



N6 Galway to East Ballinasloe

PPP Scheme

Archaeological Contract 3

Phase 2

Final Report

Ministerial Order No: A024

Excavation Registration No: E2076

Newcastle: Co. Galway

Ringfort with Medieval or Post-Medieval
Settlement

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CRDS Project Number: 05#735

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Summary

The following report describes the results of an archaeological excavation carried out between May and August 2006 in the townland of Newcastle, Co. Galway. The excavation was carried out in advance of the construction of the new N6 Galway to Ballinasloe dual carriageway. The works were carried out by Cultural Resource Development Services Ltd funded by the National Roads Authority on behalf of Galway County Council. The excavation in Newcastle was directed by Sheelagh Conran under Ministerial Directions issued by the National Monuments Section of the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government (Ministerial Directions A024/29; Excavation Number E2076):

The site is located in the townland of Newcastle in the Civil Parish of Killallaghtan, c. 4 km WSW of the village of Aughrim and c. 500 m north of the previous N6 Road, in County Galway (Figures 1 – 2; National Grid Co-ordinates 175338 226852). The N6 dual carriageway will extend east-west across the townland of Newcastle, impacting on the southern extent of a circular earthwork enclosure located in the centre of the townland; the enclosure is listed in the Record of Monuments and Places (GA87:196) (Plates 1 – 2). The enclosure is located within a clearing in the centre of a conifer plantation. Prior to the commencement of soil stripping the site was covered by rough grass and undergrowth.

The section of the development corridor immediately south of the earthwork was subject to two separate phases of archaeological pre-development testing. The first phase of testing was carried out by Jerry O'Sullivan and Martin Jones of Galway County Council in 2003 (03E1735; O'Sullivan and Jones 2003); this phase of testing also encompassed a number of trenches outside the development corridor and within the enclosure. The results are summarised within the current report. The second phase of testing was carried out by Gerry Mullins of CRDS in 2006 (Mullins 2006). A number of features of likely archaeological significance were identified in the section of development corridor immediately south of the earthwork.

Following the identification of significant archaeological remains a decision was made to strip a sub-rectangular cutting, extending across the full width of the development corridor and encompassing c. 3176 sq m, immediately south of the earthwork. The cutting encompassed the portion of the bank and ditch of the earthwork extending into the development corridor. The cutting extended east and west along the axis of the development corridor to the extent of archaeological remains identified during pre-development testing. This area was termed Area 1. After the commencement of excavation within this cutting significant archaeological remains were identified at the western boundary of the cutting, prompting a decision to test an extensive area of the development corridor to the west of the original

cutting. The area subject to testing ultimately encompassed an additional 3600 sq m; this area, termed Area 2, had been excluded from the first phase of pre-development testing by Galway County Council's specifications. The area had been planted with young conifers which had to be felled before testing could take place.

Excavation of the site was carried out by a team of fifteen archaeologists under the direction of Sheelagh Conran of CRDS between 22nd May and 11th August 2006.

In addition to the excavation of a portion of the earthwork enclosure, a range of other archaeological features were identified; the majority of features have provisionally been identified as being of likely 17th to 18th century date. Many of these features appeared to be directly associated with the earthwork enclosure to the north.

The excavation exposed a 42 m sector of the circular enclosing ditch of the primary earthwork, exposing a broad but relatively shallow ditch. A small portion of a stone wall extending across/within the ditch was exposed at the northernmost limit of excavation. A digital terrain model of the earthwork defined the extent of two separate platforms or enclosures within the enclosure; these remained outside the excavation area and their nature and date has not been fully determined. The form of the earthwork suggested it was a ringfort of early medieval origin; however no evidence of early medieval date was recovered either within the enclosure ditch, the interior of the enclosure or the surrounding area. The limited artefactual evidence suggests that the earthwork enclosure was constructed or last occupied in the 17th century. A single clay pipe bowl and a single sherd of North Devon Gravel-Tempered Ware were recovered from the fills of the ditch; a single radiocarbon date from a primary fill also yielded a late 16th to 17th century date. The remains of what was tentatively identified as a stone building were identified within the portion of the enclosure within the development corridor. A coin of 1683 from an associated drain suggests the structure was occupied during the late 17th or early 18th century. A second coin of 1692 was recovered from the topsoil. A metallised surface extending across the tertiary fills of the enclosure ditch into the structure suggests it may have been constructed and/or occupied after the enclosure ditch had passed out of use.

A possible metallised laneway or path was also partly exposed in the western half of the cutting extending towards the southwest side of the enclosure. Limited evidence was identified to suggest that this surface covered a broad area immediately to the southwest of the enclosure, before extending WSW. A number of shallow ditches exposed immediately south of the enclosure appear to define at least three small field

enclosures. These extend along an alignment distinct from the field system depicted on the 19th century Ordnance Survey maps. It is suggested that these enclosures relate to either the last phase of occupation of the enclosure or the structure within.

There was an unfortunate paucity of dateable evidence. Nine pottery sherds, 17 clay pipe fragments, 82 glass fragments, 25 metal finds and seven stone objects were recovered during the excavation. Only a single sherd of pottery (recovered from the enclosure ditch) could be assigned a date prior to 1700; the remainder consisted of five red earthenware sherds, which may range in date from the 17th to 19th centuries, and two sherds of 18th to 19th-century Creamware. Of the 17 clay pipe fragments, only two dateable clay pipe bowls were recovered; a possible 17th-century pipe bowl was recovered from the enclosure ditch and a bowl of likely 18th century date was recovered from a topsoil layer. The remaining 14 stem fragments may date from any period between the 17th and 19th centuries. Among the 25 metal finds, the most significant were two 17th-century copper-alloy coins; one was recovered within the structure, and the second from topsoil. Two iron belt buckles, two iron blades, two nails and two horseshoe fragments were also recovered. The remaining 15 corroded iron objects were unidentifiable. Of 82 glass sherds, 63 were fragments of blue pharmaceutical bottles of likely 19th-century date. Fifteen green or brown glass bottle fragments of likely 18th or 19th-century date, a glass stem and three window glass fragments were also recovered. Of the seven stone finds, the most significant was a portion of a rotary quern recovered from topsoil. The remaining six objects were residual finds of likely prehistoric date, including a chert arrowhead, two chert scrapers, a flint scraper and two modified flakes.

The historical records indicate that the lordship or manor of Aughrim, containing the area of the modern townland and including the original "quarters" of Newcastle and Curraghduff (contained within the modern townland) was held by the Gaelic O'Kelly family from the 13th century until it was reclaimed by the Ormond family in the 17th century (Curtis, 1931-33, 121 – 128). The earliest reference to the "castle" of Newcastle identified by the authors dates from 1574 when William O'Kelly was in possession of the eponymous "new" castle (Nolan 1901, 120). The sources consulted provided no indication of the nature of the "castle". The use of an English placename suggests an Anglo-Norman or Old English settlement. However the records suggest the "quarter" was held by a Gaelic landowner until the mid 17th century. Where was the original "New Castle" located? Is there a possibility that the remains exposed represent the site of the castle? The original Gaelic "quarter" of Newcastle appears to have been considerably smaller than the modern townland. The extent of at least two other Gaelic quarters in existence in the 16th – 17th centuries can be broadly identified within the modern townland using an Encumbered Estates rental of 1851 suggesting the "castle" cannot have been located in the southwest or northeast portion of

the townland. An examination of the rental suggests the original “quarter” of Newcastle is likely to have encompassed the northwest and northern parts of the townland, but not the location of the current site, but this cannot be confirmed.

The Davies family, of likely New English origin, were resident within the townland from at least 1666 until the early 19th century (NLI Ms. GO 182, 20-22). They were in possession of all lands within the modern townland as well as a parcel of surrounding lands in Moate, Rayhill and Knocknagappagh. Presumably they possessed a substantial residence within the townland from the 17th century. The limited structural evidence identified during the excavation would appear to date from the late 17th century, when the Davies family were already resident within the townland or quarter of Newcastle. This suggests the buildings were more likely occupied by a tenant of the Davies family, rather than suggesting an association with the original “New Castle” in existence in the 16th and early 17th centuries, during the period when the O’Kelly family would appear to have been in possession of the lordship of Aughrim and the townland of Newcastle.

The structural evidence exposed was perhaps too limited to suggest the remains of a substantial “castle”; but it remains possible that the building may have been located on the site of the original “New Castle” and reflect continued occupation of the site into the late 17th or early 18th century and/or that more substantial remains are located in the unexcavated portion of the enclosure.

The following report describes the results of the excavation, including a description of the development, the circumstances under which the excavation was undertaken and the methodology of excavation. A detailed but not exhaustive archaeological and historical background covering the suggested period of the remains identified is also provided. The report incorporates a number of specialist reports:

- Report on the animal bone assemblage prepared by Nóra Bermingham
- Report on the plant remains recovered from soil samples by Mary Dillon
- Report on the lithic assemblage by Dermot G Moore
- Brief description of the pottery, glass and metal finds
- Results of radiocarbon dating of two charcoal samples from the excavation.

As well as providing the reports in a series of separate appendices the results of the reports are incorporated into the stratigraphic discussion, with tables provided at intervals to illustrate the results from relevant features. A detailed discussion assesses the evidence.

1 Introduction

1.1 *Site Location*

The site is located in the townland of Newcastle, in the Civil Parish of Killallaghan and the Barony of Kilconnell, 4 km WSW of the village of Aughrim in Co. Galway (Figures 1 – 2). The relevant portion of the townland was located in the Civil Parish of Aughrim into the 20th Century.

1.2 *The Nature of the development*

This excavation was undertaken as part of the archaeological works carried out in advance of the N6 Galway to Ballinasloe road scheme. The scheme covers a distance of 56 km from the townland of Doughiska, east of Galway City to Beagh, just inside County Roscommon. CRDS Ltd executed the archaeological assessment of Contract 3 of that scheme, extending from the townland of Galboley (NGR 161500, 224600; Road Chainage 27600 m) to Newcastle (NGR 175600, 226900; chainage 42550 m), in Co. Galway (Figures 1 – 2).

1.3 *Circumstances and dates of fieldwork*

Excavation of this site was carried out by a team of an average 15 archaeologists between 22nd May and 11th August 2006. This team consisted of a director, two supervisors, and up to 20 site assistants and general operatives. All archaeologically significant features were subject to excavation to determine their nature, origin, date and stratigraphic sequence.

2 Geology and Topography

2.1 *Solid Geology and Soils*

The N6 Galway to Ballinasloe road scheme is routed through an area of Carboniferous Age rocks. The bedrock consists of predominantly Upper Carboniferous Age Limestone, a fine-grained grey/blue calcareous fossiliferous rock. These rocks, which make up much of the midlands of Ireland, represent the northward return of the sea at the end of the Devonian, c. 360 million years ago, owing to the opening of a new ocean to the south called the Palaeo-Tethys, in what is now central Europe.

Bedrock is not exposed along the route; instead a relatively thin layer of boulder clay covers it, which is the result of glacier action during the last glaciation. Eskers – elongated ridges of stratified gravel, probably formed by streams flowing beneath or on a glacier – occur in the area. The eastern part of the route is characterised by the occurrence of kames – irregular, undulating mounds of bedded sands and

gravels deposited unevenly along the front of a stationary or decaying ice sheet. The area is part of a physical region of Ireland known as the Central Bogland and Moraine area (Aalen et al. 1997, fig 12). The specific setting for the site under discussion here is within a wetland environment that could be described as the margin between one of these moraine and bog features.

This area, west of the Shannon, is characterised by a thin blanket of glacial deposits and peat bogs. The soils of the area consists of a mixture of grey/brown podzolics (to the east), and shallow brown earths (to the west).

The subsoil across the whole site was mixed and mottled. Colours varied from orange and purple hues to grey and orange browns. It was compact, with frequent pebbles and stones, and occasional large boulders. It was greyish blue in the western part of the site due to a higher water content and was 0.15 m deep. Lying beneath this upper level of subsoil were grey gravels and sands of varying compaction. The ground conditions were mainly very dry at Newcastle.

2.2 Topography and Landscape

The excavation cutting at Newcastle was located within a clearing at the centre of a small conifer plantation. A large earthwork enclosure, listed in the Record of Monuments and Places (GA87:196), is located within the clearing. The site is located at an altitude of c. 93 m OD, within a flat low-lying area of the landscape crossed by a network of small streams. The Ballinure River and its tributaries, rising a short distance to the northwest, border the conifer plantation to north and east.

The clearing was covered by rough grasses and wild vegetation prior to excavation. The impacts of extensive modern drainage works are visible in the deep ditches and gullies in the surrounding landscape. These may have been inserted during the creation of the conifer plantation.

3 Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 Baseline Survey

For the purpose of setting the proposed development within its wider archaeological and cultural heritage landscape, and to assess the archaeological potential of the site, a comprehensive paper survey of available archaeological, historical and cartographic sources was undertaken.

As part of the baseline survey of this site the Record of Monuments and Places was consulted for the relevant parts of Co. Galway (based on Ordnance Survey six-inch Sheets 86, 87, 98 and 99). All sites within a radius of c. 3 km of the site were identified. The files for the sites considered relevant to the current excavation, which contain details from aerial photographs, early maps, OS memoirs, OPW Archaeological Survey notes and other relevant publications, were then studied in the Sites and Monuments Records Office. Those sites considered relevant to the current excavation are listed in Appendix 1 and their locations are depicted in Figure 2a & 2b.

The Topographical Files in the National Museum of Ireland were consulted to discover if any archaeological artefacts had been recorded from the area relevant to the current site (Appendix 2). A number of published catalogues of artefacts were also examined (Raftery 1983; Eogan 1965, 1993, 1994; Harbison 1968, 1969a, 1969b). No recorded finds were identified within the relevant study area.

The excavation bulletin website (www.excavations.ie) was consulted to identify any previous excavations that may have been carried out in the vicinity of this site. This database contains summary accounts of all the excavations carried out in Ireland from 1985 to 2002. The published volumes of excavation bulletins for 2003 and 2004 (Bennett 2006, 2007) were also consulted. No excavations considered to be of specific relevance to the current report from the surrounding area were identified.

Cartographic sources can be used to identify significant changes in the landscape and land-use as well as providing important topographical information on sites and areas of archaeological potential. Primary cartographic sources consulted consisted of the Ordnance Survey 1841 six-inch map (Sheets 86-87; surveyed 1838) and the 1893 25-inch map (TCD Map Library; www.irishhistoricmaps.ie). Earlier cartographic sources included the reproduction of Sir William Petty's map (1685) contained in the published volume of the *Books of Survey and Distribution* (Simington 1962), Taylor and Skinner's *Road Maps of Ireland* (1777-83) and William Larkin's *Map of Co. Galway* (1819).

An Environmental Impact Statement prepared for the project by Arch. Consultancy (2004) was reviewed. Two internet databases providing bibliographies of historical and archaeological topics were examined: The British and Irish Archaeological Bibliography website (www.biab.ac.uk) and the website of the Society for Historic Research (www.irishhistoryonline.ie).

Documentary research commenced with an examination of the *Books of Survey and Distribution* for Co. Galway (Simington 1962) which indicated that Aughrim and Newcastle were held by the Ormond family

from the 17th century. An Article by Edmund Curtis in the *Journal of the Galway Archaeological and Historical Society* (1931 – 33) included transcripts of a number of late 16th and early 17th-century deeds relating to the manor or lordship of Aughrim, including references to the castle and quarter of Newcastle. A second article by Nolan (1900 – 01) in the *Journal of the Galway Archaeological and Historical Society* contained an extract from the Carew manuscripts dating from 1574 and transcribing the earliest identified mention of the "New Castle"; the description in the *Archaeological Inventory of County Galway* appears to have been based on this reference (Alcock et al. 1999, 415). The published *Calendar of Ormond Deeds* (Curtis 1932 – 1970) were also consulted but contained no deeds explicitly relating to the townland. Four unpublished typescript volumes of Ormond deeds from the 17th century are also available in the National Library; however in the absence of an index, it was not possible to examine all four volumes to confirm relevant references. An early 18th century Ormond Rent Roll held by the National Library provided limited information on the rental of the Aughrim lands (NLI Ms 23,790); one volume of the rental was unavailable at the time of report compilation. Hayes *Manuscript Sources for the History of Irish Civilisation* (1965) listed a number of pertinent manuscripts relating to the history of Newcastle in the early modern and modern periods including a genealogy of the Davies family of Newcastle (NLI Ms. GO 182, 20-22) and an Encumbered Estates Court Rental dating from 1851 (National Archives Ms. 5995). Both were located and consulted and are dealt with extensively in the report. While a microfiche copy (National Archives MFA 49) of the documents forming the basis for the genealogy appears to have been in the keeping of the National Archives, its whereabouts was unknown at the time of report compilation, though an index to the microfiche did contain some pertinent references (National Archives Private Accessions 2001/07). The *Registry of Deeds* contained a number of memorials of original deeds from the first half of the 18th century relating to the possessions of the Davies family within the townland. A number of other sources not yielding relevant results are not discussed.

3.2 Early Medieval Period

The earliest identifiable evidence for settlement in the townland of Newcastle is of Early Medieval date; the majority of the adjacent monuments are ringforts or enclosures. Ringforts, the most common archaeological monument in North Galway (Alcock et al. 1999, 32) are generally interpreted as enclosed farmsteads of the early medieval period (Stout 1997, 32).

The distinction between the classification of a monument as a ringfort or simply an enclosure in the Record of Monuments and Places may rest on the extent of the surviving remains above ground. A number of monuments with upstanding remains substantial enough to merit classification as ringforts

are located within a short distance of the current site. A bi-vallate ringfort is located in Cloghagalla Oughter c. 0.9 m to the southeast (GA087:052). Ringforts are located in Oatfield 1 km to the south of the site (GA087:207), in Cloghagalla Eighter c. 1.1 km to the northeast of the current site (GA087:049) and the remains of a ringfort and souterrain (GA086:198) are located c. 1.3 km to the northwest of the current site in Newcastle.

The Record of Monuments and Places lists four enclosures or earthworks in Newcastle which may also represent the remains of ringforts; the first is the unclassified earthwork (GA086:196) encompassed in the current excavation. A second enclosure is located less than 0.5 km to the west (GA086:200). A third enclosure is located 1 km to the north (GA087:197) and a fourth enclosure is located 1.4 km to the northwest (GA086:199). A fifth enclosure is located in Oatfield c. 0.8 km to the southwest (GA086:208). The date and function of these enclosures may only be confirmed through excavation.

3.3 Late Medieval to Early Modern Period

The boundaries and extent of the townland of Newcastle have altered within the last two centuries. The modern townland of Newcastle, comprising 747 acres, is located in the Civil Parish of Killallaghtan. The First Edition six-inch Ordnance Survey map (Sheets 86-87, surveyed 1838, published 1841) depicts two adjacent townlands named Newcastle. The larger of the two, containing the site of the current excavation and comprising 611 statute acres, was located in the Civil Parish of Aughrim. A second smaller townland also named Newcastle, comprising 136 acres, was located to the northwest, in the Civil Parish of Killallaghtan. The 1948 edition of the OS map illustrates the amalgamation of the two townlands into a single unit.

The Butler family of Ormond had acquired the manor of Aughrim, formerly a possession of the O'Kelly lordship, in the late 13th Century. The resurgence of Gaelic power in the late medieval period rendered the Butler's title of limited value; the lands were occupied by the O'Kelly family throughout the late medieval period. Profiting from the extension of Crown control in the 16th century the Ormonds reasserted their claims; the *Composicion Book of Connaught* lists the Ormonds as holding 24 quarters of land in the vicinity of Aughrim in 1584. The Ormond lands in Aughrim, including '*Nywcastell*' or '*Nywcastle*,' were leased to the O'Kellys in 1589 and 1595 (Curtis, 1933, 121 – 128).

The current townland name is derived from a castle identified in 16th and 17th century documents. Though the castle has been assigned a number in the Sites and Monuments Record (GA087:202) its location within the townland is unknown. The earliest reference to a castle identified by the current

authors dates from 1574, when William O'Kelly was recorded in possession of "New Castle" in the Barony of Kilconnell; this list of castles from 1574, reproduced in an article in the *Journal of the Galway Archaeological and Historical Society* (Nolan 1901, 120), forms the basis of the record in the Galway Archaeological Inventory (Alcock et al. 1999, 415). The list appears to be extracted from the Carew Manuscripts (Volume 611, Folios 239 – 246).

In 1612 King James granted the manor of Aughrim to Thomas, Earl of Ormond, including "*the castle, towns and lands of the New castle with 'the halfe quarter of Newcastle'*" (Curtis 1935 121 – 128).

The *Books of Survey and Distribution* record the transfer of lands in the second half of the 17th century, encompassing the lands in Catholic ownership forfeited during the Cromwellian interregnum and those reclaimed following the restoration. Newcastle, held by Laughlin Kelly prior to the Confederate wars of 1641-53, was in the ownership of the Duke of Ormond after the Restoration (1661); as the Ormond family had held ultimate title to the lands since at least 1612, and theoretically since the 13th century, it is uncertain whether Laughlin Kelly, a Gaelic Catholic, had merely forfeited a leasehold interest or had briefly taken possession of the lands. The townland or quarter was listed as containing 298 plantation acres of profitable land and 49 acres of unprofitable bog (Simington 1962, 142). In 1718 The Ormond family were leasing their estates at Aughrim to Richard Warburton (NLI MS 23, 790, No. 818).

3.4 The Davies family of Newcastle

The National Library of Ireland contains a microfiche copy of a genealogy for the Davis or Davies family, resident within the townland of Newcastle and in possession of all lands within the townland and a parcel of surrounding lands from the 17th Century. The genealogy appears to have been compiled prior to 1922; many of the sources used have since been destroyed, increasing the value of this document. The document notes that Jeffrey Davies *of Newcastle*, listed in the subsidy rolls for 1665, 1666 and 1668, was apparently still alive in 1687. It seems likely that the Davies family acquired holdings in the lands after the Cromwellian confiscations ousted the O'Kellys. The son of Jeffrey Davies, Thomas Davies, was resident in Newcastle in 1723. Geoffrey Davis, son of Thomas Davies, was resident in Newcastle in 1752. He in turn appeared to have been succeeded by another Thomas Davies, who died in 1782. His eldest son, James Davies of Newcastle, died in 1832 (NLI Mss. GO 182, 20 – 22). An examination of tithe applotment books for the Parish of Aughrim, compiled in 1826, lists no land occupied by the Davies family, suggesting they were no longer resident in Newcastle at that time, though a Richard Davies was apparently resident in nearby Rayhill (National Archives MFA 53/42 11/77).

Richard Davies Ireland, who appears to have inherited the Rayhill estate through his mother (Matilda Davies), was granting leases of lands within the townland in 1848. Davies Ireland emigrated to Australia in 1853. The extent of the Davies family holdings can be traced through deeds in the Registry of Deeds and from an Encumbered Estates rental of 1850 – 51, discussed below (National Archives Ms. 5995; Burns Woods, 1972, 460 – 461). The limited structural evidence from the current site appears to be of late 17th or 18th-century date. The Davies family were the primary landholders within the townland during this period; presumably their residence would have been the most significant building within the townland in the 17th and 18th centuries.

A leasehold agreement between Thomas Davies of Newcastle and Frederick Trench of Garbally is recorded in a memorial of 1727 in the *Registry of Deeds*. This indenture encompassed the lands of "*Newcastle, Curraghduffe, parte of Reaghill...Moat and Knockecappa*" containing 527 plantation acres (c. 854 statute acres) (Book 28, 128, Memorial No. 38835). The townlands of Rayhill and Moat adjoin Newcastle to the northwest and northeast. Knocknecappa is located to the northwest. The denomination of "Curraghduff" is mentioned as a separate 'quarter' within the manor of Aughrim as early as 1595 (Curtis 1930-31, 121-128). A memorial of 1735 mentions "*Newcastle, Corroghduffe, Clunamore...Knocknecappa...part of Rehill, Moate*" again giving a total of 527 plantation acres; the lands were being leased from Richard Warburton (Book 86, 111, Memorial No. 59531), presumably the same Richard Warburton who had leased the lordship of Aughrim from the Ormond family in 1718.

An Encumbered Estates Court Rental of 1850-51, discussed in more detail below, details the estate of Sophia Mary Ireland, who appears to have been the wife of Richard Davies Ireland. The rental details leases from James Davies in 1832, and Richard Davies Ireland in 1848 and appears to include the entire Davies family estate, encompassing the lands of "*Newcastle, Curraghduff, Clunamore, Knocknecappa, Rehill and Moate*". The adjoining townlands of Newcastle appear to have formed a single unit. An examination of the attached maps indicates that "*Curraghduff*" and "*Clunamore*" are subdivisions of the modern townland of Newcastle. Curraghduff or Curragh appeared to encompass the southwest portion of the townland and Clunamore was located in the northern half of the townland (National Archives Ms. 5995). These denominations are particularly relevant as they may represent separate Gaelic land units amalgamated in the current townlands of Newcastle, giving a clearer idea of the location or extent of the original 'quarter' of Newcastle, which presumably contained the eponymous castle. Curraghduff, as noted above, is listed as a separate unit in 1612, Clunamore may perhaps correspond to the "*cartron of Clone*" also mentioned in 1612 (Curtis 1931, 121 – 128).

3.5 *Ordnance Survey, Primary Valuations and Encumbered Estates*

3.5.1 *The Ordnance Survey 1841 and 1893*

The First Edition six-inch Ordnance Survey map (Sheets 86-87; Surveyed 1838, published 1841) depicts the townland of Newcastle (parish of Aughrim 611 acres) divided into a complex network of small field enclosures. The earthwork (GA087:196) whose proximity to the current development prompted the excavation is depicted on the 1838 map as a simple circular enclosure, somewhat different from its depiction in 1893. Two additional enclosures are depicted elsewhere within the townland; one a short distance west of the current site (GA086:200) and a second more substantial enclosure (GA087:197) c. 1 km to the north. Both enclosures are likely to represent the remains of ringforts.

At least 30 possible dwellings and many more buildings can be identified on the 1838 map. A road extends north – south down the axis of the townland, dividing in two the northern half of the townland; a small number of buildings abut the road. A number of buildings not abutting the road are also visible in the southern half of the townland, but very few are depicted to the north. Buildings are conspicuously absent from the site of the current excavation. A lesser road branches northwest from the primary road in the centre of the townland; a series of buildings abut the northern side of this lane. The land to the south of the lane is sub-divided into a series of narrow linear strips, some broadly collinear with the boundaries dividing the house plots to the north. Presumably these buildings represent the dwellings of small tenant farmers; the grouping of the buildings and the regular subdivision of the adjacent lands is suggestive of a clachan, an identification confirmed by the Encumbered Estates Rental:

"Compact farm clusters characterised both by their settlement form, known as clachans, and by their farming system, termed rundale, were most prevalent in the decades prior to the Great famine...Clachans comprised a seemingly haphazard assemblage of houses and buildings often with a maze of narrow lanes and road winding between them in an irregular manner...In some clachans the houses had a distinctive parallel alignment, and in others they were arranged on each side of the road or less frequently around a small, ill defined central space" (O'Sullivan & Downey, 2008, 36)

It is worth noting that an enclosure (GA086:199) and a mass rock (GA086:204) are located a short distance northwest of the possible clachan.

As noted previously the Davies family were resident within the townland from at least 1666 until at least 1832. It would appear likely that the primary landowners occupied a residence more substantial than their tenants, and presumably still in existence in 1838. However an examination of the OS map identified no buildings or farmsteads distinctive or substantial enough to suggest they were not merely constructed as the residence of a small tenant farmer. A group of buildings at the eastern end of the clachan settlement, surrounded by a small belt of trees, are perhaps fractionally more substantial than those elsewhere. Alternatively, the convergence of a number of paths at the centre of the townland, in particular a tree-lined avenue, suggests this may have been a likely site for the Davies residence, though no notable buildings are depicted at this location. No buildings are depicted within the smaller townland of Newcastle (Parish of Killallaghan) to the northwest. Perhaps the Davies were no longer resident and their residence had been destroyed.

The 25-inch Ordnance Survey map (Sheet GY087:9, 12, 13, 16; Surveyed 1892, published 1893 – 94) depicts an altered landscape from that shown in 1838. The possible clachan settlement depicted in 1838, with its road, buildings and strip enclosures, is absent from the 1892 map. The majority of the buildings depicted in 1838 are also absent, suggesting the drastic effects of the Famine of 1845 – 51. The majority of the small field enclosures appear to have been consolidated into larger units. Rationalisation of landholding and land use was presumably a direct consequence of the Famine.

The earthwork (GA087:196) encompassed in the current excavation is depicted entirely differently from the simple circular enclosure shown in 1838; in 1893 it is depicted as two adjoining irregular oblong enclosures with a linear bank to the northeast and a field boundary to the south, a depiction far closer to the evidence of excavation and topographical survey.

3.5.2 *The Encumbered Estates Map and Rental 1850-51*

The Encumbered Estates Rental from 1850-51 provides a map of the adjoining townlands of Newcastle, which appear to have formed a single unit ("Lot 1") (National Archives Ms. 5995). The rental lists 32 separate rental units and names twenty-five tenants, with eighteen surnames.

The map also lists a number of subdenominations within the townlands: "*Boolabrack*" "*Curraghduff*", "*Clunamore*", "*Shanvalley*", "*Monarue*", "*Whitehall*" "*Newvillage*" and "*Newcastle farm*". At least one of these subdivisions – Curraghduff or Curragh – encompassing the southwest portion of the townland, corresponds to a Gaelic "quarter" noted in 1595. "*Clunamore*", located in the northern half of the townland, may also correspond to a unit listed in the 1612 grant "*Clone*" (Curtis 1933, 121 – 128),

though the identification is far less certain (a townland within the civil parish of Aughrim – Cloonameragaun, may be a more likely candidate). This suggests that both those areas of the townland are unlikely to encompass the original Gaelic quarter of “Newcastle” and are thus unlikely to contain the castle. An examination of the rental lists approximately 148 statute acres within the denomination of “Curragh” in the southwest portion of the townland, encompassing lands in both civil parishes. Two units, “*Boolabrack*” and “*Cloonamore*”, are in the northern part of the townland. The Northeast portion of the townland is termed “*Shanvalley*”, perhaps suggesting a site of an abandoned settlement adjacent to the substantial enclosure. The southeast portion of the townland, to the south of the current site, is termed “*New Village*”. The enclosure which was the subject of the current excavation is contained within a separate leasehold unit termed “*Whitehall*” which appears to have been a subdivision of *New Village*; the boundary immediately south of the enclosure (exposed during the current excavation) and the north-south boundary exposed within the cutting are depicted as forming the southern and western boundaries of Whitehall.

The northwest half of the townland (incorporating the portion of Newcastle then in the Parish of Killallaghan) is termed Newcastle in the Encumbered Estates Rental. This suggests that this portion of the townland was the original “quarter of Newcastle” and is more likely to contain the location of the original castle. This portion also includes the possible junction of the various roads or lanes in the centre of the townland, which – it was suggested above – is one of the likely sites of the original Davies family residence. However, no other evidence is available to verify this suggestion. It is likely that the Davies, resident within the townland from at least 1666, would have constructed a residence adjacent to the original “castle”, or even reoccupied and altered the original building. The 1612 grant suggests the castle was still in existence in the early 17th century.

The Encumbered Estates Rental confirms the identification of the *clachan* settlement in the western half of the townland (Curragh). The map depicts a denser network of strip enclosure than that shown on the Ordnance Survey, with strips extending to the north of the settlement. A number of the strips are listed in rundale tenure by the occupants of the adjacent dwellings. Common surnames recur among the list of tenants.

The rental map also depicts a number of substantial roads or lane in the eastern half of the townland which are not depicted on the 1838 Ordnance Survey map.

3.5.3 The Primary Valuations 1853 – 55

The Primary Valuations of 1853 – 55 lists John Longworth as holding 517 acres of the townland of Newcastle in fee, presumably purchased after 1851. The remaining 93 acres were held by Gustavus R. Wade. The Longworth family also held Rayhill, formerly part of the Davies estate.

By contrast with the evidence of the 1838 Ordnance Survey maps only 13 houses and 15 tenants are listed in the Primary Valuations for Newcastle; this suggests the drastic demographic effects of the Famine of 1845 – 51, but given the complexity of the landscape shown in 1850 – 51, it may also indicate that not all buildings merited description or valuation. The current site was located within a large unit (6B) of 94 acres, presumably representing an amalgamation of the plots shown in the Encumbered Estates map; the land was held by Edward Stankard. A descendant of the same name holds the same lands today.

As noted previously the Davies family were resident within the townland from at least 1666 until at least 1832. It would appear likely that as primary landowners resident within the townland they occupied a reasonably substantial residence, presumably still in existence in the 19th century. However, of 13 houses in the townland the two most valuable houses had a rateable valuation of just over £1 (Units 2 and 11a); by contrast the Longworth residence in Oatfield had a valuation of £28. No buildings were listed within the adjacent townland of Newcastle in Killallaghan Parish. The Davies family residence may either have been considerably reduced in value, or simply abandoned.

3.6 Previous archaeological work

A number of archaeological studies have been carried out since 2004 on the proposed route of the N6 Galway to East Ballinasloe Road Scheme as summarised here below.

An Environmental Impact Statement compiled for the project was published in 2004 by Galway County Council. The Environmental Impact Assessment included an assessment of the potential impact of the development on known or potential archaeological sites or areas; the archaeological assessment was undertaken by Arch Consultancy. In addition to assessing recorded archaeological sites, the assessment also highlighted areas of archaeological potential such as river crossings, bog and wetland and incorporated an assessment of the evidence of recorded archaeological finds within the study area. Newcastle was highlighted as an area of archaeological potential.

Archaeological pre-development testing was undertaken in Newcastle townland by Jerry O'Sullivan for Galway County Council in 2003. The evidence of pre-development testing is discussed below with the results of the current excavation.

A geophysical survey was carried out in advance of the proposed road by Archaeophysica Ltd, in August 2004. The geophysical survey interpreted a number of anomalies in Newcastle townland; these were provisionally interpreted as settlement debris.

In October 2005 a large area of the development corridor immediately south of the enclosure (GA087:196) was stripped of topsoil under archaeological supervision. The works were carried out under the direction of Gerry Mullins of CRDS Ltd. An area measuring approximately 3175 sq m was exposed. A range of features of potential archaeological potential was partly exposed (Mullins 2006).

4 Archaeological Excavations

4.1 Introduction

Following the identification of significant archaeological remains during pre-development testing in Autumn 2006, a preliminary report was prepared and submitted by Gerry Mullins of CRDS Ltd. This recommended that all archaeological features within the relevant portion of the development corridor be excavated and preserved by record.

Excavation of this site was carried out by an average team of fifteen archaeologists between 22 May and 11 August 2006. This team consisted of a director, two supervisors, and up to 20 different site assistants and general operatives.

The excavation cutting was nominally divided into two separate areas, Area 1 and Area 2. Area 1 consisted of the area originally stripped, encompassing approximately 3175 sq m of the development corridor immediately south of, and including a portion of, the enclosure. After the identification of additional archaeological remains extending beyond the western limit of the original cutting, but still within the development corridor, a second area, Area 2, was subject to a mixture of archaeological testing and limited excavation. This second area was planted with conifers, which had to be felled and removed by machine to allow testing to proceed. The tested area measured 3600 sq m giving the excavation a notional total area of 6775 sq m though not all of this area was stripped.

Features of likely archaeological significance within the excavation area were exposed and subject to differing degrees of excavation, according to their perceived archaeological significance. Not all features were fully excavated. After topsoil was stripped by machine all subsequent excavation was by hand. The excavation used a modified single-context system, with each cut, fill and deposit assigned a separate feature number and described on a separate record sheet, but visually recorded in multi-context drawings. Feature numbers were assigned as each new feature was exposed; each feature number was assigned the prefix "F". Registers were maintained for feature sheets, photographs, samples and drawings and are provided in Appendices 3 – 8.

Excavation encompassed the retrieval and conservation of archaeological artefacts and the recovery of animal bone and soil samples from clearly stratified contexts of archaeological significance. An inventory of samples was prepared describing the feature, volume, type, processing options and purpose of the sample. Samples were suitably packaged, bagged and numbered on site and processed, with a view to more fully assessing the archaeological potential and significance of features (Appendix 7).

The following stratigraphic report provides a summary description of the archaeological features exposed in broad stratigraphic sequence. Given the relative paucity of dateable finds and the relatively 'flat' stratigraphy of the site – the majority of the cut features did not overlap – it was relatively difficult to suggest a clear sequence for the majority of cut features or to provide very specific dates. The features have thus been grouped under broad subheadings:

- *Phase 1: The enclosure ditch* – believed to have been last cleared out in the 17th Century
- *Phase 2:*
 - *17th – 18th Century Structure* – believed to post-date the last use of the enclosure ditch
 - *Field System:* A series of ditches that appear to form a single field system to the south of the enclosure –assumed to date from the occupation of the structure in the absence of other evidence.
 - *Area 2:* The metalled path and other features to the southwest of the enclosure dated to the second phase based on the limited finds recovered from this area.
- *Phase 3:* the modern bank and miscellaneous other cut features.

A Harris matrix is depicted in Figure 16, giving a provisional interpretation of the stratigraphic sequence of the site. The fills of the enclosure ditch and the results of specialist examination of animal bone and

plant remains within are described in detail. A notional distinction is made between primary, secondary and tertiary fills in order to aid interpretation. Radiocarbon dates are listed in Appendix 10.

4.2 Phase 1: The enclosure

4.2.1 The enclosure: cartographic depictions and topographical survey

The earthwork that prompted archaeological works in this area is listed in the Record of Monuments and Places (GA087:196) and depicted on both the 1841 and 1893 Ordnance Survey maps. The 1841 OS map (surveyed 1838) depicts a substantial circular earthwork enclosure. The (1893) 25-inch map (surveyed 1892) contains an entirely different depiction of the same earthwork, showing two conjoined enclosures, both of sub-oval shape, bounded by linear earthworks to north and south; the bank to the south appears to truncate the southern extent of one enclosure. As part of the current phase of works a topographical survey of the enclosure was undertaken and a three-dimensional digital terrain model was prepared (Figure 4).

Examination of the digital terrain model shows a substantial sub-circular enclosure up to c. 52 m in maximum external diameter (WNW – ESE) and c. 41 m in minimum external diameter (NNE – SSW), with a raised interior, which appears to represent the deliberate embankment of material above the level of the surrounding landscape. The internal area of the enclosure can be divided into at least two distinct platforms or subdivisions and a third sub-rectangular enclosure abutting the northern perimeter of the primary enclosure.

The western platform or enclosure is more clearly defined, consisting of a sub-rectangular area defined by linear banks to north, east and south, and abutting the outer boundary of the enclosure to the west. The platform has external dimensions of c. 30 m NNE – SSW by 20 m NWW – SEE (taking the western boundary of the enclosure as the boundary of the platform). The eastern side of this platform is formed by a sharply defined linear north-south bank. The southern and northern sides are formed by two parallel banks which both appear to extend WNW before kinking sharply to the southwest. Both of these boundaries appear to terminate at the western boundary of the enclosure. It seemed possible this platform or its component boundaries may have contained elements of either a collapsed structure within the larger enclosure or a subdivision of the interior. However, the limited phase of pre-development testing within the enclosure failed to identify any clear structural evidence (below).

A less clearly defined platform can be identified in the eastern half of the enclosure, consisting of a sub-circular raised area, c. 26 m in diameter, defined by lower areas to north, west and south and abutting the outer boundary of the larger enclosure to the east.

The northeastern side of the enclosure appears to be obscured by a later linear bank extending northeast – southwest across or atop the enclosure; this feature appears comparable to the bank depicted immediately to the northeast of the earthwork on the 1893 map. A sharply defined sub-rectangular area is visible immediately to the north of and outside the enclosure; the northern, western and eastern sides of this area are clearly defined as low banks; it appears to abut the enclosure boundary to the south and to join the linear bank to the southeast.

The evidence of the topographical survey appears to broadly match the depiction of the earthwork on the 1893 map; while the outer enclosure is not depicted in 1893, the two distinct enclosures depicted match the two platforms identified in the topographical survey. The external bank depicted to the northeast in 1893 was also identified in the topographical survey.

4.2.2 The enclosure interior: evidence of pre-development testing

In 2003 pre-development testing was carried out within the enclosure. The works were carried out by Jerry O'Sullivan and Ronan Jones of the Galway County Council National Roads Design Office on behalf of the National Roads Authority. The purpose of the works was to inform a mitigation strategy for the current development. Three trenches (Trenches 1-3) were excavated within the enclosure (Figure 3).

Trench 1, measuring 3 m in length and 1 m in width, extended across the eastern bank of the western 'platform' or subdivision within the enclosure. A thin layer of sod or turf was removed to expose the bank forming the eastern boundary of the western 'platform'. The bank exposed was composed of undressed stone in a matrix of silty clay. There appeared to be no indication that the bank represented the remnant of a collapsed structure. A gravel layer or surface was exposed in the western half of the trench, within the interior of the 'platform'; animal bone and shell were recovered within this deposit.

Trench 2, measuring 1 m in width and breadth, was excavated in the area of low ground separating the two platforms, abutting the eastern boundary of the western platform. A layer of stone was exposed and this was interpreted as collapse from the adjacent bank. Beneath this the eastern edge of a ditch cut

was exposed; however it was not possible to expose the full breadth and depth of the ditch; its width was presumed to be less than 2 m.

Trench 3, measuring 1 m in width and breadth, was excavated within the eastern platform. When the topsoil layer was removed a gravel layer or surface was exposed immediately beneath, similar in composition to the gravel layer exposed in Trench 1. This lay directly over subsoil. The gravel layer contained occasional charcoal inclusions and animal bone fragments.

No finds were recovered from the three trenches.

In summary, pre-development testing exposed gravel deposits within the interior of the two platforms, interpreted as deliberately laid surfaces indicating occupation of the enclosure. The eastern boundary of the western platform was exposed as a stone bank and evidence was exposed to suggest a ditch forms the boundary between the two platforms. The excavators concluded that the limited evidence exposed within the enclosure reduced the likelihood that it represented the 'new castle' implied in the townland name.

4.2.3 The enclosure ditch: evidence of excavation

The full extent of the enclosure to the north of the development corridor had been identified in a topographical survey undertaken as part of the current phase of works (above). The enclosure measures up to 52 m in external diameter. At least two internal platforms or enclosures, as described by O'Sullivan and Jones (above), are identifiable within.

The southernmost portion of the earthwork extended into the excavation area; during the current excavation a 42 m semicircular sector of the enclosing ditch (**F104**) was exposed and excavated (Plate 3).

The excavated portion of the enclosure ditch measured 1.8 m in maximum width, 1.2 m in maximum depth and 42 m in length. The ditch was broad but shallow, with a rounded profile, increasing in depth and breadth at the northeast and northwest excavated extent (Figures 6 – 7). The surviving dimensions of the ditch do not suggest a substantial defensive boundary; however the impacts of modern agriculture may have substantially reduced its breadth and depth. The excavation also exposed limited evidence to suggest an internal bank, which may have added to the defensive capacity of the

enclosure. It is possible that the enclosure may simply have been used to contain or restrict the movement of livestock with only a secondary defensive function.

4.2.4 *Possible bridge or entrance feature*

A small portion of a stone structure (F115) was exposed set within the enclosing ditch (F104) at the northwest excavated extent of that feature. Only a small portion was exposed, measuring 0.56 m wide and 0.50 m high (Figure 6); the feature extended beyond the northern limit of excavation. Assuming the portion exposed extended on the same line beyond the limit of excavation, it suggests a linear stone structure extending northeast – southwest across the breadth of the ditch. However, the exposed portion was so small as to render any interpretation largely speculative.

The structure was constructed of loosely coursed earth-bonded stone; the stone was sub-rounded limestone and shale (c. 0.08 m in average diameter). No dressed stone fragments were recovered and no facing stones were identified. The structure appeared to pre-date the adjacent ditch fills (F103, F112, F102), suggesting it was inserted into the enclosing ditch (F104) immediately after the excavation of that feature and dates from the primary use of the enclosure, or alternatively after the last phase of reuse of the ditch. Though the small portion exposed renders any interpretation speculative, it is suggested that this stone structure may represent a portion of either a stone structure or the footings of a wooden structure, extending across the enclosure ditch (F104) and providing access to the interior of the enclosure. The topographical survey identified a distinct platform defined by a low bank in the western half of the enclosure, immediately to the north of the structure.

A metalled surface (F159) was exposed 10 m to the west of this feature, extending beyond the northern limit of excavation (Figure 3). It is suggested that the two features may be associated and the metalled surface may represent a section of a path leading to the bridging point to the east.

The southern extent of the platform appears to have been truncated by the insertion of a modern drain (F73) and the dumping of upcast material (F99). The ditch F104 had been almost completely backfilled by the time the platform monument was constructed.

4.2.5 *The fills of the enclosure ditch: Introduction*

Over 90% of the exposed section of the ditch was excavated. A total of 26 distinct fills were identified within (F101 – F103, F107 – F109, F111 – F114, F119 – F121, F124 – F130, F139, F154, F163, F202 and F255 – F256). These have been notionally separated into primary, secondary and tertiary fills for

the purposes of description. Primary fills are assumed to have formed or have been deposited while the ditch was still in its earliest phase of use, from the period immediately after its creation to a period when it ceased to fulfil its primary function as an enclosure boundary; those fills occupying roughly the lowest third of the ditch have been described as primary. Secondary fills are assumed to have accumulated after the ditch had passed out of its primary use, but while it was still a substantial boundary; those fills occupying the middle of the cut have broadly been described as secondary. Tertiary fills are assumed to have gradually accumulated in into the cut after it had wholly passed out of use; those fills located in the upper portion of the cut have been described as tertiary.

The distinctions are largely notional; they cannot take into account the processes that resulted in different rates of formation or deposition in particular areas of the ditch. However, the terms are used in an attempt to grade the archaeological significance/relevance of particular fills, based on the assumption that the primary fills are more likely to date from the period immediately after the creation or last clearing out of the enclosure ditch, and thus are most likely to contain material relevant to the last phase of occupation/use of the enclosure.

4.2.6 *The primary fills of the enclosure ditch*

Seven primary fills were identified: **F103**, **F114**, **F126 – F127**, **F129 – F130** and **F256**. These are described in loose stratigraphic sequence from bottom to top: a light brown sand (**F256**), possibly a slump of material from the face of the cut; light grey silt (**F103**) containing limited inclusions of charcoal and decayed organics, significant quantities of animal bone (below) and a small clay pipe bowl (E2076:103:1 of likely 17th century date); grey plastic silt (**F114**) with occasional stone and charcoal inclusions; sterile sandy clay (**F130**), possibly a slump of material from the face of the cut; grey sandy clay (**F129**), possibly a slump of material; yellow brown silty sand (**F127**); dark grey-brown, silty, organic peaty clay (**F126**), suggesting standing water within the ditch. In summary the fills appear likely to represent natural silt accumulation and the subsidence of natural soils from the face of the cut.

As can be seen below a total of 177 fragments of animal bone were recovered from within four of the seven primary fills. The majority (132 fragments) were not identifiable by species. Of the 44 identifiable fragments, 21 were cattle, 17 were horse and the remaining six were sheep, goat and pig (Appendix 9).

F103	Cattle	Horse	Pig	Goat	Ovicaprid	Unid.	Total
<i>Scapula</i>	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Humerus</i>	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Radius</i>	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
<i>Femur</i>	2	–	–	–	–	–	–

F103	Cattle	Horse	Pig	Goat	Ovicaprid	Unid.	Total
<i>Tibia</i>	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Metatarsal</i>	–	2	–	–	1	–	–
<i>Metapodial</i>	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
<i>phalanx II</i>	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Axis</i>	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Vertebra</i>	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
<i>Horn</i>	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
<i>Skull</i>	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Mandible</i>	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
<i>Maxilla</i>	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
<i>mandibular tooth</i>	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>maxillary tooth</i>	–	11	–	–	–	–	–
Total	17	17	1	1	3	112	151
Weight (g)	2680	1105	20	15	8	395.5	4223.5

F129	Cattle	Unid.	Total
<i>atlas</i>	1	–	–
Total	1	–	1
Weight (g)	65	–	65

F127	Cattle	Unid.	Total
<i>femur</i>	2	–	–
<i>maxillary tooth</i>	1	–	–
Total	3	17	20
Weight (g)	50	100	150

F126	Ovicaprid	Unid.	Total
<i>metatarsal</i>	1	–	–
<i>skull</i>	1	–	–
Total	2	3	5
Weight (g)	7	5	12

Unfortunately, though soil samples were retained from the primary fills, sieving yielded no plant remains. A charcoal sample recovered from a primary fill (F103) was submitted for radiocarbon dating. A date range of 1450-1620 cal AD was obtained (Appendix 10) which, taken with the clay pipe bowl, suggests the ditch was either constructed – or last cleaned out – in the 16th or 17th century.

4.2.7 The secondary fills of the enclosure ditch

Nine secondary fills were identified: F108, F112 – F113, F120 – F121, F124 – F125, F128 and F154. These are described in loose stratigraphic sequence: a mid brown silty clay (F124); mid grey clay silt containing limited inclusions of charcoal, animal bone and burnt stone with a single fragment of slag (F125); yellow gritty clay (F121); pale grey sandy clay with occasional charcoal inclusions (F128); a gritty grey clay with small stone (F120); a brown-grey sandy clay with charcoal and animal bone inclusions (F108); a brown grey silt (F112); a grey silt with small stone and charcoal inclusions (F113); a light grey sandy clay (F154), possibly re-deposited natural. The majority of the fills appear to represent natural silting. A total of 391 animal bone fragments were recovered from four secondary fills

(F108, F112, F125, F154) of which 336 were unidentifiable. A single secondary fill (F108) produced 298 animal bone fragments. Of the identifiable fragments, 31 came from cattle, 11 from sheep/goat, six were dog bones, five were horse, one was red deer and one pig (Appendix 9).

F125	Cattle	Horse	Pig	Ovicaprid	Unid.	Total
<i>phalanx 1</i>	1	–	–	–	–	–
<i>mandible</i>	3	–	1	1	–	–
<i>maxilla</i>	1	–	–	–	–	–
<i>mandibular teeth</i>	–	1	–	1	–	–
<i>maxillary teeth</i>	10	–	–	–	–	–
Total	15	1	1	2	66	85
Weight (g)	465	5	45	15	162	692

F108	Cattle	Horse	Red Deer	Ovicaprid	Dog	Unid.	Total
<i>Scapula</i>	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Humerus</i>	2	–	–	–	1	–	–
<i>Radius</i>	2	–	–	1	1	–	–
<i>metacarpal</i>	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Pelvis</i>	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Femur</i>	–	1	–	3	–	–	–
<i>Tibia</i>	2	1	–	2	–	–	–
<i>Ulna</i>	1	–	–	1	1	–	–
<i>metapodial</i>	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
<i>astragalus</i>	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Antler</i>	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
<i>mandible</i>	3	–	–	–	1	–	–
<i>Maxilla</i>	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
<i>mandibular tooth</i>	3	–	–	1	–	–	–
<i>Maxillary tooth</i>	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Total	16	4	1	9	6	262	298
Weight (g)	730	1140	335	93	26	1021	3345

F112	Unid.	Total
Total	4	4
Weight (g)	1	1

F154	Unid.	Total
Total	4	4
Weight (g)	0.75	0.75

Soil samples retained from three secondary fills (F108, F125 and F154) of the enclosure ditch were forwarded for plant remains analysis. Two of these (F108, F125) produced significant quantities of oat grain with lesser quantities of barley and free-threshing wheat (Appendix 11).

Context	108	125	154
Indeterminate seeds from the Knotgrass family (Polygonaceae)	2		
Indeterminate small seeds from the Legume family (Fabaceae)		1	
Indeterminate large seeds from the Legume family (Fabaceae)		1	
Plantain (<i>Plantago</i> L. species)	1		
Indeterminate seeds from the daisy family (Asteraceae)	2		
Oat grains (<i>Avena</i> L. species)	257	86	4

Context	108	125	154
Barley grains (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.)	9	2	
Free threshing wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i> L./turgidum Desf./durum L.)	37	1	
Indeterminate cereal grains	13	2	
Rachis internodes from indeterminate cereals	2	1	
Indeterminate weed seeds		1	
Straw culm nodes		2	

4.2.8 The tertiary fills of the enclosure ditch

Ten tertiary fills were identified: **F101 – F102, F107, F109, F111, F119, F139, F163, F202 and F255**. These are described briefly in broad stratigraphic sequence from bottom to top: a brown peat with occasional sand, pebble and animal bone (**F202**); a light blue silty clay with charcoal and animal bone inclusions (**F107**); a mid brown silty sand with small stones (**F111**); a medium brown silty sand with large stones (**F102**); a grey clay with occasional stones and pebbles (**F119**); a brown sandy clay with frequent stones and animal bone inclusions contained a fragment of clay pipe stem (**F101**; E2076:101:1); a dark brown peaty clay with animal bone inclusions (**F163**); a mid brown sandy clay with animal bone and charcoal inclusions and a fragment of the base of a North Devon Gravel-Tempered Ware vessel (**F109**; E2076:109:2); a light brown sandy clay with animal bone inclusions (**F255**); a light brown sandy clay (**F139**). The presence of two substantial peat deposits (**F202, F163**) suggests the ditch was filled with water for much of this time.

Animal bone was recovered from seven of the 10 fills defined as tertiary (**F202, F107, F102, F101, F163, F109, F139**). This was retained and forwarded for identification on the basis of a possible association with occupation of the adjacent structure (below). Of a total of 685 fragments from tertiary fills, 549 fragments were unidentifiable. Of the remaining 136 fragments 69 were cattle, 21 horse, 22 pig, 22 sheep/goat, one dog and one unidentified small mammal or bird bone (Appendix 9).

F202	Cattle	Ovicaprid	Unid.	Total
<i>Humerus</i>	1	–	–	–
<i>Radius</i>	2	–	–	–
<i>Femur</i>	1	–	–	–
<i>Tibia</i>	–	1	–	–
<i>Ulna</i>	1	–	–	–
<i>vertebra</i>	1	–	–	–
<i>mandible</i>	1	1	–	–
<i>mandibular tooth</i>	2	–	–	–
Total	9	2	21	32
Weight (g)	309	15	27	351

F107	Cattle	Horse	Pig	Ovicaprid	Unid.	Total
<i>scapula</i>	4	–	1	–	–	–
<i>humerus</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>radius</i>	–	2	–	–	–	–
<i>metacarpal</i>	–	1	–	–	–	–
<i>pelvis</i>	–	1	–	–	–	–
<i>femur</i>	3	–	–	1	–	–
<i>tibia</i>	–	–	–	1	–	–
<i>metatarsal</i>	–	–	–	1	–	–
<i>metapodial</i>	1	–	–	–	–	–
<i>phalanx I</i>	–	1	–	–	–	–
<i>axis</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>vertebra</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>horn</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>skull</i>	–	–	2	–	–	–
<i>mandible</i>	–	1	1	–	–	–
<i>maxilla</i>	–	–	1	–	–	–
<i>mandibular tooth</i>	1	1	1	–	–	–
<i>maxillary tooth</i>	1	–	3	–	–	–
Total	9	7	9	3	140	168
Weight (g)	600	725	112	22	620	2079

F102	Unid.	Total
Total	12	12
Weight (g)	2	2

F101	Cattle	Horse	Pig	Ovicaprid	Unid.	Total
<i>scapula</i>	3	–	1	1	–	–
<i>humerus</i>	6	–	–	1	–	–
<i>Radius</i>	3	–	–	1	–	–
<i>metacarpal</i>	1	1	–	1	–	–
<i>femur</i>	–	1	–	1	–	–
<i>tibia</i>	2	2	–	1	–	–
<i>metatarsal</i>	1	1	–	2	–	–
<i>ulna</i>	1	–	–	–	–	–
<i>calcaneus</i>	2	–	–	–	–	–
<i>phalanx 1</i>	1	1	–	–	–	–
<i>carpal</i>	2	–	–	–	–	–
<i>atlas</i>	–	–	–	1	–	–
<i>axis</i>	–	–	–	1	–	–
<i>rib</i>	1	–	–	–	–	–
<i>skull</i>	–	–	–	1	–	–
<i>mandible</i>	1	–	1	–	–	–
<i>mandibular tooth</i>	6	–	1	–	–	–
<i>maxillary tooth</i>	2	–	–	1	–	–
Total	32	6	3	12	158	211
Weight (g)	1420	530	10	85	810	2855

F163	Cattle	Unid.	Total
<i>radius</i>	1	–	–
Total	1	18	19
Weight (g)	70	30	100

F109	Cattle	Horse	Pig	Ovicaprid	Dog	Unid.	Total
<i>scapula</i>	–	2	3	–	–	–	–
<i>humerus</i>	4	–	1	–	–	–	–
<i>radius</i>	2	–	1	1	–	–	–
<i>femur</i>	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
<i>tibia</i>	–	1	1	1	–	–	–
<i>metatarsal</i>	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>ulna</i>	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
<i>metapodial</i>	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
<i>astragalus</i>	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>phalanx 1</i>	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>phalanx 3</i>	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>axis</i>	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
<i>vertebra</i>	4	–	–	1	–	–	–
<i>mandible</i>	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
<i>mandibular tooth</i>	–	–	2	1	1	–	–
Total	16	7	10	5	1	147	186
Weight (g)	1232	305	108	45	1	600	2291

F139	Cattle	Horse	Small Mammal/ Bird	Unid.	Total
<i>humerus</i>	1	–	–	–	–
<i>radius</i>	–	1	–	–	–
<i>calcaneus</i>	1	–	–	–	–
<i>unid.</i>	–	–	1	–	–
Total	2	1	1	53	57
Weight (g)	150	40	–	171	361

Soil samples from seven tertiary fills yielded plant remains. Small quantities of charred oat grains were recovered from all six samples, with a significant concentration of grain from a single fill (F139) at the top of the ditch, suggesting the material may be contemporary with the occupation of the adjacent building (Appendix 11).

Context	101	102	107	109	111	139	163
Indeterminate seeds from the Knotgrass family (<i>Polygonaceae</i>)	2						
Bramble: blackberry drupes (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> L.)		1					
Oat grains (<i>Avena</i> L. species)	19	11	2	13	1	265	17
Barley grains (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.)		3	1		1	3	5
Free threshing wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i> L./turgidum Desf./durum L.)	1					4	1
Wheat grains (<i>Triticum</i> L. species)		1					
Indeterminate cereal grains	2	3	1				1

4.2.9 Second ditch associated with enclosure

A broad but shallow curvilinear ditch (F149) was exposed extending south from the enclosing ditch described above (F104) (Figure 3). This second ditch measured 10 m long, 2.5 m wide and 0.15 – 0.3 m in depth. The cut had a rounded profile, with a sharp break of slope at top, giving way to gently curving sides and a rounded base. Though the ditch appears to terminate to the north at the enclosure ditch (F104) a small indentation on the northern bank of that feature suggests the lesser ditch may have

extended to a point just inside the enclosure. This ditch also appears to parallel an adjacent boundary immediately to the east (F52).

Three fills were identified within this lesser ditch, numbered from bottom to top: F189, F216 and F148. All three fills consisted of fine sands and clays, the primary (F189) and secondary (F216) fills appear to represent natural silting, while the tertiary fill (F148) may represent either silting or the subsidence of soil into the cut after it had passed out of use. No finds were recovered within any of the fills. The fills at the junction of the two ditches (F104, F149) were indistinguishable. The limited evidence available suggests that this ditch (F149) was a simple drainage ditch designed to drain water into the enclosure ditch (F104) to the north. It also appears to extend parallel to a boundary ditch immediately to the east (F52), suggesting the two features were broadly contemporary.

A truncated portion of a ditch (F237) exposed close to the southern limit of excavation may represent the original *southern* extent of the ditch described above (F149) (Figure 3). The surviving portion of the cut extends northeast – southwest for 13.5 m. The cut measured 1 m in width and 0.41 m wide, with gently sloping sides and a flat base; the western side of the ditch had been truncated by the ditch described above. A single fill (F236), consisting of brown sandy clay, was presumed to represent natural silting. It is truncated to the north by a later ditch (F52) which appears to extend along the same general orientation, separating the two earlier ditches (F149, F237); it may have represented a deliberate replacement of the earlier ditch.

4.3 Phase 2: 17th/18th Century stone building

4.3.1 Introduction

A ruined building was partly exposed at the northern boundary of excavation within the enclosure described above. The first indication of this structure was a metalled surface (F134), extending northwest across the tertiary fills of the enclosure ditch into the interior of the enclosure. This extended to cover a broad area of the interior of the enclosure. Two parallel walls (F131, F286) overlying this surface were interpreted as the western and eastern gable walls of a structure c. 9.75 m in maximum length. A portion of the northern wall of the structure was also exposed within the excavation cutting (F131) (the remainder was identifiable as a low ridge extending beyond the northern boundary of excavation). The metalled surface providing access also served as an internal floor surface. An internal drain (F212) four hearths (F177, F186, F193, F199) and a possible footing/housing for a roof support (F162) were also identified within the interior. The identification of four hearths and the recovery of

fragments of charcoal and animal bone from the internal drain suggest the structure served as a dwelling. A coin or bank token bearing the date 1683 was recovered from the drain, suggesting the structure was occupied during the late 17th or early 18th century.

4.3.2 *Structural components of the building*

A metallised surface (F136) was laid across the tertiary fills of the backfilled enclosure ditch (F104) extending into a building constructed within the enclosure as briefly described above (Plates 4 & 6; Figure 5). The exposed portion of this surface measured 6.5 m in length, 2 m across and up to 0.05 m deep. It extended across the tertiary fill (F109) of the enclosure ditch (F104) and merged into the internal floor surface of the building described below. It consisted of closely packed small stone and pebble in a compact sandy clay matrix. The surface (F136) appears to have subsided into the tertiary fills (F109, F107, F202, F108, F126 and F103) of the enclosure ditch (F104). This was remedied by the insertion of a second stone surface (F134) into the depression created by the subsidence, extending across the earlier surface. This second surface (F134) measured 5 m in diameter and 0.1 m in depth. It consisted of larger unsorted cobbles in a matrix of sandy silt, creating an uneven surface (Plate 5). A single line/course of sub-rounded stones on the southern side appeared to form a kerb (Plate 6). Both surfaces end a short distance southeast of the enclosure ditch (F104) (Figure 5), indicating their primary purpose was to consolidate a crossing point over the ditch and provide access to the structure within. The surfaces appear to have been created long after the enclosure ditch had silted up. Forty-nine animal bone fragments were recovered within the second surface; however only four fragments could be identified (Appendix 9).

