half of the pit and did not extend into its western half. Against the southern edge of the pit, underlying both (061) and (137) on this side, sat deposit (182). This comprised a moderately compacted dark orange brown sand with no inclusions measuring approximately 0.5m wide and up to 50mm thick. This sat in the eastern half of the pit only and may either be leaching of (061) and (137) into the underlying subsoil, or a silting up or slumping of the sides during the backfilling process.
73. Underlying (137), (061) where (137) was not present, and (182), was deposit (115), a moderately compacted light grey pink and mottled mid brown sand with very infrequent charcoal inclusions, which covered the full extent of the feature and measured up to 470mm in depth. A heavily corroded iron object (or piece of slag) was recovered from within (115) (Find No. 45). Underlying (115), and partially enclosed by it, sat (116), a moderately compacted dark red to light pink sand with no inclusions. (116) was only present in the western half of the feature and did not extend across the full width. It measured approximately 1m (N-S) and between 80 and 150mm in depth.
74. Against the northern edge of the cut sat deposits (096) and (118). (096) comprised a moderately compacted dark orange brown sand with no inclusions. It measured up to 0.25m in width and 410mm in depth, and extended across the full northern side of the cut. (061) and (115) appeared to abut it. (096) was very similar to deposit (182) which

sat on the southern side, and may also have represented an area of silting up or slumping.

75. Underlying (118), abutted by (115) and (116), sat (118), a moderately compacted yellow sand with no inclusions. It measured 0.35m wide and 220mm in depth. It was only present at the western end. The mixed nature of deposits (115), (116) and (118), suggests that they may all been backfilled into the feature at the same time.
76. Across the base of the feature, underlying (115) and (116), sat deposits (117) and (138). (117) comprised a thin layer of loosely compacted dark black burnt material mixed with sand with charcoal inclusions. It appeared to cover the full extent of the feature, although was quite patchy in its survival, and measured up to 250mm in depth. The lack of heat affected deposits underlying this suggests that this was either burning from a short term event or it is simply material which has been dumped here rather than being burned *in situ*.
77. (117) formed the basal deposit across the western half of pit [155], but in the eastern half it sat over deposit (138) which formed the basal deposit here. (138) comprised a moderately compacted mid yellow sand with no inclusions. It measured 2.4m by 2m and between 80 and 100mm in depth. This may have represented a layer of windblown sand or silting up at the base of the pit.
78. Sitting within fills (061) and (115) of pit [155], were a number of medium to large sized angular and sub-angular stones. One in particular measured 0.72m by 0.41m in size. This range in size suggests that at least some of the stones would not originally have sat within [155] but have instead been dumped in as part of the backfilling, possibly from the demolition of other parts of the site. As with some of the other features on the site, the base of [155] was prone to waterlogging after heavy rainfall.
79. Cut into the northwestern side of pit [155] sat cut [106]. This was semi-circular shaped in plan measuring 0.7m long (NE-SW) and up to 580mm in depth. It had steep sides and a fairly flat base. It was filled by a continuation of fills (061) (upper) and (096) (lower) from pit [155]. The shape of the cut suggests that it is possible that [106] may represent a double posthole with the southwestern side measuring 0.3m wide by 420mm deep and the northeastern side measuring 0.4m wide by 580mm deep. There is no distinction within the fill between the two sides.
80. Sitting close to pit [155] to the northeast, sat three possible postholes: [083], [084], and [085]. These were originally obscured by the upper fill of [155], (061), which spread outwith the edge of [155] and lay over the top of the three postholes. [084] sat adjacent to the edge of [155] and measured 0.42m in diameter and 220mm deep. Sitting 0.08m to the north, [083] measured 0.4m in diameter and 360mm deep. Sitting 0.12m to the southwest of [083] and 0.2m to the northwest of [084], sat [085] which measured 0.23m in diameter and 450mm deep. All three postholes were circular shaped in plan with a rounded base, and had been filled by (061). While [083] and [085] had near vertical sides, the sides of [083] were more gradually sloping. [085] had a slight angle in its axis and, less likely with regards to the other two, it is possible that it may have been an animal burrow.
81. Running into the eastern side of pit [155] sat curvilinear shaped cut [060] (Figure 13a). This was roughly aligned N-S and had an irregular shape, measuring 1.3m wide at the southern end, narrowing to approximately 0.7m in the middle, and widening again to approximately 1.1m at the northern end. It measured approximately 2.5m long. This cut sat shallower than [155] reaching a maximum depth of 400mm at either end and up to approximately 250mm in the middle section. It had gently sloping sides with rounded corners and a fairly flat base. The southern end of [060] was rounded. The cut was filled mainly by (061) suggesting that [060], [089], [155] and the adjacent features with the same fill, may all have been backfilled at the same time.
82. Underlying (061) at the southern end, sat the only other fill of [060]: (077). This comprised a loosely compacted black sand with charcoal inclusions. It measured 0.6m by 0.64m and 150mm in depth and sat at the base of the feature. The underlying subsoil did

not appear to be heat affected so this was either burning from a short term event or re-deposited from elsewhere. At the southern end of [060], a large flat stone measuring 1.1m by 0.63m by 0.16m in size sat upright against the interior edge of the cut (Figure 13a). It is uncertain if this was deliberately placed or had merely tumbled in.

83. After the removal of (061), an oval pit [129] was revealed at the base of [060] on its eastern side at the northern end (Figure 13a). This was aligned roughly WNW-ESE and measured 1.25m by 0.97m and between 150 and 460mm deep. It had vertical sides and a flat base. It was filled by a single fill (130). This comprised a loosely compacted light brown silty sand with occasional charcoal and frequent small stone inclusions. It appeared as if [129] had been truncated by [060].
84. Shallow pit [131] sat approximately 0.1m to the east of the southern end of [060]. It was oval shaped in plan and measured 0.65m by 0.47m and 90mm deep. It had gently sloping sides and a rounded base. It was filled by single burnt fill (149) which comprised a firmly compacted dark brown black sandy silt with moderate charcoal inclusions. This is likely to be re-deposited, possibly representing a small dump of material.
85. Running out from the southern side of the flat stone in [060] sat linear shaped feature [080], which appeared to be the only connection between this part of the souterrain and the final section to the southeast: stone lined passage [093].
86. [080] was aligned roughly N-S and measured 1.4m long by 0.23m wide. It measured 130mm deep at its northern end and deepened to 260mm at its southern end. It had gently sloping sides and a rounded base. It was filled by single fill (081) which consisted of a firmly compacted dark brown silt with charcoal inclusions.

Southeastern Section

87. [080] runs into the northeastern end of passage [093]. [093] was linear shaped in plan running SW-NE and measuring approximately 6.1m in total length (Figures 13b and 15a). It had a rounded southwestern terminal end and measured between 1.3 and 1.4m in width across the majority of its length. The final 1.6m of the northeastern end curved slightly to the north and widened to approximately 2.94m. The sides along the passage were steep sloping and the base was fairly flat. It measured between 520 to 800mm in depth, getting shallower towards either end.
88. The majority of passage [093] had a stone lining which comprised a single skin of roughly coursed large red sandstone blocks with no bonding (see Figures 11 and 13b). The majority of the stones were flat rectangular blocks measuring an average size of 0.4m by 0.08m by 0.14m, although some of the stones were large sub-angular rubble blocks measuring up to 0.85 by 0.46 by 0.12m in size. Where the large rubble blocks were used these tended to be placed at the base of the lining with the smaller blocks stacked on top. The lining survived in discrete portions along the northwestern, (157), and southeastern sides, (133), (134), (135) and (136), with no lining remaining at either end of the passage.
89. (157) measured a total of approximately 8m in length starting approximately 1m from the southwestern end. Sections of [157] had been separated by possible postholes [158] and [159] at the northeastern end. It survived to a maximum height of 0.74m and ranged from between four and six courses depending on the size of stones used. Parts of the lining were not fully intact and only a few of the stones remained.
90. The lining against the southeastern edge of [093] comprised four separate portions: (136), (133), (134) and (135) running from southwest to northeast, covering a total length of approximately 3.76m, starting approximately 0.9m from the southwestern edge of [093]. They survived to a maximum height of 0.72m and ranged from between three and six courses. The upper courses of (136) were no longer remaining. Two of the sections, (133) and (134), had slumped downwards with the lower stones having slipped

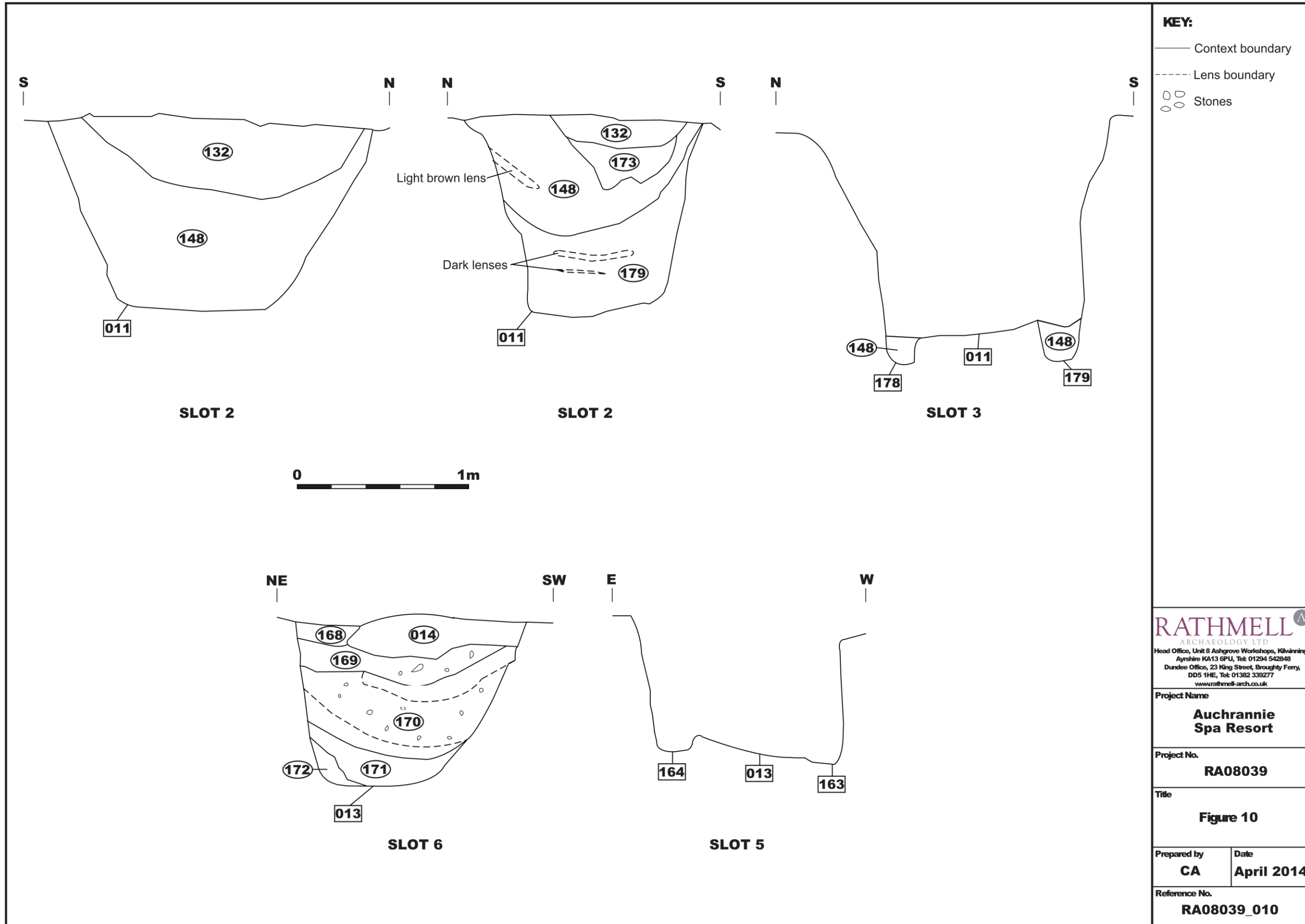


Figure 10: Sample of sections and profiles through passages [011] and [013]

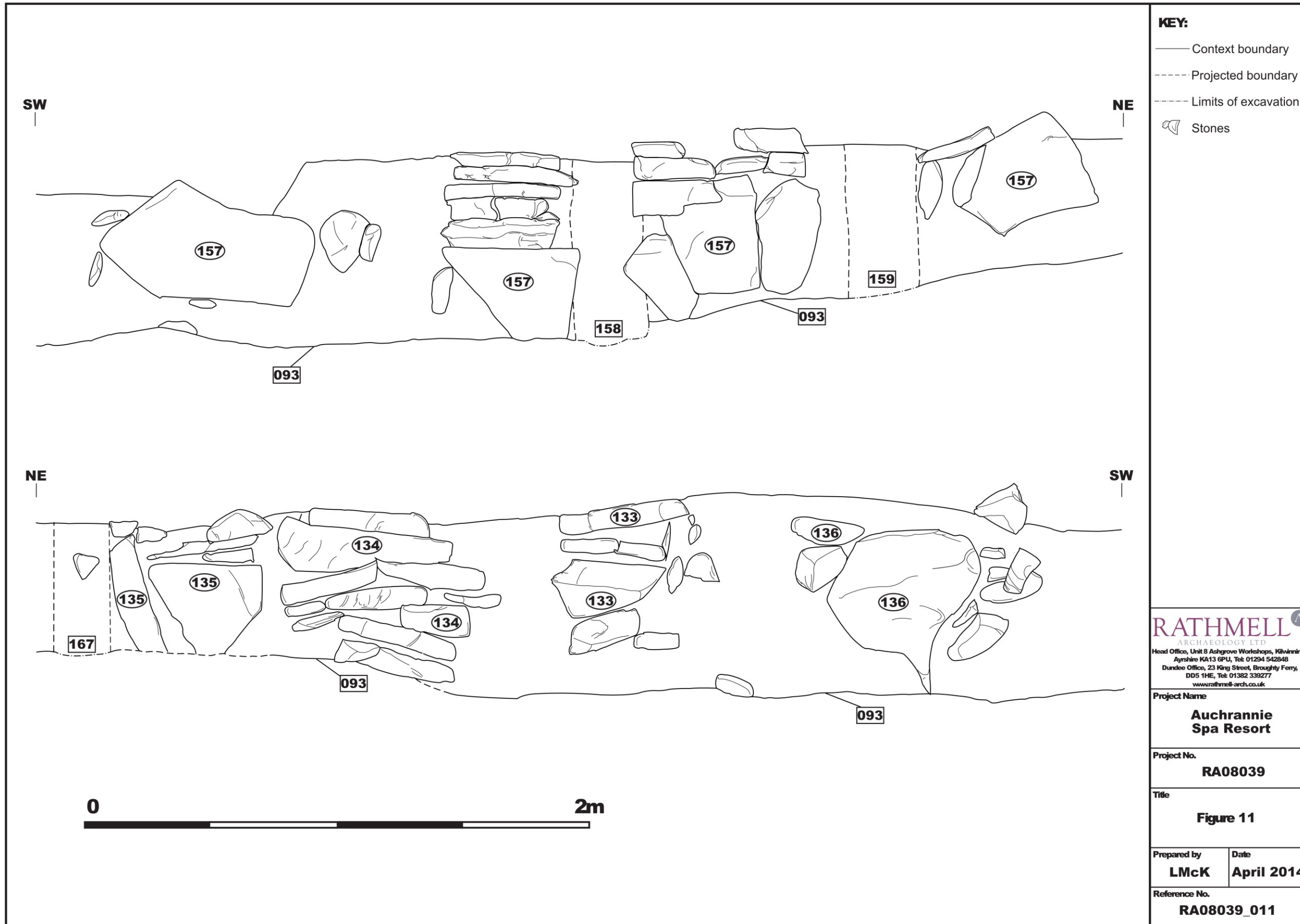


Figure 11: Stone lining in passage [093]

into the interior of the passage. Possible posthole cut [167] sat at the northeastern end of (135).

91. The interior of [093] was filled by (012) and (076). (012) was the uppermost and main fill across the full extent of the passage. It comprised a loosely compacted dark brown sand with occasional grey clay and infrequent charcoal inclusions measuring 450mm in depth. Underlying (012) sat (076) which comprised the basal fill across the full extent of [093]. It consisted of a loosely compacted slightly dark brown sand with frequent charcoal inclusions measuring up to a maximum thickness of 200mm. A triangular shaped perforated stone weight (Find No. 21) was recovered from within (076).
92. A number of finds were recovered from within (012). The most notable of these was the discovery of half of a saddle quern (Find No. 34). Other finds included a possible whetstone (Find No. 31), a perforated slate disc (Find No. 15), possible worked stones (Find Nos 22, 23, 26 and 29), burnt bone (Find No. 14), slag (Find Nos 24 and 28), a metal object (Find No. 30) and a stone with metal adhering to it (Find No. 27).
93. As mentioned above, three postholes were uncovered within passage [093] sitting against the northwestern and southeastern edges. [158] and [159] sat within gaps in between portions of stone lining (157) along the northwestern side (see Figure 7). They were both circular shaped in plan, with vertical sides and a flat base. [158] measured 0.2m by 0.26m in plan and 760mm deep from the top of the cut for [093]. [159] measured 0.35m by 0.34m and 650mm deep from the top of cut [093]. The base of both [158] and [159] were cut deeper into the base of [093] by approximately 350mm and 320mm respectively.
94. Possible posthole [167] sat against the southeastern edge of [093], at the northeastern end of stone lining (135) (see Figure 7). It was also circular shaped in plan with vertical sides and a flat base. It measured 0.29m in diameter and approximately 780mm deep from the top of [093]. The base of it had been cut deeper into the base of the passage by approximately 170mm.
95. All three postholes were filled by (012). It is possible that the other gaps within the stone lining may have also been deliberate for the placement of other posts for which the cuts are now no longer distinguishable.
96. Sitting within the open area between the northwestern corner of [093] and the southwestern end of [089], sat two features: [092] and [105]. Pit [092] sat 0.15m to the northwest of [093]. It was oval shaped in plan, aligned roughly N-S, and measured 1.24m by 0.86m and 530mm deep. It had near vertical sides and a flat base, and was filled by single fill (091). This comprised a loosely compacted dark brown black silty sand with charcoal and burnt bone inclusions. A fragment of slag (Find No. 32) was recovered from within it. (091) was very similar to the lower fill of souterrain passage [093], (076), and this possibly suggests that these features were backfilled during the same phase.
97. 0.35m to the north-north-east of [092], sat possible posthole [105]. This was circular shaped in plan, and measured 0.25m by 0.24m and 110mm deep. It had steep sides and a flat base. It was filled by single fill (104) which comprised a loosely compacted dark grey brown silty sand with charcoal inclusions.

