

**M3 CLONEE – NORTH OF KELLS
MOTORWAY SCHEME
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES CONTRACT 4
NAVAN TO KELLS AND KELLS BYPASS**



**E3140: KILMAINHAM 1C
MINISTERIAL DIRECTION REF. NO.: A029/
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**FINAL REPORT
VOLUME 2: APPENDICIES**

SUBMITTED TO MEATH COUNTY COUNCIL

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APPENDIX 1 CATALOGUE OF PRIMARY DATA

Appendix 1.1 Context Index

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	Loose, light brown sandy clay.
C2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Plough soil	Loose brown sandy clay.
C3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Natural geology	Gravels and orange-brown sandy clays.
C4	N/A	13	5.8	1.32	Cut of large pit	Sub-oval cut. Break of slope varies from sharp at E to gentle, almost indiscernible at W. Sides moderately steep at E, other sides more gradually sloping. Break of slope at base is fairly gradual. Flat base sloping slightly towards W.
C5	N/A	N/A	2 max.	0.36	Cut of shallow ditch	Linear cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Gradual/concave sides. Break of slope at the base is gradual. Flat to slightly rounded base. Same as C2833 and C1300.
C6	C4	0.3	0.4	0.05	Possible dumped hearth's material	Loose, silty clay deposit rich with charcoal, Lens of regular shape.
C7	C4	12.4	4.54	0.56	Uppermost fill of large pit	Medium/loose compaction, light/medium brown, sandy silt. Occasional charcoal flecks, occasional medium sized stones, frequent small stones, occasional animal bones.
C8	C4				Same as C9	
C9	C4	9.9	2.9	0.88	Stone deposit in large pit (in a matrix of dark grey sandy clay)	Loose, dark grey silty clay. Inclusions of mostly medium sized stones, occasional very large stones, frequent smaller stones (c.a. 75%). Occasional flecks of charcoal. Same as C8.
C10	N/A	5.48	1	0.04	Stone pathway	Linear stone pathway, formed by packing stones of different geological types. Many stones were pebbles. Occasional quartz (1–5%) and more frequent red stones (5–10%) were among this context.
C11	N/A	5.5	5.5	0.08	Deposit	Sub-rounded shape, medium/loose compaction, and dark yellowish brown, silty (60%) clay (40%). Inclusions of small/very small stones and charcoal.
C12	N/A	4.75	2.5	0.03	Deposit	Sub-rectangular shape. Medium/compact dark brown clayey (30%) silt (70%). Inclusions of small/very small stones and charcoal.
C13	N/A	1.75	S: 0.66 N: 0.8	0.28	Cut of possible kiln	Figure of eight shaped cut, orientated N–S. Break of slope at top is gradual at N side, sharper at S side. Gradually sloping sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible at N side, sharp at S side. Rounded base.
C14	C13	2.09	1.64	0.07	Charcoal-rich layer in possible kiln	Loose/very loose dark brown, almost black clay/silty sand. Inclusions of small pieces of charcoal (c. 75%) and burnt bone.
C15	C13	1.5	0.47	0.15	Fill of possible kiln	Loose dark yellowish brown silty (30%) sand (70%). Inclusions of small/very small angular stones and occasional pieces of charcoal.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C16	N/A	0.57	0.42	0.1	Cremation pit	Irregular cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. E side steep, all other sides gradually sloping. Break of slope at base is gradual. Irregular base.
C17	C16	0.45	0.4	0.05	Top fill of cremation pit	Medium compaction, dark brown sandy clay. Frequent inclusions of charcoal, occasional inclusions of burnt bone, pebbles (c. 5%).
C18	N/A	0.09	0.09	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular/oval cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. U-shaped base.
C19	C18	0.09	0.09	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Loose light brown sandy clay. Inclusions of small stones (2%).
C20	C16	0.6	0.42	0.1	Base fill of cremation pit	Loose mid-brown clayey sand. Occasional pieces of charcoal and burnt bone, pebbles (4%)
C21	N/A	0.28	0.29	0.1	Cut of pit	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Gradually sloping sides at SW, vertical at NE. Break of slope at base is sharp at SW, gradual at NE. Flat/irregular (stony) base.
C22	C13	0.28	0.29	0.1	Only fill of pit	Loose light brown sandy clay. Inclusions of stones (40%), cremated bone (1%) and charcoal (1%).
C23	C13	1	0.6	0.14	Fill of possible kiln	Medium/loose yellowish orange clayey silt. Occasional (few) small stones.
C24	C13	0.9	0.4	0.03	Fill of possible kiln	Loose/very loose dark brown, almost black clay/silty sand. Frequent inclusions of charcoal fragments (60%).
C25	N/A	0.59	0.48	0.03	Area of burning	Oval cut. Medium compaction, reddish brown clayey silt. Frequent inclusions of small stones (fine gravel/pebbles).
C26	C13	0.6	0.6	0.08	Fill of possible kiln	Medium compaction, light yellowish brown clayey silt. Tiny flecks of charcoal, small stones.
C27	N/A	0.66	0.4	0.1	Non-archaeological	Sub-oval cut. Break of slope at top is sharp at E, gradual at W. Sides vertical at E, gradual at W. Irregular base.
C28	C27	0.66	0.4	0.1	Non-archaeological	Compact, mid-dark brown silt. Inclusions of stones.
C29	N/A	0.9	0.8	0.07	Cut of shallow pit	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Gradually sloping sides. Break of slope at base is sharp. Flat base.
C30	C29	0.93	0.8	0.07	Fill of pit	Loose brown clayey sand. Inclusions of pebbles (50%) and charcoal (10%).
C31	N/A	0.8	0.4	0.05	Non-archaeological	Sub-oval cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Gradually sloping sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Irregular base.
C32	C31	0.8	0.4	0.05	Non-archaeological	Compact/hard dark brown silty clay. Inclusions of stones.
C33	N/A	0.19	0.16	0.13	Cut	Sub-triangular cut. Rounded corners. Break of slope at top is sharp. Steep sides. Break of slope at base is sharp. Very flat base.
C34	C33	0.19	0.16	0.13	Fill	Medium compaction, mid-brown silty sand. Occasional/frequent small stones (fine gravel/pebbles).

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C35	N/A	1.75	1.34	0.59	Cut of pit	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is not perceptible at S, sharp at N. S Side gradually sloping/concave, N side stepped/irregular. Break of slope at base is at S not perceptible, N sharp.
C36	C35	1.75	1.34	0.6	Only fill of pit	Loose mid-brown silty sand. Inclusions of relatively large stones.
C37	C29	0.43	0.43	0.07	Fill of pit	Medium compaction dark brown sandy clay. Inclusions of pebbles (30%) and charcoal.
C38	N/A	0.48	0.38	0.16	Cut of possible pit	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Gradually sloping (stony) sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. U-shaped base (stony).
C39	C38	0.48	0.38	0.16	Only fill of possible pit	Loose mid-brown silty clay. Inclusions of small and medium sized stones (50%).
C40	C5	N/A	0.65	0.16	Fill of a shallow ditch	Compact dark brown sandy silt. Inclusions of stones.
C41	C5	1.05	0.5	0.15	Fill of a shallow ditch	Loose dark brown silty sand. Inclusions of small stones and occasional pieces of charcoal.
C42	N/A	9	2	0.59	Cut of ditch	Linear cut. Gradual to sharp break of slope at top. Gradual/concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Flat/slightly rounded base.
C43	N/A	0.5	0.41	0.14	Cut of pit	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Gradually sloping sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. U-shaped base.
C44	C43	0.5	0.41	0.14	Only fill of pit	Loose light brown silty clay. Inclusions of stones (30%) and charcoal (0.2%).
C45	N/A	0.4	0.3	0.09	Cut of pit/posthole	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Gradual sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. U-shaped base.
C46	C45	0.4	0.3	0.09	Only fill of pit/posthole	Loose mid/light brown sandy silt. Inclusions of small stones (5–10%).
C47	N/A	0.95	0.55	0.22	Cut of possible pit	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Convex sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Flat base.
C48	C47	0.95	0.55	0.22	Only fill of possible pit	Medium compaction, dark brown coarse sand. Occasional inclusions of stones and charcoal.
C49	N/A	0.88	0.72	0.16	Possible hearth	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. U-shaped base.
C50	C49	0.45	0.4	0.06	<i>In situ</i> burning	Loose red sandy silt.
C51	C49	0.65	0.36	0.08	Primary fill	Loose dark brown clayey silt. Inclusions of charcoal.
C52					VOID	
C53	C42	9	1.9	0.56	Fill of ditch	Loose dark brown sandy clay. Inclusions of occasional various sized stones.
C54	N/A	0.29	0.26	0.12	Cut of pit	Circular/oval cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Gradual sides. Break of slope at base is gradual (stony). U-shaped base.
C55	C54	0.29	0.26	0.12	Only fill of pit	Loose light red sand. Inclusions of stones (25%) and charcoal (2%).
C56	C5	3	0.9	0.16	Fill of ditch	Medium grey silty clay. Occasional small pieces of charcoal, small and medium sized stones.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C57	C5	3	0.85	0.11	Fill of ditch	Loose dark brown silty sand. Occasional small pieces of charcoal, small and medium sized stones.
C58	N/A	0.77	0.48	0.17	Cut of pit	Figure of eight shaped cut, orientated NE–SW. Break of slope at top is sharp. Steep/slightly concave sides. Break of slope at base is sharp. Flat/irregular (stony) base.
C59	C58	0.77	0.48	0.17	Only fill of pit	Loose greyish mid-brown silty sand. Inclusions of sub-angular stones, pebbles and flecks of charcoal.
C60	C5	1.4	0.05	0.03	Charcoal deposit	Loose black sandy silt. Frequent inclusions of charcoal.
C61	N/A	3	2	0.06	Deposit	Medium compaction, yellowish dark brown clayey (40%) silt (60%). Frequent medium sized and small stones.
C62	N/A	4	2	0.05	Deposit	Medium/loose dark brownish yellow clayey (20%) silt (80%). Occasional medium and small stones.
C63	N/A	7.5	4	0.06	Deposit	Medium/hard light greyish yellow clayey (40%) silt (60%). Small/very small stones, orange decayed sandstones. Occasional pieces of charcoal.
C64	N/A	0.55	0.5	0.05	Deposit	Medium compaction, dark yellowish brown clayey (40%) silt (60%). Inclusions of very small stones, frequent pieces of charcoal and fragments of red burnt stone.
C65	N/A	0.45	0.25	0.05	Deposit	Medium compaction, dark yellowish brown clayey (40%) silt (60%). Inclusions of very small stones and charcoal.
C66	N/A	0.54	0.42	0.16	Cut of small pit	Oval cut, SSE–NNE orientation. Break of slope at top is gradual at NNW, at all other sides fairly sharp. Gradually sloping sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Base is rounded/very irregular (stony).
C67	C66	0.54	0.42	0.16	Only fill of small pit	Medium compaction, mid-brown sandy silt. Inclusions of stones (pebbles-0.15 m) and occasional pieces of charcoal.
C68	N/A	0.95	0.52	0.12	Cut of possible cremation pit	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Irregular/concave sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. V-shaped/irregular base.
C69	N/A	0.11	0.05	0.08	Non-archaeological	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is gradual at N, sharp at S. The sides are gradually sloping at N, vertical at S. Break of slope at base is sharp. Rounded/irregular (stony) base.
C70	C68	0.95	0.52	0.12	Only fill of possible cremation pit	Loose dark brown silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal and small fragments of burnt bone.
C71	C105	1.5	1.19	0.14	Stone layer	Layer of medium and large stones.
C72	C69	0.11	0.05	0.08	Non-archaeological	Loose greyish dark brown sandy clay. Occasional flecks of charcoal.
C73	N/A	0.42	0.3	0.12	Cut of shallow pit	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Gradually sloping sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Irregular base.
C74	C73	0.42	0.3	0.12	Only fill of shallow pit with <i>in situ</i> burning	Loose slightly reddish mid/light brown silty sand. Inclusions of stones and chalk. Frequent inclusions of charcoal.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C75	C42	9	2	0.59	Fill of ditch	Quite loose mid-grey sandy clay. Occasional small/medium sized stones.
C76	N/A	0.91	0.3	0.15	Cut of small pit	Sub-circular cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. Irregular base.
C77	C76, C81	0.92	0.41	0.22	Fill of hearth	Loose greyish dark brown sandy clay.
C78	C76	0.86	0.3	0.09	Cut of small pit	Loose brown sandy clay.
C79	N/A	20.7	0.7	0.08	Cut of ditch	Linear cut, W–E orientation. Break of slope at top is quite sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is sharp. Flat base. Same as C91.
C80	C79	20.7	0.7	0.08	Only fill of ditch	Firm compaction. Mid-brown gravely silt. Inclusions of small stones (50%). Same as C92.
C81	N/A	1.3	0.88	0.41	Cut of hearth	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Rounded base.
C82	C81	0.9	0.65	0.05	<i>In situ</i> burning (in hearth)	Loose red clayey silt. Inclusions of charcoal.
C83	C81	0.69	0.33	0.09	Charcoal deposit (in hearth)	Loose black clayey silt.
C84	C81	0.35	0.4	0.1	Fill of hearth	Loose mid-brown sandy clay (burnt clay).
C85	C81	0.65	0.83	0.17	Fill of hearth	Loose greyish silty clay.
C86	C81	0.45	0.6	0.05	Charcoal-rich fill of hearth	Loose black clayey silt.
C87	C108, C109, C110, C116	0.85	0.6	0.2	Fill of posthole (post burnt <i>in situ</i>)	Medium compaction reddish pink sandy clay. Inclusions of oxidized clay (80%) and charcoal (1%).
C88	N/A	1.16	0.45	0.3	Cut of pit	Sub-oval cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Flat base.
C89	C88	1.14	0.45	0.17	Lower fill of pit	Loose light brown silty sand.
C90	C88	1.16	0.45	0.14	Charcoal-rich fill	Loose black/grey clayey silt. Inclusions of charcoal 10–15%.
C91	N/A				Same as C79	
C92	C79				Same as C80	
C93	N/A	3.2	0.55	0.3	Cut of gully	Linear cut, NW–SE orientation. Break of slope at top varies between sharp and gradual. Sides varied between vertical and stepped. Break of slope at base is gradual. Base is flat/rounded.
C94	C93	3.2	0.55	0.18	Fill of gully	Loose dark brown clayey sand. Inclusions of stones (0.05–0.2 m). Occasional small pieces of charcoal.
C95	C93	3	0.4	0.16	Fill of gully	Loose orangey brown clayey sand. Occasional small pieces of charcoal. 15% stones (0.01–0.014 m).
C96	N/A	2.03	1.52	0.37	Cut of modern pit	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. The sides are vertical at SE and stepped at NE; concave. Break of slope at base is gradual. Flat base.
C97	C96	2.03	1.2	0.17	Fill of modern pit	Loose dark brown silty sand. Frequent medium and large sized stones (0.04–0.15m).

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C98					VOID	
C99					VOID	
C100	N/A	0.4	0.14	0.1	Cut of small pit	Cut appeared sub-circular but at least half outside edge of site. Break of slope at top is gradual. Gradually sloping sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Rounded base.
C101	C100	0.4	0.14	0.1	Charcoal-rich fill of small pit	Loose black clayey silt. Inclusions of charcoal.
C102	C100	0.4	0.14	0.1	Stone fill of archaeological pit	Blocks of stone which probably eroded from large adjacent ground stone and sunk into archaeological cut.
C103	N/A	2.2	1.5	0.37	Cut of kiln	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is sharp at N and S, not perceptible at W. The sides are vertical at N, concave at E and S, convex at W. Break of slope at base is sharp at N, gradual at E and S and not perceptible at W. Flat base.
C104	C103	2	1.18	0.27	Fill of a kiln	Compact/loose brown silty sand. Frequent inclusions of medium to large sized stones.
C105	N/A	2.47	2.3	0.3	Cut of pit	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is not perceptible. Irregular/concave sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. Rounded base.
C106	C105	1.33	1.1	0.22	Fill of pit	Loose dark brown silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal and small fragments of burnt bone.
C107	C105	2.2	1.8	0.17	Fill of pit	Loose brown silty sand. Occasional pieces of charcoal.
C108	N/A	0.27	0.18	0.2	Cut of possible posthole	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. The sides are moderately steep/slightly convex at SW, all other sides are gradually sloping. Break of slope at base is sharp, at E gradual. Irregular/rounded base.
C109	N/A	0.28	0.18	0.03	Cut of possible posthole	Circular/irregular cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Gradually sloping sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Rounded base.
C110	N/A	0.25	0.2	0.07	Cut of posthole	Sub-oval cut. Break of slope at top is sharp, at SE gradual. The sides are gradually sloping at N and SE, all other sides are vertical. Break of slope at base is gradual. Rounded base.
C111	N/A	0.53	0.24	0.09	Cut of small pit	Oval cut. NE–SW orientation. Break of slope at top is gradual. Gradually sloping sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Rounded base.
C112	C111	0.53	0.24	0.09	Only fill of small pit	Loose brown clayey silt. Inclusions of stone, occasional flecks of charcoal.
C113	N/A	1.22	1.02	0.49	Cut of pit	Oval cut, SW–NE orientation. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical/stepped sides. Break of slope at base is sharp. Flat/slightly irregular (stony) base.
C114	C113	1.22	1.02	0.49	Only fill of pit	Quite loose mid-brown silty sand. Frequent medium and large stones. Concentration of charcoal at the base.
C115	C103	1	1.1	0.09	Charcoal deposit in kiln	Loose black sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal.
C116	N/A	0.13	0.1	0.18	Cut of posthole	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. The sides are gradually sloping at NE, all other sides vertical. Break of slope at base is gradual. Rounded base.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C117	N/A	4.6	0.6	0.3	Cut of gully	Linear cut, NW–SE orientation. Break of slope at top sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Rounded/slightly pointed base.
C118	C117	4.6	0.6	0.18	Upper fill of gully	Loose mid to dark brown clayey sand. Frequent inclusions of stones.
C119	C117	3.6	0.6	0.1	Lower fill of gully	Firm compaction, yellowish brown silty sand. Occasional small stones.
C120	C96	1.8	1.4	0.2	Fill of pit	Compact mid-brown with orangey patches. Silty sand. Frequent large stones (0.06–0.15 m). Occasional pieces of charcoal.
C121	N/A	13	0.86	0.31	Cut of gully	Linear cut, NW–SE orientation. Break of slope at top is sharp. Convex sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Flat/slightly rounded base.
C122	C121	13	0.82	0.15	Upper fill of gully	Loose dark brown medium sand. Inclusions of stones (18%) and charcoal (2%).
C123	C121	13	0.7	0.17	Lower fill of gully	Loose yellowish brown clay. Inclusions of stones (10%) charcoal (2%)
C124	N/A	N/A	0.12	0.21	Cut of posthole	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is sharp. The base is a tapered blunt point.
C125	C124		0.12	0.21	Fill of posthole	Loose light brown sand. Stones (10%)
C126					VOID	
C127	N/A	5.4	0.55	0.26	Cut of gully	Circular cut. Break of slope at top varies from not perceptible to sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Base varies from flat to rounded.
C128	C127	1	0.3	0.14	Fill of gully	Loose yellowish brown silty sand. Occasional pieces of charcoal. Occasional small stones.
C129	C127	5.4	0.55	0.26	Upper fill of gully	Loose dark brown silty sand. Inclusions of stones and occasional pieces of charcoal.
C130	N/A	3.8	0.8	0.1	Cut of furrow	Linear cut, E–W orientation. Rounded corners at the ends. Break of slope at top is gradual. Sloping, slightly concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Irregular base.
C131	C130	3.8	0.8	0.1	Only fill of furrow	Loose/compact greyish mid-brown silty sand. Frequent stones in various shapes and sizes. Flecks of charcoal.
C132	N/A	0.1	0.1	0.52	Cut of posthole	Oval cut. Break of slope at base is gradual. Convex sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. U-shaped/irregular base.
C133	C132	0.29	0.17	0.52	Fill of posthole	Quite loose mid-brown silty clay. Inclusions of charcoal (50%) and stones (<5%).
C134	N/A	1.7	0.4	0.15	Cut of gully	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. Rounded base.
C135	C134	1.7	0.4	0.07	Lower fill of gully	Loose reddish brown silty sand. Inclusions of small (0.01–0.02 m) and medium (0.09) sized stones.
C136	C134	1.7	0.4	0.08	Upper fill of gully	Firm brown silty sand. Occasional stones and flecks of charcoal.
C137	N/A	0.7	0.26	0.11	Cut of pit	Sub-oval, E–W orientation. Square corners. Break of slope at top is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Rounded base.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C138	C137	0.7	0.26	0.11	Only fill of pit	Loose brown silt. Occasional stones.
C139	N/A	0.26	0.14	0.18	Cut of possible double posthole	Oval cut, W–E orientation. Break of slope at top is quite sharp. The sides are steep at W, very concave at E. Break of slope at base is gradual. Rounded bases.
C140	C139	0.22	0.14	0.18	Fill of possible posthole	Loose mid-brown sand. Inclusions of pebbles (10%).
C141	N/A	0.48	0.19	0.35	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Gradually sloping sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Rounded base.
C142	C141	0.48	0.19	0.35	Fill of posthole	Medium compaction on top, loose further down. On top reddish (oxidized soil), mid-brown further down, silty sand. Inclusions of pebbles (10%), oxidized soil (10%) and charcoal (0.4%).
C143	N/A	0.16	0.16	0.23	Cut of posthole	Oval cut, top SW of base. Break of slope at top is sharp. Gradually sloping/irregular sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Rounded/slightly v-shaped base.
C144	C143	0.16	0.16	0.23	Fill of posthole (burnt post <i>in situ</i>)	Loose dark brown (mid-brown further down) sand. Inclusions of pebbles (15%), oxidized soil (10%) and charcoal (3%).
C145	N/A	0.18	0.16	0.32	Cut of posthole	Circular cut, top S of base. Break of slope at top is sharp. Steep sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Rounded base.
C146	C145	0.18	0.16	0.27	Fill of posthole	Medium compaction on top, loose further down. On top reddish (oxidized soil), mid-brown further down, silty sand. Inclusions of pebbles (10%), oxidized soil (10%) and charcoal (0.4%).
C147	C4	N/A	1.04	0.46	Fill of large pit	Loose dark grey silty clay. Frequent small stones (more dense in lower extent), occasional medium sized stones.
C148	C4	N/A	0.94	0.32	Fill of large pit	Loose/medium compaction, yellow clayey sand. Dense concentration of small/medium size stones in lower portion of fill.
C149	C4	2.9	2.2	0.52	Stone deposit in large pit (in a matrix of yellow clayey sand)	Loose yellow clayey sand. Frequent medium sized stones (80%), occasional larger stones and frequent small stones.
C150	C4	9.25	1.94	0.52	Fill of large pit	Loose/medium dark grey silty clay. Frequent/occasional inclusions of small stones.
C151	C103	1.25	0.97	0.1	Hearth	Loose yellowish red burnt clay. Inclusions of charcoal.
C152	N/A	0.19	0.15	0.13	Cut of posthole	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Moderately steep sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C153	C152	0.19	0.15	0.13	Fill of posthole	Firm dark brown. Inclusions of stones (10%).
C154					VOID	
C155					VOID	
C156	N/A	2.23	1.1	0.36	Cut of kiln	Figure of eight shaped cut, N–S orientation. Break of slope at top is sharp. Slightly concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Rounded base.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C157	N/A	2.4	1.2	0.29	Cut of kiln	Figure of eight shaped cut, N–S orientation. Break of slope at top is moderately sharp at N, gradual at S. Slightly concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Rounded base.
C158	N/A	2.15	0.7 (S) 0.95 (N)	0.18 (S) 0.25 (N)	Cut of kiln	Figure of eight shaped cut, N–S orientation. Break of slope at top is sharp at N and S, more gradual in the middle. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Rounded base (flat at the middle).
C159	N/A	0.21	0.18	0.24	Cut of stakehole	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Convex sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered blunt point.
C160	N/A	0.27	0.18	0.24	Fill of stakehole	Quite loose mid-brown silty clay. Inclusions of stones (<5%) and charcoal (25%).
C161	N/A	0.42	0.13	0.15	Cut of posthole	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Gradually sloping/convex sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Rounded/irregular base.
C162	C161	0.42	0.13	0.15	Fill of posthole	Quite loose mid-brown silty clay Inclusions of stones (<5%) and charcoal (15–20%).
C163	N/A	0.24	0.11	0.29	Cut of posthole	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. U-shaped base.
C164	C163	0.24	0.11	0.36	Fill of posthole	Quite loose mid-brown silty clay. Inclusions of stones (<5%) and charcoal (15–20%).
C165	N/A	4.9	0.6	0.09	Cut of furrow	Linear cut, W–E orientation. Rounded corners. Break of slope at top is gradual. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual/not perceptible. Flat base.
C166	C165	4.9	0.6	0.09	Only fill of furrow	Loose reddish dark brown clay. Inclusions of stones (18%) and occasional charcoal.
C167	N/A	3.7	0.94	0.09	Cut of pit	Linear/irregular cut. Rounded corners. Break of slope at top is gradual. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. Flat base.
C168	C167	3.7	0.94	0.09	Only fill of pit	Loose reddish brown clay. Inclusions of stone (18%).
C169	C158	1	0.7	0.18	Fill of kiln	Moderately compact purplish mid/light-brown clayey silt. Inclusions of burnt bone, fragments of charcoal and (mainly) small stones (30–40%), but also medium/large stones.
C170	C158	1.15	0.95	0.17	Fill of kiln	Moderately compact reddish light/mid-brown clayey silt. Inclusions of small and large stones (30%).
C171	C158	1.02	0.95	0.03	Fill of kiln	Firm black charcoal deposit. Frequent fragments of burnt bone, pieces of burnt wood and burnt organic material.
C172	C158	0.2	0.95	0.06	Stone lining in kiln	Grey, beige, red (heat affected) stones up to 0.2m x 0.2m x 0.2m.
C173					VOID	
C174					VOID	

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C175	C156	2.23	1.1	0.2	Upper fill of kiln	Medium compaction, purplish mid/dark brown silty clay. A few concentrations of charcoal, including larger pieces. Inclusions of bones, burnt bone, frequent medium sized (0.1–0.2 m) sub-angular/sub-rounded stones and pebbles.
C176	C156	1.15	1.1	0.18	Fill of kiln	Medium compaction, black charcoal deposit. Inclusions of larger pieces of charcoal, burnt bone, pebbles and heat-affected stones.
C177	C156	0.95	0.5	0.24	Fill of kiln	Quite loose brownish red clay. Inclusions of pebbles and charcoal (from C176).
C178	C4	N/A	1.82	0.24	Fill of large pit	Medium compaction, mid/dark brown clayey silt. Inclusions of small stones (10%) and occasional medium sized stones.
C179	C4	N/A	1.02	0.34	Fill of large pit	Medium compaction, yellow clayey sand. Inclusions of small stones (10%).
C180	C4	N/A	0.48	0.14	Fill of large pit	Firm dull yellow clayey sand. Inclusions of stones (<10%).
C181	C4	N/A	0.74	0.26	Fill of large pit	Medium/loose light brown clayey silt. Frequent small stones.
C182	N/A	0.26	0.18	0.26	Cut of a posthole	Oval shape, top slightly SW of base. Break of slope at top is sharp. Gradually sloping sides, convex at N/NE. Break of slope at base is gradual. Rounded base.
C183	C182	0.26	0.18	0.27	Fill of posthole (post burnt <i>in situ</i>)	Medium compaction at top, loose at bottom, reddish brown at top, mid-brown at bottom. Oxidized clay at top, silty sand at base. Inclusions of charcoal (5%), pebbles (10%) and oxidized clay.
C184	N/A	0.27	0.25	0.33	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Almost vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Rounded base.
C185	C184	0.2	0.2	0.24	Post–pipe fill	Medium compaction at top, loose at bottom, dark brown sand. Inclusions of charcoal (15%) and oxidized soil (10%).
C186	N/A	0.19	0.18	0.14	Cut of possible stakehole	Irregular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. The sides are steep at E and stepped at W. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. The base is a tapered point.
C187	C186	0.19	0.18	0.14	Fill of stakehole	Medium compaction at top, loose at bottom. Red at top, brown at bottom, clayey sand. Inclusions of small and medium sized stones, pebbles (30%), charcoal (1%) and oxidized clay.
C188	N/A	0.9	0.95	0.37	Cut of pit	Sub-circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Gradually sloping/irregular sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. Rounded base.
C189	C188	0.35	0.55	0.21	Fill of pit	Loose greyish silty clay. Inclusions of stones.
C190	C188	0.9	0.95	0.37	Fill of pit	Loose brown silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal and stones.
C191	C103	2	0.95	0.3	Stones in hearth	Fill of stones.
C192	C103	0.58	0.36	0.17	Fill of hearth	Loose brown/grey silty clay. Occasional inclusions of charcoal.
C193	C184	0.27	0.25	0.33	Fill of posthole	Loose light brown sand. Inclusions of pebbles (10%).

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C194	N/A	0.14	0.12	0.17	Cut of possible posthole	Sub-circular cut, top is SE of base. Break of slope at top is moderately sharp. The sides are at the top part/NW vertical, bottom part/SE side concave/uneven (feature very tilted). Break of slope at base is gradual. Rounded base.
C195	N/A	0.26	0.11	0.24	Cut of possible posthole	Oblong (lens shaped) cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. The sides are concave at the top, then stepped halfway, then vertical. Break of slope at base is gradual. V-shaped base.
C196	N/A	0.14	0.13	0.43	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Rounded/irregular (stony) base.
C197	C194, C195, C196, C330	0.36	N/A	0.43	Fill of postholes	Medium compaction, mid-brown silty sand. Inclusions of stones, sub-rounded/sub-angular, fine gravel/small pebbles- 0.11 m (5%)
C198	C156	2.2	1.05	0.03	Fill of kiln	Quite loose mid/light orangey/reddish yellow coarse sand. Frequent pebbles.
C199	C157	2.24	0.76	0.18	Fill of kiln	Medium compaction, light brown silty clay. Inclusions of stones/pebbles, flecks of charcoal.
C200	C157	0.95	0.4	0.12	Fill of kiln	Medium compaction, greyish brown sand. Frequent inclusions of pebbles, occasional pieces of charcoal, bone.
C201					VOID	
C202	N/A	2.6	1.4	0.05	Deposit/layer	Curved irregular linear shape. Firm greyish brown clayey (40%) silt (60%). Inclusions of occasional medium sized stones (0.02–0.06). Occasional pieces of charcoal.
C203	N/A	4.5	5.5	0.05	Deposit/layer	Sub-circular in shape flat layer of medium compact yellowish brown clay. It contained significant percentage of stones (ca. 20%) and occasional charcoal.
C204	N/A	0.38	0.2	0.3	Cut of possible posthole	Sub-triangular/irregular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. The sides are uneven/stepped. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. The base is a tapered, slightly rounded point.
C205	C204, C331	0.34	0.33	0.28	Fill of postholes	Medium compaction, mid-brown silty sand. Inclusions of stones, sub-rounded/angular, small pebbles- 0.11 m (10%).
C206	C157	1.1	1	0.1	Charcoal layer in kiln	Loose black charcoal layer. Inclusions of bone.
C207	N/A	0.6	0.5	0.23	Cut of posthole	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Rounded base.
C208	C207	0.6	0.5	0.23	Fill of posthole	Quite loose mid-brown silty clay. Occasional stones, concentration of stones at bottom.
C209	N/A	0.49	0.35	0.13	Cut of posthole	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Rounded base.
C210	C209	0.49	0.35	0.13	Fill of posthole	Quite loose mid-brown silty clay. Occasional stones.
C211	N/A	0.2	0.1	0.14	Cut of stakehole	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Gradually sloping sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Rounded base.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C212	C211	0.2	0.1	0.14	Fill of stakehole (stake burnt <i>in situ</i> ?)	Medium compaction, reddish oxidized on top, mid-brown at bottom. Clayey sand. Inclusions of pebbles (15%), oxidized clay (15%) and charcoal on top (1%).
C213	N/A	0.3	0.28	0.23	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Rounded base.
C214	C213	0.3	0.28	0.24	Fill of posthole	Medium compaction, reddish oxidized on top, mid-brown at bottom. Clayey sand. Inclusions of pebbles (20%), oxidized clay (10%) and charcoal (1%).
C215	N/A	0.1	0.1	0.13	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Rounded base.
C216	C215	0.1	0.1	0.13	Fill of stakehole	Quite hard red sandy clay. Inclusions of oxidized clay (60%) and charcoal (1%).
C217	N/A	0.2	0.22	0.13	Cut of possible posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Stepped at W, gradually sloping at E. Break of slope at base is gradual. Rounded base.
C218	C217	0.2	0.22	0.13	Fill of possible posthole (post burnt <i>in situ</i> ?)	Medium compaction, reddish on top, mid-brown at bottom, clayey sand. Inclusions of pebbles (20%), oxidized clay (10%) and charcoal (2%).
C219	N/A	0.3	0.14	0.2	Cut of posthole	Irregular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. The sides are vertical at W, gradually sloping at E. Break of slope at base is gradual. Rounded base.
C220	C219	0.3	0.14	0.2	Fill of posthole	Medium compaction, reddish on top, light brown at bottom, clayey sand. Inclusions of pebbles (20%), oxidized clay (10%) and charcoal (2%).
C221	N/A	0.56	0.55	0.11	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Gradually sloping. Break of slope at base is gradual. Rounded base.
C222	C221	0.56	0.55	0.11	Fill of posthole	Quite loose mid/dark brown silty clay. Occasional stones at the base.
C223	N/A	0.14	0.12	0.3	Cut of possible posthole	Circular cut, top NE of base. Break of slope at top is sharp. Steep sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C224	C223	0.14	0.12	0.3	Fill of possible posthole	Loose brown silty sand. Inclusions of small fragments of charcoal.
C225	N/A	0.14	0.11	0.18	Cut of possible posthole	Circular cut, top is SE of base. Break of slope at top is sharp. Steep sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C226	C225	0.14	0.11	0.18	Fill of possible posthole	Loose brown silty sand. Inclusions of small fragments of charcoal.
C227	N/A	0.15	0.18	0.26	Cut of possible posthole	Circular cut, top is S of base. Break of slope at top is sharp. Steep sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C228	C227	0.15	0.18	0.26	Fill of possible posthole	Loose brown silty sand. Inclusions of small fragments of charcoal.
C229	N/A	0.14	0.12	0.19	Cut of possible posthole	Circular cut, top is SW of base. Break of slope at top is sharp. Steep sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C230	C230	0.14	0.12	0.19	Fill of possible posthole	Loose brown silty sand. Inclusions of small fragments of charcoal.
C231	N/A	0.11	0.11	0.2	Cut of possible posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Steep sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C232	C231	0.11	0.11	0.2	Fill of possible posthole	Loose dark brown silty sand. Frequent inclusions of charcoal.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C233	N/A	0.12	0.07	0.16	Cut of possible posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Steep sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C234	C233	0.12	0.07	0.16	Fill of possible posthole	Loose brown silty sand. Inclusions of small fragments of charcoal.
C235	N/A	0.13	0.11	0.24	Cut of possible posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is sharp. Flat base.
C236	C235	0.13	0.11	0.24	Fill of possible posthole	Loose brown silty sand. Inclusions of small fragments of charcoal.
C237	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.18	Cut of possible posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Steep sides. The base is a tapered point.
C238	C237	0.08	0.08	0.18	Fill of possible posthole	Loose brown silty sand. Inclusions of small fragments of charcoal.
C239	N/A	0.1	0.07	0.15	Cut of possible posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Steep sides. The base is a tapered point.
C240	C239	0.1	0.07	0.15	Fill of possible posthole	Loose brown silty sand. Inclusions of small fragments of charcoal.
C241	N/A	0.1	0.1	0.2	Cut of possible posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Steep sides. Break of slope at base is sharp. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C242	C241	0.1	0.1	0.2	Fill of possible posthole	Loose brown silty sand. Inclusions of small fragments of charcoal.
C243	N/A	0.11	0.07	0.2	Cut of possible posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Steep sides. Break of slope at base is sharp. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C244	C243	0.11	0.07	0.2	Fill of possible posthole	Loose brown silty sand. Inclusions of small fragments of charcoal.
C245	N/A	0.39	0.38	0.36	Cut of possible posthole/pit	Sub-circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. The sides are steep. The base is pointed and sloping down towards N.
C246	C245	0.39	0.38	0.36	Only fill of possible posthole/pit	Loose dark brown silty sand. Frequent inclusions of charcoal.
C247	N/A	0.15	0.12	0.16	Cut of possible posthole	Circular cut, top is S of base. Break of slope at top is sharp. Steep sides. Break of slope at base is sharp. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C248	N/A	0.13	0.13	0.2	Cut of possible posthole	Circular cut, top is N of base. Break of slope at top is sharp. Steep sides. Break of slope at base is sharp. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C249	N/A	0.1	0.06	0.12	Cut of possible posthole	Circular cut, top is S of base. Break of slope at top is sharp. Steep sides. Break of slope at base is sharp. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C250	C249	0.1	0.06	0.12	Fill of possible posthole	Loose brown silty sand. Inclusions of small fragments of charcoal.
C251	N/A	0.11	0.11	0.1	Cut of possible posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Steep sides. The base is a tapered point.
C252	C251	0.11	0.11	0.1	Fill of possible posthole	Loose brown silty sand. Inclusions of small fragments of charcoal.
C253	N/A	0.23	0.21	0.21	Cut of possible posthole	Sub-circular cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. The sides are gradually sloping at. Break of slope at base is gradual with a slightly pointed/rounded base.
C254	C253	0.23	0.21	0.21	Fill of possible posthole	Quite loose mid-brown silty clay. Occasional stones.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C255	N/A	0.98	0.62	0.07	Cut of possible posthole/pit	Irregular cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Gradually sloping sides. Break of slope at base is gradual/not perceptible. Rounded base.
C256	C255	0.98	0.62	0.07	Only fill of possible posthole/pit	Quite loose blackish brown sandy clay. Occasional stones, frequent charcoal (<40%)
C257	N/A	0.37	0.23	0.29	Cut of posthole	Oval cut, SW–NE orientation. Top slightly S of base. Break of slope at top is sharp. The sides are gradually sloping/irregular at N, concave/irregular at S. Break of slope at base is gradual. Pointed/slightly irregular base.
C258	C257	0.37	0.23	0.29	Fill of posthole	Loose mid/dark brown silty clay. Occasional flecks of charcoal.
C259					VOID	
C260					VOID	
C261	N/A	0.2	0.21	0.14	Cut of posthole	Oval, E–W orientation. Break of slope at top is fairly sharp. Gradually sloping sides. Break of slope at base is gradual/not perceptible. Rounded base.
C262	C261	0.2	0.21	0.14	Fill of posthole	Quite loose mid/dark brown silty clay. Occasional stones at the base.
C263	N/A	0.25	0.2	0.2	Cut of possible posthole	Sub-circular cut, SW–NE orientation. Break of slope at top is moderately sharp. The sides are very steep at W. Moderately steep at E. Break of slope at base is gradual. Rounded base.
C264	C263	0.25	0.2	0.2	Fill of possible posthole	Medium compaction, greyish brown clayey sand. Frequent inclusions of small stones (0.03 m or less on average) and very occasional flecks of charcoal. Two possible packing stones.
C265	N/A	0.53	0.3	0.12	Cut of pit	Sub-oval cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Gradually sloping sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. Rounded base.
C266	C265	0.53	0.3	0.12	Only fill of pit	Quite loose dark/mid-brown silty clay. Occasional inclusions of stones at the bottom, occasional charcoal (10–15%).
C267	N/A	0.4	0.5	0.24	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is very sharp. Moderately steep sides. Break of slope not perceptible. V-shaped base. (Conic/V-shaped feature.)
C268	C267	0.3	0.3	0.12	Fill of posthole	Loose light yellowish brown silty clay. Inclusions of small/medium sized angular stones.
C269	C267	0.4	0.4	0.1	Fill of posthole	Medium compaction, light yellow clayey silt. Inclusions of small angular stones.
C270	C267	0.5	0.5	0.08	Fill of posthole	Medium compaction, dark reddish brown clayey silt. Occasional charcoal flecks.
C271	N/A	0.5	0.56	0.24	Cut of pit/posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Stepped sides. Break of slope at base is very sharp. Flat base.
C272	C271	0.5	0.5	0.16	Fill of posthole	Medium light yellow brown clayey silt. Occasional very small angular stones.
C273	C271	0.5	0.5	0.06	Fill of posthole	Medium/loose compaction, dark yellowish brown silty clay. Flecks of charcoal.
C274	C157	0.8	1	0.1	Fill of kiln	Loose red clay. Inclusions of pebbles and bone.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C275	N/A	0.6	0.28	0.1	Cut of pit	Oval/sub-rectangular cut. Fairly rounded corners. Break of slope at top is gradual/not perceptible. Convex sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. Flat base.
C276	C275	0.6	0.28	0.1	Only fill of pit	Loose dark brown silty sand. Inclusions of stones, frequent charcoal.
C277	N/A	0.45	0.35	0.2	Cut of possible posthole	Oval cut, SE–NW orientation. Break of slope at top is sharp. Stepped sides. Break of slope at base is fairly gradual. Flat/slightly rounded base.
C278	C277	0.3	0.1	0.05	Fill of possible posthole	Loose dark greyish brown sandy clay.
C279	C277	0.45	0.35	0.09	Fill of posthole	Loose mid-brown silty clay. Inclusions of small and medium sized (0.06–0.120 m) stones (25%).
C280	C277	0.39	0.2	0.07	Fill of posthole	Loose dark brown silty clay. Inclusions of small (0.02–0.03 m) sub-angular stones (30%).
C281	N/A	2	1.45	0.28	Cut of pit	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is not perceptible at S, sharp at N (feature very irregular). The sides are gradually sloping at S, concave at N. Break of slope at base is gradual/very irregular. Rounded/very irregular base.
C282	C281	1.5	1.45	0.25	Fill of pit	Loose grey silty sand. Inclusions of stones (40%) and charcoal (5%).
C283	C281	0.7	0.63	0.2	Fill of pit	Loose dark grey clayey silt. Inclusions of stones (7%).
C284	C281	1.1	0.45	0.24	Fill of pit	Loose grey silty sand. Inclusions of stones (30%).
C285	C281	0.57	0.47	0.26	Fill of pit	Loose brown sandy silt. Inclusions of small/medium sized stones (10%).
C286					VOID	
C287					VOID	
C288	N/A	0.24	0.15	0.08	Cut of possible posthole	Oval cut, W–E orientation. Break of slope at top is not perceptible. Gradually sloping/slightly convex sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. The base is V-shaped/slightly rounded.
C289	C288	0.15	0.1	0.05	Upper fill of possible posthole	Loose light/mid-brown clayey sand.
C290	C288	0.23	0.2	0.03	Lower fill of possible posthole	Loose mid/dark brown silty sand Occasional flecks of charcoal.
C291	N/A	0.15	0.12	0.1	Cut of possible stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. The sides are steep at W, convex/stepped at E. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C292	C291	0.15	0.12	0.1	Fill of possible stakehole	Loose mid/dark brown silty sand. Occasional inclusions of charcoal.
C293	N/A	0.3	0.14	0.17	Cut of a posthole	Oval cut, W–E orientation. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is sharp. Flat base.
C294	C293	0.27	0.12	0.12	Upper fill of posthole	Loose light/mid-brown clayey sand.
C295	C293	0.3	0.08	0.05	Lower fill of posthole	Loose mid/dark brown silty sand. Occasional inclusions of charcoal.
C296	N/A	4.7	3.8	0.06	Deposit	Irregular deposit. Medium compaction, light brown clayey sand. Frequent inclusions of charcoal.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C297	N/A	1.3	0.76	0.23	Cut of pit	Sub-rectangular cut, W–E orientation. Fairly rounded corners. Break of slope at top is gradual. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Rounded base.
C298	C297	1.3	0.76	0.23	Fill of pit	Loose brown silty sand. Occasional inclusions of stones.
C299	N/A	0.9	0.74	0.27	Cut of pit	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. The sides are vertical at S, convex at N, W, E. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is sloping down towards S.
C300	C299	0.9	0.74	0.27	Fill of pit	Loose brown silty sand. Occasional pieces of charcoal.
C301	C156	0.75	0.35	0.1	Fill of kiln	Compact black charcoal layer. Inclusions of burnt organic material, bone, stones (<0.1 m), pebbles and heat-affected stones.
C302	C156	0.6	0.27	0.03	Fill of kiln (<i>in situ</i> burning)	Quite loose brownish red clay. Inclusions of pebbles and charcoal (from C176).
C303	N/A	1.07	1.34	0.03	Layer of topsoil with inclusions of charcoal	Loose dark brown silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal.
C304	C157	0.35	0.15	0.05	Stone lining in kiln	Stones in a matrix of grey clay.
C305	N/A	1.7	0.35	0.03	Cut of gully	Linear cut, W–E orientation. Rounded corners. Break of slope at top is gradual. Gradually sloping sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Flat (stony) base.
C306	C305	1.7	0.35	0.03	Fill of gully	Loose light brown sandy clay. Inclusions of stones and charcoal.
C307	N/A	2.2	0.36	0.1	Cut of gully	Linear cut, W–E orientation. Rounded corners. Break of slope at top is gradual. Gradually sloping sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Flat (stony) base.
C308	C307	2.2	0.36	0.1	Fill of gully	Loose light brown sandy clay. Inclusions of stones and charcoal (0.01%).
C309	N/A	2.6	0.32	0.08	Cut of gully	Linear cut, W–E orientation. Rounded corners. Break of slope at top is gradual. Gradually sloping sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Flat (stony) base.
C310	C309	2.6	0.32	0.08	Fill of gully	Loose light brown sandy clay. Inclusions of stones and charcoal (0.01%).
C311	C157	0.84	1	0.08	Charcoal layer in kiln	Loose black charcoal layer.
C312	C157	0.09	0.07	0.07	<i>In situ</i> burning	Loose red clay, pebble inclusions.
C313	N/A	0.17	0.15	0.07	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top. Concave. Break of slope at base is gradual. Rounded base.
C314	C313	0.17	0.15	0.07	Fill of posthole	Loose dark brown silty sand. Occasional pieces of charcoal.
C315	N/A	0.32	0.17	0.14	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp at NW, gradual at SE. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Rounded base.
C316	C315	0.32	0.17	0.14	Fill of posthole	Very loose light brown silty sand.
C317	N/A	0.58	0.53	0.23	Cut of pit	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. The sides are vertical at E, all other sides are concave. Break of slope at base is sharp at E, gradual at all other sides. Flat base.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C318	C317	0.54	0.5	0.13	Fill of pit	Loose brownish black sandy silt. Frequent of pieces of charcoal. Occasional stones (0.02–0.1 m), occasional small fragments of burnt bone, half a charred hazelnut shell, flint flakes.
C319	C317	0.54	0.45	0.12	Upper fill of (rubbish) pit	Loose dark brown sandy silt. Inclusions of occasional large stones (0.08–0.11 m), occasional pieces of charcoal and flint flakes.
C320					VOID	
C321					VOID	
C322	N/A	1.1	0.83	0.17	Cut of pit	Oval cut, NE–SW orientation. Break of slope sharp. The sides are vertical at SW and N, all other sides are concave. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. Flat base, sloping down towards NE.
C323	C322	0.75	0.55	0.07	Fill of pit	Loose dark brownish black sandy silt. Abundant charcoal, frequent stones (0.06–0.2 m), occasional small and medium sized flint flakes, burnt bone.
C324	C322	0.93	0.83	0.08	Fill of pit	Loose orangey brown sandy silt Occasional pieces of charcoal, occasional angular stones (0.03–0.07 m).
C325	N/A	0.1	0.09	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. V-shaped base.
C326	C325	0.1	0.09	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Loose mid/dark brown silty sand. Occasional inclusions of charcoal.
C327	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is sharp. V-shaped base.
C328	C337	0.08	0.08	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Loose mid/dark brown silty sand. Occasional inclusions of charcoal.
C329	C156	1.15	0.25	0.15	Stone lining in kiln	Stones in a matrix of loose silty clay (soil similar to C175). Inclusions of charcoal.
C330	N/A	0.1	0.08	0.31	Cut of possible post/stakehole	Circular cut, top NE of base. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. U-shaped base.
C331	N/A	0.12	0.12	0.08	Cut of possible post/stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Moderately steep sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. U-shaped base.
C332	N/A	0.23	0.19	0.28	Cut of possible posthole	Sub-circular (almost triangular) cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Steep sides, concave at N. Break of slope at base is sharp. Flat/irregular base.
C333	N/A	0.16	0.14	0.2	Cut of possible posthole	Sub-circular/irregular cut, top is SE of base. Break of slope at top is gradual at NW, all other sides gradual. Steep/irregular (stony) sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. V-shaped base.
C334	N/A	0.22	0.11	0.23	Cut of possible posthole	Sub-circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. The sides stepped at SE, all other sides are vertical. Break of slope at base is sharp. Flat/irregular base.
C335	C334	0.22	0.11	0.23	Fill of possible posthole	Medium compaction, mid-brown silty sand. Occasional inclusions of (angular/sub-angular) stones (fine gravel-0.05 m).

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C336	C332, C333	N/A	0.19	0.28	Fill of possible postholes	Medium compaction, mid-brown silty sand. Inclusions of occasional (sub-angular/sub-rounded) stones (fine gravel/pebbles-0.05 m).
C337	C156	0.9	0.6	0.1	Fill of kiln	Quite loose dark greyish brown with black patches, sandy silt. Frequent inclusions of charcoal, burnt bone, stones (angular and sub-rounded, 0.05–0.2 m) and pebbles.
C338	N/A	6	2	0.18	Layer associated with Platform A	Irregular in shape layer of medium firm, mid-light brown sandy clay. It contained small and medium stones (5–10%).
C339					VOID	
C340	N/A	0.64	0.26	0.09	Cut of possible pit	Oval cut, NW–SE orientation. Break of slope at top is sharp. Stepped sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. Rounded base.
C341					VOID	
C342	N/A	0.28	0.26	0.09	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is sharp. Flat base.
C343					VOID	
C344	N/A				Same as C524 and C348	
C345	C344	N/A	N/A	0.12	Deposit	Medium compaction, light brownish yellow clayey silt. Inclusions of very small stones, occasional flecks of charcoal.
C346	C344, C348, C524	2.4	2.1	0.2	Deposit	Loose/medium compaction, dark greyish brown clayey silt. Inclusions of charcoal (40%), occasional small stones.
C347	C344	N/A	N/A	N/A	Stone structure in pit (possible kiln)	Irregular, almost 'E-shaped'. Small, medium sized and large stones, mainly angular (some rounded). No bonding material present. However, remains of C349 seems to be holding them together.
C348	N/A				Same as C524 and C344	
C349	C344, C348, C524	2.4	2.1	0.2	Deposit	Medium compaction, dark greyish brown clayey silt. Inclusions of very small and small stones.
C350	C344, C348, C524	N/A	N/A	0.45	Deposit/re-deposit?	Medium/hard compaction light yellowish brown clayey silt. Inclusions of occasional small and very small stones, occasional flecks of charcoal. See C531.
C351	N/A	0.8	0.76	0.15	Cut of pit or posthole	Sub-circular cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Gradually sloping sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. U-shaped base.
C352	C351	0.8	0.76	0.15	Charcoal-rich fill in small pit	Medium compaction, yellow/grey with black patches (charcoal) silty sand/charcoal. Inclusions of small stones (<10%), occasional medium sized stones. Frequent inclusions of charcoal (50% max in some places).
C353	N/A	5	2	0.15	Possible occupation surface	It was oval in shape, medium compact, dark brown silty sand. It contained significant percentage of pebbles (25%), occasional other types of stones (5%) and charcoal (5%). Few pottery sherds and 1 quartz were recorded within this context.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C354	N/A	0.15	0.06	0.15	Cut of posthole	Rectangular cut, square corners. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is sharp. Flat base.
C355	C354	0.15	0.06	0.15	Fill of posthole	Loose brown silty sand. Inclusions of small fragments of charcoal.
C356	N/A	0.14	0.12	0.12	Cut of posthole	Circular cut, top is NE of base. Break of slope at top is sharp. Steep sides. Break of slope at base is sharp. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C357	C356	0.14	0.12	0.12	Fill of posthole	Loose brown silty sand. Inclusions of small charcoal fragments.
C358	C317	0.48	0.44	0.06	Lower fill of pit	Firm greyish brown silty sand. Occasional inclusions of small stones (0.01–0.03 m).
C359	N/A	3.72	2.6	0.07	Layer/deposit (probably non-archaeological)	Loose grey sandy clay. Inclusions of charcoal.
C360	N/A	0.15	0.14	0.11	Cut of posthole	Sub-oval cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Gradually sloping sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. The base is V-shaped/slightly rounded.
C361	C360	0.15	0.14	0.11	Fill of posthole	Loose grey silty sand.
C362	N/A	0.1	0.12	0.16	Cut of posthole	Sub-oval cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Steep sides, slightly concave at NE, slightly convex at SW. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. V-shaped base.
C363	C362	0.1	0.12	0.16	Fill of posthole	Loose grey silty sand.
C364	N/A	0.45	0.34	0.16	Cut of pit	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is sharp. Flat base.
C365	C364	0.45	0.34	0.16	Fill of pit	Loose dark brown silty sand. Frequent inclusions of charcoal.
C366	C158	0.8	0.5	0.03	Fill of kiln	Loose mid/light reddish brown sand. Inclusions of occasional stones and pieces of charcoal.
C367	N/A	0.67	0.67	0.16	Cut of pit (possible hearth)	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Flat base.
C368	C367	0.62	0.67	0.16	Very charcoal-rich fill of pit	Loose black sandy clay. 90% charcoal.
C369	N/A	0.58	0.3	0.16	Cut of irregular pit	Irregular cut. Break of slope at top to sharp. Vertical/concave sides. Break of slope at base varies between not perceptible and sharp. Irregular base.
C370	C369	0.58	0.3	0.16	Fill of pit	Medium compaction, greyish brown silt. Inclusions of stones.
C371	N/A	0.26	0.16	0.14	Cut of posthole	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C372	C371	0.26	0.16	0.14	Fill of posthole	Loose mid-brown silty sand. Occasional flecks of charcoal.
C373	N/A	0.94	0.55	0.34	Cut of pit	Oval cut, NE–SW orientation. Break of slope is gradual at NW, sharp at SE. The sides are concave at NW, Sharp at SE. Break of slope at base is not perceptible at NW, sharp at SE. The base is sloping down towards E.
C374	C373	0.94	0.46	0.21	Fill of pit	Loose brown silty sand. Frequent inclusions of large/medium sized stones.
C375	C373	0.82	0.39	0.09	Fill of pit	Firm black silty sand. Moderate inclusions of small charcoal pieces.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C376	C373	0.71	0.24	0.08	Fill of pit	Very loose light grey sandy silt.
C377	N/A	5	1.4	0.44	Cut of pit/possible hearth	Sub-rectangular cut, NE–SW orientation. Corners vary between square and rounded. Break of slope at top varies between square and rounded. The sides are concave/almost stepped. Flat/slightly rounded base.
C378	C377	1.17		0.13	Upper fill of pit (possible hearth)	Loose yellow fine sand.
C379	C377	0.8	0.52	0.17	Charcoal-rich fill in pit (possible hearth)	Loose brown silt. Inclusions of very small stones and charcoal.
C380	C377	0.83	N/A	0.21	Fill of pit (possible hearth)	Loose brown clay.
C381	C377	0.42	N/A	0.3	Charcoal-rich fill in pit (possible hearth)	Loose brown silt. Frequent inclusions of charcoal.
C382	N/A	0.25	0.1	0.03	Non-archaeological feature	Irregular cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Gradually sloping sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Irregular base.
C383	C382	0.25	0.1	0.03	Non-archaeological feature/re-deposit	Loose reddish mid-brown clayey sand. Inclusions of charcoal (1%) and oxidized clay (1%).
C384	N/A	0.23	0.26	0.2	Cut of posthole	Sub-circular/irregular. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Rounded base.
C385	C384	0.23	0.26	0.2	A post burnt <i>in situ</i>	Medium compaction, mid-brown clayey sand. Inclusions of pebbles (20%) and charcoal (2%).
C386	N/A	0.62	0.69	0.11	Cut of small pit	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Flat/slightly rounded base.
C387	C386	0.33	0.14	0.07	Fill of small pit	Loose black clayey silt. Inclusions of charcoal.
C388	C386	0.55	0.47	0.1	Fill of small pit	Loose brown silty sand.
C389	C367	0.67	0.67	0.02	Burnt clay in possible hearth	Loose red silty clay. Inclusions of charcoal (10%).
C390	N/A	0.32	0.3	0.2	Cut of posthole	Sub-square/circular cut. Rounded corners. Break of slope at top is sharp at W, gradual at E. Concave/stepped sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Rounded base.
C391	C390	0.19	0.17	0.17	Fill of posthole	Loose mid-brown silty sand. Occasional inclusions of charcoal.
C392	C390	0.32	0.3	0.2	Fill of posthole	Loose light brown clayey sand.
C393	C158	0.96	0.95	0.03	Fill of kiln (<i>in situ</i> burning)	Loose light brownish red sandy clay. Inclusions of small stones and burnt bone. Occasional fragments of charcoal (from C171).
C394	C158	0.94	0.95	0.02	Charcoal layer in kiln	Compact black charcoal layer. Occasional inclusions of stones burnt wood/organic material, burnt bone.
C395	C158	0.9	0.95	0.02	Fill of kiln (<i>in situ</i> burning)	Loose orangey/reddish brown sandy clay. Occasional small stones, occasional pieces of charcoal.
C396	C158	0.87	0.95	0.03	Charcoal deposit in kiln	Compact/hard black charcoal. Inclusions of small stones, burnt wood/organic material and burnt bone.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C397	N/A	0.85	0.3	0.1	Cut of possible pit (stone socket?)	Oblong/irregular cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. Irregular base.
C398	C397	0.85	0.3	0.1	Fill of pit	Medium compaction, greyish dark brown silt. Inclusions of stones (10%).
C399	N/A	0.65	0.45	0.19	Cut of pit	Oval cut, W–E orientation. Break of slope at top varies between gradual and sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Rounded base.
C400	C399	0.65	0.45	0.19	Fill of pit	Loose pinkish silty sand. Inclusions of stones (0.05%) and charcoal (0.01%).
C401	C156	0.7	0.45	0.04	Fill in kiln	Loose slightly greyish mid-brown sand. Frequent inclusions of pebbles, pieces and flecks of charcoal.
C402	C342	0.28	0.26	0.09	Fill of posthole	Loose greyish dark brown silty clay. Occasional stones (0.03–0.06 m) and flecks of charcoal.
C403	C158	0.13	N/A	0.1	Fill in kiln	Loose orangey-reddish brown sandy clay. Inclusions of small stones, occasional fragments of charcoal.
C404	N/A	0.35	0.33	0.13	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Gradually sloping sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is flat and sloping down towards NW.
C405	C404	0.35	0.33	0.13	Fill of posthole	Loose pinkish silty sand. Inclusions of stones.
C406	N/A	0.77	0.49	0.13	Cut of irregular pit	Irregular cut. Break of slope at top is fairly sharp. The sides are gradually sloping at E, stepped at W. Break of slope is not perceptible. The base is irregular/rounded and sloping down towards W.
C407	C406	0.77	0.49	0.13	Fill of irregular pit	Medium compaction, pinkish dark brown sand. One small piece of charcoal.
C408	N/A	0.28	0.25	0.13	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Rounded base.
C409	C408	0.28	0.25	0.13	Fill of posthole	Loose dark grey silty sand. Inclusions of stones.
C410	N/A	0.35	0.22	0.31	Cut of posthole	Oval/circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Rounded base.
C411	C410	0.35	0.22	0.31	Fill of posthole	Loose dark brown silty sand. Occasional inclusions of charcoal.
C412	C322	1.01	0.76	0.08	Fill of pit	Firm mid-grey sandy clay.
C413	C377	0.6	0.4	0.1	Fill of pit/possible hearth	Loose yellow clay. Inclusions of stones.
C414	C377	0.92	0.4	0.15	Fill of pit/possible hearth	Loose brownish grey silt.
C415	C377	0.8	0.4	0.09	Fill of pit/possible hearth	Loose light grey silt.
C416	C377	0.18	0.4	0.08	Charcoal-rich fill in possible hearth	Loose brown clay. Inclusions of charcoal.
C417	C377	0.38	0.4	0.17	Fill of pit/possible hearth	Loose grey clay.
C418	C377	0.2	0.4	0.08	Base fill in pit/possible hearth	Loose grey clay.
C419	N/A	0.12	0.07	0.11	Cut of stakehole	Sub-oval cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. The sides are steep and taper to the base, E side vertical, W side sloping slightly to W. Break of slope at base is sharp. The base is a tapered point.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C420	C419	0.12	0.07	0.11	Fill of stakehole	Medium compaction, mid-brown clayey sand. Very occasional charcoal flecks.
C421	N/A	0.1	0.06	0.16	Cut of stakehole	Sub-circular cut, top is NE of base. Break of slope at top is sharp. The sides are steep and taper to the base. Break of slope at base is sharp. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C422	C421	0.1	0.06	0.16	Fill of stakehole	Medium compaction, blackish grey on top, lighter grey towards base silty sand.
C423	N/A	0.85	0.75	0.18	Cut of small pit	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Flat/slightly rounded base.
C424	C423	0.7	0.63	0.08	Fill of small pit	Loose brown silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal.
C425	C423	0.73	0.68	0.1	Fill of small pit	Loose black/brown clayey silt. Inclusions of charcoal.
C426	N/A	0.07	0.06	0.09	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Moderately steep sides. The base is a tapered, slightly rounded point.
C427	C426	0.07	0.06	0.09	Fill of stakehole	Loose grey sandy silt.
C428	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. The sides are steep. Break of slope is not perceptible. The base is a tapered point.
C429	C428	0.05	0.05	0.07	Fill of stakehole	Loose grey sandy silt.
C430	N/A	0.09	0.07	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is sharp. Flat base.
C431	C430	0.08	0.06	0.11	Fill of stakehole	Firm brown silty sand. Inclusions of small pebbles.
C432	N/A	0.11	0.11	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Steep sides. Break of slope at base is sharp. The base is a tapered blunt point.
C433	C432	0.11	0.1	0.11	Fill of stakehole	Firm mid-brown silty sand. Inclusions of small pebbles and small pieces of charcoal.
C434	N/A	0.11	0.11	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Steep sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C435	C434	0.11	0.11	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark brown silty sand. Inclusions of stones (20%) and charcoal (2%).
C436	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Steep sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C437	C436	0.07	0.07	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark brown silty sand. Inclusions of stones (20%).
C438	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.15	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Steep sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C439	C438	0.06	0.06	0.11	Fill of stakehole	Loose mid-brown silty sand.
C440	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.11	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Steep sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C441	C440	0.05	0.05	0.11	Fill of stakehole	Loose mid-brown silty sand.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C442	N/A	6.5	4	0.2	Deposit	Irregular in shape layer of loose to medium compact mid-dark brown sandy silt. It contained stone inclusions (5–10%). Several artefacts were recorded within this context. Pottery sherds and lithic material were among them.
C443	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Steep sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. The base is a tapered point (V-shaped feature).
C444	C443	0.06	0.05	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Loose mid-brown silty sand.
C445	N/A	0.07	0.06	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Moderately steep sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. The base is a tapered point (V-shaped feature).
C446	C445	0.07	0.06	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Loose mid/dark brown silty sand.
C447	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.09	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Moderately steep/slightly concave sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. The base is a tapered point (V-shaped feature).
C448	C447	0.06	0.06	0.09	Fill of stakehole	Loose mid/dark brown silty sand.
C449	N/A	0.08	0.07	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Moderately steep sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. The base is a tapered point (V-shaped feature).
C450	C448	0.08	0.07	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Loose mid/dark brown silty sand.
C451	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.09	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Moderately steep sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. The base is a tapered, slightly rounded point (V-shaped feature).
C452	C451	0.07	0.07	0.09	Fill of stakehole	Loose mid/dark brown silty sand.
C453	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Very steep sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. The base is a tapered point (V-shaped feature).
C454	C453	0.05	0.05	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Loose mid/dark brown silty sand.
C455	N/A	0.09	0.09	0.13	Cut of stakehole	Sub-circular, cut slightly angled to W. Break of slope at sharp. Steep tapered sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. The base is a tapered point.
C456	C455	0.09	0.09	0.13	Fill of stakehole	Medium compaction, orangey grey silty sand.
C457	N/A	0.06	0.05	0.1	Cut of possible stakehole	Sub-circular cut. Break of slope is sharp. Steep tapered sides. Break of slope at base is sharp. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C458	C457	0.06	0.05	0.1	Fill of possible stakehole	Medium compaction, grey clayey sand.
C459					VOID	
C460					VOID	
C461	C340	0.64	0.26	0.09	Fill of pit	Loose light grey silty clay. Moderate inclusions of small pieces of charcoal.
C462	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.09	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut, top SE of base. Break of slope at top is sharp. Steep sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Rounded base.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C463	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.12	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Rounded base.
C464	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.11	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut, top slightly E of base. Break of slope at top is sharp. Steep sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Rounded base.
C465	C464	0.07	0.07	0.11	Fill of stakehole	Medium compaction, mid-brown clayey sand. Inclusions of pebbles (5%) and charcoal (0.1%).
C466	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.11	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Rounded base.
C467	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.09	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Rounded base.
C468	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Rounded base.
C469	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.09	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Rounded base.
C470	N/A	0.16	0.16	0.12	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. The sides are vertical at E, concave at W. Break of slope at base is sharp at E, gradual at W. Rounded base.
C471	N/A	0.13	0.12	0.12	Non-archaeological pit/possible posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Rounded base.
C472	C471	0.13	0.12	0.12	Fill of non-archaeological pit/possible posthole	Medium compaction (firmer on top) mid-brown, oxidized clay on top, sandy further down. Inclusions of pebbles (20%), oxidized clay (15%) and charcoal (0.1%).
C473	N/A	0.08	0.09	0.1	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Steep/irregular sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C474	C473	0.08	0.09	0.1	Fill of posthole	Firm/medium compaction, greyish sandy silt.
C475	N/A	14.8	9.7	1.5	Cut of large pit	Oval cut, E–W orientation. Break of slope at top is gradual. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Flat base.
C476	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.18	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Steep sides (slightly convex at W). Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C477	C476	0.08	0.08	0.18	Fill of posthole	Firm/medium compaction, greyish sandy silt.
C478	N/A	0.04	0.04	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Steep sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C479	C478	0.04	0.04	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Firm/medium compaction, greyish sandy silt.
C480	N/A	0.07	0.06	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Steep sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C481	C480	0.07	0.06	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Firm/medium compaction, greyish sandy silt.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C482	N/A	0.06	0.05	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Steep sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C483	C482	0.06	0.05	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Firm/medium compaction, greyish sandy silt.
C484	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.09	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Gradually sloping/fairly steep sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible The base is a tapered rounded point.
C485	C484	0.07	0.07	0.09	Fill of stakehole	Firm/medium compaction, greyish sandy silt.
C486	N/A	0.07	0.05	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Gradually sloping/fairly steep sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible The base is a tapered rounded point.
C487	C486	0.07	0.05	0.07	Fill of stakehole	Firm/medium compaction, greyish sandy silt. Inclusions of stones.
C488	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.11	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Steep sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C489	C488	0.06	0.06	0.11	Fill of stakehole	Firm/medium compaction, greyish sandy silt. Inclusions of stones.
C490	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.13	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Steep sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C491	C490	0.05	0.05	0.13	Fill of stakehole	Firm/medium compaction, greyish sandy silt.
C492	N/A	0.07	0.1	0.12	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut, top slightly E of base. Break of slope at top is sharp. Steep sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C493	C492	0.07	0.1	0.12	Fill of stakehole	Firm/medium compaction, greyish sandy silt.
C494	N/A	0.08	0.05	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Steep sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C495	C494	0.08	0.05	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Firm/medium compaction, greyish sandy silt.
C496	N/A	0.18	0.15	0.15	Cut of posthole	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Rounded base.
C497	C496	0.18	0.15	0.15	Fill of posthole	Loose dark brown silty sand.
C498	N/A	0.3	0.18	0.25	Cut of posthole	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual/sharp. Rounded base.
C499	C498	0.3	0.18	0.25	Fill of posthole	Loose dark brown silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal.
C500	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.13	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Steep sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C501	C500	0.07	0.07	0.13	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark greyish brown Consistency? Inclusions?
C502	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Rounded base.
C503	C502	0.06	0.06	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Loose greyish silty sand.
C504	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. V-shaped/slightly rounded base.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C505	C504	0.06	0.06	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Loose mid-greyish brown silty clay.
C506	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Rounded base.
C507	C506	0.06	0.06	0.07	Fill of stakehole	Loose mid-grey silty clay.
C508	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Rounded base.
C509	C508	0.05	0.05	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Loose mid-grey silty clay.
C510	N/A	0.07	0.06	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is fairly sharp. Rounded base.
C511	C510	0.07	0.06	0.07	Fill of stakehole	Loose mid-grey silty clay.
C512	N/A	0.75	0.67	0.4	Cut of pit	Oval cut, NE–SW orientation. Break of slope at top is sharp at SW, more gradual at NE. The sides are vertical at SW, concave at NE. Break of slope at base is quite sharp at SW, gradual at NE. Rounded base (with small step at middle).
C513	C512	0.75	0.67	0.4	Fill of pit	Compact/loose mid- (slightly yellowish) silty clay. Frequent pieces of charcoal (up to 0.01m), pebbles and stones (sub-angular/sub-rounded, up to 0.1m).
C514	N/A	0.04	0.05	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Steep sides. The base is a tapered point.
C515	C514	0.04	0.05	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark grey silty clay.
C516	N/A	2.5	1.6	0.27	Posthole group	Irregular cut. Break of slope at top varies from moderately sharp to not perceptible. Gradually sloping/fairly steep sides. Break of slope at base is moderately sharp/gradual. Irregular base.
C517	C516, C951, C952, C954, C955	2.2	0.9	0.45	Sand deposit	Medium compaction, light/mid-brown/yellow, silty sand. Frequent inclusions of charcoal and small stones, occasional medium sized stones.
C518					VOID	
C519					VOID	
C520	N/A	0.14	0.12	0.15	Cut of posthole	Oval cut, NE–SW orientation. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical/slightly concave sides. Break of slope at base is sharp. Flat/slightly rounded base.
C521	C520	0.14	0.12	0.15	Fill of posthole	Loose mid/dark brown silty sand. Occasional inclusions of charcoal.
C522	N/A	0.18	0.13	0.24	Cut of possible posthole	Sub-oval cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. The sides are concave/irregular (stony). Break of slope at base is sharp at N, all other sides are gradual. Flat base.
C523	C522	0.18	0.13	0.24	Fill of possible posthole	Medium compaction, mid-brown silty sand. Occasional (sub-angular/sub-rounded) stones (10%).

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C524	N/A	5	3	0.4	Cut of large pit	Sub-circular cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Gradually sloping sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Rounded base. Same as C344 and C348.
C525	C524	0.1	0.1	0.05	Fill of large pit	Loose dark brown clayey silt. Frequent inclusions of charcoal (35%).
C526	C524	0.35	0.6	0.07	Fill of large pit	Mid-yellow clayey (30%) silt (70%).
C527	C524	0.37	0.35	0.07	Fill of large pit	Very hard brownish red silty (30%) clay (70%).
C528	C524	0.4	0.3	0.13	Fill of large pit	Medium compaction, dark greyish yellow clayey (40%) silt (60%). Occasional flecks of charcoal (5%).
C529	C524	0.4	0.3	0.15	Fill of large pit	Medium/loose dark greyish brown clayey silt. Flecks of charcoal (20%).
C530	C524	1.6	1.47	0.1	Fill of large pit	Medium/hard light yellow clayey (10%) silt (90%). Inclusions of small pebbles.
C531	C524	3	1.8	0.6	Fill of large pit	Medium/hard light yellow/brown clayey (<5%) silt (>80%).
C532	N/A	0.08	0.07	0.1	Cut of possible stakehole	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is gradual at SSW, sharp at all other sides. Steep sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C533	C532	0.08	0.07	0.1	Fill of possible stakehole	Loose mid-brown silty sand. Inclusions of (angular/sub-rounded) stones (fine gravel/small pebbles: 5%).
C534	N/A	0.07	0.06	0.11	Cut of possible posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Steep sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C535	C534	0.07	0.06	0.11	Fill of possible posthole	Loose mid-brown silty sand. Inclusions of (angular/sub-rounded) stones (fine gravel/small pebbles: 5%).
C536	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.18	Cut of possible stakehole	Circular cut, top is NNE of base. Break of slope at top is sharp. Steep sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered very rounded point.
C537	C536	0.08	0.08	0.18	Fill of possible stakehole	Fairly loose light brown silty clay.
C538	C475	12.7	0.81	1.36	Upper fill of large pit	Loose light brown clay.
C539	C475	11.8	0.28	0.94	Fill of large pit	Loose yellow sandy (5%) clay. Inclusions of stones (20%).
C540					VOID	
C541					VOID	
C542					VOID	
C543	C475	12.8	0.56	0.83	Fill of large pit	Compact dark brown clay. Inclusions of large stones.
C544	C475	1.62	0.12	0.75	Fill of large pit	Loose brown clay. Inclusions of stones (10%).
C545	C475	2.22	0.24	1.42	Fill of large pit	Loose yellow clay. Inclusions of stones (10%).
C546	C475	2.97	0.2	1.33	Fill of large pit	Loose brown clay. Inclusions of stones (30%).
C547	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.09	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Rounded base.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C548	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Rounded base.
C549	N/A	N/A	0.14	0.32	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Steep/stepped sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. The base is a tapered point.
C550	C549	N/A	0.14	0.32	Fill of posthole	Loose, dark greyish brown on top, mid-brown at the bottom, sandy sit. Occasional small pieces of charcoal.
C551	N/A	1.15	1	0.07	Burnt spread	Circular shape. Compact mid/dark brown (slightly) silty clay. Inclusions of charcoal pieces, frequent stones (sub-rounded, up to 0.15m), heat-affected stones, pebbles, flint.
C552	N/A	1.35	1.15	0.05	(Burnt) spread	Very compact mid/dark brown clay. Frequent charcoal pieces and stones (sub-rounded, up to 0.15m). Pebbles, heat-affected stones, flint and pottery.
C553	N/A	5.01	2.5	0.13	Layer	Sub-oval shape. Loose mid/dark orangey brown silty sand. Occasional inclusions of charcoal.
C554	N/A	5.01	3	0.03	Layer	Sub-oval shape. Firm light grey sandy silt. Occasional stone inclusions.
C555	N/A	0.2	0.17	0.22	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered blunt point.
C556	C555	0.2	0.17	0.22	Fill of posthole	Very loose dark brown sandy silt.
C557	N/A	0.17	0.13	0.16	Cut of posthole	Oval cut, NE–SW orientation. Break of slope at top is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Irregular/stepped base.
C558	C557	0.17	0.13	0.16	Fill of posthole	Loose brownish silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal.
C559	N/A	0.17	0.14	0.21	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered blunt point.
C560	C559	0.17	0.14	0.21	Fill of posthole	Very loose dark brown sandy silt.
C561					VOID	
C562	N/A	0.95	0.52	0.24	Cut of pit	Oval cut, NW–SE orientation. Break of slope at top is sharp. The sides are vertical, slightly convex at S, concave at W. Break of slope at base is sharp, gradual at W. Flat base.
C563	C562	0.9	0.49	0.16	Fill of pit	Firm grey silty sand. Moderate pieces of charcoal and (angular) stones.
C564	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is sharp. Flat base.
C565	C564	0.07	0.07	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Loose mid greyish brown silty sand.
C566	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.14	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Very steep, almost vertical sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. The base is a tapered slightly rounded point.
C567	C566	0.06	0.06	0.14	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark grey silty sand.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C568	N/A	0.22	0.19	0.3	Cut of possible posthole	Sub-triangular/irregular cut, top is NNE of base. Break of slope at base is sharp. Steep/irregular (stony) sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. The base is a tapered slightly rounded point.
C569	C568	0.22	0.19	0.3	Fill of possible posthole	Loose mid-brown silty sand. Inclusions of (angular/sub-rounded) stones (fine gravel/small pebbles-0.04m: 10%).
C570	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is sharp. V-shaped base.
C571	C570	0.07	0.07	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Loose mid-brown clayey sand. Occasional pieces of charcoal.
C572	N/A	0.1	0.07	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Oval cut, NW–SE orientation. Break of slope at top is sharp. Steep sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C573	C572	0.1	0.07	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Loose mid-brown clayey sand. Occasional pieces of charcoal.
C574					VOID	
C575	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base was not perceptible. The base was tapered to a rounded point.
C576	C575	0.08	0.08	0.07	Fill of stakehole	Compact greyish mid-brown clayey silt. No inclusions.
C577	N/A	0.04	0.04	0.05	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Almost vertical sides. Break of slope at base was not perceptible. The base was tapered to a rounded point.
C578	C577	0.04	0.04	0.05	Fill of stakehole	Firm yellow mixed with brown clayey silt. Possibly backfill material.
C579	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base was not perceptible. The base was tapered to a rounded point.
C580	C579	0.07	0.07	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Loose mid-brownish grey clayey silt. Possibly silted material.
C581	N/A	0.03	0.03	0.06	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical to concave sides. Break of slope at base was not perceptible. The base was tapered to a rounded point.
C582	C581	0.03	0.03	0.06	Fill of stakehole	Loose light to mid-brown clayey silt. Possibly silted material.
C583	N/A	0.03	0.03	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical to concave sides. Break of slope at base was not perceptible. The base was tapered to a rounded point.
C584	C583	0.03	0.03	0.07	Fill of stakehole	Loose light to mid-brown clayey silt. Possibly silted material.
C585	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.04	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at base was gradual. The base was concave.
C586	C585	0.05	0.05	0.04	Fill of stakehole	Loose light to mid-brown clayey silt. Possibly silted material.
C587	N/A	0.04	0.04	0.03	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at base was gradual. The base was a tapered to a rounded point.
C588	C587	0.04	0.04	0.03	Fill of stakehole	Loose light to mid-brown clayey silt. Possibly silted material.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C589	C475	0.4	0.1	0.06	Fill of pit	Oval in shape lens of yellow clay with stones inclusions (5%). Located along the slope of the pit.
C590	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.11	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base was gradual. The base was slopping southwards.
C591	C590	0.07	0.07	0.11	Fill of stakehole	Medium firm greyish sandy silt. Flat stone laid at the bottom. Fill was backfill material.
C592	N/A	0.08	0.09	0.14	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base was gradual. The base was slightly slopping southwards.
C593	C592	0.08	0.09	N/A	Fill of stakehole	Medium firm greyish sandy silt. Flat stone laid at the bottom. Fill was backfill material.
C594	N/A	0.14	0.14	0.14	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at base was gradual. The base was a tapered to a blunt point.
C595	C594	0.14	0.14	0.14	Fill of posthole	Loose mid-brown sandy silt. Possibly re-deposit material with no inclusions recorded.
C596	N/A	0.1	0.09	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base was sharp. The base was tapered to a blunt point.
C597	C596	0.1	0.09	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark grey silty sand. Likely re-deposit material with no inclusions.
C598	N/A	0.18	0.16	0.17	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at base was gradual. The base was a tapered to a blunt point.
C599	C598	0.18	0.16	0.17	Fill of posthole	Loose dark grey silty sand. Likely re-deposit material with no inclusions.
C600	N/A	0.1	0.08	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base was sharp. The base was tapered to a rounded point.
C601	C600	0.1	0.08	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark grey silty sand. Likely re-deposit material with no inclusions.
C602	N/A	0.11	0.11	0.13	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at base was gradual. The base was tapered to a rounded point.
C603	C603	0.11	0.11	0.13	Fill of posthole	Loose brown silty sand with stones inclusion (8%). Possibly backfill material.
C604	N/A	0.08	0.07	0.05	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at base was gradual. The base was tapered to a rounded point.
C605	C604	0.08	0.07	0.05	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown silty sand with no inclusions. Possibly backfill material.
C606	N/A	0.07	0.06	0.05	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at base was gradual. The base was tapered to a rounded point.
C607	C606	0.07	0.06	0.05	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown silty sand with no inclusions. Possibly backfill material.
C608	N/A	0.14	0.08	0.09	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base was gradual. The base was concave.
C609	C608	0.14	0.08	0.09	Fill of posthole	Loose mid-brown silty sand with occasional charcoal inclusions. Possibly backfill material, maybe mixed with traces of burnt post.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C610	N/A	0.52	0.48	0.25	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Gradually slopped sides. Break of slope at the base was gradual. The base was concave.
C611	N/A	0.04	0.04	0.04	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Slightly concave sides. Break of slope at the base was sharp. The base was tapered to a rounded point.
C612	C611	0.04	0.04	0.04	Fill of stakehole	Loose light to medium brown clayey silt. No inclusions were recorded. Natural silted re-deposit.
C613	N/A	0.04	0.04	0.05	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Slightly concave sides. Break of slope at the base was sharp. The base was tapered to a rounded point.
C614	C613	0.04	0.04	0.05	Fill of stakehole	Loose light to medium brown clayey silt. No inclusions were recorded. Natural silted re-deposit.
C615	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Slightly concave sides. Break of slope at the base was sharp. The base was tapered to a rounded point.
C616	C615	0.06	0.06	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Loose light to medium brown clayey silt. No inclusions were recorded. Natural silted re-deposit.
C617	N/A	0.03	0.03	0.05	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Slightly concave sides. Break of slope at the base was sharp. The base was tapered to a rounded point.
C618	C617	0.03	0.03	0.05	Fill of stakehole	Loose light to medium brown clayey silt. No inclusions were recorded. Natural silted re-deposit.
C619	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.12	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the base was gradual. The base was tapered to a rounded point.
C620	C619	0.06	0.06	0.12	Fill of stakehole	Loose, quite sticky mid to dark greyish brown sandy clay. No inclusions were recorded. Natural silted re-deposit.
C621	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.09	Cut of stakehole	Circular in plan cut. Break of slope at the top was sharp. N side vertical, S side slopped northwards. Break of slope at the bottom was gradual. Base was tapered to a rounded point.
C622	C621	0.06	0.06	0.09	Fill of stakehole	Loose, quite sticky light brown sandy clay. No inclusions were recorded. Natural silted re-deposit.
C623	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.12	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the base was sharp. The base was tapered to a rounded point.
C624	C623	0.06	0.06	0.12	Fill of stakehole	Loose, quite sticky mid to dark greyish brown sandy clay. No inclusions were recorded. Natural silted re-deposit.
C625	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.12	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical N side, S one was slightly concave. Break of slope at the base was sharp. The base was tapered to a rounded point.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C626	C625	0.06	0.06	0.12	Fill of stakehole	Loose, mid-brown sandy clay. Occasional charcoal inclusions. Natural silted re-deposit.
C627	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the base was not perceptible. The base was tapered to a rounded point.
C628	C627	0.06	0.06	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Loose, mid-brown sandy clay. No inclusions within the fill. Natural silted re-deposit.
C629	N/A	0.04	0.04	0.04	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the base was not perceptible. The base was tapered to a rounded point.
C630	C629	0.04	0.04	0.04	Fill of stakehole	Loose, mid-brown sandy clay. No inclusions within the fill. Natural silted re-deposit.
C631	N/A	0.04	0.04	0.06	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the base was not perceptible. The base was tapered to a rounded point.
C632	C631	0.04	0.04	0.06	Fill of stakehole	Medium compact, greyish brown clayey silt. No inclusions within the fill. Natural silted re-deposit.
C633	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.03	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was gradual. Concave sides. Break of slope at the base was gradual. The base was tapered to a rounded point.
C634	C633	0.05	0.05	0.03	Fill of stakehole	Loose, brown silty sand. No inclusions within the fill. Natural silted re-deposit.
C635	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.03	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was gradual. Concave sides. Break of slope at the base was gradual. The base was tapered to a rounded point.
C636	C635	0.06	0.06	0.03	Fill of stakehole	Loose, brown silty sand. No inclusions within the fill. Natural silted re-deposit.
C637	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was gradual. Concave sides. Break of slope at the base was gradual. The base was tapered to a rounded point.
C638	C637	0.07	0.07	0.07	Fill of stakehole	Loose, brown silty sand. No inclusions within the fill. Natural silted re-deposit.
C639	N/A	0.04	0.04	0.05	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was gradual at the S and sharp at the N. Concave sides. Break of slope at the base was gradual. The base was tapered to a rounded point.
C640	C639	0.04	0.04	0.05	Fill of stakehole	Loose, brown silty sand. No inclusions within the fill. Natural silted re-deposit.
C641	N/A	0.12	0.08	0.1	Cut of posthole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the base was sharp. The base was tapered to a blunt point.
C642	C641	0.12	0.08	0.1	Fill of posthole	Firm, greyish sandy silt. No inclusions within the fill. Natural silted re-deposit.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C643	N/A	0.1	0.08	0.09	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the base was sharp. The base was flat
C644	C643	0.1	0.08	0.09	Fill of stakehole	Firm, greyish sandy silt. No inclusions within the fill. Natural silted re-deposit.
C645	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.11	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at the base was not perceptible. The base was tapered to a rounded point.
C646	C645	0.06	0.06	0.11	Fill of stakehole	Loose, mid-greyish brown clayey (20%) silt (80%). Silted, natural re-deposit.
C647	N/A	0.04	0.04	0.11	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the base was not perceptible. The base was tapered to a rounded point.
C648	C647	0.04	0.04	0.11	Fill of stakehole	Circular in plan loose, mid-greyish brown clayey silt. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C649	C610	0.26	0.26	0.07	Top fill of posthole	Circular in plan loose light greyish sandy clay. Significant percentage of inclusions composed by pebbles (30%) and charcoal (10%). Silted natural re-deposit mixed with components of original fills.
C650	C610	0.27	0.27	0.12	Fill of posthole	Circular in plan loose light yellow sand with pebbles inclusions (10%). Natural backfill material after post deteriorated.
C651	C610	0.2	0.2	0.15	Fill of posthole	Loose dark brown sand with pebbles inclusions (20%). Located at the bottom of the core part of posthole. Natural backfill material after post deteriorated.
C652	N/A	0.06	0.05	0.14	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical NE side, opposite one was sloping. Break of slope at the base was gradual. The base was tapered to a rounded point.
C653	N/A	0.33	0.2	0.16	Cut of posthole	Oval in shape cut. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical side in NW corner, opposite one was smoothly sloping towards NW. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave to flat bottom.
C654	C652	0.06	0.06	0.14	Only fill of stakehole	Medium compact, dark grey silty sand. No inclusions within the fill. Natural silted re-deposit.
C655	N/A	0.42	0.23	0.12	Cut of posthole	Oval in shape cut. Break of slope at the top was sharp on SW side, gradual on the opposite one. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Uneven bottom. Stakehole C718 cut through fill C694 in NE corner
C656	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the base was sharp. The base was flat
C657	C656	0.06	0.06	0.07	Fill of stakehole	Quite compact brownish silty sand with no inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C658	N/A	0.04	0.04	0.05	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at the base was gradual. The base was tapered to a rounded point.
C659	C658	0.04	0.04	0.05	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown silt with no inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C660	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.11	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the base was sharp. The base was tapered to a rounded point.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C661	C660	0.08	0.08	0.11	Fill of stakehole	Quite compact brownish silty sand with no inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C662	C610	0.11	0.11	0.28	Possible packing material	Loose light brown sand with frequent pebbles inclusions.
C663	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.06	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical to concave sides. Break of slope at the base was not perceptible. The base was tapered to a rounded point.
C664	C663	0.05	0.05	0.06	Fill of stakehole	Loose, light greyish brown silty clay with no inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit
C665	N/A	0.06	0.05	0.09	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the base was sharp. The base was tapered to a rounded point.
C666	C665	0.06	0.05	0.09	Fill of stakehole	Quite compact brownish silty sand with no inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C667	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.05	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at the base was gradual. The base was tapered to a rounded point.
C668	C667	0.06	0.06	0.05	Fill of stakehole	Loose, though sticky light brown clayey silt with no inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C669	N/A	0.08	N/A	0.17	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the base was not perceptible. The base was tapered to a rounded point.
C670	C669	0.08	0.08	0.17	Fill of stakehole	Medium compact greyish brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C671	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.04	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the base was not perceptible. The base was tapered to a rounded point.
C672	C671	0.05	0.05	0.04	Fill of stakehole	Medium compact greyish brown clayey silt with no inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C673	N/A	0.04	0.04	0.05	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the base was not perceptible. The base was tapered to a rounded point.
C674	C673	0.04	0.04	0.05	Fill of stakehole	Medium compact greyish brown clayey silt with no inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C675	N/A	0.09	0.09	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the base was not perceptible. The base was tapered to a rounded point.
C676	C675	0.09	0.09	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Medium compact greyish brown clayey silt with no inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C677	N/A	0.19	0.17	0.09	Possible base of posthole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at the base was gradual. The base was concave.
C678	C677	0.19	0.17	0.09	Fill of posthole	Loose light greyish brown clayey (10%) silt (90%). Occasional charcoal flecks among the inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C679	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the base was gradual. The base was concave.
C680	C680	0.06	0.06	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Loose light greyish brown clayey silt. Occasional charcoal flecks among the inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C681	N/A	0.09	0.07	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the base was gradual. The base was tapered to a rounded point.
C682	C681	0.09	0.07	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Loose grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal as the inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C683	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.06	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the base was gradual. The base was tapered to a rounded point.
C684	C683	0.06	0.06	0.06	Fill of stakehole	Loose grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal as the inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C685	C653	0.33	0.2	0.14	Fill of posthole	Medium firm dark grey silty sand. Charcoal (60%) and stones (25%) were among inclusions.
C686	C653	0.28	0.2	0.1	Fill of posthole	Very compact yellowish clay melted with brown silt (15%). Bottom fill of the feature.
C687	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the base was sharp. Flat bottom.
C688	C687	0.06	0.06	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Loose yellowish brown clay. Inclusions of small size stones.
C689	N/A	2.35	1.25	0.6	Cut of kiln	Oval pit with rounded corners. Break of slope at the top was sharp in SE corner and gradual in NW corner. Concave sides. Break of slope at the bottom was gradual. Concave shape of base. Pit was dug in hard soil.
C690	N/A	0.06	0.05	0.06	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the base was sharp. Base was tapered to a rounded point.
C691	C690	0.06	0.05	0.06	Fill of stakehole	Loose grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal as the inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C692	N/A	0.06	0.05	0.11	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the base was gradual. Base was tapered to a rounded point.
C693	C692	0.06	0.05	0.11	Fill of stakehole	Loose grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal as the inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C694	C695	0.42	0.23	0.12	Fill of posthole	Medium compact dark grey silty sand with no inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C695	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the base was sharp. Base was tapered to a rounded point.
C696	C695	0.06	0.06	0.07	Fill of stakehole	Loose light yellow sandy clay with occasional stones as the inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C697	N/A	0.06	0.04	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the base was sharp. Base was flat.
C698	C697	0.06	0.04	0.07	Fill of stakehole	Quite compact brownish silty sand with no inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C699	N/A	0.09	0.08	0.11	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp on E side and gradual on the W side. Vertical E side and gradual W side. Break of slope at the base was sharp. Base was downward slope eastwards.
C700	C699	0.09	0.08	0.11	Fill of stakehole	Firm greyish silty sand with no inclusions. Likely backfill material.
C701	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.05	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp on NW side and gradual on the SE side. Vertical NW side and gradual SE side. Break of slope at the base was sharp. Base was tapered to a rounded point.
C702	C701	0.06	0.06	0.05	Fill of stakehole	Firm brown silty sand with no inclusions. Likely backfill material.
C703	C516; C951	1.02	0.77	0.07	Sand deposit	Medium compact brownish grey silty sand with occasional charcoal inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C704	C516; C951; C954	0.2	0.25	0.1	Sand deposit	Medium compact reddish brown silty sand. Frequent charcoal and occasional small stones among the inclusions.
C705	N/A	0.11	0.09	0.17	Cut of posthole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the base was gradual. Base was tapered to a rounded point.
C706	C705	0.11	0.09	0.17	Fill of posthole	Loose dark brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal as the inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C707	C689	2.1	1.25	0.5	Top fill of possible kiln	Friable reddish silty sand with occasional charcoal (2–3%) and more frequent stones (up to 10%) among inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit or dumped material.
C708	C689	1.8	1.2	0.3	Fill of possible kiln	Friable mid-brown silty sand with pebbles inclusions (10%). Possibly dumped material or natural re-deposit.
C709	C689	0.7	1.15	0.15	Fill of possible kiln	Loose light brown silty sand packed with coarse pebbles (70%) and cobbles (10%). Occasional charcoal was the only inclusion. Possible the lowest dumped horizon. Otherwise part of natural soil changed by impact from archaeological contexts.
C710	C689	0.75	0.09	0.09	Bottom fill of possible kiln	Black charcoal (80%) layer of a pit. Remains of timber and other organic material burnt <i>in situ</i> .
C711					VOID	
C712	N/A	0.08	0.06	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the base was gradual. Base was tapered to a rounded point.
C713	C712	0.08	0.06	0.07	Fill of stakehole	Loose grey silty sand without any inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C714	N/A	0.05	0.04	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the base was gradual. Base was tapered to a rounded point.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C715	C714	0.05	0.04	0.07	Fill of stakehole	Loose grey sandy silt without any inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C716	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical E side and concave W one. Break of slope at the base was gradual. Base was tapered to a rounded point.
C717	C716	0.06	0.06	0.07	Fill of stakehole	Loose grey sandy silt without any inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C718	N/A	0.08	0.07	0.14	Cut of posthole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical E side and concave W one. Break of slope at the base was gradual. Base was tapered to a rounded point. Cut into C655.
C719	C718	0.08	0.07	0.14	Fill of posthole	Medium compact dark grey silty sand with no inclusions. Flat stone laid at the bottom of the cut. Silted natural re-deposit.
C720	N/A	0.48	0.33	0.21	Cut of posthole	Oval to circular shape in plan. Break of slope was sharp on the S side and more gradual on the N. Vertical side in S part and concave in the opposite one. Break of slope at the bottom was sharp on the S side and more gradual on the N side. Concave base.
C721	C720	0.48	0.33	0.21	Fill of posthole	Soft, sticky light to mid-greyish brown clayey silt. Occasional small stones and charcoal flecks among the inclusions. Mixture of silted natural re-deposit and possible traces of packing material and burnt timber as well.
C722	C344	0.35	0.6	0.2	Fill of possible hearth or kiln	Loose dark yellowish grey silty (60%) clay (40%). Significant percentage of charcoal among the inclusions (40%). Possible fill burnt <i>in situ</i> framed with stones (C347). Located in the core of the feature.
C723	C727	0.35	0.4	0.15	Fill of possible posthole	Medium compact mid-yellowish brown silty (70%) clay (30%) with small stones inclusions.
C724	C344	0.23	0.1	0.15	Fill of large pit	Compact mid-yellow clayey (10%) silt (80%) with fine sand component (10%). Deposit cut by C271.
C725	N/A	0.08	0.07	0.12	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the base was gradual. Base was tapered to a rounded point.
C726	C725	0.08	0.07	0.12	Fill of stakehole	Loose grey sandy silt without any inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C727	N/A	0.38	0.35	0.14	Base of possible posthole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Short, concave sides. Break of slope at the base was not perceptible. Base was slightly concave to flat.
C728	N/A	0.15	0.13	0.09	Cut of posthole	Oval (SW–NE) cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the base was gradual. Base was concave.
C729	C728	0.15	0.13	0.09	Possible packing material	Stiff to firm greyish light brown sandy silt with stone inclusions. Shaped in ring along the sides surrounded core of the feature.
C730	C789	0.06	0.06	0.13	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark brown clayey silt which replaced deteriorated stake.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C731	C516; C954; C955	0.9	0.43	0.05	Sand deposit	Reddish burnt sand along the southern slope of the pit C516. Frequent charcoal and occasional stones among the inclusions. Horizon influenced by heating impact from burning event which had place <i>in situ</i> .
C732	C516	0.25	0.1	N/A	Possible remains of plank, burnt <i>in situ</i>	Black, linear charcoal concentration within C517.
C733	N/A	0.18	0.09	0.12	Cut of posthole	Oval to circular shape in plan. Break of slope was sharp on the E side and more gradual on the W. Sides slightly concave. Break of slope at the bottom was sharp on the E side and more gradual on the W side. Base was sloping eastwards.
C734	C733	0.18	0.09	0.12	Fill of posthole	Soft, sticky light to mid-greyish brown clayey silt. Occasional small stones and charcoal flecks among the inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C735	N/A	0.25	0.13	0.05	Cut of posthole	Irregular in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Concave side in S part and more vertical on the opposite one. Break of slope at the bottom was not perceptible. Slightly concave bottom. Assoc with C2433 and C2463.
C736	C735	0.25	0.13	0.05	Fill of posthole	Medium compact greyish brown clayey silt without any inclusions. Natural re-deposit.
C737	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.06	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical to stepped sides. Break of slope at the base was not perceptible. Base was tapered to a rounded point.
C738	C737	0.05	0.05	0.06	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark greyish brown sandy silt. Silted natural re-deposit.
C739	N/A	0.04	0.04	0.05	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Stepped sides. Break of slope at the base was not perceptible. Base was tapered to a rounded point.
C740	C739	0.04	0.04	0.05	Fill of stakehole	Loose mid-greyish brown sandy silt. Silted natural re-deposit.
C741	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.05	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical to stepped sides. Break of slope at the base was not perceptible. Base was tapered to a rounded point.
C742	C741	0.05	0.05	0.05	Fill of stakehole	Loose light greyish brown silty clay. Silted natural re-deposit.
C743	N/A	0.07	0.05	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical to stepped sides. Break of slope at the base was not perceptible. Base was tapered to a rounded point.
C744	C743	0.07	0.05	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Loose, dark brown to black clayey silt. Frequent charcoal flecks as the inclusions. Mixture of silted material and possible burnt stake.
C745	N/A	0.1	0.1	0.11	Cut of posthole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the base was not perceptible. Base was slightly concave to flat.
C746	C745	0.1	0.1	0.11	Fill of posthole	Loose grey sandy silt. Likely backfill material.
C747	N/A	0.13	0.1	0.07	Cut of posthole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the base was not perceptible. Base was tapered to a rounded point.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C748	C747	0.13	0.1	0.07	Fill of posthole	Loose grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal as the inclusions. Likely backfill material mixed with traces of burnt post.
C749	N/A	0.1	0.09	0.07	Cut of posthole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at the base was gradual. Base was tapered to a blunt point.
C750	C749	0.1	0.09	0.07	Fill of posthole	Loose grey sandy silt without any inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C751	N/A	0.5	0.23	0.1	Shallow pit of uncertain disposal	Irregular in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp in S part and gradual in N. Concave side in N part and more vertical on the opposite one. Break of slope at the bottom was sharp in the S part and gradual in the opposite one. Uneven bottom.
C752	C751	0.5	0.23	0.1	Only fill of the pit	Soft light greyish brown clayey silt with charcoal as the inclusions.
C753	N/A	0.57	0.37	0.27	Possible refuse pit	Irregular, linear cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Sides convex. Break of slope at the bottom was variable. Uneven base.
C754	C753	0.26	0.3	0.15	Dumped burnt material	Soft very dark grey clayey silt with significant percentage of charcoal.
C755	C753	0.37	0.38	0.27	Dumped burnt material	Soft brownish grey clayey silt. Small lenses of charcoal as the inclusions.
C756	N/A	0.06	0.05	0.13	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the base was gradual. Base was tapered to a rounded point.
C757	C756	0.06	0.05	0.13	Fill of stakehole	Medium compact dark grey silty sand with stones as the inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C758	N/A	0.07	0.06	0.11	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at the base was sharp. Base was tapered to a blunt point.
C759	C758	0.07	0.06	0.11	Fill of stakehole	Medium compact dark grey silty sand with stone at the central point of the bottom. Silted natural re-deposit.
C760	N/A	0.06	0.05	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the base was gradual. Base was tapered rounded point type.
C761	C761	0.06	0.05	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Medium compact dark grey silty sand with stone at the central point of the bottom. Silted natural re-deposit.
C762	N/A	0.07	0.06	0.12	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the base was gradual. Base was tapered rounded point type.
C763	C762	0.07	0.06	0.12	Fill of stakehole	Medium compact dark grey silty sand with stone at the central point of the bottom. Silted natural re-deposit.
C764	N/A	0.22	0.22	0.24	Cut of posthole	Cut of circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Sides widen and slightly concave in the upper part, more narrow and vertical in the lower part. Break of the slope at the bottom was sharp. Base formed at tapered blunt point.
C765	C764	0.22	0.22	0.24	Fill of posthole	Quite loose light to mid-brownish grey sandy silt. Occasional charcoal as the inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C766	N/A	0.12	0.12	0.16	Cut of posthole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Slightly sloping sides. Break of slope at the base was sharp. Base was tapered to a blunt point.
C767	C766	0.12	0.12	0.16	Fill of posthole	Quite loose light to mid-grey sandy silt. Occasional charcoal as the inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C768	N/A	0.1	0.1	0.08	Cut of posthole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Slightly sloping sides. Break of slope at the base was sharp in S part and gradual in N part. Base was tapered to a blunt point, slightly sloping northwards.
C769	C768	0.1	0.1	0.08	Fill of posthole	Quite loose light to mid-brownish grey sandy silt. Occasional charcoal as the inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C770	N/A	0.12	0.12	0.1	Cut of posthole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp in SW part, gradual in NE. Slightly concave sides. Break of slope at the base was gradual. Base was tapered to a rounded point.
C771	C770	0.12	0.12	0.1	Fill of posthole	Quite loose mid-brownish grey sandy silt. Occasional charcoal as the inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C772	N/A	0.22	0.18	0.12	Cut of posthole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Straight sloping side in SE part and slightly concave at the opposite wall. Break of slope at the bottom was gradual. Uneven bottom, slightly sloping towards NW.
C773	C772	0.22	0.18	0.12	Fill of posthole	Very loose light brownish grey sandy silt. Occasional charcoal and small pebbles as the inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C774	N/A	0.25	0.16	0.09	Cut of posthole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Straight sloping side in NE part and concave with step at the opposite wall. Break of slope at the bottom was gradual. Uneven bottom, slightly sloping towards NE.
C775	C774	0.25	0.16	0.09	Fill of posthole	Very loose light brownish grey sandy silt. Frequent charcoal and small pebbles as the inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit mixed with possible traces of burnt post.
C776	C891	0.1	0.06	0.08	Fill of posthole	Soft mid-brown silty sand without any inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C777	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.06	Cut of stake	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the base was gradual. Base was tapered to a blunt point.
C778	C777	0.05	0.05	0.06	Fill of stakehole	Medium compact mid-grey sandy clay without any inclusions. Backfill natural re-deposit.
C779	N/A	0.04	0.04	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the base was gradual. Base was tapered to a rounded point.
C780	C779	0.04	0.04	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Medium compact mid-grey sandy clay without any inclusions. Backfill natural re-deposit.
C781	N/A	0.04	0.04	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the base was gradual. Base was tapered to a rounded point.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C782	C781	0.04	0.04	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Medium compact mid-grey sandy clay without any inclusions. Backfill natural re-deposit.
C783	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the base was gradual. Base was concave.
C784	C783	0.05	0.05	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Medium compact mid-grey sandy clay without any inclusions. Backfill natural re-deposit.
C785	N/A	0.09	0.07	0.1	Cut of tiny posthole	Oval cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the base was not perceptible. Base was concave.
C786	C785	0.09	0.07	0.1	Fill of posthole	Medium compact mid-grey sandy (30%) clay (70%) with small stones as the inclusions. Backfill natural re-deposit.
C787	N/A	0.15	0.13	0.16	Cut of posthole	Oval cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical one side, the other convex with the step. Break of slope at the base was gradual. Base was tapered to a blunt point.
C788	C787	0.15	0.13	0.16	Fill of posthole	Loose yellow sandy clay with frequent charcoal (20%) and small stones as the inclusions. Backfill natural re-deposit mixed with possible traces of burnt post.
C789	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.13	Post-pipe.	Circular in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Steep sides. Break of slope at the base was not perceptible. Base was tapered to a rounded point.
C790	C466	0.08	0.08	0.12	Fill of stakehole	Medium compact mid-greyish sandy clay without any inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C791	C467	0.08	0.08	0.09	Fill of stakehole	Medium compact mid-greyish sandy clay without any inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C792	C468	0.07	0.07	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Medium compact mid-greyish sandy clay without any inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C793	C469	0.07	0.07	0.09	Fill of stakehole	Medium compact mid-greyish sandy clay without any inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C794	C470	0.11	0.11	0.11	Fill of stakehole	Fairly loose light greyish brown sandy clay without any inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C795	C547	0.07	0.07	0.09	Fill of stakehole	Medium compact mid-greyish sandy clay without any inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C796	C548	0.05	0.05	0.07	Fill of stakehole	Medium compact mid-greyish sandy clay without any inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C797	N/A	0.06	0.05	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Oval cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Steep sides. Break of slope at the base was not perceptible. Base was tapered to a rounded point
C798	C797	0.06	0.05	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Fairly loose mid-brown sandy (40%) clay (60%). Angular pebbles (5–10%) inclusions. Backfill natural re-deposit.
C799	N/A	0.07	0.05	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Oval cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Steep sides. Break of slope at the base was not perceptible. Base was tapered with a rounded point.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C800	N/A	0.12	0.13	0.08	Cut of posthole	Circular cut in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at the base was not perceptible. Base was tapered with a rounded point.
C801	C800	0.12	0.13	0.08	Fill of posthole	Loose grey silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal.
C802	C954	0.23	0.15	0.07	Remains of a plank	Loose black charcoal. Inclusions of charred small chunks of wood.
C803	C516	1.3	1.1	0.2	Sand deposit	Loose to medium orange brown silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal small stones small bits of charred wood.
C804	C462	0.08	0.08	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Mid-compact mid-grey sandy clay.
C805	C463	0.07	0.07	0.12	Fill of stakehole	Mid-compact mid-grey sandy clay.
C806	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut, Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C807	C806	0.05	0.06	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark grey silty sand.
C808	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut, Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C809	C808	0.06	0.06	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark grey silty sand.
C810	N/A	0.05	0.04	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut, Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C811	C810	0.05	0.04	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark grey silty clay.
C812	N/A	0.04	0.04	0.06	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical side in E, concave in W. Break of slope at base is sharp. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C813	C812	0.04	0.04	0.06	Fill of stakehole	Loose mid-brown clayey silt.
C814	N/A	0.04	0.04	0.05	Fill of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Steep sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C815	C814	0.04	0.04	0.05	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark to mid-brown clayey silt. Inclusions of small pebbles.
C816	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.12	Cut of posthole	Circular top. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope is gradual. The base is concave.
C817	C816	0.07	0.07	0.12	Fill of posthole	Compact mid-greyish brown silty sand.
C818	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.18	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C819	C818	0.08	0.08	0.18	Fill of posthole	Loose greyish brown clayey silt.
C820	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.11	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope is not perceptible. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C821	C820	0.07	0.07	0.11	Fill of stakehole	Loose grey clayey silt.
C822	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.16	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope is not perceptible. The base is a tapered rounded point.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C823	C822	0.08	0.08	0.16	Fill of posthole	Loose greyish brown clayey silt.
C824	N/A	0.17	0.16	0.11	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C825	C824	0.17	0.16	0.11	Fill of posthole	Loose grey silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal.
C826	N/A	0.13	0.11	0.16	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C827	C826	0.13	0.11	0.16	Fill of posthole	Loose grey silty sand. Inclusions of small stones.
C828	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.15	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical side in W, concave in E. Break of slope at base is sharp in W, gradual in E. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C829	C828	0.08	0.08	0.15	Fill of posthole	Loose dark greyish brown silty sand.
C830	N/A	0.03	0.03	0.04	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C831	C830	0.03	0.03	0.04	Fill of stakehole	Loose greyish dark brown silty clay.
C832	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C833	C832	0.08	0.08	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Loose mid-brown clayey silt.
C834	N/A	0.12	0.08	0.11	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C835	C834	0.12	0.08	0.11	Fill of possible posthole	Loose grey silty sand.
C836					VOID	
C837	N/A	0.08	0.05	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Steep sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C838	C837	0.08	0.05	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Loose mid-brown clayey silt.
C839	N/A	0.04	0.04	0.12	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C840	C839	0.04	0.04	0.12	Fill of stakehole	Loose mid-brown clayey silt.
C841	N/A	0.04	0.04	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Steep to slightly concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C842	C841	0.04	0.04	0.07	Fill of stakehole	Loose mid-brown clayey silt.
C843	N/A	0.03	0.03	0.05	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is pointed.
C844	C843	0.03	0.03	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Mid-compact mid-grey sandy clay.
C845	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C846	C845	0.05	0.05	0.07	Fill of stakehole	Mid-compact mid-grey sandy clay.
C847	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C848	C847	0.08	0.08	0.07	Fill of stakehole	Loose greyish brown clayey silt.
C849	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C850	C849	0.07	0.07	0.07	Fill of stakehole	Loose greyish brown clayey silt.
C851	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.06	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C852	C851	0.05	0.05	0.06	Fill of stakehole	Mid-compact dark-grey sandy clay.
C853	N/A	0.04	0.04	0.06	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C854	C853	0.05	0.05	0.06	Fill of stakehole	Mid-compact dark-grey silty sand.
C855	N/A	0.06	0.07	0.05	Cut of stakehole	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C856	C855	0.06	0.07	0.05	Fill of stakehole	Mid-compact dark grey silty sand.
C857	N/A	0.03	0.03	0.05	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C858	C857	0.03	0.03	0.05	Fill of stakehole	Mid-compact dark grey silty sand.
C859	N/A	0.09	0.09	0.12	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is concave.
C860	C859	0.09	0.09	0.12	Fill of posthole	Mid-compact mid-grey sandy clay.
C861	N/A	0.07	0.06	0.04	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Sloping sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C862	C861	0.07	0.06	0.04	Fill of posthole	Loose brown silty sand.
C863	N/A	0.07	0.06	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Sloping sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C864	C863	0.07	0.06	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown silty sand.
C865	N/A	0.06	0.07	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Steep sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C866	C865	0.06	0.07	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown silty sand.
C867	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Sloping sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C868	C857	0.08	0.08	0.07	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown silty sand.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C869	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Sloping sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C870	C869	0.07	0.07	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown silty sand.
C871	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Sloping sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C872	C871	0.06	0.06	0.07	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown silty sand.
C873	N/A	0.1	0.1	0.09	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Sloping sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C874	C873	0.1	0.1	0.09	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown silty sand.
C875	N/A	0.05	0.06	0.06	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C876	C875	0.05	0.06	0.06	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown silty sand.
C877	N/A	0.14	0.05	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C878	C877	0.14	0.05	0.07	Fill of stakehole	Mid-compact grey silty sand.
C879	C516	0.33	0.23	0.05	Deposit	Irregular black sand. Inclusions of charcoal and small stones.
C880	N/A	0.1	0.1	0.11	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual.
C881	C880	0.1	0.1	0.11	Fill of posthole	Loose light grey sandy silt.
C882	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.09	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C883	C882	0.05	0.05	0.09	Fill of stakehole	Loose light grey silty sand.
C884	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C885	C884	0.06	0.06	0.07	Fill of stakehole	Loose grey brownish silty sand.
C886	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.1	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C887	C886	0.08	0.08	0.1	Fill of posthole	Loose brown clayey silt.
C888	C689	1	0.9	0.09	Fill of kiln	Mid-compact pinkish grey silty sand.
C889	N/A	0.16	0.16	0.2	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C890	C889	0.16	0.16	0.2	Fill of posthole	Loose brown silty sand.
C891	N/A	0.1	0.06	0.08	Cut of posthole	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is sharp. The base is pointed.
C892	C954	0.44	0.28	0.22	Fill of posthole	Loose greyish red fine sand. Inclusions of charcoal.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C893	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Sloping sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is tapered rounded point.
C894	C893	0.07	0.07	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Mid compact light brownish grey sandy clay.
C895	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Shape of base is rounded.
C896	C895	0.05	0.05	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Mid compact brownish grey sandy clay.
C897	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.09	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Shape of base is tapered rounded point.
C898	C897	0.07	0.07	0.09	Fill of stakehole	Loose grey silty sand.
C899	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Shape of base is a tapered rounded point.
C900	C899	0.06	0.06	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Loose grey silty sand.
C901	N/A	0.09	0.08	0.11	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Shape of base is a tapered rounded point.
C902	C901	0.09	0.08	0.11	Fill of possible posthole	Loose brown sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal and small stones.
C903	N/A	0.1	0.08	0.08	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Shape of base is a tapered rounded point.
C904	C903	0.1	0.08	0.08	Fill of posthole	Loose grey silty sand. Inclusions of small stones.
C905	N/A	0.09	0.07	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C906	C905	0.09	0.07	0.07	Fill of stakehole	Loose grey silty sand. Inclusions of small stones.
C907	C344	1.15	N/A	0.07	Natural re-deposit	Mid-compact yellow silty clay. Inclusions of charcoal (1%).
C908	C344	0.8	N/A	0.2	Natural re-deposit	Mid-compact light reddish silty clay. Inclusions of charcoal (10%).
C909	N/A	0.1	0.11	0.16	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Concave side in N, convex side in S. Break of slope at base is gradual in N, concave in S. Shape of base is not perceptible.
C910	C909	0.1	0.11	0.16	Cut of posthole	Loose grey to black silty sand. Inclusions of stones.
C911	N/A	0.27	0.26	0.07	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp in S, gradual in N, W, E. Vertical side in S, gradual in N, W, E. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is concave.
C912	C911	0.13	0.13	0.07	Fill of posthole	Loose brown clayey sand. Inclusions of charcoal.
C913	C911	0.27	0.26	0.07	Fill of posthole, packing	Mid-loose light brown clayey sand. Inclusions of pebbles (5%).
C914	N/A	0.54	0.54	0.2	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Sloping sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is flat.
C915	C913	0.54	0.54	0.2	Fill of posthole	Loose black to dark brown clayey silt. Inclusions of charcoal.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C916	N/A	0.11	0.1	0.13	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Shape at base is a tapered rounded point.
C917	C916	0.11	0.1	0.13	Fill of posthole	Loose grey silty sand.
C918	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Shape of base is a tapered rounded point.
C919	C918	0.05	0.05	0.07	Fill of stakehole	Mid compact dark grey silty sand. Inclusions of small stones (5%).
C920	N/A	0.09	0.06	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Sloping side in N, vertical side in S. Break of slope at base is gradual. Shape of base a tapered rounded point.
C921	C920	0.09	0.06	0.07	Fill of stakehole	Mid compact dark grey silty sand.
C922	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is sharp. The base is pointed.
C923	C922	0.06	0.06	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown clayey sand. Inclusions of charcoal.
C924	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.09	Cut of possible stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is sharp. The base is pointed.
C925	C924	0.05	0.05	0.09	Fill of stakehole	Loose brownish clayey sand. Inclusions of charcoal.
C926	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.13	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is sharp. The base is pointed.
C927	C926	0.05	0.05	0.13	Fill of stakehole	Loose brownish clayey sand. Inclusions of charcoal.
C928	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.06	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is sharp. The base is tapered rounded point.
C929	C928	0.06	0.06	0.06	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown sandy silt.
C930	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is flat.
C931	C930	0.05	0.05	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Loose grey clayey silt.
C932	C914	0.5	0.14	0.18	Fill of posthole	Compact mid-brown silty sand. Inclusions of stones.
C933	N/A	0.26	0.2	0.18	Cut of a posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Vertical side in W, stepped in E. Break of slope at base is sharp in W, gradual in E. Shape of base is a tapered blunt point.
C934	C933	0.26	0.2	0.18	Fill of posthole	Loose light grey sandy clay. Inclusions of charcoal, small stones.
C935	N/A	0.44	0.37	0.38	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical side in W, stepped in E. Break of slope at base is sharp. The base is concave.
C936	C935	0.3	0.3	0.02	Deposit	Reddish dark yellow silty clay. Inclusions of charcoal.
C937	N/A	0.18	0.16	0.1	Cut of a posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is gradual in N,W,E, sharp in S. Sloping side in N,W,E. Steep in S. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is concave.
C938	C937	0.18	0.16	0.1	Fill of posthole	Loose light brown sandy clay.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C939					VOID	
C940	N/A	0.46	0.4	0.06	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Stepped sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is concave.
C941	C940	0.36	0.33	0.06	Fill of posthole	Loose dark brown to black clayey silt. Inclusions of charcoal and small stones (10mm–15mm).
C942	C940	0.4	0.11	0.06	Fill of posthole	Loose light brown sandy silt. Inclusions of stones (35%), up to size 0.15m.
C943	N/A	0.58	0.31	0.07	Non-archaeological	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Sloping sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Concave base.
C944	C943	0.58	0.31	0.07	Non-archaeological	Loose dark brown sand clay. Inclusions of charcoal (50%).
C945	N/A	22	1.35	0.28	Cut of ditch	Linear cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is concave.
C946	C945	22	1.35	0.28	Fill of ditch	Loose dark brown sandy silt. Inclusions of pebbles
C947	N/A	0.12	0.08	0.15	Cut of a posthole	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Convex side in SW, concave in NE. Break of slope is not perceptible. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C948	C947	0.12	0.08	0.15	Fill of posthole	Loose brown sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal.
C949	N/A	0.12	0.08	0.08	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is concave.
C950	C949	0.12	0.08	0.08	Fill of posthole	Loose greyish brown silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal.
C951	N/A	1.02	0.85	0.3	Cut of foundation trench	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is steep. Steep sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is concave.
C952	N/A	0.25	0.24	0.34	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is gradual in NW, sharp in SE. Sloping side in N,W. Steep in SE. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is pointed.
C953	C952	0.25	0.24	0.26	Fill of posthole	Loose reddish brown sand. Inclusions of charcoal (frequent), and charred bits of wood.
C954	N/A	0.5	0.45	0.65	Cut of a posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a blunt point.
C955	N/A	0.44	0.44	0.4	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Steep sides. Break of slope is gradual. The base is concave.
C956	C955	0.39	0.2	0.13	Fill of posthole	Loose light brown yellow sand. Inclusions of charcoal.
C957	C516 C955	0.4	0.3	0.05	Fill of a posthole	Loose black sandy charcoal. Inclusions of stones and small pieces of charred wood.
C958	N/A	0.3	0.31	0.15	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Stepped sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is concave.
C959	C958	0.3	0.31	0.15	Fill of posthole	Loose dark grey clayey silt. Inclusions of charcoal (10%).
C960					VOID	

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C961					VOID	
C962	N/A	0.3	0.24	0.1	Fill of a posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Concave sides. The base is concave.
C963	C962	0.3	0.24	0.04	Fill of posthole	Loose dark brownish silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal.
C964	C962	0.26	0.2	0.06	Fill of posthole	Loose brown clayey silt.
C965					VOID	
C966					VOID	
C967	N/A	4	0.7	0.4	Cut of ditch	Linear cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered blunt point.
C968	C967	4	0.7	0.4	Fill of ditch	Grey stones. Inclusions of pebbles.
C969					VOID	
C970					VOID	
C971	N/A	0.82	0.7	0.2	Cut of pit	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Concave base.
C972	C971	0.82	0.7	0.2	Fill of pit	Loose dark grey sand. Inclusions of stones.
C973	N/A	0.24	0.16	0.08	Cut of posthole	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is flat.
C974	C973	0.24	0.16	0.08	Fill of posthole	Loose brown silty sand.
C975	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.06	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical side in S, concave in N. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C976	C975	0.08	0.08	0.06	Fill of possible stakehole	Loose brown silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal.
C977	N/A	0.11	0.1	0.07	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C978	C977	0.11	0.1	0.07	Fill of posthole	Loose grey silty sand. Inclusions of stones.
C979	N/A	0.09	0.08	0.12	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C980	C979	0.09	0.09	0.12	Fill of stakehole	Loose grey sandy silt. Inclusions of stones and charcoal.
C981	N/A	0.09	0.06	0.12	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C982	C981	0.09	0.06	0.12	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown sandy silt. Inclusions of stones.
C983	N/A	0.26	0.25	0.09	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of cut at top is gradual. Gradual Sides in E,S,W. Vertical side in W. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is flat.
C984	C983	0.26	0.25	0.09	Fill of posthole	

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C985	N/A	0.42	0.38	0.12	Cut of posthole	Irregular cut. Break of slope at top is gradual in N,E,S. Sharp in W. Concave sides in N,E,S. Vertical side in W. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is flat.
C986	C985	0.42	0.38	0.12	Fill of posthole	Loose yellow greyish silty sand.
C987	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.09	Cut of stakehole	Irregular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is sharp. The base is a tapered blunt point.
C988	C987	0.08	0.08	0.09	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark grey silty sand. Inclusions of stones (25%).
C989					VOID	
C990					VOID	
C991	N/A	0.09	0.09	0.11	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C992	C991	0.09	0.09	0.11	Fill of possible stakehole	Loose brown silty sand. Inclusions of stones.
C993	N/A	0.09	0.09	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Sloping sides. The base is pointed.
C994	C993	0.09	0.09	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown silty sand.
C995	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Sloping sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is pointed.
C996	C995	0.7	0.7	0.7	Fill of stakehole	Loose light grey clayey sand.
C997	N/A	0.08	0.07	0.09	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C998	C997	0.08	0.07	0.09	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown sandy silt. Inclusions of stones.
C999	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at base at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is rounded.
C1000	C999	0.06	0.06	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Loose light grey clayey sand.
C1001	N/A	0.2	0.14	0.2	Cut of posthole	Oval cut. Break of slope is gradual in NW, sharp in SE. Concave side in NW, convex in SW. Break of slope is gradual. The base is a rounded point. The base is SW of top.
C1002	C1001	0.2	0.14	0.2	Fill of posthole	Loose brown silty sand.
C1003	N/A	0.14	0.1	0.15	Cut of posthole	Oval cut. Break of slope in top is sharp in NE, gradual in SW. Concave side in NE, sloping in SW. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a rounded point. The base is NW of top.
C1004	C1003	0.14	0.1	0.15	Fill of posthole	Loose brown silty sand.
C1005	N/A	0.08	0.09	0.09	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C1006	C1005	0.08	0.09	0.09	Fill of stakehole	Loose light brown silty sand.
C1007	C935	0.35	0.35	0.08	Fill of posthole	Compact yellow silty (75%) clay (25%).