F134	Cattle	Unid.	Total
<i>scapula</i>	1	–	–
<i>humerus</i>	1	–	–
<i>tibia</i>	2	–	–
Total	4	45	49
Weight (g)	585	210	795

Two abutting perpendicular walls forming the northeast corner of the structure (F131) were exposed within the cutting. Only a small portion of the northern wall was exposed; the remainder was identifiable as a low ridge extending west (from the portion exposed) beyond the limit of excavation. A substantial portion of the eastern gable wall was exposed; this consisted of an earthen-bonded stone wall measured 0.82 m in width, 4 m in length and survived to a height of 0.3 m (Figure 5; Plate 7). The wall was constructed of two parallel outer courses of large sub-rounded facing stones (c. 0.15 m in average diameter), containing a core consisting of a mixture of earth and small stone (av. diameter c. 0.08 m). Two cattle bones were recovered from within the wall (Appendix 9). The surviving section was only a

single course high; at its southern extent it formed a regular square terminal formed by two roughly dressed sub-rectangular stones, suggesting it had been constructed to deliberately terminate at this point to form the northern side of a doorway or entrance. However, a sub-rectangular stone feature (F173) was exposed within – and apparently blocking – the projected entrance of the structure, immediately south of the stone terminal described above. This consisted of a single course of unsorted sub-rounded stones 0.7 m long, 0.5 m wide and 0.25 m deep (Figure 5). The function of this structure – apparently blocking the entrance – is uncertain; it suggests the original entrance was deliberately blocked during a re-orientation of the structure.

The evidence for the western gable wall was far less substantial; a portion of a denuded wall (F286) was exposed extending south from the eastern baulk 9.75 m west of the eastern end of the structure (F131) and immediately south of the point where the low ridge representing the northern wall of the structure terminated. A single course, constructed of sub-angular and sub-rounded stone, 0.75 m in exposed length, 0.66 m wide and 0.25 m high, was exposed. While stone used in this wall (F286) was somewhat smaller than that used in the eastern wall (F131) the two walls were of comparable width.

A stone structure (F180) (Figure 5; Plate 10) was exposed abutting the eastern face of the eastern gable wall (F131). The structure measured 0.6 – 1.1 m in diameter and 0.15 m high; it consisted of a single course of sub-rounded limestone cobbles (0.1 m in average diameter) forming an outer face enclosing a core of earth and small stone. The structure extended broadly parallel to the gable wall (F131). Like F131, it was truncated in the north by a later bank (F99). The function or origin of this structure is uncertain. Could it have been put in place to buttress the existing wall or provide support for a roof?

No traces of the southern external walls of this structure were identified; the metalled surface appears to have been disturbed during the creation of an earthen bank (F99) and the excavation of the adjacent drain (F73) in the 19th century. It is possible the southern extent of the structure was disturbed or erased at the same time. Stone from the structure may have been incorporated into the 19th century bank (below).

4.3.3 The interior of the building: drain, hearths and roof support

A number of internal features were identified within the possible structure. The stone surface (F136) that extended across much of this area appears to have functioned as an internal surface for the building; no clear distinction between the surface within and without the building was identified and the

two stone walls appear to have been constructed atop this surface. It seems possible a large area may have been cleared and laid with stone in advance of the construction of the building.

A stone drain (F212), four hearths (F177, F186, F193, F199) and a possible stone footing (F162), which may have supported a roof-post, were exposed in the interior of the structure (Plate 8). The drain (F212) consisted of a shallow linear cut, exposed emerging from the northern limit of excavation, extending east across the interior of the structure, exiting through the projected entrance in the eastern gable wall (F131) and terminating a short distance west of the enclosure ditch (F104). The cut measured 3.2 m in length, 0.25 m in maximum width and 0.12 m deep and was V-shaped in profile. The channel was capped or roofed with flat stone fragments (Figure 5; Plate 7). Though the feature is 'cut' through the surrounding stone surface (F136) it is assumed both were of broadly contemporary origin. A single fill (F219) was identified within the drain, consisting of soft brown sand with charcoal flecks. The feature is most notable for the finds recovered within: a 17th century copper bank token and a glass bottle fragment (E2076:219:1-2) (Plate 9). Five fragments of animal bone were recovered within; only a single fragment was identifiable as cattle (Appendix 9).

F219	Cattle	Unid.	Total
<i>calcaneus</i>	1	–	–
Total	1	5	6
Weight (g)	10	10	20

The finds, charcoal and animal bone, both from the drain (F219) and internal surface (F134), suggest the structure functioned as a dwelling. The limited dimensions of the cut suggest it cannot have functioned very effectively as a drain.

Four small hearths (F177, F186, F193, F199) were exposed within the western end of the projected building interior (Figure 5). Three of the hearths (F177, F193, F199) were identifiable as shallow sub-circular cuts into the floor surface (F136), with diameters of 0.36 – 0.6 m and depths of 0.06 – 0.14 m. Two of the hearth pits (F193, F199) contained distinct fills (F193 – F191, F187, F192; F199 – F188) consisting of a mixture of burnt clays and sand with charcoal and small stone inclusions. The third pit (F177) contained no fill, but the face of the cut was fire-reddened. The fourth hearth (F186) was identified as a sub-circular deposit of ash and burnt clay, 0.2 – 0.5 m in diameter, set atop the stone surface (F136). No finds were recovered from within any of these features. All four hearths and their fills were sealed by a single deposit (F133).

A possible stone footing or support (F162) was identified within the eastern half of the structure, constructed atop both the floor surface (F134) and stone drain (F212) (Plate 12 Figure 5). This consisted of three loose courses of undressed sub-rounded stone bonded by silty clay, forming a structure 0.9 – 1.1 m in diameter and 0.25 m high, roughly circular in plan and conical in profile, with a roughly cylindrical vertical cavity at the centre. A single clay pipe stem (E2076:162:1) was recovered from within this deposit. The shape of the structure suggested the stone had been deliberately laid around a central circular shaft, now removed or destroyed. The function of this structure is problematic. The central cavity suggests the structure housed/supported a wooden post, perhaps providing a support for the roof; however any such structure would have blocked access through the possible doorway identified at the eastern gable end of the building. However there is some evidence (F173) that this doorway may have been deliberately blocked up at some point in the occupation of the building.

The available evidence suggests a rectangular stone building within maximum external dimensions of 9.75 m east – west; the breadth of the building could not be identified. The southern half of the structure has been removed or erased; assuming the structure did not extend across the enclosure ditch it cannot have been more than 5 m in width. The recovery of a late 17th century coin or token from a stratified context within the building suggests the building was occupied at the end of the 17th century or in the early part of the 18th century. The identification of a number of hearths and the recovery of animal bone and charcoal would suggest the building functioned as a dwelling.

Was the enclosure still a functioning as an enclosing or defensive feature at the time the building was constructed? A metallised surface provided access to the structure across the enclosure ditch and also functioned as an internal floor surface. However this surface extends across the tertiary fills of the ditch, indicating that the enclosure ditch is likely to have been entirely silted up at the time of construction and/or occupation of the building exposed within the enclosure.

4.4 Phase 2: Field system to south of enclosure

4.4.1 Introduction

A series of linear ditches was exposed within the area of the cutting to the south of the enclosure. The ditches either abut one another or extend along similar axes (F21/F32, F52, F56, F267, F280). The ditches can be grouped to form larger features, as follows:

- *Lane/Droeway*: a possible lane or droeway formed by two parallel ditches (F52, F56) appearing to lead to the entrance to the structure described above
- *Field Enclosure 1*: a sub-rectangular field enclosure located to the east of the same lane or droeway, formed by two perpendicular ditches (F21/32, F56)
- *Field Enclosure 2*: three sides of a second sub-rectangular field enclosure located to the west of the path formed by two ditches (F267, F280).

A series of furrows was exposed within the units outlined above. The majority of these appear to respect the boundaries of those units, suggesting they represent the use of these enclosures for arable cultivation. They are described briefly under the relevant sections. Little or no dateable evidence was obtained from either the ditches or the furrows; the orientation of the enclosures, and in particular the central "lane" or droeway, suggests an association with the 17th/18th century structure described above; they are thus tentatively assigned to Phase 2.

4.4.2 Lane or Droeway

Two parallel linear ditches (F52, F56) were exposed in the eastern half of the cutting; these were tentatively interpreted as a path or droeway leading south from the entrance to the 17th/18th century dwelling described above.

The first linear ditch (F52) was exposed in the eastern half of the cutting, commencing a short distance south of the enclosure and extending NNE – SSW across the site (Figure 3). It may have replaced or recut a previous ditch on the same orientation (F237 described above). The exposed portion measured 32 m long, 1.65 m wide and 0.4 m deep; the profile was relatively shallow, broad and rounded to the south, growing gradually steeper, narrower and deeper to the north (Figure 8). Four fills were identified within, assigned numbers in the following sequence from bottom to top: F105, F54, F53 and F106. All four fills consisted of grey or brown silts or silty clays with occasional small stone inclusions, suggesting the ditch had silted up naturally. A substantial quantity of animal bone was recovered from a single tertiary fill (F53). The majority of fragments identified were cattle bone (Appendix 9).

F53	Cattle	Horse	Ovicaprid	Unid.	Total
<i>humerus</i>	1	–	1	–	–
<i>femur</i>	1	–	–	–	–
<i>metatarsal</i>	2	–	–	–	–
<i>calcaneus</i>	3	–	–	–	–
<i>phalanx I</i>	3	–	–	–	–
<i>navicula cuboid</i>	1	–	–	–	–
<i>vertebrae</i>	1	–	–	–	–
<i>mandible</i>	1	–	–	–	–

F53	Cattle	Horse	Ovicaprid	Unid.	Total
<i>mandibular tooth</i>	1	–	–	–	–
<i>maxillary tooth</i>	–	1	–	–	–
Total	14	1	1	70	86
Weight (g)	377	50	5	137	569

A second parallel ditch (F56) was exposed extending parallel to the first c. 7 – 8 m to the east (Figure 3); this emerged from beyond the southern limit of excavation and extended northeast to a point immediately south of the enclosure ditch (F104), curving slightly to the west at its northern terminus. A modern pit (F228) cut across the southern exposed extent of this feature. The exposed portion measured 35 m in length, 1.85 m in maximum width and 1.1 m in maximum depth. The northern terminus of this feature appears to respect the stone surface extending across the enclosure ditch. It has a concave U-shaped profile with gradually sloping sides and a tapering rounded base (Figure 8). Four fills were identified (F55, F75 – F77). The primary and secondary fills (F75 – F77) consisted of silty clays and clay-silts with occasional inclusions of stone and charcoal, suggesting the ditch had silted up naturally. No finds were recovered within these fills. The tertiary fill (F55) consisted of light brown sandy clay and contained a single body sherd of glazed red earthenware (E2076:55:1). A quantity of animal bone was also recovered from the two fills (F77, F55) but the majority were not identifiable (Appendix 9).

F77	Cattle	Unid.	Total
<i>Humerus</i>	1	–	–
<i>astragalus</i>	1	–	–
Total	2	20	22
Weight (g)	95	409	504

F55	Ovicaprid	Unid.	Total
<i>femur</i>	1	–	–
Total	1	–	1
Weight (g)	10	–	10

The two parallel ditches appear to define a narrow path or droveway. A droveway is an area enclosed by two parallel boundaries such as walls, hedgerows, ditches or banks, built to facilitate the driving of cattle across the landscape. While no evidence of a surface was identified, the northern end of this linear enclosure terminates immediately south of the metalled surface which extends across the enclosure ditch into the 17th/18th century building, suggesting this linear enclosure was created during the occupation of that building. The presence of furrows within the northern end of the linear enclosure also casts doubt over this interpretation.

4.4.3 Features within the possible lane or driveway

Four hearths or firespots were exposed within or immediately west of the boundary (F52) forming the western side of the projected lane or driveway (Figures 3, 9 – 11). These were numbered as follows from north to south: F184, F196, F215 and F201. Two of the hearths (F196, F215) were cut into the tertiary fills of the ditch (F52). The remaining two (F184, F201) were located a short distance west and south of the same ditch. The hearths were circular or sub-circular shallow cuts, measuring 0.9 – 2.1 m in maximum diameter and 0.09 – 0.34 m in depth. The faces of the cuts were fire-reddened. The cuts all contained fills consisting of a mixture of burnt clays, silt, ash, pebble and charcoal. Thirteen unidentifiable animal bone fragments were recovered from the fills (F197 – F198) of a single hearth (F196) (Appendix 9). A radiocarbon date was sought from the fill (F200) of a single hearth (F201); however, the date range of cal AD 1648 – 1951 (Appendix 10) was so broad as to be of little use, though it indicates at least that the earliest possible date for the hearth (F201) is in the second half of the 17th century.

Soil samples were retained from three of the hearths (F184, F196, F215) and plant remains recovered from them were forwarded for identification.

Context /Fill	185	197	213	214
Probable Sheep's sorrel (<i>Rumex cf acetosella</i> L.)		1		
Indeterminate seeds from the Knotgrass family (Polygonaceae)	7			1
Wild radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> L.) capsule	2			
Nipplewort (<i>Lapsana communis</i> L.)	9			
Indeterminate small seeds from the Legume family (Fabaceae)	4	2		
Indeterminate large seeds from the Legume family (Fabaceae)	1			
Oat grains (<i>Avena</i> L. species)	210	2	5	9
Barley grains (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.)	15		1	
Rye grains (<i>Secale cereale</i>)	1			
Free threshing wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i> L./ <i>turgidum</i> Desf./ <i>durum</i> L.)	65		1	
Indeterminate cereal grains	20		1	

The fills of the three hearths sampled all produced domesticated grain. However, a significant quantity of grain was only recovered from the fill (F185) of one hearth (F184). This was dominated by oats, with lesser quantities of wheat, barley and rye. This suggests the feature may have been used in a grain-drying process, or that such an activity was taking place in the immediate vicinity. It is possible that the hearth exposed may represent the truncated remains of a grain-drying kiln. The far smaller quantities of grain in the other features may represent random deposition or dispersal; however, they also suggest that grain-drying or processing was being carried out in the vicinity. The other plant varieties identified (sheep's sorrel, knotgrass, wild radish, nipplewort) may represent plant varieties that grew alongside the grain and were harvested in the same episode.

Seven furrows (**F63**, **F69**, **F83-F87**) were exposed between the ditches defining the possible lane or droveway (**F52** and **F56**). A group of four, closely-grouped, parallel furrows were exposed near the southern limit of excavation, extending northwest-southwest; numbered from north to south: **F83 – F86**. A fifth parallel furrow was exposed some distance to the north (**F69**). Two furrows (**F64**, **F87**) extended northeast – southwest. The furrows were relatively narrow (0.2 – 0.4 m in width) and shallow (0.05 – 0.15 m in depth). The furrows ranged in length from 2 m to 10 m. Their fills consisted of grey brown sandy clay. These seven furrows appeared to respect the boundaries of the projected linear enclosure or droveway and their orientation differed from the furrows in the enclosure to the east of the lane (below), suggesting both groups were created while the intervening boundary (**F56**) was still in use.

The presence of furrows within the southern extent of the projected 'droveway' casts some doubt over its interpretation. It suggests that the two ditches simply formed a narrow linear field enclosure, with limited arable/garden cultivation taking place within. However it is also possible that this represents a change in use of the linear enclosure over a period of time. The presence of a number of hearths within or adjacent to the western ditch (**F52**), one of which (**F185**) contained substantial quantities of grain, would suggest grain processing was taking place in this area, immediately south of the enclosure.

4.4.4 *Field Enclosure 1*

Two lesser ditches (**F21**, **F32**) exposed to the east of the linear enclosure/possible droveway appeared to define the northern and eastern sides of a single field enclosure, with one of the ditches described above (**F56**) forming the enclosure's western boundary (Figures 3 & 17). The first ditch (**F32**) extended east from the larger ditch described above (**F56**), for 8 m, joining the second ditch (**F32**) at its eastern terminus. The cut, measuring 1.38 m in maximum width and 0.23 m deep, was relatively shallow, with steeply cut sides and a concave base (Figure 17). A second ditch (**F21**) exposed extending southeast from the terminus of the first to a point beyond the eastern limit of excavation. This second cut measured 12 m in exposed length, 1.2 m wide and 0.21 m deep. The two ditches were assumed to be contemporary; the fills contained within the two cuts (**F33 – F32**, **F21 – F20**) were identical, consisting of brown grey silt and sand. No finds were recovered within.

Sixteen furrows were exposed within this enclosure, all cutting into natural soils. Twelve furrows were exposed extending broadly east-west and parallel; the majority appeared to respect the boundaries of the enclosure. These were numbered as follows from south to north: **F9**, **F27**, **F11**, **F29**, **F7**, **F5**, **F31**, **F15**, **F19**, **F17**, **F25** and **F35**. The furrows were closely grouped within the southern exposed extent of the enclosure, but few were located in the narrow northern corner. The northernmost east – west furrow

(F35) varied slightly in orientation. Four furrows followed a northeast – southwest orientation, closely following the orientation of the boundary to the west (F56); these were numbered as follows from west to east: F67, F66, F37 and F13. These furrows varied in width (0.3 – 1.6 m) and depth (0.02 – 0.4 m), but the majority were relatively narrow and shallow, measuring less than 0.5 m in width and less than 0.1 m in depth. The largest of the four northeast-southwest furrows (F66) extended for almost 15 m parallel to the adjacent ditch (F56). All sixteen furrows contained a similar fill consisting of grey brown sandy clay.

These furrows suggest this small enclosure was used for growing arable crops. The enclosure appears too narrow to have made the use of a plough effective; it is suggested the furrows may represent spade-dug features.

4.4.5 *Field Enclosure 2*

Two further ditches exposed in the southern half of the cutting appear to represent the northeast (F280), northwest and southwest (F267) boundaries of a second field enclosure, possibly abutting the path or driveway to the east. Both ditches were exposed cutting into subsoil.

The northeast boundary of the enclosure consisted of a northwest – southeast ditch (F280) exposed a short distance west of the ditch forming the western boundary of the path or driveway (F52) (Figure 3). The cut measured 16 m in length, 1.65 m wide and 0.65 m deep. The profile of the cut was relatively shallow and rounded (Figure 19). Two fills (F278 – F279) were identified; a primary fill consisting of dark, grey-brown, sandy clay (F279) and a secondary/tertiary fill (F278) consisting of light yellow clay, containing a limited quantity of animal bone. No finds were recovered from either fill.

A second 'dogleg' ditch exposed to the west (F267) was believed to represent the northwest and southwest boundary of the same rectangular enclosure; a gap in the northwest corner of the enclosure indicates the location of an entrance. While the northwest boundary was fully exposed, extending for 21 m in length perpendicular to the ditch described above, only 4 m of the southwest boundary was exposed. The remainder extended beyond the southern limit of excavation (Figure 3). The exposed portion measured 2 m in maximum width and 1.2 m deep. The cut had a shallow rounded profile (Figure 18). Three fills were identified in the northern portion of the ditch (from base to top: F266, F265 and F264). These consisted of grey-brown silty clays and clay-silts. Animal bone, charcoal and burnt clay inclusions were present in the primary (F266) and secondary (F265) fills, suggesting the field enclosure was close to a dwelling or settlement. Four fills were identified in the southern section of the

ditch (F274, F275 – F276, F273, F272). The primary fill (F274) consisted of a natural accumulation of light grey silty clay. Two other fills (F275 – F276) appear to represent the slump of natural soil from the face of the cut. A secondary deposit (F273) appears to represent a dump of natural soils into the cut. The tertiary fill (F272) consisted of naturally accumulated silt. No finds were recovered from within the ditch. Animal bone was recovered from two fills: the metatarsal of a horse was recovered from a primary fill (F274) and four cattle bone fragments and a single identifiable bird bone was recovered from a tertiary fill (F264) (Appendix 9).

F264	Cattle	Bird	Unid.	Total
<i>humerus</i>	1	–	–	–
<i>mandible</i>	2	–	–	–
<i>skull</i>	1	–	–	–
<i>unid.</i>	–	1	–	–
Total	4	1	–	5
Weight (g)	785	2	–	787

This second field enclosure appears to broadly parallel the orientation of the lane or driveway to the east, with its component boundaries extending either parallel or perpendicular to the boundaries of that feature.

Seven furrows were exposed within the second area of this second field enclosure: F238 – F239, F243 – F244, F248, F250, F269. All seven were exposed cutting into natural soils, though it can be presumed their upper extent had been truncated (Figure 3). While all seven furrows extend along axes parallel to the boundaries of the field enclosure (northwest – southeast; northeast – southwest), two furrows (F239, F250) appear to cut across the field enclosure boundaries (F267, F280). Only two of the furrows extended northeast – southwest (F248, F250); these cut across four of the remaining five northwest – southeast furrows, suggesting the two axes of orientation represent two successive phases of cultivation. The seven furrows were relatively narrow, measuring 0.3 – 0.5 m in width, and relatively shallow, measuring 0.05 – 0.2 m in depth. Six unidentifiable animal bone fragments were recovered from the fills of two furrows (F239-F241, F250-F249) (Appendix 9). The two furrows cutting across the field boundaries (F248, F250) still extend along the same general axes of the field system, perhaps suggesting that while individual field enclosures passed out of use, elements of the field system, orientated along axes distinctly different from the 19th century field system, remained in use.

4.4.6 *Furrows south of the circular enclosure*

Eleven additional furrows were exposed and recorded within the area immediately south of the circular enclosure and north of the field enclosures described above; all eleven were exposed cutting into subsoil, though it may be assumed that their original vertical extent had been truncated. These have

been divided into two groups for the purposes of description. Six furrows were exposed east of the possible driveway north of Enclosure 1 (**F41, F43, F45, F47, F49** and **F58**). Five furrows were exposed to the west of the path/driveway, to the north of Field Enclosure 2 (**F72, F118, F143, F153** and **F171**).

Six furrows were exposed in the area to the east of the lane/driveway and to the north of Enclosure 1. All six furrows were orientated east – west, broadly parallel to the furrows exposed in the field enclosure to the south. All six furrows terminated to the west of the lane/driveway. They were numbered as follows from north to south: **F58, F49, F41, F47, F45** and **F43**. All were relatively narrow and shallow, with dimensions of 0.2-0.67 m in width and 0.05-0.2 m in depth. The fills consisted of grey brown sandy clay. No finds were recovered within. Eight animal bone fragments were recovered from within two furrows (**F49-F50, F58**); two fragments were identifiable as cattle and a single fragment was identifiable as the tooth of a sheep or goat (Appendix 9).

A possible east – west boundary ditch (**F51**) was exposed at the northeast limit of excavation, to the southeast of the circular enclosure. The exposed portion measured 15 m in length, 1.25 m in width and 0.15 m deep. While initially interpreted as a furrow, its slightly greater width suggests it may have represented the remains of a denuded field boundary. The cut had a shallow rounded profile and contained a single fill (**F44**) consisting of orange-brown silty clay. The western end of the ditch terminated immediately east of the circular enclosure ditch (**F104**) and it extended to the east beyond the limit of excavation.

Five furrows were exposed to the west of the path/driveway, to the north of Enclosure 2 (**F72, F118, F143, F153** and **F171**). Three of the furrows (**F171, F143** and **F153**) extended northeast – southwest, following the same orientation as the two field enclosures and lane/driveway; one of these (**F143**) may have represented an extension of a furrow identified in Enclosure 2 (**F250**). A fourth possible furrow (**F72**) exposed to the northwest of Enclosure 2 extended north – south; the cut was relatively ill-defined and may have been of natural origin. The fifth furrow (**F118**) extended east – west. These five furrows were relatively narrow and shallow, measuring 0.2 – 0.85 m in width and 0.15 – 0.2 m in depth.

4.4.7 Field enclosures: Discussion

The field enclosures identified do not correspond to boundaries or fields marked on the 1841 or 1893 OS maps; nor do they even appear to complement the orientation of the field system depicted on the OS maps, extending along a distinctly different orientation. They also create subdivisions considerably smaller than those indicated on the OS maps. Their comparatively small size suggests they may have

formed haggards, gardens or other small enclosed areas for cultivation. The majority of furrows exposed appear to respect – and extend parallel to – the boundaries of the enclosures, suggesting they directly relate to their use, and indicating the enclosures are likely to have been used for arable agriculture. The enclosures may be associated with a primary phase of occupation of the enclosure in the late medieval period, or they may date from the occupation of the 17th/18th century dwelling exposed during the current excavation, or they may post-date the occupation of the structure. The ditched driveway seems to form a central part of this field system and, as this in form is clearly related to a building containing 17th century objects, it can assuredly be inferred that the small tilled fields or garden plots represented by the ditches of Enclosures 1 and 2 were also contemporary with that building. However, little or no stratified dateable evidence was recovered from within to confirm their date.

4.4.8 Pits

Four large pits were exposed within the cutting: **F138**, **F166**, **F209**, **F263**. Two substantial pits (**F138**, **F166**) were exposed immediately south of the circular enclosure in the northern half of the cutting. The remaining two pits (**F209**, **F263**) were exposed a short distance west of the lane/droeway close to the southern boundary of the cutting:

Two large round pits (**F138**, **F166**) were exposed immediately south – west of the circular enclosure. The first (**F138**) was a shallow cut, 2 – 2.8 m in diameter and 0.16 m deep. The cut had a bowl-shaped profile. A single fill (**F137**) was identified within, consisting of light brown sandy clay with small stone inclusions. No finds were recovered. The second pit (**F166**) was located c. 3 m to the east; the cut was broader and deeper than the first pit, measuring 2.5 – 2.7 m in diameter and 0.96 m deep, but still relatively shallow in relation to its diameter. The cut had a rounded basin-shaped profile (Figure 12). A possible posthole (**F207**) was identified cutting into the eastern edge of the pit; this consisted of a sub-circular cut, 0.45 – 0.6 m in diameter and 0.35 m deep with sharply defined profile. A single fill (**F206**) was identified within, consisting of brown sandy clay. Four fills were identified within the pit (**F166**). These were numbered from base to top: **F170**, **F169**, **F168** and **F167**. All four fills consisted of brown or grey silty clays with small stone and pebble inclusions. The tertiary fill (**F167**) also contained a fragment of a clay pipe bowl (E2076:167:1). Twenty-eight fragments of animal bone were recovered from three fills (**F167-F169**). However only two fragments could be identified by species: the tooth of a sheep or goat was recovered from a secondary fill (**F168**) and a fragment of cattle horn was recovered from the tertiary fill (**F167**) (Appendix 9).

A sample retained from a single fill (**F168**) produced a small quantity of domesticated grain.

Context	168
Oat grains (<i>Avena</i> L. species)	6
Barley grains (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.)	1
Free threshing wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i> L./turgidum Desf./durum L.)	2

The identifiable quantities of bone and grain recovered from this feature are too small to suggest a specific function for the feature or provide indicators of the activities taking place in its vicinity. However, the proximity of these two features to the enclosure ditch suggests they were in use during its occupation.

Two similar pits were exposed in the southern portion of the cutting (**F209**, **F263**) (Figure 3). The first (**F263**) was exposed a short distance west of the lane/droeway described above. The cut was sub-circular, measuring 1.25 – 2 m in diameter and 0.72 m deep. The cut had a rounded basin-shaped profile. Four fills were identified within, numbered from bottom to top: **F262**, **F261**, **F260**, **F259** and **F258**. These consisted of grey, brown or yellow clays with sand and small stone inclusions. Animal bone was recovered from the primary (**F262**) and secondary fills (**F261**). The southern extent of the pit was truncated by a ditch (**F280**) forming the northern boundary of a field enclosure previously described.

A second larger pit (**F209**) was exposed to the east, close to the southern limit of excavation. The cut was sub-circular in shape, 2.24 – 3.05 m in diameter and 0.98 m deep, with a rounded basin-shaped profile (Figure 12). Five fills were identified, numbered as follows from bottom to top: **F233**, **F232**, **F231**, **F230** and **F208**. Four of these fills consisted of brown clays and silts. Charcoal and burnt clay were identified within two fills (**F231**, **F232**). The third fill (**F230**) consisted of a mixture of silty clay, charcoal and burnt stone. A corroded iron belt buckle was recovered from the tertiary fill (**F208**). Two of the fills (**F233**, **F208**) contained animal bone; both cattle and horse remains were identified (Appendix 9).

F233	Horse	Unid.	Total
<i>phalanx 2</i>	1	–	–
Total	1	2	3
Weight (g)	30	2	32

F208	Cattle	Unid.	Total
<i>radius</i>	2	–	–
<i>femur</i>	1	–	–
<i>tibia</i>	1	–	–
<i>astragalus</i>	1	–	–
<i>calcaneus</i>	1	–	–
<i>carpal</i>	1	–	–

F208	Cattle	Unid.	Total
<i>atlas</i>	1	–	–
Total	8	14	22
Weight (g)	942	75	1017

A sample retained from the primary fill (F233) was analysed for plant remains. No cultivars were identified.

Context	233
Sedges (<i>Carex L. species</i>)	1
Indeterminate cereal grains	1
Indeterminate grasses, <i>Avena</i> type	6?

In the absence of dateable or diagnostic evidence the function or origin of these features cannot be determined.

4.4.9 Area 2: Metalled surface and ditches

Some 16 features of likely archaeological significance were exposed in the western half of the excavation area (Area 2). This area was not fully excavated so the full extent of the features within the development corridor was not exposed. Instead they were partly exposed in a series of parallel east – west trenches.

A metalled surface or surfaces (F159) was exposed in a number of separate trenches in the western extent of the cutting (Area 2; Trenches 1 – 10, 16 – 18) and in the western extent of the main cutting (Area 1); these were tentatively assumed to represent a single surface. The southwest exposed extent of this metalled surface was exposed in three widely dispersed trenches in the southwest portion of Area 2, suggesting it extended broadly east – west (Trenches 16 – 18); a metalled surface was then exposed extending north across the full 50 m width of the cutting in a series of closely spaced trenches in the eastern half of Area 2 and the western half of Area 1 (Trenches 1 – 2, 5 – 10) (Figure 3). Some evidence for the same surface was exposed in two trenches to the northwest (Trenches 3 – 4). The surface or surfaces, were composed of closely packed small stone and pebble c. 0.1 m deep; the portions exposed were interpreted as the remains of a single path, possibly extending into a yard and ultimately leading into the main enclosure to the north. Two corroded horseshoe fragments and two corroded iron nails were recovered within this surface (E2076:159:1 – 4).

A stone wall (F160) was exposed in the western half of the cutting (Plate 19), apparently forming the eastern boundary of the metalled surface described above (F159). The wall extended northeast – southwest across the cutting, extending beyond the northern boundary of excavation. The exposed

portion of the wall was 11 m long, 0.7 m wide and 0.6 m in surviving height (Figures 14 – 15). The southern portion of the wall was relatively well preserved, consisting of multiple courses of large stones with a rubble core/infill of smaller stone. To the north the wall dwindled to become a single line of facing stones. The wall appears to broadly follow the orientation of the field system exposed to the east and south, suggesting that both wall and surface are contemporary with the earlier field system, which was replaced by the field system depicted on the Ordnance Survey.

Three parallel linear ditches (**F217**, **F305**, **F327**) were exposed in the western half of the cutting, extending north – south across the test trenches.

A linear ditch (**F217**) was exposed extending north – south across the western portion of the cutting and appears to correspond to a boundary depicted on the 1838/1841 OS map (Figures 4 and 14; Area 1, Trenches 5 – 10). The exposed portion measured c. 40 m in length, 1.2 m in width and 0.6 m deep. The cut was shallow, with gently sloping sides and a flat base. A deliberately placed stone ‘kerb’ (**F324**; Trenches 5 – 6) was exposed extending along the eastern edge of the cut apparently contemporary with the ditch; it consisted of a single course of large undressed limestone fragments. A loose scatter of stone at the base of the ditch suggests that the metalled surface described above (**F159**) may have extended across the base of the ditch and that the two were contemporary features; however the ditch forms part of the field system depicted in 1838/1841, which appears to have replaced the earlier field system.

Nine fills (**F299**, **F309** – **F314** and **F325** – **F326**) were identified within the ditch (**F217**). A single fill/deposit (**F313**) exposed to the east of the cut may represent a primary fill or a deposit cut by the ditch. The two basal fills (**F311** – **F312**) consisted of silts or silty clays, which appear to have accumulated naturally. A secondary fill of sterile natural soils (**F235**) may represent a slump from the face of the cut. The tertiary fills (**F299**, **F309** – **F310** and **F314**) appear to represent a dump of redeposited natural soils (**F299**) natural silting (**F309** – **F310**, **F326**) and a fill/deposit (**F314**) substantial enough to suggest a deliberate attempt to backfill the ditch. Presumably all of these fills accumulated or were deposited in the late 19th century. The only finds recovered within the ditch were three fragments from a single glass bottle of 19th century date recovered from a tertiary fill (E2076:299:1-2).

A second ditch (**F327**) was exposed at the western limit of excavation extending northwest-southeast across two trenches (Trenches 7-8; Figure 3); only a short portion was exposed. The exposed portion measured 7.75 m in length, 0.85 m in width and 0.35 m in depth. Four fills were identified within (**F320**

– **F323, F328**); these consisted of silts and clays. No finds were recovered. This cut appears to post-date the ditch described above (**F217**), which it truncates; however, it – in turn – is cut across by a third ditch (**F305**) which extends parallel to the first.

A third parallel ditch (**F305**) was exposed almost immediately west of the first (Figure 3; Trenches 5 – 10) and cutting across the second (**F327**). The full linear extent of this cut was not exposed. The exposed portion measured 20 m in length, extending beyond the limits of the trenches to north and south. The ditch was 1.75 m in maximum width and 0.45 m deep, with a shallow rounded profile. A similar stone 'kerb' (**F307**) was exposed extending along the eastern side of the ditch to that described above (**F324**); this consisted of a single line of sub-rounded stone. Three fills were identified within the cut, from bottom to top: **F304, F302, F322**. All three consisted of grey clays. Two rim sherds of a single Cream Ware vessel (*E2076:322:1-2*) of likely 18th century date, were recovered from a tertiary fill (**F322**). While the second ditch (**F305**) and the adjacent kerb (**F307**) appear similar to the ditch and kerb exposed immediately to the east (**F217, F324**) it is suggested they may represent a reorientation of the path or boundary to the west.

Finally, a modern forestry drain (**F211**), presumably inserted during the creation of the conifer plantation, was exposed extending north – south across this area.

A stone foundation (**F332**) and three shallow drains (**F329 – F331**) were all exposed within a single trench (13) close to the western limit of the tested area. The cobbled foundation exists for at least 1.75 m and runs under the western baulk in Trench 13. It may have been a foundation for a mud-built structure associated with the monument (GA87:196) to the north. The three drains in trench 13 share the same east – west orientation (Figure 3) and are most likely associated with the foundation (**F332**).

The remainder of the features found during test trenching include a shallow pit (**F296**) exposed in Trench 4, a drain (**F345**) exposed in Trenches 17-18, two further ditches (**F333, F348**) exposed in Trenches 22 and 11, and a circular pit (**F350**) exposed in Trench 11 (Figure 3). As they have been found by means of test trenches and not in an open area excavation, they cannot yet be directly associated with the rest of the features already described.

4.5 Phase 3: Modern

4.5.1 19th Century boundary bank and drain

A linear bank (**F99**) and an adjacent ditch/drain (**F73**) were exposed within the northern half of the cutting, extending east-west across the interior of the circular enclosure (Figure 3). The bank runs from a point beyond the northwest boundary of the cutting, extending east across the southern half of the circular enclosure to terminate just west of the enclosure's eastern boundary; only a portion of the bank was exposed and excavated within the cutting. The bank and ditch/drain appears to have truncated the southern extent of the eastern 'platform' within the monument. The exposed portion of the bank measured c. 22.5 m in length, 2 m in width and 0.8 m in height. The bank had a low rounded profile; portions of the bank appeared reduced or denuded by recent impacts (Figure 13). A linear drain (**F73**) extending along the northern base of the bank was evidently a contemporary and associated feature, with material excavated during the creation of the drain/ditch presumably used to create the bank. The drain measured 0.4 m in width and 0.25 m deep, with a shallow rounded profile.

The bank (**F99**) and ditch/drain (**F73**) were presumably created after the enclosure and the adjacent field system passed out of use; in addition to extending across the circular enclosure their orientation is distinct from the field enclosures exposed to the south. They appear to correspond to a bank or boundary depicted on the 1851 Encumbered Estates Map and the 1840 and 1892/93 Ordnance Survey maps; the boundary extends across the enclosure, apparently cutting across the southern extent of the eastern 'platform'. The Encumbered Estates Rental indicates this formed the boundary of a separate leasehold unit. A parallel bank and boundary is also identifiable on the modern landscape, extending along the edge of the conifer plantation to the south of the cutting. While the bank appears to be of modern origin; some of the finds and anthropogenic material recovered within represent disturbed material originating in the occupation of the adjacent structure.

Five distinct deposits were identified within the bank, numbered in the following broad sequence: **F287**, **F99/F288**, **F88**, and **F289**.

The primary deposit (**F287**) consisting of dark brown sandy clay and small stone. It was unclear from excavation whether this deposit formed part of the bank or was in existence prior to its creation. The majority of the bank was composed of two substantial deposits (**F99** and **F288**). The first deposit (**F99**), forming the western portion of the bank, consisted of brown silty clay; this contained a fragment of a glass bottle (E2076:99:1) and a femur of a sheep or goat (Appendix 9). The second deposit (**F288**),

forming the eastern portion of the bank, consisted of brown silty sand. These two abutting deposits appear to be broadly contemporary. Two deposits were exposed forming the upper portion of the bank (**F88**, **F289**). The first (**F88**) consisted of dark brown silty clay with small stone, sand and animal bone inclusions and two clay pipe stems and a glass bottle fragment (E2076:88:1 – 3). The second (**F289**) consisted of brown sand with small stone inclusions and a sherd of unglazed red earthenware, a clay pipe bowl and an unidentified iron object (E2076:289:1 – 3). Three animal bone fragments were also recovered from this fill; one was identified as the tooth of a sheep or goat. The finds recovered from the upper deposits may represent material originally deposited during the occupation of the adjacent structure and redeposited during the creation of the bank.

An extensive deposit of loose stone and soil (**F132**) overlay all of the features exposed in this area (excluding the projected eastern gable wall of the 17th/18th century structure (**F131**). This deposit, consisting largely of assorted sized sub-rounded stones, represented the collapse, destruction and dispersal of the 17th/18th century stone structure. While the structure may have been unoccupied prior to the creation of the bank (**F99**), it was presumably further denuded or dispersed during the excavation of the drain (**F73**) and the creation of the adjacent bank (**F99**). This deposit contained three clay pipe stem fragments, the fragmented remains of a 19th century medicine bottle, the base of a second bottle, an iron knife fragment, an iron nail, a fragment of iron wire, two unidentified iron objects and a worked flint fragment (E2076:132:1 – 46) (Appendix 12). It is possible that some of this material derived from the underlying structure, though the bottle suggests it is of 19th century origin.

4.5.2 *Modern Pit*

A substantial modern pit (**F228**) was exposed adjacent to the southern limit of the cutting (Figure 3). The cut was irregular in plan, with three roughly rectilinear sides. The full extent of the cut to the south was not exposed. The portion exposed measured 10 m east – west, 3.5 m north – south and 0.36 m deep, with steeply cut sides and a flat base. Three fills were identified within, numbered from bottom to top: **F227**, **F226** and **F225**; all three fills consisted of silty clay with sand, pebble and small stone, suggesting they accumulated naturally. No finds were recovered within. However the pit cut across one of the furrows (**F87**) and extended across the width of possible driveway formed by two parallel ditches (**F52**, **F56**) suggesting it was a later intrusive feature. The function of the cut is uncertain; it may simply have been intended to provide a waterhole for livestock.

5 The material assemblage and archive

5.1 Archaeological Finds

5.1.1 Overview

A total of 140 finds were retained during the course of excavation E2076:

- 7 stone
- 82 glass
- 25 metal
- 9 pottery
- 17 clay pipe fragments.

Finds were subject to limited remedial conservation on site where necessary, bagged according to material and suggested date, and forwarded to the project post-excavation facility in Aughrim, County Galway for cleaning (where appropriate), storage and labelling. All finds are listed in the Finds Register (see Appendix 8), with the material, suggested period, feature number and finds number listed.

5.1.2 Lithics and stone

Seven lithic finds were recovered during the excavation. A report on the lithic assemblage by Dermot G Moore is included in Appendix 12:

Context	Number and Type
F1	4 (worked chert?)
F108	1 (worked flint)
F132	1 (worked flint)
F291	1 (rotary quern fragment)
<i>Total</i>	<i>7</i>

A fragment of a rotary quernstone (E2076:291:1), carved from quartzitic sandstone, was recovered from a topsoil layer (F291) in the western half of the site. It seems likely that that this may date from either the occupation of the enclosure or the later building.

Four worked chert fragments were recovered from the topsoil layer (F1), including a portion of a leaf arrowhead (E2076:1:15) two endscrapers (E2076:1:32; E2076:1:50) and a modified flake (E2076:1:16). (F1). A single flint flake (E2076:108:1) was recovered a tertiary fill (F108) of the circular enclosure ditch (F104). A flint endscraper (E2076:132:6) was recovered from the rubble and soil deposit (F132) overlying the building. A full description is provided in Appendix 11.

5.1.3 Pottery

Only nine sherds of pottery were recovered from the entire site:

Context	Number and Type	Suggested Date
F1	2 (glazed red earthenware, blackware)	17 th – 19 th Century
F55	1 (glazed red earthenware)	17 th – 19 th Century
F109	1 (North Devon gravel tempered ware)	17 th Century
F147	1 (glazed red earthenware)	17 th – 19 th Century
F220	1 (glazed red earthenware)	17 th – 19 th Century
F289	1 (unglazed red earthenware)	17 th – 19 th Century
F322	2 (creamware)	18 th – 19 th Century
Total	9	

The contexts from which the pottery sherds were recovered are briefly described below.

- A single basal sherd of a North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware vessel (E2076:109:2) was recovered from a secondary fill (F109) of the circular enclosure ditch.
- A single sherd of glazed red earthenware (E2076:147:1) was recovered from a silt deposit (F147) atop a metalised surface (F159) in the western half of the site.
- A single body sherd of glazed red earthenware (E2076:55:1) was recovered from a tertiary fill of a field enclosure ditch (F56).
- Two rim sherds of a single Cream Ware vessel (E2076:322:1-2) were recovered from a secondary fill (F322) of a second field enclosure ditch (F305) in the western half of the site.
- A single body sherd of red-glazed earthenware (E2076:220:1) was recovered from F220.
- A body sherd of glazed red earthenware (E2076:1:49) and a body sherd of black-glazed red earthenware (E2076:1:27) were recovered from the topsoil layer (F1).
- A single body sherd of unglazed red earthenware (E2076:289:1) was recovered from a second topsoil deposit (F289).

All of the pottery is of post-medieval date (1550-2000) and only the sherd of North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware, recovered from the fill of the circular enclosure ditch, can be definitely assigned an early modern date (1550-1700). Creamware (E2076:54:1-2) typically dates from the late 18th or early 19th century. The remaining six sherds of red earthenware cannot be precisely dated; simple utilitarian red earthenware vessels were in use from the 17th into the 20th century. The stratigraphic context suggests they are unlikely to date from prior to 1700.

5.1.4 Clay Pipe

Seventeen clay pipe fragments were recovered from within the cutting:

Context	Number and Fragment type
F1	4 (stem)
F88	2 (stem)
F101	1 (stem)
F103	1 (bowl)
F110	1 (stem)
F116	1 (stem)
F162	1 (stem)
F167	1 (bowl)
F132	3 (stem)
F180	1 (stem)
F289	1 (bowl)
<i>Total</i>	<i>17</i>

- A clay pipe stem (E2076:101:1) and a small clay pipe bowl (E2076:103:1) were recovered from fills (**F101**, **F103**) of the circular enclosure ditch (**F104**); the clay pipe bowl (E2076:103:1) was recovered from a primary fill (**F103**).
- A single clay pipe stem (E2076:110:1) was recovered from a deposit within the enclosure (**F110**).
- A single clay pipe stem (E2076:162:1) was recovered from a stone deposit or structure (**F162**) within the 17th – 18th century building. A second clay pipe stem (E2076:180:1) was recovered from a second stone 'footing' (**F180**) adjacent to the building. A third clay pipe stem (E2076:116:4) was recovered from a deposit (**F116**) overlying the surface extending across this area.
- Three clay pipe stems (E2076:132:7-9) were recovered from the rubble and soil deposit (**F132**) overlying the building.
- A single clay pipe bowl fragment (E2076:167:1) was recovered from the tertiary fill of a pit (**F166**).
- Two clay pipe stems (E2076:88:2-3) were recovered from a single deposit (**F88**) within the 19th century bank cutting across the enclosure.
- Three clay pipe stems (E2076:1:1-2; E2076:1:17) and a fragment from a rest and stem (E2076:1:27) were recovered from the topsoil layer (**F1**). A clay pipe bowl (E2076:289:2) was recovered from a second topsoil deposit (**F289**).

Clay pipes were in use from the late 16th into the 20th centuries, though 16th century clay pipes are relatively rare. The most diagnostic or dateable part of the clay pipe is the bowl; bowls from before 1700 tend to be far smaller, with a tulip shaped profile. They are also inclined at a flatter angle from the stem. Only three clay pipe bowls or bowl fragments were recovered. A small clay pipe bowl (E2076:103:1) was recovered from a primary fill (**F103**) of the ditch forming the circular enclosure (**104**). A second clay

pipe bowl from a topsoil layer (E2076:289:2) appears likely to date from the 18th century. A third clay pipe bowl fragment (E2076:167:30) was too small to be diagnostic.

Fourteen clay pipe stems were recovered, including one decorated stem (E2076:1:17), from the topsoil layer. Undecorated stem fragments are relatively difficult to date. The recovery of five clay pipe stems from within the stone structure and deposits overlying the structure would suggest they relate to its occupation.

5.1.5 Metal Finds

A total of 25 metal finds were recovered. The only non-ferrous finds were two copper-alloy coins. The majority of the ferrous finds were too corroded to be identified or dated:

Context	Number and Type
F1	7 (1 coin, 1 knife)
F109	2 (1 nail)
F132	5 (1 blade, 1 nail, 1 wire fragment)
F147	3 (unidentifiable)
F159	4 (2 horseshoe fragments)
F162	1 (belt buckle)
F208	1 (belt buckle)
F219	1 (token)
F289	1 (unidentifiable)
<i>Total</i>	<i>25</i>

- Two small iron objects were recovered from a secondary fill (**F109**) of the enclosure ditch (E2076:109:1; E2076:109:3). One (E2076:109:2) was identifiable as a nail.
- An iron belt buckle (E2076:162:1) was recovered from a 'structure' (**F162**) within the building.
- A token (E2076:219:1) with a date of 1683 was recovered from a drain (**F219**) within the building (Plate 9).
- Five ferrous objects (E2076:132:1-5) including a blade (E2076:132:1) a nail (E2076:132:2) a fragment of wire (E2076:132:3) and two small unidentifiable objects (E2076:132:4-5) were recovered from the rubble and soil deposit (**F132**) overlying the building.
- Four ferrous objects (E2076:159:1-4) including two horseshoe fragments (E2076:159:1-2) were recovered from a metalised surface (**F159**) in the western half of the site. Three unidentifiable ferrous objects (E2076:147:1-3) were recovered from a silt deposit (**F147**) overlying the same surface.
- An iron belt buckle (E2076:208:1) was recovered from a tertiary fill (**F208**) of a pit (**F209**) exposed in the southern half of the cutting.

- Eight metal finds (E2076:1:18-26; E2076:289:1) were recovered topsoil deposits (**F1**; **F289**). Only two of these were identifiable: a copper alloy coin of 1692 (E2076:1:26) (Plate 9) and an iron knife blade (E2076:1:25).

The 1683 token recovered from within the building (E2076:219:1) suggests a late 17th or early 18th century date for that structure. The iron belt buckle recovered within the building (E2076:162:1) is presumably of similar date. The 1692 William and Mary coin recovered from topsoil was presumably deposited during the same phase of activity (E2076:1:26).

5.1.6 Glass

Eighty-two sherds of glass were uncovered during the excavation.

Context.	Number and Type
F1	33 (27 blue pharmacy bottle, 3 window glass, 1 glass stem, 2 green bottle)
F88	1 (green bottle)
F99	1 (green bottle)
F116	3 (green bottle)
F132	37 (36 blue pharmacy bottle, 1 green bottle)
F134	3 (green bottle)
F219	1 (green bottle)
F299	3 (brown bottle)
Total	82

As can be seen from the table above the majority of the glass (63 shards) consisted of fragments of blue glass pharmaceutical bottles from just two contexts (**F1**, **F132**). The most significant are the three glass sherds recovered from a surface (**F134**) adjacent to the building and the single bottle fragment recovered from the drain within the same building (**F219**).

6 Archaeological samples

6.1 Animal Bone

The results of specialist identification of animal bone have been incorporated into the stratigraphic description of the site. The full text of the report by Nóra Bermingham has also been included as a separate appendix (Appendix 9). In addition to hand recovery of animal bone during excavation bulk soil samples from a limited number of fills were also sieved for plant macrofossil remains and small animal bone.

Of 1522 animal bone fragments recovered from archaeologically significant contexts only 288 were identifiable. However, if this is expressed in terms of the weight of the assemblage, 76% was

identifiable. Animal bone was recovered from 59 different contexts. Some 22 deposits or fills were considered too poorly stratified to merit detailed analysis of the animal bone from within (Appendix 9). Approximately 80% of the animal bone examined was recovered from the fills of the circular enclosure ditch (c. 11% from primary fills, 25% from secondary fills and 44% from tertiary fills); the largest part of this material was recovered from the tertiary fills, perhaps suggesting an association with the occupation of the structure within, which appears to have been occupied during a phase when the ditch was largely filled. The bulk of the animal bone recovered from the enclosure ditch was cattle with lesser quantities of horse, pig and goat/sheep. A single red deer antler was also recovered.

Approximately 8% of the total animal bone assemblage examined was recovered from the fills of the various ditches (F51, F52, F56, F217, F267) to the south of the enclosure, while c. 3.5% was recovered from the fills (F155, F167, F168, F169, F208, F233) of three pits (F156, F166, F209) of uncertain date and c. 3% was recovered from the surface (F134) associated with the structure within the enclosure. The remaining 4.5% was recovered from a variety of contexts.

The limited size of the assemblage prevented a detailed analysis of what animal husbandry practices were prevalent in a particular period. Analysis was also hampered the poorly stratified nature of the deposits from which much of the assemblage was recovered and the absence of specific dateable evidence for many of the deposits/fills.

6.2 Plant Remains

A total of 49 soil samples were retained from the site. After the excavation a number of the deposits sampled were no longer considered to be archaeologically significant. The remaining samples were processed by CRDS and the flots from 31 samples were forwarded to a specialist. Certain fills from archaeologically significant contexts – in particular the primary fills of the enclosure ditch – failed to yield any identifiable remains through sieving. A report on the analysis of the plant remains by Mary Dillon is included in Appendix 11. Only 27 of the 31 samples submitted were found to contain plant remains.

The three most productive fills/deposits sampled were a secondary fill of the enclosure ditch (F108), a tertiary fill of the enclosure ditch (F139) and a 'hearth' exposed a short distance south of the enclosure (F184). These produced significant quantities of oat grain, with small amounts of free threshing wheat, barley and other indeterminate cereal grains. The majority of the other deposits/fills that produced

cultivars were fills of the enclosure ditch; the quantities of cultivars recovered from these remaining deposits/fills are so small as to suggest random dispersal or contamination from adjacent fills/deposits.

Context	108	125	139	185
Oat grains (<i>Avena</i> L. species)	257	77	265	210
Barley grains (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.)	9	2	3	15
Free threshing wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i> L./ <i>turgidum</i> Desf./ <i>durum</i> L.)	37	1	4	65
Wheat grains (<i>Triticum</i> L. species)				
Indeterminate cereal grains	13	1		20
Rachis internodes from indeterminate cereals	2	1		

The concentration of the remains in later fills of the enclosure ditch again suggests an association with the occupation of the building, which appears to have been constructed at a relatively late stage, after the majority of the enclosure ditch had been filled.

6.3 Charcoal/Radiocarbon samples

Two charcoal samples were selected for radiocarbon dating. These were forwarded to the Waikato laboratory in New Zealand and to Queens University Belfast. The results are included in Appendix 10. Only one of the two samples, from a primary fill of the enclosure ditch, produced a significant date of 1440-1640 cal AD (Beta-241005).

6.4 Slag

Two pieces of iron slag were retrieved from the sieving of the samples. One came from a secondary fill (F125) of the enclosure ditch (F104). A second fragment came from a primary fill (F168) of a pit (F166) of uncertain date. This suggests metal-working within or close to the ringfort.

7 Discussion

7.1 The enclosure morphology

The combination of topographical survey, archaeological testing and excavation has indicated that the earthwork (GA87:196) is a circular or sub-circular enclosure up to 52 m in diameter. A portion of the enclosure ditch, 42 m in length, was exposed and excavated. The exposed section was broad but relatively shallow: it did not suggest the ditch would have functioned as a formidable defensive boundary. No clear evidence for an internal bank was exposed, though the topographical survey suggests the interior of the enclosure was deliberately raised by the deposition of material within, perhaps the material excavated from the surrounding ditch.

A small section of a stone wall was found overlying the base of the enclosing ditch, at the northwest extent of excavation. This can be tentatively identified as part of a crossing point or entrance into the enclosure, but in truth the portion exposed is too small to draw firm conclusions. It has been suggested within the report that it may have formed a portion of a metalled surface and wall/kerb found elsewhere, at the western extent of the cutting, but a connection between the two features has not been confirmed.

Topographical survey has also defined two separate platforms or enclosures within the earthwork. In limited archaeological testing in advance of the current excavation, the eastern boundary of the western platform was exposed, consisting of a low stone bank. A ditch appears to separate the two platforms. Deposits of gravel, which may represent deliberately laid surfaces, were identified within the two platforms. No dateable evidence was recovered, no clear structural evidence was identified and no evidence was garnered to indicate the function of these platforms, or to determine whether they were constructed at the same time as the enclosure or represent a later addition.

The portion of the enclosure encompassed in the current excavation appeared to have been previously disturbed by the insertion of a 19th century field boundary. While a building was exposed, it is not clear that this is associated with a primary phase of occupation of the enclosure or the platforms contained within. Artefacts from within the building suggest a late 17th century date.

The dimensions and shape of the enclosure are suggestive of a ringfort:

A space most frequently circular, surrounded by a bank and fosse, or simply a rampart of stone. The bank is generally built up by piling up inside the fosse the material gained by digging the latter (O'Riordain 1979, 29-30; Stout 1997, 14)

The simple description indicates the difficulties in defining a site-type and date range for a particular monument on the basis of a very simple morphology. The current site lacks a clearly defined bank, though the raised interior suggests material from the excavation of the enclosing ditch may have been deposited within the enclosure. It is also possible that the original banks may have been flattened and/or reused in the construction of the internal platforms:

7.2 *Dating the enclosure*

The most significant problem in suggesting that the current enclosure is a ringfort is the dating evidence. Stout, after examining scientific dating evidence from 47 ringfort sites in 1997 stated:

The firm conclusion is that the majority of Ireland's ringforts and crannogs were occupied and probably constructed during a three-hundred-year period from the beginning of the seventh century to the end of the ninth-century (Stout 1997, 24).

Only six finds were recovered within the ditch fills. A clay pipe bowl (E2076:103:1), of likely 17th century date, was recovered from a primary fill of the ditch, a clay pipe stem (E2076:101:1) of uncertain date was recovered from a tertiary fill and a sherd of North Devon Gravel-Tempered Ware, of 17th century date, and two iron objects of unknown date (E2076:109:1-3) were recovered from the same tertiary fill. The sixth find, a worked flint, is presumably residual. A charcoal sample from a primary fill yielded a radiocarbon date of cal AD 1450 – 1620 (Beta-241005). The evidence for the date of the enclosure is thus very limited. It is possible that the finds and the single radiocarbon date indicate the last phase of use or occupation of the circular enclosure, in the 17th century, rather than the date of the creation of the enclosure ditch; both the clay pipe bowl and the single radiocarbon date were recovered from a primary fill of the enclosure. There is no evidence to indicate an early medieval origin or creation for the enclosure. The enclosure may have been occupied or reoccupied into the 17th century with the surrounding ditch cleaned out at intervals. The formation of deep deposits of silt and peat-like material suggests the enclosure ditch was filled with water for much of its existence and silted up naturally.

The limited evidence suggests a circular earthwork enclosure created and/or occupied into the 17th century, increasing the significance of the excavation given the limited evidence for the extension of occupation of such settlements into the late medieval or early modern period, and the continuing debate about the nature of Late Medieval Gaelic Rural settlement.

7.3 The structure within the enclosure

Only a limited portion of the interior of the enclosure was investigated in testing and excavation. The southern half of the portion appears to have been heavily disturbed by the insertion of a 19th century field boundary. The remains of a substantial stone structure were exposed in this part of the enclosure. The structure appeared to measure 9.75 m in external length. Its width was not exposed, though a linear bank beyond the excavation area may represent the northern wall. There is limited evidence to suggest an entrance at the eastern end. A number of anomalous stone 'footings' or structures exposed in the building interior could not be assigned a clear structural function. It has been tentatively suggested they are roof supports, but this interpretation is not compelling. A single coin recovered from a drain dates from 1683, suggesting the building was last occupied in the late 17th or early 18th century,

though it may have been constructed before this period. The presence of four hearths or firespots in the interior of the projected building suggests it functioned as a dwelling. While the remains identified are too limited to speculate on the nature of this building and its inhabitants, the limited material assemblage – from both the vicinity of the building and from the area of excavation - do not suggest a high-status building or residence. The presence of a linear drain extending across the floor is more suggestive of a byre dwelling than a high status building.

The majority of the animal bone (c. 80%) retained during the excavation was recovered from the fills of the enclosure ditch. Most of this was recovered from secondary and tertiary fills (during the suggested period of occupation of the building) when the ditch was largely filled with silt. While soil samples were retained from a range of fills within the enclosure ditch, the majority of cultivar plant remains recovered also came from secondary and tertiary fills. It seems reasonable to suggest the faunal and plant remain evidence relates to occupation of the structure. The presence of horse remains within the secondary and tertiary fills of the enclosure ditch and horseshoe fragments from an adjacent surface suggest the occupants were not from the lowest grade of tenant farmer.

The limited stratigraphic evidence available suggests the building is a later creation within the enclosure, inserted after the enclosure ditch had silted up. This may simply reflect continued occupation and rebuilding from a period when the enclosure was still an 'active' feature, or it may indicate the reoccupation of a site with perceived associations of status or significance, despite the diminished state of the boundary ditch. The material assemblage does not suggest a high-status building. Only the location of the building, within a substantial earthwork, and the limited evidence for ancillary paths and field enclosures of similar date, would suggest a substantial settlement. In particular the portion of a metallised surface/path with an adjoining kerb/wall appears too elaborate for a minor settlement, though its relationship with the enclosure and structure has not been established. It is also possible that the structure recorded here represents a lesser outbuilding, with more substantial structures or dwellings located within the unexcavated portion of the enclosure. It is an intriguing possibility that a Gaelic family constructed and/or occupied the enclosure prior to the arrival of the Davies, were stripped of lands and status during the Cromwellian confiscations, yet retained a dwelling on the same site into the early 18th century, becoming tenants of the Davies family. There is also a possibility that the site was occupied by the Davies family.

The dateable evidence suggests that the building was last occupied during a period when the Davies family were in possession of the townland rather than the Gaelic O'Kellys. Thus, if the building was a

dwelling, it was occupied by a tenant of the Davies family. There is thus insufficient evidence to confirm the building is – or is on the site of - the “New Castle” in existence in 1574 and 1612. An examination of the Encumbered Estates Rental suggests that the original Gaelic quarter of Newcastle was likely to be in either the northwest or southeast portion of the townland, but its precise extent could not be confirmed.

7.4 *Field system and paths*

A series of linear ditches exposed to the south of the enclosure appear to form at least three distinct enclosures, a single linear enclosure with two adjoining rectangular enclosures to east and west. The orientation of the central linear enclosure and its apparent terminus immediately south of the circular enclosure, at the point where a metallised surface provides access to the structure within, suggests these features relate to the occupation of the structure, rather than a primary phase of occupation of the enclosure, but in the absence of a clear stratigraphic relationship or finds recovered within their attribution is uncertain. It has been suggested that the central enclosure may have formed a path or droveway leading to the structure, though the presence of furrows within it cannot be explained. These features are entirely distinct from the field system depicted on the 19th Century Ordnance Survey maps, suggesting they had passed out of use by – at the latest – the early 19th century. A single sherd of glazed red earthenware from a tertiary fill (E2076:55:1) of a field ditch provides very little additional information; it suggests a date for the field system sometime in the 18th and 19th century. A hearth exposed adjacent to a ditch produced a radiocarbon date range of cal AD 1648 – 1951 (UB7246). A substantial metallised surface, exposed to the west of the cutting, appears to be aligned on the same axes as the field system, with a stone kerb/wall marking its eastern extent. Two horseshoe fragments were recovered from within. There is limited evidence to suggest that this surface extends south and then southwest beyond the limits of the excavation area. A fragment of glazed red earthenware recovered from a deposit overlying this surface suggests an early modern or modern date.

7.5 *Conclusion*

The site is of great interest for a number of reasons:

- The site may have been occupied from the late medieval period into the 18th century, between a period of significant economic and social change.
- The enclosure could be described as a ringfort, but does not conform with the conventional date range and classic morphology for that monument/settlement type. No evidence of early

medieval evidence date was recovered; the limited evidence suggests the enclosure was either created or last occupied in the 17th or 18th century.

- The site appears to have been located within an area of predominantly Gaelic settlement into the 17th century, and may have been created or at least occupied during that period, and thus may provide evidence for the nature of post-medieval and early modern Gaelic rural settlement, for which the excavated and published evidence is relatively sparse.
- The limited evidence suggests that the site may still have been occupied in a period after the townland passed to the Davies family, who are likely to have been of New English origin. It is possible nonetheless that the site was occupied by a Gaelic tenant.
- Occupation continued within the ringfort after the enclosure was of no functional use. This suggests attachment to the perceived status or significance of the site by its occupants.
- The possibility has been examined that the remains exposed may represent continued occupation on the site of the original "New Castle" identified in 1574 and 1612. There are a number of significant topographical features within the unexcavated portion which may only be understood through excavation. The size or status of the settlement within the enclosure has not been determined. Map evidence, however, (especially Encumbered Estates Rental) suggest the eponymous quarter of New Castle was elsewhere. The present townland did not contain this excavation site.

The limited nature of the remains exposed and the very limited material assemblage leave many central questions unanswered and any conclusions reached tentative. It is suggested that at least the current excavations have indicated that if the opportunity ever arises to carry out further works within the enclosure, it is a site which richly deserves attention.

8 Recommendations and mitigation measures

No further mitigation measures are recommended for the current development. Should future developments impact on the areas adjoining the current excavation area the findings of the current report should be taken into account and a suitable mitigation strategy applied to take account of the increased likelihood of associated remains.

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Appendix 1

Recorded Archaeological Sites and Monuments in the Vicinity of the Site

The recorded archaeological sites considered relevant to the current excavation within c. 3 km of the proposed development are listed below, all were noted in the Record of Monuments and Places for County Galway and some in the Archaeological Inventory of County Galway, Volume 2, (North Galway) (Alcock et al. 1991).