Findings: Pit [154] and Surrounding Features

98. Approximately 1.2m to the east of the souterrain complex, in the central portion of the site, sat large pit [154] (see Figures 7 and 14a). This was oval shaped in plan aligned NNE-SSW, measuring 1.5m long, 0.65m wide and between 500 to 540mm deep. It had vertical sides and a flat base. Two discrete groups of stones sat internally against two sides of the cut: (152) at the south-south-west end and (153) at the north-east end. The stones were angular and sub-angular rubble measuring an average size of 0.24m by 0.18m by 0.3m. It is possible that these stones may have originally been part of a structure or lining related to the pit, but as they appear to only survive in two discrete portions and do not form an obvious coherent structure, then it is also possible that they

may just have tumbled in or been a dump of stones within the feature.

99. Overlying the upper fills of [154] was a small layer of deposit (156), a loosely compacted brown sand with very infrequent stone and iron panning inclusions. This measured 100mm thick and appeared to be redeposited natural, possibly representing an area of trample over the top of the features which would have occurred after they had been backfilled.
100. The interior of [154] was filled by a series of fills in the centre (listed from upper to lower): (055), (103), (108), (139), (140), (145), (141), (142), (146) and (143), which appeared to overlay outer fills (147), (150) and (144) which sat around the northwestern, southwestern and southeastern sides.
101. The outer fills mainly consisted of loosely compacted sand, ranging from red/orange to dark brown in colour, with charcoal flecks and occasional small stone inclusions. The inner fills consisted of a series of interspersed bands of loose orange/reddish/dark brown sand (some with charcoal flecks and small stone inclusions) and occasional thin lenses of charcoal/burnt material.
102. These inner fills filled an area measuring, in total, 1.05m by 0.92m and between 280 and 400mm deep at the centre of [154]. It is possible that these fills may have sat within a re-cut [054] dug into the centre of [154]. This is uncertain however, and the inner fills could also just have been merely a continuation of deposits within the main pit [154].
103. Several possibly worked stones were recovered from within (055) (Find Nos 36, 37 and 42), as well as some pieces of slag (Find No. 52). Two possible worked stones were also recovered from within (108) (Find No. 35).
104. A small number of postholes sat to the north of [154]: [056], [099], [161], [101] and, further to the north, [102]. [099] was adjoined onto the northwestern edge of [154], with [056] sitting adjacent to the east, and [161] sitting approximately 0.3m to the north of [056]. [101] sat adjacent to pit [154], to the north of (153), and [102] sat approximately 1.8m to the north of [101]. Both [101] and [102] had previously been excavated during the earlier works by CFA Archaeology Ltd, and as such were not investigated during this phase.
105. [056], [099] and [161] were all circular shaped in plan measuring between 0.26 and 0.46m in diameter and between 120 and 240mm deep. They all contained a single fill: (057), (100) and (162) respectively. These generally consisted of a dark brown sand, although (162) was slightly clayey in its composition.

Findings: Site of Roundhouse in eastern half of site

106. Dispersed across the eastern half of the site were a number of possible postholes and smaller pits.
107. Overlying some of the features in the northwestern corner of this area sat deposit (005). This comprised a loosely compacted dark red brown sand with occasional inclusions of sub-rounded sandstone. It measured 6.1m by 4.9m and between 190 to 300mm in depth. This appeared to have been cut into by an investigation trench excavated during the previous archaeological excavation works which had been backfilled by pea gravel (004). Within (005), fragments of animal bone (Find No. 2), possible worked stones (Find No. 3), pieces of chert (Find Nos 4 and 17), pieces of flint (Find Nos 16 and 19) and a fragment of slag (Find No. 18) were discovered.
108. Spread across the western portion of this area five possible postholes were identified: [040], [042], [044], [046] and [048] (see Figure 7). [042], [044], [046] and [048] all sat at the northern end, [044], [046] and [048] all sat underlying spread (005), while [040] sat on its own further to the south.
109. [040], [042] and [048] were circular shaped in plan measuring between 0.22m and 0.27m in diameter, and between 130 and 210mm deep. [040] and [042] have steep sloping sides and irregular bases. [048] had gently sloping sides and a rounded base.

110. They all had a single fill: (041), (043) and (049) respectively. These ranged from a light brown sand to a dark brown clayey silt and some of them appeared to contain possible 'packing' stone inclusions. Both [044] and [046] were oval shaped in plan measuring between 0.38 and 0.5m in length and between 100 and 140mm deep. They both had steep sloping sides and a flat base. They were also each filled by a single fill: (045) and (047) respectively. These both comprised a firmly compacted dark brown clayey silt with frequent charcoal inclusions.
111. A higher concentration of possible postholes exists at the eastern end of the site and appear to form two possible alignments (Figure 16a).
112. Seven possible postholes, [015], [064], [019], [062], [066], [070] and [023], appear to run in an alignment from southwest to northeast (see Figure 7). This possible alignment ran for a total length of approximately 4.4m, and across the majority of its length the postholes were spaced at intervals ranging between 0.24 to 0.38m. The features at either end, [015] and [023], sat at a slightly larger interval from the rest of the features; 0.94m and 0.6m respectively.
113. The possible postholes are all similar in form and size; circular shaped in plan measuring between 0.16 to 0.27m in diameter and between 200 and 220mm deep. Most had steep sloping sides, although [064] and [062] were more gradual, and all of them had a rounded base.
114. With the exception of [019], they all contained a single fill: (016), (065), (063), (067), (071) and (024) respectively. These were very similar in composition, comprising a loose dark brown silty sand, sometimes with occasional charcoal fleck inclusions, apart from (024) which consisted of a firm black silty clay with some possible 'packing' stone inclusions. [019] differed only slightly in that it had two fills: inner fill (020) and outer fill (082), which suggested the presence of a possible post pipe. (020) had the same composition as the fills along the majority of the alignment and measured 0.12m in width, while (082) consisted of a loose yellow brown sand with no inclusions.
115. Two possibly related postholes sat just to the west of this alignment: [021] and [072]. [021] sat approximately 0.6m to the WNW of [062], while [072] sat approximately 0.64m to the WNW of [023]. They were both circular shaped in plan with steep sloping sides and measured between 0.24 and 0.31m in diameter, and between 90 and 150mm deep. They both contained a single fill: (022) and (073) respectively which comprise light to dark brown silt and sand with no inclusions.
116. Pit [030] also sat at this end of the site to the northwest of the southern end of the above mentioned posthole alignment. It was oval shaped in plan aligned roughly E-W, measuring 1.05m by 0.69m and 100mm deep. It had gradually sloping sides and an irregular flat base (Figure 14b). It contained single fill (031) which comprised a loose to moderately compacted dark brown sand with occasional stone inclusions and frequent charcoal fragments. The underlying subsoil did not appear to be heat affected so it is possible that this was either the site of a fire which was not in use for very long, or it is re-deposited material which came from burning elsewhere. An oval shaped perforated stone weight was also recovered from the top of (031) (Find No. 25; Figure 14b).
117. At the southeastern edge of [031] sat possible stakehole [078]. This was sub-square shaped in plan measuring 0.07m wide and 50mm deep with steep sides and a rounded base. It was filled by a single fill: (079) which comprised a loosely compacted black silt with no inclusions.
118. Four postholes sat in the northeast corner of the site: [034], [125], [121] and [097]. These also appeared to sit along a possible alignment running WNW-ESE over a total length of 4.2m, sitting at intervals of between 0.7 and 1.1m.
119. The postholes were all circular or sub-circular planned in shape measuring between 0.27 and 0.53m in diameter and between 80 and 160mm deep. All of the four features apart from [097] had gradual sloping sides and rounded flat bases. The sides of [097] were



Figure 12a: Northeastern section of souterrain features from the west



Figure 12b: Pit [155] with surrounding features from the east



Figure 13a: [060] with pre-excitation of pits [129] and [131] from the west



Figure 13b: Stone-lined passage [093] from the south-south-west



Figure 14a: Pit [154] from the north



Figure 14b: South facing section of pit [030] with perforated stone weight (Find No. 25) *in situ*

steep sloping with a flat base. [034], [125] and [121] each contained a single fill: (035), (126) and (122) respectively. These were all similar in composition; a loose to firm dark brown/black silt. (035) and (126) had occasional charcoal fleck inclusions.

120. [097] contained two fills: (098) and (183). (098) comprised a firm dark brown silt with occasional charcoal inclusions, similar to the fills of the surrounding features, which sat in the southern half of the feature possibly representing the site of a post pipe. (183) sat in the northern half and consisted of mixed lenses of pinky/orange sand and dark brown silt with occasional small stone inclusions. It is possible that this may have been the site of packing stones for the adjacent post pipe which were removed prior to the feature being backfilled. A piece of wood was recovered from within (098) (Find No. 33). Due to the potential date of the features and the lack of survival of wood elsewhere on site, this may suggest that the feature itself may be more recent or the possibility it has seen some later disturbance.

Discussion

121. A large number of significant archaeological features were revealed and recorded during the archaeological works.
122. The location of the site in good agricultural ground at the mouth of Glen Cloy on free draining sands and gravels, will have likely added to its attraction as a focal point of activity. Indeed, the excavation works managed to identify features dating from both the prehistoric period and also from more recent times.

Modern/Agricultural features

123. A number of features across the site appeared to have been the product of more recent activity within the development area.
124. The most noticeable of these features were the agricultural furrows which were present across the whole extent of the site, although more frequently in the eastern end. As described above, the development area is located within ground which is likely to have been used as agricultural land up until the 19th century, and the presence of these furrows corresponds well with this.
125. Furrows were also revealed during the earlier phase of topsoil stripping across the Resort Spa site (Mudie 2001) and were interpreted then as being possibly medieval in date. The presence of one fragment of modern ceramic likely dating to the 19th or 20th century within the fill of one of the furrows suggests that at least some may be from a later period. The possibility of multiple phases of furrows on a site with such a long continued agricultural use would not be unreasonable however, and this does not contradict the possibility that some of the furrows on other portions of the area may date to an older period.
126. The main significance of the furrows present on site was their effect on the survival of the archaeological features, especially across the eastern section where they were present at quite tight intervals.
127. The other modern features on site were all minor, taking the form of small pits or spreads, and appeared to represent small pockets of disturbance from modern, likely 19th to 20th century, activities on site.

Souterrain

128. The souterrain covers the whole of the western extent of the site. Souterrains in general can be described as cellars built partly or wholly underground. They have been found across Scotland and are commonly considered to date to the Iron Age. Their function still appears to be the topic of much discussion, and it is very possible that, as opposed to having one shared purpose, their function varied depending on where and when they were built.
129. As discussed during the findings from the earlier excavation works (Mudie 2007), the

presence of confirmed souterrains in southwest Scotland are rare and it was necessary to look at souterrains found in eastern Scotland to find similar examples, most notably those found at Redcastle (Alexander 2005), Dubton (Cameron 2002) and the proto-souterrains of Dalladies 2 (Watkins 1980a) in Angus. Excavation of the souterrain has further added to these similarities.

130. The souterrain at Auchrannie had two very clear passages defining its western extent: [011] and [013]. These did not have any lining still remaining *in situ*, although occasional postholes were discovered cut into the base of the passages. The postholes and the lack of any surviving stones suggest that the passages may have been timber-lined.
131. Indeed, [011] and [013] appear to be very similar in plan to the main passage and side passage recorded in the timber-lined souterrain at Redcastle. Here, a series of posthole pairings were recorded spaced out at intervals along the length of the main passage. In comparison, noticeably less postholes were present along the base of [011] with only one pairing ([178] and [179]) and a single posthole ([180]) visible. This may be similar to the timber-lined ditches excavated at Dalladies however, where it was noted that the “structures remained undetected except where it was necessary to cut sockets or recesses for the feet of some vertical posts” (Watkins 1980a, 141). It is possible that, unlike at Redcastle, the souterrain at Auchrannie did not require the same number of posts or that not all of the posts required the excavation of deeper ‘sockets’.
132. Similar to [013], the side passage at Redcastle had a pair of opposing postholes near to the point where it stepped down to meet the main passage. Alexander suggested that these postholes may have marked the site of a timber doorway (2005, 52) and it is possible that this may also be the case here with postholes [163] and [164].
133. The presence of daub within the lower fill (148) of the main passage [011] may also suggest that wattle and daub had been used to line the passage, but it is also possible that this may have been brought in from elsewhere during the backfilling process.
134. The bases of passages [011] and [013] had been cut into natural gravel and clay subsoils suggesting that, unlike elsewhere (e.g. at Redcastle and Dubton), the floor of the passages would have been more robust than if they had stopped within the overlying sand. The possibility of a raised wooden floor has been suggested at both Redcastle and Dubton, although there is no definitive evidence. While it is also a possibility that [011] and [013] may have had such a floor, there is also no trace of one here and it is uncertain whether one would have been required.
135. While no trace of a roof was discovered, souterrains are generally believed to have been roofed structures and, indeed on a sandy site such as this, the passages would likely have required a covering to protect them from filling up and also to protect their interiors from the effects of weathering. Without direct evidence it is hard to be certain whether the roof would have been stone or timber, but the lack of any large stone slabs found and the load bearing ability of the timber lining, it could be possible that the roof was timber.
136. Upon excavation, the eastern end of the souterrain was found to be more complex than it had previously appeared. Originally thought to be passages continuing on from the northeastern end of [011], there instead appeared to be breaks with the eastern extent consisting of a series of pits and smaller passages separate from the longer western passages (Figure 15b). While [011] and [013] appeared to be very similar in plan to those seen at Redcastle, the complex of features at the eastern end varies from what was recorded there, where the main passage continued beyond the intersection with the side passage to tightly curve round in the opposite direction as one continuous feature.
137. Variation in the construction of souterrains does not appear to be an unusual occurrence. Cameron states that “it seems that souterrains, once their main characteristics (as long, curved, underground passages) had been established, could be constructed in any number of ways according to local circumstances” (2005, 71). Indeed, it is possible with the eye of faith that if you extended the line of [011] into [089] and through [155], [060] and into [093], you can see the same overall tightly curved shape as seen at

Redcastle.

138. Unlike [011] and [013], passage [093] still had sections of stone lining intact along its northwest and southeast sides. It is likely that the stone lining does not survive to its original height and that the upper course (or courses) of the walling has been lost. The sections of stone lining were occasionally separated by breaks, reflecting the position of postholes. Again, as with [011], more posts may have been originally present but did not require the digging of deeper sockets or recesses. The posts may have been there to helprevet the stone lining, but their position on the same line as the stone lining (as opposed to in front of it) suggests that this may have not been the case and that they may have mainly acted as roof supports. Again there is the possibility of a raised floor but there is no direct evidence for this.
139. The complex of features which make up the northeastern extent of the souterrain mainly consisted of a narrow passage [089] running into the southwest side of large oval pit [155] both of which sat at the same depth. Out of the eastern end of pit [155], ran a much shallower passage [060] which headed to the south. Adjoining and surrounding these features were a series of possible postholes. There did not appear to be any evidence for lining along the passages or the pit. However, the features in this area had been cut into a sand subsoil and the sides of the pit were prone to collapsing even during the excavation works, so this may suggest that some lining may have been required.
140. The varied nature in depth and size of these features, where passage [060] is quite shallow, and the presence of the surrounding postholes, suggests that this section of the souterrain structure may have been partially above ground level or sat within the interior of a larger wooden structure. The number of potentially post-holding features present at this location make it possible to comfortably suggest a potential third structure, or extension, without having to take features away from the original two structures identified.
141. Indeed, unlike the rest of the souterrain passages, [060] had been cut into sand without reaching gravel or clay at the base, so the base would have been easier worn away. With its gently sloping sides and irregular shape, it is possible that [060] may represent a well-worn walkway rather than a cut passage, which may add to the possibility of it being within the interior of a structure located above ground level.
142. Sites elsewhere have recorded instances of having the presence of both underground and above ground passages. At Cyderhall in Sutherland (Pollock 1992), a roundhouse was excavated which had an underground stone lined souterrain passage leading out from it to the southeast and a shallow gully leading out from the opposite side to the northwest. For the gully at Cyderhall to have been used comfortably, it would have had to have walls projecting well above ground level and may have appeared more like an extension to the roundhouse when in use (*ibid* 158). It is likely that the Cyderhall gully would have been timber-lined, also showing another site where the two types of lining were used as appears to be the case with the features at Auchrannie.
143. Unlike Cyderhall, the roundhouse at Auchrannie appears to have sat further to the east of these souterrain features, but it could be possible that the features in the northeast section represent a structure which was either an extension of, or separate to, the adjacent roundhouse. Armit (1999, 581) suggests that the surface structures associated with the souterrains at the sites of Carlungie 1 and Ardestie were probably ancillary buildings rather than the principal above-ground buildings of those settlements.
144. Pit [129] sat at the base of [060] and it is uncertain at this point, without further dating evidence, whether this would have been an earlier feature cut by [060] or a contemporary feature cut into its base. Indeed pits had been cut into the base of both the souterrain and gully at Cyderhall, and is possible that, like there, [129] and maybe also larger pit [155], were dug for extra storage space.
145. The purpose of small channel [080] is also uncertain. Whether this feature would have been an original connection between the northeast and southeast sections of the souterrain is dubious due its size. It is possible that this may have been another one of



Figure 15a: Stone-lined passage [093] from the southwest



Figure 15b: Eastern end of souterrain features from the northeast



Figure 16a: General shot of features at eastern end of the site from the east



Figure 16b: Passage [011] from the west

the furrows which cross the site elsewhere, stopped in its path by the presence of the large stone at the southern end of [060].