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C1008	C935	0.33	0.33	0.37	Fill of posthole	Compact dark brownish yellow silty (60%) clay (40%).
C1009	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.09	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C1010	C1009	0.06	0.06	0.09	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown sandy silt.
C1011	N/A	0.08	0.06	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C1012	C1011	0.08	0.06	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown sandy silt.
C1013	N/A	0.19	0.11	0.09	Cut of pit	Irregular cut. Break of slope at top is not perceptible in SE, gradual in SW, NW, NE. Sloping sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible in SE, gradual in SW, NW, NE. The base is concave.
C1014	C1013	0.19	0.11	0.09	Fill of pit	Loose greyish dark brown clayey silt.
C1015	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Irregular cut. Break of slope at top is Sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. The base is concave.
C1016	C1015	0.07	0.07	0.07	Fill of stakehole	Loose light reddish grey clayey silt. Inclusions of stones.
C1017	N/A	0.16	0.14	0.06	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope is sharp in S, E, W, gradual in N. Vertical sides in S,E,W, sloping in N. Break of slope at base is gradual.
C1018	C1017	0.16	0.14	0.06	Fill of posthole	Loose grey clayey sand.
C1019	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.04	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is concave.
C1020	C1019	0.07	0.07	0.04	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown silty sand.
C1021	N/A	0.06	0.05	0.06	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C1022	C1021	0.06	0.05	0.06	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown sandy silt.
C1023	N/A	0.12	0.12	0.15	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C1024	C1023	0.12	0.12	0.15	Fill of posthole	Loose brown sandy silt.
C1025	N/A	0.87	0.66	0.16	Cut of hearth	Rectangular cut. Break of slope is sharp in E,W,N, gradual in S. Vertical side in E, steep in N,E, sloping in S. Break of slope at base is sharp in E, W, N. and not perceptible in S. The base is flat. Assoc with C1050 C1052 C1023 poss. postholes
C1026	C1025	0.72	0.66	0.06	Fill of hearth	Loose black sandy charcoal.
C1027	N/A	0.16	0.08	0.08	Cut of posthole	Rectangular cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Sloping sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is concave.
C1028	C1027	0.16	0.08	0.08	Fill of posthole	Loose grey clayey sand.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C1029	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is sharp. The base is concave.
C1030	C1029	0.07	0.07	0.07	Fill of stakehole	Loose light reddish brown clayey (60%) silt (40%). Inclusions of charcoal (25%).
C1031	N/A	0.09	0.07	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C1032	C1031	0.09	0.07	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Circular cut. Loose brown sandy silt. Inclusions of stones.
C1033	N/A	0.11	0.11	0.13	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C1034	C1033	0.11	0.11	0.13	Fill of posthole	Loose dark grey silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal.
C1035					VOID	
C1036					VOID	
C1037	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is concave.
C1038	C1037	0.08	0.08	0.07	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown silty sand.
C1039	N/A	0.08	0.06	0.12	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C1040	C1039	0.08	0.06	0.12	Fill of possible stakehole	Loose brown sandy silt.
C1041	N/A	0.1	0.07	0.06	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is concave.
C1042	C1041	0.1	0.07	0.06	Fill of posthole	Loose brown silty sand.
C1043	N/A	0.08	0.07	0.05	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is concave.
C1044	C1043	0.08	0.07	0.05	Fill of posthole	Loose brown sandy silt.
C1045	N/A	0.14	0.14	0.13	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope is gradual. The base is concave.
C1046	C1045	0.12	0.12	0.01	Deposit	Loose reddish dark brown clayey (60%) silt (40%).
C1047	C1045	0.11	0.12	0.12	Deposit	Compact yellow clayey (70%) silt (30%). Inclusions of charcoal (>5%) and pebbles.
C1048	N/A	0.21	0.2	0.15	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is sharp. The base is flat.
C1049	C1048	0.21	0.2	0.01	Fill of posthole	Loose reddish dark brown clayey (60%) silt (40%).
C1050	N/A	0.11	0.11	0.11	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Steep sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Shape of base is a tapered rounded point.
C1051	C1050	0.11	0.11	0.11	Fill of posthole	Loose brown silty sand.
C1052	C1025	0.55	0.18	0.12	Fill of possible posthole	Loose brownish black silty charcoal.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C1053	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical side in N, concave in S. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is concave.
C1054	C1053	0.05	0.05	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Loose grey silty sand.
C1055	N/A	0.2	0.2	0.15	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is flat.
C1056	C1055	0.2	0.2	0.15	Fill of posthole	Reddish brown clayey sand.
C1057					VOID	
C1058					VOID	
C1059					VOID	
C1060					VOID	
C1061					VOID	
C1062					VOID	
C1063	N/A	0.09	0.09	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical side in S, gradual in N. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C1064	C1063	0.09	0.09	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Loose light brown sand
C1065	N/A	0.22	0.18	0.2	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Steep sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is concave.
C1066	C1065	0.22	0.28	0.2	Fill of posthole	Compact greyish brown sandy silt. Inclusions of stones (>5%), and charcoal.
C1067	N/A	0.09	0.09	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical side in N, vertical and stepped in S.
C1068	C1067	0.09	0.09	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Loose light brown clayey sand.
C1069	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.09	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical side. Break of slope at base is gradual. Base is a tapered rounded point.
C1070	C1069	0.05	0.05	0.09	Fill of stakehole	Loose light brown sandy clay. Inclusions of charcoal.
C1071	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.09	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is concave.
C1072	C1071	0.06	0.06	0.09	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown sandy clay.
C1073	N/A	0.09	0.09	0.13	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical side in N, Steep in S. Break of slope at base is gradually. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C1074	C1073	0.09	0.09	0.13	Fill of posthole	Loose reddish grey clayey sand. Inclusions of oxidised clay and charcoal (0.01%).
C1075	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.05	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered blunt point.
C1076	C1075	0.06	0.06	0.05	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark brown silty sand.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C1077	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C1078	C1077	0.07	0.07	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark brown silty sand.
C1079	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.09	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C1080	C1079	0.05	0.05	0.09	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark grey silty sand.
C1081	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.05	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. The break at base is gradual. Rounded point.
C1082	C1091	0.05	0.05	0.05	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark brown silty sand.
C1083	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.06	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Concave base.
C1084	C1083	0.07	0.07	0.06	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark brownish silty sand.
C1085	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.05	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C1086	C1085	0.05	0.05	0.05	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark brown silty sand.
C1087	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.05	Cut of stake hole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Concave side and base.
C1088	C1087	0.06	0.06	0.05	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark brown silty sand.
C1089	N/A	1.35	1.9	0.03	Deposit above C1183	Loose dark brown clayey (60%) silt (40%). Flecks with charcoal.
C1090	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.05	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Concave sides and base.
C1091	C1090	0.06	0.06	0.05	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark brown silty sand.
C1092	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.06	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C1093	C1092	0.06	0.06	0.06	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark brown silty sand.
C1094	N/A	0.54	0.47	0.37	Cut of possible posthole	Oval to irregular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Stepped sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered point.
C1095	C1094	0.25	0.2	0.14	Fill of possible posthole	Loose dark brown black clay. Inclusions sand (60%), charcoal (30%), stones (10%).
C1096	C1094	0.13	0.17	0.17	Fill of possible posthole	Loose reddish black clay.
C1097	C1094	0.54	0.47	0.47	Fill of possible posthole	Loose yellow clayey sand.
C1098	N/A	0.03	0.03	0.04	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C1099	C1098	0.03	0.03	0.04	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown clayey silt.
C1100	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.05	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C1101	C1100	0.05	0.05	0.05	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown clayey silt.
C1102	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.04	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C1103	C1102	0.05	0.05	0.04	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown clayey silt.
C1104	N/A	0.04	0.04	0.06	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is sharp. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C1105	C1104	0.04	0.04	0.06	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown Clayey silt.
C1106	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.05	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is concave.
C1107	C1106	0.07	0.07	0.05	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown clayey silt.
C1108	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.04	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is concave.
C1109	C1108	0.05	0.05	0.04	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown clayey silt.
C1110	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.04	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is concave.
C1111	C1110	0.07	0.07	0.04	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown clayey silt.
C1112	N/A	0.37	0.36	0.38	Cut of posthole	Sub-circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Steep sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a rounded point.
C1113	C1112	0.37	0.36	0.38	Fill of posthole	Loose brown clayey silt, mixed with natural sand. Inclusions of charcoal flecks and stones (0.02–0.13m in diameter).
C1114	C1094	0.07	0.03	0.03	Fill of posthole	Compact black clay. Inclusions of charcoal (70%) and sand (30%).
C1115	N/A	0.04	0.04	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C1116	C1115	0.04	0.04	0.07	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown clayey silt.
C1117	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is sharp. The base is a blunted point.
C1118	C1117	0.06	0.06	0.07	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark brown silty sand.
C1119	N/A	0.09	0.06	0.13	Cut of stakehole	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is sharp. The base is a blunted point.
C1120	C1119	0.09	0.06	0.13	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark brown silty sand.
C1121	N/A	0.07	0.06	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is sharp. The base is a blunted point.
C1122	C1121	0.07	0.06	0.07	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark brown silty sand.
C1123	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is sharp. The base is a blunted point.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C1124	C1123	0.08	0.08	0.07	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark brown silty sand.
C1125	N/A	0.07	0.05	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is sharp. The base is a blunted point.
C1126	C1125	0.07	0.05	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark brown silty sand.
C1127	N/A	0.06	0.05	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is sharp. The base is a blunted point.
C1128	C1127	0.06	0.05	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark brown silty sand.
C1129	N/A	0.1	0.1	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Steep sides. The base is pointed.
C1130	C1129	0.1	0.1	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark brown silty sand.
C1131	N/A	0.19	0.17	0.17	Cut of posthole	Sub-circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp in E, gradual in W. Vertical side in E, steep in W. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a rounded point.
C1132	C1131	0.19	0.17	0.17	Fill of posthole	Compact greyish brownish yellow sand. Inclusions of charcoal flecks.
C1133	N/A	0.03	0.03	0.05	Cut of possible stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. The break at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C1134	C1133	0.03	0.03	0.05	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown clayey silt.
C1135	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.06	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a rounded point.
C1136	C1135	0.05	0.05	0.06	Fill of stakehole	Loose greyish brown clayey silt.
C1137	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.04	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C1138	C1137	0.06	0.06	0.04	Fill of stakehole	Loose light reddish brown silty sand.
C1139	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical side. Break of slope at base is gradual. Base is a tapered rounded point.
C1140	C1139	0.08	0.08	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Loose light reddish brown silty sand.
C1141	N/A	0.04	0.04	0.05	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is sharp. The base is rounded.
C1142	C1141	0.05	0.05	0.05	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown clayey silt.
C1143	N/A	0.75	0.34	0.05	Cut of linear pit	Linear cut. Rounded corners. Break of slope at top is gradual. Sloping sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is flat.
C1144	C1143	0.75	0.34	0.05	Fill of linear pit	Loose brown silty sand. Inclusions of stones.
C1145	N/A	0.09	0.08	0.06	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C1146	C1145	0.09	0.08	0.06	Fill of stakehole	Loose light reddish brown silty sand.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C1147	N/A	0.4	0.4	0.05	Cut of pit	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Concave sides. The base is concave.
C1148	C1147	0.4	0.4	0.05	Fill of pit	Loose bright red sandy silt.
C1149	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.06	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C1150	C1149	0.06	0.06	0.06	Fill of stakehole	Loose grey silty sand. Inclusions of stones.
C1151	N/A	0.1	0.09	0.1	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C1152	C1151	0.1	0.09	0.1	Fill of posthole	Loose grey silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal (10%).
C1153	N/A	1.92	1.87	0.02	Fill of layer	Irregular. Compact dark brown silty clay. Inclusions of rounded stones.
C1154	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.12	Cut of stake hole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C1155	C1154	0.06	0.06	0.12	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark grey clayey silt.
C1156	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C1157	C1156	0.05	0.05	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown clayey silt.
C1158	N/A	0.35	0.42	0.1	Cut of pit	Irregular cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Concave base.
C1159	C1158	0.35	0.42	0.1	Fill of pit	Compact black grey charcoal.
C1160					VOID	
C1161					VOID	
C1162	N/A	0.23	0.2	0.23	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical side in W, Steep in E. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a blunt point.
C1163	C1162	0.23	0.2	0.23	Fill of posthole	Loose yellow greyish silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal flecks and small stones.
C1164	N/A	0.49	0.37	0.17	Cut of pit	Sub-oval cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical side at SE, convex at NW. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is convex.
C1165	C1164	0.49	0.37	0.17	Fill of a pit	Loose greyish brown silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal. (10%) and stones size (0.08m–0.15m).
C1166	N/A	0.85	0.8	0.35	Cut of possible posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp in NE, gradual in SW. Vertical side in NE, gradual in SW. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is concave.
C1167	C1166	0.4	0.37	0.07	Fill of possible posthole	Loose brown silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal and stones.
C1168	C1166	0.4	0.37	0.26	Fill of possible posthole	Loose dark grey silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal and stones.
C1169	C1166	0.3	0.25	0.33	Fill of possible posthole	Loose red (burnt) silty sand. Inclusions of stones.
C1170	N/A	0.9	0.65	0.4	Cut of a pit	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Sloping sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is flat.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C1171	C1170	0.9	0.65	0.4	Fill of pit	Loose greyish brown silt.
C1172	N/A	0.3	0.2	0.1	Cut of pit	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a rounded point.
C1173	C1172	0.3	0.2	0.1	Fill of pit	Loose dark brown clayey sand. Inclusions of charcoal.
C1174	N/A	0.14	0.12	0.14	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is concave.
C1175	C1174	0.14	0.12	0.14	Fill of posthole	Loose dark grey silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal.
C1176	N/A				same as C2648	
C1177	C2648				same as C2649	
C1178	N/A	0.37	0.15	0.07	Layer	Loose brown silty sand.
C1179	N/A	0.14	0.14	0.45	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual.
C1180	C1170	0.14	0.14	0.45	Fill of posthole	Loose dark brown silty sand.
C1181					VOID	
C1182					VOID	
C1183	N/A	2	2.5	0.5	Cut of pit	Oval cut. Break of slope in top is sharp in N, gradual in S. Sloping side in N, steep in S. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. The base is concave to flat.
C1184	C1183	0.23	0.25	0.12	Fill of pit	Loose light reddish brown clayey (60%) silt (40%). Inclusions of charcoal flecks(10%) and small angular stones (>5%).
C1185	C1183	0.61	0.6	0.23	Fill of pit	Compact light yellowish brown silty (60%) clay (40%). Inclusions of small stones (>5%) medium and medium small stones (10%).
C1186	C1183	0.28	0.8	0.12	Fill of pit	Compact reddish brown silty (60%) clay (40%).
C1187	N/A	0.6	0.8	0.38	Cut of pit	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Sloping sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is concave.
C1188	C1187	1.4	0.5	0.15	Fill of pit	Loose yellowish brown sandy clay. Inclusions of charcoal and stones.
C1189	C1187	1.05	0.4	0.2	Fill of pit	Loose pinkish grey clayey silt. Inclusions of charcoal flecks and large stones.
C1190	C1187	1.15	0.3	0.1	Fill of pit	Loose brown clayey silt. Inclusions of charcoal and charred wood.
C1191	N/A	0.24	0.17	0.07	Cut of pit	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Concave sides. The base is concave.
C1192	C1191	0.24	0.17	0.07	Fill of pit	Loose dark brown silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal.
C1193	N/A	0.3	0.2	0.2	Cut of posthole	Sub-circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is concave.
C1194	C1193	0.3	0.17	0.14	Fill of posthole	Loose brownish red sand. Inclusions of burnt clay.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C1195	C1193	0.1	0.12	0.17	Fill of posthole	Possibly remains of post burnt <i>in situ</i> .
C1196	N/A	0.27	0.18	0.12	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a rounded point.
C1197	C1196	0.27	0.18	0.12	Fill of posthole	Loose dark brown silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal.
C1198	N/A	0.09	0.09	0.14	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a rounded point.
C1199	C1198	0.09	0.09	0.14	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark brown silty sand.
C1200	N/A	0.09	0.08	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope is gradual. The base is a rounded point.
C1201	C1200	0.09	0.08	0.1	Natural siltation in stakehole	Circular, soft, mid brown silty clay.
C1202	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.08	Stake driven into the ground	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. The base is a rounded point.
C1203	C1202	0.07	0.07	0.08	Natural siltation in stakehole	Circular soft dark brown silty sand.
C1204	N/A	0.08	0.07	0.06	Stake driven into the ground	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. The base is a rounded point.
C1205	C1204	0.08	0.07	0.06	Natural siltation in stakehole	Circular soft dark brown silty sand.
C1206	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.04	Stake driven into the ground	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a rounded point.
C1207	C1206	0.05	0.05	0.04	Natural siltation in stakehole	Circular soft dark brown silty sand.
C1208	N/A	0.3	0.32	0.18	Cut of a posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base concave.
C1209	C1208	0.3	0.32	0.18	Natural siltation of posthole	Circular loose dark brown sandy silt. Inclusions of mediums size pebbles (2%) and flecks of charcoal (1%).
C1210	N/A	2.17	1.3	0.4	Cut of a kiln	Sub-oval (NW–SE), 8-shaped cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is in two circular concave parts, one in each part of the “Figure of 8”.
C1211	C1210	0.8	0.7	0.06	<i>In situ</i> burning in kiln	Oval, NW–SE, very compact light reddish orange burnt clay.
C1212	C1210	0.65	0.6	0.05	Remains of use of kiln	Oval, NW–SE, soft dark brown to black silt (60%) and charcoal (40%).
C1213	C1210	1.75	0.9	0.34	Mix of natural and re-deposited kiln	A 8-shaped, NW–SE, loose light to dark grey silty sand. Inclusions of stones and very occasional bone.
C1214	C1210	2.17	0.2	0.35	Packing kiln	A 8-shaped, NW–SE, firm, light brown silty sand. Inclusions of stones (20%), up to 0.15m I diameter.
C1215	N/A	6.2	6.2	1.15	Cut of a large pit	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is gradual, more sharp to the W. Slightly concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is circular and flat.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C1216	N/A	0.11	0.1	0.11	Stake driven into the ground	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Near vertical sides. Break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is a rounded point.
C1217	C1216	0.11	0.1	0.11	Remains of a burnt post	Irregular oval, E–W, quite firm dark grey silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal (60%) and stones (5%).
C1218	N/A	1.38	1.24	0.2	Cut of a pit	Irregular oval cut, NE–SW. The corners are rounded. The break of slope at top is sharp. The sides are vertical to concave. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is irregular oval and flat.
C1219					VOID	
C1220					VOID	
C1221					VOID	
C1222	N/A	0.45	0.4	0.04	Cut of post/small pit	Circular cut. The break of slope at top is gradual. The sides are slightly concave. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is irregular.
C1223	N/A	2.15	2	0.52	Cut of a possible refuse pit	Irregular circular cut with rounded corners. The break at top is sharp. The sides are steep. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is flat to concave.
C1224	N/A	10+	0.9	0.1	Cut of a furrow	Linear, E–W, cut. The break of slope at top is gradual. The sides are concave. The break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a wide U-shaped linear.
C1225	C1224	10+	0.9	0.1	A furrow	Linear, E–W, soft, mid to dark brown silty clay. Occasional inclusions of stones.
C1226					VOID	
C1227	N/A	0.3	0.3	0.13	Cut of a posthole	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is gradual. The sides are concave. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is circular and concave.
C1228	C1227	0.3	0.3	0.13	Natural siltation of a posthole	Circular, soft, light brown silty sand.
C1229	N/A	1	0.78	0.1	Cut of a possible storage pit	Oval, E–W, cut. The break of slope top is non perceptible. The sides are concave. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is circular and quite flat.
C1230	C1229	1	0.78	0.1	Natural siltation in a possible pit	Oval, E–W, soft, medium brown clayey sand. Inclusion of small stones and one possible stone tool.
C1231	N/A	0.26	0.2	0.13	Cut of a post/small pit	Oval irregular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. The sides are concave. The break of slope at the base is not perceptible. The base oval and slightly concave.
C1232	C1231	0.26	0.2	0.13	Natural siltation	Oval, irregular, soft slightly reddish clayey silt.
C1233	N/A	0.3	0.18	0.1	Cut of a post/small pit	Oval cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. The sides are concave. The break of slope at the base is not perceptible. The base is oval and irregular.
C1234	C1233	0.3	0.18	0.1	Natural siltation of cut feature	Oval hard greyish red silt. Inclusions of stones (40%).
C1235	N/A	0.08	0.07	0.1	Stake driven into the ground	Oval cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. The sides are steep. The break of slope at the base is sharp. The base is V-shaped.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C1236	C1235	0.08	0.07	0.1	Backfilled subsoil	Oval, loose, yellowish brown clay.
C1237	N/A	0.08	0.07	0.07	Stake driven into the ground	Oval cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. The sides are vertical. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is V-shaped.
C1238	C1237	0.08	0.07	0.07	Backfilled subsoil	Oval loose light brown sandy clay.
C1239	N/A	0.42	0.4	0.06	Cut of a pit	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. The W side is vertical, the rest concave. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is circular quite flat concave.
C1240	C1239	0.42	0.4	0.06	Deposition of waste/remains of a hearth	Circular quite loose, mid greyish clayey sand. Inclusions of charcoal (10%) and pebbles (10%).
C1241	N/A	0.14	0.11	0.06	Cut of a posthole	Oval cut with rounded corners. The break of slope at the top is sharp. The sides are vertical. The break of slope at the base is sharp. The base is circular and quite flat.
C1242	C1241	0.14	0.11	0.06	Backfilling of possible posthole	Oval soft dark brown silty sand. Occasional inclusions of charcoal.
C1243	C1222	0.45	0.4	0.04	Cremation fill	Circular loose light to medium pinkish grey silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal, burnt bones and small pieces of ceramic.
C1244	C1218	1.38	1.24	0.2	Re-deposition in possible shallow pit	Irregular loose, plastic dark reddish brown silty clay. Moderate inclusions of medium stones and flecks of charcoal.
C1245	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.05	Stake driven into the ground	Circular cut. The break of slope at top is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope base not perceptible. The base circular tapered point.
C1246	C1245	0.06	0.06	0.05	Natural siltation	Circular soft grey clayey silt.
C1247	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.05	Stake driven into the ground	Circular cut. The break at the top was sharp. Steep sides. The break at the base was not perceptible. The base was circular tapered point.
C1248	C1247	0.06	0.06	0.05	Natural siltation	Circular soft grey clayey silt.
C1249	N/A	0.12	0.12	0.3	Cut for a post	Circular cut. The break at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. The break at the base was gradual. The base was circular and flat.
C1250	C1249	0.12	0.12	0.3	Fill of a posthole.	Circular firm greyish brown sandy clay. Inclusions of stone.
C1251	N/A	0.09	0.09	0.08	Stake driven into the ground	Circular cut. The break of slope top is sharp. The sides are concave. The break of slope at the base is not perceptible. The base is circular tapered point.
C1252	C1251	0.09	0.09	0.08	Natural siltation in a stakehole	Circular soft grey clayey silt.
C1253	N/A	0.1	0.1	0.05	Stake driven into the ground	Irregular oval cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. The sides are vertical. The break of slope at the base is not perceptible. The base is circular tapered point.
C1254	C1253	0.1	0.1	0.05	Natural siltation in a stakehole	Irregular oval soft dark grey clayey silt.
C1255	N/A	0.03	0.02	0.05	Stake driven into the ground	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. The sides are vertical. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is circular tapered point.
C1256	C1255	0.03	0.02	0.05	Natural siltation in a stakehole	Circular soft light brown silty sand.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C1257	N/A	0.09	0.09	0.11	Stake driven into the ground	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. The sides are vertical. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is a circular tapered point.
C1258	C1257	0.09	0.09	0.11	Natural siltation in stakehole	Circular soft dark greyish brown sandy silt. Inclusions of occasional charcoal.
C1259	N/A	0.41	0.4	0.09	Cut/depression for a hearth	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is gradual. The sides are concave. The break of slope at the base is gradual to non perceptible. The base is circular, flat and uneven.
C1260	N/A	0.09	0.09	0.08	Stake driven into the ground	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. The sides are vertical. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is a circular tapered rounded point.
C1261	C1260	0.09	0.09	0.08	Natural siltation in a stakehole	Circular soft mid brown sandy silt.
C1262	N/A	0.1	0.1	0.13	Stake driven into the ground	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. The N side is vertical, the S is steep. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is a circular tapered rounded point.
C1263	C1262	0.1	0.1	0.13	Natural siltation in a stakehole	Circular soft mid brown sandy silt.
C1264	C1259	0.41	0.4	0.09	a hearth	Circular firm yellowish medium brown clayey silt. Inclusions of flecks of stones (10%), charcoal (50%) and occasional flecks of ash and burnt clay.
C1265	C1215	6.14	5.95	0.86	A deliberate back pit	Circular firm brown sandy silt. Inclusions of mostly small but occasional medium and large stones (20%) and one sherd of medieval pottery and burnt bone.
C1266	C1215	5.64	5.44	0.56	A deliberate backfill	Circular firm brownish grey sandy silt with clay lenses. Frequent inclusions of small stones, occasional medium, large and very large stones. Occasional burnt bones.
C1267	C1215	2.44	N/A	0.18	Natural siltation in big pit	Circular firm yellow silty sand. Frequent inclusions of small stones and occasional medium stones.
C1268	C1215	0.96	N/A	0.28	Natural siltation in big pit	Circular firm light brownish yellow silty sand. Frequent inclusions of small stones, occasional medium stones.
C1269	C1215	0.7	N/A	0.08	Possibly a banded part of C1268	Circular soft brownish grey mottled with yellow sandy silt. Frequent inclusions of small and medium stones.
C1270	C1215	1.28	N/A	0.16	Possibly backfilled subsoil	Circular firm to hard yellowish coarse sand. Frequent inclusions of gravel like stones, occasional medium stones.
C1271	C1215	0.7	N/A	0.08	Re-deposited subsoil in pit	Circular firm yellowish light brown silty sand. Occasional inclusions of small stones.
C1272	C1215	0.74	N/A	0.12	Mixing of subsoil during backfilling of pit	Circular firm mottled brown and yellow silty sand. Frequent inclusions of small stones.
C1273	C1215	0.54	N/A	0.04	Backfill in pit	Circular loose to firm brownish grey mottled with yellow silty sand. Frequent inclusions of small stones.
C1274	C1215	0.82	N/A	0.12	Natural siltation in pit	Circular loose to firm mottled light brownish yellow silty sand. Occasional inclusions of small and medium stones.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C1275	C1215	0.9	N/A	0.12	Backfill in pit	Circular soft greyish brown mottled with yellow sandy silt. Occasional inclusions of small and medium stones.
C1276	C1215	0.38	N/A	0.08	Fallen in subsoil in pit	Circular loose light brownish yellow sand. Frequent inclusions of small stones.
C1277	C1215	0.46	N/A	0.06	Backfill in pit	Circular firm yellowish light brown silty sand. Moderate inclusions of small stones.
C1278	C1215	1.38	N/A	0.12	Fallen in subsoil in pit	Circular loose to firm yellowish light brown sand. Frequent inclusions of small stones.
C1279	N/A	0.2	0.2	0.4	Cut for a post/post driven into the ground	Circular cut. Break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the base is not perceptible. The base is a circular tapered rounded point.
C1280	C1279	0.2	0.2	0.4	Backfill in posthole	Circular firm reddish brown silt. Inclusions of stones.
C1281	N/A	1.2	0.42	0.48	Cut of a pit	Area within site semi-circular. Break of slope at the top is gradual. Steep sides. Break of slope at the base is sharp at the N side, gradual S and W side. The base is circular and concave.
C1282	C1281	1.2	0.42	0.24	Natural siltation in pit	A probably circular firm light brown silty sand. Inclusions of stones (20%).
C1283	C1282	0.6	0.3	0.17	Backfill in pit	A probably circular soft mid greyish brown silty sand. Inclusions of pebbles (15%).
C1284	C1283	0.45	0.2	0.17	Natural siltation in pit	A probably circular soft light brown silty sand. Inclusions of pebbles (5%).
C1285	N/A	3	1.5	0.2	Cut of a hearth	Irregular sub-oval (NW–SE) cut. Break at the top is irregular/not perceptible. Sides are irregular/not perceptible. Break of slope at the base is irregular/not perceptible. Shape of base is irregular.
C1286	N/A	0.18	0.12	0.08	Stake driven into the ground/post	Circular cut. Break of slope top is gradual to sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at the base is gradual to sharp. The base is concave.
C1287	c1286	0.18	0.12	0.08	<i>In situ</i> remains of a stake/re-deposited natural	Circular loose dark yellowish brown equal parts silt and clay. Inclusions of charcoal (5%).
C1288	N/A	0.26	0.2	0.12	Cut for a possible post	Oval S–N cut with rounded corners. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is sharp. The base is circular and flat.
C1289	C1288	0.26	0.2	0.12	Natural siltation in a possible posthole	Oval S–N loose mid brown silty sand.
C1290	N/A	1.45	1.15	0.22	Cut of a hearth	Oval cut with rounded corners. The break of slope at the top is gradual to not perceptible. Stepped sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is oval and concave.
C1291	N/A	0.28	0.24	0.11	Cut for a possible post	Irregular linear cut with irregular corners. The break of slope at the top is gradual. The sides are steep. The break of slope at the base is gradual to not perceptible. The base is irregular linear.
C1292	C1291	0.28	0.24	0.11	Remains of a burnt post	Irregular firm dark grey clayey sand. Inclusions of charcoal (30%).
C1293	N/A	0.58	0.5	0.28	Cut for a post	Oval cut. Break of slope at the top is gradual. Gentle sloping sides. Break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is flat and oval.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C1294	C1293	0.25	0.23	0.18	The remains of a burnt post	Irregular oval very soft dark greyish black clayey silt. Inclusions of charcoal and one piece of pottery.
C1295	C1373	0.61	0.44	0.16	Natural siltation/re-deposited subsoil	Sub-circular soft mid brownish grey sand possibly mottled with ash. Occasional inclusions of small stones.
C1296	C1373	0.44	0.35	0.11	<i>In situ</i> remains of burnt post	Sub-circular soft, black sandy silt. Frequent inclusions of charcoal.
C1297	C1373	0.45	0.23	0.2	Remains of <i>in situ</i> decayed post	Sub-circular soft mid brown silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal (5%).
C1298	N/A	0.37	0.34	0.13	Cut for a post	Oval cut. Break of slope at the top is sharp. Stepped sides. Break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is flat and oval.
C1299	C1298	0.26	0.26	0.1	Natural siltation in a posthole	Circular soft dark brown silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal (5%) and occasional small stones.
C1300	N/A	56+	1.8	0.5	Cut of a Neolithic boundary ditch	Linear NW–SE cut. The break of slope at the top is not perceptible. Gentle concave sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is linear and concave. Same as C5 and C2833.
C1301	C1300	56+	1.8	0.5	Natural siltation in the ditch	Linear weakly cemented grey silt. Inclusions of stones.
C1302	C1300	2.2	1.8	0.5	Natural siltation	Linear loose brown sandy silt. Inclusions of stones.
C1303	N/A	0.12	0.12	0.16	Stake driven into the ground	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is circular tapered blunt point.
C1304	C1303	0.12	0.12	0.16	Natural siltation in the stakehole	Circular loose grey sandy silt. Inclusions of stones.
C1305	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.12	Stake driven into the ground	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is circular tapered blunt point.
C1306	C1305	0.06	0.06	0.12	Natural siltation in the stakehole	Circular loose brown sandy silt. Inclusions of stone.
C1307	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.11	Stake driven into the ground	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is circular tapered rounded point.
C1308	C1307	0.08	0.08	0.11	Decayed stake/natural siltation	Circular loose dark reddish brown clayey silt. Inclusions of charcoal (5%).
C1309	N/A	0.09	0.09	0.06	Stake driven into the ground	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is circular tapered rounded point.
C1310	C1309	0.09	0.09	0.06	Decayed stake/natural siltation	Circular loose dark reddish brown clayey silt. Inclusions of charcoal (5%).
C1311	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.1	Stake driven into the ground	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is circular tapered rounded point.
C1312	C1311	0.08	0.08	0.1	Natural siltation in stakehole	Circular loose brownish grey silty sand.
C1313	N/A	0.13	0.12	0.05	Cut for a post	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Gentle sloping sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is circular and concave.
C1314	C1313	0.13	0.12	0.05	Backfill in posthole	Circular loose light brown silty sand. Inclusions of pebbles (0.5%).
C1315	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.09	Stake driven into the ground	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is circular rounded point.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C1316	C1315	0.05	0.05	0.09	Natural siltation in stakehole	Circular quite loose mid grey silty sand.
C1317	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.07	Stake driven diagonally into the ground	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Diagonally driven into the ground. The base is circular and flat.
C1318	C1317	0.08	0.08	0.07	Natural siltation in stakehole	Circular loose brownish grey sandy silt.
C1319	N/A	0.08	0.07	0.1	Stake driven into the ground	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is circular tapered blunt point.
C1320	C1319	0.08	0.07	0.1	Natural siltation in stakehole	Circular loose brown sandy silt. Inclusions of stones.
C1321	N/A	0.37	0.25	0.26	Cut of a posthole	A sub-oval cut. The break of slope at the top is gradual at the SW edge of the cut and is sharp on all other edges. The SW side is moderately sloping, all other sides are near vertical. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is a tapered blunt pint.
C1322	C1321	0.37	0.25	0.26	Natural siltation/burnt post in posthole by cultural affected soil	Circular quite loose light brown silty sand. Frequent inclusions of charcoal flecks.
C1323	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.07	Stake driven into the ground	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is sharp. The base is circular tapered rounded point.
C1324	C1323	0.07	0.07	0.07	Natural siltation with remains of burnt/decayed post	Circular loose dark reddish brown clayey silt. Inclusions of charcoal (5%).
C1325	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.1	Stake driven into the ground	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is sharp. The base is circular tapered rounded point.
C1326	C1325	0.07	0.07	0.1	Remains of decayed stake/silted up hole	Circular loose dark reddish brown clayey silt. Inclusions of charcoal (5%).
C1327	N/A	0.15	0.15	0.04	Cut for a post	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. The sides are moderately sloping. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is circular and concave.
C1328	C1327	0.15	0.15	0.04	Natural siltation in posthole	Circular quite loose light brown silty sand.
C1329	N/A	0.16	0.1	0.09	Cut for a post	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Concave to vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is not perceptible. The base is circular stepped concave.
C1330	C1329	0.16	0.1	0.09	Natural siltation in posthole	Circular loose yellowish brownish grey clayey silt. Inclusions of charcoal (>5%) and flecks and small angular stones (>10%).
C1331	N/A	0.12	0.12	0.14	Cut for a post	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. The sides are near vertical. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is circular tapered point.
C1332	C1331	0.12	0.12	0.14	Natural siltation in posthole by culturally affected soil	Circular soft light brown silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal and small burnt bones.
C1333	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.07	Stake driven into the ground	Circular cut. Break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is circular tapered point.
C1334	C1333	0.05	0.05	0.07	Natural siltation in stakehole	Circular loose grey silty sand. Inclusions of stones.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C1335	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.08	Stake driven into the ground	Circular cut. Break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is circular tapered blunt point.
C1336	C1335	0.05	0.05	0.08	Natural siltation in stakehole	Circular loose brown sandy silt. Inclusions of stones.
C1337	C1285	2.5	1	0.2	Remains of <i>in situ</i> burning	Irregular sub-oval stiff reddish pink sandy clay. Occasional inclusions of small stones.
C1338	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.13	Stake driven into the ground	Irregular circular cut. Break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is circular tapered rounded point.
C1339	C1338	0.07	0.07	0.13	Natural siltation	Circular irregular loose dark reddish brown silty clay. Inclusions of stones.
C1340	C1223	1.19	0.91	0.06	Natural siltation in pit	Circular firm yellowish brown silty clay.
C1341	C1223	1.39	1.01	0.1	Natural siltation in pit	Circular firm greyish brownish silty clay. Inclusions of charcoal (2–5%).
C1342	C1223	0.92	0.92	0.1	Deliberate deposition of waste material	Circular quite soft dark grey to mid black silty clay. Inclusions of charcoal (25%).
C1343	c1223	2.15	2	0.18	Deliberate deposition of waste material	Circular firm black to dark grey silty clay. Inclusions of small stones (25%) and charcoal (35%).
C1344	C1223	1.57	1.39	0.13	Natural siltation at the base of the pit	Circular soft brown clay.
C1345	C1223	1.49	1.3	0.19	Deliberate deposition of waste material	Circular firm brownish silty clay. Inclusions of small stones (30%) and charcoal (25%).
C1346	N/A	1.45	0.8	0.2	Cut of a pit	A sub-oval (NE–SW) cut with rounded corners. The break of slope at the top is not perceptible at SE edge of the cut and sharp to gradual on all other edges. Stepped sides. The break of slope at the base is not perceptible. The base is sub-oval.
C1347	C1346	1.07	0.6	0.13	Pit	Oval (NE–SW) loose dark brown silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal (middle of the fill 75%, the rest of the fill 5%).
C1348	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.08	Stake driven into the ground	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Gradually sloping sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is circular and concave.
C1349	C1348	0.06	0.06	0.08	Natural siltation in stakehole	Circular quite loose light yellowish grey silty sand.
C1350	N/A	1.3	1.1	0.18	Cut of possible small pit/natural depression	An sub-oval (NW–SE) cut. The break of slope at the top is gradual to not perceptible. Gently sloping sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual to not perceptible. The base is irregular.
C1351	C1350	1.3	1.1	0.18	Natural siltation of possible pit/natural depression	An sub-oval (NW–SE) soft to firm towards the base brown mottled with orange sandy silt. Occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks, more frequent towards the base.
C1352	N/A	0.12	0.12	0.09	Stake driven into the ground	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. W side is vertical, E side is stepped. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is circular and concave.
C1353	C1352	0.12	0.12	0.09	Natural siltation	Circular quite loose mid yellowish brown silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal (2%).

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C1354	N/A	0.08	0.07	0.12	Stake driven into the ground	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is circular tapered blunt point.
C1355	C1345	0.08	0.07	0.12	Natural siltation in stakehole	Circular loose grey sandy silt.
C1356	N/A	0.04	0.04	0.12	Stake driven into ground	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top sharp. Vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is circular concave.
C1357	C1356	0.04	0.04	0.12	Natural siltation in stakehole	Circular quite loose light greyish brown clayey sand.
C1358	N/A	0.2	0.2	0.1	Cut for a post	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Gently concave sides. The break of slope at the base is not perceptible. Circular wide concave base.
C1359	C1358	0.2	0.2	0.1	Natural siltation in posthole	Circular quite soft greyish brown clayey silt.
C1360	N/A	0.11	0.1	0.16	Stake driven into the ground	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top gradual. Quite steep sides. The break of slope at the Base is not perceptible. The base is a circular rounded point.
C1361	C1360	0.11	0.1	0.16	Natural siltation in stakehole	Circular quite soft brown silty sand. Occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks.
C1362	N/A	0.03	0.03	0.04	Stake driven into ground	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is circular and concave.
C1363	C1362	0.03	0.03	0.04	Natural siltation	Circular loose light brown silty sand.
C1364	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.12	Stake driven into the ground	Oval cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is circular tapered rounded point.
C1365	C1364	0.06	0.06	0.12	Natural siltation in stakehole	Oval loose dark brown clay. Inclusions of stones.
C1366	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.07	Stake driven into the ground	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Near vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The shape of base is circular and concave.
C1367	C1366	0.07	0.07	0.07	Natural siltation in stakehole	Circular quite loose light yellowish brown silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal (5%).
C1368	N/A	1.57	0.9	0.38	Cut of a heavily disturbed possible kiln or pit for dumping kiln waste	Irregular oval cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Stepped sides. The break of slope at the base is not perceptible to sharp. The base is oval and irregular.
C1369	N/A	2.3	1.3	0.75	Probably cut of a kiln	Irregular oval cut with rounded corners. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Stepped sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is oval and concave.
C1370	C1293	0.45	0.3	0.28	Packing fill in a posthole	Oval soft mid to light greyish brown silty sand. Occasional inclusions of small stones, very occasional charcoal flecks and occasional flecks of burnt clay.
C1371					VOID	
C1372					VOID	
C1373	N/A	0.74	0.67	0.32	Cut for a post	A oval cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp on the N and E edge, gradual on the S and W edge. Vertical N and NE side, concave S and SW side. The break of slope at the base is sharp on the N, NE and NW side, gradual on the S side. The base is oval and concave.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C1374	C1285, C1434, C1435	0.74	0.5	0.09	Use of possible hearth	Irregular sub-circular soft brownish black silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal (80%).
C1375	C1436	0.43	0.22	0.14	Deliberate backfilling of possible hearth	A soft dark brownish grey silty sand. Occasional inclusions of charcoal.
C1376	C1285	1.8	0.5	0.24	Culturally affected natural due to use of feature	A soft medium yellow silty sand. Occasional inclusions of small stones and charcoal (2%).
C1377	C1373	0.26	0.16	0.1	Packing fill in a posthole	Semi circular weakly cemented pinkish white sand clay. Inclusions of small and medium stones.
C1378	N/A	0.08	0.09	0.09	Stake driven into the ground	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is circular tapered blunt point.
C1379	C1378	0.08	0.09	0.09	Natural siltation in a stakehole	Circular loose grey sandy silt. Inclusions of stones.
C1380	N/A	0.05	0.04	0.05	Stake driven into the ground	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Near vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is circular tapered rounded point.
C1381	C1380	0.05	0.04	0.05	Natural siltation in a stakehole	Circular loose reddish brown silty clay. Occasional inclusions of small stones.
C1382	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.05	Stake driven into the ground	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is sharp to gradual. The base is circular tapered rounded point.
C1383	C1382	0.05	0.05	0.05	Natural siltation in a stakehole	Circular loose reddish brown silty clay. Occasional inclusions of small stones.
C1384	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.08	Stake driven into the ground	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is circular tapered rounded point.
C1385	C1384	0.05	0.05	0.08	Natural siltation in a stakehole	Circular loose reddish brown silty clay.
C1386	N/A	0.08	0.07	0.08	Stake driven into the ground	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is circular tapered rounded point.
C1387	C1386	0.08	0.07	0.08	Natural siltation in a stakehole	Circular loose reddish brown silty clay.
C1388	N/A	0.1	0.1	0.1	Stake driven into the ground	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is not perceptible. The base is circular tapered rounded point.
C1389	C1388	0.1	0.1	0.1	Natural siltation in a stakehole	Circular loose greyish brown clayey silt.
C1390	N/A	0.03	0.03	0.06	Stake driven into the ground	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Near vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is circular tapered rounded point.
C1391	C1390	0.03	0.03	0.06	Natural siltation in a stakehole	Circular loose reddish brown silty clay.
C1392	N/A	0.09	0.09	0.12	Stake driven into the ground	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Near vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is circular tapered blunt point.
C1393	C1392	0.09	0.09	0.12	Natural siltation/decayed remains of stake	Circular soft dark brown sandy silt. Occasional inclusions of small charcoal.
C1394	N/A	0.12	0.11	0.11	Stake driven into the ground	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is circular tapered rounded point.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C1395	C1394	0.06	0.06	0.11	Natural siltation in a stakehole	Circular soft mid brown sandy silt.
C1396	C1395	0.03	0.03	0.11	Packing fill/compressed natural in stakehole	Circular firm greyish white sandy clay. Frequent inclusions of small/flecks of stone.
C1397	N/A	0.12	0.12	0.13	Cut for a post	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Diagonal sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is circular and concave.
C1398	C1397	0.12	0.12	0.13	Natural siltation in posthole	Circular quite loose mid yellowish brown silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal (5%) and pebbles (5%).
C1399	N/A	1.8	1.8	0.14	Large shallow pit	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is gradual. Very gently concave sides. The break of slope at the base is not perceptible. The base is circular and irregular.
C1400	N/A	4	0.7	0.12	Possible Furrow	Linear cut. The break of slope at the top is gradual. Very gently concave sides. The break of slope at the base is not perceptible. The base is Linear and very gently concave.
C1401	C1399, c1400	4	2.6	0.14	Topsoil like fill of c1399 and c1400	Irregular compact to loose dark reddish brown clayey silt. Inclusions of charcoal flecks (>5%) and very small angular stones (>10%).
C1402	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.13	Stake driven into the ground	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Diagonal sides, base break south break at top of slope. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is circular and concave.
C1403	C1402	0.08	0.08	0.13	Natural siltation in stakehole	Circular quite loose light grey clayey sand. Inclusions of charcoal (10%) and pebbles (3%).
C1404	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.1	Stake driven into the ground	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Diagonal sides, base break S of top break. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is circular and concave.
C1405	C1404	0.05	0.05	0.1	Natural siltation in stakehole	Circular quite loose light grey clayey sand. Inclusions of charcoal (2%).
C1406	C1369	1.9	1.15	0.22	Mixed natural backfill in a probable kiln	A quite soft yellowish light brown silty sand. Frequent inclusions of charcoal and occasional (10%) small to medium angular stones.
C1407	1369	0.8	0.9	0.12	Natural siltation	A quite soft reddish light brown silty sand. Frequent inclusions of charcoal, occasional inclusions of medium tones.
C1408	1369	1.3	0.8	0.16	Natural siltation	A quite soft light brownish grey clayey sand. Frequent inclusions of charcoal flecks and small stones.
C1409	1369	1.35	0.7	0.25	Organic backfill	A firm to soft grey clayey sand. Frequent inclusions of charcoal flecks, small and medium stones and one sherd of pottery.
C1410	C1369	0.8	0.1	0.1	Natural siltation	A loose, light brownish yellow sand. Frequent inclusions of small stones, occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks.
C1411	C1369	0.5	0.1	0.15	Natural siltation	Firm light brownish yellow slightly silty sand. Frequent inclusions of charcoal flecks.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C1412	N/A	0.13	0.11	0.1	Cut for a small post	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical N side, concave S side. The break of slope at the base is gradual at the N side, not perceptible at the S side. The base is circular tapered rounded point.
C1413	C1412	0.13	0.11	0.1	Natural siltation in posthole	Circular soft mid brown sandy clay. Occasional inclusions of small charcoal.
C1414	N/A	0.12	0.11	0.1	Cut for a small post	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical N side, concave S side. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is circular tapered rounded point.
C1415	C1414	0.12	0.11	0.1	Natural siltation in posthole	Circular soft dark brown sandy silt. Inclusions of small charcoal.
C1416	N/A	0.18	0.14	0.1	Cut of a posthole, part of a house structure	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is gradual. Gradually sloping sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is circular and concave.
C1417	C1416	0.18	0.14	0.1	Natural siltation	Circular firm mid greyish brown silty sand. Occasional inclusions of charcoal.
C1418	N/A	0.4	0.4	0.25	Cut for a post	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Near vertical W side, sloping E side. The break of slope at the base is sharp. The base is circular and flat.
C1419	N/A	0.18	0.16	0.12	Cut for a post	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is gradual. Concave to near vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual to sharp. The base is circular tapered rounded point.
C1420	C1419	0.18	0.16	0.12	Remains of an <i>in situ</i> burnt post	Circular loose dark blackish banding to dark reddish brown silty clay. Occasional inclusions of small stones and occasional medium stones.
C1421	C1346	1.35	0.8	0.15	Bottom fill of c1346	Oval firm greyish brown sandy silt. Occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks.
C1422	C1443, c1285	0.36	0.2	0.12	Backfill in small pit	Oval soft greyish brown fill clayey sand. Inclusions of charcoal (20%).
C1423	C1418	0.15	0.08	0.27	Remains of an <i>in situ</i> burnt post	Circular soft dark brownish black slightly clayey sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal (75%).
C1424	C1418	0.14	0.14	0.16	Packing fill in a posthole	Circular firm greyish brownish yellow clayey silt. Inclusions of charcoal (5%) and flecks of stones (5%).
C1425	C1447	0.54	0.68	0.11	Natural siltation	Oval (NE–SW) loose light greyish brown clayey silt. Inclusions of charcoal (5–10%) and flecks of angular stones (>5%).
C1426	C1368	0.47	0.3	0.14	Deliberate deposition of possible waste material in a pit	A triangular soft greyish brown clayey silt. Frequent inclusions of charcoal.
C1427	C1368	0.8	0.1	0.09	Natural siltation	Irregular soft greyish brown clayey silt.
C1428	C1368	0.25	0.2	0.05	Deliberate deposition of possible waste material in a pit	Circular soft brownish grey sand. Inclusions of small charcoal.
C1429	C1368	0.65	0.3	0.19	Deliberate deposition of possible waste material in a pit	Irregular soft greyish brown clay. Inclusions of small charcoal flecks.
C1430	C1368	0.38	0.1	0.04	Remains of <i>in situ</i> burning	Triangular soft black silt. Inclusion of charcoal (100%).

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C1431	C1368	0.4	0.1	0.05	Deliberate deposition of possible waste material in a pit	Irregular soft light grey clayey silt. Inclusions of small charcoal.
C1432	C1368	0.37	0.1	0.15	Deliberate deposition of possible waste material in a pit	Irregular soft purplish grey sand. Inclusions of small sandstone.
C1433	C1368	0.88	0.5	0.14	Deliberate deposition of burnt material	Irregular firm reddish brown banded to bright red clayey silt. Inclusions of medium stones.
C1434	N/A	0.3	0.27	0.2	Cut for a post	Oval cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Concave sides. The break of slope at the base is sharp. The base is circular rounded point.
C1435	N/A	0.15	0.14	0.28	Cut for a post	Oval cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is sharp. The base is circular rounded point.
C1436	N/A	0.2	0.2	0.13	Cut for a post	Oval cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is sharp. The base is circular rounded point.
C1437	N/A	0.1	0.1	0.08	Stake driven into the ground	An circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is sharp. The base is circular.
C1438	C1437	0.1	0.1	0.08	Natural siltation	Circular loose brown silty sand.
C1439	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.12	Stake driven into the ground	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is sharp. The base is circular tapered rounded point.
C1440	C1439	0.08	0.08	0.12	Natural siltation	Circular loose greyish brown silty sand.
C1441	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.07	Stake driven into the ground	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is circular tapered rounded point.
C1442	C1441	0.07	0.07	0.07	Natural siltation	Circular loose dark reddish brown silty clay. Occasional inclusions of small stones.
C1443	N/A	0.41	0.37	0.12	Cut of a small pit	Oval NW–SE cut with rounded corners. The brake of slope at the top is gradual. Concave sides. The brake of slope at the base is gradual. The base was a circular rounded point.
C1444	N/A	1.04	0.77	0.24	Cut of a pit	Oval cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Concave sides. The break of slope at the base is sharp. The base is circular and flat.
C1445	C1444	1.04	0.77	0.24	Natural siltation	Oval soft brown clayey sand. Occasional inclusions of charcoal.
C1446	N/A	0.26	0.24	0.14	Cut for a post	Oval NE–SW cut with rounded corners. The break of slope at the top is gradual. Vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is sharp. The base is circular tapered blunt point.
C1447	N/A	0.54	0.68	0.11	Cut of a small pit	Oval cut with rounded corners. The break of slope at the top is gradual to not perceptible at the NW edge and sharp to gradual at the SE edge. Gently concave sides. The break of slope at the base is not perceptible at the NW edge and sharp at the SE edge. The base is oval and flat.
C1448	N/A	0.28	0.21	0.3	Cut for a post	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is sharp. The base is circular and flat.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C1449	C1448	0.21	0.21	0.2	Disturbed packing posthole	Circular loose greyish brownish yellow clayey silt. Inclusions of charcoal flecks (10%) and very small angular stones (5%).
C1450	N/A	4.47	1.8	0.4	Cut of one or more pits	Oval cut with rounded corners. The break of slope at the top is gradual. Irregular sides with break of slope base very changeable and the base very irregular.
C1451	C1300	20+	1.8	0.5	Natural base siltation of ditch	Linear SW–NE loose grey fill of clay.
C1452	N/A	0.16	0.14	0.04	Cut for a post	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is gradual. Gently concave sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is circular and concave.
C1453	C1452	0.16	0.14	0.04	Natural siltation	Circular quite loose mid grey clayey sand.
C1454	C1448	0.14	0.14	0.1	<i>In situ</i> burnt post	Circular quite loose dark yellowish grey clayey silt. Inclusions of charcoal (70%).
C1455	C1369	1	0.52	0.2	Burnt <i>in situ</i> remains	Sub-oval, quite loose black silty sand. Frequent inclusions of charcoal.
C1456	C1369	0.9	0.4	0.3	Possible stained natural	A sub-oval, soft mottled white grey sill of sandy clay. Frequent inclusions of charcoal, occasional inclusions of small stones.
C1457	C1446	0.26	0.24	0.14	Possible packing fill in posthole	Oval NE–SW loose reddish brown clay. Frequent inclusions of large and medium stones.
C1458	C1298	0.05	0.05	0.1	Possible packing fill in posthole	Oval S–N firm grey silty sand. Inclusions of stones.
C1459	N/A	11	6	0.1	Disturbed stone laid floor	Stone floor surface, only remains in patches up to 2.5m square. Pebbles 0.02–0.04m occasional quartz and red stones.
C1460	N/A				Spread between C1459 and C1461	Spread.
C1461	N/A	9	6	0.04	Stone floor	Stone floor surface.
C1462	N/A	0.13	0.1	0.08	Cut for a stake	Oval cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Irregular sides. The break of slope at the base is not perceptible. Circular irregular base.
C1463	C1462	0.13	0.1	0.08	Natural siltation	Irregular quite soft pinkish grey clayey silt. Inclusions of small charcoal.
C1464	N/A	0.18	0.2	0.15	Possibly disturbed cut for a post	Irregular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp to not perceptible. Irregular sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual to not perceptible. Irregular base.
C1465	C1464	0.18	0.2	0.15	Natural siltation	Irregular quite soft pinkish grey clayey silt. Inclusions of small charcoal.
C1466	C475	0.36	N/A	0.08	Natural siltation	A SW–NE firm mid to dark brown clayey sand. Inclusions of pebbles (1%).
C1467	C475	0.74	N/A	0.22	Natural siltation	A SW–NE firm mid brown clayey silt. Inclusions of cobbles (1%) and pebbles (1%).
C1468	C475	2.66	N/A	0.24	Natural siltation	A SW–NE firm mid brown sandy silt. Inclusions of stones (2%).
C1469	N/A	0.4	0.34	0.2	Cut for a post	A sub-circular cut. The break of slope at the top is quite sharp. S side is stepped, the rest are concave.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C1470	N/A	0.56	0.38	0.21	Cut for a post	Oval E–W cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is sharp. The base is oval and flat.
C1471	C1469	0.4	0.1	0.04	Natural siltation	Sub-oval soft mottled grey brown sandy silt. Occasional inclusions of small stones.
C1472	C1496	0.12	0.1	0.14	Remains of a post burnt <i>in situ</i>	Sub-circular soft to firm black silt. Frequent inclusions of charcoal, occasional inclusions of small stones.
C1473	C1469	0.4	0.34	0.15	Packing fill in a posthole	Half circular, soft to firm reddish light brown fine sand. Occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks, occasional small stones.
C1474	N/A	0.18	0.14	0.1	Cut for a post	Oval S–N cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Near vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is sharp. The base is circular tapered point.
C1475	C1474	0.18	0.14	0.1	Natural siltation	Oval S–N soft reddish brown silty clay.
C1476	N/A	0.4	0.4	0.09	Hearth cut	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Sloping sides. The break of slope at the base is not perceptible. Circular concave base.
C1477	C1476	0.34	0.25	0.04	<i>In situ</i> burnt remains of hearth	Sub-circular soft black sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal (80%).
C1478	C1476	0.2	0.14	0.05	<i>In situ</i> burning in hearth	Sub-circular soft to firm mid orangeish brown clayey sand.
C1479	N/A	0.2	0.1	0.19	Cut for a post	Oval cut. The break of slope at the top is gradual. Concave sides. The break of slope at the base is not perceptible. Circular tapered point.
C1480	C1479	0.2	0.1	0.19	Natural siltation in posthole	Oval soft light yellowish brown silty sand.
C1481	C1470	0.56	0.38	0.21	Natural siltation in posthole	Oval E–W loose brown sandy silt. Inclusions of stones.
C1482	N/A	0.52	0.18	0.06	Cut of a pit	Irregular cut. The break of slope at the top is irregular. Irregular sides. The break of slope at the base is irregular. Irregular base.
C1483	C1482	0.52	0.18	0.06	Natural siltation	Irregular soft pinkish grey silt. Inclusions of small charcoal.
C1484	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.13	Stake driven into the ground	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is not perceptible. The base is circular tapered rounded point.
C1485	C1484	0.08	0.08	0.13	Natural siltation in a stakehole	Circular soft greyish brown clayey silt.
C1486	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.07	Stake driven into the ground	Oval cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is not perceptible. The base is circular point.
C1487	C1486	0.06	0.06	0.07	Natural siltation in a stakehole	Oval soft dark brown silty sand. Occasional inclusions of charcoal.
C1488	N/A	0.09	0.09	0.09	Stake driven into the ground	Oval cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is sharp. The base is circular point.
C1489	C1488	0.09	0.09	0.09	Natural siltation in a stakehole	Oval soft dark brown silty sand. Occasional inclusions of charcoal.
C1490	N/A	0.23	0.13	0.13	Cut for a post	Oval cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is circular and concave.
C1491	C1490	0.23	0.13	0.13	Natural siltation in a posthole	Oval firm yellowish silty clay.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C1492	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.06	Stake driven into the ground	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is circular and tapered rounded point.
C1493	C1492	0.06	0.06	0.06	Natural siltation in a stakehole	Circular loose greyish brown silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal (5%).
C1494	N/A	1.2	0.64	0.13	Probably a natural depression	Irregular oval NW–SE cut. The break of slope at the top is not perceptible at the SE edge, the rest are gradual. Stepped SE side, the other sides are gently sloping. The break of slope at the base is gradual to not perceptible. The base is irregular, parts quite flat parts almost concave.
C1495	N/A	0.32	0.31	0.18	Cut for a post	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Quite steep concave sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is circular and quite flat.
C1496	N/A	0.26	0.14	0.07	Cut for a post	A sub-oval cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Concave sides. The break of slope at the base is sharp. The base is circular quite flat concave.
C1497	C1496	0.26	0.14	0.07	Natural siltation in a posthole	Oval loose light yellowish brown clayey silt. Inclusions of charcoal flecks (5%) and occasional small pottery.
C1498	N/A	0.14	0.14	0.22	Cut for a post	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is sharp. The base is circular tapered rounded point.
C1499	C1498	0.14	0.14	0.22	The decayed and possibly burnt remains of a post	Circular loose dark reddish brown clayey silt. Inclusions of charcoal (25%).
C1500	C1538	1.6	0.28	0.07	Plough furrow	Linear E–W loose brown clayey silt. Inclusions of pebbles (10%).
C1501					VOID	
C1502					VOID	
C1503	C1864	1.75	0.7	0.3	Disturbed natural siltation	Linear E–W quite loose brown to light brown silty clay. Occasional inclusions of stone and charcoal (10%).
C1504	C1542	14+	0.8	0.15	Plough furrow	Linear E–W quite loose brown clayey silt. Inclusions of pebbles (<10%).
C1505	C1549	20.5	1.2	0.2	Plough furrow	Linear E–W quite loose medium brown sand silt. Inclusions of stones (<10%).
C1506	C1559	1.25	0.15	0.03	Plough furrow	A linear E–W loose grey sandy clay. Occasional inclusions of charcoal.
C1507	C1569	4.47	0.16	0.04	Plough furrow	Linear E–W loose grey sandy clay. Occasional inclusions of charcoal.
C1508	C1563	4.25	0.15	0.04	Plough furrow	Linear E–W quite loose grey sandy clay. Occasional inclusions of charcoal.
C1509	C1564	2.25	0.15	0.02	Plough furrow	Linear E–W quite loose grey sandy clay. Occasional inclusions of charcoal.
C1510	C1881	20+	1	0.08	Plough furrow	Linear loose brownish grey silty clay. Occasional inclusions of stones.
C1511					VOID	
C1512	N/A	0.1	0.11	0.04	Burnt spread	Circular loose dark grey silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal (60%).
C1513	C1548	0.6	0.46	0.19	Deliberate deposition of waste material	Oval loose dark grey silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal (60%) and stones.
C1514	C1555	20+	0.6	0.07	Plough furrow	Linear E–W loose dark brown sandy silt. Inclusions of stones.
C1515					VOID	

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C1516	C1535	0.5	0.45	0.2	Cremation pit	Circular loose black silty sand. Frequent inclusions of charcoal, moderate burnt bones, occasional flecks of stones.
C1517	C1536	0.72	0.7	0.1	Natural siltation of cultural affected soil	Circular loose dark greyish black silty sand. Moderate inclusions of small and flecks of stone.
C1518	N/A	0.3	0.2	0.02	Hearth	Oval SE–NW loose mid red sandy clay.
C1519					VOID	
C1520	C1838	0.16	0.15	0.14	Natural siltation in a posthole	Circular loose mid brown silty sand.
C1521					VOID	
C1522	N/A	1.6	0.4	0.09	Topsoil	Oval SW–NE quite loose dark brown silty sand. Inclusions of stones.
C1523	C1557	0.11	0.1	0.11	Natural siltation in a stakehole	Circular loose light brown sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal (10%).
C1524	C1556	0.21	0.16	0.26	Natural siltation in a stakehole	Circular loose brown sandy silt. Occasional inclusions of small stones.
C1525	C1558	0.1	0.08	0.14	Natural siltation in a stakehole	Circular loose brown sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal (10%).
C1526	C1565	0.15	0.13	0.2	Natural siltation in a posthole	Circular loose brown sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal (15%) and stones.
C1527	C1580	0.15	0.15	0.19	Natural siltation in a posthole	Circular loose brownish grey sand. Inclusions of charcoal.
C1528	C1568	0.17	0.16	0.2	Natural siltation of a posthole	Circular loose brown sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal (15%) and stones.
C1529	C1572	0.17	0.15	0.2	Natural siltation of a posthole	Circular loose brown sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal (20%) and stones.
C1530	C1575	0.16	0.15	0.2	Natural siltation of a posthole	Circular loose brown sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal (20%) and stones.
C1531					VOID	
C1532					VOID	
C1533	C1803	0.21	0.2	0.3	Natural siltation of a posthole	Circular loose brownish black silty clay. Frequent inclusions of charcoal.
C1534					VOID	
C1535	N/A	0.5	0.45	0.22	Cut of a small cremation pit	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is circular and flat.
C1536	N/A	0.9	0.8	0.22	Cut of a hearth	Oval cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is not perceptible. The base is oval and flat.
C1537	C1535	0.34	0.38	0.1	Natural siltation in posthole/small pit	Circular loose mid yellowish brown silty sand. Inclusions of small rounded stones and occasional charcoal.
C1538	N/A	1.6	0.28	0.07	Cut of a furrow	Linear E–W cut. The break of slope at the top is gradual. Concave sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is linear and flat.
C1539	C1554	0.95	0.6	0.08	Natural siltation in pit	Circular loose dark grey clayey silt. Inclusions of fossil (20%).
C1540	N/A	0.7	0.5	0.04	Hearth fill	Circular quite loose very dark grey sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal (15%).
C1541	C1536	0.8	0.6	0.05	<i>In situ</i> burning in kiln or furnace	Circular loose mid yellowish red silty clay. Moderate inclusions of small sub-rounded stones, occasional charcoal.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C1542	N/A	14+	0.8	0.15	Cut of a furrow	Linear E–W cut. The break of slope at the top is gradual. Concave sides. The break of slope at the base is not perceptible. The base is linear and concave.
C1543	N/A	15	5	0.15	Disturbed burnt mound	Oval E–W loose very dark grey sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal (10%) and burnt stones.
C1544	N/A	18	6.5	0.1	Disturbed burnt mound	Oval E–W stiff light grey silty clay. Occasional inclusions of charcoal and stones (10%).
C1545	C1804	6.3	5.4	0.4	A burnt mound spread	Oval loose black silt. Frequent inclusions of charcoal (60%) and stones.
C1546	C1560	1.4	1.4	0.2	Natural siltation of a pit	Circular loose dark brown sandy silt. Inclusions of small stones and charcoal.
C1547					VOID	
C1548	N/A	0.6	0.36	0.19	Cut of a pit	Oval cut. The break of slope at the top is gradual. Concave sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is oval and concave.
C1549	N/A	20.5	1.2	0.2	Cut of a furrow	Linear E–W cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Concave sides. The break of slope at the base is not perceptible. The base is linear and slightly concave.
C1550					VOID	
C1551					VOID	
C1552					VOID	
C1553	C1554	0.6	0.6	0.09	Natural siltation	Circular firm light brown silty clay.
C1554	N/A	0.88	0.6	0.28	Cut of a pit	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is gradual. Concave sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is circular and flat.
C1555	N/A	20+	0.6	0.07	Cut of a furrow	Linear E–W cut. The break of slope at the top is gradual. Concave sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is linear and flat.
C1556	N/A	0.21	0.16	0.22	Cut for a post	Oval cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is circular and flat.
C1557	N/A	0.11	0.1	0.11	Cut for a post	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is a circular tapered rounded point.
C1558	N/A	0.1	0.08	0.14	Stake driven into the ground	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is a circular tapered rounded point.
C1559	N/A	1.25	0.15	0.03	Cut of a furrow	Linear cut E–W. The break of slope at the top is gradual. Very gently concave sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is linear and very gently concave.
C1560	N/A	1.4	1.4	0.2	Cut for a possible hearth	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is not perceptible. Concave sides. The break of slope at the base is not perceptible. The base is circular and concave.
C1561	C1560	0.9	0.7	0.15	Natural siltation in a possible hearth	Oval firm light brown silty clay. Inclusions of small stones.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C1562	N/A	4.75	0.16	0.04	Cut of a furrow	Linear cut E–W. The break of slope at the top is gradual. Concave sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. Linear concave base.
C1563	N/A	4.25	0.15	0.04	Cut of a furrow	Linear cut E–W. The break of slope at the top is not perceptible. Concave base. The break of slope at the base is gradual. Linear concave base.
C1564	N/A	2.25	0.15	0.02	Cut of a furrow	Linear cut E–W. The break of slope at the top is gradual. Very gently concave sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is linear and flat.
C1565	N/A	0.15	0.13	0.2	Cut for a post	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is circular tapered rounded point.
C1566	C1567	0.1	0.1	0.1	Natural siltation in a posthole	Circular loose brown sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal (<5%).
C1567	N/A	0.1	0.1	0.1	Cut for a post	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is circular and flat.
C1568	N/A	0.17	0.16	0.2	Cut for a post	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is circular tapered rounded point.
C1569	C1585	1.7	1.6	0.26	Possible mottled natural siltation in a pit	Circular loose yellowish light brown silty clay. Inclusions of charcoal.
C1570	C1571	0.16	0.15	0.13	Natural siltation in a posthole	Circular loose brownish grey sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal (<10%).
C1571	N/A	0.16	0.15	0.13	Cut of a post	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is circular and concave.
C1572	N/A	0.17	0.15	0.2	Cut of a post	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is circular tapered rounded point.
C1573	C1574	0.16	0.15	0.17	Natural siltation in a posthole	Circular loose light brown sand. Inclusions of small stones and charcoal.
C1574	N/A	0.16	0.15	0.17	Cut for a post	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is circular and concave.
C1575	N/A	0.16	0.15	0.2	Cut for a post	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is circular tapered rounded point.
C1576	C1578	0.1	0.09	0.1	Stake driven into the ground	Circular loose light brown sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal (5%) and stones.
C1577					VOID	
C1578	N/A	0.1	0.09	0.1	Stake driven into the ground	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is circular tapered rounded point.
C1579	N/A				VOID	
C1580	N/A	0.15	0.15	0.19	Cut for a post	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is circular and concave.
C1581	C1582	0.14	0.14	0.2	Natural siltation in a posthole	Circular loose brownish grey sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal.
C1582	N/A	0.14	0.14	0.2	Cut for a post	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. The break of slope at the gradual. Circular concave base.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C1583	C1584	22	0.53	0.16	Natural siltation in a possibly post-medieval ditch	Linear SW–NE firm brownish grey sandy clay. Inclusions of small stones and charcoal.
C1584	N/A	22	0.53	0.16	Cut for a possibly post-medieval drainage ditch	Linear cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Concave sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is linear and quite flat.
C1585	N/A	1.7	1.8	0.45	Cut of a possible cooking pit	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Concave sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual to not perceptible. The base is circular and very gently concave.
C1586	C1585	1.5	1.5	0.18	Fire debris in possible cooking pit	Circular soft blackish brown clayey silt. Frequent inclusions of charcoal and moderate burnt bone and pottery.
C1587	C1585	1	1	0.1	<i>In situ</i> burning in possible cooking pit	Circular firm reddish orange burnt sandy clay. Stained by charcoal.
C1588	C1589	0.18	0.14	0.2	Natural siltation in a posthole	Circular loose light brown sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal (5%) and stones.
C1589	N/A	0.18	0.14	0.2	Cut for a post	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is circular tapered rounded point.
C1590	C1591	0.15	0.15	0.17	Natural siltation in a posthole	Circular loose light brown sandy clay. Inclusions of charcoal(<10%).
C1591	N/A	0.15	0.15	0.17	Cut for a post	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is circular and concave.
C1592	C1593	0.55	0.5	0.16	Natural siltation of cultural affected soil in a small pit	Oval loose brown silty sand. Occasional inclusions of stone and charcoal.
C1593	N/A	0.55	0.5	0.16	Cut of a small pit	Oval cut. The break of slope at the top is gradual. Concave sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is oval and concave.
C1594	C1595	4.58	0.4	0.15	Natural siltation in a possibly post-medieval drain	Linear N–S soft brownish grey silty clay. Occasional inclusions of stone, Occasional charcoal.
C1595	N/A	4.58	0.4	0.15	Cut of a possibly post-medieval drain	Linear N–S cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Concave sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is linear and flat.
C1596	C1597	0.11	0.1	0.14	Natural siltation in a stakehole	Circular loose light brown sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal (5%).
C1597	N/A	0.11	0.1	0.14	Stake driven into the ground	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is circular tapered rounded point.
C1598	N/A	0.85	0.82	0.1	Cut of a small pit	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Concave sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is circular and concave.
C1599	N/A	1.15	0.6	0.07	Cut of a small pit	Oval cut. The break of slope at the top is gradual. Concave sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is oval and flat.
C1600	C1835	0.08	0.07	0.12	Natural siltation in a stakehole	Circular loose mid brown silty sand.
C1601	N/A	0.26	0.17	0.09	Cut of posthole	Oval cut in plan with rounded corners. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at the bottom was gradual. Flat base.
C1602	C1601	0.26	0.17	0.09	Fill of posthole	Loose, light brownish yellow silty sand. No inclusions. Backfill, natural re-deposit.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C1603	N/A	0.09	0.08	0.06	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at the bottom was gradual. Flat base.
C1604	C1603	0.09	0.08	0.06	Fill of stakehole	Loose, light brownish yellow silty sand. No inclusions. Backfill, natural re-deposit.
C1605	N/A	0.12	0.1	0.17	Cut of posthole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the bottom was gradual. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C1606	C1605	0.12	0.1	0.17	Fill of posthole	Loose, plastic reddish-greyish brown silty clay. Inclusions of occasional small stones. Subsoil re-deposit mixed with packing material.
C1607	C1450	4.47	1.8	0.2	Fill of large pit	Oval shape in plan top fill of poss. kiln. Compact mid-brownish grey silty clay. Stones and occasional charcoal as the inclusions. Likely silted natural cover.
C1608	C1450	4.47	1.8	0.22	Lower fill of large pit	Very soft mid-brownish clayey silt. Inclusions of stones. Likely subsoil re-deposit.
C1609	N/A	0.4	0.26	0.16	Cut of posthole	Oval cut in plan with rounded corners. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Convex sides. Break of slope at the bottom was not perceptible. Concave base.
C1610	C1609	0.4	0.26	0.16	Fill of posthole	Firm yellowish brown silty clay without any inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C1611	N/A	0.47	0.53	0.13	Cut of hearth or cooking pit	Circular shape in plan with rounded corners. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Sloping, slightly convex sides. Break of slope at the bottom was gradual. Flat base.
C1612	C1611	0.37	0.53	0.09	Upper fill of hearth	Soft dark brownish black sandy silt. Occasional stones and frequent flecks of charcoal among the inclusions.
C1613	N/A	0.1	0.13	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the bottom was gradual. Concave base.
C1614	C1613	0.1	0.13	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown silty sand without any inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C1615	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp on NW side and gradual on the opposite one. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the bottom was gradual. Concave base.
C1616	C1615	0.06	0.06	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Loose, mid-brownish grey sandy silt. No inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C1617	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.06	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the bottom was gradual. Concave base.
C1618	C1617	0.06	0.06	0.06	Fill of stakehole	Loose greyish mid-brown sandy silt without any inclusions. Backfill subsoil re-deposit.
C1619	N/A	0.38	0.35	0.09	Cut of posthole	Oval shape in plan with rounded corners. Break of slope at the top was gradual. Concave sides. Break of slope at the bottom was not perceptible. Flat base.
C1620	C1619	0.38	0.35	0.09	Fill of posthole	Loose light brownish yellow clayey (20%) silt (80%). Occasional charcoal flecks and stones among the inclusions. Fill contained flint blade. Top of the fill disturbed by ploughing activity.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C1621	N/A	0.17	0.1	0.09	Cut of posthole	Oval shape in plan with rounded corners. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the bottom was sharp. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C1622	C1621	0.17	0.1	0.09	Fill of posthole	Loose mid-reddish yellow clayey (40%) silt (60%). Quite frequent charcoal flecks (10%) as the inclusions. Mixed natural re-deposit with possible traces of burnt post.
C1623	N/A	1.2	0.7	0.2	Cooking pit	Irregular (to crescent) shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical to concave sides. Break of slope at the bottom was gradual. Uneven base.
C1624	C1611	0.37	0.53	0.04	Bottom fill of cooking pit	Soft mid-yellowish brown sandy silt. Occasional stones inclusions.
C1625	N/A	0.19	0.1	0.11	Cut of posthole	Sub-circular shape in plan. Break of the slope at the top was sharp. E side stepped, the others concave. Break of slope at the bottom was sharp in E and S sides, gradual in N and W. Base was tapered to a rounded point.
C1626	C1625	0.19	0.1	0.11	Fill of posthole	Loose mid-brown sandy silt. Frequent charcoal (10%) inclusions. Likely natural re-deposit mixed with possible traces of burnt post.
C1627	N/A	0.1	0.1	0.13	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the bottom was gradual. Base was tapered to a rounded point.
C1628	C1627	0.1	0.1	0.13	Fill of stakehole	Loose mid-brown sandy silt without any inclusions. Likely natural re-deposit.
C1629	N/A	0.09	0.1	0.13	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was gradual. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the bottom was gradual. Base was tapered to a rounded point.
C1630	C1629	0.09	0.1	0.13	Fill of stakehole	Loose light yellowish brown silty sand without any inclusions. Likely backfill, natural re-deposit.
C1631	N/A	0.14	0.13	0.1	Cut of posthole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at the bottom was gradual. Flat base.
C1632	C1631	0.14	0.13	0.1	Fill of posthole	Loose dark brownish yellow silty sand without any inclusions. Likely silted, natural re-deposit.
C1633	N/A	0.11	0.11	0.06	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was gradual. Concave sides. Break of slope at the bottom was gradual. Base was tapered to a blunt point.
C1634	C1633	0.11	0.11	0.06	Fill of stakehole	Loose light brownish yellow silty sand without any inclusions. Likely backfill, natural re-deposit.
C1635	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the bottom was sharp. Base was tapered to a rounded point.
C1636	C1635	0.05	0.05	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Medium loose greyish- yellowish brown clayey (30%) silt (70%). Occasional charcoal flecks (>5%) as the inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C1637	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.12	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the bottom was sharp. Base was tapered to a rounded point.
C1638	C1637	0.06	0.06	0.12	Fill of stakehole	Medium loose greyish- yellowish brown clayey (30%) silt (70%). Occasional charcoal flecks (>5%) as the inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C1639	N/A	0.08	0.12	N/A	Cut of posthole	Oval shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Almost vertical sides. Break of slope at the bottom was sharp. Concave base.
C1640	C1639	0.08	0.12	N/A	Fill of posthole	Loose light brown silty sand without any inclusions. Likely, Likely, backfill natural re-deposit.
C1641	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.12	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the bottom was sharp. Base was tapered to a rounded point.
C1642	C1641	0.08	0.08	0.12	Fill of stakehole	Loose light yellowish brown clayey (30%) silt (70%).No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C1643	N/A	0.07	0.06	0.06	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at the bottom was gradual. Base was tapered to a rounded point.
C1644	C1643	0.07	0.06	0.06	Fill of stakehole	Loose light brownish yellow silty sand without any inclusions. Likely backfill, natural re-deposit.
C1645	N/A	0.06	0.05	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at the bottom was sharp. Base was tapered to a blunt point.
C1646	C1645	0.06	0.05	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks as the inclusions. Likely silted, natural re-deposit.
C1647	C1494	1.2	0.64	0.13	Fill of possible hearth	Irregular in plan loose to medium compact dark brown silty sand. Frequent charcoal flecks, charcoal lenses and occasional stones among the inclusions. Likely mixed burnt organic material and natural re-deposit.
C1648	C1623	1	0.45	0.1	Upper fill of possible hearth	Irregular in plan loose to medium compact brownish yellow clayey (30%) silt (70%). Occasional stones among the inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C1649	C1623	0.45	0.4	0.08	Fill of possible hearth	Irregular in plan medium compact light greyish yellow clayey (30%) silt (70%) No inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C1650	C1623	0.6	0.4	0.11	Fill of possible hearth	Irregular in plan. Loose dark reddish brown clayey (30%) silt (50%). Frequent charcoal (20%) and occasional stones among the inclusions. Likely re-deposit material mixed with possible traces of original fill.
C1651	C1623	0.7	0.4	0.05	Fill of possible hearth	Irregular in plan. Medium compact light yellow clayey (15%) silt (60%). Frequent charcoal (25%) among the inclusions. Likely re-deposit material mixed with possible traces of original fill.
C1652	N/A	0.1	0.1	0.15	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the bottom was gradual. Base was tapered to a rounded point.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C1653	C1652	0.1	0.1	0.15	Fill of stakehole	Loose light greyish brown silty clay without any inclusions.
C1654	N/A	0.1	0.1	0.14	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the bottom was gradual. Base was concave.
C1655	C1654	0.1	0.1	0.14	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown silty sand without any inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C1656	N/A	0.5	0.37	0.3	Cut of posthole	Oval shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. S side was vertical, three others were stepped. Break of slope at the bottom was sharp. Base was tapered to a blunt point.
C1657	C1656	0.5	0.37	0.3	Fill of posthole	Compact reddish brown silty clay with quite frequent stones as the inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit mixed with packing material.
C1658	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the bottom was sharp. Base was tapered to a rounded point.
C1659	C1658	0.08	0.08	0.07	Fill of stakehole	Loose light yellowish brown clayey (30%) silt (70%) with occasional charcoal among the inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C1660	N/A	0.1	0.12	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the bottom was sharp. Base was tapered to a rounded point.
C1661	C1660	0.1	0.12	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Medium compact to loose light yellowish brown clayey (30%) silt (70%) with occasional charcoal flecks among the inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C1662	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the bottom was sharp. Base was flat.
C1663	C1662	0.07	0.07	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Firm yellowish brown silty clay without any inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C1664	C1495	0.3	0.2	0.13	Possible packing material of posthole	Sub-oval shape in plan. Firm light brown sandy clay with frequent stones as the inclusions. Possible packing material.
C1665	C1495	0.16	0.16	0.14	Possible remains of post-pipe	Circular shape in plan. Loose greyish brown to black silty sand with significant percentage of charcoal (20%). Located in the core of the cut. Possibly remains of post-pipe.
C1666	C1495	0.25	0.2	0.17	Possible packing material of posthole	Irregular shape in plan. Loose to medium compact dark brown sandy silt. Possible packing material.
C1667	N/A	5	0.95	0.04	Base of stone pathway construction	Linear NW–SE layer of loose mid-brown clayey silt.
C1668	N/A	0.06	0.07	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the bottom was sharp. Base was tapered to rounded point.
C1669	C1668	0.06	0.07	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Loose reddish brown clay with occasional stones among the inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C1670	N/A	0.07	0.06	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Sloping to convex sides. Break of slope at the bottom was gradual. Base was tapered to rounded point.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C1671	C1670	0.07	0.06	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Loose reddish brown clay with occasional stones among the inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C1672	N/A	0.08	0.07	0.13	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical side in E part and concave in the opposite one. Break of slope at the bottom was sharp. Base was tapered to rounded point.
C1673	C1672	0.08	0.07	0.13	Fill of stakehole	Loose reddish brown silty clay. Occasional stones among the inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C1674	N/A	0.95	0.6	0.1	Cooking pit/hearth	Oval shape in plan with rounded corners. Break of slope at the top was gradual. Smoothly sloping sides. Break of slope at the bottom was gradual. Flat base.
C1675	C1674	0.95	0.6	0.1	Fill of possible cooking pit/hearth	Firm dark brown to black silty clay. Stones (10%) and frequent charcoal (30%) among the inclusions. Mixed material burnt <i>in situ</i> and silted, natural re-deposit.
C1676	N/A	0.13	0.1	0.13	Cut of posthole	Oval shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides with deep step in ES part. Break of slope at the bottom was sharp. Flat base.
C1677	C1676	0.13	0.1	0.13	Fill of posthole	Loose reddish brown silty clay. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C1678	N/A	0.14	0.12	0.14	Cut of posthole	Oval shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides with deep step in W part. Break of slope at the bottom was sharp. Base was tapered to blunt point.
C1679	C1678	0.14	0.12	0.14	Fill of posthole	Loose reddish brown silty clay. Occasional stones among the inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C1680	N/A	0.16	0.12	0.1	Cut of posthole	Oval shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical to concave sides. Break of slope at the bottom was gradual to sharp. Base was flat.
C1681	C1680	0.16	0.12	0.1	Fill of posthole	Soft, dark brown silty sand. Occasional charcoal among the inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C1682	N/A	0.1	0.1	0.09	Cut of posthole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the bottom was gradual. Concave base.
C1683	C1682	0.1	0.1	0.09	Fill of posthole	Medium compact greyish brown clayey silt. No inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C1684	N/A	0.1	0.1	0.15	Cut of posthole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the bottom was not perceptible. Concave base.
C1685	C1684	0.1	0.1	0.15	Fill of posthole	Medium compact greyish brown clayey silt. No inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C1686	N/A	0.7	0.7	0.15	Pot <i>in situ</i>	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at the bottom was gradual. Flat base.
C1687	N/A	1.18	0.65	0.25	Possible cooking pit	Oval shape in plan with rounded corners. Break of slope at the top was gradual. Concave sides. Break of slope at the bottom was not perceptible. Uneven base.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C1688	C1687	1	0.5	0.2	Upper fill of possible cooking pit	Oval shape in plan. Soft, dark brown to black muddy clay. Frequent charcoal flecks and stones among the inclusions. Possibly mixed burnt material and silted, natural re-deposit.
C1689	N/A	0.99	0.3	0.08	Cut of burning spot	Oval shape in plan with rounded corners. Break of slope at the top was gradual on SE part and not perceptible on the opposite one. Concave sides. Break of slope at the bottom was not perceptible. Flat base.
C1690	C1689	0.99	0.3	0.08	Fill of burning spot	Oval shape in plan. Soft, pinkish, greyish light brown silty sand. Occasional charcoal flecks, stones and burnt clay lenses among the inclusions. Possibly mixed burnt material. Contained chert flake.
C1691	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the bottom was not perceptible. Base was tapered to a rounded point.
C1692	C1691	0.08	0.08	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Medium compact greyish brown clayey silt. No inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C1693	N/A	0.09	0.09	0.13	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the bottom was not perceptible. Base was tapered to a rounded point.
C1694	C1693	0.09	0.09	0.13	Fill of stakehole	Medium compact yellowish brown silty clay. No inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C1695	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.06	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical to slightly concave sides. Break of slope at the bottom was not perceptible. Concave base.
C1696	C1695	0.08	0.08	0.06	Fill of stakehole	Loose brownish grey clayey silt. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C1697	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was gradual. Gradually sloping sides. Break of slope at the bottom was gradual. Concave base.
C1698	C1697	0.08	0.08	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Loose mid-yellowish brown sand with occasional charcoal as the inclusion. Backfill, natural re-deposit.
C1699	N/A	0.16	0.15	0.1	Cut of posthole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Gradually sloping sides. Break of slope at the bottom was gradual. Concave base.
C1700	C1699	0.16	0.15	0.1	Fill of posthole	Loose mid-yellowish brown sand with occasional charcoal as the inclusion. Backfill, natural re-deposit.
C1701	N/A	0.12	0.08	0.09	Cut of stakehole	Oval shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at the bottom was gradual. Base was tapered to a rounded point.
C1702	C1701	0.12	0.08	0.09	Fill of stakehole	Loose mid-brown clayey sand with small stones among the inclusions. Backfill natural re-deposit.
C1703	N/A	0.14	0.14	0.06	Fill of posthole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the bottom was sharp. Flat base.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C1704	C1703	0.14	0.14	0.06	Fill of possible posthole	Loose to medium compact dark reddish brown clayey (25%) silt (60%) with frequent charcoal inclusions (15%). Charcoal concentrated along eastern edge of the pit. Possible burning event <i>in situ</i> .
C1705	C1687	1	0.3	0.2	Burnt clay fill within possible cooking pit	Soft reddish brown silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal as the inclusions. Burnt clay horizon.
C1706	C1687	1	0.7	0.15	Bottom fill of possible cooking pit	Soft, light yellowish brown silty clay without any inclusions. Boundary zone of natural soil affected by archaeological contexts. Otherwise horizon deposited to even cooking pit bottom.
C1707	C1686	0.15	0.15	N/A	Pot <i>in situ</i>	Intentionally deposited pot of unclear disposal.
C1708	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.05	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Slightly concave sides. Break of slope at the bottom was not perceptible. Base was tapered to a rounded point.
C1709	C1708	0.05	0.05	0.05	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark greyish brown sandy silt. Silted natural re-deposit.
C1710	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Slightly convex sides. Break of slope at the bottom was sharp. Base was tapered to a blunt point.
C1711	C1710	0.08	0.08	0.07	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark greyish brown sandy silt. Silted natural re-deposit.
C1712	N/A	0.1	0.1	0.12	Cut of posthole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the bottom was gradual. Concave base.
C1713	C1712	0.1	0.1	0.12	Fill of posthole	Loose dark greyish brown sandy silt. Silted natural re-deposit.
C1714	N/A	0.11	0.1	0.04	Cut of posthole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was gradual. Concave sides. Break of slope at the bottom was not perceptible. Flat base.
C1715	C1714	0.11	0.1	0.04	Fill of posthole	Loose brownish black silty clay without any inclusions. Possible deteriorated remains of post-pipe.
C1716					VOID	
C1717	N/A	0.32	0.26	0.08	Cut of possible posthole or burning spot	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was gradual. Concave sides. Break of slope at the bottom was gradual. Concave base.
C1718	C1717	0.32	0.26	0.08	Fill of possible posthole	Loose reddish brown silty clay with charcoal as the inclusions. Mixed natural re-deposit and material burnt <i>in situ</i> .
C1719					VOID	
C1720	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.05	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was gradual. Concave sides. Break of slope at the bottom was gradual. Base was tapered to a rounded point.
C1721	C1720	0.05	0.05	0.05	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark brownish grey sandy silt. No inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C1722	N/A	0.25	0.32	0.09	Cut of posthole	Oval shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Concave sloping sides. Break of slope at the bottom was gradual. Uneven base.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C1723	C1722	0.25	0.32	0.09	Fill of posthole	Loose, mid-brownish yellow clayey (30%) silt (70%). Occasional charcoal and small stones among the inclusions. Possibly mixed natural re-deposit with packing material.
C1724	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the bottom was sharp. Base was tapered to a blunt point.
C1725	C1724	0.07	0.07	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Loose, dark greyish brown clayey (40%) silt (60%). Occasional charcoal among the inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C1726	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.09	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the bottom was sharp. Base was tapered to a blunt point.
C1727	C1726	0.08	0.08	0.09	Fill of stakehole	Loose, dark yellowish grey clayey (30%) silt (70%). Occasional charcoal among the inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C1728	N/A	0.43	0.15	0.17	Cut of possible posthole	Oval shape in plan with rounded corners. Break of slope at the top was gradual. Steep sides. Break of slope at the bottom was gradual. Base was slightly concave.
C1729	C1728	0.43	0.15	0.17	Fill of posthole	Medium compact dark grey sandy silt. Colour changed to black at the bottom part. Frequent charcoal and occasional small stones among the inclusions. Possibly mixed silted re-deposit (at the top) with remains of post, burnt <i>in situ</i> .
C1730	N/A	3	2.8	0.6	Large pit of uncertain disposal	Irregular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp to gradual. Sides were vertical to concave with large step in S part. Break of slope at the bottom was gradual to sharp. Uneven base.
C1731	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Steep sides. Break of slope at the bottom was gradual. Concave base.
C1732	C1731	0.06	0.06	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark greyish brown silty sand. Silted natural re-deposit.
C1733	N/A	0.04	0.04	0.05	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Steep sides. Break of slope at the bottom was sharp. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C1734	C1733	0.04	0.04	0.05	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark greyish brown silty sand. Silted natural re-deposit.
C1735	N/A	0.22	0.19	0.21	Cut of posthole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the bottom was gradual. Flat base.
C1736	C1735	0.22	0.19	0.21	Fill of posthole	Soft greyish brown silty sand. Significant percentage of charcoal (15%) and occasional stones among the inclusions. Likely fill composed by silted natural re-deposit, packing material and traces of burnt post.
C1737	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.06	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Stakehole was sloping towards SE with slight undercut. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Sloping sides. Break of slope at the bottom was gradual. Concave base.
C1738	C1737	0.07	0.07	0.06	Fill of stakehole	Loose mid-brown silty sand without any inclusions. Backfill, natural re-deposit.
C1739	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.05	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at the bottom was gradual. Concave base.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C1740	C1739	0.06	0.06	0.05	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks as the inclusions. Likely silted, natural re-deposit.
C1741	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at the bottom was not perceptible. Concave base.
C1742	C1741	0.06	0.06	0.07	Fill of stakehole	Loose mid-brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks as the inclusions. Likely silted, natural re-deposit.
C1743	C1730	3	2.8	0.6	Main fill of large pit of uncertain disposal	Irregular shape in plan. Loose dark brown (top) to greyish brown (bottom) silt. Occasional stones, chalk and frequent charcoal flecks among the inclusions.
C1744	N/A	0.14	0.14	0.08	Cut of posthole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was gradual. Concave sides. Break of slope at the bottom was gradual. Flat base.
C1745	C1744	0.14	0.14	0.08	Fill of posthole	Loose dark brown silty sand with no inclusions. Likely silted, natural re-deposit.
C1746	N/A	0.14	0.14	0.08	Cut of possible posthole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was gradual. Gradually sloping sides. Break of slope at the bottom was gradual. Concave base.
C1747	C1746	0.14	0.14	0.08	Fill of posthole	Loose light yellowish brown silty sand with occasional charcoal (5%) as the inclusions. Backfill, natural re-deposit.
C1748	N/A	0.14	0.22	0.08	Cut of possible posthole	Oval shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was gradual. Concave sides. Break of slope at the bottom was gradual. Slightly concave base.
C1749	C1748	0.14	0.22	0.08	Fill of possible posthole	Loose dark yellowish brown clay without any inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C1750	N/A	0.14	0.12	0.07	Cut of possible posthole	Oval shape in plan with rounded corners. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at the bottom was sharp. Quite flat base.
C1751	C1750	0.14	0.12	0.07	Fill of posthole	Loose dark brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks as the inclusions. Likely silted, natural re-deposit.
C1752	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.04	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Sloping sides formed base tapered to a sharp rounded point without any slope breaks at the bottom.
C1753	C1752	0.08	0.08	0.04	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks as the inclusions. Likely silted, natural re-deposit.
C1754	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C1755	C1754	0.06	0.06	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks as the inclusions. Likely silted, natural re-deposit.
C1756	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.09	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Concave to vertical sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a blunt point.
C1757	C1756	0.07	0.07	0.09	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks as the inclusions. Likely silted, natural re-deposit.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C1758	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Concave to vertical sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a blunt point.
C1759	C1758	0.06	0.06	0.07	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks as the inclusions. Likely silted, natural re-deposit.
C1760	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Concave sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C1761	C1760	0.06	0.06	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks as the inclusions. Likely silted, natural re-deposit.
C1762	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.06	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Concave to vertical sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a blunt point.
C1763	C1762	0.07	0.07	0.06	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark brown silty sand without any inclusions. Likely silted, natural re-deposit.
C1764	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Concave to vertical sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a blunt point.
C1765	C1764	0.06	0.06	0.07	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark brown silty sand without any inclusions. Likely silted, natural re-deposit.
C1766	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.04	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Concave to vertical sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C1767	C1766	0.06	0.06	0.04	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark brown silty sand without any inclusions. Likely silted, natural re-deposit.
C1768	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.05	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Concave to vertical sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Slightly concave base.
C1769	C1768	0.08	0.08	0.05	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark brown silty sand without any inclusions. Likely silted, natural re-deposit.
C1770	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.13	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Concave to vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C1771	C1770	0.07	0.07	0.13	Fill of stakehole	Soft, sticky greyish brown silty clay with occasional small stones as the inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C1772	N/A	0.09	0.05	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Semi-circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Concave to vertical sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C1773	C1772	0.09	0.05	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Soft, sticky black silty clay with occasional small stones as the inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C1774	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.03	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Concave to vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a blunt point.
C1775	C1774	0.05	0.05	0.03	Fill of stakehole	Soft, sticky greyish red silty clay with occasional small stones as the inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C1776	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.09	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Gradually sloping sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C1777	C1776	0.06	0.06	0.09	Fill of stakehole	Fairly loose light greyish brown silty sand. No inclusions. Backfill, natural re-deposit.
C1778	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.06	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Gradually sloping sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C1779	C1778	0.07	0.07	0.06	Fill of stakehole	Fairly loose light greyish brown silty sand. No inclusions. Backfill, natural re-deposit.
C1780	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.05	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Gradually sloping sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C1781	C1780	0.08	0.08	0.05	Fill of stakehole	Fairly loose mid-greyish brown silty sand. No inclusions. Backfill, natural re-deposit.
C1782	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Gradually sloping sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C1783	C1782	0.06	0.06	0.07	Fill of stakehole	Fairly loose light greyish brown silty sand. No inclusions. Backfill, natural re-deposit.
C1784	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.03	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was gradual. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C1785	C1784	0.07	0.07	0.03	Fill of stakehole	Loose, sticky greyish brown silty clay. No inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C1786	N/A	0.06	0.05	0.09	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C1787	C1786	0.06	0.05	0.09	Fill of stakehole	Loose, sticky greyish red silty clay. No inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C1788	N/A	5.25	2.4	0.05	Flat surface layer with traces of occupation	Irregular shape in plan. Medium compact yellowish grey clayey silt. Infrequent charcoal flecks among the inclusions. Mixed silted natural re-deposit and occupation material.
C1789	N/A	0.18	0.11	0.19	Cut of possible plank hole or twin stakeholes	Irregular (to crescent) shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Steep sides, slight undercut along inner edge. Break of slope at the bottom was gradual. Slightly concave base.
C1790	C1789	0.18	0.11	0.19	Fill of possible plank hole	Medium compact brown silty sand. Moderate amount of charcoal among the inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C1791	N/A	0.17	0.12	0.12	Cut of stakehole or tiny posthole	Oval shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was gradual. Steep sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Flat base.
C1792	C1791	0.17	0.12	0.12	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark brown clay without any inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C1793	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.13	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical N side, concave opposite one. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C1794	C1793	0.05	0.05	0.13	Fill of stakehole	Loose mid-greyish brown silty sand. No inclusions. Backfill natural re-deposit.
C1795	N/A	0.09	0.07	0.05	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was gradual. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C1796	C1795	0.09	0.07	0.05	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark brown silty clay. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C1797	N/A	0.1	0.09	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Concave sides. Not perceptible break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C1798	C1798	0.1	0.09	0.07	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark brown silty clay. Frequent charcoal (15%) inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit mixed with possible traces of burnt stake.
C1799	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.09	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C1800	C1598	0.85	0.82	0.11	Bottom fill of possible cooking pit complex	Loose, sticky very dark greyish to black clayey silt. Frequent charcoal among the inclusions. Mixed silted soil with burnt organic material.
C1801	C1599	0.52	0.4	0.02	Bottom fill of possible cooking pit complex	Loose brownish black clayey silt. Frequent charcoal inclusions. Possibly burnt organic material <i>in situ</i> .
C1802					Same as C1819	
C1803	N/A	0.25	0.25	0.2	Cut of posthole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C1804	N/A	3.2	1.5	0.4	Cut of linear trench under burnt mound layer (C1545)	Irregular to linear shape in plan Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C1805	C1806	0.1	0.1	0.16	Fill of stakehole	Loose brownish black sandy silt. Frequent charcoal inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit mixed with possible traces of burnt stake.
C1806	N/A	0.1	0.1	0.16	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. S side was sloping, N was undercut. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C1807	C1808	0.25	0.18	0.25	Fill of posthole	Loose brown sandy silt. Moderate charcoal inclusions (10%). Silted natural re-deposit mixed with possible traces of burnt post.
C1808	N/A	0.25	0.18	0.25	Cut of posthole	Oval shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base was tapered to a rounded point.
C1809	C1810	0.17	0.12	0.17	Fill of posthole	Loose brown sandy silt. Moderate charcoal inclusions (15%). Silted natural re-deposit mixed with possible traces of burnt post.
C1810	N/A	0.17	0.12	0.17	Cut of posthole	Oval shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base was tapered to a rounded point.
C1811	C1812	0.13	0.14	0.14	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown sandy clay. Moderate small stones inclusions (15%). Silted natural re-deposit.
C1812	N/A	0.13	0.14	0.14	Cut of stakehole	Oval shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Flat base.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C1813	C1814	0.09	0.11	0.15	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown sandy clay. Moderate charcoal inclusions (10%). Silted natural re-deposit mixed with possible traces of burnt stake.
C1814	N/A	0.09	0.11	0.15	Cut of stakehole	Oval shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C1815	C1816	0.1	0.1	0.12	Fill of stakehole	Loose light brown sandy clay. Moderate charcoal inclusions (10%). Silted natural re-deposit mixed with possible traces of burnt stake.
C1816	N/A	0.1	0.1	0.12	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C1817	C1818	0.11	0.11	0.3	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown sandy silt. Moderate charcoal inclusions (15%). Silted natural re-deposit mixed with possible traces of burnt stake.
C1818	N/A	0.11	0.11	0.3	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C1819	N/A	2	0.85	0.07	Top cover of possible cooking pit complex	8 shape in plan. Loose light brownish grey silty sand. Occasional charcoal as the inclusions. Backfill, natural re-deposit. Same as C1802.
C1820	N/A	1.3	0.55	0.09	Possible remains of surface hearth	Loose mid-red clayey silt. Occasional small stones as the inclusions. Layer of burnt clay.
C1821	C1878	1.27	1.4	0.1	Fill of large, possibly cooking pit	Loose brownish grey sandy silt. Moderate charcoal and small stones among the inclusions. Likely re-deposit material.
C1822	C1883	0.06	0.06	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Fairly loose greyish brown sandy silt. Occasional small stones as the inclusions. Backfill natural re-deposit.
C1823	C1887	0.08	0.12	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown sandy silt. Moderate charcoal inclusions (15%). Silted natural re-deposit mixed with possible traces of burnt stake.
C1824	C1874	0.09	0.11	0.12	Fill of stakehole	Fairly loose greyish brown sandy silt. Occasional small stones as the inclusions. Backfill natural re-deposit.
C1825	C1882	0.13	0.14	0.09	Fill of posthole	Fairly loose greyish brown sandy silt. Occasional small stones as the inclusions. Backfill natural re-deposit.
C1826					VOID	
C1827	C1892	1.4	0.21	0.16	Fill of possible kiln or production pit	Oval shape in plan. Loose brown sandy clay. Occasional charcoal, burnt stones and burnt clay among the inclusions. Mixed backfill material and original fill.
C1828					VOID	
C1829					VOID	
C1830	C1831	0.25	0.18	0.12	Fill of posthole	Soft brown silty clay. Frequent stone inclusions. Likely mixed natural re-deposit and packing material.
C1831	N/A	0.25	0.18	0.12	Cut of posthole	Oval shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C1832	C1851	2	0.6	0.06	Only fill of shallow depression	Oval shape in plan. Loose light brown clayey silt. Occasional small stones as the inclusions. Backfill natural re-deposit.
C1833	C1834	0.1	0.1	0.12	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown sandy silt. Moderate charcoal inclusions (10%). Silted natural re-deposit mixed with possible traces of burnt stake.
C1834	N/A	0.1	0.1	0.12	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C1835	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.12	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Flat base.
C1836	C1837	0.16	0.13	0.09	Fill of posthole	Loose brown sandy silt. Occasional charcoal inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C1837	N/A	0.16	0.13	0.09	Cut of posthole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C1838	N/A	0.15	0.15	0.14	Cut of posthole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical SE side, opposite one was concave, smoothly sloping towards SE. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C1839	C1840	0.08	0.07	0.12	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown silty clay. Moderate charcoal and lenses of burnt clay among the inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit mixed with traces of burnt material.
C1840	N/A	0.08	0.07	0.12	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C1841	C1842	0.06	0.05	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown silty clay. No inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C1842	N/A	0.06	0.05	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C1843	C1844	0.11	0.11	0.02	Fill of stakehole	Loose greyish brown sandy silt. Occasional charcoal inclusions (5%). Backfill natural re-deposit.
C1844	N/A	0.11	0.11	0.02	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C1845	C1846	0.12	0.12	0.17	Fill of stakehole	Loose light brown sandy silt. Moderate charcoal inclusions (10%). Silted natural re-deposit mixed with possible traces of burnt stake.
C1846	N/A	0.12	0.12	0.17	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C1847	C1848	0.13	0.1	0.18	Fill of stakehole	Loose light brown sandy silt. Moderate charcoal inclusions (10%). Silted natural re-deposit mixed with possible traces of burnt stake.
C1848	N/A	0.13	0.1	0.18	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C1849	C1850	0.1	0.08	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Loose light brown sandy silt. Occasional charcoal inclusions (5%). Backfill natural re-deposit.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C1850	N/A	0.1	0.08	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C1851	N/A	2	0.6	0.06	Possibly natural depression	Oval shape in plan. Smoothly gradual break of slope at the top. Sides gradually sloping. Smoothly gradual break of slope at the bottom. Flat to slightly concave bottom.
C1852	C1853	0.1	0.1	0.15	Fill of stakehole	Soft brown silty clay. Occasional charcoal inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C1853	N/A	0.1	0.1	0.15	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C1854	C1879	0.55	0.36	0.21	Fill of possible hearth	Loose brownish grey silty sand. Occasional charcoal as the inclusions. Backfill natural re-deposit mixed with possible traces of burnt material.
C1855	C1871	0.41	0.38	0.17	Fill of possible burning pit	Loose brownish grey silty sand. Occasional charcoal as the inclusions. Backfill natural re-deposit mixed with possible traces of burnt material.
C1856	N/A	0.26	0.17	0.03	Layer of uncertain origin	Loose brown silty sand. Occasional charcoal inclusions. Likely re-deposit material.
C1857	N/A	0.2	0.2	0.07	Charcoal layer	Loose dark grey silty clay. Frequent charcoal inclusions (15%). Silted, natural re-deposit mixed with burnt material.
C1858	C1859	0.07	0.07	0.12	Fill of stakehole	Soft brown silty clay. Small stones as the inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C1859	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.12	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C1860	C1861	0.13	0.12	0.17	Fill of posthole	Loose light brown silty sand with significant percentage of charcoal (30%) as the inclusions. Possible remains of burnt post mixed with re-deposit, backfill material.
C1861	N/A	0.13	0.12	0.17	Cut of posthole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C1862	C1863	0.08	0.08	0.12	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown sandy silt. Moderate charcoal inclusions (10%). Backfill natural re-deposit mixed with possible traces of burnt stake.
C1863	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.12	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Flat base.
C1864	N/A	1.75	0.7	0.3	Pit of uncertain origin and disposal	Linear, slightly crescent shape in plan. Break of slope was gradual on N side, sharp on the opposite one. N side was convex, S side was concave. Break of slope at the bottom was not perceptible. Convex base.
C1865					VOID	
C1866					VOID	
C1867	C1868	0.05	0.05	0.09	Fill of stakehole	Soft brown silty clay. Moderate stones and occasional charcoal inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C1868	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.09	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C1869	C1870	0.12	0.1	0.22	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown sandy silt. Moderate charcoal inclusions (10%). Backfill natural re-deposit mixed with possible traces of burnt stake.
C1870	N/A	0.12	0.1	0.22	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C1871	N/A	0.41	0.38	0.17	Cut of burning spot	Oval shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp. Sloping, slightly concave sides. Break of slope at the bottom was gradual. Flat base.
C1872	C1890	0.83	0.53	0.17	Fill of pit of uncertain origin and disposal	Soft brown sticky clay. Occasional charcoal and pebbles among the inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C1873	C2300	0.3	0.34	0.06	Fill of possible cooking pit	Medium compact brownish orange clay. Moderate small stones inclusions (15%). Likely re-deposit, burnt horizon.
C1874	N/A	0.09	0.11	0.12	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope. Steep sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C1875	C1891	0.96	0.55	0.12	Top fill of possible kiln	Loose greyish brown sandy clay. Frequent charcoal inclusions (20%). Natural re-deposit mixed with burnt material.
C1876	C1877	0.07	0.07	0.11	Fill of stakehole	Fairly loose greyish brown sandy silt. No inclusions. Backfill re-deposit material.
C1877	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.11	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope. Steep sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C1878	N/A	1.79	1.4	0.35	Cut of large cooking pit	Oval shape in plan with rounded corners. Sharp break of slope. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Flat base.
C1879	N/A	0.55	0.36	0.21	Cut of possible burning pit	Long oval shape in plan of E–W orientation. Break of slope at the top was gradual. Sloping, slightly convex sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Uneven base.
C1880	N/A	1.15	1.89	0.18	Re-deposit layer	Loose dark brown silty sand. Occasional charcoal (5%) as the inclusions. Likely re-deposit surface layer.
C1881	N/A	20+	1	0.08	Plough furrow	Linear, E–W orientated furrow. Smooth break slope at the top. Smoothly sloping, slightly concave sides. Not perceptible break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C1882	N/A	0.13	0.14	0.09	Cut of posthole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Flat base.
C1883	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Steep sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C1884	C1878	1.65	1.3	0.13	Fill of large cooking pit	Loose light brown sandy silt. Small stones and occasional charcoal among the inclusions. Backfill natural re-deposit.
C1885	C1878	1.63	1.24	0.17	Fill of large cooking pit	Loose brownish grey sandy silt. Frequent charcoal and occasional stones among the inclusions. Likely burnt <i>in situ</i> material mixed with re-deposit soil.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C1886	C1878	1.25	0.63	0.04	Possible bottom of cooking pit	Compact greyish red silty sand. Occasional charcoal and small stones among the inclusions. Colour caused by heating impact.
C1887	N/A	0.08	0.12	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Oval shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Steep sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C1888	C1889	0.11	0.1	0.15	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown sandy silt. Moderate charcoal inclusions (15%). Backfill natural re-deposit mixed with possible remains of burnt stake.
C1889	N/A	0.11	0.1	0.15	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C1890	N/A	0.83	0.53	0.17	Pit of uncertain origin and disposal	Oval shape in plan. Not perceptible break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C1891	N/A	2.1	1.1	0.6	Possibly kiln or cooking pit	Irregular to oval shape in plan with rounded corners. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Uneven base.
C1892	N/A	1.65	0.6	0.24	Possible kiln cut	Oval shape in plan with rounded corners. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Slightly concave base.
C1893	C1892	1.22	0.45	0.16	Top fill of possible kiln	Loose brown sandy clay. Moderate stones inclusions. Likely natural re-deposit cover at the top of archaeological features.
C1894	C1892	0.5	0.17	0.1	Possible bottom of kiln	Cemented grey sandy clay. Stones and burnt clay lenses among the inclusions.
C1895	C1891	1.7	0.45	0.19	Fill of possible kiln or cooking pit	Loose brown sandy silt. Occasional pebbles (10%) and charcoal (5%) inclusions. Natural re-deposit mixed with traces of burnt material.
C1896	C1891	1.97	1.1	0.13	Bottom fill of possible kiln or cooking pit	Fairly loose reddish brown silty clay. Frequent stones inclusions (25%). Possible bottom of the pit transformed by heating impact.
C1897	C2300	0.9	0.7	0.13	Lower fill of burning spot	Medium compact dark brown silty clay. Frequent charcoal and burnt stones among the inclusions. Natural re-deposit mixed with burnt material.
C1898	C1899	0.07	0.06	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown sandy silt. Occasional charcoal inclusions (10%). Backfill natural re-deposit.
C1899	N/A	0.07	0.06	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Slightly concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a blunt point.
C1900	C1799	0.08	0.08	0.09	Fill of stakehole	Soft dark brown silty sand. Significant percentage of charcoal (20%) among the inclusions. Backfill natural re-deposit mixed with possible remains of burnt stake.
C1901	N/A	0.07	0.05	0.08	Cut of stakeholes	Oval shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C1902	C1901	0.07	0.05	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Soft dark brown silty sand. Occasional charcoal (10%) among the inclusions. Backfill natural re-deposit mixed with possible remains of burnt stake.
C1903	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.05	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Near vertical sides. Not perceptible break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a blunt point.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C1904	C1903	0.05	0.05	0.05	Fill of stakehole	Soft light grey sandy silt. No inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C1905	N/A	0.04	0.04	0.05	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Near vertical sides. Not perceptible break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a blunt point.
C1906	C1905	0.04	0.04	0.05	Fill of stakehole	Soft light grey sandy silt. No inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C1907	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Near vertical sides. Not perceptible break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a blunt point.
C1908	C1907	0.08	0.08	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Soft light grey sandy silt. No inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C1909	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.05	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Almost flat base.
C1910	C1909	0.08	0.08	0.05	Fill of stakehole	Soft light grey sandy silt. No inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C1911	N/A	0.07	0.06	0.05	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp on the S, not perceptible on the opposite one. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a blunt point.
C1912	C1911	0.07	0.06	0.05	Fill of stakehole	Soft light grey sandy silt. No inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C1913	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.05	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Not perceptible break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a blunt point.
C1914	C1913	0.07	0.07	0.05	Fill of stakehole	Soft light grey sandy silt. No inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C1915	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.06	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Near vertical sides. Not perceptible break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a blunt point.
C1916	C1915	0.06	0.06	0.06	Fill of stakehole	Soft light grey sandy silt. No inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C1917	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.05	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Not perceptible break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a blunt point.
C1918	C1917	0.07	0.07	0.05	Fill of stakehole	Soft light grey sandy silt. No inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C1919	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.04	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Not perceptible break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a blunt point.
C1920	C1919	0.07	0.07	0.04	Fill of stakehole	Soft light grey sandy silt. No inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C1921					VOID	
C1922	N/A	0.12	0.12	0.14	Cut of posthole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Steep sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C1923	C1922	0.12	0.12	0.14	Fill of posthole	Loose mid-yellowish brown silty sand. No inclusions. Backfill natural re-deposit.
C1924	N/A	0.06	0.05	0.05	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Concave and vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C1925	C1924	0.06	0.05	0.05	Fill of stakehole	Loose, sticky reddish brown silty clay. No inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C1926	N/A	0.04	0.05	0.05	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Concave and vertical sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C1927	C1926	0.04	0.05	0.05	Fill of stakehole	Loose. Sticky reddish grey silty clay. No inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C1928	N/A	0.04	0.04	0.06	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Concave S side, vertical to slightly undercut opposite one. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C1929	C1928	0.04	0.04	0.06	Fill of stakehole	Medium compact mid-grey clayey sand. No inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C1930	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Flat base.
C1931	C1930	0.07	0.07	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Soft brownish black silty clay. Moderate charcoal inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit mixed with possible traces of burnt stake.
C1932	N/A	0.13	0.08	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Oval shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Flat base.
C1933	C1932	0.13	0.08	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Soft dark brown silty clay. No inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C1934	N/A	0.09	0.09	0.21	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Steep sides. Sharp break of slope at the top. Flat base.
C1935	C1934	0.09	0.09	0.21	Fill of stakehole	Soft dark brown clay. No inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C1936	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Context void	Not used
C1937	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Context void	Not used
C1938	N/A	0.23	0.2	0.3	Cut of posthole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Concave side in N part, Vertical in the opposite one. Not perceptible break of slope at the bottom. Flat, slightly sloping base.
C1939	C1938	0.23	0.2	0.3	Fill of posthole	Soft black charcoal deposit (85%). Silty sand inclusions. Likely post-pipe burnt <i>in situ</i> .
C1940	N/A	0.11	0.1	0.11	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C1941	C1940	0.11	0.1	0.11	Fill of stakehole	Soft dark brown silty sand. Frequent charcoal inclusions (20%). Backfill natural re-deposit mixed with possible traces of burnt stake.
C1942	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.09	Fill of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C1943	C1942	0.07	0.07	0.09	Fill of stakehole	Soft mid-brown silty sand. Moderate charcoal inclusions (15%). Backfill natural re-deposit mixed with possible traces of burnt stake.
C1944	N/A	0.09	0.08	0.11	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Concave side in S part, vertical side in the opposite wall. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C1945	C1944	0.09	0.08	0.11	Fill of stakehole	Soft dark brown silty sand. No inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C1946	N/A	0.22	0.12	0.25	Cut of posthole	Oval shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Sloping, concave side in S part, undercut in the opposite wall. Not perceptible break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a blunt point.
C1947	C1946	0.22	0.12	0.25	Fill of posthole	Soft dark brown silty sand. Small stones and frequent charcoal (20%) among the inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit mixed with possible traces of burnt post and packing material.
C1948	N/A	0.13	0.1	0.14	Cut of stakehole	Oval shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical N side, opposite one concave, sloping northwards. Not perceptible break of slope. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C1949	C1948	0.13	0.1	0.14	Fill of stakehole	Soft greyish brown sandy silt. Moderate charcoal inclusions (10%). Silted natural re-deposit mixed with possible traces of burnt stake.
C1950	N/A	0.11	0.1	0.09	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C1951	C1950	0.11	0.1	0.09	Fill of stakehole	Soft mid-brown silty sand. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C1952	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.09	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C1953	C1952	0.08	0.08	0.09	Fill of stakehole	Soft mid-brown silty sand. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C1954	N/A	0.09	0.09	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C1955	C1954	0.09	0.09	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Soft mid-brown silty sand. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C1956	N/A	0.08	0.07	0.13	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Not perceptible break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C1957	C1956	0.08	0.07	0.13	Fill of stakehole	Soft mid-brown silty sand. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C1958	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.12	Cut of stakehole	Circular plan in shape. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Not perceptible break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C1959	C1958	0.07	0.07	0.12	Fill of stakehole	Soft mid-brown silty sand. No inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C1960	C1290	0.85	0.5	0.1	Top, core fill of possible cooking pit or hearth	Loose, very dark brown sandy silt. Frequent charcoal inclusions. Mixed burnt material and natural re-deposit.
C1961	C1290	0.4	0.3	0.05	Side fill of the pit	Loose, brown silty sand. Occasional charcoal inclusions. Located along the walls of the feature. Possibly natural re-deposit with charcoal sunk in to it.
C1962	C1290	0.4	N/A	0.05	Hearth actual bottom	Stiff, reddish brown/red clay. Burnt clay horizon.
C1963	C1290	1.3	0.75	0.13	Bottom fill of possible cooking pit	Firm greyish brown silty sand. Occasional charcoal inclusions. Re-deposit natural soil.
C1964	C1290	0.1	0.1	0.08	Fill of possible cooking pit	Soft mid-brown silty clay. No inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C1965	C1290	0.25	0.13	0.18	Post-pipe in hearth fill	Stiff, greyish brown silty sand. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C1966	N/A	0.11	0.07	0.09	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Flat base.
C1967	C1966	0.11	0.07	0.09	Fill of stakehole	Soft dark brown silty clay. No inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C1968	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.06	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a blunt point.
C1969	C1968	0.08	0.08	0.06	Fill of stakehole	Soft brownish black silty clay. Occasional charcoal inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C1970	N/A	0.14	0.14	0.15	Cut of posthole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C1971	C1970	0.14	0.14	0.15	Fill of posthole	Soft dark brown silty sand. Occasional charcoal among the inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C1972	N/A	0.1	0.1	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a blunt point.
C1973	C1972	0.1	0.1	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Soft dark brown silty sand. Occasional charcoal inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C1974	N/A	0.1	0.1	0.03	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a blunt point.
C1975	C1974	0.1	0.1	0.03	Fill of stakehole	Soft dark brown silty sand. Occasional charcoal inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C1976					VOID	
C1977					VOID	
C1978					VOID	
C1979					VOID	
C1980	N/A	0.17	0.17	0.1	Cut of posthole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top on S side, gradual on the opposite one. S side concave, smoothly sloping with sharp step N wall. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C1981	C1980	0.17	0.17	0.1	Fill of posthole	Loose light yellowish brown silty sand. Occasional charcoal (5%) inclusions. Backfill, natural re-deposit.
C1982	N/A	0.08	0.07	0.05	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Flat base.
C1983	C1982	0.08	0.07	0.05	Fill of stakehole	Soft brownish black silty clay. Occasional charcoal inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C1984	N/A	0.06	0.07	0.06	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Flat base.
C1985	C1985	0.06	0.07	0.06	Fill of stakehole	Soft brownish black silty clay. Occasional charcoal inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C1986	N/A	0.1	0.09	0.06	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was gradual. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C1987	C1986	0.1	0.09	0.06	Fill of stakehole	Soft brownish black silty clay. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C1988	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Flat base.
C1989	C1988	0.08	0.08	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Soft brownish black silty clay. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C1990	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.06	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Flat base.
C1991	C1990	0.07	0.07	0.06	Fill of stakehole	Soft brownish black silty clay. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C1992	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.03	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Flat base.
C1993	C1992	0.06	0.06	0.03	Fill of stakehole	Soft brownish black silty clay. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C1994	N/A	0.07	0.05	0.05	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Flat base.
C1995	C1994	0.07	0.05	0.05	Fill of stakehole	Soft brownish black silty clay. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C1996	N/A	0.4	0.3	0.04	Cut of a pit of uncertain origin or disposal	Oval shape in plan with rounded corners. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Flat base.
C1997	C1996	0.4	0.3	0.04	Fill of shallow pit	Loose greyish mid-brown silty clay. Occasional charcoal flecks as the inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C1998	N/A	0.4	0.36	0.15	Cut of posthole	Oval shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Moderately steep sides. Gradual, gentle break of slope at the bottom. Uneven to flat base.
C1999	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.06	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C2000	C1999	0.08	0.08	0.06	Fill of stakehole	Soft dark brown silty sand. Occasional charcoal inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C2001	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.12	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Flat base.
C2002	C2001	0.08	0.08	0.12	Fill of stakehole	Soft brownish black silty clay. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C2003	C1730	1	0.6	0.3	Fill of possible cooking pit	Loose dark brown silt. Frequent charcoal inclusions. Burnt material preserved <i>in situ</i> .
C2004	C1998	0.4	0.38	0.14	Fill of posthole	Loose greyish black clayey silt. Significant percentage of charcoal and occasional stones among the inclusions. Likely burnt post-pipe mixed with silted, natural re-deposit.
C2005	C1998	0.3	0.3	0.14	Fill of posthole	Loose brownish grey silty sand. Frequent stones inclusions. Mixed natural re-deposit likely mixed with packing material.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C2006	N/A	0.35	0.27	0.2	Cut of posthole	Oval shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Sloping, slightly concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Flat base.
C2007	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.09	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Steep sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C2008	C2007	0.07	0.07	0.09	Fill of stakehole	Loose yellow clay with small stones inclusions. Backfill, natural re-deposit.
C2009	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Steep sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C2010	C2009	0.05	0.05	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Loose light brownish grey sandy silt. No inclusions. Backfill, natural re-deposit.
C2011	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Flat base.
C2012	C2011	0.05	0.05	0.07	Fill of stakehole	Loose brownish black silty clay. No inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C2013	N/A	0.06	0.05	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Steep sides. Not perceptible break of slope at the bottom. Flat base.
C2014	C2013	0.06	0.05	0.07	Fill of stakehole	Loose brownish black silty clay. No inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C2015	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Flat base.
C2016	C2015	0.06	0.06	0.07	Fill of stakehole	Soft yellowish brown silty sand. Occasional charcoal inclusions. Backfill, natural re-deposit.
C2017	N/A	0.12	0.11	0.1	Cut of posthole	Circular shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Even, sloping base.
C2018	C2017	0.12	0.11	0.1	Fill of posthole	Soft yellowish brown silty sand. Occasional charcoal inclusions. Backfill, natural re-deposit.
C2019					VOID	
C2020	C2006	0.35	0.27	0.2	Fill of posthole	Firm dark grey silty sand. Frequent stones and moderate charcoal inclusions. Backfill, natural re-deposit mixed with possible traces of burnt post and packing material.
C2021	N/A	0.75	0.75	0.1	Bottom of hearth	Circular shape in plan. Medium compact yellowish red clayey (30%) silt (70%). Occasional charcoal inclusions. Bottom of surface hearth. Cut by 2208.
C2022	N/A	0.54	0.5	0.1	Cut of possible waste pit	Circular shape in plan. Not perceptible break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Not perceptible break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C2023	C2022	0.54	0.5	0.1	Fill of possible waste pit	Loose greyish black clayey sand. Frequent charcoal inclusions. Several pottery sherd and one burnt flint flake were recorded within this context. Primal fill preserved <i>in situ</i> .
C2024	N/A	0.21	0.19	0.17	Cut of posthole	Circular shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C2025	C2024	0.21	0.19	0.17	Fill of posthole	Soft dark brown sandy clay. Moderate stones inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit mixed with remains of packing material.
C2026	N/A	0.08	0.09	0.05	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a blunt point.
C2027	C2026	0.08	0.09	0.05	Fill of stakehole	Soft mid-yellowish brown clay. Backfill natural re-deposit.
C2028	N/A	0.4	0.34	0.17	Cut of posthole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Sloping, convex sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Flat base.
C2029	C2028	0.4	0.34	0.17	Fill of posthole	Soft dark brown clayey silt. Frequent charcoal and moderate stones inclusions. Upper part was likely silted natural re-deposit. Lower one, rich with charcoal was probably remains of burnt post.
C2030	N/A	0.13	0.09	0.11	Cut of stakehole	Oval shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Steep sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a blunt point.
C2031	C2030	0.13	0.09	0.11	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark brown silty sand. Occasional stones inclusions. Backfill, natural re-deposit.
C2032	N/A	0.2	0.17	0.11	Cut of posthole	Oval shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical side in NW part, sloping concave in opposite wall. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a blunt point.
C2033	C2032	0.2	0.17	0.11	Fill of posthole	Loose, sticky reddish dark grey silty clay. Occasional stones and charcoal among the inclusions. Blend of natural re-deposit, packing material and possible traces of burnt post.
C2034	N/A	0.51	0.38	0.3	Cut of posthole	Oval shape in plan. Gradual break of slope. Vertical N side, convex to stepped opposite one. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C2035	C2034	0.13	0.13	0.15	Possibly burnt post-pipe	Loose dark grey silty clay. Rich charcoal and occasional stones among the inclusions. Likely burnt post pipe preserved <i>in situ</i> .
C2036	C2034	0.24	0.26	0.3	Possibly packing material	Loose reddish clayey silt. Frequent stones inclusions. Perhaps shows post burnt <i>in situ</i> .
C2037					VOID	
C2038	N/A	0.16	0.16	0.09	Cut of posthole	Circular shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Flat base.
C2039	C2038	0.16	0.16	0.09	Fill of posthole	Soft yellowish brown silty sand. Occasional charcoal inclusions. Backfill, natural re-deposit.
C2040	N/A	0.13	0.12	0.11	Cut of posthole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Flat base.
C2041	C2040	0.13	0.12	0.11	Fill of posthole	Soft yellowish brown silty sand. Occasional charcoal inclusions. Backfill, natural re-deposit.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C2042	N/A	0.1	0.1	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Not perceptible break of slope at the bottom. Base rounded to a blunt point.
C2043	C2042	0.1	0.1	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Medium compact dark greyish brown clayey silt. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C2044	N/A	0.27	0.35	0.1	Cut of posthole	Oval shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Convex sides. Not perceptible break of slope at the bottom. Uneven base.
C2045	C2044	0.27	0.35	0.1	Fill of posthole	Medium compact dark greyish brown clayey silt. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C2046	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.11	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C2047	C2046	0.07	0.07	0.11	Fill of stakehole	Firm grey silty sand. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C2048	N/A	0.15	0.16	0.18	Cut of posthole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top on W side, gradual on opposite one. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C2049	C2048	0.15	0.16	0.18	Fill of posthole	Loose, sticky greyish red clay. Occasional stones inclusions. Backfill natural re-deposit.
C2050	N/A	0.16	0.13	0.13	Cut of posthole	Oval shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Flat base.
C2051	C2050	0.16	0.13	0.13	Fill of posthole	Loose, sticky dark grey silty clay. Occasional stones inclusions. Backfill natural re-deposit.
C2052	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical W side, sloping opposite one. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C2053	C2052	0.06	0.06	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Loose, sticky greyish brown silty clay. Occasional charcoal inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C2054	N/A	0.34	0.17	0.16	Cut of posthole	Oval shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Not perceptible break of slope at the bottom. Uneven base.
C2055	C2054	0.34	0.17	0.16	Fill of posthole	Soft brownish grey clayey silt. Occasional charcoal inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit mixed with possible packing material.
C2056	N/A	0.24	0.2	0.1	Cut of posthole	Oval shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical to concave sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C2057	C2056	0.24	0.2	0.1	Fill of posthole	Medium compact brownish grey clayey silt. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C2058	N/A	0.49	0.44	0.12	Cut of possible waste pit	Oval shape in plan. Not perceptible break of slope. N side convex, opposite one concave. Imperceptible break of slope at the bottom. Concave bottom.
C2059	C2058	0.49	0.44	0.12	Fill of possible waste pit	Loose light brown sandy clay. Burnt bones within the context. Mixed natural re-deposit and traces of organic material.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C2060	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.09	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Gradually sloping sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C2061	C2060	0.05	0.05	0.09	Fill of posthole	Medium compact mid-grey clayey sand. No inclusions. Backfill, natural re-deposit.
C2062	N/A	0.37	0.37	0.15	Cut of posthole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a blunt point.
C2063	C2062	0.37	0.37	0.15	Fill of posthole	Soft yellowish brown silty sand. Frequent stones inclusions. Backfill, natural re-deposit mixed with packing material inc. stones.
C2064	N/A	0.07	0.06	0.04	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Sharp break of slope at the top. Flat base.
C2065	C2064	0.07	0.06	0.04	Fill of stakehole	Soft mid-brownish yellow silty sand. Occasional charcoal inclusions. Mainly backfill, natural re-deposit mixed with possible traces of burnt stake.
C2066	N/A	0.2	0.12	0.08	Cut of posthole	Oval shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Not perceptible break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C2067	C2066	0.1	0.1	0.03	Fill of posthole	Loose dark brown silty sand. No inclusions. Backfill, natural re-deposit.
C2068	C2066	0.15	0.1	0.05	Fill of posthole	Stiff light greyish brown silty clay. Frequent stones inclusions. Mixed natural re-deposit and possible packing material.
C2069	N/A	0.15	0.15	0.33	Cut of posthole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C2070	C2069	0.15	0.15	0.33	Fill of posthole	Soft dark brown silty sand. Occasional stones inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C2071	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. N side slightly undercut, opposite one concave. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C2072	C2071	0.05	0.05	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Medium compact mid-grey clayey sand. No inclusions. Backfill, natural re-deposit.
C2073	N/A	0.25	0.1	0.09	Cut of posthole	Oval shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. S side steep, opposite one with a step. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C2074	C2073	0.08	0.08	0.09	Fill of posthole	Soft dark brown clayey silt. Frequent charcoal inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit mixed with possible remains of burnt post/stake.
C2075	C2073	0.25	0.1	0.05	Fill of posthole	Soft grey silt. No inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C2076	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a blunt point.
C2077	C2076	0.06	0.06	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Soft light brown silty sand. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C2078	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.05	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Gently concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C2079	C2078	0.07	0.07	0.05	Fill of stakehole	Soft light brown silty sand. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C2080	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a blunt point.
C2081	C2080	0.06	0.06	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Soft light brown silty sand. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C2082	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.05	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C2083	C2082	0.05	0.05	0.05	Fill of stakehole	Soft light brown silty sand. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C2084	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.05	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Slightly concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C2085	C2084	0.05	0.05	0.05	Fill of stakehole	Soft light brown silty sand. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C2086	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a blunt point.
C2087	C2086	0.08	0.08	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Soft dark grey silty sand. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C2088	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C2089	C2088	0.05	0.05	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Soft light brown silty sand. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C2090	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C2091	C2090	0.05	0.05	0.07	Fill of stakehole	Soft light brown silty sand. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C2092	N/A	0.04	0.04	0.05	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C2093	C2092	0.04	0.04	0.05	Fill of stakehole	Soft light brown silty sand. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C2094	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.11	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C2095	C2094	0.07	0.07	0.11	Fill of stakehole	Soft dark grey silty sand. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C2096	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.04	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Slightly concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C2097	C2096	0.06	0.06	0.04	Fill of stakehole	Soft light brown silty sand. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C2098	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.06	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape of base. Sharp break of slope at the top. Gradually sloping sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a sharp, rounded point.
C2099	C2098	0.06	0.06	0.06	Fill of stakehole	Soft light brown silty sand. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C2100	N/A	0.36	0.09	0.08	Cut of posthole	Oval shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top on N side, on others sharp. Gradually sloping N side, concave to verticals others sides. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave bottom. Much wider upper part was probably prepared bay for packing material.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C2101	C2100	0.36	0.09	0.08	Fill of posthole	Medium loose light yellowish brown silty sand. Occasional charcoal inclusions on the top of the fill. Backfill natural re-deposit.
C2102	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.12	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape of base. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Not perceptible break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C2103	C2102	0.08	0.08	0.12	Fill of stakehole	Medium compact greyish brown clayey silt. Occasional charcoal inclusions. Backfill, natural re-deposit.
C2104	N/A	0.79	0.39	N/A	Possible foundation trench	Irregular to linear shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Various shape of sides (vertical to steep). Moderate break of slope at the bottom. Uneven, irregular base.
C2105	C2104, C2173	0.35	0.25	0.13	Fill of possible foundation trench	Soft light grey clayey silt. Occasional charcoal and stones among the inclusions. Natural backfill material.
C2106	C2104, C2174, C2175, C2191	0.56	0.36	0.46	Fill of possible foundation trench	Soft dark grey clayey silt. Frequent small and medium stones. Frequent charcoal flecks. Backfill material mixed with remains of burnt timber posts and planks. Same as C2107.
C2107					The same as C2106	
C2108	N/A	0.14	0.14	0.18	Cut of posthole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C2109	C2108	0.14	0.14	0.18	Fill of posthole	Soft dark brown silty sand. Occasional stones inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C2110	N/A	1.2	0.3	0.43	Cut of possible foundation trench	Irregular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Various types of sides. Not perceptible break of slope at the bottom. Uneven, irregular base.
C2111	N/A	0.22	0.15	0.07	Possible posthole	Oval shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Not perceptible break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C2112	C2111	0.22	0.15	0.07	Fill of possible posthole	Loose, sticky dark reddish grey clay. Occasional charcoal inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit. Stone inclusions possibly related to packing.
C2113	N/A	0.08	0.07	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical to concave sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C2114	C2113	0.08	0.07	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Loose, sticky greyish brown clay. No inclusions. Natural silted re-deposit.
C2115	N/A	0.09	0.09	0.13	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C2116	C2115	0.09	0.09	0.13	Fill of stakehole	Loose, sticky dark greyish red clay. Occasional small stones. Silted natural re-deposit.
C2117	N/A	0.05	0.06	0.06	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Vertical E side, opposite one gradually sloping. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C2118	C2117	0.05	0.06	0.06	Fill of stakehole	Loose, sticky greyish brown silty clay. Occasional stones inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C2119	N/A	0.22	0.12	0.13	Cut of posthole	Oval shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C2120	C2119	0.22	0.12	0.13	Fill of posthole	Medium loose mid-brown silty sand. Moderate charcoal and pebbles inclusions. Natural, backfill material mixed with possible traces of packing material and burnt post.
C2121	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.06	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape of base. Gradual break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C2122	C2121	0.08	0.08	0.06	Fill of stakehole	Soft mid-brownish yellow silty sand. Occasional charcoal inclusions. Backfill, natural re-deposit.
C2123	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C2124	C2123	0.07	0.07	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Soft mid-brownish yellow silty sand. Occasional charcoal inclusions. Backfill, natural re-deposit.
C2125	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical N side, gradually sloping opposite one. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C2126	C2125	0.05	0.05	0.07	Fill of stakehole	Firm dark grey silty sand. No inclusions. Natural silted re-deposit.
C2127	N/A	0.04	0.05	0.09	Cut of stakehole	Oval shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C2128	C2127	0.04	0.05	0.09	Fill of stakehole	Firm dark grey silty sand. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C2129	N/A	0.04	0.04	0.06	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Slightly sloping to vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave base.
C2130	C2129	0.04	0.04	0.06	Fill of stakehole	Firm dark grey silty sand. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C2131	N/A	0.06	0.05	0.06	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical to slightly concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave base.
C2132	C2131	0.06	0.05	0.06	Fill of stakehole	Firm dark grey silty sand. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C2133	N/A	0.04	0.06	0.06	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C2134	C2133	0.04	0.06	0.06	Fill of stakehole	Firm dark grey silty sand. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C2135	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. NE side vertical, opposite one gradually sloping. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C2136	C2135	0.06	0.06	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Firm dark grey silty sand. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C2137	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of the slope at the top. Gradually sloping sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C2138	C2137	0.05	0.05	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Firm dark grey silty sand. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C2139	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.12	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical SE side, gradually sloping opposite one. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C2140	C2139	0.05	0.05	0.12	Fill of stakehole	Firm dark grey silty sand. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C2141	N/A	0.06	0.05	0.06	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C2142	C2141	0.06	0.05	0.06	Fill of stakehole	Firm dark grey silty sand. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C2143	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical SE side, gradually sloping opposite one. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C2144	C2143	0.08	0.08	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Firm dark grey silty sand. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C2145	N/A	0.04	0.04	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical SE side, gradually sloping opposite one. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C2146	C2145	0.04	0.04	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Firm dark grey silty sand. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C2147	N/A	0.04	0.04	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C2148	C2147	0.04	0.04	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Firm dark grey silty sand. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C2149	N/A	0.09	0.12	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Oval shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C2150	C2149	0.09	0.12	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Firm dark grey silty sand. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C2151	N/A	0.05	0.06	0.13	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C2152	C2151	0.05	0.06	0.13	Fill of stakehole	Firm dark grey silty sand. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C2153	N/A	0.06	0.05	0.09	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical E side, gradually sloping opposite one. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C2154	C2153	0.06	0.05	0.09	Fill of stakehole	Firm dark grey silty sand. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C2155	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C2156	C2155	0.07	0.07	0.07	Fill of stakehole	Soft greyish brown silty sand. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C2157	N/A	0.09	0.08	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C2158	C2157	0.09	0.08	0.07	Fill of stakehole	Soft mid-brown silty sand. No inclusions. Backfill, natural re-deposit.
C2159	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.09	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a blunt point.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C2160	C2159	0.06	0.06	0.09	Fill of stakehole	Soft mid-brown silty sand. No inclusions. Backfill, natural re-deposit.
C2161	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual shape of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C2162	C2161	0.06	0.06	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Soft mid-brown silty sand. No inclusions. Backfill, natural re-deposit.
C2163	N/A	0.14	0.07	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Oval shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Not perceptible break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C2164	C2163	0.14	0.07	0.07	Fill of stakehole	Soft dark brown silty sand. Moderate charcoal inclusions (15%). Backfill, natural re-deposit mixed with possible remains of burnt stake.
C2165	N/A	0.09	0.09	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C2166	C2165	0.09	0.09	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Soft mid-brown silty sand. No inclusions. Backfill, natural re-deposit.
C2167	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C2168	C2167	0.05	0.05	0.07	Fill of stakehole	Soft greyish brown silty sand. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C2169	N/A	0.07	0.06	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C2170	C2169	0.07	0.06	0.07	Fill of stakehole	Soft dark brown silty sand. Frequent charcoal inclusions (20%). Backfill, natural re-deposit mixed with possible remains of burnt stake.
C2171	N/A	0.12	0.14	0.1	Cut of posthole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C2172	C2171	0.12	0.14	0.1	Fill of posthole	Soft dark brown silty clay. Moderate stones inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C2173	N/A	0.3	0.24	0.15	Cut of possible posthole	Irregular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top, on NE side moderate. Steep sides. Moderate break of slope at the bottom. Flat base. Within foundation trench C2104.
C2174	N/A	0.25	0.15	0.3	Cut of possible planks trench	Linear shape in plan. Sharp to moderate break of slope at the top. Steep sides, slightly undercut on eastern side. Sharp to moderate break of slope at the bottom. Flat base. Within foundation trench C2104.
C2175	N/A	0.38	0.2	0.3	Cut of possible posthole	"C" shape in plan. Sharp to moderate break of slope. Steep sides. Bottom part disturbed by animal activity. Within foundation trench C2104.
C2176					VOID	
C2177	N/A	7.4	5.5	0.08	Spread of uncertain origin and disposal	Sub-oval shape in plan. Medium compact orangeish brown silty clay. Moderate charcoal (15%) and medium or big stones (0.08–0.20m) inclusions.
C2178	N/A	0.2	0.14	0.13	Cut of posthole	Oval shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Gradually sloping, concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C2179	C2178	0.2	0.14	0.13	Fill of posthole	Loose mid-brown silty sand. Occasional charcoal inclusions. Backfill, natural re-deposit.
C2180	N/A	0.1	0.1	0.09	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the top. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C2181	C2180	0.1	0.1	0.09	Fill of stakehole	Soft mid-brown silty sand. Occasional stones inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C2182	C2219	1.2	0.45	0.23	Fill of posthole	Oval shape in plan. Medium compact dark greyish brown clayey silt. Moderate charcoal inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit mixed with possible remains of burnt post.
C2183	C2219	N/A	0.22	0.17	Fill of posthole	Irregular shape in plan. Medium compact light greyish brown clayey silt. Silted natural re-deposit.
C2184	N/A	0.18	0.18	0.24	Cut of posthole	Oval shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Various sides: vertical, convex, concave. Not perceptible to sharp break of slope at the bottom. Within foundation trench C2110.
C2185	C2184	0.18	0.18	0.24	Fill of posthole	Medium compact dark greyish brown clayey silt. Moderate charcoal inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit mixed with possible traces of burnt post.
C2186	N/A	0.3	0.21	0.27	Cut of posthole	Oval shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point. Within foundation trench C2110.
C2187	C2186	0.3	0.21	0.27	Fill of posthole	Medium compact dark greyish brown clayey silt. Moderate charcoal inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit mixed with possible traces of burnt post.
C2188	N/A	0.18	0.15	0.25	Cut of posthole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Gradually sloping sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C2189	C2188	0.18	0.15	0.25	Fill of posthole	Medium compact mid-brown clayey sand. Occasional charcoal and stones inclusions (5% each). Silted, natural re-deposit.
C2190	C2208	1.7	1	0.16	Fill of possible waste pit or occupation horizon	Irregular shape in plan. Medium loose reddish dark brown clayey (30%) silt (50%). Frequent charcoal (ca. 20%) and occasional stones inclusions. Waste and burnt organic material mixed together. The same as C2211, C2212.
C2191	N/A	0.2	0.12	0.35	Cut of possible posthole	Circular shape in plan, angled to the SW. Sharp break of slope at the top. Steep, tapered to base sides. Gentle break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point. Within foundation trench C2104.
C2192	N/A	0.15	0.16	0.12	Cut of posthole	Circular shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Flat base.
C2193	C2192	0.15	0.16	0.12	Fill of posthole	Soft dark brown sandy clay. Occasional stones inclusions. Backfill, natural re-deposit.
C2194	N/A	0.1	0.08	0.06	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C2195	C2195	0.04	0.04	0.06	Fill of stakehole	Loose mid-grey clayey sand. Backfill, natural re-deposit.
C2196	N/A	0.6	0.48	0.3	Possible cut of posthole	Oval shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Vertical NW side, opposite one with a step. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C2197	C2196	0.6	0.2	0.23	Fill of possible posthole	Loose black sand. Frequent charcoal inclusions. Remains of burnt timber mixed with re-deposit material.
C2198	C2196	0.46	0.06	0.18	Possible fraction of packing material	Loose dark green sand. No inclusions. Deliberately re-deposit material. Contained burnt bones and pottery sherd.
C2199	C2196	0.46	0.28	0.3	Possible fraction of packing material	Loose greyish brown sand. No inclusions. Intentionally deposited re-deposit. Contained 2 flint flakes and pottery sherd
C2200	C2196	0.46	0.05	0.2	Possible fraction of packing material	Loose brown sandy silt. No inclusions. Intentionally re-deposit material. Contained burnt flint flake.
C2201	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C2202	C2201	0.05	0.05	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Medium compact mid-grey clayey sand. No inclusions. Natural re-deposit within archaeological cut.
C2203					VOID	
C2204	C2275	2	0.6	0.2	Stone deposit within a shallow cut	Sub-oval shape in plan. Layer of ground stones.
C2205	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.06	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C2206	C2205	0.05	0.05	0.06	Fill of stakehole	Medium loose mid-grey clayey sand. No inclusions. Backfill, natural re-deposit.
C2207					VOID	
C2208	N/A	5.45	3.1	0.68	Possible refuse pit	Oval pit, hand dug, of N–S orientation with rounded corners. Sharp break of slope at the top. Sloping sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Uneven base.
C2209	C2208	3.5	1.45	0.3	Fill of possible refuse pit	Oval deposit in the core of the pit. Hard to cemented medium greyish yellow clayey (20%) silt (50%). Frequent stones inclusions (30% in total). Occasional charcoal flecks. Deliberately deposited re-deposit.
C2210	C2208	3.5	1.35	0.4	Fill of possible refuse pit	Irregular shape in plan in the core of the pit. Medium hard light greyish yellow clayey (20%) silt (50%). Frequent stones inclusions (30% in total) Some of them had burning marks. Occasional charcoal flecks. Intentionally deposited re-deposit subsoil. Same as C2245.
C2211	C2208				The same as C2190, C2212	
C2212	C2208				The same as C2190, C2211	
C2213	C2208	3.25	2	0.16	Fill of possible refuse pit	Irregular to triangular shape in plan. Medium cemented light greyish yellow clayey (15%) silt (60%) with sand (10%). Frequent stones inclusions (15% in total) of small size. Deliberately deposited re-deposit. The same as C2225.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C2214	C2208	2.3	2.5	0.1	Fill of possible refuse pit	Oval shape in plan. Medium compact light yellowish orange clayey (20%) silt (60%). Frequent small stones inclusions (20% in total). Intentionally deposited re-deposit.
C2215	N/A	0.1	0.1	0.27	Cut of posthole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical N side, opposite one shared with twin/supportive posthole C2184). Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Flat base. Within C2110.
C2216	C2215	0.1	0.1	0.27	Fill of posthole	Medium compact dark greyish brown clayey silt. Moderate charcoal inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit mixed with possible traces of burnt post.
C2217	C2219	0.35	0.18	0.2	Fill of posthole	Very soft greyish brown silt. No inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C2218	N/A	39	1.2	0.51	Foundation trench. Contained number of postholes, possibly pieces of wall construction. Trench itself was located on the crest of a gravel ridge.	Linear trench enclosing 3 sides of rectangle with SW side opened. Various break of slope at the bottom (mainly sharp or gradual). Various sides (mainly concave or gradually sloping). Mainly concave or flat base.
C2219	N/A	0.35	0.18	0.2	Cut of posthole within C2110	Oval shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. NE side almost vertical, opposite one with a step. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Uneven base.
C2220	N/A	0.16	0.16	0.15	Cut of posthole within C2110	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Flat base.
C2221	C2220	0.16	0.16	0.15	Fill of posthole	Medium compact light greyish brown clayey silt. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C2222	C3304	0.2	0.3	0.07	Fill of possible posthole	Loose dark reddish brown clayey (40%) silt (60%). Occasional charcoal inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C2223	C3304	0.03	0.03	0.03	Fill of possible posthole	Loose black charcoal fill. Moderate silt inclusions. Remains of organic material burnt <i>in situ</i> .
C2224	C2208	0.9	0.4	0.45	Fill of possible refuse pit	Irregular shape in plan. Medium compact light brownish orange clayey (20%) silt (70%). Frequent small stones inclusions (10%). Intentionally deposited re-deposit. The same as C2226.
C2225	C2208				The same as C2213	
C2226	C2208				The same as C2224	
C2227	N/A	0.16	0.13	0.1	Cut of posthole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Gradually sloping sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C2228	C2227	0.16	0.13	0.1	Fill of posthole	Soft light yellowish grey silty sand. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C2229	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Flat base.
C2230	C2229	0.05	0.05	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Soft mid-grey silty sand. Occasional charcoal inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C2231	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.05	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C2232	C2231	0.07	0.07	0.05	Fill of stakehole	Soft mid-yellowish brown silty sand. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C2233	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.05	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top was gradual on W side, sharp on opposite one. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C2234	C2233	0.08	0.08	0.05	Fill of stakehole	Soft light greyish brown silty sand. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C2235	N/A	0.25	0.2	0.22	Cut of posthole within C2218	Sub-circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Convex SW side, opposite one slightly overcut. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C2236	C2235	0.25	0.2	0.22	Fill of posthole	Loose dark grey silt. No inclusions. Fill formed by possible post-pipe deterioration.
C2237	C2218	0.77	0.25	0.28	Fill of foundation trench	Linear stones deposit. Loose dark brown silt inclusions (20%). Intentionally deposited within the cut.
C2238	N/A	0.09	0.09	0.19	Post-pipe	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Flat base.
C2239	C2238	0.09	0.09	0.19	Fill	Very soft dark brown clayey silt. No inclusions. Silted re-deposit after post-pipe deteriorated.
C2240	C2218	N/A	N/A	N/A	Packing material of foundation trench	Packing stones. Part of foundation structure. Base for possible plank wall. They firmed posts within the trench as well. Deliberately deposited material.
C2241	N/A	0.41	0.25	0.24	Cut of posthole in C2218	Oval shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C2242	C2218, C2241	1	0.3	0.24	Bottom fill of both: foundation trench and posthole	Loose dark brown sandy clay. Frequent charcoal within the trench part.
C2243	C2218	0.89	0.36	0.07	Packing material of foundation trench	Packing stones. Part of foundation structure. Base for possible plank wall. They firmed posts within the trench as well. Deliberately deposited material.
C2244	C2218	3.3	0.22	0.13	Bottom fill of foundation trench	Medium compact dark greyish brown clayey silt with increasing sand percentage in W end of this horizon. Frequent burnt organic material within this context (charcoal and burnt bones).
C2245	C2208				The same as C2210	
C2246	N/A	0.1	0.1	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Steep sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C2247	C2246	0.1	0.1	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Medium compact light greyish brown clayey silt. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C2248	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.05	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Steep sides. Steep break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C2249	C2248	0.06	0.06	0.05	Fill of stakehole	Loose brownish grey silty sand. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C2250	C2218				The same as C2259	