GA86:002

Townland: Ardos
NGR: 17474, 22966
OD (feet): 300-400
Inventory No.3994

Classification: Field System

In level grassland. Aerial reconnaissance in August 1984 (ASGAP 171:18) revealed a series of cropmarks in a meadowland. These comprised at least one possible field, roughly square in plan (NW-SE c. 150 m), within which internal divisions were visible. Two smaller enclosures were also discernible outside it at NW and NE. Bands of nettles were also noted to S during fieldwork, possibly indicating further cropmarks.

GA86:006

Townland: Ardos
NGR: 17447, 22975
OD (feet): 300-400
Inventory No.2780

Classification: Earthwork Unclassified

In level poorly drained grassland. Described in 1937 as 'The Hill of Curraghwee (-) Mound from which May (?) was taken.' (Topogr. Files, NMI). What is present is a low overgrown and apparently natural hill on which no visible archaeological features are obvious.

GA86:051

TInd: Ballynaclogh
NGR: 17407, 22664
OD (feet): 300-400
Inventory No. 1301

Classification: Ringfort

On a E-facing slope in grassland. Subcircular rath (E-W 39.4m, N-S 34.7m), in fair condition, defined by a bank and an external fosse; the latter survives from SSW through W to NNW. There is an entranceway at W. Some 5m from the entrance and running W for c.50 m, then S for 35m is an earthen bank. It may be associated.

GA86:52

TInd: Ballynaclogh
NGR:17356, 22650
OD (feet) 300-400
Inventory No: 1302

Classification: Ringfort

On an E-facing slope in grassland. Poorly preserved roughly circular rath (D c.43m) defined by a bank and external fosse. The bank is present from SSW through W to NNE and is breached by numerous gaps; elsewhere a scarp forms the enclosing element. Quarrying has encroached upon the fosse from ESE to SSW. A number of internal divisions are visible within the interior, and in S half a CBG (No. 3651).

GA86:5201

TInd: Ballynaclogh
NGR:17356, 22650
OD (feet): 300-400
Inventory No: 3651

Classification: Childrens Burial Ground

In S half of a ringfort (No. 1302). Although densely overgrown, some irregular set limestone blocks aligned in N-S rows are visible, indicating burials orientated E-W.

GA86:053

TInd: Ballynaclogh
NGR: 17354, 22699
OD (feet): 300-400
Inventory No: 1303

Classification: Ringfort

On a gentle E-facing slope in grassland. Subcircular rath (E-W 34.8m, N-S 32.7m), in fair conditions, defined by a bank and external fosse; the latter survives from SSW through N to ENE. The bank is breached in a number of places and quarrying has encroached upon the monument at SSE and SW. Just inside the bank, in SW quadrant of the interior, is a rectangular nettle-filled hollow (L 7.8m, Wth 5.5m) up to 1.2 m in depth; a possible souterrain.

GA86:055

TInd: Ballynaclogh
NGR: 17358, 22629
OD (feet): 300-400
Inventory No: 1303

Classification: Ringfort

In level grassland. Very poorly preserved and densely overgrown conjoined rath. The D-shaped N enclosure (E-W c.30 m, N-S c.20 m), defined by a scarp, is overlain by a field wall from W through N to E. The S enclosure (Dc.30 m), circular in plan, is defined by a bank from WSW to NW, and elsewhere by a scarp.

GA86:057

TInd: Ballynaclogh
NGR: 17354, 22699
OD (feet): 300-400
Inventory No: 2804

Classification: Earthwork Unclassified

In grassland adjacent to td. Boundary. Marked on 1st ed. Of OS map as a circular enclosure (Dc.30 m). No visible surface trace survives.

GA86:124

Townland: Glebe
NGR: 17350, 23136
OD (feet): 200-300
Inventory No: 3375

Classification: Ecclesiastical Remains

In pastureland, within an irregularly shaped graveyard in Kilconnell village. Evidently gone by 1838 when according to OS Letters (O'Flanagan 1927, Vol. I, 593), 'This parish....is called in Irish Cill Chonaill, which means the church of St.Conall. Of the ancient church, which originally bore this name, no remains are now visible'. An unclassified stone feature (No. 4068) is associated.

GA86:13501

Townland: Hazelfort
NGR: 17339, 22805
OD (feet): 300-400
Inventory No: 1840

Classification: Bivallate Ringfort

At S end of a ridge in undulating grassland. Subcircular rath (N-S 36m, E-W 33m), in fair condition, defined by two banks and an intervening fosse. The inner bank survives from NNW to NE and SW; elsewhere a scarp forms the enclosing element. The intervening fosse and outer bank are extant from W through to N to NE. Three low berms are all that survive of the outer bank from NE to SE; it and the fosse have been disturbed by quarrying from SE to WSW. Within the interior are a probable souterrain (No. 3168), and a subcircular structure (NNW-SSE 2.6m, NNE-SSW 1.8m) defined by a grasses-over stony bank with a possible entrance (Wth 2.1 m) at E, probably a house. Some 30 m to E is a small oval enclosure defined by an earthen bank, and to W a short stretch of road (L c.12 m, Wth c. 6m) lined with large boulders: these are probably later features.

GA86:186

TInd: Knocknagappagh
NGR: 17348, 22868
OD (feet): 300-400
Inventory No: 2604

Classification: Circular Enclosure

On a gentle E-facing slope in grassland. A poorly preserved raised circular enclosure visible c.200 m to NE.

GA86:186

TInd: Knocknagappagh
NGR: 17331, 22854
OD (feet): 300-400
Inventory No: 1955

Classification: Univallate Ringfort

In undulating grassland. Very poorly preserved subcircular rath (NNW-SSE 33.8m, ENE-WSW 27m) defined by a bank from ENE to SSE, boundary cuts the monument.

GA86:196

Townland: Newcastle
NGR: 17533, 22687
OD (feet): -
Inventory No: 3042

Classification: Unclassified Earthwork

On a hummock in low lying marshland. Marked on 1st ed. of OS map as a circular enclosure (D c. 30 m) and on the 3rd ed. (1946) as an oval enclosure (c. 35m by c. 25m) flanked at E by an annexe like appendage. What are visible are two contiguous platforms (18m by > 15m and 38m by 23.4m) around which are a series of irregular field banks and some patches of tillage ridges. While the map destinations are indicative of a ringfort, the visible remains are probably tillage plots. 26/03/1985

GA86:197

Townland: Newcastle
NGR: 17567, 22777
OD (feet): 300-400
Inventory No: -

Classification: Subcircular Enclosure

In level grassland, it is skirted to E and S by a road. A poorly preserved subcircular enclosure (E-W 70 m, N-S 65m) defined by a scarp (H 0.8m max.) except from WSW to WNW where slight traces of a bank are discernable. Quarrying has encroached upon the enclosing element at N. 28/05/1985

GA86:198

Townland: Newcastle
(Kilconnel By)
NGR: 17446, 22788
OD (feet): 300-400
Inventory No: 2124

Classification: Univallate Ringfort

On a ridge in grassland. Subcircular rath (NNW-SSE 39.6m), in fair condition, defined by a bank at N and S, and elsewhere by a scarp. Quarrying has encroached upon the monument at SW and at N. Possible entrance at S. According to local information, there is a 'cave' (possible souterrain) within SE quadrant of the interior. It was blocked up to prevent cattle from falling into it. No visible surface trace survives.

GA86:199

Townland: Newcastle
(Kilconnel By)
NGR: 17404, 22759
OD (feet): 300-400
Inventory No: 1153

Classification: Large Enclosure

On a gentle S-facing slope in grassland. Marked on the 3rd ed. Of OS map (1948) as a large circular platform (D c.70) with a spur-like feature, slightly hollow in the centre, shown projecting from it at S. What survives is a roughly oval enclosure (NNE-SSW 79.5m, WNW-ESE 59m) defined by a low degraded scarp. This is best defined from NW to N (H 0.8m) but is much degraded elsewhere, and completely quarried out from SSW to W. From SSE to SSW, the scarp veers off sharply to S, forming the spur-like projection mentioned above; this is up to 2 m in height at one point. A mass rock lies c.90 m to SE.

GA86:200

Townland: Newcastle
(Kilconnel By)
NGR: 17503, 22695
OD (feet): 300-400
Inventory No: 2697

Classification: Circular Enclosure

In level reclaimed grassland, S of a stream. Marked on OS maps as a circular enclosure (D c. 30 m). No visible surface trace survives.

GA86:204

Townland: Newcastle
(Kilconnel By)
NGR: 17406, 22773
OD (feet): 300-400
Inventory No: 3623

Classification: Burial Miscellaneous

On a S-facing slope in grassland. In 1934 the remains of one body (reputedly a priest) were discovered, along with some candlesticks, beneath a large slab (Topogr. Files NMI). Possibly associated with the mass rock c.260 m to S. The remains were reinterred at Kilconnell Abbey (No.3279). All that survives is a low subcircular mound (N-S 3m, E-W 2.2 m). A large enclosure (No. 1154) lies c.100 m to S.

GA86:217

Townland: Rayhill
NGR: 17423
OD (feet): 300-400
Inventory No: 2721

Classification: Circular Enclosure

On a hillock in level grassland; known locally as 'Cruchaun na Curra' or 'Hill of the Plain'. A circular enclosure (D 14m), in fair condition, defined by a bank from E through S to SW, and elsewhere by a scarp. From SW through W to NE, an external fosse is extant. A gap at NE may be original. A rectangular enclosure (E-W 3.5m, N-S 1.5m) defined by a grassed-over bank of stone lies within the interior.

GA86:208

Townland: Oatfield
NGR: 17499, 22615
OD (feet): 300-400
Inventory No: 2702

Classification: Enclosure

In level grassland. Very poorly preserved subcircular enclosure (NW-SE 42.2 m, NE-SW 37.5m); recently levelled during land development. It is defined by traces of a bank from S through W to NNE, and an external fosse from S to W. A drainage ditch and field fence cut it at SSE.

GA86: 227

Townland: Slihaun
NGR: 17358, 22606
OD (feet): 300-400
Inventory No: 2202

Classification: Univallate Ringfort

In undulating grassland. Subcircular rath (NNE-SSW 31 m, WNW-ESE 29.7m), in fair condition, defined by a bank overlain by a field boundary from WSW to N. Possible entrance at E. A ringfort (No. 1303) lies c. 220 m to N.

GA87:008

Tind: Ballyleighter
(Clonmacnowenby)
NGR: 17747, 22606
OD (feet): 200-300
Inventory No: 1248

Classification: Univallate Ringfort

In undulating grassland. Subcircular rath (N-S 37m, E-W 31 m), in fair condition, defined by a bank disturbed by quarrying from WSW through N to E. A gap (W 4.1 m) at E could be original.

GA87:032

Tind: Carrowmore
(Ed Aughrim)
Cooltymurraghy
Kilconnel by Garrymore
(Ed Aughrim)
NGR: 17690, 22914
OD (feet): 200-300
Inventory No: 3326

Classification: Graveyard

In undulating grassland. Poorly preserved roughly oval graveyard (N-S c. 70 m, E-W c. 40 m) enclosed from S through W to N by an earthen bank, and elsewhere by a mortared stone wall. The interior is overgrown and all the visible burials are post-1800 in date.

GA87:049

Tind: Cloghagalla
Eighter
NGR: 17607, 22758
OD (feet): 300-400
Inventory No: 1566

Classification: Univallate Ringfort

In gently undulating grassland. Circular rath (D 34m), in fair condition, defined by a bank. A gap (With 6m) at ENE may be original. There is a CBG (No. 3705) within the interior.

GA87:4901

TInd: Cloghagalla
Eighter
NGR: 17607, 22758
OD (feet): 300-400
Inventory No: 3705

Classification: Childrens Burial Ground

Within a ringfort (No. 1566). All that survives is an irregular grass-covered mound, possibly the result of clearance, within which some unmarked limestone blocks protrude. These may be the remains of grave-markers.

GA87:088

Townland: Garrymore
(Ed Aughrim)
NGR: 17606, 22940
OD (feet): 200-300
Inventory No: 3547

Classification: Holy Well

In gently undulating grassland. An underground spring well enclosed by an oval mortared well-chamber (L 1 m, Wth 0.6m), capped by a large displaced flagstone. Two steps lead down to the water at N. According to local information, the well was used for medicinal and domestic purposes up to 20 years ago. The flagstone, which was originally lying flat, was deliberately moved to yield easier access. the site of 'St. Patrick's Stone' (No. 4083) lies 500 m to SSE.

GA87:207

Townland: Oatfield
NGR: 17551, 22592
OD (feet): 300-400
Inventory No: 2130

Classification: Univallate Ringfort

In level grassland. Subcircular rath (E-W 30 m, N-S 28m), in fair condition, defined by a bank.

GA98:046

TInd: Cappataggla
NGR: 17307, 22552
OD (feet): 400-500
Inventory No: 3680

Classification: Childrens Burial Ground

On a rise in grassland. Poorly preserved irregularly shaped CBG (E-W 12 m, N-S 3m) defined by a scarp at E, and at N and S by the natural slope; from SW through W to NW quarrying has disturbed the monument. The majority of the gravemarkers consist of small moss-covered limestone blocks aligned N-S.

GA98:126

TInd: Pollatlugga
NGR: 17426, 22447
OD (feet): 300-400
Inventory No: 2709

Classification: Circular Enclosure

In undulating grassland. Poorly preserved subcircular earthen enclosure (E-W 40.7m) defined from SW through N to SE by a scarp, and delimited elsewhere by a field bank. A field fence cuts the enclosure at WSW and NNW. Quarrying has destroyed the enclosing elements at SW.

GA99:113

TInd: Killallaghtan
NGR: 17573, 22413
OD (feet): 200-300
Inventory No: 3409

Classification: Holy Well

In a large marshy depression adjacent to a field boundary, 235m NE of church (No. 3409). Apart from one or two dressed stones projecting from the field boundary, no visible surface trace survives. (O'Flanagan 1927, Vol. 1, 646)

GA99:114

TInd: Killallaghtan
NGR: 17558, 22394
OD (feet): 200-300
Inventory No: 3409

Classification: Church

On a slight rise within an irregularly shaped graveyard. Marked on the 1st ed. Of OS map as a rectangular roofed building, aligned E-W, with a small S projection at W end. However, OS Letters (O'Flanagan 1927, Vol. 1, 647-7) record that 'the old church of Cill Allachtain is now level with the ground'. What survives is a grass-covered mound of earth and stone (E-W 6.9m, N-S 6m, H 1.5m) crowned with a clump of ash trees. A number of architectural fragments, including a chambered window mullion, lie adjacent. According to local tradition, a mother and child sheltered beneath a tree growing from this mound during famine times. The mother died but the child survived by sucking the tree roots. A holy well (No. 3554) lies 235m to NE and a number of banks are visible around the graveyard.

Appendix 2

Recorded Archaeological Finds from the Vicinity of the Site

The recorded archaeological finds in the vicinity of the site are listed below, all noted in the National Museum of Ireland files, Kildare Street, Dublin 2, in local journals, or in other published catalogues of prehistoric material: Raftery (1983), Eogan (1965; 1983; 1994), Harbison (1968; 1969a; 1969b) and the Irish Stone Axe Project Database. The following townlands were assessed;

Townland	Killescragh
Monument	none
Finds	Bronze pennanular brooch
Reg. No. 1953:26	Referances none Habitat store-B17:1
O.S. 6" Sheet 97	Co-ords 28 cm from the east; 5 cm from the north

Location Pump bog, Killescragh

Referances E. Rynne, IAWS, Dumfreshtine and Galloway National Historical and Antiquarian Society, 3rd series UZ (1965), 102-3, fig. 2.

Description (in correspondence with Irish Independent) "...about recent Loughrea finds. I said we had not the brooch yet. His letter was from M.F. Kelly and said "this Celtic brooch measured 1.5" across and 4" in length of pin and was found under 8' of turf in Rafor Bog".

Townland	Brackloon
Monument	none
Finds	Stone axehead
Reg. No. 1984:142	Referances none
O.S. 6" Sheet 85	

Location Brackloon townland

Referances NMI topographical files, Stephen's Green, Dublin 2

Description Limestone axe found at a depth of 1ft during ploughing. Long thin-butted axe, relatively flat and thin with a curved blade.

Townland	Derrynamanagh
Monument	none
Finds	Knife
Reg. No. 1969:21	Referances none
O.S. 6" Sheet 85	

Location Derrynamanagh townland

Referances NMI topographical files, Stephen's Green, Dublin 2

Description . Tanged knife, of copper alloy. Found in a bog at a depth of c. 6ft.

Townland	Cloonbenes
Monument	none
Finds	Human bones
Reg. No. 1936:1990	Referances none
O.S. 6" Sheet XXX	

Location Cloonbenes townland

Referances NMI topographical files, Stephen's Green, Dublin 2

Description . Human bones found covered with fabric c. 4.5ft below ground during turf cutting.

Townland	Cloonbenes
Monument	none
Finds	Fragments of dress
Reg. No. 1936:1990-1996	Referances none
O.S. 6" Sheet XXX	

Location Cloonbenes townland

Referances NMI topographical files, Stephen's Green, Dublin 2

Description . Found in association with human bones (NMI 1936:1990; see above)..

Appendix 3 Feature Register

F. no.	F. Type	Area	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Diam (m)	Feature Description	Feature Interpretation	Fill of Cut	Feature Period
1	Topsoil	All Site	Site	Site	0.1	N/A	F1 was a dark brown humic topsoil layer exposed across full extent of cutting	F1 was the number assigned to the modern topsoil layer exposed across the full extent of the cutting. A total of 50 finds were recovered from the topsoil layer of which the majority were fragments of modern glass bottle, with lesser quantities of clay pipe, unidentified iron objects and a small number of residual prehistoric lithics	N/A	Modern
2	Subsoil	All Site	Site	Site	0.15	N/A	F2 was a generic number assigned to natural subsoil exposed across the full extent of the cutting. The deposit lies above the natural glacial till and below the topsoil. Colours vary from orange and purple hues to greys and orangey browns. The deposit is compact with frequent pebble and stone with occasional larger boulders	F2 was the number assigned to natural subsoil	N/A	Post-glacial
3	Natural	All Site	Site	Site	N/A	N/A	F3 was the number assigned to glacial till exposed below subsoil consisting of grey gravels and sands of varying compaction. It is greyish blue in the western part of site due to a higher water content	F3 was the number assigned to glacial till exposed immediately below the subsoil layer across the site	N/A	
4	Fill	360E 830N	3	0.48	0.04	N/A	F4 was the fill of the east-west furrow F5 exposed at the southeast extent of the cutting. It consisted of grey/brown sandy clay, moderate compaction, consisting of a mixture of topsoil and subsoil. It contained occasional inclusions of stone and moderate inclusions of pebble and sand	F4 was the number assigned to the fill of the furrow F5 exposed in the southeast portion of the cutting	F5	17th-18th Century
5	Cut	360E 830N	3	0.48	0.04	N/A	F5 was a shallow linear cut exposed extending east-west across the southeast portion of the cutting confined within Field Enclosure 1. The cut had a shallow rounded profile with an uneven base. It contained a single fill, F4	F5 was interpreted as the cut of an east-west agricultural furrow, exposed within Field Enclosure 1 and possibly contemporary with a number of other similarly aligned furrows exposed within Field Enclosure 1 in the southeast portion of the cutting: F9, F27, F11, F29, F7, F31, F15, F19, F17, F25 and F35	N/A	17th-18th Century

F. no.	F. Type	Area	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Diam (m)	Feature Description	Feature Interpretation	Fill of Cut	Feature Period
6	Fill	360E 830N	1.2	0.3	0.05	N/A	F6 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F7) exposed in the southeast portion of the site within Field Enclosure 1. It consisted of Mid brown clayey silt with orange streaks, moderately compacted with occasional inclusions of organic material	F6 was the number assigned to the fill of the furrow F7 exposed in the southeast portion of the cutting	F7	17th-18th Century
7	Cut	360E 830N	1.2	0.3	0.05	N/A	F7 was a shallow linear cut exposed extending east-west across the southeast portion of the cutting confined within Field Enclosure 1. The cut had a shallow rounded profile with an uneven base. It contained a single fill, F6	F7 was interpreted as the cut of an east-west agricultural furrow, exposed within Field Enclosure 1 and possibly contemporary with a number of other similarly aligned furrows exposed within Field Enclosure 1 in the southeast portion of the cutting: F9, F27, F11, F29, F5, F31, F15, F19, F17, F25 and F35	N/A	17th-18th Century
8	Fill	360E 830N	7	0.3	0.03	N/A	F8 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F9) exposed in the southeast portion of the cutting. It consisted of light brown clayey silt with orange and yellow streaks, moderately compact, with occasional inclusions of sand, stone and pebble	F8 was the number assigned to the fill of the furrow F9 exposed in the southeast portion of the cutting	F9	17th-18th Century
9	Cut	360E 830N	7	0.3	0.03	N/A	F9 was a shallow linear cut exposed extending east-west across the southeast portion of the cutting confined within Field Enclosure 1. The cut had a shallow rounded profile with an uneven base. It contained a single fill, F8	F9 was interpreted as the cut of an east-west agricultural furrow, Exposed within Field Enclosure 1 and possibly contemporary with a number of other similarly aligned furrows exposed within Field Enclosure 1 in the southeast portion of the cutting: F7, F27, F11, F29, F5, F31, F15, F19, F17, F25 and F35	N/A	17th-18th Century
10	Fill	360E 830N	7.5	1.6	0.08	N/A	F10 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F11) exposed in the southeast portion of the site. It consisted of ight orange/brown clayey silt with moderate stone inclusions and occasional stone and sand	F10 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F11) exposed in the southeast portion of the cutting, within Field Enclosure 1	F11	17th-18th Century
11	Cut	360E 830N	7.5	1.6	0.08	N/A	F11 was a shallow linear cut exposed extending east-west across the southeast portion of the cutting confined within Field Enclosure 1. The cut had a shallow rounded profile with an uneven base. It contained a single fill, F10	F11 was interpreted as the cut of an east-west agricultural furrow, exposed within Field Enclosure 1 and possibly contemporary with a number of other similarly aligned furrows exposed within Field Enclosure 1 in the southeast portion of the cutting: F7, F27, F9, F29, F5, F31, F15, F19, F17, F25 and F35	N/A	17th-18th Century

F. no.	F. Type	Area	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Diam (m)	Feature Description	Feature Interpretation	Fill of Cut	Feature Period
12	Fill	360E 830N	5.5	0.4	0.2	N/A	F12 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F13) exposed in the southeast portion of the site. It consisted of light brown sandy clay, moderately compacted with occasional sand, pebble and stone	F12 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F13) exposed in the southeast portion of the cutting, within Field Enclosure 1	F13	17th-18th Century
13	Cut	360E 830N	5.5	0.4	0.2	N/A	F13 was a shallow linear cut exposed extending north-south across the southeast portion of the cutting, confined within Field Enclosure 1. The cut had a shallow rounded profile with an uneven base. It contained a single fill, F12. It cut across a earlier, east-west furrow, F9	F13 was interpreted as the cut of an north-south agricultural furrow, exposed within Field Enclosure 1 and possibly contemporary with a number of other similarly aligned furrows exposed within Field Enclosure 1 in the southeast portion of the cutting: F67, F66, F37	N/A	17th-18th Century
14	Fill	360E 830N	15	0.45	0.25	N/A	F14 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F15) exposed in the southeast portion of the cutting. It consisted of mid brown sandy clay, moderately compacted, with occasional sand, pebble and moderate stone inclusions	F14 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F15) exposed in the southeast portion of the cutting, within Field Enclosure 1	F15	17th-18th Century
15	Cut	360E 830N	15	0.45	0.25	N/A	F15 was a shallow linear cut exposed extending east-west across the southeast portion of the cutting, confined within Field Enclosure 1. The cut had a shallow rounded profile with an uneven base. It contained a single fill, F14	F15 was interpreted as the cut of an east-west agricultural furrow exposed within Enclosure 1, possibly contemporary with a number of other similarly aligned furrows exposed within Field Enclosure 1 in the southeast portion of the cutting: F7, F27, F9, F29, F5, F31, F11, F19, F17, F25 and F35	N/A	17th-18th Century
16	Fill	360E 840N	4.5	0.75	0.02	N/A	F16 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F17). It consisted of light brown silty clay with orange iron streaks, moderately compacted, with occasional charcoal inclusions	F16 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F17) exposed in the southeast portion of the cutting, within Field Enclosure 1	F17	17th-18th Century
17	Cut	360E 840N	4.5	0.75	0.02	N/A	F17 was a shallow linear cut exposed extending east-west across the southeast portion of the cutting, confined within Field Enclosure 1. The cut had a shallow rounded profile with an uneven base. It contained a single fill, F16	F17 was interpreted as the cut of an east-west agricultural furrow, exposed within Field Enclosure 1 and possibly contemporary with a number of other similarly aligned furrows exposed within Field Enclosure 1 in the southeast portion of the cutting: F7, F27, F9, F29, F5, F31, F11, F19, F15, F25 and F35	N/A	17th-18th Century
18	Fill	360E 830N	3.5	0.5	0.02	N/A	F18 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F19) exposed in the southeast portion of the site. It consisted of light orange brown clayey silt, moderately compacted	F18 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F19) exposed in the southeast portion of the cutting, within Field Enclosure 1	F19	17th-18th Century

F. no.	F. Type	Area	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Diam (m)	Feature Description	Feature Interpretation	Fill of Cut	Feature Period
19	Cut	360E 840N	3.5	0.5	0.02	N/A	F19 was a shallow linear cut exposed extending east-west across the southeast portion of the cutting, confined within Field Enclosure 1. The cut had a shallow rounded profile. It contained a single fill, F18	F19 was interpreted as the cut of an east-west agricultural furrow, possibly contemporary with a number of other similarly aligned furrows exposed within Field Enclosure 1 in the southeast portion of the cutting: F7, F27, F9, F29, F5, F31, F11, F17, F15, F25 and F35	N/A	17th-18th Century
20	Fill	370E 830/840N	12	1.2	0.21	N/A	F20 was the number assigned to the single fill identified within the ditch cut F21, exposed in the northeast portion of the cutting. It consisted of brown silty sand with moderate inclusions of stone. No finds were recovered within	F20 was the number assigned to the single fill identified within the ditch cut F21; the ditch forms the eastern boundary of a field enclosure (Field Enclosure 1) exposed at the southeast extent of the cutting. The fill appears to represent natural silting.	F21	17th-18th Century
21	Cut	360E 830/840N	12	1.2	0.21	N/A	F21 was the number assigned to a linear ditch cut exposed in the northeast part of the cutting, forming the eastern boundary of Field Enclosure 1. The cut extended northeast-southwest. To the northeast it adjoins/abuts a second ditch of similar date (F32). It extends to the southeast beyond the limit of excavation. The cut had a shallow rounded profile with a gradual break of slope at top and bottom and a concave base. It contained a single fill (F21)	F21 was the number assigned to a linear ditch cut exposed in the northeast part of the cutting, forming the eastern boundary of Field Enclosure 1. The field enclosure is assumed to date from the last occupation of the enclosure or the structure within	N/A	17th-18th Century
22	Cut	360E 860N	10	0.2	0.15	N/A	F22 was a shallow linear cut exposed extending north-south [?] across the southeast portion of the cutting, confined within Field Enclosure 1. The cut had a shallow rounded profile. It contained a single fill, F23	F22 was the number assigned to the cut of an agricultural furrow exposed extending [?] in the eastern portion of the site [?]	N/A	17th-18th Century
23	Fill	360E 860N	10	0.2	0.15	N/A	F23 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F22) exposed in the southeast [?] portion of the cutting. It consisted of moderately compacted brownish grey silty clay	F23 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow exposed in the southeast [?] portion of the cutting	F22	17th-18th Century
24	Fill	360E 860N	1.9	0.6	0.15	N/A	F24 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F25) exposed in the southeast portion of the cutting. It consisted of moderately compacted grey/brown silty clay	F24 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F25) exposed in the southeast portion of the cutting, within Field Enclosure 1	F25	17th-18th Century
25	Cut	360E 860N	1.9	0.6	0.15	N/A	F25 was a shallow linear cut exposed extending east-west across the southeast portion of the cutting, confined within Field Enclosure 1. The cut had a shallow rounded profile. It contained a single fill, F24	F25 was interpreted as the cut of an east-west agricultural furrow, possibly contemporary with a number of other similarly aligned furrows exposed within Field Enclosure 1 in the southeast portion of the cutting: F7, F27, F9, F29, F5, F31, F11, F19, F15, F17 and F35	N/A	17th-18th Century

F. no.	F. Type	Area	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Diam (m)	Feature Description	Feature Interpretation	Fill of Cut	Feature Period
26	Fill	360E 830N	1.5	0.6	0.06	N/A	F26 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F27) exposed in the southeast portion of the cutting in Field Enclosure 1. It consisted of moderately compacted light orange brown clayey silt	F26 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F27) exposed in the southeast portion of the cutting, within Field Enclosure 1	F27	17th-18th Century
27	Cut	360E 830N	1.5	0.6	0.06	N/A	F27 was a shallow linear cut exposed extending east-west across the southeast portion of the cutting, confined within Field Enclosure 1. The cut had a shallow rounded profile. It contained a single fill, F26	F27 was interpreted as the cut of an east-west agricultural furrow, possibly contemporary with a number of other similarly aligned furrows exposed within Field Enclosure 1 in the southeast portion of the cutting: F7, F25, F9, F29, F5, F31, F11, F19, F15, F17 and F35	N/A	17th-18th Century
28	Fill	360E 830N	9.2	0.9	0.08	N/A	F28 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F29) exposed in the southeast portion of the cutting. It consisted of moderately compacted light orange brown clayey silt	F28 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F29) exposed in the southeast portion of the cutting, within Field Enclosure 1	F29	17th-18th Century
29	Cut	360E 830N	9.2	0.9	0.08	N/A	F29 was a shallow linear cut exposed extending east-west across the southeast portion of the cutting, confined within Field Enclosure 1. The cut had a shallow rounded profile. It contained a single fill, F28	F29 was interpreted as the cut of an east-west agricultural furrow, possibly contemporary with a number of other similarly aligned furrows exposed within Field Enclosure 1 in the southeast portion of the cutting: F7, F25, F9, F27, F5, F31, F11, F19, F15, F17 and F35	N/A	17th-18th Century
30	Fill	360E 840N	4	1.45	0.06	N/A	F30 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F31) exposed in the southeast portion of the cutting, within Field Enclosure 1. It consisted of moderately compacted light orange brown clayey silt	F30 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F31) exposed in the southeast portion of the cutting, within Field Enclosure 1	F31	17th-18th Century
31	Cut	360E 840N	4	1.45	0.06	N/A	F31 was a shallow linear cut exposed extending east-west across the southeast portion of the cutting, confined within Field Enclosure 1. The cut had a shallow rounded profile. It contained a single fill, F30	F31 was interpreted as the cut of an east-west agricultural furrow, possibly contemporary with a number of other similarly aligned furrows exposed within Field Enclosure 1 in the southeast portion of the cutting: F7, F25, F9, F27, F5, F29, F11, F19, F15, F17 and F35	N/A	17th-18th Century

F. no.	F. Type	Area	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Diam (m)	Feature Description	Feature Interpretation	Fill of Cut	Feature Period
32	Cut	360E 840N	8	1.38	0.23	N/A	F32 was a shallow linear cut exposed extending east-west across the southeast portion of the cutting, confined within Field Enclosure 1. The cut had a shallow rounded profile. It contained a single fill, F33. The western terminus of the cut abutted a larger field enclosure ditch F56. The eastern terminus abutted/adjoined a smaller ditch of similar dimensions (F21). The two ditches (F31 and F21) were assumed to form the northern and eastern boundaries of a single field enclosure	F32 was the number assigned to a linear ditch cut exposed in the northeast part of the cutting, forming the northern boundary of a field enclosure (Field Enclosure 1). The field enclosure is assumed to date from the last occupation of the enclosure or the structure within	N/A	17th-18th Century
33	Fill	360E 840N	8	1.38	0.23	N/A	F33 was the number assigned to the single fill identified with the field enclosure ditch (F32) in the southeast portion of the cutting. It consisted of firmly compacted brown/grey silty sand with occasional small stone and pebble. No finds were recovered from within	F33 was the number assigned to the single fill identified within the field enclosure ditch (F32) exposed in the southeast portion of the cutting forming the northern boundary of Field Enclosure 1	F32	17th-18th Century
34	Fill	360E 840N	2.9	0.6	0.09	N/A	F34 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F35) exposed in the southeast portion of the cutting, within Field Enclosure 1. It consisted of moderately compacted light brown grey silty clay	F34 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F35) exposed in the southeast portion of the cutting, within Field Enclosure 1	F35	17th-18th Century
35	Cut	360E 840N	2.9	0.6	0.09	N/A	F35 was a shallow linear cut exposed extending east-west across the southeast portion of the cutting, confined within Field Enclosure 1. The cut had a shallow rounded profile. It contained a single fill, F34	F35 was interpreted as the cut of an east-west agricultural furrow, possibly contemporary with a number of other similarly aligned furrows exposed within Field Enclosure 1 in the southeast portion of the cutting: F7, F25, F9, F27, F5, F29, F11, F19, F15, F17 and F31	N/A	17th-18th Century
36	Fill	360E 840N	1.42	0.32	0.4	N/A	F36 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F37) exposed extending north south across the eastern part of the cutting within Field Enclosure 1. It consisted of grey brown friable sandy clay	F36 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F37) exposed in the southeast portion of the cutting, within Field Enclosure 1	F37	17th-18th Century
37	Cut	360E 840N	1.42	0.32	0.4	N/A	F37 was a shallow linear cut exposed extending northeast-southwest across the southeast portion of the cutting, confined within Field Enclosure 1. and parallel to the adjacent field ditch (F56). The cut had a shallow rounded profile. It contained a single fill, F36	F37 was interpreted as the cut of an northeast-southwest agricultural furrow, exposed within Field Enclosure 1 and possibly contemporary with a number of other furrows of broadly similar exposed within Field Enclosure 1 in the southeast portion of the cutting: F67, F66, F13	N/A	17th-18th Century

F. no.	F. Type	Area	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Diam (m)	Feature Description	Feature Interpretation	Fill of Cut	Feature Period
38	Fill	350E 850N	6	0.3	0.25	N/A	F38 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow or field drain (F39) exposed in the northeast portion of the cutting. It consisted of moderately compacted grey brown sandy clay with occasional stone, pebble and sand	F38 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow or field drain (F39) exposed in the northeast portion of the cutting	F39	17th-18th Century
39	Cut	350E 850N	6	0.3	0.25	N/A	F39 was the number assigned to a linear cut exposed in the northeast portion of the cutting. The cut extended northeast-southwest [?]. The profile was rounded with a sharp break of slope at top, gently sloping sides, a gradual break of slope bottom and a rounded, concave base. It contained a single fill, F38	F38 was interpreted as the cut of a furrow or possibly a short field drain, linking the ditch F149 with a shallow cut to the northeast [?]	N/A	17th-18th Century
40	Fill	360E 850N	7.8m	0.55	0.2	N/A	F40 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F41) exposed in the northeast portion of the cutting to the southeast of the enclosure. It consisted of moderately compacted light orangey brown silty clay and occasional stone.	F40 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F41) exposed in the northeast portion of the cutting to the southeast of the enclosure and to the north of Field Enclosure 1	F40	17th-18th Century
41	Cut	360E 850N	7.8	0.55	0.2	N/A	F41 was the number assigned to a linear cut exposed extending east-west across the northeast portion of the cutting. The cut had a shallow rounded profile. It contained a single fill, F40. It terminated to the west at the field enclosure ditch F56	F41 was interpreted as the cut of a furrow exposed to the east of the field ditch F56 and to the north of Field Enclosure 1. It was one a number of similarly aligned furrows which are assumed to be of contemporary origin. F58, F49, F47, F45 and F43	F42	17th-18th Century
42	Fill	360E 850N	5.25	0.67	0.11	N/A	F42 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F43) exposed in the northeast portion of the cutting to the north of Field Enclosure 1. It consisted of light brown silty clay with orange streaks, containing occasional stone	F42 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F43) exposed in the northeast portion of the cutting to the east of the field enclosure ditch F56 and to the north of Field Enclosure 1	F43	17th-18th Century
43	Cut	360E 850N	5	0.67	0.11	N/A	F43 was the number assigned to a shallow linear cut, exposed extending east-west across the northeast portion of the cutting. The cut had a shallow rounded profile. It contained a single fill, F42	F43 was interpreted as the cut of an east-west furrow exposed to the east of the field ditch F56 and to the north of Field Enclosure 1. It was one a number of similarly aligned furrows which are assumed to be of contemporary origin. F58, F49, F47, F45 and F41	N/A	17th-18th Century
44	Fill	360E 850N	5	0.35	0.1	N/A	F44 was the number assigned to the fill of a linear cut (F45) exposed in the northeast portion of the cutting. It consisted of moderately compacted light orange brown silty clay	F44 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F45) exposed in the northeast portion of the cutting to the east of the field enclosure ditch F56 and to the north of Field Enclosure 1	F45	17th-18th Century

F. no.	F. Type	Area	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Diam (m)	Feature Description	Feature Interpretation	Fill of Cut	Feature Period
45	Cut	360E 850N	5	0.35	0.1	N/A	F45 was the number assigned to a shallow linear cut, exposed extending east-west across the northeast portion of the cutting. The cut had a shallow rounded profile. It contained a single fill, F44	F45 was interpreted as the cut of an east-west furrow exposed to the east of the field ditch F56 and to the north of Field Enclosure 1. It was one of a number of similarly aligned furrows which are assumed to be of contemporary origin. F58, F49, F47, F43 and F41	N/A	17th-18th Century
46	Fill	360E 850N	5	0.19	0.16	N/A	F46 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F47) exposed in the northeast portion of the cutting. It consisted of loosely compacted mid grey clayey silt with occasional inclusions of sand and stone	F46 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F47) exposed in the northeast portion of the cutting to the east of the field enclosure ditch F56 and to the north of Field Enclosure 1	F47	17th-18th Century
47	Cut	360E 850N	5	0.19	0.16	N/A	F47 was the number assigned to a shallow linear cut, exposed extending east-west across the northeast portion of the cutting. The cut had a shallow rounded profile. It contained a single fill, F48	F47 was interpreted as the cut of an east-west furrow exposed to the east of the field ditch F56 and to the north of Field Enclosure 1. It was one of a number of similarly aligned furrows which are assumed to be of contemporary origin. F41, F58, F49, F43 and F45	N/A	17th-18th Century
48	Fill	360E 860N	6.95	0.5	0.1	N/A	F48 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F49) exposed in the northeast portion of the cutting. It consisted of moderately compacted mid brown silty clay	F48 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F49) exposed in the northeast portion of the cutting	F49	17th-18th Century
49	Cut	360E 860N	6.95	0.5	0.1	N/A	F49 was the number assigned to a shallow linear cut, exposed extending east-west across the northeast portion of the cutting. The cut had a shallow rounded profile. It contained a single fill, F48	F49 was interpreted as the cut of an east-west furrow exposed to the east of the field ditch F56 and to the north of Field Enclosure 1. It was one of a number of similarly aligned furrows which are assumed to be of contemporary origin. F58, F45, F47, F43 and F45	N/A	17th-18th Century
50	Fill	360E 860N	14.8	1.25	0.15	N/A	F50 was the number assigned to the fill of a linear cut (F51) exposed in the northeast corner of the cutting. It consisted of moderately compacted light brown orange clayey silt with occasional inclusions of animal bone	F50 was the number assigned to the fill of a linear cut (F51) exposed in the northeast corner of the cutting	F51	17th-18th Century
51	Cut	360E 860N	14.8	1.25	0.15	N/A	F51 was a linear cut exposed extending east-west across the northeast portion of the cutting. It extended to the east beyond the limit of excavation. The cut had a shallow rounded base. It contained a single fill, F50	F51 was a linear cut exposed extending east-west across the cutting to the east of the field ditch F56 and to the north of Field Enclosure 1. While initially interpreted as a furrow, its slightly greater width suggests it may have represented the remains of a denuded field boundary. However it is extremely shallow. A number of similarly aligned furrows, assumed to be of contemporary origin, were exposed immediately to the south: F58, F47, F47, F43 and F45	N/A	17th-18th Century

F. no.	F. Type	Area	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Diam (m)	Feature Description	Feature Interpretation	Fill of Cut	Feature Period
52	Cut	350E 850N 340E 830N	32	1.65	0.4	N/A	F52 was the number assigned to substantial ditch exposed extending north-northeast/south-southwest across the cutting. The ditch terminates to the north immediately south of the circular enclosure. The profile altered from a wide, flat bottomed ditch at the southern extent to a narrower, more sharply defined cut to the north, but the profile is generally rounded. Four fills were identified within: F105, F54, F53, F106. The ditch cut across two earlier linear ditches: F149, F237	F52 was the number assigned to a substantial ditch exposed extending NNE-SSW across the site. The ditch appears to form a field boundary and may also form the western boundary of a path or driveway leading north to a point where a metalled surface provides access across the enclosure ditch to a structure within. A parallel ditch (F56) extends some 7m to the east, possibly forming the eastern side of the driveway or path. The ditch is thus assumed to be contemporary with the occupation of the structure. The ditch cuts across two earlier ditches which appear to have extended along the same orientation: F149 and F237; it may represent a recut of these features. No finds were recovered from within the fills	N/A	17th-18th Century
53	Fill	350E 850N	32	0.82	0.45	N/A	F53 was the number assigned to a tertiary fill (the third of four fills) exposed within the linear ditch cut F52. It consisted of moderately compacted light grey brown silty clay with occasional sand, stone and moderate inclusions of charcoal and pebble. No finds were recovered within.	F53 was a tertiary fill of the linear ditch cut F52 exposed in the eastern half of the cutting. Two hearth pits, F196 and F215 were exposed cutting into this fill.	F52	17th-18th Century
54	Fill	350E 850N	32	0.62	0.33	N/A	F54 was the number assigned to a primary/secondary fill of the linear ditch cut F52. It consisted of brown grey silty clay with occasional inclusions of stone, animal bone, pebble and charcoal	F54 was a primary fill of the linear ditch cut F52 exposed in the eastern half of the site. No finds were recovered within	F52	17th-18th Century
55	Fill	350E 850N	35	1.95	0.18	N/A	F55 was the number assigned to a tertiary fill of the linear ditch cut F56 exposed extending NNE-SSW across the eastern half of the cutting. It consisted of firmly compacted light brown sandy clay with occasional stone and pebble. A single fragment of glazed red earthenware was recovered within, likely to date from the 17th to 19th century (E2076:55:1)	F55 was the number assigned to a tertiary fill of the linear ditch cut F56, exposed extending NNE-SSW across the eastern half of the cutting	F56	17th-18th Century

F. no.	F. Type	Area	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Diam (m)	Feature Description	Feature Interpretation	Fill of Cut	Feature Period
56	Cut	350E 850N	35	1.85	1.1	N/A	F56 was the number assigned to a linear ditch cut exposed extending NNE-SSW across the cutting, extending to the south beyond the limit of excavation and terminating to the north immediately southeast of the circular enclosure. The cut had a shallow rounded profile. Four fills were identified within, from bottom to top (loosely): F75, F76, F77 and F55	F56 was the number assigned to a substantial ditch exposed extending NNE-SSW across the site. The ditch appears to form a field boundary and may also form the eastern boundary of a path or driveway leading north to a point where a metalled surface provides access across the enclosure ditch to a structure within. A parallel ditch (F52) extends some 7m to the west, possibly forming the western side of the driveway or path. The ditch is thus assumed to be contemporary with the occupation of the structure within the enclosure. A single sherd of glazed red earthenware was recovered from a tertiary fill (E2076:55:1)	N/A	17th-18th Century
57	Fill	360E 860N	3.25	0.45	0.05	N/A	F57 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F58) exposed in the northeast portion of the cutting, to the north of Field Enclosure 1 and to the east of the field ditch (F56). It consisted of moderately compact light orange brown clayey silt	F57 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F58) exposed in the northeast portion of the cutting, to the north of Field Enclosure 1	F58	17th-18th Century
58	Cut	360E 860N	3.25	0.45	0.05	N/A	F58 was the number assigned to a shallow linear cut, exposed extending east-west across the northeast portion of the cutting. The cut had a shallow rounded profile. It contained a single fill, F57	F58 was interpreted as the cut of an east-west furrow exposed to the east of the field ditch F56 and to the north of Field Enclosure 1. It was one of a number of similarly aligned furrows which are assumed to be of contemporary origin. F49, F45, F47, F43 and F45	F49	17th-18th Century
59	Fill	350E 840N	2.3	0.37	0.05	N/A	F59 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F60) exposed in the eastern half of the cutting[?]. It consisted of light orangey brown clayey silt, quite compact with inclusions of stone and sand and occasional pebble	F59 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F60) exposed in the eastern half of the cutting.	F60	17th-18th Century
60	Cut	350E 840N	2.3	0.37	0.05	N/A	F60 was the number assigned to a shallow linear cut, exposed extending east-west across the east portion of the cutting [?]. The cut had a shallow rounded profile. It contained a single fill, F59	F60 was interpreted as the cut of an east-west furrow exposed in the eastern portion of the cutting [?]	N/A	17th-18th Century
61	Fill	350E 840N	4	0.4	0.06	N/A	F61 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F62) exposed in the eastern portion of the cutting [?]. It consisted of compact light orange brown clayey silt with occasional inclusions of stone, sand and pebble	F61 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F62) exposed in the eastern half of the cutting	F62	17th-18th Century

F. no.	F. Type	Area	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Diam (m)	Feature Description	Feature Interpretation	Fill of Cut	Feature Period
62	Cut	350E 840N	4	0.4	0.06	N/A	F62 was the number assigned to a shallow linear cut, exposed extending north-south across the eastern portion of the cutting [?]. The cut had a shallow rounded profile. It contained a single fill, F61	F62 was interpreted as the cut of an north-south furrow exposed in the eastern portion of the cutting [?]	N/A	17th-18th Century
63	Fill	350E 830N	1.5	0.3	0.03	N/A	F63 was the number assigned to the fill of a north-south furrow (F64) exposed in the eastern half of the site, between ditches F52 and F56. It consisted of light orange brown clayey silt with occasional inclusions of stone	F63 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F64) exposed in the eastern half of the site, between ditches F52 and F56	F64	17th-18th Century
64	Cut	350E 830N	1.5	0.3	0.03	N/A	F64 was the number assigned to a shallow linear cut, exposed extending north-south across the eastern portion of the cutting between, and broadly parallel to ditches F52 and F56. The cut had a shallow rounded profile. It contained a single fill, F63	F64 was interpreted as the cut of a north-south furrow, contained within the projected lane or driveway formed by two parallel ditches, F52 and F56 and presumably contemporary with the use of those two boundaries. It may be broadly contemporary with a similarly aligned furrow to the south, F87	N/A	17th-18th Century
65	Fill	350E 830N	14.5	0.5	0.25	N/A	F65 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F66) exposed within Field Enclosure 1. It consisted of firmly compacted grey/brown clayey silt with occasional stone, pebble and sand inclusions	F65 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F66) exposed within Field Enclosure 1	F66	17th-18th Century
66	Cut	350E 830N	14.5	0.5	0.25	N/A	F66 was a shallow linear cut exposed extending northeast-southwest across the southeast portion of the cutting, confined within Field Enclosure 1. and parallel to the adjacent field ditch (F56). The cut had a shallow rounded profile. It contained a single fill, F65	F66 was interpreted as the cut of an northeast-southwest agricultural furrow, exposed within Field Enclosure 1 and possibly contemporary with a number of other furrows of broadly similar exposed within Field Enclosure 1 in the southeast portion of the cutting: F67, 37, F13	N/A	17th-18th Century
67	Cut	350E 830N	2.35	0.36	0.06	N/A	F67 was a shallow linear cut exposed extending northeast-southwest across the southeast portion of the cutting, confined within Field Enclosure 1. and parallel to the adjacent field ditch (F56). The cut had a shallow rounded profile. It contained a single fill, F68	F67 was interpreted as the cut of an northeast-southwest agricultural furrow, exposed within Field Enclosure 1 and possibly contemporary with a number of other furrows of broadly similar exposed within Field Enclosure 1 in the southeast portion of the cutting: F66, F37, F13	N/A	17th-18th Century
68	Fill	350E 830N	2.35	0.36	0.06	N/A	F68 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F67) exposed within Field Enclosure 1 in the southeast portion of the cutting. It consisted of mid orange brown clayey silt	F68 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F67) exposed within Field Enclosure 1, in the southeast portion of the cutting	F67	17th-18th Century

F. no.	F. Type	Area	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Diam (m)	Feature Description	Feature Interpretation	Fill of Cut	Feature Period
69	Cut	350E 830N	2.65	0.25	0.15	N/A	F69 was the number assigned to a shallow linear cut, exposed extending east-west across the eastern portion of the cutting, between, and broadly perpendicular to the ditches F52 and F56. The cut had a shallow rounded profile. It contained a single fill, F70	F64 was interpreted as the cut of a east-west furrow, contained within the projected lane or driveway formed by two parallel ditches, F52 and F56 and presumably contemporary with the use of those two boundaries. It may be broadly contemporary with similarly aligned furrows to the south, F83, F84 and F85	N/A	17th-18th Century
70	Fill	350E 830N	2.65	0.25	0.15	N/A	F70 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F69) exposed in the eastern portion of the site, between the two ditches F52 and F56. It consisted of mid brown sandy clay with charcoal flecking and occasional animal bone inclusions	F70 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F69) exposed in the eastern portion of the cutting, between ditches F52 and F56	F69	17th-18th Century
71	Fill	310E 840N	3	0.25	0.15	N/A	F71 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F72) exposed in the western half of the cutting. It consisted of mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional stones and pebbles	F71 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F72) exposed extending north-south across the western half of the cutting	F72	17th-18th Century
72	Cut	310E 840N	3	0.25	0.15	N/A	F72 was the number assigned to a shallow linear cut, exposed extending north-south across the western portion of the cutting. The cut had a shallow rounded profile. It contained a single fill, F71	F72 was interpreted as the cut of a furrow exposed in the western half of the cutting. It was difficult to differentiate the edges of the cut from natural subsoil.	N/A	17th-18th Century
73	Cut	320E 860N	22.5	0.4	0.25	N/A	F73 was the number assigned to a linear cut exposed extending along the northern base of the earthen bank F99 cutting across the enclosure, and presumed to be a contemporary feature. The cut had a gradual break of slope at both top and bottom, tapering sides and a rounded base	F73 was a linear drain, extending along the base of the earthen bank F99; both features are presumed to have been created in one episode with the upcast material from the drain forming the bank. The drain cuts across both the raised area within the enclosure (F110) and the metalled surface (F134) and may also have resulted in the destruction of the southern portion of the structure. The bank and drain are depicted as a boundary on the Ordnance Survey and Incumbered Estates maps. Glass recovered from the bank suggests both were constructed in the 19th century	N/A	Modern
74	Void	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Non Archaeological feature. Number void	N/A	N/A	N/A

F. no.	F. Type	Area	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Diam (m)	Feature Description	Feature Interpretation	Fill of Cut	Feature Period
75	Fill	360E 850N	15	0.68	0.08	N/A	F75 was the number assigned to a secondary fill of the ditch cut F56. It consisted of grey black clayey silt with frequent inclusions of charcoal	F75 was the number assigned to a secondary fill of the ditch cut F56, above F76. The fill is presumed to represent naturally accumulated silt. The charcoal may reflect contamination from three adjacent hearths cut into the tertiary fills of the ditch. The fills were exposed in the following sequence from bottom to top: F76, F75, F77, F55	F56	17th-18th Century
76	Fill	360E 850N	15	0.78	0.14	N/A	F76 was a primary fill of the north-south ditch cut F56, exposed in the eastern half of the cutting. It consisted of dark grey silty clay with occasional inclusions of sand, pebble and stone	F76 was a primary fill of the north-south ditch cut F56, exposed in the eastern half of the cutting. It was presumed to represent natural silting. The fills were exposed in the following sequence from bottom to top: F76, F75, F77, F55	F56	17th-18th Century
77	Fill	360E 850N	15	1.65	0.2	N/A	F77 was the number assigned to a secondary fill of the north-south ditch cut F56 exposed in the eastern half of the cutting. It consisted of grey brown sandy silt with occasional sand, charcoal and stone	F77 was the number assigned to a secondary fill of the north-south ditch cut F56 exposed in the eastern half of the cutting. The fills were exposed in the following sequence from bottom to top: F76, F75, F77, F55	F56	17th-18th Century
78	Fill	350E 820N	10	0.3	0.08	N/A	F78 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F83) exposed in the eastern half of the cutting between the two ditches F52 and F56. It consisted of grey silty sand with occasional charcoal	F78 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F83) exposed in the eastern half of the cutting.	F83	17th-18th Century
79	Fill	350E 820N	5	0.15	0.05	N/A	F79 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F84) exposed in the eastern half of the cutting, between the two ditches F52 and F56. It consisted of brown grey silty sand with occasional charcoal inclusions	F79 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F84) exposed in the eastern half of the cutting, between the two ditches F52 and F56	F84	17th-18th Century
80	Void	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
81	Fill	350E 820N	6	0.2	0.35	N/A	F81 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F86) exposed in the eastern half of the cutting between the two ditches F52 and F56. It consisted of brown/grey silty sand with occasional charcoal, stone and pebble	F81 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F86) exposed in the eastern half of the cutting, between the two ditches F52 and F56	F86	17th-18th Century
82	Fill	350E 820N	7	0.3	0.15	N/A	F82 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F87) exposed in the eastern half of the cutting between the two ditches F52 and F56. It consisted of grey silty sand with occasional stone and pebble inclusions	F82 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F87) exposed in the eastern half of the cutting, between the two ditches F52 and F56	F87	17th-18th Century

F. no.	F. Type	Area	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Diam (m)	Feature Description	Feature Interpretation	Fill of Cut	Feature Period
83	Cut	350E 820N	10	0.3	0.08	N/A	F83 was a linear cut exposed extending east-west across the eastern half of the cutting, between ditches F52 and F56. The cut had a shallow rounded profile. It contained a single fill, F78	F83 was interpreted as the cut of an east-west furrow, contained within the lane or driveway defined by the two field ditches F52 and F56, extending perpendicular to those boundaries and parallel to a number of similar furrows within the same field enclosure, F84-F85, F69	N/A	17th-18th Century
84	Cut	350E 820N	5	0.2	0.05	N/A	F84 was a linear cut exposed extending east-west across the eastern half of the cutting, between the two ditches F52 and F56. The cut had a shallow rounded profile. It contained a single fill, F79	F83 was interpreted as the cut of an east-west furrow, contained within the lane or driveway defined by the two field ditches F52 and F56, extending perpendicular to those boundaries and parallel to a number of similar furrows within the same field enclosure, F83, F85, F69	N/A	17th-18th Century
85	Cut	350E 830N	5	0.2	0.06	N/A	F85 was a linear cut exposed extending east-west across the eastern half of the cutting, between the two ditches F52 and F56. The cut had a shallow rounded profile. It contained a single fill, F81	F85 was interpreted as the cut of an east-west furrow, contained within the lane or driveway defined by the two field ditches F52 and F56, extending perpendicular to those boundaries and parallel to a number of similar furrows within the same field enclosure, F83, F84, F69	N/A	Early Modern
86	Cut	350E 860N	2	0.4	0.35	N/A	F86 was a linear north-south [?] cut exposed in the eastern half of the cutting, between the two ditches F52 and F56. The cut was v-shaped in section with steep sides and a narrow base. It contained a single fill, F93	F86 was interpreted as a narrow field drain, possibly connecting the drainage ditch/field boundary F56 with a depression or pit at the southern extent of the cutting	N/A	Early modern
87	Cut	350E 820N	6	0.4	0.15	N/A	F87 was the number assigned to a linear cut exposed extending north-south across the cutting, between the two ditches F52 and F56 and parallel to those two features. The cut had a shallow rounded profile. It contained two fills, F82 and F277	F87 was interpreted as the cut of a furrow. The furrow was exposed within the enclosure created by the two ditches F52 and F56 and extended parallel to those two features, suggesting it was contemporary with those features. A similarly aligned furrow, F64 was exposed a short distance to the north. It may represent a continuation of the same feature	N/A	Early Modern

F. no.	F. Type	Area	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Diam (m)	Feature Description	Feature Interpretation	Fill of Cut	Feature Period
88	Fill	330E 850/860N	25	2	0.3	N/A	F88 was a deposit forming part of the linear east-west bank (F99) exposed extending east-west across the cutting and the circular enclosure. This deposit, forming the upper portion of the bank, was exposed beneath the topsoil and atop the primary bank deposits, F99 and F288. It consisted of mid to dark brown humic silty clay with frequent pebble and stone and lesser inclusions of occasional animal bone, sand and cobble. Two clay pipe stems and a glass bottle fragment were recovered within (E2076:88:1-3).	F88 was a deposit forming part of the linear bank (F99) exposed extending east-west across the cutting and the circular enclosure. The bank corresponds to a boundary depicted on the 19th century Ordnance Survey maps and contains glass and clay pipe of likely late 18th or 19th century date. The bank thus appears to have been inserted in the late 18th or early 19th century, possibly erasing or destroying the southern extent of a stone building identified within the enclosure. The bank also forms the boundary of a separate leasehold unit depicted on the 1850-51 Incumbered Estates Rental Map	N/A	Modern
89	Fill	360E 860N	2.3	1.9	0.4	N/A	F89 was the number assigned to a deposit forming the southeast terminal of the 18th-19th century bank/field boundary F99. It consisted of moderately compacted light orange sterile clay with occasional stones.	This deposit is the south eastern terminal of a bank which encloses the monument GA87:196. The bank is substantial enough to the north of the monument and it then decreases in size as it curves to the east. It is almost imperceptible in plan where it was uncovered with the CPO in the north eastern corner of the site stripped at Newcastle	N/A	Early Modern
90	Fill	360E 860N	Unknown	1.2	0.2	N/A	F90 was the number assigned to a deposit of dark brown humic soil exposed atop/abutting the western side of bank (F89) of the circular enclosure	F90 was a deposit exposed atop/abutting the western side of bank (F89) of the circular enclosure. It was assumed to represent a topsoil deposit	N/A	Early modern
91	Fill	360E 860N	2	1.9	0.3	N/A	F91 was the number assigned to a deposit of dark brown gritty clay with occasional stone exposed abutting the eastern side of the bank (F89) of the circular enclosure	F91 was a deposit exposed atop/abutting the eastern side of the bank (F89) of the circular enclosure. It was assumed to represent a topsoil deposit, similar to F90	N/A	Early modern
92	Fill	360E 860N	5	1.1	0.25	N/A	F92 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F96) exposed in the eastern half of the site. It consisted of mid brown moderately compact silty clay with occasional stones, sand and pebble	F92 was the fill of a furrow (F96) exposed in the eastern half of the site.	N/A	Early Modern
93	Fill	Void	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Double numbered with F93	N/A	N/A	N/A
94	Fill	360E 850N	1.5	0.5	0.06	N/A	F94 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F98) exposed in the eastern half of the site, immediately south of the enclosure and north of the ditch cut (F56). It consisted of mid-brown sandy clay with occasional stones and pebble	F94 was the number assigned to the fill of a furrow (F98) exposed in the eastern half of the site	F98	Early Modern
95	Void	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Void	N/A	N/A	N/A

F. no.	F. Type	Area	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Diam (m)	Feature Description	Feature Interpretation	Fill of Cut	Feature Period
96	Cut	350E 850N	5	0.9	0.25	N/A	F96 was the number assigned to a linear cut exposed extending east west in the eastern half of the site, in the area between the two ditches F52 and F56. It had a shallow rounded profile. Its eastern extent had been cut by the ditch F56	F96 was the number assigned to the cut of a furrow exposed in the eastern half of the site.	N/A	Early Modern
97	Deposit	360E 860N	22.5	2	0.8	N/A	Linear bank made up of a brown silty clay, moderate compaction. Occasional inclusions of stones, pebbles, animal bone, very occasional shell and charcoal inclusions	This is the main deposit of an east west bank which lies between the ring ditch F104 and the northern line of the CPO. The bank is a field boundary, parallel to a similar bank beyond the southern limit of excavation. The monument platform has been truncated by the creation of this bank	N/A	Modern
98	Cut	360E 850N	1.5	0.5	0.06	N/A	F98 was a linear inear cut, exposed extending east-west across the eastern half of the south, immediately south of the enclosure and terminating at the ditch cut F56 to the west. The cut had a shallow rounded profile. It contained a single fill, F94.	F98 was the number assigned to a furrow exposed in the eastern half of the site. It appears to be a continuation of the furrow F41. A number of parallel and presumably contemporary furrows were exposed to the north and south.	N/A	Early Modern
99	Deposit	330 - 350E 850N	22.5	2	0.8	N/A	F99 was the number assigned to both the linear bank/field boundary exposed extending east-west across the site and a deposit within the bank. The bank extended beyond the northern limit of excavation. The deposit consisted of brown silty clay, loosely compacted, with occasional sand, pebbles and stone. a fragment of a glass bottle was recovered within (E2076:99:1)	F99 was the number assigned to both a linear bank - and a component deposit within - exposed extending east-west across the cutting and the circular enclosure. The bank corresponds to a boundary depicted on the 19th century Ordnance Survey maps and contains glass and clay pipe of likely late 18th or 19th century date. The bank thus appears to have been inserted in the late 18th or early 19th century, possibly erasing or destroying the southern extent of a stone building identified within the enclosure. The bank also forms the boundary of a separate leasehold unit depicted on the 1850-51 Incumbered Estates Rental Map	N/A	Modern

F. no.	F. Type	Area	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Diam (m)	Feature Description	Feature Interpretation	Fill of Cut	Feature Period
100	Deposit	340E 860N	1.24	0.62	0.03	N/A	F100 was a deposit of stone exposed within/atop a gap in the modern linear field boundary F99. It consisted of sorted small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones and pebbles. The largest of these stones measures 0.1 m x 0.07m but the average is 0.02 m x 0.03m. The stones were closely packed and were presumed to represent a surface consolidating an access point across the ditch	A rough stone surface in a gap in the east west bank F99. This surface has presumably been laid down to facilitate access through the bank which is a field boundary of 18th or 19th century origin	N/A	Modern
101	Fill	310E 840N	20	2.6	0.34	N/A	F101 was the number assigned to a tertiary fill of the circular enclosure ditch (F104), exposed atop the surface of the backfilled ditch. It consisted of brown clayey sand with frequent stones and animal bone and a single fragment of clay pipe stem (<i>E2076:101:1</i>)	F101 was the number assigned to a tertiary fill of the circular enclosure ditch (F104). It appears to represent natural silting. The clay pipe fragment suggests it was deposited/created in the late 17th or early 18th century	F104	Medieval /Early Modern
102	Fill	330E 850N	15	0.15	0.2	N/A	F102 was the number assigned to a secondary fill of the circular enclosure ditch (F104) exposed underneath F101 and atop F111. It consisted of medium brown silty sand with occasional inclusions of large stones and pebbles. No finds were recovered within	F101 was the number assigned to a secondary fill of the circular enclosure ditch (F104). It was assumed to represent natural silting	F104	Medieval /Early Modern
103	Fill	330E 850N	50	2.36	1.15	N/A	F103 was the number assigned to a primary fill of the circular enclosure ditch (F104), exposed atop the base of the ditch cut. It consisted of light blue/ grey silt, clean and plastic with a moderate compaction but softer and moister to the west. It contained moderate inclusions of animal bone and charcoal. A clay pipe bowl, of likely 17th century date, was recovered from within (<i>E2076:103:1</i>). A sieved sample yielded no plant remains	F103 was the number assigned to a primary, basal fill of the circular enclosure ditch (F104). It was assumed to represent natural silting. The clay pipe recovered within (<i>E2076:103:1</i>) suggests the ditch was either created or last cleaned out in the 17th century	F104	Medieval