146. The size of the passages of the souterrain and their broken nature suggests that there would likely have been multiple entrances. If the passages did run into the interior of a structure then it is possible that, if they were used for storage, then both an internal and external entrance may have been necessary. The external entrance for delivery of materials without dragging them through the interior of any structures, and the internal for access to supply materials from the passages into the structure for use, such as has been suggested at Newmill (Watkins 1980b, 198).
147. As there does not appear to be any definitive structural evidence, some tentative suggestions for their positions are suggested here. The stone lining along the longitudinal sides of passage [093] does not continue around its southwestern end but appears to stop at roughly the same distance from the end on either side. As such it is possible that this may have been the site of an entrance into the structure. The southwestern end of passage [011] was shallow in comparison to the rest of the cut and had gradual sloping sides (Figure 8b), suggesting another possible point of entry.
148. The side passage at Redcastle appeared to have been used as an entrance, although at Auchrannie, the slope at the northwestern end of side passage [013] (Figure 9b) was quite steep. It is possible that this may suggest that [013] was only accessed internally from passage [011]. However, its close proximity to the smaller roundhouse excavated during the 2000 excavations (Mudie 2007) could also suggest that, if you recognise the likelihood that the original roofline of this structure would have projected beyond the visible ring of posts, this end of the passage may have sat within the interior of this feature. If this was the case, then potentially the passage may have been accessed vertically from above, either by reaching or dropping down into it.
149. Identifying entrances at the northeastern end of the souterrain features is more difficult due to the complex nature of their layout but it is likely that an access point into the passages, if not more than one, would have been situated in this area.
150. Excavation of the fills within the souterrain passage failed to identify any basal fills surviving from its use, and which may therefore have helped to indicate the souterrain's function. The fills appeared to relate to its backfilling after it had gone out of use.
151. There also did not appear to be any evidence that any timber lining or posts within passages [011] and [013] had been left to rot *in situ*. The internal fills across the passage appeared to spread across its full width without any variation or staining, and the basal fills of the postholes was the same as those that filled the base of the main passages. This suggests that any internal structures may have been removed prior to backfilling. The lack of visible silting up or slumping into the base of the passages suggests that they were not left open over a period of time, but that they would have been filled shortly after the internal structures were removed.
152. The low number of separate fills within the passages, and the similar nature of their composition, suggests that they were possibly backfilled in one event. This combined with the removal of any internal structures suggests a deliberate act of dismantling and abandoning the souterrain. The deliberate infilling and abandonment of souterrains has been discussed in detail by Armit (1999), and some of his discussion on the ritualistic significance of such an act may be relevant here, as the filling of the size of the features at Auchrannie would likely have taken a certain amount of effort.
153. As mentioned earlier, some sections of the souterrain features contained the remains of burnt material. Due to the lack of evidence of prolonged heating in the underlying subsoil it is uncertain whether this material had been re-deposited during the backfilling from elsewhere on the site, or whether they may represent areas of burning which had only one phase of use. It is possible that they relate to short-lived activities which occurred during the backfilling and abandonment of the souterrain, as opposed to being from a period during the souterrain's use. Further post-excavation analysis of the material may help to add more to the understanding of these deposits.

154. Similar to other sites, including Dubton Farm and Newmill (Watkins 1980b), the fill of one of the souterrain passages contained a broken quernstone and it is possible that as mentioned elsewhere, this may have been part of a deliberate act of closure of the site. The discovery of a spiral finger ring from the uppermost fill in a section of the souterrain during the 2000 excavations of the site, also suggested the possibility of deliberate small-scale votive offerings deposited during the abandonment of the site (Mudie 2007, 19). Cameron (2002, 71) also suggests that the presence of a quernstone at Dubton may have emphasised a link with grain, which may also be relevant here.
155. It is uncertain whether the large stone at the southern end of [060] was tumble or deliberately placed, but if it had been placed then perhaps this was also a deliberate closing act across an entrance point.
156. There are a number of possible functions suggested for souterrains across Scotland including their use as defensive structures, animal shelter and for storage. No direct evidence has been encountered so far for the function of the souterrain at Auchrannie but it is possible that storage was at least one likely function, possibly for grain or as cool storage for meats and dairy produce. The narrowness of the passages would likely rule it out as an animal shelter, and it is dubious how functional it would be for defence. With the possibility of multiple ways in and out and the lack of space, it could possibly pose a more dangerous option. Indeed, storage has been the suggested function for the souterrain at Redcastle, and the inclusion of a quernstone may also suggest a link with grain. The narrowness of the passages may also have posed problems if they were used for storage, although it could suggest that rather than being designed for through access, the full width of the passages would have been used for storage with materials accessed from either end. However, for the moment the use for storage is a tentative suggestion and will require further analysis before any definite conclusions can be made.
157. Also difficult to determine without further dating evidence is whether all of the features associated with the souterrain are in fact contemporary or whether the complexity could be a result of multiple phases of use where one passage was abandoned for another or later features were cut into earlier ones. The two types of lining present on site may suggest different phases or they could potentially be contemporary but may be a result of having different functions. When discussing the two types of construction, Armit (1999, 582) writes that “there does not appear at present to be any significant chronological distinction between the two forms”. It is possible that dating evidence from this site may help to give further information on this matter.
158. The lack of artefacts recovered from within the fills of the souterrain is not an unusual phenomenon and can be seen elsewhere. It is worthy of note however, and may point to another stage of the abandonment process where the passages were carefully cleared out prior to backfilling. None of the artefacts uncovered dispute the Iron Age date attributed to the features. While saddle querns are more typically dated as being from earlier periods, with a transition date from these to rotary querns generally taken to be c.200BC (Armit 1991), there have been other instances where they have been discovered within a souterrain context such as at the example excavated at Windwick Bay on Orkney (Carruthers 2007). During the 2000 excavations fragments of both a saddle quern and also a rotary quern were discovered on the site (Mudie 2007), and it is possible that the saddle quern represents an heirloom which continued to be in use into later periods.
159. The lithics found on site further add to an assemblage of lithics which had already been discovered during the earlier excavations. This earlier assemblage was seen to have been residual in relation to the Iron Age features and were by no means deemed as necessarily contemporary (Mudie 2007, 21). Nothing suggests that this would be any different with regards to the lithics recovered from this phase of works.

Roundhouse and Features to the East of the Souterrain

160. Unlike the western half of the site, the features in the eastern half of the site were not as numerous and appeared to have only survived as small discrete groups of pits and postholes spread across the site, not appearing to form any definite distinguishable

structural pattern. As such the results from the earlier excavations produced a fuller discussion of the roundhouse (Mudie 2007) and here we can only surmise about how the small sample of features discovered here may fit into their conclusions. There is not enough information, at this stage at least, to suggest any substantial alterations or expansions to their original suggestions.

161. The most substantial of these groups were the large pit [154] and its surrounding possible postholes which sat to the east of the souterrain. This matches the findings from the 2000 excavations where the roundhouse features to the west were found to be better preserved (Mudie 2007, 5). Two of these postholes, [102] and [101], had been excavated during the earlier 2000 excavations and are likely to match features 512 and possibly 511, respectively in their findings (Mudie 2007, Figures 3 and 4). As 512 was identified as possibly sitting along the outer circle of posts for the roundhouse, this would potentially place pit [154] as an external feature, although it is worth noting that depending on the construction of the roundhouse and any possible overhang on a roofline, this may not have been the case. The inclusions of burnt material within its fill could potentially suggest it to be a fire pit of some kind, although there was no evidence of heating in the surrounding subsoil, nor on the stones sitting at either side of the cut. This makes its positive identification as an area of burning such as a hearth difficult, and it may have instead been an area of dumping for material re-deposited from elsewhere. It is also possible that these features were associated with the complex of souterrain features which sat to the west. It is possible that further post-excavation analyses may help us to better understand this feature.
162. To the east of these features sat possible postholes [040], [042], [044], [046], and [048] spread out across the central portion of this area. If we follow the projected boundary of the roundhouse as suggested by Mudie (2007, Figure 4), it is possible to suggest that [042], [044] and [046] may represent internal features, while [048] and [040] may have sat along the internal and external post circles respectively, although this is merely a suggestion. If this was the case, [040] would likely have represented one of the smaller posts present on this line (Mudie 2007, 5).
163. At the eastern end of the site, features [015], [064], [019], [062], [066], [070] and [023] could represent a possible posthole alignment, which may have approximately sat at the outer edge of the roundhouse in this location. However, without artefactual evidence, further dating may be required to assess whether these are prehistoric in date, and therefore contemporary with the rest of the features on site.
164. Pit [030] contained a perforated stone weight and also frequent charcoal inclusions. As with [154], however the surrounding subsoil did not appear to have been heat affected and it is uncertain whether this was re-deposited material from elsewhere rather than burning *in situ*. It is possible that this feature may be similar to the larger postholes found during the 2000 excavations as part of the external post circle of the roundhouse (Mudie 2007, 5) which were of similar size in plan and found to contain charred barley grain. In comparison however, this feature would appear to have been much more truncated.
165. Possible postholes [034], [125], [121] and [097] may have formed a second alignment in the northeastern area of the site. However as these sat along the northernmost edge of the excavated area, any features which may have sat adjacent to them to the north will have been removed during the earlier excavation, and as such we are not seeing these features in their full context. The alignment that can be seen in these works may merely be a reflection of seeing only a partial view of how they would have been originally sited. These are possibly a continuation of similar features recorded in the eastern end of the roundhouse by Mudie (e.g. 564, 565 and 566 in 2007, Figure 4), and may also represent internal features. Again, it is hoped that further dating evidence may clarify their relationship.
166. Across the western portion of the roundhouse area sat spread (005). This appeared to be the remains of the overburden deposit discovered during the 2000 excavation which was labelled as 501 (Mudie 2007, 5). Mudie suggested that this overburden may have helped

to preserve the features underlying it, and possibly this may help to explain why some of the features survived better in the western and northern portions, where this overburden was present, as opposed to the eastern and southern portions where it was not.

167. It is possible that the lack of survival of the features within the eastern portion of the site can be attributed to the presence of the agricultural furrows which appear at more frequent intervals here compared to elsewhere. In general the features which were discovered did appear to be truncated when compared to those excavated in the northern half of the roundhouse. It is possible that the original topography of the site has changed over time since its use during the prehistoric and even more recent periods and that this portion of the ground now sits lower. Indeed even the furrows themselves appeared to get shallower towards the southern portion of the site and it is possible that any smaller features which may have survived between the furrows may have been affected, or even removed, by this later truncation.
168. It is also worth noting at this point that the radiocarbon dates recovered during the previous excavations (Mudie 2007) gave a *terminus post quem* date for the roundhouse as being in the late 2nd century BC. Hopefully dating evidence from this phase of works will give further information both for the roundhouse and also for the souterrain allowing us to place both features into their wider context.
169. Future work will also give an opportunity to pull together the plans from both phases of excavation to allow for an overview of how all of the features sat in relation to each other. This may involve re-visiting our original interpretation of the features and could possibly change our understanding about the layout of potential structures on site.

Recommendations

170. This Data Structure Report covers the archaeological works carried out so far within the northern half of the footprint for the proposed extension of the Auchrannie Spa Resort accommodation block.
171. The quality and quantity of the archaeological features recovered is such that it would warrant a programme of post-excavation analysis works and publication. Any programme for such works would need to be confirmed with North Ayrshire Council and their archaeological advisors, the West of Scotland Archaeology Service, in keeping with the terms laid out in the Written Scheme of Investigation.
172. All future groundbreaking works on site still require archaeological mitigation works as outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Rees & Turner 2013). Based on the archaeological finds discovered to date, we would recommend at this stage that the levels of mitigation suggested in the Written Scheme of Investigation continues to be appropriate and proportionate to this development.

Conclusion

173. Archaeological excavation works were undertaken as part of a programme of works in support of the proposed expansion of the Auchrannie Spa Resort, Brodick, Arran. These works focussed on the Phase 1 extension of the accommodation block at the western end of the resort. The purpose of the works was to fully excavate the remaining elements of the archaeological features previously exposed and partially excavated during the initial construction of the current accommodation block.
174. These features comprised various elements of a potential Iron Age settlement. These elements consisted of two roundhouses and a souterrain. The focus of these works was to excavate the souterrain and the southern half of the larger roundhouse. The souterrain was found to be more complex than had been previously believed, consisting of a series of separate passages and pits with both stone-lined and timber-lined sections potentially present. The southern half of the roundhouse did not appear to have survived as well as the rest of the elements on site, with only a few pits and small postholes remaining in discrete areas across the site. While no overall structural pattern was could definitely be

discerned, some sections of potential alignments could be suggested.

175. Finds from the site included a fragmentary saddle quern from within one of the souterrain passages, and some worked lithics, perforated stone weights and unworked pitchstone from amongst the other features.
176. As well as the prehistoric features, the works also revealed more recent features including a series of agricultural furrows relating to the use of the land for agriculture up until the 19th century.

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Cartographic

1654	Blaeu	Atlas of Scotland
1745	Moll, H	The Shire of Bute
1821	Ainslie	Map of the Southern Part of Scotland
1832	Thomson, J.	Buteshire
1860	Bartholomew, J.G.	Bute and Arran
1867	Ordnance Survey	1 st edition Map of Argyllshire 1:2500
1868	Ordnance Survey	1 st edition Map of Argyllshire 1:10560
1896	Ordnance Survey	2 nd edition Map of Argyllshire 1:2500
1924	Ordnance Survey	3 rd edition Map of Argyllshire 1:10560

Contact Details

178. Rathmell Archaeology can be contacted at our Registered Office or through the web:

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179. The West of Scotland Archaeology Service can be contacted at their office or through the web:

West of Scotland Archaeology Service	www.wosas.org.uk
Charing Cross Complex	
20 India Street	t.: 0141 287 8332/3
Glasgow	f.: 0141 287 9259
G2 4PF	e.: enquiries@wosas.glasgow.gov.uk

Appendix 1: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	North Ayrshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Auchrannie Spa Resort, Area 1 Spa Resort Extension
PROJECT CODE:	RA08039
PARISH:	Kilbride
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Claire Williamson
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Excavation
NMRS NO(S):	NS03NW 46
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Roundhouse, Souterrain
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Fragment of stone saddle quern, flints, perforated stone weights, and possible worked coarse stones
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NS 00785 35941 (centre point)
START DATE (this season)	21 st October 2013
END DATE (this season)	13 th November 2013
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	Watching brief; Excavation - Mudie, G 2001 'Auchrannie Community/Leisure Centre, Glen Cloy, Arran' DES Vol. 2, 2001, p. 69
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (may include information from other fields)	<p>Archaeological excavation works were undertaken as part of a programme of works in support of the proposed expansion of the Auchrannie Spa Resort, Brodick, Arran. These works focussed on the Phase 1 extension of the accommodation block at the western end of the resort. The purpose of the works was to fully excavate the remaining elements of the archaeological features previously exposed and partially excavated during the initial construction of the current accommodation block.</p> <p>These features comprised various elements of a potential Iron Age settlement. These elements consisted of two roundhouses and a souterrain. The focus of these works was to excavate the souterrain and the southern half of the larger roundhouse. The souterrain was found to be more complex than had been previously believed, consisting of a series of separate passages and pits with both stone-lined and timber-lined sections potentially present. The southern half of the roundhouse did not appear to have survived as well as the rest of the elements on site, with only a few pits and small postholes remaining in discrete areas across the site. While no overall structural pattern was could definitely be discerned, some sections of potential alignments could be suggested.</p> <p>Finds from the site included a fragmentary saddle quern from within one of the souterrain passages, and some worked lithics, perforated stone weights and unworked pitchstone from amongst the other features.</p> <p>As well as the prehistoric features, the works also revealed more recent features including a series of agricultural furrows relating to the use of the land for agriculture up until the 19th century.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE	Further monitoring/evaluation works to be carried out in the surrounding area. Post-excavation and publication works

WORK:	recommended.
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Auchrannie Leisure Ltd
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU
E MAIL:	contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Report to West of Scotland Archaeology Service and archive to RCAHMS Collections.