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C2251	C2218	3	0.25	0.13	Fill of foundation trench	Medium compact mid-yellowish brown sandy silt surrounding stone packing material C2252). Silted or intentionally deposited horizon.
C2252	C2218	3	0.25	0.13	Packing material of foundation trench	Packing stones for posts and plank wall. Intentionally deposited material.
C2253	C2218	2.2	0.35	0.15	Fill of foundation trench	Medium compact dark brown sandy silt with increasing clay percentage in W part. Frequent burnt organic material (charcoal and occasional bones).
C2254	C2257	0.08	0.08	0.05	Fill of post-pipe void	Medium compact clayey silt. Occasional stones inclusions. Backfill material after post deteriorated.
C2255	N/A	0.07	0.09	0.06	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Base sloping sharply eastwards.
C2256	C2255	0.07	0.09	0.06	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark brown silty clay. Silted natural re-deposit.
C2257	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.05	Post-pipe within foundation trench C2218	Circular shape in plan. Unclear break of slope at the top. S side gradually sloping, opposite one vertical, shaped by stones. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Uneven to flat base.
C2258	C2218	1	0.4	0.15	Fill of foundation trench	Soft dark brown sandy clay. Frequent stones inclusions. Frequent charcoal inclusions in W part. Likely blend of silted, natural re-deposit and traces of primal fill.
C2259	C2218	6	1.05	0.3	One of top fills of foundation trench	Loose to medium compact brown sandy clay with some spots of silt. Occasional stones inclusions. Re-deposit material.
C2260	C2218	2.5	0.5	0.25	Fill of foundation trench	Hard brown clayey silt. No inclusions. Likely mixed silted, re-deposit and packing material.
C2261	C2218	1.6	0.6	0.3	Fill of foundation trench	Medium compact brown sandy silt. Frequent stones and moderate charcoal inclusions. Traces of burnt material and packing material mixed with natural re-deposit.
C2262	C2218	20	1.03	0.32	Fill of foundation trench	Loose dark brownish grey clayey silt. Frequent to moderate charcoal and moderate stones inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit mixed with traces of burnt organic material and packing stones.
C2263	C2268	0.07	0.07	0.18	Fill of post-pipe void	Medium dark grey clayey silt. Occasional pebbles inclusions. Backfill material.
C2264	C2218	21	0.75	0.35	One of bottom fills of foundation trench	Soft dark grey to black clayey silt. Frequent charcoal (in some parts up to 70%) and occasional stones among the inclusions. Burnt material mixed with silted soil.
C2265	C2218	1.75	0.4	0.2	Fill of foundation trench	Soft very dark brown silty clay. Moderate stones inclusions. Likely silted re-deposit.
C2266	C2218	2.5	0.8	0.18	Fill of foundation trench	Compact dark brown sandy clay. Moderate stones (up to 20%) and charcoal (10%) inclusions. Likely silted re-deposit mixed with remains of packing material.
C2267	C2218, C3305	1.1	0.5	0.25	Fill shared by post-pipe void and foundation trench	Soft dark brownish grey clayey silt. Silted re-deposit.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C2268	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.18	Possible post-pipe in C2218	Circular shape in plan. Irregular break of slope (sharp on the N, destroyed on the opposite one). N side vertical, opposite one gradually sloping. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Uneven bottom.
C2269	C2218	1	0.32	0.04	Top fill of foundation trench	Loose to medium compact brown sandy silt. Frequent stones inclusions. Natural re-deposit.
C2270	C2218	N/A	N/A	N/A	Possibly disturbed packing material	Loose stones horizon. Intentionally deposited within the cut.
C2271	N/A	0.11	0.11	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope on the W side, gradual on the opposite one. Steep sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom.
C2272	C2271	0.11	0.11	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Soft greyish mid-brown silty sand. No inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C2273	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.13	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Steep sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C2274	C2273	0.08	0.08	0.13	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark brownish grey silty sand. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C2275	N/A	3.64	1.32	0.25	Possible refuse pit for stones	Short, linear pit. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Not perceptible break of slope at the bottom. Flat base.
C2276	C2275	3	0.72	0.24	Fill of possible refuse pit	Soft dark brown silty clay. Silted, natural re-deposit mixed with dumped material. Loose soil between stony fill C2204.
C2277	C2275	3.64	1.3	0.2	Bottom fill of possible refuse pit	Firm yellowish brown silty sand. Frequent small stones inclusions (20%). Likely natural layer.
C2278	N/A	0.48	0.46	0.22	Cut of posthole	Circular shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Slightly concave base.
C2279	C2278	0.48	0.46	0.22	Fill of posthole	Soft mid-brown silty sand. Occasional pebbles and charcoal inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C2280	N/A	0.04	0.04	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Steep break of slope at the top. Steep sides. Steep break of slope at the bottom. Flat base.
C2281	C2280	0.04	0.04	0.07	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark brownish grey sandy silt. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C2282	N/A	0.04	0.04	0.09	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Steep break of slope at the top. Steep sides. Steep break of slope at the bottom. Flat base.
C2283	C2282	0.04	0.04	0.09	Fill of stakehole	Loose light grey silty sand. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C2284	C2208	0.8	0.6	0.22	Fill of possible waste pit	Loose dark greyish brown silt. Frequent charcoal and few burnt bones among the inclusions. Burnt deposit preserved <i>in situ</i> .
C2285	C2208				The same as C2209	
C2286	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.06	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C2287	C2286	0.08	0.08	0.06	Fill of stakehole	Soft light brown silty sand. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C2288	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.06	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical E side, gradually sloping opposite one. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C2289	C2288	0.07	0.07	0.06	Fill of stakehole	Soft light brown silty sand. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C2290	N/A	0.38	0.4	0.07	Possible cooking pit	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Flat base.
C2291	N/A	0.11	0.12	0.15	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C2292	C2291	0.11	0.12	0.15	Fill of stakehole	Soft medium brownish yellow silty sand. Occasional charcoal inclusions. Mainly backfill, natural re-deposit.
C2293	C2290	0.38	0.4	0.07	Fill of possible cooking pit	Soft charcoal deposit (up to 85%). Greyish black silty sand (15%) and occasional stones among the inclusions. Burnt material possibly <i>in situ</i> .
C2294	C2218	0.37	0.29	0.2	Possible remains of post-pipe	Shape of sub-oval ring in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Flat base.
C2295	C2294	0.37	0.29	0.17	Fill of possible post-pipe	Very soft dark greyish brown clayey silt. Frequent charcoal inclusions (30%). Possible remains of burnt post mixed with re-deposit material.
C2296					VOID	
C2297	N/A	0.65	0.4	0.17	Possible burial pit	Oval shape in plan of NE–SW orientation. Sharp break of slope at the top. Stepped, convex sides. Gradual to sharp break of slope at the bottom. Uneven base.
C2298					VOID	
C2299					VOID	
C2300	N/A	0.6	0.7	0.13	Cut of possible hearth/ burning spot	Oval shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Not perceptible break of slope at the bottom. Uneven base.
C2301	C2302	0.05	0.05	0.09	Fill of stakehole	Loose light brown sandy silt. Occasional charcoal inclusions. Backfill, natural re-deposit.
C2302	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.09	Cut of stakehole next to C1565	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope . Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C2303	N/A	0.4	0.24	0.06	Possible surface hearth	Oval shape in plan. Loose orange silty sand. Moderate charcoal inclusions (10%). Burnt material preserved <i>in situ</i> .
C2304	C2305	0.05	0.05	0.06	Fill of stakehole	Loose light brown sandy silt. Occasional charcoal inclusions. Backfill, natural re-deposit.
C2305	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.06	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope . Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C2306	N/A	0.29	0.26	0.04	Uncertain deposit	Oval shape in plan. Loose greyish black silty sand. Occasional charcoal inclusions. Burnt remains mixed with silted material.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C2307	C2308	0.04	0.04	0.05	Fill of stakehole	Loose light brown sandy silt. Moderate charcoal inclusions (10%). Backfill, natural re-deposit.
C2308	N/A	0.04	0.04	0.05	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope . Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C2309	C2310	0.06	0.06	0.07	Fill of stakehole	Loose light brown sandy silt. Occasional charcoal inclusions. Backfill, natural re-deposit.
C2310	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope . Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C2311	C2312	0.05	0.05	0.09	Fill of stakehole	Loose light brown sandy silt. Occasional charcoal inclusions. Backfill, natural re-deposit.
C2312	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.09	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope . Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C2313	C2314	0.38	0.34	0.11	Fill of uncertain pit	Loose brown silty sand. No inclusions. Likely re-deposit soil.
C2314	N/A	0.38	0.34	0.11	Possible stone socket	Oval shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Gradually sloping, slightly convex sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Flat base.
C2315	C2316	0.06	0.05	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Loose brownish grey sandy clay. Occasional charcoal inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C2316	N/A	0.06	0.05	0.1	Cut of stakehole next to C2318	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope . Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C2317	C2318	0.07	0.06	0.13	Fill of stakehole	Loose brownish grey sandy clay. Occasional charcoal inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C2318	N/A	0.07	0.06	0.13	Cut of stakehole next to C2316	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope . Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C2319	N/A	0.12	0.12	0.2	Cut of posthole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope . Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C2320	C2319	0.12	0.12	0.2	Fill of posthole	Loose light brown clayey sand. Occasional charcoal inclusions. Silted re-deposit after post had deteriorated.
C2321	N/A	0.14	0.14	0.16	Cut of posthole	Circular shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Convex sides (preserved). Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C2322	C2321	0.14	0.14	0.16	Fill of posthole	Loose light brown clayey sand. Occasional charcoal inclusions. Re-deposit soil after post had deteriorated.
C2323	C2324	0.06	0.07	0.13	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown sandy clay. No inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C2324	N/A	0.06	0.07	0.13	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C2325	C2326	0.15	0.15	0.25	Fill of posthole	Loose brown sandy clay. Moderate charcoal inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C2326	N/A	0.15	0.15	0.25	Cut of posthole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. SE side gradually sloping, undercut opposite one. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C2327	C2328	0.92	0.76	0.17	Fill of uncertain pit	Loose brown silty sand. Frequent stones. Silted natural re-deposit between eroded stones.
C2328	N/A	0.92	0.76	0.17	Uncertain pit	Oval shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Convex sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Slightly concave bottom.
C2329	N/A	0.8	0.72	0.09	Possible remains of occupation deposit	Fairly loose dark grey sandy silt. Occasional charcoal inclusions (up to 10%). Mixed primal deposit mixed with silted material.
C2330	N/A	0.27	0.3	0.06	Possible remains of occupation deposit above C2353	Circular shape in plan. Loose dark grey silt. Moderate charcoal inclusion (up to 20%). Mixed primal deposit with silted material.
C2331	N/A	0.5	0.37	0.05	Possible remains of occupation deposit above C2354	Oval shape in plan. Loose dark grey silt. Moderate charcoal inclusion (up to 20%). Mixed primal deposit with silted material.
C2332	C2515	0.39	0.71	0.02	Fill of hearth	Irregular shape in plan. Loose dark brown sandy clay. Frequent charcoal inclusions. Burnt organic material mixed with silted soil.
C2333	C2347	0.72	0.38	0.07	Fill of pit	Loose dark grey sandy silt. Frequent charcoal inclusions. Burnt organic material mixed with silted soil.
C2334	N/A	0.5	0.3	0.06	Possible remains of occupation deposit	Loose very dark grey sandy silt. Frequent charcoal inclusions (up to 30%). Burnt organic material mixed with silted soil.
C2335	C2510	0.94	0.35	0.1	Fill of pit	Loose dark brown sandy silt with charcoal as the important component of this horizon (up to 50%). Burnt organic material mixed with silted soil.
C2336	C2337	0.07	0.06	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown silty sand. Moderate charcoal inclusions (up to 15%). Silted, natural re-deposit mixed with possible traces of burnt stake.
C2337	N/A	0.07	0.06	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a blunt point.
C2338	C2339	0.1	0.09	0.07	Fill of stakehole	Loose greyish brown sandy silt. Occasional charcoal inclusions (up to 10%). Backfill, natural re-deposit.
C2339	N/A	0.1	0.09	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C2340	C2341	1.6	1.4	0.25	Cut of possible hearth/ cooking pit	Circular shape in plan. Medium compact yellowish brown silty clay. Occasional stones inclusions (10%). Silted, natural re-deposit.
C2341	N/A	1.6	1.4	0.32	Cut of possible cooking pit	Irregular shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Convex sides. Not perceptible break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C2342	C2343	0.12	0.11	0.14	Fill of stakehole	Loose greyish brown sandy silt. Moderate charcoal inclusions (15%). Silted natural re-deposit.
C2343	N/A	0.12	0.11	0.14	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C2344	C2345	0.08	0.08	0.09	Fill of stakehole	Loose brownish grey sandy silt. Occasional charcoal inclusions (up to 10%). Backfill natural re-deposit.
C2345	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.09	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a blunt point.
C2346	C2341	0.5	0.6	0.06	Bottom fill of possible cooking pit	Fairly loose orange silty clay with lenses of dark grey soil. Moderate charcoal inclusions (up to 20%). Remains of burnt timber possibly <i>in situ</i> (as oxidized soil indicated).
C2347	N/A	1	0.38	0.07	Cut of pit	Quite circular shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Uneven base.
C2348	C2349	0.62	0.59	0.28	Fill of uncertain pit	Loose brown silty sand. Occasional charcoal inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C2349	N/A	0.62	0.59	0.28	Cut of uncertain pit	Oval shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical to concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Slightly concave base.
C2350	C2588	0.65	0.35	0.09	Fill of hearth	Oval shape in plan. Loose dark grey sandy silt. Moderate charcoal (15%), occasional other organic material and occasional stones among the inclusions. Remains of burnt material mixed with silted re-deposit.
C2351	C2515	0.83	0.56	0.14	Fill of hearth	Irregular shape in plan. Loose greyish red sandy clay. Burnt soil horizon.
C2352	C2515	0.19	0.33	0.04	Fill of hearth	Irregular shape in plan. Loose greyish brown sandy clay. Moderate charcoal inclusion. Blend of silted, re-deposit soil and possible traces of burnt material.
C2353	N/A	3.9	2.6	0.07	Possible stony floor	Possibly V shape in plan. Paved floor formed with pebbles. Stony layer. Possibly related to C2588.
C2354	C2355	0.05	0.05	0.07	Fill of stakehole	Loose greyish brown sandy silt. Moderate charcoal inclusions (15%). Silted natural re-deposit mixed with possible remains of burnt stake.
C2355	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C2356	C2357	0.1	0.09	0.05	Fill of stakehole	Loose brownish grey sandy silt. Occasional charcoal inclusions (up to 10%). Backfill natural re-deposit.
C2357	N/A	0.1	0.09	0.05	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Slightly concave base.
C2358	C2359	0.2	0.08	0.08	Fill of possible plank footing	Loose brown sandy silt. Frequent charcoal inclusions (up to 25%). Blend of possible remains of burnt plank and backfill, natural re-deposit.
C2359	N/A	0.2	0.08	0.08	Cut of possible plank footing	Linear shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Uneven base.
C2360	C2329	0.8	0.72	0.09	Cut of shallow pit	
C2361					VOID	
C2362					The same as C2526	

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C2363	C2364	0.06	0.06	0.12	Fill of stakehole	Loose brownish grey sandy silt. Occasional charcoal inclusions (up to 10%). Backfill, natural re-deposit.
C2364	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.12	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C2365	C2366	0.1	0.1	0.2	Fill of stake/posthole	Loose brownish grey sandy silt. Frequent charcoal inclusions (up to 20%). Blend of possible remains of burnt stake/post and backfill, natural re-deposit.
C2366	N/A	0.1	0.1	0.2	Cut of stake/posthole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C2367	C2368	0.5	0.47	0.13	Fill of pit	Soft dark grey silty clay. Moderate pebbles inclusions (up to 15%). Likely silted, natural re-deposit.
C2368	N/A	0.5	0.47	0.13	Cut of uncertain pit	Slightly oval shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C2369	C2370, C2520	1.2	0.45	0.37	Fill of both: foundation trench (C2370) and associated posthole (C2520)	Soft light grey silty clay. Occasional charcoal and more frequent stones (up to 10%) inclusions. Likely silted, natural re-deposit.
C2370	N/A	1.2	0.45	0.4	Possible foundation trench	Linear to crescent shape in plan. Rounded corners. Gradual break of slope at the top. Convex sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Slightly concave base.
C2371	C2372	0.1	0.14	0.09	Fill of stake/posthole	Loose dark grey clay. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C2372	N/A	0.1	0.14	0.09	Cut of stake/posthole	Oval shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Gradually sloping sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C2373	C2374	0.09	0.07	0.07	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark grey clay. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C2374	N/A	0.09	0.07	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Gradually sloping sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C2375	C2376	0.07	0.07	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown silty sand. No inclusions. Likely re-deposit soil.
C2376	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Flat base.
C2377	C2378	0.08	0.08	0.13	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown silty sand. No inclusions. Likely re-deposit soil.
C2378	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.13	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C2379	C2380	0.09	0.08	0.14	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown silty sand. No inclusions. Likely re-deposit soil.
C2380	N/A	0.09	0.08	0.14	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C2381	C2382	0.1	0.1	0.17	Fill of stakehole	Loose brownish grey silty sand. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C2382	N/A	0.1	0.1	0.17	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Steep sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C2383	C2384	0.16	0.15	0.12	Fill of posthole	Loose greyish brown silty sand. No inclusions. Backfill, natural re-deposit.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C2384	N/A	0.16	0.15	0.12	Cut of posthole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Convex sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Flat base.
C2385	C2386	0.36	0.1	0.12	Fill of possible plank footing	Loose light brownish grey sandy silt. Frequent charcoal inclusions (up to 25%). Blend of possible remains of burnt plank and backfill, natural re-deposit.
C2386	N/A	0.36	0.1	0.12	Cut of possible plank footing	Linear, curved shape in plan. Rounded corners. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Uneven bottom.
C2387	C2388	0.25	0.09	0.02	Fill of possible plank footing	Loose brownish grey sandy silt. Moderate charcoal inclusions (up to 15%). Blend of backfill, natural re-deposit and possible remains of burnt plank.
C2388	N/A	0.25	0.09	0.02	Cut of possible plank footing	Linear (rectangular) shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Steep sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Flat base.
C2389	C2390	0.21	0.18	0.18	Fill of possible posthole	Loose greyish sandy silt. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C2390	N/A	0.21	0.18	0.18	Cut of possible posthole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gentle break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C2391					The same as C2737	
C2392					The same as C2738	
C2393	C2394	1.66	0.81	0.2	Fill of possible pit	Oval shape in plan. Soft brownish grey silty clay. Frequent charcoal and occasional stones among the inclusions. Possible remains of primal fill mixed with silted re-deposit.
C2394	N/A	1.67	0.81	0.33	Cut of possible pit	Irregular (to oval) shape in plan. Not perceptible break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Imperceptible break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C2395	C2396	0.13	0.13	0.07	Fill of stake/posthole	Loose light brownish grey silty sand. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C2396	N/A	0.13	0.13	0.07	Cut of stake/posthole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Flat base.
C2397	C2398	0.24	0.11	0.07	Fill of possible posthole	Loose dark grey clay. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C2398	N/A	0.24	0.11	0.07	Cut of possible posthole	Oval shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Not perceptible break of slope at the bottom. Slightly concave base.
C2399	C2500	0.25	0.21	0.12	Fill of possible posthole	Loose dark grey clay. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C2400	N/A	20+	1.1	0.1	Plough furrow	Linear shallow furrow. E–W orientation. Gradual break of slope at the top. Steep sides. Gradual break of slope at the top. Slightly concave base.
C2401	C2400	5	1.1	0.1	Fill of furrow	Loose brown silty sand. Inclusions of small stones.
C2402	N/A	5	0.84	0.14	Cut of furrow	Linear cut. Break of slope at top is not perceptible. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. The base is concave to flat.
C2403	C2402	5	0.9	0.12	Fill of furrow	Loose brown silty sand. Inclusions of small stones.
C2404	C2218	7	0.65	0.3	Fill of foundation trench	Loose dark brownish black silty sand. See sheets for bulk info.
C2405	C2218	0.3	0.1	0.15	Fill of foundation trench	Loose yellowish dark brown silty sand. See sheets for bulk info.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C2406	C2218	0.9	0.21	0.05	Fill of foundation trench	Loose brown silt. See sheets for bulk info.
C2407	C2218	0.62	0.07	0.2	Fill of foundation trench	Loose light brown silty clay. See sheets for bulk info.
C2408	C2218	3.8	0.5	0.22	Fill of foundation trench	Loose brownish grey clayey silt. Inclusions of charcoal. See sheets for bulk info.
C2409	C2218	6.2	0.5	0.2	Fill of foundation trench	Loose brown greyish clayey silt. Inclusions of charcoal and stones. See sheets for bulk info.
C2410	C2218	3.5	0.35	0.15	Fill of foundation trench	Loose yellowish brown sandy silt. See sheets for bulk info.
C2411	C2218	0.63	0.43	0.1	Fill of foundation trench	Loose dark brown clay. Inclusions of small stones. See sheets for bulk info.
C2412	N/A	0.33	0.25	0.19	Possible posthole	Irregular to oval. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is sharp. The base is flat.
C2413	C2412	0.33	0.25	0.19	Fill	Loose greyish silty clay. Inclusions of stones.
C2414	C2218	1	0.25	0.15	Fill of foundation trench C2218	Compact grey sandy clay and stones.
C2415	C2481	1.2	1.2	0.1	Fill of foundation trench C2218	Compact brown sandy clay. Inclusions of small stones. Same as C2416.
C2416	C2481				Same as C2415	
C2417	C2418	0.22	0.18	0.32	Fill of post-pipe in foundation trench C2218	Mid compact dark greyish brown sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal (1%) and stones (5%).
C2418	N/A	0.22	0.18	0.32	Post-pipe in foundation trench C2218	Irregular to oval. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is sharp. The base is flat.
C2419	C2218	6	0.55	0.2	Fill in foundation trench	Loose dark grey sandy silt. Inclusions of pebbles.
C2420	C2218	0.04	0.2	0.04	Fill in foundation trench	Compact yellow clay.
C2421	N/A	0.1	0.1	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point
C2422	C2421	0.1	0.1	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Loose greyish brown silty sand.
C2423	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.18	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point
C2424	C2423	0.08	0.08	0.18	Fill of stakehole	Loose yellowish brown silty sand.
C2425	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.09	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point
C2426	C2425	0.07	0.07	0.09	Fill of stakehole	Loose yellowish brown silty sand.
C2427	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point
C2428	C2427	0.08	0.08	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Loose greyish brown silty sand.
C2429	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.1	Cut of possible stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is sharp. The base is flat.
C2430	C2429	0.08	0.08	0.1	Fill of stakehole	No info.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C2431					VOID	
C2432					VOID	
C2433	N/A	1.38	0.7	0.21	Cut of possible construction trench	Linear cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is concave.
C2434	C2433	1.38	0.7	0.21	Fill of possible construction trench	Loose greyish dark brown sandy clay. Inclusions of charcoal flecks.
C2435	C2297	0.65	0.4	0.17	Fill of possible burial pit	Loose dark greyish brown silt. Inclusions of burnt bones and charcoal flecks.
C2436	N/A	0.06	0.05	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is sharp. The base is flat.
C2437	C2436	0.07	0.05	0.07	Fill of stakehole	Loose yellowish brown silty sand.
C2438	N/A	0.09	0.09	0.16	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C2439	C2438	0.09	0.09	0.16	Fill of stakehole	Loose mid yellowish brown silty sand.
C2440	N/A	0.22	0.12	0.15	Cut of posthole	Sub-circular cut. Breaks of slope at top is gradual to sharp. Vertical to concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Base uneven.
C2441	C2440	0.22	0.12	0.15	Fill of posthole	Loose yellowish brown silty sand.
C2442	N/A	0.21	0.19	0.32	Cut of posthole	Sub-circular cut. Breaks of slope at top is gradual to sharp. Vertical to concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C2443	C2442	0.21	0.19	0.31	Fill of posthole	Loose yellowish brown silty sand.
C2444	N/A	0.19	0.11	0.14	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. The base is rounded.
C2445	C2444	0.19	0.11	0.14	Fill of stakehole	Loose greyish dark brown sand. Inclusions of charcoal flecks.
C2446	N/A	0.14	0.12	0.22	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C2447	C2446	0.14	0.12	0.22	Fill of posthole	Loose greyish brown silt. Inclusions of charcoal flecks and pieces of orange clay.
C2448	N/A	0.09	0.05	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C2449	C2448	0.09	0.08	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Loose brownish grey silt. Inclusions of charcoal flecks.
C2450					VOID	
C2451					VOID	
C2452	N/A	0.1	0.09	0.11	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C2453	C2452	0.1	0.09	0.11	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark brown sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal (15%).
C2454	N/A	0.66	0.4	0.12	Spread	Loose reddish brown sandy silt. Inclusions of big pieces of charcoal (size 0.05m) and orange clay.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C2455	N/A	0.22	0.21	0.18	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope is gradual. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is flat.
C2456	C2455	0.22	0.21	0.18	Fill of posthole	Loose yellowish brown silty sand. Inclusions of small pieces of charcoal.
C2457	N/A	0.31	0.2	0.11	Cut of posthole	Semi-circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is flat.
C2458	C2457	0.31	0.2	0.11	Fill of posthole	Yellowish brown silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal.
C2459	N/A	0.13	0.16	0.17	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is flat.
C2460	C2459	0.13	0.16	0.17	Fill of posthole	Loose yellowish greyish brown. Silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal.
C2461	N/A	0.17	0.11	0.11	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is flat.
C2462	C2461	0.17	0.11	0.11	Fill of posthole	Circular cut. Loose yellowish brown silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal.
C2463	N/A	0.4	0.26	0.35	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. The base is concave.
C2464	C2433	0.4	0.26	0.35	Fill of posthole	Loose dark grey sand. Inclusions of charcoal flecks.
C2465	N/A	0.27	0.25	0.15	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope is sharp. Concave side in W, stepped in E. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is flat.
C2466	N/A	0.28	0.24	0.09	Cut of possible posthole	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Sloping sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is concave.
C2467	C2466	0.12	0.19	0.08	Fill of possible posthole	Loose reddish brown sand.
C2468	C2466	0.15	0.21	0.05	Fill of possible posthole	Loose dark brownish black sand.
C2469	C2466	0.07	0.06	0.04	Fill of possible posthole	Loose brownish yellow sand. Inclusions of charcoal.
C2470	C2218	2.15	0.35	0.1	Fill of foundation trench	Loose greyish black silty clay. Inclusions of charcoal (2%) and stones, up to 0.15m (10–15%). See sheets for bulk info.
C2471	C2218	4.5	1	0.26	Fill of foundation trench	Loose dark brown silty clay. Inclusions of gravel. See sheets for bulk info.
C2472	C2218	2.5	0.68	0.27	Fill of foundation trench	Loose yellowish brown clay. Inclusions of stones. See sheets for bulk info.
C2473	C2218	2.5	0.53	0.23	Fill of foundation trench	Loose dark brown clay. Inclusions of charcoal and stones. See sheets for bulk info.
C2474	C2218	13	0.4	0.27	Fill of foundation trench	Compact grey sandy clay and stones (70%).
C2475	C2218	7	0.35	0.15	Fill of foundation trench	Loose light greyish clay. Inclusions of stones (20%).
C2476	C2218	1.4	0.3	0.12	Fill of foundation trench	Stone deposit.
C2477	N/A	0.35	0.22	0.2	Cut of posthole	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is concave.
C2478	C2477	0.35	0.22	0.2	Fill of posthole	Loose brown sand.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C2479	C2218	0.26	0.42	0.13	Fill of foundation trench	Loose light brown silty clay. Inclusions of small stones. See sheets for bulk info.
C2480	C2480	0.72	0.54	0.12	Charcoal-rich spread	Loose dark grey sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal.
C2481	N/A	0.8	0.46	0.32	Cut of possible plank/posthole	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is concave.
C2482	N/A	0.4	0.4	0.16	Modern possible cut	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Steep sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is concave.
C2483	C2482	0.28	0.2	0.06	Fill of modern possible cut	Loose light brown silty sand.
C2484	C2218	N/A	0.53	0.12	Fill of foundation trench	Loose yellowish dark brown silty (60%) sand (40%).
C2485	C2218	3.5	0.5	0.2	Fill of foundation trench	Greyish silty clay. Inclusions of pebbles and charcoal. See sheets for bulk info.
C2486	C2218	2.15	0.15	0.12	Fill of foundation trench	Light greyish brown silty clay. Inclusions of stones. See sheets for bulk info.
C2487	C2482	0.34	0.3	0.1	Fill of possible modern cut	Loose brown clayey silt. Inclusions of small stones.
C2488	C2482	0.05	0.2	0.08	Fill of possible cut	Loose dark brown sandy clay. Inclusions of small stones and gravel.
C2489	N/A	0.05	0.06	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C2490	C2489	0.05	0.06	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Loose reddish grey silty clay. Inclusions of charcoal and pebbles.
C2491	N/A	0.12	0.11	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Sloping sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C2492	C2491	0.12	0.11	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Loose greyish brown silty clay. Inclusions of charcoal and pebbles.
C2493	N/A	0.04	0.05	0.06	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C2494	C2493	0.04	0.05	0.06	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark greyish brown clay. Inclusions of charcoal and small stones.
C2495	N/A	0.07	0.08	0.12	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Concave side in NE. Convex side in SW. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered blunt point.
C2496	C2495	0.07	0.07	0.12	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark greyish brown clay. Inclusions of charcoal and pebbles.
C2497					VOID	
C2498					VOID	
C2499					VOID	
C2500	N/A	0.25	0.21	0.12	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C2501	C2502	0.07	0.06	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Loose brownish grey sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal (20%).
C2502	N/A	0.07	0.06	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C2503	C2504	0.12	0.1	0.2	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark greyish brown sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal (15%).

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C2504	N/A	0.12	0.1	0.2	Cut of stakehole	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C2505	C2506	0.08	0.09	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark brownish sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal (15%).
C2506	N/A	0.08	0.09	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C2507	C2508	0.38	0.08	0.06	Fill of plank footing	Compact greyish brown sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal (25%).
C2508	N/A	0.38	0.08	0.06	Cut of plank footing	Rectangular cut. Rectangular corners. Break of slope at top is sharp. Sloping sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is flat.
C2509	C2510	0.3	0.4	0.07	Fill of pit	Loose brown sandy silt. Inclusions of pebbles.
C2510	N/A	1.2	0.8	0.2	Cut of pit	Sub-oval cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. Uneven base.
C2511	C2512	0.1	0.07	0.07	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal (10%).
C2512	N/A	0.1	0.07	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C2513	C2512	0.07	0.05	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Loose Brownish grey silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal (10%).
C2514	N/A	0.07	0.05	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C2515	N/A	1.96	1.39	0.16	Cut of hearth	Oval cut. Loose red burnt sandy clay.
C2516	C2517	0.12	0.09	0.06	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown sandy silt.
C2517	N/A	0.12	0.09	0.06	Cut of stakehole	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C2518	C2519	0.14	0.1	0.1	Fill of stake/posthole	Loose brown sandy silt.
C2519	N/A	0.14	0.1	0.1	Cut of stake/posthole	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C2520	N/A	0.3	0.25	0.18	Cut of posthole	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is concave.
C2521	C2535	0.4	0.47	0.08	Fill of pit	Loose dark brown silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal.
C2522	C2553	0.3	0.24	0.07	Fill of pit	Loose dark grey black silt.
C2523	C2735	1.32	0.46	0.33	Fill of pit	Loose dark and light brown silty clay. Inclusions of stones (20%) and charcoal (10%).
C2524	N/A	0.2	0.22	0.04	Layer	Loose dark greyish orange silty clay. Inclusions of charcoal (20%).
C2525	N/A	0.25	0.25	0.09	Layer	Loose dark greyish orange silty clay. Inclusions of charcoal (30%).
C2526	C2527	0.6	0.5	0.2	Fill of pit	Loose brownish grey silty clay. Pebbles and charcoal on top. Same as C2362.
C2527	N/A	0.6	0.5	0.2	Cut of pit	Sub-circular cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is concave.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C2528	C2529	0.2	0.16	0.09	Fill of posthole	Loose dark grey clay.
C2529	N/A	0.2	0.16	0.09	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C2530	C2531	0.1	0.08	0.12	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark grey clay.
C2531	N/A	0.1	0.08	0.12	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C2532	C2533	0.09	0.09	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark grey clay.
C2533	N/A	0.09	0.09	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C2534	C2535	0.31	0.3	0.06	Fill of hearth	Loose reddish silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal and burnt clay.
C2535	N/A	0.58	0.47	0.7	Cut of hearth	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Sloping sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is not perceptible.
C2536	C2537	0.4	0.4	0.16	Fill of possible posthole	Loose light brown sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal (10%).
C2537	N/A	0.4	0.4	0.16	Cut of possible posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is concave.
C2538	C2539	0.06	0.06	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Loose light brown sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal.
C2539	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C2540	C2541	0.06	0.06	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Loose brownish grey silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal (15%).
C2541	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C2542	C2543	0.07	0.06	0.13	Fill of stakehole	Loose greyish brown silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal (25%).
C2543	N/A	0.07	0.06	0.13	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Tapered rounded point
C2544	C2545	0.07	0.07	0.12	Fill of stakehole	Loose brownish grey sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal (20%).
C2545	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.12	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C2546	C2547	0.88	0.44	0.14	Fill of linear cut	Loose dark grey sandy silt. Inclusions of stones (20%) and charcoal (15%).
C2547	N/A	0.88	0.44	0.14	Cut of linear pit	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Sloping sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Shape of base is uneven.
C2548	C2359	0.25	0.29	0.13	Fill of pit	Loose dark grey clay. Inclusions of charcoal (10%).
C2549	N/A	0.25	0.29	0.13	Cut of pit	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is pointed.
C2550	C2557	0.4	0.35	0.03	Fill of pit	Loose brownish grey silty clay. Inclusions of charcoal (30%).
C2551	C2573	0.49	0.33	0.17	Fill of pit	Loose grey sandy clay. Inclusions of stones, and charcoal (4%).

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C2552	C2578	0.65	0.4	0.17	Fill of pit	Loose brownish silty clay. Inclusions of charcoal.
C2553	N/A	0.3	0.4	0.07	Cut of pit cutting posthole C2555	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is flat.
C2554	C2555	0.2	0.23	0.22	Fill of posthole	Loose dark grey silt. Inclusions of charcoal (10%).
C2555	N/A	0.2	0.23	0.22	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is concave.
C2556	C2557	0.07	0.07	0.07	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark brown sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal (15%).
C2557	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered blunt point.
C2558	C2559	0.06	0.05	0.09	Fill of stakehole	Loose brownish grey sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal (10%).
C2559	N/A	0.06	0.05	0.09	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C2560	C2561	0.05	0.05	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Loose Brownish grey silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal (10%).
C2561	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered blunt point.
C2562	C2563	0.7	0.35	0.14	Fill of linear pit	Loose dark brown sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal (15%) and small stones.
C2563	N/A	0.7	0.35	0.14	Cut of linear pit	Linear cut. Break of slope is sharp. The sides are concave in NE, convex in SW. Break of slope at base is imperceptible. The base uneven.
C2564	C2565	0.06	0.06	0.13	Fill of stakehole	Loose grey sandy clay. Inclusions of charcoal (10%).
C2565	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.13	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C2566	C2567	0.08	0.08	0.13	Fill of stakehole	Loose grey sandy clay. Inclusions of charcoal (10%).
C2567	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.13	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Steep sides. Break of slope is gradual. The base is a blunt point.
C2568	C2569	0.05	0.05	0.09	Fill of stakehole	Loose grey sandy clay. Inclusions of charcoal (10%).
C2569	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.09	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Steep sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered blunt point.
C2570	C2571	0.08	0.08	0.1	Fill of charcoal	Loose grey sandy clay. Inclusions of charcoal (10%).
C2571	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is concave.
C2572	C2580	0.76	0.44	0.02	Fill of hearth	Loose black silty sand. Charcoal rich.
C2573	N/A	0.49	0.51	0.17	Cut of pit	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Convex sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is concave.
C2574	C2575	0.13	0.11	0.18	Fill of stake/posthole	Loose dark grey clay.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C2575	N/A	0.13	0.11	0.18	Cut of stake/posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C2576	C2577	1.75	0.9	0.41	Fill of kiln	Compact reddish yellow sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal.
C2577	N/A	1.75	0.9	0.41	Cut of kiln	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Sloping side is EWS, vertical in N. Break of slope is gradual. The base is flat in S, stepped and concave in N.
C2578	N/A	0.65	0.4	0.17	Cut of pit	Irregular cut. Break of slope at top is imperceptible. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is concave.
C2579	C2580	0.73	0.42	0.06	Cut of burning pit	Loose dark grey sandy silt. Inclusions of stones.
C2580	N/A	0.76	0.44	0.08	Fill of burning pit	Sub-oval cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Sloping sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. Uneven base.
C2581	C2587	0.4	0.3	0.1	Fill of pit	Loose dark brown sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal (20%) and small stones.
C2582	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Natural depression	Natural depression. Non archaeological.
C2583	C2584	0.18	0.18	0.2	Fill of posthole	Loose brown sandy silt.
C2584	N/A	0.18	0.18	0.2	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope is sharp. The base is concave.
C2585	C2586	0.23	0.2	0.24	Fill of posthole	Loose dark grey silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal.
C2586	N/A	0.23	0.2	0.24	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C2587	C2588	0.84	0.5	0.06	Cut of hearth	Loose red sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal (5%).
C2588	N/A	0.75	1	0.15	Cut of hearth	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is not perceptible in N, sharp in S. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is concave.
C2589	C2586	0.17	0.14	0.1	Fill of posthole	Loose dark grey silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal.
C2590	N/A	0.17	0.14	0.1	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is sharp. The base is flat.
C2591	C2592	0.23	0.18	0.19	Fill of posthole	Loose brownish grey sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal (10%).
C2592	N/A	0.23	0.18	0.19	Cut of posthole	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C2593	C2594	0.15	0.11	0.18	Fill of posthole	Loose brown sandy silt.
C2594	N/A	0.15	0.11	0.18	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope is gradual. The base is concave.
C2595	N/A	1.1	1.3	0.45	Cut of possible kiln	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope is gradual. The base is concave.
C2596	C2594	0.22	0.3	0.09	Fill of pit	Loose brownish silty clay.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C2597	N/A	0.22	0.3	0.09	Cut of waste pit	Oval cut. Break of slope is imperceptible. Concave sides. Break of slope is gradual. The base is concave.
C2598	C2599	0.25	0.18	0.42	Fill of stake/posthole	Loose dark grey sandy clay.
C2599	N/A	0.27	0.18	0.42	Cut of stake/posthole	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C2600	N/A	0.39	0.4	0.2	Cut of pit	Sub-circular cut. Break of slope is gradual. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is concave to flat.
C2601	C2600	0.39	0.4	0.2	Fill of pit	Loose yellowish brown fill. Inclusions of charcoal.
C2602	N/A	0.33	0.81	0.22	Cut of pit	Irregular cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is rounded.
C2603	C2602	0.33	0.81	0.22	Fill of pit	Loose greyish brown sandy clay. Inclusions of charcoal.
C2604	N/A	0.21	0.3	0.12	Cut of posthole	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is flat.
C2605	C2664	0.21	0.3	0.12	Fill of posthole	Loose brown sand. Inclusions of small stones (10%).
C2606	N/A	0.1	0.18	0.27	Cut of stake/posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C2607	C2606	0.1	0.18	0.27	Fill of stake/posthole	Loose grey silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal.
C2608					VOID	
C2609					VOID	
C2610	N/A	0.1	0.09	0.14	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope is gradual. The base is flat.
C2611	C2610	0.1	0.09	0.14	Fill of stakehole	Loose greyish brown silty sand.
C2612	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.12	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C2613	C2612	0.07	0.07	0.12	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal.
C2614	N/A	0.12	0.13	0.26	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C2615	C2614	0.12	0.13	0.26	Fill of charcoal	Loose reddish brown silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal.
C2616	N/A	0.74	0.7	0.16	Cut of pit	Sub-rectangular. Break of slope at top is not perceptible. Sloping sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. The base is concave to flat.
C2617	C2616	0.74	0.7	0.16	Fill of pit	Loose dark brownish clayey sand.
C2618	N/A	0.19	0.16	0.23	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope is not perceptible. The base is rounded.
C2619	C2618	0.19	0.16	0.23	Fill of posthole	Loose dark grey sandy clay. Inclusions of charcoal.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C2620	N/A	0.26	0.25	0.24	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. The base is concave.
C2621	C2620	0.26	0.25	0.24	Fill of posthole	Loose dark grey sandy clay. Inclusions of charcoal.
C2622	N/A	3.7	3.4	N/A	Layer	Irregular shape. Loose yellow silty sand. Inclusions of stones.
C2623	N/A	0.97	1.18	N/A	Metalled surface	Irregular shape. Loose brown clayey sand. Inclusions of stones (80%).
C2624	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.12	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is pointed.
C2625	C2624	0.08	0.08	0.12	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark brown silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal (20%).
C2626	N/A	0.09	0.09	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is pointed.
C2627	C2626	0.09	0.09	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark brownish silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal (20%).
C2628	N/A	0.11	0.1	0.12	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. The base is pointed.
C2629	C2628	0.11	0.1	0.12	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark brown silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal (20%).
C2630	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.11	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. The base is pointed.
C2631	C2630	0.08	0.08	0.11	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark brown silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal (20%).
C2632					VOID	
C2633					VOID	
C2634	N/A	0.8	0.3	0.3	Cut of pit	Irregular cut. Break of slope at top gradual. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is rounded.
C2635	C2634	0.8	0.3	0.3	Fill of pit	Loose dark grey sandy clay. Inclusions of charcoal.
C2636	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Possibly the same as C735	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. The base is rounded.
C2637	C2636	N/A	N/A	N/A	Possibly the same as C745/C755	Loose dark grey sand. Inclusions of charcoal flecks.
C2638	N/A	0.17	0.07	0.12	Cut of stakehole	Sub-rectangular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical to concave sides. Break of slope at base is sharp. The base is a tapered blunt point.
C2639	C2638	0.17	0.07	0.12	Fill of stakehole	Loose yellow silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal.
C2640					VOID	
C2641	N/A	0.11	0.11	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is pointed.
C2642	C2641	0.11	0.11	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark brown silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal (20%).
C2643	N/A	0.13	0.09	0.1	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. The base is rounded.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C2644	C2643	0.13	0.09	0.1	Fill of posthole	Loose dark grey sand. Inclusions of charcoal flecks.
C2645	C2465	0.27	0.25	0.15	Fill of posthole	Loose light yellowish brown silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal.
C2646	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered blunt point.
C2647	C2646	0.06	0.06	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Loose brownish light black silty clay.
C2648	N/A	3.05	1.8	0.67	Cut of pit	Irregular cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Stepped sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is concave. Same as C1176.
C2649	C2648	0.85	1.5	0.35	Fill of pit	Loose light grey sand. Same as C1177.
C2650	C2648	1.1	1.3	0.25	Fill of pit	Light pinkish yellow sand.
C2651	C2648	0.8	0.5	0.3	Fill of pit	Loose brownish red burnt sand.
C2652	N/A	0.2	0.22	0.14	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. The base is rounded.
C2653	C2652	0.32	0.22	0.14	Fill of posthole	Loose dark grey sandy clay.
C2654	C2648	N/A	0.15	0.1	Fill of pit	Loose black charcoal.
C2655	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is sharp. The base is flat.
C2656	C2655	0.06	0.06	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark yellowish brown silt 30% clay (70%) .
C2657	N/A	12	1.4	0.3	Cut of gully	Linear cut. Break of slope is sharp. The sides are concave. Break of slope at base is imperceptible. The base linear.
C2658	C2657	6	0.7	0.25n	Fill of gully	Loose dark brown silt. Inclusions of charcoal. Pebbles on top.
C2659	N/A	0.13	0.18	0.07	Cut of possible posthole	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is flat.
C2660	C2659	0.13	0.18	0.07	Fill of possible posthole	No info.
C2661	C2657	7	0.9	0.2	Fill of gully	Loose light brown silt. Inclusions of charcoal.
C2662	N/A	0.5	0.8	0.15	Cut of pit	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is flat.
C2663	C2262	0.5	0.8	0.04	Fill of pit	Loose brown clay. Inclusions of burnt clay and charcoal.
C2664	C2262	0.3	0.6	0.11	Fill of pit	Loose grey clay. Inclusions of stones and charcoal.
C2665	C2666	0.15	0.1	0.08	Fill of possible posthole	Light brown sandy clay.
C2666	N/A	0.15	0.1	0.08	Cut of possible posthole	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is sharp. The base is flat.
C2667	C2668	0.09	0.09	0.06	Fill of stakehole	Light brown sandy clay.
C2668	N/A	0.09	0.09	0.06	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is sharp. The base is flat.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C2669	C2670	0.08	0.08	0.05	Fill of stakehole	Light brown sandy clay.
C2670	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.05	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is sharp. The base is flat.
C2671	C2672	0.2	0.2	0.05	Fill of possible posthole	Light brown sandy clay.
C2672	N/A	0.2	0.2	0.05	Cut of possible posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is sharp. The base is flat.
C2673	C2674	0.2	0.2	0.08	Fill of possible posthole	Light brown sandy clay.
C2674	N/A	0.2	0.2	0.08	Cut of possible posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is sharp. The base is flat.
C2675	N/A	0.14	0.1	0.07	Cut of possible posthole	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is flat.
C2676	C2675	0.14	0.1	0.07	Fill of possible posthole	Loose grey sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal.
C2677	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is Sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C2678	C2677	0.07	0.07	0.07	Fill of charcoal	Loose grey sand. Inclusions of charcoal.
C2679	N/A	0.25	0.16	0.15	Cut of posthole	Irregular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is concave.
C2680	C2679	0.25	0.16	0.15	Fill of posthole	Loose brown silty sand.
C2681	N/A	0.42	0.4	0.07	Cut of pit	Oval cut. Break of slope is gradual, concave sides, flat base.
C2682	C2681	0.42	0.4	0.07	Fill of pit	Loose dark grey sand. Inclusions of charcoal.
C2683	N/A	0.22	0.2	0.23	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered blunt point.
C2684	C2683	0.22	0.2	0.23	Fill of posthole	Loose dark brown clay.
C2685	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.07	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is concave.
C2686	C2685	0.06	0.07	0.07	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark grey sand.
C2687	N/A	0.09	0.1	0.09	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is concave.
C2688	C2687	0.09	0.1	0.09	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark grey sand.
C2689	N/A	0.15	0.16	0.24	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is concave.
C2690	C2689	0.15	0.16	0.24	Fill of posthole	Loose dark grey sand.
C2691	N/A	0.12	0.1	0.12	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is concave.
C2692	C2691	0.12	0.1	0.12	Fill of stakehole	Loose light brown silty sand.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C2693	N/A	0.12	0.14	0.07	Cut of posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Break of slope at base is concave.
C2694	C2693	0.12	0.14	0.07	Fill of posthole	Loose dark grey sand.
C2695	N/A	0.44	0.33	0.4	Cut of posthole	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical to steep sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is flat.
C2696	C2695	0.44	0.33	0.4	Fill of posthole	Loose reddish grey silty clay. Inclusions of small stones.
C2697	N/A	18.5	1.1	0.34	Cut of ditch	Linear cut. Break of slope at top is Sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is concave.
C2698	C2657	0.8	0.4	0.07	Fill of gully	Compact light yellow sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal flecks.
C2699	N/A	2.4	1.82	0.19	Cut of pit	Sub-rounded. Break of slope at top is sharp. Steep sides. Break of slope is not perceptible. The base is flat.
C2700	C2701	0.11	0.09	0.15	Fill of stakehole	Loose grey sandy clay.
C2701	N/A	0.11	0.09	0.15	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Steep sides. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C2702					VOID	
C2703	C2704	0.2	0.17	0.11	Fill of posthole	Loose brown silty sand.
C2704	N/A	0.2	0.17	0.11	Cut of posthole	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is sharp. The base is concave.
C2705	C2706	0.08	0.08	0.1	Fill of charcoal	Loose greyish brown sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal (5%).
C2706	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C2707	N/A	5.7	4	0.1	Layer	Irregular. Weakly cemented dark grey silty clay. Inclusions of cobbles (60%) charcoal (25%) mid-pebbles (5%).
C2708	N/A	1.5	1	0.08	Layer	Compact grey silty clay.
C2709	C2595	0.24	1.04	0.3	Fill	Loose greyish brown sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal.
C2710	C2595	1.1	1.3	0.45	Fill	Loose brown sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal.
C2711	C2712	0.13	0.1	0.13	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark brown sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal (25%).
C2712	N/A	0.13	0.1	0.13	Cut of stakehole	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is concave.
C2713	C2712	0.45	0.41	0.13	Fill of pit	Loose brown silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal.
C2714	N/A	0.45	0.41	0.13	Cut of pit	Oval cut. Break of slope at top gradual. Sloping sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. The base is concave.
C2715	C2716	0.08	0.07	0.11	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown silty clay.
C2716	N/A	0.08	0.07	0.11	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is concave.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C2717	C2718	0.3	0.3	0.1	Fill of pit	Loose greyish black sandy silt. Charcoal (25%) burnt bones and pottery.
C2718	N/A	0.3	0.3	0.1	Hearth	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is concave.
C2719	C2720	0.09	0.09	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Loose yellow grey silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal.
C2720	N/A	0.09	0.09	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is concave.
C2721	C2722	0.09	0.08	0.14	Fill of stakehole	Compact brownish grey silty clay.
C2722	N/A	0.09	0.08	0.14	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is concave.
C2723	C2724	0.1	0.1	0.13	Fill of stakehole	Loose grey sandy clay.
C2724	N/A	0.1	0.1	0.13	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is concave.
C2725	C2726	0.08	0.07	0.13	Fill of stakehole	Loose grey sandy clay.
C2726	N/A	0.08	0.07	0.13	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is concave.
C2727	C2728	0.1	0.08	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Loose brownish grey sandy clay.
C2728	N/A	0.1	0.08	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is concave.
C2729	C2730	0.12	0.12	0.12	Fill of stake/posthole	Loose brownish grey sandy clay.
C2730	N/A	0.12	0.12	0.12	Cut of stake/posthole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope is gradual. The base is concave.
C2731	C2732	0.8	0.22	0.1	Fill of possible foundation trench	Loose dark grey silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal (10%) and small stones.
C2732	N/A	0.8	0.22	0.1	Cut of possible foundation trench	Linear cut. Rounded corners. Break of slope at top is gradual. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is concave. The base is slightly concave.
C2733	C2734	0.3	0.13	0.16	Fill of posthole	Loose dark grey silt. Inclusions of charcoal (15%).
C2734	N/A	0.3	0.13	0.16	Cut of posthole	Irregular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical in NE, sloping in SW. Breaks of slope at base is gradual. The base is concave.
C2735	N/A	1.32	0.46	0.33	Cut of possible foundation trench	Irregular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp in NE, gradual in SW. Concave side in NE, convex in SW. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is concave.
C2736	C2394	1.67	0.3	0.13	Fill of possible kiln	Loose light brown dark brown silty clay. Inclusions of pebbles (5%).
C2737	C2738	0.09	0.08	0.09	Fill of stakehole	Loose brownish grey sandy silt. Same as C2391.
C2738	N/A	0.09	0.08	0.09	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point. Same as C2392.
C2739	N/A	2.35	3.9	0.1	Spread	Irregular weakly cemented light grey stones and sandy clay. Inclusions of cobbles (60% and coarse pebbles (10%).

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C2740					VOID	
C2741					VOID	
C2742	C2743	0.06	0.06	0.29	Fill of stakehole	Loose grey silty clay. Inclusions of charcoal.
C2743	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.29	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C2744	C2745	0.09	0.06	0.22	Fill of stakehole	Loose grey silty clay. Inclusions of charcoal.
C2745	N/A	0.09	0.06	0.22	Cut of stakehole	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C2746	C2747	0.3	0.26	0.1	Fill of possible posthole	Loose dark grey sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal (30%).
C2747	N/A	0.3	0.26	0.1	Cut of possible posthole	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Sloping sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is concave.
C2748	C2774	0.56	0.63	0.22	Fill of pit	Loose dark grey silt. Inclusions of charcoal (20%).
C2749	C2781	0.43	0.47	0.13	Fill of pit	Loose brownish grey silty clay. Inclusions of charcoal and stones.
C2750	C2775	0.6	1.1	0.11	Fill of pit	Loose grey sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal (5%).
C2751	C2766	0.62	0.67	0.23	Fill of pit	Loose dark brownish grey sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal and stones.
C2752	C2767	0.61	0.7	0.31	Fill of pit	Loose dark brownish grey sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal and stones.
C2753					VOID	
C2754					VOID	
C2755					VOID	
C2756	C2762	0.65	0.58	0.12	Fill of pit	Loose brown silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal.
C2757	C2763	0.3	0.26	0.11	Fill of pit	Loose brown sandy silt.
C2758	C2759	0.12	0.1	0.12	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal (20%).
C2759	N/A	0.12	0.1	0.12	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered rounded point.
C2760	C2761	0.1	0.09	0.11	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal (15%).
C2761	N/A	0.1	0.09	0.11	Cut of stakehole	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is a tapered blunt point.
C2762	N/A	0.65	0.58	0.12	Cut of pit	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Sloping sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is flat.
C2763	N/A	0.3	0.26	0.11	Cut of pit	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Sloping sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. The base is flat.
C2764	C2765	0.15	0.14	0.09	Fill of stake/posthole	Loose brown silty sand.
C2765	N/A	0.15	0.14	0.09	Cut of stake/posthole	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Sloping sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. The base is concave.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C2766	N/A	0.62	0.67	0.23	Cut of pit	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is concave.
C2767	N/A	0.61	0.67	0.31	Cut of pit	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope is gradual. The base is concave.
C2768	C2769	0.8	0.4	0.07	Fill of pit	Loose dark grey silty clay. Inclusions of stones.
C2769	N/A	0.8	0.4	0.07	Cut of pit	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Concave sides. Break of slope is gradual. The base is concave.
C2770	C2771	0.7	0.17	0.12	Fill of linear pit	Loose yellowish brown sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal and stones.
C2771	N/A	0.7	0.17	0.12	Cut of linear pit	Linear cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is flat.
C2772	C2773	0.63	0.46	0.18	Fill of pit	Loose light grey sandy silt. Inclusions of coarse pebbles (<20%).
C2773	N/A	0.66	0.5	0.2	Cut of storage pit	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope is gradual. The base is concave.
C2774	N/A	0.6	0.63	0.27	Cut of storage pit	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is concave.
C2775	N/A	0.6	1.1	0.11	Cut of possible hearth	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is not perceptible. Convex sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. The base is flat.
C2776	N/A	1.1	0.8	0.04	Layer	Oval shape. Loose dark brown sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal (5%) and small stones.
C2777					VOID	
C2778	N/A				Same as C2786	
C2779	C2774	0.55	0.46	0.07	Fill of pit	Loose dark grey silt. Inclusions of charcoal (40%).
C2780	C2774	0.58	0.54	0.06	Fill of pit	Loose brownish yellow silty sand.
C2781	N/A	0.62	0.48	0.22	Cut of pit	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is concave.
C2782	C2781	0.46	0.27	0.04	Charcoal lens in pit	Loose dark grey sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal.
C2783	C2784	10	0.56	0.07	Fill of furrow	Loose grey sandy silt.
C2784	N/A	10	0.56	0.07	Cut of furrow	Linear, gradual break of slope top, concave sides, gradual break of slope bottom, flat base.
C2785	N/A	0.94	1.3	0.07	Layer (remains of hearth)	Loose black sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal (20%) and coarse pebbles (20%).
C2786	N/A	5.75	1.82	0.16	Layer	Loose yellow brown sandy silt, 10% charcoal, 10% stones, same as C2778.
C2787	N/A	0.95	0.3	0.05	Layer (remains of hearth)	Loose dark brown sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal (5%) and stones.
C2788	C2918	5.5	2.5	0.25	Fill of pit	Loose dark grey silty sand. Inclusion of stones (< 10%).
C2789	C2790	0.36	0.33	0.09	Fill of hearth	Loose dark grey and red sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal (15%).

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C2790	N/A	0.36	0.33	0.09	Cut of hearth	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is sharp in S, destroyed in N. Concave sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. The base is uneven.
C2791	C2792	13	0.85	0.08	Fill of furrow	Loose brown sandy silt. Inclusion of small stones.
C2792	N/A	13.1	0.9	0.12	Cut of furrow	Linear, sharp break of slope top, concave sides, gradual break of slope base, flat base.
C2793					VOID	
C2794	C2796	1.9	1.45	0.2	Fill of pit	Loose brown sandy silt. Inclusion of charcoal (10%).
C2795	N/A	1.6	1.4	0.43	Cut of waste pit	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Sides are not perceptible. Break of slope at base is not perceptible. The base is flat.
C2796	N/A	1.9	1.45	0.2	Cut of pit	Oval cut. Break of slope at top is gradual. Convex sides. The break of slope at base is gradual. The base is concave.
C2797	C2798	6.8	0.5	0.06	Fill of furrow	Loose brown sandy silt. Inclusions of small stones.
C2798	N/A	6.85	0.54	0.08	Cut of furrow	Linear, sharp break of slope top, concave sides, gradual break of slope base, flat base.
C2799					VOID	
C2800					VOID	
C2801					VOID	
C2802	N/A	0.25	0.25	0.2	Cut for a post	Circular cut. Break of slope at the top is sharp to gentle. Concave sides. Break of slope at Base is gradual. Base is circular and concave.
C2803	C2802	0.25	0.25	0.2	Natural siltation in a posthole	Circular loose yellowish brown silty clay. Occasional inclusions of charcoal.
C2804	N/A	2.5	1.8	0.22	Cut of a pit/natural depression	Oval cut. Break of slope at the top is not perceptible. Gently sloping sides. Break of slope at Base is gradual. Base is oval and flat.
C2805	C2084	2.5	1.8	0.22	Natural siltation in a pit/depression	Oval loose brown silty clay. Inclusions of small stones.
C2806	N/A	1.5	1.1	0.34	Cut of a small pit	Oval cut NE–SW. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Slightly irregular concave sides. The break of slope at Base is gradual. Base is oval and flat.
C2807	C2806	1.2	1.1	0.32	Natural siltation in a pit	Oval NE–SW loose dark brown silty clay. Occasional inclusions of stone.
C2808	N/A	0.8	0.3	0.2	Cut for a post	Irregular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Concave sides. The break of slope at Base is not perceptible. Base is oval and concave.
C2809	C2808	0.8	0.3	0.2	Burnt root	Oval irregular loose grey silty sand. Frequent inclusions of charcoal.
C2810	N/A	0.2	0.2	0.33	Cut for a post	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp to gentle. Concave sides. The break of slope at Base is gradual. Base is circular and concave.
C2811	C2810	0.2	0.2	0.33	Natural siltation in a posthole	Circular loose light brown sandy clay. Inclusions of charcoal.
C2812	C2806	1	0.6	0.34	Natural siltation in pit	Oval NE–SW loose yellowish brown silty clay. Occasional inclusions of stone.
C2813	N/A	0.7	0.5	0.15	Possible hearth	Oval cut. The break of slope at the top is gradual. Gently sloping sides. The break of slope at Base is not perceptible. A circular concave base.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C2814	C2813	0.7	0.5	0.15	Burnt debris in hearth	Oval soft light greyish brown silty sand. Occasional inclusions of charcoal.
C2815	C5	5	1.46	0.3	Natural siltation in a ditch	Linear NE–SW loose brown clayey silt. Inclusions of pebbles (15%) and charcoal.
C2816	C5	5	1.49	0.15	Natural siltation in a ditch	Linear NE–SW loose greyish brown clayey silt. Inclusions of pebbles (5%).
C2817	C5	5	0.3	N/A	Burning on top of the ditch	Linear NE–SW very loose dark greyish blackish brown silty sand. Frequent inclusions of pebbles and small charcoal. Occasional burnt clay.
C2818	C5	2	1.5	N/A	Deliberate backfill in ditch	Linear firm dark grey silty clay. Frequent inclusions of charcoal.
C2819	C5	2+	1.5	N/A	Deliberate backfill in ditch	Linear firm dark grey mottled with red silty clay. Frequent inclusions of charcoal and occasional burnt clay.
C2820	C5	2	0.42	0.16	Natural siltation in a ditch	Linear loose light brownish grey clayey silt. Inclusions of small stones.
C2821	C5	2+	1.28	0.17	Natural siltation in a ditch	Linear loose brownish yellowish grey silty sand. Occasional inclusions of charcoal and stones.
C2822	C5	8	0.6	0.12	Natural siltation in ditch	Linear loose brownish yellow silty sand. Inclusions of stones.
C2823	C5	8	0.95	0.2	Natural siltation in ditch	Linear loose brown silty sand.
C2824	C5	8	0.98	0.02	Use of ditch	Linear loose dark brown silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal and small stones.
C2825	C5	150+	0.96	0.2	Natural siltation	Linear NE–SW loose dark brown silty clay. Occasional inclusions of stones.
C2826	C5	23+	0.4	0.38	Natural siltation in ditch	Linear NE–SW loose brown silty clay. Inclusions of stones.
C2827	C5	0.3	0.2	0.05	Natural accumulation of organic material, lens in C2826	Linear NE–SW loose blackish brown silty clay.
C2828	C5	7	0.9	0.3	Natural siltation of ditch	Linear NE–SW loose dark brown silty clay. Inclusions of stones.
C2829	C5	23+	0.4	0.13	Natural siltation in ditch	Linear NE–SW loose greyish brown sandy clay. Occasional inclusions of small stones.
C2830	C2836	2.75	1	0.05	Charcoal	Rectangular E–W orientation. Soft black silty charcoal. Frequent inclusions of stones.
C2831	C2836	5	1	0.2	Fill of kiln	Linear W–E soft greyish brown mottled with red and black silty sand. Occasional inclusions of burnt clay and ash, moderate inclusions of charcoal.
C2832	C2836	1: 0.66 2: 0.52 3: 0.63	1: 0.12 2: 0.52 3: 0.08	1: 0.25 2: 0.3 3: 0.31	Stone packing in kiln	Line of three flat stones and group of stones at W end of C2836.
C2833	N/A	3	1.3	0.4	Cut of a ditch Same As C5	Rectangular cut with sharp corners. The break of slope at the top is sharp on the N edge and gradual on the S. Vertical N side, sloping S side. Rectangular concave base. Same as C5 and C1300.
C2834	C2836	1.94	0.9	0.14	Burnt debris in kiln	Irregular oval NE–SW loose black clayey sand. Inclusions of pebbles (5%).
C2835	C2833	3	0.52	0.4	Natural siltation in ditch	Rectangular E–W soft brown silty sand. Occasional inclusions of stones.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C2836	N/A	5.2	1.4	0.45	Kiln	Linear oval NE–SW cut with rounded corners. The break of slope at the top is gradual. Irregular sides from concave to slightly convex. The break of slope at the base is gradual. Base is linear and concave.
C2837	C2836	1.2	1.6	0.1	Fill of kiln	Oval E–W soft light grey silty sand. Occasional inclusions of charcoal and stones.
C2838	C2836	2	1.1	0.24	Fill of kiln	Oval NE–SW loose dark grey silty sand 5% pebbles 1% charcoal.
C2839	C2836	0.7	0.2	0.06	Layer of burnt clay within C2836	Oval E–W firm grey red clay, no inclusions.
C2840	N/A	1.15	0.55	0.03	Spread next to C2836	Irregular oval E–W soft grey brown silt sand containing occasional stones.
C2841	N/A	4.2	3.2	0.1	Spread containing Neolithic pottery	Oval E–W loose dark brown sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal and occasional stones and pottery.
C2842	N/A	1.7	1.4	0.3	Trough cut	Oval cut. The break of slope at the top is gradual. Sloping sides. The break of slope at Base is not perceptible. Base is oval and concave.
C2843	C2842	1.7	1.4	0.14	Burnt mound fill in trough	Oval loose black silty sand. Frequent inclusions of stones and charcoal.
C2844	C2842	1.5	1.18	0.18	Base fill in a trough	Oval loose grey fill of silty sand.
C2845	C2842	0.4	0.42	0.02	trough	Oval loose black silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal.
C2846	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.13	Stake driven into the ground	Oval cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. The break of slope at Base is not perceptible. Base is a tapered point.
C2847	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.15	Stake driven into the ground	Oval cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. The break of slope at Base is not perceptible. Base is a tapered point.
C2848	N/A	0.04	0.04	0.14	Stake driven into the ground	Oval cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. The break of slope at Base is not perceptible. Base is a tapered point.
C2849	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.07	Stake driven into the ground	Oval cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. The break of slope at Base is gradual. Base is oval and concave.
C2850	C2842	0.5	0.3	0.04	A deliberate deposition in a trough	Oval loose black silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal.
C2851	C2699	1.82	1.82	0.19	Backfill	Circular medium loose light yellowish brown clayey silt. Occasional inclusions of charcoal, inclusions of stones (small angular 5%, medium to small angular 5%, small angular 10%, very small angular 15%).
C2852					VOID	
C2853	C5	1.42	0.3	0.28	Natural siltation in a ditch	Linear NE–SW loose light brown silty clay. Occasional inclusions of stones.
C2854	C5	7	0.3	0.05	Burnt debris in ditch	Linear NE–SW loose black silty clay. Inclusions of charcoal.
C2855	C2836	1.3	0.48	0.07	<i>In situ</i> burning in base of the kiln	Oval NE–SW firm brownish orange burnt clay.
C2856	N/A	0.1	0.1	0.25	Stake driven into the ground	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp to gentle. Concave sides. The break of slope at Base is not perceptible. Base is a circular tapered point.
C2857	C2856	0.1	0.1	0.25	Natural siltation in a stakehole	Circular loose brown silt. Inclusions of small stones.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C2858	N/A	0.24	0.17	0.25	Cut for a post	Oval cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Near vertical sides. The break of slope at Base is gradual. A flat oval base.
C2859	C2858	0.24	0.17	0.25	Natural siltation in a posthole	Oval soft dark brown silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal (15%) and occasional small stones.
C2860	N/A	0.9	0.79	0.07	Spread of charcoal	Circular soft clay. Inclusions of small stones and charcoal.
C2861	C2697	15+	0.68	0.34	Natural siltation in a possible drainage ditch	Linear soft dark brown clay. Inclusions of big stones.
C2862	C2697	18+	1.1	0.76	Natural siltation in a possible drainage ditch	Linear soft light brown clay.
C2863	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.13	Stake driven into the ground	Linear cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is sharp. Base is a circular tapered blunt point.
C2864	C2863	0.08	0.08	0.13	Natural siltation in a stakehole	Circular soft light greyish yellow clayey silt. Occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks.
C2865	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.07	Stake driven into the ground	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is sharp. Base is a circular tapered blunt point.
C2866	C2865	0.06	0.06	0.07	Natural siltation in a stakehole	Circular soft light greyish yellow clayey silt. Occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks.
C2867	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.11	Stake driven into the ground	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is sharp. Base is a circular tapered blunt point.
C2868	C2867	0.07	0.07	0.11	Natural siltation in a stakehole	Circular soft light greyish yellow clayey silt. Occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks.
C2869	C945	1	0.5	0.15	Natural siltation in a ditch	Linear loose brown sandy clay. Occasional inclusions of stones and charcoal.
C2870	C945	4	0.78	0.1	Natural siltation in a ditch	Linear firm light brown sandy clay. Inclusions of small stones and charcoal.
C2871	N/A	0.4	0.2	0.1	Cut of a small pit/posthole	Oval cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Concave sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. Oval base.
C2872	C2871	0.4	0.2	0.1	Natural siltation in a small pit/posthole	Oval loose dark greyish brown silt. Inclusions of charcoal flecks and small pieces of clay.
C2873	C377	0.13	0.24	0.05	Stone lining of kiln C377	Stone lining.
C2874	N/A	0.1	0.1	0.12	Stake driven into the ground	Circular cut. The break of slope at the top is sharp. Concave sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. Circular base.
C2875	C2874	0.1	0.1	0.12	Natural siltation in a stakehole	Circular loose greyish brown silt. Inclusions of charcoal flecks.
C2876	N/A	8.5	0.8	0.28	Cut of a ditch	Linear E–W cut. Break of slope top is gradual. Concave sides. Break of slope base is gradual. Linear flat base.
C2877	C2876	8.5	0.8	0.28	Natural siltation in ditch	Linear E–W loose blackish brown sand.
C2878					VOID	
C2879					VOID	

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C2880	N/A	0.13	0.1	0.08	Stake driven into the ground	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is not perceptible.
C2881	C2880	0.13	0.1	0.08	Natural siltation in a stakehole	Circular loose dark brown silty clay.
C2882	N/A	0.25	0.22	0.08	Cut for a post	A circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is sharp. Circular flat base.
C2883	C2882	0.25	0.22	0.08	Natural siltation in a posthole	Circular loose brown sand. Inclusions of charcoal.
C2884	N/A	7.1	0.6	0.14	Cut of a ditch	Sub-linear cut. Break of slope at the top is gradual. Concave sides. Break of slope at the base is not perceptible.
C2885	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.1	Stake driven into the ground	Circular cut. Break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the base is not perceptible. Base is a circular tapered rounded point.
C2886	C2885	0.06	0.06	0.1	Natural siltation in a stakehole	A circular soft dark brown sandy silt.
C2887	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.1	Stake driven into the ground	Circular cut. Break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Circular tapered rounded point.
C2888	C2887	0.07	0.07	0.1	Natural siltation in stakehole	Circular soft mid brownish grey sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal (8%).
C2889	N/A	0.12	0.12	0.17	Cut for a post	Circular cut. Break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the base is sharp to gradual. Circular irregular base.
C2890	C2889	0.12	0.12	0.17	Natural siltation in a posthole	Circular soft brown silty sand. Inclusions of charcoal (8%).
C2891	N/A	1.3	0.9	0.22	Cut of a cooking pit	Circular cut with sub-oval extension. Break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. The break of slope at the base is gradual. Circular irregular base.
C2892	N/A	0.37	0.35	0.13	Cut for a pit/post	Oval cut. Break of slope at the top is sharp. Stepped sides. Break of slope at the base is gradual. Oval base.
C2893	C2892	0.37	0.35	0.13	Natural siltation in a pit/posthole	Oval loose dark brown clayey silt. Inclusions of stones (15%).
C2894	C2891	0.9	0.7	0.22	Use of a cooking pit	A circular loose black silt. Frequent inclusions of charcoal and heat affected sub-angular stones.
C2895	C2891	0.6	0.5	0.11	Natural siltation in pit	Sub-oval firm grey sandy silt. Occasional inclusions of charcoal.
C2896	N/A	10+	1.2	0.15	Cut of a furrow	Linear E–W cut. Break of slope at the top is gradual. Very gently sloping sides. Break of slope at the base is gradual. Linear almost flat base.
C2897	C2896	10+	1.2	0.15	Fill of a furrow	Linear E–W soft light mid brown silty sand. Inclusions of stone.
C2898	N/A	10+	1.1	0.15	Cut of a furrow	Linear cut. Break of slope at the top is gradual. Very gently sloping sides. Break of slope at the base is gradual. Linear almost flat base.
C2899	C2898	10+	1.1	0.15	Fill of a furrow	Linear E–W soft to loose light mid brown silty sand. Inclusions of stone.
C2900	C2884	7.1	0.6	0.14	Natural siltation in a ditch	Sub-linear loose dark brown clayey sand. Moderate inclusions of stone, inclusions of charcoal (10%).
C2901	N/A	8.66	0.74	0.09	Cut of a furrow	Linear cut. Break of slope at the top is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at the base is gradual. Linear flat base.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C2902	C2915	1.87	1.08	0.17	Occupation fill	Oval loose brownish grey sandy silt. Inclusions of stones, pottery and quartz.
C2903	N/A	1.68	1.26	0.3	Cut of a trough	Square cut with square corners. Break of slope at the top is sharp. Vertical sides. Break of slope at the base is sharp. Square flat base.
C2904	C2903	1.64	1.23	0.3	Burnt mound fill in trough	Square loose black stony silty sand. Frequent inclusions of charcoal.
C2905	N/A	3	2	0.1	Burnt mound	Irregular oval NW–SE loose black burnt sand. Inclusions of charcoal (50%).
C2906	N/A	2	1	0.1	Natural siltation covering parts of the burnt mound	Irregular linear NE–SE loose grey sandy clay. Occasional inclusions of charcoal.
C2907	N/A	3	3	0.08	Burnt mound	Irregular oval E–W loose black burnt sand. Inclusions of charcoal (50%).
C2908	N/A	2.17	1.7	0.06	Natural siltation covering parts of the burnt mound	Irregular oval E–W loose grey sandy clay. Occasional inclusions of charcoal.
C2909	C2903	1.74	1.26	0.2	Plank lining in trough	Square loose black silty sand. Frequent inclusions of charcoal.
C2910	C2911	0.55	0.5	0.16	Waste disposal in pit	Oval loose dark grey sand silt. Inclusions of charcoal (20%), coarse pebbles (20%) and pottery.
C2911	N/A	0.55	0.5	0.16	Cut of a waste pit	Oval cut. Break of slope at the top is sharp. Near vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Oval and flat base.
C2912	N/A	1.9	1.22	0.08	<i>In situ</i> burning	Oval hard dark reddish burnt clay. Inclusions of pebbles (<20%) and cobbles (<35%).
C2913					Same as C2785, C2912	
C2914	N/A	11.5	5.8	0.3	Burnt mound	Oval N–S loose dark greyish brown sandy silt. Inclusions of stones and charcoal.
C2915	N/A	2.64	0.88	0.47	Cut of a pit	Irregular cut. Break of slope at the top is sharp to gradual. E side stepped W concave. The break of slope at the base is sharp. Irregular base.
C2916	C2795	1.43	0.53	0.11	Deliberate backfill in pit	Oval N–S loose brown sandy silt. Occasional inclusions of charcoal and small stones.
C2917	C2795	0.95	0.45	0.05	Deliberate backfill in pit	Oval NE–SW loose dark brown sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal (5%), stones and three shards of pottery.
C2918	N/A	4.5	3	0.5	Cut of pit	Oval cut. Break of slope at the top is sharp on the N edge and gradual on the S. Concave sides. Break of slope at the base is not perceptible. Oval concave base.
C2919	N/A	0.15	0.15	0.17	Cut for a post	Circular cut. Break of slope at the top is sharp. E side near vertical, W side undercut. Base is circular tapered blunt point W of top.
C2920	N/A	0.13	0.13	0.09	Cut for a post	Circular cut. Break of slope at the top is sharp. Near vertical sides. Break of slope at the base is gradual. Circular concave base.
C2921	N/A	0.11	0.11	0.21	Cut for a post	Circular cut. Break of slope at the top is sharp. E side near vertical, W side undercut. Break of slope at the base is gradual. Base is circular tapered blunt point W of top.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C2922	N/A	0.12	0.12	0.24	Post/stake driven into the ground	A circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Near vertical to vertical sides. Base is a tapered point.
C2923	N/A	0.13	0.13	0.2	Post/stake driven into the ground	Circular cut. Break of slope at the top is sharp. Near vertical to vertical sides. Base is a tapered point.
C2924	C2919	0.15	0.15	0.17	Decayed <i>in situ</i> post	Circular loose grey silty sand. Inclusions of wood.
C2925	C2920	0.13	0.13	0.09	Natural siltation	Circular loose grey silty sand.
C2926	C2921	0.11	0.11	0.21	Natural siltation	Circular loose grey silty sand. Occasional inclusions of charcoal.
C2927	C2922	0.12	0.12	0.24	Natural siltation	Circular loose grey silty sand. Occasional inclusions of charcoal.
C2928	C2923	0.13	0.13	0.2	Natural siltation	Circular loose grey silty sand. Occasional inclusions of charcoal.
C2929	C2937	0.3	0.3	0.09	Burnt waste material in a pit	Circular loose light reddish silty clay. Inclusions of Pebbles (15%) and coarse pebbles (30%).
C2930	C2934	10	0.6	0.08	Fill of a furrow	Linear loose brown sandy silt. Inclusions of small stones (5%).
C2931	C2935	10	0.6	0.08	Fill of a furrow	Linear loose brown sandy silt. Inclusions of small stones (15%).
C2932	C2933	0.75	0.5	0.28	Natural siltation in a small pit	Oval firm brownish grey silty clay. Inclusions of charcoal.
C2933	N/A	0.75	0.5	0.28	Cut of a small pit	Oval cut. Break of slope at the top is gradual. N side almost vertical, S side gentle. Break of slope is sharp on N side, gradual in S side. Concave base.
C2934	N/A	10	0.6	0.08	Cut of a furrow	Linear cut. Break of slope at the top is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at the base is gradual. Linear flat base.
C2935	N/A	10	0.6	0.08	Cut of a furrow	Linear cut. Break of slope at the top is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at the base is gradual. Linear flat base.
C2936	C2937	0.43	0.39	0.1	Waste material in a pit	Circular loose black silty clay. Inclusions of pebbles (<35%), charcoal (<20%) and burnt bones (<1%).
C2937	N/A	0.46	0.43	0.03	Cut of a waste pit	Circular cut. Break of slope at the top is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at the base is sharp. Circular concave base.
C2938	C2939	0.42	0.27	0.12	Deliberate backfill of pit	Oval loose dark grey sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal (10%) and stones (50%).
C2939	N/A	0.42	0.27	0.12	Cut of a pit	Oval NW–SE cut. Break of slope at the top is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at the base is not perceptible. The base is oval and irregular.
C2940	C2941	1.48	1.1	0.14	Natural siltation in a pit	Oval loose yellowish brown sandy silt. Occasional inclusions of charcoal and medium pebbles.
C2941	N/A	1.48	1.1	0.14	Possible cut for a hearth	Oval cut. Break of slope at the top is gradual. Concave sides. Break of slope at the base is gradual. Oval quite flat concave base.
C2942	C2915	2.64	1.79	0.43	Natural siltation of culturally affected soil	Irregular loose dark grey silty clay. Inclusions of charcoal and stones.
C2943	C2902	0.06	0.06	0.08	Natural siltation in a stakehole	Circular loose brownish grey sandy silt. Occasional inclusions of charcoal.
C2944	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.08	Stake driven into the ground	Circular cut. Break of slope at top is sharp. Near vertical sides. Break of slope at base is gradual. Base is a circular tapered blunt point.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C2945	C2918	1	0.9	0.3	Pit fill	Oval firm grey clay. Inclusions of pottery and flint.
C2946	C2918	4	2.5	0.35	Pit fill	Oval loose orange silty clay. Inclusions of stones (5%) and occasional pottery.
C2947	C2846	0.08	0.08	0.13	Natural siltation in a stakehole	Oval loose grey silty sand.
C2948	C2847	0.06	0.06	0.15	Natural siltation in a stakehole	Oval loose grey silty sand.
C2949	C2848	0.04	0.04	0.14	Natural siltation in a stakehole	Oval loose grey silty sand.
C2950	C2849	0.07	0.07	0.07	Natural siltation in a stakehole	Oval loose grey silty sand.
C2951					VOID	
C2952					VOID	
C2953	N/A	1.9	0.8	0.3	Cut of a possible cooking or production pit	Oval cut. Break of slope at the top is sharp. Concave to vertical sides. Break of slope at the base is gradual. Oval flat base.
C2954	C2953	0.6	0.4	0.2	<i>In situ</i> burnt material	Soft blackish dark brown silty clay. Inclusions of charcoal (30%) and heat-affected stones (5%).
C2955	C2953	0.6	0.5	0.1	Possible <i>in situ</i> burning on top of the pit or deliberate waste deposition	Loose reddish brown silty clay. Occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks.
C2956	C2953	1.4	1	0.2	Natural siltation/base fill of pit	Circular soft yellowish brown silty sand. Occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks.
C2957	N/A	10+	0.67	0.14	Cut of a furrow	Linear E–W. Break of slope at the top is gradual to sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at the base is sharp to gradual.
C2958	C2957	10+	0.67	0.14	Fill of a furrow	Linear E–W soft dark yellowish brown clayey silt. Inclusions of small angular stones (20%), flecks of stone (5%).
C2959	N/A	0.28	0.24	0.09	Cut for a post	Irregular circular cut with rounded corners. Break of slope at the top is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at the base is not perceptible. Base is circular and concave.
C2960	C2961	0.15	0.11	0.03	Natural siltation	Irregular soft greyish brown clay silt. Inclusions of big stones and charcoal.
C2961	N/A	0.15	0.11	0.03	Possible stake driven into the ground	Irregular circular cut with rounded corners. Break of slope at the top is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at the base is gradual. Base is circular and flat.
C2962	C2959	0.28	0.24	0.09	Natural siltation	Irregular circular loose dark grey silty clay. Inclusions of big stones and charcoal.
C2963	N/A	2.35	1.04	0.3	Cut of a kiln	Irregular eight shaped cut. Break of slope at the top is sharp. Concave sides. Break of slope at the base is not perceptible. Irregular figure of eight shaped concave base.
C2964	N/A	10+	0.92	0.12	Cut of a furrow	Linear E–W cut. Break of slope at the top is quite sharp. Concave sides. The break of slope at the base is sharp. Linear flat base.
C2965	C2964	10+	0.92	0.12	Fill of a furrow	Linear E–W quite soft light yellowish brown clayey silt. Inclusions of stone flecks (10%), small stones (10%), small to medium stones (5%), mediums stones (5%).

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C2966	N/A	10+	0.5	0.05	Cut of a furrow	Linear cut E–W. Break of slope at the top is gradual. Concave sides. Break of slope at the base is gradual. Linear concave base.
C2967	C2966	10+	0.5	0.05	Fill of Plough furrow	Loose light yellowish brown clayey (25%) silt (60%). Moderate stones inclusions (up to 15%). Re-deposit material.
C2968	N/A	5+	1.2	0.08	Plough furrow	Linear shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Slightly concave to flat base.
C2969	C2968	5+	1.2	0.08	Fill of Plough furrow	Medium loose dark yellowish brown clayey (35%) silt (55%). Occasional stones inclusions (up to 10%). Re-deposit material.
C2970	N/A	10+	0.56	0.07	Plough furrow	Linear shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Not perceptible break of slope at the bottom. Uneven base.
C2971	C2970	10+	0.56	0.07	Fill of Plough furrow	Loose light yellowish brown clayey (25%) silt (65%). Occasional stones inclusions (up to 10%). Re-deposit material.
C2972	C2963	2.09	0.75	0.12	Top fill of a kiln	"Figure of 8" shape in plan. Medium compact greyish brown clayey silt. Rich with stones horizon (up to 50%). Occasional charcoal inclusions. Likely silted re-deposit.
C2973	C2963	1.94	0.6	0.05	Fill of a kiln	Oval shape in plan. Medium compact charcoal horizon mixed with clayey silt. Frequent burnt bones and bone dust among the inclusions (up to 10%). Burnt <i>in situ</i> or re-deposit horizon.
C2974	C2963	0.5	0.3	0.1	Fill of a kiln	Medium very dark grey clayey silt. Frequent charcoal inclusions. Dumped re-deposit.
C2975	C2963	0.65	0.4	0.05	Fill of a kiln	Oval shape in plan. Medium compact greyish yellow silty clay. Occasional burnt organic material (charcoal and bones). Possibly dumped re-deposit.
C2976	C2963	1.1	0.3	0.1	Fill of a kiln	Irregular shape in plan. Medium compact greyish-reddish black clayey silt. Frequent charcoal and occasional burnt bones inclusions. Mixed dumped burnt horizon.
C2977	C2963	0.7	0.5	0.05	Fill of a kiln	Oval shape in plan. Soft horizon of charcoal mixed with clayey silt. Moderate burnt bones inclusions. Burnt <i>in situ</i> or re-deposit horizon.
C2978	C2963	0.68	0.4	0.1	Fill of a kiln	Oval shape in plan. Medium compact greyish yellow silty clay. Occasional burnt organic material (charcoal and bones). Possibly dumped re-deposit.
C2979	C2963	1.03	0.5	0.05	Bottom fill of a kiln	Oval shape in plan. Soft horizon of charcoal mixed with clayey silt. Moderate burnt bones inclusions. Burnt <i>in situ</i> the lowest horizon.
C2980	C2963	0.61	0.3	0.06	Bottom fill of a kiln	Irregular shape in plan. Medium compact reddish orange clay. No inclusions. Burnt clay horizon.
C2981	C2963	0.63	0.7	0.08	Bottom fill of a kiln	Semi circular shape in plan. Medium compact pinkish grey clayey silt. Moderate charcoal inclusions. Dumped burnt material or burnt bottom.
C2982	N/A	0.11	0.11	0.12	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a blunt point.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C2983	C2982	0.11	0.11	0.12	Fill of stakehole	Soft yellowish brown silty clay. Occasional charcoal inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C2984	N/A	0.09	0.09	0.12	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a blunt point.
C2985	C2984	0.09	0.09	0.12	Fill of stakehole	Soft yellowish brown silty clay. No inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C2986	N/A	2.22	1.16	0.56	Cut of a kiln	"Figure of 8" shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Almost vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base (lower bay).
C2987					VOID	
C2988					VOID	
C2989	N/A	0.42	0.43	0.18	Cut of posthole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Flat base.
C2990	C2989	0.25	0.3	0.15	Fill of posthole	Soft dark brown silty clay. Occasional charcoal inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C2991	C2989	0.1	0.1	0.2	Fill of posthole	Soft light brown silty clay. Occasional small stones inclusion. Likely loose packing material.
C2992	N/A	0.27	0.42	0.1	Cut of possible foundation trench	Oval shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C2993	C2992	0.27	0.42	0.1	Fill of possible foundation trench	Loose dark brown sandy silt. Occasional small stones inclusions. Backfill natural re-deposit.
C2994	N/A	0.61	0.67	0.4	Cut of possible posthole	Close to circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C2995	N/A	0.63	0.5	0.11	Cut of posthole	Oval shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C2996	C2995	0.63	0.5	0.11	Fill of posthole	Loose brown silty clay. Moderate charcoal and stones inclusions. Mix of primal fill and re-deposit material.
C2997	N/A	0.7	0.5	0.1	Cut of uncertain feature	Oval shape in plan. Gentle break of slope at the top. Gradually sloping sides. Gentle break of slope at the bottom. Flat base.
C2998	C2997	0.7	0.5	0.1	Fill of uncertain feature	Loose very dark grey sandy silt. Frequent small stones charcoal-rich fill. Mix of burnt re-deposit and backfill material.
C2999	N/A	0.3	0.27	0.1	Uncertain cut	Circular shape in plan. Moderate break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Moderate break of slope at the bottom. Uneven base.
C3000	C2999	0.3	0.27	0.1	Fill of uncertain feature	Soft brown silty sand. Occasional stones inclusions. Backfill natural re-deposit.
C3001	N/A	1.1	1	0.15	Possible metalworking pit	Circular shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Imperceptible break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C3002	C3001	1.1	1	0.15	Fill of pit	Loose dark brown sandy silt. Frequent charcoal and moderate stones inclusions. Mix of silted material and burnt debris preserved <i>in situ</i> .

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C3003	C3001	N/A	0.3	0.03	Fill of pit	Soft very dark grey charcoal-rich fill. Likely lens of charcoal, burnt <i>in situ</i> .
C3004					VOID	
C3005					VOID	
C3006	N/A	0.5	0.45	0.2	Cut of posthole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Flat base.
C3007	C3006	0.4	0.3	0.12	Fill of posthole - post-pipe	Soft dark grey silty clay. Frequent charcoal and moderate stones inclusion. Likely mix of silted re-deposit and debris of burnt post.
C3008	C3006	0.1	0.1	0.2	Fill of posthole	Soft light brown silty clay. Occasional small stones inclusion. Likely loose packing material.
C3009	C2986	1.7	1.1	0.2	Top fill of a kiln	Firm light brown silty sand. Frequent small stones inclusions (up to 20%). Silted, natural cover.
C3010	C2986	1.05	1	0.15	Fill of a kiln	Medium compact brown silty clay. Frequent small stones inclusions (up to 20%). Silted, natural re-deposit.
C3011	C2986	0.9	N/A	0.12	Fill of a kiln	Firm dark brown clay. Occasional stones inclusions. Backfill re-deposit.
C3012	C2986	0.3	0.45	0.05	Fill of a kiln	Firm yellowish brown silty sand. Occasional stones inclusions. Backfill re-deposit.
C3013	C2986	2.22	0.8	0.2	Fill of a kiln	Firm dark brown clay. Frequent charcoal occasional burnt bones among the inclusions. Debris of burnt organic material mixed with silted soil.
C3014	C2986	0.45	0.4	0.1	Fill of a kiln	Firm very dark grey charcoal lens. Occasional burnt bones, small stones and silted clay among the inclusions. Debris of burnt timber preserved <i>in situ</i> .
C3015	C2986	2	0.8	0.1	Fill of a kiln	Firm yellowish brown silty sand. Occasional stones inclusions. Backfill re-deposit.
C3016	C2986	1.2	0.6	0.1	Fill of a kiln	Firm very dark grey charcoal lens. Occasional burnt bones, small stones and clay among the inclusions. Debris of burnt timber preserved <i>in situ</i> .
C3017	C2986	0.6	0.5	0.05	Fill of a kiln	Firm dark grey clay. No inclusions. Likely kiln bottom.
C3018	C2994	0.61	0.67	0.4	Fill of posthole	Loose dark brown sandy silt. Moderate charcoal and frequent stones inclusions. Mix of traces of burnt post, packing disturbed packing material and backfill re-deposit.
C3019	N/A	0.48	0.46	0.17	Uncertain cut	Oval shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides in S part, concave in opposite one. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C3020	C3019	0.48	0.46	0.17	Fill of uncertain feature	Loose brown silt. No inclusions. Backfill, natural re-deposit.
C3021	N/A	0.75	0.7	0.09	Cut	Rectangular shape in plan with rounded corners (when preserved). Imperceptible break of slope at the top. Gently sloping sides. Imperceptible break of slope at the bottom. Uneven base.
C3022	C3021	0.85	0.6	0.02	Secondary fill	Loose grey sandy silt. Occasional charcoal and stones inclusions. Silted re-deposit.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C3023	C3021	0.8	0.56	0.08	Primary fill	Loose very dark grey charcoal-rich fill. Small stones and sandy silt among the inclusions. Debris of burnt material.
C3024	N/A	0.49	0.42	0.2	Cut of posthole	Sub-oval shape in plan. Moderate break of slope at the top. Moderately steep sides, more gentle on W edge. Concave base.
C3025	C3024	0.49	0.42	0.2	Fill of posthole	Loose to medium compact brown silty sand. Occasional charcoal and burnt bones, frequent small stones among the inclusions. Mix of backfill re-deposit, loose packing material and traces of possible burnt post.
C3026	N/A	0.07	0.08	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C3027	N/A	0.2	0.15	0.29	Cut of posthole	Oval shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C3028	C3027	0.2	0.15	0.29	Fill of posthole	Loose yellowish brown clay. Moderate stones inclusions. Likely silted re-deposit.
C3029	N/A	0.83	0.6	0.25	Cut of possible posthole	Oval shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Vertical SW side, opposite one with a step. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Flat base.
C3030	C3029	0.53	0.4	0.2	Fill of possible posthole	Soft dark brown silty sand. Frequent charcoal inclusions (up to 25%). Mix of silted re-deposit and burnt material. Poss. post-pipe.
C3031	C3029	0.3	0.4	0.12	Fill of possible posthole	Soft medium brown clayey sand. Moderate stones inclusions. Likely mix of backfill re-deposit and loose packing material.
C3032	C3032	0.25	0.4	0.1	Bottom fill of possible posthole	Firm to soft yellowish clayey sand. Frequent small stones inclusions (up to 25%). Likely re-deposit material.
C3033	C3038	0.63	0.31	0.13	Fill of pit	Triangular shape in plan. Compact light yellow clayey silt. Occasional small stones inclusions. Backfill material.
C3034	N/A	0.18	0.14	0.4	Cut	Irregular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Steep irregular sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C3035	C3034	0.18	0.14	0.4	Fill	Loose brown grey sandy clay. Moderate charcoal and small stones inclusions. Likely mix of packing material and remains of burnt post.
C3036	N/A	0.39	0.3	0.22	Cut of posthole	Oval shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Slightly concave base.
C3037	C3036	0.39	0.3	0.22	Fill of posthole	Loose dark brown sandy silt. Moderate stones inclusions. Backfill, natural re-deposit.
C3038	N/A	2	1	0.24	Cut of pit	Irregular shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Uneven base.
C3039	C3038	0.96	0.99	0.21	Fill of pit	Circular shape in plan. Loose grey sandy silt. Moderate charcoal and small stones among the inclusions. Likely mix of silted re-deposit and traces of burnt material.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C3040	C3038	0.82	1.1	0.22	Fill of pit	Medium compact brown silty clay. More frequent charcoal and small stones inclusions. Likely mix of silted re-deposit and traces of burnt material.
C3041	N/A	0.72	0.5	0.18	Cut of uncertain feature	Irregular to oval shape in plan. Various break of slope at the top. Various sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Uneven base.
C3042	C3041	0.72	0.5	0.18	Fill of uncertain feature	Medium compact light brown silty sand. Occasional small stones and pebbles inclusions (up to 10% each). Backfill natural re-deposit.
C3043	N/A	0.07	0.06	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Moderate break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a blunt point.
C3044	C3043	0.07	0.06	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Soft light brown sand. Frequent charcoal inclusions. Mix of burnt stake and backfill re-deposit.
C3045	N/A	0.08	0.07	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C3046	C3045	0.08	0.07	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown sandy silt. No inclusions. Backfill natural re-deposit.
C3047	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.05	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C3048	C3047	0.05	0.05	0.05	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown sandy silt. No inclusions. Backfill natural re-deposit.
C3049	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.04	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C3050	C3049	0.06	0.06	0.04	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown sandy silt. No inclusions. Backfill natural re-deposit.
C3051	N/A	0.21	0.19	0.1	Cut of posthole	Circular shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C3052	C3051	0.21	0.19	0.1	Fill of posthole	Loose light brown sandy silt. No inclusions. Backfill natural re-deposit.
C3053	N/A	2.2	2	0.2	Grave pit	Sub-oval shape in plan. Gradual break of slope on N side, not perceptible others edges. Concave, gradually sloping sides. Not perceptible break of slope at the bottom. Flat base.
C3054	C2986	0.6	1.4	0.05	Fill of a kiln	Firm dark brown clay. Natural deposit.
C3055	N/A	0.4	0.33	0.15	Cut of posthole	Circular shape in plan. Moderate break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Moderate break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C3056	C3055	0.4	0.33	0.15	Fill of posthole	Loose dark brown silty sand. Frequent stones and moderate charcoal as well as burnt clay among the inclusions. Likely mix of packing material traces of burnt post and silted re-deposit.
C3057	N/A	0.56	0.35	0.17	Cut of posthole	Oval shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Sharply sloping sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C3058	C3057	0.5	0.3	0.17	Fill of posthole	Medium compact light brown silty sand. Occasional pebbles inclusion (up to 10%). Backfill, natural re-deposit.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C3059	N/A	0.3	0.2	0.16	Cut of possible posthole	Oval shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Convex to vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C3060	C3059	0.3	0.2	0.16	Fill of posthole	Loose dark brown clay. Small stones inclusion. Mix of backfill re-deposit and remains of loose packing material.
C3061	N/A	0.55	0.56	0.13	Possible cremation pit	Circular shape in plan. Imperceptible break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Imperceptible break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C3062	C3061	0.55	0.56	0.13	Fill of possible burial pit	Loose brownish dark grey sand. Artefacts and burnt bones as well as moderate charcoal among the inclusions. Mix of intentionally deposited material and silted re-deposit.
C3063	N/A	1.6	0.8	0.06	Grave pit	Oval (irregular) shape in plan. Imperceptible break of slope at the top. Sloping sides. Imperceptible break of slope at the bottom. Almost flat base.
C3064	C3063	1.6	0.8	0.06	Fill of grave pit	Stones deposit (up to 70%) mixed with firm dark brown silty sand. Re-deposit horizon used for cover buried remains.
C3065	C3053	2.4	1.25	0.2	Fill of grave pit	Firm dark reddish brown sandy silt. Frequent poorly sorted small and medium stones inclusions (up to 30%). Re-deposit horizon used for cover buried remains.
C3066	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Steep sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C3067	C3066	0.07	0.07	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Loose mid-brown sandy silt. No inclusions. Backfill, natural re-deposit.
C3068	N/A	1.14	0.6	0.32	Cut of possible cooking pit	Oval shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Concave side on NW edge, opposite one with a step. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C3069	C3068	1.06	0.6	0.32	Fill of possible cooking pit	Loose brown silty clay. Occasional charcoal and stones among the inclusions. Likely re-deposit material.
C3070	C3068	0.5	0.4	0.14	Fill of possible cooking pit	Firm red clay. Burnt soil horizon along the bottom of the pit in SE part. Burnt <i>in situ</i> material.
C3071	N/A	0.4	0.4	0.28	Cut	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Not recorded sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C3072	C3072	0.18	0.22	0.28	Fill	Loose brown silt. Moderate small stones and charcoal inclusions. Mix of silted re-deposit and deteriorated/burnt post, possibly stone lined.
C3073	N/A	0.11	0.08	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Oval shape in plan. Sharp break of slope. NW side gradually sloping, undercut opposite one. Not perceptible break of slope at the bottom. Concave base sloping southeastwards.
C3074	C3073	0.11	0.08	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Loose brown sandy silt. Moderate charcoal inclusions (up to 15%). Mix of backfill material and traces of burnt stake.
C3075	N/A	0.94	0.4	0.14	Cut of uncertain feature	"Figure of 8" shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Not perceptible break of slope at the bottom. Uneven base.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C3076	C3075	0.94	0.4	0.14	Fill of uncertain feature	Weakly cemented greyish brown silt. Moderate stones and occasional charcoal among the inclusions. Backfill, natural re-deposit.
C3077	N/A	1.23	1.05	0.2	Cut of uncertain feature	Oval shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top on W side, sharp on others. W side smooth concave, others steep concave. Gradual break of slope in W&E parts, sharp in N&S. Concave base.
C3078	C3077	1.23	1.05	0.2	Fill of uncertain feature	Hard mod reddish brown silt. Frequent pebbles and occasional cobbles as well as few flakes of charcoal among the inclusions. Backfill, natural re-deposit.
C3079	C3080	3.7	2.4	0.6	Fill of large pit	Stones deposit (?dam) intentionally dumped in the area that merges ditch C42 and pit C3080.
C3080	N/A	4.5	5.2	1.2	Cut of large pit at end of ditch C42	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Uneven base.
C3081	N/A	0.31	0.28	0.18	Cut	Semi circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C3082	C3081	0.21	0.2	0.18	Fill	Loose light brown sandy silt. Occasional small stones and charcoal among the inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C3083	N/A	0.14	0.09	0.14	Cut of stakehole	Oval shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Flat base.
C3084	C3083	0.14	0.09	0.14	Fill of stakehole	Loose yellowish brown sandy clay. Moderate charcoal inclusion. Mix of silted, natural re-deposit and possible traces of burnt stake.
C3085	N/A	4.3	1.44	1.3	Modern refuse pit	Oval shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Convex E side, vertical others. Gradual break of slope. Uneven base.
C3086	N/A	0.24	0.34	0.13	Cut of possible posthole	Triangular shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C3087	C3086	0.24	0.34	0.13	Likely burnt post <i>in situ</i>	Loose charcoal-rich fill (charcoal up to 80%) with red clay (burnt clay?) and stones as the inclusions. Debris of burnt post <i>in situ</i> .
C3088	C3085	1.3	1.44	0.52	Fill of modern possible refuse pit	Compact light brownish yellow silty clay. Backfill, dumped re-deposit.
C3089	C3085	1	1.1	0.51	Fill of modern possible refuse pit	Loose medium brown silt. Moderate stones inclusion. Backfill, dumped re-deposit.
C3090	C3091	0.5	0.45	0.27	Fill of possible posthole	Loose mid-grey sandy silt. Frequent pebbles inclusion (up to 20%). Backfill natural re-deposit.
C3091	N/A	0.3	0.2	0.27	Cut of posthole	Oval shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to "V" shape in profile.
C3092	C3093	0.25	0.25	0.24	Fill of posthole	Loose mid-grey sandy silt. Moderate pebbles (up to 15%), charcoal and artefacts among the inclusions. Intentional backfill.
C3093	N/A	0.25	0.25	0.24	Cut of posthole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C3094	N/A	0.93	0.72	0.05	Re-deposit layer/occupational horizon	Oval shape in plan. Very loose dark yellow sandy silt. Occasional charcoal inclusion. Re-deposit material.
C3095	C3096	1.5	0.25	0.18	Fill of possible short foundation trench	Loose dark brown sandy silt. Occasional stones inclusion. Backfill material.
C3096	N/A	1.5	0.25	0.18	Cut of possible short foundation trench	Linear shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Not perceptible break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C3097	C3179	0.4	0.1	0.05	Fill of possible storage pit/post hole	Linear semi ring around W bank of the feature. Loose yellow sandy clay. Occasional charcoal inclusion. Backfill natural re-deposit.
C3098					VOID	
C3099					VOID	
C3100	C3080	3.8	N/A	0.3	Bottom fill of large pit. The same as C3103	Compact orange peat with significant percentage of organic material (insects, mammal bones, vegetation). Natural layer.
C3101	C3085	N/A	1.6	0.92	Bottom fill of a large modern pit	Loose dark greyish black gravel. Dumped re-deposit.
C3102	C3080	5	4.4	0.7	Top fill of a large pit	Loose grey silty clay. Moderate small stones/pebbles inclusion. Natural re-deposit carried by running water from areas above this level.
C3103	C3080				The same as C3100	
C3104	N/A	0.43	0.41	0.2	Cut of possible posthole	Circular shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C3105	C3104	0.43	0.41	0.2	Fill of possible posthole	Loose brownish grey sandy clay. Occasional stones inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C3106	N/A	0.42	0.42	0.23	Cut of posthole	Circular shape in plan. Moderate break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Moderate break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C3107	C3106	0.42	0.42	0.23	Fill of posthole	Soft dark brown silty sand. Moderate stones inclusion. Mix of natural silted material and possible packing deposit.
C3108	N/A	1.1	0.53	0.25	Cut of possible hearth/cooking pit	Oval shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C3109	C3108	1.02	0.5	0.05	Fill of possible hearth	Oval shape in plan. Loose dark grey silty clay. Frequent charcoal inclusions. Re-deposit burnt horizon.
C3110	C3108	1.1	0.6	0.24	Fill of possible hearth	Medium compact brown silty clay. No inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C3111	N/A	0.12	0.12	0.27	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Flat base.
C3112	C3111	0.12	0.12	0.27	Fill of stakehole	Loose brownish dark grey sandy clay. Frequent charcoal inclusions. Mix of remains of burnt stake and re-deposit material.
C3113	N/A	0.12	0.12	0.15	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Steep sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C3114	C3113	0.12	0.12	0.15	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark brown silty clay. Occasional stones and charcoal among the inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C3115	N/A	0.13	0.13	0.2	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C3116	C3115	0.13	0.13	0.2	Fill of stakehole	Loose brownish dark grey silty clay. Moderate charcoal inclusions. Mix of traces of burnt stake and silted re-deposit.
C3117	N/A	1.5	0.7	0.26	Cut of possible hearth/cooking pit	Vertical SW and NE sides, gradually sloping two other. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C3118	C3117	1.5	0.55	0.19	Fill of possible hearth	Loose grey silty sand. Occasional pebbles (up to 10%) and more occasional charcoal among the inclusions. Backfill, natural re-deposit.
C3119	C3117	0.79	0.55	0.15	Fill of possible hearth	Loose dark grey charcoal-rich fill (up to 70%). Silt, sand and occasional pebbles among other components. Debris of burnt organic material preserved <i>in situ</i> .
C3120	N/A	0.09	0.09	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C3121	C3120	0.09	0.09	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Medium loose mid-light brown silty sand. Occasional charcoal inclusions. Backfill, natural re-deposit.
C3122	N/A	0.12	0.13	0.17	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C3123	C3123	0.12	0.13	0.17	Fill of stakehole	Soft mid-brown clay. Occasional charcoal inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C3124	N/A	0.1	0.11	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C3125	C3124	0.1	0.11	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Loose mid-brown sandy silt. Occasional charcoal inclusions. Backfill, natural re-deposit.
C3126	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.09	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Flat base.
C3127	C3126	0.08	0.08	0.09	Fill of stakehole	Soft brown clay. Occasional charcoal inclusion. Silted natural re-deposit.
C3128	N/A	0.04	0.04	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C3129	C3128	0.04	0.04	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Loose mid grey silty sand. Occasional charcoal inclusion. Backfill, natural re-deposit.
C3130	N/A	1.6	1.2	0.4	Cut of uncertain feature	Sub-oval (in excavated part) shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Convex excavated side. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Flat, slightly uneven base.
C3131	N/A	0.48	0.4	0.07	Cut of uncertain feature	Oval shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Flat base.
C3132	C3131	0.48	0.4	0.07	Fill of uncertain feature	Loose brown sandy clay. No inclusions. Backfill, natural re-deposit.
C3133	N/A	0.34	0.23	0.15	Cut of posthole	Oval shape in plan. Moderate break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Moderate break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C3134	C3133	0.34	0.23	0.15	Fill of posthole	Soft dark brown silty sand. Moderate stones inclusion. Backfill, natural re-deposit.
C3135	N/A	2	0.48	0.22	Cut of possible foundation trench	Linear angular shape. Sharp break of slope at the top. Concave mainly, in some parts convex. Imperceptible break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C3136	C3135	2	0.48	0.22	Fill of possible foundation trench	Loose brown silty clay. Moderate charcoal and stones inclusions. Mainly backfill re-deposit material mixed with remains of primary fill.
C3137	N/A	0.24	0.15	0.1	Cut of posthole	Oval shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Steep E side, opposite one concave with shallow step. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C3138	C3137	0.24	0.15	0.1	Fill of posthole	Medium greyish yellowish brown clayey (35%) silt (55%). Moderate charcoal inclusions (up to 10%). Mix of silted, natural re-deposit and possible traces of burnt post.
C3139	N/A	0.19	0.19	0.08	Cut of posthole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C3140	C3139	0.19	0.19	0.08	Fill of posthole	Medium greyish yellowish brown clayey (up to 40%) silt (up to 60%). Occasional charcoal inclusion. Silted natural re-deposit.
C3141	N/A	1	1.2	0.35	Cut of possible posthole	Oval shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Convex S side, concave opposite one. Imperceptible break of slope at the bottom. Flat base.
C3142	C3141	1	1.2	0.35	Fill of posthole	Medium compact dark greyish brown peat. Frequent organic inclusions. Natural horizon. The same as C3165, but in C3141
C3143	N/A	1.4	1.4	0.6	Cut of posthole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Steep sides. Imperceptible break of slope at the bottom. Uneven base.
C3144	C3143	1.4	1.4	0.6	Fill of posthole	Medium compact dark greyish brown peat. Frequent organic material and timber logs among the inclusions. Natural horizon. The same as C3165, but in C3143.
C3145	N/A	0.13	0.14	0.23	Cut of posthole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical to concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C3146	C3145	0.13	0.14	0.23	Fill of posthole	Soft mid-reddish brown silty sand. Occasional charcoal inclusion. Backfill natural re-deposit.
C3147	N/A	0.15	0.16	0.17	Cut of posthole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Concave to vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C3148	C3148	0.15	0.16	0.17	Fill of posthole	Soft mid-yellowish brown silty sand. Occasional charcoal inclusions. Backfill natural re-deposit.
C3149	N/A	0.1	0.08	0.15	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C3150	C3149	0.1	0.08	0.15	Fill of stakehole	Soft yellowish brown silty sand. Occasional charcoal inclusions. Backfill, natural re-deposit.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C3151	N/A	2.49	1.14	0.83	Cut of possible kiln	Oval shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C3152	C3151	2.49	1.14	0.49	Fill of a kiln	Loose grey sandy clay. Moderate stones inclusions. Backfill re-deposit.
C3153	C3151	0.96	N/A	0.14	Fill of a kiln	Loose brownish yellow sandy clay. No inclusions. Backfill re-deposit.
C3154	C3151	2.28	N/A	0.21	Fill of a kiln	Loose grey sand. Backfill re-deposit.
C3155	C3151	0.96	N/A	0.08	Fill of a kiln	Loose very dark grey sand. Charcoal-rich fill. Remains of burnt material.
C3156	C3151	0.97	N/A	0.07	Fill of a kiln	Loose red sand. Moderate charcoal flecks. Re-deposit burnt sand.
C3157	C3151	0.83	N/A	0.12	Bottom fill of a kiln	Loose very dark grey sand. Charcoal-rich fill. Remains of burnt material.
C3158	N/A	0.6	0.6	0.1	Cut of possible hearth/cooking pit	Circular shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Imperceptible break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C3159	C3158	0.3	0.42	0.06	Fill of possible hearth	Moderately firm mid-brownish grey sandy clay. Frequent stones inclusion (up to 40%). Backfill re-deposit.
C3160	C3158	0.5	0.43	0.1	Fill of possible hearth	Soft mid-brownish dark grey. Silty clay. Frequent charcoal and moderate stones inclusions. Primary burnt fill.
C3161	N/A	0.36	0.38	0.15	Cut of posthole/pit	Oval shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C3162	C3161	0.08	0.08	0.13	Possible loose packing material	Moderately firm brown sandy clay. Intentionally deposited re-deposit.
C3163	C3161	0.3	0.3	0.15	Fill of posthole/pit	Moderately firm dark grey sandy silt. Rich in charcoal fill with stones as additional inclusions. Mix of remains of burnt post, packing stones lining and silted re-deposit.
C3164	C3193	15	9	0.6	Fill of a pond	Loose light grey peat. Natural organic re-deposit.
C3165	C3193	12.7	8	0.3	Fill of a pond	Soft dark brown peat. Natural organic re-deposit.
C3166					VOID	
C3167					VOID	
C3168					VOID	
C3169					VOID	
C3170					VOID	
C3171					VOID	
C3172					VOID	
C3173					VOID	
C3174					VOID	
C3175	N/A	0.13	0.13	0.09	Cut of stake/posthole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C3176	C3175	0.13	0.13	0.09	Fill of stake/posthole	Medium loose yellowish mid-brown clayey (30%) silt (70%). Occasional charcoal and stones among the inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C3177	N/A	0.09	0.09	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C3178	C3177	0.09	0.09	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Medium loose yellowish mid-brown clayey (30%) silt (70%). Occasional charcoal inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C3179	N/A	0.55	0.45	0.17	Cut of possible posthole, otherwise storage pit	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top in S part, gradual in opposite one. Gradual N side, concave opposite one. Sharp break of slope at the bottom in S part, gradual in the opposite one. Concave base.
C3180	C3179	0.55	0.45	0.17	Fill of possible posthole	Charcoal-rich (up to 50%) fill mixed with loose, greyish black silty sand. Occasional stones inclusion. Mix of burnt horizon and re-deposit material.
C3181	N/A	0.52	0.35	0.08	Cut of possible posthole or refuse pit	Oval shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave S side, opposite one gradual. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C3182	C3181	0.52	0.35	0.08	Fill of possible posthole or refuse pit	Charcoal-rich (up to 70%) fill mixed with loose greyish black silty sand. Occasional stones inclusions. Burnt material preserved <i>in situ</i> .
C3183	N/A	0.15	0.12	0.17	Cut of posthole	Oval shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Flat base.
C3184	C3183	0.15	0.12	0.17	Fill of posthole	Loose light brown silty sand. No inclusions. Backfill, natural re-deposit.
C3185	N/A	0.16	0.15	0.17	Cut of possible stake/posthole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a blunt point.
C3186	C3185	0.16	0.15	0.17	Fill of possible stake/posthole	Loose light brown silty sand. No inclusions. Backfill, natural re-deposit.
C3187	N/A	0.67	0.5	0.19	Cut of possible posthole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Imperceptible break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C3188	C3187	0.67	0.5	0.19	Fill of uncertain feature	Loose dark greyish brown silty sand. Burnt organic material and stones among the inclusions as well as burnt bone.
C3189	N/A	0.25	0.4	0.19	Cut of posthole	Oval shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C3190	C3189	0.25	0.4	0.19	Fill of posthole	Moderately firm very dark grey sandy silt. Rich charcoal fill. Moderate stones inclusion. Mix of silted re-deposit, packing, material and possible traces of burnt post.
C3191	N/A	0.5	0.5	0.27	Cut of possible posthole	Circular shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope on W side, sharp on others. Concave base.
C3192	C3191	0.5	0.5	0.27	Fill of possible posthole	Loose greyish black silty sand. Frequent stones and charcoal among the inclusions. Fill contained waste archaeological material (pottery sherds, burnt bones, flint flakes).
C3193	N/A	15	16	0.6	Pond	Oval shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Slightly concave to flat base.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C3194					VOID	
C3195					VOID	
C3196	N/A	0.13	0.13	0.12	Cut of posthole	Circular shape in plan. Gradual to sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical to concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C3197	C3196	0.13	0.13	0.12	Fill of posthole	Soft mid-greyish brown silty sand. Occasional charcoal inclusions. Backfill, natural re-deposit.
C3198	N/A	1.1	0.9	0.5	Cut of cooking pit	Oval shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the top. Flat base.
C3199	C3198	1.1	0.9	0.35	Upper fill of cooking pit	Soft mid-greyish brown silty sand. Frequent charcoal (up to 30%) and moderate burnt stones inclusions (Up to 20%). Mix of silted re-deposit und burnt material.
C3200	C3198	1.1	0.65	0.3	Bottom fill of cooking pit	Loose light yellowish brown clayey sand. No inclusions. Re-deposit material.
C3201	N/A	0.38	0.38	0.36	Cut of posthole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Flat, slightly sloping base.
C3202	C3201	0.2	0.2	0.36	Fill of posthole	Loose greyish dark brown clayey (35%) silt (55%). Occasional charcoal inclusions (up to 10%). Silted natural re-deposit mixed with possible remains of burnt post.
C3203	C3201	0.15	0.15	0.36	Stone packing material within the posthole	Stone packing material along the edge of the cut. Firmed a post within the cut. Some stones borne burning marks.
C3204	N/A	0.45	0.37	0.07	Cut of possible cooking pit	Oval shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Uneven base.
C3205	C3204	0.45	0.37	0.07	Fill of possible cooking pit	Medium compact dark grey silty clay. Frequent charcoal inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit likely mixed with remains of burnt timber.
C3206	N/A	0.86	0.63	0.16	Cut of possible cooking pit	Irregular shape in plan. Imperceptible break of slope at the top. Convex sides. Not perceptible break of slope at the bottom. Uneven base.
C3207	C3206	0.86	0.63	0.16	Fill of possible cooking pit	Soft brown silty sand. Occasional charcoal inclusions. Likely silted re-deposit.
C3208	C3206	0.2	0.3	0.04	Burnt fill of possible cooking pit	Medium compact very dark grey silty sand. Frequent charcoal inclusions. Remains of burnt timber mixed with silted, subsoil.
C3209	N/A	3.3	2.2	0.6	Cut of pit	Oval shape in plan. Various break of slope at the top. Mainly concave sides. Imperceptible break of slope at the bottom. Uneven base.
C3210	N/A	0.26	0.25	0.19	Cut of posthole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C3211	C3210	0.26	0.25	0.19	Fill of posthole	Loose greyish yellow silty sand. Occasional charcoal and stones inclusions. Backfill, natural re-deposit.
C3212	N/A	0.4	0.25	0.15	Cut of possible posthole	Oval shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C3213	C3212	0.4	0.25	0.15	Fill of possible posthole	Fairly firm mid-yellowish brown sandy clay. Significant percentage of stones (up to 60%) and occasional charcoal among the inclusions. Backfill, natural re-deposit.
C3214	N/A	0.77	0.64	0.3	Cut of possible posthole	Semicircular shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Uneven base.
C3215	C3214	0.77	0.64	0.3	Fill of possible posthole	Medium compact brown sandy silt. Moderate charcoal and stones inclusions (up to 10% each). Backfill natural re-deposit mixed with traces of burnt post and packing material.
C3216	N/A	0.1	0.1	0.15	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Nearly vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C3217	C3216	0.1	0.1	0.15	Fill of stakehole	Loose dark greyish brown silt. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C3218	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.13	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave base.
C3219	C3218	0.08	0.08	0.13	Fill of stakehole	Loose greyish brown silt. No inclusions. Silted natural re-deposit.
C3220	N/A	0.12	0.12	0.16	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Slightly concave base.
C3221	C3220	0.12	0.12	0.16	Fill of stakehole	Loose blackish brown silty clay. Frequent charcoal inclusions. Blend of possible remains of burnt stake and silted, natural re-deposit.
C3222	N/A	0.1	0.1	0.1	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Flat base.
C3223	C3222	0.1	0.1	0.1	Fill of stakehole	Loose light brown sandy clay. Occasional stones inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C3224	N/A	0.06	0.06	0.08	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C3225	C3224	0.06	0.06	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Moderately firm brown sandy clay. Moderate charcoal inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit mixed probably with traces of burnt stake.
C3226	C3209	1.6	0.7	0.15	Fill of large pit	Loose very dark grey clay. Frequent charcoal inclusions. Mixed primal deposit and silted material. Same as 3255.
C3227	N/A	0.9	0.6	0.07	Remains of surface hearth	Oval shape in plan. Loose very dark brown silty clay. Frequent charcoal, burnt clay and burnt stones among the inclusions. Likely burnt material preserved <i>in situ</i> .
C3228	C3209	0.5	0.4	0.05	Burnt deposit	Circular shape in plan. Loose dark grey silty clay. Frequent charcoal and stones among the inclusions. Burnt material mixed with silted re-deposit.
C3229	N/A	1.1	0.6	0.07	Remains of surface hearth	Oval shape in plan. Soft black clay. Frequent charcoal and moderate stones inclusions. Likely burnt material preserved <i>in situ</i> .