F. no.	F. Type	Area	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Diam (m)	Feature Description	Feature Interpretation	Fill of Cut	Feature Period
104	Cut	320E 850N 350E 860N	50	1.8	1.2	N/A	F104 was the ditch of a circular enclosure, only partially exposed at its southern extent within the excavation area. A 42 m stretch of the ditch was exposed within the excavation area. The majority of the ditch lay outside the excavation area; a topographical survey suggests the ditch formed an enclosure with maximum external dimensions of 41-52 m. The portion exposed was broad but relatively shallow in relation to its width, with a rounded basin shaped profile and an uneven base. The profile of the ditch was deepest and most sharply defined at the southern extent of excavation, growing progressively broader and shallower to the northwest and northeast excavated extent. A total of 26 distinct fills were identified within (F101-F103, F107-F109, F111-F114, F119-F121, F124-F130, F139, F154, F163, F202 and F255-F256). The limited number of finds within, including a clay pipe bowl of likely 17th century date (<i>E2076:103:1</i>) from a primary fill, and a fragments of North Devon gravel tempered ware from a tertiary fill (<i>E2076:109:2</i>) suggest the ditch was created or last cleaned out in the 17th century	F104 was the number assigned to the enclosing ditch of a circular enclosure, the southern extent of which extended into the excavation area. The limited number of finds within, including a clay pipe bowl of likely 17th century date (<i>E2076:103:1</i>) from a primary fill, and a fragments of North Devon gravel tempered ware from a tertiary fill (<i>E2076:109:2</i>) suggest the ditch was created or last cleaned out in the 17th century. The presence of later structures or buildings within the exposed portion of the interior suggest the ditch was originally created to enclose or contain structures, perhaps with a limited defensive function	N/A	Medieval
105	Fill	350E 840N	1	0.38	0.15	N/A	F105 was the number assigned to a primary basal fill of a linear north-south field ditch (F52) exposed in the eastern half of the site. It consisted of mixed orange/grey silty clay with occasional pebble and stones. It rested atop the base of the ditch cut and underneath F54	F105 was the number assigned to a primary basal fill of a linear north-south field ditch (F52) exposed in the eastern half of the site. Re-deposited natural in the base of the ditch	F52	Early Modern
106	Fill	340E 840N	Unknown	0.82	0.04	N/A	F106 was the number assigned to a tertiary surface fill of the north-south field ditch F52, exposed in the eastern half of the cutting. It consisted of mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional inclusions of stones, sand and pebbles and moderate quantities of charcoal. No finds were recovered within	F106 was the number assigned to a tertiary surface fill of the north-south field ditch F52, exposed in the eastern half of the cutting.	F52	Early Modern
107	Fill	350E 850N	17	1.8	1.2	N/A	F107 was the number assigned to a tertiary fill of the circular enclosure ditch (F104). It consisted of light blue brown silty clay and sand with occasional inclusions of charcoal and animal bone and with sand common throughout. Moderate to firm compaction	F107 was a number assigned to the tertiary fill of the circular enclosure ditch (F104), exposed above F202 and below F109. It appeared to represent natural silting	F104	Medieval / Early Modern

F. no.	F. Type	Area	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Diam (m)	Feature Description	Feature Interpretation	Fill of Cut	Feature Period
108	Fill	340E 850N	21	2.36	0.84	N/A	F108 was the number assigned to a secondary fill of the circular enclosure ditch (F104). It consisted of brown/grey sandy clay with orange iron mottling, containing occasional inclusions of animal bone and charcoal. A single flint flake (E2076:108:1) was recovered within	F108 was the number assigned to a secondary fill of the circular enclosure ditch (F104), exposed above F125 and below F107. It appeared to represent natural silting	F104	Medieval / Early Modern
109	Fill	340E 850N	25	1.8	0.5	N/A	F109 was the number assigned to a tertiary fill of the circular enclosure ditch (F104) exposed above F107 and below F139. It consisted of mid brown sandy clay with occasional inclusions of animal bone, sand and charcoal. A single basal fragment of a north Devon gravel tempered ware vessel, an iron nail and a corroded iron object were recovered within (E2076:109:1-3)	F109 was the number assigned to a tertiary fill of the circular enclosure ditch (F104). It was assumed to represent natural silting	F104	Medieval / Early Modern
110	Deposit	340E 860N	7.5	1.3	0.5	N/A	F110 was the number assigned to a generic deposit exposed within the enclosure (F104) which was assumed to represent a deliberate attempt to raise the height of the interior. It consisted of moderately compacted light brown silty clay with frequent stone. A single clay pipe stem fragment was recovered within (E2076:110:1)	F110 was the number assigned to a generic deposit exposed within the enclosure (F104) which was assumed to represent a deliberate attempt to raise the height of the interior, for drainage as well as perhaps, defense. The deposit had been cut across by a 18th to 19th century drain and field boundary bank (F73/F99)	N/A	Early modern
111	Fill	320E 850N	5	0.6	0.08	N/A	F111 was the number assigned to a secondary fill of the circular enclosure ditch (F104). It consisted of soft plastic mid brown sandy silt with small stones. No finds were recovered within	F111 was the number assigned to a secondary fill of the circular enclosure ditch (F104). It was assumed to represent natural silting	F104	Medieval / Early Modern
112	Fill	310E 850N	10	1.63	0.3	N/A	F112 was the number assigned to a secondary fill of the circular enclosure ditch (F104). It consisted of brown grey silt, clean, stiff and sticky with yellow flecking. No finds were recovered within	F112 was the number assigned to a secondary fill of the circular enclosure ditch (F104). It was exposed atop a primary fill (F103) was was relatively deep, suggest the gradual accumulation of silt over a protracted period	F104	Medieval / Early Modern
113	Fill	330E 850N	10	1.12	0.2	N/A	F113 was the number assigned to a secondary fill of the circular enclosure ditch (F104). It consisted of mid brown silt - quite smooth and sticky - with occasional inclusions of sand, pebbles and stone	Secondary fill above the basal fill F114. On the base of the large ditch F104. This fill was formed through the natural silting up of an open ditch	F104	Medieval / Early Modern
114	Fill	330E 850N	15	0.6	0.15	N/A	Grey plastic silt with occasional inclusions of stone, pebbles and very occasional charcoal flecks	Secondary, basal fill of large ditch F104. Similar to other basal fill F103 which is found to the west, but darker. This fill was formed through the natural silting up of an open ditch	F104	Medieval / Early Modern

F. no.	F. Type	Area	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Diam (m)	Feature Description	Feature Interpretation	Fill of Cut	Feature Period
115	Structure	310E 850N	Unknown	0.56	0.5	N/A	A stone and earth built feature within the enclosure ditch F104. Six courses of stone can be seen crossing the width of the ditch just beside the northern CPO line on the site. The courses are random, bonded by earth and consist of sub-rounded limestones and occasional shale. The stones are an average of 0.08m in diameter	A stone built causeway across the ringfort ditch F104. As only a fraction of the causeway can be seen it is difficult to estimate its dimensions. It is earlier than the deposition of the ditch fills F101, F102, F113 and F114 and is probably an original entrance feature associated with the ringfort. It does not bear any significant similarities with the stone dump F134 over the backfilled ditch on the eastern side	F104	Medieval / Early Modern
116	Topsoil	350E 860N	8	5	0.2	N/A	Mid to dark brown stony gritty clay with a loose compaction	A deposit lying over the stone dump F134. Topsoil like material. This may be a deliberate deposition of material to cap or level a stone dump which lies over the metalled surface F136 and the back filled ditch F104	N/A	Modern
117	Fill	350E 850N	3.5	0.3	0.15	N/A	Brown silty clay with occasional stones and moderately compact	Secondary fill of the furrow F118. This deposit was formed by a natural process of silt accumulation over time	F118	Early Modern
118	Cut	350E 850N	3.5	0.3	0.15	N/A	Linear east west orientated cut. Gradual break of slope top and bottom with a flat base. Filled by F117	Agricultural furrow which cuts the top fills of the ditches F52 and F96	N/A	Early Modern
119	Fill	350E 850N	3	2.4	0.4	N/A	Grey clay, moderately compacted with occasional stones and pebbles	Tertiary fill close to the top of the large ditch F104, below F101. Formed by a natural accumulation of material over time	F104	Medieval / Early Modern
120	Fill	350E 850N	5.5	1.1	0.3	N/A	Grey gritty clay with occasional sand, pebbles and stones	Secondary fill in the large ditch F104. Above F121 and below F108, this fill has formed naturally over time	F104	Medieval / Early Modern
121	Fill	350E 850N	3	3.5	0.9	N/A	Yellow gritty clay with occasional stones and pebbles	Secondary deposit with the ditch F104. Below F120 and above basal fill F103. A natural accumulation of material built up over time	F104	Medieval / Early Modern
122	Fill	350E 860N	5	0.6	0.19	N/A	Mid brownish grey sandy clay with inclusions of small angular pebbles, gravel and charcoal	Slump from bank F99 which runs east west across the northern edge of site. This is beside the deposit F123, below topsoil and only occurs on the southern side of the bank on the eastern side of the site	N/A	Modern
123	Fill	350E 850N	5	0.15	0.17	N/A	Yellow brown loose mottled and mixed clayey silt with inclusions of grass	Re-deposited material, most likely material from a back filled test trench	N/A	Modern

F. no.	F. Type	Area	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Diam (m)	Feature Description	Feature Interpretation	Fill of Cut	Feature Period
124	Fill	340E 850N	4	0.55	0.5	N/A	Mid brown silty clay with a light orange mottle. Stiff compaction with moderate inclusions of sand	Secondary fill within ditch F104. A natural accumulation of material	F104	Medieval / Early Modern
125	Fill	350E 860N	8	2.36	1.15	N/A	Mid grey clayey silt with black streaks and charcoal flecks. Also contained orange mottle flecks, burnt stone and animal bone. Moderate compaction	Secondary fill within ditch F104. A natural accumulation of material	F104	Medieval / Early Modern
126	Fill	340E 850N	4.2	2.36	1.15	N/A	Dark greyish brown silty clay with peat-like inclusions and a moderate amount of stones	Secondary fill within ditch F104. A natural accumulation of material, the peat in the fill would suggest that this particular part of the ditch was open and wet for a considerable amount of time	F104	Medieval / Early Modern
127	Fill	340E 850N	9	2.36	1.15	N/A	Yellowy brown silty sand with orange streaks. Loose to moderate compaction with common stone throughout	Secondary fill within ditch F104. A natural accumulation of material	F104	Medieval / Early Modern
128	Fill	340E 850N	2	1.2	0.7	N/A	Pale grey sandy clay with orange iron oxide mottle. Moderately compact deposit with occasional charcoal	Secondary fill within ditch F104. A natural accumulation of material	F104	Medieval / Early Modern
129	Fill	340E 850N	2	1		N/A	Light grey sandy clay with a heavy orange mottle, stiff compaction	This is a secondary deposit within the ditch F104	F104	Medieval / Early Modern
130	Fill	340E 850N	6.5	0.8	0.3	N/A	Stiff mid grey sandy clay with orange mottle	A naturally formed slump of material within the ditch F104	F104	Medieval / Early Modern
131	Structure	350E 860N	4	0.82	0.3	N/A	This feature is made up of large sub-rounded stones two courses high and bonded by earth. The stones are limestone and are an average of 0.15m in diameter and it turns in a 90 degree angle and terminates with the flat sides out. There is a rough quoin stone on the south eastern side. Between the large outer course is an interior core of sub-rounded smaller stones, 0.08m, bonded by brown silty clay	A stone wall which was uncovered beside the northern CPO baulk. The wall construction is quite substantial it seems to be a structural wall for a building. The outline of the wall can be followed outside of the CPO under the grass. A fragment of the western gable of the structure, F286, is visible in section to the west	N/A	Early modern
132	Fill	350E 860N	5	5	0.1	N/A	Dark brown loose clay with occasional stone and pebbles	A deposit of loose earth lying over F177. Similar to topsoil	N/A	Modern
133	Deposit	350E 860N	8	5	0.2	N/A	Brown silty clay with frequent sub-rounded stones, loose compaction	A secondary deposit of rubble which covered the surface F134. This rubble represents the collapse of the wall F131 or the southern wall of the structure which does not survive	N/A	Early modern

F. no.	F. Type	Area	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Diam (m)	Feature Description	Feature Interpretation	Fill of Cut	Feature Period
134	Deposit	350E 860N	5	5	0.1	N/A	Brown silty clay with very frequent sub-rounded and sub-angular stones, loose compaction. The limestones were on average 0.10 m in diameter and were laid unsorted but with a single course forming a kerb on the southern side	A rough stone surface over the earlier metalled surface F136. That surface provided an entrance to the monument GA87:196 but had sank into the backfilled ditch F104. The deposit F133 was laid over F136 to level that depression so that the area could continue to be used as an entrance	N/A	Early modern
135	Cut	350E 860N	7	5.5	0.4	N/A	Large sub-circular cut with a gradual break of slope top, concave sides and a gently rounded base. Filled by F134	This large cut is filled by the rubblely deposit F134 and below the metalled surface F136. The full extent of this feature is unknown as the cut runs under the northwestern baulk. This may be a natural depression or it may have been a deliberate cut for drainage. The function is uncertain several drains and ditches, F52, F86 and F56 terminate here	N/A	Early modern
136	Deposit	350E 860N	6.5	2	0.05	N/A	Linear, east west orientated surface. Made up of small sub-rounded and sub-angular small stones and pebbles. The stones are embedded in a matrix of sandy clay and are an average of 0.03m in diameter	A metalled surface uncovered in the north eastern part of the site. The surface is a path and a floor. The path runs into the monument over the backfilled ditch F104, as it passes through a door to the interior of a stone built structure on the edge of the monument GA87:196 its function changes to that of an internal floor. The surface is similar to another, F159, on the south western edge of the monument which may also be associated with an entrance	N/A	Early modern
137	Fill	320E 850N	2.8	2	0.16	N/A	Light brown sandy clay with a moderate amount of stone inclusions	Secondary accumulation of a pit, F138, located beside the ring fort ditch F104	F138	Early modern
138	Cut	320E 850N	2.8	2	0.16	N/A	A shallow cut. Gradual break of slope top, concave sides, imperceptible break of slope bottom, a rounded base. Filled by F137	A shallow bowl-shaped pit. There is a much deeper pit, F166 to the south of the ring fort ditch F104 it lies to the north	N/A	Early modern
139	Fill	350E 850N	4.2	2.36	0.08	N/A	Light brown sandy clay with orange streaks. Loose to moderately compact	A tertiary deposit close to the top of the backfilled ring ditch F104. Formed by a natural accumulation of material	F104	Early modern
140	Fill	320E 840N	1.7	0.46	0.03	N/A	Hazelnut brown silty sand with a moderate compaction and occasional inclusions of pebbles and stones	Secondary accumulation of material in a furrow, F141	F141	Early Modern
141	Cut	320E 840N	1.7	0.46	0.03	N/A	Linear cut, orientated north south, with a gradual break of slope top and bottom and a concave, rounded base. Filled by F140	An agricultural furrow	N/A	Early Modern

F. no.	F. Type	Area	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Diam (m)	Feature Description	Feature Interpretation	Fill of Cut	Feature Period
142	Fill	320E 840N	5	0.85	0.16	N/A	Light brownish grey silty clay with a moderate compaction and inclusions of occasional stones, pebbles and sand	Secondary accumulation of material in a furrow, F143	F143	Early Modern
143	Cut	320E 840N	5	0.85	0.15	N/A	Linear cut orientated east west. U-shaped in section with an imperceptible break of slope top and bottom and a flat base. Filled by F142	An agricultural furrow	N/A	Early Modern
144	Cut	370E 840N	1	0.6	0.14	N/A	Sub-rounded cut, sharp to gradual break of slope top, concave sides, gradual break of slope base, rounded concave base. Filled by F145 and F146	Small, shallow pit	N/A	Early modern
145	Fill	370E 840N	1	0.6	0.14	N/A	Brown sandy clay, firm compaction with a moderate amount of stone inclusions	Secondary fill of pit F144, above F146. This deposit was formed by a natural process of silt accumulation over time	F144	Early modern
146	Fill	320E 840N	1	0.6	0.14	N/A	Light brownish grey sandy clay with moderate amount of stone inclusions	Secondary fill of pit F144. Natural accumulation of material in bas	F144	Early modern
147	Fill	310E 850N	9	3.3	0.25	N/A	Yellowy grey sandy silt with a loose compaction, frequent stones and a moderate amount of animal bone inclusions	Secondary spread of material which has accumulated naturally over the metallated surface F159 after it fell out of use	N/A	Early modern
148	Fill	340E 850N	7	1.75	0.2	N/A	Mid brown fine sand with moderate compaction and common inclusions of stones	Tertiary fill of ditch F149. Deposition of material long after the ditch had fallen out of use and been backfilled	F149	Early/ Modern
149	Cut	340E 850N	10	2	0.85	N/A	Linear north south orientated cut. Sharp break of slope top, concave sides, gradual break of slope bottom and a concave, rounded base. Filled by F148, F189 and F216	A short ditch parallel to the ditch F52 and which runs into the larger ring fort ditch F104. It appears to be a drainage ditch contemporary with the ring fort ditch F104. Filled by F148, F216 and F189	N/A	Medieval
150	Fill	340E 850N	0.8	0.69	0.05	N/A	Black and grey clayey sand with frequent charcoal inclusions. Soft compaction	Deposit of material formed as a by-product of burning which took place over the backfilled furrow F153	F151	Early Modern
151	Cut	340E 850N	0.84	0.73	0.07	N/A	Sub circular, shallow cut with gradual break of slope top, imperceptible at the bottom, uneven base. Filled by F150.	Slight cut or depression which has been used to contain a small fire which produced the deposit F150	N/A	Early Modern
152	Fill	340E 850N	6	0.5	0.2	N/A	Brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of charcoal, sand, stones and pebbles	Secondary fill of agricultural furrow F153. Overlain by later hearth F151	F153	Early Modern
153	Cut	340E 850N	6	0.5	0.2	N/A	Linear cut, orientated north south with a sharp break of slope top, gradual at the bottom, sloping sides and an uneven base. Filled by F152	An agricultural furrow filled by F152. This is the only furrow surviving in this particular area of site	N/A	Early Modern
154	Fill	350E 850N	2	0.7	0.6	N/A	Light grey sandy clay with orange mottle. Stiff compaction with occasional stones	Re-deposited natural on the northern side of ditch F104. Secondary deposit	F104	Medieval / Early Modern

F. no.	F. Type	Area	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Diam (m)	Feature Description	Feature Interpretation	Fill of Cut	Feature Period
155	Fill	310E 840N	1.3	1.2	0.39	N/A	Orangey grey silty clay with moderate compaction and occasional inclusions of animal bone and organic material	Single fill of pit F156. This deposit was formed by a natural process of silt accumulation over time	F156	Early modern
156	Cut	310E 840N	1.3	1.2	0.39	N/A	Circular, bowl shaped cut with a gradual break of slope top, imperceptible at the bottom, concave sides and a rounded base. Filled by F155	A pit which resembles a cut for a hearth or furnace although there is no evidence of burning in the area. Close to the field boundary F272 in the south west of the site	N/A	Early modern
157	Cut	320E 850N	0.75	0.6	0.18	N/A	Sub-circular cut, u-shaped in section, with an imperceptible break of slope top and bottom, gradually sloping sides and an uneven base. Filled by F158	Small insignificant pit in the west of site, possibly a backfilled stone socket	N/A	Early modern
158	Fill	320E 850N	0.75	0.6	0.18	N/A	Brown silty clay with occasional stones and pebbles	Secondary fill of pit F157. This deposit was formed by a natural process of silt accumulation over time	F157	Modern
159	Deposit	310E 850N + NRA Excluded Area	50	3.3	0.2	N/A	Surface made up of small, sub-rounded stones and pebbles. Closely packed together, the unsorted stones have an average size of 0.03m with occasional larger cobbles in places. The stones are packed into a matrix of sandy clay which contains occasional inclusions of charcoal	This metal surface is part of an entrance or exterior courtyard of the monument GA87:196. The surface may be associated with an earlier causeway F115 which crosses the ditch of the ring fort a short distance to the north east of the surface. The full extent of this surface is unknown as it extends from the north western corner of the site into the NRA Excluded Area of woodland	N/A	Medieval/ Early modern
160	Structure	310E 850N	11	0.7	0.6	N/A	Stone wall made up of sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and small boulders three random courses high. The width varies considerably as the wall has been truncated in places. In general it is roughly faced and earth bonded. The wall changes to a single course making up a stone kerb in the north	Stone wall which is built over the metal surface F159 along its eastern border. The function of this wall is unclear as it has not been fully exposed in the north where it meets the ditch F104, outside of the CPO, or in the south where it lies under the western baulk and the NRA excluded woodland area. It is a border for the surface F159 but the substantial width and solid construction of the wall in places suggests structural use	N/A	Early modern
161	Fill	330/340/350 E 860N	4	0.4	0.6	N/A	Mid brown sandy clay with common stone inclusions and occasional shell fragments. Loose compaction, similar to topsoil	This is a tertiary deposit lying over the bank deposit F99. It probably represents a slump of material from the top of the bank, a modern field boundary	N/A	Modern

F. no.	F. Type	Area	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Diam (m)	Feature Description	Feature Interpretation	Fill of Cut	Feature Period
162	Structure	350E 860N	1.1	0.9	0.25	N/A	Concentration of stones, sub-circular in plan and a hollow tapering conical shape in profile. The stones are sub-rounded, unsorted and roughly coursed, bonded by silty clay and an average of 0.15m in diameter	This unusual stone feature lies over the drain F212 and the metallised floor surface F136. It appears to be a structural support for a post in the absence of a foundation. The post may have supported a roof over the structure formed by walls F131 and F286	N/A	Early modern
163	Fill	340E 850N	2	1	0.5	N/A	Dark brown peaty clay with inclusions of sandy yellow clay and occasional animal bone	Secondary fill on the northern side of F104. This deposit was formed by a natural process of silt accumulation over time	F104	Medieval / Early Modern
164	Fill	310E 840N	1.18	1	0.26	N/A	Greyish brown clayey silt with occasional stone inclusions. Firm compaction	Secondary deposit, natural accumulation within pit F165	F165	Early modern
165	Cut	310E 840N	1.18	1	0.3	N/A	Sub-circular cut with a sharp break of slope top, concave sides and an imperceptible break of slope bottom with a rounded concave base	A small pit cut into the silty deposit F147 in the west of the site	N/A	Early modern
166	Cut	320E 850N	2.7	2.5	0.96	N/A	Sub-circular cut with a sharp break of slope top and bottom, steep, tapering sides and a rounded concave base. Filled by F167, F168, F169, and F170	A large pit close to the ring fort ditch F104 and bowl-shaped pit F156. The function of this pit is unclear. It is similar to a large pit, F209, in the south of the site which was used to deposit refuse	N/A	Early modern
167	Fill	320E 850N	2.7	2.5	0.24	N/A	Mid brown silty clay with a firm compaction, moderate amount of cobble inclusions, occasional pebbles, shell and animal bone. It contained 1 fragment of clay pipe (E2076:167:1)	Tertiary deposit in the top of the large pit F166. This deposit was formed long after the pit had gone out of use and been backfilled	F166	Early modern
168	Fill	320E 850N	2.3	2.1	0.22	N/A	Light to mid brown silty clay with a firm compaction. Occasional cobble and pebble inclusions	This is a secondary deposit within the large pit F166. Probably a natural deposition of material over time	F166	Early modern
169	Fill	320E 850N	2	1.97	0.15	N/A	Grey silty clay with a firm compaction	This is a secondary deposit within the large pit F166. Probably a natural deposition of material over time	F166	Early modern
170	Fill	320E 850N	0.3	0.5	0.12	N/A	Light brownish grey silty clay, firm compaction with occasional stones, pebbles and sand	This is a secondary deposit in the base of the large pit F166. A silt which accumulated over time	F166	Early modern
171	Cut	310E 840N	1.22	0.4	0.15	N/A	Sort linear cut with a gradual break of slope top, concave sides, a sharp break of slope bottom and a flat base. Filled by F172	Shallow agricultural furrow, truncated by the site stripping and filled by F172	N/A	Modern
172	Fill	310E 840N	1.22		0.15	N/A	Brown silty clay with occasional stones and pebbles	Secondary deposit in the agricultural furrow F171	F171	Modern
173	Structure	350E 860N	0.7	0.5	0.25	N/A	Sub-rectangular in plan, a single course of unsorted sub-rounded stones, an average of 0.15m in diameter. The stones are bonded by earth and are quite hard	A stone construction blocking the doorway or entrance between the stone wall F131 and the later bank F99. This represents a phase in which this entrance had gone out of use but presumably the structure was still in use	N/A	Early modern

F. no.	F. Type	Area	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Diam (m)	Feature Description	Feature Interpretation	Fill of Cut	Feature Period
174	Fill	300E 840N	30	10	0.15	N/A	Light grey silty clay with occasional stones and sand	A deposition of material on the western edge of the site, below the topsoil. This may have been produced by the work of the forest services. It abuts the wall F160	N/A	Modern
175	Deposit	300E 840N	20	8	0.08	N/A	Grey sandy silt with a soft compaction	A re-deposited natural, possibly even in-situ natural which has been discoloured by the presence of water	N/A	Unknown
176	Cut	300E 840N	20	10	0.23	N/A	A large cut which is irregular in plan, gentle break of slope top and bottom, sloping sides and uneven base	A natural depression filled by the deposit F175		Unknown
177	Cut	340E 860N	0.36	0.42	0.14	N/A	Shallow pit; U-shaped in section with gradual break of slope top and bottom, concave, tapering sides and a flat base. Filled by F132	Hearth cut through surface F136, between stone wall remains F131 and F286. Function of heating or cooking	N/A	Early Modern
178	Cut	340E 830N	0.51	0.41	0.07	N/A	Shallow pit; gradual break of slope top and bottom with concave sides and a concave base. Filled by F179	Shallow hearth	N/A	Early Modern
179	Fill	340E 830N	0.51	0.41	0.07	N/A	Dark brownish black charcoal rich burnt clay. Loose compaction with occasional inclusions of stone	Primary fill of hearth F178	F178	Early Modern
180	Structure	350E 860N	1.1	0.6	0.15	N/A	Stone built structural remains. Single outer course of regular sub-rounded limestones on two sides - the south and east. Has a stone, pebble and earth interior core. Abuts the wall F131	This appears to be a foundation pad for post(s) or the remains of a later wall. It abuts the larger, more solid wall F131. It is too slight to be a buttress for this wall	N/A	Early Modern
181	Void	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
182	Cut	340E 840N	0.39	0.35	0.15	N/A	Sub-circular pit with sharp break of slope top and bottom, steep sides and a level base. Filled by F183	Shallow pit in close proximity to ditch F52	N/A	Early Modern
183	Fill	340E 840N	0.39	0.35	0.15	N/A	Brown sandy clay with red mottle. Occasional inclusions of stones and pebbles	Primary fill of hearth F178	F183	Early Modern
184	Cut	350E 840N	2.1	1.1	0.22	N/A	Sub-circular pit with a moderate break of slope top, gradually sloping sides, imperceptible break of slope bottom and a flat base. Filled by F185	One of the best surviving examples of a hearth, this was cut through an upper fill of the back-filled ditch F149. The cut is scorched at the base and is one of several hearths running north south parallel to the ditch F52	N/A	Early Modern
185	Fill	350E 840N	1.1	1.1	0.22	N/A	Black and red mottled ashy clay, moderately compact with frequent charcoal and occasional pebbles	Primary fill of hearth F184	F184	Early Modern
186	Deposit	340E 860N	0.5	0.18	0.02	N/A	Reddish black ashy silt with occasional sand and pebbles	Primary deposit formed by burning action, lying over floor surface F136, between wall remains F131 and F286. A remnant of a fire	N/A	Early Modern

F. no.	F. Type	Area	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Diam (m)	Feature Description	Feature Interpretation	Fill of Cut	Feature Period
187	Deposit	350E 860N	0.52	0.3	0.03	N/A	Red burnt sandy clay with occasional charcoal and stones	Secondary deposit in hearth F193. This probably represents another episode of burning after F192 had covered over an earlier deposit also produced by burning, F191	F193	Early Modern
188	Deposit	350E 860N	0.6	0.5	0.06	N/A	Red clayey sand with brownish hue. Occasional small stones and charcoal	Primary deposit of hearth F199	F199	Early Modern
189	Fill	340E 850N	10	0.95	0.4	N/A	Mid grey sand with reddish brown mottle. Firm compaction	Secondary deposit within ditch F149. This deposit was formed by a natural process of silt accumulation over time	F149	Medieval/Early Modern
190	Void	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
191	Fill	340E 860N	0.51	0.44	0.02	N/A	Red burnt clay with dark brown and rust coloured mottle. Occasional charcoal inclusions	Primary deposit of hearth F193	F193	Early Modern
192	Fill	350E 860N	0.4	0.3	0.05	N/A	Light grey clayey sand. Occasional inclusions of charcoal and red burnt clay	Secondary deposit separating two separate episodes of burning which produced F187 and F191 in hearth F193. This deposit may have extinguished the fire which produced F191	F193	Early Modern
193	Cut	350E 860N	0.6	0.54	0.08	N/A	Shallow concave cut, imperceptible break of slope top and bottom, gently sloping sides and a tapering rounded base. Filled by F191, F187 and F192	A deliberate cut for a hearth which was cut through surface F136	N/A	Early Modern
194	Fill	340E 840N	1	0.7	0.13	N/A	Dark greyish brown sandy clay with frequent sand and occasional pebbles, stones and charcoal inclusions	Secondary fill of an agricultural furrow. This deposit was formed by a natural process of silt accumulation over time	F195	Early Modern
195	Cut	340E 840N	1	0.7	0.13	N/A	Linear furrow, orientated NE - SW. U-shaped in section, gradual break of slope top, gently sloping sides, gradual break of slope base and a concave rounded base, undulating along its length. Filled by F194	Agricultural furrow which cuts the hearth F185, F184	N/A	Early Modern
196	Cut	340E 840N	1.19	1.5	0.11	N/A	Sub-circular pit with a gradual break of slope top, gently sloping sides, imperceptible break of slope base and a flat base. Filled by F197 and F198	Hearth cut into a secondary fill, F54, of the ditch F52. This is one of a series of hearths running north-south on or beside F52	N/A	Early Modern
197	Fill	340E 840N	0.6	0.55	0.05	N/A	Light greyish brown clayey silt. Quite loose with inclusions of pebbles, charcoal and animal bone	Secondary fill of a hearth, F196. Natural accumulation	F196	Early Modern
198	Fill	340E 840N	1.2	1.05	0.11	N/A	Dark blackish grey silty clay with frequent charcoal	Primary fill of hearth F196	F196	Early Modern

F. no.	F. Type	Area	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Diam (m)	Feature Description	Feature Interpretation	Fill of Cut	Feature Period
199	Cut	350E 860N	0.6	0.5	0.06	N/A	Shallow, sub-oval pit with imperceptible break of slope top and bottom, gently sloping sides and a rounded base. Filled by F188	Hearth cut through surface F136, within stone wall remains F131 and F286. Function of heating or cooking	N/A	Early Modern
200	Fill	340E 830N	0.9	0.87	0.09	N/A	Black clayey silt with frequent charcoal	Primary fill of hearth F200	F200	Early Modern
201	Cut	340E 830N	0.9	0.87	0.09	N/A	Circular cut, gradual break of slope top, gradually sloping side, imperceptible break of slope bottom and uneven base. Filled by F200	Hearth cut into natural. This is one of several of hearths running north-south on or to the west of the ditch F52	N/A	Early Modern
202	Fill	350E 850N	Unknown	1.8	0.2	N/A	Brown peat with occasional sand, pebbles, stones and animal bone	A secondary deposit within the circular ditch F104, around the monument GA87:196. Formed through a slow natural accumulation of organic rich material	F104	Post-Medieval
203	Fill	300E 840N	4.5	0.5	0.2	N/A	Light grey silty clay with occasional charcoal and frequent cobble sized stones	Secondary deposit of drain F204. Natural accumulation	F204	Early Modern
204	Cut	300E 840N	4.5	0.5	0.2	N/A	Linear east west orientated cut. Gradual break of slope top and bottom with a rounded, undulating base. Filled by F203	Drain which runs under the wall F160. The ground to the east of this wall is distinctly higher than that on the west indicating the water would have flown into the ditch F217	N/A	Early Modern
205	Fill	340E 840N	1.8	0.8	0.03	N/A	Orangey red rich silt with frequent black charcoal inclusions	Lenses of material lying over secondary fill F54 in ditch F52. This material is probably associated with the nearby hearth F196 which contained a similar material F198	N/A	Early Modern
206	Fill	320E 840N	0.6	0.45	0.35	N/A	Mid-brown sandy clay. Quite compact with occasional cobbles	Secondary fill of posthole F207. Natural accumulation	F207	Early Modern
207	Cut	320E 840N	0.6	0.45	0.35	N/A	Sub-circular cut with sharp break of slope top and bottom, tapering sides and narrow pointed base. Filled by F206	Posthole on the western side of the pit F166. The function of this is associated with that of the pit, it may have been a support for drawing water	N/A	Early Modern
208	Fill	340E 820N	2.3	2	0.32	N/A	Mid to dark brown silty clay with a moderate amount of stone inclusions. A copper alloy belt buckle was recovered from this fill	Tertiary fill of the large pit F209. A natural accumulation above several fills in the pit	F209	Early Modern
209	Cut	340E 820N	3.05	2.24	0.98	N/A	Circular cut, gradual break of slope top and bottom, gradually sloping side and a concave base. Filled by F208, F230, F231, F232, F233	A large pit, probably used for dumping refuse. There is a similar pit, F263, 5m to the north	N/A	Early Modern
210	Fill	NRA excluded area	40	0.5	0.04	N/A	Brownish grey silt with occasional grit, stones and organic material	Fill in base of modern forestry drain F211	F211	Modern

F. no.	F. Type	Area	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Diam (m)	Feature Description	Feature Interpretation	Fill of Cut	Feature Period
211	Cut	NRA excluded area	40	0.5	0.04	N/A	Linear north south drain. U-shape with flat base, steep sides and an even base. Filled by F210	Modern forestry cut dating from the 1980's when the forestry was planted	N/A	Modern
212	Cut	350E 860N	3.2	0.25	0.12	N/A	Irregular linear east-west cut. V-shaped in section, sharp break of slope top, steep sides taper to a point. Filled by F218 and F219	A narrow, shallow drain within stone wall remains F131 and F286. This drain cuts the floor surface F136. The drain may have been on the interior of a structure or room. It was capped by a rough line of stones, F218. The fill, F219, excavated within this cut contained an 18th century coin (E2076:219:1)	N/A	Early Modern
213	Fill	340E 830N	1.07	1.06	0.4	N/A	Brown sandy clay with red flecks. Quite compact with occasional stones	Secondary fill of hearth F215. Natural accumulation	F215	Early Modern
214	Fill	340E 840N	1.1	0.97	0.08	N/A	Black clayey silt with red flecks. Soft compaction with occasional pebbles	Primary fill in hearth F215. Produced as a by-product from an action of burning in-situ	F215	Early Modern
215	Cut	340E 830N	1.26	1.16	0.34	N/A	Sub-circular pit with a sharp break of slope top, steep sides, imperceptible break of slope bottom and a rounded concave base. Filled by F214	A hearth which is cut into the upper fill of the backfilled ditch F52	N/A	Early Modern
216	Fill	340E 850N	10	2.5	0.3	N/A	Mid grey fine sand with red and white flecking. Occasional inclusions of stones and charcoal	Tertiary deposit within the top of the partially silted up ditch F149		Early Modern
217	Cut	NRA Excluded Area	40	1.2	0.6	N/A	Linear ditch with a north south orientation. U-shaped in section, sharp break of slope top and bottom, steep sides and a flat base, undulating slightly along its length. The metalled surface F159 survived along the base of the base of the ditch in places. Filled by F290, F291, F301, F299, F298, F312, F311	Ditch for drainage boundary demarcation. The metalling in the base of the ditch suggests that its function is contemporary with the large surface F159. The ditch may have marked the edge of a path or road leading to the monument GA87:196 which lies to the north. The wall F160 on the eastern side of the ditch was constructed at a later date	N/A	Medieval/ Early Modern
218	Structural	340E 860N	3.2	0.25	0.07	N/A	Stone cap over cut F212. Sub-rounded and sub-angular sub-rectangular limestones. Average individual dimensions of 0.10 m x 0.06m. Single course of capstones roughly bonded by earth	The stone cap of the drain F212. The cap is set into the ground, the upper surface of the stones are level with the metalled surface F136	F212	Early Modern
219	Fill	340E 860N	3.2	0.25	0.07	N/A	Brown soft sand with charcoal flecks and animal bone. An 18th century bank token (E2076:219:1) was recovered from this deposit	Secondary fill of drain F212. Natural accumulation	F212	Early Modern
220	Void	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Number void	N/A	N/A	N/A
221	Void	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Number void	N/A	N/A	N/A
222	Void	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Number void	N/A	N/A	N/A
223	Void	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Number void	N/A	N/A	N/A

F. no.	F. Type	Area	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Diam (m)	Feature Description	Feature Interpretation	Fill of Cut	Feature Period
224	Fill	340E 830N	1.1	0.75	0.3	N/A	Grey silty clay with occasional sand, stones and pebbles. Moderate compaction	Secondary fill of furrow F229	F229	Early Modern
225	Fill	340E 830N	10	3.5	0.09	N/A	Light brown silty clay with occasional sand and pebbles. Moderate compaction	Tertiary fill of the large pit F228. Natural accumulation long after abandonment	F228	Modern
226	Fill	340E 830N	10	3.5	0.1	N/A	Dark brown silty clay with occasional sand, stones and pebbles. Moderate compaction	Tertiary fill of the large pit F228. Natural accumulation after abandonment	F228	Modern
227	Fill	340E 830N	10	3.5	0.07	N/A	Greyish brown silty clay with occasional stone, sand and cobbles	Secondary fill of the large pit F228	F228	Modern
228	Cut	340E 830N	10	3.5	0.36	N/A	A cut, triangular in plan with the longest side being the southern baulk of the site. The east west section has a sharp break of slope top and bottom, steep sides and a flat base. Filled by F225, F226, F224	A large pit which is obscured by the presence of the south baulk. Function is unknown	N/A	Early Modern
229	Cut	340E 830N	1.1	0.75	0.3	N/A	Linear cut with gradual break of slope top and bottom, sloping sides and a rounded base which is even along its length. Filled by F224	Agricultural furrow cut by the pits F209 and F228	N/A	Early Modern
230	Fill	340E 820N	0.9	0.81		N/A	Black charcoal silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions as well as occasional stones, burnt stones and sand	A lenses of burning in the partially backfilled pit F209. This is either a secondary deposit produced by a dump of burnt material, possibly from nearby hearth F200, or this is a primary deposit produced by burning in-situ	F209	Early Modern
231	Fill	340E 820N	2.1	1.9	0.16	N/A	Brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of burnt clay	Secondary deposit within the large pit F209, below the burnt deposit F230 which is where the inclusions of burnt clay come from	F209	Early Modern
232	Fill	340E 820N	0.75	0.66	0.11	N/A	Dark brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal and stones	Secondary deposit of slump in the northern base of the pit F209	F209	Early Modern
233	Fill	340E 820N	1.35	1.3	0.32	N/A	Brown compact clay with occasional inclusions of animal bone	Secondary accumulation of material in base of pit F209. Natural silting up of an open pit over the slump F232	F209	Early Modern
234	Fill	330E 830N	1.7	1.7	0.08	1.7	Grey clay with frequent stones, moderate compaction	Secondary accumulation of material in base of pit F235.	F235	Early Modern
235	Cut	330E 830N	1.7	1.7	0.08	N/A	Circular in plan, gradual break of slope top and bottom, sloping sides and a concave base. Filled by F235	Small shallow pit, probably of little archaeological significance	N/A	Early Modern
236	Fill	340E 830/840N	1.35	0.73	0.28	N/A	Brown sandy clay with a firm compaction, occasional stones, pebbles and sand	Silt in the base of the ditch F237. Secondary deposit of material formed by a natural silting up of open ditch	F237	Early Modern

F. no.	F. Type	Area	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Diam (m)	Feature Description	Feature Interpretation	Fill of Cut	Feature Period
237	Cut	340E 830/840N	13.5	1	0.4	N/A	Linear cut, northeast southwest orientated with a sharp break of slope top, concave sides, imperceptible break of slope bottom and a flattish base. The western side of this feature has been truncated by the later ditch F52. Filled by F236	A ditch which has been re-cut by F52. The original extent of this ditch is unknown because of F52 but it may have been the original boundary ditch or the western edge of a drove way approaching the monument to the north	N/A	Early Modern
238	Cut	320E 830N	8.4	0.5	0.2	N/A	Linear cut, u-shaped in section, orientated east west, sharp break of slope top, gradual at the bottom, concave sides and a rounded base. Filled by F240	An agricultural furrow filled by F240 and cut by later perpendicular furrows F250 and F248.	N/A	Early Modern
239	Cut	320E 830N	5	0.5	0.2	N/A	Linear cut, u-shaped in section, orientated northwest southeast, sharp break of slope top, imperceptible at the bottom, concave sides and an even but undulating base. Filled by F241	An agricultural furrow filled by F241 and cut by later perpendicular furrows F250 and F248 and the east west furrow F238	N/A	Early Modern
240	Fill	320E 830N	8.2	0.5	0.2	N/A	Mid grey sandy clay with orange flecks and inclusions of occasional stones and charcoal	Secondary deposit which fills the furrow F238. Natural deposition of material in an open cut	F238	Early Modern
241	Fill	320E 830N	5.2	1.5	0.2	N/A	Brownish yellow dry and soft clay with occasional stones and pebbles	Secondary deposit which fills the furrow F239. Natural deposition of material in an open cut	F239	Early Modern
242	Fill	320E 830N	6.2	0.5	0.2	N/A	Dark grey sandy silt with orange mottle, a moderate compaction with occasional stones	Secondary deposit which fills the furrow F241. Natural accumulation of silty material in an open cut	F241	Early Modern
243	Fill	320E 820N	5.4	0.47	0.05	N/A	Mid brown silty clay, quite compact with occasional stone inclusions	Secondary deposit which fills the furrow F244. Natural deposition of material in an open cut	F244	Early Modern
244	Cut	320E 820N	5.4	0.47	0.05	N/A	Very shallow linear cut orientated east west. Imperceptible break of slope top and bottom, gentle concave sides and a rounded base. Filled by F243	This is a barely perceptible truncated agricultural furrow in the south west of the site. It was cut by the site stripping of topsoil	N/A	Early Modern
245	Fill	330E 830N	8	1.7	0.17	N/A	Greyish brown silty clay orange with occasional inclusions of cobbles and animal bone. Quite compact	Secondary deposit which fills the furrow F246. Natural deposition of material in an open cut	F246	Early Modern
246	Cut	330E 830N	8	1.7	0.17	N/A	Linear cut, shallow with imperceptible break of slope top and bottom. Filled by F245	Truncated ditch. This feature only survives where it has been cut into the natural below the subsoil. It has otherwise been truncated, probably by the site stripping activity. It is perpendicular to the ditch F52, and may have formed boundary for a field with that ditch	N/A	Early Modern
247	Fill	320E 820N	6.7	0.45	0.12	N/A	Mid brown silty clay, quite compact with occasional stone inclusions	Secondary deposit which fills the furrow F248. Natural deposition of material in an open cut	F248	Early Modern

F. no.	F. Type	Area	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Diam (m)	Feature Description	Feature Interpretation	Fill of Cut	Feature Period
248	Cut	320E 820N	6.7	0.45	0.12	N/A	Shallow linear cut orientated northwest southeast. U-shaped in section. Gradual break of slope top and bottom, gently sloping sides and a concave base. Filled by F247	This agricultural furrow is filled by F247 and cuts the earlier furrows F238 and F239	N/A	Early Modern
249	Fill	320E 820N	1.8	0.35	0.06	N/A	Mid brown clay with occasional animal bone. Quite compact material	Secondary deposit which fills the furrow F250. Natural deposition of material in an open cut	F250	Early Modern
250	Cut	320E 820N	1.8	0.35	0.06	N/A	Shallow u-shaped cut with a gradual break of slope top, concave sides, imperceptible break of slope bottom and a concave base. Filled by F249	An agricultural furrow filled by the deposit F249. This furrow splits in two, indicating two separate plough passes on the same line but starting or terminating in a slightly different place	N/A	Early Modern
251	Fill	330E 840N	6.5	1.6	0.3	N/A	Greyish brown silty clay with a soft compaction and occasional charcoal flecks	Secondary fill of a shallow, truncated ditch F25	F252	Early Modern
252	Cut	330E 830N	6.5	1.6	0.3	N/A	A wide linear, u-shaped, shallow cut, imperceptible break of slope top and bottom, sloping sides with a flat wide base. Filled by F251	A truncated ditch, visible here because it cut into the natural. This ditch was truncated during the site strip and may be associated with the perpendicular ditch F280, which lies to the south	N/A	Early Modern
253	Fill	330E 830N	0.7	0.7	0.12	N/A	Greyish brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of stone	A re-deposited natural which is the secondary fill of a small shallow pit, F254	F254	Unknown
254	Cut	330E 830N	0.7	0.7	0.12	N/A	Sub-circular cut with an imperceptible break of slope top, gently sloping sides and a gradual break of slope bottom. Filled by F253	Shallow depression in the natural. This may be an empty stone socket	N/A	Unknown
255	Fill	350E 850N	10	1.82	0.84	N/A	Light brown sandy clay with orange and blue streaks, occasional inclusions of animal bone. Moderate compaction	A re-deposited natural which is a tertiary fill in the top of the ring ditch F104	F104	Medieval / Early Modern
256	Fill	350E 850N	Unknown	1.82	1.2	N/A	Light brown greyish yellow sand. Light compaction with occasional inclusions of animal bone	A slump of material on the northwestern side of the ring ditch F104. Secondary deposit	F104	Medieval / Early Modern
257	Fill	340E 830/840N	25	1.7	0.15	N/A	Dark yellow silty clay with occasional sand, pebbles and stones	Tertiary deposit on the top of the backfilled ditch F52, above the deposit F53. Deposited long after the ditch had gone out of use	F52	Early Modern
258	Fill	330E 830N	0.6	0.42	0.2	N/A	Dark mottled silty clay with a moderate amount of charcoal inclusions. Loose in compaction	Tertiary fill in the top of the pit F263. Cut by a later ditch F280. Deposition of material long after the pit had gone out of use	F263	Early Modern
259	Fill	330E 830N	0.6	0.5	0.3	N/A	Yellow clay mixed with a grey gravel. A re-deposited clayey gravel	Tertiary fill close to the top of the pit F263. Deposition of material after the pit had gone out of use.	F263	Early Modern

F. no.	F. Type	Area	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Diam (m)	Feature Description	Feature Interpretation	Fill of Cut	Feature Period
260	Fill	330E 830N	0.9	0.8	0.4	N/A	Light brownish grey sandy clay with a loose compaction	Secondary deposition of material above the fill F261 in the pit F263	F263	Early Modern
261	Fill	330E 830N	3	1.4	0.7	N/A	Light yellowish brown sandy clay with occasional animal bone, stones and pebbles	Secondary deposition of material above the fill F262 in the pit F263. The presence of animal bone indicates that this is a dump of refuse	F263	Early Modern
262	Fill	330E 830N	0.95	0.8	0.22	N/A	Mid-greyish brown plastic clayey sand. Moist, soft and sticky in places with a moderate compaction. Occasional inclusions of animal bone and pebbles and with frequent stones	Secondary deposit in the base of the deep pit, F263, under F261. The animal bone indicates that this is a mixture of refuse and natural silt filling the open cut	F263	Early Modern
263	Cut	330E 830N	2	1.25	0.72	N/A	A truncated cut, semi-circular in plan but probably originally circular or sub-circular. Where surviving, there is a gradual to sharp break of slope top and bottom, steep tapering sides and a rounded concave base. Filled by F258, F259, F260, F261, F262	This is quite a deep pit with several fills, the lower of which contain animal bone. This is indicative that the pit was used for dumping refuse, including bones from animal butchery. This is similar to the nearby pit F209 which also contained such material	N/A	Early Modern
264	Cut	320E 830N	19	1.7	0.38	N/A	Orangey brown clayey silt with a moderate amount of stones and animal bone and occasional inclusions of charcoal	Tertiary fill in the top of the ditch F267. This is a deposition of material after the ditch had fallen out of use and been backfilled	F267	Early Modern
265	Fill	320E 830N	19	1.4	0.42	N/A	Orangey greyish brown silty clay with frequent inclusions of animal bone and stone and moderate inclusions of charcoal and burnt clay	Secondary fill in the ditch F267. The presence of animal bone and burnt clay in this fill and in the one below, F266, indicates that the ditch may have been used as a refuse dump on two separate occasions after it had fallen out of use	F267	Early Modern
266	Fill	320E 830N	19	1.14	0.53	N/A	Orangey brown clayey silt with frequent stones and animal bone and a moderate amount of charcoal	Secondary fill in the ditch F267. The presence of animal bone and charcoal in this fill and the one above, F265, indicates that the ditch may have been used as a refuse dump on two separate occasions, after it had fallen out of use	F267	Early Modern
267	Cut	320E 830N	25	2	1.2	N/A	Linear cut orientated north south but turning sharply to the east close to the edge of site. A deep u-shape in section with a gradual break of slope top and bottom, moderately sloping sides and a concave rounded base which undulates along its length. Filled by F264, F265, F266	A field boundary ditch which is mostly likely associated with a perpendicular ditch F280, to the east. Together, with the southern turn in the ditch F267, they appear to be the remains of boundaries delineating a square or rectangular field	N/A	Early Modern
268	Fill	330E 830N	16	0.65	0.4	N/A	Mid brown silty clay with a grey and yellow mottle. Loose compaction with a moderate amount of stones and pebbles	Tertiary fill of a ditch, F280. Deposited after the ditch had fallen out of use and been backfilled by the lower deposits F268 and F279	F280	Early Modern

F. no.	F. Type	Area	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Diam (m)	Feature Description	Feature Interpretation	Fill of Cut	Feature Period
269	Cut	310E 830N	3	0.3	0.2	N/A	Linear cut orientated east west. Gradual break of slope top and bottom, concave sides and a rounded base. Filled by F270	Agricultural furrow parallel to contemporary furrows F239 and F246	N/A	Early Modern
270	Fill	310E 830N	3	0.3	0.2	N/A	Brownish grey sandy clay with occasional stones	Secondary deposit within an agricultural furrow	F270	Early Modern
271	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Void	N/A	N/A	
272	Fill	310E 820N	19	1.65	0.25	N/A	Orangey grey silty clay with moderate compaction and frequent inclusions of stones, sand and pebbles	Tertiary deposit in the top of the ditch F267. Natural deposition of material long after the ditch had fallen out of use and been backfilled	F267	Early Modern
273	Fill	310E 820N	19	0.95	0.25	N/A	Light orangey grey gravelly clay with a moderate compaction and common inclusions of stone	Secondary deposit in the ditch F267. The excavator thought that it looked like a deliberate dump of material	F267	Early Modern
274	Fill	310E 820N	19	1.35	0.3	N/A	Light grey silty clay with occasional inclusions of stone, sand and pebbles. Moderate compaction	Secondary deposit in the ditch F267. Natural accumulation of silt in the base of an open cut	F267	Early Modern
275	Fill	310E 820N	17	0.6	0.3	N/A	Dark grey gravelly clay with occasional sand, pebbles and stones. Moderate compaction	Slump of material on the eastern side of the ditch F267. Natural deposit of material caused by a partial collapse of the ditch top or a slow influx of silt over the ditch lip	F267	Early Modern
276	Fill	310E 820N	17	0.4	0.35	N/A	Mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional inclusions of stones, sand and pebbles and a moderate amount of charcoal. Similar to F275	Slump of material on the western side of the ditch F267. Natural deposit of material caused by a partial collapse of the ditch top or a slow influx of silt coming over the ditch edge	F267	Early Modern
277	Fill	350E 810N	7	0.3	0.15	N/A	Brown silty clay with a moderate amount of charcoal inclusions	Secondary deposit in the agricultural furrow F87, below F82	F87	Early Modern
278	Fill	330E 830N	16	0.8	0.4	N/A	Light fawny yellow clay with occasional animal bone, sand, pebbles and a moderate amount of stones	Tertiary deposit close to the top of the ditch F280, below F278 and above F279	F280	Early Modern
279	Fill	330E 830N	6	1.25	0.6	N/A	Dark greyish brown sandy clay with occasional cobbles and pebbles. Moderate compaction	Secondary deposit in the base of the ditch F280. The earliest deposit in this ditch, this was probably the result of the field boundary ditch silting up over time	F280	Early Modern
280	Cut	330E 830N	16	1.65	0.65	N/A	Linear east west orientated cut with a gradual break of slope top and the bottom, concave sides and an irregular uneven base. Filled by F278 and F279	A field boundary ditch which is probably associated either or both perpendicular ditches, F52 to the northeast, or F267 to the southwest. They appear to be the remains of boundaries delineating the edge of field systems. This cuts the pit F263	N/A	Early Modern

F. no.	F. Type	Area	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Diam (m)	Feature Description	Feature Interpretation	Fill of Cut	Feature Period
281	Fill	330E 850N	22.5	5	0.8	N/A	Bluey grey clay with occasional inclusions of stones, sand and a moderate amount of stones. Firm compaction	A deposit which abutts the lower part of the east west bank F99. The CPO crosses the bank which is a field boundary in the north of the site. Deposit is similar to natural	N/A	Early Modern
282	Fill	320E 850N	22.5	2	0.75	N/A	Light greyish brown silty gritty clay with a moderate amount of sand, pebble and stone inclusions. Moderate compaction	A thin deposit of material overlying F281 and abutting the east west bank F99 in the north of the site. Deposit is similar to subsoil	N/A	Early Modern
283	Cut	330E 860N	Unknown	1.33	0.45	N/A	Visible in section face only, this is a u-shaped pit with a gradual break of slope top and a rounded concave base	A small pit which was recorded in the northern baulk of the site. Originally truncated by earlier testing	N/A	Early Modern
284	Fill	330E 860N	Unknown	1.33	0.45	N/A	Light yellowy brown sandy silt with a moderate amount of pebbles and stones. Quite compact	A secondary deposit within a small pit F283. Originally truncated by earlier testing	F183	Early Modern
285	Deposit	330E 860N	Unknown	1.3	0.15	N/A	Bluish grey sandy silt with occasional mid brown inclusions. Quite compact with frequent pebbles	A secondary deposit of material contributing to the bank platform of the monument GA87:196	N/A	Early Modern
286	Structure	350E 860N	0.75	0.66	0.25	N/A	Single course of sub-angular and sub-rounded stones uncovered beside the northern CPO baulk. Limestones, 0.08m in average size	The remains of a stone wall which was uncovered in the northern baulk of the site. This is only visible in section but it is the western side of a structure, the eastern wall if which is F131, and the longer northern wall is discernable under grass outside of the CPO	N/A	Early Modern
287	Fill	330E 860N	Unknown	1.2	0.15	N/A	Dark brown gravelly sandy clay with frequent small stones, 0.05m	Secondary deposit of material underlying a field boundary bank F99. Unclear whether this is a foundation for the bank or an earlier deposit	N/A	Unknown
288	Fill	330E 860N	20	0.7	0.4	N/A	Brown compact silty sand with a moderate amount of stone inclusions	One of deposits which make up the east west bank in the north of the site. While F99 is the main deposit for the majority of the exposed bank length, F288 becomes the main deposit in the east	N/A	N/A
289	Fill	330E 860N	Unknown	0.8	0.3	N/A	Mid brown sand with frequent stone and occasional animal bone inclusions. Finds of clay pipe, metal and bones were recovered from this deposit	A recent topsoil like deposit which abuts the east west bank F288.	N/A	Modern
290	Fill	NRA Excluded Area	Extent of NRA Excluded Area	N/A	0.1	N/A	Dark brown humic material with pine needles, roots and grass	Topsoil in the NRA excluded area which was tested by trenches toward the end of site. Different to the topsoil over site, F1, because there was no spruce trees there	N/A	Modern

F. no.	F. Type	Area	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Diam (m)	Feature Description	Feature Interpretation	Fill of Cut	Feature Period
291	Fill	NRA Excluded Area	Extent of NRA Excluded Area	N/A	0.1	N/A	Mid to dark brown peat under the grassy deposit F290	Natural formation of peat formed by the presence of a Coillte forest plantation	N/A	Modern
292	Fill	Test Trench 4	2.1	1.4	0.12	N/A	Mid to dark brown peat under a separate peat deposit. Soft compaction	Tertiary deposit, natural formation of peat formed within a pit F296.	F296	Modern
293	Fill	Test Trench 4	2.1	1.4	0.12	N/A	Dark brown gritty peat under a separate peat deposit. Soft compaction	Tertiary deposit, natural formation of peat formed within a pit F296, under F292	F296	Modern
294	Fill	Test Trench 4	1.1	1.1	0.1	N/A	Blackish brown sticky gritty peat. Soft compaction	Tertiary deposit, natural formation of peat formed within a pit F296, under F292	F296	Modern
295	Fill	Test Trench 4	2.1	1.4	0.1	N/A	Grey silt with frequent grit and small stones	Natural accumulation of silt in a small pit F296. Secondary deposit.	F296	Early Modern
296	Cut	NRA Excluded Area	2.1	1.4	0.58	N/A	Sub-oval pit, v-shaped in section with a gradual break of slope top and bottom, gently sloping sides and a tapering pointed base. Filled by F295	Small pit uncovered in test trench 4. Probably associated with the courtyard and ditches outside of the monument GA87:196	N/A	Early Modern
297	Fill	340E 850N	20	1.5	0.5	N/A	Linear east west orientated deposit. Greenish grey compact sandy clay with moderate inclusions of stones and frequent quantities of pebbles	A deliberate dump of material below F99. Together they constitute the deposits making up the mid section of the east west bank which is cut by the northern CPO. The fills of the bank change along its length	N/A	Early Modern
298	Fill	Test Trench 8	1.1	1	0.15	N/A	Bluey grey clayey silt with occasional stones and pebbles. Moderate compaction	Secondary deposit within ditch F217, under F299		
299	Fill	Test Trench 8	Unknown	7.7	0.12	N/A	Mid greyish brown with yellowish sandy clay. Frequent inclusions of sand and a moderate amount of stones. Firm compaction	Tertiary fill in the top of the ditch F217. A redeposited natural	F217	Early Modern
300	Fill	Test Trench 5	Unknown	0.6	0.26	N/A	Mid-brown silty clay with occasional pebbles. Very compact material	Deposition formed by modern disturbance from tree planting and associated drainage works	N/A	Modern
301	Fill	Test Trench 5	10	0.48	0.2	N/A	Brown silty clay with occasional pebbles. Very compact material	Secondary deposit, natural accumulation of material above the surface F159 and which appears to be cut by F305	N/A	Early Modern
302	Fill	Test Trench 5	10	2.2	0.2	N/A	Grey gravelly clay with a brown hue. Moderately compact with occasional pebbles and a moderate amount of stone	Secondary fill within the ditch F305. Formed by a natural deposition of material	F305	Early Modern / Modern

F. no.	F. Type	Area	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Diam (m)	Feature Description	Feature Interpretation	Fill of Cut	Feature Period
303	Fill	Test Trench 5	10	3	0.25	N/A	Dark brown peaty clay with organic material, including decayed grass	Secondary deposition of material above the metalled surface F159. The organic material indicates recent deposition, probably during the forestry tree planting and associated drainage works	N/A	Modern
304	Fill	Test Trench 5	10	1	0.16	N/A	Grey sterile stony clay with frequent pebbles and stones. Loose compaction	A natural accumulation in the base of the ditch F305. Secondary deposit	F305	Early Modern / Modern
305	Cut	Test Trenches 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	25	1.75	0.45	N/A	Linear ditch, u-shaped in section, a north south orientation, gradual break of slope top, gradual to imperceptible at the base, concave sides and a level, slightly undulating base. Filled by F302, F304.	A ditch representing a later phase of activity to the surface F159. This is possibly contemporary with the wall F160. F305 is lined by a stone kerbing F307 along the eastern edge	N/A	Early Modern / Modern
306	Deposit	Test Trench 5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	F306 is the same as F159	N/A	N/A	N/A
307	Structure	Test Trench 5	Unknown	0.2	0.2	N/A	A single course of stones arranged in a line and bonded by earth. The sub-rounded stones are an average of 0.20 m in diameter	A stone kerb arranged along the eastern edge of the ditch F305. F307 is very similar to the kerb F324 on the eastern edge of F217. The function of the kerb is uncertain, it delineates the edge of the ditch and also may have slowed the natural deposition of silt into it	N/A	Early Modern
308	Fill	Test Trench 5	Unknown	2.3	0.3	N/A	Mid grey clay with a yellow mottle. Very stony, gravelly and sterile. Quite compact	A tertiary deposit, lying over the archaeology and below the peat deposit F291. Formed by a natural accumulation of material but disturbed by forestry activity	N/A	Modern
309	Fill	Test Trench 5	Unknown	0.46	0.08	N/A	Light grey sandy clay with occasional stones, sand and pebbles	Tertiary deposit within the ditch F217, above F310 and below F299. Formed by a natural accumulation of material after the ditch had fallen out of use	F217	Early Modern
310	Fill	Test Trench 7	Unknown	0.7	0.16	N/A	Gritty blue grey clayey silt	Tertiary deposit within the ditch F217, above F311 and below F309. Formed by a natural accumulation of material after the ditch had fallen out of use	F217	Early Modern
311	Fill	Test Trench 7	Unknown	0.46	0.14	N/A	Grey silt with frequent stones and sand inclusions	Thin secondary deposit close to the base of the ditch F217. A natural formation of silt in the ditch	F217	Early Modern
312	Fill	Test Trench 7	Unknown	1.5	0.37	N/A	Mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional inclusions of cobbles and mortar. Plastic with a moderate compaction	Secondary fill in the ditch F217. The basal fill and quite substantial	F217	Early Modern