Appendix 2: Registers

Within this appendix are all registers pertaining to works on-site during the archaeological works.

Context Register

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
001		Deposit	Loosely compacted red brown sand with very infrequent rounded quartz inclusions. Extended across the entire site with a thickness of c.0.24m. Overlies (002) and (003).	Topsoil and turf across the majority of the site. The topsoil may have been recently deposited as part of the landscaping after the construction of the Spa Complex.
002		Deposit	Loosely compacted brown sand and gravel. An area measuring 5m N-S and 2m E-W was exposed in the eastern part of the site. The deposit had a thickness of c.0.54m. Underlies (001), overlies (004) and (006) and unclear relationship with (003).	Redeposited layer of sand and gravel. Material seems to be the result of landscaping to the south of the Spa Complex buildings.
003		Deposit	Loosely compacted grey brown sand with very frequent (90%) angular gravel (basalt chip) pieces. The deposit extended for 16m along the southern baulk of the site and was also noted in the eastern part of the site. The deposit had a thickness of c.0.6m. Underlies (001), overlies (004) and (006) and unclear relationship with (002).	Layers of modern gravel (Type 2 hardcore) most likely the result of landscaping and backfilling from the construction of the Spa Complex. The deposit was also used as backfill over a layer of tarpaulin which had been laid over the known archaeological features in order to preserve them <i>in situ</i> .
004		Deposit	Loosely compacted pale pea shaped gravel. Underlies (003).	Pockets of gravel which were used to backfill previous archaeological investigation slots and excavated features. Also put around uncovered <i>in situ</i> stones to aid preservation.
005		Deposit	Loosely compacted dark red brown sand with infrequent (3%) inclusions of irregular/subrounded sandstone. Extent length 6.1m, width 4.9m and depth 0.19-0.3m.	Layer of overburden at the western side of the roundhouse area.
006		Cut	Linear shaped in plan. Full length of linear unknown as it ran across the entire length of the site. There was a width range of 0.3-1m and depth range of 0.02-0.2m. The break of slope at top was gradual, the sides were gently sloping, the break of slope at base was gradual and	Rig and furrow group (contains 13 furrows including [008] and (009) and [13] and (114)) and which cut through the natural subsoil. Most likely post-medieval or early 20th century in

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
			the base was uneven. The orientation was north - south. The fill was (007).	date.
007		Deposit	Very loosely compacted dark brown silty sand. Extended across the entire length of the site with a width range of 0.3-1m and depth range of 0.02-0.2m. Fill of [006].	Fill for rig and furrow group [006].
008		Cut	Linear shaped in plan. Exposed length of linear was c.12m, the width was 1.17m and the depth was 0.18m. The break of slope at top was sharp, the sides were steeply sloping, the break of slope at base was moderate and the base was concave/irregular. The orientation was north - south. The fill was (009).	Large furrow (possibly double furrow) which is part of the rig and furrow group [006].
009		Deposit	Loosely compacted light red brown sand with occasional (10%) inclusions of sub-rounded/angular stone. Extent length c.12m, width 1.17m and depth 0.18m. Filled cut [008].	Fill of linear shaped cut [008].
010		Deposit	Moderately compacted mid red brown sand with frequent rounded stone (size range 0.02-0.07m) inclusions. Extent length range 1.9-3.7m (which tapers to 0.42m at western end) and thickness of 0.02-0.07m. Overlies (175).	Fill within main passage of souterrain [011].
011		Cut	Linear shaped in plan. Overall length 18.6m, width range of 0.42-2m and a depth range of 0.7-1.15m. The orientation of the linear was east - west. The linear was excavated by placing four slots across it from east to west. Slot 1 (in the eastern end of the linear) measured 4m in length, 1.1-1.3m wide and 0.8m deep. The fills within slot 1 were (132) and (148). The break of slope at top was gradual, the sides were steeply sloping (though more gentle towards the terminus), the break of slope at base was gradual and the base was slightly rounded. Slot 2 measured 4m in length, 1.3-1.9m wide and 1.1-1.5m deep. The fills within slot 2 were (132), (173), (148) and (174). The break of slope at top was gradual, the sides were gently to steeply sloping, the break of slope at base was gradual and the base was slightly rounded. Slot 3 measured 4m in length, 1.42-2m wide and 0.89-1.05m deep. The fills within slot 3 were (132), (148) and (010). The break of slope at top was gradual, the sides were steeply sloping, the break of slope at base	Cut for the main passage of a souterrain. A smaller side passage [013] projects out from the northern side of the main passage.

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
			was sharp and the base was flat in the east and rounded in the west. Slot 4 measured 3.7m in length (though the width of the cut started to dramatically taper after 1.7m), 0.42-1.9m wide and 0.17-0.72m deep. The fill within slot 4 was (010). The break of slope at top was sharp, the sides were steeply sloping, the break of slope at base was sharp and the base was flat.	
012		Deposit	Loosely compacted dark brown sand with occasional grey clay and infrequent charcoal inclusions. Extent approximately length 5.2m, width 1m and depth 0.45m. Overlies (076).	Fill within souterrain passage [093]
013		Cut	Curvilinear shaped in plan. Overall length 7.43m, width range of 0.92-1.07m and a depth range of 0.93-1.06m. The main orientation of the curvilinear was northwest - southeast and WNW - ESE where it began to curve. The curvilinear was excavated by placing two slots across it. Slot 5 (located close to where it joined linear [011]) measured 3.63m in length, 0.92-1.3m wide and 0.93m deep. The fills within slot 5 were (014), (168), (169), (170), (171) and (172). The break of slope at top was sharp, the sides were steeply sloping, the break of slope at base was concave and the base was concave. Slot 6 measured 4.3m in length, 0.92-1.3m wide and 1.02m deep. The fills within slot 6 were (014), (169), (170) and (171). The break of slope at top was sharp, the sides were steeply sloping, the break of slope at base was concave and the base was concave.	Side passage of a souterrain which projects out from the northern side of the main passage [011].
014		Deposit	Loosely compacted dark red brown sand with very infrequent (1%) rounded quartz stone (0.01-0.02m in size). Extent 0.3-1m wide and 0.25m deep. Underlies (168) and overlies (169).	Upper fill of souterrain side passage [013].
015		Cut	Circular shaped in plan. Measured 0.16m diameter and had a depth of 0.14m. The break of slope at top was moderate, the sides were steeply sloping, the break of slope at base was gradual and the base was rounded. Filled by (016).	Cut of possible posthole. Seemed to be part of a line of postholes ([064], [019], [062], [066], [070] and [023]) running in a northeast - southwest alignment. Posthole alignment no. (086).
016		Deposit	Loosely compacted dark brown silt with no inclusions. Extent 0.16m diameter and had a depth of 0.14m.	Fill of posthole [015].

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
017		Voided	Voided	Voided
018		Voided	Voided	Voided
019		Cut	Circular shaped in plan. Measured 0.21m diameter and had a depth of 0.14m. The break of slope at top was sharp, the sides were steeply sloping, the break of slope at base was sharp and the base was concave. Filled by (020) and (082).	Cut of possible posthole. Associated with an alignment of postholes running in a northeast - southwest alignment - iron age round house. Posthole alignment no. (086).
020		Deposit	Loosely compacted dark brown sand with occasional (1%) charcoal inclusions. Extent 0.12m diameter and had a depth of 0.14m. Overlies (082).	Fill of posthole [019]. Possible post pipe.
021		Cut	Circular shaped in plan. Measured 0.31m diameter and had a depth of 0.15m. The break of slope at top was sharp, the sides were steeply sloping, the break of slope at base was sharp and the base was flat/irregular. Filled by (022).	Cut of possible posthole. Associated with an alignment of postholes running in a northeast - southwest alignment - iron age round house. Posthole alignment no. (086).
022		Deposit	Loosely compacted dark brown sand with no inclusions. Extent 0.31m diameter and had a depth of 0.15m.	Fill of posthole [021].
023		Cut	Circular shaped in plan. Measured 0.16m diameter and had a depth of 0.22m. The break of slope at top was sharp, the sides were steeply sloping, the break of slope at base was sharp and the base was rounded. Filled by (022).	Cut of possible posthole. Associated with an alignment of postholes running in a northeast - southwest alignment - iron age round house.
024		Deposit	Firmly compacted black silty clay with a number of 'packing' stone inclusions. Extent 0.16m diameter and had a depth of 0.22m.	Fill of posthole [023].
025		Voided	Voided	Voided
026		Voided	Voided	Voided
027		Voided	Voided	Voided
028		Voided	Voided	Voided
029		Voided	Voided	Voided
030		Cut	Oval shaped in plan. Measured 1.05m long, 0.68m wide and 0.1m deep. The break of slope at top was sharp, the sides were gradually	Cut of oval shaped pit - possible site of burning

Context No.	Area/Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
			sloping, the break of slope at base was gradual and the base was irregular. Filled by (031).	or dump of burnt material.
031		Deposit	Loose to moderately compacted dark brown sand with very infrequent (1%) stone inclusions. Extent 1.05m long, 0.68m wide and 0.1m deep.	Fill of oval shaped pit [030].
032		Deposit	Modern deposit of animal bone and white glazed ceramics within shallow pit. Approximate extent 1m by 0.5m.	Fill within shallow modern pit [033].
033		Cut	Oval shaped in plan. Measured 1m by 0.5m. Unexcavated as it was thought to have been modern.	Shallow modern pit
034		Cut	Sub-circular shaped in plan. Measured 0.32m by 0.21m and was 0.08m deep. The break of slope at top was sharp, the sides were gradual, the break of slope at base was gradual and the base was flat. Filled by (035).	Cut of possible posthole. May have been truncated by furrow [006].
035			Loosely compacted dark brown/black silty sand with charcoal and burnt bone inclusions. Extent 0.32m by 0.21m and was 0.08m deep.	Fill of possible posthole [034].
036		Voided	Voided	Voided
037		Deposit	Firmly compacted dark brown silt with occasional charcoal inclusions. Extent 0.7m by 0.63m and 0.04m thick.	Possibly modern burnt black spread overlying a furrow.
038		Voided	Voided	Voided
039		Voided	Voided	Voided
040		Cut	Circular shaped in plan. Measured 0.23m diameter and was 0.21m deep. The break of slope at top was sharp, the sides were steeply sloping, the break of slope at base was gradual and the base was irregular. Filled by (041).	Cut of possible posthole. May be associated with Iron Age roundhouse.
041		Deposit	Loosely compacted light brown sand with 'packing' stone inclusions. Extent 0.23m diameter and was 0.21m deep.	Fill of possible posthole [040].
042		Cut	Circular shaped in plan. Measured 0.27m diameter and was 0.18m deep. The break of slope at top was sharp, the sides were steeply sloping, the break of slope at base was obscured by stone and the	Cut of possible posthole. May be associated with Iron Age roundhouse.

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
			base was obscured. Filled by (043).	
043		Deposit	Firmly compacted dark brown clayey silt with 'packing' stone inclusions. Extent 0.27m diameter and was 0.18m deep.	Fill of possible posthole [042].
044		Cut	Oval shaped in plan. Measured width 0.5m and 0.14m deep. The break of slope at top was gentle to sharp, the sides were vertical to convex, the break of slope at base was moderate to sharp and the base was flat to convex. Filled by (045).	Cut of possible posthole. May be associated with Iron Age roundhouse.
045		Deposit	Firmly compacted dark brown clayey silt with frequent charcoal inclusions. Extent width 0.5m and 0.14m deep.	Fill of possible posthole [044].
046		Cut	Oval shaped in plan. Measured width 0.38m and 0.1m deep. The break of slope at top was moderate to sharp, the sides were vertical to convex, the break of slope at base was moderate to sharp and the base was flat. Filled by (047).	Cut of possible posthole. May be associated with Iron Age roundhouse.
047		Deposit	Firmly compacted dark brown clayey silt with frequent charcoal inclusions. Extent width 0.38m and 0.1m deep.	Fill of possible posthole [046].
048		Cut	Round shaped in plan. Measured diameter 0.22m and 0.13m deep. The break of slope at top was sharp, the sides were gently sloping, the break of slope at base was gradual and the base was rounded. Filled by (049).	Cut of possible posthole. May be associated with Iron Age roundhouse.
049		Deposit	Firmly compacted dark brown clayey silt with charcoal inclusions. Extent width 0.22m and 0.13m deep.	Fill of possible posthole [048].
050		Voided	Voided	Voided
051		Voided	Voided	Voided
052		Voided	Voided	Voided
053		Voided	Voided	Voided
054		Cut	Oval shaped in plan. Measured 1.05m by 0.92m and between 280 and 400mm deep. The break of slope at top was sharp, the sides were steeply sloping, the break of slope at base was sharp and the base was flat. Filled by (055), (103), (108), (139), (140), (141), (142), (143),	Possible re-cut within larger pit [154] although may merely be a continuation of deposition

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
			(144), (145) and (146).	
055		Deposit	Moderately compacted dark brown sand with infrequent (3%) heat affected stone inclusions. Measures 1.61m by 0.87m in extent, and up to 0.1m deep.	Upper fill of pit [054]/[154].
056		Cut	Circular shaped in plan. Measured diameter 0.26m and 0.19m deep. The break of slope at top was gentle, the sides were steeply sloping, the break of slope at base was sharp and the base was flat and sloping. Filled by (057).	Cut of possible posthole sitting near pit [154]
057		Deposit	Loosely compacted dark brown sandy silt with no inclusions. Extent diameter 0.26m and 0.19m deep.	Fill of possible posthole [056]
058		Voided	Voided	Voided
059		Voided	Voided	Voided
060		Cut	Curvilinear shaped in plan. Measured 2.5m long. Width at the southern end was 1.3m, width in the middle 0.7m and width at the northern end was 1.1m. Maximum depth at Northern end was 0.4m with a shallower depth in the middle of 0.25m. The curvilinear was orientated in a north - south direction. The break of slope at top moderate, the sides were gently sloping, the break of slope at base was rounded and the base was flat. Filled by (061) and (077). Large flat stone sitting upright at southern end measuring 1.1m by 0.63m by 0.16m.	Cut of the northeast passage of an iron age souterrain. The passage was quite shallow and slightly irregular in shape and falls into a deeper pit [155] at its northern end. Linear [080] runs into the southern end of the passage where the large flat stone sat (it was unclear if the stone was deliberately placed or had merely tumbled in).
061		Deposit	Moderately compacted dark brown sand with frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded stone (size range of 0.41m x 0.72m to 0.3m x 0.1m to 0.07m x 0.04m). Extent 2.4m by 2m and 0.6m deep.	Fill of souterrain passage cut [060]. The frequency of the inclusions of the stone within the fill may suggest that the deposit is evidence of demolition and the deliberate backfilling of the souterrain once it had gone out of use. The number of other separate layers within the souterrain may represent phases when the souterrain was left partially open but unused with (061) being the final phase of backfilling. The fill also overlapped the souterrain and filled postholes [083], [084] and [085].