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C3230	C3209	2	0.6	0.2	Deposit	Oval shape in plan. Medium compact brownish grey silty clay. Frequent charcoal and moderate stones among the inclusions. Likely blend of occupation deposit and dumped re-deposit material.
C3231	C3209	0.6	0.5	0.17	Primary deposit	Oval shape in plan. Compact red horizon of burnt clay. Moderate stones inclusions. Horizon preserved <i>in situ</i> .
C3232	C3245	0.6	0.5	0.15	Fill of hearth	"L" shape in plan. Medium compact dark reddish brown silty clay. Moderate charcoal and burnt stones inclusions. Blend of burnt material preserved <i>in situ</i> and silted or dumped re-deposit.
C3233	C3209	3.6	0.7	0.4	Deposit	Sub-oval shape in plan. Medium hard yellowish grey clay. Moderate stones inclusions. Likely deliberately dumped material.
C3234	N/A	0.34	0.2	0.1	Posthole	Oval shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C3235	C3234	0.34	0.2	0.1	Fill of posthole	Loose reddish brown sandy clay. Occasional stones and charcoal inclusions. Backfill natural re-deposit.
C3236	N/A	0.22	0.21	0.11	Cut of posthole	Semi circular shape in plan. Break of slope at the top shifting from sharp to gradual. Vertical sides. Mainly gradual break of slope at the bottom. Flat base.
C3237	C3080	1	3.6	0.4	Natural fill of large pit	Very compact grey peaty clay. Frequent organic material. Blend of organic material and natural horizon.
C3238	C3080	1	3	0.15	Natural fill of large pit	Fairly compact dark brown to very dark brown peat. Frequent organic material and stones among the inclusions. Organic material fermented in moisture milieu.
C3239	C3236	0.22	0.21	0.11	Fill of posthole	Soft mid-reddish brown silty sand. Infrequent charcoal inclusions. Likely backfill natural re-deposit.
C3240	N/A	0.1	0.1	0.15	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Base tapered to a blunt point.
C3241	C3240	0.1	0.1	0.15	Fill of stakehole	Soft mid-reddish/yellowish brown silty sand. No inclusions. Backfill, natural or dumped re-deposit.
C3242	N/A	0.46	0.3	0.16	Cut of possible hearth	Oval shape in plan. Moderate break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Moderate break of slope at the bottom. Uneven base.
C3243	C3242	0.46	0.3	0.16	Fill of possible hearth	Soft brown silty sand. Moderate charcoal and stones inclusions. Likely mixed burnt remains and backfill re-deposit.
C3244	C3209	0.7	0.5	0.15	Deposit	Oval shape in plan. Medium compact reddish brown silty sand. Frequent burnt stones and charcoal inclusions. Mixed burnt soil and organic remains and dumped/silted re-deposit.
C3245	N/A	0.6	0.5	0.15	Cut of possible hearth in C3209	Irregular ("L") shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Imperceptible break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C3246	N/A	0.11	0.09	0.13	Cut of stakehole	Oval shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C3247	C3246	0.11	0.09	0.13	Fill of stakehole	Loose light brown sandy clay. Occasional stones inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C3248	N/A	0.4	0.32	0.3	Cut of posthole	Oval shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Steep sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Flat base.
C3249	C3248	0.4	0.32	0.3	Fill of posthole	Loose grey silty sand. Moderate charcoal and stones inclusions. Likely blend of traces of burnt post, packing material and backfill re-deposit.
C3250	N/A	0.3	0.1	0.2	Disturbed posthole or plank footing	Linear (sub-rectangular) shape in plan. Sharp and gradual break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Sharp and gradual break of slope at the bottom. Flat base.
C3251	C3250	0.3	0.1	0.2	Fill of possible posthole	Soft mid-yellowish brown silty sand. Infrequent charcoal inclusions. Mainly backfill, natural re-deposit with some remains of burnt timber.
C3252	C3209	2.6	1.6	0.45	Deposit	Medium compact light orange silty clay. Occasional charcoal and moderate stones inclusions. Likely intentionally dumped re-deposit.
C3253	C3209	0.8	0.6	0.15	Deposit	Oval shape in plan. Medium compact orangey brown silty clay. Occasional charcoal and stones among the inclusions. Intentionally dumped re-deposit of natural soil.
C3254	C3209	1.5	0.8	0.2	Deposit	Oval shape in plan. Medium compact yellowish brown silty clay. Occasional charcoal and stones among the inclusions. Intentionally dumped horizon.
C3255	C3209	2.5	1.6	0.15	Fill of large pit. The same as C3226	Fairly loose very dark grey silty clay. Frequent charcoal inclusions. Likely occupation horizon.
C3256	C3209	0.7	0.6	0.25	Deposit	Circular shape in plan. Medium hard greyish brown silty clay. Burnt organic (charcoal and bones) inclusions. Deliberately deposited or dumped horizon.
C3257	C3209	0.8	0.6	0.12	Deposit	Medium compact light yellow silty clay. Occasional charcoal and moderate stones inclusions. Intentionally dumped horizon.
C3258	N/A	0.65	0.5	0.4	Cut of pit	Oval (at the top) to circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Steep sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C3259	N/A	0.37	0.37	0.14	Cut of posthole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Steep sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C3260	C3259	0.37	0.37	0.14	Fill of posthole	Medium compact dark yellowish grey fine sand. Frequent stones and occasional charcoal among the inclusions. Likely mix of packing material and silted, natural re-deposit.
C3261	N/A	0.14	0.14	0.18	Cut of stakehole	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the top. Base tapered to a rounded point.
C3262	C3261	0.14	0.14	0.18	Fill of stakehole	Soft mid-brown fine sand. Occasional charcoal and stones inclusions. Mainly backfill, natural re-deposit.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C3263	N/A	0.68	0.5	0.19	Cut of possible posthole	Oval shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Concave W side, opposite one with the step. Sharp to gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C3264	C3263	0.68	0.5	0.19	Fill of posthole	Compact medium to dark brown silty clay. Moderate charcoal (especially at the lower part) and stones among the inclusions. Mix of silted re-deposit and possible traces of burnt post.
C3265	N/A	0.77	0.64	0.25	Cut of possible hearth	Irregular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical and steep sides. Gentle break of slope at the bottom. Uneven base.
C3266	C3265, C3276	1.04	0.8	0.06	Natural cover	Compact greyish brown clayey silt. Occasional charcoal inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit. Covered C3265 and C3277.
C3267	C3265	0.35	0.28	0.04	Likely natural cover or re-deposit within C3265	Compact orangey yellow clayey silt. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C3268	C3265	0.45	0.32	0.05	Fill of possible hearth	Loose light grey sandy silt. Frequent charcoal inclusions. Mix of burnt material and silted soil.
C3269	C3265	0.77	0.64	0.1	Fill of possible hearth	Loose black sandy silt. Frequent charcoal inclusions. Likely accumulated burnt remains possibly <i>in situ</i> .
C3270	N/A	0.55	0.3	0.08	Cut of possible hearth	Oval shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Slightly concave base.
C3271	C3270	0.55	0.3	0.08	Fill of possible hearth	Loose dark yellowish brown silty sand. Frequent charcoal inclusions. Mix of burnt remains and backfill material.
C3272	N/A	0.5	0.2	0.25	Cut of double posthole	Oval shape in plan. Sharp break of slope on N–S sides, gradual on E–W line. Vertical sides on N–S line, gradually sloping on E–W line. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C3273	C3272	0.5	0.2	0.25	Fill of posthole	Loose yellowish brown silty sand. Moderate charcoal and stones inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit mixed with possible remains of packing material.
C3274	N/A	0.6	0.29	0.3	Cut of posthole	Oval shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Slightly concave base.
C3275	C3274	0.4	0.2	0.3	Fill of posthole	Loose dark brown clayey silt. Frequent charcoal in lower part. Mixed silted re-deposit and possible remains of burnt post.
C3276	N/A	0.29	0.25	0.4	Cut of posthole	Oval shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Flat base.
C3277	C3276	0.2	0.12	0.4	Fill of posthole	Loose yellowish grey clayey silt. Regular charcoal inclusions. Mix of silted re-deposit and possible remains of burnt post.
C3278	C799	0.07	0.05	0.08	Fill of stakehole	Medium loose mid-brown sandy clay. Occasional stones inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C3279	N/A	0.24	0.17	0.19	Cut of posthole	Oval shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Flat, slightly sloping northwards base.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C3280	C3279	0.24	0.17	0.19	Fill of posthole	Loose light grey sandy clay. Frequent stones and occasional charcoal inclusions. Mix of backfill and packing material.
C3281	C1048	0.21	0.2	0.14	Fill of posthole	Medium compact mid-yellow clayey (30%) silt (70%). Occasional charcoal and stones inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C3282	C1346	0.7	1.05	0.09	Fill of C1346	Oval shape in plan. Medium compact brown to dark brown silty clay. Occasional charcoal inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C3283	C1290	0.4	N/A	0.05	Fill of possible hearth	Loose brown silty sand. No inclusions. Silted, natural re-deposit.
C3284	C1290	0.4	N/A	0.05	Fill of possible hearth	Loose brown silty sand. Occasional charcoal inclusions. Mix of natural re-deposit and burnt debris.
C3285	N/A	0.5	0.4	0.05	Layer of re-deposit soil next to C2218. Same as C3286	Medium compact very dark grey clayey silt. Frequent charcoal and stones among the inclusions. Re-deposit material.
C3286	C2402	0.4	0.45	0.1	Fill of plough furrow. Same as C3285	Medium compact dark brown clayey silt. Moderate charcoal inclusions (up to 10%). Re-deposit material.
C3287	C3288	9.3	1.05	0.22	Plough furrow	Linear shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Slightly concave base.
C3288	N/A	9.3	1.05	0.22	Fill of plough furrow	Loose brown silty sand. Occasional charcoal and pebbles inclusions. Re-deposit horizon.
C3289	C2953	1.2	0.6	0.1	Fill of kiln	Loose reddish brown silty clay. Occasional charcoal inclusions. Horizon of burnt soil.
C3290	C2953	1	0.6	0.15	Fill of kiln	Loose dark brown silty clay. Frequent charcoal and occasional burnt stones among the inclusions. Dumped, backfill material.
C3291	N/A	20+	1	0.12	Plough furrow	Linear shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Slightly concave base.
C3292	C3291	20+	1	0.12	Fill of plough furrow	Loose brown silty clay. Occasional stones inclusions. Re-deposit horizon.
C3293	C3130	1.6+	1.2	0.4	Fill of uncertain feature	Dumped stones horizon. Moderate orange silt and occasional charcoal among the inclusions. Re-deposit material.
C3294	N/A	1.6	1.25	0.06	Charcoal layer	Oval shape in plan. Loose yellowish brown silty clay with charcoal lenses. Re-deposit horizon.
C3295	N/A	8+	0.25	0.25	Modern drain running from C3193	Linear shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Flat base. Stony tube formed within the cut with frequent natural soil sunk into it.
C3296	N/A	4+	0.25	0.2	Modern drain running to C3194	Linear shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Vertical sides. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Sharp break of slope at the bottom. Flat base. Stony tube formed within the cut with frequent natural soil sunk into it.
C3297	C3085	N/A	0.59	0.29	Fill of modern unclear pit C3085	Irregular shape in plan. Weakly cemented light yellow sandy silt. Dumped re-deposit.

Context	Fill of	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description
C3298	C1223	1.5	0.9	0.05	Fill of kiln	Loose to medium compact silty clay. Natural silted material.
C3299	C1418	0.15	0.1	0.15	Stone packing material within the posthole	Stone lining in a posthole. Stony structure to firm a post within the cut. Partly destroyed after posthole was disused.
C3300	C1469	0.4	0.25	0.16	Stone packing material within the posthole	Stone lining in a posthole. Stony structure to firm a post within the cut. Partly destroyed after posthole was disused.
C3301	C1495	0.3	0.35	0.22	Stone packing material within the posthole	Stone lining in a posthole. Stony structure to firm a post within the cut. Partly destroyed after posthole was disused.
C3302	C2194	0.05	0.04	0.11	Fill of stakehole	Supportive stone within a stakehole cut. It could be used natural stone or intentionally pressed down one.
C3303	C728	0.1	0.1	0.09	Stone packing material within the posthole	Stone lining in a posthole. Stony structure to firm a post within the cut. Partly destroyed after posthole was disused.
C3304	N/A	0.21	0.32	0.1	Cut of possible posthole or refuse pit	Oval shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top. Steep sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C3305	N/A	0.15	0.15	0.22	Possible post-pipe	Circular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at the top in N part, destroyed opposite one. Steep N side, unclear S side. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Concave base.
C3306	C3274	0.17	0.17	0.25	Stone packing material within the posthole	Stone lining in a posthole. Stony structure to firm a post within the cut. Partly destroyed after posthole was disused.
C3307	C3276	0.2	0.2	0.4	Stone packing material within the posthole	Stone lining in a posthole. Stony structure to firm a post within the cut. Partly destroyed after posthole was disused.
C3308	N/A	5+	0.75	0.15	Plough furrow	Linear shape in plan. Gradual break of slope at the top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at the bottom. Slightly concave base.
C3309	C3308	5+	0.75	0.15	Fill of plough furrow	Loose brown silty clay. Moderate stones inclusions. Re-deposit horizon.
C3310	C3024	0.3	0.25	0.15	Stone packing material within the posthole	Stone lining in a posthole. Stony structure to firm a post within the cut. Partly collapsed after posthole was disused.
C3311	C3057	0.4	0.1	0.15	Stone packing material within the posthole	Stone lining in the posthole. Stony structure to firm a post within the cut. Line preserved along E edge with single stone possibly preserved on the opposite one.
C3312	C3071	0.2	0.2	0.25	Stones	Stones.
C3313	C3081	0.1	0.1	0.12	Stones	Stones.

Unused Context Numbers

Context	Notes
C91	Same as C79.
C92	Same as C80.
C98	
C99	
C126	
C154	
C155	
C173	
C174	
C201	
C259	
C260	
C286	
C287	
C320	
C321	
C339	
C341	
C343	
C359	Layer/deposit (probably non-archaeological).
C382	Non-Archaeological.
C383	Non-Archaeological.
C459	
C460	
C518	
C519	
C540	
C541	
C542	
C561	

Context	Notes
C574	
C711	
C836	
C939	
C960	
C961	
C965	
C966	
C969	
C970	
C989	
C990	
C1035	
C1036	
C1057	
C1058	
C1059	
C1060	
C1061	
C1062	
C1160	
C1161	
C1181	
C1182	
C1219	
C1220	
C1221	
C1226	
C1371	
C1372	
C1501	
C1502	

Context	Notes
C1511	
C1515	
C1519	
C1521	
C1531	
C1532	
C1534	
C1547	
C1550	
C1551	
C1552	
C1577	
C1701	
C1702	
C1716	
C1719	
C1802	Same as C1819.
C1826	
C1828	
C1829	
C1865	
C1866	
C1921	
C1976	
C1977	
C1978	
C1979	
C2019	
C2037	
C2107	The same as C2106.
C2171	Non-Archaeological.
C2172	Non-Archaeological.

Context	Notes
C2176	
C2203	
C2207	
C2296	
C2298	
C2299	
C2360	
C2361	
C2362	The same as C2526.
C2391	The same as C2737.
C2392	The same as C2738.
C2431	
C2432	
C2450	
C2451	
C2497	
C2498	
C2499	
C2582	Non-Archaeological.
C2608	
C2609	
C2632	
C2633	
C2640	
C2702	
C2740	
C2741	
C2753	
C2754	
C2755	
C2777	
C2793	

Context	Notes
C2799	
C2800	
C2801	
C2852	
C2878	
C2879	
C2951	
C2952	
C2987	
C2988	
C3004	
C3005	
C3083	Non-Archaeological.
C3084	Non-Archaeological.
C3098	
C3099	
C3166	
C3167	
C3168	
C3169	
C3170	
C3171	
C3172	
C3173	
C3174	
C3194	
C3195	

Appendix 1.2 Catalogue of Finds

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:2:1	C2	1	Blade shatter: platform	Blade shatter: platform	Flint	1	Distal, blade shatter: platform
E3140:2:2	C2	2	Broken tool	Broken tool	Flint	1	Broken tool, edge retouched
E3140:2:3	C2	3	Flake shatter: platform	Flake shatter: platform	Quartz	1	Medial flake shatter
E3140:2:4	C2	4	Medieval pottery	Meath-type ware	Pottery	1	Base fragment
E3140:2:5	C2	5	Blade shatter: bipolar	Blade shatter: bipolar	Flint	1	Distal blade shatter
E3140:2:6	C2	6	Flake: platform	Flake: platform	Flint	1	Pressure flake: retouch
E3140:2:7	C2	7	Flake: platform	Flake: platform	Flint	1	Core trimming platform flake
E3140:2:8	C2	8	Flake: platform	Flake: platform	Flint	1	Complete platform flake
E3140:2:9	C2	9	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2:10	C2	10	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2:11	C2	11	Staple	Staple	Iron	1	U shaped, undatable
E3140:2:12	C2	12	Knife fragment	Knife fragment	Flint	1	Modified
E3140:2:13	C2	13	Leaf shaped arrowhead	Leaf shaped arrowhead	Flint	1	Modified
E3140:2:14	C2	14	Unfinished arrowhead	Unfinished arrowhead	Flint	1	Modified
E3140:2:15	C2	15	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2:16	C2	16	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2:17	C2	17	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2:18	C2	18	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2:19	C2	19	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2:20	C2	20	Butt trimmed form	Butt trimmed form	Flint	1	Modified

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:2:21	C2	21	Leaf shaped arrowhead	Leaf shaped arrowhead	Flint	1	Modified
E3140:2:22	C2	22	Biface flake	Biface flake	Flint	1	Modified
E3140:2:23	C2	23	Arrowhead blank	Arrowhead blank	Flint	1	Modified
E3140:2:24	C2	24	Possible damaged tool	Possible damaged tool	Flint	1	Modified
E3140:2:25	C2	25	Flake shatter: platform	Flake shatter: platform	Flint	1	Percussion: retouch distal
E3140:2:26	C2	26	Flake: bipolar	Flake: bipolar	Flint	1	Core edge rejuvenation
E3140:2:27	C2	27	Angular shatter	Angular shatter	Flint	1	Angular shatter
E3140:2:28	C2	28	Post-medieval pottery	Black glazed red earthenware, 18–19th century	Pottery	1	18–19th century body sherd
E3140:2:29	C2	29	Flake shatter: platform	Flake shatter: platform	Flint	1	Indeterminate
E3140:2:30	C2	30	Flake shatter: platform	Flake shatter: platform	Flint	1	Indeterminate
E3140:2:31	C2	31	Post-medieval pottery	Black glazed red earthenware	Pottery	1	18–19th century body sherd
E3140:2:32	C2	32	Post-medieval pottery	Black glazed red earthenware	Pottery	1	18–19th century body sherd
E3140:2:33	C2	33	Post-medieval pottery	Black glazed red earthenware	Pottery	1	18–19th century body sherd
E3140:2:34	C2	34	Post-medieval pottery	Black glazed red earthenware	Pottery	1	18–19th century body sherd
E3140:2:35	VOID						
E3140:2:36	C2	36	Angular shatter	Angular shatter	Crystal Quartz	1	Angular shatter: bipolar
E3140:2:37	C2	37	Angular shatter	Angular shatter	Crystal Quartz	1	Angular shatter: bipolar
E3140:2:38	C2	38	Angular shatter	Angular shatter	Crystal Quartz	1	Angular shatter: bipolar
E3140:2:39	C2	39	Flake shatter: bipolar	Flake shatter: bipolar	Chert	1	Medial
E3140:2:40	C2	40	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2:41	C2	41	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2:42	C2	42	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:2:43	C2	43	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2:44	C2	44	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2:45	C2	45	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2:46	C2	46	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2:47	C2	47	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2:48	C2	48	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2:49	C2	49	Flake shatter: platform	Flake shatter: platform	Flint	1	Indeterminate
E3140:2:50	C2	50	Angular shatter	Angular shatter	Greywacke	1	Burnt
E3140:2:51	C2	51	Stone	Stone	Stone	1	Non-archaeological
E3140:2:52	C2	52	Stone	Stone	Stone	1	Non-archaeological
E3140:2:53	C2	53	Stone	Stone	Stone	1	Non-archaeological
E3140:2:54	C2	54	Angular shatter	Angular shatter	Quartz	1	Angular shatter: bipolar
E3140:2:55	C2	55	Cores	Cores	Flint	1	Bipolar
E3140:2:56	C2	56	Flake shatter: bipolar	Flake shatter: bipolar	Flint	1	Bifacial thinning flake: distal
E3140:2:57	C2	57	Unworked	Unworked	Flint	1	Thermal flake
E3140:2:58	C2	58	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2:59	C2	59	Nail	Nail	Iron	1	Possible rose headed nail
E3140:2:60	C2	60	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2:61	C2	61	Flake shatter: platform	Flake shatter: platform	Flint	1	Retouch: proximal
E3140:2:62	C2	62	Flake: platform	Flake: platform	Flint	1	Core trimming
E3140:2:63	C2	63	Flake: bipolar	Flake: bipolar	Flint	1	Complete
E3140:2:64	C2	64	Possible hollow scraper	Possible hollow scraper	Flint	1	Edge retouched
E3140:2:65	C2	65	Flake: platform	Flake: platform	Flint	1	Retouch flake

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:2:66	C2	66	Flake shatter	Flake shatter	Flint	1	Flake shatter
E3140:2:67	C2	67	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2:68	C2	68	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Sherd
E3140:2:69	C2	69	Blade: platform	Blade: platform	Chert	1	Complete
E3140:2:70	C2	70	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2:71	VOID					1	
E3140:2:72	C2	72	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2:73	C2	73	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2:74	C2	74	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2:75	C2	75	Angular shatter	Angular shatter	Flint	1	Angular shatter
E3140:2:76	C2	76	Borer	Flint borer	Flint	1	Distal fragment of a possible borer, with visible edge damage and wear
E3140:2:77	C2	77	Cutting tool	Cutting tool	Shale	1	Modified
E3140:2:78	C2	78	Sharpening stone	Sharpening stone	Mudstone	1	Linear striation on polished face
E3140:2:79	C2	79	Medieval pottery	Meath-type ware	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2:80	C2	80	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2:81	C2	81	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2:82	C2	82	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Shoulder sherd
E3140:2:83	C2	83	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2:84	C2	84	Blade	Blade	Chert	1	Edge retouched
E3140:2:85	C2	85	Flake shatter: platform	Flake shatter: platform	Quartz	1	Distal
E3140:2:86	C2	86	Flake shatter: platform	Flake shatter: platform	Chert	1	Indeterminate

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:2:87	C2	87	Blade	Blade	Chert	1	Edge retouched
E3140:2:88	C2	88	Flake: pressure	Flake: pressure	Flint	1	Retouch
E3140:2:89	C2	89	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2:90	C2	90	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2:91	C2	91	Medieval pottery	Meath-type fine ware	Pottery	1	13–14th century body sherd
E3140:2:92	C2	92	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2:93	C2	93	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2:94	C2	94	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2:95	C2	95	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2:96	C2	96	Flake shatter: platform	Flake shatter: platform	Flint	1	Distal
E3140:2:97	C2	97	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Neck/belly sherd
E3140:2:98	C2	98	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Neck/belly sherd
E3140:2:99	C2	99	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2:100	C2	100	Medieval pottery	Meath-type fine ware	Pottery	1	13–14th century base sherd
E3140:2:101	C2	101	Scraper	Scraper	Flint	1	Modified
E3140:2:102	C2	102	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2:103	C2	103	Hollow scraper	Hollow scraper	Flint	1	Modified
E3140:3:1	C3	1	Flake shatter: platform	Flake shatter: platform	Quartz	1	Indeterminate
E3140:3:2	C3	2	Angular shatter	Angular shatter	Quartz	1	Angular shatter
E3140:3:3	C3	3	Unworked	Unworked	Quartz	1	Abraded lump
E3140:3:4	C3	4	Unworked	Unworked	Quartz	1	Abraded lump

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:3:5	C3	5	Sharpening stone	Sharpening stone	Mudstone	1	Pebble
E3140:3:6	C3	6	Polishing stone	Polishing stone	Greywacke	1	Both faces used
E3140:3:7	C3	7	Blade: platform	Blade: platform	Chert	1	Complete
E3140:7:1	C7	1	Nail	Nail	Iron	1	Round head
E3140:7:2	C7	2	Unworked	Unworked	Flint	1	Abraded lump
E3140:9:1	C9	1	Angular shatter	Angular shatter	Flint	1	Angular shatter
E3140:9:2	C9	2	Medieval pottery	Meath-type ware	Pottery	1	Hollow handle
E3140:9:3	C9	3	Possible rotary quern fragment	Possible rotary quern fragment	Stone	1	Possibly central hole area
E3140:9:4	C9	4	Possible sharpening stone	Possible sharpening stone	Greywacke	1	Smooth face
E3140:11:1	C11	1	Flake shatter	Flake shatter	Flint	1	Flake shatter
E3140:11:2	C11	2	Unfinished arrowhead	Unfinished arrowhead	Flint	1	Modified
E3140:11:3	C11	3	Flake: pressure	Flake: pressure	Flint	1	Retouch
E3140:11:4	C11	4	Stone	Stone	Stone	1	Non-archaeological
E3140:11:5	C11	5	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:11:6	C11	6	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:11:7	C11	7	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Belly sherd
E3140:11:8	C11	8	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:11:9	C11	9	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:11:10	C11	10	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:11:11	C11	11	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:11:12	C11	12	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Belly sherd
E3140:11:13	C11	13	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:11:14	C11	14	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Fragment

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:11:15	C11	15	Cutting tool	Cutting tool	Chert	1	Edge retouched
E3140:11:16	C11	16	Unworked	Unworked	Flint	1	Thermal
E3140:11:17	C11	17	Flake: bipolar	Flake: bipolar	Flint	1	Complete
E3140:11:18	C11	18	Blade: bipolar	Blade: bipolar	Flint	1	Complete
E3140:11:19	C11	19	Flake shatter: platform	Flake shatter: platform	Chert	1	Proximal
E3140:11:20	C11	20	Flake: bipolar	Flake: bipolar	Flint	1	Complete
E3140:11:21	C11	21	Flake: platform	Flake: platform	Flint	1	Retouch
E3140:11:22	C11	22	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:11:23	C11	23	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:11:24	C11	24	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:11:25	C11	25	Unworked	Unworked	Quartz	1	Abraded lump
E3140:11:26	C11	26	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:11:27	C11	27	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Lower body sherd
E3140:11:28	C11	28	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:11:29	C11	29	Flake: platform	Flake: platform	Flint	1	Complete
E3140:11:30	C11	30	Flake: bipolar	Flake: bipolar	Flint	1	Complete
E3140:11:31	C11	31	Fragment of cutting tool	Fragment of cutting tool	Flint	1	Edge retouched
E3140:11:32	C11	32	Angular shatter	Angular shatter	Flint	1	Angular shatter
E3140:11:33	C11	33	Flake shatter: platform	Flake shatter: platform	Flint	1	Indeterminate
E3140:11:34	C11	34	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:11:35	C11	35	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:11:36	C11	36	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:11:37	C11	37	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:11:38	C11	38	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:11:39	C11	39	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:11:40	C11	40	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:11:41	C11	41	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:11:42	C11	42	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:11:43	C11	43	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:11:44	C11	44	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:11:45	C11	45	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:11:46	C11	46	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:11:47	C11	47	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Lower body sherd

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:11:48	C11	48	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Lower body sherd
E3140:11:49	C11	49	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Lower body sherd
E3140:11:50	C11	50	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Base sherd
E3140:11:51	C11	51	Flake: pressure	Flake: pressure	Flint	1	Retouch
E3140:11:52	C11	52	EBA pottery	Pottery	Pottery	1	EBA pottery sherd
E3140:12:1	C12	1	Angular shatter	Angular shatter	Flint	1	Angular shatter: bipolar
E3140:12:2	C12	2	Angular shatter	Angular shatter	Flint	1	Angular shatter: bipolar
E3140:26:1	C26	1	Flake shatter: pressure	Flake shatter: pressure	Flint	1	Retouch: proximal
E3140:40:1	C40	1	Angular shatter	Angular shatter	Flint	1	Angular shatter
E3140:90:1	C90	1	Butt trimmed form	Butt trimmed form	Flint	1	Modified
E3140:90:2	C90	2	Flake shatter: bipolar	Flake shatter: bipolar	Flint	1	Proximal
E3140:90:3	C90	3	Flake shatter: bipolar	Flake shatter: bipolar	Flint	1	Distal
E3140:112:1	C112	1	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:144:1	C144	1	Flake: pressure	Flake: pressure	Flint	1	Retouch
E3140:171:1	C171	1	Flake shatter: pressure	Flake shatter: pressure	Flint	1	Retouch: distal
E3140:185:1	C185	1	Flake shatter: pressure	Flake shatter: pressure	Flint	1	Retouch: proximal
E3140:203:1	C203	1	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:256:1	C256	1	Flake: pressure	Flake: pressure	Flint	1	Retouch
E3140:318:1	C318	1	Flake shatter: platform	Flake shatter: platform	Flint	1	Indeterminate
E3140:318:2	C318	2	Flake shatter: platform	Flake shatter: platform	Flint	1	Proximal
E3140:318:3	C318	3	Flake: bipolar	Flake: bipolar	Flint	1	Complete
E3140:318:4	C318	4	Blade shatter: pressure	Blade shatter: pressure	Flint	1	Retouch: medial
E3140:319:1	C319	1	Flake: pressure	Flake: pressure	Flint	1	Retouch
E3140:319:2	C319	2	Flake shatter: platform	Flake shatter: platform	Flint	1	Indeterminate

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:323:1	C323	1	Possible fragment of cutting tool	Possible fragment of cutting tool	Flint	1	Edge retouched
E3140:323:2	C323	2	Flake shatter: pressure	Flake shatter: pressure	Flint	1	Retouch: distal
E3140:323:3	C323	3	Flake: pressure	Flake: pressure	Flint	1	Complete
E3140:323:4	C323	4	Flake: pressure	Flake: pressure	Flint	1	Complete
E3140:323:5	C323	5	Biface: percussion	Biface: percussion	Flint	1	Modified
E3140:323:6	C323	6	Flake: platform	Flake: platform	Flint	1	Possible Hollow scraper blank
E3140:323:7	C323	7	Flake shatter: platform	Flake shatter: platform	Flint	1	Distal
E3140:323:8	C323	8	Flake: bipolar	Flake: bipolar	Flint	1	Complete
E3140:323:9	C323	9	Flake: platform	Flake: platform	Flint	1	Retouch
E3140:323:10	C323	10	Flake: platform	Flake: platform	Flint	1	Retouch
E3140:323:11	C323	11	Flake: platform	Flake: platform	Flint	1	Resharpener: scraper
E3140:323:12	C323	12	Flake: pressure	Flake: pressure	Flint	1	Retouch
E3140:338:1	C338	1	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:338:2	C338	2	Flake: platform	Flake: platform	Chert	1	Complete
E3140:338:3	C338	3	Angular shatter	Angular shatter	Flint	1	Angular shatter
E3140:349:1	C349	1	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:349:2	C349	2	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:349:3	C349	3	Stone	Stone	Pottery	1	Non-archaeological
E3140:349:4	C349	4	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:349:5	C349	5	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:349:6	C349	6	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:353:1	C353	1	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Body sherd

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:353:2	C353	2	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:353:3	C353	3	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:353:4	C353	4	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:353:5	C353	5	Unworked	Unworked	Quartz	1	Abraded lump
E3140:353:6	C353	6	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:353:7	C353	7	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:353:8	C353	8	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:353:9	C353	9	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:353:10	C353	10	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:353:11	C353	11	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:353:12	C353	12	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:353:13	C353	13	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:353:14	C353	14	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:353:15	C353	15	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:353:16	C353	16	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:353:17	C353	17	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:353:18	C353	18	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:353:19	C353	19	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Body sherd

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:353:20	C353	20	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:353:21	C353	21	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:353:22	C353	22	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:353:23	C353	23	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:353:24	C353	24	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:353:25	C353	25	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:353:26	C353	26	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:353:27	C353	27	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:353:28	C353	28	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:353:29	C353	29	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:353:30	C353	30	Blade: platform	Blade: platform	Flint	1	Complete
E3140:394:1	C394	1	Folded iron sheet	Folded iron sheet	Iron	1	Prism shaped
E3140:403:1	C403	1	Strip fragment	Triangular strip fragment	Iron	1	Triangular strip fragment
E3140:412:1	C412	1	Flake: platform	Flake: platform	Flint	1	Retouch
E3140:412:2	C412	2	Flake: bipolar	Flake: bipolar	Flint	1	Complete
E3140:412:3	C412	3	Blade: platform	Blade: platform	Flint	1	Complete
E3140:412:4	C412	4	Flake: platform	Flake: platform	Flint	1	Double ventral flake
E3140:442:1	C442	1	Unworked	Unworked	Quartz	1	Abraded lump
E3140:442:2	C442	2	Unworked	Unworked	Quartz	1	Abraded lump
E3140:442:3	C442	3	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:442:4	C442	4	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:442:5	C442	5	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:442:6	C442	6	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:442:7	C442	7	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:442:8	C442	8	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:442:9	C442	9	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:442:10	C442	10	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:442:11	C442	11	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:442:12	C442	12	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:442:13	C442	13	Scraper	Scraper	Flint	1	Modified
E3140:442:14	C442	14	Flake shatter: platform	Flake shatter: platform	Flint	1	Distal
E3140:442:15	C442	15	Flake: bipolar	Flake: bipolar	Flint	1	Complete
E3140:442:16	C442	16	Flake shatter: platform	Flake shatter: platform	Flint	1	Distal
E3140:442:17	C442	17	Flake: bipolar	Flake: bipolar	Flint	1	Complete
E3140:442:18	C442	18	Flake	Complete flake platform	Flint	1	Complete flake platform
E3140:442:19	C442	19	Blade shatter: platform	Blade shatter: platform	Flint	1	Medial
E3140:461:1	C461	1	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:461:2	C461	2	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:461:3	C461	3	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:461:4	C461	4	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:461:5	C461	5	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:461:6	C461	6	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Fragment

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:513:1	C513	1	Flake shatter: pressure	Flake shatter: pressure	Flint	1	Retouch: distal
E3140:517:1	C517	1	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Possibly Cordoned Urn belly sherd
E3140:517:2	C517	2	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Possibly Cordoned Urn belly sherd
E3140:538:1	C538	1	Medieval pottery	Unidentified medieval pottery	Pottery	1	Base sherd
E3140:538:2	C538	2	Medieval pottery	Meath-type fine ware	Pottery	1	13–14th century body sherd
E3140:538:3	C538	3	Medieval pottery	Meath-type fine ware	Pottery	1	13–14th century body sherd
E3140:551:1	C551	1	Blade: bipolar	Blade: bipolar	Flint	1	Complete
E3140:551:2	C551	2	Blade: bipolar	Blade: bipolar	Flint	1	Complete
E3140:551:3	C551	3	Flake: platform	Flake: platform	Flint	1	Retouch: distal
E3140:551:4	C551	4	Flake: pressure	Flake: pressure	Flint	1	Retouch
E3140:551:5	C551	5	Flake: pressure	Flake: pressure	Flint	1	Retouch
E3140:551:6	C551	6	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:552:1	C552	1	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:552:2	C552	2	Blade shatter: platform	Blade shatter: platform	Flint	1	Distal
E3140:552:3	C552	3	Flake: bipolar	Flake: bipolar	Flint	1	Core trimming
E3140:552:4	C552	4	Flake shatter: bipolar	Flake shatter: bipolar	Flint	1	Distal
E3140:552:5	C552	5	Flake: burin spall	Flake: burin spall	Flint	1	Resharpening: edge retouch
E3140:552:6	C552	6	Flake shatter: pressure	Flake shatter: pressure	Flint	1	Retouch: distal
E3140:552:7	C552	7	Flake shatter: pressure	Flake shatter: pressure	Flint	1	Retouch: proximal
E3140:553:1	C553	1	Scraper	Scraper	Chert	1	Modified
E3140:553:2	C553	2	Unworked	Unworked	Chert	1	Abraded lump
E3140:553:3	C553	3	Unworked	Unworked	Chert	1	Abraded lump
E3140:553:4	C553	4	Unworked	Unworked	Chert	1	Abraded lump
E3140:553:5	C553	5	Unworked	Unworked	Chert	1	Abraded lump
E3140:556:1	C556	1	Flake: pressure	Flake: pressure	Flint	1	Retouch
E3140:649:1	C649	1	Unworked	Unworked	Quartz	1	Abraded lump
E3140:650:1	C650	1	Flake: pressure	Flake: pressure	Flint	1	Retouch
E3140:708:1	C708	1	Cutting tool	Cutting tool	Chert	1	Edge retouched

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:722:1	C722	1	Angular shatter	Angular shatter	Flint	1	Angular shatter
E3140:1189:1	C1189	1	Flake: platform	Flake: platform	Flint	1	Core trimming
E3140:1189:2	C1189	2	Biface: percussion	Biface: percussion	Flint	1	Modified
E3140:1230:1	C1230	1	Unworked	Unworked	Stone	1	Non-archaeological
E3140:1243:1	C1243	1	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:1265:1	C1265	1	Medieval pottery	Meath-type ware	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:1294:1	C1294	1	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Shoulder sherd
E3140:1294:2	C1294	2	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:1301:1	C1301	1	Unworked	Unworked	Quartz	1	Abraded lump
E3140:1302:1	C1302	1	Flake: platform	Flake: platform	Flint	1	Bifacial thinning
E3140:1343:1	C1343	1	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:1343:2	C1343	2	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:1343:3	C1343	3	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:1343:4	C1343	4	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:1343:5	C1343	5	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:1343:6	C1343	6	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:1343:7	C1343	7	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck/shoulder sherd
E3140:1343:8	C1343	8	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck/shoulder sherd
E3140:1343:9	C1343	9	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:1343:10	C1343	10	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck/shoulder sherd
E3140:1343:11	C1343	11	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:1343:12	C1343	12	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:1343:13	C1343	13	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:1343:14	C1343	14	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:1343:15	C1343	15	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:1343:16	C1343	16	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:1343:17	C1343	17	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:1343:18	C1343	18	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:1343:19	C1343	19	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:1343:20	C1343	20	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:1343:21	C1343	21	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:1343:22	C1343	22	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:1343:23	C1343	23	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:1343:24	C1343	24	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:1343:25	C1343	25	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:1343:26	C1343	26	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:1343:27	C1343	27	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:1343:28	C1343	28	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:1343:29	C1343	29	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:1343:30	C1343	30	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:1343:31	C1343	31	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:1343:32	C1343	32	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:1343:33	C1343	33	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:1343:34	C1343	34	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:1343:35	C1343	35	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:1343:36	C1343	36	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:1343:37	C1343	37	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:1343:38	C1343	38	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Shoulder sherd
E3140:1343:39	C1343	39	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:1343:40	C1343	40	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:1343:41	C1343	41	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:1343:42	C1343	42	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Shoulder sherd
E3140:1343:43	C1343	43	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Shoulder sherd
E3140:1343:44	C1343	44	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:1343:45	C1343	45	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:1343:46	C1343	46	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:1343:47	C1343	47	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:1343:48	C1343	48	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:1343:49	C1343	49	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:1343:50	C1343	50	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:1343:51	C1343	51	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:1343:52	C1343	52	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:1343:53	C1343	53	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:1343:54	C1343	54	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:1343:55	C1343	55	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:1343:56	C1343	56	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:1343:57	C1343	57	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:1343:58	C1343	58	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:1343:59	C1343	59	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:1343:60	C1343	60	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:1343:61	C1343	61	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:1343:62	C1343	62	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:1343:63	C1343	63	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:1343:64	C1343	64	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:1343:65	C1343	65	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:1343:66	C1343	66	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:1343:67	C1343	67	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:1343:68	C1343	68	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:1343:69	C1343	69	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:1343:70	C1343	70	Flake shatter: platform	Flake shatter: platform	Flint	1	Indeterminate
E3140:1343:71	C1343	71	Flake: platform	Flake: platform	Flint	1	Core trimming
E3140:1343:72	C1343	72	Flake shatter: platform	Flake shatter: platform	Quartz	1	Proximal
E3140:1343:73–75	VOID						
E3140:1343:76	C1343	76	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:1343:77	C1343	77	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:1343:78	C1343	78	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:1343:79	C1343	79	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:1343:80	C1343	80	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Shoulder sherd
E3140:1343:81	C1343	81	Flake: pressure	Flake: pressure	Flint	1	Retouch
E3140:1345:1	C1345	1	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:1345:2	C1345	2	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:1345:3	C1345	3	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:1347:1	C1347	1	Knife	Knife	Flint	1	Modified
E3140:1375:1	C1375	1	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:1409:1	C1409	1	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:1451:1	C1451	1	Scraper	Scraper	Flint	1	Modified

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:1451:2	C1451	2	Unworked	Unworked	Flint	1	Abraded lump
E3140:1465:1	C1465	1	Flake: pressure	Flake: pressure	Flint	1	Retouch
E3140:1497:1	C1497	1	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:1497:2	C1497	2	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:1517:1	C1517	1	Flake: pressure	Flake: pressure	Flint	1	Retouch
E3140:1526:1	C1526	1	Cores	Cores	Flint	1	Single platform: part flaked
E3140:1544:1	C1544	1	Knife	Knife	Flint	1	Modified
E3140:1586:1	VOID						
E3140:1586:2	VOID						
E3140:1586:3	C1586	3	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:1586:4	C1586	4	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:1586:5	C1586	5	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:1586:6	C1586	6	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:1586:7	C1586	7	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:1586:8	C1586	8	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:1586:9	C1586	9	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:1586:10	C1586	10	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:1586:11	C1586	11	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:1586:12	C1586	12	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:1586:13	C1586	13	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:1586:14	C1586	14	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Fragment

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:1586:15	C1586	15	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:1586:16	C1586	16	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:1586:17	C1586	17	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:1586:18	C1586	18	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:1586:19	C1586	19	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:1586:20	C1586	20	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:1586:21	C1586	21	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Neck/body sherd
E3140:1586:22	C1586	22	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:1586:23	C1586	23	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Neck/body sherd
E3140:1586:24	C1586	24	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:1586:25	C1586	25	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:1586:26	C1586	26	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:1586:27	C1586	27	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:1586:28	C1586	28	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:1586:29	C1586	29	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:1586:30	C1586	30	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:1586:31	C1586	31	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:1586:32	C1586	32	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Fragment

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:1586:33	C1586	33	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:1586:34	C1586	34	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:1586:35	VOID						
E3140:1586:36	C1586	36	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:1586:37	C1586	37	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:1586:38	C1586	38	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:1586:39	C1586	39	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:1586:40	C1586	40	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:1586:41	C1586	41	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:1586:42	C1586	42	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:1586:43	C1586	43	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:1586:44	C1586	44	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:1586:45	C1586	45	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:1586:46	C1586	46	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:1586:47	C1586	47	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:1586:48	C1586	48	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:1586:49	C1586	49	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:1586:50	C1586	50	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Neck sherd

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:1586:51	C1586	51	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:1586:52	C1586	52	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:1586:53	C1586	53	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:1586:54	C1586	54	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:1586:55	C1586	55	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:1586:56	C1586	56	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:1586:57	C1586	57	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:1586:58	C1586	58	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:1586:59	C1586	59	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Neck/body sherd
E3140:1586:60	C1586	60	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:1586:61	C1586	61	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:1586:62	VOID						
E3140:1586:63	C1586	63	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Neck/body sherd
E3140:1586:64	C1586	64	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Neck/body sherd
E3140:1586:65	C1586	65	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Neck/body sherd
E3140:1586:66	C1586	66	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Neck/body sherd
E3140:1586:67	C1586	67	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Neck/body sherd
E3140:1586:68	C1586	68	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:1586:69	C1586	69	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Fragment

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:1586:70	C1586	70	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:1586:71	C1586	71	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age Cordoned urn	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:1620:1	C1620	1	Knife	Knife	Flint	1	Modified
E3140:1690:1	C1690	1	Flake shatter: platform	Flake shatter: platform	Chert	1	Bifacial thinning
E3140:1667:1	C1667	1	Flake: pressure	Flake: pressure	Flint	1	Retouch
E3140:1707:1	C1707	1	Late Nolithic Vessel	Intact Grooved Ware Vessel	Pottery	1	Intact Grooved Ware vessel
E3140:1707:2	C1707	2	Late Neolithic pottery	Late Neolithic Grooved Ware sherds	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:1707:3	C1707	3	Late Neolithic pottery	Late Neolithic Grooved Ware sherds	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:1707:4	C1707	4	Late Neolithic pottery	Late Neolithic Grooved Ware sherds	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:1707:5	C1707	5	Late Neolithic pottery	Late Neolithic Grooved Ware sherds	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:1707:6	C1707	6	Late Neolithic pottery	Late Neolithic Grooved Ware sherds	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:1707:2	C1707	2	Late Neolithic pottery	Late Neolithic Grooved Ware sherds	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:1743:1	C1743	1	Scraper	Scraper	Flint	1	Modified
E3140:1743:2	C1743	2	Flake: pressure	Flake: pressure	Flint	1	Retouch
E3140:1788:1	C1788	1	Angular shatter	Angular shatter	Quartz	1	Angular shatter
E3140:1869:1	C1869	1	Flake shatter: pressure	Flake shatter: pressure	Flint	1	Flake shatter platform
E3140:1960:1	C1960	1	Flake shatter: pressure	Flake shatter: pressure	Flint	1	Flake shatter platform
E3140:1960:2	C1960	2	Flake shatter: pressure	Flake shatter: pressure	Flint	1	Flake shatter platform
E3140:2023:1	C2023	1	Late Neolithic pottery	Late Neolithic Grooved Ware sherds	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2023:2	C2023	2	Flake: platform	Flake: platform	Flint	1	Retouch
E3140:2023:3	C2023	3	Late Neolithic pottery	Late Neolithic Grooved Ware sherds	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2023:4	C2023	4	Late Neolithic pottery	Late Neolithic Grooved Ware sherds	Pottery	1	Body sherd

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:2023:5	C2023	5	Late Neolithic pottery	Late Neolithic Grooved Ware sherds	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2023:6	C2023	6	Late Neolithic pottery	Late Neolithic Grooved Ware sherds	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2023:7	C2023	7	Late Neolithic pottery	Late Neolithic Grooved Ware sherds	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2023:8	C2023	8	Late Neolithic pottery	Late Neolithic Grooved Ware sherds	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2023:9	C2023	9	Late Neolithic pottery	Late Neolithic Grooved Ware sherds	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2023:10	C2023	10	Late Neolithic pottery	Late Neolithic Grooved Ware sherds	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2023:11	C2023	11	Late Neolithic pottery	Late Neolithic Grooved Ware sherds	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2023:12	C2023	12	Late Neolithic pottery	Late Neolithic Grooved Ware sherds	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2023:13	C2023	13	Late Neolithic pottery	Late Neolithic Grooved Ware sherds	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2023:14	C2023	14	Late Neolithic pottery	Late Neolithic Grooved Ware sherds	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2023:15	C2023	15	Late Neolithic pottery	Late Neolithic Grooved Ware sherds	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2023:16	C2023	16	Late Neolithic pottery	Late Neolithic Grooved Ware sherds	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2023:17	C2023	17	Late Neolithic pottery	Late Neolithic Grooved Ware sherds	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2023:18	C2023	18	Late Neolithic pottery	Late Neolithic Grooved Ware sherds	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2029:1	C2029	1	Flake: platform	Flake: platform	Chert	1	Levallois type
E3140:2177:1	C2177	1	Flake: bipolar	Flake: bipolar	Flint	1	Retouch
E3140:2183:1	C2183	1	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2190:1	C2190	1	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Possible Cordoned Urn body sherd
E3140:2190:2	C2190	2	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Possible Cordoned Urn fragment

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:2190:3	C2190	3	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Possible Cordoned Urn fragment
E3140:2190:4	C2190	4	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Possible Beaker neck sherd
E3140:2197:1	C2197	1	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Shoulder sherd
E3140:2197:2	C2197	2	Flake	Flake	Flint	1	Flint flake
E3140:2199:1	C2199	1	Flake: platform	Flake: platform	Flint	1	Core trimming
E3140:2199:2	C2199	2	Possible wedge tool	Possible wedge tool	Flint	1	Scaling edge damage along sharp edge
E3140:2199:3	C2199	3	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2200:1	C2200	1	Blade shatter: platform	Blade shatter: platform	Flint	1	Proximal
E3140:2210:1	C2210	1	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:2211:1	C2211	1	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2212:1	C2212	1	Possible pounder stone	Possible pounder stone	Stone	1	Large, oval
E3140:2212:2	C2212	2	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2212:3	C2212	3	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2212:4	C2212	4	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2212:5	C2212	5	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2212:6	C2212	6	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:2212:7	C2212	7	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2212:8	C2212	8	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2212:9	C2212	9	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2212:10	C2212	10	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2212:11	C2212	11	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2212:12	C2212	12	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2212:13	C2212	13	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2212:14	C2212	14	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2212:15	C2212	15	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2212:16	C2212	16	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2212:17	C2212	17	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2212:18	C2212	18	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2212:19	C2212	19	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:2212:20	C2212	20	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2212:21	C2212	21	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2212:22	C2212	22	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2212:23	C2212	23	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2212:24	C2212	24	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2212:25	C2212	25	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2212:26	C2212	26	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2212:27	C2212	27	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2212:28	C2212	28	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2212:29	C2212	29	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2212:30	C2212	30	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2212:31	C2212	31	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2212:32	C2212	32	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Base angle sherd

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:2212:33	C2212	33	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Base angle sherd
E3140:2212:34	C2212	34	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2212:35	C2212	35	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2212:36	C2212	36	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2212:37	C2212	37	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2212:38	C2212	38	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2212:39	C2212	39	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2212:40	C2212	40	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2212:41	C2212	41	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2212:42	C2212	42	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2212:43	C2212	43	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2212:44	C2212	44	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2212:45	C2212	45	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:2212:46	C2212	46	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2212:47	C2212	47	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2212:48	C2212	48	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Rim/neck sherd
E3140:2212:49	C2212	49	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Rim/neck sherd
E3140:2212:50	C2212	50	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:2212:51	C2212	51	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2212:52	C2212	52	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2212:53	C2212	53	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2212:54	C2212	54	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2212:55	C2212	55	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2212:56	C2212	56	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2212:57	C2212	57	Flake: pressure	Flake: pressure	Flint	1	Retouch
E3140:2213:1	C2213	1	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:2225:1	C2225	1	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2225:2	C2225	2	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2225:3	C2225	3	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2225:4	C2225	4	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:2225:5	C2225	5	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:2225:6	C2225	6	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:2225:7	C2225	7	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2225:8	C2225	8	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2225:9	C2225	9	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2225:10	C2225	10	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2225:11	C2225	11	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2225:12	C2225	12	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2225:13	C2225	13	Stone	Stone	Stone	1	Non-archaeological
E3140:2225:14	C2225	14	Stone	Stone	Stone	1	Non-archaeological

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:2225:15	C2225	15	Stone	Stone	Stone	1	Non-archaeological
E3140:2226:1	C2226	1	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Shoulder sherd
E3140:2226:2	C2226	2	Blade shatter: platform	Blade shatter: platform	Flint	1	Proximal
E3140:2226:3	C2226	3	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2226:4	C2226	4	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2226:5	C2226	5	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2226:6	C2226	6	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2226:7	C2226	7	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2226:8	C2226	8	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2226:9	C2226	9	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2226:10	C2226	10	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2226:11	C2226	11	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2226:12	C2226	12	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2226:13	C2226	13	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:2226:14	C2226	14	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2226:15	C2226	15	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2226:16	C2226	16	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2226:17	C2226	17	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2226:18	C2226	18	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2226:19	C2226	19	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2226:20	C2226	20	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2226:21	C2226	21	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2226:22	C2226	22	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2243:1	C2243	1	Blade shatter: platform	Blade shatter: platform	Flint	1	Proximal
E3140:2244:1	C2244	1	Ammonite, possible used as bead	Ammonite, possible used as bead	Stone	1	Fossil
E3140:2244:2	C2244	2	Flake shatter	Flake shatter	Flint	1	Flake shatter-platform
E3140:2245:1	C2245	1	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2245:2	C2245	2	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Base angle sherd

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:2245:3	C2245	3	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2245:4	C2245	4	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2245:5	C2245	5	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2245:6	C2245	6	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2245:7	C2245	7	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2245:8	C2245	8	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2245:9	C2245	9	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2245:10	C2245	10	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2245:11	C2245	11	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2245:12	C2245	12	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2245:13	C2245	13	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2245:14	C2245	14	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2245:15	C2245	15	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:2245:16= 2210:1	C2245	16	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd Same as 2210:1
E3140:2262:1	C2262	1	Spindle whorl	Spindle whorl	Stone	1	Undecorated
E3140:2262:2	C2262	2	Flake: bipolar	Flake: bipolar	Flint	1	Retouch
E3140:2262:3	C2262	3	Baked clay	Baked clay	Clay	1	Baked clay
E3140:2264:1	C2264	1	Possible polishing stone	Possible polishing stone	Sandstone	1	Egg shaped pebble
E3140:2284:1	C2284	1	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:2284:2	C2284	2	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:2284:3	C2284	3	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2284:4	C2284	4	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:2284:5	C2284	5	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2284:6	C2284	6	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2284:7	C2284	7	Flake shatter: platform	Flake shatter: platform	Flint	1	Medial
E3140:2284:8	C2284	8	Blade shatter: platform	Blade shatter: platform	Flint	1	Proximal
E3140:2284:9	C2284	9	Flake: pressure	Flake: pressure	Flint	1	Retouch
E3140:2329:1	C2329	1	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2329:2	C2329	2	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Base angle sherd
E3140:2329:3	C2329	3	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:2329:4	C2329	4	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2329:5	C2329	5	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2329:6	C2329	6	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2330:1	C2330	1	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2350:1	C2350	1	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2350:2	C2350	2	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2350:3	C2350	3	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Two fragments
E3140:2404:1	C2404	1	Grinding stone	Grinding stone	Greywacke	1	Smooth
E3140:2408:1	C2408	1	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2419:1	C2419	1	Stone	Stone	Pottery	1	Non-archaeological
E3140:2419:2	C2419	2	Stone	Stone	Pottery	1	Non-archaeological
E3140:2419:3	C2419	3	Stone	Stone	Pottery	1	Non-archaeological
E3140:2435:1	C2435	1	Blade: platform	Blade: platform	Flint	1	Complete
E3140:2435:2	C2435	2	Polished stone fragment	Polished stone fragment	Stone	1	Unclear function
E3140:2471:1	C2471	1	Possible cutting tool	Possible cutting tool	Flint	1	Edge retouched
E3140:2585:1	C2585	1	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2589:1	C2589	1	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	3 fragments
E3140:2622:1	C2622	1	Cores	Cores	Chert	1	Bipolar
E3140:2622:2	C2622	2	Unworked	Unworked	Quartz	1	Abraded lump
E3140:2623:1	C2623	1	Flake shatter: platform	Flake shatter: platform	Flint	1	Medial
E3140:2623:2	C2623	2	Flake shatter: bipolar	Flake shatter: bipolar	Flint	1	Distal

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:2623:3	C2623	3	Flake: bipolar	Flake: bipolar	Flint	1	Complete
E3140:2623:4	C2623	4	Flake shatter: pressure	Flake shatter: pressure	Flint	1	Distal
E3140:2623:5	C2623	5	Flake shatter: bipolar	Flake shatter: bipolar	Flint	1	Proximal
E3140:2623:6	C2623	6	Flake shatter: bipolar	Flake shatter: bipolar	Flint	1	Retouch
E3140:2623:7	C2623	7	Angular shatter	Angular shatter	Quartz	1	Angular shatter
E3140:2707:1	C2707	1	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Belly sherd
E3140:2707:2	C2707	2	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Belly sherd
E3140:2707:3	C2707	3	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Belly sherd
E3140:2707:4	C2707	4	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2707:5	C2707	5	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2707:6	C2707	6	Flake: pressure	Flake: pressure	Flint	1	Retouch
E3140:2707:6b	C2707	6b	Flake shatter: pressure	Flake shatter: pressure	Flint	1	Retouch: medial
E3140:2717:1	C2717	1	Possible final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Possible final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2731:1	C2731	1	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2731:2	C2731	2	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2731:3	C2731	3	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2731:4	C2731	4	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2748:1	C2748	1	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:2748:2	C2748	2	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2748:3	C2748	3	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2756:1	C2756	1	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2756:2	C2756	2	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2776:1	C2776	1	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2779:1	C2779	1	Possible final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Possible final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2779:2	C2779	2	Stone	Stone	Pottery	1	Non-archaeological
E3140:2786:1	C2786	1	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:2786:2	C2786	2	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2786:3	C2786	3	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2786:4	C2786	4	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2786:5	C2786	5	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2786:6	C2786	6	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2786:7	C2786	7	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2786:8	C2786	8	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2786:9	C2786	9	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:2786:10	C2786	10	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Shoulder sherd
E3140:2786:11	C2786	11	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2786:12	C2786	12	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2786:13	C2786	13	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2786:14	C2786	14	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2786:15	C2786	15	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2786:16	C2786	16	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2786:17	C2786	17	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2786:18	C2786	18	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:2786:19	C2786	19	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2786:20	C2786	20	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Shoulder sherd
E3140:2786:21	C2786	21	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2786:22	C2786	22	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2786:23	C2786	23	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2786:24	VOID						
E3140:2786:25	C2786	25	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2786:26	C2786	26	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2786:27	C2786	27	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2786:28	C2786	28	Flake: platform	Flake: platform	Flint	1	Core trimming

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:2786:29	C2786	29	Flake shatter: platform	Flake shatter: platform	Flint	1	Retouch: proximal
E3140:2786:30	C2786	30	Flake shatter: platform	Flake shatter: platform	Quartz	1	Medial
E3140:2786:31	C2786	31	Angular shatter	Angular shatter	Quartz	1	Angular shatter
E3140:2787:1	C2787	1	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2787:2	C2787	2	Bronze Age pottery	Bronze Age domestic sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:2788:1	C2788	1	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:2788:2	C2788	2	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:2788:3	C2788	3	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:2788:4	C2788	4	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:2788:5	C2788	5	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:2788:6	C2788	6	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:2788:7	C2788	7	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Shoulder sherd
E3140:2788:8	C2788	8	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Shoulder sherd with circular perforation
E3140:2788:9	C2788	9	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:10	C2788	10	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:11	C2788	11	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:12	C2788	12	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:13	C2788	13	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2788:14	C2788	14	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:2788:15	C2788	15	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:16	C2788	16	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:17	C2788	17	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:18	C2788	18	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:19	C2788	19	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:20	C2788	20	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:21	C2788	21	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:22	C2788	22	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:2788:23	C2788	23	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:2788:24	C2788	24	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:2788:25	C2788	25	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2788:26	C2788	26	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2788:27	C2788	27	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Shoulder sherd
E3140:2788:28	C2788	28	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Shoulder sherd
E3140:2788:29	C2788	29	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2788:30	C2788	30	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2788:31	C2788	31	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2788:32	C2788	32	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:2788:33	C2788	33	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2788:34	C2788	34	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2788:35	C2788	35	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:36	C2788	36	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2788:37	C2788	37	Blade: bipolar	Blade: bipolar	Quartz	1	Complete
E3140:2788:38	C2788	38	Flake shatter: bipolar	Flake shatter: bipolar	Quartz	1	Medial
E3140:2788:39	C2788	39	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:2788:40	C2788	40	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Shoulder sherd
E3140:2788:41	C2788	41	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Shoulder sherd
E3140:2788:42	C2788	42	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:43	C2788	43	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:44	C2788	44	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:45	C2788	45	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:46	C2788	46	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:47	C2788	47	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:48	C2788	48	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Shoulder sherd
E3140:2788:49	C2788	49	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:50	C2788	50	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:51	C2788	51	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:2788:52	C2788	52	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:53	C2788	53	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:54	C2788	54	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Shoulder sherd
E3140:2788:55	C2788	55	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:56	C2788	56	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:57	C2788	57	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:58	C2788	58	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:59	C2788	59	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:60	C2788	60	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:61	C2788	61	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:62	C2788	62	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2788:63	C2788	63	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2788:64	C2788	64	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2788:65	C2788	65	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2788:66	C2788	66	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Shoulder sherd
E3140:2788:67	C2788	67	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:2788:68	C2788	68	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Shoulder sherd
E3140:2788:69	C2788	69	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Shoulder sherd

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:2788:70	C2788	70	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Shoulder sherd
E3140:2788:71	C2788	71	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2788:72	C2788	72	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2788:73	C2788	73	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2788:74	C2788	74	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2788:75	C2788	75	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2788:76	C2788	76	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2788:77	C2788	77	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:78	C2788	78	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2788:79	C2788	79	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2788:80	C2788	80	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2788:81	C2788	81	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2788:82	C2788	82	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2788:83	C2788	83	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2788:84	C2788	84	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2788:85	C2788	85	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:2788:86	C2788	86	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:87	C2788	87	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:2788:88	C2788	88	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:89	C2788	89	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:90	C2788	90	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:91	C2788	91	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2788:92	C2788	92	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2788:93	C2788	93	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2788:94	C2788	94	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2788:95	C2788	95	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:96	C2788	96	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:97	C2788	97	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:98	C2788	98	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:99	C2788	99	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:100	C2788	100	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:101	C2788	101	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:102	C2788	102	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:103	C2788	103	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Shoulder sherd
E3140:2788:104	C2788	104	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2788:105	C2788	105	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:2788:106	C2788	106	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2788:107	C2788	107	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2788:108	C2788	108	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:109	C2788	109	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:110	C2788	110	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:111	C2788	111	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:112	C2788	112	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:113	C2788	113	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:114	C2788	114	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:115	C2788	115	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:116	C2788	116	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:117	C2788	117	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:118	C2788	118	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:119	C2788	119	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:120	C2788	120	Bipolar blade	Bipolar blade	Flint	1	Edge retouched
E3140:2788:121	C2788	121	Flake: pressure	Flake: pressure	Flint	1	Retouch
E3140:2788:122	C2788	122	Flake shatter: bipolar	Flake shatter: bipolar	Quartz crystal	1	Proximal
E3140:2788:123	C2788	123	Flake shatter: platform	Flake shatter: platform	Quartz crystal	1	Distal
E3140:2788:124	C2788	124	Flake shatter: platform	Flake shatter: platform	Quartz crystal	1	Distal
E3140:2788:125	C2788	125	Flake: platform	Flake: platform	Quartz crystal	1	Complete
E3140:2788:126	C2788	126	Blade shatter: platform	Blade shatter: platform	Quartz crystal	1	Medial

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:2788:127	C2788	127	Angular shatter	Angular shatter	Quartz	1	Angular shatter
E3140:2788:128	C2788	128	Angular shatter	Angular shatter	Quartz	1	Angular shatter
E3140:2788:129	C2788	129	Unworked	Unworked	Quartz	1	Abraded lump
E3140:2788:130	C2788	130	Unworked	Unworked	Quartz	1	Abraded lump
E3140:2788:131	C2788	131	Unworked	Unworked	Stone	1	Pebble
E3140:2788:132	C2788	132	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:2788:133	C2788	133	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim fragment
E3140:2788:134	C2788	134	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:2788:135	C2788	135	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:2788:136	C2788	136	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:2788:137	C2788	137	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:2788:138	C2788	138	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Shoulder sherd
E3140:2788:139–141	VOID						
E3140:2788:142	C2788	142	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2788:143	C2788	143	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2788:144	C2788	144	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:2788:145	C2788	145	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2788:146	C2788	146	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:147	C2788	147	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:148	C2788	148	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:2788:149	C2788	149	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:2788:150	C2788	150	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:151	C2788	151	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2788:152	C2788	152	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2788:153	C2788	153	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2788:154	C2788	154	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2788:155	C2788	155	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2788:156	C2788	156	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2788:157	C2788	157	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:2788:158	C2788	158	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:2788:159	C2788	159	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:2788:160	C2788	160	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2788:161	C2788	161	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:2788:162	C2788	162	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2788:163	C2788	163	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2788:164	C2788	164	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2788:165	C2788	165	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Shoulder sherd
E3140:2788:166	C2788	166	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:167	C2788	167	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Shoulder sherd

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:2788:168	C2788	168	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2788:169	C2788	169	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2788:170	C2788	170	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:171	C2788	171	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:172	C2788	172	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:173	C2788	173	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2788:174	C2788	174	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:175	C2788	175	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:176	C2788	176	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:177	C2788	177	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:178	C2788	178	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:179	C2788	179	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:180	C2788	180	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:181	C2788	181	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:182	C2788	182	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:183	C2788	183	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:184	C2788	184	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:185	C2788	185	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:2788:186	C2788	186	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:187	C2788	187	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:2788:188	C2788	188	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:2788:189	C2788	189	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:2788:190	C2788	190	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:2788:191	C2788	191	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Shoulder sherd
E3140:2788:192	C2788	192	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2788:193	C2788	193	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2788:194	C2788	194	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2788:195	C2788	195	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2788:196	C2788	196	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:197	C2788	197	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:198	C2788	198	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:199	C2788	199	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:200	C2788	200	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:201	C2788	201	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:202	C2788	202	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:203	C2788	203	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:2788:204	C2788	204	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:205	C2788	205	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Shoulder sherd
E3140:2788:206	C2788	206	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2788:207	C2788	207	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Shoulder sherd fragment
E3140:2788:208	C2788	208	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2788:209	C2788	209	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2788:210	C2788	210	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2788:211	C2788	211	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2788:212	C2788	212	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2788:213	C2788	213	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2788:214	C2788	214	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2788:215	C2788	215	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2788:216	C2788	216	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2788:217	C2788	217	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2788:218	C2788	218	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2788:219	C2788	219	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2788:220	C2788	220	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2788:221	C2788	221	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:2788:222	C2788	222	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2788:223	C2788	223	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2788:224	C2788	224	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2788:225	C2788	225	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2788:226	C2788	226	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2788:227	C2788	227	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:228	C2788	228	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:229	C2788	229	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:230	C2788	230	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:231	C2788	231	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:232	C2788	232	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:233	C2788	233	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:234	C2788	234	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:235	C2788	235	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:236	C2788	236	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:237	C2788	237	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:238	C2788	238	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:239	C2788	239	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim/shoulder sherds

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:2788:240	VOID						
E3140:2788:241	C2788	241	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:242	C2788	242	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:243	C2788	243	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:244	C2788	244	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:245	C2788	245	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:246	VOID						
E3140:2788:247	C2788	247	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:248	VOID						
E3140:2788:249	C2788	249	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:250	C2788	250	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:251	C2788	251	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:252	C2788	252	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:253	C2788	253	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:254	C2788	254	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:255	C2788	255	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Shoulder sherd
E3140:2788:256	C2788	256	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:257	C2788	257	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Shoulder sherd
E3140:2788:258	C2788	258	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:2788:259	C2788	259	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:260	C2788	260	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2788:261	C2788	261	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:262	C2788	262	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2788:263	C2788	263	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:264	C2788	264	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:265	C2788	265	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2788:266	C2788	266	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:267	C2788	267	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:268	C2788	268	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:269	C2788	269	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:270	C2788	270	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:2788:271	C2788	271	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Shoulder sherd
E3140:2788:272	C2788	272	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2788:273	C2788	273	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:274	C2788	274	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:275	C2788	275	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:276	C2788	276	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:2788:277	C2788	277	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2788:278	C2788	278	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2788:279	C2788	279	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2788:280	C2788	280	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2788:281	C2788	281	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2788:282	C2788	282	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2788:283	C2788	283	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2788:284	C2788	284	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2788:285	C2788	285	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2788:286	C2788	286	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:287	C2788	287	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2788:288	C2788	288	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2788:289	C2788	289	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2788:290	C2788	290	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2788:291	C2788	291	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherds
E3140:2788:292	C2788	292	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2788:293	C2788	293	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2788:294	C2788	294	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherds

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:2788:295	C2788	295	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherds
E3140:2788:296	C2788	296	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Shoulder sherd
E3140:2788:297	C2788	297	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Shoulder sherd
E3140:2788:298	C2788	298	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Shoulder sherd
E3140:2788:299	C2788	299	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherds
E3140:2788:300	C2788	300	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherds
E3140:2788:301	C2788	301	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherds
E3140:2788:302	C2788	302	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherds
E3140:2788:303	C2788	303	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherds
E3140:2788:304	C2788	304	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:305	C2788	305	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:306	C2788	306	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:307	C2788	307	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:308	C2788	308	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:309	C2788	309	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2788:310	C2788	310	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:311	C2788	311	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:312	C2788	312	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:2788:313	C2788	313	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:314	C2788	314	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:315	C2788	315	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:316	C2788	316	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Shoulder sherd
E3140:2788:317	C2788	317	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2788:318	C2788	318	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:319	C2788	319	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:320	C2788	320	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:321	C2788	321	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:322	C2788	322	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:323	C2788	323	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:324	C2788	324	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:325	C2788	325	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:326	C2788	326	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:327	C2788	327	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:328	C2788	328	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:329	C2788	329	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:330	C2788	330	Unworked	Unworked	Quartz	1	Abraded lump
E3140:2788:331	C2788	331	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:2788:332	C2788	332	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:2788:333	C2788	333	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Shoulder sherd
E3140:2788:334	C2788	334	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherds
E3140:2788:335	C2788	335	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherds
E3140:2788:336	C2788	336	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherds
E3140:2788:337	C2788	337	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2788:338	C2788	338	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherds
E3140:2788:339	C2788	339	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2788:340	C2788	340	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:341	C2788	341	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2788:342	C2788	342	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:2788:343	C2788	343	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:2788:344	C2788	344	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2788:345	C2788	345	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2788:346	C2788	346	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:347	C2788	347	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:348	C2788	348	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:349	C2788	349	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:2788:350	C2788	350	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:351	C2788	351	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Shoulder sherd
E3140:2788:352	C2788	352	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:353	C2788	353	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:354	C2788	354	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:355	C2788	355	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:356	C2788	356	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:357	C2788	357	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:358	C2788	358	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:359	C2788	359	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:360	C2788	360	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:361	C2788	361	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:362	C2788	362	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:363	C2788	363	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:364	C2788	364	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:365	C2788	365	Flake shatter: platform	Flake shatter: platform	Flint	1	Distal
E3140:2788:366	C2788	366	Blade	Blade	Chert	1	Edge retouched
E3140:2788:367	C2788	367	Flake shatter: pressure	Flake shatter: pressure	Quartz crystal	1	Retouch: distal
E3140:2788:368	C2788	368	Angular shatter	Angular shatter	Quartz	1	Angular shatter
E3140:2788:369	C2788	369	Unworked	Unworked	Quartz	1	Abraded lump

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:2788:370	C2788	370	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Shoulder sherd
E3140:2788:371	C2788	371	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:372	C2788	372	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:373	C2788	373	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:374	C2788	374	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:375	C2788	375	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:376	C2788	376	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:377	C2788	377	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:2788:378	C2788	378	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2788:379	C2788	379	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2788:380	C2788	380	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2788:381	C2788	381	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Shoulder sherd
E3140:2788:382	C2788	382	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2788:383	C2788	383	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2788:384	C2788	384	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2788:385	C2788	385	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2788:386	C2788	386	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:387	C2788	387	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:2788:388	C2788	388	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2788:389	C2788	389	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:2788:390	C2788	390	Possible pounder stone	Possible pounder stone	Stone	1	Large, oval
E3140:2788:391, 392	VOID						
E3140:2788:393	C2788	393	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:2788:394	C2788	394	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:395	C2788	395	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:396	C2788	396	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:397	C2788	397	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:398	C2788	398	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:399	C2788	399	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:400	C2788	400	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:401	C2788	401	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:402	C2788	402	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2788:403	C2788	403	Flake shatter: platform	Flake shatter: platform	Flint	1	Proximal
E3140:2788:404	C2788	404	Flake: platform	Flake: platform	Flint	1	Retouch
E3140:2788:405	C2788	405	Flake shatter: platform	Flake shatter: platform	Flint	1	Distal
E3140:2794:1	C2794	1	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2794:2	C2794	2	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:2794:3	C2794	3	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2794:4	C2794	4	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:2794:5	C2794	5	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Shoulder sherd
E3140:2794:6	C2794	6	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Shoulder sherd
E3140:2794:7	C2794	7	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2841:1	C2841	1	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2841:2	C2841	2	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2841:3	C2841	3	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2841:4	C2841	4	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2841:5	C2841	5	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2841:6	C2841	6	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2841:7	C2841	7	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2841:8	C2841	8	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2841:9	C2841	9	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2841:10	C2841	10	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Shoulder sherd
E3140:2841:11	C2841	11	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2841:12	C2841	12	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2841:13	C2841	13	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:2841:14	C2841	VOID					
E3140:2841:15	C2841	15	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2841:16	C2841	16	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:2841:17	C2841	17	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2841:18	C2841	18	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2841:19	C2841	19	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2841:20	C2841	20	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2841:21	C2841	21	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2841:22	C2841	22	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2841:23	C2841	23	Flake: pressure	Flake: pressure	Flint	1	Retouch
E3140:2902:1	C2902	1	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim fragment
E3140:2902:2	C2902	2	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2902:3	C2902	3	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2902:4	C2902	4	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2902:5	C2902	5	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2902:6	C2902	6	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2902:7	C2902	7	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2902:8	C2902	8	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2902:9	C2902	9	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:2902:10	C2902	10	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2902:11	C2902	11	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2902:12	C2902	12	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2902:13	C2902	13	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2902:14	C2902	14	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2902:15	C2902	15	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2902:16	C2902	16	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2902:17	C2902	17	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2902:18	C2902	18	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2902:19	C2902	19	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2902:20	C2902	20	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2902:21	C2902	21	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2902:22	C2902	22	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2902:23	C2902	23	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2902:24	C2902	24	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2902:25	VOID						
E3140:2902:26	C2902	26	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2910:1	C2910	1	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Neck/belly sherd

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:2910:2	C2910	2	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Neck/belly sherd
E3140:2910:3	C2910	3	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Neck/belly sherd
E3140:2910:4	C2910	4	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery	Final Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker sherd	Pottery	1	Neck/belly sherd
E3140:2917:1	C2917	1	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2917:2	C2917	2	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2917:3	C2917	3	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2945:1	C2945	1	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:2945:2	C2945	2	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Shoulder sherd
E3140:2945:3	C2945	3	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Shoulder sherd
E3140:2945:4	C2945	4	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2945:5	C2945	5	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:2945:6	C2945	6	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2945:7	C2945	7	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2945:8	C2945	8	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:2945:9	C2945	9	Cutting tool	Cutting tool fragment	Chert	1	Cutting tool fragment
E3140:2945:10	C2945	10	Flake shatter: platform	Flake shatter: platform	Chert	1	Flake shatter: platform
E3140:2945:11	C2945	11	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2945:12	C2945	12	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:2946:1	C2946	1	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2946:2	C2946	2	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:2946:3	C2946	3	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:3002:1	C3002	1	Metalworking waste (clinker)	Metalworking waste (clinker)	Clinker	1	Metalworking waste
E3140:3002:2	C3002	2	Metalworking waste (clinker)	Metalworking waste (clinker)	Clinker	1	Metalworking waste
E3140:3002:3	C3002	3	Highly vitrified clay	Highly vitrified clay	Clay	1	Highly vitrified clay
E3140:3002:4	C3002	4	Highly vitrified clay	Highly vitrified clay	Clay	1	Highly vitrified clay
E3140:3062:1	C3062	1	Unworked	Unworked	Greywacke	1	Stone
E3140:3062:2	C3062	2	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:3064:1	C3064	1	Ammonite used as bead	Ammonite used as bead	Stone	1	Fossil
E3140:3092:1	C3092	1	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:3092:2	C3092	2	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Shoulder sherd
E3140:3092:3	C3092	3	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:3092:4	C3092	4	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:3092:5	C3092	5	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:3092:6	C3092	6	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:3092:7	C3092	7	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:3092:8	C3092	8	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:3092:9	C3092	9	Unworked	Unworked	Quartz	1	Abraded lump
E3140:3092:10	C3092	10	Flake shatter: pressure	Flake shatter: pressure	Flint	1	Indeterminate

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:3094:1	C3094	1	Bronze Age pottery	Bronze Age domestic sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:3094:2	C3094	2	Probable Bronze Age pottery	Probable Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:3095:1	C3095	1	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Shoulder sherd
E3140:3095:2	C3095	2	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Shoulder sherd
E3140:3095:3	C3095	3	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:3102:1	C3102	1	Unworked	Unworked	Flint	1	Thermal flake
E3140:3102:2	C3102	2	Medieval pottery	Meath-type fine ware	Pottery	1	13–14th century body fragment
E3140:3163:1	C3163	1	Late Neolithic pottery	Late Neolithic Grooved Ware sherds	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:3163:2	C3163	2	Late Neolithic pottery	Late Neolithic Grooved Ware sherds	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:3163:3	C3163	3	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Shoulder sherd
E3140:3163:4	C3163	4	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:3163:5	C3163	5	Early Bronze Age pottery	Early Bronze Age pottery	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:3163:6	C3163	6	Flake shatter: pressure	Flake shatter: pressure	Flint	1	Proximal
E3140:3164:1	C3164	1	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Shoulder sherd
E3140:3165:1	C3165	1	Fragment of cutting tool	Fragment of cutting tool	Flint	1	Fragment of cutting tool
E3140:3165:2	C3165	2	Medieval pottery	Meath-type ware	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:3165:3	C3165	3	Medieval pottery	Meath-type ware	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:3180:1	C3180	1	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:3180:2	C3180	2	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:3188:1	C3188	1	Bronze Age pottery	Bronze Age domestic sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:3188:2	C3188	2	Bronze Age pottery	Bronze Age domestic sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:3188:3	C3188	3	Bronze Age pottery	Bronze Age domestic sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:3188:4	C3188	4	Bronze Age pottery	Bronze Age domestic sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:3188:5	C3188	5	Bronze Age pottery	Bronze Age domestic sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:3188:6	C3188	6	Bronze Age pottery	Bronze Age domestic sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:3188:7	C3188	7	Bronze Age pottery	Bronze Age domestic sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:3188:8	C3188	8	Bronze Age pottery	Bronze Age domestic sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:3188:9	C3188	9	Bronze Age pottery	Bronze Age domestic sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:3188:10	C3188	10	Bronze Age pottery	Bronze Age domestic sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:3188:11	C3188	11	Bronze Age pottery	Bronze Age domestic sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:3188:12	C3188	12	Bronze Age pottery	Bronze Age domestic sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:3188:13	C3188	13	Bronze Age pottery	Bronze Age domestic sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:3188:14	C3188	14	Bronze Age pottery	Bronze Age domestic sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:3188:15	C3188	15	Bronze Age pottery	Bronze Age domestic sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:3188:16	C3188	16	Bronze Age pottery	Bronze Age domestic sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:3188:17	C3188	17	Bronze Age pottery	Bronze Age domestic sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:3188:18	C3188	18	Bronze Age pottery	Bronze Age domestic sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:3188:19	C3188	19	Bronze Age pottery	Bronze Age domestic sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:3190:1	C3190	1	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:3190:2	C3190	2	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:3192:1	C3192	1	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:3192:2	C3192	2	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:3192:3	C3192	3	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:3192:4	C3192	4	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:3192:5	C3192	5	Flake: platform	Flake: platform	Flint	1	Complete
E3140:3192:6	C3192	6	Flake shatter: platform	Flake shatter: platform	Flint	1	Indeterminate
E3140:3192:7	C3192	7	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:3192:8	C3192	8	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:3192:9	C3192	9	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:3192:10	C3192	10	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:3192:11	C3192	11	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:3192:12	C3192	12	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:3192:13	C3192	13	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:3192:14	C3192	14	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:3192:15	C3192	15	Flake shatter: pressure	Flake shatter: pressure	Flint	1	Medial
E3140:3199:1	C3199	1	Bronze Age pottery	Bronze Age domestic sherd	Pottery	1	Rim/neck sherd
E3140:3199:2	C3199	2	Bronze Age pottery	Bronze Age domestic sherd	Pottery	1	Rim/neck sherd

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:3199:3	C3199	3	Bronze Age pottery	Bronze Age domestic sherd	Pottery	1	Rim/neck sherd
E3140:3199:4	C3199	4	Bronze Age pottery	Bronze Age domestic sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:3199:5	C3199	5	Bronze Age pottery	Bronze Age domestic sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:3199:6	C3199	6	Bronze Age pottery	Bronze Age domestic sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:3199:7	C3199	7	Bronze Age pottery	Bronze Age domestic sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:3199:8	C3199	8	Bronze Age pottery	Bronze Age domestic sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:3199:9	C3199	9	Bronze Age pottery	Bronze Age domestic sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:3199:10	C3199	10	Bronze Age pottery	Bronze Age domestic sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:3199:11	C3199	11	Bronze Age pottery	Bronze Age domestic sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:3199:12	C3199	12	Bronze Age pottery	Bronze Age domestic sherd	Pottery	1	Fragments
E3140:3202:1	C3202	1	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:3202:2	C3202	2	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:3202:3	C3202	3	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:3202:4	C3202	4	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:3202:5	C3202	5	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:3207:1	C3207	1	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:3207:2	C3207	2	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:3207:3	C3207	3	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:3207:4	C3207	4	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:3207:5	C3207	5	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:3207:6	C3207	6	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:3207:7	C3207	7	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:3207:8	C3207	8	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:3207:9	C3207	9	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:3207:10	C3207	10	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:3207:11	C3207	11	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:3207:12	C3207	12	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:3207:13	C3207	13	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:3208:1	C3208	1	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:3208:2	C3208	2	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:3208:3	C3208	3	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:3208:4	C3208	4	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:3208:5	C3208	5	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:3208:6	C3208	6	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:3208:7	C3208	7	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:3208:8	C3208	8	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:3208:9	C3208	9	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:3208:10	C3208	10	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:3226:1	C3226	1	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Shoulder sherd
E3140:3226:2	C3226	2	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:3226:3	C3226	3	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:3226:4	C3226	4	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:3226:5	C3226	5	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:3226:6	C3226	6	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:3226:7	C3226	7	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:3226:8	C3226	8	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:3226:9	C3226	9	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:3226:10	C3226	10	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Shoulder sherd
E3140:3230:1	C3230	1	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:3230:2	C3230	2	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:3230:3	C3230	3	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:3230:4	C3230	4	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:3230:5	C3230	5	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:3230:6	C3230	6	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:3230:7	C3230	7	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:3230:8	C3230	8	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:3230:9	C3230	9	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:3230:10	C3230	10	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Shoulder sherd
E3140:3230:11	C3230	11	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:3230:12	C3230	12	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:3230:13	C3230	13	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:3230:14	C3230	14	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:3230:15	C3230	15	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:3230:16	C3230	16	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:3230:17	C3230	17	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:3230:18	C3230	18	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:3230:19	C3230	19	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:3230:20	C3230	20	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:3230:21	C3230	21	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:3230:22	C3230	22	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:3230:23	C3230	23	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:3232:1	C3232	1	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:3232:2	C3232	2	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:3241:1	C3241	1	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:3241:2	C3241	2	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:3241:3	C3241	3	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:3255:1	C3255	1	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:3255:2	C3255	2	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Shoulder sherd
E3140:3255:3	C3255	3	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Shoulder sherd
E3140:3255:4	C3255	4	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:3255:5	C3255	5	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:3255:6	C3255	6	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:3255:7	C3255	7	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:3255:8	C3255	8	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:3255:9	C3255	9	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:3255:10	C3255	10	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:3255:11	C3255	11	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:3255:12	C3255	12	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:3255:13	C3255	13	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:3255:14	C3255	14	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:3255:15	C3255	15	Cores	Cores	Quartz	1	Single platform part flaked

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:3255:16	C3255	16	Angular shatter	Angular shatter	Quartz	1	Angular shatter
E3140:3255:17	C3255	17	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:3255:18	C3255	18	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:3256:1	C3256	1	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:3268:1	C3268	1	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Rim sherd
E3140:3268:2	C3268	2	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:3268:3	C3268	3	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:3268:4	C3268	4	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Neck sherd
E3140:3268:5	C3268	5	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:3268:6	C3268	6	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:3268:7	C3268	7	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:3268:8	C3268	8	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:3268:9	C3268	9	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:3268:10	C3268	10	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:3269:1	C3269	1	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Shoulder sherd
E3140:3269:2	C3269	2	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:3269:3	C3269	3	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:3269:4	C3269	4	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd

Registration Number	Context	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	No. of Parts	Description
E3140:3269:5	C3269	5	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:3269:6	C3269	6	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:3269:7	C3269	7	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:3269:8	C3269	8	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:3269:9	C3269	9	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Fragment
E3140:3269:10	C3269	10	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Shoulder sherd
E3140:3271:1	C3271	1	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:3271:2	C3271	2	Early Neolithic pottery	Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherd	Pottery	1	Body sherd
E3140:3275:1	C3275	1	Flake shatter: pressure	Flake shatter: pressure	Flint	1	Proximal

Appendix 1.3 Catalogue of Ecofacts

A total of 745 bulk soil samples were taken during the course of excavation. Of these c. 450 were processed by means of flotation and sieving through a 250/300µm mesh. The resulting retrieved samples of this process are listed below. In addition to this a total of 14 samples of animal bone, c. 70 samples of burnt bone and 19 samples of wood were hand retrieved on site. Details of these samples are also listed below.

1.3.1 Charcoal

Context number	Sample number	Sample weight (g)
C6	1	2.8g
C9	85	0.4g
C11	35	7.7g
C14	9	23.0g
C14	10	11.4g
C15	3	10.6g
C20	5	0.3g
C23	13	0.3g
C24	15	3.2g
C26	14	1.3g
C30	12	0.3g
C41	21	0.4g
C63	339	0.4g
C74	27	27.6g
C77	59	2.1g
C81	30	3.0g
C82	34	1.0g
C83	33	4.3g
C86	60	148.7g
C87	32	0.6g
C87	36	1.1g
C87	46	0.4g
C87	49	0.7g
C87	97	0.1g
C106	56	8.7g
C106	57	8.7g
C112	44	1.3g
C114	47	3.0g
C115	51	46.4g
C115	109	18.8g
C115	110	3.2g
C118	77	0.1g
C122	87	0.6g
C129	74	0.6g
C132	70	0.5g
C142	79	2.2g
C142	80	1.1g
C144	64	17.0g
C144	65	2.9g
C146	66	2.2g
C146	67	0.6g
C151	129	30.8g
C160	71	0.1g
C169	197	4.0g

Context number	Sample number	Sample weight (g)
C171	106	26.5g
C176,C177	171	62.4g
C183	83	0.4g
C185	90	3.4g
C185	91	9.6g
C189	104	0.1g
C193	94	0.8g
C200	161	0.5g
C206	107	3.2g
C206	165	0.8g
C212	117	0.9g
C214	126	2.4g
C214	139	0.9g
C218	134	0.3g
C220	144	1.2g
C246	145	21.1g
C254	123	0.2g
C256	124	3.8g
C272	137	12.0g
C274	128	1.5g
C292	149	<0.1g
C295	147	0.8g
C295	150	0.4g
C301,C302	172	1.1g
C308	156	<0.1g
C311	162	0.6g
C311	169	0.3g
C314	152	1.8g
C318	158	7.6g
C337	170	29.8g
C338	375	0.4g
C346	224	0.7g
C349	218	2.7g
C349	242	10.0g
C353	262	1.2g
C367	168	237.8g
C372	167	1.1g
C385	179	1.7g
C394,C395	195	2.4g
C396,C403	196	9.7g
C433	183	<0.1g
C442	185	0.4g
C442	268	0.1g
C442	269	1.2g
C442	283	0.3g
C465	188	0.1g
C472	103	0.4g
C513	202	0.8g
C523	201	0.3g
C527	238	10.9g
C529	240	0.5g
C551	210	1.4g
C552	211	4.8g
C556	203	1.0g

Context number	Sample number	Sample weight (g)
C649	205	2.9g
C650	207	1.0g
C710	227	33.3g
C722	225	1.6g
C731	228	5.1g
C732	229	4.7g
C744	215	0.8g
C748	216	0.9g
C754	219	9.0g
C769	222	<0.1g
C775	223	0.1g
C788	221	10.6g
C825	226	0.2g
C879	230	8.4g
C888	231	0.1g
C936	243	0.1g
C957	247	7.0g
C1070	248	0.2g
C1095	249	5.1g
C1113	250	0.1g
C1168	508	12.5g
C1168	509	4.2g
C1189,C1190	266	74.5g
C1190	277	70.7g
C1194	618	2.0g
C1195	617	14.4g
C1195	619	1.0g
C1195	620	2.2g
C1212	256	6.3g
C1244	257	0.9g
C1244	263	2.7g
C1266	265	0.1g
C1294	272	0.1g
C1294	332	2.7g
C1299	270	7.4g
C1302	282	0.4g
C1322	271	7.4g
C1332	273	0.1g
C1337	276	0.2g
C1342	289	0.3g
C1343	278	15.9g
C1343	279	4.7g
C1345	281	0.8g
C1347	291	15.4g
C1370	333	<0.1g
C1401	290	6.3g
C1409	299	1.4g
C1423	295	2.6g
C1424	296	3.6g
C1430	292	97.3g
C1433	293	14.7g
C1449	297	3.2g
C1453	336	0.1g
C1454	298	8.5g

Context number	Sample number	Sample weight (g)
C1472	305	6.3g
C1473	306	0.3g
C1480	302	<0.1g
C1481	303	0.1g
C1493	331	0.7g
C1513	314	9.1g
C1516	311	68.2g
C1517	315	1.6g
C1520	326	0.2g
C1525	319	0.6g
C1528	322	2.5g
C1530	323	4.3g
C1540	316	2.3g
C1541	312	<0.1g
C1545	358	0.5g
C1546	321	6.5g
C1586	351	106.1g
C1586	444	0.2g
C1596	328	0.8g
C1600	356	<0.1g
C1624	335	0.9g
C1650	341	12.0g
C1669	342	1.1g
C1690	343	0.7g
C1723	347	0.6g
C1738	348	0.1g
C1742	350	0.2g
C1743	377	1.9g
C1744	372	12.5g
C1744	373	0.4g
C1800	329	8.8g
C1801	330	3.9g
C1807	352	0.8g
C1823	365	0.7g
C1827	452	33.4g
C1847	359	1.0g
C1854	363	1.5g
C1855	364	0.6g
C1885	370	10.5g
C1895	368	1.3g
C1960	380	10.5g
C2004	383	0.3g
C2005	384	0.6g
C2008	379	1.2g
C2029	421	1.2g
C2033	385	0.5g
C2035	395	13.0g
C2041	386	0.1g
C2063	391	0.3g
C2067	389	0.1g
C2074	392	0.5g
C2109	420	<0.1g
C2116	403	0.1g
C2132	408	<0.1g

Context number	Sample number	Sample weight (g)
C2134	409	<0.1g
C2136	410	<0.1g
C2140	412	<0.1g
C2142	413	<0.1g
C2146	414	<0.1g
C2150	416	<0.1g
C2152	417	<0.1g
C2154	418	<0.1g
C2164	425	<0.1g
C2179	422	0.5g
C2181	423	5.9g
C2185	436	1.1g
C2189	426	0.4g
C2198	435	1.5g
C2190	501	10.1g
C2197	429	4.5g
C2212	481	21.5g
C2212	491	0.9g
C2213	482	0.4g
C2213	520	1.8g
C2222,C2223	441	54.2g
C2223	437	7.7g
C2225	503	0.5g
C2226	486	1.2g
C2242	440	0.1g
C2244	476	0.1g
C2256	442	<0.1g
C2258	448	<0.1g
C2262	550	3.4g
C2263	477	0.1g
C2264	478	0.6g
C2264	526	1.4g
C2279	445	0.4g
C2284	484	1.1g
C2295	480	0.2g
C2304	369	<0.1g
C2306	451	1.8g
C2333	454	5.4g
C2365	460	0.6g
C2404	534	0.1g
C2404	538	0.9g
C2408	612	0.3g
C2417	556	0.8g
C2419	573	0.1g
C2419	603	0.3g
C2435	519	<0.1g
C2441	521	1.5g
C2443	522	1.4g
C2454	537	4.0g
C2456	535	1.1g
C2458	536	0.1g
C2460	542	0.7g
C2464	543	2.8g
C2468	642	0.1g

Context number	Sample number	Sample weight (g)
C2470	554	1.3g
C2470	632	0.8g
C2511	464	<0.1g
C2544	471	0.1g
C2546	579	2.2g
C2552	583	8.6g
C2564	467	0.2g
C2568	468	0.1g
C2570	469	<0.1g
C2572	475	2.9g
C2581	581	0.9g
C2585	575	1.5g
C2591	580	0.7g
C2601	568	0.9g
C2637	605	0.7g
C2645	608	1.4g
C2651	624	6.1g
C2663	639	15.7g
C2698	711	0.2g
C2707	597	20.9g
C2709	659	12.9g
C2711	587	0.8g
C2731	594	1.1g
C2733	592	1.6g
C2776	652	4.3g
C2779	651	7.1g
C2785	663	1.7g
C2786	704	2.2g
C2788	706	34.8g
C2788	709	4.7g
C2788	710	0.7g
C2789	658	0.3g
C2794	672	2.1g
C2811	628	4.2g
C2819	630	0.1g
C2830	636	0.1g
C2831	635	0.1g
C2834	637	0.2g
C2834	641	<0.1g
C2837	647	<0.1g
C2841	707	1.0g
C2857	644	0.1g
C2859	645	0.4g
C2861	691	0.5g
C2872	646	0.2g
C2894	676	5.4g
C2902	703	1.1g
C2902	735	2.1g
C2909	665	191.7g
C2910	662	9.0g
C2914	664	7.4g
C2917	673	0.4g
C2924	668	171.7g
C2928	671	15.7g

Context number	Sample number	Sample weight (g)
C2936	675	5.9g
C2952	678	7.1g
C2973	681	5.4g
C2975,C2977, C2978	684	0.2g
C2979	733	0.5g
C2990	686	0.2g
C3003	688	2.2g
C3007	689	0.2g
C3013	714	8.5g
C3014 mixed with C3016	715	35.2g
C3016	716	31.8g
C3018	719	2.3g
C3023	723	0.4g
C3025	720	0.4g
C3072	695	0.5g
C3074	697	0.3g
C3087	736	2.6g
C3119	768	23.2g
C3154	821	5.2g
C3155	784	102.7g
C3156	786	0.4g
C3157	785	28.1g
C3160	794	3.4g
C3163	798	16.9g
C3165	840	0.5g
C3165	843	0.3g
C3180	791	6.0g
C3182	792	4.4g
C3188	790	1.4g
C3190	796	8.1g
C3192	833	59.0g
C3199	809	4.7g
C3202	803	16.4g
C3208	813	1.0g
C3217	816	<0.1g
C3221	814	1.1g
C3225	831	0.2g
C3232	838	23.4g
C3232	839	13.4g
C3255	867	3.8g
C3255	869	29.5g
C3256	868	5.7g
C3260	847	0.9g
C3271	865	4.0g
C3275	857	4.8g
C3277	859	5.3g
C3556	872	2.0g

1.3.2 Charred Seeds

Context number	Sample number	Sample weight (g)
C6	1	<0.1g
C9	85	0.2g
C14	9	6.0g

Context number	Sample number	Sample weight (g)
C14	10	25.2g
C15	3	1.7g
C23	13	0.7g
C24	15	2.0g
C26	14	0.5g
C77	59	<0.1g
C82	34	0.1g
C83	33	0.2g
C86	60	0.1g
C114	47	1.4g
C115	51	28.3g
C151	129	60.5g
C169	197	0.5g
C171	106	20.6g
C176	100	0.1g
C176,C177	171	96.2g
C200	161	0.5g
C206	107	4.3g
C206	165	21.7g
C246	145	<0.1g
C274	128	3.0g
C301,C302	172	19.2g
C311	162	6.6g
C311	169	9.1g
C318	153	0.3g
C337	170	18.7g
C338	375	<0.1g
C396,C403	196	15.1g
C346	224	<0.1g
C372	167	0.2g
C394, 395	195	4.5g
C513	202	0.1g
C556	203	<0.1g
C710	227	13.5g
C879	230	<0.1g
C888	231	1.2g
C1212	256	3.8g
C1294	272	0.4g
C1294	332	1.1g
C1343	278	0.4g
C1343	279	0.2g
C1345	281	0.1g
C1347	291	0.2g
C1423	295	7.5g
C1424	296	11.7g
C1454	298	<0.1g
C1472	305	0.1g
C1473	306	0.1g
C1475	301	<0.1g
C1516	311	0.2g
C1517	315	5.3g
C1520	326	<0.1g
C1541	312	0.2g
C1586	351	11.2g

Context number	Sample number	Sample weight (g)
C1586	444	1.7g
C1800	329	15.6g
C1801	330	7.1g
C1823	365	0.2g
C1885	370	0.3g
C2063	391	<0.1g
C2350	582	0.2g
C2568	468	<0.1g
C2585	575	<0.1g
C2707	597	0.1g
C2711	587	0.1g
C2779	651	<0.1g
C2785	663	0.1g
C2789	658	0.2g
C2817	629	<0.1g
C2819	630	0.4g
C2830	636	0.1g
C2831	635	0.3g
C2834	637	9.7g
C2834	641	1.7g
C2837	647	1.1g
C2855	643	<0.1g
C2872	646	0.4g
C2910	662	0.3g
C2936	675	0.1g
C2973	681	33.2g
C2975,C2977,C2978	684	1.6g
C2979	733	4.8g
C3003	688	<0.1g
C3013	714	0.4g
C3014	715	0.2g
C3016	716	12.0g
C3023	723	0.1g
C3154	821	0.1g
C3155	784	0.3g
C3156	786	0.2g
C3157	785	1.3g
C3180	791	0.1g
C3182	792	0.1g
C3190	796	0.1g
C3192	833	0.6g
C3232	839	0.1g
C3256	868	0.1g
C3275	857	0.2g

1.3.3 Animal Bone (Un–burnt)

Context number	Sample number	Sample weight (g)
C7	112	14.0g
C9	85	0.7g
C9	113	397.6g
C149	114	46.4g
C175	99	7.9g
C539	204	4.7g

Context number	Sample number	Sample weight (g)
C2262	376	0.1g
C2262	511	0.2g
C2262	544	1.2g
C2404	545	1.3g
C2404	572	1.0g
C2408	613	0.4g
C2417	556	0.5g
C3014	728	0.3g

1.3.4 Burnt Bone

Context number	Sample number	Sample weight (g)
C14	9	0.6g
C14	10	0.2g
C14	11	6.8g
C15	3	0.2g
C17	4	0.3g
C23	13	1.7g
C24	15	0.5g
C26	14	0.2g
C41	17	0.4g
C41	22	0.2g
C70	29	3.5g
C88	43	0.4g
C104	78	4.0g
C106	58	0.2g
C115	51	1.7g
C115	52	3.2g
C115	61	2.0g
C115	111	5.7g
C115	130	2.8g
C151	129	0.4g
C158	120	0.5g
C171	105	5.8g
C171	106	0.1g
C175	98	0.8g
C176	100	5.8g
C189	104	0.2g
C200	198	2.3g
C206	199	4.0g
C274	128	2.2g
C274	200	2.3g
C301	173	1.0g
C311	162	0.5g
C311	169	2.8g
C318	154	0.1g
C323	187	0.4g
C337	174	2.1g
C393	192	9.7g
C394	193	6.1g
C394,C395	195	1.5g
C396	194	4.0g
C396,C403	196	1.3g
C1212	256	<0.1g

Context number	Sample number	Sample weight (g)
C1213	253	1.6g
C1243	258	0.8g
C1265	260	0.1g
C1266	261	0.3g
C1343	278	0.2g
C1516	311	640.6g
C1586	351	2.5g
C1690	343	0.4g
C177,C177	171	0.1g
C1800	329	1.5g
C2004	383	<0.1g
C2005	384	<0.1g
C2021	497	2.2g
C2021	505	0.9g
C2029	421	1.0g
C2059	402	2.7g
C2197	428	0.2g
C2197	434	0.1g
C2197	438	1.8g
C2212	494	1.6g
C2212	495	1.2g
C2244	514	0.3g
C2244	515	0.1g
C2253	516	0.2g
C2261	489	0.1g
C2262	376	1.0g
C2262	511	0.6g
C2262	525	0.9g
C2262	550	0.8g
C2264	478	0.3g
C2264	512	0.6g
C2264	526	0.9g
C2264	527	1.8g
C2284	485	0.3g
C2332	734	1.0g
C2393	596	0.8g
C2404	531	0.1g
C2404	533	3.6g
C2404	539	0.4g
C2404	546	0.8g
C2404	561	0.2g
C2408	727	1.5g
C2409	549	0.3g
C2417	556	0.1g
C2417	558	0.2g
C2419	573	0.3g
C2419	604	0.4g
C2435	518	2.3g
C2470	555	0.6g
C2470	633	0.4g
C2472	564	1.6g
C2572	475	0.3g
C2717	590	1.4g
C2788	708	0.9g

Context number	Sample number	Sample weight (g)
C2788	766	0.3g
C2794	672	0.1g
C2834	637	2.2g
C2834	638	2.2g
C2834	648	2.3g
C2936	675	0.1g
C2936	701	1.7g
C2973	681	15.4g
C2973	682	2.0g
C2975,2978,2977	684	10.7g
C2976	683	3.5g
C2979	733	0.9g
C2996	687	0.2g
C3002	718	1.7g
C301,C302	172	1.2g
C3013	722	1.4g
C3014	715	0.1g
C3016	716	3.5g
C3016	729	2.1g
C3018	719	0.2g
C3025	720	0.3g
C3062	731	0.3g
C3100	853	c.135.8g
C3155	784	1.1g
C3155	819	2.3g
C3156	786	0.6g
C3157	785	1.9g
C3157	820	26.8g
C3165	837	1.8g
C3165	841	1.2g
C3165	842	1.2g
C3165	863	2.4g
C3188	789	0.3g
C3192	833	<0.1g
C3192	835	1.3g
C3226	871	0.5g
C3255	864	0.3g

1.3.5 Burnt Clay

Context number	Sample number	Sample weight (g)
C2975,2977,2978	684	25.7g
C3016	716	28.6g

1.3.6 Metallurgical Waste

Context number	Sample number	Sample weight (g)
C396,C403	196	N/A

Other samples have been collected as finds (E3140:3002:1–4)

1.3.7 Heat-Affected Stones

Context number	Sample number	Sample Size
C2914	664	4l
C2909	665	0.08l

1.3.8 Wood Dimensions and Samples

Timber	Sample	Feature	Species	Length	Width	Thickness
1	799	Pit	Hazel, 7yrs	0.29m	0.05m	0.05m
2	800	Pit	Alder, 45yrs	0.66m	0.18m	0.2m
3	822	Pond	Oak half split, 23yrs	0.9m	0.16m	0.06m
4	823	Pond	Oak, split	1.75m	0.33m	0.16m
5	844	Pond	Alder, 25yrs	0.35m	0.1m	0.09m
6	824	Pond	Oak, split, 15yrs	1.60m	0.28m	0.05m
7	825	Pond	Oak, half split	1.8m	0.34m	0.09m
8	826	Pond	Oak, half split	1.58m	0.18m	0.08m
9	827	Pond	Oak, tangentially split	2.1m	0.1m	0.05m
10	828	Pond	Oak, split	0.5m	0.4m	0.08m
11	829	Pond	Oak	0.2m	0.15m	0.15m
12	830	Pond	Oak	0.6m	0.34m	0.15m
13	834	Pond	Oak	0.75m	0.2m	0.1m
14	N/A	Pond	Not sampled	0.2m	0.05m	/
15	N/A	Pond	Not sampled	0.1m	0.1m	/
16	N/A	Pond	Not sampled	0.2m	0.1m	/
17	849	Pond	Oak, 20yrs	0.6m	0.15m	0.1m
18	855	Pond	Oak, 45yrs	0.86m	0.15m	/
19	854	Pond	Oak, 25yrs	0.4m	0.12m	/
20	856	Pond	Oak, 60yrs	0.76m	0.21m	/
21	860	Pond	Oak, 30yrs	0.33m	0.09–0.16m	/
22	N/A	Pond	Not sampled	0.24m	0.1m	/


Charred Wood Samples

Context number	Sample number	Sample weight (g)
324	C1576	N/A
557	C2417	N/A
490	C2211	N/A

1.3.9 Human Bone

Context number	Sample number	Feature	Sample weight (g)
C1516	311	Cremation pit C1535	640.6
C3065	N/A	Grave – Skeleton 1	N/A
C3064	N/A	Grave – Skeleton 2	N/A

Appendix 1.4 Archive Index

Project: M3 – Navan to Kells, Contract 4	Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd	
Site Name: Kilmainham 1C		
NMS Registration Number: E3140		
Ministerial Directive No: A029/022		
Site director: Fintan Walsh		
Date: April 2007		
Field Records	Items (quantity)	Comments
Site drawings (plans)	140	
Site sections, profiles, elevations	161 sheets c. 1000+ sections	
Other plans, sketches, etc.	c. 5	
Timber drawings	19	
Stone structural drawings	0	
Site diary/note books	2	
Site registers (folders)	15	
Survey/levels data (origin information)	3500 (estimated)	
Context sheets	3313	
Wood Sheets	22	
Skeleton Sheets	2	
Worked stone sheets	0	
Digital photographs	1898	Includes 9 digital videos
Photographs (print)	0	
Photographs (slide)	c. 60	
Finds and Environ. Archive		
Flint/chert	190	
Quartz	41	
Stone artefacts	17	
Pottery (specify periods/typology)	1137 pieces of prehistoric pottery, 3 pieces of post-med, 14 pieces of medieval.	
Ceramic Building Material (specify types eg daub, tile)	0	
Metal artefacts (specify types - bronze, iron)	5	
Glass	0	
Other find types or special finds (specify)	0	
Human bone (specify type eg cremated, skeleton, disarticulated)	2 inhumations	
Animal bone	14 plus 133 burnt bone samples	
Metallurgical waste	1 sample plus 4 objects	
Enviro bulk soil (specify no. of samples)	745	
Enviro monolith (specify number of samples and number of tins per sample)	1	
Wood samples	18	
Security copy of archive	1	On IAC server

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Appendix 2.1 Prehistoric Pottery Report – E. Grogan and H. Roche

**M3 NAVAN – KELLS
THE PREHISTORIC POTTERY ASSEMBLAGE FROM
KILMAINHAM 1C, (E3140)
EOIN GROGAN AND HELEN ROCHE**

Summary

The site produced an assemblage of 714 sherds (plus 423 fragments; total weight: 6,045g) representing at least 58 early Neolithic carinated bowls and a small cup, three late Neolithic Grooved Ware vessels¹, 12 final Neolithic/ early Bronze Age Beakers, two vase urns and three cordoned urns of the early Bronze Age, and three middle to late Bronze Age domestic pots. A small quantity of metalworking debris was also recovered. This is an important assemblage that indicates at least episodic activity during substantial parts of the Neolithic and Bronze Age.

Early Neolithic carinated bowls: context

The pottery at Kilmainham 1C came from three principal contexts (Walsh 2008). The bulk of the material (c. 82%) came from three large pits (**2918**, **3209**, **1223**)² apparently associated with two rectangular structures. Other features, including post-and stakeholes, pits and slots or trenches, spread across the site also produced *in situ* material while there is also some pottery from secondary contexts including the fills of later kilns. There was little variation in the pottery at Kilmainham 1C indicating a single phase of activity in the early Neolithic.

The Neolithic pottery

The early Neolithic assemblage from Kilmainham 1C consists of 505 sherds (68 rim-, 116 neck-, 58 shoulder- and 263 bodysherds, plus 228 fragments; total weight: 2,610g) representing at least 59 carinated bowls (Nos 1–5, 7–48, Groups I–XII and XVI³); however, amongst the sherds that could not be ascribed to particular vessels it is possible that as many as 10 other pots giving a probable minimum number of 66. There is a single small fine un-carinated bowl or cup (No. 6) with an inturned rim and rounded body profile. These vessels are an intermittent part of the repertoire of early Neolithic assemblages and occur, for example, at Lough Gur, Co. Limerick (Ó Ríordáin 1951, fig. 9.3; 1954, 327, 328–30, fig. 13; Grogan and Eogan 1987, 424, fig. 32), and Monanny, Co. Monaghan (Walsh 2005; 2006; Grogan and Roche 2006a).

Shape

The majority of the Kilmainham vessels have short (3–5cm), gently curved necks, slight rounded or occasionally more angular shoulders and deep rounded bowls (e.g. Nos 2, 4–5, 8, 12, 28–29, 40 and 44–45). These vessels generally have neutral profiles. A few vessels have slight stepped shoulders (Nos 22, 36, 41, 43 and 47). A single vessel (No. 9) has a much shallower profiles where the neck to bowl height ratio is less than 1:2. This type occurs occasionally in the north-east, as at Clontygora Large, Co. Armagh (Davies and Patterson 1936–37; see Case 1961, fig. 6.1), and Monanny, Co. Monaghan (Walsh 2005; 2006; Grogan and Roche 2006a), but is unknown in the southern part of the country.

A feature of the Kilmainham 1C assemblage is the dominance of vessels with simple rounded shoulders. By contrast there are very few developed, sharply expanded or everted rims and these show only slight elaboration compared to the simply rounded, slightly out-turned or rolled examples. These forms represent the earliest type of Neolithic pottery (Case 1961: 'Dunmurry-Ballymarlagh styles'; Sheridan 1995: 'classic' carinated bowls) in Ireland.

¹ Including the intact base of one vessel.

² Throughout this report the context number, in **bold**, is followed by the find number (e.g. **2788**:13).

³ Group numbers (Roman numerals) refer to sherds from a distinct vessel where the overall form is not identifiable.

Construction and finish

The assemblage is of uniformly good quality containing well-made and well-finished vessels. The surfaces are smooth and even and the pots are generally thin walled and evenly manufactured. In general the neck (4–9.4mm) is thicker than the body (4.35–8.5mm). However, a few thicker walled vessels, such as No. 18 (11.67mm), also occur.

The initial manufacture process involved kneading the clay and adding temper and or stone inclusions. It appears that early Neolithic pottery was also folded as part of this stage and the pottery has a typical vertically striated characteristic in section. All of the vessels were coil built. Generally shallow or straight coil breaks were identifiable on sherds from several vessels.

There is a limited range of stone inclusions in the Kilmainham 1C assemblage. The most common is quartzite which was either crushed, giving an angular shape, or rounded, suggesting its use in a naturally rolled state, possibly derived from fine sands and gravels. Both fine and coarser grained material is present. Dolerite occurs in a crushed form in Vessel 37 as well as sherds from contexts **2786**, **3271**, **2197**, **2199** and **2408** while a single vessel from context **3202/03** contained shale. The quartzite and dolerite inclusions are generally $\leq 1\text{mm}$ but occasionally pieces up to 3mm by 4mm are included even in fine walled vessels. The fabric generally also contains sandgrade material, i.e. particles too small to be identified in hand samples, and a number of pots (e.g. Vessel 26 and sherds from context **2284**) contain only this material. A small number of pots also contained organic temper. The combustion of this material during firing leaves characteristic small cavities or pits in the vessel surfaces. These cavities are also present within the fabric (e.g. Vessels 9–10, 18, 21–23, 36, 42, 47).

The surfaces were carefully smoothed over with the fingers or a smooth implement: narrow horizontal striations left by such a tool survive on sherds from the neck, shoulder and body of several pots. When the clay was dry, but before firing, the pots were burnished, probably by rubbing with a smooth stone or leather cloth, to provide an even finer finish. Clear evidence for burnishing survives on 22 pots; however, it is probable that the majority of vessels were originally finished in this fashion. There are some very fine vessels (e.g. Nos 1–4, 9, 14–15, 26, 36, 39, 44 and 47–48) and amongst this group it is clear that Vessel 43 was of exceptional quality with a hard brown-buff finish and a ‘polished’ outer surface. A small number of vessels (e.g. Nos 8 and 44) were finished with a thin wash or slurry of fine clay.

Size

The fragmented nature of the assemblage precluded accurate measurements for most of the vessels represented. Estimates were made for five bowls – Nos 1 (rim diameter c. 20.8cm), 28 (c. 16.8cm), and 43–45 (c. 22.4cm, 25cm and 19cm, respectively). Where possible a rough size bracket has been provided and this indicates that the majority of the pots were in the medium range when compared to data from other early Neolithic sites (Table 1). Of the 59 vessels where this was assessed two were small pots, four were small to medium, 53 were medium sized and there were two large vessels (see also Table 2). While it should be emphasised that these are only rough calculations it appears that the Kilmainham 1C assemblage contained an unusually large percentage of medium carinated bowls.

Measurement	Very large	Large		Medium		Small	Total	
	36-40	31-35	26-30	21-25	16-20	11-15		
Total Ext. rim diameter	2	2	16	6	20	5	1	52
Total Int. rim diameter	2	0	6	14	17	11	2	52
Ext. rim Monanny	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	7
Ext. rim Monanny est.	0	0	8	0	26	23	0	57
Ext. rim Kilmainham	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	5
Ext. rim Kilmainham est.	0	0	2	0	53	4	0	59

Table 1. Rim diameters of Irish early Neolithic carinated bowls (in cm)(Sample 52) and those from Monanny, Co. Monaghan (Sample 64; Walsh 2005; 2006; Grogan and Roche 2006a), and Kilmainham 1C (Sample 64).

Condition

A large percentage of the assemblage had been heavily reduced; this is clearly indicated by the large quantity of fragments (228), and generally small or worn sherds (112) that could not be ascribed to a particular vessel. Much of the assemblage is worn with some damage to the surfaces and edge breaks of most sherds. However, there is not much indication of severe wear, abrasion or weathering of the type that can be associated with exposure in the open, or on a midden. Overall the condition of the pottery is consistent with some movement after breakage but also with considerable protection from the elements. It is also evident that this assemblage represents only a fraction of the domestic loss associated with the occupation areas. Many vessels were represented by only a few sherds, only 12 had more than 10 sherds present while only 2 (Nos 9 and 43) had more than 20 sherds. The average number of sherds per vessel for most contexts (4.84) shows that only a small part of each pot was recovered from the excavated contexts, and this indicates that most broken pottery was disposed of away from the main occupation areas. This compares with figures of 4.9 to 6.8 from the three main settlement foci at Monanny (Walsh 2005; 2006; Grogan and Roche 2006a); however, the fills (1343/45) of pit 1223 produced 74 sherds from six vessels with an average of 12.33.

Regional contexts

A wide range of broadly contemporary early Neolithic evidence has come from the region. This includes similar ceramic assemblages from rectangular houses at Knowth north-east (Eogan and Roche 1997) and Newtown (Halpin 1995) Co. Meath. Broadly contemporary houses also occurred at Platin, Co. Meath (Moore 2003), Coolfore (Ó Drisceoil 2000; 2002) and Richardstown (Byrnes 2000), Co. Louth. Smaller assemblages of carinated bowls were noted at Oldbridge (Campbell 2002), Claristown and Mulhuddart, Co. Meath (Russell 2003; Stafford 2003), and the Hill of Rath, Co. Louth (Duffy 2002). While the concentration of evidence in north Leinster is in part due to the recent intensity of large-scale infrastructural development there is an interesting gap to the north in south-east Ulster where only the habitation material along Dundrum Bay (Collins 1952), and the house at Inch (McManus 1999), Co. Down, indicate possible coastal settlement. In any case the significance of the north Leinster/south-east Ulster region in this period is indicated by the presence of several large ceramic assemblages as well as a large number of early Neolithic rectangular houses (Grogan 2004a, table 1).

The extensive complex at Kilmainham 1C has produced a significant assemblage of early Neolithic pottery and, with the neighbouring site of Kilmainham 1A (Lyne 2008a; Grogan and Roche 2009) and discoveries in the area at Cookstown Great, Gardenrath and Town Parks, indicates an important and previously unknown settlement core in the Kells area (McLoughlin and Walsh 2008). This extends to the west the early settlement pattern already identified through the clusters in the Boyne Valley area and to the north in the Louth/ Monaghan area.

Conclusions

The Kilmainham 1C assemblage is a very significant addition to our understanding of the early Neolithic in the north Leinster region. Outside of the consistently more prolific sites of north-east Ulster, and the unusually bountiful complex at Lough Gur, this is one of the largest assemblages of plain carinated bowls in Ireland. Its direct association with at least one rectangular house re-enforces the consistently early date of these structures around 3900–3600 BC. The form and finish of the Kilmainham material place it firmly within the ‘classic’ carinated bowl tradition; it consists of a simple range of generally elegant shapes and a restricted size range.

The late Neolithic Grooved Ware

This phase is represented by three vessels (Nos 56, 58 and XVII). Vessel 56 came from what appears to be a natural scoop or hollow in the central part of the site. The vessel was upright but there was no associated material so the nature of the deposit is uncertain. The pottery consists of the intact, but slightly distorted, base and lower body and a few rim/necksherds. The simple bucket-shaped vessel has a narrow flat topped rim and a single decorative groove on the inner surface immediately beneath the rim. It is closely paralleled by fine Grooved Ware from, for example, the timber circle at Knowth, Co. Meath, and Longstone, Co. Tipperary (Eogan and Roche 1997; 1999; Roche 1995). Vessel 58 is decorated with twisted cord lines: the application of these created a low false cordon between them. Although cord ornament is unusual it is a feature of the fine Grooved Ware assemblage at Longstone where it occurs in single or pairs of lines on the inner and outer surfaces immediately beneath the rim (Roche 1995). The vessel represented by Group XVII is of very fine fabric but there were no surviving feature sherds. The recent discovery of Grooved Ware associated activity at Phoenixtown Sites 3 and 5 (Lyne 2008b) indicates this continuing importance of this settlement cluster during the late Neolithic period (McLoughlin and Walsh 2008).

Final Neolithic/ early Bronze Age Beaker

The site produced 121 sherds of Beaker (9 rim-, 6 base-angle-, 23 neck-, 5 belly- and 78 bodysherds, plus 72 fragments; total weight: 987.75g) representing at least 12 Beakers. There are five fine vessels (Nos 50–51, 53 and 59) and at least seven domestic examples (Nos 49, 54–55, 57, 60 and XIII–XIV). The latter term is generally used in Ireland for larger heavier vessels often with less formal decoration⁴ but it should be stressed that all of the Kilmainham 1C Beaker is domestic in context and function. The style of Beaker at Kilmainham 1C has generally been assigned to Clarke’s (1970) European Bell Beaker, or his Wessex/Middle Rhine types. More recently, following reviews by, for example, Lanting and van der Waals (1972), there has been a greater recognition of the regional development of Beaker. Case’s (1993) simpler threefold scheme, and its specific application to the Irish material, provides a straightforward medium for insular comparison (Case 1995). The Kilmainham 1C material, with its generally S-shaped profiles, most probably conforms to his style 3 and is dated to c. 2450–2200 BC.

While there was only moderate wear to most of the pottery a few sherds, especially those from Vessels 50, 54 and XIII, were much worn or even abraded. Although a substantial part of Vessel 49 (31 sherds, 614g) was recovered this represents only about one-third of the pot and none of the lower body or base was recovered. The differential condition of the material and the incomplete nature of the vessels, most of

⁴ Other terms, such as ‘coarse’ Beaker or ‘rusticated’ ware have also been used to refer to this material. Often, as at Kilmainham, these vessels, while larger and heavier, are not appreciably ‘coarser’ than the so-called ‘fine’ wares. Rustication refers specifically to decoration with fingernail, or sometimes bird bone, impressions frequently arranged haphazardly over the entire vessel.

which were represented by fewer than 10 sherds, suggest that the pottery was only discarded some time after breakage.

The pottery

The fabric is generally of good quality, buff to buff-brown with dark buff to grey cores; most of the vessels contain fine quartzite inclusions (generally $\leq 2 \times 1\text{mm}$, occasionally larger than 3.5mm) but dolerite and sandstone were also used especially in the fabric of the domestic pottery. The wall thickness of the fine vessels (Nos 2–3) rarely exceeds 6mm and even the larger domestic pots have a neck and body thickness of 7–12.91mm. The vessels were carefully finished and the surfaces smoothed; three of the domestic pots (Nos 49, 55 and 57) have a fine slurry finish. Firing is generally good and very even resulting in reasonably consistent colouring and the ‘sandwich’ profile typical of much Beaker pottery. Some of the pottery had been used in domestic contexts as is indicated by the blackened accretion or sooting on the exterior surface of No. 49 and the interior of Nos XIII and 57, and on sherds **2776:1** and **2794:1** from other domestic Beakers.

The assemblage contained at least four fine vessels (Nos 50–53). As only a few sherds represent these (Table 3) the overall form or decorative treatment could not be reconstructed with any accuracy. However, the vessels appear to have soft S-shaped profiles and No. 50 has a base diameter of c. 6cm; this appears to be a plain vessel. Nos 51 and 53 have low pinched-up cordons on the neck: No. 51 may be otherwise undecorated but No. 53 has a row of birdbone impressions beneath the rim and a band of horizontal lines below the cordon.

There are at least seven domestic vessels (Nos 49, XIII–XIV, 54–55, 57 and 08) but individual sherds such as **2776:1** and **2794:1** may represent other examples. No. 49 (rim diameter: 25.6cm) is a large finely made vessel with an upright, slightly convex neck profile. The neck is decorated with unusually high pointed horizontal cordons and there are off-vertical rows of opposed fingernail impressions on the upper body. Although unusual this vessel belongs to a widely distributed form, classified as ‘Rockbarton pots’ by Case (1961). Examples occur at Kilgobbin (Grogan 2004b; Roche and Grogan 2005, fig. 15) and Sites 2 and 5 at Dalkey Island (Liversage 1968, 72, 107, pl. 7: p54 [diameter c. 27cm], fig. 6: p170, fig. 7: p48 [rim diameter c. 23cm], fig. 9: p53 [rim diameter: c. 19.2cm], Co. Dublin, Mell, Co. Louth (Roche and Grogan 2005, 60), Monadreela Site 13.9, Co. Tipperary (Grogan and Roche 2006b), Frankford (Vessel 4, S-shaped profile, rim diameter: c. 22cm) and Moneylawn Lower, Co. Wexford (Devine 2006; Grogan and Roche 2008a; McKinsty 2007; Grogan and Roche 2008b), Knowth, Co. Meath (Eogan 1984, 305, fig. 116: 3728), Lough Gur Site D (Ó Ríordáin 1954, 379, fig. 38: 1) and Circle L (Grogan and Eogan 1987, 410, 418, V33/34⁵, figs 52–53; and three vessels represented by rimsherds 2023–24, 2026, fig. 52), and Rockbarton hearth II, Co. Limerick (Mitchell and Ó Ríordáin 1942, 264, fig. 6. II.I). A very similar general form occurred at Cluntyganny, Co. Tyrone, although that vessel has an S-shaped profile and finger nail ornament (Brennan *et al.* 1978, rim diameter: 30.4cm, height: 41.6cm).

Opposed pairs of fingernail impressions are a feature of domestic Beakers and this ornament has a very wide distribution and in Britain, for example, occurs on both fine and domestic Beakers (see Clarke 1970, figs p. 295, 325, 333, 392 and 401). A vessel from Castleshaw, Yorkshire, has both high, sharply defined cordons and bands of fingernail decoration (Clarke 1970, fig. p. 401, 976). In Ireland fingernail impressions and bands of these are largely confined to domestic pots for example on the ‘Rockbarton’ type Vessel 33/34 at Circle L, Lough Gur (Grogan and Eogan 1987,

⁵ Probably a single vessel.

figs 52–53: V33/34) and another domestic pot at Site C (1949) (Ó Ríordáin 1954, 378, fig. 30:4). At Dalkey Island Site 5 a bucket-shaped domestic vessel has pinched-up, closely spaced vertical rows of opposed fingernail impressions while another pot is similarly decorated with oblique rows (Liversage 1968, 78, pl. 7: p88–89).

Three of the Kilmainham domestic Beakers (Nos 54–55 and 57) appear to have S-shaped profiles and are distinguished from the fine vessels only by their size, wall thickness and the more haphazard arrangement of decoration. No. 54 may have bands of scored horizontal lines alternating with blank zones; this is similar to a large comb ornamented pot from Dalkey Island (Liversage 1968, fig. 8: p51, rim diameter: c. 19.8, estimated height: c. 22.6cm). A finely made S-shaped domestic Beaker also came from Kilmainham 1B (Bayley 2008; Grogan and Roche 2009a).

It is probable that the application of cordons, loosely applied ornament, ‘rustication’ or roughening of the vessels, and especially the upper portions, was functional as well as decorative and was applied to facilitate a firm purchase on large domestic vessels (Gibson 2002, 53). The cordons suggest the use of covers, probably of leather or cloth, which were tied in place over the mouth of the vessel (see Clarke 1970, 36).

The presence of both fine and domestic Beaker has been widely recorded, occurring at, for example, Knowth (Eogan 1984) and Newgrange, Co. Meath (Cleary 1983), Dalkey Island and Kilgobbin, Doonmoon, Co. Limerick (Gowen 1988, 52–61), and several excavations at Lough Gur including Sites C, D and K (Ó Ríordáin 1954; Grogan and Eogan 1987), and Rockbarton Sites II and III (Mitchell and Ó Ríordáin 1942).

The Kilmainham complex, with pottery from sites 1A, 1B⁶ and 1C, represents a significant addition to the distribution of Beaker in north Leinster. Major assemblages of Beaker occur to the east of Kilmainham in the Boyne Valley at Knowth and Newgrange (Eogan 1984; Cleary 1983), as well as further north at, for example, Mell (Waterunder), the Hill of Rath and Newtownbalregan 5 and 6, all Co. Louth (McQuade 2005; Duffy 2002; Bayley 2004). These largely domestic sites produced both fine and domestic material. Beaker is represented elsewhere in the region by a dispersed distribution of sites including several in the Tara area such as at Johnstown 3, Ardsallagh 4, Lismullin and Berrilstown (Grogan and Roche 2007a; 2007b; 2006c).