F. no.	F. Type	Area	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Diam (m)	Feature Description	Feature Interpretation	Fill of Cut	Feature Period
313	Fill	Test Trench 7	Unknown	0.6	0.4	N/A	Orangey brown grey silty clay with occasional stones	A deposit which lies to the east of the ditch F217 and which is cut by that ditch. It is unclear where this deposit originated or what it fills due to later interference by F217	F217	Early Modern
314	Fill	Test Trench 7	Unknown	1.16	0.31	N/A	Mid brown silty sand with a yellow mottle. Soft compaction	Tertiary deposit in the top of the ditch F217, above F311. A substantial deposit, this may be a deliberate backfilling of an abandoned ditch	F217	Early Modern
315	Fill	Test Trench 7	0.5	0.2	0.15	N/A	Grey sandy soil with occasional stones and pebbles and a moderate quantity of sand	Re-deposited natural which is material taken from the original excavation of the drainage ditch F211, and laid out in random clumps into which the young nursery spruce trees were planted. This activity took place in the 1980's when the agricultural land was converted to forestry	N/A	Modern
316	Fill	Test Trench 7	Unknown	2.38	0.1	N/A	Brown silty clay, sterile and soft	Deposit of material overlying, capping, F327. Deposition formed by modern disturbance from tree planting and associated drainage works	N/A	Modern
317	Fill	Test Trench 7	Unknown	0.96	0.1	N/A	Light brownish grey soft silty sand	Natural accumulation of material after the ditch had fallen out of use. A tertiary deposit of material which overlies the backfilled ditch F327	N/A	Modern
318	Fill	Test Trench 7	Unknown		0.14	N/A	Light grey stiff silty sand with yellow inclusions and occasional small stones	A tertiary deposit of material which overlies the backfilled ditch F327. Natural accumulation of material after the ditch had fallen out of use	N/A	Modern
319	Fill	Test Trench 7	Unknown	0.68	0.14	N/A	Dark grey sticky stiff silt with no inclusions	A tertiary deposit of material which overlies the backfilled ditch F327. Deposition formed by modern disturbance from tree planting and associated drainage works	N/A	Modern
320	Fill	Test Trench 7	Unknown	0.78	0.06	N/A	Dark brownish grey lenses. Stiff and sticky silt. Fill of F327	Secondary deposit, a lense of material within the ditch F327	F327	Early Modern
321	Fill	Test Trench 7	Unknown	0.66	0.12	N/A	Mid grey silty sand with no inclusions	Basal fill of the ditch F327. Formed by a natural process which caused the open ditch to begin silting up	F327	Early Modern
322	Fill	Test Trench 9	Unknown	0.75	0.15	N/A	Light grey silty sandy clay. Firm compaction	Tertiary fill close to the top of the ditch F305. Natural accumulation of material after the ditch had fallen out of use	F305	Modern

F. no.	F. Type	Area	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Diam (m)	Feature Description	Feature Interpretation	Fill of Cut	Feature Period
323	Fill	Test Trench 7	Unknown	0.54	0.14	N/A	Light grey fill with yellow inclusions. Contains inclusions of silty sand.	This is a secondary deposit in the ditch F327. Natural accumulation of material while the ditch was in use.	F327	Early Modern
324	Structure	Test Trench 6	Unknown	0.27	0.15	N/A	A single course of limestones arranged in a line and bonded by earth. The sub-rounded stones are an average of 0.21 m in diameter	A stone kerb arranged along the eastern edge of the ditch F217. F307 is very similar to the kerb F307 on the eastern edge of F305. The function of the kerb is uncertain, it delineates the edge of the ditch and also may have slowed the natural deposition of silt into it	F217	Early Modern
325	Fill	Test Trench	Unknown	0.55	0.2	N/A	Yellowy grey sandy silt with a loose compaction, occasional stones	A slump of material on the western side of the ditch F217. A secondary deposit, this only appears in the south facing section of test trench 6	F217	Early Modern
326	Fill	Test Trench 6	Unknown	1	0.25	N/A	Mid brown sandy silt with occasional stones and pebbles. Soft compaction	This is a thick deposit of sandy silt which has built up over time. It lies over the stone kerb F324, close to the eastern side of the ditch F217	F217	Modern
327	Cut	Test Trench 7 & 8	7.75	0.85	0.35	N/A	N/A	Ditch running in a NW-SW direction, cut by the ditches F211 & F305	N/A	N/A
328	Fill	Test Trench 13	Unknown	2.5	0.24	N/A	Mid brown silty clay, loose in compaction with occasional inclusions of mortar. A fragment of an iron horseshoe was recovered from this deposit. Basal fill of the ditch F327	Secondary deposit formed by a natural process which caused the open ditch to begin silting up. This deposit is the second basal fill uncovered in the ditch, the other, F321, was excavated further to the north	F327	Early Modern
329	Cut	Test Trench 13	Unknown	0.55	0.04	N/A	Shallow, linear, u-shaped cut orientated north south. It has a very gradual break of slope top, gently sloping sides, gradual break of slope bottom and a concave base. Filled by F341	A shallow linear cut parallel to a similar cut F330. This is one of a series of parallel truncated furrows or drains uncovered in the test trench 13	N/A	Modern
330	Cut	Test Trench 13	Unknown	0.18	0.08	N/A	Shallow, linear, v-shaped cut orientated north south. It has a gradual break of slope top and bottom, gently sloping sides, and a concave base. Filled by F341	A shallow linear cut parallel to a similar cut F329 which lies to the east. This is one of a series of parallel truncated furrows or drains uncovered in the test trench 13	N/A	Modern
331	Cut	Test Trench 13	Unknown	0.3	0.06	N/A	Shallow, linear, u-shaped cut orientated north south. It has a very gradual break of slope top and bottom, gently sloping sides and a concave base. Filled by F341	A shallow linear cut parallel to a similar cut F330 which lies to the east. This is one of a series of parallel truncated furrows or drains uncovered in the test trench 13	N/A	Modern

F. no.	F. Type	Area	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Diam (m)	Feature Description	Feature Interpretation	Fill of Cut	Feature Period
332	Structure	Test Trench 13	Unknown	1.1	0.16	N/A	An area of stones which are sub-rectangular in plan, though the northwestern edge is obscured by the baulk. The single course of stones lie on top of the natural and are quite well sorted sub-rounded cobbles, an average of 0.20 m in diameter. 80% of the cobbles are limestone, with the other 20% consisting of shale and granite.	This stone feature bears similarities to stone foundations laid for mud-built structures. This would be consistent with the present interpretation of this particular area as a courtyard exterior to the monument GA87:196	N/A	Early Modern
333	Cut	Test Trench 22	Unknown	1.5	0.8	N/A	Linear u-shaped cut with sharp break of slope top, concave sides, imperceptible break of slope bottom and a gently rounded base, undulating along its length. Filled by F334, F335, F336, F332, F335 and F339	A ditch uncovered in test trench 22. The size of the trench made it difficult to properly assess the function of this ditch but it may be a backfilled field boundary	N/A	Early Modern
334	Fill	Test Trench 22	Unknown	2.2	0.12	N/A	Dark brown sandy clay with green hue. Occasional inclusions of stone, sand and pebbles	Secondary accumulation of material in the ditch F333. This has been deposited naturally and has been disturbed by later forestry activity	F333	Early Modern
335	Fill	Test Trench 22	Unknown	1.5	0.14	N/A	Mid grey sandy clay with orange iron flecking and inclusions of occasional stones and charcoal	Tertiary deposit capping the backfilled ditch F333	F333	Early Modern
336	Fill	Test Trench 22	Unknown	2.1	0.4	N/A	Light grey fine sand. Moderate compaction	Tertiary deposit on the western side of the ditch F333. Slump of material predating F335	F333	Early Modern
337	Fill	Test Trench 22	Unknown	1.3	0.42	N/A	Dark grey clayey silt. Plastic and sticky. Soft compaction	Secondary and substantial deposit with the ditch F333. A natural accumulation of material overlying the earlier slump F338	F333	Early Modern
338	Fill	Test Trench 22	Unknown	0.4	0.18	N/A	Light grey clayey silt with yellow and green hue. Moderate compaction	A secondary deposit in the form of a slump of material from the eastern side of the ditch F333	F333	Early Modern
339	Fill	Test Trench 22	Unknown	0.8	0.12	N/A	Light grey clayey silt with light grey hue. Moderate compaction	A secondary deposit in the base of the ditch F333. This would have formed while the ditch was still in use	F333	Early Modern
340	Fill	Test Trench 22	Unknown	2.2	0.14	N/A	Mid grey compact sandy clay with a light rusty shade and inclusions of decaying organic material	Tertiary deposit overlying the backfilled ditch F333. A modern redeposit	N/A	Modern
341	Fill	Test Trench 13	Unknown	0.55	0.08	N/A	Mid grey sandy silt with frequent pebbles, stones and occasional organic material. Compact deposit	A modern secondary deposit filling the three parallel shallow furrows F329, F330 and F331	F329 F330 F331	Modern
342	Cut	Test Trench 10	9.1	0.45	0.29	N/A	Linear, east west orientated cut with a gradual break of slope top and the bottom with concave sloping sides. The base cannot be seen as it lies under the southern baulk. Filled by F343	A shallow gully or drain, perpendicular to the ditch F305, which cuts it.	N/A	Modern
343	Cut	Test Trench 10	9.1	0.45	0.29	N/A	Dark greyish brown clayey silt with a loose compaction, occasional stones and pebble	Secondary fill of modern furrow F343. Deposit has accumulated naturally	N/A	Modern

F. no.	F. Type	Area	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Diam (m)	Feature Description	Feature Interpretation	Fill of Cut	Feature Period
344	Fill	Test Trench 10	13.1	Unknown	0.3	N/A	Mixed yellowy grey silty clay with occasional stones, shell and a moderate amount of pebbles	A re-deposited natural at the western end of trench 10 close to an area of modern disturbance	N/A	Modern
345	Cut	Test Trench 17/18	8.3	1.15	0.25	N/A	Linear cut, shallow u-shape in profile. Imperceptible break of slope top and bottom, concave sides, a rounded base. Filled by F291	This drain runs along the northern edge of the metallised surface F159 where it was uncovered in the very south of the NRA excluded area. This would have carried water away from the path surface	N/A	Early Modern
346	Fill	Test Trench 18	6.6	0.95	0.95	N/A	Yellowy grey redeposited natural. Firm compaction	This may have been part of the construction of the path F159 which was exposed in a test trench in the south of the site	N/A	Early Modern
347	Fill	Test Trench 18	6.6	0.95	0.95	N/A	Bluish grey silty clay with a moderate compaction	A natural deposit of clay under the re-deposited natural F346	N/A	Early Modern
348	Cut	Test Trench 11	2.4	0.6	0.15	N/A	A linear cut, irregular profile with a sharp break of slope top, concave sides, gradual break of slope bottom, concave rounded base. Filled by F349	This is a pit or a terminal of a ditch probably associated with activity close to the metallised surface	N/A	Early Modern
349	Fill	Test Trench 11	2.4	0.6	0.15	N/A	Mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional stones and a quantity of decayed organic material at the base	A secondary deposit, a natural accumulation of material in the cut F348	F348	Early Modern
350	Cut	Test Trench 11	1.55	1	0.5	N/A	Sub-rounded cut, gradual break of slope top and bottom, sloping sides and a rounded concave base. Filled by F351 and F352	A pit which is possibly associated with the metallised surface F159 and the activity outside of the monument GA87:196	N/A	Early Modern
351	Fill	Test Trench 11	Unknown	0.87	0.58	N/A	Dark brown peaty clayey silt. Loose compaction	A secondary accumulation of material in the cut F350. The peaty material indicates a waterlogged deposit building up over a considerable amount of time	F350	Early Modern
352	Fill	Test Trench 11	0.6	0.5	0.2	N/A	Grey compact clay with occasional stones.	A deposit around the lower edges of the cut F350. This is a slump of material from the side of the pit, before the pit began to silt up with F351	F350	Early Modern
353	Fill	Test Trench 11	0.2	0.18	0.1	N/A	Mid-light brown silty clay with occasional pebbles and sand. Soft compaction	A secondary deposit in the pit F237. Formed by a natural accumulation of material over time	F137	Early Modern

Appendix 4 Drawing Register

Dwg No.	Sheet No.	Dwg Type	Scale	Co-ord A	Co-ord B	Description (inc. F. nos)	Date Drawn
1	1	Plan	1:50	360E	840N	Mid-ex of F34, 35, 21, 20, 32, 33, 24, 25, 36, 37	28/05/06
2	2	Plan	1:50	360E	820N	Mid-ex plan of F16, 14, 18, 10, 12, 9, 6, 7, 4, 5, 8, 11, 15, 20, 28, 29, 65	29/05/06
3	3	Section	1:10	363E, 840.38N	362.80E, 841.05N	East facing section of F24 and 25	31/05/06
4	3	Section	1:10	368.05E, 842.47N	369.20E, 842.90N	North facing section of F20 and 21	31/05/06
5	3	Section	1:10	367.52E, 843.69N	368.55E, 844.21N	South facing section of F22, 23	31/05/06
6	4	Plan	1:50	360E	850N	Mid-ex of F40, 41, 48, 49, 89, 50, 51	01/06/06
7	3	Section	1:10	359.20E, 842.50N	359.40E, 843N	SE facing section of F34 and F35	01/06/06
8	5	Plan	1:50	350E	850N	Mid-ex plan of F56, 92, 95, 94, 93, 53, 52	01/06/06
9	6	Section	1:10	367.95E, 859.25N	367.93E, 858.62N	West facing section of F40 and F41	02/06/06
10	6	Section	1:10	360.80E, 847.60N	361.30E, 849N	SE facing section of F33 and F32	06/06/06
11	7	Section	1:10	856.70E, 856.50N	856.90E, 855.45N	East facing section of F92 and F96	07/06/06
12	7	Section	1:10	367.25E, 866.62N	367.05E, 867.90N	East facing section of F50 and 51	07/06/06
13	8	Plan	1:50	350E	830N	Mid-ex plan of F56 and F32	07/06/06
14	9	Plan	1:50	350E	820N	Pre/ mid-ex plan of F56	07/06/06
15	7	Section	1:10	358.25E, 855.70N	360.50E, 855.80N	North facing section of F55, 77, 75, 76, 56	08/06/06
16	10	Section	1:10	355.43E, 839.42N	357.81E, 838.74N	SE facing of F55, 56, 76, 77	12/06/06
17	11	Section	1:20	360.45E, 865.55N	365.25E, 866.35N	South facing of F89, 90, 91	12/06/06
18	12	Plan	1:20	330E	860N	Pre-ex plan of F99	13/06/06
19	13	Plan	1:20	320E	860N	Pre-ex plan of F99	14/06/06
20	14	Plan	1:20	330E	355N	Mid-ex plan of F88, 99	18/06/06
21	15	Plan	1:50	310E	850N	Pre-ex plan of F104.	16/06/06
22	16	Plan	1:20	340E	860N	Mid-ex plan of F99	15/06/06
23	17	Plan	1:50	350E	850N	Mid-ex plan of F134, 56, 52, 104, 96	19/06/06
24	18	Section	1:10	353.35E, 856.25N	354.8E, 854.55N	SW facing section of F53, 52, 82, 96	19/06/06
25	6	Section	1:20	324.30E, 855.05N	525.10E, 857.22N	SE facing section of F101, 103, 104	19/06/06
26	11	Profile	1:20	330E	850N	South facing profile of F88, 100, 99	20/06/06
27	19	Section	1:20	323.09E, 852.49N	322.17E, 855.63N	NW facing section of F104, 101, 102, 111, 112, 103	20/06/06
28	19	Section	1:20	317.43E, 858.42N	323.11E, 859.82N	S facing section of F103, 115, 101, 102, 112, 104	20/06/06
29	19?	Plan	1:50	320E	850N	Mid-ex plan of F104	20/06/06
30	6	Section	1:10	351.20E, 851.98N	352.30E, 851.39N	SW facing section of F53, 52, 105, 54	20/06/06
31	18	Section	1:20	334.75E, 856.9N	333.90E, 852.50N	West facing section of F101, 102, 113, 114, 104	20/06/06
32	21	Section	1:20	326.35E, 857.67N	326.45E, 860.55N	East facing section of F99, 282, 281	20/06/06
33	22	Section	1:10	356.75E, 856.49N	360.05E, 857.30N	South facing section of F92, 96, 55, 77, 75, 76, 56	21/06/06
34	18	Section	1:20	335.90E, 851.90N	336.55E, 855.05N	East facing section # 4 of F104	22/06/06
35	21	Section	1:20	336.45E, 862.55N	336.80E, 857.80N	West facing section of F88, 99, 281, 282	20/06/06
36	21	Section	1:20	342.45E, 859N	342.55E, 863.80N	East facing section of F281, 99, 88, 110	20/06/06
37	22	Section	1:10	342.45E, 852.35N	342.44E, 855.90N	East facing section # 5 of F104	22/06/06
38	59	Plan	1:50	370E	860N	Mid-ex plan of F51, 50	22/06/06
39	58	Plan	1:20	330E	850N	Pre-ex plan of F99	23/06/06
40	54	Section	1:10	348.74E, 859.20N	348.50E, 860.35N	East facing section of F1, 123, 122, 99	23/06/06
41	54	Section	1:20	340.36E, 855.34N	340.16E, 851.83N	West facing section # 4 of F104	23/06/06
42	23	Profile	1:20	334.85E, 862.30N	335E, 857.05N	West facing section of F99	23/06/06
43	24	Plan	1:20	335E	855N	Mid-ex plan of F88, 99	23/06/06
44	25	Plan	1:50	330E	850N	Mid-ex plan of F104, 149	23/06/06
45	26	Section	1:20	347.01E, 857.17N	346.68E, 853.45N	West facing section # 5 of F104	26/06/06
46	19	Section	1:20	318.02E, 857.97N	319.01E, 859.04N	SE facing section of F115	27/06/06
47	27	Plan	1:20	340E	855N	Mid-ex plan of F99, 286	28/06/06
48	23	Section	1:20	347.10E, 853.40N	346.75E, 857.90N	East facing section # 6 of F104	29/06/06
49	18	Section	1:20	320.5E, 854.77N	322.60E, 854.69N	South facing section of F137, 138	30/06/06

Dwg No.	Sheet No.	Dwg Type	Scale	Co-ord A	Co-ord B	Description (inc. F. nos)	Date Drawn
50	18	Section	1:10	325.30E, 844.30N	325.70E, 844.10N	West facing of F145, 146, 144	30/06/06
51	28	Section	1:20	314.85E, 842.55N	314.78E, 843.85N	East facing section of F155, 156	30/06/06
52	18	Section	1:10	321.60E, 849.50N	322.10E, 849.60N	East facing section of F158, 157	30/06/06
53	29	Plan	1:50	310E	840N	Mid-ex plan of F267, 72, 156, 165, 157	30/06/06
54	26	Section	1:20	310E, 841.27N	311E, 841.59N	South facing of F164, 165	03/07/06
55	28	Section	1:20	325.80E, 852.26N	326.22E, 849.04N	West facing section of F166	03/07/06
56	30	Plan	1:20	330E	860N	Mid-ex plan of F99	03/07/06
57	31	Plan	1:20	340E	860N	Mid-ex plan of F162, 79, 212, 110, 131	04/07/06
58	32	Section	1:20	370.40E, 840.04N	352.64E, 858.43N	East facing section # 6 of F104	04/07/06
59	28	Section	1:20	307.90E, 845.30N	308.26E, 849.20N	East facing section of F176, 175, 174, 160	04/07/06
60	81	Plan	1:50	340E	850N	Mid-ex plan of F151, 104, 149	05/07/06
61	33	Plan	1:20	340E	860N	Mid-ex plan of F99, 212, 193, 199, 136, 131, 162, 173, 136	05/07/06
62	34	Plan	1:20	305E	850N	Mid-ex plan of F159, 160	04/07/06
63	28	Section	1:10	345.80E, 843.20N	346.25E, 843.10N	South facing section of F182, 183	05/07/06
64	28	Section	1:20	345.75E, 846.02N	347.75E, 845N	SW facing section of F194, 195, 222, 221, 185, 184	05/07/06
65	32	Section	1:20	349.90E, 852.94N	347.20E, 852.02N	North facing section of F104, 148, 46, 189	06/07/06
66	36	Plan	1:50	330E	840N	Mid-ex plan of F190	06/07/06
67	37	Elevation	1:20	308E, 848.10N	309.68E, 852.60N	East facing section of F160	06/07/06
68	28	Section	1:10	348.80E, 847.16N	347.31E, 847.60N	North facing section of F194, 195	06/07/06
69		Void				Void	
70	38	Section	1:20	345.91E, 862N	345.22E, 862.38N	NE facing section of F192, 187, 191, 193	06/07/06
71	38	Plan	1:20	345.91E, 862N	345.22E, 862.38N	Mid-ex plan of F187, 191, 193	06/07/06
72	38	Section	1:20	344.55E, 863.87N	344.75E, 863.49N	SW facing section of F188, 199	06/07/06
73	39	Plan	1:50	320E	850N	Post-ex plan of F138, 166	07/07/06
74	37	Section	1:20	345.37E, 836N	347.09E, 835.35N	South facing section of F215, 52, 237	07/07/06
75	40	Plan	1:50	340E	820N	Mid-ex plan of F209, 228, 52, 237, 201	07/07/06
76	38	Plan	1:20	344.55E, 863.87N	344.75E, 863.49N	Pre-ex plan of F188, 199	07/07/06
77	38	Section	1:10	345.49E, 862.71N	345.60E, 862.90N	SE facing section of F219, 212	07/07/06
78	38	Section	1:10	345.84E, 862.83N	346.05E, 862.80N	SW facing section of F219, 212	07/07/06
79	41	Section	1:10	350.95E, 859.68N	353.55E, 862.80N	East facing section of F104, 136	10/07/06
80	42	Plan	1:50	330E	840N	Mid-ex plan of F153, 184, 52	10/07/06
81	43	Plan	1:20	340E	860N	Post-ex plan of F99, 212, 199, 193	10/07/06
82	32	Section	1:20	347.75E, 844.09N	345.30E, 846.40N	NE facing section of F184, 185, 222, 221	11/07/06
83	32	Section	1:10	343.16E, 831.34N	343.20E, 832N	East facing section of F200, 201	01/07/06
84	41	Section	1:10	357.90E, 841.19N	355.71E, 840.81N	North facing section of F52, 53, 106, 353, 237	11/07/06
85	44	Section	1:20	340.88E, 825.34N	340.56E, 828.65N	East facing section of F208, 230, 232, 231, 233, 205	11/07/06
86	26	Section	1:20	347.60E, 825.70N	342.05E, 826.25N	North facing section of F228, 889	17/07/06
87	45	Plan	1:50	330E	830N	Mid-ex plan of F246, 280, 263	11/07/06
88	46	Plan	1:50	320E	820N	Mid-ex plan of F267, 239, 280	11/07/06
89	47	Section	1:20	340E, 863.21N	350E, 865.20N	South facing section of F132, 212, 199, 110	11/07/06
90	44	Section	1:20	345.57E, 838.86N	347.26E, 838.76N	SW facing section of F53, 54, 52, 353, 236, 237	12/07/06
91	44	Section	1:20	323.60E, 836.52N	322.44E, 834.96N	West facing section of F240, 241, 242, 238, 237	13/07/06
92	50	Section	1:20	316.70E, 838.30N	317.52E, 840.21N	West facing section of F240, 241, 242, 238, 237	13/07/06
93	32	Section	1:20	352.95E, 864.53N	354.50E, 863.40N	SW facing section of F104, 255, 126, 256, 103	13/07/06
94	44	Section	1:20	340.50E, 833.20N	339.25E, 831.27N	NW facing section of F280, 263	13/07/06
95	51	Plan	1:20	347E	860N	Mid-ex plan of F212, 131, 104, 99	14/07/06
96	50	Section	1:20	344E, 832.10N	345E, 831.30N	SW facing section of F52, 237	14/07/06
97	11	Section	1:20	320E	830N	NE facing F264, 265, 266, 267	14/07/06
98	50	Section	1:20	333.15E, 834.51N	334.50E, 836.14N	East facing section of F278, 268, 280	14/07/06
99						Void	
100	44	Section	1:20	349.20E, 844.09N	347.48E, 845.08N	North facing section of F53, 54, 52, 216, 189, 149	14/07/06
101	52	Section	1:10	315.20E, 827.95N	313.25E, 829.40N	NE facing section of F272, 273, 274, 275, 276,	17/07/06

Dwg No.	Sheet No.	Dwg Type	Scale	Co-ord A	Co-ord B	Description (inc. F. nos)	Date Drawn
						267	
102	52	Profile	1:20	342.67E, 859.30N	342.44E, 864.40N	East facing section of F88, 99, 282	18/07/06
103	53	Section	1:20	336.30E, 862.75N	340.17E, 863.28N	South facing section of F110, 285, 283, 284	19/07/06
104	53	Section	1:10	343.70E, 859.88N	343.74E, 861.95N	East facing section of F88, 99	19/07/06
105	60	Plan	1:50	305E	820N	Mid-ex plan of F267	21/07/06
106	55	Plan	1:50	350E	850N	Mid-ex plan of F104, 52, 56, 89	24/07/06
107	56	Profile	1:20	331.85E, 861.67N	332.11E, 858.45N	West facing profile of F284, 288, 287	24/07/06
108	57	Plan	1:50	360E	860N	Mid-ex plan of F84, 50, 51	24/07/06
109	37	Section	1:10	347.68E, 842.03N	347.88E, 843.34N	East facing section of F197, 198, 196	26/07/06
110	35	Section	1:50	350 - 850		NE facing section of F291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296	26/07/06
111	61	Plan	1:50	300E	840N	Mid-ex plan of F217, 160, 159	27/07/06
112	62	Section	1:20	295.20E, 840.35N	290.60E, 840.50N	North facing of F305	28/07/06
113	63	Plan	1:50	280E	840N	Mid-ex plan of F159	01/08/06
114	63	Plan	1:50	290E	840N	Mid-ex plan of F159	01/08/06
115	56	Section	1:20	308.25E, 843.50N	304.25E, 843.50N	North facing section of F217	01/08/06
116	63	Plan	1:50	300E	850N	Mid-ex plan of F159	01/08/06
117	35	Section	1:20	300.08E, 833.72N	308.12E, 833.61N	South facing section of F327, 305, 217	31/07/06
118	64	Plan	1:50	280E	840N	Mid-ex plan of F159	01/08/06
119	56	Section	1:20	304.02E, 838.20N	308.80E, 838.31N	South facing section of F217, 159, 324	01/08/06
120	35	Plan	1:50	298.96E, 833.22N	308.90E, 833.18N	Post-ex plan of F159, 217, 305	02/08/06
121	65	Plan	1:50	303.91E, 838.21N	308.81E, 837.94N	Mid-ex plan of F217, 324	01/08/06
122	66	Plan	1:50	290E	840N	Mid-ex plan of F159, 217, 305, 324	01/08/06
123	66	Plan	1:50	300E	820N	Post-ex plan of F159, 217, 305	01/08/06
124	67	Plan	1:50	300E	830N	Post-ex plan of F305, 159	02/08/06
125	68	Section	1:50	300E	840N	South facing section of F211, 217, 305, 327	03/08/06
126	65	Plan	1:50	290E	830N	Post-ex plan of F159, 217, 305	08/08/06
127	65	Section	1:50	368.08E, 822.49N	304.50E, 822.53N	North facing section of F217	09/08/06
128	75	Plan	1:50	300E	810N	Post-ex plan of test trench 10	09/08/06
129	69	Plan	1:50	240E	820N	Mid ex plan of test trenches 19, 20, 21, 22	09/08/06
130	70	Section	1:20	250E	830N	North facing section of F333	09/08/06
131	71	Plan	1:50	230E	790N	Mid-ex plan of F159	09/08/06
132	65	Section	1:50	301.35E, 822.58N	301.35E, 822.65N	North facing section of F159, 305	08/08/06
133	76	Plan	1:50	280E	820N	Mid-ex plan of test trench 13	09/08/06
134	72	Section	1:50	288.59E, 824.91N	288.90E, 831.37N	NW facing section of F329, 332, 331	10/08/06
135	73	Plan	1:50	280E	800N	Pre-ex plan of test trench 16	10/08/06
136	74	Section	1:50	310E, 818.301N	292.23E, 819.65N	North facing section of F217, 305	10/08/06
137	73	Section	1:10	270E	840N	South facing section of F348	10/08/06
138	72	Section	1:10	270E	840N	North facing section of F350	11/08/06
139	73	Plan	1:50	270E	840N	Mid-ex plan of test trench 11	11/08/06
140	77	Plan	1:50	260E	840N	Post-ex plan of test trench 24	11/08/06
141	71	Section	1:50	230E	790N	West facing section of F292, 346, 347	11/08/06
142	71	Section	1:50	240E	800N	West facing section of F191, 346	11/08/06
143	71	Plan	1:50	240E	800N	Mid-ex plan of F345, 159	11/08/06
144	76	Plan	1:50	280E	820N	Post-ex plan of test trench 15	11/08/06
145	77	Plan	1:50	260E	800N	Mid-ex plan of test trench 23	11/08/06
146	78	Plan	1:20	350E	860N	Mid-ex plan of F136, 137, 173, 180	26/08/06
147	79	Plan	1:20	320E	855N	Mid-ex plan of baulk	28/08/06
148	80	Plan	1:20	345E	855N	Mid-ex plan of baulk	28/08/06

Appendix 5

Digital Photograph Register

Photo No.	Feature Number	Direction Facing	Description/Caption	Photo Type	Photo Theme	Date Taken	Taken By
1	11,29, 9, 13	N/W	Furrows in south east corner of site	Pre-ex	General area	25.5.06	B.H
2	11,29, 9, 13	West	Furrows in south east corner of site	Pre-ex	General area	25.5.06	B.H
3	11,29, 9, 13	West	Furrows in south east corner of site	Pre-ex	General area	25.5.06	B.H
4	11,29, 9, 13	West	Furrows in south east corner of site	Pre-ex	General area	25.5.06	B.H
5	11,29, 9, 13	West	Furrows in south east corner of site	Pre-ex	General area	25.5.06	B.H
6	11,29, 9, 13	West	Furrows in south east corner of site	Pre-ex	General area	25.5.06	B.H
7	11,29, 9, 13	West	Furrows in south east corner of site	Pre-ex	General area	25.5.06	B.H
8	11,29, 9, 13	West	Furrows in south east corner of site	Pre-ex	General area	25.5.06	B.H
9	11,29, 9, 13, 19	West	Furrows in south east corner of site	Pre-ex	General area	25.5.06	B.H
10	11,29, 9, 13, 19	West	Furrows in south east corner of site	Pre-ex	General area	25.5.06	B.H
11	13, 9, 11	West	Furrows in south east corner of site	Pre-ex	General area	25.5.06	B.H
12	13, 9, 11	East	Furrows in south east corner of site	Pre-ex	General area	25.5.06	B.H
13	13, 9, 11	East	Furrows in south east corner of site	Pre-ex	General area	25.5.06	B.H
14			Void				B.H
15	21	S/E	Possible field boundary in east of site	Pre-ex	Feature general	29.5.06	B.H
16	21	S/E	Possible field boundary in east of site	Pre-ex	Feature general	29.5.06	B.H
17	21	S/E	Possible field boundary in east of site	Pre-ex	Feature general	29.5.06	B.H
18	N/A	East	Working shot	Pre-ex	General area	30.5.06	B.H
19	N/A	East	Working shot	Pre-ex	General area	30.5.06	B.H
20	N/A	East	Working shot.	Pre-ex	General area	30.5.06	B.H
21	21, 33	West	Working shot	Pre-ex	General area	31.5.06	B.H
22	4, 15, 31, 19, 25	North	Working shot	Pre-ex	General area	31.5.06	B.H
23	21, 33	N/W	Working shot	Pre-ex	General area	31.5.06	B.H
24	N/A	N/W	Working shot	Pre-ex	General area	31.5.06	B.H
25	N/A	N/W	Working shot	Pre-ex	General area	31.5.06	B.H
26	33	W/S/W	Working shot	Pre-ex	General area	7.6.06	B.H
27	33, 32	S/W	Working shot	Pre-ex	General area	7.6.06	B.H
28	N/A	N/W	On-site training	Pre-ex	General area	7.6.06	B.H
29	N/A	East	Working shot	Pre-ex	General area	7.6.06	B.H
30	N/A	N/E	Working shot	Pre-ex	General area	7.6.06	B.H
31	N/A	N/E	Working shot	Pre-ex	General area	7.6.06	B.H
32	33, 32	N/W	Working shot	Pre-ex	General area	7.6.06	B.H
33	52	N/E	Field boundary with crew working in background	Pre-ex	General area	7.6.06	B.H
34	52	N/E	Field boundary with crew working in background	Pre-ex	General area	7.6.06	B.H
35	51	West	Working shot	Pre-ex	Feature general	7.6.06	B.H
36	51	West	Working shot	Pre-ex	Feature general	7.6.06	B.H
37	56	N/W	Partially sectioned field boundary	Pre-ex	Feature general	7.6.06	B.H
38	56	N/W	Partially sectioned field boundary	Pre-ex	Feature general	7.6.06	B.H
39	56	N/W	Partially sectioned field boundary	Pre-ex	Feature general	7.6.06	B.H
40	56, 66	N/W	Partially sectioned field boundary with perpendicular furrow	Pre-ex	Feature general	7.6.06	B.H
41	27, 11, 13, 9, 29	N/E	Furrows in south east corner of site	Pre-ex	Feature general	7.6.06	B.H
42	31, 15, 19	West	Furrows in south east corner of site with F56 in background	Mid-ex	Feature general	7.6.06	B.H
43	27, 11, 13, 21, 32	N/W	Archaeological features cleaned back and sectioned in the east of site	Mid-ex	General area	7.6.06	B.H
44	27, 11, 13, 21, 32	N/W	Archaeological features cleaned back and sectioned in the east of site	Mid-ex	General area	7.6.06	B.H
45	27, 11, 13, 9, 29	West	Archaeological features cleaned back and sectioned in the east of site	Mid-ex	General area	7.6.06	B.H

Photo No.	Feature Number	Direction Facing	Description/Caption	Photo Type	Photo Theme	Date Taken	Taken By
46	32, 21	N/W	Archaeological features cleaned back and sectioned in the east of site	Mid-ex	Feature general	7.6.06	B.H
47	32, 21	N/W	Archaeological features cleaned back and sectioned in the east of site	Mid-ex	Feature general	7.6.06	B.H
48	32, 55, 56	South	The junction of the ditches F32 and F56	Mid-ex	Feature general	7.6.06	B.H
49	32, 55, 56	South	The junction of the ditches F32 and F56	Pre-ex	Feature general	7.6.06	B.H
50	32, 33	S/E	The faint outline of the ditch F21 with an excavated section in the background	Pre-ex	Feature general	7.6.06	B.H
51	32, 33	S/E	Sections through the ditches F21 and F33	Mid-ex	Feature general	7.6.06	B.H
52	52	S/E	An excavated section through the ditch F52	Mid-ex	Feature general	9.6.06	B.H
53	52	S/E	An excavated section through the ditch F52	Mid-ex	Feature general	9.6.06	B.H
54	99	West	The bank after strimming and before de-sodding with a testing section in the foreground	Pre-ex	Feature general	9.6.06	B.H
55	99	East	The bank after strimming and before de-sodding	Pre-ex	Feature general	9.6.06	B.H
56	99	East	The bank after strimming and before de-sodding	Pre-ex	Feature general	9.6.06	B.H
57	99	East	The bank after strimming and before de-sodding	Pre-ex	Feature general	9.6.06	B.H
58	99	West	The bank after strimming and before de-sodding	Pre-ex	Feature general	9.6.06	B.H
59	99	West	The bank after strimming and before de-sodding	Pre-ex	Feature general	9.6.06	B.H
60	99	West	The bank after strimming and before de-sodding	Pre-ex	Feature general	9.6.06	B.H
61	99	N/W	Working shot	Mid-ex	General area	9.6.06	B.H
62	56	N/W	Working shot	Mid-ex	General area	9.6.06	B.H
63	56	West	Working shot	Mid-ex	General area	9.6.06	B.H
64	56	West	Working shot	Mid-ex	General area	9.6.06	B.H
65	56	N/W	Working shot	Mid-ex	General area	9.6.06	B.H
66	88	West	Detail of testing section	Mid-ex	Feature general	9.6.06	B.H
67	88	West	Detail of testing section	Mid-ex	Feature general	9.6.06	B.H
68	89	North	Termination of the bank which encircles part of the monument	Mid-ex	Feature general	12.6.06	COF
69	89	East	Termination of the bank which encircles part of the monument	Mid-ex	Feature general	12.6.06	COF
70	89	West	Termination of the bank which encircles part of the monument	Mid-ex	Feature general	12.6.06	COF
71	99	North	Bank section 2	Mid-ex	Feature general	13.6.06	B.H
72	99	North	Bank section 2	Mid-ex	Feature general	13.6.06	B.H
73	99	North	Bank section 2	Mid-ex	Feature general	13.6.06	B.H
74	99	South	Bank section 2	Mid-ex	Feature general	13.6.06	B.H
75	99	South	Bank section 2	Mid-ex	Feature general	13.6.06	B.H
76	99	South	Bank section 2	Mid-ex	Feature general	13.6.06	B.H
77	99	North	Bank section 2	Mid-ex	Feature general	13.6.06	B.H
78	99	North	Bank section 2	Mid-ex	Feature general	13.6.06	B.H
79	99	North	Bank section 2	Mid-ex	Feature general	13.6.06	B.H
80	99	West	Bank section 1 Working shot	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
81	100	N/E	Bank section 2 Working shot	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
82	99	North	Bank section 4 Working shot	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
83	134	S/E	A section into the rubble deposit F134 overlying the backfilled F104	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H

Photo No.	Feature Number	Direction Facing	Description/Caption	Photo Type	Photo Theme	Date Taken	Taken By
84	99, 100	North	Entrance in bank (sec 2)	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
85	99, 100	North	Entrance in bank (sec 2)	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
86	99, 100	North	Entrance in bank (sec 2)	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
87	99, 100	North	Entrance in bank (sec 2)	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
88	99, 100	North	Entrance in bank (sec 2)	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
89	99, 100	North	Entrance in bank (sec 2)	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
90	99, 100	North	Entrance in bank (sec 2)	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
91	99, 100	South	Entrance in bank (sec 2)	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
92	99, 100	South	Entrance in bank (sec 2)	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
93	99, 100	South	Entrance in bank (sec 2)	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
94	99, 100	South	Entrance in bank (sec 2)	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
95	99, 100	South	Entrance in bank (sec 2)	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
96	99, 100	South	Entrance in bank (sec 2)	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
97	99, 100	South	Entrance in bank (sec 2)	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
98	100	Down	Ranging rod is north	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.4.06	B.H
99	100	Down	Ranging rod is north	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.4.06	B.H
100	100	Down	Ranging rod is north	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.4.06	B.H
101	99, 100	South	Entrance (sec 2)	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.4.06	B.H
102	99, 100	South	Entrance (sec 2)	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.4.06	B.H
103	99, 100	North	Entrance in bank (sec 2)	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
104	99, 100	North	Entrance in bank (sec 2)	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
105	99, 100	North	Entrance in bank (sec 2)	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
106	99	North	Section 1	Pre-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
107	99	North	Section 1	Pre-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
108	99	North	Section 1	Pre-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
109	99	North	Close up of rubble in Section 1	Pre-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
110	99	N/W	Close up of rubble in Section 1	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
111	99	N/W	With crew	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
112	99	North	Close up of rubble in Section 1	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
113	99	West	With crew	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
114	99	West	With crew	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
115	56	N/W	The sectioned ditch F56 with the crew in background	Mid-ex	General area	14.6.06	S.C
116	56	N/W	The sectioned ditch F56 with the crew in background	Mid-ex	General area	14.6.06	S.C
117	56	N/W	The sectioned ditch F56 with the crew in background	Mid-ex	General area	14.6.06	S.C
118	Frog	South	Site wildlife	N/A	N/A	N/A	S.C
119	Frog	South	Site wildlife	N/A	N/A	N/A	S.C
120	99	N/W	Working shot of crew	Mid-ex	General area	14.6.06	B.H
121	56	North	The sectioned ditch F56 with the crew in background	Mid-ex	General area	14.6.06	B.H
122	104	North	The ring ditch F104 before excavation	Pre-ex	General area	14.6.06	B.H
123	104	North	The ring ditch F104 before excavation	Pre-ex	General area	14.6.06	B.H
124	104	North	The ring ditch F104 before excavation	Pre-ex	General area	14.6.06	B.H
125	104	North	The ring ditch F104 before excavation	Pre-ex	General area	14.6.06	B.H
126	104	North	The ring ditch F104 before excavation	Pre-ex	General area	14.6.06	B.H
127	104, 99	N/W	The ring ditch F104 before excavation	Pre-ex	General area	14.6.06	B.H
128	104	N/W	The ring ditch F104 before excavation	Pre-ex	General area	14.6.06	B.H

Photo No.	Feature Number	Direction Facing	Description/Caption	Photo Type	Photo Theme	Date Taken	Taken By
129	104, 99	N/W	The ring ditch F104 before excavation with the partially de-sodded bank F99 in the right middleground	Pre-ex	General area	14.6.06	B.H
130	104, 99	N/W	The ring ditch F104 before excavation with the partially de-sodded bank F99 in the right middleground	Pre-ex	General area	14.6.06	B.H
131	99	North	The truncated bank F99	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
132	99	North	The truncated bank F100	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
133	99	North	The truncated bank F101	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
134	99	North	The truncated bank F102	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
135	99	South	Rubble surface and truncated bank	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
136	99	South	Rubble surface and truncated bank	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
137	99	South	Rubble surface and truncated bank	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
138	99	South	Rubble surface and truncated bank	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
139	99	North	Rubble surface and truncated bank	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
140	99	North	Rubble surface and truncated bank	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
141	99	North	Rubble surface and truncated bank	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
142	99	North	Rubble surface and truncated bank	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
143	99	South	Rubble surface and truncated bank	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
144	99	South	Rubble surface and truncated bank	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
145	99	West	Truncated bank	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
146	99	West	Truncated bank	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
147	99	West	Truncated bank	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
148	99	East	Truncated bank	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
149	99	East	Truncated bank	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
150	99	North	Rubble surface and truncated bank	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
151	99	North	Rubble surface and truncated bank	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
152	134	North	The stone surface F134 before the baulk was pushed back to the northern CPO	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
153	104	N/W	Ditch sections 1 and 2	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
154	104	N/W	Ditch sections 1 and 2	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
155	104	N/W	Ditch sections 1 and 2	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
156	104	N/W	Ditch sections 1 and 2	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
157	104	East	West facing section 2	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
158	104	East	West facing section 2	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
159	104	East	West facing section 1	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
160	104	East	West facing section 1	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
161	104, 99	West	Sections 1 and 2 with sectioned ditch F104 in the left background	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
162	104, 99	West	Sections 1 and 2 with sectioned ditch F104 in the left background	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
163	104, 99	West	Sections 1 and 2 with sectioned ditch F104 in the left background	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
164	104, 99	West	Sections 1 and 2 with sectioned ditch F104 in the left background	Mid-ex	Feature general	14.6.06	B.H
165	99	N/W	Mid excavation shot of the bank F99 after the removal of the baulk between the original section 1 and 2	Mid-ex	Feature general	20.6.06	B.H
166	99	N/W	Mid excavation shot of the bank F99 after the removal of the baulk between the original section 1 and 2	Mid-ex	Feature general	20.6.06	B.H
167	99	N/W	Mid excavation shot of the bank F99 after the removal of the baulk between the original section 1 and 2	Mid-ex	Feature general	20.6.06	B.H

Photo No.	Feature Number	Direction Facing	Description/Caption	Photo Type	Photo Theme	Date Taken	Taken By
168	99, 104	N/W	General shot of the north west of the sit	Mid-ex	Feature general	20.6.06	B.H
169	99, 104	N/W	General shot of the north west of the sit	Mid-ex	Feature general	20.6.06	B.H
170	104, 99	North	The bank F99 and the ditch F104 mid excavation	Mid-ex	General area	20.6.06	B.H
171	104, 99	North	The bank F99 and the ditch F104 mid excavation	Mid-ex	General area	20.6.06	B.H
172	104, 99	North	The bank F99 and the ditch F104 mid excavation	Mid-ex	General area	20.6.06	B.H
173	99	East	The bank F99 truncated close to the northern CPO	Mid-ex	Feature general	20.6.06	B.H
174	99	East	Crew shot looking along the bank F99	Mid-ex	General area	20.6.06	B.H
175	104, 99	East	Crew shot looking along the bank F99	Mid-ex	General area	20.6.06	B.H
176	104, 99	East	Crew shot looking along the bank F99	Mid-ex	General area	20.6.06	B.H
177	104, 99	East	Crew shot looking along the bank F99	Mid-ex	General area	20.6.06	B.H
178	104, 99	East	Crew shot looking along the bank F99	Mid-ex	General area	20.6.06	B.H
179	104	East	West facing (ditch sec 4)	Mid-ex	Feature general	20.6.06	B.H
180	104	East	West facing (ditch sec 4)	Mid-ex	Feature general	20.6.06	B.H
181	104	East	West facing (ditch sec 4)	Mid-ex	Feature general	20.6.06	B.H
182	104	East	West facing (ditch sec 4)	Mid-ex	Feature general	20.6.06	B.H
183	131, 133	North	The wall F131 with rubble/wall collapse on all sides	Mid-ex	Feature general	20.6.06	B.H
184	131, 133	North	The wall F131 with rubble/wall collapse on all sides	Mid-ex	Feature general	20.6.06	B.H
185	131, 133	North	The wall F131 with rubble/wall collapse on all sides	Mid-ex	Feature general	20.6.06	B.H
186	131, 133	N/W	The wall F131 with rubble/wall collapse on all sides	Mid-ex	Feature general	21.6.06	B.H
187	131, 133	NNE	The wall F131 with rubble/wall collapse on all sides	Mid-ex	Feature general	21.6.06	B.H
188	131, 133	East	The wall F131 with rubble/wall collapse on all sides	Mid-ex	Feature general	21.6.06	B.H
189	99	West	Modern redeposit abutting F99	Mid-ex	Feature general	21.6.06	B.H
190	99	West	Modern redeposit abutting F99	Mid-ex	Feature general	21.6.06	B.H
191	99	West	Modern redeposit or test trench, the northern ranging rod is standing in a test trench excavated in Nov 2005	Mid-ex	Feature general	21.6.06	B.H
192	131	North	The wall F131 before the removal of western baulk	Mid-ex	Feature general	21.6.06	B.H
193	131	North	The wall F131 before the removal of western baulk	Mid-ex	Feature general	21.6.06	B.H
194	131	North	The wall F131 before the removal of western baulk	Mid-ex	Feature general	21.6.06	B.H
195	131	North	The wall F131 before the removal of western baulk	Mid-ex	Feature general	21.6.06	B.H
196	131	North	The wall F131 before the removal of western baulk	Mid-ex	Feature general	21.6.06	B.H
197	131	North	The wall F131 before the removal of western baulk	Mid-ex	Feature general	21.6.06	B.H
198	131	North	The wall F131 before the removal of western baulk	Mid-ex	Feature general	21.6.06	B.H
199	N/A	S/W	Site, mainly F99 and F104	Mid-ex	General area	21.6.06	B.H
200	N/A	S/W	Site, mainly F99 and F105	Mid-ex	General area	21.6.06	B.H

Photo No.	Feature Number	Direction Facing	Description/Caption	Photo Type	Photo Theme	Date Taken	Taken By
201	N/A	West	Site, mainly F99 and F106	Mid-ex	General area	21.6.06	B.H
202	N/A	West	Site, mainly F99 and F107	Mid-ex	General area	21.6.06	B.H
203	N/A	West	Site, mainly F99 and F108	Mid-ex	General area	21.6.06	B.H
204	N/A	West	Site, mainly F99 and F109	Mid-ex	General area	21.6.06	B.H
205	134	N/E	Stone surface F134 overlying metalised surface F136	Mid-ex	Feature general	21.6.06	B.H
206	134	N/E	Stone surface F134 overlying metalised surface F136	Mid-ex	Feature general	21.6.06	B.H
207	134	N/E	Stone surface F134 overlying metalised surface F136	Mid-ex	Feature general	21.6.06	B.H
208	134	N/E	Stone surface F134 overlying metalised surface F136	Mid-ex	Feature general	21.6.06	B.H
209	52	East	Terminus of ditch F52, F104 is also visible pre-ex in the centre foreground	Mid-ex	Feature general	21.6.06	B.H
210	52	East	Terminus of ditch F52	Mid-ex	General area	21.6.06	B.H
211	134	North	Stone surface F134 overlying metalised surface F136. The wall F131 is visible in the left background	Mid-ex	Feature general	21.6.06	B.H
212	134	North	Stone surface F134 overlying metalised surface F136. The wall F131 is visible in the left background	Mid-ex	Feature general	21.6.06	B.H
213	N/A	NE	Strimming on the monument	Pre-ex	General area	21.6.06	B.H
214	N/A	NE	Strimming on the monument	Pre-ex	General area	21.6.06	B.H
215	104	N/E	Working shot	Mid-ex	General area	21.6.06	B.H
216	159, 160	North	The metalised surface F159 with overlying rubble and remains of wall or kerb F160	Mid-ex	Feature general	21.6.06	B.H
217	159, 160	North	The metalised surface F159 with overlying rubble and remains of wall or kerb F160	Mid-ex	Feature general	21.6.06	B.H
218	159, 160	North	The metalised surface F159 with overlying rubble and remains of wall or kerb F160	Mid-ex	Feature general	21.6.06	B.H
219	159, 160	North	The metalised surface F159 with overlying rubble and remains of wall or kerb F160	Mid-ex	Feature general	21.6.06	B.H
220	104	West	The ring ditch F104 fully sectioned	Mid-ex	General area	22.6.06	B.H
221	104	West	The ring ditch F104 fully sectioned	Mid-ex	General area	22.6.06	B.H
222	104	West	The ring ditch F104 with the smaller ditch F149 in the left foreground	Mid-ex	General area	22.6.06	B.H
223	N/A	West	General shot of the northern extent of the site	Mid-ex	General area	22.6.06	B.H
224	N/A	West	General shot of the northern extent of the site	Mid-ex	General area	22.6.06	B.H
225	N/A	West	General shot of the northern extent of the site	Mid-ex	General area	22.6.06	B.H
226	N/A	West	General shot of the northern extent of the site	Mid-ex	General area	22.6.06	B.H
227	134	S/W	The kerb on the edge of the stone surface F134	Mid-ex	Feature general	22.6.06	B.H
228	134, 104	S/W	The kerb on the edge of the stone surface F134	Mid-ex	Feature general	22.6.06	B.H
229	134, 104	S/W	The kerb on the edge of the stone surface F134	Mid-ex	Feature general	22.6.06	B.H
230	134, 104	S/W	The kerb on the edge of the stone surface F134	Mid-ex	Feature general	22.6.06	B.H

Photo No.	Feature Number	Direction Facing	Description/Caption	Photo Type	Photo Theme	Date Taken	Taken By
231	134, 99	S/W	The kerb on the edge of the stone surface F134, the metalled surface F136 is visible partially uncovered in the right middleground	Mid-ex	Feature general	22.6.06	B.H
232	134, 99, 104	S/W	The kerb on the edge of the stone surface F134, the metalled surface F136 is visible partially uncovered in the right middleground	Mid-ex	Feature general	22.6.06	B.H
233	134, 131, 136	S/W	The kerb on the edge of the stone surface F134, the metalled surface F136 is visible partially uncovered in the left middleground in front of the wall F131	Mid-ex	Feature general	22.6.06	B.H
234	173, 131, 180	North	The stone feature F173 beside the wall F131. The buttress F180 is clearly visible front of F131	Mid-ex	Feature general	22.6.06	B.H
235	173, 131, 136	North	The stone feature F173 beside the wall F131. The metalled surface F136 is visible running under F173	Mid-ex	Feature general	22.6.06	B.H
236	173, 131, 136, 99	South	The stone feature F173 beside the wall F131. The truncated bank F99 is visible in the right centreground	Mid-ex	Feature general	22.6.06	B.H
237	173, 131, 136	North	The stone feature F173 beside the wall F131.	Mid-ex	Feature general	22.6.06	B.H
238	173, 131	North	The stone feature F173 beside the wall F131	Mid-ex	Feature general	22.6.06	B.H
239	173, 131, 164	North	The stone feature F173 beside the wall F131. The other stone feature F164 is visible in the left foreground	Mid-ex	Feature general	22.6.06	B.H
240	173, 131, 164	North	The stone feature F173 beside the wall F131. The other stone feature F164 is visible in the left foreground	Mid-ex	Feature general	22.6.06	B.H
241	173, 131, 164, 99	North	The stone feature F173 beside the wall F131. The other stone feature F164 is visible in the left foreground	Mid-ex	Feature general	22.6.06	B.H
242	173, 131, 164, 99	North	The stone feature F173 beside the wall F131. The other stone feature F164 is visible in the left foreground	Mid-ex	Feature general	22.6.06	B.H
243	104	West	East facing section	Mid-ex	Feature general	27.6.06	B.H
244	104	West	East facing section	Mid-ex	Feature general	27.6.06	B.H
245	104	West	East facing section	Mid-ex	Feature general	27.6.06	B.H
246	104	West	East facing section	Mid-ex	Feature general	27.6.06	B.H
247	104	West	East facing section	Mid-ex	Feature general	27.6.06	B.H
248	104, 149	West	East facing section of F104 with the smaller ditch F149	Mid-ex	Feature general	27.6.06	B.H
249	104, 149	West	East facing section of F104 with the smaller ditch F149	Mid-ex	Feature general	27.6.06	B.H
250	104, 149	West	East facing section of F104 with the smaller ditch F149	Mid-ex	Feature general	27.6.06	B.H
251	104, 149	West	East facing section of F104 with the smaller ditch F149	Mid-ex	Feature general	27.6.06	B.H
252	104	West	East facing section	Mid-ex	Feature general	27.6.06	B.H
253	104	West	East facing section of F104 with the smaller ditch F149	Mid-ex	Feature general	27.6.06	B.H
254	104, 149	West	East facing section of F104 with the smaller ditch F149	Mid-ex	Feature general	27.6.06	B.H
255	149	West	North facing section of ditch F149	Mid-ex	Feature general	27.6.06	B.H

Photo No.	Feature Number	Direction Facing	Description/Caption	Photo Type	Photo Theme	Date Taken	Taken By
256	150	S/E	Hearth F151overlying furrow F153	Pre-ex	Feature general	27.6.06	B.H
257	150	S/E	Hearth F151overlying furrow F153	Pre-ex	Feature general	27.6.06	B.H
258	150	West	Hearth F151overlying furrow F153	Pre-ex	Feature general	27.6.06	B.H
259	150	West	Hearth F151overlying furrow F153	Pre-ex	Feature general	27.6.06	B.H
260	96	West	Core sampling	Mid-ex	Feature general	30.6.06	B.H
261	96	West	Core sampling	Mid-ex	Feature general	30.6.06	B.H
262	96	West	Core sampling	Mid-ex	Feature general	30.6.06	B.H
263	134,136,104	N/W	The stone surface F134 mid excavation	Mid-ex	Feature general	30.6.06	B.H
264	134,136,104	N/W	The stone surface F134 mid excavation	Mid-ex	Feature general	30.6.06	B.H
265	149, 104, 99	West	Site	Mid-ex	General area	30.6.06	B.H
266	134, 136	N/W	The stone surface F134 mid excavation	Pre-ex	Feature general	30.6.06	B.H
267	162	N/E	The stone feature F162 above the surface F136	Mid-ex	Feature general	30.6.06	B.H
268	162	N/E	Close up of F162	Mid-ex	Feature general	30.6.06	B.H
269	162, 131, 136, 173	N/E	F162 with the wall F131, floor F136 and the other stone feature F173	Mid-ex	Feature general	30.6.06	B.H
270	162, 131	N/E	Close up of F162	Mid-ex	Feature general	30.6.06	B.H
271	166	East	West facing section of large pit F166	Mid-ex	Feature general	30.6.06	B.H
272	166	East	West facing section of large pit F166	Mid-ex	Feature general	30.6.06	B.H
273	166	East	West facing section of large pit F166	Mid-ex	Feature general	30.6.06	B.H
274	166	East	West facing section of large pit F166	Mid-ex	Feature general	30.6.06	B.H
275	159, 160	West	The surface F159 where it was exposed on the site, before the testing of the NRA excluded area	Mid-ex	Feature general	30.6.06	B.H
276	159, 160	West	The surface F159 where it was exposed on the site, before the testing of the NRA excluded area	Mid-ex	Feature general	30.6.06	B.H
277	159, 160	S/W	The surface F159 where it was exposed on the site, before the testing of the NRA excluded area	Mid-ex	Feature general	30.6.06	B.H
278	159, 160	S/W	A close up of F159 with some overlying rubble	Mid-ex	Feature general	30.6.06	B.H
279	160	S/W	Close of the kerb or wall remains F160	Mid-ex	Feature general	1.7.06	B.H
280	131	N/W	Planning the surface F136 where it overlay F104	Mid-ex	General area	1.7.06	B.H
281	131	N/W	Planning the surface F136 where it overlay F104	Mid-ex	General area	1.7.06	B.H
282	131	N/W	Planning the surface F136 where it overlay F104	Mid-ex	General area	1.7.06	B.H
283	162	N/W	Planning F162	Mid-ex	General area	1.7.06	B.H
284	162	N/W	Planning F162	Mid-ex	General area	1.7.06	B.H
285	N/A	South	Lost in translation	N/A	General area	1.7.07	B.H
286	104	South	Sampling of baulk in ditch F104	Mid-ex	General area	1.7.08	B.H
287	N/A	East	On site drawing	Mid-ex	General area	1.7.09	B.H
288	N/A	S/W	Uncovering F160 in the west of site	Mid-ex	General area	1.7.10	B.H
289	166	North	Drawing the section of F166	Mid-ex	Feature general	2.7.06	B.H
290	153	North	F153 mid excavation	Post-ex	Feature general	3.7.06	B.H
291	153	North	F153 mid excavation	Post-ex	Feature general	3.7.06	B.H
292	165	North	F165 mid excavation	Post-ex	Feature general	3.7.06	B.H
293	165	North	F165 mid excavation	Post-ex	Feature general	8.7.06	B.H
294	72	North	Section through furrow F72	Post-ex	Feature general	8.7.06	B.H
295	72	North	Section through furrow F72	Mid-ex	Feature general	8.7.06	B.H
296	160	West	Drawing the elevation of the wall F160	Mid-ex	Feature general	8.7.06	B.H
297	159	N/W	Planning the surface F159	Mid-ex	Feature general	8.7.06	B.H
298	N/A	S/W	Redeposited natural in the west of site	Mid-ex	Feature general	8.7.06	B.H
299	N/A	West	Redeposited natural in the west of site	Mid-ex	Feature general	8.7.06	B.H

Photo No.	Feature Number	Direction Facing	Description/Caption	Photo Type	Photo Theme	Date Taken	Taken By
300	156	North	156 mid excavation	Post-ex	Feature general	9.7.06	B.H
301	156	South	156 mid excavation	Post-ex	Feature general	9.7.06	B.H
302	156	N/W	156 mid excavation	Mid-ex	Feature general	9.7.06	B.H
303	143	South	Section through furrow F143	Mid-ex	Feature general	9.7.06	B.H
304	143	South	Section through furrow F143	Mid-ex	Feature general	9.7.06	B.H
305	N/A	S/W	Cleaning back south of F104	Mid-ex	General area	10.7.06	B.H
306	F104	N/E	Drawing a section through F104 with F136 in the background	Mid-ex	Feature general	10.7.06	B.H
307	104,136,131	East	Recording in the northeast of site	Mid-ex	Feature general	10.7.06	B.H
308	104,136,131	N/W	Recording in the northeast of site	Mid-ex	Feature general	10.7.06	B.H
309	180	West	The stone feature beside the wall F131	Mid-ex	Feature general	10.7.06	B.H
310	180	West	The stone feature beside the wall F131	Mid-ex	Feature general	10.7.06	B.H
311	180	West	The stone feature beside the wall F131	Mid-ex	Feature general	10.7.06	B.H
312	180	West	Close-up of the stone feature F180	Mid-ex	Feature general	10.7.06	B.H
313	180	West	Close-up of the stone feature F180	Mid-ex	Feature general	10.7.06	B.H
314	160	S/W	Excavating re-deposited natural beside F160	Mid-ex	Feature general	10.7.06	B.H
315	160	S/W	Excavating re-deposited natural beside F160	Mid-ex	Feature general	10.7.06	B.H
316	159	N/W	Planning the surface F159	Mid-ex	Feature general	10.7.06	B.H
317	253	N/E	Shallow hearth	Pre-ex	General area	10.7.06	B.H
318	253	Down	Shallow hearth	Pre-ex	Feature general	10.7.06	B.H
319	253	Down	Shallow hearth	Pre-ex	Feature general	10.7.06	B.H
320	166	N/E	Post excavation shot of the large pit F166	Post-ex	Feature general	10.7.06	B.H
321	166	N/E	Post excavation shot of the large pit F166	Post-ex	Feature general	10.7.06	B.H
322	166	N/E	Post excavation shot of the large pit F166	Post-ex	Feature general	10.7.06	B.H
323	166	N/E	Post excavation shot of the large pit F166	Post-ex	Feature general	10.7.06	B.H
324	166	N/E	Post excavation shot of the large pit F166	Post-ex	Feature general	10.7.06	B.H
325	166	N/E	Post excavation shot of the large pit F166	Post-ex	Feature general	10.7.06	B.H
326	253	North	Shallow hearth post excavation	Post-ex	Feature general	10.7.06	B.H
327	253	North	Shallow hearth post excavation	Post-ex	Feature general	10.7.06	B.H
328	212	North	The drain capping F218 before excavation	Pre-ex	Feature general	10.7.06	B.H
329	212	South	The drain capping F218 before excavation	Pre-ex	Feature general	10.7.06	B.H
330	212	North	The drain capping F218 before excavation	Pre-ex	Feature general	10.7.06	B.H
331	136	ESE	A view through the entrance looking down F136	Mid-ex	General area	12.7.06	B.H
332	186	East	The hearth F186 pre-excavation	Pre-ex	General area	12.7.06	B.H
333	186	North	The hearth F186 pre-excavation	Pre-ex	General area	12.7.06	B.H
334	193	South	The hearth F193 pre-excavation	Pre-ex	Feature general	12.7.06	B.H
335	193	North	The hearth F193 pre-excavation	Pre-ex	Feature general	12.7.06	B.H
336	136	N/W	A close-up of the surface F136 as it passes through a possible doorway with the wall F131 in the right background	Mid-ex	Feature general	12.7.06	B.H
337	52, 205	N/E	A lense of burnt material within the ditch F52	Mid-ex	Feature general	12.7.06	B.H
338	52, 205	N/E	A lense of burnt material within the ditch F52	Mid-ex	Feature general	12.7.06	B.H