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
062		Cut	Circular shaped in plan. Measured diameter 0.24m and depth 0.15m. The break of slope at top gradual, the sides were gradually sloping, the break of slope at base was gradual and the base was concave. Filled by (063).	Cut of posthole associated with possible posthole alignment. Posthole alignment no. (086).
063		Deposit	Loosely compacted dark brown sand with charcoal inclusions. Extent diameter 0.24m and depth 0.15m.	Fill of posthole [062]
064		Cut	Circular in shape. Measured diameter 0.2m and 0.1m deep. The break of slope at top gradual, the sides were gently sloping, the break of slope at base was gradual and the base was rounded. Filled by (065).	Cut of possible posthole associated with iron age roundhouse. Most likely part of a northeast - southwest alignment which may have added additional support to the outside of the roundhouse. Posthole alignment no. (086).
065		Deposit	Loosely compacted dark brown silt with lens of darker material within it. No other inclusions. Extent diameter 0.2m and 0.1m deep.	Fill of posthole [064]
066		Cut	Circular shaped in plan. Measured diameter 0.2m and 0.1m deep. The break of slope at top sharp, the sides were steeply sloping, the break of slope at base was concave and the base was blunt point. Filled by (067).	Cut of posthole associated with possible posthole alignment. Posthole alignment no. (086).
067		Deposit	Loosely compacted dark brown sand with charcoal inclusions. Extent diameter 0.2m and 0.1m deep.	Fill of posthole [066].
068		Voided	Voided	Voided
069		Voided	Voided	Voided
070		Cut	Circular shaped in plan. Measured diameter 0.27m and 0.16m deep. The break of slope at top sharp, the sides were steeply sloping, the break of slope at base was gradual and the base was concave. Filled by (071).	Cut of possible posthole associated with iron age roundhouse. Most likely part of a northeast - southwest alignment which may have added additional support to the outside of the roundhouse. Posthole alignment no. (086).
071		Deposit	Loosely compacted dark brown sand with very infrequent (1%) charcoal inclusions. Extent diameter 0.27m and 0.16m deep.	Fill of posthole [070]
072		Cut	Circular shaped in plan. Measured diameter 0.24m and 0.09m deep. The break of slope at top sharp, the sides were steeply sloping, the	Cut of possible posthole associated with iron age roundhouse. Most likely part of a northeast

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
			break of slope at base was gradual and the base was concave. Filled by (071).	- southwest alignment which may have added additional support to the outside of the roundhouse.
073		Deposit	Firmly compacted light brown silt with no inclusions. Extent diameter 0.24m and 0.09m deep.	Fill of posthole [072]
074		Voided	Voided	Voided
075		Voided	Voided	Voided
076		Deposit	Loosely compacted slightly dark brown sand with frequent charcoal inclusions. Extent 5.2m long, 1m wide and maximum thickness of 0.2m. Underlies (012) and overlies (088).	Lower fill within the southeast passage of the souterrain [093]. Full extent not fully excavated as it seemed to extend underneath the stone lining of the souterrain.
077		Deposit	Loosely compacted black sand with charcoal inclusions. Extent 0.6m x 0.64m and 0.15m thick. Located in the northern end of souterrain passage [060]. Continues underneath fallen side slabs. Underlies (061).	Burnt deposit within the northern end of souterrain passage [060]
078		Cut	Sub-square shaped in plan. Measured 0.07m wide and 0.05m deep. The break of slope at top sharp, the sides were steeply sloping, the break of slope at base was concave and the base was blunt pointed. Filled by (079).	Cut for possible stakehole associated with the stakehole and posthole alignment and under cut [030]. Posthole alignment no. (086).
079		Deposit	Loosely compacted black silt with no inclusions. Extent 0.07m wide and 0.05m deep.	Fill of stakehole [078]
080		Cut	Linear shaped in plan. Measured 1.4m by 0.23m and was 0.26m deep at its southwest end and 0.13m deep at its northeast end. The break of slope at top moderate, the sides were gently sloping, the break of slope at base was concave and the base was rounded. Filled by (081).	Cut of linear feature which runs into the end of souterrain cut [093] from the northeast. Possibly part of the overall souterrain structure
081		Deposit	Firmly compacted dark brown silt with charcoal inclusions. Extent 1.4m by 0.23m and was 0.26m deep at its southwest end and 0.13m deep at its northeast end.	Fill of linear cut [080] which was possibly related to souterrain cut [093].
082		Deposit	Loosely compacted yellow brown sand with no inclusions. Extent	Fill of posthole [019]. Original soil packing

Context No.	Area/Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
			0.14m deep. Underlies (020).	around postpipe (020).
083		Cut	Circular shaped in plan. Measured diameter 0.4m and 0.36m deep. The break of slope at top sharp, the sides were near vertical, the break of slope at base was gradual and the base was rounded. Filled by (061). Cut into the natural subsoil (088).	Cut of possible posthole sitting adjacent to postholes [084], [085] and pit [155]. Also lay close to souterrain passage cut [060].
084		Cut	Circular shaped in plan. Measured diameter 0.42m and 0.22m deep. The break of slope at top gradual to sharp, the sides were gradually sloping, the break of slope at base was gradual and the base was rounded. Filled by (061). Cut into the natural subsoil (088).	Cut of possible posthole sitting adjacent to postholes [083], [085] and pit [155]. Also lay close to souterrain passage cut [060].
085		Cut	Circular shaped in plan. Measured diameter 0.23m and 0.45m deep. The break of slope at top sharp, the sides were near vertical, the break of slope at base was gradual and the base was rounded. Filled by (061). Cut into the natural subsoil (088).	Cut of possible posthole sitting adjacent to postholes [083], [084] and pit [155]. Also lay close to souterrain passage cut [060].
086		N/A	Group number for posthole alignment associated with iron age round house. Cuts [015], [019], [021], [062], [062], [064], [066], [070] and [078]. There were also a number of animal burrows noted within the natural subsoil.	Posthole alignment associated with iron age roundhouse
087		Deposit	Loosely compacted pink sand with occasional charcoal inclusions. Extended across the eastern end of trench/site.	Naturally occurring subsoil.
088		Deposit	Loosely compacted dark orange sand with no inclusions. Extended across the western end of trench/site. Seemed to underlay (087) in the eastern end as well.	Naturally occurring subsoil.
089		Cut	Linear with rounded terminus. Linear part measured 0.84m long, 0.44m wide and up to 0.7m deep. The rounded terminus measured 0.84m long, 0.65m wide and 0.65m deep. The feature was orientated in a northeast - southwest alignment. The break of slope at top sharp, the sides were sharply sloping, the break of slope at base was gradual and the base was rounded. Filled by (090).	Possibly a side passage or ante chamber off [155]. It could also be an animal burrow. The cut may represent a continuation of [155] into [089] and then possibly onto [011], although the join between [089] and [011] was not observable. This may explain the similarity in fill between [155]/(061) and [089]/(090).
090		Deposit	Moderately compacted dark brown red sand with no inclusions. Fill similar to (061). Extent of linear part measured 0.84m long, 0.44m	Fill of possible side passage or ante chamber

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
			wide and 0.38m deep. The rounded terminus measured 0.84m long, 0.65m wide and 0.44m deep.	[089].
091		Deposit	Loosely compacted dark brown black silty sand with charcoal and burnt bone inclusions. Extent 1.24m x 0.86m x 0.53m deep.	Fill of pit [092]. Similar to (076) the fill within souterrain [093].
092		Cut	Oval shaped in plan. Measured 1.24m x 0.86m x 0.53m deep. The break of slope at top sharp, the sides were near vertical, the break of slope at base was gradual and the base was flat. Filled by (091). Cut into the natural subsoil (088).	Cut of large pit. Initially thought to have been part of souterrain cut [093].
093		Cut	Linear shaped in plan. Rounded corners. Measured 5.2m long, 1m wide and 0.7m deep. The break of slope at top sharp, the sides were uneven/rounded, the break of slope at base was gradual and the base sloped gradually upwards towards the southern end of the souterrain cut. Filled by (012), (076) and was over cut through (088).	Cut of south eastern passage of souterrain.
094		Voided	Voided	Voided
095		Voided	Voided	Voided
096		Deposit	Moderately compacted dark orange brown sand with no inclusions. Extent width 0.25m and 0.41m thick.	Naturally occurring layer. Possibly represents a mixed sand/organic material that has been deposited or possibly leaching from (061) which had a higher organic content organic.
097		Cut	Circular shaped in plan. Measured diameter 0.53m and 0.16m deep. The break of slope at top sharp, the sides were steeply sloping, the break of slope at base was gradual and the base was flat. Filled by (098) and (183).	Cut of possible posthole associated with iron age roundhouse. Most likely part of a northeast - southwest alignment which may have added additional support to the outside of the roundhouse.
098		Deposit	Firmly compacted dark brown silt with occasional charcoal inclusions. One piece of wood (Find No. 33) was found within the lower part of this fill. Extent of fill 0.27m wide and 0.16m deep. Fill in southern half of [097].	Fill of possible posthole associated with iron age roundhouse. Fill of possible post pipe in southern half of feature [097].
099		Cut	Circular shaped in plan. Measured 0.3m diameter and 0.24m deep. The break of slope at top sharp, the sides were near vertical, the break	Cut of possible posthole cut into northwestern edge of pit [154].

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
			of slope at base was sharp and the base was pointed. Filled by (100). Cut into the natural subsoil (088). Underlay (156).	
100		Deposit	Moderately compacted dark brown sand with very infrequent (1%) stone inclusions. Extent 0.3m diameter and 0.24m deep.	Fill of posthole [099].
101		Cut	Posthole cut previously excavated by CFA. No dimensions given.	Previously excavated posthole cut
102		Cut	Circular shaped in plan. Measured 0.5m diameter and 0.44m deep. The break of slope at top sharp, the sides were near vertical, the break of slope at base was rounded and the base was rounded. Filled by (004). Cut into the natural subsoil (088).	Previously excavated posthole. During last excavation. Iron age in date.
103		Deposit	Loosely compacted brown orange sand with very infrequent (1%) inclusions of stone. Extent 1.03m long and 0.05m deep.	Layer of redeposited sand within fire pit [054]/[154].
104		Deposit	Loosely compacted dark grey brown silty sand with charcoal inclusions. Extent 0.25m by 0.24m and 0.11m deep.	Fill of posthole [105]
105		Cut	Circular shaped in plan. Measured 0.25m by 0.24m and 0.11m deep. The break of slope at top sharp, the sides were steep/convex, the break of slope at base was gradual and the base was flat. Filled by (104). Cut into the natural subsoil (088).	Cut of posthole at the side of souterrain cut [093].
106		Cut	Double semi-circular shaped in plan. Measured 0.7m (overall E-W length) with the eastern width 0.4m and depth 0.58m and the western width 0.3m and depth 0.42m. The break of slope at top sharp, the sides were steep/vertical, the break of slope at base was rounded and the base was sloped. Filled by (096) and (061). No cut could be observed between the two semi-circular shapes possibly suggesting both were contemporary. Cut into [155]	Cut of possible double posthole cut into the edge of pit [155].
107		Voided	Voided	Voided
108		Deposit	Loose to moderately compacted moderate reddish orange to black sand with inclusions of fire cracked stone, infrequent (2%) of charcoal and cremated bone (10%). Extent 0.9m long and 0.08-0.1m deep. Underlies fill (055).	Possible hearth material, may have been re-deposited from elsewhere.

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
109		Voided	Voided	Voided
110		Voided	Voided	Voided
111		Voided	Voided	Voided
112		Voided	Voided	Voided
113		Cut	Linear shaped in plan. Measured 3-4m long, 0.56m wide and 0.19m deep. The break of slope at top sharp, the sides were gradual, the break of slope at base was concave and the base was concave. Filled by (114).	Furrow. Part of Furrow group [006].
114		Deposit	Loosely compacted brown silty sand with occasional stone inclusions. Extent 3-4m long, 0.56m wide and 0.19m deep.	Fill of furrow [113]
115		Deposit	Moderately compacted light grey pink with mottled mid brown sand with very infrequent charcoal inclusions. Extent 2.26m wide and 0.47m thick. Sits in a central location within pit [155]. Overlies (117) and encloses (116).	Represents a layer of windblown sand with organic content within pit [155]. The difference in colour to sand layer (118) may represent where something has been placed such as a stone and then removed. Layers (115), (116) and (118) may represent one mixed basal deposit within pit [155].
116		Deposit	Moderately compacted dark red to light pink sand with no inclusions. Extent approximately 1m long and 0.08-0.15m thick.	Wind blown sand deposit within pit [155]. Layers (115), (116) and (118) may represent one mixed basal deposit within pit [155].
117		Deposit	Loosely compacted dark black burnt material mixed with sand. Charcoal inclusions observed in layer. Extent 0.6 to 1.3m wide and 0.25m deep. Appears to extend across full extent of [155] although quite patchy in survival.	Possibly the remains of burning deposited at the base of feature [155].
118		Deposit	Moderately compacted yellow sand (similar to (088)) with no inclusions. Extent 0.35m wide and 0.22m thick. Within (115) there was an area of yellow the same as/similar to (118) and may represent where something has been removed and backfilled with natural sand (088). Underlies (119), unclear relationship with (115) and (116) and lies within [155].	Layer deposit within feature [155]. Layers (115), (116) and (118) may represent one mixed basal deposit within pit [155].

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
119		Voided	Voided	Voided
120		Deposit	Moderately compacted brown pink sand with gravel inclusion. Extent unknown.	Natural subsoil revealed underlying pit [155] and passage [013]. Appears to underlie (088).
121		Cut	Circular shaped in plan. Measured 0.42m wide and 0.1m deep. The break of slope at top gentle (sharp on SE side), the sides were gently sloping (NW side more vertical), the break of slope at base was concave and the base was uneven but slightly curved. Filled by (122).	Possible posthole relating to iron age roundhouse.
122		Deposit	Firmly compacted dark brown silt with no inclusions. Extent 0.42m wide and 0.1m deep.	Fill of possible posthole [121]
123		Voided	Voided	Voided
124		Voided	Voided	Voided
125		Cut	Circular shaped in plan. Measured 0.27m diameter and 0.16m deep. The break of slope at top sharp, the sides were gently sloping, the break of slope at base was concave and the base was rounded. Filled by (126).	Cut of possible posthole
126		Deposit	Firmly compacted black silt with occasional charcoal inclusions. Extent 0.27m diameter and 0.16m deep.	Fill of possible posthole [125].
127		Voided	Voided	Voided
128		Voided	Voided	Voided
129		Cut	Oval shaped in plan. Measured 1.25m by 0.97m and 0.15-0.46m deep. The break of slope at top sharp, the sides were vertical, the break of slope at base was sharp and the base was flat. Filled by (130).	Possible pit cut by the souterrain [060]
130		Deposit	Loosely compacted light brown silty sand with occasional charcoal and frequent small stone inclusions. Extent 1.25m by 0.97m and 0.15-0.46m deep.	Fill of possible pit cut [129].
131		Cut	Oval shaped in plan. Measured 0.65m by 0.47m and 0.09m deep. The break of slope at top gradual, the sides were gently sloping, the break of slope at base was gradual and the base was curved. Filled by (149).	Cut of shallow burnt area which may relate to the souterrain.

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
132		Deposit	Moderately compacted mid to dark grey brown sand with occasional small to medium sized stones and frequent charcoal inclusions. Extent c.12-15m long (along length of souterrain), 1.8m wide (max) and 0.2-0.45m deep. Overlies (148) and (173).	Upper fill within souterrain [011]. Possibly same as fill (014) within northern branch of souterrain [013].
133		Structure	Stack of different sized stone laid sideways (horizontally) against the wall of the souterrain [093]. Average size of stones 0.3 x 0.05m. Stone appears to be sedimentary (sandstone or limestone) and red in colour. Stones had a deposit of black brown compact material between the individual stones (possibly a band of natural magnesium). Stack size was 0.53m by 0.68m and 0.3m high.	Stone stack, possibly evidence of collapse in side of souterrain [093]. Similar [134].
134		Structure	Stack of different sized stone laid sideways (horizontally) against the wall of the souterrain [093]. Average size of stones 0.3 x 0.05m. Stone appears to be sedimentary (sandstone or limestone) and red in colour. Stones had a deposit of black brown compact material between the individual stones (possibly a band of natural magnesium). Stack size was 0.8m by 0.72m and 0.3m high.	Stone stack, possibly evidence of collapse in side of souterrain [093]. Similar to [133]
135		Structure	Stone lining within souterrain [093]. Stones laid vertically against natural (088) and used a drystone construction. Stones were all sedimentary, either red or grey sandstone or limestone.	Stone lining along edge of souterrain [093].
136		Structure	Stone lining within souterrain [093]. Stones laid vertically against natural (088) and used a drystone construction. Stones were all sedimentary, either red or grey sandstone or limestone. 0.91m x 0.84m x 0.13m.	Stone lining along edge of souterrain [093].
137		Deposit	Moderately compacted mid brown silty sand with very occasional with very occasional charcoal and small stone inclusions. Extent 0.5m long and 0.12m deep. Located in pit [155] underlying (061).	Fill (deliberately infilled) within pit [155]. Dates from after the souterrain went out of use.
138		Deposit	Moderately compacted mid yellow sand with no inclusions. Extent 2.4m by 2m and 0.08-0.1m.	Fill of [155] a pit close to souterrain [060]. Possibly windblown.
139		Deposit	Loosely compacted mid red brown silty sand with no inclusions. Located in the NW quadrant. Extent 0.34m long and 0.05m deep. Underlies (108) and overlies (140).	Lens/fill within pit [054]/[154]. Possibly windblown or redeposited sand material.

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
140		Deposit	Loosely compacted mid brown silty sand with charcoal inclusions. Extent 0.65m long and 0.06m deep. Underlies (108) and overlies (148) and (141).	Lens/fill within pit [054]/[154]. Possibly windblown or redeposited sand material.
141		Deposit	Loosely compacted black sand with charcoal inclusions. Extent 0.75m long and 0.06m wide. Underlies (140) and (145).	Lens/fill within pit [054]/[154].
142		Deposit	Loosely compacted pale red brown silty sand with occasional charcoal inclusions. Extent 0.7m long and 0.05m deep. Underlies (141) and overlies (146) and (143).	Lens/fill within firepit [054]/[154]. Possible hearth material which may have been re-deposited from elsewhere.
143		Deposit	Loosely compacted mid orange pink silty sand with charcoal inclusions. Extent 0.69m long and 0.05-0.08m thick. Underlies (146) and (140) and fills cut [054]/[154].	Lens/fill within firepit [054]/[154]. Possible hearth material which may have been re-deposited from elsewhere.
144		Deposit	Loosely compacted mid red/orange brown silty sand with very infrequent (1%) stone inclusions. Extent 1.05m wide and 0.4m deep. Located at the NW end of cut [154].	Primary fill within pit cut [154].
145		Deposit	Loosely compacted mid red orange sand with no inclusions. Extent 0.3m wide and 0.03m deep. Underlies (140) and overlies (141).	Lens/fill within pit [054]/[154]. Possibly windblown or redeposited sand material.
146		Deposit	Loosely compacted orange brown silty sand with no inclusions. Located in the SE quadrant. Extent 0.04m deep. Underlies (142) and underlies (143).	Lens/fill within pit [054]/[154]. Possibly windblown or redeposited sand material.
147		Deposit	Loosely compacted dark brown sand with charcoal inclusions. Located within the SW quadrant. Extent 0.45m wide and 0.14m deep. Overlies (150) and (153).	A redeposited fill within pit cut [154].
148		Deposit	Moderately compacted light to mid grey brown sand with occasional small to large sized stone inclusions. Extent 12-15m E-W and 0.2-0.7m deep. Underlies (132) and (173).	Fill within souterrain [011].
149		Deposit	Firmly compacted dark brown black sandy silt with moderate charcoal inclusions. Extent 0.65m x 0.47m and 0.09m deep. Fill of cut [131].	Fill of shallow burnt area [131].
150		Deposit	Loosely compacted orange brown sand with charcoal inclusions. Extent 0.2m wide and 0.12m deep.	Fill within pit [054]/[154].