Early Bronze Age pottery

A small assemblage of cinerary urn pottery came from the site. This consists of 58 sherds (11 rim-, 25 neck-, 3 base-, 6 belly and 21 bodysherds, plus 95 fragments, total weight: 1,609g): more than 50% of this material came from a single cordoned urn (No. 66). There are two vase urns (Nos 61–62) and at least three cordoned urns (Nos 63–64 and 66) represented although most of these are represented by fewer than 5 sherds (Table 4). The material came from features scattered across the site and much of it appears to represent domestic activity although Vessel 66 may be from a disturbed burial.

Vase urns

There are two vase urns – Nos 61–62, both from disturbed contexts and represented by a small number of sherds. Sooting on Vessel 62 indicates that it had been used in a domestic context. Similar material, consisting of at least five very fragmentary vase urns, also came from Kilmainham 1B to the south (Bayley 2008; Grogan and Roche

⁶ This site produced a single sherd from a fine vessel (Bayley 2008; Grogan and Roche 2009b).

2009). While vase urns come most frequently from funerary contexts they also occur on domestic sites including examples from Johnstown 3, Co. Meath (Grogan and Roche 2007a).

Cordoned urns

Much of this material came from features scattered across the site although there is a slight concentration within a cluster of apparently domestic features in the central area of the site. The pottery is worn or even abraded and most of the sherds, apart from Vessel 66, have burnt internal accretions indicating domestic use. The other vessels are too poorly represented to permit detailed discussion but No. 4, with twisted cord impressed lines, may be a classic urn of the type mainly found in funerary contexts.

A substantial part of the upper portion, the rim and neck, of Vessel 66 was recovered. This is a large vessel (rim diameter: c. 25cm) with a rounded, slightly inturned upper profile and a high neck defined by applied cordons. The upper neck band is decorated with a panel of broad lozenges half filled with oblique lines to one side of a central vertical spine. This is defined at the top and bottom by pairs of horizontal lines. All of the decoration, including that on the internal rim bevel, is of impressed whipped cord. Vessels of very similar overall form occur at Donaghmore, Co. Tyrone, and Ballintubbrid, Co. Wexford (Kavanagh 1976, 372–73, no. 46, fig. 33: 46, 377, no. 58, fig. 35: 58). Although whipped cord is an unusual feature of cordoned urn ornament it is represented on examples from Urbarreagh, Co. Antrim, and Largantea, Co. Derry (Kavanagh 1976, 357, no. 7, fig. 26: 7, 361, no. 17, fig. 28: 17). Deep internal bevels are a common feature and include vessels from Livery, Co. Antrim, and Laheen, Co. Donegal (Kavanagh 1976, 356–57, no. 6, fig. 26: 6, 363, no. 21, fig. 28: 21). The precise arrangement of the Kilmainham 1C ornament is unique – a feature of the cordoned urn tradition. This decoration consists principally of four elements – filled or open triangles, chevrons, lozenges, lattice patterns and vertical rectangular panels: while this is certainly a limited repertoire (Waddell 1995, 117–18) the motifs are manifest in a wide range of unique combinations and detail. It is clear that the vessels were individualised, if not personalised, expressions within the overall tradition.

The regional context and dating

Both vase and cordoned urns are well-represented in the north Leinster region although these are mainly distributed in the eastern and coastal zones. The majority have come from funerary contexts including a number of cemeteries where there are burials associated with both types, for example Castleboy, Tara, and Fourknocks 1, Co. Meath (O’Sullivan 2005; Hartnett 1957). Pottery of both types also came from an apparently domestic context at Johnstown 3, Co. Meath (Grogan and Roche 2007a).

Vase urns date to the early part of the Bronze Age, c. 2000–1740 BC, and may have only a short use overlap with cordoned urns (see Brindley 2007, 281, table 47). However, the cordoned urn No. 66 at Kilmainham 1C probably belongs to the earliest stage of this ceramic type, c. 1700 BC (Brindley 2007, 288–92) and it is possible that all of this material belongs to a single phase of activity.

Middle – late Bronze Age

A small assemblage of 16 sherds (plus 18 fragments, total weight: 124g) came from the site. The only clearly identifiable vessels (Nos 65 and 67) are late Bronze Age domestic vessels but the fabric of sherds from contexts **3188** and **3094** is more typical of early to middle Bronze Age material.

Although late prehistoric pottery occurs throughout the eastern, lowland, coastal part of the north Leinster region it has only previously been reported in this area at Moynagh Lough, Co. Meath (Bradley 2004).

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CATALOGUE

The excavation number E3140 is omitted throughout: only the context number, in **bold**, followed by the find number is included (e.g. **2788:13**). Numbers in square brackets (e.g. **2788: [27–28]**) indicate that the sherds are conjoined. The thickness refers to an average dimension; where relevant a thickness range is indicated. Vessel numbers have been allocated to pottery where some estimation of the form of the pot is possible, or where the detailed evidence of featured sherds (e.g. rims, shoulders), decoration or fabric indicates separate pots. Group numbers (Roman numerals) refer to sherds from a vessel where the overall form is not identifiable principally due to the absence of sufficient feature (rim/ neck/ shoulder) sherds. While this generally indicates separate pots due to the nature of the material it is possible that some Vessel Groups may represent portions of vessels otherwise identified by Vessel Numbers. Individual sherds that could not be definitely ascribed to either category are described separately; these may come from further pots that are not, however, included in the calculations of minimum and maximum numbers of vessels. The inclusions were examined using simple magnification and in some cases attribution reflects probable, rather than certain, identification.

R. rim N. neck S. shoulder B. body B-A. base-angle

Early Neolithic carinated bowls

Pit 2918

Five fills (**2786–88, 2945–46**) produced 267 sherds (41 rim-, 59 neck-, 35 shoulder- and 132 bodysherds, plus 142 fragments; weight: 1,255.5g) representing at least 27, and probably up to 34, early Neolithic carinated bowls (Table 2). One of the rimsherds in an upper fill (**2787**) is from a middle to late Bronze Age domestic vessel.

Fill 2788

This produced 236 sherds (36 rim-, 53 neck-, 31 shoulder- and 116 bodysherds, plus 132 fragments) representing at least 24 early Neolithic carinated bowls; total weight: 1,131g.

Vessel 1. This is represented by 13 sherds (5 rim-, neck-, shoulder- and bodysherds: **2788:[R. 1–2, S. 7–8, B. 9]**; 4 rimsherds: **2788:3–6**; 1 necksherd: **2788:13**; 3 bodysherds: **2788:10–12**; 8 fragments: **2788:14–21**) from a very fine medium sized vessel with a beaded everted rim, concave neck, a slight, pinched out, stepped shoulder and a deep rounded body profile. There is a circular perforation (**2788:8**) bored from the outside after firing; this is 5.85mm in diameter and is set 27mm beneath the rim. The vessel is of very smooth dark grey fabric; the external surface is burnished. There is a medium content of crushed quartzite inclusions ($\leq 3 \times 2\text{mm}$). Neck thickness: 4.69mm; body: 4.41mm; weight: 89g. Maximum external rim diameter: 20.8cm.

Vessel 2. This is represented by 15 sherds (3 rim-, necksherds: **2788:[R. 23–24, N. 30]**; 8 necksherds: **2788:25–26, 29, 31–34, 339**; 3 shouldersherds: **2788:[27–28], 333**; 1 bodysherd: **2788:340**) from a fine medium sized vessel with a round topped everted rim, concave neck, a simple angle shoulder and a deep rounded body profile. The vessel is of very smooth dark grey to grey-brown fabric; the external surface is burnished. There is a medium content of crushed quartzite inclusions ($\leq 3 \times 2\text{mm}$). Neck thickness: 5.38mm; body: 5.76mm; weight: 57g.

Vessel 3. This is represented by a single rimsherd (**2788:22**) from a very fine medium sized vessel with a beaded everted rim and an upright neck. The vessel is of very smooth dark grey fabric; the external surface is burnished. There is a medium

content of crushed quartzite inclusions ($\leq 3 \times 2\text{mm}$). Neck thickness: 5.76mm; weight: 5g.

Vessel 4. This is represented by 12 sherds (1 rimsherd: **2788:67**; 6 necksherds: **2788:72–76**, 287; 4 shouldersherds: **2788:66**, 69–70, 370; 1 bodysherd: **2788:77**; 10 fragments: **2788:78–84**, 288–90) from a fine medium to small vessel with a narrow rounded rim with a slight outward expansion, a gently concave neck, a rounded shoulder and a deep rounded body profile. The vessel is of very smooth dark grey fabric; the external surface is burnished. There is a medium content of crushed quartzite inclusions ($\leq 3 \times 2\text{mm}$). Neck thickness: 5.38mm; body: 5.2mm; weight: 38g.

Vessel 5. This is represented by 14 sherds (2 rimsherds: **2788:137**, 144; 9 necksherds: **2788:71**, 87, 91–93, 142–43, 145, 272; 3 shouldersherds: **2788:68**, 138, 271) from a medium sized vessel with a rounded everted rim, gently concave neck, a simple rounded angle shoulder and deep rounded body profile. The vessel is of very smooth dark grey fabric; the external surface is burnished. There is a high content of crushed quartzite inclusions ($\leq 5 \times 3\text{mm}$). Neck thickness: 9.4mm; body: c. 7.4mm; weight: 62g.

Vessel 6. This is represented by 4 rimsherds (**2788:85**, 134–36) from a small bowl or cup with a rounded in-turned rim and rounded body profile. The vessel is of very smooth dark grey fabric; the internal surface is burnished. There is a medium content of crushed quartzite inclusions ($\leq 3 \times 2\text{mm}$). Neck thickness: 5.28mm; weight: 7g.

Vessel 7. This is represented by 2 sherds (1 rimsherd: **2788:132**; 1 bodysherd: **2788:88**; 1 rim fragment: **2788:133**) from a medium sized vessel with a beaded everted rim and a gently concave neck. The vessel is of very smooth dark grey to grey-brown fabric; the external surface is burnished. There is a low content of crushed quartzite inclusions ($\leq 3 \times 2\text{mm}$). Neck thickness: 5.75mm; weight: 15g.

Vessel 8. This is represented by 11 sherds (3 rim-/shouldersherds: **2788:[R. 39, S. 40–41]**; 8 bodysherds: **2788:42–43**, 53, 243–44, 348–49) from a large vessel with a rounded everted rim, gently concave neck, a simple rounded angle shoulder and deep rounded body profile. The vessel is of light buff fabric with a grey core; the external surface, which is partly flaked off, consisted of a fine slurry that has a red-brown burnished finished. There is a very low content of crushed quartzite inclusions ($\leq 3 \times 2\text{mm}$). Neck thickness: 7.98mm; body: 8.05mm; weight: 131g.

Maximum external rim diameter: 25.8cm; internal: 23.8cm

Vessel 9. This is represented by 31 sherds (3 shouldersherds: **2788:[48, 167]**, 165; 2 necksherds: **2788:168–69**; 26 bodysherds: **2788:44**, 45–47, 49–52, 166, 170–72, 241–42, 245, 247, 249–54, 261, 273, [274–75]; 10 fragments: **2788:276–85**) from a fine, medium sized vessel with a gently concave neck, a simple rounded angle shoulder and a shallow body profile. The vessel is of brown-buff fabric with a dark brown-buff core; the external surface is burnished. There is a very low content of crushed quartzite inclusions ($\leq 3 \times 2\text{mm}$) and there are frequent small cavities in the fabric that occasionally appear on the surface. Neck thickness: 6.83mm; body: 6.65mm; weight: 111g.

Vessel 10. This is represented by 5 sherds (1 rimsherd: **2788:148**; 1 necksherd: **2788:149**; 3 bodysherds: **2788:146–47**, 150; 6 fragments: **2788:151–56**) from a medium sized vessel with a rounded everted rim and a very gently concave neck. The vessel is of light brown-buff fabric with a grey core and dark grey inner surface.

There is a low content of crushed quartzite inclusions ($\leq 3 \times 2\text{mm}$) and there some small cavities in the fabric. Neck thickness: 7.36mm; body: 5.66mm; weight: 27g.

Vessel 11. This is represented by a single rimsherd (**2788:157**) from a medium sized vessel with a rounded, sharply everted rim and a very gently concave neck. The vessel is of red-brown-buff fabric and the external surface is burnished. There is low content of crushed quartzite inclusions ($\leq 3 \times 2\text{mm}$). Neck thickness: 6.05mm; weight: 9g.

Vessel 12. This is represented by 9 sherds (4 rimsherds: **2788:187, 189**], 188, 190; 2 shouldersherds: **2788:54, 191**; 3 necksherds: **2788:104–06**; 2 fragments: **2788:107, 192**) from a medium sized vessel with a slight, rounded everted rim, a gently concave neck, simple rounded angle shoulder and a deep rounded body profile. The vessel is of brown-buff fabric with a grey core. There is a low content of crushed quartzite inclusions ($\leq 5 \times 3\text{mm}$). Neck thickness: 5.85–6.74mm; body: 6.75mm; weight: 37g.

Vessel 13. This is represented by a single rimsherd (**2788:161**; 4 rim fragments: **2788:160, 162–64**) from a medium sized vessel with a slight, rounded everted rim and a gently concave neck. The vessel is of brown-buff to dark grey fabric with a grey core; the external surface is burnished. There is a low content of crushed quartzite inclusions ($\leq 3 \times 2\text{mm}$). Neck thickness: 9.16mm; weight: 10g.

Vessel 14. This is represented by 2 rimsherds (**2788: [158–59]**) from a small to medium sized fine vessel with a slight, rounded everted rim and a gently concave neck. The vessel is of dark red-brown fabric with a red-brown core; the external surface is burnished. There is a low content of crushed quartzite inclusions ($\leq 3 \times 2\text{mm}$). Neck thickness: 5.34mm; weight: 7g.

Vessel 15. This is represented by 4 worn sherds (4 rim-/ shouldersherds: all **2788:239**) from a small to medium sized fine vessel with a slight, everted rim that has a flat outward sloping face; there is a simple rounded shoulder and a gently concave neck. The vessel is of grey fabric with a grey-buff core. There is a low content of crushed quartzite inclusions ($\leq 4 \times 3\text{mm}$). Neck thickness: 6.45mm; weight: 9g.

Vessel 16. This is represented by 15 sherds (3 rimsherds: **2788:270, 331–32**; 5 necksherds: **2788:36, 292–93, 309, 337**; 7 bodysherds: **2788:291, 294–95, 334–36, 338**) from a medium sized vessel with a thick, beaded, everted rim and a deep concave neck. The vessel is of brown-buff fabric with a grey core. There is a low content of crushed quartzite inclusions ($\leq 2 \times 1\text{mm}$). Neck thickness: 7.8mm; weight: 103g.

Vessel 17. This is represented by 2 shouldersherds (**2788:255, 257**) from a medium sized vessel with a gently concave neck and a simple rounded angle shoulder. The vessel is of grey-brown fabric with a grey core. There is a low content of crushed quartzite inclusions ($\leq 2 \times 1\text{mm}$). Neck thickness: 8.2mm; weight: 7g.

Vessel 18. This is represented by a single worn shouldersherd (**2788:103**) from a heavy vessel with a gently concave neck and simple rounded angle shoulder. The vessel is of brown-buff fabric with a grey core. There is a low content of crushed quartzite inclusions ($\leq 2 \times 1\text{mm}$) and there some small cavities in the fabric. Neck thickness: 11.67mm; weight: 6g.

Vessel 19. This is represented by 6 sherds (3 rim-/ necksherds: **2788: [R. 342–43, N. 341]**; 2 necksherds: **2788:344–45**; 1 bodysherd: **2788:314**) from a medium sized

vessel with a rounded, sharply everted rim and a gently concave neck. The vessel is of brown-buff fabric and the external surface may have been burnished. There is a low content of crushed quartzite inclusions ($\leq 2 \times 1\text{mm}$, up to $4.3 \times 3.5\text{mm}$). Neck thickness: 6.52mm; weight: 19g.

Vessel 20. This is represented by 2 shouldersherds (**2788**: [296–97]) from a medium sized vessel with a concave neck and a simple rounded angle shoulder. The vessel is of fine brown-buff fabric: the external surface may have been burnished. There is a low content of crushed quartzite inclusions ($\leq 2 \times 1\text{mm}$). Neck thickness: 7.8mm; weight: 11g.

Vessel 21. This is represented by a single shouldersherd (**2788**:381; 4 fragments: **2788**:382–85) from a medium sized vessel with a very gently concave neck and a simple rounded angle shoulder. The vessel is of worn buff fabric with a grey core: there are numerous cavities in the fabric now exposed on the surfaces. There is a very low content of crushed quartzite inclusions ($\leq 2 \times 1\text{mm}$). Neck thickness: 6.93mm; weight: 14g.

Vessel 22. This is represented by a single shouldersherd (**2788**:316) from a medium sized vessel with a gently concave neck and a small step shoulder emphasised by a wide shallow score on the neck immediately above it. The vessel is of red-brown to grey-brown fabric: the external surface may have been burnished. There are numerous cavities in the fabric and occasionally occurring on the outer surface. There is a very low content of crushed quartzite inclusions ($\leq 2 \times 1\text{mm}$). Neck thickness: 8.92mm; weight: 4g.

Vessel 23. This is represented by as single shouldersherd (**2788**:298) from a medium sized vessel with a gently concave neck and a simple rounded angle shoulder. The vessel is of fine brown-buff fabric with a dark grey core and inner surface: the external surface may have been burnished. There are numerous cavities in the fabric now exposed on the inner surface. There is a low content of crushed quartzite inclusions ($\leq 2 \times 1\text{mm}$). Neck thickness: 6.35mm; weight: 4g.

Vessel 24. This is represented by 2 heavily abraded sherds (1 rimsherd: **2788**:377; 1 necksherd: **2788**:378; 1 fragment: **2788**:379) from a medium sized vessel with a rounded everted rim and a gently concave neck. The vessel is of red-buff fabric with a high content of crushed quartzite inclusions ($\leq 1\text{mm}$, up to $2 \times 1\text{mm}$). Neck thickness: c. 6.7mm; weight: 5g.

Groups

These consist of mainly bodysherds with distinct fabric that may be from the vessels identified above.

Group I. 12 bodysherds (**2788**:57–61, 110–13, 346, 353–54; 5 fragments: **2788**:62–65) of smooth light buff to light grey buff fabric with a dark grey core and inner surface. There is a medium content of crushed quartzite inclusions ($\leq 2 \times 1\text{mm}$). Body thickness: 7.25–7.68mm; weight: 70g.

Group II. 4 bodysherds (**2788**:35, 263–64, 347) of smooth buff fabric with a dark grey core and inner surface. There is a medium content of crushed quartzite inclusions ($\leq 2 \times 1\text{mm}$, up to $4.5 \times 3.5\text{mm}$). Body thickness: 7.87mm; weight: 26g.

Group III. 1 shouldersherd fragment (**2788**:207; 17 fragments: **2788**:208–24) gently concave neck and simple rounded angle shoulder. The light buff to light grey buff fabric has a dark grey core and inner surface. There is a very low content of crushed

quartzite inclusions ($\leq 2 \times 1\text{mm}$). Neck thickness: c. 4.79mm; body: c. 5.05mm; weight: 16g.

Group IV. 2 much worn sherds (1 necksherd: **2788**:94; 1 shouldersherd: **2788**:205; 1 fragment: **2788**:206) of cream grey fabric with a grey core. There is a very low content of crushed quartzite inclusions ($\leq 2 \times 1\text{mm}$). Body thickness: 7.25–7.68mm; weight: 5g.

Group V. 5 bodysherds (**2788**:299–303) of buff to cream-buff fabric with a grey core and inner surface. There is a low content of crushed quartzite inclusions ($\leq 2 \times 1\text{mm}$). Body thickness: 5.98mm; weight: 24g.

Other sherds

This context produced a further 35 sherds (1 rim fragment: **2788**:393; 12 necksherds: **2788**:173, 193–95, 225–26, 260, 262, 265, 317, 380, 388; 1 shouldersherd: **2788**:351; 44 bodysherds: **2788**:86, 95–101, 114–18, 174–75, 196–97, [198–99], 201, [256, 258], 259, 266–67, 286, 304–08, 312–13, 315, 350, 394–402; 62 fragments: **2788**:55–56, 89–90, 102, 108–09, 119, 176–86, 200, 202–04, 227–36, 237 (6), 238, 268–69, 310–11, 318–21, 322–29, 352, 355–64, 371–76, 386–87, 389); weight: 210g.

Fill **2786**

This produced 21 sherds (3 rim-, 5 neck-, 3 shoulder- and 10 bodysherds, plus 6 fragments) representing at least 2, and possibly as many as 5, early Neolithic carinated bowls; total weight: 79g.

Vessel 25. This is represented by 3 sherds (1 rimsherd: **2786**:1; 2 bodysherds: **2786**:2–3) from a heavy vessel with a beaded, everted rim, and a concave neck. There is a medium content of crushed quartzite inclusions ($\leq 2 \times 1\text{mm}$). Neck thickness: 9.36mm; body: 6.51mm; weight: 13g.

Vessel 26. This is represented by 2 sherds (1 rimsherd: **2786**:18; 1 necksherd: **2786**:19) from a fine vessel with a rounded, slightly everted rim, and a very gently concave neck. There is a very low content of sandgrade inclusions. Neck thickness: 7.45mm; weight: 5g.

Group VI. 3 sherds (1 shouldersherd: **2786**:10; 2 bodysherds: **2786**:9, 11; 1 fragment: **2786**: 12) from a vessel with a gently concave neck and a simple rounded angle shoulder. The grey-brown fabric has a dark grey core and inner surface. There is a high content of crushed quartzite inclusions ($\leq 2 \times 1\text{mm}$, frequently up to 4.8 x 3.1mm). Neck thickness: 7.41mm; body: 6.33mm; weight: 14g.

2 bodysherds (**2786**:7–8) while having a red-buff outer surface are of similar fabric to Group VI and are probably from the same vessel; weight: 10g. A necksherd from this vessel (**2945**:5) came from a higher layer in this pit.

Group VII. 3 much worn sherds (1 necksherd: **2786**:13; 2 bodysherds: **2786**: [14–15]) from a heavy vessel with a concave neck. The brown-buff fabric has a grey core there are numerous cavities in the fabric now exposed on the surfaces. There is a low content of crushed quartzite inclusions ($\leq 2 \times 1\text{mm}$). Neck thickness: 9.72mm; body: 7.3mm; weight: 12g.

Comment These are from Vessel 21 or one very similar to it.

Other sherds

There are a further 10 sherds (1 small shouldersherd: **2786**:20; 4 necksherds: **2786**:4–5, 16, 25; 5 bodysherds: **2786**:17, 21, **2946**:1–3; 5 fragments: **2786**:6, 22–23, 26–27); weight: 25g.

Fill 2945

Vessel 27. This is represented by 3 sherds (2 rimsherds: **2945**:1; 1 shouldersherd: **2945**:2–3) from a medium sized vessel with a beaded, flat topped and sharply everted rim, gently concave neck and a simple rounded angle shoulder. There is a medium content of crushed quartzite inclusions ($\leq 2 \times 1\text{mm}$). Neck thickness: 7.34mm; weight: 19g.

Other sherds

There are a further 3 bodysherds (**2945**:4, 6, 11; 3 fragments: **2945**:7–8, 12); weight: 14g.

Layer 2787 over pit 2198

1 fragment (**2787**:1); weight: 0.5g.

Other material

This context also produced a rimsherd from a middle to late Bronze Age domestic vessel (see below).

Pit 3093, fill 3092

Vessel 41. This is represented by 3 worn sherds (1 shouldersherd: **3092**:2; 1 necksherd: **3092**:3; 1 bodysherd: **3092**:1) from a medium sized heavy vessel with a gently concave neck and a slight step shoulder. The vessel is of dark grey to red-brown fabric. There is a high content of crushed quartzite inclusions ($\leq 2 \times 1\text{mm}$, up to $4 \times 3\text{mm}$). Neck thickness: 7.74mm; body: 7.75mm; weight: 28g.

Other sherds

Necksherd (**3092**:4), from immediately beneath the rim, is of smooth buff fabric with a dark grey, sooted, inner surface. There is a low content of fine quartzite inclusions ($\leq 2 \times 1\text{mm}$, up to $4 \times 3\text{mm}$); neck thickness: 6.2mm; weight: 3g.

There are a further 4 fragments (**3092**:5–8); weight: 2g.

Possible Neolithic structure and associated complex

Pit 3209, fills 3255–56, 3226, 3230

Vessel 28. This is represented by 10 sherds (1 rimsherd: **3255**:1; 2 necksherds: **3255**:8–9; 2 shouldersherds: **3255**:2–3; 5 bodysherds: **3255**:4–5, 7, **3226**:2–3) from a medium sized vessel with a rounded everted rim, gently concave neck, simple angle shoulder and rounded body profile. The fabric is dark grey to grey-brown; the external rim and neck surfaces are burnished. There is a medium content of crushed quartzite inclusions ($\leq 3 \times 2\text{mm}$). Neck thickness: 5.88–6.86mm; body: 6.20–7.64mm; weight: 110g.

Maximum external rim diameter: 16.8cm.

Vessel 29. This is represented by 5 sherds (2 shouldersherds: **3226**:1, 10; 3 bodysherds: **3255**: [10–11], 17; 1 fragment: **3255**:18) from a medium sized vessel with a very gently concave neck, simple rounded angle shoulder and rounded body profile. The fabric is buff to grey-buff fabric with a dark grey core and inner surface; there is a blackened accretion on the inner surface beginning on the lower neck and

extending over the body. There is a low content of crushed quartzite inclusions (up to 3 x 2mm). Neck thickness: 7.14mm; body: 7.67mm; weight: 30g.

Vessel 30. This is represented by 13 sherds (1 shouldersherd: **3230**:10; 9 necksherds: **3230**:8, [9, 19], 11–14, 16–17; 3 bodysherds: **3226**: [4, 7], 6; 3 fragments: **3230**:15, 20) from a medium sized vessel with a curved neck, simple rounded angle shoulder and a deep heavy walled body; there is a blackened accretion on the inner surface. There is a low content of crushed quartzite inclusions ($\leq 3 \times 2\text{mm}$). Neck thickness: 6.31; body: 10.21mm; weight: 46g.

Vessel 31. This is represented by 8 sherds (2 rimsherds: **3230**: [1–2]; 6 bodysherds: **3226**: [8–9], **3230**:3–6; 1 fragments; **3255**:12) from a medium sized vessel with a rounded, folded over, everted rim and an upright, very gently concave neck. The fabric is cream to cream-grey and there is a blackened accretion on the inner surface of the body. There is a very low content of crushed quartzite inclusions (up to 2 x 1mm). Neck thickness: 9.07mm; body: 5.83mm; weight: 24g.

Vessel 32. This is represented by a single rimsherd (**3230**:7) from a medium sized vessel with a rounded, folded over, everted rim and a concave neck. The grey to grey-brown fabric is smooth and the external rim and neck surfaces are burnished. There is a low content of crushed quartzite inclusions ($\leq 2 \times 1\text{mm}$). Neck thickness: 6.54mm; weight: 12g.

Other sherds

Group VIII. Bodysherd (**3255**:6) is of grey-brown fabric with a dark grey core and light cream-buff inner surface. There is a low content of quartzite inclusions (up to 3 x 2mm); body thickness: 4.76mm; weight: 3g.

Group IX. Two bodysherds (**3255**: [13–14]) of distinctive smooth red-buff fabric with a very low content of quartzite inclusions ($\leq 1\text{mm}$); body thickness: 7.12mm; weight: 3g.

Bodysherd (**3226**:5) is of smooth buff fabric with a low content of crushed quartzite inclusions (up to 3.5 x 2.5mm); body thickness: 6.94mm; weight: 5g.

There are a further 4 sherds (1 worn necksherds: **3255**:18; 3 bodysherds (**3230**:17–18, 4 fragments: **3230**:18–23, **3256**:1); weight: 9g.

Pit 3206, fills 3207–08

Group X. There are 3 sherds (1 rimsherd: **3208**:2; 2 necksherd: **3208**:3–4; 6 fragments: **3208**: 5–10) from a fine vessel with a beaded everted rim and concave neck. The dark grey fabric has a smooth, probably burnished, external surface and a grey-brown core. There is a low content of quartzite inclusions (up to 3 x 3mm); neck thickness: 8.63mm; weight: 8g.

Bodysherd (**3208**:1) is of smooth buff fabric with a grey-brown core and inner surface. There is a low content of crushed quartzite inclusions ($\leq 2 \times 1\text{mm}$); body thickness: 7.1–8.12mm; weight: 13g. From vessel similar to No. 32.

Group XI. There are 4 sherds (1 worn rimsherd: **3207**:1; 1 necksherd: **3207**:7; 2 bodysherds: **3207**:3–4, 3 fragments **3207**:2, 5–6) from a vessel with a rounded everted rim and concave neck. The porous grey-brown to grey-buff fabric has numerous internal cavities now exposed on the surface. There is a low content of quartzite inclusions ($\leq 2 \times 1\text{mm}$); neck thickness: 8.74mm; body: c. 5.6mm; weight: 10g.

Other sherds

There are a further 6 fragments (**3207**:8–13); weight: 5g.

Pit 3191, fill 3192

Vessel 33. This is represented by 6 worn sherds (2 rimsherds: **3192**:1, 7; 4 necksherds: **3192**:2, 8–10) from a medium sized vessel with a rounded, slightly angular, everted rim and a concave neck. The fabric is grey to grey-brown and there is a high content of crushed quartzite inclusions ($\leq 3 \times 2\text{mm}$; up to $5.58 \times 4.65\text{mm}$). Neck thickness: 7.07mm; body: 5.83mm; weight: 15g.

Vessel 34. This is represented by 4 sherds (2 rimsherds: **3192**: [11–12]; 1 necksherd: **3192**:13; 1 bodysherd: **3192**:14) from a medium sized vessel with a rounded, sharply everted rim. The fabric is grey-brown to red-brown with a grey core. There is a high content of crushed quartzite inclusions ($\leq 3 \times 2\text{mm}$; up to $4.9 \times 3.5\text{mm}$). Neck thickness: 8.19mm; body: 5.56mm; weight: 9g.

Other sherds

Bodysherd **3192**:3 is of fine, smooth red-brown fabric with a dark grey core and inner surface from a thick-walled vessel; there is a blackened accretion on the inner surface. There is a low content of quartzite inclusions ($\leq 2 \times 1\text{mm}$); body thickness: 8.89mm; weight: 7g. From a vessel similar to No. 30.

Bodysherd **3192**:4 is of fine, smooth red-brown fabric with a grey core and grey-brown inner surface; there is a blackened accretion on the inner surface. There is a medium content of quartzite inclusions ($\leq 2 \times 1\text{mm}$); body thickness: 5.5mm; weight: 5g.

Pit 3189, fill 3190

Bodysherd **3190**:1 is of fine dark grey to grey-brown fabric with a medium content of quartzite inclusions ($\leq 3 \times 2\text{mm}$); body thickness: 6.52mm; weight: 11g. This is from Vessel 28 or one very similar to it.

Bodysherd **3190**:2 is of fine, smooth buff fabric with a dark grey core; there are internal cavities now exposed on the worn inner surface. There is a low content of quartzite and shale inclusions (occasionally up to $3.44 \times 2.5\text{mm}$); body thickness: 6.86mm; weight: 7g.

Posthole 3201, fills 3202

Bodysherd **3202**:1 (2 fragments: **3202**:2–3) is of fine, smooth buff fabric with a dark grey core; there are internal cavities now exposed on the worn inner surface. There is a low content of shale inclusions (occasionally up to $3.44 \times 2.5\text{mm}$); body thickness: 8.22mm; weight: 10g.

Two fragments (**3202**:4–5) of grey fabric with a very low content of quartzite inclusions ($\leq 2 \times 1\text{mm}$); body thickness: N/A; weight: 1g.

Posthole 3179, fill 3180

Bodysherd **3180**:1 (1 fragment: **3180**:2) is of fine red-brown fabric with a medium content of quartzite inclusions ($\leq 3.5 \times 2.5\text{mm}$); body thickness: 9.53mm; weight: 6g. From a vessel similar to No. 30.

Possible foundation trench 2732, fill 2731

2 bodysherds (**2731**:1–3; 1 fragment: **2731**:4) are of smooth light buff fabric with a low content of quartzite inclusions ($\leq 2 \times 1\text{mm}$); body thickness: 8.62mm; weight: 19g.

Posthole 2586, fill 2585

Necksherd (**2585:1**) is of light buff fabric with a dark grey core. There is a low content of quartzite inclusions ($\leq 2 \times 1\text{mm}$); neck thickness: 7.3mm; weight: 6g.

Burnt layer 2330

There are 3 fragments (**2330:1**); weight: 1g.

Hearth 2588, fill 2350

Bodysherd (**2350:2**; 2 fragments: both **2350:3**) of light buff fabric with a medium content of quartzite inclusions ($\leq 3 \times 3\text{mm}$); body thickness: 6.93mm; weight: 4g.

Hearth 3265, fills 3268–69

Vessel 35. This is represented by 3 worn sherds (1 rimsherd: **3268:1**; 2 necksherds: **3268:2**, 4) from a small to medium sized vessel with a rounded, everted rim and a concave neck. The very smooth fabric is buff to light buff with a grey core. There is a low content of crushed quartzite inclusions ($\leq 2 \times 1\text{mm}$; occasionally up to $5 \times 3\text{mm}$). Neck thickness: 7.02mm; weight: 8g.

Other sherds

5 bodysherds (**3268:7**, **3269:4–7**; 2 fragments: **3269:8–9**) of fine smooth buff fabric with a grey core and dark grey inner surface. There is a high content of quartzite inclusions ($\leq 3 \times 2\text{mm}$); body thickness: 7.71mm; weight: 22g.

There are 4 sherds (2 shouldersherds: **3269:1**, 10; 2 bodysherds: **3269:2–3**) from a vessel of grey-buff to buff fabric with a grey to dark grey core and inner surface. There are internal cavities now exposed on the worn surfaces. There is a low content of quartzite inclusions ($\leq 1\text{mm}$); neck thickness: 5.62mm; body: 6.42mm; weight: 13g.

There are 3 small bodysherds (**3268:3**, 8; 4 fragments: **3268:5–6**, 9–10); weight: 8g.

Brown spread 3232 between 3231 and 3230

Vessel 42. This is represented by a single rimsherd (**3232:1**; 1 fragment: **3232:2**) from a medium sized vessel with a rolled sharply everted rim and an upright very gently concave neck. The vessel is of smooth grey-brown fabric with some cavities in the fabric now exposed on the worn inner surface. There is a low content of crushed dolerite and quartzite inclusions ($\leq 4 \times 3\text{mm}$). Neck thickness: 7.75mm; weight: 9g.

Stakehole 3240, fill 3241

Bodysherd **3241:1** (2 fragments: **3241:2–3**) is of fine grey-brown fabric with a dark grey core and inner surface; there are internal cavities now exposed on the worn surfaces. There is a low to medium content of quartzite inclusions ($\leq 2 \times 1\text{mm}$); body thickness: 6.96mm; weight: 4g.

Light grey fill 3095

Vessel 36. This is represented by a single shouldersherd **3095:[1–2]** (2 fragments: **3095:3**) is of fine grey-brown to buff corky fabric with a dark grey core and inner surface; there are numerous internal cavities now exposed on the worn surfaces. This is from a vessel with a small stepped shoulder and a curved neck. There is a low content of quartzite inclusions ($\leq 1\text{mm}$); neck thickness: 5.69mm; weight: 3g.

Light grey fill 3164 (pond)

Vessel 37. This is represented by a single shouldersherd (**3164:1**) from a medium sized vessel with a simple rounded angle shoulder and a gently concave neck. The fine brown-buff fabric has a low content of dolerite inclusions (occasionally up to $3 \times 2\text{mm}$). Neck thickness: 6.4mm; body: 6.47mm; weight: 6g.

Pit 3270, fill 3271

Bodysherd **3271:1** is of fine brown-buff fabric with a dark grey core and inner surface. There is a high content of quartzite inclusions ($\leq 2 \times 1\text{mm}$, up to $4 \times 3\text{mm}$); body thickness: 7.51mm; weight: 7g. This is from the same vessel as **3268:7**, **3269:4–7** (above).

Bodysherd **3271:2** is of fine dark grey-brown fabric with a dark grey core and inner surface. There is a low content of quartzite inclusions ($\leq 2 \times 1\text{mm}$); body thickness: 5.89mm; weight: 4g. This is from a vessel very similar to No. 28.

Charcoal spread 2841

Vessel 38. This is represented by 2 worn sherds (1 rimsherd: **2841:16**; 1 necksherd: **2841:3**; 2 fragments: **2841:11**, **17**) from a medium sized vessel with a rounded, sharply everted rim and a concave neck. The fabric is dark grey with a high content of crushed quartzite inclusions ($\leq 3 \times 2\text{mm}$; up to $3.94 \times 3\text{mm}$). Neck thickness: 7.31mm; weight: 6g.

Vessel 39. This is represented a single shouldersherd (**2841:10**; 4 fragments: **2841:6–8**, **14**) from a fine medium sized vessel with a rounded, simple angle shoulder and a concave neck. The fabric is grey to dark grey and there is a medium content of crushed quartzite inclusions ($\leq 2 \times 1\text{mm}$). Neck thickness: 5.45mm; body: 6mm; weight: 7g.

Group XII. This is represented by 5 worn sherds (4 necksherds: **2841:[1–2, 4]**, **19**; 1 bodysherd: **2841:5**) from a medium sized vessel with a gently concave neck. The fabric is grey-brown with a dark grey core and there is a low content of crushed quartzite inclusions ($\leq 2 \times 1\text{mm}$). Neck thickness: 7.4mm; body: 6.73mm; weight: 11g.

There are 2 bodysherds (**2841:12–13**) of fine grey- to red-brown fabric with a dark grey core; there are internal cavities now exposed on the worn surfaces. There is a low to medium content of quartzite inclusions ($\leq 2 \times 1\text{mm}$); body thickness: 8.11mm; weight: 4g.

A further 3 bodysherds (**2841:9**, **15**, **20**; 3 fragments: **2841:18**, **21–22**) from this feature; weight: 9g.

Neolithic house**Pit 2196, fills 2199, 2197**

Shouldersherd (**2197:1**) is from a vessel with a simple rounded shoulder. It is of smooth grey-brown fabric with a medium content of dolerite inclusions ($\leq 4 \times 3\text{mm}$); body thickness: 7.8mm; weight: 6g. This is from a similar vessel to No. 40.

Bodysherd (**2199:3**) is of worn buff-brown fabric with a medium content of dolerite inclusions ($\leq 4.7 \times 3.5\text{mm}$). There is a blackened accretion on the inner surface; body thickness: 9.24mm; weight: 6g.

Pit 2218, upper layer 2408

Necksherd **2408:1** is of worn brown-buff fabric with a medium content of dolerite inclusions ($\leq 3 \times 2\text{mm}$); body thickness: 7.94mm; weight: 4g.

Postpit 1293, fill 1294

Vessel 40. This is represented by a single shouldersherd (**1294:1**; 1 fragment: **1294:2**) from a medium sized vessel with a sharp simple angle shoulder, a concave neck and deep rounded bowl. The fabric is buff to brown-buff with a blackened inner

surface. There is a low content of crushed quartzite inclusions ($\leq 3 \times 2\text{mm}$). Neck thickness: 6.61mm; body: 4.88mm; weight: 26g. Shouldersherd (**2197:1**) is from a similar vessel.

Hearth pit/posthole 1436, fill 1375

Bodysherds (**1375:1**) is of smooth dark grey-brown fabric with a low content of fine quartzite inclusions ($\leq 1\text{mm}$); body thickness: 5.15mm; weight: 5g.

Postpit 1496, fill 1497

2 worn bodysherds (**1497:[1–2]**) of fine buff fabric with a dark grey core. There is a low content of fine quartzite inclusions ($\leq 1\text{mm}$); body thickness: 4.74mm; weight: 2g.

Posthole 2219, fill 2183

1 fragment (**2183:1**); weight: 0.5g.

Other early Neolithic pottery

Hearth pit 3270, fill 3271

Bodysherds **3271:1** is of fine smooth grey-brown with a dark grey core and inner surface. There is a high content of quartzite and occasional dolerite inclusions ($\leq 3 \times 2\text{mm}$, up to $3.2 \times 3.2\text{mm}$); body thickness: 7.64mm; weight: 6g.

Bodysherds **3271:2** is of fine dark grey-brown fabric with a dark grey core and inner surface. There is a low content of quartzite inclusions ($\leq 1\text{mm}$); body thickness: 5.95mm; weight: 4g.

Pit 2762, fill 2756

1 fragment (**2756:2**); weight: 0.5g.

Pit 2915, fill 2902

Group XVI. This is represented by 11 sherds (1 rim fragment: **2902:1**; 10 bodysherds: **2902:[2–3]**, 4–6, 8–11, 16; 14 fragments (**2902:7**, 12–15, 17–24, 26) with a rolled, slightly angular, everted rim. The smooth, and probably burnished, brown- to grey-buff fabric has a medium content of quartzite inclusions ($\leq 4 \times 3\text{mm}$). Body thickness: 6.12–7.12mm; weight: 37g.

Pit 1222, fill 1243

1 fragment (**1243:1**); weight: 0.5g.

Pit 3061, fill 3062

1 fragment (**3062:2**); weight: 0.5g.

Pit 1223, fills 1343/1345

The fills of this pit produced 76 sherds (12 rim-, 19 neck-, 6 shoulder- and 39 bodysherds, plus 4 fragments; weight: 602g) representing at least 6 carinated bowls.

Vessel 43. This is represented by 28 sherds (7 rim-/neck-/ shouldersherds: **1343:[R. 55, S. 42, 38]**, [R. 31, N. 30], R. 4, [35–36]; 6 necksherds: **1343:29, 32, 51, 57, 60, 63**; 14 bodysherds: **1343:[1, 61]**, 20, 22, 25, 34, 37, 39–41, 44–45, 47, 52) from an exceptional medium sized vessel with a flat topped, beaded, everted rim, an upright, very gently concave neck, a small step shoulder and a deep rounded bowl body profile. The vessel is of brown-buff fabric with a grey core. The external surface is burnished. There is a low content of crushed quartzite inclusions ($\leq 2 \times 1\text{mm}$). Neck thickness: 5.5–6.6mm; body: 4.35–5.53mm; weight: 193g. Maximum external rim diameter: 22.4cm; internal: 20.2cm

Vessel 44. A substantial part of the upper portion of this is represented by 8 sherds (3 rim-/ neck-/ shouldersherds: **1343**:270, 331–32; 5 bodysherds: **1343**:24, 56, 76, [78–79]) from a fine medium sized vessel with a rounded, everted rim, a concave neck, simple angle shoulder and a deep rounded body profile. The vessel is of buff to grey-brown fabric with a dark grey core. The outer surface with finished with fine slurry and the upper portion, above the shoulder, was burnished. The inner surface is worn exposing part of the core. There is a medium content of crushed quartzite inclusions ($\leq 2 \times 1\text{mm}$, up to $5.4 \times 4.5\text{mm}$). Neck thickness: 8.6mm; body: 8.6mm; weight: 248g.

Maximum external rim diameter: 25cm; internal: 23cm

Vessel 45. This is represented by 13 sherds (2 rimsherds: **1343**:3, 54; 2 shouldersherds: **1343**:43, 80; 9 bodysherds: **1343**:5, 21, 23, 33, 46, 53, 58, 59, 62) from a medium sized vessel with a rounded, slightly faceted everted rim, an upright, very gently concave neck, a simple rounded angle shoulder and a deep rounded bowl profile. The vessel is of grey-buff fabric with dark grey brown, burnished, outer surface. There is a very low content of crushed quartzite inclusions ($\leq 1\text{mm}$). Neck thickness: 7.25mm; body: 5.63mm; weight: 58g.

Maximum external rim diameter: 19cm; internal: 17.4cm

Vessel 46. This is represented by 10 sherds (1 rimsherd: **1343**:69; 1 necksherd: **1343**:2; 8 bodysherds: **1343**:19, 26–28, [48–49], 50, 64) from a medium sized vessel with a rounded everted rim and a gently concave neck. The vessel is of light buff to grey-buff fabric with a grey core. There is a very low content of crushed quartzite inclusions ($\leq 1\text{mm}$). Neck thickness: 6.69mm; body: 6.52mm; weight: 51g.

Vessel 47. This is represented by 12 sherds (3 neck-/ shouldersherds: **1343**:7–8, 10; 9 necksherds: **1343**:6, 9, [11–12], 13–17; 1 fragment: **1343**:18) from a fine medium sized vessel with a gently concave neck and a slight step shoulder. The vessel is of red-brown fabric with some cavities in the fabric and on the surfaces. The external surface is burnished. There is a very low content of crushed quartzite inclusions ($\leq 1\text{mm}$). Neck thickness: 6.22mm; weight: 30g.

Other sherds

There are 2 bodysherds (**1343**:65–66) of fine buff fabric with a grey core; body thickness: 4.8mm; weight: 3g.

3 fragments (**1343**:67–68, 77); weight: 2g.

Vessel 48. This is represented by 3 sherds (1 rimsherd: **1345**:3; 1 necksherd: **1345**:1; 1 bodysherd: **1345**:2) from a fine medium sized vessel with a rounded, sharply everted rim and a gently concave neck. The vessel is of smooth red-brown fabric with a dark grey inner surface; there is a blackened accretion on the inner face of the body. The external surface may have been burnished. There is a very low content of fine crushed quartzite inclusions ($\leq 1\text{mm}$). Neck thickness: 6.52mm; body: 5.97mm; weight: 17g.

Pit 2208, fill 2226

Shouldersherd **2226**:1 is of grey-brown to dark grey fabric with a medium content of quartzite inclusions (up to $3 \times 2\text{mm}$). There is a rounded small step shoulder with a gently concave neck and a deep rounded bowl profile. Neck thickness: 8.32mm; body: 6.30mm; weight: 7g.

Worn necksherd (**2284**:5) of dark brown-buff fabric with a grey core. There is a low content of sandgrade inclusions. Neck thickness: c. 6.85mm; weight: 5g.

Abraded necksherd (**2245**:1) of brown-buff to dark grey fabric with a high content of dolerite inclusions (up to $4 \times 3\text{mm}$); neck thickness: c. 7.5mm; weight: 4g.

Hearth 2588, fill 2350

Neck fragment (2350:1) of brown-buff fabric with a medium content of quartzite inclusions (up to 3 x 2mm); weight: 2g.

Pit 2796, fill 2794

There are 3 sherds (1 small rimsherd: 2794:4; 2 shouldersherds: 2794:[5–6]; 1 fragment: 2794:7) of grey-buff fabric with a dark grey core and inner surface. There is a medium content of quartzite inclusions ($\leq 2 \times 1\text{mm}$). Neck thickness: 6.4mm; body: 5.65mm; weight: 5g. This context also produced sherds of domestic Beaker (2794:1–3).

Deposit 442, possible post-floor layer

This also produced a rimsherd from a probable vase urn (below).

Two bodysherds (442:[3–4]; 1 fragment: 442:5) of buff fabric with a dark grey core. There is a medium content of quartzite inclusions ($\leq 3 \times 2\text{mm}$); body thickness: 6.46mm; weight: 7g.

Burnt spread 551

Much worn rolled rimsherd (551:6) of grey-brown fabric with a low content of sandgrade inclusions. Neck thickness: c. 6.5mm; weight: 1g.

Burnt spread 552

Worn concave necksherd (552:1) of grey fabric with a low content of quartzite inclusions ($\leq 2 \times 1\text{mm}$) and frequent small cavities in the fabric that occasionally appear on the surface. Neck thickness: c. 7.7mm; weight: 6g.

Pit 2795, fill 2917

Much worn bodysherd (2917:1; 2 fragments: 2917:2–3) of cream-buff fabric with a grey inner surface and a dark grey core. There is a low content of dolerite and felsite (?) inclusions. Body thickness: 5.99mm; weight: 3g.

Ploughsoil 2

This produced 17 sherds (3 necksherds 2:58, 60, 93–94; 1 shouldersherd: 2:82; 13 bodysherds: 2:9–10, 46–47, 67, 70, 72, 92, 95, 99, 102; 3 fragments: 2:48, 73–74) from carinated bowls. Both fine (e.g. 2:70, 82) and heavier walled vessels (e.g. 2:58, 67–68) are represented. Weight: 72g.

Late Neolithic Grooved Ware

Vessel 56. This is represented by the intact base and lower body of a medium sized bucket-shaped vessel and 5 sherds (3 rim-/necksherds: 1707:[R. 2, N. 3–4]; 2 necksherds: 1707:5–6). The upright narrow rim has a flat top, and there is a flat thin base moulded simply into the body which splays slightly towards the rim. The buff fabric has a medium content of dolerite inclusions (up to 5 x 4mm). Neck/body thickness: 8.55–9.55mm; weight: 681g.

Maximum external base diameter: 12.68cm Maximum surviving height of intact portion: 10cm

Decoration There are two closely spaced grooves on the inner surface immediately beneath the rim; the execution of these has created a low intervening cordon.

Posthole 3161, fill 3163

This also produced early Bronze Age sherds (below).

Vessel 58. This is represented by 2 necksherds (3163:[1–2]) from a fine medium sized vessel with a gently concave neck; a low horizontal cordon occurs towards the rim. The smooth light buff fabric has a dark grey-brown core and inner surface. There

is a medium content of dolerite and shale inclusions (up to 6.3 x 5mm). Neck thickness: 8.31mm; body: 6.20–7.64mm; weight: 14g.

Decoration Two horizontal lines of twisted cord-impressed ornament occur close to the rim: the execution of these created a low, slight, cordon.

Comment The nature and quality of the fabric suggest this is a Grooved Ware vessel. Although cord impressed decoration is not common on this pottery it is a feature of the assemblage at Longstone, Co. Tipperary, where it occurs on both the inner and outer surfaces close to the rim (Roche 1995).

Pit 2022, fill 2023

Group XVII. There are 12 small bodysherds (**2023**:1, 3–5, 9–13, [14–15], 16; 10 fragments: **2023**:6–8, 17, 18(6)) of fine cream-buff to cream-grey pottery with a grey-brown core and a low content of quartzite inclusions ($\leq 3 \times 2$ mm). Thickness: 4.8–6.12mm; weight: 24g.

Final Neolithic/ early Bronze Age Beaker

Pit 2208, fills 2210–13, 2245, 2284

This produced 82 sherds of Beaker (9 rim-, 14 neck-, 4 base-angle- and 55 bodysherds, plus 34 fragments; weight: 790g) representing at least 10 vessels. Three sherds from carinated bowls also came from this pit (**2226**:1, **2284**:5, **2245**:1, see above).

Vessel 49. This large domestic Beaker is represented by 31 sherds (4 rimsherds: **2284**:1–2, **2210**:1, **2284**:4; 1 necksherd: **2284**:3; 26 bodysherds: **2212**: [2–3, 10, 12, 13, 15], 4, [5–6], 7, [8–9], 11, 14, 16–26, **2211**:1; 2 fragments: **2212**:27–28) from a large finely made vessel with a rounded, inwardly expanded, flat topped rim, a gently convex neck that splays outward gently into the upper body. The vessel is of smooth light to red-buff fabric with a grey core; there is a blackened accretion on the internal surface and on the upper outer surface concentrated on the area between the cordons. The external surface was finished with fine slurry. There is a medium content of crushed dolerite (up to 5.8 x 4mm) quartzite inclusions ($\leq 3 \times 2$ mm). Neck thickness: 6.52mm; upper body: 7.06–9.45mm; lower body: 10.34mm; weight: 614g. Maximum external rim diameter: 25.6cm; maximum internal rim diameter: 22.6cm.

Decoration There are three widely spaced high (6.14–6.38mm), narrow, pinched-up horizontal cordons on the neck. There is a chevron of alternating short stab marks on the rim top. Occasional stab marks occur on the under face of the upper and lower cordons. Slightly off-vertical rows formed of opposed pinched fingernail occur on the upper body.

Internal decoration consists of a single, intermittent scored line immediately beneath the rim.

Vessel 50. This is represented by 6 worn sherds (3 base-angle/bodysherds: **2212**: [B-A. 32–33, B. 34]; 3 necksherds: **2212**:35–37; 6 fragments: **2212**:38–43) from a small fine vessel with flat base and a rounded projecting foot; the lower body has a deep rounded profile. The vessel is of light buff fabric with a grey core that is partly exposed on the outer surface. There is a very low content of fine crushed quartzite (≤ 1 mm) and occasional sandstone inclusions (up to 6.11 x 6 x 1.6mm). Neck thickness: 4.97mm; body: 4.75mm; weight: 28g. Maximum external base diameter: 6cm.

Vessel 51. This is represented by 4 small sherds (2 rim-/necksherds: **2212**: [48–49], 1 rimsherd: **2212**:50; 1 necksherd: **2212**:51) from a small fine vessel with a rounded rim that has a slight outward expansion. The vessel is of hard buff fabric with a grey

core. There is a very low content of fine crushed quartzite inclusions ($\leq 1\text{mm}$). Neck thickness: 5.3mm; weight: 6g.

Decoration There are 2 low pinched-up horizontal cordons on the neck.

Other sherds

2 bodysherds (**2212**:55–56]) are of fine buff fabric from Vessel 51 or one very similar to it; the outer surface is abraded. Weight: 3g.

Vessel 52. This is represented by a single necksherd (**2213**:1) from a small fine vessel with a gently concave neck. The vessel is of hard buff fabric with a grey core and brown-buff inner surface. There is a very low content of fine crushed quartzite inclusions ($\leq 1\text{mm}$). Neck thickness: 4.86mm; weight: 2g.

Decoration There are 2 broad shallow horizontal scores on the neck.

Other sherds

There are 2 bodysherds (**2212**:44, 46; 2 fragments: **2212**:45, 47) of smooth buff to brown-buff fabric with a grey core and mottled grey-brown inner surface. There is a low content of fine crushed quartzite inclusions ($\leq 2 \times 1\text{mm}$). Neck thickness: 5.84mm; weight: 12g.

There are 2 necksherds (plus 1 fragment: **2212**:52–54]) from a fine vessel of light buff fabric with a dark grey core; neck thickness: 5.5mm; weight: 3g.

3 fragments: **2212**:29–31; weight: 1g.

Vessel 53. This is represented by 9 sherds (5 rim-/necksherds: **2225**:R4–6, N. 7–8]; 4 necksherd: **2225**:9–12) from a fine Beaker with a rounded, slightly everted rim and a gently concave neck. The vessel is of hard buff fabric with a grey-buff inner surface. There is a very low content of fine crushed quartzite inclusions ($\leq 1\text{mm}$, up to $3 \times 2\text{mm}$). Neck thickness: 5.54mm; weight: 24g.

Decoration There is a single low, pinched-up horizontal cordon on the neck. A widely spaced horizontal row of (possibly birdbone) impressions occurs immediately below the rim. There is a band of 3 occasionally overlapping horizontal scored lines on the neck beneath the cordon.

Group XIII. There are 19 sherds (1 base-anglesherd: **2245**:2; 18 bodysherds (**2225**:3, **2226**:3–8, 15–22, **2245**:3–5; 19 fragments: **2226**:9 (6), 12–14; **2245**:6–15) from a domestic Beaker of worn light buff to grey-buff fabric with a grey to dark grey core; there is a blackened accretion on the inner surface. There is a medium content of dolerite inclusions (up to $7 \times 5\text{mm}$). Body thickness: 8.24–8.68mm; weight: 81g.

There are a further 6 small or worn bodysherds (**2225**:1–2, **2226**:10–11; **2284**:6) from fine Beakers from this context; weight: 7g.⁷

Charcoal layer 2707

Vessel 54. This domestic Beaker is represented by 3 bellysherds (**2707**:1–3]; 2 fragments: **2707**:4–5) of worn light buff fabric with a very low content of sandstone inclusions ($\leq 5 \times 4\text{mm}$). Body thickness: 8.1mm; weight: 30g.

Decoration consists of widely spaced, discontinuous horizontal scored lines.

Dark possible occupation layer 2329

Group XIV. There are 3 sherds (1 base-anglesherd: **2329**:2; 1 necksherd: **2329**:1; 1 bodysherd **2329**:3; 3 fragments: **2329**:4–6) from a domestic Beaker with a flat base and a slight foot. The hard light buff fabric has a brown-buff inner surface and a low

⁷ **2225**:13–15 are stones.

content of quartzite and sandstone inclusions (up to 4 x 2mm); neck thickness: 7.89mm; weight: 9g.

Pit 2762, fill 2756

Vessel 55. This is represented by a single necksherd (2756:1) from a domestic Beaker of smooth buff fabric with a slurry finish, a dark grey core and a grey worn inner surface. There is a medium content of quartzite and dolerite inclusion (up to 4 x 3mm). Neck thickness: 10.13mm; weight: 13g.

Decoration There is a low, wide, pinched-up horizontal cordon with, beneath, lightly scored horizontal lines.

Layer 2776, overlying layer 2786 (over cut 2795/2918)

Bodysherd (2776:1) from a domestic Beaker of buff fabric with a dark grey core and inner surface; there is a blackened accretion on the inner surface. Medium content of dolerite inclusions (up to 4 x 3mm). Body thickness: 11.09mm; weight: 4g. From a vessel similar to that of 2794:1 (below).

Pit 2796, fill 2794

Small bodysherd (2794:1; 2 fragments: 2794:2–3) from a domestic Beaker of smooth buff fabric with a dark grey core and inner surface; there is a blackened accretion on the inner surface. Medium content of dolerite inclusions (up to 4 x 3mm). Body thickness: 9.51mm; weight: 6g. From a vessel similar to that of 2776:1 (above). This context also produced carinated bowl sherds (2794:4).

Pit 2774, fill 2748

2 much worn bodysherds (2748:1–2; 1 fragment: 2748:3) of light buff fabric with a dark grey core and inner surface. There is a medium content of dolerite inclusions (up to 8 x 5mm). Weight: 9g.

Pit 2911, fill 2910

Vessel 57. This is represented by 4 neck-/bellysherds (2910:1–4) from a large gently S-shaped domestic vessel of light buff to red-buff fabric with an external slurry finish. There is a grey core and a dark grey inner surface which is sooted. There is a medium content of quartzite and dolerite inclusions ($\leq 4 \times 3$ mm); thickness: 10.71–12.91mm; weight: 71g.

Decoration consists of intermittent looped lines arranged horizontally; these appear to have been scored with a roughly broken twig end or a reed.

Pit 2590, fill 2589

3 small fragments (all 2589:1) of buff fabric; weight: 0.25g.

Decoration There is what appears to be a scored line on the largest fragment.

Pit 111, fill 112

Necksherd (112:1) from a domestic Beaker of buff fabric with a grey core (the inner surface has not survived) and a very low content of sandgrade inclusions. Thickness: N/A; weight: 4g.

Cut 1369 of kiln, fill 1409

Bodysherd (1409:1) from a fine vessel of smooth buff fabric with a grey inner surface and a dark grey core. There is a medium content of quartzite inclusions ($\leq 2 \times 1$ mm). Body thickness: 6.35mm; weight: 1g.

Deposit 11

This also produced early Bronze Age sherds (below).

There are 9 sherds (4 fine bodysherds: **11**:23–24, 26, 34; 4 lower bodysherds: **11**:27, 47–49; 1 possible basesherd: **11**:50; 13 fragments: **11**:28, 35–46) of red-buff fabric with a light grey-buff inner surface and a dark grey core. There is a low to medium content of quartzite inclusions ($\leq 4.4 \times 3\text{mm}$); body thickness: 6.09mm (upper) – 11.12mm (lower); weight: 43g.

Comment These appear to be from one or more, possibly undecorated, fine Beakers.

Deposit 349

Vessel 59. This is represented by 3 sherds (1 necksherd: **349**:4; 2 bodysherds: **349**:1, 5; 2 fragments: **349**:2, 6⁸) of buff to brown-buff fabric with smooth, inclusion-free, surfaces. There is a low content of quartzite inclusions ($\leq 2 \times 1\text{mm}$); neck thickness: 8.24mm; body: 5.93mm; weight: 16g.

Decoration on the neck consists of intermittent scored horizontal lines with a band of oblique lines between.

Comment The fabric and body thickness suggest a fine vessel although the slightly haphazard decoration may indicate a domestic pot.

Ploughsoil 2

Vessel 60. This is represented by two cordoned neck-/ bellysherds (**2**:[97–98]) of smooth grey-brown fabric with a very dark grey core and inner surface. There is a medium content of quartzite, dolerite and sandstone inclusions ($\leq 5 \times 4\text{mm}$). The fabric had been layered up and the 2 cordons applied to this thickened surface. There is a blackened accretion on the inner surface but this also occurs on the broken outer surface of one of the cordons indicating that some of this is post-breakage or even post-deposition. Body thickness: c. 10.30mm; weight: 10g.

Decoration There are two closely spaced applied horizontal cordons at the junction between the neck and belly. Closely spaced quadrangular impressions (possibly birdbone) occur along the upper and lower edges of the cordons: these also helped to secure the cordons onto the pot surface.

There are a further 7 bodysherds (**2**:15–16, 40–41, 80, 89–90; 10 fragments: **2**: 17–19, 42–45, 81, 83(2)) from fine vessels from the ploughsoil; weight: 19g

Pit 2718, fill 2717

Fragment (**2717**:1), possibly Beaker; weight: 0.25g.

Pit 2774, fill 2779

3 fragment (all **2779**:1), possibly Beaker; weight: 0.25g.

Early Bronze Age pottery

Posthole 3161, fill 3163

This also produced Grooved Ware sherds (above).

Vessel 61. This is represented by a single shouldersherd (**3163**:3; 2 fragment: **3163**:4–5) from a medium sized vessel with a rounded shoulder and gently concave neck. The outer surface, and the outer part of the core, are buff to red-buff while the inner surface, and inner part of the core, are grey to grey-brown. There is a medium content of crushed dolerite inclusions ($\leq 3 \times 2\text{mm}$, up to $5.5 \times 4.5\text{mm}$). Neck thickness: 8.85mm; weight: 11g.

Decoration A row of small (1.6mm in diameter) widely spaced dot impressions occurs along the upper edge of the shoulder.

⁸ No. **349**:3 is a stone.

Deposit 442, possible post-floor layer, deposit 11

These also produced early Neolithic carinated bowl (**442**, above) and Beaker sherds (**11**, above).

Vessel 62. This is represented by 4 rimsherds (**442**: [6–7], 8, **11**: 22; 4 fragments: **442**: 9–12) from a vase urn with a pronounced outwardly expanded rim with a broad (21.39mm) slightly concave inward sloping top. The smooth brown-buff fabric was finished with a fine slurry; the rim top and inner surface are sooted. There is a medium content of crushed dolerite inclusions (up to 7.95 x 6.5mm). Neck thickness: c. 14.37mm; weight: 30g.

Decoration A fine scored horizontal line occurs immediately beneath the rim with below oblique lines forming part of a lattice pattern. The rim top has a chevron pattern made up of double lines.

Deposit 11⁹

Vessel 63. This is represented by 3 worn sherds (1 cordoned bellysherd **11**: 7; 2 bodysherds: **11**: 5–6; 3 fragments: **11**: 8–10) of brown-buff fabric with a dark grey core; a blackened accretion occurs on the inner surface. There is a medium content of quartzite and dolerite inclusion (up to 4 x 3mm). Neck thickness: c. 8.07mm; body: c. 8.86mm; weight: 18g.

Decoration There is a low, wide, pinched-up horizontal cordon with scored (or possibly much worn cord impressed) ornament consisting of a panel bordered below by 2 horizontal lines and above by a single line. The panel is filled by closely spaced oblique lines.

There are 2 much worn cordoned bellysherds (**11**: 52, 12) from a vessel of red-buff fabric with a dark grey core and inner surface; a blackened accretion occurs on the inner surface. There is a medium content of quartzite inclusions (2.75 x 2.5mm) and some sandstone. Thickness: N/A; weight: 9g.

Comment From a vessel very similar to that of **517**: [1–2] (below).

There are 3 bodysherds (**11**: 11, 13, 37; 1 fragment: **11**: 14) from a vessel of buff fabric with a dark grey core and inner surface; a blackened accretion occurs on the inner surface. There is a medium content of dolerite and quartzite inclusions (2.75 x 2.5mm) and some sandstone. Body thickness: 11.67mm; weight: 25g.

Possible occupation surface 353

Three bodysherds (**353**: 1, 3, 6) and 3 much worn bas sherds (**353**: 9–10, 19; 22 fragments: **353**: 2, 4, 7–8, 11–18, 20–29) of buff fabric with a grey to dark grey core. There is a medium content of quartzite and dolerite inclusions; body thickness: 10.8mm; weight: 69g. Probably from a cinerary urn.

Deposit 338

Vessel 64. This cordoned urn is represented by a single cordoned necksherd (**338**: 1) from a vessel of smooth buff fabric with a slurry finish, a dark grey core and a dark grey inner surface. A blackened accretion occurs on the inner surface. There is a medium content of dolerite inclusion (up to 4 x 3mm). Neck thickness: 11.3mm; weight: 17g.

Decoration There is a low, wide, pinched-up horizontal cordon with, above and beneath, cord impressed horizontal lines.

Comment See also **461**: 1–6 and **203**: 1 (below).

⁹ No. **11**: 4 is a stone.

Pit 340, fill 461

There are 3 bodysherds (**461:1–2**, 4; 3 fragments: **461:3**, 5–6) from a vessel of smooth buff fabric with a dark grey core and inner surface; there is a blackened accretion on the inner surface. There is a medium content of dolerite inclusions (up to 5.5 x 4mm); body thickness: 10.07–12.02mm; weight: 34g.

Comment These sherds are very similar in both fabric and thickness to that from Vessel 64 and have a similar internal accretion. See also **203:1** (below).

Layer or deposit 203

Bodysherd (**203:1**) is of smooth buff fabric with a dark grey core and inner surface; there is a blackened accretion on the inner surface. There is a medium content of dolerite inclusions (up to 5.5 x 4mm); body thickness: 11.72–12.03mm; weight: 38g.

Decoration consists of a single cord impressed horizontal line.

Comment See also Vessel 64 and **461:1–6** (above).

Spread 2190

Bodysherd (**2190:1**; 2 fragments: **2190:2–3**) is of red-buff to buff fabric with a dark grey-brown inner surface and dark grey core; a blackened accretion occurs on the inner surface. There is a medium content of quartzite and dolerite inclusions ($\leq 5 \times 4$ mm); body thickness: 7.9–9.94mm; weight: 25g. Probably from a cinerary urn, possibly a cordoned urn similar to No. 04.

Necksherd (**2190:4**) is of much worn buff to grey-buff fabric with a grey core. There is a low content of quartzite inclusions (≤ 2 mm); neck thickness: 5.5mm; weight: 1g. Possibly Beaker.

Fill 517 of irregular feature 516

Abraded possible cordoned bellysherds (**517:[1–2]**) of buff fabric with some sooting on the inner surface. There is a medium content of quartzite inclusions (2.75 x 2.5mm) and some sandstone (3.18 x 3mm). Thickness: N/A; weight: 9g.

Comment Although much worn these sherds retains a distinctive cordon and a marked internal curved suggesting it is from the belly: it is probably from a cordoned urn rather than a domestic Beaker. From a vessel very similar to that of **11:52**, 12 (above).

Pit 1585, fill 1586

Vessel 66. This large cordoned urn is represented by 40 sherds (8 rimsherds: **1586:3–8**, [38, 43]; 24 necksherds: **1586:9–10**, 17–20, 22, 24–26, 36–37, 39–41, [42, 44], 45–50, 60; 8 neck/bodysherds: **1586:21**, 23, 59, [63–67]; 55 fragments: **1586:11–16**, 27–33, 34 (20), 51–58, 61 (10), 68–71) from the upper part of the pot: there are few bodysherds and none from the base. The narrow round-topped rim had a high upright, gently concave internal bevel with a sharp inward step at the junction with the body. The neck (height: c. 10.5cm) has a concave profile giving the vessel a slightly closed upper profile. There is an applied cordon at the junction with the lower neck (height: c. 7cm) which has a gently concave profile; a second applied cordon occurs at the lower junction of the neck with the body. The fabric is buff to red-buff and the outer surface, and the upper part of the inner, was finished with a fine slurry which was applied before the decoration. This generally, but not completely, masked the inclusions on the surface. There is a medium to high content of dolerite inclusions ($\leq 7.3 \times 6.5$ mm, up to 14.4 x 9.2mm). Upper neck thickness: 12.45–14.25mm; lower neck: 11.09–12.17mm; upper body: 10.22–13.58mm; weight: 1324g.

Maximum external rim diameter: c. 25cm, Maximum estimated height of surviving portion: 23cm

Decoration The outer surface of the upper neck has a high panel defined top and bottom by a pair of horizontal whipped cord impressed lines. The panel has horizontally arranged lozenges partly filled with oblique lines: all of this is whipped

cord impressed. The lozenges have a central vertical spine with downward pointing oblique offshoots on one side (the left) only.

Internal rim bevel This has widely spaced oblique lines of whipped cord.

Comment Although there is a substantial portion of the vessel preserved all of the sherds are from the upper part of the pot including less than one-half of the rim. If the vessel had been deposited intact this suggests that it was in an inverted position.

Bronze Age domestic

Pit 3187, fill 3188

Group XV. This is represented by 7 bodysherds (**3188:1–7**; 12 small fragments: **3188:8–19**) of light buff to red-buff fabric with a dark grey core and inner surface. The external surface was finished with a fine slurry and, although smooth, is uneven with occasionally protruding inclusions. There is sooting on the inner surface. There is a high content of shale inclusions (8.58 x 6.87mm, up to 16.27 x 9.02mm); body thickness: 8.3mm (upper) – 12.08mm (lower); weight: 58g.

Pit 3198, fill 3199

Vessel 65. This is represented by 3 rim-/necksherds (**3199:[1–3]**) from a middle–late Bronze Age domestic vessel with rounded rim and a marked, gently concave, internal bevel that has a slight internal lip; a blackened accretion occurs on the bevel and the upper part of the interior surface. This appears to be a bucket-shaped pot. The hard fabric is grey-brown with a high content of dolerite inclusions ($\leq 7.9 \times 9.8$ mm, up to 14.48 x 11mm). Neck thickness: 9.98–10.12mm; weight: 32g.

There are 4 bodysherds (**3199:4–7**; 5 fragments: **3199:8–12**) from a middle–late Bronze Age domestic vessel of smooth red-buff fabric with a dark grey core and inner surface; a blackened accretion occurs on the inner surface. There is a medium content of dolerite inclusions (up to 5.9 x 4mm). Upper body thickness: 8.4mm; lower body (or possibly base, **3199:4**): 14.84mm; weight: 16g.

Layer 2787 over pit 2198

Vessel 67. This is represented by a single flat topped rim (**2787:2**) with a slight outward projection. The fabric is light buff with a dark grey core and inner surface. Sooting on the inner face extends half way across the rim top. There is a medium content of dolerite inclusions (up to 8.5 x 5.5mm); neck thickness: 11.08; weight: 5g.

Redeposited layer/occupation horizon 3094

Bodysherd (**3094:1**): the outer part of the fabric is cream-buff while the inner is dark grey; a thick blackened accretion occurs on the inner surface. The outer surface is smooth with few protruding inclusions. There is a medium content of dolerite inclusions ($\leq 3 \times 2$ mm, up to 7.5 x 6mm); body thickness: 13.17mm; weight: 12g.

Comment The two-tone section and the general fabric is typical of early to middle Bronze Age domestic pottery.

3094:2 is a fragment of prehistoric, probably Bronze Age pottery; weight: 1g.

Other material: metal-working debris

There are two pieces (**3002:[1–2]**) of waste (clinker) from metalworking, possibly copper or copper alloy; weight: 18g.

Two further pieces (**3002:[3–4]**) appear to be from the metal-soaked base of a furnace: earth-encased pieces of quartzite, shale and sandstone; weight: 31g.

Other material: stones

2225:13–15, 2419:1–3, 2779:2, 349:3, 2:[51–53] (natural agglomerate including sandstone and quartz possibly bonded by iron pan).

Vessel No.	Context/feature	Number of sherds	Rimsherds	Necksherds	Shouldersherds	Bodysherds	Fragments	Inclusions	Vessel size (cm)	Weight (g)	Pottery type	Burnished
1	2788	13	6	1	2	4	8	Q	R. 20.8	89	ENCB	■
2	2788	15	2	9	3	1	0	Q	M	57	ENCB	■
3	2788	1	1	0	0	0	0	Q	M	5	ENCB	■
4	2788	12	1	6	4	1	10	Q	M	38	ENCB	■
5	2788	14	2	9	3	0	0	Q	M	62	ENCB	■
6	2788	4	4	0	0	0	0	Q	Sc	7	ENCB	■
7	2788	2	1	0	0	1	1	Q	M	15	ENCB	■
8	2788	11	1	0	2	8	0	Q	L	131	ENCB	■
9	2788	31	0	2	3	26	10	Q	M	111	ENCB	■
10	2788	5	1	1	0	3	6	Q	M	27	ENCB	
11	2788	1	1	0	0	0	0	Q	M	9	ENCB	■
12	2788	9	4	3	2	0	2	Q	M	37	ENCB	
13	2788	1	1	0	0	0	4	Q	M	10	ENCB	■
14	2788	2	2	0	0	0	0	Q	S-M	7	ENCB	■
15	2788	4	2	0	2	0	0	Q	S	9	ENCB	
16	2788	15	3	5	0	7	0	Q	M	103	ENCB	
17	2788	2	0	0	2	0	0	Q	M	7	ENCB	
18	2788	1	0	0	1	0	0	Q	L	6	ENCB	
19	2788	6	2	3	0	1	0	Q	M	19	ENCB	■
20	2788	2	0	0	2	0	0	Q	M	11	ENCB	■
21	2788	1	0	0	1	0	4	Q	M	14	ENCB	
22	2788	1	0	0	1	0	0	Q	M	4	ENCB	■
23	2788	1	0	0	1	0	0	Q	M	4	ENCB	■
24	2788	2	1	1	0	0	1	Q	M	5	ENCB	
I	2788	12	0	0	0	12	5	Q	M	70	ENCB	
II	2788	3	0	0	0	3	0	Q	M	19	ENCB	
III	2788	0	0	0	0	0	18	Q	-	16	ENCB	
IV	2788	2	0	1	1	0	1	Q	S	5	ENCB	
V	2788	5	0	0	0	5	0	Q	M	24	ENCB	
Other	2788	58	1	12	1	44	62			210	ENCB	
TOTAL	2788	236	36	53	31	116	132			1131	ENCB	
25	2786	3	1	0	0	2	0	Q	M	13	ENCB	
26	2786	2	1	1	0	0	0	sg	M	5	ENCB	
VI	2786	3	0	0	1	2	1	Q	M	14	ENCB	
VI	2786	2	0	0	0	2	0	Q	M	10	ENCB	
VII	2786	3	0	0	1	2	0	Q	M	12	ENCB	
Other	2786	7	0	4	1	2	5			20	ENCB	
Other	2786	1	1	0	0	0	0	D		5	M-LBA	
TOTAL	2786	21	3	5	3	10	6			79	ENCB	
Other	2946	3	0	0	0	3	0	Q	-	5	ENCB	
Other	2787	0	0	0	0	0	1	Q	-	0.5	ENCB	
27	2945	3	2	0	1	0	0	Q	M	19	ENCB	
VI	2945	1	0	1	0	0	0	Q	M	7	ENCB	
Other	2945	3	0	0	0	3	3			14	ENCB	
TOTAL	2945	7	2	1	1	3	3			40	ENCB	

41	3092	3	0	1	1	1	0	Q	M	28	ENCB	
Other	3092	1	0	1	0	0	4	Q	-	5	ENCB	
28	3255	10	1	2	2	5	0	Q	16.8	110	ENCB	■
29	3255	5	0	0	2	3	1	Q	M	30	ENCB	
30	3255	13	0	9	1	3	2	Q	M	46	ENCB	
31	3255	8	2	0	0	6	1	Q	M	24	ENCB	
32	3230	1	1	0	0	0	0	Q	M	12	ENCB	
VIII	3255	1	0	0	0	1	0	Q	-	3	ENCB	
IX	3255	2	0	0	0	2	0	Q	-	3	ENCB	
Other	3226	1	0	0	0	1	0	Q	-	5	ENCB	
Other	3230/55	4	0	1	0	3	3	Q	-	9	ENCB	
Pit 3209		45	4	12	5	24	8			242	ENCB	
X	3208	3	1	2	0	0	6	Q	-	8	ENCB	
Other	3208	1	0	0	0	1	0	Q	M	13	ENCB	
XI	3207	4	1	1	0	2	3	Q	-	10	ENCB	
Other	3207	0	0	0	0	0	6			5	ENCB	
Pit 3206		8	2	3	0	3	15			36	ENCB	
33	3192	6	2	4	0	0	0	Q	M	15	ENCB	
34	3192	4	2	1	0	1	0	Q	M	9	ENCB	
Other	3192	2	0	0	0	2	0	Q	M	12	ENCB	
Other	3190	2	0	0	0	2	0	Q	M	18	ENCB	
Other	3202/3	2	0	0	0	2	4	Q Sh	-	11	ENCB	
Other	3180	1	0	0	0	1	1	Q	M	6	ENCB	
Other	2731	3	0	0	0	3	1	Q	M	19	ENCB	
Other	2585	1	0	1	0	0	0	Q	-	6	ENCB	
Other	2330	0	0	0	0	0	3	Q	-	1	ENCB	
Total		21	4	6	0	11	9			97	ENCB	
35	3268	3	1	2	0	0	0	Q	S-M	8	ENCB	
Other	3268/9	5	0	0	0	5	2	Q	-	22	ENCB	
Other	3269	4	0	0	2	2	0	Q	-	13	ENCB	
Other	3268	3	0	0	0	3	4	Q	-	8	ENCB	
Total		15	1	2	2	10	6			51	ENCB	
42	3232	1	1	0	0	0	1	Q	M	9	ENCB	
											ENCB	
Other	3241	1	0	0	0	1	2	Q	-	4	ENCB	
Other	3271	2	0	0	0	2	0	Q	-	10	ENCB	
36	3095	2	0	1	1	0	2	Q	-	3	ENCB	
Other	3271	2	0	0	0	2	0	Q D	-	10	ENCB	
37	3164	1	0	0	1	0	0	D	M	6	ENCB	
Other	3271	2	0	0	0	2	0	Q	-	11	ENCB	
Other	2756	0	0	0	0	0	1	Q	-	0.5	ENCB	
Other	2902	0	0	0	0	0	1	Q	-	0.5	ENCB	
Other	1243	0	0	0	0	0	1	Q	-	0.5	ENCB	
Other	3062	0	0	0	0	0	1	Q	-	0.5	ENCB	
38	2841	2	1	1	0	0	2	Q	M	6	ENCB	
39	2841	1	0	0	1	0	4	Q	M	7	ENCB	
XII	2841	5	0	4	0	1	0	Q	-	11	ENCB	
Other	2841	2	0	0	0	2	0	Q	M	16	ENCB	
Other	2841	3	0	0	0	3	3	Q	-	9	ENCB	
Total	2841	13	1	5	1	6	9			49	ENCB	

Other	2197	1	0	0	1	0	0	D	-	6	ENCB	
Other	2199	1	0	0	0	1	0	D	-	6	ENCB	
Other	2408	1	0	1	0	0	0	D	-	4	ENCB	
40	1294	1	0	0	1	0	1	Q	M	26	ENCB	
Other	1375	1	0	0	0	1	0	Q	-	5	ENCB	
Other	1497	2	0	0	0	2	0	Q	-	2	ENCB	
Other	2183	0	0	0	0	0	1	Q	-	0.5	ENCB	
43	1343	28	5	7	2	14	0	Q	22.4	193	ENCB	■
44	1343	8	3	0	0	5	0	Q	25	248	ENCB	■
45	1343	13	2	0	2	9	0	Q	19	58	ENCB	■
46	1343	10	1	1	0	8	0	Q	M	51	ENCB	
47	1343	12	0	10	2	0	1	Q	M	30	ENCB	■
48	1345	3	1	1	0	1	0	Q	M	17	ENCB	■
Other	1343	2	0	0	0	2	3	Q	-	5	ENCB	
TOTAL	1343	76	12	19	6	39	4			602	ENCB	
Other	2226	1	0	0	1	0	0	Q	M	7	ENCB	
Other	2284	1	0	1	0	0	0	sg	M	5	ENCB	
Other	2350	1	0	1	0	0	0	Q	-	2	ENCB	
Other	2794	3	1	0	2	0	1	Q	-	5	ENCB	
Other	442	2	0	0	0	2	0	Q	-	7	ENCB	
Other	551	1	1	0	0	0	0	sg	?	1	ENCB	
Other	552	1	0	1	0	0	0	Q	M	6	ENCB	
Other	2917	1	0	0	0	1	2	D F	-	3	ENCB	
Other	2	17	0	3	1	13	3	Q	-	72	ENCB	
XVI	2902	11	1	0	0	10	14	Q	M	37	ENCB	■
Total		33	2	4	1	26	19			126		
56	1707	5	3	2	0	0	0	D	Intact base	681	GW	-
58	3163	2	0	2	0	0	0	D Sh	M	14	GW?	
XVII	2023	12	0	0	0	12	10	Q	-	24	GW?	
Total		14	3	4	0	12	10			719	GW	

Q quartzite D dolerite sg sandgrade Sh shale F felsite
 Sc small cup S small vessel M medium sized vessel R. rim
 diameter (cm)
 ENCB early Neolithic carinated bowl

Table 2. Details of Neolithic pottery including individual vessels from Kilmainham 1C, Co. Meath.

Vessel No.	Context/feature	Number of sherds	Rimsherds	Necksherds	Base-anglesherds	Bellysherds	Bodysherds	Fragments	Inclusions	Vessel size (cm)	Weight (g)	Pottery type	Decorated
49	2284/ 2210/ 2212/ 2211	31	4	1	0	0	26	2	D Q	Ri. 25.6	614	Beaker D.	C■
50	2212	6	0	2	3	0	1	6	Q S	Ba. 6	28	Fine Beaker	-
51	2212	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	Q	Sm	6	Fine Beaker	C
52	2213	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	Q	Sm	2	Fine Beaker	■
Other	2212	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	Q	M	12	Fine Beaker	-
Other	2212	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	Q	-	12	Fine Beaker	-
Other	2212	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	Q	-	3	Fine Beaker	-
Other	2212	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	Q	-	1	Beaker	-
53	2225	9	3	6	0	0	0	0	Q	M	24	Fine Beaker	C■
XIII	2225/ 26	19	0	0	1	0	18	19	D	L	81	Beaker D.	-
Other	2225/ 26	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	-	-	7	Fine Beaker	-
Total		82	9	14	4	0	55	34			790		
54	2707	3	0	0	0	3	0	2	S	L	30	Beaker D.	■
XIV	2329	3	0	1	1	0	1	3	Q S	L		Beaker D.	-
55	2756	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	Q D	-	13	Beaker D.	■
Other	2776	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	D	-	4	Beaker D.	-
Other	2794	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	D	-	6	Beaker D.	-
Other	2748	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	D	-	9	Beaker D.	-
57	2910	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	Q D	L	71	Beaker D.	■
Other	2589	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	Q	-	0.25	Fine Beaker	■
Other	112	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	sg	-	4	Beaker D.	-
Total		16	0	7	1	3	5	11			107.25		
Other	1409	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	Q	-	1	Fine Beaker	-
59	349	3	0	1	0	0	2	2	Q	-	16	Fine Beaker?	■
Other	11	9	0	0	1	0	8	13	Q	-	43	Fine Beaker?	-
60	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	Q D Sa		10	Beaker D.	C■
Other	2	7	0	0	0	0	7	10	Q	-	19	Fine Beaker	-
Other	2190	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	Q	-	1	Beaker?	-
Other	2717	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-	-	0.25	Beaker?	-
Other	2779	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-	-	0.25	Beaker?	-
Total		23	0	2	1	2	18	27			90.5		

Q quartzite D dolerite sg sandgrade Sh shale C cordoned S sandstone
 Sm small vessel M medium sized vessel Ri. rim diameter (cm) Ba. base diameter (cm)

Table 3. Details of Beaker pottery including individual vessels from Kilmainham 1C, Co. Meath.

Vessel No.	Context/feature	Number of sherds	Rimsherds	Necksherds	Base-anglesherds	Bellysherds	Bodysherds	Fragments	Inclusions	Vessel size (cm)	Weight (g)	Pottery type	Decorated
61	3163	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	D	M-L	11	Vase urn	
62	442/11	3	3	0	0	0	0	4	D	M-L	30	Vase urn	
63	11	3	0	0	0	1	2	3	Q D	M	18	Cordoned urn	C■
Other	11	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	Q S	-	9	Cordoned urn?	C
Other	11	3	0	0	0	0	3	1	Q D	M	25	Cordoned urn?	
Other	353	6	0	0	3	0	3	22	Q D	-	69	Cinerary urn	
64	338	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	D	M	17	Cordoned urn	C■
64?	461	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	D	M	34	Cordoned urn?	
64?	203	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	D	M	38	Cordoned urn	C■
Other	2190	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	Q D	M	25	Cordoned urn?	
Other	517	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	Q	-	9	Cordoned urn?	C
66	1586	32	8	24	0	0	8	55			1324	Cordoned urn	C■
TOTAL		58	11	25	3	6	21	95			1609	EBA pottery	
XV	3188	7	0	0	0	0	7	12	Sh	?	58	BA domestic	
65	3199	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	D	M	32	M–LBA domestic	
Other	3199	4	0	0	0	0	4	5	D	-	16	M–LBA domestic	
67	2787	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	D	-	5	M–LBA domestic	
Other	3094	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	D	-	13	M–LBA domestic	
		16						18			124		

Q quartzite D dolerite sg sandgrade
sandstone ■ decorated

Sh shale

C cordoned S

Sm small vessel

M medium sized vessel

Ri. rim

diameter (cm) Ba. Base diameter

Table 4. Details of early Bronze Age pottery including individual vessels from Kilmainham 1C, Co. Meath.

Vessel	Context	Sherds to draw	Section only	Photograph
1	2788	2788:[R. 1–2], S. 7–8, B. 9]		
2	2788	2788: [R. 23–24, N. 30]		
3	2788		R. 2788:22	
4	2788		R. 2788:67, S. 2788:69	
5	2788		R. 2788:137, S. 2788:138	
6	2788		R. 2788:85, 134	
7	2788	2788:132		
8	2788	2788:[R. 39, S. 40–41]		
9	2788	2788:165		
10	2788	R. 2788:148		
11	2788	R. 2788:157		
12	2788	R. 2788:187, 189, S. 2788:54		
13	2788		R. 2788:161	
14	2788		R. 2788:[158–59]	
15	2788		R/S. 2788:239	
16	2788		R. 2788:331	
17	2788		S. 2788:255	
18	2788		S. 2788:103	
20	2788		S. 2788:[296–97])	
21	2788		S. 2788:381	
22	2788	S. 2788:316		
28	3255	R. 3255:1, S. 3255:2		
29	3226		S. 3266:1	
30	3230		S. 3230:10	
31	3230		R. 3230:[1–2]	
32	3230		R. 3230:7	
33	3192		R. 3192:1	
34	3192		R. 3192:[11–12]	
36	3095		S. 3095:[1–2]	
37	3164		S. 3164:1	
38	2841		R. 2841:16	
39	2841		S. 2841:10	
40	1294		S. 1294:1	
42	3232		R. 3232:1	
43	1343	1343:[R. 55, S. 42]		Y
44	1343	R/N/S. 1343:270, 331–32		Y
45	1343	R. 1343:54, S. 1343:43		
46	1343	R. 1343:69		
47	1343	N/S. 1343:[7–8, 10]		
48	1345		R. 1345:3	
49	2210–12	R. [2284:1–2, 2210:1]		Y
50	2212	B-A. 2212:[32–33, B. 34]		
51	2212	R./N. 2212:[48–49]		
52	2213	N. 2213:1		
53	2225	R./N. 2225:[4–8]		
Other	2226		S. 2226:1	
54	2707	Be. 2707:[1–3]		
55	2910	Be. 2910:1		
56	1707	Draw intact base and rimsherds		Y
57	2910	N. 2910:1		
58	3163	N. 3163:[1–2]		Y
59	349	N. 349:4		
60	2	N. 2:[97–98]		
61	3163	S. 3163:3		
62	442	R. 442:[6–7], R. 11:22		
63	11	Be. 11:7		
65	3199	R/N. 3199:[1–3]		
66	1586	R/N. 1586:[38, 43], [42, 44], 3–4, B. 1586:23		Y

R. rim B-A. base-angle B. body S. shoulder Be. belly

Table 5. Suggestions for illustration: Kilmainham 1C, Co. Meath.

Appendix 2.2 Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery Report – Niamh Doyle

**MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY REPORT
KILMAINHAM 1C, E3140
NIAMH DOYLE MA MIAI
NOVEMBER 2007**

1 Introduction

The pottery assemblage from Kilmainham 1C contains 17 sherds of pottery including five sherds of 18th–19th-century post-medieval pottery and 11 sherds of 13th–14th century locally produced medieval pottery. The presence of pottery from the post-medieval and medieval periods at Kilmainham 1C indicates a continuity of activity from both periods onsite.

2 Methodology

These fragments were identified visually in accordance with existing typologies. A brief description of fabric and decoration is given. The different types of pottery are presented in tabular form. Medieval vessel types and styles of manufacture were identified in accordance with the Medieval Pottery Research Group's classification of ceramic forms (1998). Both medieval and post-medieval types were identified based on information from published excavations in Ireland and existing typologies.

3 Dating

Date ranges for the pottery types are based on published dates for the production and distribution of pottery excavated from archaeological sites in Ireland, England and the United States of America.

Figure 1 - Table of medieval and post-medieval pottery types, date range and origins for Kilmainham 1C

Type	Sherds	MVR	MNV	Form	Date Range	Origin
Pottery. Meath-type ware	6	2		Jug	12th–13th C	Ireland
Pottery. Meath-type fine ware	5	2		Jug	13th–14th C	Ireland
Pottery. Black glazed red earthenware	3	1		Jar	18th–19th C	Ireland/ UK
Pottery. Glazed red earthenware	2	1		Jar	18th–19th C	Ireland/ UK
Pottery. Unidentified	1	1				
Total	17	7				

4 Discussion

4.1 Local medieval pottery: Meath-type wares

The medieval pottery from Kilmainham 1C consists of a locally produced medieval pottery type that has been named Meath-type ware. This local medieval ware is similar in form to much medieval pottery found in Ireland from the 13th–14th century, with a strong influence on form and decoration from Ham Green and Bristol Redcliffe wares. It is a convention in medieval pottery studies to name a pottery type after its production site, in the absence of a known production site the pottery is named as a type after the area in which it has been found to be most prolific (Blake and Davey 1983, 39–40).

The medieval pottery type found at Kilmainham 1C, situated between Navan and Kells, has also been found on multiple sites along the route between the towns of Navan and Kells in County Meath (Doyle 2007 a, c, d, f–m). Due to the fact that this local medieval pottery has been found in multiple sites in central Meath and the production site is as yet unknown the pottery has been named simply Meath-type and Meath-type fine ware.

This pottery is distinctly different to that already identified at Trim (Sweetman 1987), and Drogheda ware (Campbell 1996). Locally produced wheel thrown medieval pottery from county Meath sites Castlefarm 1 (Doyle 2007a) and Dunboyne 4 (Doyle 2007b) is similar to the sandy wheel thrown pottery from Killeen Castle (Doyle 2006) and Tullykane (Sandes 2006). This pottery type is different to the Meath-type ware

described here. Meath-type fine ware, however, is similar to the local fine wares from Castlefarm 1 (Doyle 2007a) and Garrettstown 2 (Doyle 2007c).

4.2 Meath-type pottery

The assemblage contains six fragments of Meath-type medieval pottery representing a MNR of two vessels of this type. The fabric of these vessels is soft powdery clay with frequent inclusions of haematite and mica as well as small stones that stand proud on the surface where the soft fabric has been weathered. The fine powdery clay of this type is the same as that used for the local fine wares described below with the addition of small stone inclusions. The vessel forms represented include a jug and a pipkin with a hollow handle that allowed the vessel to be removed from a heat source safely by inserting a stick or rod into the hole.

The assemblage also contains five fragments of Meath-type fine ware representing a MNR of two probable jugs for this 13th–14th-century local medieval ware. The soft nature of this pottery is such that it is often heavily abraded meaning it is sometimes difficult to discern the throwing lines of this pottery.

4.3 Unidentified pottery

The assemblage contains a fragment (538:1) of pottery with very coarse open fabric but not with quartz or mica of Leinster Cooking Ware. It is curved and burnt internally as though it held the heat-source like a curfew or chafing dish, if it is medieval in date.

4.4 Post-medieval pottery

The assemblage contains five fragments of post-medieval pottery, representing a MNR of two vessels. Black glazed and lead glazed red earthenware vessels were imported and manufactured in Ireland in the 18th–19th century (Meenan and McCutcheon, 352). They were widely used in a domestic and industrial context. The assemblage contains fragments representing at least one black glazed red earthenware jar and one glazed red earthenware jar of this type.

Figure 2 - Catalogue of medieval and post-medieval pottery from Kilmainham 1C

Licence Number	Context	Find Number	Links	Category	Type	Part
E3140	2	28		Ceramic	Pottery. Black glazed red earthenware	Body fragment
E3140	2	33		Ceramic	Pottery. Black glazed red earthenware	Body fragment
E3140	2	34		Ceramic	Pottery. Black glazed red earthenware	Body fragment
E3140	2	31		Ceramic	Pottery. Glazed red earthenware	Body fragment
E3140	2	32		Ceramic	Pottery. Glazed red earthenware	Body fragment
E3140	2	100		Ceramic	Pottery. Meath-type fine ware	Base fragment
E3140	2	91		Ceramic	Pottery. Meath-type fine ware	Body fragment
E3140	538	2		Ceramic	Pottery. Meath-type fine ware	Body fragment
E3140	538	3		Ceramic	Pottery. Meath-type fine ware	Body fragment
E3140	3102	2		Ceramic	Pottery. Meath-type fine ware	Body fragment
E3140	2	4		Ceramic	Pottery. Meath-type ware	Base fragment
E3140	2	79		Ceramic	Pottery. Meath-type ware	Body fragment
E3140	9	2		Ceramic	Pottery. Meath-type ware	Hollow handle
E3140	1265	1		Ceramic	Pottery. Meath-type ware	Body fragment
E3140	3165	2		Ceramic	Pottery. Meath-type ware	Body fragment
E3140	3165	3		Ceramic	Pottery. Meath-type ware	Body fragment
E3140	538	1		Ceramic	Pottery. Unidentified	Base fragment
Total no. of sherds						17

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Doyle, N. 2007b The pottery from Dunboyne 4-Contract 1. A017/002.

Doyle, N. 2007c The pottery from Garretstown II- Contract 2 A008/008.

Doyle, N. 2007d The pottery from Grange 3 (E3123) A029-05.

Doyle, N. 2007e The pottery from Grange 2 (E3124) A029-06.

Doyle, N. 2007f The pottery from Grange 1 (E3125) A029-07.

Doyle, N. 2007g The pottery from Phoenixtown 1 (E3128) A029-010.

Doyle, N. 2007h The pottery from Kilmainham 1A (E3141) A029-053.

Doyle, N. 2007i The pottery from Kilmainham 1 C (E3140) A029-022.

Doyle, N. 2007j The pottery from Cookstown Great 3 (E3139) A029-021.

Doyle, N. 2007k The pottery from Phoenixtown 2 (E3129) A029-011.

Doyle, N. 2007l The pottery from Phoenixtown 3 (E3130) A029-012.

Doyle, N. 2007m The pottery from Trevet 1 Contract 2 (E3067) A008-014.

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Appendix 2.3 Lithic Report – Eimear Nelis

THE LITHICS
KILMAINHAM 1C (A029/022, E3140)
EIMEAR NELIS

APRIL 2010

Introduction to report

During archaeological mitigation at the M3 Navan to Kells road scheme, excavations uncovered a number of archaeological sites. The project yielded a large assemblage of chipped, ground and unworked stone artefacts from numerous sites; this report deals with the chipped and ground stone assemblage from Kilmainham 1C.

Ministerial Direction and Site Name	NMI Registration Number	Chipped Stone	Ground Stone
A029/003 Grange 5	E3121	2	
A029/004 Grange 4	E3122	8	
A029/005 Grange 3	E3123	290	13
A029/024 Grange 2	E3124	2	
A029/007 Grange 1	E3125	4	3
A029/034 Phoenixtown 5	E3126	168	1
A029/009 Phoenixtown 6	E3127	5	
A029/010 Phoenixtown 1	E3128	15	
A029/011 Phoenixtown 2	E3129	20	9
A029/012 Phoenixtown 3	E3130	49	4
A029/013 Phoenixtown 4	E3131	2	
A029/015 Ballybeg 2	E3132	1	
A029/016 Nugentstown 3	E3134	13	
A029/017 Nugentstown 2	E3135	1	
A029/018 Nugentstown 1	E3136	15	
A029/020 Cookstown Great 2	E3138	3	
A029/021 Cookstown Great 3	E3139	6	
A029/022 Kilmainham 1C	E3140	232	13
A029/053 Kilmainham 1A	E3141	69	7
A029/054 Kilmainham 1B	E3142	5	1
A029/024 Kilmainham 3	E3144	(298)	1
A029/025 Gardenrath 2	E3145	24	1
A029/028 Town Parks 2	E3148	4	
A029/031 Town Parks 5	E3151	7	
A029/034 Newrath Little 2	E3154	-	1
A029/038 Cakestown Glebe 2	E3158	40	1
A029/039 Cakestown Glebe 1	E3159	5	
A029/040 Ballybeg 3	E3160	3	
A029/041 Ballybeg 4	E3162	3	

Table 1: M3 Contract 4 Navan to Kells: showing site name and code, and quantities of material recovered and analysed.

Methodology

All recovered artefacts were presented for analysis, and were studied visually and catalogued using SPSS (V13) for Windows. For each artefact, the following details were recorded: contextual information (including context/feature/sample number, northings and eastings where available), basic condition, extent of abrasion, material, colour, cortex, basic character and detailed classification, platform and termination type (where relevant for chipped stone), detail of working (where relevant), length (L), breadth (B), thickness (T), fragment size (mm) and mass (g). The criteria upon which these attributes have been selected, and the analytical methodology deployed, are presented in some detail elsewhere (Nelis 2003). Analysis of the ground stone assemblage, and comments on the petrology of the assemblage, was undertaken with Ms Clare McGranaghan.

Kilmainham 1C

A large and complex excavation was undertaken at Kilmainham 1C, resulting in numerous phases of archaeological activity, spanning the prehistoric (early Neolithic; late Neolithic; final Neolithic/early Bronze Age; middle Bronze Age) and historic (late Iron Age/ early medieval; medieval and post-medieval) periods. The prehistoric activity consisted of numerous structures (including a post-built early Neolithic house), fences, a platform, hearths, pits, ditches, as well as burnt mounds and a pond. In addition to these, numerous fences, pits and ditches were undated during excavation. A large number of kilns, and possible some burials, were thought to date to the early medieval period, and a number of large pits (possibly for gravel extraction) were dated to the Medieval period (Walsh 2009).

From these complex and numerous features, a substantial number of lithic artefacts was retrieved (Table 2); in total, 232 pieces of (chipped) flint, chert, quartz, quartzite, mudstone and greywacke were found. The majority of these were found during excavation (195 pieces), but a substantial number were recovered during post-excavation soil sample processing.

Unique No	Context	Basic Character	Classification	Condition	Cortex	Fragment size (mm)	Length (mm)	Breadth (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Mass (g)
E3140:2:50 *	2	Angular shatter	Angular shatter	Burnt	Tertiary	0	13	11	6	.59
E3140:2:77 *	2	Modified	Edge retouched	Fresh	Tertiary	0	76	19	6	3.55
E3140:2:1	2	Blade shatter: platform	Distal	Fresh	Tertiary	22	0	21	6	2.66
E3140:2:2	2	Modified	Edge retouched	Fresh	Tertiary	26	0	13	6	2.04
E3140:2:3	2	Flake shatter: platform	Medial	Fresh	Tertiary	9	0	7	1	.12
E3140:2:5	2	Blade shatter: bipolar	Distal	Fresh	Tertiary	34	0	14	3	1.19
E3140:2:6	2	Flake: platform	Pressure: retouch	Fresh	Tertiary	0	7	10	1	.23
E3140:2:7	2	Flake: platform	Core trimming	Fresh	Secondary	0	31	16	8	3.21
E3140:2:8	2	Flake: platform	Complete	Fresh	Tertiary	0	28	22	5	2.69
E3140:2:12	2	Modified	Edge retouched	Fresh	Tertiary	16	0	11	6	.74
E3140:2:13	2	Modified	Projectile	Fresh	Secondary	0	36	16	6	3.23
E3140:2:14	2	Modified	Projectile	Fresh	Tertiary	0	23	11	4	1.31
E3140:2:20	2	Modified	Butt trimmed form	Fresh	Tertiary	0	56	22	6	7.68
E3140:2:21	2	Modified	Projectile	Fresh	Secondary	0	26	17	3	1.47
E3140:2:22	2	Modified	Biface	Fresh	Secondary	0	35	26	8	7.18
E3140:2:23	2	Modified	Projectile	Fresh	Tertiary	0	28	24	6	1.86
E3140:2:24	2	Modified	Edge retouched	Burnt	Tertiary	21	0	15	6	2.15
E3140:2:25	2	Flake shatter: platform	Percussion: retouch distal	Fresh	Tertiary	12	0	6	3	.31
E3140:2:26	2	Flake: bipolar	Core edge rejuvenation	Fresh	Secondary	0	35	32	9	5.16
E3140:2:27	2	Angular shatter	Angular shatter	Burnt	Tertiary	0	15	13	11	2.43
E3140:2:29	2	Flake shatter: platform	Indeterminate	Burnt	Tertiary	25	0	22	6	3.46

Unique No	Context	Basic Character	Classification	Condition	Cortex	Fragment size (mm)	Length (mm)	Breadth (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Mass (g)
E3140:2:30	2	Flake shatter: platform	Indeterminate	Burnt	Tertiary	18	0	15	4	1.44
E3140:2:36	2	Angular shatter	Angular shatter: bipolar	Abraded	Tertiary	0	20	15	13	5.19
E3140:2:37	2	Angular shatter	Angular shatter: bipolar	Abraded	Tertiary	0	20	20	12	5.57
E3140:2:38	2	Angular shatter	Angular shatter: bipolar	Abraded	Tertiary	0	22	21	11	6.43
E3140:2:39	2	Flake shatter: bipolar	Medial	Fresh	Tertiary	31	0	25	8	15.81
E3140:2:49	2	Flake shatter: platform	Indeterminate	Burnt	Tertiary	11	0	10	1	.24
E3140:2:54	2	Angular shatter	Angular shatter: bipolar	Abraded	Secondary	25	0	15	14	5.98
E3140:2:55	2	Cores	Bipolar	Abraded	Primary	0	38	31	14	22.44
E3140:2:56	2	Flake shatter: bipolar	Bifacial thinning flake: distal	Fresh	Tertiary	26	0	20	3	1.36
E3140:2:57	2	Unworked	Thermal flake	Patinated	Tertiary	0	28	16	8	3.41
E3140:2:61	2	Flake shatter: platform	Retouch: proximal	Patinated	Tertiary	0	17	10	1	.22
E3140:2:62	2	Flake: platform	Core trimming	Patinated	Secondary	0	14	28	6	1.57
E3140:2:63	2	Flake: bipolar	Complete	Abraded	Secondary	0	26	18	8	2.76
E3140:2:64	2	Modified	Edge retouched	Fresh	Tertiary	15	0	10	3	.66
E3140:2:65	2	Flake: platform	Retouch flake	Fresh	Tertiary	0	16	9	2	.29
E3140:2:66	2	Flake shatter: platform	Indeterminate	Fresh	Tertiary	25	0	11	5	.28
E3140:2:69	2	Blade: platform	Complete	Fresh	Tertiary	0	47	17	8	6.63
E3140:2:84	2	Modified	Edge retouched	Fresh	Tertiary	0	37	26	6	5.71
E3140:2:87	2	Modified	Edge retouched	Fresh	Tertiary	0	71	30	7	11.76
E3140:2:75	2	Angular shatter	Angular shatter	Fresh	Primary	0	18	6	5	.43
E3140:2:76	2	Modified	Edge retouched	Abraded	Tertiary	22	0	14	7	3.51
E3140:2:85	2	Flake shatter: platform	Distal	Fresh	Tertiary	13	0	22	3	2.81
E3140:2:86	2	Flake shatter: platform	Indeterminate	Abraded	Tertiary	28	0	18	7	5.29
E3140:2:88	2	Flake: pressure	Retouch	Burnt	Tertiary	0	8	6	1	.21
E3140:2:96	2	Flake shatter: platform	Distal	Burnt	Secondary	21	0	22	8	2.96
E3140:2:101	2	Modified	Scraper	Patinated	Secondary	23	0	23	5	4.12
E3140:2:103	2	Modified	Hollow scraper	Patinated	Secondary	0	30	25	3	3.51
E3140:3:1	3	Flake shatter: platform	Indeterminate	Fresh	Tertiary	20	0	15	3	1.18
E3140:3:2 *	3	Angular shatter	Angular shatter	Abraded	Tertiary	22	0	14	9	2.61
E3140:3:3	3	Unworked	Abraded lump	Abraded	Tertiary	0	48	36	28	51.31

Unique No	Context	Basic Character	Classification	Condition	Cortex	Fragment size (mm)	Length (mm)	Breadth (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Mass (g)
E3140:3:4	3	Unworked	Abraded lump	Abraded	Tertiary	0	40	29	13	19.81
E3140:3:7	3	Blade: platform	Complete	Fresh	Tertiary	0	31	14	3	.73
E3140:7:2	7	Unworked	Abraded lump	Water rolled	Primary	0	18	11	8	1.62
E3140:9:1	9	Angular shatter	Angular shatter	Patinated	Tertiary	0	15	12	6	.99
E3140:11:1	11	Flake shatter: platform	Indeterminate	Patinated	Tertiary	11	0	6	1	.15
E3140:11:2	11	Modified	Projectile	Fresh	Tertiary	0	28	18	9	4.46
E3140:11:3	11	Flake: pressure	Retouch	Fresh	Tertiary	11	0	5	1	.06
E3140:11:15	11	Modified	Edge retouched	Abraded	Tertiary	0	33	13	6	2.51
E3140:11:16	11	Unworked	Thermal	Burnt	Tertiary	0	11	6	1	.06
E3140:11:17	11	Flake: bipolar	Complete	Fresh	Primary	0	20	13	6	1.43
E3140:11:18	11	Blade: bipolar	Complete	Fresh	Tertiary	0	39	11	7	2.98
E3140:11:19	11	Flake shatter: platform	Proximal	Fresh	Tertiary	19	0	24	4	1.88
E3140:11:20	11	Flake: bipolar	Complete	Fresh	Tertiary	0	15	13	3	.56
E3140:11:21	11	Flake: platform	Retouch	Fresh	Tertiary	0	18	13	3	.53
E3140:11:25	11	Unworked	Abraded lump	Abraded	Tertiary	0	22	14	11	2.47
E3140:11:29	11	Flake: platform	Complete	Patinated	Secondary	0	28	28	6	2.37
E3140:11:30	11	Flake: bipolar	Complete	Patinated	Primary	0	31	18	8	4.27
E3140:11:31	11	Modified	Edge retouched	Burnt	Tertiary	23	0	14	7	.79
E3140:11:32	11	Angular shatter	Angular shatter	Burnt	Tertiary	23	0	13	5	2.29
E3140:11:33	11	Flake shatter: platform	Indeterminate	Fresh	Tertiary	13	0	11	3	.39
E3140:12:2	12	Angular shatter	Angular shatter: bipolar	Fresh	Secondary	0	19	15	11	3.74
E3140:12:1	12	Angular shatter	Angular shatter: bipolar	Fresh	Secondary	0	15	13	6	1.35
E3140:40:1	40	Angular shatter	Angular shatter	Patinated	Tertiary	0	9	6	5	.27
E3140:90:1	90	Modified	Butt trimmed	Patinated	Tertiary	0	41	16	5	3.09
E3140:90:2	90	Flake shatter: bipolar	Proximal	Burnt	Tertiary	26	0	16	5	1.56
E3140:90:3	90	Flake shatter: bipolar	Distal	Burnt	Tertiary	15	0	11	5	.49
E3140:319:1	319	Flake: pressure	Retouch	Burnt	Tertiary	0	15	11	1	.17
E3140:319:2	319	Flake shatter: platform	Indeterminate	Patinated	Tertiary	0	10	6	1	.05
E3140:318:1	318	Flake shatter: platform	Indeterminate	Burnt	Tertiary	0	10	8	1	.03
E3140:318:2	318	Flake shatter: platform	Proximal	Burnt	Tertiary	8	0	6	2	.06
E3140:318:3	318	Flake: bipolar	Complete	Fresh	Tertiary	0	15	12	3	.54
E3140:338:2	338	Flake: platform	Complete	Fresh	Tertiary	0	28	30	8	4.54
E3140:338:3	338	Angular shatter	Angular shatter	Abraded	Tertiary	0	8	5	3	.08
E3140:353:5	353	Unworked	Abraded lump	Abraded	Tertiary	0	27	25	19	17.26
E3140:412:1	412	Flake: platform	Retouch	Fresh	Tertiary	0	13	11	3	.31
E3140:412:2	412	Flake: bipolar	Complete	Patinated	Tertiary	0	28	24	6	4.07
E3140:412:3	412	Blade: platform	Complete	Fresh	Tertiary	0	25	8	2	.51

Unique No	Context	Basic Character	Classification	Condition	Cortex	Fragment size (mm)	Length (mm)	Breadth (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Mass (g)
E3140:412:4	412	Flake: platform	Double ventral flake	Fresh	Tertiary	0	20	15	2	.53
E3140:442:1	442	Unworked	Abraded lump	Abraded	Tertiary	0	15	13	12	3.08
E3140:442:2	442	Unworked	Abraded lump	Abraded	Tertiary	0	17	15	8	1.08
E3140:442:13	442	Modified	Scraper	Fresh	Tertiary	0	26	28	5	5.06
E3140:442:14	442	Flake shatter: platform	Distal	Patinated	Secondary	17	0	15	5	1.44
E3140:442:15	442	Flake: bipolar	Complete	Fresh	Secondary	0	22	12	8	2.96
E3140:442:16	442	Flake shatter: platform	Distal	Patinated	Secondary	17	0	15	9	1.71
E3140:442:17	442	Flake: bipolar	Complete	Patinated	Secondary	0	22	11	7	2.58
E3140:442:18	442	Flakes and blades	Complete flake platform	Fresh	Secondary	0	22	9	2	.49
E3140:551:1	551	Blade: bipolar	Complete	Patinated	Secondary	0	32	15	5	2.23
E3140:551:2	551	Blade: bipolar	Complete	Fresh	Tertiary	0	31	10	4	.78
E3140:551:3	551	Flake: platform	Retouch: distal	Fresh	Tertiary	11	0	9	2	.21
E3140:551:4	551	Flake: pressure	Retouch	Fresh	Tertiary	0	5	4	1	.02
E3140:551:5	551	Flake: pressure	Retouch	Patinated	Tertiary	0	5	9	1	.03
E3140:552:2	552	Blade shatter: platform	Distal	Fresh	Tertiary	25	0	7	2	.11
E3140:552:3	552	Flake: bipolar	Core trimming	Fresh	Secondary	0	16	21	9	3.15
E3140:552:4	552	Flake shatter: bipolar	Distal	Fresh	Secondary	16	0	16	4	1.98
E3140:552:5	552	Flake: burin spall	Resharpener: edge retouch	Fresh	Tertiary	0	31	8	4	1.19
E3140:552:6	552	Flake shatter: pressure	Retouch: distal	Fresh	Secondary	6	0	4	1	.08
E3140:552:7	552	Flake shatter: pressure	Retouch: proximal	Patinated	Tertiary	7	0	4	1	.03
E3140:553:1	553	Modified	Scraper	Abraded	Tertiary	16	0	10	5	.87
E3140:553:3	553	Unworked	Abraded lump	Abraded	Tertiary	0	22	10	8	3.23
E3140:553:4	553	Unworked	Abraded lump	Abraded	Tertiary	0	17	13	11	3.12
E3140:553:5	553	Unworked	Abraded lump	Abraded	Tertiary	0	19	8	6	1.51
E3140:553:2	553	Unworked	Abraded lump	Abraded	Tertiary	0	15	6	5	.21
E3140:649:1	649	Unworked	Abraded lump	Abraded	Tertiary	0	24	18	9	4.54
E3140:708:1	708	Modified	Edge retouched	Abraded	Tertiary	74	0	52	18	56.81
E3140:323:1	323	Modified	Edge retouched	Burnt	Tertiary	13	0	17	3	.63
E3140:323:2	323	Flake shatter: pressure	Retouch: distal	Fresh	Tertiary	11	0	8	1	.09
E3140:323:3	323	Flake: pressure	Complete	Fresh	Tertiary	0	11	6	1	.04
E3140:323:4	323	Flake: pressure	Complete	Fresh	Tertiary	0	8	3	1	.03
E3140:323:5	323	Modified	Biface: percussion	Fresh	Tertiary	0	31	37	8	7.82
E3140:323:6	323	Flake: platform	? Hollow scraper blank	Fresh	Tertiary	0	20	21	2	1.55
E3140:323:7	323	Flake shatter: platform	Distal	Burnt	Secondary	11	0	11	5	.56
E3140:323:8	323	Flake: bipolar	Complete	Burnt	Secondary	0	15	10	3	.42
E3140:323:9	323	Flake: platform	Retouch	Patinated	Secondary	0	11	11	1	.32

Unique No	Context	Basic Character	Classification	Condition	Cortex	Fragment size (mm)	Length (mm)	Breadth (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Mass (g)
E3140:323:10	323	Flake: platform	Retouch	Fresh	Tertiary	0	8	9	1	.16
E3140:323:11	323	Flake: platform	Resharpener: scraper	Patinated	Tertiary	0	10	17	4	.76
E3140:1189:1	1189	Flake: platform	Core trimming	Fresh	Tertiary	0	10	14	4	.53
E3140:1189:2	1189	Modified	Biface: percussion	Fresh	Secondary	0	26	17	6	3.36
E3140:1347:1	1347	Modified	Knife	Fresh	Tertiary	0	45	16	6	4.62
E3140:1343:70	1343	Flake shatter: platform	Indeterminate	Patinated	Tertiary	18	0	15	3	.28
E3140:1343:71	1343	Flake: platform	Core trimming	Fresh	Tertiary	0	11	22	5	1.12
E3140:1343:72	1343	Flake shatter: platform	Proximal	Fresh	Tertiary	14	0	17	6	1.44
E3140:1301:1	1301	Unworked	Abraded lump	Abraded	Primary	0	18	12	7	1.41
E3140:1302:1	1302	Flake: platform	Bifacial thinning	Fresh	Primary	0	15	11	3	.76
E3140:1451:1	1451	Modified	Scraper	Abraded	Primary	0	25	21	7	4.46
E3140:1451:2	1451	Unworked	Abraded lump	Abraded	Primary	0	39	25	24	21.08
E3140:1465:1	1465	Flake: pressure	Retouch	Patinated	Tertiary	0	10	8	1	.18
E3140:1544:1	1544	Modified	Knife	Burnt	Tertiary	25	0	12	2	1.64
E3140:1620:1	1620	Modified	Knife	Fresh	Tertiary	0	63	31	6	12.05
E3140:1690:1	1690	Flake shatter: platform	Bifacial thinning	Fresh	Tertiary	20	0	25	6	2.25
E3140:1743:1	1743	Modified	Scraper	Fresh	Primary	0	28	31	6	6.86
E3140:1788:1	1788	Angular shatter	Angular shatter	Fresh	Tertiary	0	10	4	2	.14
E3140:2023:2	2023	Flake: platform	Retouch	Burnt	Tertiary	0	21	13	3	.75
E3140:2029:1	2029	Flake: platform	Levallois type	Fresh	Tertiary	0	35	33	6	6.22
E3140:2177:1	2177	Flake: bipolar	Retouch	Patinated	Tertiary	0	13	18	4	.65
E3140:2199:1	2199	Flake: platform	Core trimming	Fresh	Secondary	0	21	17	8	2.89
E3140:2199:2	2199	Modified	Utilised	Fresh	Secondary	0	15	19	6	1.61
E3140:2200:1	2200	Blade shatter: platform	Proximal	Burnt	Tertiary	20	0	12	5	.81
E3140:2226:2	2226	Blade shatter: platform	Proximal	Fresh	Secondary	47	0	19	10	9.97
E3140:2243:1	2243	Blade shatter: platform	Proximal	Fresh	Tertiary	22	0	10	6	1.45
E3140:2244:2	2244	Flake shatter: pressure	Retouch: medial	Burnt	Tertiary	8	0	6	1	.09
E3140:2262:2	2262	Flake: bipolar	Retouch	Patinated	Secondary	0	14	7	4	.47
E3140:2471:1	2471	Modified	Edge retouched	Fresh	Tertiary	35	0	17	3	1.78
E3140:2435:1	2435	Blade: platform	Complete	Patinated	Secondary	0	29	17	3	1.53
E3140:2623:1	2623	Flake shatter: platform	Medial	Fresh	Tertiary	7	0	6	1	.07
E3140:2623:2	2623	Flake shatter: bipolar	Distal	Patinated	Tertiary	18	0	11	3	.62
E3140:2623:3	2623	Flake: bipolar	Complete	Fresh	Tertiary	0	12	11	6	.73
E3140:2623:4	2623	Flake shatter: pressure	Distal	Fresh	Tertiary	11	0	10	1	.07
E3140:2623:5	2623	Flake shatter: bipolar	Proximal	Fresh	Tertiary	16	0	8	3	.34

Unique No	Context	Basic Character	Classification	Condition	Cortex	Fragment size (mm)	Length (mm)	Breadth (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Mass (g)
E3140:2623:6	2623	Flake shatter: bipolar	Retouch	Fresh	Tertiary	0	10	8	1	.10
E3140:2623:7	2623	Angular shatter	Angular shatter	Fresh	Tertiary	0	8	6	5	.44
E3140:2786:28	2786	Flake: platform	Core trimming	Fresh	Tertiary	0	14	16	4	.98
E3140:2786:29	2786	Flake shatter: platform	Retouch: proximal	Fresh	Tertiary	12	0	8	2	.21
E3140:2786:30	2786	Flake shatter: platform	Medial	Fresh	Tertiary	17	0	12	5	1.04
E3140:2786:31	2786	Angular shatter	Angular shatter	Fresh	Tertiary	0	12	10	9	1.15
E3140:2622:1	2622	Cores	Bipolar	Abraded	Tertiary	0	28	15	8	4.14
E3140:2622:2	2622	Unworked	Abraded lump	Abraded	Primary	0	28	24	23	18.14
E3140:2945:9	2945	Modified	Gunflint	Fresh	Tertiary	0	25	22	8	6.06
E3140:2945:10	2945	Flake shatter: platform	Distal	Fresh	Tertiary	14	0	10	3	.38
E3140:2788:37	2788	Blade: bipolar	Complete	Fresh	Tertiary	0	35	17	10	5.06
E3140:2788:38	2788	Flake shatter: bipolar	Medial	Fresh	Tertiary	0	24	15	9	3.03
E3140:2788:120	2788	Modified	Edge retouched	Fresh	Tertiary	0	30	15	8	2.97
E3140:2788:121	2788	Flake: pressure	Retouch	Fresh	Tertiary	0	11	8	1	.07
E3140:2788:122	2788	Flake shatter: bipolar	Proximal	Fresh	Tertiary	27	0	17	6	2.69
E3140:2788:123	2788	Flake shatter: platform	Distal	Fresh	Tertiary	21	0	17	5	2.12
E3140:2788:366	2788	Modified	Edge retouched	Fresh	Tertiary	0	62	29	12	20.86
E3140:2788:124	2788	Flake shatter: platform	Distal	Fresh	Tertiary	12	0	15	4	.68
E3140:2788:125	2788	Flake: platform	Complete	Fresh	Tertiary	0	16	9	2	.32
E3140:2788:126	2788	Blade shatter: platform	Medial	Fresh	Tertiary	14	0	7	3	.54
E3140:2788:127	2788	Angular shatter	Angular shatter	Abraded	Tertiary	0	20	15	11	3.19
E3140:2788:128	2788	Angular shatter	Angular shatter	Abraded	Tertiary	0	24	22	13	5.25
E3140:2788:129	2788	Unworked	Abraded lump	Abraded	Tertiary	0	10	7	5	.65
E3140:2788:130	2788	Unworked	Abraded lump	Abraded	Tertiary	0	13	11	5	.73
E3140:2788:330	2788	Unworked	Abraded lump	Abraded	Tertiary	0	14	11	7	1.46
E3140:2788:365	2788	Flake shatter: platform	Distal	Fresh	Tertiary	0	16	9	3	.42
E3140:2788:367	2788	Flake shatter: pressure	Retouch: distal	Fresh	Tertiary	6	0	4	2	.06
E3140:2788:368	2788	Angular shatter	Angular shatter	Fresh	Tertiary	0	31	16	9	4.10
E3140:2788:369	2788	Unworked	Abraded lump	Abraded	Tertiary	0	13	11	7	1.41
E3140:3092:9	3092	Unworked	Abraded lump	Abraded	Tertiary	0	12	8	4	.55
E3140:3102:1	3102	Unworked	Thermal flake	Patinated	Tertiary	0	25	17	5	2.56
E3140:3165:1	3165	Modified	Edge retouched	Patinated	Tertiary	25	0	12	5	1.18
E3140:3255:15	3255	Cores	Single platform part flaked	Abraded	Tertiary	0	41	60	37	84.53

Unique No	Context	Basic Character	Classification	Condition	Cortex	Fragment size (mm)	Length (mm)	Breadth (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Mass (g)
E3140:3255:16	3255	Angular shatter	Angular shatter	Fresh	Tertiary	0	28	27	14	11.59
E3140:3192:5	3192	Flake: platform	Complete	Patinated	Secondary	0	26	17	6	1.94
E3140:3192:6	3192	Flake shatter: platform	Indeterminate	Patinated	Secondary	5	0	9	3	.15
(S) E3140:11:51	11	Flake: pressure	Retouch	Patinated	Tertiary	0	10	7	2	.10
(S) E3140:26:1	26	Flake shatter: pressure	Retouch: proximal	Patinated	Tertiary	6	0	5	1	.02
(S) E3140:144:1	144	Flake: pressure	Retouch	Fresh	Secondary	0	5	2	1	.04
(S) E3140:171:1	171	Flake shatter: pressure	Retouch: distal	Fresh	Tertiary	3	0	2	1	.01
(S) E3140:185:1	185	Flake shatter: pressure	Retouch: proximal	Fresh	Secondary	3	0	5	2	.05
(S) E3140:256:1	256	Flake: pressure	Retouch	Fresh	Tertiary	0	3	3	1	.01
(S) E3140:318:4	318	Blade shatter: pressure	Retouch: medial	Fresh	Tertiary	10	0	6	1	.12
(S) E3140:323:12	323	Flake: pressure	Retouch	Fresh	Tertiary	0	11	5	2	.14
(S) E3140:353:30	353	Blade: platform	Complete	Fresh	Tertiary	0	27	13	4	1.41
(S) E3140:442:19	442	Blade shatter: platform	Medial	Fresh	Tertiary	8	0	8	2	.19
(S) E3140:513:1	513	Flake shatter: pressure	Retouch: distal	Fresh	Tertiary	3	0	3	1	.02
(S) E3140:556:1	556	Flake: pressure	Retouch	Fresh	Tertiary	0	5	2	1	.02
(S) E3140:650:1	650	Flake: pressure	Retouch	Patinated	Tertiary	0	6	3	2	.05
(S) E3140:722:1	770	Angular shatter	Angular shatter	Patinated	Tertiary	0	10	5	4	.12
(S) E3140:1343:81	1343	Flake: pressure	Retouch	Fresh	Tertiary	0	12	9	1	.13
(S) E3140:1517:1	1517	Flake: pressure	Retouch	Fresh	Tertiary	0	5	4	1	.04
(S) E3140:1526:1	1526	Cores	Single platform: part flaked	Patinated	Secondary	0	12	25	17	4.47
(S) E3140:1667:1	1667	Flake: pressure	Retouch	Patinated	Tertiary	0	4	3	1	.02
(S) E3140:1743:2	1743	Flake: pressure	Retouch	Patinated	Tertiary	0	6	8	3	.09
(S) E3140:1869:1	1869	Flake shatter: pressure	flake shatter platform	Fresh	Tertiary	4	0	3	2	.05
(S) E3140:1960:1	1960	Flake shatter: pressure	flake shatter platform	Patinated	Tertiary	4	0	6	1	.03
(S) E3140:1960:2	1960	Flake shatter: pressure	flake shatter platform	Fresh	Tertiary	5	0	3	1	.02
(S) E3140:2197:2	2197	Flake: pressure	Retouch	Fresh	Tertiary	0	7	3	1	.03
(S) E3140:2212:57	2212	Flake: pressure	Retouch	Fresh	Tertiary	0	4	3	1	.01
(S) E3140:2284:7	2284	Flake shatter: platform	Medial	Patinated	Tertiary	7	0	9	3	.22
(S) E3140:2284:8	2284	Blade shatter: platform	Proximal	Fresh	Tertiary	11	0	6	1	.08
(S) E3140:2284:9	2284	Flake: pressure	Retouch	Fresh	Tertiary	0	11	6	2	.14
(S) E3140:2707:6	2707	Flake: pressure	Retouch	Fresh	Tertiary	0	8	5	1	.06
(S) E3140:2707:6b	2707	Flake shatter: pressure	Retouch: medial	Fresh	Tertiary	4	0	3	1	.02
(S) E3140:2788:403	2788	Flake shatter: platform	Proximal	Patinated	Tertiary	12	0	16	1	.32
(S) E3140:2788:404	2788	Flake: platform	Retouch	Patinated	Tertiary	0	13	15	4	.39

Unique No	Context	Basic Character	Classification	Condition	Cortex	Fragment size (mm)	Length (mm)	Breadth (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Mass (g)
(S) E3140:2788:405	2788	Flake shatter: platform	Distal	Patinated	Tertiary	11	0	10	3	.24
(S) E3140:2841:23	2841	Flake: pressure	Retouch	Patinated	Tertiary	0	3	2	1	.01
(S) E3140:3092:10	3092	Flake shatter: pressure	Indeterminate	Patinated	Tertiary	3	0	3	1	.02
(S) E3140:3163:6	3163	Flake shatter: pressure	Proximal	Fresh	Tertiary	3	0	4	1	.02
(S) E3140:3192:15	3192	Flake shatter: pressure	Medial	Fresh	Tertiary	7	0	3	1	.03
(S) E3140:3275:1	3275	Flake shatter: pressure	Proximal	Fresh	Tertiary	9	0	7	1	.03

Table 2: M3 Clonee–North of Kells: Contract 4: Kilmainham 1C (E3140): showing basic composition of the flint and chert assemblage (NB: bold=chert; bold italics=quartz; italics=non-flint/quartz; bold italics * = other (C2:50=?burnt greywacke; C2:77=mudstone; C3:2=quartzite)).

Analytical Methodology: Excavated assemblage and Post-excavation assemblage

This report details the analysis of both the excavated assemblage, and that recovered during post-excavation soil sample processing. Soil sample processing is an extremely important method of recovering small-scale artefacts which, during excavation, tend to have limited visibility and are therefore not inclined to be retrieved. In terms of chipped stone assemblages, this small-scale material commonly relates to micro-debitage. This material is mainly produced during two stages of knapping: (a) fine core trimming, and (b) the production of tools. Consequently, the lack of recovery of such an important element of an industry leads to a lack of understanding of industrial behaviour at any given site. Soil sample processing therefore helps to cast light on issues such as identifying knapping locations and clarifying disposal patterns. Such techniques represent a sub-sampling of deposits and therefore such processing may appear to create biased concentrations in a sub-set of excavated features. Consequently, it is important to analyse the excavated and soil sample assemblages separately in order to avoid introducing a bias into the quantitative analyses. For this reason, within this report both assemblages are presented separately, but the overall results are discussed together; for the purpose of clarity, all artefacts retrieved during soil sample processing are prefixed with (S).