Photo No.	Feature Number	Direction Facing	Description/Caption	Photo Type	Photo Theme	Date Taken	Taken By
339	52, 205	N/E	A lense of burnt material within the ditch F52	Mid-ex	Feature general	12.7.06	B.H
340	131, 136, 218, 99	East	A view of the possible structure with the bank 99 in the right foreground	Mid-ex	General area	12.7.06	B.H
341	131, 136, 218, 99	East	A view of the possible structure with the bank 99 in the right foreground	Mid-ex	General area	12.7.06	B.H
342	131, 136, 218, 99	East	A view of the possible structure with the bank 99 in the right foreground	Mid-ex	General area	12.7.06	B.H
343	131, 136, 218, 99	East	A view of the possible structure with the bank 99 in the right foreground	Mid-ex	General area	12.7.06	B.H
344	131, 136, 218, 99	East	A view of the possible structure with the bank 99 in the right foreground	Mid-ex	General area	12.7.06	B.H
345	136, 104	N/W	A view of the eastern entrance to the monument	Mid-ex	General area	12.7.06	B.H
346	136, 104	N/W	A view of the eastern entrance to the monument	Mid-ex	General area	12.7.06	B.H
347	136, 104	N/W	A view of the eastern entrance to the monument	Mid-ex	General area	12.7.06	B.H
348	136, 131	N/W	A view of the eastern entrance to the monument	Mid-ex	General area	12.7.06	B.H
349	N/A	S/E	Cleaning back southeast of F104	Mid-ex	General area	12.7.06	B.H
350	136, 104	West	A view of the eastern entrance to the monument	Mid-ex	Feature general	15.7.06	B.H
351	136, 104	West	A view of the eastern entrance to the monument	Mid-ex	Feature general	15.7.06	B.H
352	136, 104	West	A view of the eastern entrance to the monument	Mid-ex	Feature general	15.7.06	B.H
353	136, 104	West	A view of the eastern entrance to the monument	Mid-ex	Feature general	15.7.06	B.H
354	136, 104	West	A view of the eastern entrance to the monument	Mid-ex	Feature general	15.7.06	B.H
355	136, 104	West	A view of the eastern entrance to the monument	Mid-ex	Feature general	15.7.06	B.H
356	136, 104	West	A view of the eastern entrance to the monument	Mid-ex	Feature general	15.7.06	B.H
357	136, 104	West	A view of the eastern entrance to the monument	Mid-ex	Feature general	15.7.06	B.H
358	136, 104	West	A view of the eastern entrance to the monument	Mid-ex	Feature general	15.7.06	B.H
359	136, 104	East	A view of the eastern entrance to the monument	Mid-ex	Feature general	15.7.06	B.H
360	136, 104	East	A view out the entrance over F104	Mid-ex	Feature general	15.7.06	B.H
361	136, 104	East	A view out the entrance over F104	Mid-ex	Feature general	15.7.06	B.H
362	136, 104	East	A view out the entrance over F104	Mid-ex	Feature general	15.7.06	B.H
363	136, 104	East	A view out the entrance over F104	Mid-ex	Feature general	15.7.06	B.H
364	136, 104	East	A view out the entrance over F104	Mid-ex	Feature general	15.7.06	B.H
365	N/A	South	Working shot	Mid-ex	General area	15.7.06	B.H
366	136	East	A view of the eastern entrance to the monument	Mid-ex	Feature general	15.7.06	B.H
367	131	West	The wall F131 with the buttress F173 removed	Mid-ex	Feature general	15.7.06	B.H
368	131	West	The wall F131 with the buttress F173 removed	Mid-ex	Feature general	15.7.06	B.H
369	104	West	Core sample from east facing sec (ditch sec 4)	Mid-ex	Feature general	15.7.06	B.H
370	104	West	Core sample from east facing sec (ditch sec 4)	Mid-ex	Feature general	15.7.06	B.H

Photo No.	Feature Number	Direction Facing	Description/Caption	Photo Type	Photo Theme	Date Taken	Taken By
371	104	West	Core sample from east facing sec (ditch sec 4)	Mid-ex	Feature general	15.7.06	B.H
372	196	West	A hearth with the ditch F52	Mid-ex	Feature general	15.7.06	B.H
373	196	West	A hearth with the ditch F52	Mid-ex	Feature general	15.7.06	B.H
374	196	West	A hearth with the ditch F52	Mid-ex	Feature general	15.7.06	B.H
375	131, 104	North	Sectioning the metalised surface F136	Mid-ex	Feature general	15.7.06	B.H
376			A half section of a hearth close to the northern CPO	Mid-ex	Feature general	15.7.06	B.H
377	136	East	Sectioning a hearth through F136	Mid-ex	Feature general	15.7.06	B.H
378	136	North	Sectioning a hearth through F136	Mid-ex	Feature general	15.7.06	B.H
379	131	North	The terminal of the wall F131 with a surviving quoin on the southeastern corner	Mid-ex	Feature general	16.7.06	B.H
380	131	North	The terminal of the wall F131 with a surviving quoin on the southeastern corner	Mid-ex	Feature general	16.7.06	B.H
381	131	North	The terminal of the wall F131 with a surviving quoin on the southeastern corner	Mid-ex	Feature general	16.7.06	B.H
382	131	North	The terminal of the wall F131 with a surviving quoin on the southeastern corner	Mid-ex	Feature general	16.7.06	B.H
383	104	West	Re recorded Core sample	Mid-ex	Feature general	16.7.06	B.H
384	159	West	Excavating the eastern edge of the ditch F217 beside F159	Mid-ex	Feature general	16.7.06	B.H
385	159	West	Excavating the eastern edge of the ditch F217 beside F159	Mid-ex	Feature general	16.7.06	B.H
386	156	N/E	Working shot	Mid-ex	General area	16.7.06	B.H
387	200	East	The hearth F200 pre-excavation	Pre-ex	Feature general	18.7.06	B.H
388	200	North	The hearth F200 pre-excavation	Pre-ex	Feature general	18.7.06	B.H
389	200	West	The hearth F200 pre-excavation	Pre-ex	Feature general	18.7.06	B.H
390	N/A	Southeast	Working shot	Mid-ex	Feature general	18.7.06	S.C
391	184	N/E	Scorched clay at the base of the hearth F184	Pre-ex	Feature general	18.7.06	B.H
392	184	North	Scorched clay at the base of the hearth F184	Pre-ex	Feature general	18.7.06	B.H
393	184	South	Scorched clay at the base of the hearth F184	Pre-ex	Feature general	18.7.06	B.H
394	184	South	Scorched clay at the base of the hearth F184	Pre-ex	Feature general	18.7.06	B.H
395	184	South	Scorched clay at the base of the hearth F184	Pre-ex	Feature general	18.7.06	B.H
396	39	N/W	The sectioned linear feature F30	Mid-ex	Feature general	18.7.06	B.H
397	39	N/W	The sectioned linear feature F30	Mid-ex	Feature general	18.7.06	B.H
398	30	N/E	The sectioned linear feature F30	Mid-ex	General area	18.7.06	B.H
399	52	South	The sectioned ditch F52	Mid-ex	General area	20.7.06	B.H
400	184	South	Scorched clay at the base of the hearth F184	Mid-ex	Feature general	20.7.06	B.H
401	92	South	Working shot	Mid-ex	Feature general	20.7.06	B.H
402	184	South	Scorched clay at the base of the hearth F184	Mid-ex	Feature general	20.7.06	B.H
403	196	West	The excavated hearth F196	Post-ex	Feature general	20.7.06	B.H
404	196	East	The excavated hearth F196	Post-ex	Feature general	20.7.06	B.H
405	212	North	Drain cover 218	Mid-ex	Feature general	20.7.06	B.H
406	277	North	Drain cover 218	Pre-ex	Feature general	20.7.06	B.H

Photo No.	Feature Number	Direction Facing	Description/Caption	Photo Type	Photo Theme	Date Taken	Taken By
407	218	East	Drain cover 218, the remains of the wall F286 are in the baulk in the left foreground	Pre-ex	Feature general	20.7.06	B.H
408	218	East	A shot of the fully exposed cap F218 of drain F212	Pre-ex	Feature general	20.7.06	B.H
409	218	East	A shot of the fully exposed cap F218 of drain F212	Mid-ex	General area	20.7.06	B.H
410	159, 217	West	The surface F159 exposed in the first trench into the NRA excluded woodland area, the eastern edge of the ditch F21 is visible in the background	Mid-ex	Feature general	20.7.06	B.H
411	159,217	West	The surface F159 exposed in the first trench into the NRA excluded woodland area, the eastern edge of the ditch F21 is visible in the background	Mid-ex	Feature general	20.7.06	B.H
412	217	West	East facing section of F217	Mid-ex	Feature general	20.7.06	B.H
413	159	East	F217 and F159 looking east, the surface was constructed of cobbles at this point as opposed to smaller stones and pebbles	Mid-ex	Feature general	20.7.06	B.H
414	159	East	F217 and F159 looking east, the surface was constructed of cobbles at this point as opposed to smaller stones and pebbles	Mid-ex	Feature general	20.7.06	B.H
415	159	East	Close-up of F159	Mid-ex	Feature general	20.7.06	B.H
416	159	East	Close-up of F159	Mid-ex	Feature general	20.7.06	B.H
417	159	East	Close-up of F159	Mid-ex	Feature general	20.7.06	B.H
418	104	N/W	Sampling the final section of F104	Mid-ex	Feature general	20.7.06	B.H
419	104	North	The southeast facing section through 136	Mid-ex	Feature general	21.7.06	B.H
420	200	West	Sectioning the hearth F200	Mid-ex	Feature general	21.7.06	B.H
421	200	West	Working shot	Mid-ex	Feature general	21.7.06	B.H
422	200	North	A half section of the hearth F200	Mid-ex	Feature general	21.7.06	B.H
423	200	North	A half section of the hearth F200	Mid-ex	Feature general	21.7.06	B.H
424	104	West	Blurred shot	Mid-ex	Feature general	21.7.06	B.H
425	104	West	Close-up of F104, sectioned down its length, the surface F136 is visible in the top right of the photo	Mid-ex	Feature general	21.7.06	B.H
426	52	South	Lens of burnt material in the ditch F52	Mid-ex	Feature general	22.7.06	B.H
427	52	South	Lens of burnt material in the ditch F53	Mid-ex	Feature general	22.7.06	B.H
428	52	North	Lens of burnt material in the ditch F54	Mid-ex	Feature general	22.7.06	B.H
429	52	North	Lens of burnt material in the ditch F55	Mid-ex	Feature general	22.7.06	B.H
430	52	South	Section of ditch F52	Mid-ex	Feature general	22.7.06	B.H
431	52	South	Section of ditch F52	Mid-ex	Feature general	22.7.06	B.H
432	200	East	Scorched clay in the base of the hearth F200	Post-ex	Feature general	22.7.06	B.H
433	200	East	Scorched clay in the base of the hearth F201	Post-ex	Feature general	22.7.06	B.H
434	200	West	Scorched clay in the base of the hearth F202	Post-ex	Feature general	22.7.06	B.H
435	200	S/W	Scorched clay in the base of the hearth F203	Post-ex	Feature general	22.7.06	B.H
436	N/A	West	Working shot	Mid-ex	General area	22.7.06	B.H

Photo No.	Feature Number	Direction Facing	Description/Caption	Photo Type	Photo Theme	Date Taken	Taken By
437	N/A	West	Shallow spread of burnt material below subsoil	Mid-ex	General area	22.7.06	B.H
438	N/A	West	Shallow spread of burnt material below subsoil	Mid-ex	General area	22.7.06	B.H
439	212	South	Post excavation shot of the drain F212	Post-ex	Feature general	22.7.06	B.H
440	212	West	Post excavation shot of the drain F212	Post-ex	Feature general	22.7.06	B.H
441	212	South	Post excavation shot of the drain F212	Post-ex	Feature general	22.7.06	B.H
442	52	North	Lens of burnt material in the ditch F52	Mid-ex	Feature general	22.7.06	B.H
443	52	North	Lens of burnt material in the ditch F53	Mid-ex	Feature general	22.7.06	B.H
444	212, 131	North	The drain F212 as it passes through the doorway beside F131	Mid-ex	Feature general	22.7.06	B.H
445	131, 212	North	The drain F212 as it passes through the doorway beside F131	Mid-ex	Feature general	22.7.06	B.H
446	131, 212	North	The drain F212 as it passes through the doorway beside F131	Mid-ex	Feature general	22.7.06	B.H
447	131, 212	North	The drain F212 as it passes through the doorway beside F131	Mid-ex	Feature general	22.7.06	B.H
448	131, 212	North	The drain F212 as it passes through the doorway beside F131	Mid-ex	Feature general	22.7.06	B.H
449	131, 212	East	The drain F212 as it passes through the doorway beside F131	Mid-ex	Feature general	22.7.06	B.H
450	104, 131, 212, 136	East	Working shot	Mid-ex	Feature general	22.7.06	B.H
451	131	South	Accidental shot	Mid-ex	Feature general	22.7.06	B.H
452	52	North	The complicated intersection of F52, F184, F53	Mid-ex	General area	22.7.06	B.H
453	52	North	The sectioned ditch F52	Mid-ex	General area	22.7.06	B.H
454	52	S/W	The sectioned ditch F52	Mid-ex	General area	22.7.06	B.H
455	52	S/W	The sectioned ditch F52	Mid-ex	General area	22.7.06	B.H
456	104	North	South facing section of F104 close to the northeastern CPO	Mid-ex	Feature general	22.7.06	B.H
457	52, 149	South	The ditches F52 and F149	Mid-ex	Feature general	22.7.06	B.H
458	F280	South	The ditch F280 cutting the pit F263	Mid-ex	Feature general	22.7.06	B.H
459	209	East	The large pit F209 post excavation	Post-ex	Feature general	22.7.06	B.H
460	209	East	The large pit F209 post excavation	Post-ex	Feature general	22.7.06	B.H
461	52, 237	N/E	The sectioned interconnecting ditches F52 and F237	Mid-ex	Feature general	22.7.06	B.H
462	N/A	N/E	Record shot of first fell of trees	Mid-ex	General area	22.7.06	B.H
463	N/A	N/E	Record shot of first fell of trees	Mid-ex	General area	22.7.06	B.H
464	160	South	Uncovering F160 in the NRA excluded area	Mid-ex	General area	22.7.06	B.H
465	Crew	North	Excavating in the north of the site	Mid-ex	General area	23.7.06	B.H
466	Crew	North	Excavating in the north of the site	Mid-ex	General area	23.7.06	B.H
467	Crew	North	Excavating in the north of the site	Mid-ex	General area	23.7.06	B.H
468	Crew	North	Excavating in the north of the site	Mid-ex	General area	23.7.06	B.H
469	104	West	Post excavation shot of the profile of the ring ditch	Post-ex	Feature general	23.7.06	B.H
470	104	West	Post excavation shot of the profile of the ring ditch	Post-ex	Feature general	23.7.06	B.H
471	104	East	Post excavation shot of the profile of the ring ditch	Post-ex	Feature general	23.7.06	B.H
472	104	East	Post excavation shot of the profile of the ring ditch	Post-ex	Feature general	23.7.06	B.H
473	104	East	Post excavation shot of the profile of the ring ditch	Post-ex	Feature general	23.7.06	B.H
474	89	North	The bank 89 outside of the CPO	Mid-ex	Feature general	25.7.06	B.H

Photo No.	Feature Number	Direction Facing	Description/Caption	Photo Type	Photo Theme	Date Taken	Taken By
475	N/A	West	Tree clearance outside of the CPO	Mid-ex	Feature general	25.7.06	B.H
476	N/A	East	Trench 2	Mid-ex	Feature general	25.7.06	B.H
477	N/A	East	Trench 2	Mid-ex	Feature general	25.7.06	B.H
478	N/A	East	Trench 2	Mid-ex	Feature general	25.7.06	B.H
479	N/A	West	Trench 3	Mid-ex	Feature general	25.7.06	B.H
480	N/A	West	Trench 1	Mid-ex	Feature general	25.7.06	B.H
481	N/A	East	Trench 1	Mid-ex	Feature general	25.7.06	B.H
482	N/A	Down	Trench 1	Mid-ex	Feature general	30.7.06	B.H
483	99	West	East facing section through the bank F99	Mid-ex	Feature general	30.7.06	B.H
484	99	West	East facing section through the bank F100	Mid-ex	Feature general	30.7.06	B.H
485	99	West	Close-up of bank material in middle of F99	Mid-ex	Feature general	30.7.06	B.H
486	N/A	West	Trench 2	Mid-ex	Feature general	30.7.06	B.H
487	N/A	West	Trench 2	Mid-ex	Feature general	30.7.06	B.H
488	N/A	West	Trench 2	Mid-ex	Feature general	30.7.06	B.H
489	159	North	Trench 2	Mid-ex	Feature general	30.7.06	B.H
490	159	North	Trench 2	Mid-ex	Feature general	30.7.06	B.H
491	159	North	Trench 2	Mid-ex	Feature general	30.7.06	B.H
492	N/A	West	East facing section trench 2	Mid-ex	Feature general	30.7.06	B.H
493	N/A	West	East facing section trench 2	Mid-ex	Feature general	30.7.06	B.H
494	N/A	South	Excavation of F217 before further tree clearance	Mid-ex	General area	30.7.06	B.H
495	N/A	East	Cleaning off F159 for photos	Mid-ex	General area	30.7.06	B.H
496	217	South	North facing section of the ditch F217	Mid-ex	Feature general	30.7.06	B.H
497	217	South	North facing section of the ditch F217	Mid-ex	Feature general	30.7.06	B.H
498	217	North	South facing section of the ditch F217	Mid-ex	Feature general	30.7.06	B.H
499	217	North	South facing section of the ditch F217	Mid-ex	Feature general	30.7.06	B.H
500	217	South	General area shot of the 2nd extension into the NRA excluded area	Mid-ex	Feature general	30.7.06	B.H
501	217	S/W	General area shot of the 2nd extension into the NRA excluded area	Mid-ex	General area	30.7.06	B.H
502	159, 217	South	General area shot of the 2nd extension into the NRA excluded area	Mid-ex	General area	30.7.06	B.H
503	217, 160	North	General area shot of the 2nd extension into the NRA excluded area	Mid-ex	General area	30.7.06	B.H
504	217, 160	N/W	F217 with metalling visible in the base	Mid-ex	General area	30.7.06	B.H
505	217, 159	N/W	Blurred shot	Mid-ex	General area	30.7.06	B.H
506	217, 159	North	The sectioned ditch F217 with F160 to the right	Mid-ex	General area	30.7.06	B.H
507	217, 159, 160	North	The sectioned ditch F217 with F160 to the right	Mid-ex	General area	30.7.06	B.H
508	217, 159, 160	North	The sectioned ditch F217 with F160 to the right	Mid-ex	General area	30.7.06	B.H
509	159, 217	North	South facing section	Mid-ex	Feature general	30.7.06	B.H
510	159, 217	North	South facing section	Mid-ex	Feature general	30.7.06	B.H
511	159, 217, 160	South	North facing section	Mid-ex	Feature general	30.7.06	B.H
512	159, 217, 160	South	North facing section	Mid-ex	Feature general	30.7.06	B.H
513	159, 217, 160	South	North facing section	Mid-ex	Feature general	30.7.06	B.H

Photo No.	Feature Number	Direction Facing	Description/Caption	Photo Type	Photo Theme	Date Taken	Taken By
514	159, 217, 160	South	North facing section of F217 with F159 in the base	Mid-ex	Feature general	30.7.06	B.H
515	160, 159	East	F160 mid excavation	Mid-ex	Feature general	30.7.06	B.H
516	159, 217	Down	Close up of F159 in base of F217	Mid-ex	Feature general	30.7.06	B.H
517	160, 159, 217	S/W	General shot of the 2nd extension into the NRA excluded area showing the wall F160, the ditch F217 and the surface F159	Mid-ex	General area	30.7.06	B.H
518	160, 159, 217	West	General shot of the 2nd extension into the NRA excluded area showing the wall F160, the ditch F217 and the surface F159	Mid-ex	General area	30.7.06	B.H
519	160, 159, 217	West	General shot of the 2nd extension into the NRA excluded area showing the wall F160, the ditch F217 and the surface F159	Mid-ex	General area	30.7.06	B.H
520	160, 159, 217	West	General shot of the 2nd extension into the NRA excluded area showing the wall F160, the ditch F217 and the surface F159	Mid-ex	General area	2.8.06	B.H
521	160, 159, 217	North	General shot of the 2nd extension into the NRA excluded area showing the wall F160, the ditch F217 and the surface F159	Mid-ex	General area	2.8.06	B.H
522	160, 159, 217	North	General shot of the 2nd extension into the NRA excluded area showing the wall F160, the ditch F217 and the surface F159	Mid-ex	General area	2.8.06	B.H
523	160, 159, 217	North	General shot of the 2nd extension into the NRA excluded area showing the wall F160, the ditch F217 and the surface F159	Mid-ex	General area	2.8.06	B.H
524	160, 159, 217	North	General shot of the 2nd extension into the NRA excluded area showing the wall F160, the ditch F217 and the surface F159	Mid-ex	General area	2.8.06	B.H
525	160, 159, 217	North	General shot of the 2nd extension into the NRA excluded area showing the wall F160, the ditch F217 and the surface F159	Mid-ex	General area	2.8.06	B.H
526	160, 159, 217	North	General shot of the 2nd extension into the NRA excluded area showing the wall F160, the ditch F217 and the surface F159	Mid-ex	General area	2.8.06	B.H
527	160, 159, 217	North	General shot of the 2nd extension into the NRA excluded area showing the wall F160, the ditch F217 and the surface F159	Mid-ex	General area	2.8.06	B.H
528	160, 159, 217	North	General shot of the 2nd extension into the NRA excluded area showing the wall F160, the ditch F217 and the surface F159	Mid-ex	General area	2.8.06	B.H
529	160, 159	East	General shot of the 2nd extension into the NRA excluded area showing the wall F160, the ditch F217 and the surface F159	Mid-ex	Feature general	2.8.06	B.H

Photo No.	Feature Number	Direction Facing	Description/Caption	Photo Type	Photo Theme	Date Taken	Taken By
530	160, 159	East	General shot of the 2nd extension into the NRA excluded area showing the wall F160, the ditch F217 and the surface F159	Mid-ex	Feature general	2.8.06	B.H
531	160, 159	East	The wall F160 overlying the floor F159	Mid-ex	Feature general	2.8.06	B.H
532	160, 159	East	The wall F160 overlying the floor F159	Mid-ex	Feature general	2.8.06	B.H
533	160, 159	East	The wall F160 overlying the floor F159	Mid-ex	Feature general	2.8.06	B.H
534	Crew	S/W	Excavation of the NRA excluded woodland area	Mid-ex	General area	7.8.06	S.C
535	Crew	S/W	Excavation of the NRA excluded woodland area	Mid-ex	General area	7.8.06	S.C
536	Crew	S/W	Excavation of the NRA excluded woodland area	Mid-ex	General area	7.8.06	S.C
537	Crew	S/W	Excavation of the NRA excluded woodland area	Mid-ex	General area	7.8.06	S.C
538	Crew	S/W	Excavation of the NRA excluded woodland area	Mid-ex	General area	7.8.06	S.C
539	Crew	S/W	Excavation of the NRA excluded woodland area	Mid-ex	General area	7.8.06	S.C
540	Crew	S/W	Excavation of the NRA excluded woodland area	Mid-ex	General area	7.8.06	S.C
541	Crew	S/W	Excavation of the NRA excluded woodland area	Mid-ex	General area	7.8.06	S.C
542	Crew	S/W	Excavation of the NRA excluded woodland area	Mid-ex	General area	7.8.06	S.C
543	Crew	North	Excavation of the NRA excluded woodland area	Mid-ex	General area	7.8.06	S.C
544	Crew	North	Excavation of the NRA excluded woodland area	Mid-ex	General area	7.8.06	S.C
545	Crew	North	Excavation of the NRA excluded woodland area	Mid-ex	General area	7.8.06	S.C
546	Crew	North	Excavation of the NRA excluded woodland area	Mid-ex	General area	7.8.06	S.C
547	Crew	North	Excavation of the NRA excluded woodland area	Mid-ex	General area	7.8.06	S.C
548	Crew	North	Excavation of the NRA excluded woodland area	Mid-ex	General area	7.8.06	S.C
549	99	North	Redeposited natural under the bank F9	Mid-ex	Feature general	8.8.06	B.H
550	99	North	Redeposited natural under the bank F9	Mid-ex	Feature general	8.8.06	B.H
551	99	West	Redeposited natural under the bank F9	Mid-ex	Feature general	8.8.06	B.H
552	99	West	Redeposited natural under the bank F9	Mid-ex	Feature general	8.8.06	B.H
553	99	West	Redeposited natural under the bank F9	Mid-ex	Feature general	8.8.06	B.H
554	N/A	West	Test trench 2	Mid-ex	Feature general	8.8.06	B.H
555	N/A	West	Test trench 2	Mid-ex	Feature general	8.8.06	B.H
556	N/A	East	Test trench 2	Mid-ex	Feature general	8.8.06	B.H
557	159	West	Test trench 2 metalling F159	Mid-ex	Feature general	8.8.06	B.H
558	N/A	North	Test trench 1	Mid-ex	Feature general	10.8.06	B.H
559	N/A	South	Test trench 1	Mid-ex	Feature general	10.8.06	B.H
560	N/A	East	Test trench 5	Mid-ex	Feature general	10.8.06	B.H
561	305, 307	East	The ditch F305 with an eastern kerb F307	Mid-ex	Feature general	10.8.06	B.H
562	159, 217, 324	North	The ditch F217 with the kerb 324 and surface F159 to the left middleground	Mid-ex	Feature general	10.8.06	B.H
563	159, 217, 324	North	The ditch F217 with the kerb 324 and surface F159 to the left middleground	Mid-ex	Feature general	10.8.06	B.H
564	217	North	South facing section	Mid-ex	Feature general	10.8.06	B.H
565	332	South	The stone foundation F332	Mid-ex	Feature general	10.8.06	B.H

Photo No.	Feature Number	Direction Facing	Description/Caption	Photo Type	Photo Theme	Date Taken	Taken By
566	332	South	The stone foundation F332	Mid-ex	Feature general	10.8.06	B.H
567	332	West	The stone foundation F332	Mid-ex	Feature general	10.8.06	B.H
568	332	West	The stone foundation F332	Mid-ex	Feature general	10.8.06	B.H
569	329	South	A pre-ex of the furrow F329	Mid-ex	Feature general	10.8.06	B.H
570	329, 332, 331	North	The furrow F329 with the stone feature F332 in the background	Mid-ex	Feature general	10.8.06	B.H
571	N/A	South	Test trench 17	Mid-ex	Feature general	10.8.06	B.H
572	N/A	South	Test trench 17	Mid-ex	Feature general	10.8.06	B.H
573	N/A	South	Test trench 17	Mid-ex	Feature general	10.8.06	B.H
574	N/A	South	Test trench 17	Mid-ex	Feature general	10.8.06	B.H
575	333	East	Test trench 22	Mid-ex	Feature general	10.8.06	B.H
576	333	North	Test trench 22	Mid-ex	Feature general	10.8.06	B.H
577	333	South	Test trench 22	Mid-ex	Feature general	10.8.06	B.H
578	333	South	Test trench 22	Mid-ex	Feature general	10.8.06	B.H
579	333	South	Test trench 22	Mid-ex	Feature general	10.8.06	B.H
580	N/A	North	Test trench 16	Mid-ex	Feature general	12.8.06	F.C
581	N/A	South	Test trench 23	Mid-ex	Feature general	12.8.06	F.C
582	N/A	South	Test trench 23	Mid-ex	Feature general	12.8.06	F.C
583	N/A	South	Test trench 24	Mid-ex	Feature general	12.8.06	F.C
584	N/A	South	Test trench 24	Mid-ex	Feature general	12.8.06	F.C
585	N/A	South	Test trench 24	Mid-ex	Feature general	12.8.06	F.C
586	N/A	East	Test trench 9	Mid-ex	Feature general	12.8.06	B.H
587	N/A	East	Test trench 9	Mid-ex	Feature general	12.8.06	B.H
588	217	West	Test trench 9	Mid-ex	Feature general	12.8.06	B.H
589	217	West	Test trench 9 Metalling	Mid-ex	Feature general	12.8.06	B.H
590	N/A	West	Test trench 10	Mid-ex	Feature general	12.8.06	B.H
591	159	West	Test trench 10	Mid-ex	Feature general	12.8.06	B.H
592	159	East	Test trench 10	Mid-ex	Feature general	12.8.06	B.H
593	159	East	Test trench 10	Mid-ex	Feature general	12.8.06	B.H
594	159	East	Test trench 10	Mid-ex	Feature general	12.8.06	B.H
595	N/A	North	Test trench 14	Mid-ex	Feature general	12.8.07	B.H
596	N/A	North	Test trench 14	Mid-ex	Feature general	12.8.08	B.H
597	N/A	South	Test trench 14	Mid-ex	Feature general	12.8.09	B.H
598	N/A	North	Test trench 14	Mid-ex	Feature general	12.8.10	B.H
599	N/A	North	Test trench 14	Mid-ex	Feature general	12.8.11	B.H
600	Crew	North	Crew Shot	N/A	N/A	12.8.06	B.H
601	Crew	South	The crew of Newcastle A024/3.17	N/A	N/A	12.8.07	F.C
602	Crew	South	The crew of Newcastle A024/3.17	N/A	N/A	12.8.08	F.C
603	104, 99	North	Working shot of ring ditch F104 with the monument GA87:196 in the centre and left background	Mid-ex	General area		Hawkeye
604	104, 99	North	Working shot of ring ditch F104 with the monument GA87:196 in the centre and left background	Mid-ex	General area		Hawkeye
605	104, 99	North	Working shot of ring ditch F104	Mid-ex	General area		Hawkeye
606	104, 99	North	Working shot of ring ditch F104	Mid-ex	General area		Hawkeye
607	104, 99	North	Working shot of ring ditch F104 with the monument GA87:196 in the centre and left background	Mid-ex	General area		Hawkeye
608	104, 99	North	Working shot of ring ditch F104 with the monument GA87:196 in the centre and left background	Mid-ex	General area		Hawkeye
609	104, 99	North	Working shot of ring ditch F104 with the monument GA87:196 in the centre and left background	Mid-ex	General area		Hawkeye

Photo No.	Feature Number	Direction Facing	Description/Caption	Photo Type	Photo Theme	Date Taken	Taken By
610	104, 99	North	Working shot of ring ditch F104 with the monument GA87:196 in the centre and left background	Mid-ex	General area		Hawkeye
611	104, 99	North	Working shot of ring ditch F104 with the monument GA87:196 in the centre and left background	Mid-ex	General area		Hawkeye
612	104, 99	North	Working shot of ring ditch F104 with the monument GA87:196 in the centre and left background	Mid-ex	General area		Hawkeye
613	104, 99	N/W	Ring ditch F104 and the monument GA87:196	Mid-ex	General area		Hawkeye
614	104, 99	N/W	Ring ditch F104 and the monument GA87:196	Mid-ex	General area		Hawkeye
615	104, 99	N/W	Ring ditch F104 and the monument GA87:196	Mid-ex	General area		Hawkeye
616	104, 99	N/W	A close-up of the eastern end of the partially excavated ring ditch F104 with the stone surface F134 in the right middleground	Mid-ex	General area		Hawkeye
617	104, 99	N/W	A close-up of the eastern end of the partially excavated ring ditch F104 with the stone surface F134 in the right middleground	Mid-ex	General area		Hawkeye
618	104, 99	N/W	The western part of the ring ditch F104 with the de-sodded bank F99 to the right	Mid-ex	General area		Hawkeye
619	104, 99	N/W	The centre of the monument, a raised platform with a bank around the outside	Mid-ex	General area		Hawkeye
620	104, 99	N/W	The western side of the ring ditch F104	Mid-ex	General area		Hawkeye
621		North	The centre of the monument, a raised platform with a bank around the outside	Mid-ex	General area		Hawkeye
622	104, 99	North	Ring ditch F104	Mid-ex	General area		Hawkeye
623	104, 99	N/W	Ring ditch F104	Mid-ex	General area		Hawkeye
624	104, 99	West	Ring ditch F104	Mid-ex	General area		Hawkeye
625	104, 99	West	Ring ditch F104	Mid-ex	General area		Hawkeye
626	104, 99	North	Ring ditch F104 and the monument GA87:196	Mid-ex	General area		Hawkeye
627	104, 99	North	Ring ditch F104 and the monument GA87:196	Mid-ex	General area		Hawkeye
628		S/W	Unexcavated monument GA87:196	Mid-ex	General area		Hawkeye
629	104, 99	S/W	Ring ditch F104 and the monument GA87:196	Mid-ex	General area		Hawkeye
630	104, 99	South	Ring ditch F104 and the monument GA87:196	Mid-ex	General area		Hawkeye
631	104, 99	S/W	Ring ditch F104 and the monument GA87:196	Mid-ex	General area		Hawkeye
632	104, 99	S/W	Ring ditch F104 and the monument GA87:196	Mid-ex	General area		Hawkeye
633	104, 99	S/W	A close-up of the ditch F104 with bank F99 between it and the CPO	Mid-ex	General area		Hawkeye
634	104, 99	S/W	A close-up of the ditch F104 with bank F99 between it and the CPO	Mid-ex	General area		Hawkeye
635	104, 99	S/W	A close-up of the ditch F104 with bank F99 between it and the CPO	Mid-ex	General area		Hawkeye
636		S/W	A close-up of the ditch F104 with the ditch F52 in the left background and the bank F99 in the centre and centre right	Mid-ex	General area		Hawkeye

Photo No.	Feature Number	Direction Facing	Description/Caption	Photo Type	Photo Theme	Date Taken	Taken By
637		S/W	A close-up of the ditch F104 in the north east of site where it is covered by the surface F134. The wall F131 can be seen in the centre foreground	Mid-ex	General area		Hawkeye
638		S/W	The ditch F56 with the rind ditch F104 and the stone surface F134 in the right foreground	Mid-ex	General area		Hawkeye
639		S/W	Unexcavated monument GA87:196 with the site in the left background	Mid-ex	General area		Hawkeye
640		S/W	Unexcavated monument GA87:196 with the site in the left background	Mid-ex	General area		Hawkeye
641		S/W	Unexcavated monument GA87:196 with the site in the left background	Mid-ex	General area		Hawkeye
642		S/W	Unexcavated monument GA87:196 with the site in the background	Mid-ex	General area		Hawkeye
643		S/W	Unexcavated monument GA87:196 with the site in the background	Mid-ex	General area		Hawkeye
644		S/W	Unexcavated monument GA87:196 with the site in the background	Mid-ex	General area		Hawkeye
645		S/W	Unexcavated monument GA87:196 with the site in the background	Mid-ex	General area		Hawkeye
646		S/W	Unexcavated monument GA87:196 with the site in the background	Mid-ex	General area		Hawkeye
647		S/W	Unexcavated monument GA87:196 with the site in the background	Mid-ex	General area		Hawkeye
648		S/W	Unexcavated monument GA87:196 with the site in the background	Mid-ex	General area		Hawkeye
649		S/W	Unexcavated monument GA87:196 with the site in the left background	Mid-ex	General area		Hawkeye
650		S/W	Unexcavated monument GA87:196	Mid-ex	General area		Hawkeye
651		S/W	Unexcavated monument GA87:196	Mid-ex	General area		Hawkeye
652		S/W	Unexcavated monument GA87:196	Mid-ex	General area		Hawkeye
653		S/W	Unexcavated monument GA87:196	Mid-ex	General area		Hawkeye
654		S/W	Unexcavated monument GA87:196 with the site in the left background	Mid-ex	General area		Hawkeye
655		S/W	Unexcavated monument GA87:196 with the site in the background	Mid-ex	General area		Hawkeye
656		S/W	Unexcavated monument GA87:196 with the site in the background	Mid-ex	General area		Hawkeye
657		S/W	Unexcavated monument GA87:196 with the site in the left middleground	Mid-ex	General area		Hawkeye
658		S/W	Unexcavated monument GA87:196 with the site in the left middleground	Mid-ex	General area		Hawkeye
659		S/W	Unexcavated monument GA87:196	Mid-ex	General area		Hawkeye
660		S/W	Unexcavated monument GA87:196	Mid-ex	General area		Hawkeye
661		S/W	Unexcavated monument GA87:196 with the site in the left middleground	Mid-ex	General area		Hawkeye

Appendix 6

Print Photograph Register

Film No.: Print No.	Feature No.(s)	Direction facing	Description/ Caption	Photo type	Photo theme	Date taken	Taken by
02:23	52, 237	South	Area 1	Mid Ex	Section	19/07/06	FC
02:22	201	North	Area 1	Post Ex	Feature General	19/07/06	FC
02:21	280, 263	North West	Area 1	Mid Ex	Section	19/07/06	FC
02:20	280	South East	Area 1	Mid Ex	Section	19/07/06	FC
02:19	280	East	Area 1	Mid Ex	Section	19/07/06	FC
02:18	166	North	Area 1	Post Ex	Feature General	19/07/06	FC
02:17	267	South West	Area 1	Mid Ex	Section	19/07/06	FC
02:16	267,272,273	South West	Area 1	Mid Ex	Section	20/07/06	FC
02:15	104	East	Area 1	Mid Ex	Feature General	20/07/06	FC
02:14	Crew		Area 1			20/07/06	FC
02:13	Crew		Area 1			20/07/06	FC
02:12	156	North	Area 1	Post Ex	Feature General	20/07/06	FC
02:11	165	North	Area 1	Post Ex	Feature General	20/07/06	FC
02:10	160	West	Area 1	Mid Ex	Section	20/07/06	FC
02:09	166	North East	Area 1	Post Ex	Feature General	20/07/06	FC
02:08	104	West	Area 1	Mid Ex	Section	20/07/06	FC
02:07	104	West	Area 1	Mid Ex	Section	20/07/06	FC
02:06	104	South	Area 1	Mid Ex	Section	20/07/06	FC
02:05	115	North	Area 1	Pre Ex	Feature General	20/07/06	FC
02:04	99	North	Area 1	Mid Ex	Section	20/07/06	FC
02:03	Helicopter		Area 1			20/07/06	FC
02:02	99, 88	North	Area 1	Mid Ex	Feature General	20/07/06	FC
02:01	52,149,104	North	Area 1	Mid Ex	Feature General	20/07/06	FC
01:24	209	North	Area 1	Post Ex	Feature General	19/07/06	FC
01:23	Void						
01:22	Void						
01:21	Void						
01:20	209	East	Area 1	Post Ex	Feature General	19/07/06	FC
01:19	228	North	Area 1	Mid Ex	Feature General	19/07/06	FC
01:18	52	North	Area 1	Mid Ex	Feature General	19/07/06	FC
01:17	52	North	Area 1	Mid Ex	Feature General	19/07/06	FC
01:16	20,21	South East	Area 1	Mid Ex	Feature General	19/07/06	FC
01:15	33,32	North West	Area 1	Mid Ex	Feature General	19/07/06	FC
01:14	56	North West	Area 1	Mid Ex	Section	19/07/06	FC
01:13	56	North	Area 1	Mid Ex	Section	19/07/06	FC
01:12	56	South	Area 1	Mid Ex	Section	19/07/06	FC
01:11	96,56	North	Area 1	Mid Ex	Section	19/07/06	FC
01:10	56	South	Area 1	Mid Ex	Section	19/07/06	FC
01:09	104,99	East	Area 1	Mid Ex	Section	19/07/06	FC
01:08	52	South	Area 1	Mid Ex	Section	19/07/06	FC
01:07	149,148	North	Area 1	Mid Ex	Section	19/07/06	FC
01:06	104,149	North	Area 1	Mid Ex	Section	19/07/06	FC
01:05	104,149	North	Area 1	Mid Ex	Section	19/07/06	FC
01:04	Crew						
01:03	52,149	South	Area 1	Mid Ex	Section	19/07/06	FC
01:02	52,237	South	Area 1	Mid Ex	Section	19/07/06	FC
01:01	General view of site						
03:01	Trench 13	General	Area 2	Post Ex	General	08/08/06	BH
03:02	Trench 13	General	Area 2	Post Ex	General	08/08/06	BH

Film No.: Print No.	Feature No.(s)	Direction facing	Description/ Caption	Photo type	Photo theme	Date taken	Taken by
03:03	Trench 18	General	Area 2	Post Ex	General	08/08/06	BH
03:04	Trench 18	General	Area 2	Mid Ex	General	08/08/06	BH
03:05	Trench 18	General	Area 2	Post Ex	General	08/08/06	BH
03:06	Trench 22	General	Area 2	Post Ex	General	08/08/06	BH
03:07	Trench 22	General	Area 2	Post Ex	General	08/08/06	BH
03:08	Trench 22	General	Area 2	Post Ex	General	08/08/06	BH
03:09	Trench 11	South	Area 2	Mid Ex	General	10/08/06	FC
03:10	Trench 11	North	Area 2	Mid Ex	General	10/08/06	FC
03:11	Trench 11	North	Area 2	Mid Ex	General	10/08/06	FC
03:12	Trench 17	North	Area 2	Mid Ex	General	10/08/06	FC
03:13	Trench 17	North	Area 2	Mid Ex	General	10/08/06	FC
03:14	Trench 17						
03:15	Trench 17	North	Area 2	Mid Ex	Section	10/08/06	FC
03:16	Trench 23	West	Area 2	Mid Ex	Section	10/08/06	FC
03:17	Trench 23	North	Area 2	Mid Ex	Section	10/08/06	FC

Appendix 7

Sample Register

Licence Number: E2076			Site Name: Newcastle	Director: Sheelagh Conran
Sample no.	Feature no.	Cut no.	Sample type	Volume (in litres)
22	23	N/A	Animal bone	29g
23	32	N/A	Soil	5L
24	38	39	Soil	6L
25	38	39	Soil	5L
26	53	52	Soil	5L
27	126	104	Soil	16L
28	50	51	Soil	5L
29	1	51	Soil	5L
30	70	N/A	Animal bone	2g
31	75	56	Charcoal	10L
32	77	56	Soil	3L
33	1	N/A	Soil	5L
34	1	N/A	Animal bone	N/A
35	101	104	Animal bone	1325g
36	101	104	Soil	5L
37	101	N/A	Animal bone	305g
38	103	N/A	Animal bone	258g
39	101	N/A	Animal bone	2g
40	108	N/A	Soil	20L
41	75	N/A	Soil	11L
42	55	N/A	Animal bone	20g
43	116	N/A	Animal bone	932g
44	88	N/A	Animal bone	100g
45	109	N/A	Animal bone	77g
46	125	N/A	Animal bone	544g
47	126	N/A	Animal bone	20g
48	108	104	Animal bone	1125g
49	127	N/A	Animal bone	149g
50	129	N/A	Animal bone	65g
51	108	N/A	Animal bone	190g
52	118	109	Animal bone	15g
53	107	N/A	Animal bone	249g
54	25	N/A	Animal bone	N/A
55	109	N/A	Animal bone	210g
57	132	N/A	Animal bone	92g
58	2	N/A	Animal bone	252g
59	103,105	104	Animal bone	729g
60	139	N/A	Animal bone	345g
61	107	104	Animal bone	395g
62	109	N/A	Animal bone	2410g
63	107	N/A	Animal bone	195g
64	N/A	104	Soil	N/A
65	155	N/A	Animal bone	256g
66	139	104	Soil	40L
67	109	104	Soil	40L
68	107	104	Soil	40L
69	108	104	Soil	40L
70	154	104	Soil	8L
71	125	104	Soil	40L
72	126	N/A	Animal bone	1g
73	127	104	Soil	12L
74	147	N/A	Animal bone	115g

Licence Number: E2076			Site Name: Newcastle	Director: Sheelagh Conran
Sample no.	Feature no.	Cut no.	Sample type	Volume (in litres)
75	163	104	Soil	6L
76	163	104	Animal bone	94g
77	103	104	Soil	15L
78	167	166	Animal bone	42g
79	169	N/A	Animal bone	54g
80	134	N/A	Animal bone	843g
81	107	104	Animal bone	236g
82	108	104	Animal bone	910g
83	150	151	Charcoal	4L
84	132	N/A	Animal bone	414g
85	125	101	Animal bone	90g
86	168	166	Animal bone	N/A
87	167	166	Soil	20L
88	168	104	Soil	20L
89	169	166	Soil	35L
90	170	166	Soil	20L
91	103	104	Animal bone	2g
92	179	178	Soil	5L
93	183	182	Soil	3L
94	185	N/A	Soil	6L
95	185	N/A	Soil	7L
96	N/A	104	Soil	N/A
97	197	196	Soil	40L
98	198	196	Soil/Charcoal	40L
99	191	N/A	Soil	1L
100	192	N/A	Soil	1.5L
101	187	N/A	Soil	2L
102	200	201	Soil/Charcoal	15L
103	208	204	Animal bone	738g
105	197	N/A	Animal bone	1g
106	53	52	Animal bone	35g
107	103	N/A	Animal bone	1269g
108	108	N/A	Animal bone	417g
109	125	N/A	Charcoal/Soil	N/A
110	202	N/A	Animal bone	371g
111	103	N/A	Animal bone	247g
112	205	N/A	Soil	4L
113	175	N/A	Animal bone	57g
115	210	211	Animal bone	86g
117	217	N/A	Animal bone	62g
118	219	212	Animal bone	2g
119	132	N/A	Animal bone	3g
120	194	N/A	Soil	8L
121	220	N/A	Animal bone	103g
122	220	N/A	Soil	4L
123	103	N/A	Animal bone	940g
124	123	215	Soil	30L?
125	214	215	Charcoal	4L
126	222	N/A	Animal bone	20g
127	219	212	Animal bone	29g
128	132	N/A	Animal bone	51g
129	107	N/A	Animal bone	960g
130	233	209	Animal bone	32g
131	234	N/A	Soil	6L
132	230	209	Charcoal	2L
133	188	N/A	Soil	6L

Licence Number: E2076			Site Name: Newcastle	Director: Sheelagh Conran
Sample no.	Feature no.	Cut no.	Sample type	Volume (in litres)
134	103	N/A	Animal bone	N/A
135	103	N/A	Animal bone	1005g
136	108	N/A	Animal bone	1010g
137	241	239	Animal bone	33g
138	233	209	Animal bone	2g
139	101	104	Soil	120L
140	102	104	Soil	16L
141	245	N/A	Animal bone	24g
142	249	N/A	Animal bone	4g
143	107	104	Soil	11L
144	53	N/A	Animal bone	575g
145	222	N/A	Animal bone	164g
149	264	267	Animal bone	810g
150	110	N/A	Animal bone	8g
151	131	N/A	Animal bone	140g
152	112	104	Soil	75L
152	103	104	Soil	30L
152	112	104	Soil	30L
153	103	104	Soil	15L
154	111	104	Soil	5L
152	112	N/A	Animal bone	1g
153	103	N/A	Animal bone	1g
155	99	N/A	Animal bone	39g
156	274	N/A	Animal bone	98g
157	298	N/A	Animal bone	8g
158	289	99	Animal bone	17g
159	298	N/A	Animal bone	36g
160	110	N/A	Animal bone	317g
161	291	N/A	Animal bone	32g

Appendix 8 Finds Register

E. No.	Feature no.	Find No.	Category	Type	Identification	Description
E2076	1	1	ceramic	clay pipe	stem fragment	clay pipe stem fragment
E2076	1	2	ceramic	clay pipe	stem fragment	clay pipe stem fragment
E2076	1	3	glass	bottle	base fragment	bottle base fragment, olive green glass with some bubbles, low base kick, sand pontil scar, E18th-19thC
E2076	1	4	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	1	5	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	1	6	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	1	7	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	1	8	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	1	9	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	1	10	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	1	11	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	1	12	glass	window	window fragment	light green fragment of a window glass
E2076	1	13	glass	window	window fragment	light green fragment of a window glass
E2076	1	14	glass	window	window fragment	light green fragment of a window glass
E2076	1	15	stone	lithic	chert	Leaf/lozenge arrowhead
E2076	1	16	stone	lithic	chert	flake
E2076	1	17	ceramic	clay pipe	rest and stem fragment	clay pipe rest and stem fragment, rest is decorated on both sides with two impressed parallel lines
E2076	1	18	metal	ferrous	unidentified	heavily encrusted and corroded metal object
E2076	1	19	metal	ferrous	unidentified	heavily encrusted and corroded metal object
E2076	1	20	metal	ferrous	unidentified	heavily encrusted and corroded metal object
E2076	1	21	ceramic	clay pipe	stem fragment	clay pipe stem fragment
E2076	1	22	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	1	23	metal	ferrous	unidentified	large heavily encrusted and corroded metal object
E2076	1	24	metal	ferrous	unidentified	large heavily encrusted and corroded metal object
E2076	1	25	metal	ferrous	blade?	heavily encrusted and corroded poss. knife blade and tang, no detail visible
E2076	1	26	metal	non-ferrous	coin	copper/copper alloy coin, heavily worn out, obverse barely visible ruler's head, illegible inscription above, reverse crowned harp with date on each side of the crown - 1692; dim: 25mm, thickness: 1 mm
E2076	1	27	ceramic	pottery	body fragment	black glazed red earthenware, 17th-19thC
E2076	1	28	glass	drinking glass	stem fragment	clear lead drinking glass stem fragment, double air twist decoration, 18thC
E2076	1	29	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	1	30	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	1	31	glass	bottle	base kick fragment	olive green bottle base kick fragment
E2076	1	32	stone	lithic	chert	Scraper
E2076	1	33	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	1	34	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	1	35	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	1	36	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	1	37	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	1	38	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	1	39	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	1	40	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC

E. No.	Feature no.	Find No.	Category	Type	Identification	Description
E2076	1	41	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	1	42	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	1	43	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	1	44	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	1	45	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	1	46	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	1	47	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	1	48	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	1	49	ceramic	pottery	base fragment	glazed red earthenware, 17th-19thC
E2076	1	50	stone	lithic	chert	retouched
E2076	55	1	ceramic	pottery	body fragment	glazed red earthenware, 17th-19thC
E2076	88	1	glass	bottle	base fragment	olive green bottle base fragment
E2076	88	2	ceramic	clay pipe	stem fragment	clay pipe stem fragment
E2076	88	3	ceramic	clay pipe	stem fragment	clay pipe stem fragment
E2076	99	1	glass	bottle	body fragment	olive green bottle body fragment
E2076	101	1	ceramic	clay pipe	stem fragment	clay pipe stem fragment
E2076	103	1	ceramic	clay pipe	bowl fragment	small clay pipe bowl fragment
E2076	108	1	stone	lithic	flint	fragment
E2076	109	1	metal	ferrous	unidentified	heavily encrusted and corroded metal object
E2076	109	2	ceramic	pottery	base and body fragment	North Devon gravel free ware, 17thC
E2076	109	3	metal	ferrous	nail	heavily encrusted nail shaft fragment
E2076	110	1	ceramic	clay pipe	stem fragment	clay pipe stem fragment
E2076	116	1	glass	bottle	body fragment	olive green bottle body fragment
E2076	116	2	glass	bottle	body fragment	olive green bottle body fragment
E2076	116	3	glass	bottle	body fragment	olive green bottle body fragment
E2076	116	4	ceramic	clay pipe	stem fragment	clay pipe stem fragment
E2076	132	1	metal	ferrous	blade	heavily encrusted and corroded knife blade fragment with complete tang
E2076	132	2	metal	ferrous	nail	encrusted nail, rectangular head above rectangular shaft pointed to an end, length: 70 mm
E2076	132	3	metal	ferrous	wire	heavily encrusted and corroded twisted wire
E2076	132	4	metal	ferrous	unidentified	heavily encrusted and corroded metal object
E2076	132	5	metal	ferrous	unidentified	heavily encrusted and corroded metal object
E2076	132	6	stone	lithic	flint	endscraper
E2076	132	7	ceramic	clay pipe	stem fragment	clay pipe stem fragment
E2076	132	8	ceramic	clay pipe	stem fragment	clay pipe stem fragment
E2076	132	9	ceramic	clay pipe	stem fragment	clay pipe stem fragment
E2076	132	10	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	132	11	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	132	12	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	132	13	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	132	14	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	132	15	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	132	16	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	132	17	glass	bottle	base fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle base fragment, medium kick with a square pontil scar, 19thC
E2076	132	18	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	132	19	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	132	20	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	132	21	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	132	22	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	132	23	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	132	24	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	132	25	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC

E. No.	Feature no.	Find No.	Category	Type	Identification	Description
E2076	132	26	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	132	27	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	132	28	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	132	29	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	132	30	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	132	31	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	132	32	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	132	33	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	132	34	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	132	35	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	132	36	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	132	37	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	132	38	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	132	39	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	132	40	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	132	41	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	132	42	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	132	43	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	132	44	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	132	45	glass	bottle	body fragment	pharmaceutical blue glass bottle body fragment, 19thC
E2076	132	46	glass	bottle	base and body fragment	bottle base and body fragment, olive green glass with some bubbles, low base kick
E2076	134	1	glass	bottle	base fragment	olive green bottle base fragment
E2076	134	2	glass	bottle	body fragment	olive green bottle body fragment
E2076	134	3	glass	bottle	body fragment	olive green bottle body fragment
E2076	147	1	metal	ferrous	unidentified	heavily encrusted and corroded metal object
E2076	147	2	metal	ferrous	unidentified	heavily encrusted and corroded metal object
E2076	147	3	metal	ferrous	unidentified	heavily encrusted and corroded metal object
E2076	147	4	ceramic	pottery	rim fragment	unglazed red earthenware, L17th-20thC
E2076	159	1	metal	ferrous	horseshoe fragment	heavily encrusted and corroded horseshoe, no detail visible
E2076	159	2	metal	ferrous	horseshoe fragment	heavily encrusted and corroded horseshoe, no detail visible
E2076	159	3	metal	ferrous	unidentified	heavily encrusted and corroded poss. nail
E2076	159	4	metal	ferrous	unidentified	heavily encrusted and corroded poss. nail
E2076	162	1	ceramic	clay pipe	stem fragment	clay pipe stem fragment
E2076	162	2	metal	ferrous	belt buckle	encrusted and corroded belt buckle, simple rectangular frame, rectangular in cross-section, pin missing
E2076	167	1	ceramic	clay pipe	bowl fragment	small undecorated clay pipe bowl fragment
E2076	180	1	ceramic	clay pipe	stem fragment	clay pipe stem fragment
E2076	208	1	metal	ferrous	belt buckle	encrusted and corroded belt buckle, simple rectangular frame, rectangular in cross-section, pin missing
E2076	219	1	metal	non-ferrous	bank token	copper/copper alloy bank token, obverse: XX in the centre of the token, letters around read "ACCORDING 10", reverse: crowned harp with letters reading "IRELAND" and date on both sides of the crown - 1683; dim: 30 mm, thickness: 5mm
E2076	219	2	glass	bottle	body fragment	olive green bottle body fragment
E2076	220	1	ceramic	pottery	body fragment	unglazed red earthenware, L17th-20thC
E2076	289	1	metal	ferrous	unidentified	heavily encrusted and corroded metal object
E2076	289	2	ceramic	clay pipe	bowl, rest and stem fragment	clay pipe bowl, rest and stem fragment, decoration round bowl rim, short plain rest, poss. 18th century
E2076	289	3	ceramic	pottery	body fragment	unglazed red earthenware, L17th-20thC

E. No.	Feature no.	Find No.	Category	Type	Identification	Description
E2076	291	1	stone	sandstone	millstone	fragment of a millstone, poss. upper stone, wedge-shaped in cross-section becoming thinner towards the center; thickness: min 20 mm, max 400 mm
E2076	299	1	glass	bottle	base	black bottle base, high pointed base kick with sand scar, M19thC
E2076	299	2	glass	glass	body fragment	black bottle body fragment
E2076	299	3	glass	glass	body fragment	black bottle body fragment
E2076	322	1	ceramic	pottery	rim fragment	creamware, M18th-19thC
E2076	322	2	ceramic	pottery	rim fragment	creamware, M18th-19thC

Appendix 9

Animal Bone Report

Nóra Bermingham

1. Introduction

The faunal remains, which are the subject of this report, were recovered during the excavation of a modified ringfort and castle site at Newcastle, Co. Galway. The bones were mainly recovered by hand. Bulk sieving of soil samples for plant macrofossils involved retention of any bone fragments present and these have been included in the analysis where relevant.

Animal bones recovered from topsoil, topsoil-like contexts and agricultural furrows were excluded from the analysis. Bones recovered from clearly modern contexts were also excluded. This includes the following contexts: F1, F2, F23, F25, F32, F38, F70, F88, F99, F116, F118, F132, F175, F220, F222, F224, F239, F241, F245, F249, F289 and F291.

Contexts that were considered archaeologically secure and that yielded animal bones were initially analysed individually. The results are presented in Appendix 1. In order to obtain meaningful results from the assemblage as a whole the bones were grouped based on location and site phasing as per the preliminary stratigraphic report (Conran 2006).

Note: Combining sub-assemblages from multiple contexts within the same feature, such as a ditch for example, can be problematic. The period between the accumulation of a basal fill and the final infilling of a ditch may span decades or even centuries. Dating may show that combining contexts is inappropriate and in this event, the results may need revision.

The first group includes bones recovered from the ringfort ditch F104 and probable contemporary contexts (F101, F102, F103, F107, F108, F109, F112, F125, F126, F127, F129, F130, F139, F147, F154, F163, F202, F217 and F298).

The second group comprises bones retrieved from contexts, including field boundaries, hearths and pits, thought to be contemporary with the later post-medieval/ early modern castle. This includes F53, F55, F58, F77, F110, F131, F134, F155, F167, F168, F169, F197, F198, F208, F219, F233, F264 and F274.

2. Methods

2.1 Identification

Identifications were made with reference to Schmid (1972) and Hillson (1992). The identification of ribs to species was restricted to the articular end of the bone.

2.2 Quantification

A simple fragment count and weight (in grams) were used to quantify the assemblage. The assemblage was divided into two categories, identifiable and unidentifiable elements. Unidentifiables were weighed as a group while identifiable elements were individually weighed. The results have been grouped with the total weight for each species presented with the species/element data. Where percentage presence or weight has been calculated, percentages have been rounded up or down to the nearest whole number.

2.3 Age Estimates

In relatively well preserved and sizeable assemblages it is possible to reconstruct age profiles of the animals represented in the assemblage. This is carried out for cattle, sheep/goat and pig by recording the state of epiphyseal fusion of the bones (Silver 1969) and the degree of wear on complete tooth rows (Grant 1978). Where available, this information was recorded though the data was analysed only where the assemblage was sufficiently large to warrant analysis. Age profiles based on fusion data are presented for cattle from the ringfort ditch [F104].

3. Results

3.1 Quantification

The total fragment count amounts to 1522, comprising 288 identifiable and 1234 unidentifiable fragments. Based on a simple fragment count, the majority of the assemblage (81%) appears to be unidentifiable. However, when view in terms of weight, the assemblage largely comprises identifiable fragments. The entire assemblage weighed just over 20 kilos (20,331.75g). Of this, 76% (c. 15.5 kilos) was classified as identifiable with 24% (c. 4.9 kilos) as unidentifiable. Weight may therefore provide a more reliable representation of animal husbandry preferences at Newcastle.

3.2 Assemblage preservation

The quality of preservation ranged from good to fair. Fragmentation was high with few complete bones. Another indication of the quality of preservation is provided by the quantity of loose teeth present. For example, around 24% of the assemblage recovered from the ringfort ditch [F104] comprises loose teeth with a further 9% represented by broken mandibles and maxillae.

The bones once discarded were subject to a variety of taphonomic processes with preservation affected by canid gnawing, burning, depositional and natural decay processes as well as the collection and post-excavation handling of the bones. Butchery also contributed to the state of preservation, though direct evidence for butchery in the form of chop or cut marks was uncommon. Only seven fragments retained traces of chop and cut marks. Three bones displayed evidence for canid gnawing and 17 fragments had clearly been burnt.

3.3 The ringfort ditch [F104] & contemporary contexts

3.3.1 Species representation

Nearly 17 kilos of animal bone was retrieved from the ditch [F104] (Table 1). Of this c. 13 kilos (77%) is identifiable and this comprises 233 fragments. Seven species are represented in the assemblage, six domestic mammals including cattle, horse, pig, goat, sheep/goat and dog, and one wild animal, red deer. An unidentified small mammal is also represented. In addition to the animal bones recovered from the ditch, a single skull fragment of was retrieved from F101 [F104] (not listed in Table 1).

Cattle are the dominant species represented both in terms of weight and fragment count (Table 1). Throughout the early medieval/medieval periods in Ireland, cattle were the most important meat and secondary product provider and this is reflected in its dominance here. Horse is the next best species represented though it is likely that pig and sheep/goat were more important meat providers. Horses were valued more as transport and traction animals than they were as meat. Of the bones with butchery marks, one is of horse and it is possible horse was consumed.

The assemblage size is too small to differentiate in importance between sheep/goat and pig. Separating sheep from goat was not possible except in the case of goat horn. Goats were valued for their milk, meat and hides and the presence of horn in the assemblage suggests they were kept on site. Indirect evidence for the presence of dog is available from traces of gnawing on bones. The occurrence of dog in the assemblage confirms the presence of the animal on site. During the medieval period, the role of dogs was similar to today but with greater emphasis on their role as work animals and guard dogs than as pets.

Historical records show that exploitation of wild animals was commonplace in the medieval period (Kelly 1998). This included small mammals such as hares and larger animals such as deer. In this assemblage, red deer is represented by antler. The fragment is derived from a shed antler and

therefore represents antler collected rather than cut from a deer. Red deer may therefore have lived in the surrounding area. Alternatively, as antler was used in the making of crafts and tools, it may have been imported.

3.3.2 Age estimates

Table 2 lists age data, based on the state of epiphyseal fusion, derived from 58 bones of cattle from the ringfort ditch [F104]. Of these, it was not possible to ascertain the state of fusion on nearly half (n. 27 or 46%). Thus, preservation and that this sub-assemblage represents an amalgamation of multiple contexts, means the results provide limited insight into husbandry practices at Newcastle. The fusion data indicates that a small percentage of cattle were killed while still very young. Overall, however, older animals are better represented with the majority slaughtered after reaching maturity (i.e. after 30-42 months).

3.3.3 Conclusion

The range of species and skeletal elements represented suggests the assemblage is derived from general food waste associated with the occupation of the site and it is what might be expected of a site classified as a ringfort, i.e. an agricultural settlement or farm.

3.4 Post-medieval contexts including field boundaries, hearths and pits

The assemblage from post-medieval/ early modern contexts amounts to 3.7 kilos or 265 fragments (Table 3). It is a small, poorly preserved assemblage with 2.7 kilos (n. 50) identifiable to species. Owing to its small size, despite merging several contexts, analysis of this assemblage is restricted to species/element identification.

Cattle dominate the assemblage in terms of weight (96%) and fragment count (86%). The other species represented are horse and sheep/goat. The dominance of cattle is unsurprising given the long-lived reliance on the species in farming practices in Ireland throughout the medieval period and later. It may be however, that other species are underrepresented in the assemblage owing to preservation and bias in recovery towards larger fragments.