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
151		Voided	Voided	Voided
152		Deposit	Group of stones sitting at the SSW side of pit [154]. Stone was a layer of rough rubble. Stones used consisted of igneous and volcanic stone (andesitic type with hard conglomerate/granite type). The stone was flat to sub square in shape. Full extent measured 0.8m NW-SE, 0.54m NE-SW and 0.55m deep.	Group of stone sitting within pit [154] at its southern edge. Possible represent earlier structure or stone lining, but also possible that they are a dump of stones within the fill or have tumbled in.
153		Deposit	Group of stones sitting at the NE side of pit [154]. Stone was a layer of rough rubble. Stones used consisted of igneous and volcanic stone (andesitic type with hard conglomerate/granite type). The stone was flat, sub square in shape with some irregular shaped. The stone measured 0.24m x 0.18m to 0.2m x 0.3m Full extent measured 0.85m NE-SW, 0.57m NW-SE and 0.39m deep.	Group of stone sitting within pit [154] at its southern edge. Possible represent earlier structure or stone lining, but also possible that they are a dump of stones within the fill or have tumbled in.
154		Cut	Oval shaped in plan. Measured 1.5m long, 0.65m wide and 0.5-0.54m deep. The break of slope at top sharp, the sides were vertical, the break of slope at base was gradual and the base was flat. Filled by (144), (147), (150), (152) and (153).	Cut of large pit. Possibly a fire pit although may also be a rubbish pit in which hearth material and other material was dumped.
155		Cut	Oval shaped in plan. Measured 2.2m x 1.8m and 0.77m deep. The break of slope at top sharp, the sides were vertical, the break of slope at base was sharp and the base was flat. In the NW corner of the cut is [106] and two possible postholes, this possibly truncates the cut [155]. Filled by (061), (096), (115), (116), (117), (118), (137) and (138).	Possibly an ante chamber/pit forming the western extent of the souterrain [060] which has a N-S alignment.
156		Deposit	Loosely compacted brown sand with very infrequent (1%) stone and iron panning inclusions. Extent 0.2m wide and 0.1m deep. Overlies (100).	Small spread which overlies (100) and (055) the upper fill of [054]/[154].
157		Structure	Large stone blocks (red sandstone) lining the SE facing passage of souterrain [093]. Blocks are laid out vertically and were of drystone construction. Underlies (012) and lines [093].	Stonelining within souterrain [093].
158		Cut	Circular shaped in plan. Measured 0.2m x 0.26m x 0.76m deep. The break of slope at top sharp, the sides were vertical, the break of slope at base was sharp and the base was flat. Posthole located within the souterrain [093]. Filled by (012).	Cut of posthole within the base of souterrain [093]. May indicate internal support for the roof of the souterrain.

Context No.	Area/Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
159		Cut	Circular shaped in plan. Measured 0.35m x 0.34m x 0.65m deep. The break of slope at top sharp, the sides were vertical, the break of slope at base was gradual and the base was flat. Posthole located within the souterrain [093]. Filled by (012).	Cut of posthole within the base of souterrain [093]. May indicate internal support for the roof of the souterrain.
160		Deposit	Firmly compacted black silt with occasional small stone and charcoal? Inclusions. Extent 0.9m N-S, 0.55m E-W and 0.3-0.4m deep. Located within the base of souterrain [011], slot 1.	Possibly either a fill within souterrain [011] or naturally occurring subsoil.
161		Cut	Circular shaped in plan. Measured 0.46m diameter and 0.12m deep. The break of slope at top sharp, the sides were gently sloping, the break of slope at base was gradual and the base was rounded. Filled by (162).	Possible posthole located near to pit [154].
162		Fill	Firmly compacted brown black clayey silt with no inclusions. Extent 0.46m diameter and 0.12m deep.	Fill of possible posthole [161].
163		Cut	Circular shaped in plan. Measured 0.2m diameter and 0.7m deep. The break of slope at top gradual, the sides were steep/vertical, the break of slope at base was gradual and the base was rounded. Filled by (171).	Cut of a posthole located in slot 5 of souterrain [013]. Sits on the western extent of [013]. Lies adjacent to posthole [164] on the east. [163] and [164] share fill (171).
164		Cut	Circular shaped in plan. Measured 0.2m diameter and 0.7m deep. The break of slope at top gradual, the sides were steep/vertical, the break of slope at base was gradual and the base was rounded. Filled by (171).	Cut of a posthole located in slot 5 of souterrain [013]. Sits on the western extent of [013]. Lies adjacent to posthole [163] on the east. [163] and [164] share fill (171).
165		Cut	Circular shaped in plan. Measured 0.15m wide and 0.35m deep. The break of slope at top sharp, the sides were steep/vertical, the break of slope at base was gradual and the base was rounded. Filled by (049) and adjacent to [048].	Possible stonehole filled with packing stones adjacent to posthole [048].
166		Deposit	Firmly compacted dark brown clayey silt with occasional small stone inclusions. Located SW of [154]. Extent 1.26m x 0.62m x 0.12m thick.	Possible burnt area which seems to be either contemporary with or later than the furrow. This suggests a modern date.
167		Cut	Circular shaped in plan. Measured 0.29m diameter and 0.22m deep. The break of slope at top sharp, the sides were steep/vertical, the break of slope at base was gradual and the base was flat. Filled by	Cut of posthole inside souterrain [093]. Posthole cut was only obvious at the base of [093] as the fill is similar to, if not the same as (012). The

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
			(012).	posthole is probably structural in nature to give support to the souterrain [093], possibly even during the construction of the souterrain.
168		Deposit	Loosely compacted orange brown sand with no inclusions. Extent 0.4m wide and 0.12m deep. Overlies (014).	Fill within souterrain cut [013].
169		Deposit	Loosely compacted orange brown sand with very infrequent small stone and pebble (1%) and organic lens (decaying turf?) inclusions. Extent 1-2m and 0.15-0.33m deep. Underlies (014) and overlies (170).	Upper fill within the souterrain [013]. Possibly represents the later stages of the silting up process after the souterrains abandonment.
170		Deposit	Loosely compacted orange red brown sand with very infrequent (1%) rounded gravel inclusions (15-20mm in size) and frequent organic lens (decaying turf?). Extent 1.11m wide and 0.43m deep. Underlies (169) and overlies (171). Located within slot 5.	Fill within souterrain [013]. Possibly represents a period where the souterrain was only partially filled in and left open shown by the high organic content (vegetation growing within the partially open souterrain).
171		Deposit	Loosely compacted light red brown silty sand with infrequent (3%) grit/gravel and organic lens (decaying turf?) inclusions. Extent 0.67m wide and 0.25m deep.	Fill within the souterrain [013]. Possibly represents the vegetation growth and the silting up process after the souterrains abandonment.
172		Deposit	Loosely compacted light brown sand with infrequent (3%) rounded gravel inclusions. Extent 0.3m wide and 0.25m deep. Located in the NW corner of [013]. Underlies (171) and fills [013].	Basal fill within souterrain [013]. Represents the first stage of silting within the souterrain.
173		Deposit	Moderately compacted light to mid orange brown sand. With occasional small stone inclusions. Extent 0.67m wide and 0.22m deep. Underlies (132) and Overlies (148). Located within slot 2.	Fill within souterrain [011]. Represents backfill material found only in the west facing section of slot 2.
174		Deposit	Firmly compacted mixed orange brown sand with frequent small stone and gravel inclusions. Extent 0.8m wide and 0.6m deep. Underlies (148) and fills cut [011]. Located within slot 2.	Fill within souterrain [011]. Represents backfill material found only in the west facing section of slot 2.
175		Deposit	Moderately compacted light grey sand with no inclusions. Full extent unknown as extended outwith the excavated area. Exposed section measured 5.2m by 4.5m in extent. Located in and around slot 4 underlying souterrain cut [011] which was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.7m.	Natural subsoil located in the SW area of the site underlying slot 4 of souterrain [011].

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
176		Cut	Circular shaped in plan. Measured 0.22m diameter and 0.13m deep. The break of slope at top sharp, the sides were steep/vertical, the break of slope at base was gently sloping and the base was flat. Located 1m to the north of souterrain [011]. Filled by (177).	Cut of possibly burnt posthole relating to the souterrain.
177		Deposit	Loosely compacted dark brown silt with frequent charcoal inclusions. Extent 0.22m diameter and 0.13m deep.	Fill of posthole [176].
178		Cut	Circular shaped in plan. Measured 0.2m diameter and 0.2m deep. The break of slope at top gradual, the sides were steep/vertical, the break of slope at base was gradual and the base was rounded. Filled by (148). Located within souterrain cut [011].	Cut of small posthole located at the eastern extent and northern side of the souterrain [011], slot 3. Contained the same fill as that within the souterrain. Possibly was there for additional structural support for the souterrain.
179		Cut	Sub-circular shaped in plan. Measured 0.25m x 0.23m and 0.2m deep. The break of slope at top gradual, the sides were steep/vertical, the break of slope at base was gradual and the base was rounded. Filled by (148). Located within souterrain cut [011].	Cut of small posthole located at the eastern extent and southern side of the souterrain [011], slot 3. Contained the same fill as that within the souterrain. Possibly was there for additional structural support for the souterrain.
180		Cut	Circular shaped in plan. Measured 0.23m diameter and 0.2m deep. The break of slope at top gradual, the sides were steep/vertical, the break of slope at base was gradual and the base was rounded. Filled by (148). Located within souterrain cut [011].	Cut of small posthole located within slot 2 within the base of souterrain [011] at its southern side. Possibly was there for additional structural support for the souterrain.
181		Deposit	Very compact pale green (with some orange mottling) clay with no inclusions. Revealed at base of Slots 2 and 3 in souterrain passage [011]. Full extent unknown as runs outwith slots and under (088) at sides of cut.	Natural subsoil revealed at base of Slots 2 and 3 in souterrain passage [011], which comprise the deepest part of the passage. Prone to waterlogging.
182		Deposit	Moderately compacted dark orange brown sand with no inclusions. Very similar to (096). Extent approximately 0.5m wide and up to 50mm thick. Located against southern edge in eastern half only.	Naturally occurring layer, likely to be same as (096). Possibly represents a mixed sand/organic material that has been deposited or possibly leaching from (061) which had a higher organic content organic.
183		Deposit	Lenses of pinky/orange sand and dark brown silt with occasional small stone inclusions. Measures 0.26m wide and 0.16cm deep.	Fill in northern half of possible posthole [097]. Possibly site of packing stones for possible post

Context No.	Area/Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
				pipe (098) which were removed prior to backfilling.

Photographic Register

Image No.	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
1	1	4	1	18	41	General pre-ex shots of area (east end)	WNW	21/10/2013
2	1	5	1	19	42	General pre-ex shots of area (west end)	ESE	21/10/2013
3	-	-	-	-	43	General pre-ex shots of area (west end)	SSE	21/10/2013
4	-	-	-	-	44	Test pit 1	NE	22/10/2013
5	-	-	-	-	45	Test pit 1	NE	22/10/2013
6	-	-	-	-	46	2m deep test pit	NE	22/10/2013
7	-	-	-	-	47	Test pit 2 - 2m deep	N	22/10/2013
8	-	-	-	-	48	Dark brown organic sand/gravel deposit	N	22/10/2013
9	1	6	1	20	593	Shot of half of black spread 005	N	22/10/2013
10	1	7	1	21	594	Shot of other half of black spread 005	N	22/10/2013
11	-	-	-	-	595	Shot of black spread 005	W	22/10/2013
12	1	8	1	22	596	Shot of black spread 005	S	22/10/2013
13	-	-	-	-	597	Working shot - pea gravel 004 over souterrain	S	22/10/2013
14	-	-	-	-	598	General shot after 005 removed	SSW	23/10/2013
15	1	9	1	23	599	General shot after 005 removed	SSW	23/10/2013

Image No.	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
16	1	10	1	24	600	General shot after 005 removed	W	23/10/2013
17	-	-	-	-	601	Section of northern trench edge	SSW	23/10/2013
18	-	-	-	-	602	Section of northern trench edge	SSW	23/10/2013
19	-	-	-	-	603	General shot of eastern half of trench	S	23/10/2013
20	-	-	-	-	604	General shot of eastern half of trench	SSE	23/10/2013
21	1	11	1	25	605	General shot of eastern half of trench	NE	23/10/2013
22	1	12	1	26	606	General shot of eastern half of trench	NWN	23/10/2013
23	-	-	-	-	607	General shot of eastern half of trench	W	23/10/2013
24	-	-	-	-	608	General shot of eastern half of trench	SW	23/10/2013
25	-	-	-	-	609	General shot of souterrain, east part, pre-ex	SW	24/10/2013
26	-	-	-	-	610	General shot of souterrain, east part, pre-ex	S	24/10/2013
27	1	13	-	27	611	Stone-lined area of souterrain, pre-ex	SW	24/10/2013
28	1	14	-	28	612	Stone-lined area of souterrain, pre-ex	SE	24/10/2013
29	-	-	-	-	613	Stone-lined area of souterrain, pre-ex	NW	24/10/2013
30	1	15	1	29	-	Western passage of souterrain, pre-ex	NW	25/10/2013
31	-	-	1	30	-	Western passage of souterrain, pre-ex	NW	25/10/2013
32	1	16	1	31	620	General pre-ex, west half of souterrain	SW	25/10/2013
33	-	-	-	-	-	VOID	-	-
34	1	17	1	32	621	General pre-ex, west half of souterrain	SW	25/10/2013
35	1	18	1	33	622	General shot of centre of site	S	25/10/2013

Image No.	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
36	-	-	-	-	623	Stone-lined avenue of souterrain	S	25/10/2013
37	-	-	-	-	624	General shot of souterrain	E	25/10/2013
38	-	-	-	-	625	General shot	NE	25/10/2013
39	-	-	-	-	626	Stone lined avenue of souterrain	NNE	25/10/2013
40	-	-	-	-	627	General shot	N	25/10/2013
41	-	-	-	-	629	Pre-ex shot of central passage of souterrain	SW	25/10/2013
42	-	-	-	-	630	North-east passageway of souterrain	NW	25/10/2013
43	-	-	-	-	631	Working shot of tumbled stones in souterrain	SW	28/10/2013
44	-	-	-	-	632	Working shot of tumbled stones in souterrain	N	28/10/2013
45	-	-	-	-	633	Working shot of tumbled stones in souterrain	S	28/10/2013
46	1	19	1	34	634	Section of furrow 008	S	28/10/2013
47	-	-	-	-	635	Section plus furrow looking south 009	S	28/10/2013
48	1	20	1	35	636	General shot of east end of trench after removal of furrows	SW	29/10/2013
49	1	21	1	36	637	General shot of east end of trench after removal of furrows	NW	29/10/2013
50	1	22	2	1	638	Shot of 008 and 006 after removal of furrows	S	29/10/2013
51	1	23	2	2	639	Quern stone / loom weight within 012 southeast passage	SW	29/10/2013
52	-	-	-	-	640	Quern stone / loom weight within 012 southeast passage	W	29/10/2013
53	1	24	2	3	641	Pre-ex of 016	SE	29/10/2013
54	2	1	2	4	642	Pre-ex of 030 / 031	S	29/10/2013
55	2	2	-	-	643	Pre-ex of 030 / 031	S	29/10/2013

Image No.	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
56	2	3	2	5	644	Pre-ex of post-hole 021 / 022	W	29/10/2013
57	2	4	2	6	645	Pit 030 / 031, half removed and showing bowl of cut and quern stones	S	29/10/2013
58	2	5	2	7	646	Pit 030 / 031, half removed and showing bowl of cut and quern stones	S	29/10/2013
59	-	-	2	8	647	Pit 030 / 031, half removed and showing bowl of cut and quern stones	S	29/10/2013
60	-	-	-	-	648	Pit 030 / 031, half removed and showing bowl of cut and quern stones	S	29/10/2013
61	-	-	2	9	649	Working shot of tumbled stones at south end of southeast souterrain 015 / 016	WSW	29/10/2013
62	2	6	-	-	650	Working shot of tumbled stones at south end of southeast souterrain 015 / 016	SE	29/10/2013
63	-	-	2	10	651	Plan view of 015 / 016	SE	29/10/2013
64	2	7	2	11	652	Post-ex plan view of 015 / 016	SE	29/10/2013
65	2	8	2	12	653	Pre-ex plan view of 017 / 018	E	29/10/2013
66	2	9	2	13	654	Pre-ex plan view of 064 / 065	E	29/10/2013
67	-	-	-	-	655	Post-ex shot of 078 / 079 post-hole	W	29/10/2013
68	-	-	-	-	656	Working shot		30/10/2013
69	-	-	-	-	657	Working shot		30/10/2013
70	-	-	-	-	658	080 / 081 - possible join between north and south souterrain chambers	E	30/10/2013
71	2	10	2	14	659	Section of 064 / 065	SE	30/10/2013