Provenance, condition and raw material

Provenance

At Kilmainham 1C, the chipped stone assemblage was recovered from a very large number of archaeological contexts (74 individual contexts or samples: Table 3), therefore averaging just three artefacts from a single feature yielding lithic remains. In the vast majority of cases, these deposits yielded just one to three artefacts, but in some cases slightly greater concentrations were found: C2786 (4 pieces); C442 (9 pieces); C551 (5 pieces) and C552 (6 pieces); C412 (4 pieces); C553 (5 pieces). In a few cases, greater concentrations were found, including topsoil (C2 and C3: 53 pieces); C2788 (early Neolithic pit fill: 19 pieces); C11 (Beaker/early Bronze Age spread: 16 pieces).

Context No	Description	Unworked	Core	Flake Debitage	Angular shatter	Modified	TOTAL
1343	early Neolithic: Large early Neolithic pit: Fill of refuse pit C1223	0	0	3	0	0	3
(S) 1343	early Neolithic: Large early Neolithic pit: Fill of refuse pit C1223	0	0	1	0	0	1
1465	early Neolithic: Struct 1: Poss annex fence A: Fill of stakehole C1464	0	0	1	0	0	1
1620	early Neolithic: Structure 1: Wall postholes: Fill of posthole C1619	0	0	0	0	1	1
2200	early Neolithic: Fill of irregular pit C2196	0	0	1	0	0	1
(S) 2197	early Neolithic: Fill of irregular pit C2196	0	0	1	0	0	1
2199	early Neolithic: Fill of irregular pit C2196	0	0	1	0	1	2
2786	early Neolithic: Layer associated with pit C2918	0	0	3	1	0	4
2788	early Neolithic: Fill of pit C2918	4	0	10	3	2	19
2945	early Neolithic: Fill of pit C2918	0	0	1	0	1	2
(S) 2788	early Neolithic: Fill of pit C2918	0	0	3	0	0	3
(S) 3092	early Neolithic: Pit and features N of Structure 3: Fill of posthole C3093	0	0	1	0	0	1
3092	early Neolithic: Pit and features N of Structure 3: Fill of posthole C3093	1	0	0	0	0	1
3255	early Neolithic: Working area: Fill of pit C3209	0	1	0	1	0	2
(S) 3275	early Neolithic: Structure 3: Fill of posthole C3274	0	0	1	0	0	1
(S) 1960	early Neolithic: Structure 1: Internal features: Fill of hearth C1290	0	0	2	0	0	2
(S) 3192	early Neolithic activity: Structure 3: Fill of pit C3191	0	0	1	0	0	1
2023	late Neolithic Grooved Ware Activity: Fill of shallow pit C2022	0	0	1	0	0	1
(S) 3163	late Neolithic Grooved Ware: Fill of posthole C3161	0	0	1	0	0	1
(S) 2212	final Neolithic/ early Bronze Age Activity (EBA): Fill of large Beaker pit C2208	0	0	1	0	0	1
2226	final Neolithic/EBA Activity: Fill of large Beaker pit C2208	0	0	1	0	0	1
(S) 2284	final Neolithic/EBA: Fill of large Beaker waste pit C2208	0	0	3	0	0	3
2029	final Neolithic/EBA Activity: Structure VI: Fill of C2028	0	0	1	0	0	1
11	Beaker/EBA activity: Platform A sealing deposits: Spread	2	0	10	1	3	16
(S) 11	Beaker/EBA activity: Platform A sealing deposits: Spread	0	0	1	0	0	1
12	Beaker/EBA activity: Platform A sealing deposits: Spread	0	0	0	2	0	2
(S) 722	Beaker/EBA activity: Platform A: Fill of ?Beaker pit C524	0	0	0	1	0	1
(S) 144	Beaker/EBA: NW of Platform A: Fill of stakehole C143	0	0	1	0	0	1
(S) 185	Beaker/EBA: Features N of Platform A: Fill of posthole C184	0	0	1	0	0	1
338	Beaker/EBA: Platform A: Layer above metallated surface C1459	0	0	1	1	0	2
(S) 353	Beaker/EBA: Platform A: Occupation layer	0	0	1	0	0	1
353	Beaker/EBA: Platform A: Occupation layer	1	0	0	0	0	1
(S) 442	Beaker/EBA: Platform A: Spread	0	0	1	0	0	1
442	Beaker/EBA: Platform A: Spread	2	0	5	0	1	8
(S) 513	Beaker/EBA: Platform A: Fill of pit C512	0	0	1	0	0	1
551	Beaker/EBA: Platform A: Charcoal rich spread	0	0	5	0	0	5
552	Beaker/EBA: Platform A: Charcoal rich spread	0	0	6	0	0	6
649	Beaker/EBA: Large postholes near C524: Fill of posthole C610	1	0	0	0	0	1
(S) 650	Beaker/EBA: Large postholes near C524: Fill of posthole C610	0	0	1	0	0	1
(S) 1667	Beaker/EBA Activity: Platform A: Base of stone pathway C10	0	0	1	0	0	1
1690	Beaker/EBA Activity: Platform A: Fill of hearth C1689	0	0	1	0	0	1

Context No	Description	Unworked	Core	Flake Debitage	Angular shatter	Modified	TOTAL
2623	Beaker/EBA activity: Platform A: Metalled surface	0	0	6	1	0	7
(S) 2707	Beaker/EBA activity: Spreads N of Structure 6: Beaker Spread	0	0	2	0	0	2
2435	Beaker/EBA: Fill of cremation pit C2297 at base of Beaker pit C2208	0	0	1	0	0	1
(S) 556	EBA: Structure 4: Fill of external posthole C555	0	0	1	0	0	1
(S) 1517	EBA: N of EBA pit C1585: Fill of hearth C1536	0	0	1	0	0	1
3165	Bronze Age activity: humified peat deposit	0	0	0	0	1	1
1544	Bronze Age deposit: Burnt mound 2: Burnt mound deposit	0	0	0	0	1	1
(S) 1526	middle Bronze Age (MBA): Fence Structure J: Fill of stakehole C1565	0	1	0	0	0	1
(S) 1869	MBA: Fence Structure J: Fill of stakehole C1870	0	0	1	0	0	1
1301	?Iron Age (IA): Ditch A: Fill of ditch C1300	1	0	0	0	0	1
1302	?Iron Age: Fill of ditch C1300	0	0	1	0	0	1
1451	?Iron Age: Ditch A: Fill of ditch C1300	1	0	0	0	1	2
(S) 26	IA/ early medieval: Fill of kiln C13	0	0	1	0	0	1
(S) 171	IA/ early medieval: Fill of Kiln Cut C158	0	0	1	0	0	1
708	IA/ early medieval: Fill of kiln C689	0	0	0	0	1	1
2243	IA/ early medieval: Structure 8: <i>In situ</i> packing material	0	0	1	0	0	1
2244	IA/ early medieval: Structure 8: Fill of foundation trench C2218	0	0	1	0	0	1
2262	IA/ early medieval: Structure 8: Fill of foundation trench C2218	0	0	1	0	0	1
2471	IA/ early medieval: Structure 8: Fill of foundation trench C2218	0	0	0	0	1	1
7	medieval: Fill of large pit C4	1	0	0	0	0	1
9	medieval: Fill of large pit C4	0	0	0	1	0	1
3102	medieval activity: Fill of large pit C3080	1	0	0	0	0	1
90	Undated fences: Features at N of site: Fill of pit C88	0	0	2	0	1	3
(S) 256	Undated features: Structure VII: Fill of posthole C255	0	0	1	0	0	1
(S) 318	Undated fences: Features near Fence Structure G: Fill of pit C317	0	0	1	0	0	1
318	Undated fences: Features near Fence Structure G: Fill of pit C317	0	0	3	0	0	3
319	Undated fences: Features near Fence Structure G: Fill of pit C317	0	0	2	0	0	2
(S) 323	Undated fences: Features near Fence Structure G: Fill of pit C322	0	0	1	0	1	1
323	Undated fences: Features near Fence Structure G: Fill of pit C322	0	0	9	0	2	11
412	Undated boundary fences: bet Fence Structures D & F: Fill of pit C322	0	0	4	0	0	4
553	Undated fences: Features to W and NW of Structure 1: Spread	4	0	0	0	1	5
1189	Undated fences: Features near Structure 5: Fill of pit C1187	0	0	1	0	1	2
1347	Undated fences: Features East of Fence Struct F: Fill of pit C1346	0	0	0	0	1	1
(S) 1743	Undated boundary fences: Pits NE of Structure 1: Fill of pit C1730	0	0	1	0	0	1
1743	Undated boundary fences: Pits NE of Structure 1: Fill of pit C1730	0	0	0	0	1	1

Context No	Description	Unworked	Core	Flake Debitage	Angular shatter	Modified	TOTAL
1788	Undated boundary fences: Features East of Fence Structure F: Spread	0	0	0	1	0	1
2177	Undated boundary fence: Stakehole Fence: Charcoal rich spread	0	0	1	0	0	1
2622	Undated boundary features: Features to W and NW of Structure 1: Spread	1	1	0	0	0	2
(S) 2841	Undated boundary fences: Features N of Structure 8: Pit	0	0	1	0	0	1
40	Undated feature: Ditch A: Fill of ditch C5	0	0	0	1	0	1
3292	post medieval/Modern: Furrow	0	0	2	0	0	2
2	modern: Ploughsoil	1	1	23	7	16	48
3	Ploughsoil	2	0	2	1	0	5
	TOTAL	23	4	146	22	37	232

Table 3: M3 Contract 4 Navan to Kells: Kilmainham 1C (E3140): showing distribution and basic composition of the chipped stone assemblage.

Condition

Context No	Fresh	Patinated	Abraded/edge damaged	Burnt	TOTAL
early Neolithic	30	7	8	1	46
final Neolithic Grooved Ware	1	0	0	1	2
final Neolithic/EBA	5	1	0	0	6
Beaker/EBA	36	15	7	3	61
early Bronze Age	2	0	0	0	2
middle Bronze Age	1	1	0	0	2
Bronze Age	0	1	0	1	2
Iron Age	1	0	3	0	4
Iron Age/ early medieval	3	2	1	1	7
Medieval	0	2	1	0	3
Post medieval /modern	0	2	0	0	2
Modern ploughsoil	29	5	11	8	53
Undated	18	9	7	8	42
TOTAL	126	45	38	23	232

Table 4: M3 Contract 4 Navan to Kells: Kilmainham 1C (E3140): showing condition of the chipped stone assemblage and phasing distribution.

Over one-half of the assemblage was in a fresh condition (125 pieces), with most of the remainder being patinated (45 pieces) or abraded (38 pieces) (Table 4); approximately one in ten artefacts were burnt (23 pieces), most of which were recovered from ploughsoil (C2: 8 pieces) or undated (8 pieces: C90, C318, C319, C323) deposits, with small quantities being found in: early Neolithic C2200 (1 piece), final Neolithic/ Grooved ware C2023 (1 piece), Beaker/ early Bronze Age C11 (3 pieces), Bronze Age C1544 (1 piece) and Iron Age/ early medieval C2244 (1 piece). Most of the burnt artefacts are flake (15 pieces) and angular (3 pieces) debitage (and one unworked piece); four modified tools had also been subject to burning, and these

were comprised of fragments of tools which may have been used for cutting (E3140:11:31 (Beaker/ early Bronze Age); E3140:2:24 (Topsoil); E3140:1544:1 (Bronze Age); E3140:323:1 (Undated)).

Raw material

Context No	Flint	Chert	Other	Quartz	TOTAL
early Neolithic	22	3	0	21	46
final Neolithic Grooved Ware	2	0	0	0	2
final Neolithic/EBA	5	1	0	0	6
Beaker/EBA	51	4	0	6	61
early Bronze Age	2	0	0	0	2
middle Bronze Age	2	0	0	0	2
Bronze Age	2	0	0	0	2
Iron Age	3	0	0	1	4
IA/ early medieval	6	1	0	0	7
Medieval	3	0	0	0	3
Post medieval /modern	2	0	0	0	2
Modern ploughsoil	35	6	3	9	53
Undated	34	6	0	2	42
TOTAL	169	21	3	39	232

Table 5: M3 Contract 4 Navan to Kells: Kilmainham 1C (E3140): showing raw material of the chipped stone assemblage and phasing distribution.

Most of the assemblage is flint (169 pieces), with the bulk of the remainder being quartz (39 pieces); a significant quantity of chert artefacts was also found (21 pieces), and a small number of other material was also exploited (2 pieces: quartzite, greywacke and mudstone) (Table 5). During most phases flint was the dominant material but during the early Neolithic similar quantities of flint and quartz was found. Chert and quartz were present in fewer numbers during the Beaker/ early Bronze Age phase, but during the remaining phases non-flint finds were infrequent.

Assemblage composition: Phasing summary

Phasing	Unworked	Core	Flake Debitage	Angular shatter	Modified	TOTAL
early Neolithic	5	1	30	5	5	46
final Neolithic Grooved Ware	0	0	2	0	0	2
final Neolithic/EBA	0	0	6	0	0	6
Beaker/EBA	6	0	45	6	4	61
early Bronze Age	0	0	2	0	0	2
Bronze Age	0	0	0	0	2	2
middle Bronze Age	0	1	1	0	0	2
Iron Age	2	0	1	0	1	4
Iron Age/ early medieval	0	0	5	0	2	7
medieval	2	0	0	1	0	3
Undated	5	1	27	2	7	42
Post medieval/ modern	0	0	2	0	0	2
Modern ploughsoil	3	1	25	8	16	53
TOTAL	23	4	146	22	37	232

Table 6: M3 Contract 4 Navan to Kells: Kilmainham 1C (E3140): showing basic composition of the chipped stone assemblage and phasing distribution.

In terms of chronological phasing, concentrations of artefacts were found in early Neolithic (46 pieces) and Beaker/ early Bronze Age (61 pieces) deposits; relatively small numbers were found in other prehistoric phases: late Neolithic/Grooved Ware (2 pieces), final Neolithic/ early Bronze Age (6 pieces), Bronze Age (6 pieces: inc early 2 pieces; middle 2 pieces), Iron Age (4 pieces), Iron Age/early medieval (7 pieces). A small number of artefacts related to medieval activity (3 pieces), with a considerable number deriving from undated features (42 pieces), although many of these may be prehistoric. The remaining concentrated number of artefacts was found in post-medieval and modern ploughsoil and agricultural deposits (53 pieces) (Table 6).

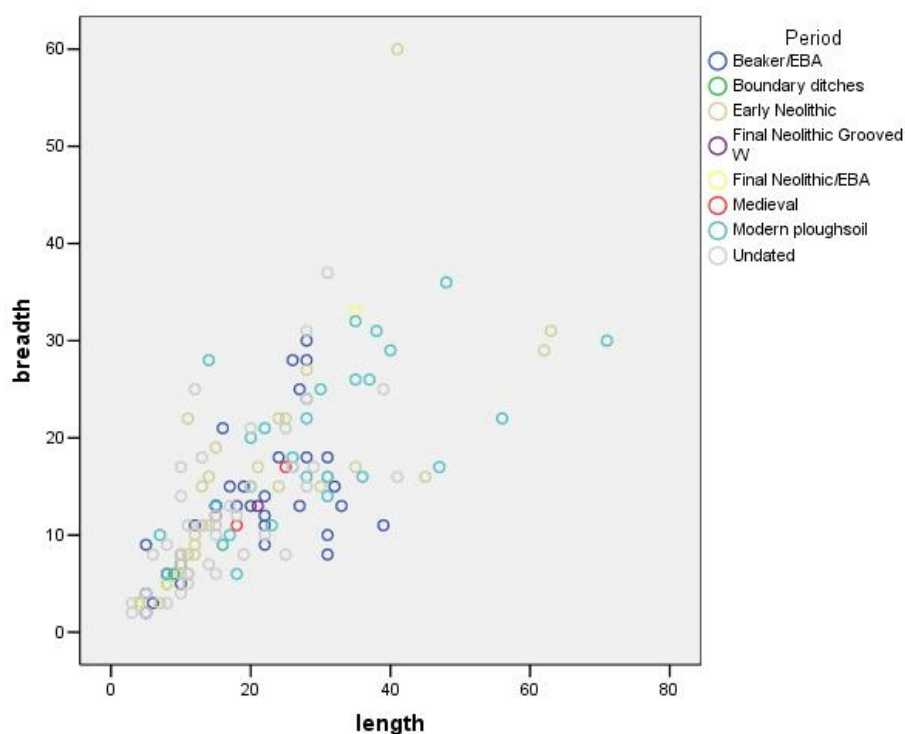


Fig 1: M3 Contract 4 Navan to Kells: Kilmainham 1C (E3140): showing Length (mm) by Breadth (mm) of all complete artefacts, with phasing distribution.

The assemblage was mainly comprised of flake debitage (146 pieces), with a significant component of modified tools (37 pieces) (Table 6); most of the remaining artefacts were unworked (23 pieces) or angular shatter (22 pieces) and only a small quantity of cores was recovered (4 pieces). The assemblage is mostly populated by small to medium scale artefacts (75% <30mm in maximum length), and no appreciable patterns were discernable within the size distribution of artefacts throughout the various phases of activity (Fig 1).

Assemblage Summary

Primary debitage: cores, flakes, blades and angular shatter

Primary knapping debitage accounts for almost three-quarters of the assemblage (172/232 pieces), and the majority of these are flake debitage (146 pieces), with four cores and 22 pieces of angular shatter.

Cores

Only a very few cores were found (4 pieces); an unusually low number within a prehistoric assemblage, accounting for just less than 2% of all artefacts. A bipolar core based on the proximal fragment of a beach-pebble opening flake was found in

C2 (E3140:2:55; Plate 47); some bipolar flaking is visible on its ventral face, but the cortex is very shattered and therefore the surface of the flint is quite flawed, making flaking quite unpredictable. Another small bipolar core was found in C2622 (E3140:2622:1; Plate 48); this is a small rolled chert lump with some flaking, but probably did not produce any usable flakes. In C3255 was found a probable quartz core (E3140:3255:15; Plate 49); it carries a single platform with two-three flake removals from a simple planar platform. Soil sample processing of C1526 yielded a small single platform, partially flaked, core (E3140:1526:1; Plate 50); this is small core of limited potential, based on a small fragment of a small pebble, with a simple planar platform and three small flake removals (none of which were greater than 15mm in length).

Flake and blade debitage

The flake debitage assemblage was comprised of complete and shattered platform (61 pieces), bipolar debitage (26 pieces) and pressure flaking (59 pieces) debitage (the latter including retouch flakes). For the most part, these were small to medium-scale flake and blade debitage, mainly created during the latter stages of core trimming and tool production. Complete examples range from 3–47mm in maximum length, with over 75% measuring 24mm or less (Fig 2). Few heavily corticated flakes and/or initial core trimming flakes were found, and so it seems like (together with the lack of recovered cores) that during the many stages of activity at Kilmainham 1C, early stage primary knapping did not occur on-site, or (as is less likely) if it did, the resulting debitage was fastidiously removed elsewhere.

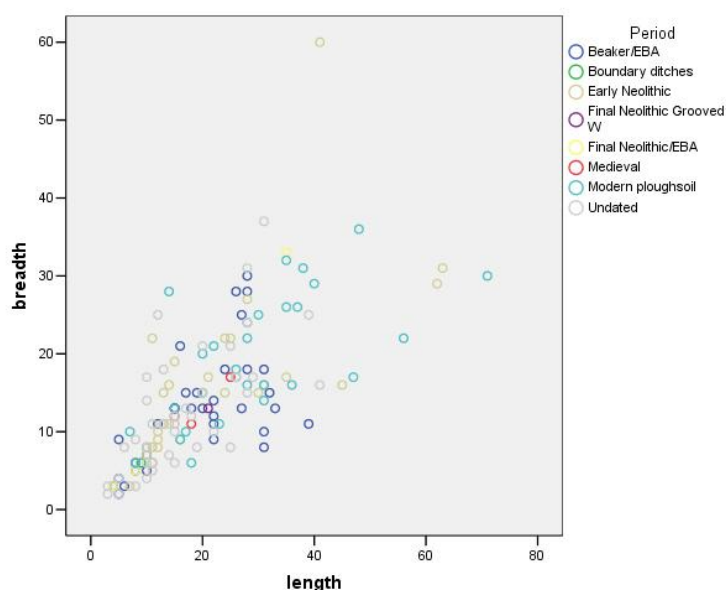


Fig 2: M3 Contract 4 Navan to Kells: Kilmainham 1C (E3140): showing Length (mm) by Breadth (mm) of complete flakes and blades, with phasing distribution.

The assemblage included a small number of recognizably specialist flakes which are worthy of comment, including an unsuccessful double ventral flake (i.e. a failed attempt to produce an arrowhead blank: E3140:412:4), a small number of bifacial thinning flakes (3 pieces: produced during the reduction of large percussion flaked bifacial tools, such as 'laurel leaves', axes etc: E3140:1302:1; E3140:1690:1; E3140:2:56), a levallois-related flake (E3140:2029:1), a hollow scraper flake-type (E3140:323:6) and a burin spall (probably a tool resharpening flake: E3140:552:5).

A number of flakes related to the production of percussion and pressure flaked bifaces and projectiles were found. C2 produced a well made double ventral flake,

probably intended as a blank for a small pressure flaked arrowhead (E3140:2:23). Another double ventral flake was found, although this one was shattered during manufacture and probably abandoned (E3140:412:4).

The assemblage also included a small number of possible bifacial thinning flakes, characterized by multi-faceted dorsal faces, plunging profiles and an acutely angled faceted platform. These flakes were probably produced during the manufacture of large percussion flake bifaces, such as 'laurel leaves' and axes. They include a possible example from C2 (E3140:2:56) and one from C1302 (E3140:1302:1), as well as a possible chert example (E3140:1690:1; Plate 10).

A small number of flakes and blades produced using a variation of the levallois point technique were found. This is a particular flaking method first described by Francois Bordes' analysis of French Palaeolithic assemblages (Bordes 1961), and since has been recognized in various forms within many cultures, during different chronological periods (e.g. Bordaz 1970; Andrefsky 1998; Whittaker 1999). Levallois flaking can be complex and variable, but essentially involves the controlled preparation of a core in advance of a particular flake or blade removal. The simplest of these is the production of a levallois point, a number of these being found at Kilmainham 1C. These include a chert flake found in C2029 (E3140:2029:1; Plate 11), a small core trimming flake with faceted platform, diamond shaped, and with traces of levallois flake formation on the dorsal face. Together with the butt-trimmed levallois-type points (discussed below) they show significant evidence for the presence of levallois-related technology at Kilmainham 1C. However, it may be that these techniques arrived at Kilmainham 1C through a trade/exchange network, because no flake debitage associated with the production of levallois-type flakes was found (and neither were any appropriate cores) and levallois techniques were only evidenced by the 'objective' of the levallois flaking itself (i.e. the final flake of the process: the butt-trimmed examples (2 flint, 1 chert) and the chert flake). The lack of associated debitage (particularly with the chert examples) suggests that curation may well have been a factor in bringing these specifically worked flakes to Kilmainham 1C.

Curation may also be seen in other artefacts, particularly an unusually large chert flake fragment, found in C708 (E3140:708:1; Plate 9). This piece was significantly larger than any other artefact within the assemblage (with no other large scale debitage which may be associated with it), and its size suggests that it would have provided a raw material resource if needed, and it is therefore entirely plausible that it was a curated flake which could have been put to use as a core at a later stage; it also bears edge damage on its left lateral edge, and one (or possibly two) notches on its right edge, and so has been utilised or minimally retouched as a cutting tool.

A possible resharpening flake was found in C552 (E3140:552:5; Plate 8); this is a burin spall carrying some retouch near to its proximal end, and may represent an attempt to resharpen a scraper. Only one refit group was discerned within the flake and blade debitage assemblage (E3140:90:2 & 3; Plate 7): these are two fragments of a burnt, broken bipolar flake, some of which has not been recovered.

Secondary Technology

Scrapers

Despite the considerable quantity of modified tools at Kilmainham 1C, only a small number of scrapers were recovered (5 pieces: 4 flint, 1 chert). These were found in a number of contexts, mostly from undated features (C553, C1451, C1743) and topsoil (C2), with only one example being found in a datable feature (C442: Beaker/EBA).

The example from topsoil was a small scraper formed on the distal fragment of a flake (E3140:2:101: formed on red flint similar to the hollow scraper found in the

same context) (Plate 12); this tool may have been hafted near its proximal break, where it bears some ventral edge damage. It has been minimally retouched to form a blunted scraping edge on what is quite a fine flake. A small scraper was found in C442 (E3140:442:13; Plate 13); it carries fine edge retouch along its left lateral and distal edges, with the right lateral edge being unmodified; this is probably the hafted end, with the left lateral and distal edge being the scraping edge, resulting in a narrowed convex scraping edge (compared to its hafted end). A scraper based on the distal fragment of a decortical flake (unusual in that the scraping edge was formed along the medial fracture rather than the distal edge) was found in C1743 (E3140:1743:1; Plate 14). It has a convex scraping edge which therefore remodels the edge it is produced on, rather than following the natural curve of the distal edge, and therefore required more effort in production than most scrapers might; it has pressure flaking along the scraping edge only, with no other modification. The fact that it was formed on a broken flake might suggest a careful re-use of available raw material. The assemblage also includes a decortical flake of extremely poor quality flint with some minimalist edge retouch (which may be as a result of wear) that may indicate that the flake was used as a small scraper; it was found in C1451 (E3140:1451:1; Plate 15).

The remaining piece is a small fragment of a scraper (E3140:323:11; Plate 16); this is a resharpening flake which has taken off part of the scraping edge (perhaps because the retouch become quite crushed, rendering the scraping edge quite blunt and therefore requiring a rejuvenation of the scraping edge).

Hollow scraper

A single hollow scraper (E3140:2:103) and a possible hollow scraper fragment (E3140:2:64) were recovered during excavations at Kilmainham 1C; both were unfortunately found in topsoil and therefore while they indicate middle Neolithic activity, their precise relationship with this period of occupation at the site is unclear.

The complete example (E3140:2:103; Plate 17) was based on red flint, similar to a scraper found in the same context (E3140:2:101: although it is possible that the colour has been determined by post-depositional environmental conditions). It is a small example and based on a trapezoidal flake (with the left edge being corticated) and has a small winged planar platform, rather than the classic *chapeau de gendarme* platform so commonly found on hollow scrapers; its scraping arc is a slightly irregular concave located on its distal end. There is also some edge damage along its right lateral edge, which may have been used for cutting. Topsoil also yielded a possible hollow scraper fragment: this is a small retouched fragment best described as the proximal end of a small retouched bladelet (E3140:2:64; Plate 18); in its fragmentary state it is impossible to infer its original form and function, but it is possible that it is an arc fragment of a hollow scraper.

Projectiles

An unusual and complex assemblage of projectiles was found at Kilmainham 1C (10 pieces). These include a small number of possible javelins (5 pieces), comprised of butt-trimmed types produced using levallois-related flaking techniques (3 pieces) and unfinished percussion-flaked bifaces (or 'laurel leaves') (2 pieces). The assemblage also included a number of pressure-flaked arrowheads at various stages of manufacture, including a probable blank (1 piece), unfinished (3 pieces) and finished (2 pieces) examples.

Butt trimmed forms

The assemblage included three butt-trimmed forms, two of which were clearly produced using levallois-related techniques, and the third may have been. C2 (Topsoil) yielded one of the levallois examples (E3140:2:20) and the possible chert example (E3140:2:87); the remaining example was found in C90 (E3140:90:1) (NB The assemblage also included a levallois-type flake which was not modified for use E3140:2029:1, as well as a fragment which may have been used as cutting tool E3140:2471:1).

The levallois point technique is a multi-stage flaking process that forms a flake/blade by creating two converging dorsal scars which meet at an oblique angle, leaving a 'triangular' dorsal ridge, which then guides the production of the objective flake/blade; it is a technique which ensures the creation of a pointed (and therefore naturally sharp) leaf-shaped form. The result is a leaf-shaped flake or blade, and in these cases (together with the butt-trimming) the resulting tools are similar to late Mesolithic types, but with the subtle distinction in how the flake was produced.

The first example from C2 is a long flint blade which has not been retouched (E3140:2:20; Plate 19); it is missing its proximal end, which seems to have been trimmed dorsally by percussion flaking. In addition, a long levallois-related blade with butt-trimming was found in C2 (E3140:2:87); this piece had a small concave edge retouched area along its right lateral edge and may have been used for scraping or cutting. In addition to this piece, another butt trimmed blade produced using the levallois technique was found in C90 (?Undated pit fill; E3140:90:1; Plate 20). This is a small, light example, with the remains of an edge trimmed planar platform and some dorsal reduction for hafting.

Percussion flaked bifaces or 'laurel leaves'

Laurel leaves (i.e. percussion flaked bifaces) are quite commonly found in small numbers in association with early Neolithic activity in Britain and Ireland, with their distribution in Ireland focusing in the north of the Ireland during this period. They are mainly found at settlement sites (e.g. Donegore Hill, Lyle's Hill, Co Antrim; Nelis 2003) and at early Neolithic rectangular houses (e.g. Thornhill, Co Derry). Like small pressure flaked arrowheads, they seem to continue in use (albeit to a lesser extent) into the middle Neolithic period but rarely beyond. While they may sometimes represent projectile 'preforms' (i.e. the early stages of arrowhead production), it seems more likely that they are tools in their own right, functioning as javelins rather than arrowheads. In addition, it is possible some examples functioned as curated cores, particularly associated with the production of blanks for arrowhead production (Nelis 2003), although it is unlikely that the Kilmainham 1C examples fall into this latter category.

A probable laurel leaf was found in C2 (E3140:2:22; Plate 21). As was commonly the case, this example is based on a heavy side-struck flake, in this instance compromised by a large crack across its medial; despite this damage, it bears some bifacial thinning, but it is probable that it was abandoned due to this flaw and was only minimally worked. C323 (?Undated pit fill) also produced a partially worked preform (E3140:323:5; Plate 22); it seems to have been split during bifacial flaking, rendering it unusable. Of particular interest is that this example was trapezoidal before it was reduced, and could also have served as a hollow scraper blank).

Blanks

Where the type of blank used in the production of pressure flaked arrowheads can still be ascertained (i.e. where the arrowhead has not been fully pressure flaked and part of the blank is still visible), the most common type of blank used during the early

Irish Neolithic is double ventral flakes. These are produced by removing a flake from the ventral face of a larger flake, creating a flake with two completely smooth, ventral faces; the advantage being that they offered a regular and flat surface which could easily be pressure flaked into an arrowhead, and would be much more likely to prevent production problems (and risks of breakage during production) (e.g. having to reduce the dorsal ridge, which could also result in irregularities in cross-section which would in turn lead to poor flight). It appears that such flakes were exclusively used as blanks for small pressure flaked arrowheads and therefore their presence within an assemblage clearly indicates arrowhead production; a single example was found in topsoil C2 (E3140:2:23; Plate 23; although a shattered example (probably discarded) was found: E3140:412:4).

Unfinished arrowheads: preforms

A small number of possible arrowhead preforms were found (3 pieces). All of these were apparently based on bipolar flakes and/or were retouched using bipolar flaking methods; this is an unusual production method for projectiles during Irish prehistory, but it evidently the dominant method used at Kilmainham 1C. C11 (Beaker/EBA: platform A sealing spread) yielded a small partially worked example (E3140:11:2; Plate 24). This is a small unfinished arrowhead based on an irregular blank (a bipolar flake). Pressure flaking retouch has been concentrated bifacially along one lateral edge, resulting in edge crushing probably subsequent abandonment. In its current state, its cross-section remains quite irregular and would have been difficult to improve. A small, splintered bipolar flake found in C1189 (?Undated pit fill) (E3140:1189:2; Plate 25) also seems to have been bifacially flaked and may have been intended as a small projectile but was broken during manufacture. Another possibly unfinished arrowhead was based on the distal fragment of a flake, and has most of its pressure-flaking on its dorsal face (E3140:2:14; Plate 26), with only the beginnings of modification on its ventral face. It is also irregular in section and form, and would have probably fared poorly in flight; possibly as a consequence of this it was abandoned and not completed.

Pressure flaked arrowheads: regular and irregular

The assemblage also included a more typical pressure-flaked arrowhead which stands apart from the remainder of the projectile assemblage (E3140:2:21; Plate 27), but was unfortunately found in topsoil (C2). This is a very well produced leaf-shaped arrowhead on a very fine but partially corticated flake, with semi and fully invasive pressure flaking; part of its left lateral edge is corticated and the corresponding part of its ventral face is also unretouched, but the blank is so fine and sharp that it in fact required very little retouch. It is missing its tip and therefore might have been fired.

One irregular pressure-flaked arrowhead was recovered, again unfortunately from topsoil (E3140:2:13; Plate 28). This is a heavy example, irregular in cross-section and in shape (as a consequence of stepped flaking on its dorsal face); this irregularity stepping is the result of flaws in the raw material and would have been difficult to repair, and therefore the piece may have been abandoned before completion.

Knives

A small number of finely produced knives were found at Kilmainham 1C (3 pieces). These include a small, finely pressure flaked plano-convex example found in C1347 (?Undated pit fill; E3140:1347:1; Plate 29). It was based on a long, fine blade and is missing its distal end; as is commonly found on plano-convex knives, the proximal end was modified into the tip of the knife, and so the broken distal edge would have been at the hafted end of the tool. It was mainly modified on its dorsal face, where it was fully invasively pressure flaked, but some fine pressure flaking and use wear is

also evident along its ventral lateral edges. A slightly more unusual knife was found in C1620 (early Neolithic Structure 1 posthole fill; E3140:1620:1; Plate 30). It is based on a larger, broader blade than the example found in C1347, and this example (while very finely pressure flaked) was mainly worked at its proximal end where the blade is heaviest (and which is also the functioning tip end of the knife); most of its medial and distal ends are simply (although skilfully) edge retouched, producing a tool which was finely made, but had slightly irregular cutting edges, and a slightly irregular cross section. The assemblage also included the distal fragment of a retouched tool which may be a knife fragment (Bronze Age peat deposit; E3140:3165:1; Plate 31); it bears left lateral edge retouch which may be the remains of a cutting tool, but its original form remains unknown.

Edge retouched and utilised

A small number of edge retouched fragments of larger tools were found, and in their current fragmentary condition, their original form could not be determined. These included a number of pieces found in C2: one of these (E3140:2:2; Plate 32) is an edge retouched fragment of a tool which seems to have suffered multiple breaks; it carries some minimalist edge retouch along a shallow concave edge, but it has been so heavily broken it is not clear how the tool was orientated when complete, and its function is not clear. Although it is possible that it is a fragment of an unusually large or heavy hollow scraper, it may simply have been an edge retouched concave tool, unrelated to hollow scraper types. C2 also produced a shattered edge retouched fragment, perhaps originating from a scraper or (more probably) a knife (E3140:2:12; Plate 33). It survives as a quadrant with very fine invasive pressure flaking, fan-like in form, along a convex edge, and is clearly a fragment of a skilfully produced tool.

A number of burnt tool fragments were found. These include a burnt flake fragment with evidence for edge damage and possibly some pressure flaking found in C2, but due to the extent of damage, its original form and function could not be determined (E3140:2:24; Plate 34). From C11 was found a burnt fragment of an edge retouched tool, with the remains of some semi-invasive steep edge retouch, but in its current condition it is not possible to determine if it is a fragment of a knife, a scraper or even a large projectile (E3140:11:31; Plate 35). The distal fragment of a burnt flake, with some fine edge retouch along its right lateral edge was found in C323 (E3140:323:1; Plate 36); this is probably a fragment of a minimally retouched or utilised cutting tool. A very thin blade medial fragment, burnt and with steep edge retouch along one edge and some ventral use wear along the other edge, was found in C1544 (E3140:1544:10; Plate 37) and was probably used as a cutting tool.

A small flake bipolar flake found in C2199 may have been used as wedge tool (E3140:2199:2; Plate 38), and bore scaling edge damage along its sharp edge. C2471 yielded the distal fragment of a blade which exhibited some levallois features (i.e. a double dorsal ridge meeting at a point near to the distal end, with these scars helping to direct the shape of this removal) (IA/ early medieval Structure 8 foundation trench fill; E3140:2471:1; Plate 39); it also shows signs of use wear along the right lateral edge and may have been used as a cutting tool. C2 also yielded the distal fragment of a possible borer, with visible edge damage and wear (E3140:2:76; Plate 40). C2788 produced the distal fragment of bipolar blade (E3140:2788:120; Plate 41), with right lateral and proximal retouch, the purpose of which is unclear.

While the majority of edge retouched and utilised tools were based on flint, a single mudstone retouched blade was also found (E3140:2:77). This is a long blade with some edge retouch along left lateral edge, and was possibly used as cutting/piercer. A number of chert tools were found. These included the distal fragment of very narrow blade was found in C553 (E3140:553:1); the purpose of this tool is unclear

given its fragmentary state, but it may have served as some kind of borer and some use wear is visible on the left lateral edge, where it may have been used for cutting. A chert cutting tool was found in C11 (E3140:11:15; Plate 42); this was based on a long thick chert blade used and had some minimalist edge damage and use wear along its left lateral edge. A chert blade, probably used as a cutting tool, was found in C2788 (E3140:2788:366; Plate 43); this is a long rectangular blade with its right lateral (slightly convex) edge utilised without retouch, and its left lateral (slightly concave edge) have some fine edge retouch; both edges were probably used for cutting. Two edge retouched chert blades were found in C2 (E3140:2:84 & 87; Plates 44–45). One of these survives as the proximal fragment of a blade, with minimalist edge retouch along its left lateral edge, which probably functioned as a cutting tool. The medial fragment of a steeply retouched blade was found in C2945 (E3140:2945:9; Plate 46); its right lateral edge is steeper than its left edge, but the ventral face of its left lateral edge is retouched. It was recovered from the fill of the early Neolithic pit C2918, and although its morphology is similar to 18th Century gunflint (Hume 2001), its prehistoric context indicates that this morphological similarity is incidental, and it is probably a fragment of a cutting tool.

Ground stone: Summary

A number of ground and worked stone tools were found. These include a pounder found in an early Neolithic pit (C2788, fill of C2918) and a probable hammer stone found in a final Neolithic/ early Bronze Age pit (C2212, fill of C2208). The majority, however, were polishing/sharpening stones which varied significantly in size; they were recovered from a number of deposits, including topsoil (C2 & C3), a medieval pit (C9), Undated Structure 8 deposits (C2404 and C2264, fill of foundation trench C2218) and Beaker pit C2435 (the fill of cremation pit C2297). The medieval pit fill (C9) also produced a fragmentary stone with tooling marks, which may be a broken quernstone. Unworked stone fragments were recovered from: C1230, the fill of pit C1229 (SW of Structure 1); C2788 (early Neolithic pit fill) and C3062 (Undated cremation pit fill of C3061).

Pounder/hammerstones

E3140:2788:390

Possible pounder

Sedimentary sandstone: 182mm (L) x 114mm (B) x 54mm (T); 1.68kg

A large oval stone with abrasion, possibly used for pounding/crushing; red in colour with a dark band circling the centre (at least some of this is may be residue caused by use, but some of the colour variation may be due to varied bedding sediments). Large grained matrix consisting of quartz, mica, and feldspar.

E3140:2212:1

Possible pounder

Sedimentary: greywacke: 107mm (L) x 75mm (B) x 46mm (T); 789.07g.

A sub-circular stone with two flattened ends which show signs of abrasion. Brown/grey colour and a fine matrix, quartz grains are visible. The surface has a weathered/pitted appearance and at one end the stone has a darker grey discolouration, perhaps caused by burning.

Polishing/sharpening stones

E3140:2:78

Sharpening stone (Plate 6)

Sedimentary mudstone: 55mm (L) x 31mm (B) x 6mm (T); 17.87g.

A fine grained grey stone with extensive patches of iron oxide (red). A sub-rectangular stone, modified from flake, with one polished face and flaked (then polished) edges. Multiple linear striations on polished face, probably used as a

sharpening stone; very small and light, and would certainly have been portable; ?may have been a personal possession.

E3140:3:5

Sharpening stone: subsequently damaged, possibly during an attempt to drill a hole through the stone (Plate 1)

Sedimentary: ?mudstone: 64mm (L) x 37mm (B) x 28mm (T); 78.83g.

Small sub-angular water-rolled pebble with numerous linear striations which may have been caused through use as a sharpening stone. Subsequently, an attempt to flake (or perhaps drill a hole in) this tool results in damage and two areas of flaking; judging by the platforms, indirect percussion (hammer and chisel technique) was used, possibly using a hard chisel (?metal).

E3140:3:6

Polishing stone (Plates 4–5)

Sedimentary greywacke: 125mm (L) x 94mm (B) x 57mm (T); 886.23g.

Sub-angular stone with two deep longitudinal convex gouges (concave in profile); one on each of the main faces, and both are very similar in form. May have served as a polishing stone, with both faces being used and heavily worn.

E3140:9:3

Stone with tooling marks: ?possible fragment of large quernstone

Sedimentary: greywacke: 351mm by 237mm by 62mm

An fragment of a larger ?rotary quernstone, retaining part of a polished surface bearing a number of linear grooves and part (i.e. an arc) of a large perforated area (approximate complete diameter: >95mm), perhaps the central hole of a rotary quern. Brown/grey with a fine matrix, quartz grains are visible.

E3140:9:4

Possible sharpening stone (Plate 2)

Sedimentary greywacke: 199mm (L) x 74mm (B) x 45mm (T); 887.95g.

Sub-angular stone with one smoothed convex face and one flat rough face, grey colour with a fine grained matrix with larger inclusions of quartz. Linear gouged tool-marks on both faces, particularly on the smoothed convex face.

E3140:2264:1

?Polishing stone

?Sandstone: 72mm (L) x 62mm (B) x 45mm (T); 315.92

A small egg-shaped pebble with part of one face smoothed through rubbing.

E3140:2404:1

Grinding stone (Plate 3)

Sedimentary possible greywacke: 212mm (L) x 169mm (B) x 32mm (T); 2.34kg.

Large angular stone, grey in colour with visible quartz grains present within a fine matrix, areas of the stone have a pinkish colour. Large slightly concave surface, smoothed through grinding/rubbing; otherwise unworked.

E3140:2435:2

Polished fragment: unclear function

Igneous: Granite: 62mm (L) x 55mm (B) x 17mm (T); 72.91g.

A flat stone with a rounded end. Grey in colour, the internal matrix has a high abundance of quartz (white) and alkali feldspar (pink), as well as smaller crystals of biotite (black).

Other stones

E3140:1230:1

Unworked fragment

Sedimentary sandstone: 76mm (L) x 59mm (B) x 36mm (T); 204.01g.

A sub-angular stone with a brown/grey colouration and a fine matrix, quartz grains are visible.

E3140:2788:131

Unworked pebble

Sedimentary greywacke: 82mm (L) x 55mm (B) x 32mm (T); 235.92g.

A heart-shaped stone with a brown/grey colour and a fine matrix, quartz grains are visible. Very smooth but apparently unworked.

E3140:3062:1

Unworked fragment

Sedimentary greywacke: 56mm (L) x 54mm (B) x 51mm (T); 173.66g.

A sub-angular stone fragment; red with a medium grained matrix, with coarser grains of quartz and feldspar; apparently unworked.

Assemblage Phasing***Early Neolithic assemblage***

In most phases, flint was the dominant material, but during the early Neolithic, both flint and quartz were found in similar numbers (22 flint, 21 quartz, 3 chert; Table 5); a pounder was also found (E3140:2788:390), and unworked stone fragments (E3140:2788:131; E3140:1230:1). A number of unworked pieces (5 pieces: all small lumps of quartz) were found in C2788 (4 pieces) and C3092 (1 piece). A single quartz core (possibly dual platform) was recovered from C3255 and no flint and chert cores were recovered from early Neolithic deposits. The remainder of the assemblage is mainly flake debitage, which includes flint (19 pieces), quartz (10 pieces) and chert (1 piece), recovered from a number of deposits, with a concentration being found in C2788 (8 quartz, 5 flint). The flake debitage (in all materials) is mainly comprised of small to medium-scale percussion and pressure flaked pieces, both complete and fragmentary, with complete examples ranging between 3–27mm in maximum length. All of the angular shatter was quartz, and was recovered from C2788 (3 pieces) C2786 (1 piece) and C3255 (1 piece).

Five modified tools were found, and these include a finely produced flint knife (C1620:1), a possible wedge tool flint fragment (E3140:2786:28) and an undiagnostic retouched flint fragment (E3140:2788:120); an edge retouched chert cutting tool was also found (E3140:2788:326) and the medial fragment of an edge retouched blade (E3140:2945:9). Only the well produced knife found in C1620 could be described as a formally produced tool (i.e. a plano-convex knife), and even this piece was a minimally worked example. Such knives are reasonably commonly found during the Irish Neolithic period, particularly during the early period, but are not clearly datable artefacts. As is the case in this assemblage, they tend to be found in fewer numbers than more simply produced, informal, cutting tools, such as E3140:2788:326.

Early Neolithic deposit C1343 yielded large quantities of early Neolithic pottery and include a small quantity of flake debitage (3 excavated, 1 soil sample) which included percussion and pressure flaking debitage.

Final Neolithic/Grooved ware/EBA

Two artefacts were recovered from deposits relating to the final Neolithic/Grooved ware phase, and a further seven artefacts from the final Neolithic/early Bronze Age phase (6 chipped stone, and a probable hammerstone: E3140:2212:1). Those from

the former phase are comprised of a small burnt percussion flake from C2023 and a small fresh retouch flake fragment from (S) C3063. From the latter phase, flake debitage was found in (S) C2284 (3 pieces: 1 fragment, 2 complete), C2226 (1 piece: complete), (S) C2212 (1 piece: complete; this deposit was dated to 2287–2051 BC) and C2029 (1 chert: complete). Only the flake from C2029 is of particular interest, in that it is one of a number of flakes found at Kilmainham 1C to have been produced using the Levallois techniques, a skilful and controlled knapping technique developed during the Neolithic period (and uncommonly found in Ireland) aimed at producing fine and sharp leaf shaped flakes; a number of similar levallois flakes within the Kilmainham 1C assemblage were subsequently butt-trimmed and may well have functioned as javelins, but these were recovered from topsoil (2 pieces) or the undated deposit C90. The dating of levallois techniques in an Irish context is unclear, but it is possible that the method was known during the early Neolithic, and led to the development of hollow scrapers during the later stages of the Early Neolithic (see Discussion). The longevity of Levallois flaking in Ireland is not yet clear, but the Kilmainham 1C example from this phase might suggest that it was still in use during the final Neolithic/ early Bronze Age. Little comment can be made on the remaining artefacts from these phases, other than to indicate that knapping probably occurred in their vicinity.

Beaker/EBA

Apart from the early Neolithic assemblage, the other main concentration of artefacts were recovered from Beaker/EBA deposits (61 artefacts; and a polished fragment: C2435:2). The Beaker/EBA artefacts were mainly flint (51 pieces) but also included a number of chert (4 pieces: flake and angular debitage and a cutting tool) and quartz (6 pieces: 5 unworked and 1 angular shatter) artefacts (Table 5). C649 and C650 date to 2569–2350 BC and was sealed by C11; these deposits produced an unworked piece and a flake.

Most deposits which produced lithic artefacts contained only one or two pieces, which in most cases were unworked (C353; C649) or were flake or angular debitage (C12; (S)C722; (S)C144; (S)C185; C338; (S)C353; (S)C513; (S)C350; (S)C1667; (S)C2707; C2435). A concentration of artefacts was found in C11, a spread which produced a date of 1906–1683 BC, but no distinctive artefact types were found in this feature (17 pieces: 16 excavated; 1 soil sample). Small concentrations of artefacts were found in a number of contexts, and these mainly contained small-scale pressure flaking debitage and small-medium scale platform and bipolar debitage: C442 (8 pieces: 2 quartz unworked, 5 flint flake debitage, 1 scraper) C551 (5 pieces: 3 pressure flakes, 2 bipolar), C552 (6 pieces: 3 pressure flakes; 2 bipolar; 1 burin spall) and C2623 (7 pieces: 2 platform shatter, 4 bipolar, 1 angular debitage).

The assemblage from this phase was dominated by flake debitage (45 pieces), which was mainly comprised of complete and shattered retouch flakes (17 pieces), as well as complete and shattered platform flakes (12 pieces). A significant number of bipolar flake debitage was also found (14 pieces: C11: 4 pieces; C552:2 pieces; C551:2 pieces; C442: 2 pieces; C2623: 4 pieces). A chert bifacial thinning flake was also found in C1690 (C1690:1), and a burin spall (possibly a resharpening flake from a scraper) was found in C552 (E3140:552:5). Four modified tools were recovered, and these included three tools from C11: an indeterminate fragment of a burnt edge retouched tool (E3140:11:31), an unfinished (and poorly made) arrowhead perform (E3140:11:2) and an edge retouched chert cutting tool (E3140:11:32). A finely made scraper, with a narrow scraping edge which flared towards its proximal end, was found in C442 (E3140:442:13). None of the modified tools from this phase are distinctively Beaker/early Bronze Age types (i.e. there were no thumbnail scrapers,

barbed and tanged arrowheads or finely produced convex knives: all types thought to be particularly associated with this period), and all were minimally worked (with the scraper being the finest of the four tools). The debitage assemblage includes a significant component of bipolar debitage (although no bipolar cores were found), which is a technique very commonly found during the Beaker/early Bronze Age period in Ireland. The remaining assemblage is mainly comprised of small flakes removed during the latter stages of core preparation and tool production.

Early and Middle Bronze Age

A small number of artefacts were found in early Bronze Age (2 pieces), middle Bronze Age (2 pieces) and Bronze Age (2 pieces). These included two pieces of flake debitage from EBA features, both of which were small pressure flakes found during soil sample processing ((S)C1517; (S)C556) (C1517 is associated with EBA pit C1535 and dated to 1885–1749 BC; C556 produced a date 2128–1926 BC). The middle Bronze Age deposits (S)C1526 and (S)C1869 produced a very small platform core, and a pressure flake, respectively. Bronze Age feature C3165 (a pond deposit dated to 1889–1650 BC and 1870–1620 BC, by AMS dating of pollen core) produced an edge retouched fragment (possible a knife, broken by thermal damage), and C1544 produced the medial fragment of a burnt blade cutting tool. None of the artefacts found in Bronze Age deposits were typologically distinct: the pressure flaking debitage indicates that some limited tool production was undertaken in the area, although with such low quantities being found, these may be residually redeposited from earlier activity. Broken knife/cutting tool fragments are commonly subject to burning; whether this burning occurred during use, or after breakage/discard, is unclear, but while modified tools are quite rarely found in burnt mound deposits, burnt knife fragments are commonly found in hearth/burnt deposits throughout prehistory and it is tempting to see their function in some way associated with such features.

Iron Age and Early Medieval

A small quantity of artefacts were found in possible Iron Age deposits (4 pieces) and Iron Age/early medieval deposits (7 pieces). Ditch C1300 yielded unworked flint and quartz (2 pieces), a possible scraper (E3140:1451:1) and a bifacial thinning flake (E3140:1302:1). Iron Age/early medieval kiln deposits yielded pressure flake debitage (2 pieces: (S) E3140:171:1; (S) E3140:26:1) and an edge retouched chert cutting/notched tool (C708:1). Structure 8 deposits (which was dated AD 433–606) produced flake debitage (3 pieces: pressure, platform and bipolar) and a utilised cutting tool based on a levallois-type flake (E3140:2471:1).

Medieval

Medieval deposits yielded unworked (C7 and C3102) and a piece of flint angular debitage (C9), as well as a stone with tooling marks (E3140:9:3) and a possible sharpening stone (E3140:9:4).

Post-Medieval and Modern

A post-medieval furrow (C3292) yielded flint flake debitage (2 pieces). Ploughsoil (C2 and C3) produced a significant quantity of artefacts (53 pieces: 35 flint, 6 chert, 9 quartz and 3 other) as well as sharpening stones (E3140:2:78; E3140:3:5) and a polishing stone (E3140:3:6). The chipped stone assemblage recovered from C2 included the largest concentration of modified tools (16 pieces). Unfortunately, these included many of the tools of particular interest within the assemblage, either in terms of chronological distinction (i.e. the hollow scraper: E3140:2:103, and possible hollow scraper fragment: E3140:2:64), or manufacturing (i.e. the various stages of projectile production represented (7 pieces), including levallois butt-trimmed forms: E3140:2:20 and E3140:2:87; a percussion flaked biface (or laurel leaf): E3140:2:22; a double

ventral arrowhead blank E3140:2:23; an unfinished arrowhead E3140:2:14, a finished leaf-shaped arrowhead E3140:2:21 and an irregular leaf-shaped arrowhead E3140:2:13). The remaining modified tools found in topsoil include edge retouched fragments (E3140:2:2, 12, 24), a probable borer fragment (E3140:2:76), a mudstone cutting tool (E3140:2:77) and a chert cutting tool (E3140:2:84); a small scraper was also found (E3140:2:101).

Topsoil also yielded an assemblage of primary knapping debitage, including a bipolar core (E3140:2:55), and bipolar and platform debitage (in flint, quartz and chert), including core trimming and rejuvenation flakes, retouch flakes and shatter, and a possible bifacial thinning flake (E3140:2:56). A quantity of quartz and flint angular shatter was also found.

Undated

A number of contexts are as yet undated, and include a significant proportion of the flint, chert and quartz artefacts found during excavation and soil sample processing. Table 3 shows the individual features included in this group; they also contained a polishing stone (E3140:2264:1), a grinding stone (E3140:2404:1) and an unworked fragment (E3140:3062:1). Most contained only a small number of artefacts, but concentrations were found in C323 (11 excavated, 1 soil sample) undated deposit (C553) and contained mainly flake debitage (including platform, bipolar and pressure flaking debitage) as well as a 'laurel leaf' (E3140:323:5), a burnt fragment of an edge retouched ?cutting tool (E3140:323:1), a scraper resharpening flake (E3140:323:11). C412 produced flake debitage, including platform, bipolar and retouch flakes, as well as a double ventral flake (E3140:412:4: probably intended as a projectile blank, but unsuccessfully struck and probably abandoned). C553 yielded a concentration of unworked chert artefacts, as well as a chert scraper (E3140:553:1); C90 produced bipolar debitage and a butt-trimmed levallois point (E3140:90:1).

Discussion: Kilmainham 1C (E3140)

Excavations at Kilmainham 1C identified complex and fascinating archaeological remains with multiple periods of occupation during Neolithic and Bronze Age, Iron Age and Historic period. An assemblage of 245 unworked, ground and chipped stone artefacts was recovered from a large number of archaeological features spanning numerous phases of activity.

These included an assemblage of 13 unworked and ground stone artefacts, which were highly variable, morphologically. While their form varied, they were mainly concerned with sharpening/polishing and pounding/ hammering, and also included a possible fragment of a large quern stone. None were clearly chronologically distinctive, but were opportunistically used; aside from the area of use, these tools tended to be otherwise unmodified.

The chipped stone assemblage was mainly comprised of flake and angular debitage, related to platform, bipolar and pressure flaking, and was mainly based on flint, chert and quartz. While some subtle trends were noted during the individual phases (see phasing summary, above), for the most part, all types of flaking were found throughout all phases. Only a very few cores were found; an unusually low number within a prehistoric assemblage, accounting for just less than 2% of all artefacts. Those which were found were small and minimally exploited, and between them were probably responsible for no more than a dozen flakes or blades, and none of these were recognized within the recovered flake debitage assemblage. The cores which produced the flake and angular debitage assemblage have not been recovered; therefore, the knapping either occurred in the area of excavation and the cores subsequently removed, or the knapping occurred beyond the area of

excavation. Given the multiple phases of activity which could have produced cores, presumably both these reasons may have been at play at different stages.

The assemblage included a large component of modified tools, accounting for almost 16% of artefacts (with most prehistoric assemblage containing 5–10%; Nelis 2003). The lack of cores and early stage knapping debitage may well account for this higher than average component of modified tools, which in itself argues strongly for intensive curation: such proportions would suggest that artefacts arrived on site as finished tools or blanks, and so most knapping activity was related to this late stage of production, therefore resulting in an emphasis on small-scale retouching debitage within the assemblage. That this is reflected throughout the different chronological phases of activity is not problematic, because this behaviour seems to be an emerging pattern within Irish prehistoric assemblages in areas such as the Navan/Kells area, which lie at a considerable distance to substantive raw material/flint resources.

The modified assemblage is mainly comprised of minimally worked and edge retouched tools (many of which are fragmentary), but also includes a very complex assemblage of Neolithic arrowheads, unusual in the array of types and stages of manufacture, given the small quantity of artefacts (and associated production debitage) recovered at Kilmainham 1C, and clearly indicating that the full gambit of Neolithic projectile types was known to its inhabitants.. The assemblage is most similar to early Neolithic sites with an inferred history of defence or offense, such as Donegore Hill, Lyle's Hill, Co Antrim, Thornhill, Co Derry and Ballynagilly, Co Tyrone (Nelis 2003). Furthermore, Kilmainham 1C is particularly important given its unusual evidence for levallois techniques, apparently related to Neolithic activity. These unusual artefacts offer a fascinating insight into a poorly understood knapping technique and tool type in an Irish Neolithic context, and begin to shed light on the possible dating of these artefacts. It is of importance that the most unusual and varied element of the tool assemblage at Kilmainham 1C is concerned with projectile technology: the butt-trimmed forms and 'laurel leaves', as well as bifacial thinning flakes, indicate a presence of 'javelin' type projectiles; It is not with inconsiderable regret that most of these artefacts were found in topsoil. In fact, the strong component of probable early Neolithic artefact types in post-medieval/modern deposits indicates that residual redeposition of earlier artefacts into later deposits has occurred in some significance at Kilmainham 1C.

One of the most interesting aspects of the Kilmainham 1C assemblage is the presence of the levallois point technique, which has been used in the production of some of the 'javelins' and a number of flakes. This is a multi-stage flaking process that forms a flake/blade by creating two converging dorsal scars which meet at an oblique angle, leaving a 'triangular' dorsal ridge, which then guides the production of the objective flake/blade; it is a technique which ensures the creation of a pointed (and therefore naturally sharp) leaf-shaped form. The result is a leaf shaped flake or blade, and in these cases (together with the butt-trimming) the resulting tools are similar to late Mesolithic types; however, the use of this style of levallois technique is a significant departure from late Mesolithic methods, which produce similar flakes/blades using a more simple linear flaking technique (guided by a straight dorsal ridge). These finds would suggest that butt-trimmed forms continue into the Neolithic period, and cannot be simply explained as residual remains of pre-Neolithic lithic activity. Furthermore, with the use of levallois techniques during this time they can be said to be more developed and complex than their late Mesolithic predecessors. Levallois techniques, however, are not common during the Irish Neolithic and currently the dating of the onset of these methods in Irish context is unclear: the technique in an Irish context is most similar to the so-called 'pseudo-

levallois' techniques which are used to produce the classic trapezoidal flakes used for hollow scrapers. This practice appears during the later stages of the early Neolithic (apparently post-dating early Neolithic rectangular houses, but present by the time court tombs are being constructed: Nelis 2003), and are dominant during the middle Neolithic period. It may be that hollow scraper technology developed from an understanding of levallois-related methods, and therefore it may be argued that levallois techniques were known to some knappers in Ireland (but not significantly applied) during the early Neolithic. Their presence indicates a skilled and thorough understanding of non-indigenous flaking methods. It is of note that no associated Levallois debitage was recovered from Kilmainham 1C and so it is unlikely that the flakes were produced on site; such is the skill and value of this technique that it is possible that they are curated artefacts which have been the subject of exchange and trade.

The longevity of Levallois flaking in Ireland is not yet clear. At Kilmainham 1C the recovery of a Levallois flake from the final Neolithic/EBA C2029 represents the only example at Kilmainham 1C from a datable deposit, with the remainder being recovered from topsoil (C2: 2 pieces) and the undated C90, as well as C2471 (IA/early medieval). The C2029 example might suggest that the technique was still in use during the final Neolithic/early Bronze Age. It is probable that the example found in C2471 represents residual redeposition from earlier activity, since it is unlikely that such complex knapping was occurring during this period. It is therefore unclear if the final Neolithic/EBA example also represent residual redeposition of earlier Neolithic activity, or if the levallois-type flaking is contemporary with this feature.

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Plates



Plate 1: Kilmainham 1C E3140:C3:5: Small polished pebble, with flaking, possibly damage caused by an attempt to drill a hole in the stone.



Plate 2: Kilmainham 1C E3140:C9:4: Stone with linear gouge marks: ?possibly caused by sharpening.



Plate 3: Kilmainham 1C E3140:C2404:1: Grinding stone/quern with shallow concave polished/ground surface.



Plate 4: Kilmainham 1C E3140:C3:6: Stone with two linear gouge marks, one on each of the main faces: showing both marks, from the side of stone.



Plate 5: Kilmainham 1C E3140:C3:6: Stone with linear gouge marks: showing individual faces.



Plate 6: Kilmainham 1C E3140:C2:78: Polished stone with numerous linear striations: possibly a portable sharpening stone.



Plate 7: Kilmainham 1C E3140:C90: 2 & 3: Broken refits: fragments of bipolar flake.



Plate 8: Kilmainham 1C E3140:C552:5: Burin spall: possible resharpening flake.



Plate 9: Kilmainham 1C E3140:C708:1: Chert flake fragment: used as cutting/notched tool.



Plate 10: Kilmainham 1C E3140:C1690:1: Chert flake: possible bifacial thinning flake.



Plate 11: Kilmainham 1C E3140:C2029:1: Chert flake: possibly produced using levallois technique.



Plate 12: Kilmainham 1C E3140:C2:101: Flint scraper, on distal flake fragment.



Plate 13: Kilmainham 1C E3140:C442:13: Flint scraper: distal and left lateral retouched (photograph shows probable orientation of use, with scraping edge at top of image; platform is bottom left (south-west) of image).



Plate 14: Kilmainham 1C E3140:C1743:1: Flint scraper: on distal fragment of flake showing dorsal (left) and ventral (right); ventral image (right) shows distal end of flake is at bottom of image, therefore functioning scraping edge has been formed along medial fracture (top of image).



Plate 15: Kilmainham 1C E3140:C1451:1: Possible flint scraper: on poor quality flint.



Plate 16: Kilmainham 1C E3140:C323:11: Resharpening flake: removing part of scraping edge, possibly due to unsuccessful retouching.



Plate 17: Kilmainham 1C E3140:C2:103: Hollow scraper.



Plate 18: Kilmainham 1C E3140:C2:64: Possible hollow scraper arc fragment.



Plate 19: Kilmainham 1C E3140:C2:20: Butt trimmed levallois blade.



Plate 20: Kilmainham 1C E3140:C90:1: Butt trimmed levallois blade.



Plate 21: Kilmainham 1C E3140:C2:22: Percussion flake biface or 'laurel leaf' on side-struck bipolar flake.



Plate 22: Kilmainham 1C E3140:C323:5: Percussion flaked biface: unfinished.



Plate 23: Kilmainham 1C E3140:C2:23: Probable arrowhead blank: double ventral flake.



Plate 24: Kilmainham 1C E3140:C11:2: Arrowhead preform: unfinished.



Plate 25: Kilmainham 1C E3140:C1189:2: Arrowhead preform: unfinished.



Plate 26: Kilmainham 1C E3140:C1189:2: Possible arrowhead preform: unfinished.



Plate 27: Kilmainham 1C E3140:C2:21: Leaf shaped arrowhead: broken tip.



Plate 28: Kilmainham 1C E3140:C2:13: Leaf shaped arrowhead: irregular.



Plate 29: Kilmainham 1C E3140:C1347:1: Plano-convex knife: proximal end of blade is knife tip (top of image).



Plate 30: Kilmainham 1C E3140:C1620:1: Plano-convex knife: proximal end of blade is knife tip (bottom of image).



Plate 31: Kilmainham 1C E3140:C3165:1: Possible knife tip fragment: showing tip at bottom of image.



Plate 32: Kilmainham 1C E3140:C2:2: Edge retouched fragment: minimal retouch along right edge.



Plate 33: Kilmainham 1C E3140:C2:12: Edge retouched fragment: pressure flaking along convex edge.



Plate 34: Kilmainham 1C E3140:C2:24: Edge retouched fragment: burnt.



Plate 35: Kilmainham 1C E3140:C11:31: Edge retouched fragment: burnt with steep retouch along left edge.



Plate 36: Kilmainham 1C E3140:C323:1: Edge retouched fragment: burnt with minimalist edge retouch along right edge.



Plate 37: Kilmainham 1C E3140:C1544:10: Edge retouched fragment: burnt medial blade fragment with steep edge retouch along one lateral edge (bottom of image).



Plate 38: Kilmainham 1C E3140:C2199:2: Edge retouched fragment: possible fragment of small wedge tool.



Plate 39: Kilmainham 1C E3140:C2471:1: Utilised fragment: distal fragment of levallois blade, possibly used as cutting tool.



Plate 40: Kilmainham 1C E3140:C2:76: Edge retouched fragment: distal fragment of possible borer.



Plate 41: Kilmainham 1C E3140:C2788:120: Edge retouched fragment.



Plate 42: Kilmainham 1C E3140:C11:15: Edge retouched chert blade.



Plate 43: Kilmainham 1C E3140:C2788:366: Utilised chert blade.



Plate 44: Kilmainham 1C E3140:C2:84: Utilised chert blade.



Plate 45: Kilmainham 1C E3140:C2:87: Utilised chert blade.



Plate 46: Kilmainham 1C E3140:C2945:9: Medial fragment of retouched chert blade.



Plate 47: Kilmainham 1C E3140:C2:55: Bipolar core on water-rolled pebble fragment.



Plate 48: Kilmainham 1C E3140:C2622:1: Bipolar core on water rolled chert.



Plate 49: Kilmainham 1C E3140:C3255:15: Quartz platform core.



Plate 50: Kilmainham 1C E3140:C1526:1: Small platform core.

Appendix 2.4 Small Finds

Appendix 2.4.1 Metal Finds – Jacqueline Mac Dermott

METAL FINDS REPORT
KILMAINHAM 1C, E3140
JACQUELINE MAC DERMOTT

Five iron objects were recovered, two metal strips from a possible early medieval kiln, a nail from a medieval/post-medieval pit and a nail and staple from the plough soil.

Strips.

A piece of sheet iron 394:1, the two ends folded to create a triangular prism shape, was found in the fill of kiln C158. It is a scrap from a larger unidentified piece.

Catalogue

E3140:394:1

Strip, folded. Iron. Rectangular, folded in three to create open triangular prism. Broken at both ends. Length (mm): 32. Width (mm): 22. Thick (mm): 11. Context C394. Fill of kiln C158.

E3140:403:1

Strip fragment. Iron. Triangular. Length (mm): 16. Width (mm): 15. Thick (mm): 1. Context C403. Fill of kiln C158.

Nails and staple.

Nail 2:59 is headless with a sturdy square/rectangular shaft reminiscent of post-medieval rose-headed nails (Noel Hume 1969, fig. 81). Iron staple 2:11 has a wide U-shape, but is undatable by type. Nail 7:1, from the upper fill of pit C4, retains its round head and the upper part of a rectangular shaft, again undatable.

Catalogue

E3140:02:11

Staple. Iron. U-shaped, widening at tips. Length (mm): 36.4. Width (mm): 32. Thick (mm): 4.2. Context C2. Plough soil. Modern.

E3140:02:59

Nail shaft. Iron. Square/rectangular shaft, tapering to blunt point. Head missing. Length (mm): 54. Width (mm): 14. Thick (mm): 13. Context C2. Plough soil. Modern.

E3140:7:1

Nail. Iron. Round head, upper part of rectangular shaft. Badly corroded. Length (mm): 21. Width of head (mm): 16. Thick of shaft (mm): 7.5. Context C7. Upper fill of pit C4.

Recommendations:

None.

Objects for illustration/photography:

None.

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Appendix 2.4.2 Worked Stone Reports – Richard O’Brien
Appendix 2.4.2.1 Bead Report

BEAD REPORT
KILMAINHAM 1C
RICHARD O’BRIEN
MAY 2009

Kilmainham 1c Two Beads

These two stone objects were examined by the author. They resembled beads from the Neolithic site of Thornhill, Co. Derry (Logue 2003, 154 Figure 17.6).

E3140:2244:1

This stone measured 4mm in diameter, 1mm in thickness and the perforation was 1.5mm wide. The stone represented an ammonite and could have been utilised as a bead. It was found in occupation material within the foundation trench.

E3140:3064:1

This stone measured 8mm in diameter, 2mm in thickness and the perforation was 3mm wide. On one face was a fresh break and a thin striation surrounded the edge which was not decoration. The perforation had clearly been used for suspension on a string. The stone represented an ammonite and was utilised as a bead. Significantly, it was found in the fill of grave C3063, Skeleton 2.

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Appendix 2.4.2.2 Spindle Whorl Report

KILMAINHAM 1C, E3140
SPINDLE WHORL REPORT
RICHARD O'BRIEN
MAY 2009

General Introduction

Hand spinning of fibres was the earliest method to make yarn for clothing until the invention of the spinning wheel in the medieval period. The hand spinning was generally done using a spindle, usually of wood, weighted at one end with a perforated object giving balance and equilibrium during spinning. This weight was classed as the spindle whorl. This method of hand spinning was still in use today in under-developed countries. However spinning can be done without using a whorl; a thin relatively straight branch with a bulbous end can serve the purpose adequately.

As hand spinning was such an integral part of everyday life any materials to hand were utilised by the spinner. Raw materials as diverse as human femur ends, lead, wood, animal bone, antler, clay, Samian ware, jet, lignite, amber, bronze, iron, stone (generally sandstone but occasionally mudstone, limestone and slate), glass, coal and even dried cow dung have been used as whorls. Spindle whorls were also used in necklaces with many examples known from Africa: the same object served a dual function.

Irish Spindle Whorl Evidence

In Ireland early prehistoric whorls were rare as the raw materials were probably organic, and thus generally do not survive, although in the last ten years more examples have been found in response to increased excavation activity. It was likely that Neolithic people spun wool and other fibres into thread for clothing, but no definitive examples exist except for a potential example from the court tomb at Ballyalton, Co. Down, excavated in 1934 (Evans and Davies 1934). This whorl was found, at the side of orthostat socket E3 in Court C, apparently in association with a hoard of 44 flints including two flint axeheads, a chopper, a plano-convex knife and other flint tools (Herity 1987, 206, 209 & Figure 37). Another possible whorl was recovered from the disturbed cairn base of the wedge tomb at Baurnadomeeny, Co. Tipperary, excavated in 1959 (O'Kelly 1960, 104, Figure 4). The excavator favoured a bead function for this object but as no weight was given the possibility remained that it was a whorl.

Disc-shaped whorls found in association with houses / domestic contexts include a highly decorated whorl from Killemlly Co. Tipperary (E2126:15) firmly dated to the middle Bronze Age 1260–1020 cal BC (UB-7205) (O'Brien 2009c) and an undecorated whorl from a round house in Tober Co. Offaly (Walsh 2007, 15 [illustrated]). Potential late Bronze Age spindle whorls (2 bone hemispherical and 1 stone disc-shaped) were said to have derived from occupation levels at Ballinderry 2 crannóg Co. Offaly (Hencken 1942, 9 & Fig 6) although the dating of this site was later questioned. There were potential late Bronze Age whorls from Freestone Hill Co. Kilkenny where 3 bone whorls (2 hemispherical and 1 bowl-shaped) were found along with two fragments of stone whorls (Raftery 1969, 61).

A number of possible Iron Age spindle whorls were known: one with hour-glass perforation was found from a hut-circle site dated to the early Iron Age from Scrabo, Co. Down (Owens 1970). A bone whorl was also found on an earthwork dated to the late Iron Age / early medieval period in Grannagh, Co. Galway (Rynne 1971).

It was from the early medieval and Hiberno-Norse periods that the vast majority of spindle whorls were recorded with important assemblages from Garryduff ringfort Co. Cork and Lagore crannog Co. Meath. A number of lead examples have been recorded from Woodstown, Co. Waterford (O'Brien 2004). The stone varieties naturally survive better, but on some early medieval sites bone spindle whorls predominate. The classic example was Cahercommaun stone fort in Co. Clare where Hencken, excavating in 1934, defined a 4-stage classification based on sectional

profiles; disc-shaped, hemispherical, cylindrical and bowl-shaped (Hencken 1938, Fig. 27, 43). The latter varieties invariably were made from cut-ends of femurs or humeri with the bowl-shaped whorls representing lathe-turned and finely decorated examples. Recently published whorls include a roughly cylindrical-shaped, possibly lathe-turned example made of antler burr, decorated on the edge, and a disc-shaped stone example, both from the enclosure site of Killickaweeny 1 Co. Kildare dated to the eighth to 10th centuries (Carlin *et al.* 2008, Fig 3.10, 48).

Irish Spindle Whorl classification¹⁰

The primary consideration for spindle whorls was weight and this must be known for each object. Generally a weight range lying between 7.8g and probably not exceeding 500g, depending on the type of yarn desired, and the source fibre, was the acceptable range for spindle whorls. Often the lighter the whorl used the finer the yarn was produced. A diameter range between 34–134mm was standard with most whorls measuring less than 70mm in diameter. A diameter less than 30mm was probably too small to have allowed the whorl turn clock-wise during the spinning movement. A thickness range between 2.8mm–24.3mm was acceptable - thickness does not have to be completely uniform across the surface. The thicker the whorl at the centre the better the grip on the spindle during rotation, making the spinning movements smoother.

The overall shape was generally circular to allow the correct clock-wise movement on the spindle: once there was sufficient balance across the whorl a perfect circular shape was not a prerequisite for good whorl functionality. The sectional profile largely depends on the material used, so stone generally was disc-shaped, bone being hemispherical. A central or almost central perforation with a profile not overtly slanted was desirable, with a perforation size between 7.5–33.9mm in diameter. A diameter below 4mm was probably too thin to have gripped the spindle sufficiently to spin even the lightest of fibre. Such objects with narrow perforations were probably beads: conversely a large perforation relative to the overall whorl size meant the necessity of a thicker spindle, contributing to less weight where it was needed most.

Decoration should not be used to date whorls as the common concentric circles around the perforation were the simplest and most obvious way to decorate such objects: examples were found from the Bronze Age right through to the medieval era. The bowl-shaped examples from Cahercommaun, Co. Clare included perfectly concentric circles with ring-and-dot motifs but these were rarities. Type and degree of decoration was down to the spinner's preference so variation was to be expected.

Kilmainham 1C, E3140:2262:1

Description

This perforated stone object came from C2262 one of the fills of the foundation trench of a large rectangular structure. It was circular in plan and disc-shaped in section. The stone was vivid micaceous sandstone and was undecorated. Both faces and sides were smooth with many scratches / gouges on the faces. The stone measured 37mm in diameter, 9mm in thickness, and weighed 19g. The perforation was very slightly off-centre, worked from both faces giving the classic hourglass profile in section. The perforation measured 8mm in diameter while the splay of the perforation measured 14mm wide.

Discussion

The Kilmainham 1C object represented the classic circular disc-shaped spindle whorl. This is the commonest shape for stone whorls, being easy to manufacture,

¹⁰ Based on Masters Thesis 1994

and potential Neolithic examples are known (see above), with definitive examples recorded from the middle Bronze Age onwards. In the early medieval period this variety were frequently found in ringforts, often in the enclosure ditches. The Kilmainham 1C whorl resembled an example from Castlefarm 1, Co. Meath (A017/001:194:1), being similar in shape, size, weight and thickness, although Castlefarm 1 was decorated (O'Brien 2009d). It was also similar to a mudstone whorl (No. 149) excavated on Garryduff I ringfort Co. Cork (O'Brien 1994, 211–4, Plate 7.2, Table 29; O'Kelly 1962).

Conclusion

The Kilmainham 1C object was another example of the classic circular disc-shaped spindle whorl. Such whorls have been firmly dated from the middle Bronze Age onwards, and are common finds on early medieval domestic sites.

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Appendix 2.5 Charcoal Report – Lorna O'Donnell

THE CHARCOAL REMAINS
KILMAINHAM 1C E3140
LORNA O'DONNELL

SEPTEMBER 2010

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Tables

Table 1	Charcoal identification details from Kilmainham 1C
Table 2	Radiocarbon dates from Kilmainham 1C

Plates

Plate 1	Oak with hazel understory
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Acknowledgements

Thanks to Fintan Walsh for comprehensive help and explanation of this site and all of the sites along Contract 4 of the M3. Thanks to Ben Geary, Mary Dillon, Emma Hopla, Susan Lyons, PRS, Ellen O'Carroll, Laura Scott and Scott Timpany for access to unpublished environmental reports.

1 Introduction

Kilmainham 1C was a multi period site, with activity spanning the Neolithic, Bronze Age and early medieval period. Amongst many features this included early Neolithic structures, Bronze Age platforms, funerary and *fulacht fiadh* activity and Iron Age/early medieval kilns (Walsh 2009). The site is part of a complex including the nearby Kilmainham 1B (E3142) and Kilmainham 1A (E3141). It was excavated as part of Contract 4 of the M3 Navan–Kells and Kells bypass.

Charcoal analysis can be used to identify trends in wood selection, both for building and burning. It can also be used to reconstruct local woodlands in the area. Some charcoal was identified for radiocarbon dating by Ellen O'Carroll, which has been included in this report.

2 Methodology

2.1 Processing (After IAC Ltd)

- A mechanical flotation tank using a pump and water recycling system is used for soil flotation
- The soil is washed using a 1mm mesh in the flotation tank and a 300 micron and 1mm sieve is used to catch floated material.
- The volume of all soil samples are recorded in litres using a measuring jug.
- The sample is then placed into the 1mm mesh in the flotation tank, the tank is then filled with water and the sample washed. Any large lumps of soil can be carefully broken down by hand, but the jets of water in the flotation tank gently clean the rest of the sample.
- Once the sample is clean (just stones, charcoal, artefacts remaining in the mesh) the tank is filled up with water and at this stage any floating material (charcoal, seeds etc) should flow over the spout and into the sieves.
- The retent is then gently poured into a labelled tray (containing site code, site name, sample number and context number) and place on a shelf to dry.
- The flots are securely packaged in tissue, labelled and hung up to dry. This prevents any loss of light material (seeds) which could result once the flots are dry and being moved (if they are dried on trays).
- Before washing a new sample all equipment used (measuring jugs, 1mm mesh, sieves etc) are thoroughly washed using clean water.
- The large black settling tanks (and water) are cleaned between every site, or if a large site is being processed, every 1–2 weeks.
- Any samples containing a high clay content will be soaked in water for 1–2 days to aid the sieving process.

2.2 Charcoal identification

Each piece of charcoal was examined and orientated first under low magnification (10x–40x). They were then broken to reveal their transverse, tangential and longitudinal surfaces. Pieces were mounted in plasticine, and examined under a binocular microscope with dark ground light and magnifications generally of 200x and 400x. Each taxon or species will have anatomical characteristics that are particular to them, and these are identified by comparing their relevant characteristics to keys (Schweingruber 1978; Hather 2000 and Wheeler et. al. 1989) and a reference collection supplied by the National Botanical Gardens of Ireland, Glasnevin. It was aimed to identify fifty fragments per sample.

2.3 Details of charcoal recording

The general age group of each taxa per sample was recorded, and the growth rates were classified as slow, medium, fast or mixed. It was not within the scope of this project to measure all the ring widths from the charcoal, however, some

measurements were taken with a microscopic graticule in order to make the scale of slow, medium and fast growth less subjective. Slow growth within the charcoal from this site was considered to be approximately 0.4mm per annum, medium approximately 1mm per annum and fast approximately 2.2mm per annum.

The ring curvature of the pieces was also noted – for example weakly curved annual rings suggest the use of trunks or larger branches, while strongly curved annual rings indicate the burning of smaller branches or trees (Fig. 1). Tyloses in vessels in species such as oak can denote the presence of heartwood. These occur when adjacent parenchyma cells penetrate the vessel walls (via the pitting) effectively blocking the vessels (Gale 2003, 37). Insect infestation is usually recognised by round holes, and is considered to be caused by burrowing insects. Their presence normally suggests the use of decayed degraded wood, which may have been gathered from the woodland floor or may have been stockpiled.

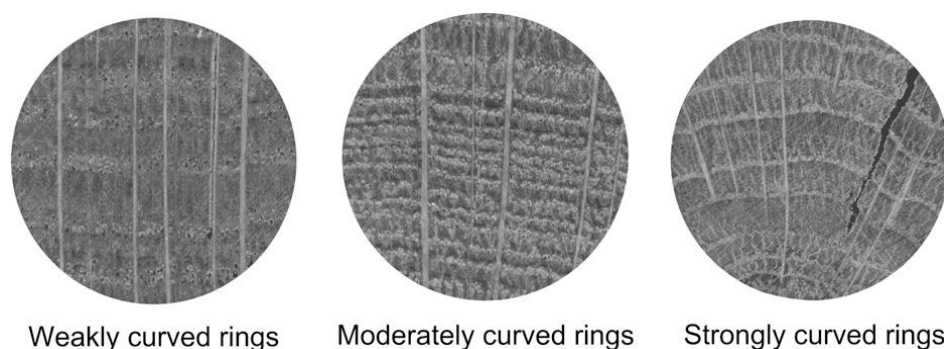


Figure 1 Ring curvature. Weakly curved rings indicate the use of trunks or large branches (After Marguerie and Hunot 2007 1421, Fig. 3).

3 Results

3.1 General results

Charcoal was fully analysed from 95 samples from Kilmainham 1C. One fragment of charcoal was identified from a further 13 samples for radiocarbon dating purposes by Ellen O'Carroll. Fourteen wood taxa were identified. The results are dominated by oak (*Quercus* sp.) followed by hazel (*Corylus avellana*) (Figure 2). Alder (*Alnus* sp.) and ash (*Fraxinus* sp.) were also important.

Further wood taxa identified include birch (*Betula* sp.), hazel/alder (*Corylus/Alnus*), spindle (*Euonymus* sp.), holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), pomaceous fruitwood (*Maloideae* sp.), Prunus sp., wild/bird cherry (*Prunus avium/padus*), blackthorn/sloe (*Prunus spinosa*), willow (*Salix* sp.) and elm (*Ulmus* sp.) (Fig. 2).

Overall the charcoal level is relatively low from the site. Annual ring counts on the oak fragments range from 2–23, the alder from 2–15, the hazel from 2–26 and the ash from 1–22. The ring curvature of the alder, hazel and ash pieces is mostly strongly curved, indicating the burning of branches. In contrast, the curvature of the oak fragments is a mixture of strongly curved and weakly curved, suggesting that rods, branches and larger tree pieces were used. Tyloses were also noted within many of the oak fragments indicating the burning of heartwood. Growth was medium in the majority of instances with some cases of mixed growth.

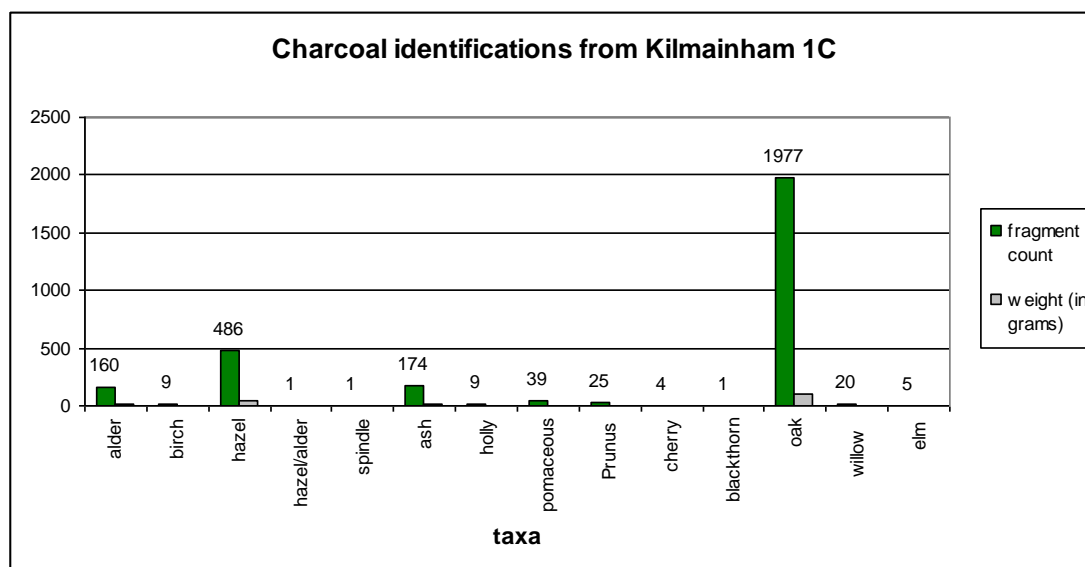


Figure 2

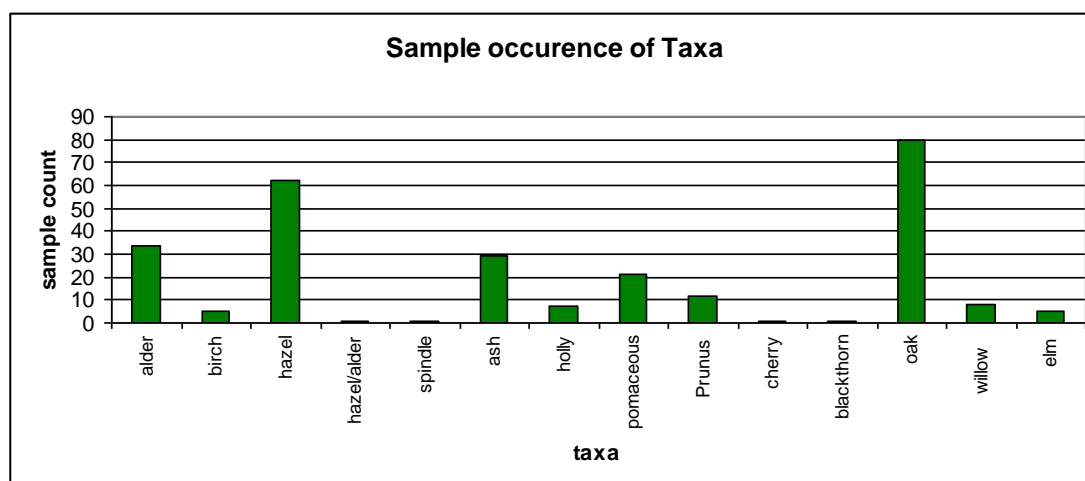


Figure 3

Oak was identified in 80 of the samples and hazel in 62. Alder was present in 34, ash in 29 and pomaceous fruitwood in 21. The other taxa identified were noted in 12 or less samples (Figure 3). From this section of the report, onwards, all graphs are based on fragment count.

3.2 Early Neolithic

Structure 1

Structure 1 was defined by 10 postholes arranged in a rectangular arrangement, enclosing an internal area of c. 29m², which included a central hearth with associated stakeholes (Walsh 2009, 9).

Charcoal from two posts burnt *in situ* were examined from this structure, posthole C1293 (fill C1294) and posthole C1469 (fill C1472). Oak only was identified from these contexts. It is likely that oak was selected for building at Structure 1. It is a dense, hard wood and often recorded from both Neolithic and Bronze Age construction contexts in Ireland (O'Donnell 2007).

In addition to the two posts burnt *in situ*, hazel (5 fragments) was also recorded from posthole cut C1293, fill C1294.

Charcoal was examined from packing fills from three post pipes. C1423 is the post pipe and C1424 the packing fill of posthole C1418. C1449 and C1454 are the packing and post-pipe fills respectively of posthole C1448. Oak is the main taxa identified from all contexts, although a small amount of hazel and alder were also recorded (Figure 4).

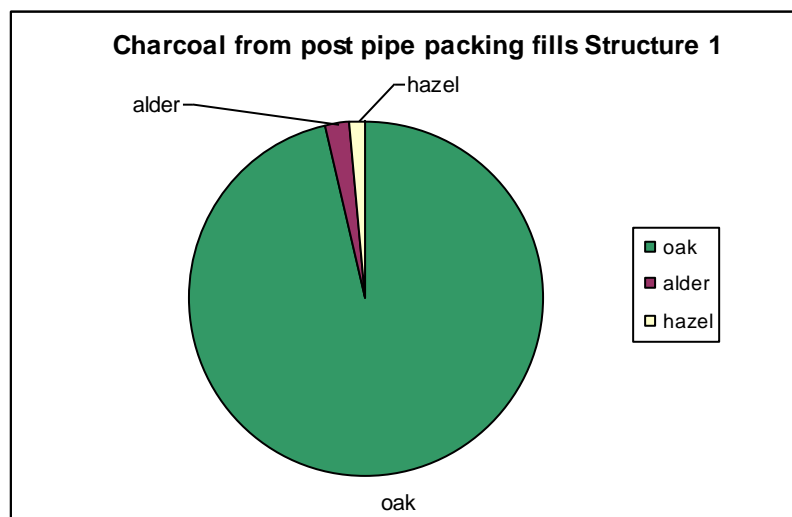


Figure 4

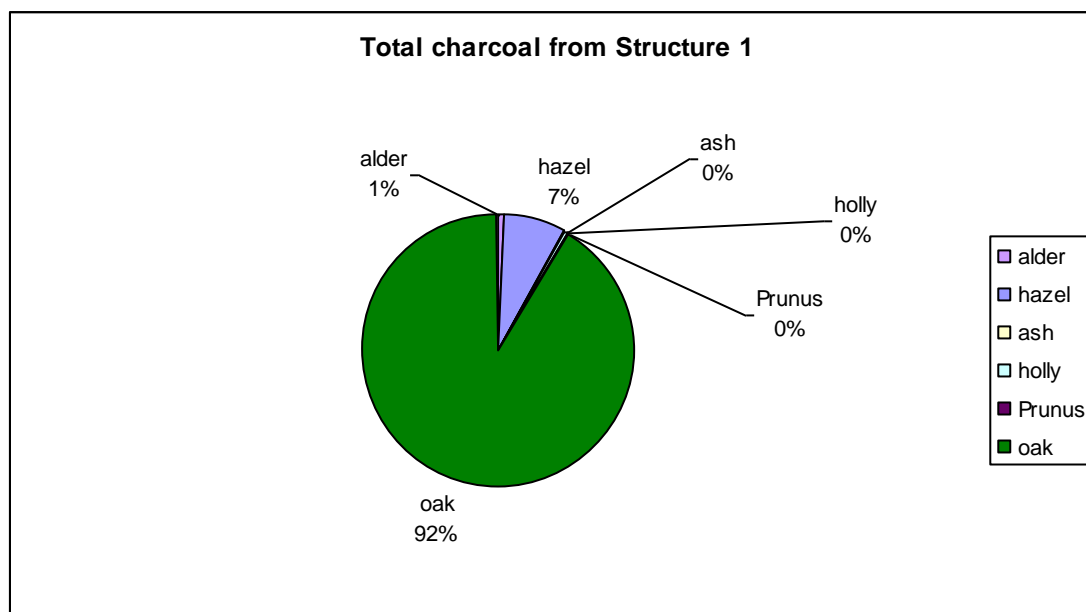
Hazel only was recorded from the fill (C1493) of an *in situ* stakehole (C1492) sampled from within a central hearth. Only 6 fragments were identifiable from the sample so it is difficult to ascertain whether this represents the remains of a stake or fuel from the hearth.

Charcoal was examined from two hearths. A low level (1 fragment) of *Prunus* sp. and 7 fragments of oak were identified from the fill (C1337) of hearth C1285. In contrast, a high level (50 fragments) of oak was recorded from C1960, the fill of hearth C1290.

Charcoal was identified from two pits associated with Structure 1.

Mainly oak with hazel and holly were recorded from C1343, one fill of pit C1223. Oak and hazel were identified from another fill (C1345) of pit C1223. In comparison, oak only was recorded from C1650, the fill of pit C1623.

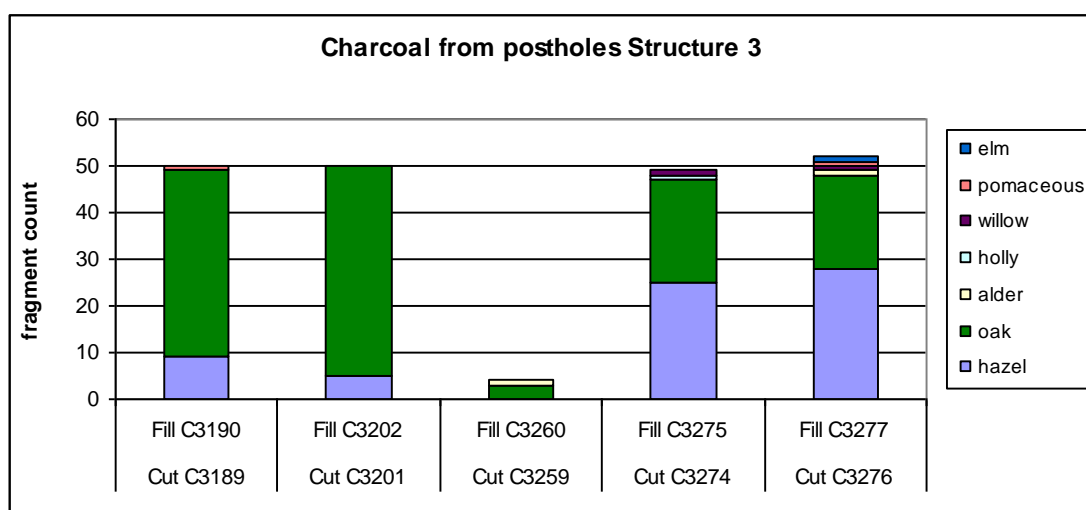
Oak was clearly the main tree used at Structure 1, both for building and burning (Figure 5). It dominates the results from most contexts, both primary deposits such as posts burnt *in situ* and hearths and secondary deposits such as posthole packing fills and pit fills. The high records for oak in different contexts demonstrate the importance of the wood for general purposes at Structure 1.

**Figure 5****Structure 3**

Structure 3 was not as well-defined as Structure 1 but survived as a distinct arrangement of postholes aligned in a rough rectangular setting. The structure was c. 9.5m south-east–north-west and 4–5m south-west–north-east, approximately the same size as Structure 1 (Walsh 2009, 23).

Charcoal was examined from six postholes associated with Structure 3. The level of charcoal from C3225 the fill of annex posthole C3224 was too small for identification.

Hazel, oak, alder, holly, willow, pomaceous fruitwood and elm were identified from the postholes. Oak dominates the results, followed by hazel (Figure 6). Based on weight and fragment counts, it appears that charcoal from C3190 and from C3202, the fills of the annex posthole C3189 and the internal posthole C3201 may be representative of structural remains from the building. The charcoal from C3260, C3275 and C3277, fills of postholes C3259, C3274 and C3276 respectively are more likely to represent on site domestic burning.

**Figure 6**

Charcoal was analysed from six pits associated with Structure 3. Alder, hazel, pomaceous fruitwood, oak, willow elm and holly were identified from these pits. The results are dominated by oak and hazel (in comparison to the posthole fills) (Figure 7). The pits provide an impression of the wood selected as fuel for Structure 3, presuming that most charcoal within them will represent dumped waste from domestic burning.

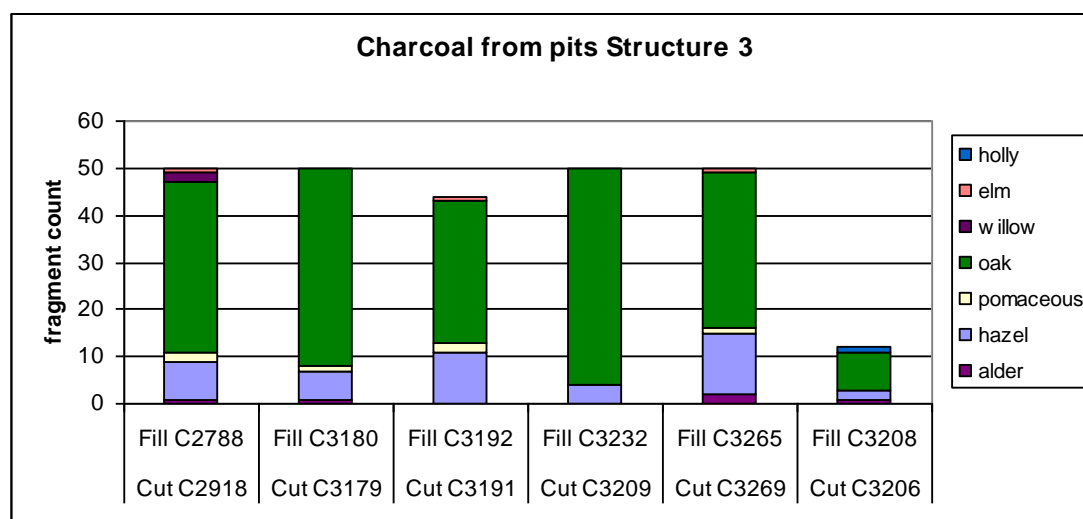


Figure 7

In comparison to Structure 1, oak followed by hazel are the most frequently recorded taxa (Figure 8). Oak accounts for only 70% of the results, however, from Structure 3, where it represents 92% of the identifications from Structure 1. A broadly similar ratio of primary and secondary deposits was examined from the two structures. As well as oak and hazel, alder, holly and *Prunus* were recorded from the two structures. Ash was identified from Structure 1 and not from Structure 3. Willow, pomaceous fruitwood and elm were recorded from Structure 3 and not from Structure 1.

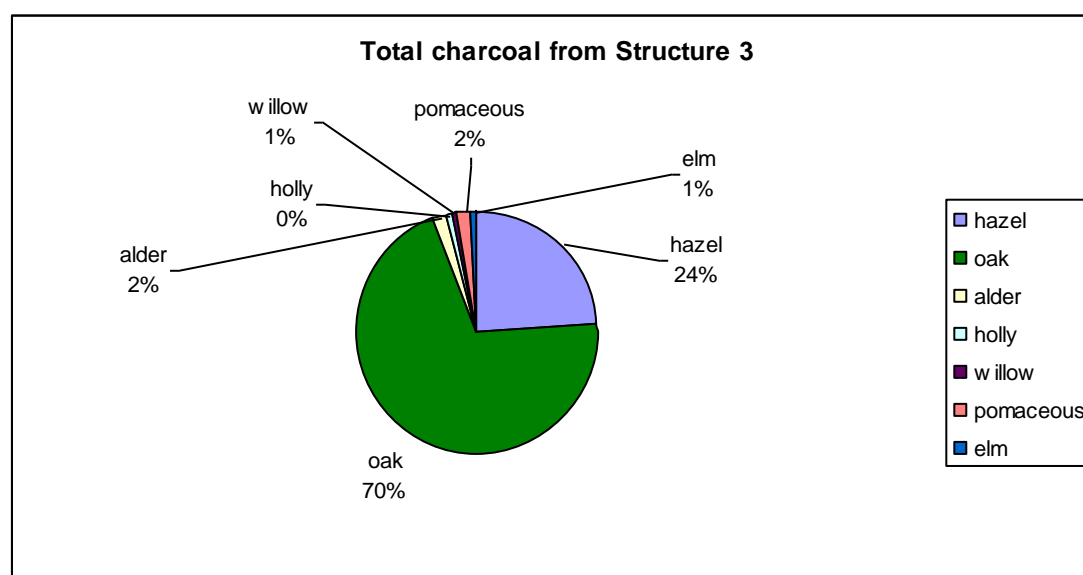


Figure 8

3.3 Possible Middle Neolithic

Structure V

Oak only was identified from the fills (C2552 and C2733) of postholes C2578 and C2734 respectively. It is likely that these were oak posts burnt *in situ*. This compares well to the oak posts from Structures 1 and 3.

3.4 Final Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Beaker

Shallow Beaker pit C112

Alder and ash were identified from the fill (C111) of this pit.

Mainly oak with a lesser amount of hazel were recorded from the fill (C2212) of pit C2208.

Two fragments of oak only were identified from the fill (C2435) of possible cremation pit C2297. This is a low amount of charcoal to be derived from a cremation pit, only 0.1g of charcoal was retrievable from the flint. The low level of undiagnostic bone within this context may indicate that it was a token bone burial or that it had no ritual association (Coughlin 2009).

Isolated Beaker pit C1369

Mainly oak with some ash were noted from the fill (C1409) from pit C1369.

Beaker spread C2789

Ash and oak were identified from this spread.

Beaker pit

Hazel, ash and oak were recorded from C2910, the fill of a Beaker pit C2911.

Beaker spread

Mainly ash, with alder and oak were identified from C2785 a further Beaker spread.

Structure VI

Oak only was identified from posthole C2034 (fill C2035). It is likely that this post was made from oak and burnt *in situ*.

3.5 Early Bronze Age

Metalled Working Platform (Platform A)

The earliest layers recorded were the remains of two metalled surfaces. The spreads/deposits that sealed these surfaces produced a quantity of flint debitage, chert and pieces of pottery (Walsh 2009, 136).

Charcoal was examined from four layers/spreads associated with Platform A. Hazel, spindle, ash, pomaceous fruitwood, *Prunus*, oak and willow were identified from a charcoal rich spread, C11. Mainly hazel and oak with some alder were recorded from C552 a deposit on the platform. Hazel, ash and oak were identified from C338 another layer of the platform. Pomaceous fruitwood and oak were identified from C442, a further deposit at Platform A.

Ash and pomaceous fruitwood were recorded from C1690, the fill of hearth C1689. Oak and hazel were identified from pit C524 (fill C349).

Alder, hazel and oak were identified from a posthole C610 (fill C650). It is unlikely that this post burnt *in situ*. In contrast, oak only was identified from an *in situ* burnt post C516 (fill C732).

Posthole C213 was located north of the platform. Oak only was identified from the fill (C214) of this posthole indicating that it was the remains of an oak post burnt *in situ*.

Charcoal from mainly secondary and some primary deposits were analysed from Platform A. Eight wood taxa were identified, which is slightly higher species diversity than either Structure 1 or Structure 3. Oak represents 66% of the identifications, hazel and ash 15% each. The higher figures for ash may indicate an opening of the woodland canopy during the final Neolithic/early Beaker phase of Kilmainham 1C (Figure 9).

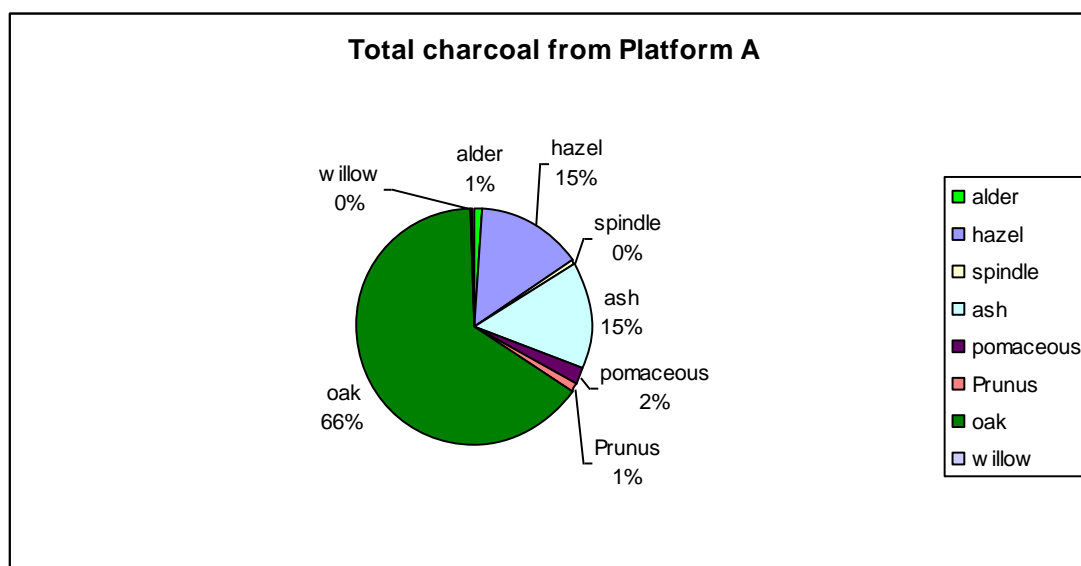


Figure 9

Structure 6 (Beaker/early Bronze Age)¹¹

This possible structure was positioned in the western half of the site, south of Burnt Mound 1. It was defined by a group of features including a total of 29 stakeholes, two hearths, nine pits and a metallised surface on top of which two small areas of material were found that may have been part of a habitation layer (Walsh 2009. 130).

Charcoal was analysed from five postholes from Structure 6. Alder and oak were identified from C2585, the fill of C2586 and also from C2591, the fill of C2592. Oak only was identified from C2581, the fill of C2584. The low level of charcoal in these deposits makes it difficult to ascertain if the posts were burnt *in situ* or not.

Oak, ash and hazel were recorded from C2546, the fill of pit C2547. Oak only was identified from fill C2333 of pit C2347.

A low level of oak only (6 fragments) was recorded from hearth C2588 (fill C2587). The hearth may have been swept out and cleared of fuel after its final use.

¹¹ Note this structure has subsequently been interpreted as a Beaker structure by Fintan Walsh and is phased as such in the final report text. The Beaker charcoal assemblage should therefore be read in conjunction with the early Bronze Age assemblage as there are obviously overlaps between these two phases.

Charcoal was analysed from three spreads associated with Structure 6, C2330, C2331 and C2707. Beaker pottery was identified from C2707. Alder, hazel, holly, oak, ash and pomaceous fruitwood were recorded from the spreads. Oak and hazel are the most frequently identified taxa (Figure 10). No particular tree dominates the results from the spreads, for example oak which may be linked to metal working or charcoal production. The charcoal identifications do not help to define a function for the spreads.

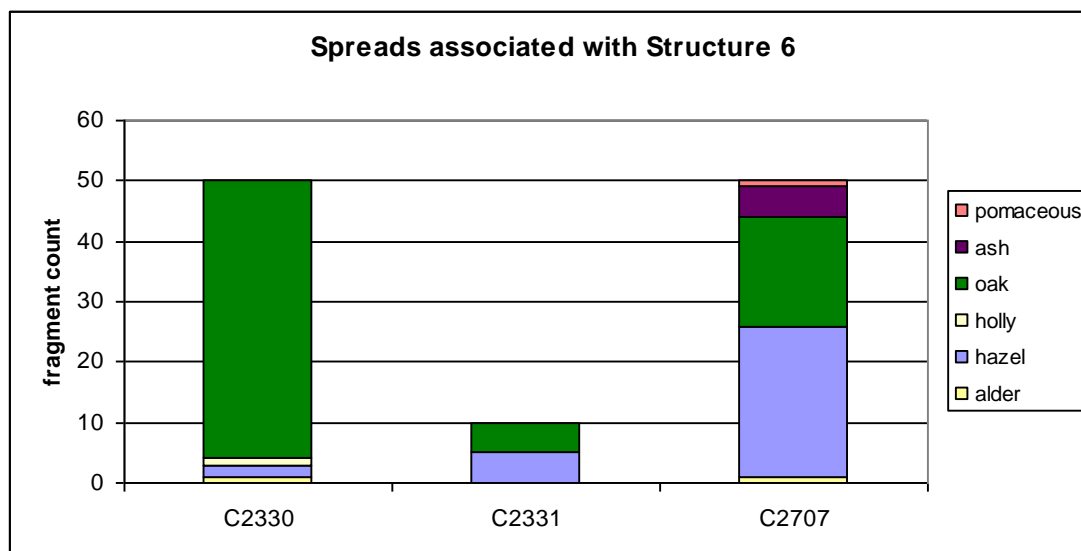


Figure 10

Oak is the main tree identified from Structure 6 overall, followed by hazel. This is comparable to most of the prehistoric structures examined on the site (Figure 11).

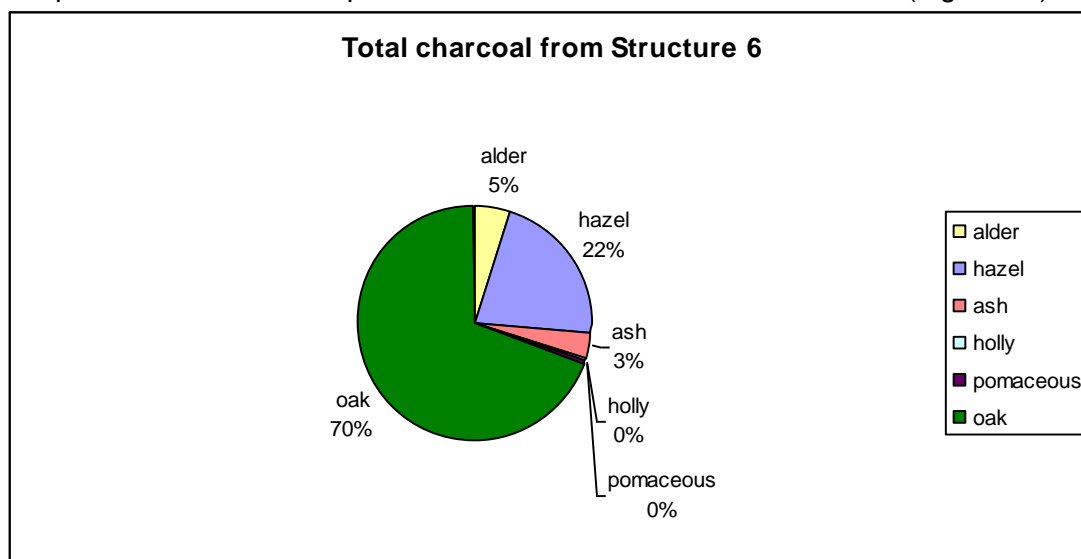


Figure 11

Structure 2

Structure 2 was tentatively defined by c. 20 postholes, and a possible foundation trench (Walsh 2009, 19).

Charcoal was examined from four postholes associated with Structure 2. The main taxon recorded is oak, however the low fragment counts for posts C2178, C2184 and

C2858 may indicate they were not burnt *in situ*. The high fragment counts for posthole C2184 does, in contrast, indicate an oak post burnt *in situ* (Figure 12).

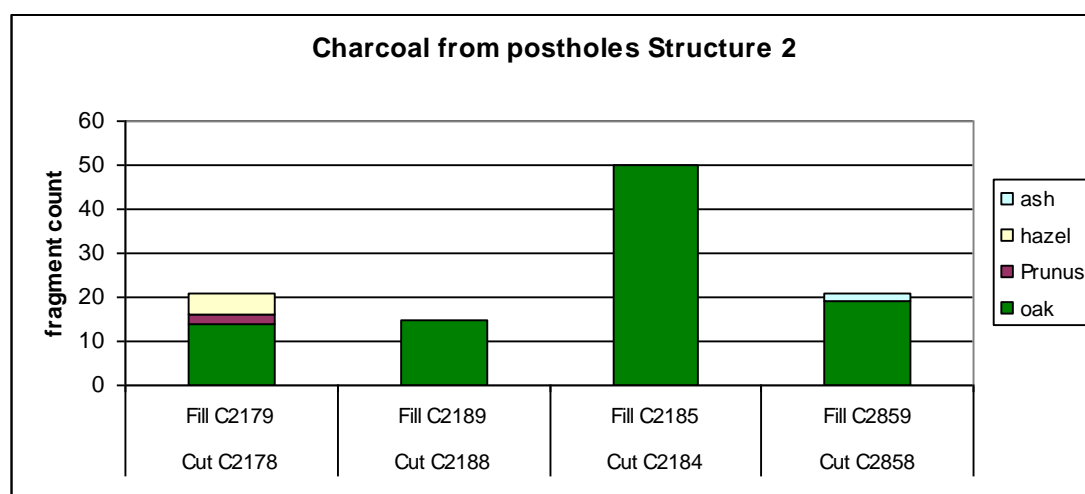


Figure 12

Possible cremation pit C1535

Alder only was recorded from the fill (C1516) of this early Bronze Age cremation pit C1535. The remains of one fully cremated individual was identified from the pit (Coughlin 2009, 6–8).

3.6 Early/Middle Bronze Age

Pit C1585

Mainly alder and ash, with some hazel and oak were identified from the fill (C1586) of the early-middle Bronze Age pit C1585. A cordoned urn vessel was also recovered from this context.

3.7 Middle/Late Bronze Age

Posthole C3055

One fragment each of oak and hazel were recorded from the fill (C3056) of posthole C3055. It is likely the original post was removed or decayed.

Pit C3117

Oak only was identified from the fill (3119) of this middle/late Bronze Age pit C3117.

Pit/posthole C3131

A low level of oak and hazel were identified from the fill (C3132) of pit/posthole C3131. In comparison to posthole C3055, it is likely the post decayed or was removed. Charcoal could then accumulate in the posthole from on site burning.

Pit C3198

Alder, hazel and pomaceous fruitwood were identified from the fill (C3199) this middle/late Bronze Age pit.

3.8 Late Bronze Age

Structure 7

The structure was defined by four postholes arranged in a rectangle measuring 2.4m north-west–south-east and 2.34m south-west–north-east (Walsh 2009, 115).

Charcoal was examined from three of the postholes (Figure 13). The low level of identifiable charcoal within posts C2989 and C3006 (fills C2990 and C3007) indicate that the posts probably did not burn *in situ*. In contrast, the higher level of oak within posthole C2994 (fill C3018) does suggest an oak post burnt *in situ*. This does contrast with the archaeological interpretation, that no packing or *in situ* remains were noted suggesting that the post was removed (Walsh 2009, 116).

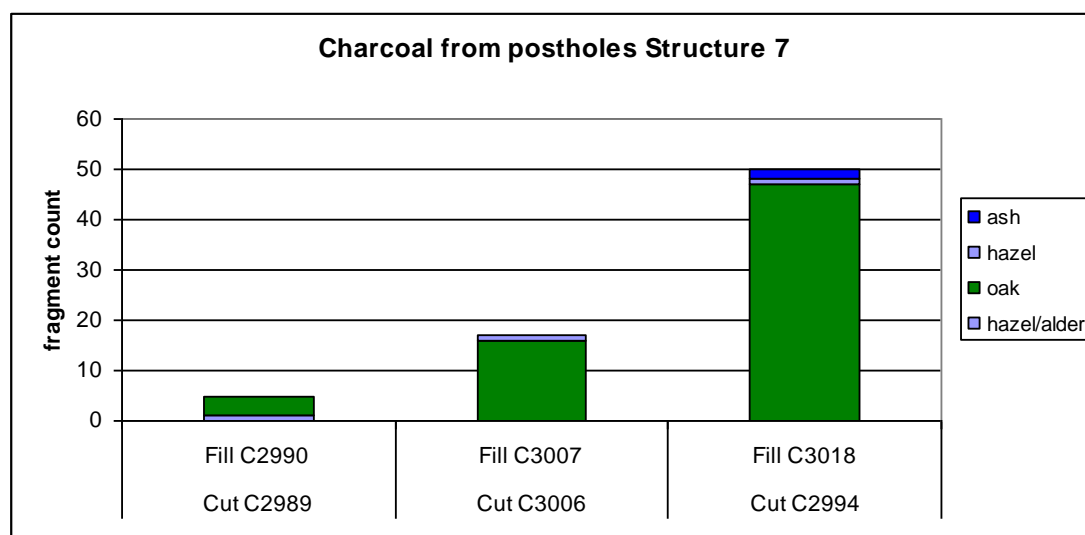


Figure 13

3.9 Burnt mounds

Burnt mound 1 dates to the late Bronze Age, while Burnt Mound 2 dates to the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age. Charcoal was examined from four contexts from the two mounds. Alder, hazel, ash and pomaceous fruitwood were identified from a possible *in situ*/decayed post C2924 located in the trough of Burnt Mound 1 C2903. Alder and ash charcoal were identified from the lining (C2909) of this trough. One fragment only of hazel was recorded from C2914, spread of material from Burnt Mound 1 (Fig. 14). Alder, hazel and oak were recorded from C1545, the fill of trough C1804 from Burnt Mound 2.

The charcoal from C2909, C2914 and C1545 were all vitrified, indicating that they were burnt at a high temperature. Vitrified charcoal has a glassy appearance and is almost impossible to fracture, making it very difficult to identify. Charcoal from burnt mounds or *fulachta fiadh* is not normally vitrified in the authors experience. It is more likely to have orange mineral discolouration which is the case from C2924. This is a common phenomenon of features associated with burnt mounds, as the waterlogged conditions of the troughs can result in the charcoal incorporating minerals such as calcium and iron, which hinders identification (Stuijts 2007 182).

The vitrification on the charcoal from C2909, C2914 and C1545 suggest that higher temperatures than normally observed from this type of feature were being reached at the burnt mounds at Kilmainham 1C. There is nothing to indicate that any work of an industrial nature was being carried out at the site which would warrant high temperature burning of wood.

In total, alder, hazel, oak, pomaceous fruitwood and ash were identified from the burnt mounds. Alder is higher at the percentage level in the burnt mounds compared to most of the other structures or features on the site. This indicates the wet nature of these sites as alder will only grow in wet areas with a good source of nearby water.

Burnt mound 1 was located beside a pond which would have been a very suitable place for alder to grow. The pollen results also suggest that alder, hazel and oak were growing close to Burnt Mound 1 (Geary and Hopla 2010, 60). The coleopteran or beetle results also indicate hazel or oak woodlands nearby and also still shallow water close to the site, suitable conditions for alder to grow in (Allison *et al* 2010). Mainly oak with some alder and hazel waterlogged wood were identified from a pit and pond deposit close to Burnt Mound 1 (O'Carroll 2009).

Alder, hazel and ash were also identified frequently from other *fulachta fiadh* along Contract 4 of the M3.

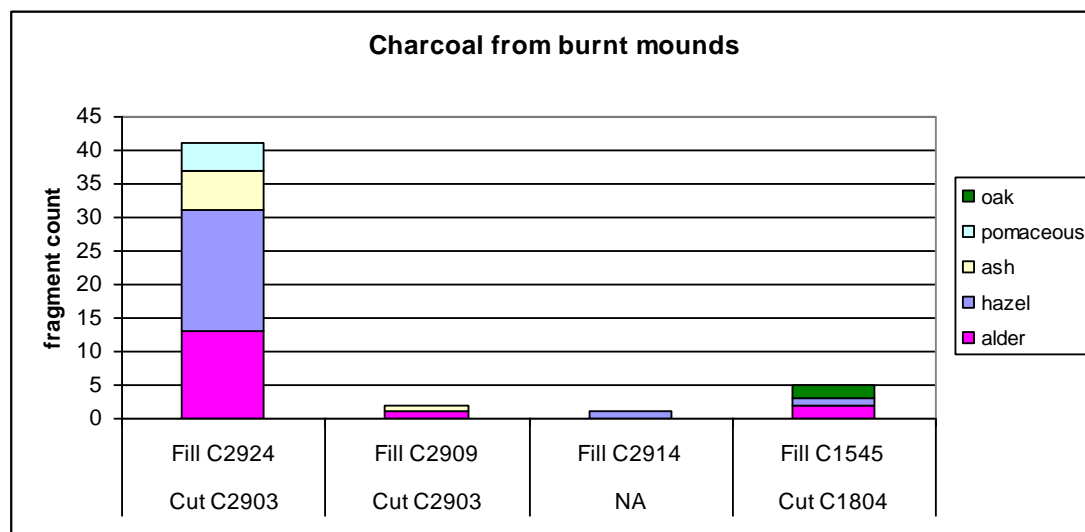


Figure 14

3.10 Iron Age/Early Medieval kilns

Charcoal was examined from ten Iron Age/early medieval kilns from Kilmainham 1C. Twelve wood taxa were identified. Hazel and oak are the main trees recorded (Figs 15 and 16).

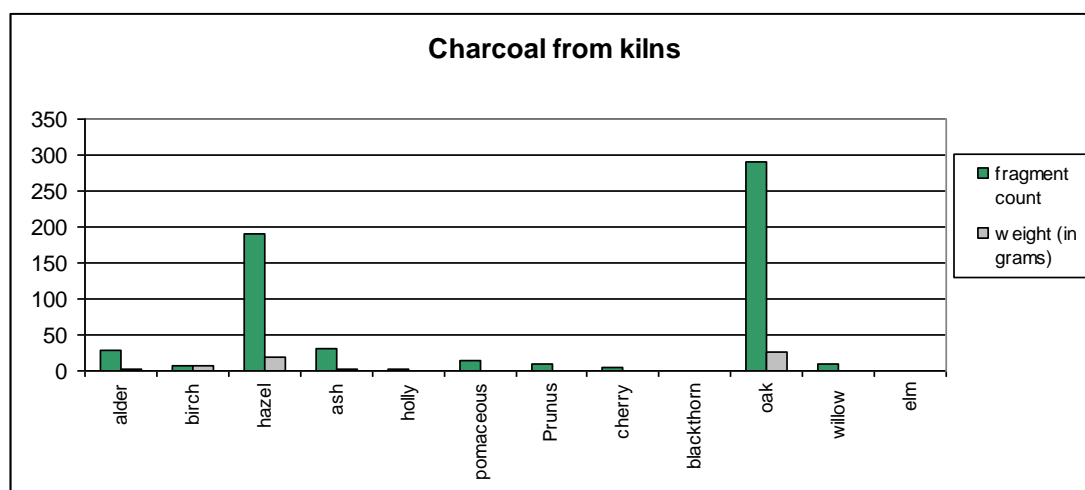


Figure 15

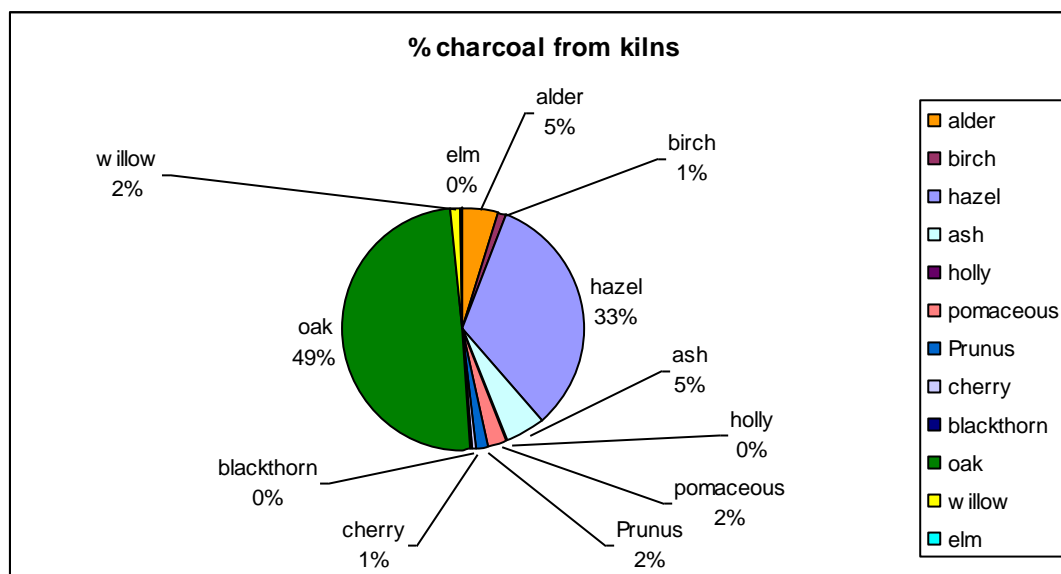


Figure 16

Five kilns formed a distinct grouping in the east of the site (C103, C156, C157, C158 and C689).

Kilns C103, C158, C156 and C157 have very comparable dates, ranging from 421–540 AD dating to the Iron Age/early medieval period. It is likely they were all in use at the same time. Kiln C689 dates to the Iron Age (Figure 17).

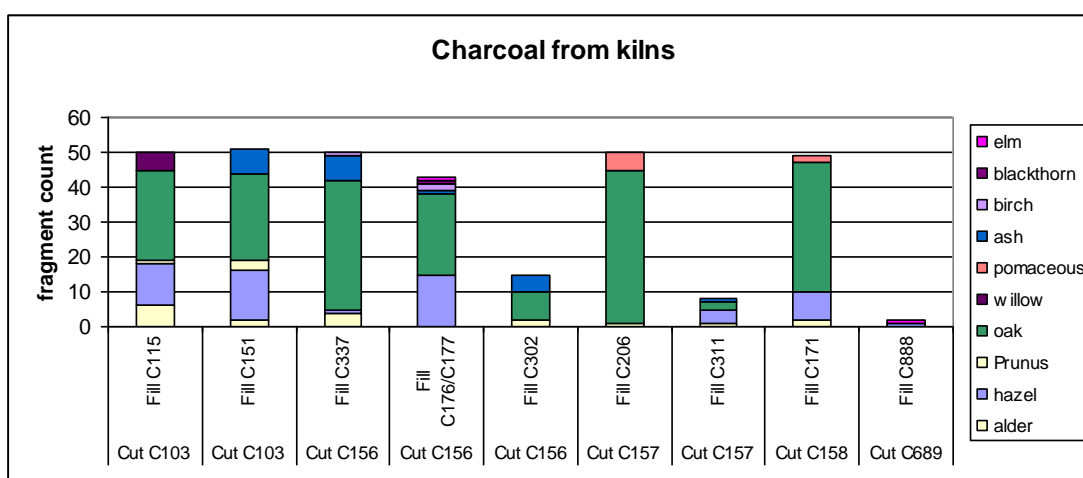


Figure 17

C103

Predominantly oak with hazel, alder, *Prunus*, ash and willow were identified from C115, and C151 the fills of C103. C151 was a layer of *in situ* burning.

C156

Three fills were examined from kiln C156. C302 was an *in situ* burning layer. This contains oak, ash and alder. C176/177 and C337 were upper charcoal layers within the kiln. Oak, hazel, ash and birch were identified from both contexts. Alder was recorded from C337, while blackthorn and elm were identified from C176/C177. Oak was the main wood taxon present in the three fills.

C157

Two fills were analysed from kiln C157. C311 is the primary deposit. Hazel, alder, oak and ash were identified from here. C206 is the second charcoal layer in the kiln. Mainly oak with pomaceous fruitwood and alder were identified from this context.

C158

One context (C171), the upper charcoal layer, was examined from kiln C158. This was dominated by oak, followed by hazel. Alder and Pomaceous fruitwood was also recorded.

C689

A layer of *in situ* burning was sampled (C888) from kiln C689. The level of charcoal in this is low, one fragment of hazel and elm respectively were identified.

The rest of the kilns (C13, C81, C1310, C2963 and C2986) were located along the top of the gravel ridge (Walsh 2009, 165). The charcoal results are mixed, dominated by oak and hazel (Figure 18).

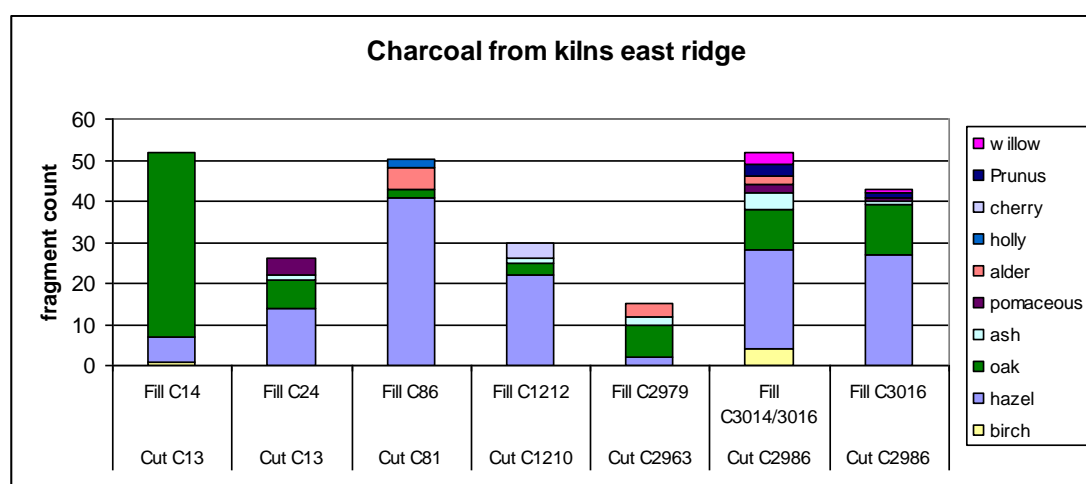


Figure 18

Kiln C13

The primary deposit in this kiln is C24. Mainly hazel, with oak, ash and pomaceous fruitwood were identified from here. The upper layer (C14) was also examined. In contrast this is dominated by oak, hazel and birch are also present.

Kiln C81

The upper charcoal layer in this kiln is C86. Hazel is the main wood taxa identified, with small amounts of oak, alder and holly.

Kiln C1210

Predominantly hazel with oak, ash and cherry were identified from the primary charcoal deposit C1212.

Kiln C2963

Oak, hazel, ash and alder were recorded from C2979, the primary charcoal deposit from kiln C2963.

Kiln C2986.