The range of cattle body parts present include meat and non-meat bearing bones. This suggests the slaughter and processing of animals nearby prior to disposal. The assemblage represents general butchery waste derived from domestic habitation of the site.

4. Conclusion

The animal bones retrieved from the excavations at Newcastle represent general domestic butchery waste. The overall assemblage size is small thus preventing detailed reconstruction of animal husbandry practices. Nonetheless, a good range of domestic mammals is represented including cattle, sheep/goat, goat, pig, horse and dog. Mixed animal husbandry was clearly favoured with the range of animals providing meat, milk, hides, bone, horn cores, transport and traction.

F101, F102, F103, F107, F108, F109, F112, F125, F126, F127, F129, F130, F139, F154, F163, F202, [F104]	Cattle	Horse	Red deer	Pig	Goat	Ovicaprid	Dog	Small Mammal	Unid.	Id. (total)	Total (Unid. + Id.)
<i>scapula</i>	9	2	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
<i>humerus</i>	18	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
<i>radius</i>	10	3	–	2	–	3	1	–	–	–	–
<i>metacarpal</i>	1	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
<i>pelvis</i>	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>femur</i>	8	2	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–
<i>tibia</i>	5	5	–	1	–	6	–	–	–	–	–
<i>metatarsal</i>	3	3	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
<i>ulna</i>	4	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
<i>metapodial</i>	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>calcaneus</i>	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>astragalus</i>	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>phalanx 1</i>	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>phalanx 2</i>	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>phalanx 3</i>	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>carpal</i>	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>atlas</i>	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
<i>axis</i>	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
<i>vertebra</i>	6	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
<i>rib</i>	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>horn</i>	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>antler</i>	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>skull</i>	2	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
<i>mandible</i>	9	2	–	4	–	3	1	–	–	–	–
<i>maxilla</i>	1	2	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
<i>mandibular tooth</i>	15	2	–	4	–	3	1	–	–	–	–
<i>maxillary tooth</i>	14	11	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
<i>unid.</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Total (n.)	119	42	1	24	1	38	7	1	999	233	1465
% (ID only)	51%	18%	0.40%	10%	0.40%	16%	3%	0.40%	81%	19%	100%
Weight (g)	7891	3850	335	630	15	290	27	–	3915.25	13038	16953.25
% weight (ID only)	60.5%	30%	3%	5%	0.1%	2%	0.2%	–	23%	77%	100%

Table 1: Species/element representation from the ditch [F104]

Cattle fusion (Silver 1969)	age in months	unfused	fused	indet.
scap; rad.px; pel.; hum.d	06 - 10	2 (12%)	15 (88%)	13
mc.d; tib.d; mt.d	18 - 28	1 (23%)	2 (67%)	2
rad.d; fem.d; hum.px; fem.px; tib.px; ulna; calcaneus	30 - 42	3 (27%)	8 (73%)	12

Table 2: Fusion data for cattle bones from ringfort ditch [F104].

F53, F55, F58, F77 [F52], F110, F131, F134, F155, F167, F168, F169 [F166], F208, F219, F233 [F209], F197, F198 [F196], F264, F274 [F267]	Horse	Cattle	Ovicaprid	Bird	Unid.	Id. (Total)	Total (Unid. + Id.)
<i>scapula</i>	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
<i>humerus</i>	–	7	1	–	–	–	–
<i>radius</i>	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
<i>femur</i>	–	3	1	–	–	–	–
<i>tibia</i>	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
<i>metatarsal</i>	1	4	1	–	–	–	–
<i>astragalus</i>	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
<i>calcaneus</i>	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
<i>phalanx 1</i>	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
<i>phalanx 2</i>	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>navicula cuboid</i>	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
<i>carpal</i>	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
<i>atlas</i>	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
<i>vertebra</i>	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
<i>horn</i>	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
<i>skull</i>	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
<i>mandible</i>	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
<i>mandibular tooth</i>	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
<i>maxillary tooth</i>	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
<i>unid.</i>	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Total (n.)	3	43	4	1	214	50	265
% (ID only)	6%	86%	8%	–	81%	19%	100%
Weight (g)	80	2604	25	–	1014.5	2709	3723.5
% weight (ID only)	3%	96%	1%	–	27%	73%	100%

Table 3: Species/element representation of post-medieval/ early modern contexts

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Appendix 1

Species/element representation of each context

F38	Unid.	Total
Total	6	6
% (ID only)	–	–
Weight (g)	15	15
% weight (ID only)	–	–

F50	Cattle	Ovicaprid	Unid.	Total
<i>humerus</i>	1	–	–	–
<i>maxillary tooth</i>	–	1	–	–
Total	1	1	2	4
% (ID only)	–	–	–	–
Weight (g)	10	5	5	20
% weight (ID only)	–	–	–	–

F53	Cattle	Horse	Ovicaprid	Unid.	Total
<i>humerus</i>	1	–	1	–	–
<i>femur</i>	1	–	–	–	–
<i>metatarsal</i>	2	–	–	–	–
<i>calcaneus</i>	3	–	–	–	–
<i>phalanx I</i>	3	–	–	–	–
<i>navicula cuboid</i>	1	–	–	–	–
<i>vertebrae</i>	1	–	–	–	–
<i>mandible</i>	1	–	–	–	–
<i>mandibular tooth</i>	1	–	–	–	–
<i>maxillary tooth</i>	–	1	–	–	–
Total	14	1	1	70	86
% (ID only)	–	–	–	–	–
Weight (g)	377	50	5	137	569
% weight (ID only)	–	–	–	–	–

F55	Ovicaprid	Unid.	Total
<i>femur</i>	1	–	–
Total	1	–	1
% (ID only)	–	–	–
Weight (g)	10	–	10
% weight (ID only)	–	–	–

F58	Cattle	Unid.	Total
<i>metatarsal</i>	1	–	–
Total	1	3	4
% (ID only)	–	–	–
Weight (g)	30	10	40
% weight (ID only)	–	–	–

F77	Cattle	Unid.	Total
<i>humerus</i>	1	–	–
<i>astragalus</i>	1	–	–
Total	2	20	22
% (ID only)	–	–	–
Weight (g)	95	409	504
% weight (ID only)	–	–	–

F99	Ovicaprid	Unid.	Total
<i>femur</i>	1	–	–
Total	1	3	4
% (ID only)	–	–	–
Weight (g)	2	30	32
% weight (ID only)	–	–	–

F101	Cattle	Horse	Pig	Ovicaprid	Unid.	Total
<i>scapula</i>	3	–	1	1	–	–
<i>humerus</i>	6	–	–	1	–	–
<i>radius</i>	3	–	–	1	–	–
<i>metacarpal</i>	1	1	–	1	–	–
<i>femur</i>	–	1	–	1	–	–
<i>tibia</i>	2	2	–	1	–	–
<i>metatarsal</i>	1	1	–	2	–	–
<i>ulna</i>	1	–	–	–	–	–
<i>calcaneus</i>	2	–	–	–	–	–
<i>phalanx 1</i>	1	1	–	–	–	–
<i>carpal</i>	2	–	–	–	–	–
<i>atlas</i>	–	–	–	1	–	–
<i>axis</i>	–	–	–	1	–	–
<i>rib</i>	1	–	–	–	–	–
<i>skull</i>	–	–	–	1	–	–
<i>mandible</i>	1	–	1	–	–	–
<i>mandibular tooth</i>	6	–	1	–	–	–
<i>maxillary tooth</i>	2	–	–	1	–	–
Total	32	6	3	12	158	211
% (ID only)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Weight (g)	1420	530	10	85	810	2855
% weight (ID only)	–	–	–	–	–	–

F102	Unid.	Total
Total	12	12
% (ID only)	–	–
Weight (g)	2	2
% weight (ID only)	–	–

F103	Cattle	Horse	Pig	Goat	Ovicaprid	Unid.	Total
<i>scapula</i>	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>humerus</i>	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>radius</i>	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
<i>femur</i>	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>tibia</i>	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
<i>metatarsal</i>	–	2	–	–	1	–	–
<i>metapodial</i>	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
<i>phalanx II</i>	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>axis</i>	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>vertebra</i>	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
<i>horn</i>	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
<i>skull</i>	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>mandible</i>	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
<i>maxilla</i>	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
<i>mandibular tooth</i>	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>maxillary tooth</i>	–	11	–	–	–	–	–
Total	17	17	1	1	3	112	151
% (ID only)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Weight (g)	2680	1105	20	15	8	395.5	4223.5
% weight (ID only)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

F107	Cattle	Horse	Pig	Ovicaprid	Unid.	Total
<i>scapula</i>	4	–	1	–	–	–
<i>humerus</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>radius</i>	–	2	–	–	–	–
<i>metacarpal</i>	–	1	–	–	–	–
<i>pelvis</i>	–	1	–	–	–	–
<i>femur</i>	3	–	–	1	–	–
<i>tibia</i>	–	–	–	1	–	–
<i>metatarsal</i>	–	–	–	1	–	–
<i>metapodial</i>	1	–	–	–	–	–
<i>phalanx I</i>	–	1	–	–	–	–
<i>axis</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>vertebra</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>horn</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>skull</i>	–	–	2	–	–	–
<i>mandible</i>	–	1	1	–	–	–
<i>maxilla</i>	–	–	1	–	–	–
<i>mandibular tooth</i>	1	1	1	–	–	–
<i>maxillary tooth</i>	1	–	3	–	–	–
Total	9	7	9	3	140	168
% (ID only)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Weight (g)	600	725	112	22	620	2079
% weight (ID only)	–	–	–	–	–	–

F108	Cattle	Horse	Red Deer	Ovicaprid	Dog	Unid.	Total
<i>scapula</i>	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>humerus</i>	2	–	–	–	1	–	–
<i>radius</i>	2	–	–	1	1	–	–
<i>metacarpal</i>	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
<i>pelvis</i>	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>femur</i>	–	1	–	3	–	–	–
<i>tibia</i>	2	1	–	2	–	–	–
<i>ulna</i>	1	–	–	1	1	–	–
<i>metapodial</i>	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
<i>astragalus</i>	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>antler</i>	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
<i>mandible</i>	3	–	–	–	1	–	–
<i>maxilla</i>	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
<i>mandibular tooth</i>	3	–	–	1	–	–	–
<i>maxillary tooth</i>	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Total	16	4	1	9	6	262	298
% (ID only)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Weight (g)	730	1140	335	93	26	1021	3345
% weight (ID only)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

F109	Cattle	Horse	Pig	Ovicaprid	Dog	Unid.	Total
<i>scapula</i>	–	2	3	–	–	–	–
<i>humerus</i>	4	–	1	–	–	–	–
<i>radius</i>	2	–	1	1	–	–	–
<i>femur</i>	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
<i>tibia</i>	–	1	1	1	–	–	–
<i>metatarsal</i>	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>ulna</i>	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
<i>metapodial</i>	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
<i>astragalus</i>	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>phalanx 1</i>	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>phalanx 3</i>	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>axis</i>	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
<i>vertebra</i>	4	–	–	1	–	–	–
<i>mandible</i>	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
<i>mandibular tooth</i>	–	–	2	1	1	–	–
Total	16	7	10	5	1	147	186
% (ID only)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Weight (g)	1232	305	108	45	1	600	2291
% weight (ID only)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

F110	Cattle	Ovicaprid	Unid.	Total
<i>humerus</i>	2	–	–	–
<i>femur</i>	1	–	–	–
<i>metatarsal</i>	1	1	–	–
<i>phalanx 1</i>	1	–	–	–
Total	5	1	14	20
% (ID only)	–	–	–	–
Weight (g)	235	10	65	310
% weight (ID only)	–	–	–	–

F112	Unid.	Total
Total	4	4
% (ID only)	–	–
Weight (g)	1	1
% weight (ID only)	–	–

F125	Cattle	Horse	Pig	Ovicaprid	Unid.	Total
<i>phalanx 1</i>	1	–	–	–	–	–
<i>mandible</i>	3	–	1	1	–	–
<i>maxilla</i>	1	–	–	–	–	–
<i>mandibular teeth</i>	–	1	–	1	–	–
<i>maxillary teeth</i>	10	–	–	–	–	–
Total	15	1	1	2	66	85
% (ID only)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Weight (g)	465	5	45	15	162	692
% weight (ID only)	–	–	–	–	–	–

F126	Ovicaprid	Unid.	Total
<i>metatarsal</i>	1	–	–
<i>skull</i>	1	–	–
Total	2	3	5
% (ID only)	–	–	–
Weight (g)	7	5	12
% weight (ID only)	–	–	–

F127	Cattle	Unid.	Total
<i>femur</i>	2	–	–
<i>maxillary tooth</i>	1	–	–
Total	3	17	20
% (ID only)	–	–	–
Weight (g)	50	100	150
% weight (ID only)	–	–	–

F129	Cattle	Unid.	Total
<i>atlas</i>	1	–	–
Total	1	–	1
% (ID only)	–	–	–
Weight (g)	65	–	65
% weight (ID only)	–	–	–

F131	Cattle	Unid.	Total
<i>humerus</i>	1	–	–
<i>tibia</i>	1	–	–
Total	2	2	4
% (ID only)	–	–	–
Weight (g)	130	15	145
% weight (ID only)	–	–	–

F134	Cattle	Unid.	Total
<i>scapula</i>	1	–	–
<i>humerus</i>	1	–	–
<i>tibia</i>	2	–	–
Total	4	45	49
% (ID only)	–	–	–
Weight (g)	585	210	795
% weight (ID only)	–	–	–

F139	Cattle	Horse	Small Mammal/ Bird	Unid.	Total
<i>humerus</i>	1	–	–	–	–
<i>radius</i>	–	1	–	–	–
<i>calcaneus</i>	1	–	–	–	–
<i>unid.</i>	–	–	1	–	–
Total	2	1	1	53	57
% (ID only)	–	–	–	–	–
Weight (g)	150	40	–	171	361
% weight (ID only)	–	–	–	–	–

F147	Cattle	Ovicaprid	Unid.	Total
<i>femur</i>	–	1	–	–
<i>calcaneus</i>	1	–	–	–
<i>mandibular tooth</i>	2	–	–	–
Total	3	1	13	17
% (ID only)	–	–	–	–
Weight (g)	60	5	30	95
% weight (ID only)	–	–	–	–

F154	Unid.	Total
Total	4	4
% (ID only)	–	–
Weight (g)	0.75	0.75
% weight (ID only)	–	–

F155	Cattle	Unid.	Total
<i>radius</i>	1	–	–
Total	1	–	1
% (ID only)	–	–	–
Weight (g)	190	–	190
% weight (ID only)	–	–	–

F163	Cattle	Unid.	Total
<i>radius</i>	1	–	–
Total	1	18	19
% (ID only)	–	–	–
Weight (g)	70	30	100
% weight (ID only)	–	–	–

F167	Cattle	Unid.	Total
<i>horn</i>	1	–	–
Total	1	14	15
% (ID only)	–	–	–
Weight (g)	10	15	25
% weight (ID only)	–	–	–

F168	Unid.	Total
Total	5	5
% (ID only)	–	–
Weight (g)	1	1
% weight (ID only)	–	–

F169	Ovicaprid	Unid.	Total
maxillary tooth	1	–	–
Total	1	7	8
% (ID only)	–	–	–
Weight (g)	5	50	55
% weight (ID only)	–	–	–

F197	Unid.	Total
Total	8	8
% (ID only)	–	–
Weight (g)	5	5
% weight (ID only)	–	–

F198	Unid.	Total
Total	5	5
% (ID only)	–	–
Weight (g)	0.5	0.5
% weight (ID only)	–	–

F202	Cattle	Ovicaprid	Unid.	Total
<i>humerus</i>	1	–	–	–
<i>radius</i>	2	–	–	–
<i>femur</i>	1	–	–	–
<i>tibia</i>	–	1	–	–
<i>ulna</i>	1	–	–	–
<i>vertebra</i>	1	–	–	–
<i>mandible</i>	1	1	–	–
<i>mandibular tooth</i>	2	–	–	–
Total	9	2	21	32
% (ID only)	–	–	–	–
Weight (g)	309	15	27	351
% weight (ID only)	–	–	–	–

F208	Cattle	Unid.	Total
<i>radius</i>	2	–	–
<i>femur</i>	1	–	–
<i>tibia</i>	1	–	–
<i>astragalus</i>	1	–	–
<i>calcaneus</i>	1	–	–
<i>carpal</i>	1	–	–
<i>atlas</i>	1	–	–
Total	8	14	22
% (ID only)	–	–	–
Weight (g)	942	75	1017
% weight (ID only)	–	–	–

F217	Cattle	Dog	Unid.	Total
<i>metacarpal</i>	1	–	–	–
<i>tibia</i>	–	1	–	–
Total	1	1	–	1
% (ID only)	–	–	–	–
Weight (g)	50	10	–	50
% weight (ID only)	–	–	–	–

F219	Cattle	Unid.	Total
<i>calcaneus</i>	1	–	–
Total	1	5	6
% (ID only)	–	–	–
Weight (g)	10	10	20
% weight (ID only)	–	–	–

F233	Horse	Unid.	Total
<i>phalanx 2</i>	1	–	–
Total	1	2	3
% (ID only)	–	–	–
Weight (g)	30	2	32
% weight (ID only)	–	–	–

F239	Unid.	Total
Total	5	5
% (ID only)	–	–
Weight (g)	0.5	0.5
% weight (ID only)	–	–

F245	Horse	Unid.	Total
<i>maxillary teeth</i>	2	–	–
Total	2	–	2
% (ID only)	–	–	–
Weight (g)	25	–	25
% weight (ID only)	–	–	–

F249	Unid.	Total
Total	1	1
% (ID only)	–	–
Weight (g)	1	1
% weight (ID only)	–	–

F264	Cattle	Bird	Unid.	Total
<i>humerus</i>	1	–	–	–
<i>mandible</i>	2	–	–	–
<i>skull</i>	1	–	–	–
<i>unid.</i>	–	1	–	–
Total	4	1	–	5
% (ID only)	–	–	–	–
Weight (g)	785	2	–	787
% weight (ID only)	–	–	–	–

F274	Horse	Unid.	Total
<i>metatarsal</i>	1	–	–
Total	1	–	1
% (ID only)	–	–	–
Weight (g)	95	–	95
% weight (ID only)	–	–	–

F289	Ovicaprid	Unid.	Total
<i>mandibular tooth</i>	1	–	–
Total	1	2	3
% (ID only)	–	–	–
Weight (g)	5	5	10
% weight (ID only)	–	–	–

F291	Cattle	Unid.	Total
<i>tibia</i>	1	–	–
Total	1	–	1
% (ID only)	–	–	–
Weight (g)	30	–	30
% weight (ID only)	–	–	–

F298	Cattle	Unid.	Total
<i>calcaneus</i>	1	–	–
Total	1	2	3
% (ID only)	–	–	–
Weight (g)	30	10	40
% weight (ID only)	–	–	–

Appendix 10 Radiocarbon Dates

Laboratory No.	Sample material	RCD			
		BP Date	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (o/oo)	1 σ Date	2 σ Date
UB7246	Charcoal (oak) from hearth fill F40	218 \pm 29	23.00	1648AD-1951AD	1643AD-1951AD
Beta-241005	Animal bone from enclosure ditch primary fill F103	330 \pm 40	22.00	1450-1620AD	1440-1640AD

Dr. Milica Rajic

Report Date: 2/19/2008

CRDS Ltd

Material Received: 2/8/2008

Sample Data	Measured Radiocarbon Age	$^{13}\text{C}/^{12}\text{C}$ Ratio	Conventional Radiocarbon Age(*)
Beta - 241005 SAMPLE : AO24/29/107 ANALYSIS : AMS-PRIORITY delivery MATERIAL/PRETREATMENT : (bone collagen): collagen extraction: with alkali 2 SIGMA CALIBRATION : Cal AD 1440 to 1640 (Cal BP 510 to 310)	330 +/- 40 BP	-22.0 ‰	380 +/- 40 BP

CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12=-22;lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: **Beta-241005**

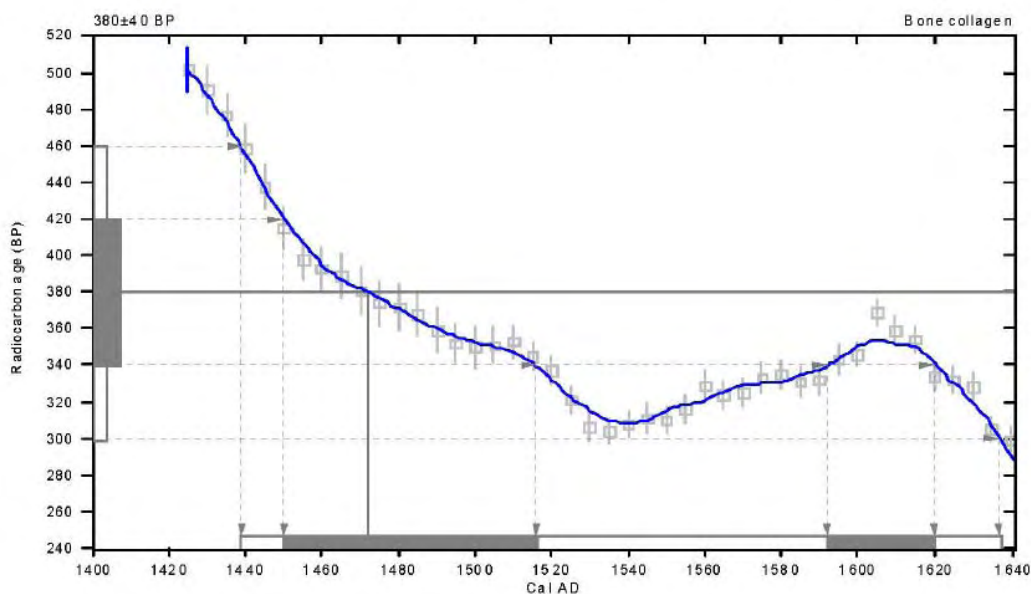
Conventional radiocarbon age: **380±40 BP**

2 Sigma calibrated result: Cal AD 1440 to 1640 (Cal BP 510 to 310)
(95% probability)

Intercept data

Intercept of radiocarbon age
with calibration curve: Cal AD 1470 (Cal BP 480)

1 Sigma calibrated results: Cal AD 1450 to 1520 (Cal BP 500 to 430) and
(68% probability) **Cal AD 1590 to 1620 (Cal BP 360 to 330)**



References:

Database used

INTCAL04

Calibration Database

INTCAL04 Radiocarbon Age Calibration

IntCal04: Calibration Issue of Radiocarbon (Volume 46, nr 3, 2004).

Mathematics

A Simplified Approach to Calibrating C14 Dates

Talma, A. S., Vogel, J. C., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(2), p317-322

Beta Analytic Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory

4985 S.W. 74th Court, Miami, Florida 33155 • Tel: (305)667-5167 • Fax: (305)663-0964 • E-Mail: beta@radiocarbon.com

Radiocarbon Date Certificate

Laboratory Identification: UB-7246
 Date of Measurement: 2006-12-18
 Site: Newcastle
 Sample ID: Sample 1
 Material Dated: Charcoal_Oak
 Pretreatment: AAA
 Submitted by: CRDS

¹⁴ C Date:	218±29
δ ¹³ C:	-23.0

Sample 1

UB-7246

Radiocarbon Age BP 218 +/- 29

Calibration data set: intcal04.14c

% area enclosed cal AD age ranges
under

Reimer et al. 2004
relative area

probability

distribution

68.3 (1 sigma)	cal AD 1648- 1673	0.442
	1778- 1799	0.428
	1942- 1951	0.130
95.4 (2 sigma)	cal AD 1643- 1682	0.384
	1736- 1804	0.490
	1935- 1951	0.126

- CRDS
- Unit 4; Dundrum
Business Pk; Dun
- Dublin 14
- Ireland
- VAT No. IE6330188P

¹⁴CHRONO

- ¹⁴CHRONO Centre
- Queens University Belfast
- 42 Fitzwilliam Street
- Belfast BT9 6AX
- Northern Ireland

Appendix 11

Plant Remains Analysis

Mary Dillon

Introduction

In all, thirty-one samples were submitted for plant remains analysis from Newcastle, Co. Galway – E2076. The site ranged from medieval to early modern in date. Plant remains were common on site with twenty seven of the samples containing plant remains. This report considers the information gathered from plant remains in terms of environment, agricultural practices and diet.

Methodology

Bulk soil samples were collected on site and were processed by the client. The flots were sorted and scanned for plant material and charcoal using a low-powered binocular microscope (magnification x 10 to x 40). Nomenclature and taxonomic orders follows Stace (1997).

Results

Plant remains were recovered from twenty-seven of the thirty-one samples (Table 1). The samples were from the possible ringfort ditch C104, pits, hearths and linear features. Cereals dominated the assemblage, the vast majority of which came from ringfort ditch samples and hearth C184. The most commonly occurring taxa type was oat (*Avena* L. species) which made up 80% of the cereal assemblage, followed by wheat (*Triticum* L. species) at 10%, barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L) at 5% and rye at 0.6% (*Secale cereale*, Fig. 1). Remaining cereals were not identifiable to type. Weed seeds were common especially knotweed family (Polygonaceae) and legumes (Fabaceae)

Discussion

Oat was the most common cereal recovered (80%) and was present in twenty samples. Oat originated as a weed of barley and wheat crops and was widely cultivated in temperate regions because of its suitability to damp and cool climates (Kelly 1998, 227). It generally first appears as a cultivated cereal in Ireland during the early medieval period and although it occasionally occurs as a weed of wheat and barley in the prehistoric period, it is thought that this was a wild variety. Like the other cereals, the majority of oat was recorded in samples which came from ringfort ditch C104 and hearth C184. These features are thought to date from the early medieval period to the late medieval period Oat is listed as the least prestigious cereal in the 8th century law text *Breatha Déin Chécht*. The low value of oat appears to be based upon the quality of bread that can be obtained from the

grain (*ibid*). However, bread was not the only food that was made from cereals, as they were also used for making meals, porridges, gruels and soup bases (Sexton 1998, 76) and were possibly used as fodder. Oat occurs frequently in samples from the early medieval period; at several Munster sites it was the most frequent cereal along with barley (Monk *et al.* 1998, 68). Its popularity continues into the later medieval era. In Cork City, for example, in the medieval and post-medieval era, oat was by far the most common cereal (McClatchie 2003). Oat also dominated the Waterford City cereal assemblage, although wheat became more common in the later levels, perhaps as Anglo Norman influences increased (Tierney and Hannon 1997). McClatchie (2003) concludes that dominance of oat over wheat was due to not only economics (it needed a smaller workforce to cultivate and produced more grain per acre) but to cultural preferences as well i.e. even when economics allowed people to grow whatever cereal they wanted they preferred to cultivate oat. It would appear that oat remained the most important cereal throughout the period of occupation of the Newcastle site.

Wheat formed 10% of the assemblage and was present in ten samples. Most of it could be identified as bread wheat. In a survey of early historic sites in Munster only a small amount of wheat was identified in comparison to oat and barley (Monk *et al.* 1998, 72). Wheat becomes more common in the later medieval period, e.g. at Kilferagh, Co Kilkenny the excavation of a 13th to 15th century kiln site produced a high incidence of bread wheat in comparison to other cereals (Monk 1987, 86-87). Its increase in popularity is probably due to Anglo-Norman influences as well as increase in temperatures in later medieval Ireland (Mitchell and Ryan 1997, 304). In the *Breatha Déin Chécht* bread wheat was more esteemed than any other cereal. This was probably because bread wheat has a high gluten content, which produces good quality bread (Kelly 1998, 220) and because it is a free-threshing cereal, making it easier to process.

Barley was present in small amounts in thirteen samples, forming just 5% of the assemblage. Barley, which originated as a wild grass in the Near East, was introduced to Ireland in the Neolithic (Monk 1985/86, 1), but became widespread during the Bronze Age. It is frequently found at sites from the early historic period and remains popular into the medieval period. Barley was likely an important food source as well as possible animal fodder (Tierney and Hannon 2003, 155). Although it is difficult to distinguish between two-row and six-row barley without the presence of chaff, the latter variety appears to be more common from Irish early medieval sites (Monk 1985/86, 3). No chaff was identified at Newcastle, so it is not clear if the barley was two-row or six-row. Barley is often the most dominant cereal from early medieval sites. At several Munster sites it was the most frequent cereal along with oat (Monk *et al.* 1998, 72).

A small percentage of rye (0.6%) was found at Newcastle. Rye is ranked as the second most important cereal in the *Bretha Déin Chécht* (Kelly 1998, 220) and is found widely, but in small amounts on early medieval sites such as some early medieval rural sites in Munster (Monk *et. al.* 1998, 72) and Loughbown I ringfort in Co. Galway (Tierney 2007).

Weed/wild plant seeds were common in the samples. Seeds from the knotweed family (Polygonaceae) were the most common. Pale persicaria (*Persicaria lapathifolia*), nipplewort (*Lapsana communis*), legume family (Fabaceae; mostly small seeds), mint family (*Lamiaceae*) and daisy family (Asteraceae) formed a large percentage of the non-cereal assemblage. Goosefoot family (Chenopodiaceae), wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*), probable sheep's sorrel (*Rumex cf acetosella*), sedges (*Carex* spp.), plaintain (*Plantago* spp.), rushes (*Juncus* spp.) and bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*) were also present. One indeterminate berry with flesh was also recovered. Most of these plants grow alongside crops; these were probably harvested with the cereals that were brought to site. The large amount of weed seeds belonging to the knotweed family present in the samples suggests that it may have been growing prolifically in fields and were processed with the cereal crop. Weeds belonging to the knotweed family normally are associated with disturbed and arable ground.

Sample 71 from C125 contained hundreds of non-charred blackberry drupes (*Rubus fruticosus*). Non-charred elder seeds (*Sambucas nigra*) were also present. These seeds probably originated from bramble and elder that grew over the ditch when the site was not in use. Both species are associated with colonising waste ground.

Comparisons to local sites

Comparisons between plant remains analysis at Newcastle and other medieval sites excavated under the N6 Ballinasloe to Galway road scheme demonstrate that Newcastle had a higher percentage of oats to other cereal types than any of the other sites. The Newcastle plant remains assemblage is most similar in composition to the assemblage from nearby Gortnaheen A024/28 where oat was the most frequent at 72% but barley was common (at 23%; Dillon 2007a).

At ringforts Mackney E2444 and Loughbown I E2442, which are located east of Newcastle, oat dominated the assemblages, but high percentages of barley and wheat were also recorded (Dillon 2007b, Tierney 2007; Dillon *et al* 2007).

Conclusion

Oat dominated the assemblage at 80%, while wheat (10%), barley (5%) and rye (0.6%) were also recorded. Weed seeds were present in some of the samples, probably as a result of being processed with the cereal crop. Oat was probably the most important cereal grown at Newcastle throughout the life of the site.

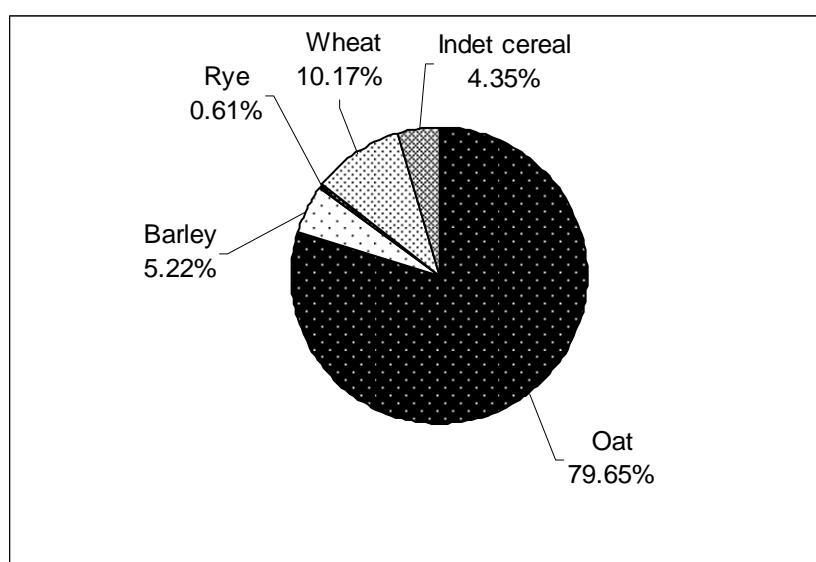


Fig. 1 Percentage frequency of cereal types from Newcastle – A024/7

Table 1

Site	Newcastle E2076												
Context	75	75	101	101	102	107	107	108	108	109	111	125	125
Sample	31	41	36	139	140	68	143	40	69	52	154	109	71
Indeterminate seeds from the goosefoot family (Chenopodiaceae)													
Probable Sheep's sorrel (<i>Rumex cf acetosella</i> L.)	1												
Indeterminate seeds from the Knotgrass family (Polygonaceae)	2		2					2					
Wild radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> L.) capsule													
Bramble: blackberry drupes (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> L.)					1								
Indeterminate berry with flesh	1												
Nipplewort (<i>Lapsana communis</i> L.)													
Rushes (<i>Juncus</i> L. species)													
Indeterminate small seeds from the Legume family (Fabaceae)													1
Indeterminate large seeds from the Legume family (Fabaceae)												1	
Plantain (<i>Plantago</i> L. species)									1				
Pale persicaria (<i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i> (L.) Gray)													
Sedges (<i>Carex</i> L. species)													
Indeterminate seeds from the mint family (Lamiaceae)													
Indeterminate seeds from the daisy family (Asteraceae)								2					
Oat grains (<i>Avena</i> L. species)			2	17	11	1	1	225	32	13	1	9	77
Barley grains (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.)	1				3		1	9			1		2
Rye grains (<i>Secale cereale</i>)													
Free threshing wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i> L./ <i>turgidum</i> Desf./ <i>durum</i> L.)				1				37					1
Wheat grains (<i>Triticum</i> L. species)					1								
Indeterminate cereal grains		1		2	3		1	13				1	1
Rachis internodes from indeterminate cereals								1	1				1
Indeterminate grasses, Avena type													
Indeterminate grass seeds (Poaceae)													
Indeterminate weed seeds	1												1
Straw culm nodes													2

Table 1 continued

Site	Newcastle E2076														
Context	139	150	154	163	168	169	170	183	183	185	197	213	214	233	
Sample	66	83	70	75	88	89	90	93	94	95	97	124	125	132	
Indeterminate seeds from the goosefoot family (Chenopodiaceae)									2						
Probable Sheep's sorrel (<i>Rumex cf acetosella</i> L.)		1									1				
Indeterminate seeds from the Knotgrass family (Polygonaceae)		1							8	7			1		
Wild radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> L.) capsule									2	2					
Bramble: blackberry drubes (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> L.)															
Indeterminate berry with flesh															
Nipplewort (<i>Lapsana communis</i> L.)										9					
Rushes (<i>Juncus</i> L. species)									1						
Indeterminate small seeds from the Legume family (Fabaceae)									5	4	2				
Indeterminate large seeds from the Legume family (Fabaceae)									1	1					
Plantain (<i>Plantago</i> L. species)															
Pale persicaria (<i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i> (L.) Gray)									8						
Sedges (<i>Carex</i> L. species)														1	
Indeterminate seeds from the mint family (Lamiaceae)									1						
Indeterminate seeds from the daisy family (Asteraceae)									4						
Oat grains (<i>Avena</i> L. species)	265	8	4	17	6			1		210	2	5	9		
Barley grains (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.)	3	1		5	1				17	15		1			
Rye grains (<i>Secale cereale</i>)									6	1					
Free threshing wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i> L./ <i>turgidum</i> Desf./ <i>durum</i> L.)	4			1	2	2				65		1			
Wheat grains (<i>Triticum</i> L. species)								2							
Indeterminate cereal grains				1					5	20		1		1	
Rachis internodes from indeterminate cereals															
Indeterminante grasses, Avena type									10					6?	
Indeterminate grass seeds (Poaceae)							1								
Indeterminate weed seeds		1													

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Appendix 12 Lithic Report Dermot G. Moore

Abstract

A small assemblage of consisting of two pieces of flint, four pieces of chert and a portion of a rotary quern was retrieved from Site E2076. The nature of the assemblage would indicate possible prehistoric activity defined by the secondary worked chert and flint pieces. In particular, the projectile point would indicate a date in the early – middle Neolithic, while the three end scrapers suggest a date range in the Neolithic – Early Bronze Age. The portion of rotary quern would indicate domestic activity in the Early Medieval period

Introduction

Four pieces of chert and two pieces of flint were recovered from Site E2076 in Newcastle townland in addition to a rotary quern portion. The chert pieces were all recovered from topsoil contexts while the two flint pieces were retrieved from archaeological contexts as was the rotary quern-stone piece.

The Flint Assemblage

Endscraper

A single fine small (end of blade) endscraper (E2076:132:6) made on a honey-coloured partially decortical blade with dorsal blade scars which measured 33mm x 18mm x 5mm was recovered from F132, a fill of a hearth. The secondary working which was almost vertical consisted of fine flaking on the dorsal distal end. Fine edge utilization was also evident along the dorsal left lateral edge.

Fragment

The other flint piece was a small fine fragment of a flake recovered from F108.

The Chert Assemblage

Leaf/lozenge Arrowhead

A fine portion of a leaf or lozenge arrowhead (E2076:1:15), which measured 00 mm x 22 mm x 4mm was recovered from a topsoil context. The piece which survived as a mid-section portion (with the butt and tip broken off) was finely invasively flaked over both the dorsal and ventral surfaces.

Endscrapers

Two endscrapers were identified among the assemblage. The first was a rather crude end(?) scraper (E2076:1:32), which measured 28mm x 26mm x 11 mm with crude edge working (edge damage) along a portion of the dorsal distal end. This piece was made on a flake with a planar platform.

The second endscraper (E2076:1:50) was a fine example which measured 27mm x 32 mm x 7mm and was made on a regular flake with fine dorsal scars. The secondary working consisted of fine semi-steep flaking and nibbling along the straight dorsal distal edge.

Simple modified flake

The simple modified piece (E2076:1:16), which measured 50 mm x 36mm x 12 mm, consisted of a small broken regular flake with an area of secondary working consisting of fine steep nibbling along the fractured edge.

Coarse Stone

Rotary Quern-stone

Only one coarse stone piece was recovered. This was a wedge-shaped portion of quartzitic circular rotary disc quern-stone (E2076:291:1) which is thicker on its perimeter than at its centre-point. This piece measured 204mm x 175mm x 51 mm and weighed 1856gms. The slightly curved upper surface was ground and exhibited severe pitting (either through weathering or erosion). The under surface was rather cruder with an area of grinding similar to the upper surface. It has an estimated diameter of 440 mm with a maximum thickness (at the exterior edge) of 51 mm. The extant minimum thickness (near the centre) was 18mm. This was a rather unusual and weathered piece and the absence of a central perforation makes its specific identification difficult but possibly it was of C-type (Caulfield 1966, O'Sullivan and Downey 2006).

Summary

Five of the pieces - the flint endscraper, two chert endscrapers, one chert simple modified flake and the portion of a leaf/lozenge arrowhead - recovered from Site E2076 suggest prehistoric domestic activity. The flint endscraper was the only prehistoric artefact to be retrieved from an archaeological feature although this is likely to be a secondary context. As the three endscrapers and simple modified flake were relatively undiagnostic, these cannot be specifically assigned to a narrow chronological period based on the forms of tools recovered (Woodman and Scannell 1999; Woodman 1994; Moore 1999) and only a general date of Neolithic – Early Bronze Age can be

assigned. However, based on the general form and type of the leaf/lozenge arrowhead a date in the early – middle Neolithic can be assigned although the piece itself was recovered from a topsoil context.

The rotary disc quern portion provides good evidence of the general domestic activities associated with cereal processing in the Early Medieval period and this is paralleled at the Gortahoon (E2075) site and other early Medieval sites such as that at Killickweeny in county Westmeath (Walsh and Harrison 2003; Moore 2003) and also Site 21 at Raystown in county Meath (Moore 2005) on the N2 Finglas – Ashbourne Bypass.

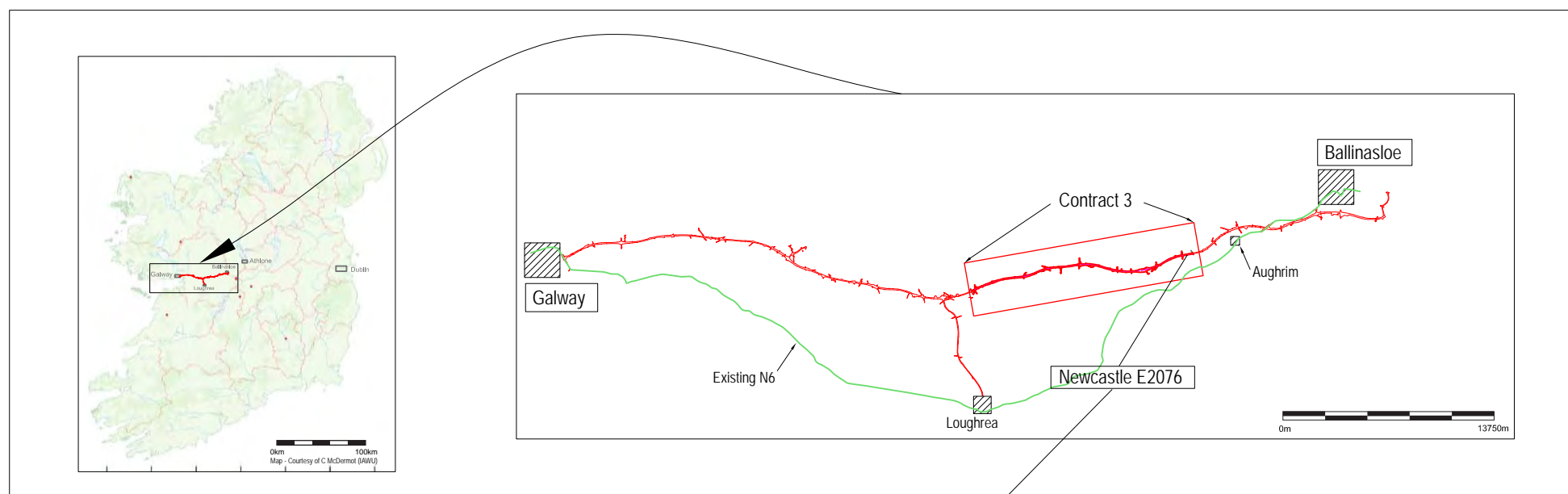
In conclusion, the small lithic assemblage recovered from Newcastle represents early prehistoric activity dating to the early – middle Neolithic defined by the leaf/lozenge arrowhead and general prehistoric date of Neolithic – Early Bronze Age shown by the presence of the scrapers and simple modified flake. The recovery of the rotary quern portion indicates a date in the early Medieval period for the domestic activity it represents.

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Find No.	Area	Feat. No.	Bag. No.	find description	mat	char	modified	obj-class	mod-obj-type	coreclass	fresh	cond	col	cort	len	brd	thk	plat	dpl	wpl	wt	broken
15	section 4	1	10	fine portion of a leaf or lozenge arrowhead. The piece which survives as a mid-section portion (with the butt and tip broken off) was finely invasively flaked over both the dorsal and ventral surfaces	2	1	1	projectile	leaf/lozenge		1	1	11	3	n/a	22	4	6	n/a	n/a		yes
16	section 4	1	10	small broken regular flake with an area of secondary working consisting of fine steep nibbling along the fractured edge.	2	1	1	simple modified	flake		1	1	11	3	19	15	4	1	2	n/a		yes
32	section 4	1	10	rather crude scraper (end?) with crude edge working (edge damage) along a portion of the dorsal distal end. This piece was made on a flake with a planar platform	2	1	1	scraper	end		1	1	11	3	28	26	11	1	5	5		
50	section 4	1	10	fine scraper (end) made on a regular flake with fine dorsal scars. The secondary working consists of fine semi-steep flaking and nibbling along the straight dorsal distal edge.	2	1	1	scraper	end		1	1	11	3	27	32	7	1	6	9		
1		108	N/A	small fine flint fragment	1	8	2	fragment			1	4	6	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
6		132	24	fine small endscraper (end of blade) made on a honey-coloured partially decortical blade with dorsal blade scars. The secondary working which is almost vertical consists of fine flaking on the dorsal distal end. Fine utilization also occurs along the dorsal left lateral edge	1	2	1	scraper	end of blade		1	4	6	2	33	18	5	4	n/a	n/a		
1	Trench 10	291		wedge-shaped portion of quartzitic circular rotary quern-stone which is thicker on its perimater than at its centre-point. The upper surface which	17	10	2	quernstone	rotary		2	2	4	3	204	175	51	6	n/a	n/a	1856	

Find No.	Area	Feat. No.	Bag. No.	find description	mat	char	modified	obj-class	mod-obj-type	coreclass	fresh	cond	col	cort	len	brd	thk	plat	dpl	wpl	wt	broken
				is slightly curved was ground and exhibits severe pitting (either through weathering or erosion). The under surface was rather cruder with an area of grinding similar to the upper surface. It has an estimated diameter of 440 mm with a maximum thickness (at exterior edge) of 51 mm. The extant minimum thickness (near the centre) was 18mm. This was a rather unusual and weathered piece and the absence of a central perforation makes its specific identification difficult.																		



0m 500m

N6 Galway to East Ballinasloe PPP Scheme
Archaeological Contract 3 - Newcastle

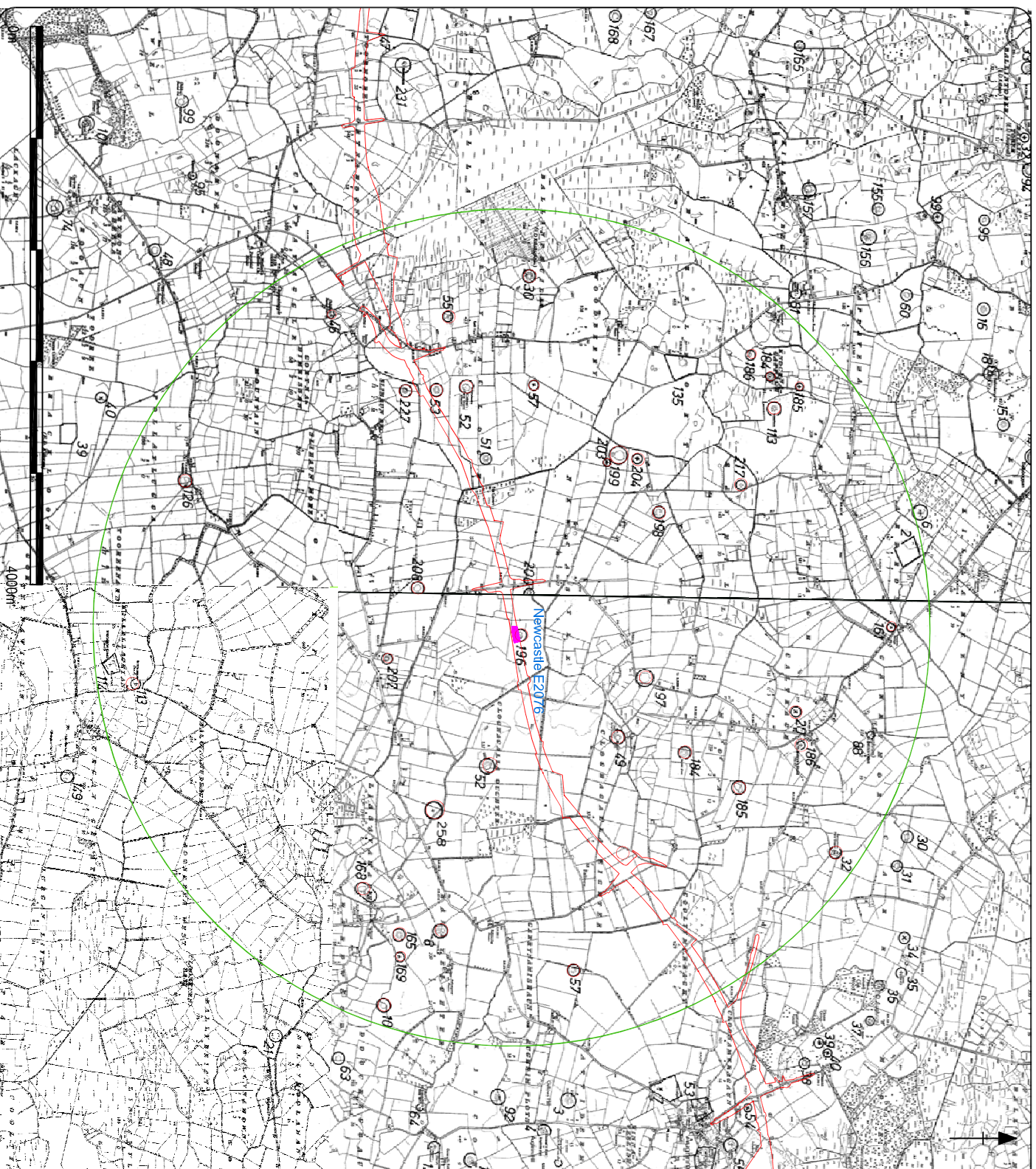
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Job No.: 735
Client: Galway CC

Drawn by: VP
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Figure 1 : Location of Contract 3 and the site E2076



- KEY**
- CPO
 - Centreline
 - Excavated areas
 - SMR sites
 - Radius 3 km

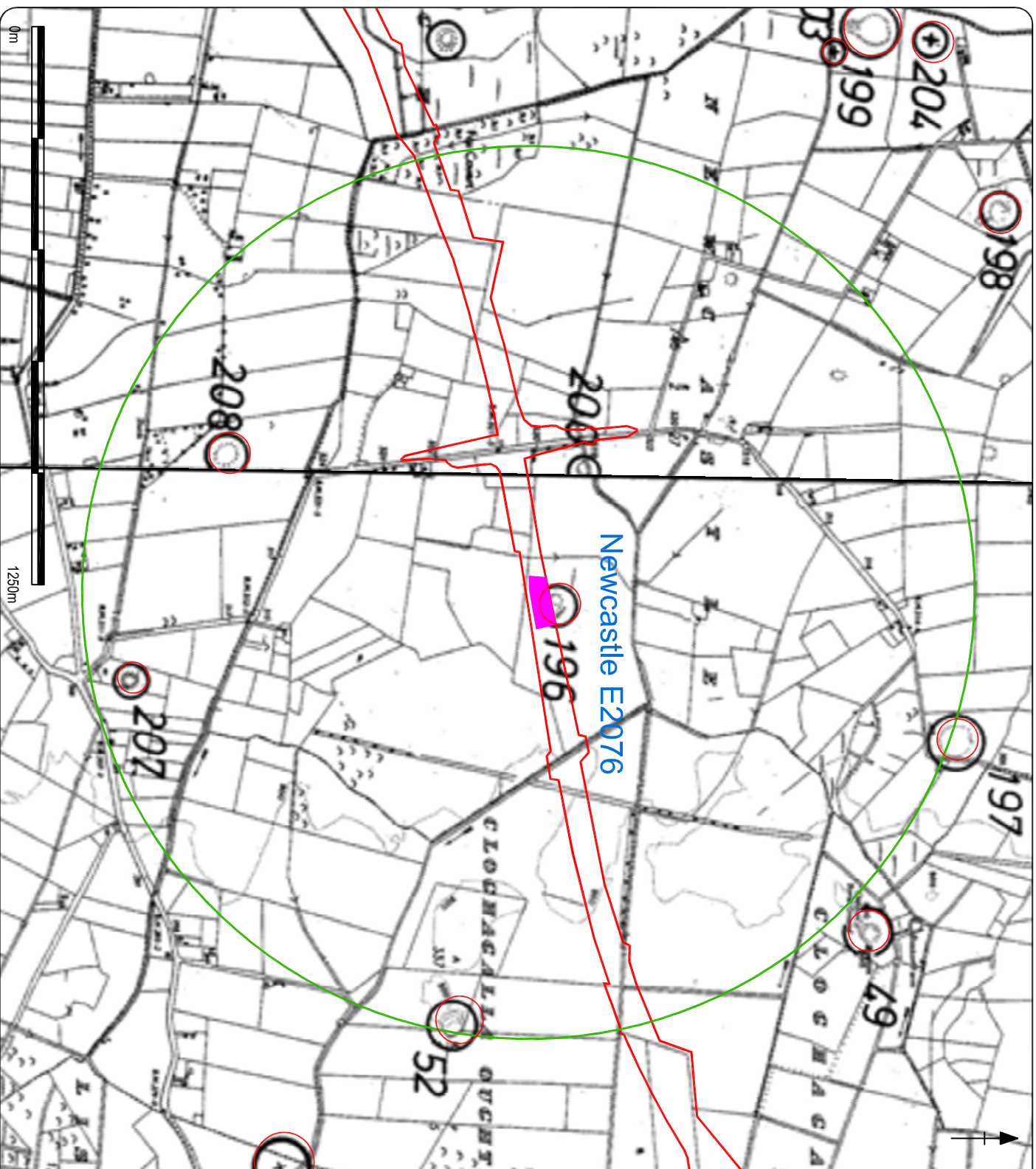
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Figure 2a : Selected sites from the SMR sheet GA086, GA087, GA098 & GA099 within 3km



- KEY**
- CPO
 - Centreline
 - ▨ Excavated areas
 - SMR sites
 - Radius 1 km

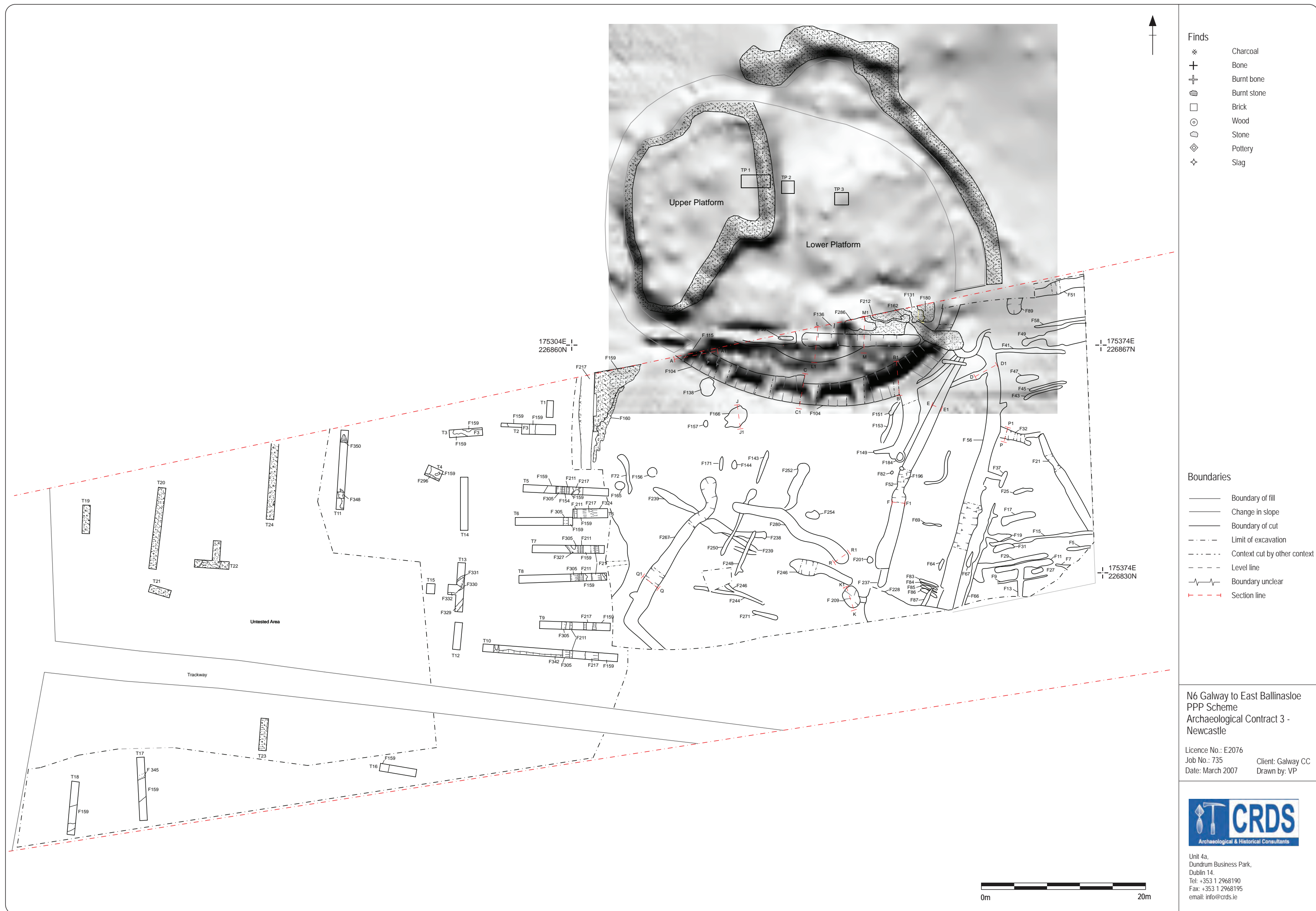
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 Archaeological Contract 3 - Newcastle
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 Licence: E2076
 Job no.: 735

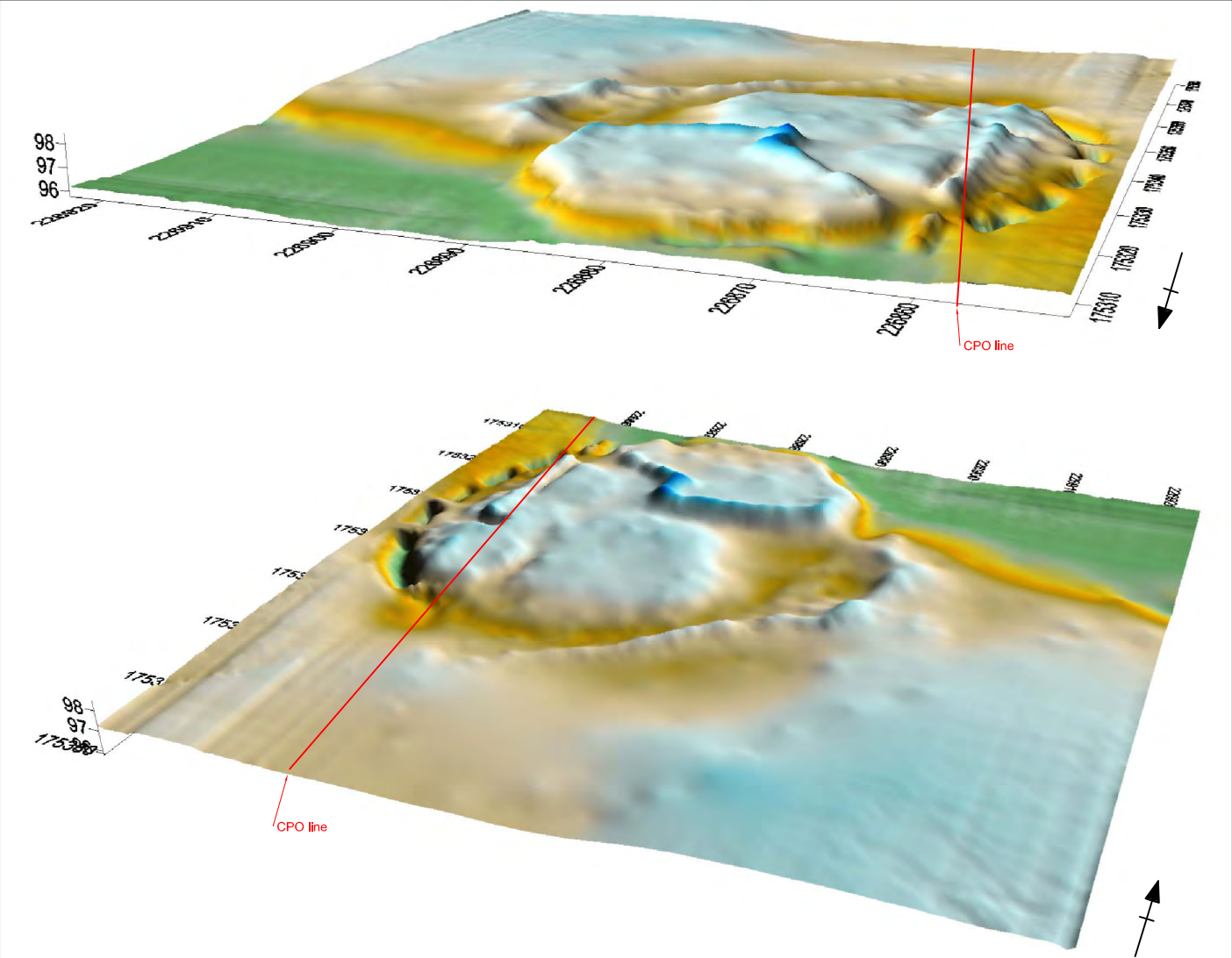
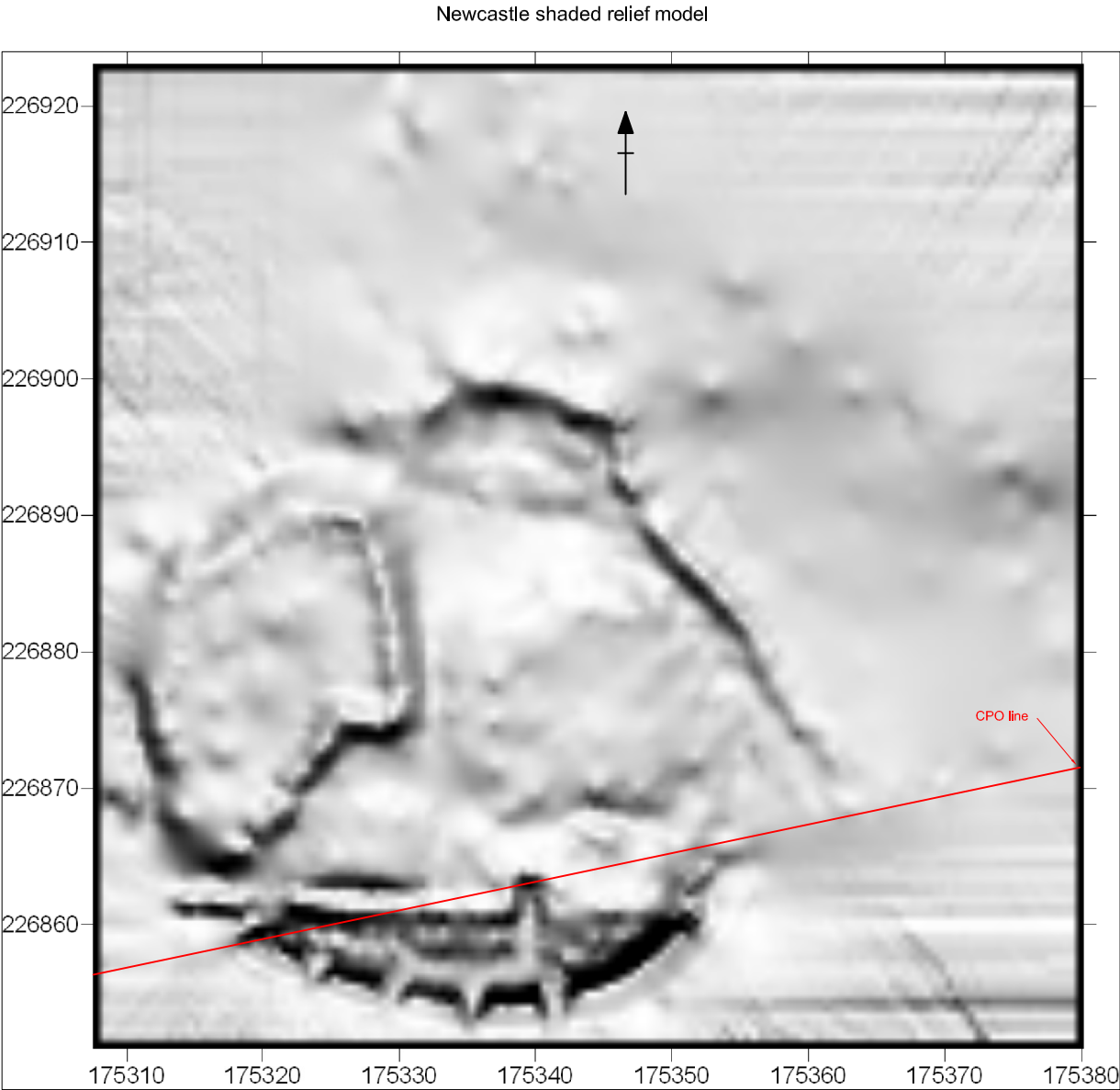
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Figure 2b : Selected sites from the SMR sheet GA086 & GA087 within 1km