Image No.	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
72	2	11	-	-	-	Section of 064 / 065	SE	30/10/2013
73	2	12	2	15	660	Pre-ex of post-holes 023 - 026, 066 - 075	W	30/10/2013
74	-	-	-	-	661	Pre-ex of post-holes 023 - 026, 066 - 076	SW	30/10/2013
75	-	-	-	-	662	Pre-ex of post-holes 023 - 026, 066 - 077	E	30/10/2013
76	-	-	-	-	663	Post-ex half section of 080 / 081	E	30/10/2013
77	-	-	-	-	664	North facing section of 080 / 081	N	30/10/2013
78	2	13	2	16	665	Northwest facing slot of stones at side of passage	NW	30/10/2013
79	2	14	2	17	666	Section of post-hole / stake-hole 019 / 020	SE	30/10/2013
80	2	15	2	18	667	Section of post-hole / stake-hole 062 / 063	SE	30/10/2013
81	2	16	2	19	668	Post-hole / stake-hole 066 / 067	SE	30/10/2013
82	2	17	2	20	669	Post-hole / stake-hole 070 / 071	SE	30/10/2013
83	2	18	2	21	670	Post-ex of post-holes 083, 084 and 085	NW	30/10/2013
84	2	19	2	22	671	Post-ex of post-hole 083	NW	30/10/2013
85	2	20	2	23	672	Post-ex of post-hole 084	NW	30/10/2013
86	2	21	2	24	673	Post-ex of post-hole 085	NE	30/10/2013
87	-	-	-	-	674	Post-ex of post-hole 085	ENE	30/10/2013
88	-	-	-	-	675	Post-ex of post-holes 083, 084 and 085	NE	30/10/2013
89	-	-	-	-	676	Post-ex of post-holes 083, 084 and 086	NE	30/10/2013
90	-	-	-	-	677	Post-ex of post-holes 083, 084 and 087	N	30/10/2013
91	2	22	2	25	678	Post-ex of southeast souterrain passage	SSW	30/10/2013

Image No.	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
92	-	-	-	-	679	Post-ex of southeast souterrain passage	SSW	30/10/2013
93	-	-	-	-	680	Post-ex of southeast souterrain passage	SSE	30/10/2013
94	2	23	2	26	681	Post-ex of southeast souterrain passage	NNE	30/10/2013
95	-	-	-	-	682	Post-ex of southeast souterrain passage stone lining, east side	W	30/10/2013
96	-	-	-	-	683	Post-ex of southeast souterrain stone lining and tumbled stone, west side	E	30/10/2013
97	-	-	-	-	684	Post-ex of southeast souterrain stone lining and tumbled stone, west side	E	30/10/2013
98	2	24	2	27	685	Section face of southeast souterrain passage	SW	31/10/2013
99	3	1	-	-	-	Repeat of above due to new print film	SW	31/10/2013
100	3	2	2	28	686	Northwest facing section of souterrain 012 / 076	NW	31/10/2013
101	3	3	2	29	687	Southeast facing post-ex of pit 091	NE	31/10/2013
102	3	4	2	30	688	Section shot of 019 / 020, 062 / 063, 066 / 067, 070 / 071, 094 / 095	SE	31/10/2013
103	-	-	-	-	689	Section shot of 019 / 020	SE	31/10/2013
104	-	-	-	-	690	Section shot of 062 / 063	SE	31/10/2013
105	-	-	-	-	691	Section shot of 066 / 067	SE	31/10/2013
106	-	-	-	-	692	Section shot of 070 / 071	SE	31/10/2013
107	-	-	-	-	693	Section shot of 094 / 095	SE	31/10/2013
108	3	5	2	31	694	Shot of 054 / 055	SW	31/10/2013
109	3	6	2	32	695	Shot of 054 / 056	S	31/10/2013

Image No.	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
110	-	-	-	-	696	Shot of fragment of wood in 097 / 098	ESE	31/10/2013
111	-	-	-	-	697	Shot of fragment of wood in 097 / 098	ESE	31/10/2013
112	3	7	2	33	698	Southeast facing section of 155	SE	31/10/2013
113	-	-	-	-	699	Southeast facing section of 155	SE	31/10/2013
114	-	-	-	-	702	Southeast facing section of 155	SE	31/10/2013
115	3	8	2	34	703	Section of 023 / 024	SE	31/10/2013
116	3	9	2	35	704	Section of 097 / 098	E	01/11/2013
117	3	10	2	36	705	Mid-ex shot of 097 / 098	E	01/11/2013
118	3	11	3	1	706	Northwest facing section of 093	NW	01/11/2013
119	3	12	3	2	707	Pre-ex shot of post-hole 105	NW	01/11/2013
120	3	13	3	3	708	Southeast facing section of 105	SE	01/11/2013
121	3	14	3	4	709	Shot of removal of 055 hearth	SE	01/11/2013
122	3	15	3	5	710	West facing section of 060	W	01/11/2013
123	3	16	3	6	711	West facing section of 060, north end of feature	W	01/11/2013
124	3	17	3	7	712	West facing section of 060, south end of feature	W	01/11/2013
125	3	18	3	8	713	060 and fill 061, with 089 in background	N	01/11/2013
126	3	19	3	9	714	Shot of 089	S	01/11/2013
127	3	20	3	10	715	Shot of 089	W	01/11/2013
128	3	21	3	11	716	Shot of 089	E	01/11/2013
129	3	22	3	12	717	Removal of charcoal 108	S	01/11/2013

Image No.	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
130	3	23	3	13	718	Removal of charcoal 108 (hearth section)	W	01/11/2013
131	3	24	3	14	719	General shot of 054 features	S	01/11/2013
132	-	-	3	15	-	General shot of 054 features	S	01/11/2013
133	-	-	3	16	-	General shot of 054	S	01/11/2013
134	4	1	-	-	720	Working shot of southeast souterrain extension with stone lining	NW	01/11/2013
135	4	2	3	17	721	Working shot of southeast souterrain extension with stone lining	N	01/11/2013
136	4	3	3	18	722	Working shot of southeast souterrain extension with stone lining	E	01/11/2013
137	4	4	3	19	723	General shot of possible features 121 - 128	SE	01/11/2013
138	-	-	-	-	724	Shot of 121 and 122	SE	01/11/2013
139	-	-	-	-	725	Shot of 123 and 124	SE	01/11/2013
140	-	-	-	-	726	Shot of 125 and 126	SE	01/11/2013
141	-	-	-	-	727	Shot of 127 and 128	SE	01/11/2013
142	4	5	3	20	728	Post-ex shot of eastern slot in 060	W	04/11/2013
143	4	6	3	21	729	Post-ex shot of eastern slot in 060	SE	04/11/2013
144	4	7	3	22	730	Post-ex shot of eastern slot in 060	E	04/11/2013
145	-	-	-	-	733	Post-ex shot of eastern slot in 060	ENE	04/11/2013
146	-	-	-	-	734	Shot of stones at south end of 060	NNE	04/11/2013
147	4	8	3	23	735	Pre-ex of 129	WSW	04/11/2013

Image No.	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
148	4	9	3	24	736	Pre-ex of 131	WNW	04/11/2013
149	4	10	3	25	737	Shot of 154 / 155, two quadrants dug	S	04/11/2013
150	4	11	3	26	738	Shot of 154 / 155 hearth	N	04/11/2013
151	4	12	3	27	739	Shot of 121 / 122 post-hole with packing stones	S	04/11/2013
152	4	13	3	28	740	Mid-ex of 125 / 126	E	04/11/2013
153	-	-	-	-	741	Mid ex of 125 / 126	S	04/11/2013
154	4	14	-	-	742	Pre-ex of 034 / 035	NW	04/11/2013
155	4	15	-	-	743	Southwest facing section of 034 / 035	SW	04/11/2013
156	4	16	3	29	744	Southwest shot of stones in souterrain 093	SW	05/11/2013
157	4	17	3	30	743	Pre-ex of 032 / 033	S	05/11/2013
158	4	18	3	31	744	Pit / chamber 155	E	05/11/2013
159	4	19	3	32	745	Shot of 155 with 089 in the background	E	05/11/2013
160	4	20	3	33	746	Shot of 155 with 106 in the background	S	05/11/2013
161	4	21	3	34	747	Post-ex of 155	W	05/11/2013
162	4	22	3	35	748	Post-ex of 155 with 060 in the background	N	05/11/2013
163	4	23	-	-	749	Mid-ex of 032 and 033	SE	05/11/2013
164	-	-	-	-	750	Shot of 155 / 060 and post-holes 080, 084 and 085	SW	05/11/2013
165	-	-	-	-	751	Shot of 155 / 060 and post-holes 080, 084 and 085	W	05/11/2013
166	4	24	3	36	752	Half section of 056	E	05/11/2013
167	5	1	4	1	753	Post-ex shot of slot 1 of souterrain 011	E	05/11/2013

Image No.	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
168	5	2	4	2	754	Post-ex shot of slot 1 of souterrain 011	E	05/11/2013
169	5	3	4	3	755	West facing section of souterrain slot 1, 011	E	05/11/2013
170	-	-	4	4	756	Section of 161 / 162 post-hole	NE	05/11/2013
171	-	-	4	5	757	Pre-ex shot of 109 / 110	S	05/11/2013
172	5	4	4	6	758	Shot of 152 wall after removal of hearth	S	05/11/2013
173	5	5	4	7	-	Shot of 152 wall after removal of hearth	N	05/11/2013
174	5	6	4	8	-	Shot of 152 wall after removal of hearth	E	05/11/2013
175	5	7	4	9	759	Shot of 152 wall after removal of hearth	S	05/11/2013
176	-	-	-	-	760	Shot of 152 wall after removal of hearth	S	05/11/2013
177	-	-	-	-	761	Shot of 152 wall after removal of hearth	N	05/11/2013
178	-	-	-	-	762	Shot of 152 wall after removal of hearth	W	05/11/2013
179	-	-	-	-	763	Shot of 152 wall after removal of hearth	E	05/11/2013
180	-	-	-	-	764	Shot of 152 wall after removal of hearth	E	05/11/2013
181	-	-	4	10	765	Shot of 106 section	S	06/11/2013
182	5	8	4	11	766	Shot of 106 plan / profile and possible post-holes	N	06/11/2013
183	5	9	-	-	-	Pre-ex of 038 - 041	W	06/11/2013
184	-	-	4	12	767	Mid-ex of 040/ 041	S	06/11/2013
185	-	-	4	13	-	Mid-ex of 040/ 041	S	06/11/2013
186	-	-	4	14	768	Pre-ex of 036 / 037	NW	06/11/2013
187	5	10	4	15	769	Shot of 037 section	NW	06/11/2013

Image No.	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
188	5	11	4	16	770	Pre-ex of 044 - 047	N	06/11/2013
189	5	12	4	17	771	Section of 046 / 047	NW	06/11/2013
190	5	13	4	18	772	Section of 044 / 045	NW	06/11/2013
191	5	14	4	19	773	Pre-ex of 042 / 043	NW	06/11/2013
192	5	20	4	20	774	Section of 042 / 043	NW	06/11/2013
193	5	15	4	21	775	Pre-ex of 048 - 053	SW	06/11/2013
194	-	-	-	-	776	Section of 051 / 052	SE	06/11/2013
195	5	16	4	22	777	Section of 048 / 049	S	07/11/2013
196	5	17	4	23	778	East facing section of 011, slot 3	E	07/11/2013
197	-	-	-	-	779	Working shot	-	07/11/2013
198	-	-	-	-	780	Working shot	-	07/11/2013
199	-	-	-	-	781	Working shot	-	07/11/2013
200	-	-	-	-	782	Working shot	-	07/11/2013
201	-	-	-	-	783	Working shot	-	07/11/2013
202	-	-	-	-	784	Working shot	-	07/11/2013
203	-	-	-	-	785	Working shot	-	07/11/2013
204	-	-	-	-	786	Working shot	-	07/11/2013
205	-	-	-	-	787	Working shot	-	07/11/2013
206	-	-	-	-	788	Working shot	-	07/11/2013
207	-	-	-	-	789	Working shot	-	07/11/2013

Image No.	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
208	5	19	4	24	791	Southwest facing section of 011, slot 2	SW	07/11/2013
209	-	-	4	25	792	Southeast facing section of 013, slot 2	SE	07/11/2013
210	-	-	4	26	793	Post-ex shot of 013, slot 5	S	07/11/2013
211	-	-	4	27	794	Post-ex shot of 013, slot 5	N	07/11/2013
212	-	-	4	28	795	Post-ex shot of 163, post-hole in slot 5	NW	07/11/2013
213	-	-	4	29	796	Post-ex shot of 164, post-hole in slot 5	SW	07/11/2013
214	5	20	4	30	797	West facing section of 011, slot 4	W	07/11/2013
215	5	21	4	31	798	East facing section of 011, slot 4	E	07/11/2013
216	-	-	-	-	799	Shot of north side of 011, showing black line	S	07/11/2013
217	-	-	-	-	800	Shot of south side of 011, showing black line	N	07/11/2013
218	5	23	4	32	801	West facing section of 011, slot 3	W	07/11/2013
219	5	24	4	33	802	East facing section of 011, slot 2	E	07/11/2013
220	-	-	-	-	803	Northwest facing section of 013, slot 6	NW	08/11/2013
221	-	-	4	34	804	Pre-ex of 166	N	08/11/2013
222	-	-	-	-	805	Section of 166	S	08/11/2013
223	-	-	-	-	806	Section of 166	S	08/11/2013
224	-	-	4	35	807	Post-ex of 013, slot 6	NW	08/11/2013
225	-	-	4	36	808	Post-ex of 013, slot 6	NE	08/11/2013
226	6	1	-	-	-	Northwest facing section of 013, slot 6	NW	08/11/2013
227	6	2	-	-	809	Section of 131 and 149	E	08/11/2013

Image No.	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
228	6	3	-	-	810	Section of 129 and 130	SW	08/11/2013
229	6	4	5	1	811	General shot of possible features to the east of the souterrain	SE	11/11/2013
230	6	5	-	-	812	General shot of possible features	SW	11/11/2013
231	6	6	-	-	813	General shot of possible features	NE	11/11/2013
232	6	7	5	2	814	Post-ex of 011, slot 2	E	11/11/2013
233	6	8	5	3	815	Post-ex of 011, slot 2	W	11/11/2013
234	-	-	-	-	816	Post-ex of 011, slot 2	W	11/11/2013
235	6	9	-	-	817	General shot of possible features	N	11/11/2013
236	6	10	5	4	818	Post-ex 011, slot 3	W	11/11/2013
237	6	11	5	5	819	Post-ex 011, slot 3	E	11/11/2013
238	6	12	5	6	820	Post-ex 178 / 179	E	11/11/2013
239	6	13	5	7	821	Section of 176 / 177	NW	11/11/2013
240	6	14	5	8	822	General post-ex of souterrain	E	12/11/2013
241	6	15	5	9	823	Post-ex of souterrain	N	12/11/2013
242	6	16	5	10	824	Post-ex of souterrain	NE	12/11/2013
243	6	17	5	11	825	Post-ex of souterrain	W	12/11/2013
244	-	-	-	-	826	General shot of site and 011	W	12/11/2013
245	-	-	-	-	827	General shot of souterrain 011	W	12/11/2013
246	-	-	-	-	828	General shot of souterrain 011	W	12/11/2013
247	6	18	5	12	829	General shot of souterrain 013	SW	12/11/2013

Image No.	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
248	-	-	-	-	830	General shot of souterrain 011	SW	12/11/2013
249	-	-	-	-	831	General post-ex shot of souterrain 011	SW	12/11/2013
250	6	19	5	13	832	General post-ex shot of souterrain	SE	12/11/2013
251	6	20	5	14	833	General post-ex shot of souterrain 093	SW	12/11/2013
252	6	21	5	15	834	General post-ex shot of souterrain	NE	12/11/2013
253	-	-	-	-	835	General shot of features at east end of site	SW	12/11/2013
254	-	-	-	-	836	General shot of features at east end of site	WSW	12/11/2013
255	-	-	-	-	837	General shot of features in northeast corner of site	SW	12/11/2013
256	-	-	-	-	838	General shot of east end of site	SE	12/11/2013
257	-	-	-	-	839	General shot of east end of site	SE	12/11/2013
258	-	-	-	-	840	General shot of site	ESE	12/11/2013
259	-	-	-	-	841	General shot of features in northeast middle of site	N	12/11/2013
260	-	-	-	-	842	General shot of east end of site	N	12/11/2013
261	-	-	-	-	843	Working shot	-	12/11/2013
262	-	-	-	-	844	Working shot	-	12/11/2013
263	-	-	-	-	845	Working shot	-	12/11/2013
264	-	-	-	-	846	Working shot	-	12/11/2013
265	-	-	-	-	847	Working shot	-	12/11/2013
266	-	-	-	-	848	Working shot	--	12/11/2013
267	-	-	-	-	849	Working shot	-	12/11/2013

Image No.	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
268	6	22	5	16	850	West facing section of 178 / 179	W	12/11/2013
269	6	23	5	17	851	Pre-ex shot of post-hole 167	NW	12/11/2013
270	-	-	-	-	852	General setting shot of site and hotel	S	12/11/2013
271	-	-	-	-	853	General setting shot of site and hotel	S	12/11/2013
272	-	-	-	-	854	General setting shot of site and hotel	SSW	12/11/2013
273	-	-	-	-	855	General setting shot of site and hotel	SSW	12/11/2013
274	-	-	-	-	856	General setting shot of site and hotel	SSW	12/11/2013
275	-	-	-	-	857	General setting shot of site and hotel	SE	12/11/2013
276	-	-	-	-	858	General shot of site	SE	12/11/2013
277	-	-	-	-	859	View from site	ENE	12/11/2013
278	-	-	-	-	860	General shot of site	SE	12/11/2013
279	-	-	-	-	861	General shot of site	SE	12/11/2013
280	-	-	-	-	862	General shot of site	SE	12/11/2013
281	-	-	-	-	863	General shot of site	SE	12/11/2013
282	6	24	5	18	864	Post-ex shot of 167	NW	12/11/2013
283	7	1	5	19	865	Post-ex 178 / 179	W	12/11/2013
284	7	2	5	20	866	Pre-ex 180	S	12/11/2013
285	7	3	5	21	867	Post-ex 180	E	12/11/2013
286	-	-	-	-	868	Post-ex 180 and general shot of 011, slot 2	E	12/11/2013
287	7	4	5	22	869	Post-ex shot of post-hole 159 in 093	SE	12/11/2013