Two deposits were examined from here. A variety of wood taxa was identified from the contexts. The primary charcoal deposit is C3016. Mainly hazel with oak, ash,

pomaceous fruitwood, *Prunus* and willow were recorded from this context. In comparison, hazel and oak also dominated the second charcoal layer, C3014/C3016. Ash, pomaceous fruitwood, *Prunus* and willow were also identified. In contrast to C3016, birch was also recorded from C3014/C3016.

Structure 8

One structure dating to the Iron Age was excavated from the site. Charcoal was examined from two fills of foundation trench C2218 (C2264 and C2262). Oak, pomaceous fruitwood and hazel were identified in both. Ash and alder were also recorded from C2262.

3.11 Medieval

One fragment of hazel only was identified from C2834, the fill of kiln C2836.

4 Discussion

Charcoal was examined from structures at Kilmainham 1C dating from the early Neolithic to the medieval period. This provides an excellent opportunity to examine woodland composition in the local vicinity through time. While there is variation in the number of samples examined from each time period, it still provides useful information about change in woodland composition and utilization during the different time periods.

23 charcoal samples were examined from the early Neolithic period. This concentrates on Structures 1 and 3, two oak post built houses. Eight wood taxa are identified. Oak dominates the results, followed by hazel (Figure 19).

In comparison, oak only was also identified from two postholes (C2578 and C2734) from Structure V dating to the middle Neolithic period.

Oak is often the main tree recorded from Neolithic contexts in Ireland. The charcoal results indicate mixed oak and hazel woodland close to the site. The presence of some shrubs such as *Prunus* and pomaceous fruitwood indicate some open areas also.

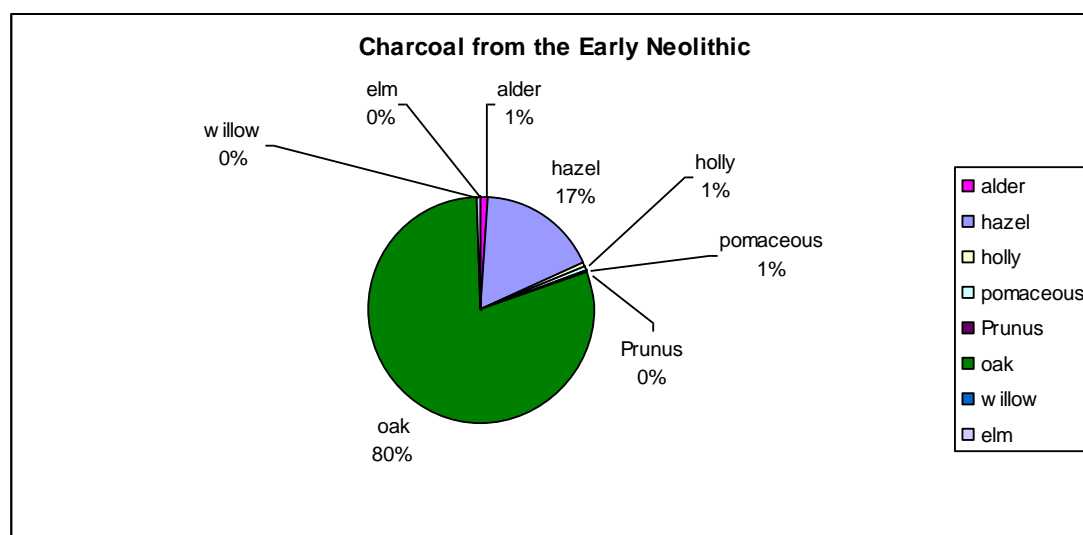


Figure 19

A total of 13 samples were analysed dating to the final Neolithic/early Bronze Age Beaker period. This includes material from Burnt Mound 2, charcoal from Structure VI, and some Beaker spreads. Four wood taxa only were identified. Figure 20 shows

that while oak still dominates the results, ash gains considerably in importance. This could indicate some instances of woodland clearance. Ash is a very light dependent plant and so benefited greatly from periods of woodland clearance during prehistory in Ireland.

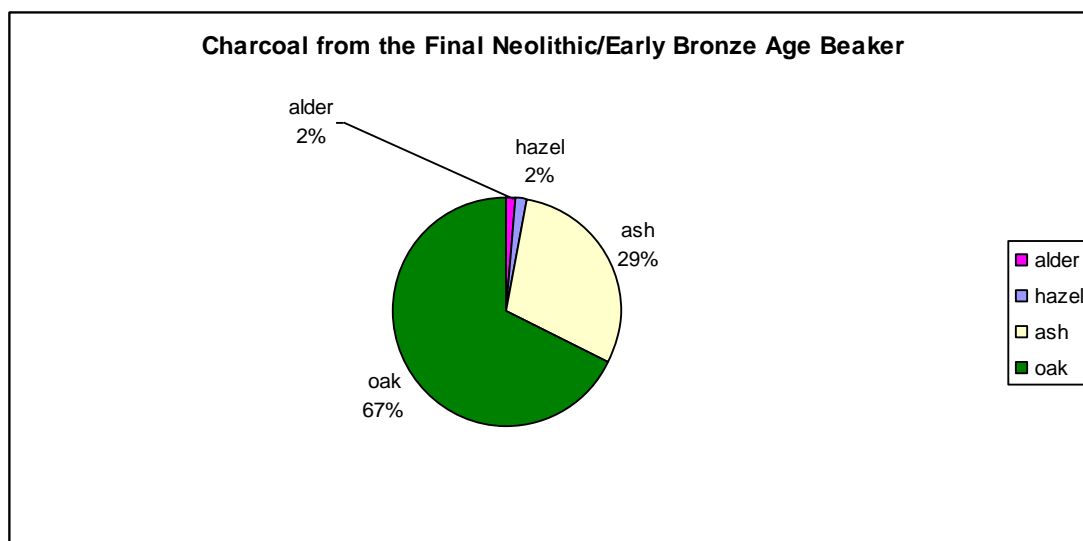


Figure 20

A total of 23 samples (the highest number from any period at Kilmainham 1C) were analysed from the early Bronze Age. This includes material from Structure 2, 6 and Platform A. In comparison to the Neolithic houses, there is evidence for the selection of oak for building on all these structures. Nine wood taxa were identified. The results are dominated by oak. Hazel, alder and ash are also all important (Figure 21).

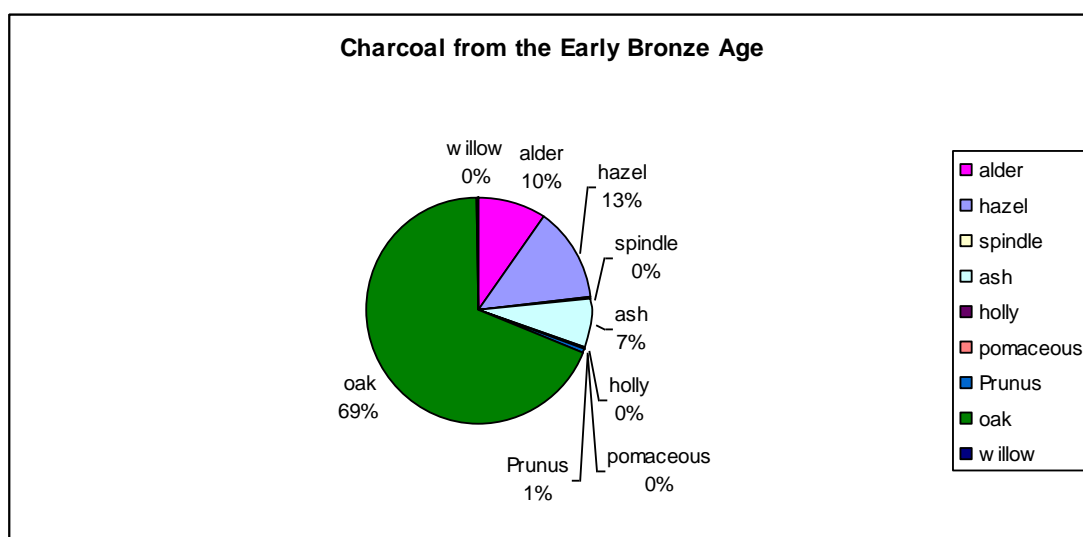
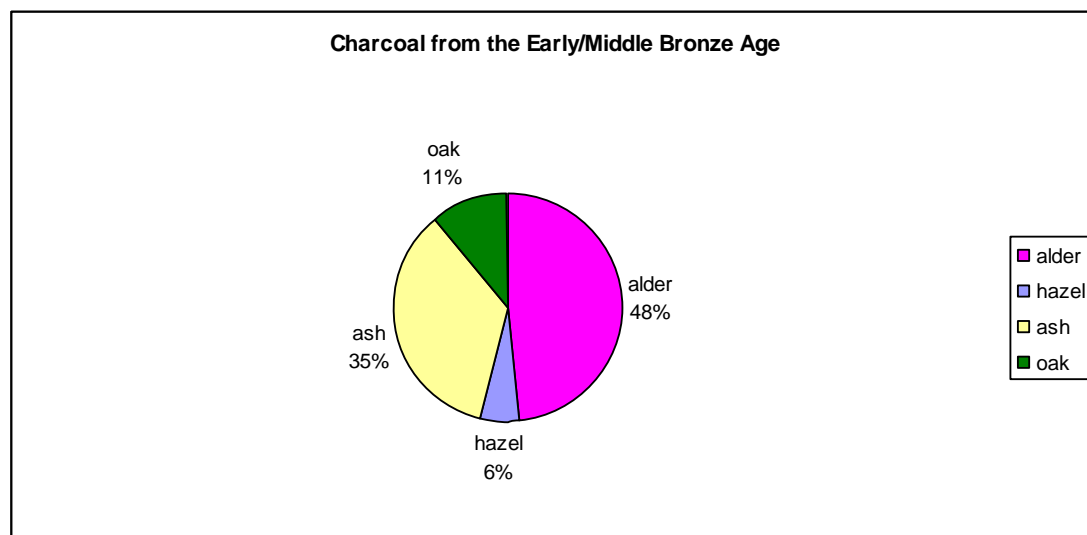
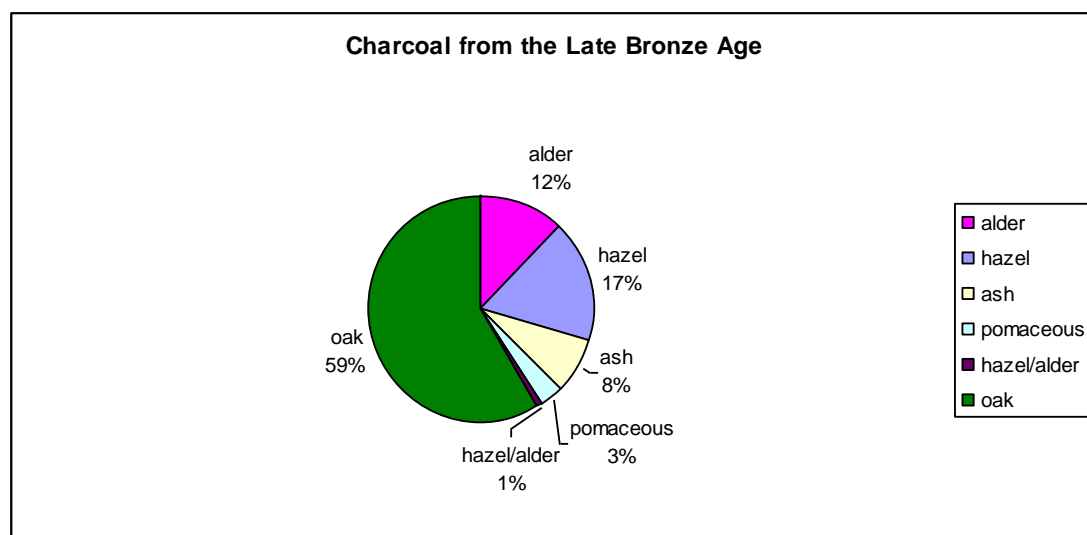


Figure 21

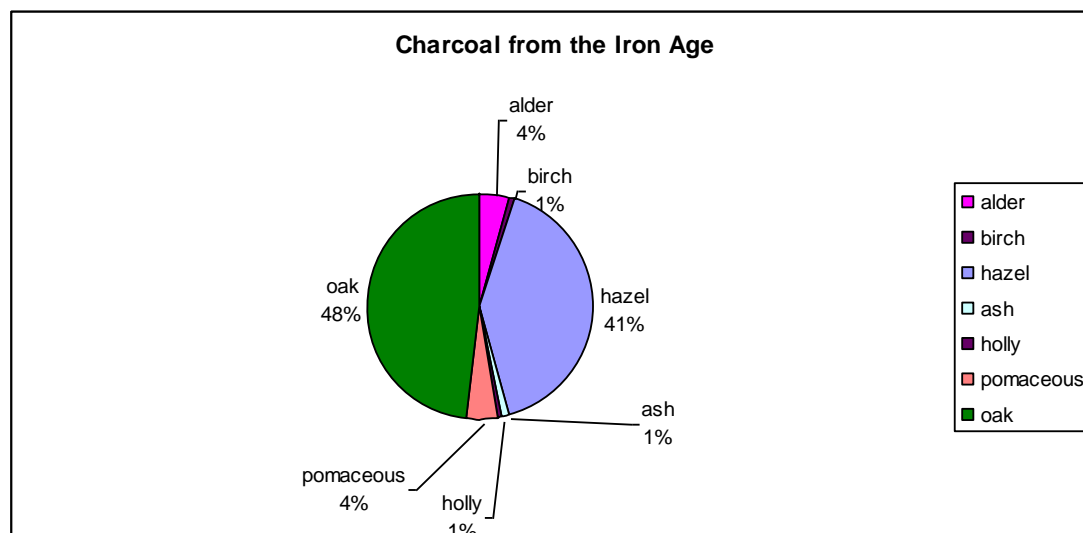
One sample only was analysed dating to the early/middle Bronze Age, from pit C3198. Four wood taxa were record; alder is the main tree present (Figure 22).

**Figure 22**

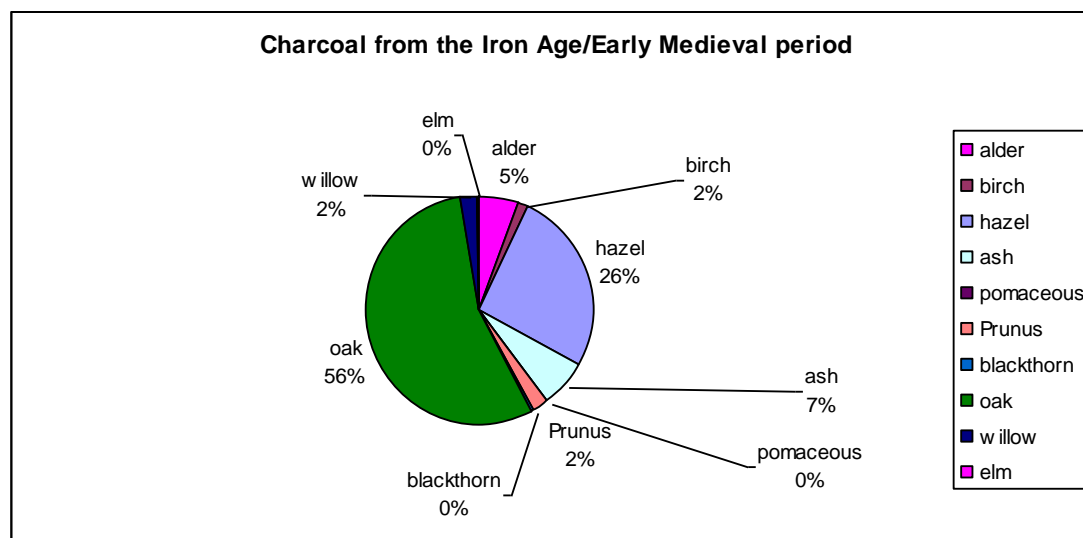
Six samples were examined dating to the late Bronze Age. This includes material from Burnt Mound 1 and Structure 7. Six taxa were identified, oak dominates the results, followed by alder, hazel and ash (Fig. 23).

**Figure 23**

Charcoal was recorded from six samples dating to the Iron Age (Fig. 24). This includes material from kilns (C13, C81 and C689) and from Structure 8. Seven wood taxa were identified. Oak is not the main wood recorded in these samples, rather hazel is, followed closely by oak.

**Figure 24**

Charcoal from 13 samples dating from the Iron Age/early medieval period were examined from Kilmainham 1C (Fig. 25). In comparison to the Iron Age results these represent kiln activity (Kilns C103, C156, C158, C157, C2986 and C3151). Ten wood taxa were identified. Oak is the main taxon present, followed by hazel.

**Figure 25**

Charcoal was examined from one kiln only dating to the early medieval period (C1210). Four wood taxa were recorded, the main one being hazel (Fig. 26). One fragment of hazel only was also identified from a medieval context (C2836).

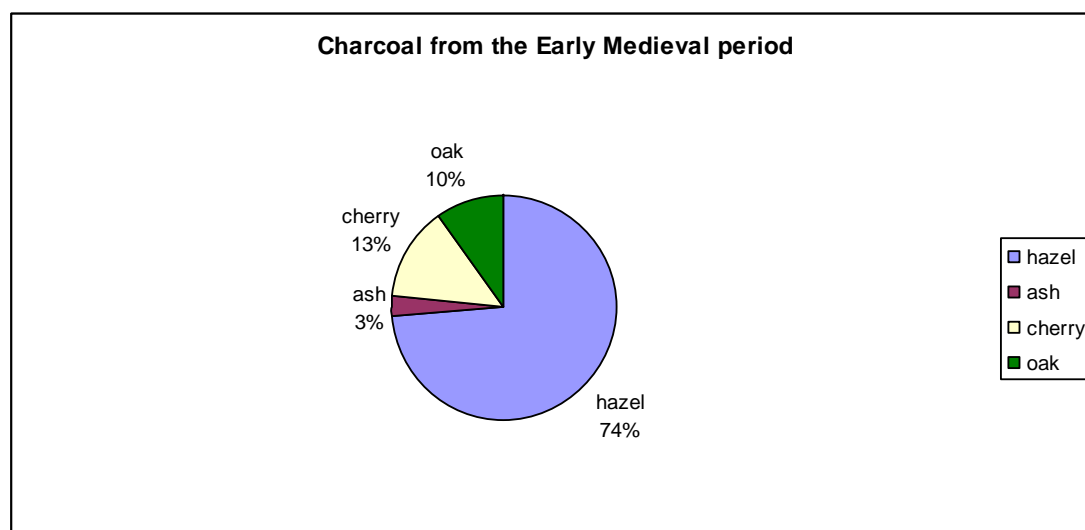


Figure 26.

The high values for oak from the early Neolithic houses are typical for that time period. Oak is a hard and dense wood. It's heartwood is extremely resistant to insect decay. It is perfect for building with and would have been freely available in the Kilmainham 1C area during the Neolithic period.

Oak was also used to construct a Neolithic building (Structure 2) at the nearby site of Kilmainham 1A (O'Donnell 2010a). At the early Neolithic house at Town Parks 5, oak was also the main wood taxa identified from the foundation trench (C14). Ash, hazel, pomaceous fruitwood, birch and alder were also identified, in low quantities (O'Donnell 2010b). At two early Neolithic structures at Cookstown Great 3, oak also dominates the results (Structure A and B). Hazel and alder were also identified in low quantities (O'Donnell 2010c).

At the late Neolithic timber circle at Kilmainham 3, oak also was selected for the posts. A low level of pomaceous fruitwood and hazel were also identified (O'Donnell 2010d).

Oak was also frequently used for building during the Neolithic in other parts of the country, for example at Kilgobbin and Kishoge, Co. Dublin (O'Carroll, 2004, Stuijts 2004).

The presence of hazel, holly, pomaceous fruitwood and *Prunus* at Kilmainham 1C indicates local scrub areas were present during the Neolithic period. Ash becomes more important during the final Neolithic/early Bronze Age period. This may indicate an opening up of the forest canopy in the Kilmainham area.

Greater species diversity is evident during the early Bronze Age. This may be partly a reflection of greater sample size but also partly a reflection of the opening up of woodland canopy allowing greater growth of scrub and shrubs. This is also indicated by the presence of *Plantago Lanceolata* in the pollen record, which will not grow under closed canopy woodland (Geary and Hopla 2010, 58). The charcoal is dominated by oak, hazel, alder and ash. Oak was still the preferred species for building during the early Bronze Age in comparison to the Neolithic period.

A cremation pit dating to the early Bronze Age (C1535) contained only alder charcoal. This compares well to cremation pits excavated at Kilmainham 1A where

charcoal from two cremation pits (C687, C689) were also dominated by alder (O'Donnell 2010a). It is unusual to have alder dominating cremation pits. Alder wood is not a very good fuel, although when converted to charcoal it can reach high temperatures. Oak has been shown to be one of the preferred timbers for funeral pyres in many areas of Bronze Age Ireland, probably because of the high temperatures it can reach (O'Donnell *et al* 2007; O'Donnell 2009).

Charcoal from the early/middle and middle/late Bronze Age continues to be dominated by oak, followed by hazel and alder. An exception to this is the charcoal from Burnt Mound 1, where no oak was identified. This may be explained by vitrification of the charcoal and consequently low fragment counts. Consistently oak, hazel and alder dominate the results during the Bronze Age, which compares very well to the pollen (Geary and Hopla 2010, 58). Oak and hazel are also the main taxa identified from the prehistoric contexts at the nearby Kilmainham 1A and 1B (O'Donnell 2010a and 2010e). At Town Parks 3, a variety of wood taxa were identified from late Bronze Age postholes including alder, pomaceous fruitwood, ash, cherry, oak, birch, *Prunus* and willow. It is likely that they did not burn *in situ* (O'Donnell 2010f).

The woodland situation changes somewhat during the Iron Age. Oak and hazel are still the main taxa, but are almost level. The greatest taxonomic diversity occurs in the Iron Age/early medieval period, ten wood taxa were identified. Hazel dominates the results from a kiln from the early medieval period. This is, however, based on only one sample.

Kilmainham 1C presents an excellent chance to examine fuel selection for cereal drying kilns from the Iron Age/early medieval period. Many of the samples are derived from *in situ* burning episodes, which presumably represent hearths. This provides primary evidence for fuel selection. A wide variety of wood taxa have been identified, in many cases being dominated by oak. One must be aware of the possibility of when identifying charcoal from archaeological kilns that it may be collapsed burnt super-structure (wattle). While hazel was identified in most of the deposits it is not possible to discriminate if it does in fact represent fuel or burnt wattle.

The variety of wood taxa identified indicates that particular trees were not being selected for burning. The tree signature is very similar to those found in the preceding Neolithic and Bronze Age period, dominated by oak, followed by hazel, alder and ash. This indicates that people were gathering fuel from the most frequently occurring trees in the local area. The kilns did not need to reach a particularly high temperature (in contrast to metalworking) so particular wood species were not required. In comparison, a variety of wood taxa were identified from the kilns at Kilmainham 1B (C C154, C137 and C57) (O'Donnell 2010e). At least one of these kilns (C57) dates to the Iron Age/early medieval period and so is very comparable with the Kilmainham 1C kilns. In comparison, a variety of wood fuel (dominated by hazel) was recorded from the early medieval kiln (C606) at Kilmainham 1A (O'Donnell 2010a). Less species diversity was recorded from the medieval kilns at Phoenixtown 2. Hazel and blackthorn were recorded from Kiln A (C399), gorse only from Kiln B (C158), oak and purging buckthorn from Kiln D (C444) (O'Donnell 2010g). At Gardenrath 2, alder, hazel, holly and oak were identified from an Iron Age kiln (C181) (O'Donnell 2010h).

Charcoal was examined from three early medieval kilns from Kilnacra, Co. Tipperary (Kilns C147, C467 and C867). In comparison to Kilmainham 1C, a variety of wood taxa were identified, with alder and oak being the main trees noted (Scott

2010). Pomaceous fruitwood, hazel and holly were recorded from an early historic kiln at Randalstown, Co. Meath (Dillon 2006).

The main carbonized plant taxa noted from the kilns is barley. Oat and wheat were also important. The high instances of charred cereal grains may indicate that the kilns caught fire accidentally (Lyons 2010). This suggests that the charcoal present could have burnt *in situ* or could be the remains of burning of the superstructure.

The plant remains indicate some differences between the composition of the kilns. Both kilns C156 and C157 both have high concentrations of wheat (Lyons 2010). The charcoal identifications from these kilns are both comparable to the results from the other kilns from the site, dominated mainly by oak and hazel.

C689 may be earlier than the other kilns, due to the presence of spelt. The presence of rye grain in the medieval kiln C2836 is further confirmation of its later date (Lyons 2010). A very low level of charcoal was identified from each of these kilns, making comparisons difficult with the other kilns from the site.

During the early medieval period in Ireland, woodlands were considered a valuable commodity. Texts indicate that many wooded areas were privately owned, and needed protection against theft (Kelly, 1997). This led to the development of their recognition in the eighth century *Bretha Comaithchesa* or laws of the neighbourhood. Trees were classified into four groups, depending on the economic value of the wood. This value could be calculated by its use as a structural timber, such as ash or oak, or also because of its dietary contributions, such as hazel nuts or apple. The classifications were 'nobles of the wood', 'commoners of the wood', 'lower divisions of the wood' and 'bushes of the wood'. Trees like oak, holly and hazel were considered 'nobles of the wood', while the lowest classification (bushes of the wood) included bracken, bog myrtle and gorse or furze. Fines were imposed on people caught cutting branches or cutting at the base of the trees. These varied according to the classification of the tree, and included heifers and sheep (Kelly, 1976). The protection of woodlands in this manner indicates that trees were recognized as a valuable resource. While the eighth century law tracks post date the kilns from Kilmainham 1C these laws could have been in use during the Iron Age/early medieval transition period and have been committed to writing in the eighth century.

5 The Kilmainham 1C environment

The charcoal results from Kilmainham 1C indicate that the site was located close to oak woodlands, possibly with an understorey or nearby copse of hazel. A variety of scrub trees were also identified, along with wetland indicators, indicating that the area around the site was not closed canopy in nature.

There are two native Irish oaks, and they cannot be separated by wood anatomy. The two species will grow in quite different habitats. The pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*) will usually grow on heavy, lowland soils, where it will also tolerate flooding. In contrast, the sessile oak (*Quercus petraea*) will grow on less fertile, acidic soils. Oaks can reach a height of 40 metres and live for 1,000 years or more (Hickie 2002, 60). It makes excellent firewood. It splits and is easy to work with, which combined with durable heartwood makes it a preferred choice for all larger structural timbers. Hazel is a medium sized, deciduous tree, and can reach a height of 15m. It will grow on a wide range of soils, including limestone, mildly acid soils and clays (Lipscombe and Stokes 2008, 102). It will often grow as an understory to oak (Plate 1).



Plate 1 Oak with hazel understory

Alder is a wetland tree; it can often be seen growing alongside rivers, lakes, on marshes or in fens. It can form alder carr when its roots are in water. It is able to survive on these wet sites (which generally lack the nitrates needed for growth) as its roots have nodules which contain nitrogen fixing bacteria that extract nitrogen from the air (Lipscombe and Stokes 2008, 134). Ireland's native tree is the black or grey alder (*Alnus glutinosa*). In comparison, all willows favour wet conditions, and it may be a pioneer species on wet soils (Orme and Coles 1985, 10).

Another wetland indicator (depending on which species is present) is birch. It is not possible to separate and downy birch (*Betula pubescens*) and silver birch (*Betula pendula*) through wood anatomy. Downy birch prefers wet conditions and will grow on poorly drained soils. In contrast, silver birch prefer dry conditions and will grow on light, dry soils (Lipscombe and Stokes 2008, 140).

As well as oak, the canopy trees ash and elm were identified from Kilmainham 1C. Ash is common on shallow, often skeletal soils over limestone and chalk, though the moisture levels must not reach extremes of dryness in summer. It is also common beside streams on soils of only moderate base status: ash appears to be able to obtain its nutrient requirements when moving eutrophic water is available (Cousens 1974, 129). Elms are large deciduous trees that can reach a height of 40 metres (Hickie 2002, 77). They grow well on rich, alluvial soils and do prefer riverine habitats (Gale and Cutler 2000, 264).

A variety of understorey and scrub trees including the pomaceous fruitwood, *Prunus* type, holly and spindle were identified from the site.

The Maloideae group (pomaceous fruitwood), a sub family of the Rosaceae includes crab apple, wild pear, rowan/whitebeam and hawthorn. It is extremely difficult to

separate these through wood anatomy. Crab apple (*Malus sylvestris*) tends to be found on woodland edges (Hickie 2002, 55). Wild pear (*Pyrus pyraster*) is mostly found as an isolated tree (Stuijts 2005). Rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*) is a tough colonizer which can tolerate peaty soils and exposed conditions. It needs plenty of light to thrive (Hickie 2002, 65). Whitebeam (*Sorbus aria*) grows up to 20m high and has a preference for limestone soils (Orme and Coles 1985, 11). Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) can thrive in all but the most acid of soils (Gale and Cutler 2000). As wild pear is not a native Irish species, it is likely that the charcoal represents other types encompassed in the Maloideae group.

Prunus includes wild/bird cherry (*Prunus avium/padus*) and blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*). Wild cherry prefers fertile, alkaline soils (Hickie 2002, 72). Bird cherries like good soil and a sheltered site (Hickie 2002, 52). Blackthorn grows in woodland where the canopy has been opened, on woodland margins, in scrub and along streams where it may be found with alder. It does not survive under heavy shade (Orme and Coles 1985, 11).

Holly is a hardy tree and can be found on higher, exposed ground or growing underneath taller forest trees forming understorey (Hickie 2002, 59).

6 Summary

Charcoal was fully analysed from 95 contexts from Kilmainham 1C. 14 wood taxa were identified. Oak, hazel, alder and ash are the main trees noted from the site. This compares well to the nearby sites of Kilmainham 1A and Kilmainham 1B and the pollen results. Oak was selected during the Neolithic and the Bronze Age for building. Alder was chosen as pyre material for an early Bronze Age cremation pit which is unusual. A variety of wood taxa were used as fuel for the Iron Age/early medieval kilns indicating that particular temperatures did not need to be reached.

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Table 1 Charcoal identification details from Kilmainham 1C

Sample number	Context number	Time period	Feature type	Wood taxon	Flot weight	No. of fragments	Charcoal weight (grams)	Size of fragments (mm)	No. of growth rings	Growth	Ring curvature	Insect holes	Tyloses	Comment
9	C14	Iron Age	Kiln C13 upper charcoal layer	<i>Betula</i> sp. (birch)	23g	1	5.00	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
9	C14	Iron Age	Kiln C13 upper charcoal layer	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	23g	6	1.08	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
9	C14	Iron Age	Kiln C13 upper charcoal layer	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	23g	45	4.26	5–10	2–8	medium	weakly curved			
15	C24	Iron Age	Primary charcoal deposit - Kiln C13	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	3.2	14	0.25	2–6	3–10	medium	strongly curved			
15	C24	Iron Age	Primary charcoal deposit - Kiln C13	<i>Fraxinus</i> sp. (ash)	3.2	1	0.03	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
15	C24	Iron Age	Primary charcoal deposit - Kiln C13	Maloideae sp. (pomaceous fruitwood)	3.2	4	0.13	2–6	3–10	medium	weakly curved			
15	C24	Iron Age	Primary charcoal deposit - Kiln C13	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	3.2	7	0.08	2–6	3–10	medium	strongly curved			
21				<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> (holly)		1	0.03							id for dating only
35	C11	EBA	Charcoal rich deposit of Platform A	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	7.7	2	0.07	4–8	2–6	medium	strongly curved			
35	C11	EBA	Charcoal rich deposit of Platform A	<i>Euonymus</i> sp. (spindle)	7.7	1	0.10	5	5	medium	strongly curved			

Sample number	Context number	Time period	Feature type	Wood taxon	Flot weight	No. of fragments	Charcoal weight (grams)	Size of fragments (mm)	No. of growth rings	Growth	Ring curvature	Insect holes	Tyloses	Comment
35	C11	EBA	Charcoal rich deposit of Platform A	<i>Fraxinus</i> sp. (ash)	7.7	20	0.28	4–8	2–6	medium	strongly curved			
35	C11	EBA	Charcoal rich deposit of Platform A	<i>Maloideae</i> sp. (pomaceous fruitwood)	7.7	2	0.06	4–8	2–6	medium	strongly curved			
35	C11	EBA	Charcoal rich deposit of Platform A	<i>Prunus</i> sp.	7.7	2	0.09	4–8	2–6	medium	strongly curved			
35	C11	EBA	Charcoal rich deposit of Platform A	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	7.7	22	0.21	4–8	2–6	medium	strongly curved			
35	C11	EBA	Charcoal rich deposit of Platform A	<i>Salix</i> sp. (willow)	7.7	1	0.05	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
44	C112	Final Neo/EBA Beaker	Pit C111 - isolated pit	<i>Alnus</i> sp. (alder)	1.3	1	0.25	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
44	C112	Final Neo/EBA Beaker	Pit C111 - isolated pit	<i>Fraxinus</i> sp. (ash)	1.3	16	0.70	2–3	1–6	very fast	strongly curved			
51	C115	I AGE/E MED	Kiln C103	<i>Alnus</i> sp. (alder)	46g	6	0.76	4–8	2–6	medium	weakly curved			
51	C115	I AGE/E MED	Kiln C103	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	46g	12	1.94	5–15	5–10	medium	strongly curved			
51	C115	I AGE/E MED	Kiln C103	<i>Prunus</i> sp.	46g	1	0.06	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
51	C115	I AGE/E MED	Kiln C103	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	46g	26	5.26	5–13	3–8	fast/medium	weakly curved		none	
51	C115	I AGE/E MED	Kiln C103	<i>Salix</i> sp. (willow)	46g	5	0.67	4–8	2–6	medium	strongly curved			
60	C86	Iron Age	Kiln C81 upper charcoal layer	<i>Alnus</i> sp. (alder)	148g	5	0.46	5	5	medium	strongly curved			

Sample number	Context number	Time period	Feature type	Wood taxon	Flot weight	No. of fragments	Charcoal weight (grams)	Size of fragments (mm)	No. of growth rings	Growth	Ring curvature	Insect holes	Tyloses	Comment
60	C86	Iron Age	Kiln C81 upper charcoal layer	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	148g	41	8.05	5–15	5–26	medium	strongly curved			
60	C86	Iron Age	Kiln C81 upper charcoal layer	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> (holly)	148g	2	0.32	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
60	C86	Iron Age	Kiln C81 upper charcoal layer	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	148g	2	0.19	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
84	82			<i>Fraxinus</i> sp. (ash)		2	0.03	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
84	82			<i>Salix</i> sp. (willow)		6	0.38	4–7	2–5	medium	strongly curved			
106	C171	I AGE/E MED	Kiln C158 upper charcoal layer	<i>Alnus</i> sp. (alder)	26g	2	0.31	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
106	C171	I AGE/E MED	Kiln C158 upper charcoal layer	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	26g	8	1.27	5–8	2–5	medium	strongly curved			
106	C171	I AGE/E MED	Kiln C158 upper charcoal layer	Maloideae sp. (pomaceous fruitwood)	26g	2	0.26	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
106	C171	I AGE/E MED	Kiln C158 upper charcoal layer	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	26g	37	3.43	5–12	4–10	medium	weakly curved			
107	C206	I AGE/E MED	Kiln C157 second charcoal layer	<i>Alnus</i> sp. (alder)	3.3g	1	0.02	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
107	C206	I AGE/E MED	Kiln C157 second charcoal layer	Maloideae sp. (pomaceous fruitwood)	3.3g	5	0.18	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
107	C206	I AGE/E MED	Kiln C157 second charcoal layer	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	3.3g	44	0.52	4–8	2–7	medium	weakly curved		none	
126	C214	Bronze Age	Posthole C213 - <i>in situ</i> burnt post	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	2.4	37	1.73	5–10	2–6	medium	weakly curved		none	

Sample number	Context number	Time period	Feature type	Wood taxon	Flot weight	No. of fragments	Charcoal weight (grams)	Size of fragments (mm)	No. of growth rings	Growth	Ring curvature	Insect holes	Tyloses	Comment
129	C151	I AGE/E MED	<i>in situ</i> burning - Kiln 103	<i>Alnus</i> sp. (alder)	30.8	2	0.1	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
129	C151	I AGE/E MED	<i>in situ</i> burning - Kiln 103	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	30.8	14	1.4	5–10	2–8	medium	strongly curved			
129	C151	I AGE/E MED	<i>in situ</i> burning - Kiln 103	<i>Fraxinus</i> sp. (ash)	30.8	7	0.81	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
129	C151	I AGE/E MED	<i>in situ</i> burning - Kiln 103	<i>Prunus</i> sp.	30.8	3	0.23	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
129	C151	I AGE/E MED	<i>in situ</i> burning - Kiln 103	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	30.8	25	2.36	2–8	2–10	medium	strongly and weakly curved			
162	C311	I AGE/E MED	Primary charcoal deposit - Kiln C157	<i>Alnus</i> sp. (alder)	0.6	1	0.02	3	3	medium	strongly curved			
162	C311	I AGE/E MED	Primary charcoal deposit - Kiln C157	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	0.6	4	0.07	2–6	3–6	medium	strongly curved			
162	C311	I AGE/E MED	Primary charcoal deposit - Kiln C157	<i>Fraxinus</i> sp. (ash)	0.6	1	0.01	3	3	medium	strongly curved			
162	C311	I AGE/E MED	Primary charcoal deposit - Kiln C157	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	0.6	2	0.02	2–5	3–5	medium	strongly curved			
168				<i>Prunus</i> sp.		1	1.00							id for dating only
170	C337	I AGE/E MED	Kiln C156 upper charcoal layer	<i>Alnus</i> sp. (alder)	29g	4	0.67			medium	strongly curved			
170	C337	I AGE/E MED	Kiln C156 upper charcoal layer	<i>Betula</i> sp. (birch)	29g	1	0.60	8	7	medium	strongly curved			

Sample number	Context number	Time period	Feature type	Wood taxon	Flot weight	No. of fragments	Charcoal weight (grams)	Size of fragments (mm)	No. of growth rings	Growth	Ring curvature	Insect holes	Tyloses	Comment
170	C337	I AGE/E MED	Kiln C156 upper charcoal layer	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	29g	1	0.05	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
170	C337	I AGE/E MED	Kiln C156 upper charcoal layer	<i>Fraxinus</i> sp. (ash)	29g	7	0.45	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
170	C337	I AGE/E MED	Kiln C156 upper charcoal layer	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	29g	37	3.82	2–17	5–14	medium	weakly curved			
171	C176/C177	I AGE/E MED	Kiln C156 upper charcoal layer	<i>Betula</i> sp. (birch)	62g	2	0.55	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
171	C176/C177	I AGE/E MED	Kiln C156 upper charcoal layer	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	62g	15	0.79	2–5	2–8	medium	strongly curved			
171	C176/C177	I AGE/E MED	Kiln C156 upper charcoal layer	<i>Fraxinus</i> sp. (ash)	62g	1	0.11	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
171	C176/C177	I AGE/E MED	Kiln C156 upper charcoal layer	<i>Prunus spinosa</i> (blackthorn)	62g	1	0.08	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
171	C176/C177	I AGE/E MED	Kiln C156 upper charcoal layer	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	62g	23	2.61	5–15	3–8	medium	weakly curved			
171	C176/C177	I AGE/E MED	Kiln C156 upper charcoal layer	<i>Ulmus</i> sp. (elm)	62g	1	0.10		5	medium	strongly curved			
172	C302	I AGE/E MED	<i>in situ</i> burning - Kiln 156	<i>Alnus</i> sp. (alder)	1.1	2	0.03	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
172	C302	I AGE/E MED	<i>in situ</i> burning - Kiln 156	<i>Fraxinus</i> sp. (ash)	1.1	5	0.06	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
172	C302	I AGE/E MED	<i>in situ</i> burning - Kiln 156	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	1.1	8	0.17	3–8	3–8	medium	weakly curved		none	
207	C650	EBA	Posthole C610 - Platform A	<i>Alnus</i> sp. (alder)	1	1	0.01	5	5	medium	strongly curved			

Sample number	Context number	Time period	Feature type	Wood taxon	Flot weight	No. of fragments	Charcoal weight (grams)	Size of fragments (mm)	No. of growth rings	Growth	Ring curvature	Insect holes	Tyloses	Comment
207	C650	EBA	Posthole C610 - Platform A	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	1	2	0.06	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
207	C650	EBA	Posthole C610 - Platform A	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	1	5	0.09	3–5	2–5	medium	strongly curved			
211	C552	EBA	Deposit - Platform A	<i>Alnus</i> sp. (alder)	4.8	2	0.12	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
211	C552	EBA	Deposit - Platform A	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	4.8	23	0.66	4–7	2–6	medium	strongly curved			
211	C552	EBA	Deposit - Platform A	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	4.8	25	0.46	4–8	2–6	medium	weakly curved		present	
229	C732	EBA	Pit/posthole group C516 - burnt post <i>in situ</i> Platform A	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	4.7	50	1.26	2–6	2–4	medium	weakly curved		none	
231	C888	Iron Age	<i>in situ</i> burning - Kiln C689	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	0.1	1	0.02	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
231	C888	Iron Age	<i>in situ</i> burning - Kiln C689	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	0.1	1	0.10	4	12	medium	strongly curved			
242	C349	EBA	Fill of Beaker pit C524 Platform A	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	10	6	0.56	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
242	C349	EBA	Fill of Beaker pit C524 Platform A	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	10	44	2.07	5–10	2–8	medium	weakly curved		50%	
256	C1212	Early Med	Primary charcoal deposit - Kiln C1210	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	6.3	22	0.77	2–6	2–4	medium	strongly curved			twigs
256	C1212	Early Med	Primary charcoal deposit - Kiln C1210	<i>Fraxinus</i> sp. (ash)	6.3	1	0.02	4	4	medium	strongly curved			twigs

Sample number	Context number	Time period	Feature type	Wood taxon	Flot weight	No. of fragments	Charcoal weight (grams)	Size of fragments (mm)	No. of growth rings	Growth	Ring curvature	Insect holes	Tyloses	Comment
256	C1212	Early Med	Primary charcoal deposit - Kiln C1210	<i>Prunus avium/padus</i> (wild/bird cherry)	6.3	4	0.18	2–6	2–4	medium	strongly curved			twigs
256	C1212	Early Med	Primary charcoal deposit - Kiln C1210	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	6.3	3	0.28	2–6	2–4	medium	strongly curved			twigs
273				Maloideae sp. (pomaceous fruitwood)		1	0.02							id for dating only
276	C1337	EN	Hearth C1285 associated with Structure 1	<i>Prunus</i> sp.	0.2	1	0.02							
276	C1337	EN	Hearth C1285 associated with Structure 1	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	0.2	7	0.06	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
278	C1343	EN	Pit ass. with Structure 1	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	15.9	15	1.22	5–10	5–10	medium	strongly curved			
278	C1343	EN	Pit ass. with Structure 1	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> (holly)	15.9	2	0.07	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
278	C1343	EN	Pit ass. with Structure 1	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	15.9	33	1.97	2–8	3–8	medium	weakly curved			
281	C1345	EN	Pit ass. with Structure 1	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	0.8	5	0.20	4–5	2–5	medium	strongly curved			
281	C1345	EN	Pit ass. with Structure 1	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	0.8	4	0.10	4–5	2–5	medium	strongly curved			
295	C1423	EN	Structure 1 post-pipe fill C1418	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	2.6	2	0.10	5	5	medium	strongly curved			

Sample number	Context number	Time period	Feature type	Wood taxon	Flot weight	No. of fragments	Charcoal weight (grams)	Size of fragments (mm)	No. of growth rings	Growth	Ring curvature	Insect holes	Tyloses	Comment
295	C1423	EN	Structure 1 post-pipe fill C1418	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	2.6	48	1.29	4–8	2–8	medium	weakly curved		none	
296	C1424	EN	Structure 1 posthole packing fill C1418	<i>Alnus</i> sp. (alder)	3.6	3	0.10	5	5	medium	strongly curved		none	
296	C1424	EN	Structure 1 posthole packing fill C1418	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	3.6	47	1.62	5–10	4–8	medium	weakly curved		none	1 fragment of <i>Alnus</i> charcoal put into <i>Quercus</i> bag by mistake
297	C1449	EN	Structure 1 posthole packing fill C1448	<i>Alnus</i> sp. (alder)	3.2	1	0.04	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
297	C1449	EN	Structure 1 posthole packing fill C1448	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	3.2	1	0.02	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
297	C1449	EN	Structure 1 posthole packing fill C1448	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	3.2	48	1.31	4–8	2–8	medium	weakly curved		none	
298	C1454	EN	Structure 1 posthole backfill of C1448	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	8.5	50	2.01	4–7	5–10	medium	weakly curved		none	
299	C1409	Final Neo/EBA Beaker	Pit C1369	<i>Fraxinus</i> sp. (ash)	1.4	1	0.02	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
299	C1409	Final Neo/EBA Beaker	Pit C1369	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	1.4	49	0.31	5–10	2–8	medium	weakly curved		none	
305	C1472	EN	Structure 1 <i>in situ</i> burnt post	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	6.3	50	2.59	4–8	2–8	medium	strongly curved			

Sample number	Context number	Time period	Feature type	Wood taxon	Flot weight	No. of fragments	Charcoal weight (grams)	Size of fragments (mm)	No. of growth rings	Growth	Ring curvature	Insect holes	Tyloses	Comment
311	C1516	EBA	Cremation C1535	<i>Alnus</i> sp. (alder)	68.2	50	6.17	4–10	2–15	medium	weakly curved			
323				<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)		1	1.00							id for dating only
331	C1493	EN	Structure 1 hearth stakehole	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	0.7	6	0.41	4–5	2–4	medium	strongly curved			
332	C1294	EN	Posthole of Structure 1	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	2.7	5	0.36	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
332	C1294	EN	Posthole of Structure 1	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	2.7	45	0.82	4–8	2–8	medium	weakly curved			
341	C1650	EN	Structure 1 internal pit	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	12	50	2.85	4–8	3–8	medium	weakly curved		none	
342				<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)		1	0.02							id for dating only
343	C1690	EBA	Hearth C1689 - Platform A	<i>Fraxinus</i> sp. (ash)	0.7	7	0.35	3–4	2–4	medium	strongly curved			
343	C1690	EBA	Hearth C1689 - Platform A	Maloideae sp. (pomaceous fruitwood)	0.7	2	0.12	3–4	2–4	medium	strongly curved			
347				<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)		1	0.05							id for dating only
351	C1586	EBA–MBA	Fill of pit C1585 containing cordoned urn pot.	<i>Alnus</i> sp. (alder)	106.1	26	4.31	5–15	4–15	medium	weakly curved			
351	C1586	EBA–MBA	Fill of pit C1585 containing cordoned urn pot.	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	106.1	2	0.16	5	5	medium	strongly curved			

Sample number	Context number	Time period	Feature type	Wood taxon	Flot weight	No. of fragments	Charcoal weight (grams)	Size of fragments (mm)	No. of growth rings	Growth	Ring curvature	Insect holes	Tyloses	Comment
351	C1586	EBA–MBA	Fill of pit C1585 containing cordoned urn pot.	<i>Fraxinus</i> sp. (ash)	106.1	19	1.82	5–10	1–4	fast	weakly curved			
351	C1586	EBA–MBA	Fill of pit C1585 containing cordoned urn pot.	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	106.1	6	0.56	5–10	2–4	medium	weakly curved		none	
358	C1545	Final Neo/EBA Beaker	Trough fill - Burnt Mound 2	<i>Alnus</i> sp. (alder)	0.5	2	0.22			strongly curved	strongly curved			
358	C1545	Final Neo/EBA Beaker	Trough fill - Burnt Mound 2	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	0.5	1	0.02							
358	C1545	Final Neo/EBA Beaker	Trough fill - Burnt Mound 2	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	0.5	2	0.02							charcoal vitrified
375	C338	EBA	Layer - Platform A	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	0.4	2	0.04	3–5	1–5	medium	strongly curved			
375	C338	EBA	Layer - Platform A	<i>Fraxinus</i> sp. (ash)	0.4	8	0.16	3–5	1–5	medium	strongly curved			
375	C338	EBA	Layer - Platform A	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	0.4	3	0.02	3–5	1–5	medium	strongly curved			
380	C1960	EN	Structure 1 hearth	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	10.5	50	2.08	4–6	2–7	slow-medium	weakly and strongly curved		none	
391				<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)		1	0.03							id for dating only
395	C2035	Final Neo/EBA Beaker	Posthole C2034 - Structure VI	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	13	50	2.67	4–10	2–8	medium	weakly curved			

Sample number	Context number	Time period	Feature type	Wood taxon	Flot weight	No. of fragments	Charcoal weight (grams)	Size of fragments (mm)	No. of growth rings	Growth	Ring curvature	Insect holes	Tyloses	Comment
408				<i>Prunus</i> sp.		1	0.03							id for dating only
410				<i>Prunus</i> sp.		1	0.02							id for dating only
422	C2179	EBA	Structure 2	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	0.5g	5	0.14	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
422	C2179	EBA	Structure 2	<i>Prunus</i> sp.	0.5g	2	0.06	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
422	C2179	EBA	Structure 2	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	0.5g	14	0.21	2–8	4–8	medium	weakly curved			
426	C2189	EBA	Structure 2	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	0.4g	15	0.17	2–6	2–4	medium	weakly curved		present	
436	C2185	EBA	Structure 2	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	1.1g	50	0.63	4–5	2–6	medium	weakly curved		none	
441	C2222, 2223	Undated	Posthole C3304	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	54.2	50	8.01	5–15	3–8	medium	weakly curved		50%	
454	C2333	EBA	Pit C2347 ass with Structure 6	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	5.4	50	1.77	5–10	2–8	medium	weakly curved		50%	
476				<i>Betula</i> sp. (birch)		1	0.02							id for dating only
481	C2212	Final Neo/EBA Beaker	Fill of Beaker pit C2208	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	21.5	2	0.16	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
481	C2212	Final Neo/EBA Beaker	Fill of Beaker pit C2208	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	21.5	48	3.01	5–10	2–10	medium	weakly curved		50%	
519	C2435	Final Neo/EBA Beaker	Cremation C2297	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	0.1	2	0.02	3	4	medium				
526	C2264	Iron Age	Structure 8	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	1.4g	1	0.02	5	4	medium	strongly curved			

Sample number	Context number	Time period	Feature type	Wood taxon	Flot weight	No. of fragments	Charcoal weight (grams)	Size of fragments (mm)	No. of growth rings	Growth	Ring curvature	Insect holes	Tyloses	Comment
526	C2264	Iron Age	Structure 8	Maloideae sp. (pomaceous fruitwood)	1.4g	1	0.03	5	3	medium	strongly curved			
526	C2264	Iron Age	Structure 8	Quercus sp. (oak)	1.4g	9	0.10	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
550	C2262	Iron Age	Structure 8	Alnus sp. (alder)	3.4g	3	0.08	3–6	2–4	medium	strongly curved			
550	C2262	Iron Age	Structure 8	Corylus avellana (hazel)	3.4g	4	0.09	3–6	2–4	medium	strongly curved			
550	C2262	Iron Age	Structure 8	Fraxinus sp. (ash)	3.4g	1	0.01	3–6	2–4	medium	strongly curved			
550	C2262	Iron Age	Structure 8	Maloideae sp. (pomaceous fruitwood)	3.4g	3	0.16	3–6	2–4	medium	strongly curved			
550	C2262	Iron Age	Structure 8	Quercus sp. (oak)	3.4g	14	0.21	3–6	2–4	medium	strongly curved			
575	C2585	EBA	Posthole of Structure 6	Alnus sp. (alder)	1.5	4	0.16	2–3	2–6	medium	strongly curved			
575	C2585	EBA	Posthole of Structure 6	Quercus sp. (oak)	1.5	1	0.02	4	4	medium	strongly curved			
579	C2546	EBA	Pit C2547 - Structure 6	Corylus avellana (hazel)	2.2	12	0.62	2–8	3–8	medium	strongly curved			
579	C2546	EBA	Pit C2547 - Structure 6	Fraxinus sp. (ash)	2.2	1	0.05	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
579	C2546	EBA	Pit C2547 - Structure 6	Quercus sp. (oak)	2.2	14	0.46	5	5	medium	weakly curved			
580	C2591	EBA	Posthole of Structure 6	Alnus sp. (alder)	0.7	4	0.12	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
580	C2591	EBA	Posthole of Structure 6	Quercus sp. (oak)	0.7	11	0.15	3–6	3–6	medium	weakly curved			
581	C2581	EBA	Posthole of Structure 6	Quercus sp. (oak)	0.9	19	0.31	5	5	medium	weakly curved			

Sample number	Context number	Time period	Feature type	Wood taxon	Flot weight	No. of fragments	Charcoal weight (grams)	Size of fragments (mm)	No. of growth rings	Growth	Ring curvature	Insect holes	Tyloses	Comment
583	C2552	EBA	Posthole fill Structure V, already chosen for AMS	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	8.6g	50	3.22	5–10	4–10	medium	weakly curved		none	
585	C2330	EBA	Structure 6 spread	<i>Alnus</i> sp. (alder)	3.2	1	0.04	5	5	medium				
585	C2330	EBA	Structure 6 spread	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	3.2	2	0.03	5	5	medium				
585	C2330	EBA	Structure 6 spread	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> (holly)	3.2	1	0.08	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
585	C2330	EBA	Structure 6 spread	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	3.2	46	1.44	5–10	3–8	medium	weakly curved			
586	C2331	EBA	Structure 6 spread	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	2.1	5	0.13	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
586	C2331	EBA	Structure 6 spread	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	2.1	5	0.10	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
588	C2587	EBA	Hearth Structure 6	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	needs sieving	6	0.08	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
592	C2733	EBA	Posthole fill Structure V	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	1.6g	20	0.50	5	5	medium	weakly curved		present	
597	C2707	EBA	Spread ass with Structure 6	<i>Alnus</i> sp. (alder)	20.9	1	0.12	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
597	C2707	EBA	Spread ass with Structure 6	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	20.9	25	1.73	5–10	4–10	medium	strongly curved			
597	C2707	EBA	Spread ass with Structure 6	<i>Fraxinus</i> sp. (ash)	20.9	5	0.31	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
597	C2707	EBA	Spread ass with Structure 6	Maloideae sp. (pomaceous fruitwood)	20.9	1	0.08	5	5	medium	strongly curved			

Sample number	Context number	Time period	Feature type	Wood taxon	Flot weight	No. of fragments	Charcoal weight (grams)	Size of fragments (mm)	No. of growth rings	Growth	Ring curvature	Insect holes	Tyloses	Comment
597	C2707	EBA	Spread ass with Structure 6	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	20.9	18	0.63	2–7	3–8	medium	weakly curved			
637		LAGE/E MED		<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)		1	0.02							id for dating only
645	C2859	EBA	Structure 2 Already chosen for AMS	<i>Fraxinus</i> sp. (ash)	0.4g	2	0.06	5	5	medium				
645	C2859	EBA	Structure 2 Already chosen for AMS	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	0.4g	19	0.16	5	2–4	medium	weakly curved		present	
658	C2789	Final Neo/EBA Beaker	Possible Beaker spread	<i>Fraxinus</i> sp. (ash)	0.3	7	0.04	2–4	1–3	medium	strongly curved			
658	C2789	Final Neo/EBA Beaker	Possible Beaker spread	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	0.3	1	0.01	4	4	medium	strongly curved			
662	C2910	Final Neo/EBA Beaker	Possible Beaker pit	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	9	1	0.09	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
662	C2910	Final Neo/EBA Beaker	Possible Beaker pit	<i>Fraxinus</i> sp. (ash)	9	35	3.19	5–10	5–9	medium	strongly curved			
662	C2910	Final Neo/EBA Beaker	Possible Beaker pit	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	9	14	0.78	4–8	3–6	medium	weakly curved		none	
663	C2785	Final Neo/EBA Beaker	Possible Beaker spread	<i>Alnus</i> sp. (alder)	1.7	2	0.06	4–5	2–6	medium	strongly curved			
663	C2785	Final Neo/EBA Beaker	Possible Beaker spread	<i>Fraxinus</i> sp. (ash)	1.7	23	0.62	4–5	2–6	medium	strongly curved			
663	C2785	Final Neo/EBA Beaker	Possible Beaker spread	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	1.7	7	0.61	4–5	2–6	medium	weakly curved			

Sample number	Context number	Time period	Feature type	Wood taxon	Flot weight	No. of fragments	Charcoal weight (grams)	Size of fragments (mm)	No. of growth rings	Growth	Ring curvature	Insect holes	Tyloses	Comment
664	C2914	LBA	Burnt mound spread - Burnt Mound 1	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	7.4	1	0.02							charcoal vitrified
665	C2909	LBA	Trough lining - Burnt mound 1	<i>Alnus</i> sp. (alder)	191.7	1	0.79			strongly curved	strongly curved			charcoal vitrified
665	C2909	LBA	Trough lining - Burnt mound 1	<i>Fraxinus</i> sp. (ash)	191.7	1	0.18							
668	C2924	LBA	Trough - Burnt Mound 1 - <i>in situ</i> burnt/decayed stake	<i>Alnus</i> sp. (alder)	171.7	13	2.52			strongly curved	strongly curved			
668	C2924	LBA	Trough - Burnt Mound 1 - <i>in situ</i> burnt/decayed stake	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	171.7	18	1.73	5–10	5–6		strongly curved			bad preservation lots of Iron encrustation
668	C2924	LBA	Trough - Burnt Mound 1 - <i>in situ</i> burnt/decayed stake	<i>Fraxinus</i> sp. (ash)	171.7	6	1.84	6–10	4–22	very slow to fast	strongly and weakly curved			
668	C2924	LBA	Trough - Burnt Mound 1 - <i>in situ</i> burnt/decayed stake	Maloideae sp. (pomaceous fruitwood)	171.7	4	0.24							
686	C2990	LBA	Structure 7 posthole	<i>Corylus/Alnus</i>	0.2g	1	0.03							
686	C2990	LBA	Structure 7 posthole	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	0.2g	4	0.07	5	5	medium	weakly curved			
688				<i>Fraxinus</i> sp. (ash)		1	0.05							id for dating only
689	C3007	LBA	Structure 7 posthole	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	0.2g	1	0.02	5	5	medium	strongly curved			

Sample number	Context number	Time period	Feature type	Wood taxon	Flot weight	No. of fragments	Charcoal weight (grams)	Size of fragments (mm)	No. of growth rings	Growth	Ring curvature	Insect holes	Tyloses	Comment
689	C3007	LBA	Structure 7 posthole	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	0.2g	16	0.80	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
691				<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)		1	0.02							id for dating only
706	C2788	EN	Pit C2918 ass with Structure 3	<i>Alnus</i> sp. (alder)	34.8	1	0.11	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
706	C2788	EN	Pit C2918 ass with Structure 3	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	34.8	8	0.86	5–8	4–6	medium	strongly curved			
706	C2788	EN	Pit C2918 ass with Structure 3	Maloideae sp. (pomaceous fruitwood)	34.8	2	0.15	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
706	C2788	EN	Pit C2918 ass with Structure 3	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	34.8	36	2.69	5–10	2–8	medium	strongly curved			
706	C2788	EN	Pit C2918 ass with Structure 3	<i>Salix</i> sp. (willow)	34.8	2	0.37	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
706	C2788	EN	Pit C2918 ass with Structure 3	<i>Ulmus</i> sp. (elm)	34.8	1	0.03	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
711				<i>Prunus</i> sp.		1	0.05							id for dating only
715	C3014/C3016	I AGE/E MED	Kiln C2986 second charcoal layer	<i>Alnus</i> sp. (alder)	35g	2	0.39			strongly curved	strongly curved	strongly curved		
715	C3014/C3016	I AGE/E MED	Kiln C2986 second charcoal layer	<i>Betula</i> sp. (birch)	35g	4	0.30			strongly curved	strongly curved	strongly curved		
715	C3014/C3016	I AGE/E MED	Kiln C2986 second charcoal layer	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	35g	24	0.85							
715	C3014/C3016	I AGE/E MED	Kiln C2986 second charcoal layer	<i>Fraxinus</i> sp. (ash)	35g	4	0.17			medium	strongly curved			

Sample number	Context number	Time period	Feature type	Wood taxon	Flot weight	No. of fragments	Charcoal weight (grams)	Size of fragments (mm)	No. of growth rings	Growth	Ring curvature	Insect holes	Tyloses	Comment
715	C3014/C3016	I AGE/E MED	Kiln C2986 second charcoal layer	Maloideae sp. (pomaceous fruitwood)	35g	2	0.18			medium	strongly curved			
715	C3014/C3016	I AGE/E MED	Kiln C2986 second charcoal layer	<i>Prunus</i> sp.	35g	3	0.38							
715	C3014/C3016	I AGE/E MED	Kiln C2986 second charcoal layer	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	35g	10	0.76							
715	C3014/C3016	I AGE/E MED	Kiln C2986 second charcoal layer	<i>Salix</i> sp. (willow)	35g	3	0.26							
716	C3016	I AGE/E MED	Primary charcoal deposit - Kiln C2986	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	31.8	27	2.12	5–10	5–10	medium	strongly curved			
716	C3016	I AGE/E MED	Primary charcoal deposit - Kiln C2986	<i>Fraxinus</i> sp. (ash)	31.8	1	0.04	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
716	C3016	I AGE/E MED	Primary charcoal deposit - Kiln C2986	Maloideae sp. (pomaceous fruitwood)	31.8	1	0.05	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
716	C3016	I AGE/E MED	Primary charcoal deposit - Kiln C2986	<i>Prunus</i> sp.	31.8	2	0.23	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
716	C3016	I AGE/E MED	Primary charcoal deposit - Kiln C2986	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	31.8	12	1.15	5–10	2–6	medium	strongly and weakly curved			
716	C3016	I AGE/E MED	Primary charcoal deposit - Kiln C2986	<i>Salix</i> sp. (willow)	31.8	1	0.08	5	5	medium	strongly curved			

Sample number	Context number	Time period	Feature type	Wood taxon	Flot weight	No. of fragments	Charcoal weight (grams)	Size of fragments (mm)	No. of growth rings	Growth	Ring curvature	Insect holes	Tyloses	Comment
719	C3018	LBA	Structure 7 posthole	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	2.3g	1	0.02	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
719	C3018	LBA	Structure 7 posthole	<i>Fraxinus</i> sp. (ash)	2.3g	2	0.05	5	2	medium	strongly curved			
719	C3018	LBA	Structure 7 posthole	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	2.3g	47	0.55	3–8	2–6	medium	weakly curved		50%	
730	3188			<i>Prunus</i> sp.		7	0.34	10	10	medium	strongly curved			
732	3056	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Posthole Group A Bronze Age	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	0.3	1	0.03							
732	3056	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Posthole Group A Bronze Age	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	0.3	1	0.03							
733	C2979	I AGE/E MED	Primary charcoal deposit - Kiln C2963	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	0.5	2	0.02	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
733	C2979	I AGE/E MED	Primary charcoal deposit - Kiln C2963	<i>Fraxinus</i> sp. (ash)	0.5	2	0.03	4	4	medium	strongly curved			
733	C2979	I AGE/E MED	Primary charcoal deposit - Kiln C2963	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	0.5	8	0.23	3–5	2–6	medium	strongly curved			
768	C3119	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Pit C3117	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	23.2	50	0.57	5–10	2–6	medium	weakly curved		none	
779	C3132	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Posthole Group A	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	needs sieving	1	0.03	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
779	C3132	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Posthole Group A	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	needs sieving	4	0.04	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
786	C3156	I AGE/E MED	<i>in situ</i> burning - Kiln C3151	<i>Alnus</i> sp. (alder)	0.4	3	0.06	5	5	medium	strongly curved			

Sample number	Context number	Time period	Feature type	Wood taxon	Flot weight	No. of fragments	Charcoal weight (grams)	Size of fragments (mm)	No. of growth rings	Growth	Ring curvature	Insect holes	Tyloses	Comment
791	C3180	EN	Pit C3179 ass with Structure 3	<i>Alnus</i> sp. (alder)	6	1	0.02	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
791	C3180	EN	Pit C3179 ass with Structure 3	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	6	6	0.22	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
791	C3180	EN	Pit C3179 ass with Structure 3	Maloideae sp. (pomaceous fruitwood)	6	1	0.05	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
791	C3180	EN	Pit C3179 ass with Structure 3	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	6	42	0.94	4–8	2–6	medium	weakly curved		none	
796	C3190	EN	Annex posthole C3189 of Structure 3	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	8.1	9	0.36	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
796	C3190	EN	Annex posthole C3189 of Structure 3	Maloideae sp. (pomaceous fruitwood)	8.1	1	0.04	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
796	C3190	EN	Annex posthole C3189 of Structure 3	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	8.1	40	0.81	3–10	5–10	medium	weakly curved		50%	
803	C3202	EN	Structure 3 internal posthole C3201	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	16.4	5	0.44	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
803	C3202	EN	Structure 3 internal posthole C3201	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	16.4	45	2.44	4–10	2–6	medium	weakly curved			
809	C3199	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Pit C3198	<i>Alnus</i> sp. (alder)	4.7	8	1.08	5–10	5–10	medium	strongly curved			
809	C3199	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Pit C3198	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	4.7	17	1.96	5–10	5–10	medium	strongly curved			

Sample number	Context number	Time period	Feature type	Wood taxon	Flot weight	No. of fragments	Charcoal weight (grams)	Size of fragments (mm)	No. of growth rings	Growth	Ring curvature	Insect holes	Tyloses	Comment
809	C3199	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Pit C3198	Maloideae sp. (pomaceous fruitwood)	4.7	1	0.06	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
813	C3208	EN	Structure 3 internal hearth	<i>Alnus</i> sp. (alder)	1	1	0.02	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
813	C3208	EN	Structure 3 internal hearth	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	1	2	0.10	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
813	C3208	EN	Structure 3 internal hearth	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> (holly)	1	1	0.01	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
813	C3208	EN	Structure 3 internal hearth	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	1	8	0.48	5–10	5–23	slow	weakly curved		none	
831	C3225	EN	Str. 3 annex PH C3224	Too small for identification	0.2									
833	C3192	EN	Pit C3191 in Structure 3	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	59	11	0.98	4–10	2–10	medium	strongly curved			
833	C3192	EN	Pit C3191 in Structure 3	Maloideae sp. (pomaceous fruitwood)	59	2	0.25	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
833	C3192	EN	Pit C3191 in Structure 3	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	59	30	1.82	4–10	2–10	medium	weakly curved			
833	C3192	EN	Pit C3191 in Structure 3	<i>Ulmus</i> sp. (elm)	59	1	0.02	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
838	C3232	EN	Pit C3209 ass with Structure 3	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	23.4	4	0.81	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
838	C3232	EN	Pit C3209 ass with Str. 3	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	23.4	46	3.76	5–10	5–10	medium	weakly curved		50%	
847	C3260	EN	Structure 3 posthole C3259	<i>Alnus</i> sp. (alder)	0.9	1	0.04	3–5	2–5	medium	strongly curved			
847	C3260	EN	Structure 3 posthole C3259	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	0.9	3	0.07	3–5	2–5	medium	strongly curved			

Sample number	Context number	Time period	Feature type	Wood taxon	Flot weight	No. of fragments	Charcoal weight (grams)	Size of fragments (mm)	No. of growth rings	Growth	Ring curvature	Insect holes	Tyloses	Comment
857	C3275	EN	Structure 3 internal posthole C3274 post-pipe fill	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	4.8	25	0.77	2–6	2–4	medium	strongly curved			
857	C3275	EN	Structure 3 internal posthole C3274 post-pipe fill	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> (holly)	4.8	1	0.02	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
857	C3275	EN	Structure 3 internal posthole C3274 post-pipe fill	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	4.8	22	0.48	2–6	2–5	medium	weakly curved		none	
857	C3275	EN	Structure 3 internal posthole C3274 post-pipe fill	<i>Salix</i> sp. (willow)	4.8	1	0.01	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
858	3269	EN	Structure 3 Internal pit	<i>Alnus</i> sp. (alder)	59.6	2	0.15	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
858	3269	EN	Structure 3 Internal pit	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	59.6	13	1.76	5–10	5–10	medium	strongly curved			
858	3269	EN	Structure 3 Internal pit	Maloideae sp. (pomaceous fruitwood)	59.6	1	0.09	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
858	3269	EN	Structure 3 Internal pit	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	59.6	33	2.88	5–10	5–10	medium	strongly and weakly curved			
858	3269	EN	Structure 3 Internal pit	<i>Ulmus</i> sp. (elm)	59.6	1	0.03	5	5	medium	strongly curved			

Sample number	Context number	Time period	Feature type	Wood taxon	Flot weight	No. of fragments	Charcoal weight (grams)	Size of fragments (mm)	No. of growth rings	Growth	Ring curvature	Insect holes	Tyloses	Comment
859	C3277	EN	Structure 3 internal posthole C3276 post-pipe fill	<i>Alnus</i> sp. (alder)	5.3	1	0.03	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
859	C3277	EN	Structure 3 internal posthole C3276 post-pipe fill	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	5.3	28	1.03	5–10	5–10	medium	strongly curved			
859	C3277	EN	Structure 3 internal posthole C3276 post-pipe fill	Maloideae sp. (pomaceous fruitwood)	5.3	1	0.03	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
859	C3277	EN	Structure 3 internal posthole C3276 post-pipe fill	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	5.3	20	0.69	5–10	5–13	medium	weakly curved		present	
859	C3277	EN	Structure 3 internal posthole C3276 post-pipe fill	<i>Salix</i> sp. (willow)	5.3	1	0.02	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
859	C3277	EN	Structure 3 internal posthole C3276 post-pipe fill	<i>Ulmus</i> sp. (elm)	5.3	1	0.16	7	3	fast	strongly curved			
869	C3255	EN	Pit C3209 ass with Structure 3	<i>Alnus</i> sp. (alder)	29.5	2	0.17	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
869	C3255	EN	Pit C3209 ass with Structure 3	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	29.5	8	0.65	5–10	2–6	medium	strongly curved			

Sample number	Context number	Time period	Feature type	Wood taxon	Flot weight	No. of fragments	Charcoal weight (grams)	Size of fragments (mm)	No. of growth rings	Growth	Ring curvature	Insect holes	Tyloses	Comment
869	C3255	EN	Pit C3209 ass with Structure 3	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> (holly)	29.5	1	0.02	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
869	C3255	EN	Pit C3209 ass with Structure 3	Maloideae sp. (pomaceous fruitwood)	29.5	1	0.02	5	5	medium	strongly curved			
869	C3255	EN	Pit C3209 ass with Structure 3	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	29.5	38	5.47	5–10	5–10	medium	weakly curved		50%	
185, 268, 269, 283	C442	EBA	Deposit - Platform A	Maloideae sp. (pomaceous fruitwood)	2	1	0.01	3	3	medium	strongly curved			
185, 268, 269, 283	C442	EBA	Deposit - Platform A	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	2	7	0.09	2–5	2–4	medium	strongly curved			
637, 641	C2834	MED	Charcoal deposit at base of medieval kiln C2836	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	0.3	1	0.01	3	3	medium	strongly curved			

Appendix 2.6 Plant Remains Report – Susan Lyons

PLANT REMAINS REPORT
KILMAINHAM 1C (E3140)

SUSAN LYONS MSC MIAI

SEPTEMBER 2010

1 Introduction

The plant remains from 100 flot samples were analysed from excavations associated with the multi-period site recorded at Kilmainham IC, Co. Meath. Kilmainham IC was excavated as part of the archaeological mitigation programme associated with Contract 4 of the M3 Navan–Kells and Kells Bypass, which formed part of the proposed M3 Clonee to North Kells Motorway Scheme.

The site contained seven phases of activity dating from the early Neolithic to the post-medieval period. The Neolithic was characterised by a number of structures, while a series of pits, deposits, ditches, a cremation and burnt mounds defined the Bronze Age period. The Iron Age/early medieval period was represented by a number of kilns and a charcoal production pit. The medieval and post-medieval activity, which was characterised by pits and furrows, was not as prominent as the prehistoric and early medieval activity recorded (Walsh, 2009).

The primary objective of the plant remains project is to identify, analyse and interpret the charred and any waterlogged botanical remains present in order to help with understanding the change in the floral environment and activities at the site over time and to help with highlighting the function of certain areas of the site or indeed the features recorded within. This report will later form part of an overall scheme-wide report encompassing all sites along the M3 Clonee to North Kells Motorway Scheme (Lyons, forthcoming).

2 Methodology

2.1 Sample processing (after IAC Ltd)

- A mechanical flotation tank using a pump and water recycling system is used for soil flotation
- The soil is washed using a 1mm mesh in the flotation tank and a 300 micron and 1mm sieve is used to catch floated material.
- The volume of all soil samples are recorded in litres using a measuring jug.
- The sample is then placed into the 1mm mesh in the flotation tank, the tank is then filled with water and the sample washed. Any large lumps of soil can be carefully broken down by hand, but the jets of water in the flotation tank gently clean the rest of the sample.
- Once the sample is clean (just stones, charcoal, artefacts remaining in the mesh) the tank is filled up with water and at this stage any floating material (charcoal, seeds etc) should flow over the spout and into the sieves.
- The retent is then gently poured into a labelled tray (containing site code, site name, sample number and context number) and place on a shelf to dry.
- The flots are securely packaged in tissue, labelled and hung up to dry. This prevents any loss of light material (seeds) which could result once the flots are dry and being moved (if they are dried on trays).
- Before washing a new sample all equipment used (measuring jugs, 1mm mesh, sieves etc) are thoroughly washed using clean water.
- The large black settling tanks (and water) are cleaned between every site, or if a large site is being processed, every 1–2 weeks.
- Any samples containing high clay content will be soaked in water for 1–2 days to aid the sieving process.
- Flots were sorted and the botanical remains removed by IAC Ltd

2.2 Quantification and identification of plant remains

The flot samples are viewed under a low powered binocular microscope (magnification x0.8 to x5). Where preservation allowed, all charred remains

recovered were identified to species level where applicable and the constituents quantified numerically. In the case of very large samples, a representative number of plant remains were identified. This sub-sample was a random selection of 500 counts (Standardised by the Irish Archaeobotanical Discussion Group). Those plant remains which were abraded or fragmented were recorded using an abundance key to highlight the concentrations of material identified from each sample:

+ = rare (1–10) **++** = occasional (11–50)
+++ = common (51–100) **++++** = abundant (>100)

To fully identify charred remains, a series of morphological characteristics are recorded, which includes length, breadth, shape on the longitudinal and transverse planes, texture of the seed coat (smooth or reticulate), attachments (pappus), scars (hilum) and the presence of the embryo and endosperm components in cereal grains (Pearsall, 2000, 135–6). Cereal chaff fragments were noted for glume base angle, ventral/dorsal keels, nerves, size of lemma scars etc (Hillman, 1981).

Plant species are made using reference to the author's seed collection and standard seed atlases and references; *Flora of the British Isles* (Clapham, A R, Tutin, T G, Warburg, E F, 1957), *Zadenatlas der Nederlandsche Flora* (Beijerinck, W.1976), *New Flora of the British Isles 2nd Edition* (Stace, C, 1997) and *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands* (Cappers, R.T.J., R.M. Bekker and J.E.A. Jans, 2006).

3 Results

A total of 100 samples associated with features and deposits from the Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age/early medieval and medieval activity recorded at the site were submitted for archaeobotanical analysis. These included structural deposits, pits, postholes, stakeholes, kilns, deposits and ditch fills. The plant remains retrieved from these samples included predominantly cereal grain, with lesser occurrences of wild species and trace elements of cereal chaff. All botanical material was preserved as carbonized remains.

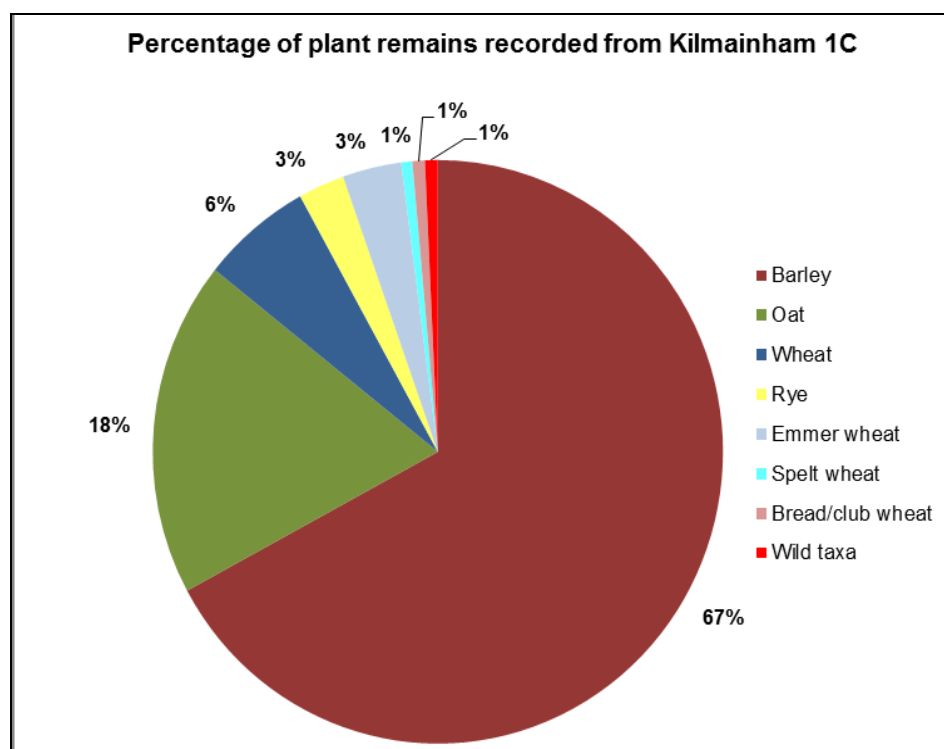


Figure 1: The percentage of the total plant remains recorded from Kilmainham 1C

3.1 Carbonized cereal remains

Many of the samples contained vesicular and eroded grains and these appear in the table as indeterminate grain. Cereal grains can become eroded and abraded as a result of charring at high temperatures, that the grain was damp when burnt or that this material had degraded due to redeposition and/or exposure. All plant remains survive in seed form, unless otherwise stated.

3.1.1 Barley

Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) was the dominant crop type recorded from the site, accounting for 67% of the identified assemblage. The majority of the samples are most likely to be the hulled variety (*Hordeum vulgare*) the most common type identified. While varying quantities of barley were noted from most features, those associated with Bronze Age activity at the site (pits C1536, C1585) and Iron Age/ early medieval kilns and pits (C13, C103, C156, C157, C158, C689, C1210, C1598, C1599, C2986 and C3151).

Barley is seen as a companion to wheat and is viewed as a poor person's substitute for wheat (Zohary and Hopf 2001). This option is reflected in early historic Irish law tracts where each cereal crop is associated with a social ranking; bread wheat has the highest rank of superior king, while barley is quite low on the list, ranking just above the common farmer (*boaire*) (Kelly 1998). Kelly also notes that barley was grown in hilly or boggy terrain, difficult conditions for other crops to thrive (Kelly, 1998, 223). Barley was also grown as animal fodder but its importance in brewing beer, probably increased its crop status (Kelly 1998). It is noted in traditional farming communities the naked variety of barley is preferred for human consumption while the hulled variety is utilized for beer brewing and animal fodder (Zohary and Hopf 2001).

3.1.2 Oat

Oat (*Avena* sp) was the second most frequent crop recovered from the assemblage, making up 18% of the assemblage. The highest incidences were recorded from Iron Age/early medieval features, such as kilns C13, C103, C156, C157, C158, C689 and C2836 and Iron Age dated ditch C5 (C2819). The majority of the grain was free of the palea/lemma (hulls), which are required in identifying between oat types. The absence of the large 'suckermouth'–type lemma bases and large caryopses (grains) it is likely that the cultivated/common oat (*Avena sativa*) was the prominent species present in the assemblage. Many of the grains were abraded however and other oat species were difficult to identify.

Cultivated oats (*Avena sativa*) are likely to have derived from wild oats (*A. fatua*) once a weed of agricultural crops and waste places (Renfrew, 1973). Over time the weedy oat species grew well alongside the traditional cereal crops, which eventually led to a cultivated form (Zohary and Hopf 2001). Morphologically the wild and cultivated forms are extremely similar so much so that they can only be differentiated by the distinct lemma bases. Factors that contributed to oat domestication are its ability to thrive in cool, damp climates and its high nutritive value (15–16% protein and 8% fat) (Zohary and Hopf 2001). Despite this, it was given the lowest social standing in early historic Irish law tracts, the crop of the common farmer or *boaire* (Kelly 1998). While this crop type was regarded as relatively worthless, according to the historical records, it is oats one of the most commonly recovered crop types from Irish historic sites (Monk 1991).

3.1.3 Wheat

A variety of wheat species were identified from Kilmainham 1C. Emmer wheat (*Triticum dicoccum*) was recorded in notable numbers from the Neolithic deposits at

the site, especially Structure 1 (C1418). Possible spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) was identified from Bronze Age pit C1585 and Iron Age kiln C689. The identification of spelt wheat is best confirmed by the presence of chaff, such as spikelets and glume bases. In the absence of these components however the identifications were made based on the morphology of the grain themselves. Bread/club wheat (*Triticum aestivum/compactum*) was also recorded from Iron Age/early medieval kilns C157 and C2836 and medieval pit C4. Approximately 6% of unidentified wheat grains were also identified, especially from pit C1536 (C1517) and Iron Age/early medieval kilns C156 and C157.

Wheats are divided into two groups based on their response to threshing (Renfrew, 1973); glume wheats have tight fitting chaff surrounding the grain which causes the head to break into spikelets when threshed. These types are more primitive and include einkorn (*Triticum monococcum*), emmer (*T. dicoccum*) and spelt (*T. spelta*) wheats. Since they have such tight glumes they require more processing prior to consumption than free threshing wheats. Free threshing wheats include durum or macaroni wheat (*T. durum*) and bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*). When threshed these wheat types release the grains require fewer steps in processing.

3.1.4 Rye

Rye was recorded in lower concentrations overall, making up just 3% of the overall cereal assemblage, with the most notable numbers recorded from kiln C2836 (C2834), which was radiocarbon dated to the later medieval period (Cal AD 1208–1271). Rye is generally recorded in lower occurrences from Irish archaeological sites. The low occurrence of rye, compared to barley and oat from the site, is not unusual within the context of the medieval period in Ireland. It could represent a low level of contamination within a different crop i.e. growing as a weed. Another reason for this is its long straw was selected for thatching instead of consumption and may not have required the same drying techniques as other crops. Rye grows well on sandy soils and while not a prominent crop at Kilmainham 1C, the local natural geology at the site, which was dominated by gravel and sand (Walsh, 2009, 8), would provide suitable conditions for rye growth.

Only one cultivated rye species is known (*Secale cereale* L.). It has a more northerly range than other cereals and can grow in poorer soils. The earliest evidence for rye (*Secale cereale*) in Ireland has been recorded from a pit feature at Tomb No. 27, Carrowmore, Co. Sligo (Helmquist, 1980), returning a late Bronze Age/early Iron Age date of C¹⁴ 2480 +/- 55 BP (530 Cal BC) (Helmquist, 1980). The low occurrence of rye from Irish prehistoric sites makes it difficult to fully interpret the use or importance of this crop in the absence of a larger cache of grain. In a European context, it has been suggested that rye originated as a weed of cultivation to barley and wheat during the prehistoric period (Hillman, 1978) and became a crop in its own right independently over time (Jones, 1984).

3.1.5 Cereal chaff

The evidence for cereal chaff was altogether absent Kilmainham 1C. The fragmented remains of undetermined cereal chaff was recorded from medieval kiln C2836. This material was difficult to identify to species level since many diagnostic characteristics were either missing or badly abraded.

The general absence of chaff from the samples suggests that the material dried at the site was essentially a clean crop. The process of threshing (the removal of awns/hulls/weed seeds), which would have left behind a higher concentration of chaff and weed seeds, was therefore evidently carried out elsewhere on this site. Since cereal chaff by its very nature is light and papery, it fragments and separates quite

easily as a result of threshing and can disintegrate during the carbonization process. It is difficult to quantify chaff fragments as the exact intact elements are unknown and represent a multitude of cereal remains fragments. As a result, chaff components are recorded using the abundance key (as discussed above).

3.2 Carbonized wild taxa

Evidence for wild taxa remains were recorded in very low incidences from Kilmainham 1C. *Vicia/Lathyrus* spp. (pea/vetch) species were identified from a stakehole east of Neolithic Structure 1 (C1475), Bronze Age cremation pit C1535, potentially Iron Age/early medieval pit C1599 and Iron Age/early medieval kilns C158. *Polygonum* sp. (knotgrass), especially *Polygonum convolvulus* (black bindweed) were recorded from Iron Age/early medieval kilns (C13, C103, C157, C158, C1210 and C2986), while *Galium* sp. (bedstraw) was noted from pit C1599. A low number of unidentified tubers were also recovered from cremation pit C1535.

3.3 Carbonized nutshell

Fragments of carbonised nut shell were identified from many of the samples associated with the prehistoric and medieval deposits recorded from Kilmainham 1C. Since the fragments were quite small, it was tentatively identified as hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) in most cases. Nut shell recorded from archaeological sites is usually interpreted as:

- the waste debris of gathered foodstuffs that have been discarded onto fires
- the remnants of drying or parching hazelnuts near or over a fire.
- material collected with wood for fuel or kindling (Moffet, 1989; Greig, 1990)

4 Carbonization of plant remains

Charred plant remains are those which have been heated to more than about 200° C, but where there is not enough oxygen to complete the burning process. Instead, the organic components are converted to a more carbon-rich resilient material or to carbon itself rather than to ash (Broadman & Jones, 1990). Despite being subjected to high temperatures, many charred remains retain a morphology or exterior detail which can aid plant identification to genus or even species level. Some remains are found in the same place that they were charred (hearths, fires, kilns, ovens, burnt stores). More are found thinly spread and scattered across a wider area entering deposits such as occupational layers, pits and potholes for example. Over time, this material can move and be re-distributed due to disturbances such as soil movement, extreme climatic conditions, root penetration or worm/animal action. The carbonisation process obviously affects different species and plant components in different ways, where finer, lighter material can be destroyed more easily than larger elements. It must therefore be noted that the charred plant remains recovered from archaeological features can as much reflect the results of the carbonisation process as how and what plant remains were used on a site.

4.1 Interpretation of carbonized plant remains

Charred plant remains can be difficult to interpret on multi-period sites, if remains from one period have become disturbed, mixed or re-deposited during subsequent occupational phases. This 'residual material' is therefore often out of its true stratigraphical context and can alter interpretations of the plant material present at a site (Boardman and Jones 1990).

The first stage of interpreting charred plant remains can be the presence of the various taxa. The most common carbonised remains are usually assemblages which are composed of cultivated plants (cereals grains) and cornfield weeds. The actual level of concentrations and importance of the various crops and associated weed seeds is difficult to assess because preservation depends on many variables, such

as the chance of being charred. The carbonisation process obviously affects different species and plant components in different ways, where finer, lighter material can be destroyed more easily than larger elements. It must therefore be noted that the charred plant remains recovered from archaeological features can as much reflect the results of the carbonisation process as how and what plant remains were used on a site.

The second class of evidence from charred plant remains is the relationship between the proportions of grain to chaff and weed seeds. This can provide information on the processing stages (drying, threshing, winnowing and sieving) that are employed during the crop processing technique (van der Veen, 1989). At each stage the grain becomes more concentrated as contaminants such as chaff and weeds are eliminated from the assemblage.

A third way in which the evidence from such sites can be examined is the distribution of the finds of charred material over the area of the site (spatially) and throughout various deposits or layers (temporally). Spatial examination of this material can often reveal concentrations of charred remains within certain features or the particular activities leading to the deposition of these charred remains across a site.

Finally the composition of crops and their weed seed components may give some information about the farming practices that produced them. This relates more to the surroundings of the archaeological site rather than to the site itself. The local soil and climatic conditions come into affect here – examples include the preference of rye to sandy soils, and wheat to dry climatic conditions. The wild taxa communities associated with cultivated crops are developed and adapted to different conditions over many millennia, so it may be difficult when comparing them to modern weed assemblages.

5 Neolithic Activity at Kilmainham 1C

5.1 Background

The Neolithic activity recorded at the site was characterised by two structures (Structures 1, and 3) and associated pits, hearths, postholes and stakeholes dating to the early Neolithic period. A number of other possible structures were also recorded in the vicinity, but at present many of these remain undated. A late Neolithic Grooved Ware Pottery phase was also recorded at the site and defined by pottery typology. The main features dating to this phase include pits (C2058, C2022 and C3161) and some undated features, which were also potentially dating to this phase.

Context number	Sample number	Context description	Material dated	Ca14 date (2 sigma)
T21	860	Pond	Oak Wood - 30 years old	Cal 6745–6599 BC
C1195	617	Structure 5 posthole	Oak Sapwood charcoal	Cal 4060–3800 BC
C1337	276	Hearth	Prunus-Blackthorn charcoal	Cal 4045–3811 BC
C3202	803	Structure 3-internal posthole	Hazel charcoal	Cal 3944–3713 BC
Timber 18	855	Pond	Oak Sapwood 20yrs old	Cal 3800–3640 BC
C2063	391	Stakehole/Posthole of Structure IV	Hazel charcoal	Cal 3776–3659 BC
C1669	342	Possible stakehole structure north of Structure 1	Hazel charcoal	Cal 3765–3651 BC
C1294	332	Posthole Structure 1	Emmer Wheat	Cal 3773–3657 BC
C1424	296	Packing material of posthole of Structure 1	Emmer Wheat	Cal 3770–3656 BC
C3275	857	Internal Posthole-Structure 3	Hazelnut Shell	Cal 3659–3525 BC

Table 1: Radiocarbon dates that returned Neolithic dates for Kilmainham 1C.

5.2 Carbonized plant remains from Neolithic deposits (Table 2)

The carbonized plant remains recorded from Neolithic deposits at Kilmainham 1C were made up of cereal grains, dominated by wheat, especially emmer wheat (Figure 2). The majority of the cereal assemblage was confined primarily to Structure 1, most notable from posthole C1418 and to a lesser extent posthole C1293. Emmer wheat, unidentified wheat species and to a lesser extent barley were the main crops identified from Structure 1. Other features that contained evidence for emmer wheat were large pit C1223 and working areas C3209. The low occurrence of wild taxa, in the form of hairy vetch (*Vicia hirsuta*), may be the remains of fuel debris or plant remains brought to the site with the gathered crop.

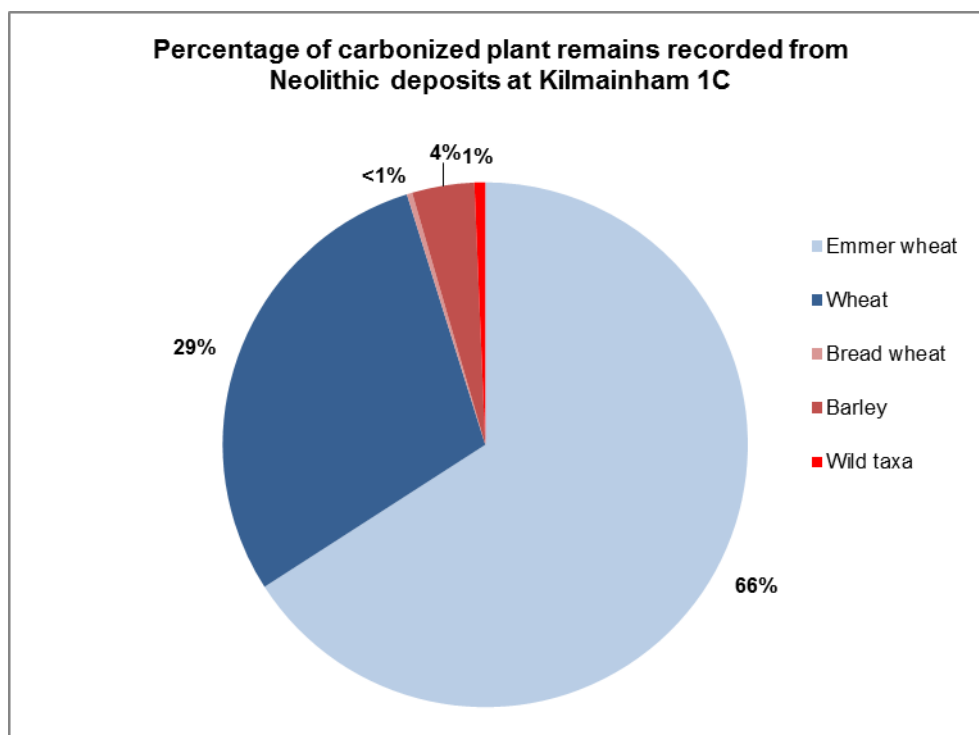


Figure 2: Percentage of carbonised plant remains recorded from Neolithic deposits at Kilmainham 1C.

Table 2. Composition of plant remain from Neolithic features recorded at Kilmainham 1C

	Period	Neolithic Period																					
Key: + = rare, ++ = occasional, +++ = common and ++++ = abundant	Feature	Structure 1								Structure 3								Large Neolithic Pit			Working Areas		
	Context number	1293	1293	1418	1418	1448	1469	1474	1496	2774	2937	3001	3179	3181	3192	3189	3265	3274	1223			3209	3245
	Fill number	1294	1294	1423	1424	1454	1473	1475	1472	2779	2936	3003	3180	3182	3192	3190	3269	3275	1343	1343	1345	3256	3232
	Sample number	272	332	295	296	298	306	301	305	651	675	688	791	792	833	796	858	857	278	279	281	868	839
	Flot volume (grams)	0.4g	1.1g	7.5g	11.7g	0.1g	0.1g	<0.1g	0.1g	<0.1g	0.1g	<0.1g	0.1g	0.1g	0.6g	0.1g	0.4g	0.2g	0.4g	0.2g	0.1g	0.1g	0.1g
Latin name	Common name																						
CARBONISED																							
Triticum aestivo-compactum	bread/club wheat		2																				
Triticum dicoccum	emmer wheat		32		346			6										2	6	1	3		
Triticum cf spelta	spelt wheat																						
Triticum sp.	wheat				154		2							17						2			
Hordeum vulgare (hulled)	hulled barley																						
Hordeum sp.	barley	20	1																	1	1		
Secale cereale	rye																						
Avena sativa	cultivated oat																						
Avena sp.	oat																						
Cereal indet	indeterminate	++	++	500	+	+	+	++						++	+				++	+			
Cereal chaff	indeterminate																						
Vicia/Lathyrus spp.	vetches/																						
Vicia hirsuta	hairy vetch							4															
Fallopia convolvulus	black bindweed																						
Polygonum sp.	knotgrasses																						
Raphanus sp.	wild radish																						
Galium sp.	bedstraw																						
Tubers																							
Corylus avellana (nutshell)	hazel			+				+					+	+				++					+
Charcoal										+	+		+										+

5.3 Discussion of the carbonized plant remains from Neolithic deposits at Kilmainham 1C

Emmer wheat has been recorded from the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods (Monk, 1986) in Ireland and would have played a part in the prehistoric economy of a site as it evidently did on other prehistoric sites such as Tankardstown, Co. Limerick (Monk, 1988), Townley Hall, Co. Meath (Eogan, 1963, 42), Knowth, Co. Meath (Collins, 1997), Monanny, Co. Monaghan (Lyons, 2005a) and sites along the N8 (M8) Culahill to Cashel Road Scheme (Lyons, 2009a) to name but a few. The presence of emmer from Structure 1 therefore supports the prehistoric date for this feature (Cal 3765–3651 BC) and associated features within this area of the site.

Carbonized cereal grain from structural deposits is generally interpreted as packing material of pre-existing deposits, used to help revet walls during the construction period (Monk, 1988, 186). In the case of posthole C1418 (fills C1423 and C1424) in Structure 1 the number of carbonized cereal grains recorded was quite high, which could represent the remains of a partial destruction event of an earlier phase of Structure 1. After this conflagration event, the charred remains would have been swiftly swept or re-deposited into open postholes and structural deposits. An interesting observation is the difference in the preservation of grains from fills C1423 and C1424. The carbonized emmer wheat and barley recorded from packing fill C1424, for the most part, were in a good state of preservation, which suggests that they were deposited or sealed quite quickly. The cereal grains recorded from post-pipe C1423 were much more abraded and could not be identified to species. The latter assemblage could represent a different deposit, perhaps grains brought from another source or the remains of a separate conflagration event within this structure.

The high cereal content within Structure 1 is indicative of domestic crop drying at the site and highlights that crops were most likely being stored within Structure 1. It is therefore possible that Structure 1 functioned as a crop storage facility. This is further supported by the absence of chaff and weed seed contaminants from the assemblage, which shows that the cereals were cleaned or well processed prior to storage.

The presence of carbonized cereal grain from features associated with Structure 3, large pit C1223 and working areas C3209 and C3245 was much lower. This is more likely to be residual debris from nearby crop drying or drying events associated with later crop processing activities, which inadvertently entered these features over time.

Another interesting observation is the general low occurrence of gathered foodstuffs from the Neolithic deposits at Kilmainham 1C. The remains of fruits and nuts are often recorded from prehistoric settlement sites as they would have formed a major part of the prehistoric diet (Monk, 2000). While this may just be a result of the sampling strategy employed for the site, it is also possible that the deposits recorded represent specialised activities, such as bulk crop drying/storage.

6 Bronze Age Activity at Kilmainham 1C

6.1 Background

The final Neolithic/early Bronze Age Beaker phase was identified through pottery typology. The main features dating to this phase include large pit C2208, cremation pit C2297. A number of isolated pits (including C1369, C2711, C2763, C2765, C2769, C2790 and C2911) were also identified as belonging to this phase of activity along with postholes defining a number of structures (*Structure V*, *Structure VI*, *Structure VII* and Structure 6). A line of stakeholes defining fence-lines (Fence

Structure D and Fence Structure J) may also date to the Bronze Age period, along with a series of gullies, ditches and charcoal rich deposits.

The Beaker/Bronze Age phase of the site was represented by a series of metalised surfaces with associated pits, postholes, stakeholes and deposits potentially related to Platform A. Other Bronze Age features included two burnt mounds and a large pond/pool, which returned a Bronze Age date of 1880–1620 Cal BC for the lowermost peat deposits (Walsh, 2009, 183). Middle/late Bronze Age pottery was retrieved from a number of small pits, including pits C3187 and C3198, which indicates activity dating to this period.

Context number	Sample number	Context description	Material dated	Ca14 date (2 sigma)
C2717	590	Posthole-part of Structure V	Human Skull Frag	Cal 3086–2913 BC
C2029	421	Fill of posthole C2028 – St. VI	Oak Twig charcoal	Cal 2870–2490 BC
C1332	273	Possible fence East of Structure 1	Pomoideae charcoal	Cal 2857–2573 BC
C1545	358	Fill of Trough	Alder charcoal	Cal 2573–2472 BC
C650	207	Posthole Fill	Hazel charcoal	Cal 2569–2350 BC
C2552	583	Posthole - structure V	Young Oak charcoal	Cal 2474–2309 BC
C2591	580	Fill of Posthole-part of Structure 6	Alder charcoal	Cal 2433–2148 BC
C2284	E3140:2284:1	Beaker Pot	Accreted organic matter from internal surface of pot	Cal 2287–2051 BC
C2350	582	Hearth Fill of Structure 6	Hazelnut Shell	Cal 2287–2061 BC
C372	167	Posthole-part of Structure 4	Hazelnut Shell	Cal 2128–1926 BC
C2785	663	Hearth Deposit	Barley	Cal 2122–1831 BC
C2859	645	Structure 2-Posthole	Ash charcoal	Cal 1953–1774 BC
C11	35	Charcoal Rich Deposit	Ash charcoal	Cal 1906–1683 BC
C338	375	Layer sealing metalised surface	Ash charcoal	Cal 1896–1752 BC
C1516	311	Charcoal Rich Deposit	Human Femur Frag	Cal 1885–1749 BC
C2132	408	Fence Structure D	Prunus-Blackthorn charcoal	Cal 1882–1745 BC
C254	123	Fill of posthole C253- Structure 7	Hazel charcoal	Cal 1880–1530 BC
C1530	323	Stakehole Fill of Fence Structure J	Hazel charcoal	Cal 1751–1616 BC
C1885	370	Pit Primary Fill	Barley	Cal 1742–1540 BC
C1723	347	Posthole Structure I	Hazel charcoal	Cal 1443–1293 BC
C2698	711	Primary Fill of Gully A	Prunus-Blackthorn charcoal	Cal 1440–1316 BC
C513	202	Fill of C512 cutting layers C442, C353	Alder charcoal	Cal 1299–1059 BC
C2924	668	Decayed/Burnt Stake in stakehole	Alder charcoal	Cal 1208–1007 BC
C2861	691	Main Fill of Ditch B	Hazel charcoal	Cal 1128–977 BC
C2990	686	Fill of Posthole of Structure 7	Hazel/Alder charcoal	Cal 1119–932 BC
C368	168	Hearth	Prunus-Blackthorn charcoal	Cal 810–773 BC
C2136	410	Fence Structure D	Prunus-Blackthorn charcoal	Cal 799–566 BC

Table 3: Radiocarbon dates which returned late Neolithic/early Bronze Age dates and Bronze Age dates for Kilmainham 1C.

6.2 Carbonized plant remains from Bronze Age deposits (Table 4)

The Bronze Age activity at the site also contained evidence for crop processing, where barley was the dominant species recorded, followed by much lesser wheat, spelt wheat, oat, rye and wild taxa (*Vicia/Lathyrus* spp.) (Figure 3).

The most prominent features to contain carbonized cereal grain were pits C1536 and C1585. Pit C1536 contained evidence for *in situ* burning and burnt bone and was likely to be associated with Bronze Age pit C1535 (Walsh, 2009, 99). Pit C1585 contained the remains of a Cordoned Urn vessel, which dated this feature to c. 1700 BC (Grogan and Roche, Appendix 2.1). Pit C113, which was associated with Structure VII, also contained carbonized barley grain, albeit in much lesser numbers.

The absence of *in situ* burning from this feature however suggests that the grains recorded here were a dump deposit or residual material from another source. The lower incidences of wheat, spelt, oat and rye from many of the features may be attributed to the Iron Age/early medieval activity, which was also present at the site and may have become redeposited and mixed with earlier deposits during the lifetime of the site.

Spelt wheat first appears at some Bronze Age dated sites in Britain, but becomes more frequent during the Iron Age period (Grieg, 1991, 306). In Ireland, the remains of possible spelt wheat spikelets have been identified from Curraghatoor, Co. Tipperary, a late Bronze Age dated site (Monk, 1985/86, 32) and therefore would not be completely out of place within Bronze Age deposits at Kilmainham 1C. The only other assemblage to contain possible spelt wheat was kiln C689, which was dated to the Iron Age (Cal AD 235–376). Whether the spelt identified from C1585 was re-deposited material or associated with the Bronze Age arable economy at Kilmainham 1C is difficult to fully ascertain. A larger spelt grain assemblage and spelt chaff (spikelets and glume bases) would be required however to fully interpret the use of this crop at the site during this period.

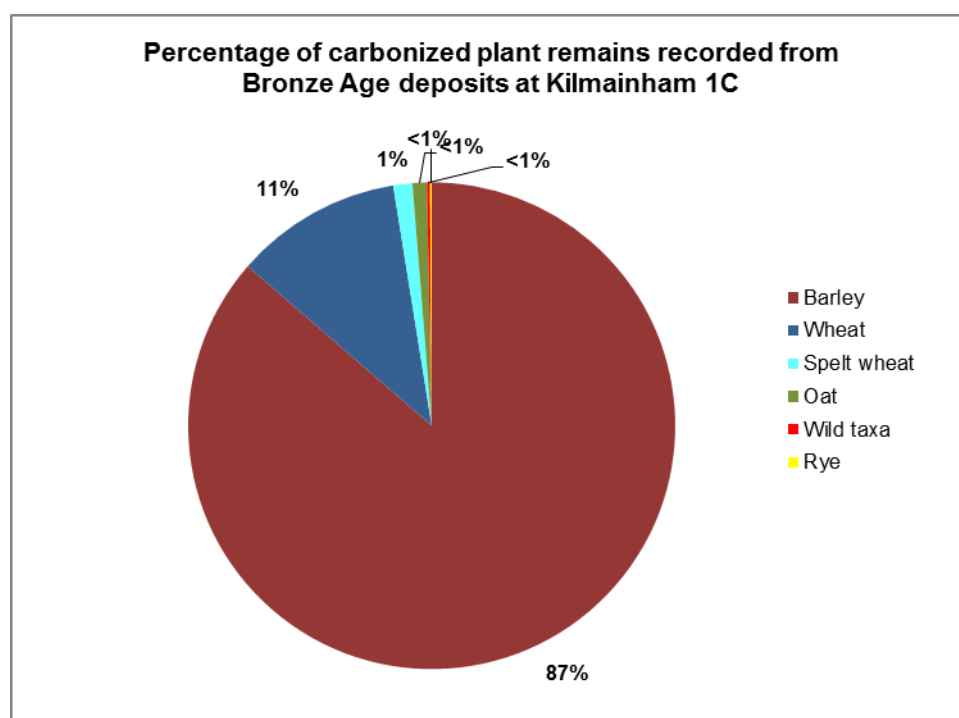


Figure 3: Percentage of carbonised plant remains recorded from Bronze Age deposits at Kilmainham 1C.

Table 4: Composition of plant remains from Bronze Age dated features recorded at Kilmainham 1C

	Period	Bronze Age Period																							
	Feature	Structure 4				Structure 6				Str VII	Large Pit		Pits						Stake-hole: Fence J	Cremati on pit	Platform A		Pit		
	Context number	371	2062	555	2871	2586	2569	2588	2712	113	1536		512	2785	344	1585		2790	2911	1838	1532	338	516	1878	
	Fill number	372	2063	556	2872	2585	2568	2350	2711	114	1541	1517	513	-	346	1586	1587	2789	2910	1520	1516	-	879	1823	1885
	Sample number	167	391	203	646	575	468	582	587	47	312	315	202	663	224	351	444	658	662	326	311	375	230	365	370
	Flot volume (grams)	0.2g	<0.1 g	0.1g	0.4g	<0.1 g	<0.1 g	0.2g	0.1g	1.4g	0.2g	5.3g	0.1g	0.1g	<0.1 g	11.2 g	1.7g	0.2g	0.2g	<0.1g	0.2g	<0.1g	<0.1g	0.2g	0.3g
Latin name	Common name																								
CARBONISED																									
Triticum aestivo-compactum	bread/club wheat																								
Triticum dicoccum	emmer wheat																								
Triticum cf spelta	spelt wheat															12									
Triticum sp.	wheat									1	1	97					3				3				
Hordeum vulgaris (hulled)	hulled barley																								
Hordeum sp.	barley			1						51	15	179		4		488	49		16		7			8	
Secale cereale	rye									1															
Avena sativa	cultivated oat																								
Avena sp.	oat								1	6								1						1	
Cereal indet	indeterminate						+		1	+	+	++		+		++++	+++	+	+	+	++			+++	
Cereal chaff	indeterminate																								
Vicia/Lathyrus spp.	vetches/																				2				
Vicia hirsuta	hairy vetch																								
Fallopia convolvulus	black bindweed																								
Polygonum sp.	knotgrasses																								
Raphanus sp.	wild radish																								
Galium sp.	bedstraw																								
Tubers																					3				
Corylus avellana (nutshell)	hazel	+			++		+	+											+	+					
Charcoal						+							+		+				+			+	+		

Key: + = rare, ++ = occasional, +++ = common and ++++ = abundant

6.3 Discussion of the plant remains from Bronze Age deposits at Kilmainham 1C

The most notable cereal assemblages from the Bronze Age activity at Kilmainham 1C were recorded from pits C1536 and C1585. Since both features contained burnt bone and the remains of a Bronze Age vessel was recorded from C1585, it is possible that these pits were associated with Bronze Age cremations or funerary activity. Carbonized cereal grains from prehistoric cremation deposits are generally found low in numbers and are usually interpreted as the residual charred debris from crop processing events undertaken at a site (Johnson, 2007, 74).

The notable number of wheat and barley grains recorded from pit C1536, coupled together with the evidence for *in situ* burning suggests it may have functioned as a crop drying facility. Prior to the use of large-scale crop drying kilns, grain would have been dried in smaller volumes in round-bottomed pots over an open fire (Monk, 1981). In the case of pit C1585, which also contained a high number of cereal grains and *in situ* burning, the presence of burnt bone and Bronze Age pottery (Walsh, 2009, 163) indicates a more funerary function.

Much work carried out from Irish prehistoric sites, particularly Bronze Age cremations, has suggested that the recovery of a high volume of cereal grains from burial and ritual deposits are often interpreted as deliberate votive offerings deposited as part of the funerary rite (Johnson, 2007, 76). The current data available for Irish Bronze Age funerary sites show that the presence of carbonized cereal grains from cremations and ritual deposits increases from the middle Bronze Age through to the later prehistoric period and early historic period (Johnson, 2007, 75).

It is difficult to ascertain if grain survived the high temperatures associated with the cremation process and it has been suggested that the material may have been burnt elsewhere and later deposited with the cremated bone and pyre material (Johnson, 2007, 74). If C1536 had served as a crop drying facility, perhaps it was associated with the cremation activity from nearby C1535 and C1585. The preservation of the grains from C1536 was relatively good, which suggests that the assemblage was either burnt at lower temperatures or in an oxygen-depleting environment (Boardman and Jones, 1990). Experimental cremations have shown that pyre material collapses downward upon itself, creating a reducing atmosphere, where oxygen is at a minimum, which promotes better grain survival (McKinley, 1997).

Based on the samples analysed as part of this project, it is likely that the cereal grains recorded were charred as part of a funerary rite or ritual practice rather than for domestic consumption.

7 Iron Age/Early Medieval and Medieval Activity at Kilmainham 1C

7.1 Background

The Iron Age/early medieval activity identified at Kilmainham 1C was characterised by a number of kiln features. Radiocarbon dating has helped to identify the chronology of these kilns and how they may be related to each other and other features recorded at the site.

Context C81 was the earliest kiln recorded from the site (Cal AD 27–127), followed by kiln C689 (Cal AD 235–376) and kiln C13 (Cal AD 269–432). Kilns C103, C156, C157, C158, C2963, C2986 and C3151 and pit C1598 all returned very similar dates and are therefore likely to have been contemporary with each other or indeed show a continuity of crop drying activities at the site spanning the late Iron Age and into the

early medieval Period. Kiln C1210 was slightly later in date (Cal AD 542–637), while kiln C2836 returned a later medieval date of Cal AD 1208–1271.

Context number	Sample number	Context description	Material dated	Ca14 date (2 sigma)
C41	21	Primary Fill of Ditch A	Holly charcoal	Cal 203–51 BC
C82	34	Primary Deposit of Kiln C81	Barley	Cal AD 27–127
C888	231	Kiln C689, primary working cycle	Barley	Cal AD 235–376
C24	15	Primary deposit of kiln C13	Barley	Cal AD 269–432
C3156	786	Kiln C3151, primary working cycle	Barley	Cal AD 412–535
C151	129	Kiln C103, primary working cycle	Barley	Cal AD 421–537
C311	169	Kiln C157, primary working cycle	Barley	Cal AD 422–537
C3016	716	Kiln C2986, primary working cycle	Barley	Cal AD 425–562
C1800	329	Charcoal Rich Deposit in Pit C1598	Barley	Cal AD 425–537
C3003	688	Charcoal Deposit	Ash charcoal	Cal AD 426–549
C2979	733	Kiln C2963, primary working cycle	Barley	Cal AD 427–538
C301/ C302	172	Kiln C156, primary working cycle	Barley	Cal AD 427–540
C169	197	Kiln C158, primary working cycle	Barley	Cal AD 429–542
C2244	476	Possible <i>in situ</i> burning	Birch charcoal	Cal AD 433–606
SK1	SK1	Skeleton 1	Right Tibia	Cal AD 434–598
C1212	256	Kiln C1210, primary working cycle	Barley	Cal AD 542–637
C2834	637	Kiln C2836	Rye	Cal AD 1208–1271

Table 5: Radiocarbon dates which returned Iron Age and medieval dates from deposits recorded at Kilmainham 1C.

7.2 Carbonized plant remains from Iron Age/early medieval and medieval deposits (Table 6)

The kilns recorded from the Iron Age and early medieval phases at Kilmainham 1C undoubtedly contained the highest volume of carbonized cereal grains identified from the site (Figure 6). Barley is still the dominant crop during this period, followed by oat, which was generally absent from earlier deposits. Kiln C156 and C157 contained a higher wheat content than many of the other kilns in the vicinity, which indicates that wheat was once dried here.

The values for spelt wheat also increases during this period and is confined to kiln C689. Rye, is also present, especially from Iron Age ditch C5 and is the dominant species recorded from kiln C2836. The presence of rye from C2836 will be discussed in more detail later in the report. Spelt wheat has been recorded from the Bronze Age in Ireland, with an increase noted during the Iron Age period (Monk, 1986). The cultivation of rye also increases during the early medieval period (Monk, 1986) in Ireland, although does not reach the values often recorded for barley, oat and wheat. The recovery of wheat, barley, oat and rye collectively are indicative of a typical medieval assemblage and have also been recorded from nearby sites Cookstown Great 3 (Lyons, 2009b), Kilmainham 1A (Lyons, 2010a) and Kilmainham 1B (Lyons, 2010b).

The wild taxa assemblage recorded, albeit very low, was dominated by knotgrass species, such as black bindweed (*Polygonum convolvulus*), with lesser incidences of vetches and bedstraw. Kilns C13, C103, C157, C158 and C2986 contained the most noticeable values for wild taxa.

Table 6: Composition of plant remains from Iron Age/early medieval and medieval dated features recorded at Kilmainham 1C

	Period	Iron Age Period														Iron Age/Early Medieval Period											
	Feature	Ditch		Kilns										Kilns													
	Context no.	5		81/76				13						689		103		156				157					
	Fill number	2817	2819	77	82	83	86	14		15	23	24	26	710	888	115	151	176	177	301	337	200	206	206	274	311	311
	Sample number	629	630	59	34	33	60	9	10	3	13	14	15	227	231	51	129	100	171	172	107	161	107	165	128	162	169
	Flot volume (grams)	<0.1 g	0.4g	<0.1g	0.1g	0.2g	0.1g	4.3g	25.2g	1.7g	0.7g	0.5g	2g	12.5g	1.2g	28.3g	60.5g	0.1g	96.2g	19.2g	18.7g	0.5g	4.3g	21.7g	3g	6.6g	9.1g
Latin name	Common name																										
CARBONISED																											
Triticum aestivo-compactum	bread/club wheat		7																						23		
Triticum dicoccum	emmer wheat																										
Triticum cf spelta	spelt wheat													48	15												
Triticum sp.	wheat							15			4		2	87						103	82		15	16		27	72
Hordeum vulgaris (hulled)	hulled barley																										
Hordeum sp.	barley	2		1	11	14	9	137	494	197	19	33	144	124	62	403	342		443	383	391	17	137	379	72	286	361
Secale cereale	rye	1	8											1													
Avena sativa	cultivated oat																										
Avena sp.	oat	3	107					81	171		3	3	24	23	5	98	158		57	14	27	21	81	102	4	137	67
Cereal indet	indeterminate		+		1		1	++	++	+	+	++	+++	217	+++	++	++		++	+	++	+		++	+	++	+
Cereal chaff	indeterminate																										
Vicia/Lathyrus spp.	vetches/																										
Vicia hirsuta																											
Fallopia convolvulus	black bindweed							6					1				9								4		
Polygonum sp.	knotgrasses																11							3			
Raphanus sp.	wild radish																										
Galium sp.	bedstraw																										
Tubers																											
Corylus avellana (nutshell)	hazel																										
Charcoal																											

	Period	Iron Age/ Early Medieval Period																	Later Medieval Period						
	Feature	Kilns															Pits		Kiln						
	Context number	158				2963			2986			3151				1210	1598	1599	C2836						
	Fill number	169	171	394	396	2973	2975	2979	3013	3014	3016	3154	3155	3156	3157	1212	1800	1801	2830	2831	2834	2834	2855	2837	
	Sample number	197	106	195	196	681	684	733	714	715	716	821	784	786	785	256	329	330	636	635	637	641	643	647	
	Flot volume (grams)	0.5g	20.6g	4.5g	15.1g	33.2g	1.6g	4.8g	0.4g	0.2g	12g	0.1g	0.3g	0.2g	1.3g	3.8g	15.6g	7.1g	0.1g	0.3g	9.7g	1.7g	<0.1g	1.1g	
Latin name	Common name																								
CARBONISED																									
Triticum aestivo-compactum	bread/club wheat														5					6	22			5	
Triticum dicoccum	emmer wheat														1										
Triticum cf spelta	spelt wheat																								
Triticum sp.	wheat						19		2			1		1	1		6					11	2		
Hordeum vulgaris (hulled)	hulled barley												37												
Hordeum sp.	barley	44	377	147	213		32	111	15	27	491	2		3	62	121	492	500	1		7				
Secale cereale	rye																			4	283	8		6	
Avena sativa	cultivated oat																					61			
Avena sp.	oat	17	121	118	272		3	7	1	4					2	46	2		3	12	217			133	
Cereal indet	indeterminate	+	+	++	++		++	++++	++	+	++		++	+	+++	++++	++	+	+		+	+		+	
Cereal chaff	indeterminate																				+				
Vicia/Lathyrus spp.	vetches/				3																17				
Vicia hirsuta																									
Fallopia convolvulus	black bindweed		2		11						9														
Polygonum sp.	knotgrasses															3									
Raphanus sp.	wild radish																				+				
Galium sp.	bedstraw																	1							
Tubers																									
Corylus avellana (nutshell)	hazel						+	+							+			+							
Charcoal																									

Key: + = rare, ++ = occasional, +++ = common and ++++ = abundant

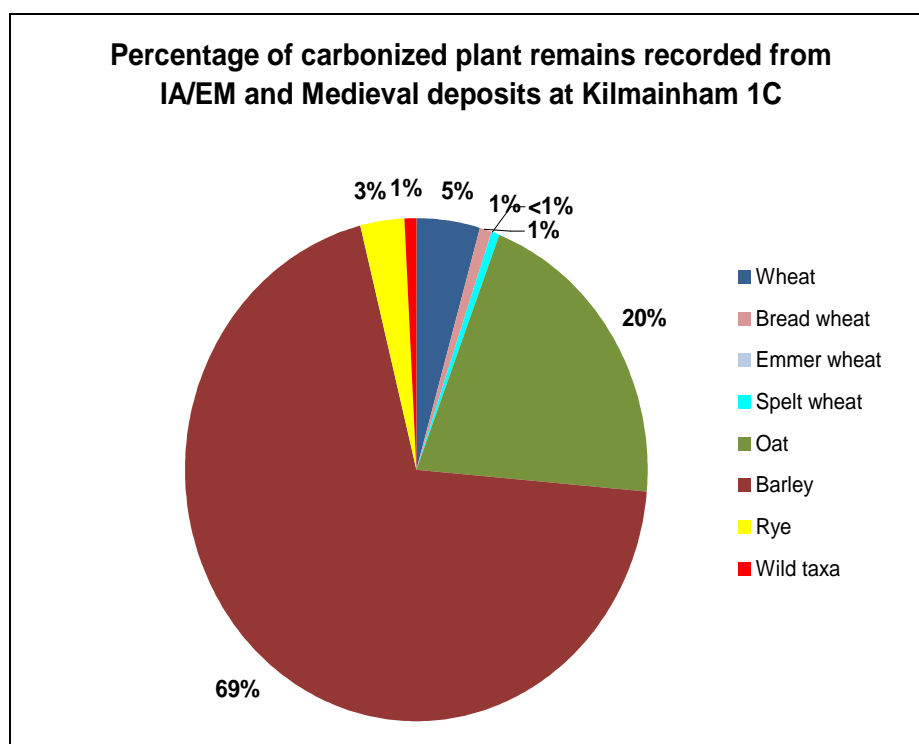


Figure 4: Percentage of carbonised plant remains recorded from Iron Age/ early medieval and medieval deposits at Kilmainham 1C.

7.3 Discussion of the plant remains from Iron Age/early medieval and medieval deposits at Kilmainham 1C

Radiocarbon dating of the kilns recorded from Kilmainham 1C revealed that three of the kilns were Iron Age (C13, C81 and C689) in date, seven kilns (C103, C156, C157, C158, C2963, C2986 and C3151) and one pit (C1598) were dated to the Iron Age/early medieval period, while kiln C1210 returned an early medieval date. The only feature to return a much later medieval date was kiln C2836 (Cal AD 1208–1271), which was located at the north of the site and cut into Ditch A. Despite the difference in the radiocarbon dates returned for many of the kilns, the composition of cereal grain recorded remained relatively similar from the Iron Age kilns; (kiln C81 - Cal AD 27–127 and kiln C13 (Cal AD 269–432) to early medieval kiln C1210 (Cal AD 542–637). Later kiln C2836 contained a different composition of cereals, where rye and oat dominated (Fig. 6).

Barley is the primary crop recorded from kilns C13, C103, C156, C157, C158, C689, C1210, C2936 and C3151, which suggests that it was the crop of choice being dried at the site during the late Iron Age/early medieval period. Identification of the barley grains also revealed evidence for sprouting from approximately 10%–20% of the assemblage from kilns C13 (C15), C156 (C176) and C2963 (C2973). This is indicative of malting practices, where grain is initially germinated by soaking in water and then quickly dried in a kiln.

A large barley assemblage was also recorded from Iron Age/early medieval pit C1598 and possible Iron Age/early medieval pit C1599. Since no *in situ* burning was noted from each feature (Walsh, 2009, 100), these are likely to represent dumping deposits of one or more crop drying debris from nearby kilning events. This assemblage highlights that barley was the prominent crop being dried and is similar to assemblages recorded from kilns C2986 and C3151, which contained almost exclusively barley. Like the prehistoric crop assemblages previously discussed, the

cereal remains recorded from these kilns and pit features was also free of chaff and weed seeds, which indicates that the grain was subjected to rigorous processing and that a clean crop was being dried at the site.

An interesting observation at the site is the drying of oat alongside barley within these kilns. Oat grows well in the humid, wet Irish climate and will tolerate poorer soils, similar to growing conditions for barley (Monk *et al*, 1998; Clarke, 1991, 173). For this reason, it would have become very economical to grow, especially since it was less labour intensive (McClatchie, 2003, 398) and was also widely used in baking, in the production of ale (Clarke, 1991, 173; Sexton, 1998, 79) and as animal fodder (Langdon, 1982, 32). Barley and oat would have also been used in the making of bread and as a maslin mix with rye and wheat (McClatchie, 2003, 399).

The only occurrence of possible spelt wheat recorded at the site was identified from kiln C689. While barley, wheat and oat were also recorded from this feature, the presence of spelt wheat suggests a different phase of kilning, especially since this crop was absent from nearby kilns C103, C156, C157 and C158. Radiocarbon dating revealed that C689 was an earlier feature, dating to Cal AD 235–376, which supports this interpretation and places this kiln in the Iron Age period, when spelt was considered an emerging crop of the time (Monk, 1986). Spelt wheat contains a high proportion of gluten-forming proteins, which helps to produce a light textured loaf with good flavor (Kelly, 1998, 223), so may have been dried at Kilmainham 1C for human consumption.

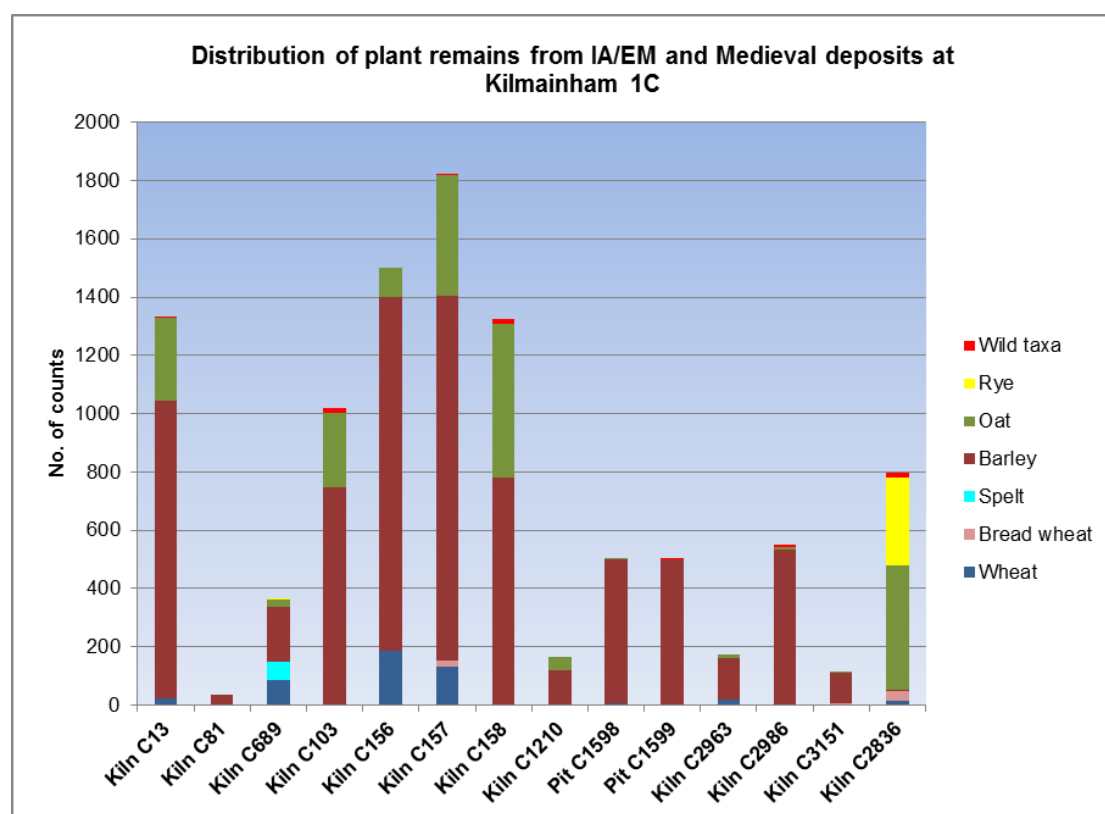


Figure 5: Distribution of plant remains from Iron Age/ early medieval and medieval deposits at Kilmainham 1C.

Kiln C2836 was tentatively interpreted as a charcoal production pit (Walsh, 2009, 165), however the high concentration of carbonized cereal grains recorded would suggest that this feature once functioned as a crop drying kiln. The composition of

grain differed dramatically to those recorded from the earlier Iron Age/early medieval kilns. Rye and oat were the dominant crops recorded within this kiln, while the values for barley had decreased dramatically. Since this feature dates to the later medieval period, the cereal assemblage recorded could signify a shift in crop use at the site from the Iron Age/early medieval period to the later medieval period. It is also possible that the crops recorded in kiln C2836 represent a snapshot of the cereals being dried here and may not reflect other crops types which would have also been cultivated during the later medieval period.

The distribution of carbonized cereal grains within kiln C2836 highlights that the secondary fill C2834 contained the highest volume of charred remains (Fig. 7). This is likely to represent the remains of a conflagration within each kiln, where the superstructure and the grain being kilned has collapsed down into the bowl. The fact that the charred grain was left *in situ* implies that the kiln was not cleaned out and possibly even abandoned after the fire. Based on the high oat and rye grain content, it is likely these were the last crops kilned in this feature. It is difficult to ascertain however whether the remains reflect one or more burning episodes. The presence of grain from primary fill C2855 is likely to contain the remains of material from overlying C2834, which would have made their way down the soil profile. Fills C2837 and C2831 also contained a somewhat similar assemblage to C2855 and, as suggested (Walsh, 2009, 171), may represent post-abandonment layers. These layers would have become mixed with earlier deposits and spread/raked across the feature after it had fallen into disuse.