Newcastle A024/29 DTM generated Surface map

- Finds
- ✱ Charcoal
 - ✚ Bone
 - ✚ Burnt bone
 - ✚ Burnt stone
 - ✚ Brick
 - ✚ Wood
 - ✚ Stone
 - ✚ Pottery
 - ✚ Slag

- Boundaries
- Boundary of fill
 - Change in slope
 - Boundary of cut
 - - - Limit of excavation
 - - - Context cut by other context
 - - - Level line
 - - - Boundary unclear
 - - - Section line

N6 Galway to East Ballinasloe
PPP Scheme
Archaeological Contract 3 -
Newcastle

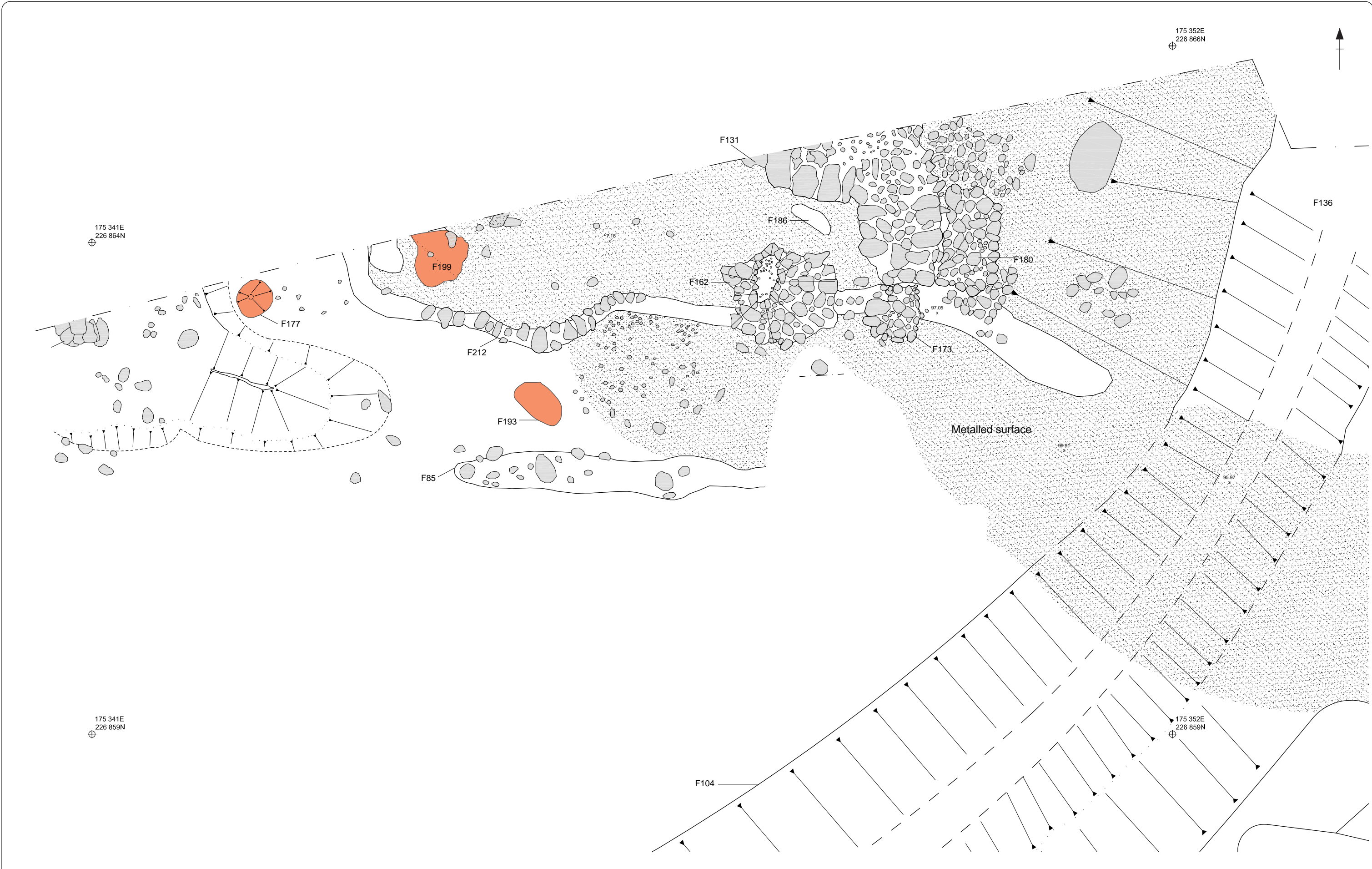
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Figure 4 : Three-dimensional model of earthwork (GA87:196)



<p>0m 1.75m</p>		<p>Finds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Charcoal + Bone + Burnt bone ⊖ Burnt stone □ Brick ⊙ Wood ⬢ Stone ◇ Pottery 	<p>Contexts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⬢ Hearths ⬢ Slag 	<p>Boundaries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Boundary of fill — Change in slope — Boundary of cut - - - Limit of excavation - - - Context cut by other context - - - Level line - - - Boundary unclear - - - Section line 	<p>N6 Galway to East Ballinasloe PPP Scheme Archaeological Contract 3 - Newcastle</p> <p>Licence No.: E2076 Job No.: 735 Client: Galway CC</p> <p>Drawn by: G O' Reilly Date: March 2007</p>	<p>CRDS Archaeological & Historical Consultants</p> <p>Unit 4a, Dundrum Business Park, Dublin 14. Tel: +353 1 2968190 Fax: +353 1 2968195 email: info@crds.ie</p>
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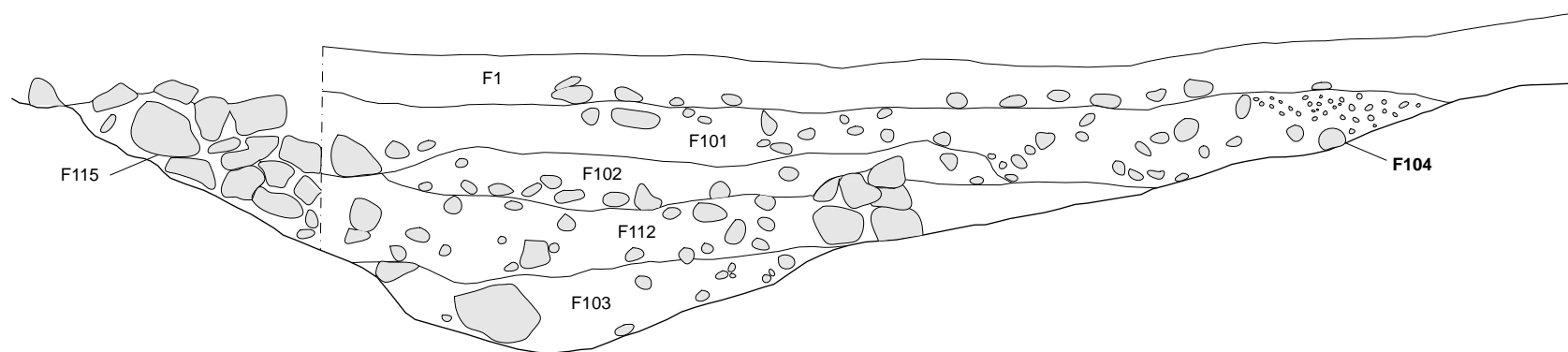
Figure 5: Structural evidence exposed within the enclosure

175 317.43E
226 858.42N

A

175 323.11N
226 859.82E

96.879 OD A1



Section A

0m 1m

Finds

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| ※ Charcoal | □ Brick |
| + Bone | ⊙ Wood |
| ⊕ Burnt bone | ⬢ Stone |
| ⊖ Burnt stone | ◇ Pottery |

Boundaries

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| — Boundary of fill | - - - - Limit of excavation |
| — Change in slope | - - - - Level line |
| — Boundary of cut | - - - - Boundary unclear |
| - - - - Section line | - - - - Context cut by other context |

N6 Galway to East Ballinasloe PPP Scheme
Archaeological Contract 3 - Newcastle

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Job No.: 735

Client: Galway CC

Drawn by: G O'Reilly

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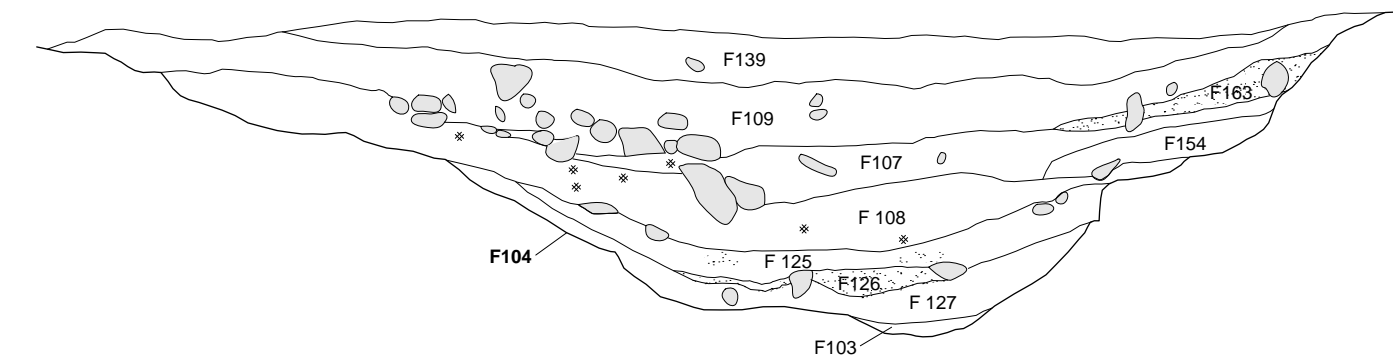
Figure 6 : East-facing section through enclosure ditch (F104) (A)

175 347.10E
226 853.40N

B

175 346.75E
226 857.90N

97.337 OD B1



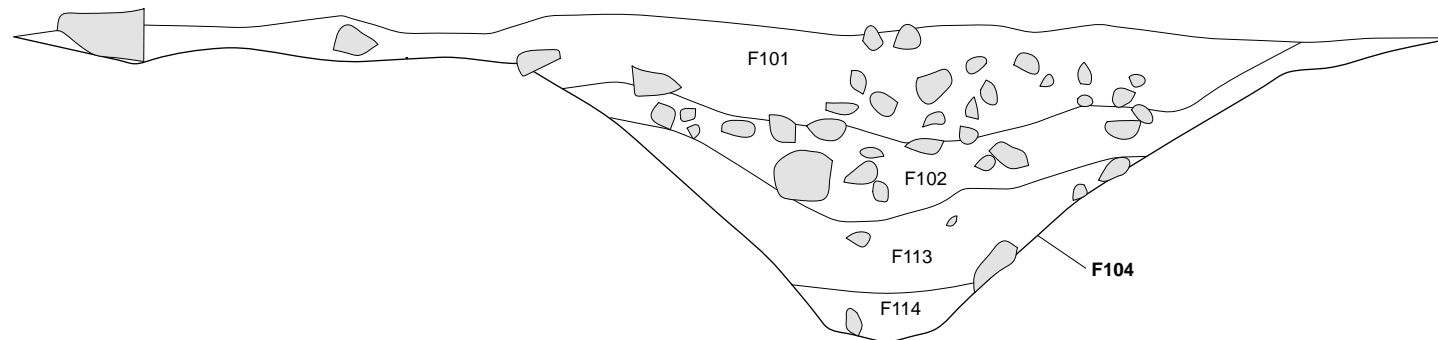
East facing section

175 334.75E
226 855.50N

C

175 333.90E
226 852.50N

97.06 OD C1



West facing section



Finds

- * Charcoal
- + Bone
- + Burnt bone
- + Burnt stone
- Brick
- ⊙ Wood
- ⬢ Stone
- ◇ Pottery

Boundaries

- Boundary of fill
- Change in slope
- Boundary of cut
- - - - Section line
- - - - Limit of excavation
- - - - Level line
- - - - Boundary unclear
- - - - Context cut by other context

N6 Galway to East Ballinasloe PPP Scheme
Archaeological Contract 3 - Newcastle

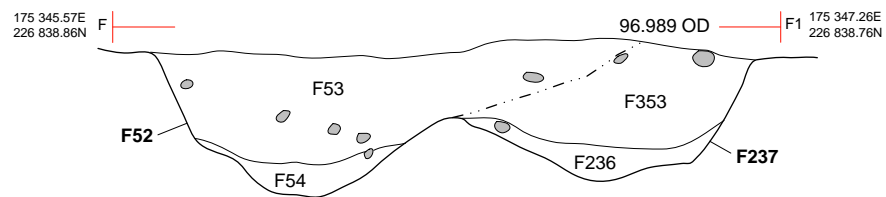
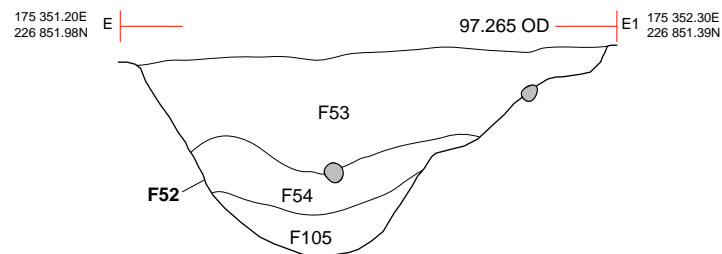
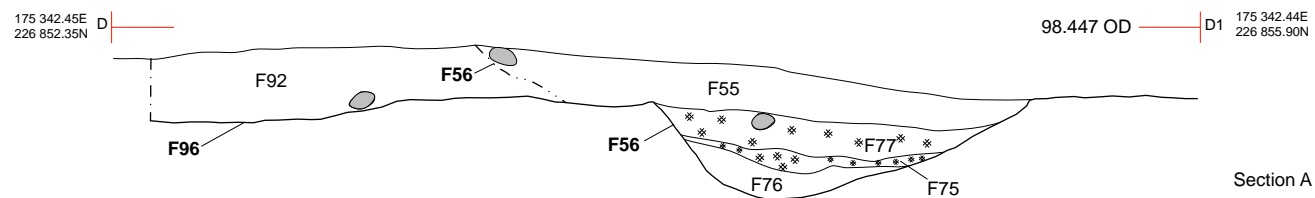
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Figure 7 : Sections through enclosure ditch (F104)



Finds

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| ※ Charcoal | □ Brick |
| + Bone | ⊙ Wood |
| ⊕ Burnt bone | ⬢ Stone |
| ⊖ Burnt stone | ◇ Pottery |

Boundaries

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| — Boundary of fill | - - - - Limit of excavation |
| — Change in slope | - - - - Level line |
| — Boundary of cut | - - - - Boundary unclear |
| - - - - Section line | - - - - Context cut by other context |

N6 Galway to East Ballinasloe PPP Scheme
Archaeological Contract 3 - Newcastle

Licence No.: E2076

Job No.: 735

Client: Galway CC

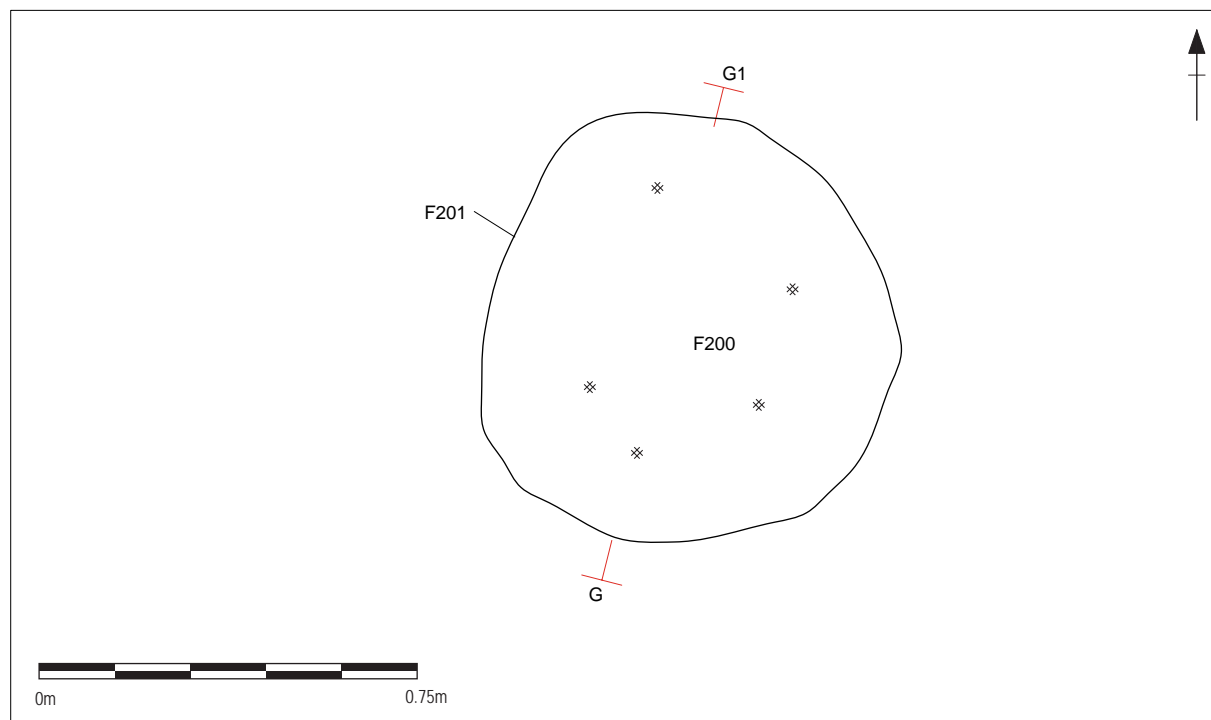
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Figure 8 : South facing sections through field ditches (F56, F52)



175 343.16E
226 831.34N

G

175 343.20E
226 832.00N

G1

97.133 OD

F200

burnt clay

F201

0m 5m

Finds

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| * Charcoal | □ Brick |
| + Bone | ⊙ Wood |
| ⊕ Burnt bone | ⬢ Stone |
| ⬢ Burnt stone | ◇ Pottery |

Boundaries

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| — Boundary of fill | - - - - Limit of excavation |
| — Change in slope | - - - Level line |
| — Boundary of cut | - - - - Boundary unclear |
| - - - - Section line | - - - - Context cut by other context |

N6 Galway to East Ballinasloe PPP Scheme
Archaeological Contract 3 - Newcastle

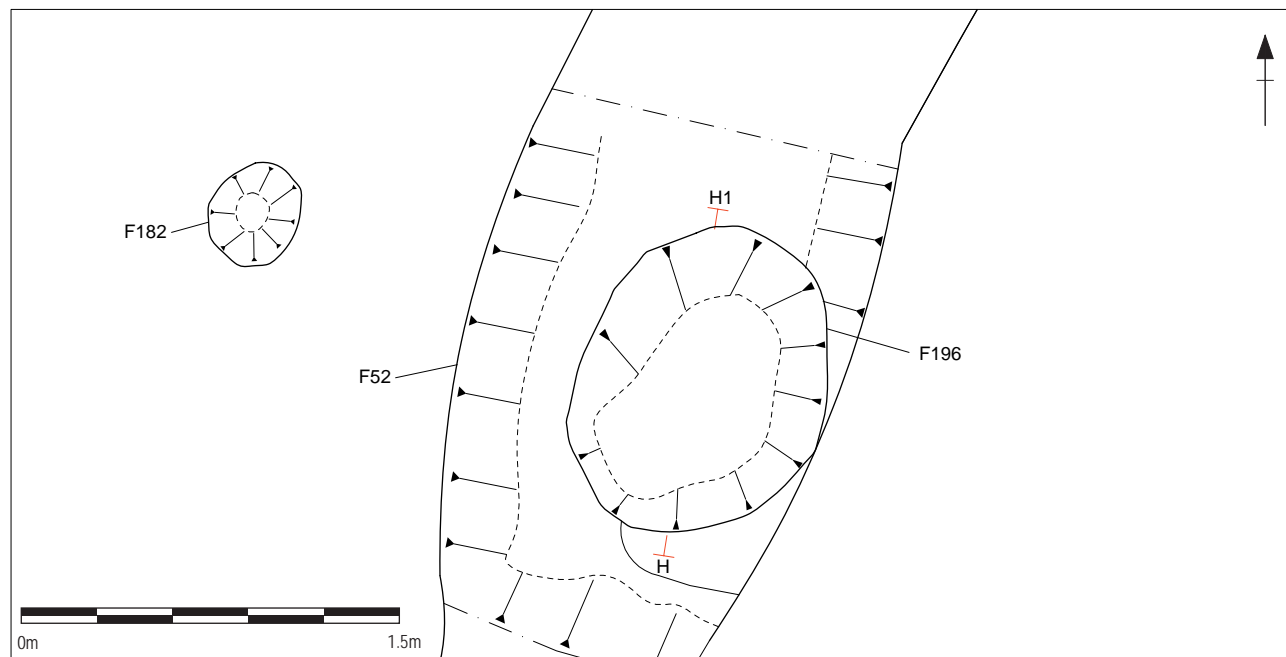
Licence No.: E2076
Job No.: 735
Client: Galway CC

Drawn by: G O'Reilly
Date: March 2007



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Figure 9 : Plan and east-facing section of hearth (F201)

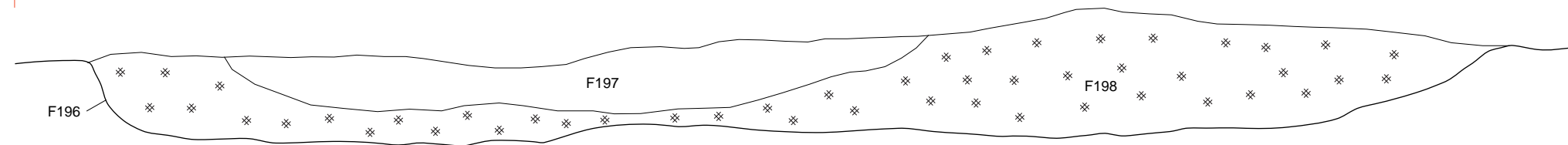


175 347.68E
226 842.03N

H

175 347.88E
226 843.34N

96.903 OD H1



0m 0.25m

Finds

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| * Charcoal | □ Brick |
| + Bone | ⊙ Wood |
| ⊕ Burnt bone | ⬢ Stone |
| ⬢ Burnt stone | ◇ Pottery |

Boundaries

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| — Boundary of fill | - - - - Limit of excavation |
| — Change in slope | - - - Level line |
| — Boundary of cut | - - - - Boundary unclear |
| - - - - Section line | - - - - Context cut by other context |

N6 Galway to East Ballinasloe PPP Scheme
Archaeological Contract 3 - Newcastle

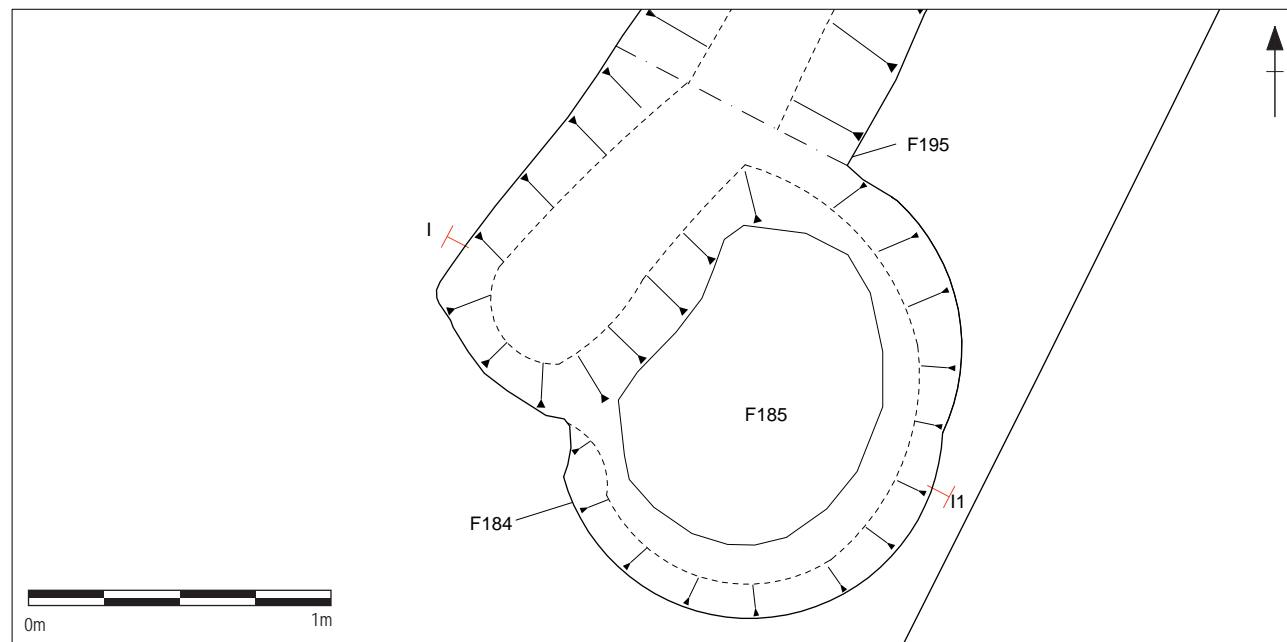
Licence No.: E2076
Job No.: 735
Client: Galway CC

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Figure 10 : Plan and east facing section of hearth (F196) (C-C1)

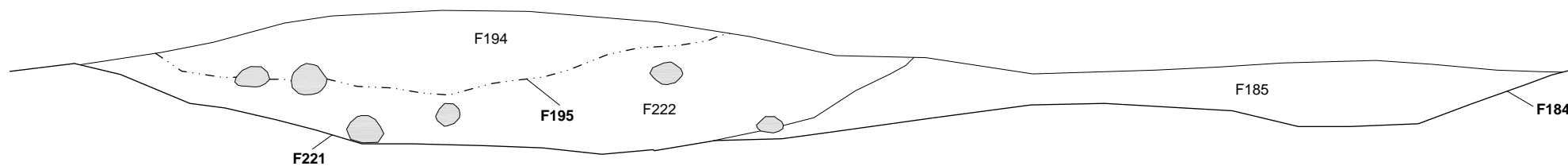


175 345.75E
226 846.02N



175 347.75E
226 845.00N

97.138 OD I1



0m 0.40m

Finds

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| ※ Charcoal | □ Brick |
| + Bone | ⊙ Wood |
| ⊕ Burnt bone | ⬢ Stone |
| ⊞ Burnt stone | ◇ Pottery |

Boundaries

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| — Boundary of fill | - - - - Limit of excavation |
| — Change in slope | - - - - Level line |
| — Boundary of cut | - - - - Boundary unclear |
| - - - - Section line | - - - - Context cut by other context |

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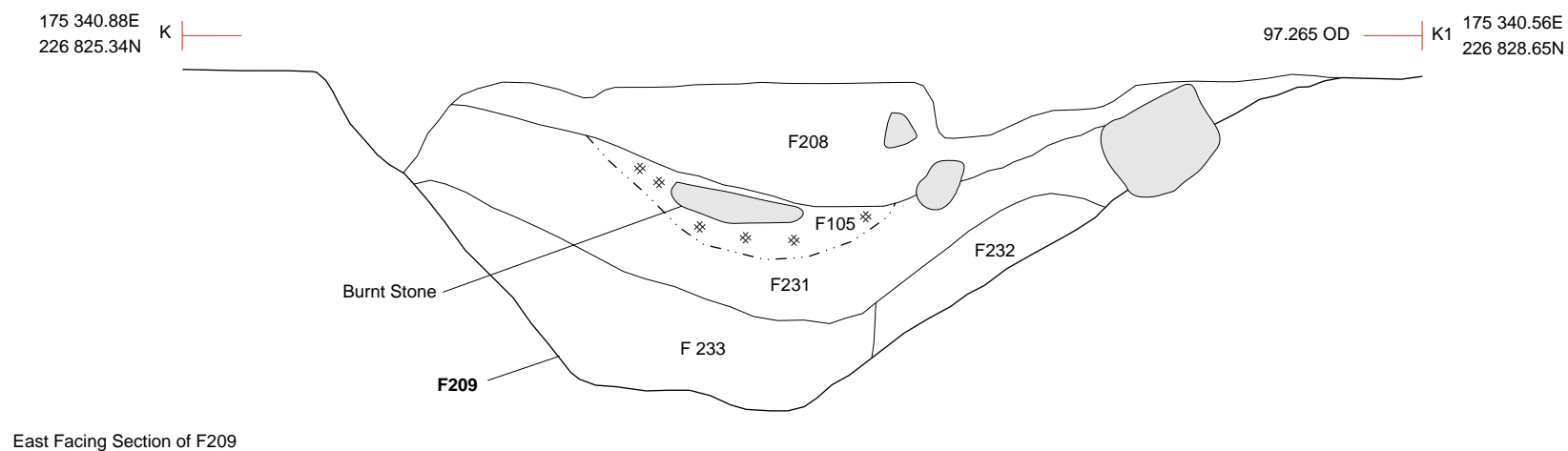
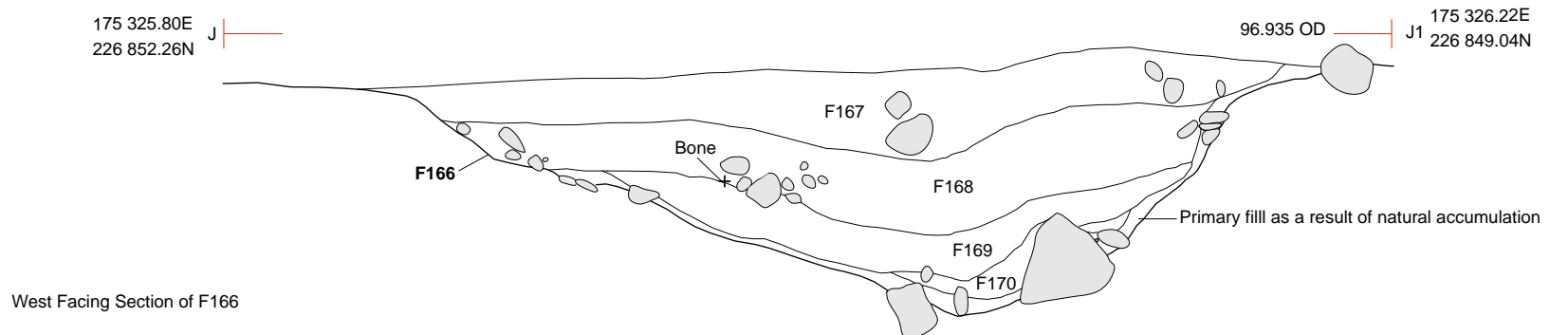
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Figure 11 : Plan and south facing section of hearth (F184)



Finds

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| * Charcoal | □ Brick |
| + Bone | ⊙ Wood |
| ⊕ Burnt bone | ⬢ Stone |
| ⊞ Burnt stone | ◇ Pottery |

Boundaries

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| — Boundary of fill | - - - - Limit of excavation |
| — Change in slope | - - - - Level line |
| — Boundary of cut | - - - - Boundary unclear |
| - - - - Section line | - - - - Context cut by other context |

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Figure 12 : West-facing section through pit (F166) and east facing section through pit (F209)

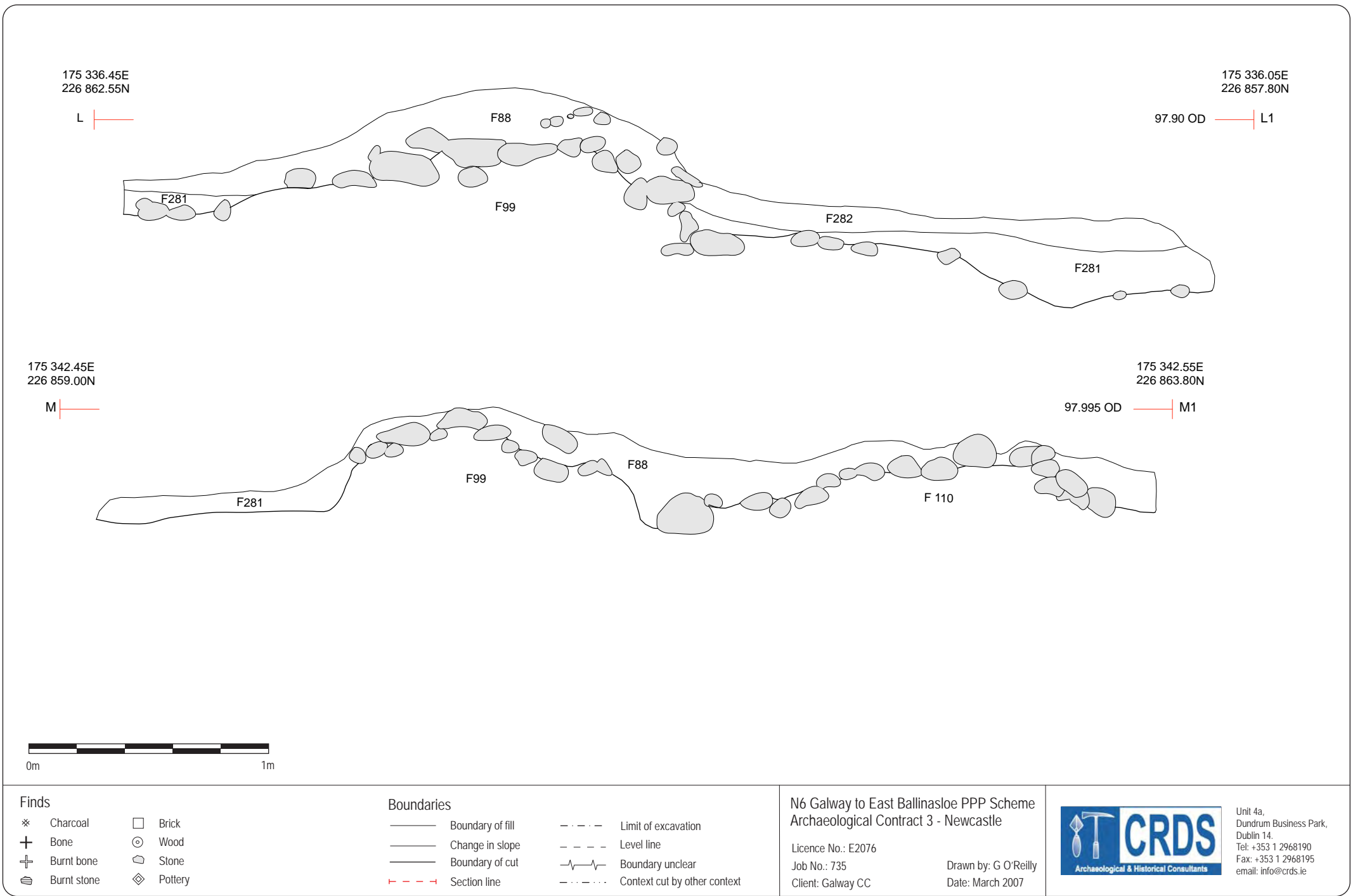


Figure 13 : West-facing and east-facing sections through modern bank/field boundary (F99) and raised platform (F110)

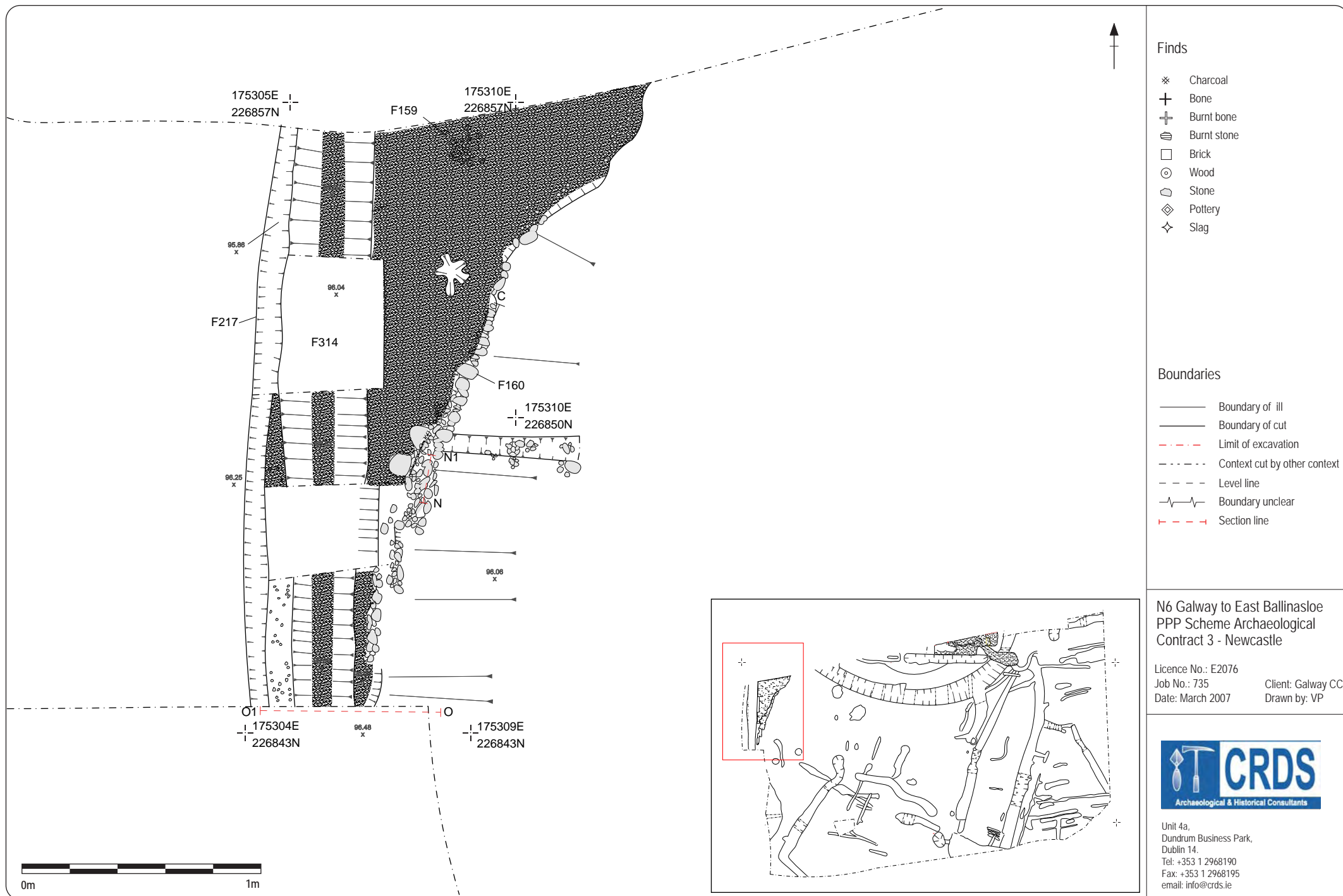


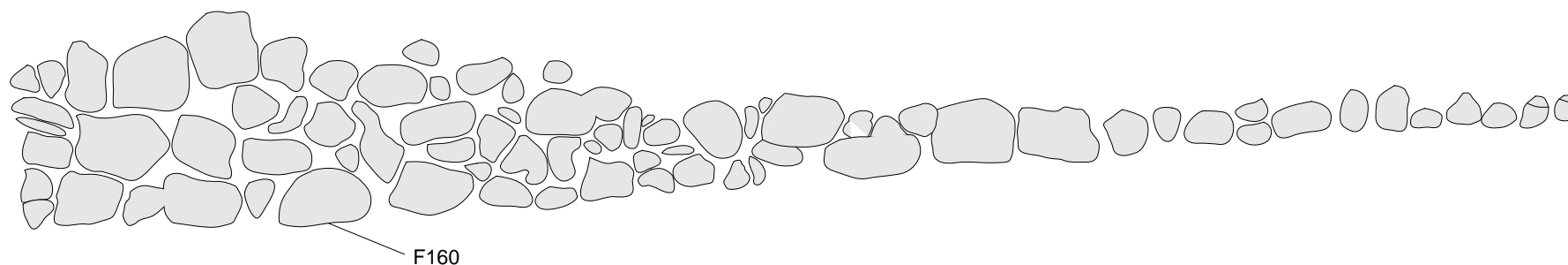
Figure 14 : Northwest extent of excavation area, metallised surface (F159) and wall/kerb (F160)

175 308.00E
226 848.10N

N

175 309.68E
226 852.60N

96.780 OD N1

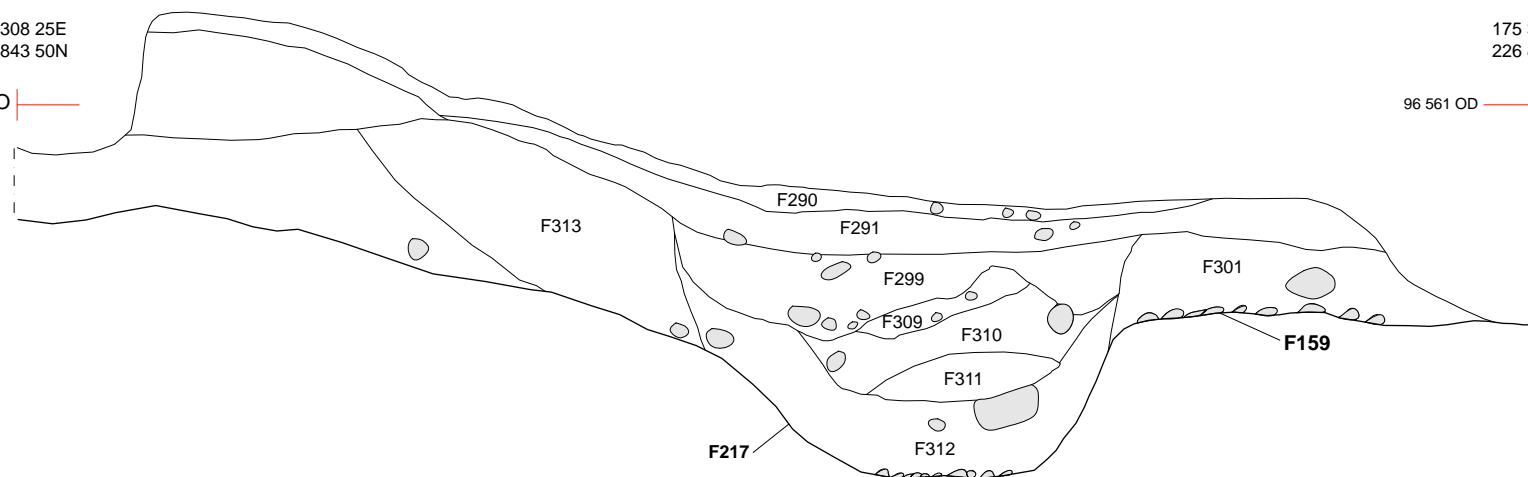


175 308.25E
226 843.50N

O

175 308.25E
226 843.50N

96 561 OD O1



Finds

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| ※ Charcoal | □ Brick |
| + Bone | ⊙ Wood |
| ⊕ Burnt bone | ⬢ Stone |
| ⊞ Burnt stone | ◇ Pottery |

Boundaries

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| — Boundary of fill | - - - - Limit of excavation |
| — Change in slope | - - - - Level line |
| — Boundary of cut | - - - - Boundary unclear |
| - - - - Section line | - - - - Context cut by other context |

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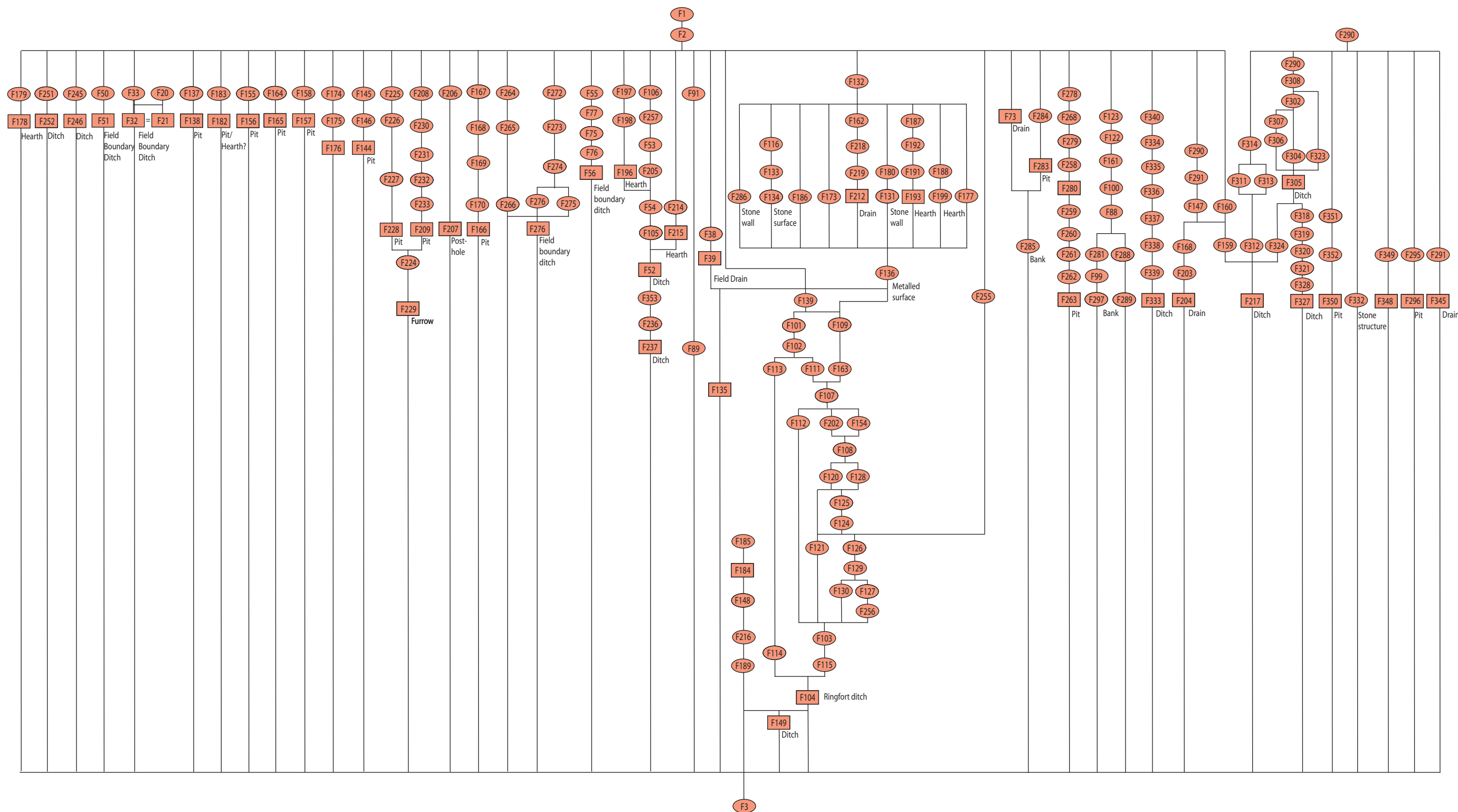
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Figure 15 : Elevation of wall F160 and section of ditch F217



F9

Layer, Deposit or Fill

F2

Cut or Structural Feature (Wall, surface etc.)



Linked components of larger feature/Structure



Assumed to be linked components

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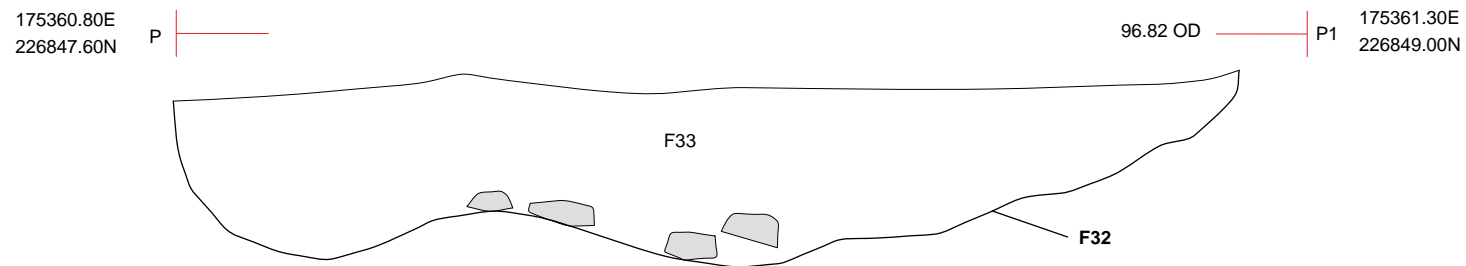
Drawn by: CT

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Figure 16: Site stratigraphic matrix



0m 0.5m

Finds

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| ※ Charcoal | □ Brick |
| + Bone | ⊙ Wood |
| ⊕ Burnt bone | ⬢ Stone |
| ⊞ Burnt stone | ◇ Pottery |

Boundaries

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| — Boundary of fill | - - - - Limit of excavation |
| — Change in slope | - - - - Level line |
| — Boundary of cut | - - - - Boundary unclear |
| - - - - Section line | - - - - Context cut by other context |

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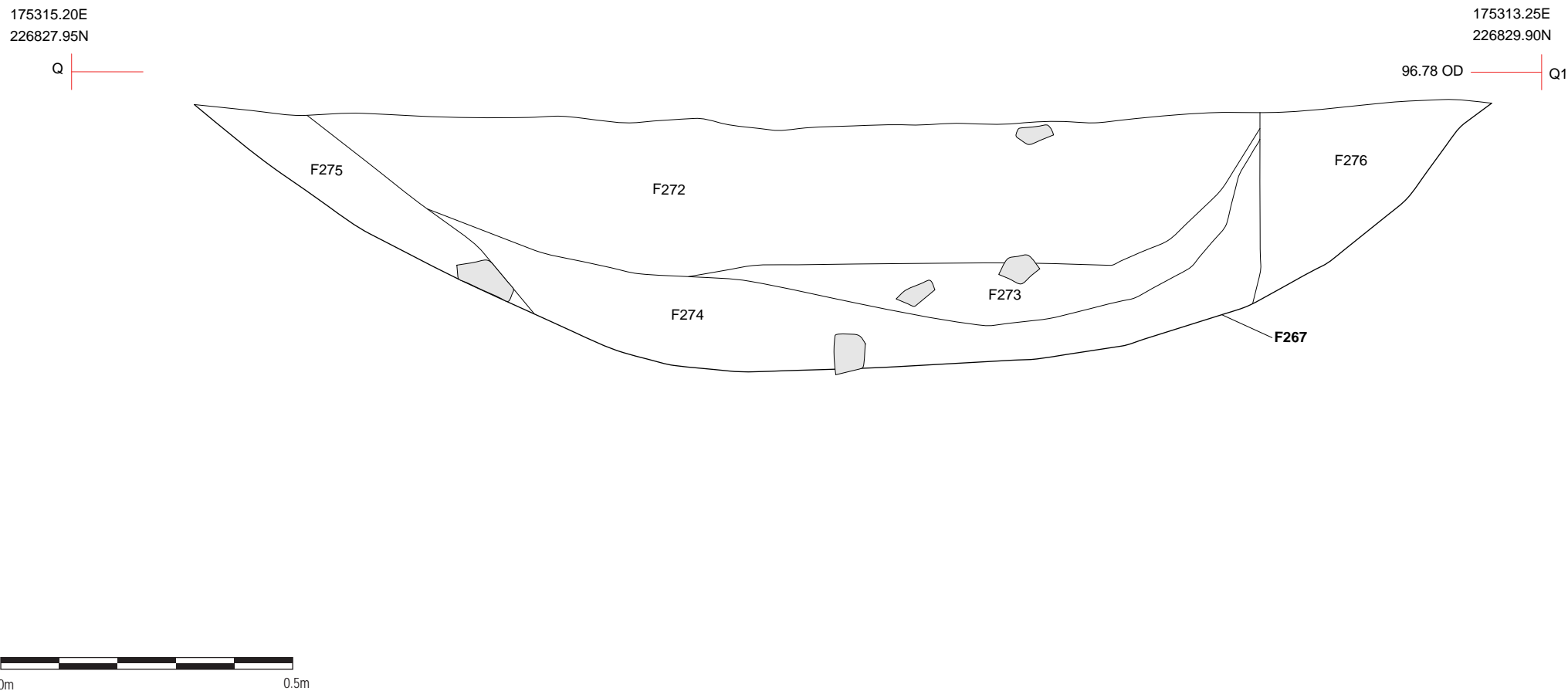
Licence No.: E2076
Job No.: 735
Client: Galway CC

Drawn by: CB
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Figure 17 : East-facing section through field enclosure 1 F32



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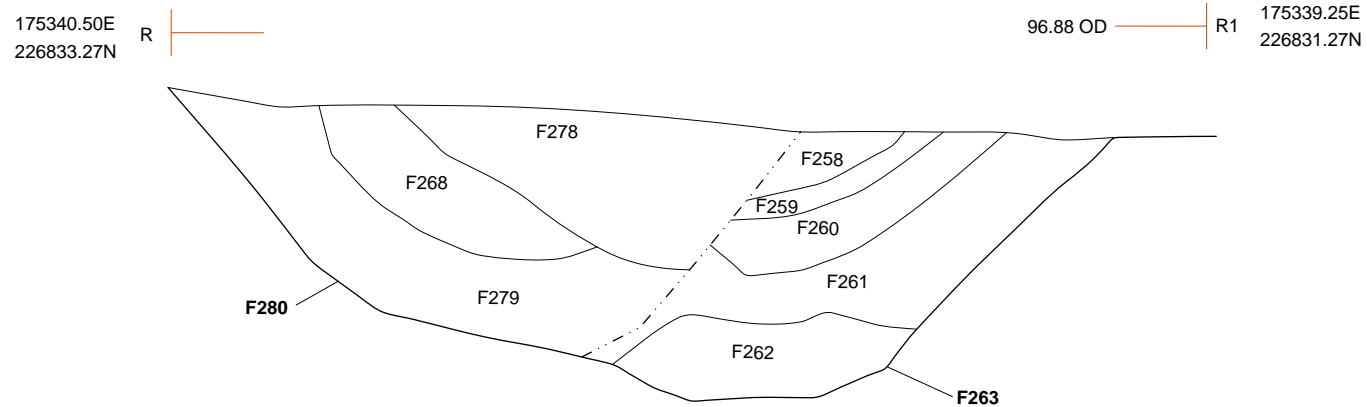
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Drawn by: CB
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Figure 18 : North-east facing section through field enclosure 2 F267



Finds

※	Charcoal	□	Brick
+	Bone	⊙	Wood
⊕	Burnt bone	⬢	Stone
⊞	Burnt stone	◇	Pottery

Boundaries

—	Boundary of fill	- - - -	Limit of excavation
—	Change in slope	- - - -	Level line
—	Boundary of cut	- - - -	Boundary unclear
- - - -	Section line	- - - -	Context cut by other context

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Licence No.: E2076
Job No.: 735
Client: Galway CC

Drawn by: CB
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Figure 19 : North-west facing section through field enclosure 2 F280



Plate 1: Excavation E2076- Newcastle, Co. Galway, aerial photograph, mid-excavation, looking north



Plate 2: Aerial photograph of earthwork enclosure (GA087:196) looking south-west internal platforms and boundaries

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Plate No: 1 & 2
Licence No.: E2076
Job No.: 735

Client: GCC
Date: November 2006



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Plate 3: West-facing section through the circular enclosure ditch (F104)



Plate 4: Metalled surface (F136) exposed extending across the tertiary fills of the enclosure ditch (F104) in the north-east portion of the cutting, looking northeast

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Archaeological Contract 3 - Newcastle

Plate No: 3 & 4
Licence No.: E2076
Job No.: 735

Client: GCC
Date: November 2006



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Plate 5: The stone surface (F134) and modern field boundary/bank (F99) west of the main enclosure, looking north, mid-excavation



Plate 6: Metal surface (F134) of the causewayed entrance to the main enclosure, looking south, with possible kerb



Plate 7: Southern terminal of stone wall (F131) looking north



Plate 8: Stone-lined drain (F212/F218) within the 17th century building, looking northeast, pre-excavation

N6 Galway to East Ballinasloe PPP Scheme
Archaeological Contract 3 - Newcastle

Plate No: 7 & 8
Licence No.: E2076
Job No.: 735

Client: GCC
Date: November 2006



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Plate 9: Coins & bank tokens found during excavation on N6 Galway to Ballinasloe Contract 3. Recovered from Newcastle are
a) Irish bank token (E2076:219:1) and b) possible late 17th century coin (E2076:1:26)



Plate 10: Stone feature (F180) exposed abutting the eastern side of the wall (F131) looking west



Plate 11: Stone feature, post base (F162) exposed within the structure and atop metallised surface (F136) looking north



Plate 12: Stone feature, post base (F162) exposed within the structure and atop metallised surface (F136)



Plate 13: Hearths exposed within structure (F186) adjacent to wall (F131) in the background, (F193) in centre adjacent to drain (F212) and (F177) in left foreground



Plate 14: Modern bank/field boundary (F99) surface (F136) and wall (F131) looking west

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Archaeological Contract 3 - Newcastle

Plate No: 13 & 14
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Job No.: 735

Client: GCC
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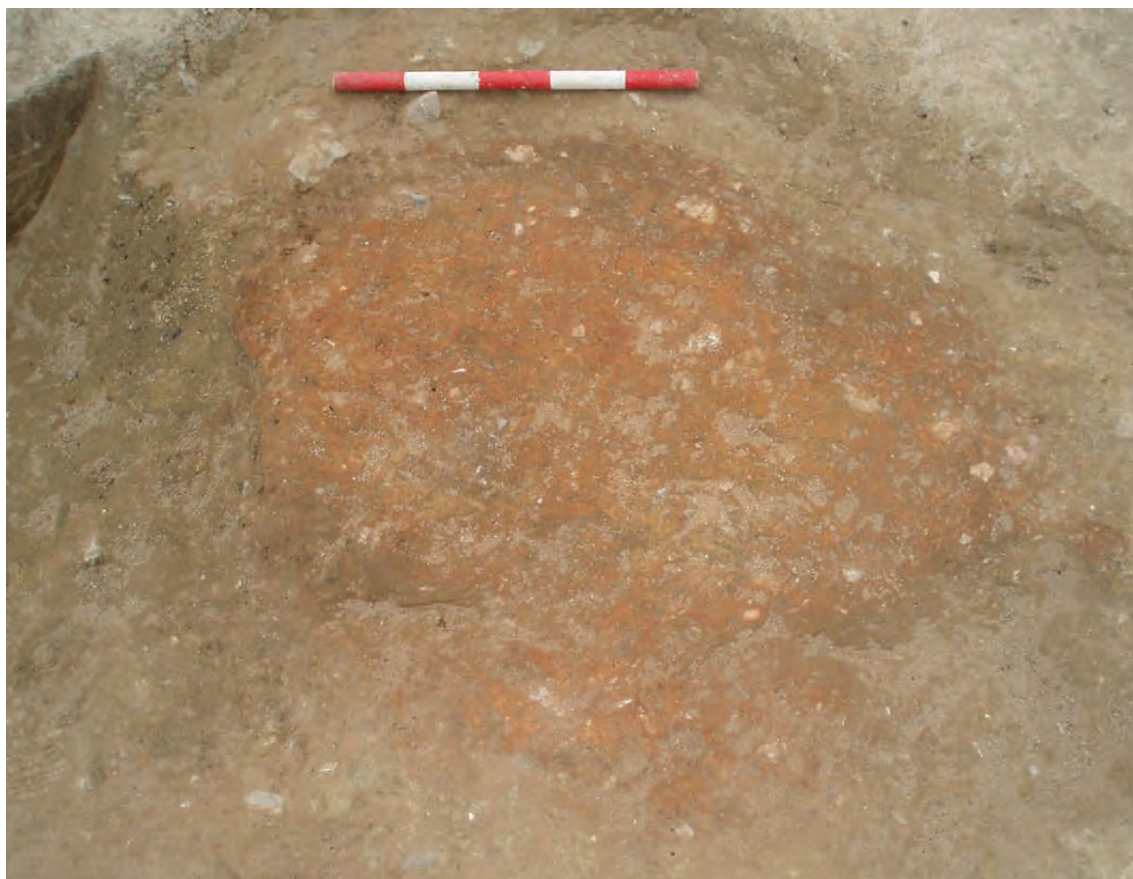


Plate 15: Hearth (F196) exposed within field ditch (F52), post excavation, looking northeast



Plate 16: Hearth (F201) mid excavation looking east

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Plate No: 13 & 14
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Job No.: 735

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Plate 17: Pit (F209) exposed at southern extent of excavation, post excavation, looking west



Plate 18: Pit (F166) adjacent to enclosure ditch (F104) mid excavation looking east

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Job No.: 735

Client: GCC
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Plate 19: Western half of site, looking north: wall/ kerb (F160) metallised surface (F159) and ditch (F217)



Plate 20: North-east portion of site, looking north, mid excavation

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Plate No: 19 & 20
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Job No.: 735

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Plate 21: Trench 9, looking west with surface (159) in foreground and ditch (217)



Plate 22: Detail of metallised surface (159) in the base of the ditch (F217)

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Plate No: 21 & 22
Licence No.: E2076
Job No.: 735

Client: GCC
Date: November 2006



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Plate 23: Trench 13 looking west: possible stone foundation (F332)



Plate 24: Trench 5 looking south: ditch (F305) in centre, stone kerb (F307) and surface (F159) to the west

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Plate No: 23 & 24
Licence No.: E2076
Job No.: 735

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