Image No.	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
288	7	5	5	23	870	Post-ex shot of post-hole 180	E	12/11/2013
289	-	-	-	-	871	Post-ex shot of post-hole 180 and general shot of slot 2	E	12/11/2013
290	7	6	5	24	872	Shot of post-hole / stake-hole 158 in 093	SE	12/11/2013
291	7	7	5	25	873	Post-ex shot of 163 and 164	N	12/11/2013
292	7	8	5	26	874	Post-ex shot of 154	SW	13/11/2013
293	-	-	-	-	875	Working shot	-	13/11/2013
294	-	-	-	-	876	Working shot	-	13/11/2013
295	7	9	5	27	877	Post-ex shot of 129	W	13/11/2013

Drawing Register

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Area/ Trench	Drawing Type	Scale	Description	Drawer	Date
1	1		Section	1:10	Section of furrow [008]	FS	28/10/2013
2	1		Section	1:10	Section of furrow [021]	FS	29/10/2013
3	1		Section	1:10	Section of hearth [030] [031]	FS	29/10/2013
4	1		Plan	1:20	Location plan of find <25> [030]	FS	29/10/2013
5	1		Section	1:10	Section of post hole [015] + (016)	LRK	29/10/2013
6	1		Section	1:10	Section of post hole [068] + (069)	FS	30/10/2013
7	1		Section	1:10	Section of post hole [064] + (065)	LRK	30/10/2013
8	1		Section	1:10	Section of post hole [019] + (020)	FS	30/10/2013
9	1		Section	1:10	Section of post hole [062] + (063)	FS	30/10/2013

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Area/ Trench	Drawing Type	Scale	Description	Drawer	Date
10	1		Section	1:10	Section of post hole [066] + (067)	FS	30/10/2013
11	1		Section	1:10	Section of post hole [071] + (070)	FS	30/10/2013
12	1		Section	1:10	Section of SE souterrain passage (012) (076) [093]	SG	31/10/2013
13	1		Section	1:10	Section of [072]	FS	30/10/2013
14	1		Section	1:10	(023) + (024)	FS	30/10/2013
15	1		Profile	1:10	Profile of pit [092]	SG	31/10/2013
16	1		Plan	1:20	Plan of pit [092]	SP	31/10/2013
17	1		Section	1:10	NE facing section of [080] + (081)	SG	31/10/2013
18	1		Section	1:10	Profile of post hole [084]	CW	01/11/2013
19	1		Section	1:10	Profile of post holes [083] + [085]	CW	01/11/2013
20	1		Section	1:10	NW facing section of [093]	SP	01/11/2013
21	1		Section	1:10	SE facing section of post hole [105]	SP	01/11/2013
22	2		Section	1:10	West facing section of feature [060] / pit [155]	PK	01/11/2013
23	3		Section	1:10	NW facing section of souterrain [093]	SP	04/11/2013
24	2		Section	1:10	SE facing section of [155]	CW + PK	04/11/2013
25	4		Section	1:10	SE / NW section [054]	FS	04/11/2013
26	4		Section	1:10	NE / SW section [054]	FS	04/11/2013
27	4		Section	1:10	SW / NE Section [054]	FS	04/11/2013
28	4		Section	1:10	NW / SE section [054]	FS	04/11/2013
29	3		Section	1:10	SW facing section of [034]	SP	04/11/2013
30	2		Section	1:10	E facing section of [097] + (098)	LRK	05/11/2013
31	2		Section	1:10	SW facing section [121] + (122)	LRK	05/11/2013

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Area/ Trench	Drawing Type	Scale	Description	Drawer	Date
32	2		Section	1:10	E facing section of [125] + (126)	LRK	05/11/2013
33	3		Section	1:10	SE facing elevation of [093]	SP	05/11/2013
34	2		Section	1:10	NE facing section of [011]	SG	05/11/2013
35	2		Profile	1:10	E facing profile of [056]	LRK	05/11/2013
36	2		Profile	1:10	NE facing profile of [161]	LRK	05/11/2013
37	2		Section	1:10	Profile of slot 1 through [011]	SG	05/11/2013
38	5		Plan	1:20	Overlay 1 of [054]	FS	04/11/2013
39	6		Plan	1:20	Overlay 2 of [054]	FS	04/11/2013
40	7		Plan	1:20	Overlay 3 of [054]	FS	04/11/2013
41	8		Plan	1:20	Pre-ex plan of [058] [109] [111] [99] [113] [56]	FS	04/11/2013
42	16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21		Post ex plan	1:20	Post ex plan of site	SP	06/11/2013
43	10		Plan	1:20	Post ex plan of group no. (086)	FS	31/10/2014
44	11		Section	1:10	S facing section of [040] + (041)	LRK	07/11/2013
45	11		Section	1:10	NW facing section of [042] + (043)	LRK	07/11/2013
46	11		Section	1:10	NW facing section of [046] + (047)	LRK	07/11/2013
47	11		Section	1:10	W facing section of [044] + (045)	LRK	07/11/2013
48	11		Section	1:10	S facing section of [048] + (049)	LRK	07/11/2013
49	9		Section	1:10	E facing section of [013] + (014)	FS	07/11/2013
50	12		Section	1:10	E facing section of [011] slot 2	CH	08/11/2013
51	12		Section	1:10	W facing section of [011] slot 3	CH	08/11/2013
52	12		Section	1:10	E facing section [011] slot 3	CH	08/11/2013
53	12		Section	1:10	W facing section [011] slot 4	CH	08/11/2013

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Area/ Trench	Drawing Type	Scale	Description	Drawer	Date
54	13		Section	1:10	NW facing section [011] slot 2	SG	08/11/2013
55	12		Section	1:10	NE facing section [011] slot 4	CH	08/11/2013
56	13		Section	1:10	NW facing section [013]	FS	08/11/2013
57	11		Section	1:10	E facing section of [131] + (049)	LRK	08/11/2013
58	11		Section	1:10	SW facing section of [129] + (130)	LRK	08/11/2013
59	11		Section	1:10	NW facing section of [176] + (177)	LRK	11/11/2013
60	14		Profile	1:10	Profile [011] slot 3 showing W facing section [178] + [179]	CH	12/11/2013
61	14		Profile	1:10	Profile through [011] (slot 2) showing E facing section [180]	CH	12/11/2013
62	14		Profile	1:10	SE facing profile of [093] P/H [167] [159]	SP	12/11/2013
63	14		Profile	1:10	SE facing profile of [093] P/H [158]	SP	12/11/2013
64	14		Plan	1:20	Plan of [040] + (041)	LRK	12/11/2013
65	14		Plan	1:20	Plan of [034] + (035)	LRK	12/11/2013
66	15		Profile	1:10	Profile across [013] showing [163] + [164]	CH	12/11/2013
67	15		Plan	1:20	Plan of [154]	SP	13/11/2013

Samples Register

Sample No.	Area / Trench	Context	Sample Type	Description / Quantity	Excavator	Date
1	-	005	Bulk x2 bags	Layer / dark spread across round house	SG / LRK	22/10/2013
2	-	010	Bulk x2 bags	Fill of souterrain in southwest corner	PK	28/10/2013
3	-	012	Bulk x2 bags	Upper fill of southeast passageway of souterrain	SG / SP	28/10/2013
4	-	061	Bulk x2 bags	Mid brown sand, possible burnt material in fill	PK / CW	29/10/2013

Sample No.	Area / Trench	Context	Sample Type	Description / Quantity	Excavator	Date
5	-	016	Bulk x1 bag	Fill of 015	LRK	29/10/2013
6	-	076	Bulk x1 bag	Fill of souterrain under 012	SP	29/10/2013
7	-	077	Bulk x1 bag	Charcoal rich layer / deposit within 061	PK	29/10/2013
8	-	022	Bulk x1 bag	Post-hole fill	FS	29/10/2013
9	-	031	Bulk x4 bags	Hearth fill / organic / charcoal	FS	29/10/2013
10	-	020	Bulk x1 bag	Post-hole fill	LRK	30/10/2013
11	-	065	Bulk x1 bag	Post-hole fill	LRK	30/10/2013
12	-	063	Bulk x1 bag	Post-hole fill	LRK	30/10/2013
13	-	071	Bulk x1 bag	Post-hole fill	FS	30/10/2013
14	-	067	Bulk x1 bag	Post-hole fill	FS	30/10/2013
15	-	024	Bulk x1 bag	Post-hole fill	LRK	30/10/2013
16	-	026	Bulk x1 bag	Post-hole fill	LRK	30/10/2013
17	-	073	Bulk x1 bag	Post-hole fill	LRK	30/10/2013
18	-	090	Bulk x1 bag	Fill of 089 linear feature	PK	31/10/2013
19	-	096	Bulk x2 bags	Redeposited material in 060, north chamber of souterrain	PK	31/10/2013
20	-	098	Bulk x1 bag	Fill of 097	LRK	31/10/2013
21	-	095	Bulk x1 bag	Fill of 094	LRK	31/10/2013
22	-	162	Bulk x3 bags	Fill of post-hole	FS	01/11/2013
23	-	055	Bulk x4 bags	Fill of hearth 055	FS	01/11/2013
24	-	104	Bulk x1 bag	Fill of post-hole 105	SP	01/11/2013
25	-	108	Bulk x4 bags	Hearth charcoal fill	FS	01/11/2013
26	-	035	Bulk x1 bag	Fill of post-hole 034 / 035	SP	04/11/2013

Sample No.	Area / Trench	Context	Sample Type	Description / Quantity	Excavator	Date
27	-	122	Bulk x1 bag	Fill of post-hole 121 / 122	LRK	04/11/2013
28	-	061	Bulk x2 bags	Backfill layer in 060, upper fill	CW / PK	05/11/2013
29	-	115	Bulk x2 bags	Mixed backfill layer in 060	CW / PK	05/11/2013
30	-	132	Bulk x2 bags	Backfill in slot 1 of 011 souterrain	SG / CW	05/11/2013
31	-	148	Bulk x2 bags	Backfill in slot 1 of 011 souterrain	CW	05/11/2013
32	-	117	Bulk x1 bag	Dark black burnt deposit	PK	05/11/2013
33	-	138	Bulk x1 bag	Silty layer at base of 060	PK / CW	05/11/2013
34	-	160	Bulk x1 bag	Possible natural 160	SG	05/11/2013
35	-	132	Bulk x2 bags	Backfill in slot 2 of 011 souterrain	CW	06/11/2013
36	-	148	Bulk x2 bags	Backfill in slot 2 of 011 souterrain	CW	06/11/2013
37	-	014	Bulk x2 bags	Backfill in slot 2 of 013 / 014 souterrain	SG	06/11/2013
38	-	043	Bulk x1 bag	Fill of post-hole 042	LRK	06/11/2013
39	-	045	Bulk x1 bag	Fill of post-hole 044	LRK	06/11/2013
40	-	047	Bulk x1 bag	Fill of post-hole 046	LRK	06/11/2013
41	-	132	Bulk x2 bags	Upper fill of slot 3 in 011 souterrain	PK	06/11/2013
42	-	148	Bulk x2 bags	Lower fill of slot 3 in 011 souterrain	PK	06/11/2013
43	-	057	Bulk x1 bag	Fill of post-hole 057	FS	06/11/2013
44	-	100	Bulk x1 bag	Fill of post-hole 100	FS	07/11/2013
45	-	114	Bulk x3 bags	Linear ditch fill 114	FS	07/11/2013
46	-	014	Bulk x2 bags	Fill of souterrain	FS	07/11/2013
47	-	041	Bulk x1 small bag	Fill of post-hole 040 / 041	LRK	07/11/2013
48	-	049	Bulk x1 bag	Fill of post-hole 048 / 049	LRK	07/11/2013

Sample No.	Area / Trench	Context	Sample Type	Description / Quantity	Excavator	Date
49	-	010	Bulk x2 bags	Fill of souterrain 011, slot 4	CW	07/11/2013
50	-	149	Bulk x1 bag	Fill of spread / cut 131	LRK	08/11/2013
51	-	130	Bulk x2 bags	Fill of cut 129	LRK	08/11/2013
52	-	122	Bulk x1 bag	Fill of cut 121	LRK	08/11/2013
53	-	177	Bulk x1 half bag	Fill of post-hole 176	LRK	11/11/2013
54	-	168	Bulk x1 half bag	Fill of 013 souterrain	LRK	12/11/2013
55	-	169	Bulk x2 bags	Fill of 013 souterrain	LRK	12/11/2013
56	-	170	Bulk x2 bags	Fill of 013 souterrain	LRK	12/11/2013
57	-	171	Bulk x2 bags	Fill of 013 souterrain	LRK	12/11/2013
58	-	172	Bulk x1 half bag	Fill of 013 souterrain	LRK	12/11/2013
59	-	173	Bulk x2 bags	Fill of 011 souterrain, slot 2, west facing	LRK	12/11/2013
60	-	174	Bulk x2 bags	Fill of 011 souterrain, slot 2, west facing	LRK	12/11/2013
61	-	081	Bulk x2 bags	Fill of linear 080	LRK	12/11/2013

Finds Register

Find No.	Area/ Trench	Context No.	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
1		Unstrat	Slag & Industrial debris	1 x large piece of slag	LK	23/10/2013
2		005	Bone	2 x pieces of bone	SG	23/10/2013
3		005	Coarse stone	2 x coarse stone	SG / LK	23/10/2013
4		005	Chert	1 x piece of chert	FS	23/10/2013
5		007	Ceramic	1 x sherd of modern ceramic	FS	23/10/2013

Find No.	Area/ Trench	Context No.	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
6		007	Slag & industrial debris	1 x piece of slag	FS	23/10/2013
7		-	-	VOID	-	-
8		007	Coarse stone	13 x coarse stone	LRK	24/10/2013
9		-	-	VOID	-	-
10		009	Bone	9 X small bone fragments	FS	25/10/2013
11		009	Coal	3 x pieces of coal	FS	25/10/2013
12		009	Slag	1 x piece of slag	FS	25/10/2013
13		014	Stone	1 x worked stone (? Ard)	FS	28/10/2013
14		012	Bone	3 x bone fragments	SG	28/10/2013
15		012	Stone	1 x perforated slate disc	SG	29/10/2013
16		005	Flint	1 x flint tool	SG	29/10/2013
17		005	Chert	1 x curved piece of chert	LRK	23/10/2013
18		005	Slag	1 x slag	LRK	23/10/2013
19		Unstrat	Flint	1 x flint	FS	22/10/2013
20		Unstrat	Stone	Coarse stone x 1	FS	22/10/2013
21		076	Stone	Worked stone - perforated stone - weight triangular	SP	29/10/2013
22		012	Stone	Worked stone x 1	SP	29/10/2013
23		012	Stone	1 x worked stone	SP	29/10/2013
24		012	Slag	Metal slag	SP	29/10/2013
25		031	Stone	Perforated stone weight oval	FS	29/10/2013
26		012	Stone	Shaped stone	SP	29/10/2013
27		012	Stone + metal	1 x stone + metal	SP	29/10/2013

Find No.	Area/ Trench	Context No.	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
28		012	Slag & industrial debris	Slag debris pieces x 15	SP	29/10/2013
29		012	Stone	Worked stone x 1	SP	29/10/2013
30		012	Metal	Iron object	SP	29/10/2013
31		012	Stone	Whetstone?	SG	30/10/2013
32		091	Slag	Slag x 1	SP	31/10/2013
33		098	Wet Organic	1 x wood (worked?)	LRK	31/10/2013
34		012	Coarse Stone	1 x saddle quern	SP	01/11/2013
35		108	Stone	Coarse stone x 2	FS	01/11/2013
36		055	Stone	Coarse stone x 7	FS	01/11/2013
37		055	Stone	Coarse stone x 6	FS	01/11/2013
38		014	Coarse stone	13 x pitchstone	FS	07/11/2013
39		014	Stone	1 x coarse stone	FS	07/11/2013
40		014	Stone	11 x coarse stone	FS	07/11/2013
41		171	Flint	1 x flint tool	FS	07/11/2013
42		055	Stone	3 x coarse stone	FS	07/11/2013
43		148	CBM	7 x daub	CH	13/11/2013
44		014	Coarse stone	2 x coarse stone - originally under daub?	SP	13/11/2013
45		115	Metal	Slag/ possible metal (heavily corroded)	PK / CW	13/11/2013
46		009	Stone	Pitchstone x 1	FS	29/10/2013
47		009	Dry organic	Coal x 1	FS	29/10/2013
48		009	Slag	Slag x 1	FS	29/10/2013
49		009	Slag	Slag x 1	FS	29/10/2013

Find No.	Area/ Trench	Context No.	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
50		Unstrat	Stone	Pitchstone x 1	-	-
51		009	Coarse stone	1 x piece stone	-	-
52		055	Industrial waste	2 x slag	FS	-
53		Unstrat	Dry organic	Charcoal	-	-

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