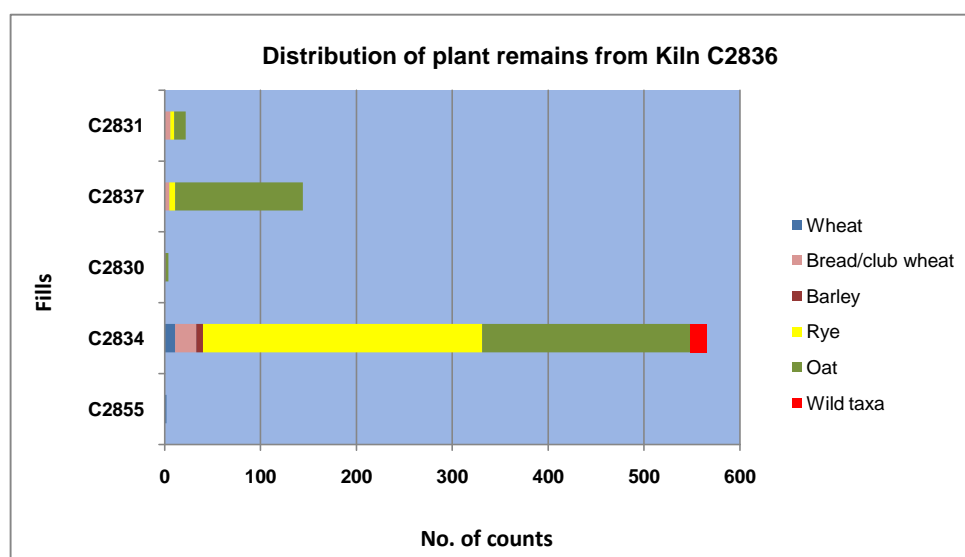


Figure 6: Distribution of plant remains from kiln C2836

7.3.1 Corn drying

Drying kilns were an integral part of the crop processing practice and were still utilized in parts of Britain and Ireland up to the last century. During the early medieval period, such kilns were constructed and used for a number of reasons as discussed in (Scott, 1951; Monk, 1983):

- To dry the unthreshed crop prior to threshing
- To allow for the dehusking and removal of awns from hulled grain
- To harden the grain for grinding
- To kill the germinating grain after malting

- To improve the storage properties of the grain (killing pests and driving off excess moisture)

The regular use of fire as part of the cereal processing would have increased the risks of accidental burning occurring in these structures (Fenton, 1978, Evans, 1957, 123). For this reason these features were located outside the main settlement, as stipulated in the early Irish laws tracts, where kilns had to be placed within so many paces of the dwelling house (Evans, 1957).

7.3.2 Historical and ecological evidence for cereal cultivation

Much of the evidence regarding the economy of early medieval Ireland comes from the literary sources of that time. One such source, the medical law tract, *Bretha Déin Chécht*, discusses the importance of tillage farming and the social significance attached to the various cereals. Wheat was seen as a luxury crop associated with supreme kings and bishops; rye was the crop of lower ranking kings and poets, while barley and oat were the cereals of the graded farmers (Binchy, 1966 cited in Monk, 1991).

Despite this literary evidence ecological factors must also have proved significant in crop cultivation. Wheat favours dry conditions and mineral-rich soils and may have been rarely grown in damper climates. In contrast to this, barley and oat are more versatile crops and can be cultivated on most soils (Monk *et al*, 1998). This, together with the fact that they are used as both human and animal food, undoubtedly accounts for their high frequency from many sites. Other sites of early medieval date that have produced a high concentration of charred oat and barley remains include Lisleagh, Co. Cork (Monk, 1995), Lisnagun (Monk, *et al* 1998), Rathoath, Co. Meath (Lyons, 2005b), Raystown, Co. Meath (Lyons, 2005c) and more recently Flemingston, Co. Dublin (Lyons, 2009c).

Despite the social and environmental suggestions for the presence of oat and barley in abundance from many medieval dated sites, it has been put forward that in a subsistence-based economy during the earlier medieval period certain localised settlements may have been in a position to specialise and organise themselves into producing and managing the processing of a particular cash-crop (Monk, 1998, 73). Rathoath, Co. Meath (Lyons, 2005a), Raystown, Co. Meath (Lyons, 2005b) and Flemingston, Co. Dublin (Lyons, 2009) were all interpreted as economic centres, where grain was brought in bulk for further processing, transport or storage. Many more of these site types would need to undergo archaeobotanical analysis to establish the trends and sequences of crop regimes during this period.

7.3.3 Corn drying kilns at Kilmainham 1C

The excavations at Kilmainham 1C revealed the importance of cereal processing at the site from the Iron Age period (C13, C81 and C689) through to the early medieval period (C103, C156, C157, C158, C1210, C1598, C2836, C2963 and C3151) and possibly later (C2836).

Although periodic cleaning of the kilns would have produced quantities of charred grain, the majority of these kilns seem to have been abandoned following a fire, which is represented by the high quantities of burnt grain. This probably happened on numerous occasions and some may have been subsequently re-built and re-used. In such cases the kilns would have been cleared out before rebuilding and this would result in charred cereal remains being dumped close by and spread over the surrounding area. This material would inevitably have been re-worked and re-deposited into open features at the site such as open ditches, linears, gullies and pits

and this probably accounts for the small quantities of grain from many of these negative features.

The cereal assemblage recorded from the Iron Age, Iron Age/early medieval and later medieval kilns was a clean grain. After a harvest, the cultivated crop goes through a series of processing procedures where the product (grain) and the various by-products (chaff, straw and weed seeds) are separated from each other (van der Veen, 1989). The absence of weeds and chaff from a carbonized cereal assemblage can indicate that cereals were either being prepared for long-term storage or for grinding and milling. Grains would require full processing (removal of chaff and weeds) prior to storage to prevent spoilage of the crop. In the event of a wet summer however, the grain can be stored as semi-cleaned spikelets (van der Veen, 1989, 304). This would therefore account for chaff and weeds in a cereal assemblage.

The low occurrence of carbonized knotgrass, black bindweed and vetch seeds recorded are likely to have been brought to the site with the gathered crop and inadvertently charred during the kilning process. It is also important to note that weed seeds together with wood can form a very suitable fuel for parching grain (Hillman, 1981) and may form another explanation for their presence within these samples. It must be remembered that during the carbonisation process some cereal and weed seed components are more readily destroyed depending on the temperatures they are exposed to. This will obviously alter the interpretation of the material where the surviving plant remains cannot be taken as a true reflection of the original assemblage (Boardman and Jones, 1990).

The lack of any obvious evidence for Iron Age/medieval settlement or habitational structures at Kilmainham 1C would imply that the drying of crops here was perhaps an industrial or commercial activity. The risk of fires would be high at these features and as a result they would have been located in more controlled environments away from the main settlement areas. This type of activity would have required a level of management and organization, which would have, perhaps, been common in a populated area. These sites would also have acted as economic centres, where large volumes of cereal grain would have been brought to the site for storage, trade, as tribute or as payment of tithe. The absence of other economic species such as flax and legume crops (peas and beans), which were mentioned in medieval literary sources, is an interesting observation and may serve to emphasize that these centres specialised in bulk processing of only cultivated cereal grain or specialized activities such as malting.

8 Medieval/Post medieval and undated features at Kilmainham 1C (Table 7)

Many features, such as pits, drains, furrows and cuts were dated to the medieval and post-medieval period by either radiocarbon dating or finds typology. Many other features, which were deemed undated, were also recorded and may be associated with one or more phases of the site. The carbonized cereal grains recorded from many of these features were in very low numbers and in poor preservation for the most part. Since the site was re-used from the Neolithic to the later medieval period, cereal grains would have become transported across the site inadvertently over time and would have entered many of these medieval/post-medieval and undated features as re-deposited material.

Table 7. Composition of plant remains from Medieval/Post-medieval and Undated features recorded at Kilmainham 1C

	Period	Med/Post Med			Undated			
	Feature	Pit		Stakehole	Fence F	Fence G	Pit	Posthole
	Context number	4	4	245/247	1346	317	3021	3055
	Fill number	6	9	246	1347	318	3023	3056
	Sample number	1	85	145	291	153	723	732
	Flot volume (grams)	<0.1g	0.2g	<0.1 g	0.2 g	0.3 g	<0.1 g	0.1 g
<i>Latin name</i>	<i>Common name</i>							
CARBONISED								
Triticum aestivo-compactum	bread/club wheat		14					
Triticum dicoccum	emmer wheat							
Triticum cf spelta	spelt wheat							
Triticum sp.	Wheat							
Hordeum vulgaris (hulled)	hulled barley							
Hordeum sp.	Barley							
Secale cereale	Rye							
Avena sativa	cultivated oat							
Avena sp.	Oat							
Cereal indet	Indeterminate		++					
Cereal chaff	Indeterminate							
Vicia/Lathyrus spp.	vetches/							
Vicia hirsuta	hairy vetch							
Fallopia convolvulus	black bindweed							
Polygonum sp.	Knotgrasses							
Raphanus sp.	wild radish							
Galium sp.	Bedstraw							
Tubers								
Corylus avellana (nutshell)	Hazel							+
Charcoal		+			+	+		

Key: + = rare, ++ = occasional, +++ = common and ++++ = abundant

9 Discussion of the plant remains from the Neolithic to the medieval period at Kilmainham 1C

The composition of crops at Kilmainham 1C changed from the earliest Neolithic phase recorded at the site through to the later medieval phase of activity (Figure 8). Emmer wheat was the dominant cereal cultivated at the site during the Neolithic period, however the values for this crop decreases sharply during the Bronze Age and subsequent phases. Barley becomes the prominent crop during the Bronze Age period of the site and goes on to dominate the cereal assemblage during the Iron Age/early medieval and early medieval phases at Kilmainham 1C.

The collation of data from other Irish Bronze Age dated sites containing cereal grains are slowly revealing a pattern where the use of wheat is diminishing in the later part of the middle Bronze Age, while barley values increase during the same period (Johnson, 2007, 70). Barley also continues to be the most common crop type from the later Bronze Age into the Iron Age period and early historic period. Oat emerges during this later prehistoric period and goes on to become much more common during the early historic period (*ibid*). This trend in crop use is also noted from the cereal assemblage associated with Kilmainham 1C, as it was from many of the sites recorded along the Pipeline to the West (Johnson, 2007) and along the N8 Cashel to Mitchelstown Road Scheme (Halwas, 2009). It has been suggested that these shifts in crop regimes during these periods have been attributed to cultural and social changes (Johnson, 2007, 73) as well as local environmental variations and changes in arable farming practices and techniques.

The first signs of wheat tentatively identified as spelt wheat was recorded from Bronze Age pit C1585 and Iron Age kiln C689, which fits the dates for the first signs of this crop recorded in Ireland (Monk, 1986). This crop fails to become a prominent cereal at the site and is not recorded beyond the Iron Age/early medieval period.

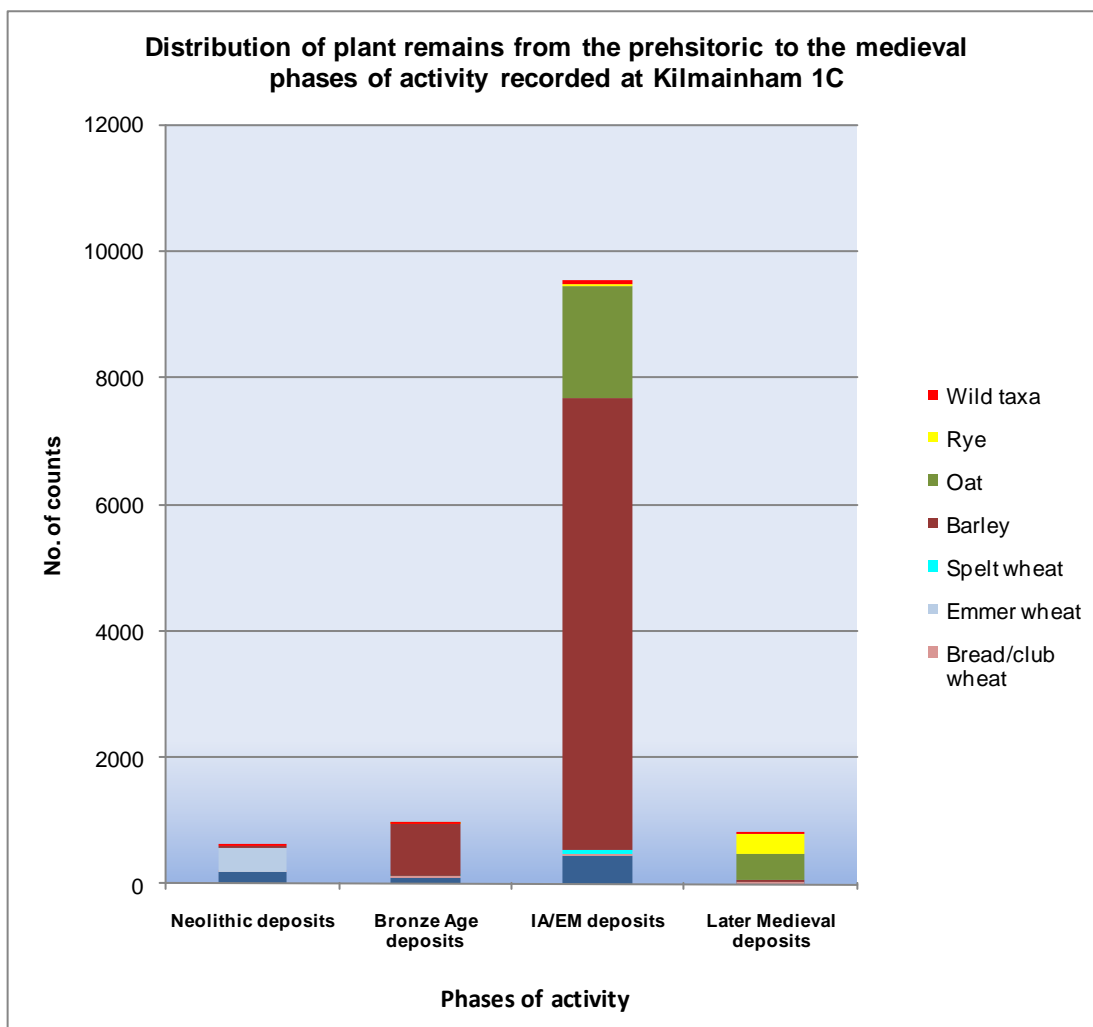


Figure 7: Distribution of plant remains from the prehistoric to the medieval phases of activity recorded at Kilmainham 1C.

While evidence for rye was noted from Iron Age/early medieval deposits at the site, it is later medieval kiln C2836 which contains the most notable occurrences of rye. The values for barley have drastically decreased, while oat and bread/club wheat are both still in use. Rye has a more northerly range and can grow in poorer soils (Kelly, 1998, 221). Oat is less sensitive to acidity than barley and wheat (Martin and Leonard, 1967, 480) and grows well in the conditions where other crop types may fail to thrive (Clarke, 1991, 173). Rye produces poorer quality bread and would have to have been mixed with other cereals, which may account for its presence with oat and wheat in C2836. Rye is the most winter-hardy cereal and therefore suitable for autumn-sowing (Kelly, 1998, 221). Similarly, 'winter' wheat, which is sown in the autumn, is more suitable to the Irish climate (Bell and Watson, 2008, 181). This could also account for both crop types being dried within the same kiln.

The wild taxa assemblage recorded from Kilmainham 1C is quite low and dominated by knotgrass (black bindweed) and vetches. While the presence of these species within kiln deposits is generally considered to be accidental, it is worth noting that knotgrass species were eaten in Denmark in the Iron Age (Jørgensen, 1986, 62) period and vetches were used as animal fodder and often consumed by humans during times of famine (Green, 1984, 107).

10 Summary

The archaeobotanical analysis carried out on samples from Kilmainham 1C has revealed that arable farming was being undertaken at the site from the Neolithic period, through to the medieval period. The high emmer wheat content from Neolithic dated Structure 1 has been interpreted as representing a possible grain store, which would have facilitated the Neolithic community at Kilmainham 1C. Storing such large quantities of grain suggests a growing population, which would have required regular amounts of foodstuffs for consumption and long-term storage.

The nature of the cereal assemblage recorded from the Bronze Age deposits at the site has been interpreted as being associated more with the funerary or ritual use of the area rather than reflecting domestic activities. The deposition of charred cereal grains would not be an unusual occurrence within the context of cremation deposits and may reflect the deliberate deposition of foodstuffs as votive offerings or as part of the funerary tradition.

The Iron Age/early medieval period contained a very high volume of grain, dominated by barley and oat, which were confined to kilns and pit features. These kilns are likely to have burnt down or experienced one or more conflagration events perhaps even been destroyed completely and re-built over a period of time. The analysis of the quantity, quality and composition of grain recorded revealed that Kilmainham 1C is likely to have functioned as an economic centre or consumer site, specializing in bulk cereal drying, storage or distribution during the Iron Age and medieval period. The general absence of wild taxa and cereal chaff from the assemblage suggests that grain was brought to the site for long-term storage or grinding and milling. Since some barley grains have displayed evidence for germination, malting or brewing may have also been carried out. The dominance of barley and oat suggest that these were the crops being cultivated and processed locally from the Iron Age through to the early medieval period. Spelt wheat may have been dried for a time during the Iron Age, while a shift to rye was evident during the later medieval period.

11 Recommendations

1. All flot samples associated with Kilmainham 1C should be retained permanently in accordance with the National Monuments Act 1930 (Section 2) and the National Monuments Act 1994 (Section 9) and for future archaeobotanical research studies to be carried out
2. A record of the methodology and results of this analysis should be included in any final report.

12 References

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Appendix 2.7 Faunal Assemblage Report – Margaret McCarthy

THE FAUNAL REMAINS
KILMAINHAM 1C (E3140)

MARGARET MCCARTHY

DECEMBER 2009

Introduction

The excavations at Kilmainham 1C revealed several phases of archaeological activity including four phases of prehistoric settlement as well as early medieval, medieval and post-medieval occupation. The prehistoric phases included numerous structures, pits, hearths, burnt mounds, working platforms and boundary ditches and small sample of burnt animal bones were recovered from these features. Lesser quantities of bone were found in features dating to the later historic phases of occupation. Most of the bones are either specific to domestic animals or to small fragments derived from them. The samples involved are too small to merit detailed analysis and emphasis is therefore placed on the bones themselves as indicators of the food preferences of the various occupants of the site. The bones were identified to species and element as far as possible with reference to the comparative collection of skeletons in the Department of Archaeology, University College Cork. The unidentifiable, fragmentary specimens were classified where possible as 'large mammal' and 'medium mammal remains'. Many of the specimens are too small even to place into a size category and these have to remain indeterminate. There are no suitable bones with which to distinguish between sheep and goat and neither are there measurable bones upon which a size estimate of the animals can be assessed. The bone specimens were examined by each period and recorded according to the contexts in which they were found and the results are outlined below by the main phases of occupation identified by the excavators.

Neolithic settlement site

A number of early Neolithic structures (1 and 3) were identified with associated pits, hearths and fence lines. Occupation during the late Neolithic period was also identified in the form of a Grooved Ware Pot and a late Neolithic/early Bronze Age phase was recognised from a number of possible structures, pits and a stone platform. Animal bones were recovered in very small numbers from six of the identified prehistoric structures and these are described below by individual structure. The sample sizes from all areas are too small to enable a detailed faunal analysis to be undertaken.

Structure 1

In all, 19 bones were recovered from a variety of features associated with this early Neolithic structure. These were burnt to a white chalky appearance and none could be identified to species. Six indeterminate bones were recovered from a posthole (C1998) located to the west of the hearth (C1285). The fills of two associated pits (C1223, C2196) produced 10 indeterminate fragments of bone and a single fragment that was sufficiently large to indicate that it derived from a large-sized mammal, probably cattle.

Structure 3

A second post-built early Neolithic rectangular structure was identified to the south-west of Structure 1. It was surrounded by a number of large pits containing large quantities of early Neolithic pottery. A total of 55 animal bones were recovered from various features associated with the construction and occupation of the house but 54 of these consisted of small fragments of indeterminate burnt bone. The fill of a pit (C3191) within the structure contained seven indeterminate pieces of calcined bone. Another pit (C2918) to the north of the structure contained 12 indeterminate burnt specimens and 29 unidentifiable burnt bones were recovered from an associated pit (C2937). A deposit (recorded as both C3226 and C3255) associated with the structure produced six indeterminate fragments. The only diagnostic bone came from the fill of a metalworking pit (C3001) identified as the proximal midshaft portion of a sheep/goat ulna. The bone is totally calcined from being in contact with intense heat.

Neolithic hearth and pit

The fill of an isolated pit (C2796) contained a single indeterminate fragment of burnt bone. A deposit from a hearth (C2515) also dated to the Neolithic period contained three indeterminate fragments of burnt bone.

Beaker Pits and Hearth

A small sample of indeterminate burnt bone was recovered from a very large pit (C2208). Cremation pit C2297 was cut into the base of this feature and it is likely that the sample of indeterminate burnt bone may therefore be intrusive. A total of 31 bones was recovered from three fills (C2021, C2212, C2284) within the pit and none of these could be taken to species level. One bone from C2212 was sufficiently large to indicate that it comes from a large-sized mammal, perhaps cattle but could equally be human. In general, the quantity of bones in the pit is low which indicates that its original function cannot have been for the disposal of meat waste.

The fill of a possible Beaker pit (C2394) contained seven indeterminate fragments of burnt bone and 14 unidentifiable burnt bones were found in the fill (C1690) of a Beaker/early Bronze Age hearth (C1689).

Bronze Age Activity

The most easily recognisable Bronze Age features at the site were two burnt mounds though no animal bones were recovered from these features. Negligible amounts of bone were found in the base of a large pond and a few Bronze Age pits also contained occasional finds of bone.

Pond deposits

A dark brown peat (C3165) from the base of the pond produced 24 indeterminate fragments of calcined bone.

Bronze Age Pits

A large pit (C1585) containing a Cordoned Urn produced a fragment of a sheep/goat vertebra and five calcined fragments of bone from a medium-sized mammal, probably sheep or goat. The fill of a middle Bronze Age pit (C3187) produced three indeterminate calcined bone fragments. In general, the small quantity of bone from the pits indicates that their original function cannot have been as a repository for meat waste.

Structure 7

This structure was located in the south-east quadrant of the excavation site and it was defined by four postholes, two of which (C2995, C2994) produced a total of five indeterminate calcined fragments of bone.

Iron Age/Early Medieval Activity

Faunal material dating to the Iron Age and early medieval use of the site derived entirely from the fills of 11 cereal-drying kilns and one medieval kiln. The bone samples are mostly fragmented and burnt and represent food waste that became incorporated into the fills once the kilns went out of use. The results are outlined below by individual kiln.

Kiln C13

A total of 81 indeterminate fragments of burnt bone were recovered from five separate fills within the kiln. Seven fragments from a charcoal-rich layer (C14) were classified into size categories and included two fragments from a large-sized mammal and five fragments from a medium-sized mammal.

Kiln C156

Four fills within this kiln yielded a total sample of 57 burnt bones of which two were taken to species level. A fragmented cow tooth was recovered from C175 and the proximal portion of a second phalanx of a cow was recovered from C176. This came from an individual over one and half years of age.

Kiln C157

This kiln produced a total sample of 81 small fragments of indeterminate bone. The largest individual samples came from C274 and C311 and three fragments from C200 were sufficiently large to suggest that they belong to a medium-sized mammal such as sheep/goat or pig.

Kiln C158

Five separate fills within this kiln produced a total sample of 91 animal bones of which three were identified to species. These are all identified as sheep/goat bones and include the distal unfused portion of a femur, the midshaft portion of a metatarsus and a piece of a cervical vertebra. The bones are all calcined from being in contact with intense heat for a prolonged period of time.

Kiln C103

A total of 55 burnt bones were recovered from four fills of this kiln with the bulk of the bones coming from C115. Three fragments of bone from a large-sized mammal were found in C104 and the sample of 14 specimens from C151 is indeterminate.

Kiln C1210

Just 11 indeterminate fragments of burnt bone were found in two fills (C1212, C1213) of this kiln.

Kiln C2963

Two fills (C2976, C2979) of this kiln produced a total sample of 38 burnt bones and one of these was identified as a portion of a sheep/goat scapula.

Kiln C2986

A small sample 40 indeterminate fragments of calcined bone was recovered from three fills within this kiln. The bulk of the bones (31 specimens) came from C3016, a charcoal deposit overlying the primary fill of the kiln.

Kiln C3151

This kiln produced a relatively large sample of 96 bones and in contrast to the other kilns, a sizeable proportion of the material could be identified to species. The bulk of the bones came from C3157, a charcoal-rich deposit that accumulated during the working life of the kiln. A total of 80 bones were recovered from this fill alone and 12 of these are identified as sheep/goat. The identified specimens are all burnt and include fragments of radius, scapula, ulna, vertebrae, femur, humerus and tibia. The bones represent prime meat-bearing elements and belong to a mature individual at least over two years of age at slaughter.

Kiln C2836

A single fill (C2834) of this medieval kiln yielded a total sample of 34 bones. The two identified specimens include a radius and a vertebra of sheep/goat from an individual over two and a half years of age at death. Thirteen fragments can be classified as medium mammal remains and the remainder of the sample is indeterminate.

Medieval activity

A small number of features were excavated that were dated to a medieval phase of activity at the site. The basal fill of a large pit (C3080) that was cut into the fills of the Bronze Age pond contained eight cattle teeth. The fill of a possible quarry extraction pit (C1215) yielded three indeterminate fragments of calcined bone. Another very large pit (C4) produced a single cow tooth and 10 horse teeth. The remaining 14 bones from this feature were burnt and indeterminate. A single cow tooth was present in another large extraction pit (C475).

Undated boundary fences, structures and associated features in east of site

A substantial amount of features located in the east side of the excavation site are presumed to be mostly prehistoric in date and animal bones were recovered in negligible amounts from a small number of these features. The fills of four pits (C105, C188, C317, C322) collectively yielded just 12 indeterminate fragments of burnt bone. Two unidentifiable fragments were recovered from the fill of a posthole (C3024) and the fill of a pit (C1598) to the north of an early Bronze Age pit produced 32 indeterminate calcined fragments.

Structure 8

This large rectangular feature was located in the centre of the site in close proximity to Structure 1. It was defined by a foundation trench that contained relatively large amounts of burnt bone. A total of 12 fills within the foundation trench produced a total sample of 148 bones most of which represented tiny fragments of indeterminate burnt bone. The only identified specimen was a cow tooth from C2417 and one fragment from C2408 indicated that it derived from a medium-sized mammal, probably sheep/goat or pig. The fill of an associated shallow pit (C2580) contained three indeterminate fragments of burnt bone.

Conclusions

A small collection of bones became available from excavations at Kilmainham 1C. The total number of bones is too small to be significant but it is noted that the Iron Age/early medieval diet was based mainly around sheep/goat with a lesser cattle component. The medieval sample merits special mention in the recovery of ten horse teeth from a large extraction pit. There is no evidence for pig and wild species of animal are also absent. In general, however, the sample sizes are small and aside from documenting the presence of certain livestock species, little of economic significance should be read into the data.

Appendix 2.8 Cremated Osteological Remains Report – J. Coughlan

CREMATED OSTEOLOGICAL REMAINS ANALYSIS KILMAINHAM 1C (E3140)

JENNIE COUGHLAN

AUGUST 2009

Summary

This report details the results of the osteological analysis of the cremated bone recovered during archaeological investigations in the townland of Kilmainham, Co. Meath. Excavations at Kilmainham 1C (A029/022) were directed by Fintan Walsh for Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd. as part of a series of archaeological investigations along the proposed route of the M3 Clonee to the north of Kells road scheme. Osteological analysis of the burnt bone was undertaken to quantify and, where possible, identify the skeletal elements contained within the deposits and, where applicable, to assess the demographic and pathological profile of the individual(s) interred. Additional consideration was given to aspects of bone colouration and fragmentation as evidence for pyre technology.

1. Introduction

Excavations at Kilmainham 1C identified a large number of archaeological features representing a complex record of human activity extending from the early Neolithic through to the medieval and post-medieval periods. During resolution of the site varying quantities of burnt bone were recovered from a small number of pit features (C16, C68, C1222, C1535, C2297 & C3061) (Table 1.1). Two of the pits (C1222 & C3061) have been dated to the Neolithic period based on the typology of associated ceramics. The remaining four pits have been placed within the prehistoric period (Neolithic to Bronze Age) but have not, to date, been assigned to a specific period of activity.

An initial assessment of the burnt bone was undertaken to determine whether the remains were human or animal in origin. The majority of the bone deposits contained only small quantities of undiagnostic bone material although one of the assemblages (C1535) contained a large quantity of bone fragments, a percentage of which was identifiable as human. This pit represents the only evidence for cremation burial on the site.

Cut	Fill	Weight of bone (g)	Description of context	Dimensions	Depth	Date	Additional comments
16	17	0.3g	Sub-circular pit	0.57m x 0.42m	0.10m	Prehistoric	Small quantity of undiagnostic bone fragments
68	70	3.5g	Oval pit	0.95m x 0.52m	0.12m	Prehistoric	Small quantity of undiagnostic bone fragments
1222	1243	0.8g	Circular pit	0.45m x 0.40m	0.04m	Neolithic	Small quantity of undiagnostic bone fragments
1535	1516	640.6g	Circular pit	0.50m x 0.45m	0.20m	Prehistoric	Cremation burial
2297	2435	2.3g	Oval pit	0.65m x 0.40m	0.17m	Prehistoric	Small quantity of undiagnostic bone fragments
3061	3062	0.3g	Circular pit	0.55m x 0.56m	0.13m	Neolithic	Small quantity of undiagnostic bone fragments

Table 1.1 Total weight of burnt bone by context

2. Materials and Process

All burnt bone was separated from the surrounding matrix prior to analysis as part of post-excavation procedures. The bone from each context was examined in accordance with standards recommended by BABAO and the IFA (Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains, Brickley and McKinley 2004). Each sample was sieved through laboratory-grade stack sieves of 2mm, 5mm and 10mm diameter mesh and the material from each sieve was weighed to the nearest 0.1gram. All material was examined macroscopically.

Once the bone from each sample was sieved, each sieved portion of bone was weighed as a whole and examined for identifiable bone. Identifiable human skeletal elements were divided into five main categories during osteological analysis; namely skull, axial, upper limb, lower limb and unidentified long bone. Identified elements were weighed separately and described in detail.

3. Reasons for Analysis and Scope of Reporting

Osteological analysis is undertaken to determine the demographic and pathological profile of an individual or population group. The osteological analysis of cremation burials considers various aspects of the burial deposit including the total weight of bone, identification of individual skeletal elements and minimum number of individuals represented in the deposit. The identification of demographic and pathological details is more difficult in cremated remains as the fragmented and fire-damaged nature of the bone can limit the amount of information retrieved during analysis. In addition to individual details the analysis of cremated remains can also reveal aspects of cremation ritual, including pyre technology and depositional practices.

4. Osteological analysis

4.1. Cremation pit: C1535

C1535 describes the cut of a circular cremation pit located to the north of a large Bronze Age pit (C1585) in the western half of the site. The cremation pit measured 0.50m by 0.45m and had a maximum depth of 0.20m. No artefacts were found in association with the cremation which has been dated to the Neolithic to early Bronze Age. A total of 640.6g of cremated bone was recovered from the fill of the pit.

4.1.1. Quantification of skeletal material

Data from modern crematoria suggests that the weight of bone produced by a single adult individual during the cremation process would commonly range from approximately 1000.5g to 2422.5g (McKinley 1993). It has been found, however, that cremated bone deposits from archaeological contexts frequently contain smaller quantities of burnt bone. This discrepancy in expected cremated bone weight versus recovered bone weight can be contributed to a variety of factors including partial and/or preferential collection of specific skeletal elements for deposition and/or post-depositional disturbance. While post-depositional disturbance can be identified and recorded during the excavation process, it is only through the identification of specific skeletal elements in individual burials that aspects of partial or preferential collection and deposition can be recognised. Although the total weight of bone recovered from this burial (640.6g) fell below the expected weight for an adult individual, the cremation deposit appears sizeable.

The cremated remains from C1535 displayed a high degree of fragmentation, with the majority of bone fragments measuring between 10mm and 5mm in diameter (45.1%) and 5mm and 2mm in diameter (36.0%) (Table 4.1). Only 16.6% of the total bone weight was greater than 10mm in diameter. The maximum recorded length of a single fragment was 51.1mm. Despite the levels of fragmentation marginal erosion was slight throughout the deposit suggesting that the burial environment provided some level of protection from weathering agents.

Fragmentation of cremated bone can result from a number of different processes. The act of cremation itself causes the bones to warp and crack, leaving bone elements vulnerable to breakage along these weakened lines. In the immediate aftermath of the cremation raking of the remains can further damage the skeletal elements while post-depositional disturbance and erosion can further reduce the size of bone fragments. Commonly the fragment size of cremated bone deposits placed in

the protective environment of a pottery vessel and/or cist is greater than that of bone that has been placed unprotected in a pit, although this is not always the case.

Cut	Fill	Sample	10mm (g)	%	5mm (g)	%	2mm (g)	%	<2mm (g)	%	Total (g)	max. length
1535	1516	311	106.6	16.6	288.6	45.1	230.8	36.0	14.6	2.3	640.6	51.1mm

Table 4.1 Quantification of cremated bone: C1535

4.1.2. Identification and body part representation

Of the 640.6g of burnt bone recovered from the burial, 120.9g, equating to 18.9% of the total bone weight, was identifiable as human. The majority of identifiable bone elements comprised of skull and dental fragments (3.4%) and long bone fragments (3.9%). This weighting in favour of skull and long bone fragments is commonly observed in the study of cremated remains. Long bone fragments appear frequently in burial deposits and the distinctive morphology of the skull makes the identification of cranial fragments, even when fire-damaged and fragmented, relatively straightforward. Unfortunately the highly fragmented state of the bone meant that only a small percentage of the total bone weight could be identified as specific human skeletal elements (Table 4.2).

Identifiable skull fragments comprised almost exclusively of vault elements although a small number of facial bone and mandibular fragments were also identified in the deposit. In total, thirty-three cranial vault fragments, including a portion of the internal surface of the occipital bone, a small fragment of the left occipitomastoid suture, two fragments of the posterior-superior temporal and a fragment of (lambdoidal) suture were identified in the assemblage. Additional skull fragments included a portion of the right zygomatic, a small fragment of the anterior mandible, with surviving sockets for the right central incisor, left incisors and left canine and the incomplete right and left mandibular condyles. In addition to skull fragments a small number of dental fragments were also identified in the assemblage. These included the incomplete remains of an unsided maxillary third molar root, a possible canine root and four small fragments of unidentified tooth roots.

Elements from the post-cranial skeleton were less frequently encountered and no elements from the upper limb were identified. The lower limb was represented by a fragment of an unsided femoral head, a small fragment of distal femoral epiphysis, six posterior femoral shaft fragments and seven probable fibular shaft fragments. There were a further forty long bone fragments which, although too incomplete to identify as specific bones, most probably derived from the humerus, tibia and/or femur. The axial skeleton was represented by a small number of pelvic fragments, including two small fragments of the acetabulum, a portion of the ischiopubic ramus and a fragment of the iliac crest, and a small number of vertebral fragments. Vertebral fragments included a small number of thoracic and lumbar articular facets, a fragment of a lower cervical centrum and two fragments of thoracic centra.

None of the smaller bones of the skeleton were encountered in the deposit. This may suggest that, although portions of the axial skeleton and limb bones were included in the burial, there may have been some deliberate selection of specific skeletal elements for deposition. Given the high level of fragmentation, however, it is difficult to determine whether the small range of identifiable elements reflects aspects of fragmentation and/or post-depositional rather than a selective process of deposition.

Cut	Skull (g)	% of identifiable bone	Axial (g)	% of identifiable bone	Upper limb (g)	% of identifiable bone	Lower limb (g)	% of identifiable bone	Long bone (g)	% of identifiable bone	Identifiable bone (g)	% of total weight	Total weight (g)
1535	22.1	3.4	6.9	1.1	-	-	24.9	3.9	67.0	10.5	120.9	18.9	640.6

Table 4.2 Summary of identifiable elements: C1535

4.1.3. Minimum number of individuals

There was no duplication of identifiable skeletal elements in the burial deposit and all recovered bone elements were comparable in robusticity. This would suggest that the burnt bone assemblage contained a minimum number of one individual.

4.1.4. Age and sex determination

In general, the pelvis is considered to exhibit the highest degree of sexual dimorphism in skeletal material, as it is adapted in females to allow for childbirth. Essentially a broad pelvic structure in the female skeleton contrasts with a narrow and high pelvis found in the male skeleton. The skull can also be used as a primary indicator of sexual differentiation in skeletal material and it is often found that males display more robust or prominent features than their female counterparts. Reliable sex differences in skeletal remains first appear at puberty, when increasing hormone levels begin to act on the body and skeletal structure. Commonly, however, subadult remains, even those that have reached puberty, show little skeletal sexual differentiation. In this assemblage, despite the identification of both skull and pelvic fragments, none of the identified skeletal elements could be used to determine the sex of the individual.

Methods used to assess age at death rely on characteristics of skeletal/dental development through childhood, adolescence and early adulthood and, thereafter, on processes of degeneration. In this assemblage the criteria normally used in age determination were not identified and age determination was based on less reliable indicators, including bone size and robusticity. The development of the skeletal elements combined with the robusticity of the surviving fragments suggested that this individual was adult.

4.1.5. Pathology

There are only a small number of pathological conditions that visibly affect the skeleton, with most conditions resulting from periods of longstanding disease and/or nutritional stress. In this assemblage evidence for pathology was limited to a small number of skeletal changes indicative of degenerative joint disease.

Degenerative joint disease can occur as a consequence of ageing, as a response to stresses at the joint through occupational activity, or secondary to trauma. Indications of joint disease can take a variety of forms in skeletal material. Osteophytes, bony outgrowths occurring along the margin of the joint surface, develop as a response to loading of the joint, acting to increase the surface area and spread the load through the affected joint. Damage to cartilage, resulting in exposure of the underlying bone, appears as porosity or pitting on the joint surface. With continuing use of the affected joint, and the resulting bone-on-bone contact, eburnation (polishing of the joint surface) can occur.

Three of the surviving vertebral fragments displayed evidence for changes

associated with degenerative joint disease. Two fragments, identified as a lower cervical centrum and a thoracic centrum, had mild osteophytes along the surviving margins. A third fragment of thoracic centrum was affected by slight porosity along the anterior margin. This might indicate that this individual was affected by mild intervertebral osteochondrosis; a condition similar in aetiology to Schmorl's Nodes and associated with degeneration of the intervertebral disc. In addition to spinal joint disease there was also evidence for extra-spinal joint disease with mild osteophytes observed at the femoral head and a small area of eburnation, indicative of mild osteoarthritis, on the distal femoral epiphysis. Although only a small number of joint surfaces were identified in the deposit it is clear that degenerative changes extended through the cervical and thoracic regions of the spine and through the hip and knee joints. Although the full extent of joint disease is unknown due to the incomplete nature of the burial, all observed changes were mild in form.

4.1.6. Bone colour

To achieve effective cremation a combination of high temperatures and continued maintenance of the pyre over a sustained period of time is required. Differences in colour, visible on cremated bone fragments, can be used to indicate variations in pyre performance. Total loss of the organic portion of the bone, producing an overall white colour (complete oxidation), requires pyre temperatures of greater than 600°C maintained over a number of hours. Lesser temperatures produce variations in bone colour with a blue-grey colour produced when bone is subject to temperatures of approximately 600°C and blackened (charred) elements occurring at approximately 300°C. All bone fragments were fully oxidised indicating that pyre technology was developed enough to produce an even and effective process of burning over a sustained period of time.

4.2. Other pits containing burnt bone: C16, C68, C1222, C2297 & C3061

In addition to cremation C1535, a small number of other pit features identified in the western half of the site, were also found to contain small quantities of burnt bone (Table 4.3). All deposits comprised of small quantities of highly fragmented and undiagnostic burnt bone material.

Cut	Fill	Sample	10mm (g)	%	5mm (g)	%	2mm (g)	%	<2mm (g)	%	Total (g)	Max. length
16	17	4	-	-	-	-	0.3	100.0	<0.1	-	0.3	8.7mm
68	70	29	-	-	1.8	51.4	1.7	48.6	<0.1	-	3.5	11.9mm
1222	1243	258	-	-	0.3	37.5	0.5	62.5	<0.1	-	0.8	11.1mm
2297	2435	518	-	-	0.9	39.1	1.0	43.5	0.4	17.4	2.3	15.2mm
3061	3062	731	-	-	-	-	0.3	100.0	-	-	0.3	9.6mm

Table 4.3 Quantification of cremated bone: C16, C68, C1222, C2297 & C3061

4.2.1. Context 16

C16 was an oval pit containing only 0.3g, equating to fifteen fragments, of undiagnostic burnt bone. No other finds were recovered from the pit. Although it was suggested during excavation that this pit may have contained a cremation burial, the small quantity of bone recovered from the pit suggests otherwise. While it is possible that this may represent a 'token' burial associated with funerary ritual, it is also possible that the bone relates to domestic or occupational deposition.

4.2.2. Context 68

C68, an oval pit measuring 0.95m by 0.52m and with a depth of 0.12m, was also interpreted as a possible cremation pit during excavation. This pit produced a total of 3.5g of burnt bone, equating to approximately fifty small fragments, none of which were greater than 10mm in diameter. As with C16 this pit may represent a 'token' burial deposit or may have had a non-funerary use.

4.2.3. Context 1222

C1222 was a roughly circular pit measuring 0.45m by 0.40m and with a depth of 0.04m. The pit, located to the south-east of Neolithic Structure 1, contained a small number of fragments of Neolithic pottery in addition to eight fragments (0.8g) of fully oxidised bone. It has been suggested, based on the typology of the associated finds, that this pit contained the remains of occupational debris and did not serve a ritual or funerary function.

4.2.4. Context 2297

C2297 was an oval pit, measuring 0.65m by 0.40m, which had been cut into the base of a much larger pit (C2208). This primary pit (C2208) produced a large quantity of Beaker vessels from a number of fills. The fill of the secondary pit (C2297) contained a worked stone object, a piece of flint debitage and 2.3g of undiagnostic bone. The presence of burnt bone in the fill of the pit initially suggested that it may have been a cremation burial but the small quantity of undiagnostic bone recovered would suggest that it either served as a token burial deposit or that the bone remains had no ritual association.

4.2.5. Context 3061

C3061 was a circular pit with a diameter of approximately 0.55m. The fill of the pit contained a fragment of Neolithic pottery, a possible stone tool and a small quantity (0.3g) of burnt bone. None of the bone fragments were identifiable and the function of the pit is unknown. As with C16 and C68 the recovered artefacts and bone remains may have related to ritual deposition but may equally have been deposited in the pit through occupational or domestic activities.

5. Discussion

Excavations at Kilmainham 1C uncovered the remains of a complex series of archaeological features ranging in date from the prehistoric period through to the post-medieval period. A total of six pits, all of which have been dated to the Neolithic or Bronze Age, produced varying quantities of burnt bone. The quantity of burnt bone recovered from these features ranged from 0.3g to a maximum of 626.5g.

Although a number of features were identified containing burnt bone remains only one could be conclusively identified as a cremation burial. The small quantities of burnt bone retrieved from the other features may indicate that they represented token burial deposits although at least one of the features appeared to serve a non-funerary function. The single cremation was located in the western half of the site in close proximity to a large Bronze Age pit.

Analysis of the cremation burial identified only a small percentage of human skeletal elements within the assemblage. These included fragments of the cranial vault, facial bones and mandible in addition to a small number of pelvic, vertebral and lower limb fragments. Skull and long bone fragments comprised the greatest percentage of identifiable fragments in the assemblage suggesting that there may have been some preferential selection of these regions of the skeleton for deposition. Notably, however, these bones are often over represented in cremation deposits as they are amongst the more easily identifiable skeletal elements, even when fragmented and

damaged. As the bone remains from this burial were highly fragmented it may be that this weighting towards skull and long bone fragments may have more to do with levels of fragmentation than with a selective practice of collection and deposition.

Osteological analysis of the cremation burial identified the remains of a minimum number of one adult of undetermined sex. Skeletal changes through the vertebrae and at the hip and knee indicated that this individual had suffered from mild joint disease.

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Appendix 2.9 Human Skeletal Remains Report – Jennie Coughlan

OSTEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS
OF THE
HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS
KILMAINHAM 1C, E3140
JENNIE COUGHLAN
JULY 2008

1 Introduction

This report details the results of the osteological analysis of the human skeletal remains recovered during archaeological investigations in the townland of Kilmainham, Co. Meath.

Analysis of the human remains was undertaken to determine both basic demographic information and to identify skeletal changes that could be linked to occupational, nutritional or pathological stresses.

1.1 Background

Archaeological excavations in the townland of Kilmainham were undertaken as part of a series of investigations carried out by IAC Ltd along the route of the proposed M3 Navan to Kells Road Scheme. Excavations at Kilmainham 1C (A029/22) uncovered a number of archaeological features dating to the Neolithic and Bronze Ages with additional probable early medieval activity identified through the presence of multiple corn-drying kilns. At the centre of the site two inhumed burials were uncovered in close proximity to each other. No dates have yet been established for this funerary activity. Both burials were poorly preserved and had been disturbed by later agricultural activity. Skeleton 1 survived as the poorly preserved remains of the right and left legs, left foot and a very small number of pelvic fragments. The position of the legs suggested that this individual was buried in a supine and extended position and was orientated west/east. Skeleton 2 survived as a small number of skull and vertebral fragments only. These were uncovered at the western end of the grave indicating that this burial was orientated west/east. No additional information regarding skeletal position could be inferred from the remains.

2 Osteological Analysis

The osteological analysis of human remains is undertaken to establish, where possible, demographic information (sex, age and stature) and to identify skeletal changes that can be linked to occupational, pathological or nutritional stresses. The determination of age, sex and stature not only provides basic population data but also can aid in the identification of age-related skeletal changes, gender differences in diet and occupation and the frequency of disease through different population groups.

2.1 Preservation

The preservation of skeletal material can impact on the level of information retrieved during analysis. Aspects affecting preservation include burial environment, disturbance after deposition and treatment of skeletal material both during and after excavation. Both burials from Kilmainham 1C were assessed on two separate aspects of preservation, namely completeness, recorded as percentage of the skeleton present, and preservation, where consideration was given to the condition of the bone. In both instances completeness was recorded as very poor with less than 25% of the skeleton recovered. The preservation of Skeleton 1 was also recorded as very poor as the surviving leg, pelvic and foot elements were both very fragmented and incomplete and had suffered slight to moderate surface erosion. The preservation of Skeleton 2 was recorded as poor. Although only a small number of cranial vault and mandibular fragments were recovered the bone was not affected by surface erosion.

2.2 Assessment of Age

Individual development is influenced by a number of factors including population growth rates, environmental conditions and dietary influences (Whittaker 2000, 83). These aspects of development are difficult, if not impossible, to predict in

archaeological material and, as such, methods used in the ageing of skeletal remains can only provide broad age estimates.

Ageing of skeletal material relies on aspects of skeletal and dental development during childhood and early adulthood and, thereafter, on aspects of skeletal degeneration and dental attrition. In adult individuals the pubic symphyses and auricular surfaces of the pelvis are generally considered to provide the most accurate indication of age.

Skeleton 1

Only the fragmented and incomplete remains of the right and left tibial shafts, a small number of shaft fragments identified as right femur in site records, an incomplete left talus and a small number of pelvic (iliac blade) fragments were recovered from the grave of Skeleton 1. None of these elements could be used in the diagnostic assessment of age although the robusticity of the cortical bone suggests that this individual was probably adult.

Skeleton 2

Skeleton 2 consisted of a very small number of skull fragments including the right and left occipital condyles, an incomplete right mastoid, two small right mandibular fragments and a very small number of vertebral fragments. In addition to these skeletal elements a number of damaged tooth crowns were also recovered. These included the left maxillary central incisor and premolars, the right mandibular first premolar and a minimum number of five incomplete molar crowns. The majority of molars could not be specifically identified although one was identifiable as the first or second left maxillary molar. Although dental attrition is commonly used in the assessment of age, in this example the molars were too fragmented and incomplete to provide an accurate indication of age. The identified left maxillary molar was affected by Stage 7 attrition with severe loss of crown height and enamel, which could suggest that this individual was an older adult (46+ years) at time of death. Dental wear, however, is not only influenced by age but can also be related to a diet rich in coarse foods and/or functional use of the teeth through occupational or cultural activity. Given that only one molar was available for wear analysis it was judged that this could not be used to provide an accurate indication of age. The development and wear on the surviving teeth indicated that this individual was adult.

2.3 Assessment of Sex

Biological sex is determined using standard techniques as featured in Bass (1987), Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994) and Cox and Mays (2000). Sex determination is primarily used to provide population data but also can affect additional aspects of osteological assessment and both age and stature determination can be affected by the sex of the individual. Reliable sex differences in skeletal remains first appear at puberty, when increasing hormone levels begin to act on the body and skeletal structure. Commonly, however, subadult remains, even those that have reached puberty, show little skeletal sexual differentiation.

In general, the pelvis is considered to exhibit the highest degree of sexual dimorphism, as it is adapted in females to allow for childbirth. Essentially, a broad pelvic structure in the female skeleton contrasts with a narrow and high pelvis found in the male skeleton. In addition to the pelvis, the skull is also used as a primary indicator of sexual differentiation in skeletal material and it is often found that males display more robust or prominent features than their female counterparts. This, however, may not always be the case and morphological variations, visible in living populations, may manifest in skeletal remains. It is therefore important to use a combination of criteria where possible in the determination of sex. In addition to the

primary areas of the pelvis and skull, articular surface measurements, taken on specific points of the skeleton, can also be used to provide information on sex.

Skeleton 1

No sexually diagnostic skeletal elements were recovered with Skeleton 1. This individual was assigned an 'undetermined' sex.

Skeleton 2

Although fragments of the skull did survive, including the right mastoid process, this portion of the bone was damaged incomplete and could not be used in the assessment of sex. This individual was also assigned an 'undetermined' sex.

2.4 Stature

Stature can only be estimated for adult individuals with complete long bones. Any fragmentation or damage to the ends of long bones makes them unsuitable in the assessment of stature. Calculations used in the estimation of stature are taken from those outlined by Trotter (1970). None of the surviving long bone elements recovered with Skeleton 1 were complete.

2.5 Non-metric traits

Non-metric traits describe non-pathological skeletal features that are scored as either present or absent on the skeleton. These most commonly consist of variations in numbers of foramina, facets and canals. Although the reasons for development, or non-development, of these traits are not fully understood, they are generally thought to have a genetic basis. It has been suggested that non-metrics can identify hereditary affiliation between skeletons (Saunders 1989). The skeletal remains from Kilmainham 1C were too fragmented and incomplete to identify any non-metric traits.

3 Dental Analysis

Dental enamel contains a high mineral content that, importantly in the study of human remains, results in good preservation in most archaeological contexts. In addition to this property, teeth are both non-vital and non-reparable. This simply means that any changes to the structure of the teeth – developmental, pathological or cultural – will not be remodelled through time. Analysis of teeth can therefore provide important information on aspects of diet, health and hygiene.

Skeleton 2

Only Skeleton 2 was recovered with dental remains. These included the left maxillary central incisor and premolars, the right mandibular first premolar and a minimum number of five additional damaged molar crowns. No tooth sockets were recovered with this individual. All surviving teeth were damaged with all but one surviving as crowns only. The root of the left maxillary central incisor did survive but was damaged and incomplete.

One of the most common forms of dental pathology encountered in archaeological populations is calculus. This hard deposit is formed on teeth through the mineralisation of dental plaque, commonly occurring in the absence of dental hygiene practices. Calculus deposits, recorded as flecks, were only identified on the lingual surface of the left maxillary central incisor. This may suggest that this individual had good dental hygiene but, given the damage to the tooth crowns, it is also possible that calculus deposits were damaged/lost post-mortem.

Dental attrition is often used to age skeletal material, with severity of wear commonly increasing with age. Occlusal abrasion can also be used to interpret dietary patterns, with the coarser diets of past populations producing more severe occlusal wear than

the more refined diet of modern populations. Unusual wear patterns through the dentition can suggest a cultural or occupational use of the teeth.

Severity of wear was quantified using Smith's system (1984) with each tooth graded from Stage 1 (no wear) to Stage 8 (almost complete or total loss of enamel). Attrition was scored as slight (Stage 3) for the right mandibular first premolar and slight to moderate (Stage 4) for the left maxillary first and second premolars. The maxillary left central incisor was scored as Stage 6 indicating that it had been subject to more severe wear than the premolars. This may suggest that the anterior teeth were used more frequently than the premolars. Severity of attrition was difficult to quantify through most of the surviving molars due to fragmentation of the crowns. The left maxillary first of second molar was affected by severe attrition (Stage 7).

4 Pathological Analysis

There are, relatively speaking, only a small number of diseases that visibly affect bone. Most conditions that do affect the skeleton result from periods of longstanding disease and/or nutritional deficiency. In general, acute episodes of nutritional or pathological stress either resolve themselves, or result in death, before the bony elements become involved. An exception to this is seen in cases of trauma where direct insult to the bone is readily apparent.

4.1 Joint disease

Joint disease can occur as a consequence of ageing, as a response to stresses at the joint through occupational activity, or secondary to trauma, and indications of joint disease can take a variety of forms in skeletal material. Osteophytes, bony outgrowths occurring along the margin of the joint surface, develop as a response to loading of the joint, acting to increase the surface area and spread the load through the affected joint. Damage to cartilage, resulting in exposure of the underlying bone, appears as porosity or pitting on the joint surface. With continuing use of the affected joint, and the resulting bone-on-bone contact, eburnation (polishing of the joint surface) can occur.

Small fragments of the vertebrae, including a minimum number of three incomplete cervical centra and one partial (first) thoracic centrum, were recovered with Skeleton 2. The bodies of the cervical vertebrae displayed mild to moderate porosity and mild osteophytes indicative of degenerative joint disease.

5 Discussion

Excavations in the townland of Kilmainham – undertaken by IAC Ltd as part of archaeological resolution works along the M3 Navan to Kells Road Scheme – uncovered two discreet graves at the centre of the site, Kilmainham 1C). Both were orientated along a west/east axis with the head to the west. Preservation of the remains was very poor with only a small number lower leg and foot fragments (Skeleton 1) and a small number of cranial and vertebral fragments (Skeleton 2) recovered. Both individuals were determined to be adult but neither could be assigned a more detailed age category. Sex could not be determined for either burial.

The poor preservation of the burials limited the amount of pathological information retrievable during analysis. Skeleton 1 displayed no pathological changes to the surviving leg or foot bones. Skeleton 2 displayed changes to the fragmented remains of the cervical vertebrae indicative of moderate degenerative joint disease. The dental remains of this individual were also poorly preserved with a minimum number of nine incomplete teeth recovered. Calculus deposits, one of the most common forms of dental pathology encountered in archaeological populations, were identified on only one tooth, the maxillary right central incisor. Calculus in this instance was

recorded as slight. Dental attrition was slight to moderate through the majority of identifiable teeth although a single maxillary molar did display significant loss of crown height. Given the incomplete nature of the dental remains it is difficult to determine whether this level of wear was related to age or the occupational/cultural use of the teeth.

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Appendix A: Skeletal catalogue

Skeleton 1

SEX	Undetermined
AGE CLASS	Adult
AGE RANGE	/
STATURE	/

COMPLETENESS	Very poor
PRESERVATION	Very poor

BONES PRESENT	Skeleton 1 consisted of the remains of a single adult individual with only the very fragmented and incomplete remains of the right femur, right and left tibiae, left talus and a small number of pelvic (iliac blade) fragments surviving.
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NON-METRIC TRAITS	Cranial	n/a
	Post-cranial	n/a

DENTITION n/a

SKELETAL PATHOLOGY	General	None observable
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Skeleton 2

SEX	Undetermined
AGE CLASS	Adult
AGE RANGE	/
STATURE	/

COMPLETENESS	Very poor
PRESERVATION	Poor

BONES PRESENT	Skeleton 2 consisted of the incomplete remains of a single adult individual. A very small number of skull fragments, including the right mastoid, basi-cranium and right mandible, were recovered in addition to a small number of fragmented teeth. The post-cranial skeleton was represented by a small number of vertebral fragments equating to a minimum number of 3 incomplete cervical vertebrae (centra) and 1 thoracic vertebra (probable first).
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NON-METRIC TRAITS	Cranial	n/a
	Post-cranial	n/a

DENTITION

									21			24	25				
				44													

DENTAL PATHOLOGY	General	All premolars represented by crowns only; the root of 21 is damaged and incomplete; there are an additional min. number of 5 incomplete molar crowns including a left maxillary 1 st or 2 nd molar (stage 7 wear)
	Hypoplasia	Very slight line near the CEJ on tooth 44
	Attrition	21=stage 6; 24=stage 4; 25=stage 4; 44=stage 3

SKELETAL PATHOLOGY	Joint disease	Mild-moderate porosity and mild osteophytes affecting the 3 cervical centra indicative of moderate degenerative joint disease.
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Appendix 2.10 Radiocarbon Dating Results – QUB and SUERC Labs

The “Measured radiocarbon age” is quoted in conventional years BP (before AD 1950). The error is expressed at the one-sigma level of confidence.

The “Calibrated date range” is equivalent to the probable calendrical age of the sample material and is expressed at the one Sigma (68.3% probability) and two-Sigma (95.4% probability) level of confidence.

Calibration dataset:

Calibration programme: CALIB REV5.0.2 - used in conjunction with Stuiver, M., and Reimer, P.J., 1993, Radiocarbon, 35, 215–230.

Context	Sample/Finds No	Material	Species id/ Weight	Lab	Lab Code	Date Type	Calibrated date ranges	Measured radiocarbon age (BP)	13C/12C Ratio ‰
C1424 Structure 1 posthole fill	296	Grain	<i>Triticum dicoccum</i> Emmer Wheat (0.1g)	QUB	UB12895	AMS(Std)	3758–3660 BC (1 sigma), 3770–3656 BC (2 sigma)	4938±25	-21.7
C1294 Structure 1 posthole fill	332	Grain	<i>Triticum dicoccum</i> Emmer Wheat (0.1g)	QUB	UB12896	AMS(Std)	3761–3664 BC (1 sigma), 3773–3657 BC (2 sigma)	4943±25	-23.6
C1337 Hearth	276	Charcoal	<i>Prunus</i> -Blackthorn (0.02g)	QUB	UB12897	AMS(Std)	4037–3952 BC (1 sigma), 4045–3811 BC (2 sigma)	5164±38	-25.2
C2859 Structure 2-posthole	645	Charcoal	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Ash (0.05g)	QUB	UB12898	AMS(Std)	1936–1828 BC (1 sigma), 1953–1774 BC (2 sigma)	3546±24	-23.8
C3202 Structure 3-internal posthole	803	Charcoal	<i>Corylus avellana</i> Hazel (0.2g)	QUB	UB12899	AMS(Std)	3937–3773 BC (1 sigma), 3944–3713 BC (2 sigma)	5028±29	-25.0
C2132 Fence Structure D	408	Charcoal	<i>Prunus</i> -Blackthorn (0.03g)	QUB	UB12900	AMS(Std)	1877–1754 BC (1 sigma), 1882–1745 BC (2 sigma)	3483±23	-26.4
C2136 Fence Structure D	410	Charcoal	<i>Prunus</i> -Blackthorn (0.02g)	QUB	UB12901	AMS(Std)	793–672 BC (1 sigma), 799–566 BC (2 sigma)	2552±22	-25.1
C1332 Possible fence East of Structure 1	273	Charcoal	<i>Maloideae</i> <i>Pomoideae</i> (0.02g)	QUB	UB12902	AMS(Std)	2835–2580 BC (1 sigma), 2857–2573 BC (2 sigma)	4096±23	-25.8
C1669 Possible stakehole structure north of Structure 1	342	Charcoal	<i>Corylus avellana</i> Hazel (0.02g)	QUB	UB12903	AMS(Std)	3708–3660 BC (1 sigma), 3765–3651 BC (2 sigma)	4927±24	-25.2

Context	Sample/Finds No	Material	Species id/ Weight	Lab	Lab Code	Date Type	Calibrated date ranges	Measured radiocarbon age (BP)	13C/12C Ratio ‰
C368 Hearth	168	Charcoal	<i>Prunus</i> -Blackthorn (1g)	QUB	UB12904	AMS(Std)	804–789 BC (1 sigma), 810–773 BC (2 sigma)	2603±22	-24
C1723 Posthole Structure I	347	Charcoal	<i>Corylus avellana</i> Hazel (0.05g)	QUB	UB12905	AMS(Std)	1424–1318 BC (1 sigma), 1443–1293 BC (2 sigma)	3103±33	-27.1
C2063 Stakehole/Posthole of Structure IV	391	Charcoal	<i>Corylus avellana</i> Hazel (0.03g)	QUB	UB12906	AMS(Std)	3764–3671 BC (1 sigma), 3776–3659 BC (2 sigma)	4948±24	-26.9
C2244 Possible <i>in situ</i> burning (ST 8)	476	Charcoal	<i>Betula</i> Sp. Birch (0.02g)	QUB	UB12908	AMS(Std)	AD 465–596 (1 sigma), AD 433–606 (2 sigma)	1523±30	-25.3
C1516 Cremation	311	Human Bone	Human Femur Frag (5.2g)	QUB	UB12909	AMS(Std)	1879–1771 BC (1 sigma), 1885–1749 BC (2 sigma)	3493±23	-25.6
C1800 Charcoal rich deposit	329	Grain	<i>Hordeum</i> Sp. Barley (0.1g)	QUB	UB12910	AMS(Std)	AD 429–533 (1 sigma), AD 425–537 (2 sigma)	1585±20	-23.6
C1885 Pit primary fill	370	Grain	<i>Hordeum</i> Sp. Barley (0.1g)	QUB	UB12911	AMS(Std)	1690–1624 BC (1 sigma), 1742–1540 BC (2 sigma)	3368±27	-26.4
C1530 Stakehole fill of fence Structure J	323	Charcoal	<i>Corylus avellana</i> Hazel (1g)	QUB	UB12912	AMS(Std)	1738–1641 BC (1 sigma), 1751–1616 BC (2 sigma)	3392±29	-26.6
C3003 Charcoal deposit	688	Charcoal	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Ash (0.5g)	QUB	UB12913	AMS(Std)	AD 435–538 (1 sigma), AD 426–549 (2 sigma)	1566±24	-26.4
C2990 Fill of posthole of Structure 7	686	Charcoal	<i>Corylus avellana</i> / <i>Alnus</i> Sp. Hazel/Alder (0.03g)	QUB	UB12914	AMS(Std)	1055–942 BC (1 sigma), 1119–932 BC (2 sigma)	2857±26	-29
C41 Primary fill of Ditch A	21	Charcoal	<i>Ilex</i> sp Holly (0.03g)	QUB	UB12915	AMS(Std)	191–107 BC (1 sigma), 203–51 BC (2 sigma)	2117±26	-26.9
C2861 Main fill of Ditch B	691	Charcoal	<i>Corylus avellana</i> Hazel (0.02g)	QUB	UB12916	AMS(Std)	1112–1011 BC (1 sigma), 1128–977 BC (2 sigma)	2878±22	-24.7
C2698 Primary fill of Gully A	711	Charcoal	<i>Prunus</i> -Blackthorn (0.05g)	QUB	UB12917	AMS(Std)	1428–1326 BC (1 sigma), 1440–1316 BC (2 sigma)	3116±23	-24.3
C2785 Hearth deposit	663	Grain	<i>Hordeum</i> Sp. Barley (0.1g)	QUB	UB12918	AMS(Std)	2019–1911 BC (1 sigma), 2122–1831 BC (2 sigma)	3601±37	-24.8
C2717 Posthole-part of Structure V	590	Human Bone	Human Skull Frag (1.5g)	QUB	UB12919	AMS(Std)	3013–2928 BC (1 sigma), 3086–2913 BC (2 sigma)	4375±24	-26.9
C2591 Fill of posthole- Structure 6	580	Charcoal	<i>Alnus</i> Sp. Alder (0.1g)	QUB	UB12920	AMS(Std)	2296–2205 BC (1 sigma), 2433–2148 BC (2 sigma)	3824±26	-24.2

Context	Sample/Finds No	Material	Species id/ Weight	Lab	Lab Code	Date Type	Calibrated date ranges	Measured radiocarbon age (BP)	13C/12C Ratio ‰
C650 Posthole fill	207	Charcoal	<i>Corylus avellana</i> Hazel (0.03g)	QUB	UB12921	AMS(Std)	2559–2463 BC (1 sigma), 2569–2350 BC (2 sigma)	3960±23	-25.2
C338 Layer sealing metalised surface	375	Charcoal	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Ash (0.1g)	QUB	UB12922	AMS(Std)	1885–1775 BC (1 sigma), 1896–1752 BC (2 sigma)	3509±23	-23.8
C11 Charcoal rich deposit	35	Charcoal	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Ash (0.1g)	QUB	UB12923	AMS(Std)	1878–1700 BC (1 sigma), 1906–1683 BC (2 sigma)	3467±44	-24.1
C2924 Decayed/burnt stake in stakehole	668	Charcoal	<i>Alnus</i> Sp. Alder (1g)	QUB	UB12924	AMS(Std)	1128–1028 BC (1 sigma), 1208–1007 BC (2 sigma)	2903±26	-27.7
C1545 Fill of trough	358	Charcoal	<i>Alnus</i> Sp. Alder (0.1g)	QUB	UB12925	AMS(Std)	2566–2482 BC (1 sigma), 2573–2472 BC (2 sigma)	4003±23	-25.3
C24 Primary deposit of kiln C13	15	Grain	<i>Hordeum</i> Sp. Barley (0.2g)	QUB	UB12926	AMS(Std)	AD 383–423 (1 sigma), AD 269–432 (2 sigma)	1654±21	-22.3
C82 Primary deposit of Kiln C81	34	Grain	<i>Hordeum</i> Sp. Barley (0.1g)	QUB	UB12927	AMS(Std)	AD 57–121 (1 sigma), AD 27–127 (2 sigma)	1924±20	-20.7
C169 Kiln C158, primary working cycle	197	Grain	<i>Hordeum</i> Sp. Barley (0.1g)	QUB	UB12928	AMS(Std)	AD 436–537 (1 sigma), AD 429–542 (2 sigma)	1568±20	-22.9
C888 Kiln C689, primary working cycle	231	Grain	<i>Hordeum</i> Sp. Barley (0.1g)	QUB	UB12929	AMS(Std)	AD 247–327 (1 sigma), AD 235–376 (2 sigma)	1750±20	-25.3
C2979 Kiln C2963, primary working cycle	733	Grain	<i>Hordeum</i> Sp. Barley (0.1g)	QUB	UB12930	AMS(Std)	AD 433–534 (1 sigma), AD 427–538 (2 sigma)	1579±20	-23.4
C3156 Kiln C3151, primary working cycle	786	Grain	<i>Hordeum</i> Sp. Barley (0.1g)	QUB	UB12931	AMS(Std)	AD 417–532 (1 sigma), AD 412–535 (2 sigma)	1603±22	-23
Skeleton 1	SK1	Human Bone	Right Tibia (2.8g)	QUB	UB12933	AMS(Std)	AD 444–578 (1 sigma), AD 434–598 (2 sigma)	1529±22	-20.8
C3275 Internal posthole-Structure 3	857	Hazelnut Shell	<i>Corylus avellana</i> Hazelnut Shell (0.2g)	QUB	UB13019	AMS(Std)	3651–3537 BC (1 sigma), 3659–3525 BC (2 sigma)	4824±30	-28.5
C372 Posthole-part of Structure 4	167	Hazelnut Shell	<i>Corylus avellana</i> Hazelnut Shell (0.2g)	QUB	UB13020	AMS(Std)	2032–1959 BC (1 sigma), 2128–1926 BC (2 sigma)	3639±25	-28.6
C2350 Hearth fill of Structure 6	582	Hazelnut Shell	<i>Corylus avellana</i> Hazelnut Shell (0.2g)	QUB	UB13021	AMS(Std)	2272–2141 BC (1 sigma), 2287–2061 BC (2 sigma)	3770±26	-27.1
T21 Pond	860	Oak Wood - 30 years old	<i>Quercus</i> Sp. Oak (5.6g)	QUB	UB13961	AMS(Std)	6685–6640 BC (1 sigma), 6745–6599 BC (2 sigma)	7834±27	-29.2

Context	Sample/Finds No	Material	Species id/ Weight	Lab	Lab Code	Date Type	Calibrated date ranges	Measured radiocarbon age (BP)	13C/12C Ratio ‰
C2284 Beaker Pot	E3140:2284:1	Accreted organic matter	Accreted organic matter from internal surface of pot (0.42g)	QUB	UBA 14139	AMS(Std)	2272–2139 BC (1 sigma), 2287–2051 BC (2 sigma)	3766±28	-27.9
C2552 Posthole - Structure V	583	Charcoal	<i>Quercus</i> sp. Oak (0.38g)	QUB	UBA 15480	AMS(Std)	2469–2349 BC (1 sigma), 2474–2309 BC (2 sigma)	3918±23	-26.8
C513 Fill of C512	202	Charcoal	<i>Alnus</i> sp. Alder (0.01g)	QUB	UBA 15481	AMS(Std)	1258–1130 BC (1 sigma), 1299–1059 BC (2 sigma)	2965±26	-28.2
C301/ C302 Kiln C156, primary working cycle	172	Grain	<i>Hordeum</i> Sp. Barley (0.1g)	QUB	UBA 15482	AMS(Std)	AD 434–534 (1 sigma), AD 427–540 (2 sigma)	1576±21	-24
C311 Kiln C157, primary working cycle	169	Grain	<i>Hordeum</i> Sp. Barley (0.1g)	QUB	UBA 15483	AMS(Std)	AD 427–533 (1 sigma), AD 422–537 (2 sigma)	1589±21	-24.5
C151 Kiln C103, primary working cycle	129	Grain	<i>Hordeum</i> Sp. Barley (0.1g)	QUB	UBA 15484	AMS(Std)	AD 426–533 (1 sigma), AD 421–537 (2 sigma)	1590±22	-24.3
C1212 Kiln C1210, primary working cycle	256	Grain	<i>Hordeum</i> Sp. Barley (0.1g)	QUB	UBA 15485	AMS(Std)	AD 558–607 (1 sigma), AD 542–637 (2 sigma)	1484±26	-22.5
C3016 Kiln C2986, primary working cycle	716	Grain	<i>Hordeum</i> Sp. Barley (0.1g)	QUB	UBA 15486	AMS(Std)	AD 435–542 (1 sigma), AD 425–562 (2 sigma)	1561±29	-25.5
C2834 Medieval kiln C2836	637	Grain	<i>Secale cereale</i> Rye (0.01g)	QUB	UBA 15487	AMS(Std)	AD 1222–1255 (1 sigma), AD 1208–1271 (2 sigma)	804±21	-23.4
C2264 Fill of foundation trench Structure 8	527	Burnt animal bone	Unidentifiable (1.8g)	QUB	UBA 15488	AMS(Std)	AD 235–323 (1 sigma), AD 143–343 (2 sigma)	1769±23	-28.4
C254 Fill of posthole C253- Structure VII	123	Charcoal	<i>Corylus avellana</i> Hazel (0.02g)	SUERC	SUERC-29342	AMS(Std)	1750–1630 BC (1 sigma), 1880–1530 BC (2 sigma)	3400 ± 40	-25.6
C2029 Fill of posthole C2028 - Structure VI	421	Charcoal	<i>Quercus</i> Sp. Oak (0.1g)	SUERC	SUERC-29343	AMS(Std)	2850–2570 BC (1 sigma), 2870–2490 BC (2 sigma)	4090 ± 40	-26.8
C1195 Posthole of Structure 5	617	Charcoal	<i>Quercus</i> Sp. Oak (0.05g)	SUERC	SUERC-29347	AMS(Std)	4040–3955 BC (1 sigma), 4060–3800 BC (2 sigma)	5175 ± 40	-26.8
Timber 18 Pond post	855	Oak Sapwood 20yrs old	<i>Quercus</i> Sp. Oak (6.33g)	SUERC	SUERC-29348	AMS(Std)	3770–3660 BC (1 sigma), 3800–3640 BC (2 sigma)	4945 ± 40	-27

Appendix 2.11 Petrographical Report – Stephen Mandal

PETROGRAPHICAL REPORT ON STONE SAMPLES TAKEN
DURING ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT
KILMAINHAM 1C (A029/22).

EURGEOL DR STEPHEN MANDAL MIAI PGEO

1 Introduction

This report is based on the macroscopic (hand specimen) examination of stone samples taken during archaeological excavations in advance of the M3 Clonee to Kells Road Improvement Scheme. The purpose of the study was to identify the rock types from which the stone objects were made, to highlight potential sources for them, and to comment on their possible function. It is important to note that macroscopic petrographical studies have been considered of limited value in comparison to microscopic (thin section and geochemical analysis) studies. On the other hand, macroscopic studies provide an excellent preliminary assessment tool and have proven to be of considerable value in petrographical studies (e.g. see Mandal 1997; Cooney and Mandal 1998).

2 Solid Geology and Soils of the Site (Figure 1)

The bedrock under the site consists of Lower Carboniferous Lucan Formation, dark limestone and shale (see below).

The geology of the area is composed of two distinct time periods; older Ordovician-Silurian rocks make up the north-west and north-east, whilst the south and north central portions of the area are predominantly made up of Lower Carboniferous Age rocks.

The oldest dateable rocks in the area are of Ordovician (Llanvirn) age, known as the Hill of Slane Formation, consisting of massive lapilli tuff. These are overlain conformably by the White Island Bridge Formation (WI), consisting of tuff, tuffaceous siltstone and mudstone. There is a major unconformity (gap in the stratigraphy) between these rocks and the next oldest, of Ordovician-Silurian Age. These consist of the Clontail Formation (CL), calcareous red-mica greywacke; the Salterstown Formation (SA), calcareous greywacke and bedded mudstone; and the Rathkenny Formation (RK), black mudstone, siltstone and greywacke.

Another major unconformity separates these stratigraphically from the Lower Carboniferous Succession, the base of which is marked by the Old Red Sandstone (ORS), red conglomerate, sandstone and mudstone. The Lower Carboniferous is represented by a relatively complete sequence consisting of: the Liscarton Formation (LC), laminated beds and muddy limestone; the Meath Formation (ME), pale grainstone; the Moatehill Formation (MH), mudstone, calcarenite and calcareous sandstone; the Ballysteen Formation (BA), dark muddy limestone and shale; the Waulsortian Limestones (WA), massive unbedded lime-mudstone; the Navan Group (NAV), limestone, mudstone and sandstone; and the Cruicetown Group (CRT), argillaceous bioclastic limestone.

Finally, there is another gap in the sequence to the Lucan Formation (LU), dark limestone and shale (known as calp and making up the southern half of the study area). A minor gap separates this from the Loughshinny Formation (LO), dark micrite and calcarenite and shale; and another to the Boyne Formation (BX), dark limestone and shale. The youngest rocks in the area are the Fingal Group (FNG) of dark limestone, shale and micrite.

The Ordovician to Ordovician-Silurian rocks represent tectonic activity, with volcanic activity and greywacke beds resulting from earthquake activity causing soft sediment slumps on the shallowly sloping sea bed. The tectonic activity relates to the closure of the Iapetus Ocean, a major ocean which at its widest was probably greater than 3000km across.

The Lower Carboniferous rocks, which also 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 (see Morris *et al.* 2003; Gatley *et al.* 2005).

Bedrock is not exposed at surface along the length of the road realignment; instead the overburden consists of boulder clay. All of the above mentioned rock types occur within the boulder clays. The land is at the eastern extent of a physical region known as the central bogland and moraine area (see Aalen *et al.* 1997, 11). The soils of the area consist of grey-brown podzolics.

3 Results

Site	Sample	Context	Notes		
Kilmainham 1C	664	2914	Not altered;	Sub-angular to rounded;	Sandstone, medium grained yellow mica / quartz rich parallel bedded; dolerite, coarse grained
Kilmainham 1C	665	2909	Not altered;	Rounded pebbles and sub-angular blocks;	Sandstone, medium grained yellow mica / quartz rich parallel bedded; dolerite, coarse grained

4 Potential Sources

It is likely that the source for these samples is local. There are abundant sources for sandstone of all varieties, particularly in the Ordovician-Silurian ages formations. Dolerite is less common in the area, although it does occur in discrete dykes associated with the abundant faults in the area. It is, however, important to note that these rock types were not necessarily sourced from bedrock, but could also have come from secondary sources, such as in the glacial tills / sub-soils at the site.

5 Discussion

Whilst it is not possible to determine a definitive source for these stone samples based on macroscopic examination alone, it can be stated that these rock types are available locally in outcrop and within the glacial tills / sub-soils. It is therefore probable that the material in these samples were sourced in the vicinity of the site.

Twenty six samples were examined from sites across the M3 Clonee to Kells Scheme (see Appendix 1). All appear relatively fresh and undecayed, although this may be due to the fact that the samples were sieved. Only three are clearly burnt; those from Ardbraccan 6 and Newrath Little 2. All contain angular to sub-angular blocks of stone; eight also contain rounded to sub-rounded cobbles / pebbles. It is not possible to determine with a degree of certainty whether the material was used in its broken state, or if large blocks were deliberately broken. All the samples contain sandstone as their primary rock type. Fourteen also contain dolerite: all four samples from Cookstown Great 3; both from Kilmainham 1C; both from Ballybeg 3; both from Newrath Little 3; the samples from Kilmainham 1A, Town Parks 1 and Town Parks / Commons of Lloyd; and one of the samples from Cookstown Great 2 (Sample 30). Coarse grained sandstone and dolerite are typical of fulacht fiadh material (e.g. see Mandal 2004), and given the abundance of limestone in the area, it appears likely that coarse grained sandstone and dolerite was being deliberately selected.

6 Bibliography

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Appendix 1 Results of the Assessment of Samples for the Scheme

Site	Sample	Context	Notes		
Ardbraccan 6	2	3	Burnt;	Angular;	Sandstone, coarse grained quartz rich
Ardbraccan 6	8	7	Burnt;	Angular;	Sandstone, coarse grained quartz rich
Ballybeg 1	1	3	Not altered;	Sub-angular;	Sandstone, medium grained yellow mica / quartz rich parallel bedded;
Ballybeg 1	4	14	Not altered;	Sub-angular;	Sandstone, medium grained yellow mica / quartz rich parallel bedded;
Ballybeg 1	8	5	Not altered;	Sub-angular;	Sandstone, medium grained yellow mica / quartz rich parallel bedded;
Ballybeg 1	9	12	Not altered;	Sub-angular;	Sandstone, medium grained yellow mica / quartz rich parallel bedded;
Ballybeg 1	10	18	Not altered;	Sub-angular;	Sandstone, medium grained yellow mica / quartz rich parallel bedded;
Ballybeg 3	1	12	Not altered;	Sub-angular;	Sandstone, medium grained yellow mica / quartz rich parallel bedded; dolerite, coarse grained
Ballybeg 3	28	6	Not altered;	Sub-angular and one broken rounded cobble;	Sandstone, medium grained yellow mica / quartz rich parallel bedded; dolerite, coarse grained
Cookstown Great 2	30	144	Not altered;	Sub-angular;	Sandstone, medium grained yellow mica / quartz rich parallel bedded; dolerite, coarse grained
Cookstown Great 2	34	53	Not altered;	Sub-angular to sub-rounded (pebbles);	Sandstone, medium grained yellow mica / quartz rich parallel bedded;
Cookstown Great 3	22	98	Not altered;	Sub-angular and one broken rounded cobble;	Sandstone, medium grained yellow mica / quartz rich parallel bedded; dolerite, coarse grained
Cookstown Great 3	35	155	Not altered;	Sub-angular;	Sandstone, medium grained yellow mica / quartz rich parallel bedded; dolerite, coarse grained
Cookstown Great 3	56	211	Not altered;	Sub-angular;	Sandstone, medium grained yellow mica / quartz rich parallel bedded; dolerite, coarse grained
Cookstown Great 3	57	215	Not altered;	Sub-angular;	Sandstone, medium grained yellow mica / quartz rich parallel bedded; dolerite, coarse grained
Kilmainham 1A	204	-	Not altered;	Sub-angular;	Sandstone, medium grained yellow mica / quartz rich parallel bedded; dolerite, coarse grained
Kilmainham 1C	664	2914	Not altered;	Sub-angular to rounded;	Sandstone, medium grained yellow mica / quartz rich parallel bedded; dolerite, coarse grained
Kilmainham 1C	665	2909	Not altered;	Rounded pebbles and sub-angular blocks;	Sandstone, medium grained yellow mica / quartz rich parallel bedded; dolerite, coarse grained
Kilmainham 3	16	-	Not altered;	Sub-angular;	Sandstone, medium grained yellow mica / quartz rich parallel bedded
Kilmainham 3	119	-	Not altered;	Sub-angular and broken rounded cobbles;	Sandstone, medium grained yellow mica / quartz rich parallel bedded
Newrath Little 2	5	12	Burnt (quartz rich sandstone);	Sub-angular;	Sandstone, medium grained yellow; sandstone, very coarse grained quartz rich
Newrath Little 3	1	6	Not altered;	Sub-angular to sub-rounded;	Sandstone, medium grained yellow mica / quartz rich parallel bedded; dolerite, coarse grained
Newrath Little 3	10	34	Not altered;	Sub-angular to sub-rounded;	Sandstone, medium grained yellow mica / quartz rich parallel bedded; dolerite, coarse grained
Nugentstown 1A	113	-	Not altered;	Sub-angular;	Sandstone, medium grained yellow mica / quartz rich parallel bedded
Town Parks 1	7	26	Not altered;	Sub-angular;	Sandstone, medium grained yellow mica / quartz rich parallel bedded; dolerite, coarse grained

Site	Sample	Context	Notes		
Town Parks/ Commons of Lloyd	18	41	Not altered;	Sub-angular;	Sandstone, medium grained yellow mica / quartz rich parallel bedded; dolerite, coarse grained

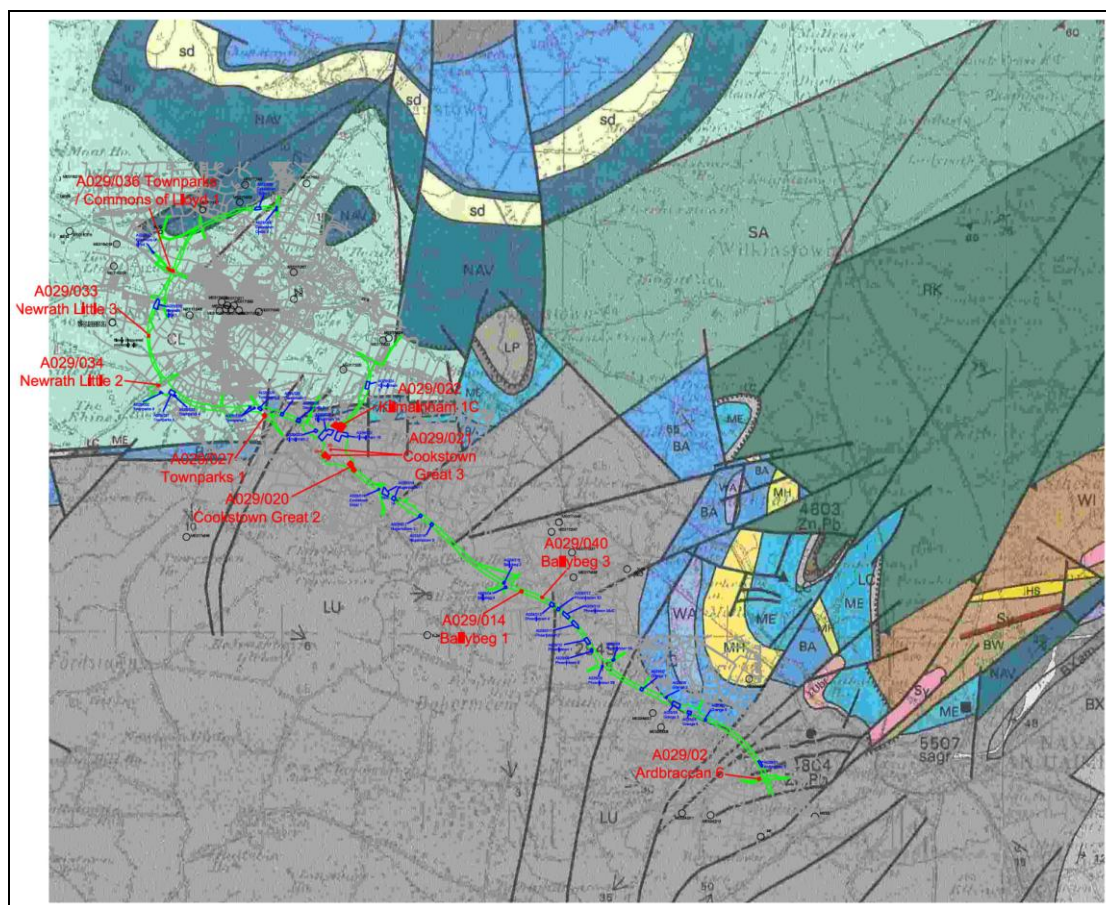


Figure 1. The Geology of the M3 Clonee - North of Kell Road Scheme Contract 4 (After McConnell et al. 2001 (Sheet 13))

Appendix 2.12 Archaeo-Materials Analysis Report – Angela Wallace



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Kilmainham 1C - Archaeo-materials Analysis Phase 2 report M3 Clonee-North of Kells, Contract 4 Navan-Kells and Kells Bypass

A029/022, E3140

Angela Wallace MSc & Lorna Anguilano BSc, MSc, MSc, AIM

June 2010

1.0 Introduction

A total of 49g of material was recovered from the fill [C3002] of a single pit cut [C3001], there was a secondary fill [C3003] from this pit which was dated using ash charcoal to AD 426-549. Cut C3001 measured 1.10m in length, 1.0m in width and 0.15m in depth. C3002 the upper fill consisted of a loose dark brown sand silt with charcoal and stones, and C3003 consisted of a soft very dark grey charcoal rich soil.



Plate 1: Image of half-section across shallow pit C3001.

A total of 4 samples were retrieved from fill C3002, samples consist of 4 small nodules of material, E3140:3002:02 and 03 have the appearance of baked clay nodules with tiny stones throughout, 3002:01 and 04 appear to be highly vitrified clay fragments.

The material is not diagnostic of any metallurgical process, the material does not have visual morphology characteristic of metallurgical residues. Given that there are no metal finds from the site it is more likely this material is a by-product of high temperatures produced in a hearth, when the surrounding clays become heat-affected.

There are several roughly contemporary cereal kilns on the site and it is possible heated and vitrified clay fragments may have formed during this process. Analysis of a single sample E3140:3002:02 may shed some more light on the composition of this material.

2.0 Examination and Analysis of metallurgical remains recovered at the sites of Gardenrath 2, Grange 3, Kilmainham 3 and Kilmainham 1C, and comparative discussion of all sites including Grange 2.

Lorna Anguilano ETC Brunel

2.1 Introduction

Ten samples of metallurgical debris recovered at the sites of Gardenrath 2, Grange 3, Kilmainham 3 and Kilmainham 1C were selected and sent to ETC for further analyses and characterisation. Analysis was aimed, at examining the production process, and identifying the conditions involved, such as: raw material, ore and flux, temperature and red-ox conditions. Given the geographical proximity of all sites excavated on the M3 Clonee-Kells, a brief comparative study was carried out on the geochemistry of all samples (including those from the important iron smelting site at Grange 2) to determine if processes being used were similar.

Site	Sample No.	Context Description	Description of Sample
Gardenrath 2 (E3145)			
25115_2_1	77	Fill of pit C181	2 small pces, non-diagnostic
25115_2_2			
Grange 3			
25115_3_1	462	C600 Fill of circular pit furnace C601 (dated to Cal 191–5 BC)	2 small drippy pieces grey black slag
25115_3_2	38	C115 Fill of circular pit furnace C114	1 possible SSL
25115_3_3			
25115_3_4	124	C267 Fill of circular pit furnace C251	1 large lightweight piece of slag with clay and ashy material
25115_3_5	329	Upper disturbed fill of C503 cut of ring-ditch	1 large oval piece slag, L150mm, W120mm, Th. 30mm. Concavo-convex profile, dark grey colour in broken section, upper surface light brown with rust patches. Possible SHC or furnace bottom, 984.6g
Kilmainham 3			
25115_4_1	141	C196, fill of pit C237	2 medium irregular frags 80-85mm, non-diagnostic poss assoc. with Fe smelting.
25115_4_2			
Kilmainham 1C			
25115_5_1	3002:002	Upper fill of small pit C3001	Baked clay mixed with small stones

Table 1: ETC Brunel Sample ID's, Excavation Sample No.'s, Associated Features and Description of Material

2.2 Investigation

2.2.1 Visual inspection and methodology

The samples were visually inspected to determine their typology. The two samples recovered from the site of Gardenrath 2, are identified as furnace lining with associated slag and superficial glazing.

Four of the samples from Grange 3 are slag samples, black and glassy in appearance, and with limited porosity, the fifth sample (3_3) is a glazed furnace lining slag sample.

The two samples from Kilmainham 3 are: one (4_1) of slag with an extensive oxidised superficial layer, and the second (4_2) a porous furnace lining.

The only sample (5_1) selected from site Kilmainham 1C is of a red ceramic tempered with quartz and feldspar rounded grains.

After initial screening samples were cut, and small fragments were mounted in epoxy resin and polished to a mirror-like surface in order to undergo analyses using optical and scanning electron microscopy. A second fragment from each was pulverised to a powder in order to undergo X-ray diffraction analyses.

The techniques used can be summarised and explained as follows:

- Optical Microscopy (OM) allows the identification of the crystal phases including iron bearing phases, their texture and their formation relationship. The microscopic observation (both with OM and SEM) allows the identification of the steps of the process from the mineral to the iron metal in case of smelting slag. The efficiency of the process due to the amount of iron oxide formed both in case of smelting and smithing slag. The observation of the silicate morphologies allows on the other hand identifying a cooling rate range which gives indication of the length of the process and the amount of material involved. This is mainly useful in case only fragments of slag are recovered and we cannot retrieve information from slag hearth cake macro-morphology for example in the case of smithing, or for what concerns the smelting the big slag heaps linked to the bloom production have not yet been discovered. The length of the process is very important in case of smithing sites to identify primary from secondary smithing.
- Scanning Electron microscope (SEM) is also used to perform chemical analyses of the phases identified with OM technique and a more detailed imaging of the samples due to the higher magnification achievable. In this case, the use of SEM was crucial to observe and analyse the relationship and interaction between slag and associated ceramics.
- X-Ray Diffraction (XRD) allows the determination of the mineralogical phases present in the samples and their relative proportions. Examining the various iron oxides phases present in iron smelting and smithing residues can help with determining oxidation conditions during the process. The mineralogical phases determined by XRD gives an indication of the overall red-ox conditions during the process and also the variation of those conditions. Information on the varying oxidation conditions can give us clues about the abilities and technological choices of the ancient smelters.
- X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) gives bulk chemical analyses of the main compounds and trace elements. The main compounds give an indication of the temperature of the process, while trace elements can indicate if different workshops or different raw materials are involved at the site. In this case the main compounds

where also used to determine the degree of interaction with the technical ceramics (tuyeres and furnace linings).

2.2.2 Chemical and petrographic analysis

The samples were initially analysed using optical microscopy to reconstruct the mineralogical association. Subsequently the bulk chemical analyses were performed by SEM-EDS, five areas per sample were analysed in order to gain a representative composition for the material. The five areas were then averaged and the average is used as indication of the bulk chemistry of the samples.

X-ray diffraction was performed on the powders to determine the oxidation state of the oxides present in the slag and to identify the mineral phases present in the ceramic. The oxidation state in the slag facilitates the identification of the red-ox conditions to which they were subjected, in order to identify if the slags come from the smelting or smithing process. The identification of the ceramic phases, allows the estimation of the temperature reached at the wall of the furnace, indicating the range of temperature within the furnace itself.

2.2.3 Chemical and Mineralogical Results

Half of the samples analysed from these four sites are slags, and the other half are ceramics. Looking firstly at the slags, the majority of the samples come from the site of Grange 3 (four of the five samples from the site). Although four samples are not a statistically representative number it is possible to observe that they divide into two groups:

Sample 25115_3_1 higher in silica compared to the other three samples (3_2, 3_4 and 3_5). This composition makes sample 1 closer to optimum 1 and the other three samples close to optimum 2. The only other slag sample analysed is the sample 25115_4_1 recovered at the site of Kilmainham 3 plotting on the isotherm at 1100degrees between the two optima.

All the other samples are mainly ceramics with an associated layer of slags. Interestingly the chemistry of the ceramic samples from the sites, including Grange 2 is very similar, and looks very much linked with the slag composition plots, indicating the clay was an “ingredient” in the metallurgical process.

Mineralogically, the slag samples are mainly composed of fayalite/wustite, typical of smelting slag (wustite indicating reductive condition typical of the bloomery process), except for sample 25115_3_4 showing the association olivine/magnetite, indicating more oxidising conditions.

The ceramic material is mainly composed of quartz that is the principal phase used as temper in the clay matrix. The aggregates look rounded shape in all the samples analysed.

2.4 Discussion and Conclusions for Analytical Results

From the debris recovered from the site of Grange 2, 3 and Kilmainham 3 we can infer that smelting was the process carried out at the sites. The ore smelted was an iron oxide or carbonate; in fact there is no trace of sulphur in the slag. The flux (quartz) was added to the iron ore through the high temperature reaction with the ceramic furnace lining during the smelting. The ceramic furnace lining presents quartz and feldspar aggregates as temper. The smelting was carried out at a temperature around 1100 °C, typical of bloomery smelting.

The ceramic samples coming from the aforementioned sites and the sites of Gardenrath 2 and Kilmainham 1C all present quartz and feldspar aggregates as temper, and their chemical composition is comparable indicating that the clay used is similar, as well as the use of rounded shape temper aggregates. The chemical composition of these ceramics links with the slag chemical composition, indicating that the clay used to produce the technical ceramics had a similar source.

The field of stability for the melt is included in the field of stability of fayalite (figure 6) that presents two minima. The chemical composition of the slags under study plot mainly near the minimum at 1148 °C, while only sample 3_1 plots closer to the other minimum at a slightly lower temperature (1088 °C). We must bear in mind that the field of fayalite, of which the two mentioned minima are the eutectic points, indicates the necessary temperature to form a liquid phase (mainly fayalitic) through which the iron can coalesce and form the bloom. Not only is the temperature lower in the second minimum mentioned, but also the amount of iron lost in the slag is lower (50 against 70%). The gain in having a smelt with such a loss is that the chemical environment surrounding this minimum is less steep, indicating that a mistake in the proportion can still result in the formation of the slag and consequently the bloom, while the minimum at 1088 °C does not have the same environment (Charlton, 2007).

Such a technological choice tends to indicate the use of a very rich ore and a non-professionally skilled smelter (Charlton, 2007), while indicating that sample 3_1 may indicate an “error” or a “trial” in the process.

The mineralogical association of sample 3_4 (olivine/magnetite) indicating red-ox conditions far too oxidising for a successful bloomery process (Figure 9) further indicates a poorly controlled and standardised process. This difficulty in controlling the process may be due to a lack of experience or experimenting, such factors cannot be determined with such a small amount of samples, a more comprehensive analytical study of the material would be required (around 25 slag samples per site) in order to identify if the “error” was due to “experimental learning” of the smelters, or unskilled processing of the ores.

Charlton, talking about the eutectic at 1088 °C, states that “creating slag with this chemical signature, without introducing significant contributions of silica from the furnace walls, demands exacting control of both reducing conditions and temperature”. As we see from the analytical results the red-ox conditions are not uniformly controlled, but the highly tempered quartz furnace lining is the main source of quartz in the system, so the plot around the eutectic at 1088 °C could be justified by this condition.

Overall we can state that smelting was performed at the sites using similar ores and using the furnace lining as source of alumina and quartz to flux the slags. A low yield process was carried on, possibly linked to an economic environment where the costs

of acquiring resources are low, the benefits of producing iron are high, but demand is low, or very little competition exists between ironworkers.

Proof of a higher yield is visible in one of the samples analysed, but the lack of data from other related samples for statistical analyses does not facilitate an interpretation of whether the sample is due to an error, experimenting or different technological choice.

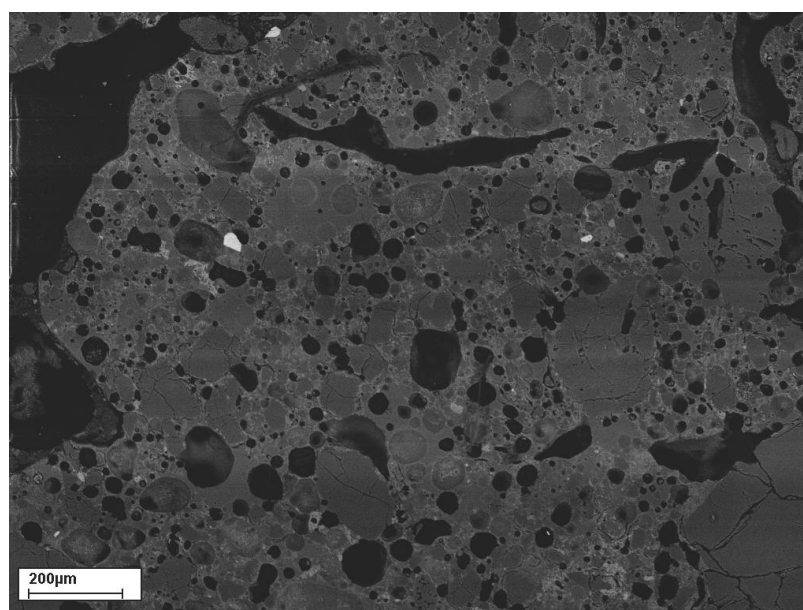


Figure 1: Sample 2_1 showing rounded quartz inclusion in the ceramic body, fractured by high temperature

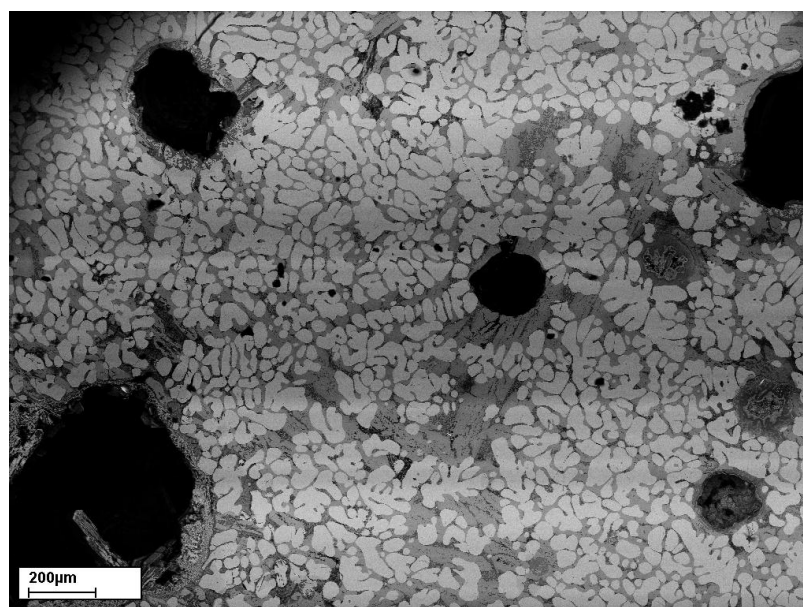


Figure 2: Sample 3_2 showing the association wustite (light grey) fayalite (grey under the wustite), in an area of considerably high loss in iron

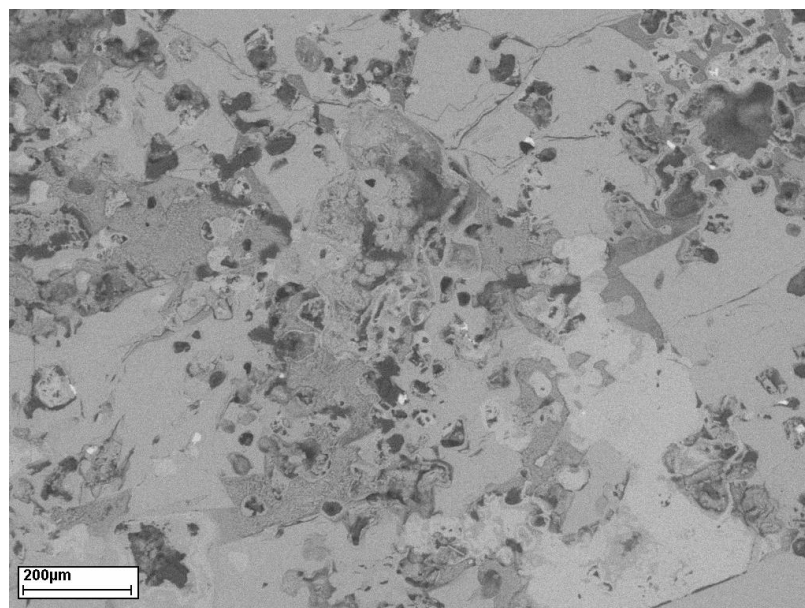


Figure 3 Sample 3_4 showing the association fayalite (polyhedral medium grey) and magnetite (interstitial, light grey, concentrated in the bottom right corner of the image)

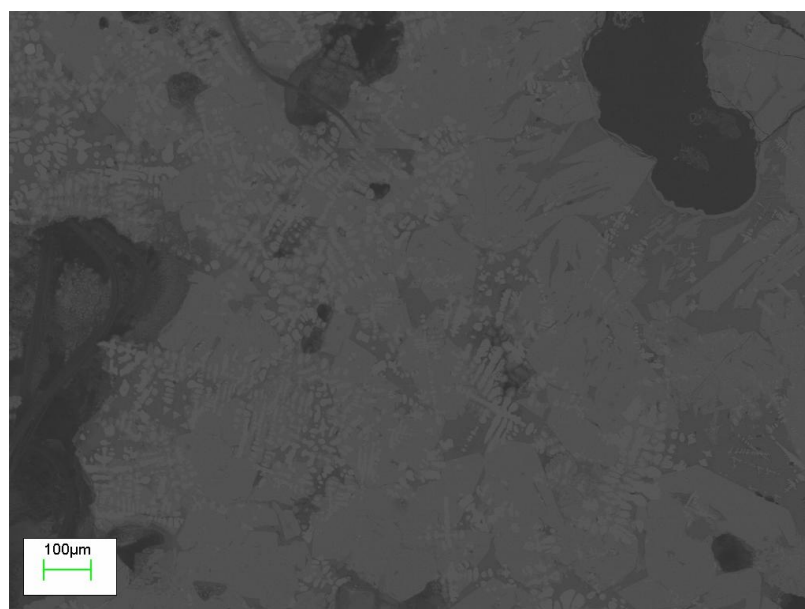


Figure 4 Sample 4_1 showing the association of polyhedral fayalite (medium grey) with dendritic wustite (light grey)

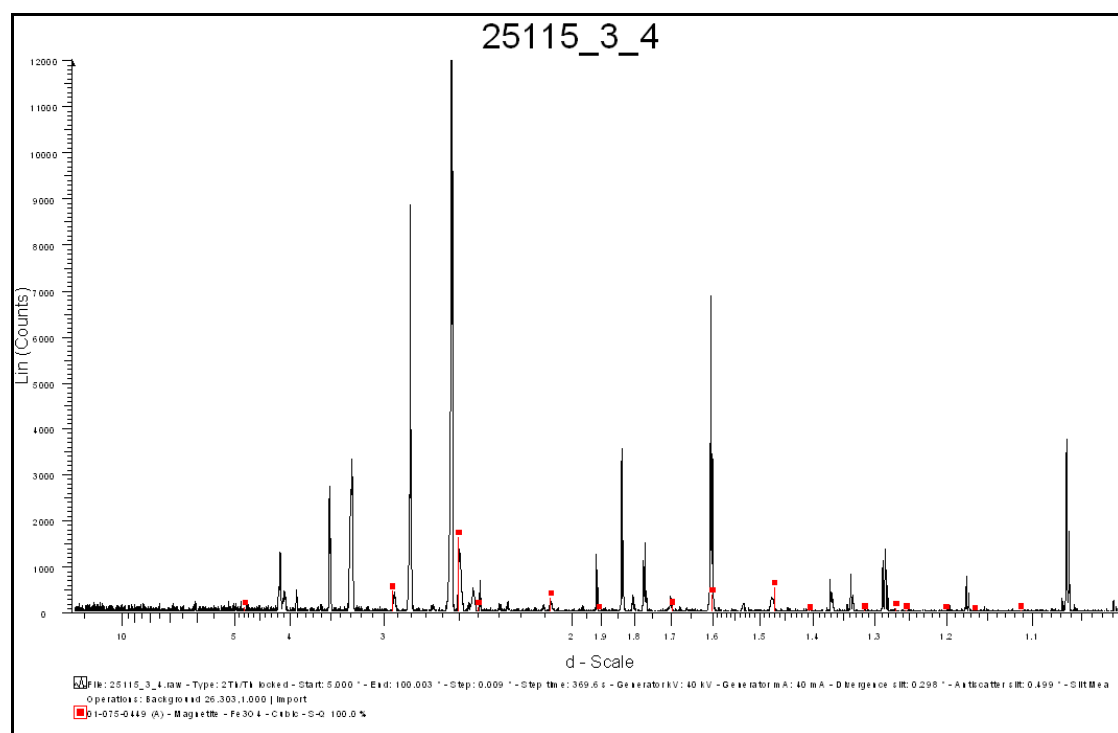


Figure 5: X-ray diffraction spectrum of sample 3_4 showing the peaks characteristics of magnetite

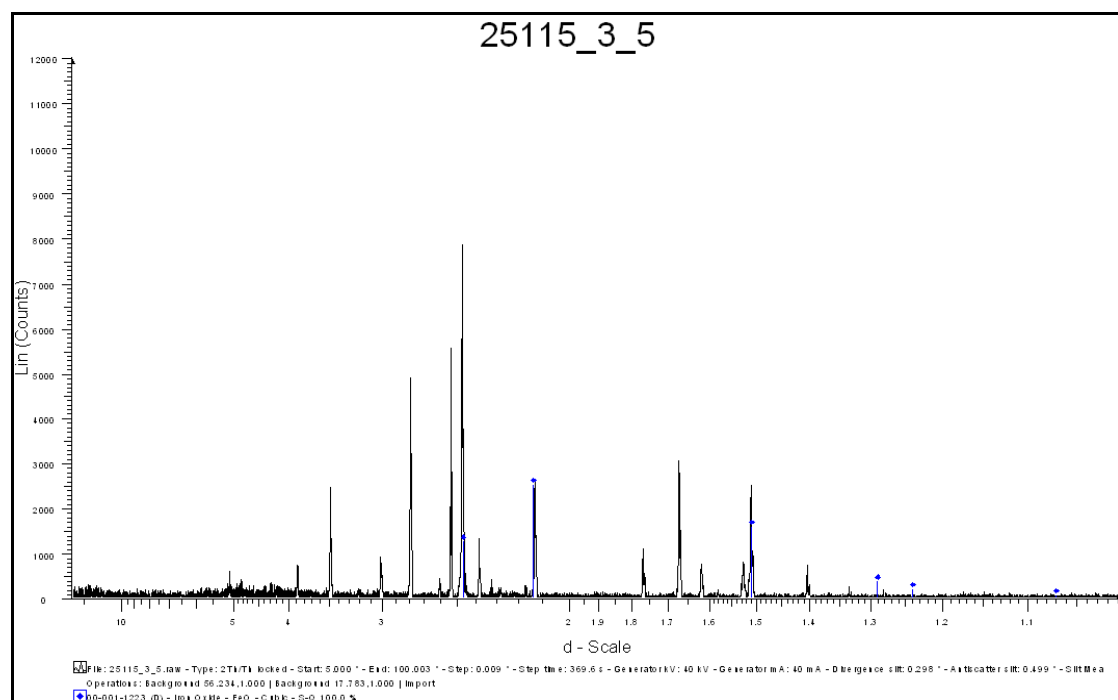
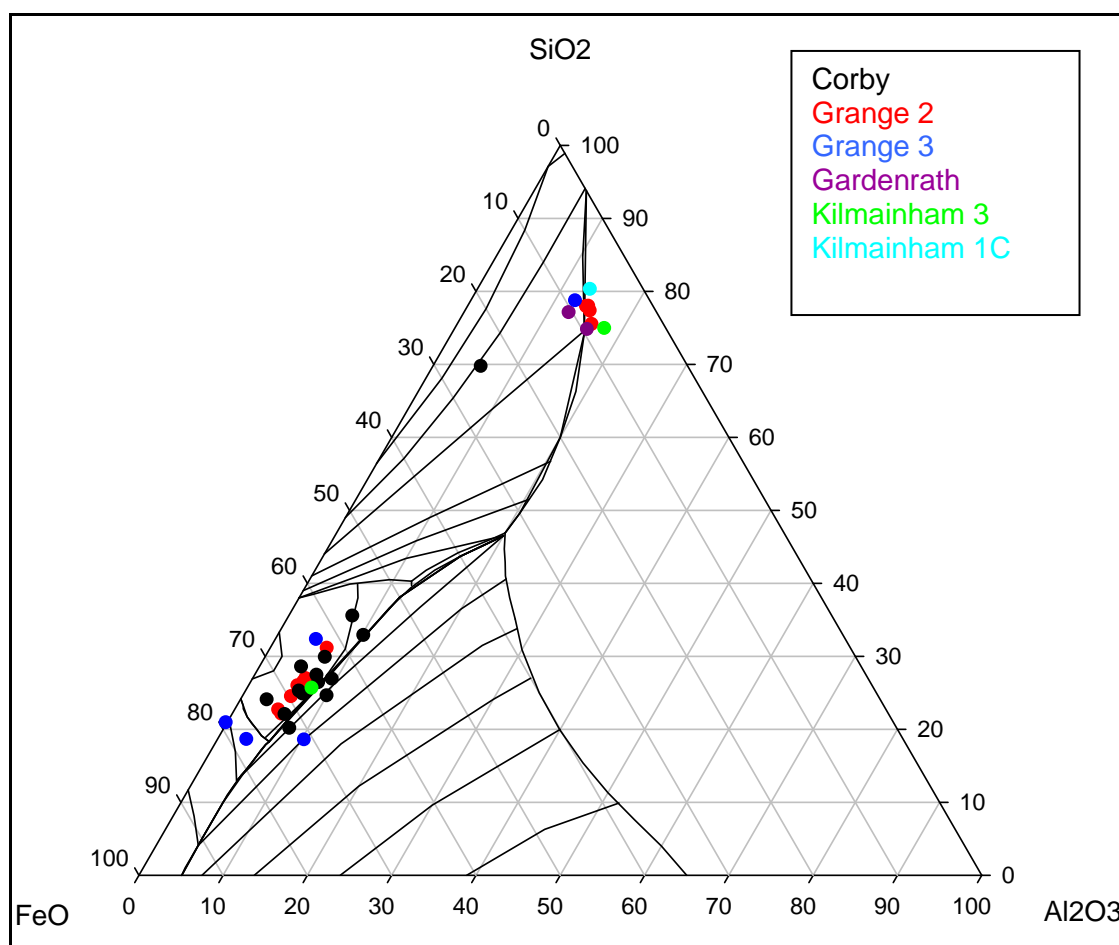


Figure 6: X-ray diffraction spectrum of sample 3_5 showing the peaks characteristics of wustite

	25115_ 2_1	25115_ 2_2	25115_ 3_1	25115_ 3_2	25115_ 3_3	25115_ 3_4	25115_ 3_5	25115_ 4_1	25115_ 4_2	25115_ 5_1
Na ₂ O	2.64	2.21	n.d.	n.d.	2.00	n.d.	n.d.	2.24	2.43	2.61
MgO	1.54	2.97	n.d.	n.d.	1.48	1.04	n.d.	n.d.	4.43	2.48
Al ₂ O ₃	11.86	14.12	4.23	2.43	11.75		7.99	7.33	16.04	12.51
SiO ₂	72.56	66.24	27.22	2.25	73.72	19.21	14.09	23.97	67.13	74.17
P ₂ O ₅	n.d.	n.d.	2.60	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	9.50	1.30	n.d.	n.d.
K ₂ O	2.29	2.27	1.53	10.07	2.43	n.d.	0.54	1.06	2.46	2.24
CaO	1.16	3.15	3.39	55.34	1.98	0.97	7.67	2.34	n.d.	0.81
TiO ₂	n.d.	1.23	n.d.	n.d.	1.13	n.d.	0.94	n.d.	1.24	0.98
MnO	n.d.	n.d.	8.02	2.60	n.d.	6.95	5.80	5.17	n.d.	n.d.
FeO	9.80	8.31	53.01	2.03	8.29	73.06	54.28	62.48	6.53	5.82

Table 2: Bulk chemical composition**Figure 7:** Chemical ratio of the main compounds forming the samples under study

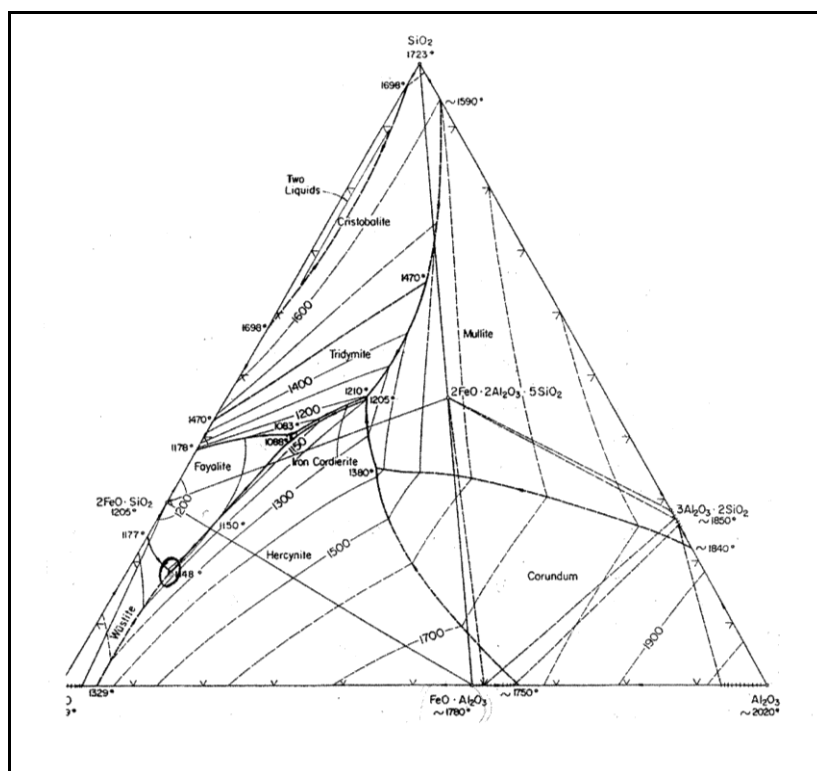


Figure 8: Ternary diagram of the main compounds forming the system under study showing the temperature stability fields of the different mineralogical phases

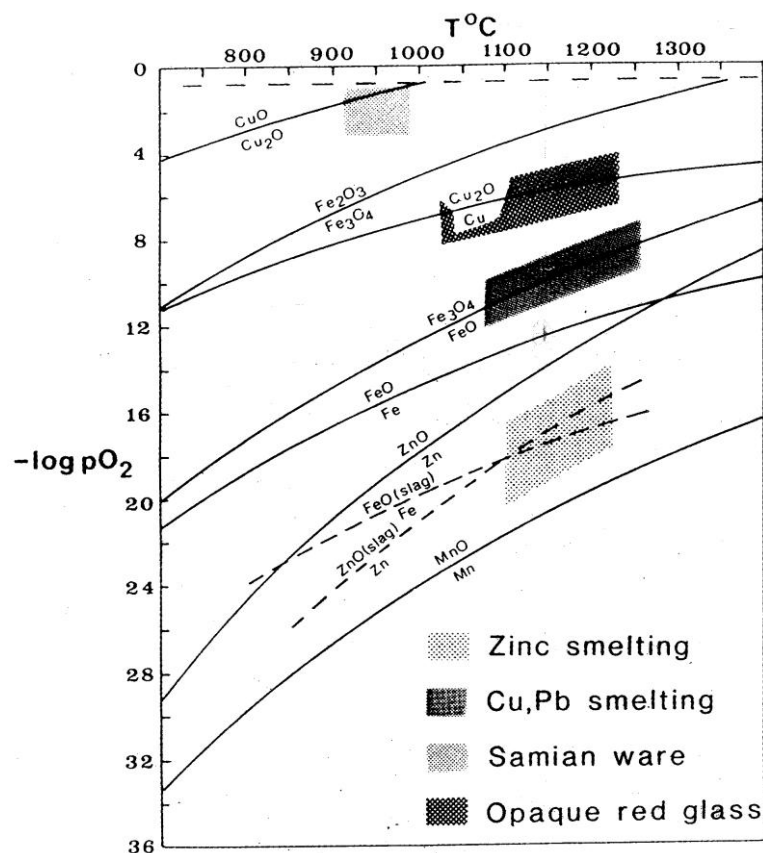


Figure 9: Diagram temperature/oxygen fugacity showing that wustite can coexist with iron metal while the more oxidised iron oxide phase magnetite is too oxidised for such coexistence.

3.0 Overall Discussion & Conclusions

Given the very small quantity of residues from this site only one sample of vitrified clay or ceramic material was submitted for analysis. There was no evidence for metallurgical slag amongst any of the material from this site. It is difficult to make any conclusive statements on analytical results for this reason as a single sample cannot be seen as representative of all material from the site, nevertheless results do give an indication. The sample analysed (25115_5_1) consisted mainly of silica (74.17%) and alumina (12.51%), this is the typical composition for a clay or ceramic with smaller quantities of iron, sodium, potassium and magnesium, these are normally detected in a typical clay composition. The plot for this single clay piece from Kilmainham 1C is chemically quite close to other furnace lining samples submitted for Grange 2 and 3 indicating chemistry of clays being used is quite similar (see Fig. 7).

A total of 49g of material was recovered from the fill [C3002] of a single pit cut [C3001], there was a secondary fill [C3003] from this pit which was dated using ash charcoal to AD 426-549.

Given that there are no metal finds from the site it is more likely this material is a by-product of high temperatures produced in a hearth, when the surrounding clays become heat-affected.

There are several roughly contemporary cereal kilns on the site and it is possible heated and vitrified clay fragments may have formed during this process. Analysis of a single sample did not indicate any evidence for the material being linked with a metallurgical process.

Appendix 2.13 Wood Analysis – Ellen O’Carroll

WOOD REPORT FOR A029-022, E3140 KILMAINHAM 1C, Co. MEATH

M3, Clonee to Kells Road Scheme



Pond under excavation with wood remains *in situ*

Final Report

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1. INTRODUCTION

The wood assemblage from Kilmainham 1c relates to the wooden remains uncovered in a pond **C3165** and a pit **C3144** excavated at a multi-period site in Co. Meath. The pond was filled with a peaty material which sealed the pit and in turn preserved the wood remains. A core was extracted from the pond/peat for palaeoenvironmental analysis. Radiocarbon dates were also received from subsamples of the top and bottom of this core. The basal and top dates obtained from the core were statistically inseparable (2 Sigma Calibrations 1889–1650 BC and 1870–1620 BC, respectively). This may indicate either that the deposit accumulated rapidly or that one or both of the dates are in error, but the report also states that the consistency between the two determinations does indicate that this deposit dates to the early Bronze Age (1880–1620 cal. BC) (Gearey and Hill, 2009). Timber no. 21 was radiocarbon dated to Cal 6745–6599 BC (UB13961) while timber no. 18 was dated to Cal 3800–3640 BC (SUERC 29348). These dates do not correlate with the use phase of the pond which in turn may indicate that the oak wood located in the pond was from earlier phases of activity at the site and became lodged in the pond either through anthropogenic activities or natural formation processes.

A total of eighteen wood samples were examined from the assemblage. Two of these were from the pit **C3144** and the remaining samples were excavated from the pond **C3165**. According to the excavator the timbers associated with the pond may have been associated with a platform or foot-holding into that pond (Walsh, 2008).

The wood samples were identified to species, ring counts and measurements were taken and the worked samples examined for this report have been classified by the author in accordance with the standard terminology used for this type of material (IAWU, 2002a). Wood working evidence is discussed below on the basis of classification, followed by a discussion of the wood species present, wood selection and the unworked material.

2. METHODS

All wood samples were washed and recorded on wood working sheets on site and then wrapped in cling film for further analysis. Species identification and ring width analysis as well as woodworking recording were completed in the laboratory post excavation. The process for identifying wood, whether it is charred, dried or waterlogged is carried out by comparing the anatomical structure of wood samples with known comparative material or keys (Schweingruber, 1990). Thin slices were taken from the transversal, tangential and longitudinal sections of each piece of wood and sampled using a razor blade. These slices were then mounted on a slide and glycerine was painted onto the wood to aid identification and to prevent the sample from drying out. Each slide was then examined under a microscope at magnifications of 10x to 400x. By close examination of the microanatomical features of the samples the species were determined. The diagnostic features used for the identification of wood are micro-structural characteristics such as the vessels and their arrangement, the size and arrangement of rays, vessel pit arrangement and also the type of perforation plates. A wood reference collection from the botanical gardens was used to aid identifications as well as the use of known and published comparative material or keys (Schweingruber, 1990).

Where appropriate, the samples were measured and described in terms of their function and wood technology (after O Sullivan, 1996). Annual tree rings on each sample were measured to an approximate size by eye and with a calipers. This can sometimes determine growth rates for the parent material that the timber was obtained. A fast growth rate is around 4mm per year. As different factors (weather, ground and soil conditions) determine growth rates of trees and growth rates vary

across each sample, average growth rates were calculated for each sample. The points of each wood sample were firstly recorded to determine if there was any preference of one point type over another. The points enabled the posts to be driven easily into the soil.

An individual toolmark is referred to as a facet and a complete toolmark leaves behind an impression called a jam curve. Toolmarks, facets, facet junctions and jam curves were noted and measured with a callipers. The length and width of one facet from each piece of worked wood was recorded. Each toolmark was also examined for its degree of concavity i.e. whether it was flat, slightly concave or concave in profile. This observation is important particular in relation to differentiating stone and metal axes.

3. DEFINITIONS OF ELEMENT TYPES AND WOODWORKING TERMINOLOGY

Constructional Elements

Brushwood: Stems or rods measuring 6 cm or less in diameter.

Roundwood: A piece of worked or unworked wood in the round and over 6 cm in diameter.

Vertical Stake/Post: Upright brushwood or roundwood driven vertically or at an angle into the ground. Sometimes but not always used for stabilization.

Horizontal: Brushwood or roundwood laid flat on the ground.

Twigs: Small shoots or branches measuring around 1 cm in diameter.

Split timber: Wood converted from the round including planks, half splits and split pegs.

Woodworking terms and definitions

Chisel point: The end of a piece of wood cut to a point on one single face.

Conversion: The way in which the primary trunk has been split into smaller elements.

Facet: The cut surface produced on a piece of wood by a tool blow. The blow can leave behind a particular signature if the cutting edge of the tool is flawed.

Fact junction: The nature of the junctions between each facet was also assessed as to whether they were clean, ragged or stepped

Jam curves: A complete toolmark on wood retaining the impression of the complete width of the blade used

Pencil point: The end of a piece of wood cut to a point on one multiple faces.

Signature: A signature is a imperfection in a woodcutters blade which is transferred onto the timber when the wood is cut. A negative impression or a groove is created where a flange of metal extends beyond the axe blade where as a positive or raised signature is created by a gap in the blade edge.

Wedge point: The end of a piece of wood cut to a point on one two faces.

4. DESCRIPTION OF FEATURE TYPE

The wooden samples were extracted from a pit **C3144** and a pond **C3165** excavated at Kilmainham 1c, Co. Meath. The pond occupied a topographical low point in the surrounding area which was also characterised by a distinctive hollow that readily retained water during the winter months. The pond area was defined by a deposit of peat c. 0.60m deep. A series of six–seven wooden posts measuring up to 0.90m long were driven into the peat and underlying clays in the eastern half of the pond. These posts were associated with a number of horizontal split wooden planks, orientated east–west, placed roughly alongside the posts. These posts and planks may have been the basis for an access ramp to the pond. An early Bronze Age date was established from subsamples of the pond deposits (Walsh, 2009). Timber no. 21 was also radiocarbon dated to Cal 6745–6599 BC (UBA 13961) while timber no. 18 was dated to Cal 3800–3640 BC (SUERC 29348).

5. RESULTS

A total of 18 wood samples from a pit and pond related to early Bronze Age activity were analysed with regard to species identification, wood working technology and dating.

Table 1: Wood taxa present in the wood assemblage

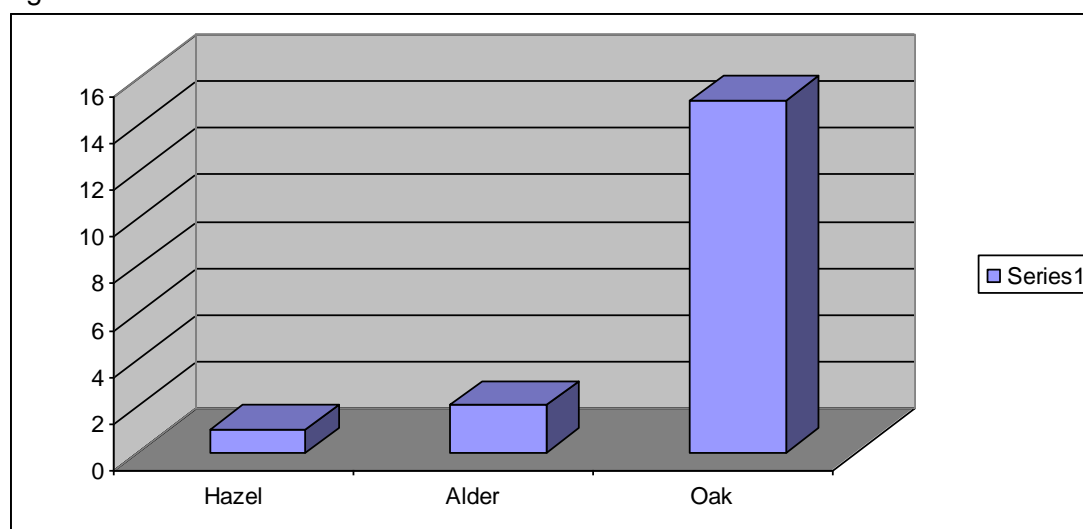
Botanical name	Species	Sample type
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder	2 wood samples
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	1 chisel pointed brushwood
<i>Quercus sp</i>	Oak	15 wood samples

Table 2: Wood recording and identifications pit and pond

Sample #	Context #	Feature type i.e. Structure A, hearth C45	Timber #	Species	Dimensions L x Wth x Dpth	Comment, Woodworking evidence, Annual tree rings present	Recommendations
799	c.3144	Pit (110E/100N)	1	Hazel	0.29m x 0.05m x 0.05m	Chisel point, 7 tree rings, Bark present	Photograph. Draw if you have budget
800	c.3144	Pit (110E/100N)	2	Alder	0.65m x 0.20m	Chisel point, signatures, jam curve 5.8cm, 45 tree rings, Bark present	Photograph. Draw if you have budget
822	c.3165	Bog/Marsh	3	Oak	0.90m x 0.16m x 0.06m	Very hard wood, 23 tree rings present, half split	Discard
823	c.3165	Bog/Marsh	4	Oak	1.75m x 0.33m x 0.16m		Discard
844	c.3165	Bog/Marsh	5	Alder	0.35m x 0.10m x 0.09m	25 tree rings present	Discard
824	c.3165	Bog/Marsh	6	Oak	1.60m x 0.28m x 0.05m	Split, 15 tree rings present	Discard
825	c.3165	Bog/Marsh	7	Oak	1.80m x 0.34m x 0.09m	Half split, Very hard wood	Discard
826	c.3165	Bog/Marsh	8	Oak	1.58m x 0.18m x 0.08m	Half split, 60 tree rings	Discard
827	c.3165	Bog/Marsh	9	Oak	2.1m x 0.10m x 0.05m	12 tree rings, Hard wood, tangentially split	Discard
828	c.3165	Bog/Marsh	10	Oak	0.50m x 0.40m x 0.08m	20 annual tree rings, split	Discard
829	c.3165	Bog/Marsh	11	Oak	0.20m x 0.15m x 0.15m	30 annual tree rings	Discard

Sample #	Context #	Feature type i.e. Structure A, hearth C45	Timber #	Species	Dimensions L x Wth x Dpth	Comment, Woodworking evidence, Annual tree rings present	Recommendations
830	c.3165	Bog/Marsh	12	Oak	0.60m x 0.34m x 0.15m	100 + annual tree rings	Send for potential dendro date
834	c.3165	Bog/Marsh	13	Oak	0.75m x 0.2m x 0.1m	50 annual tree rings	Discard
849	c.3165	Bog/Pond	17	Oak	0.60m x 0.15m x 0.10m	Hollowed out tree trunk, 20 tree rings	Discard
854	c.3165	Pond	19	Oak	0.40m x 0.12m	Knotty, no obvious ww, 25 tree rings	Discard
855	c.3165	Pond	18	Oak	0.86m x 0.15m	Slow growth, Knotty and hard, 45 tree rings	Cal 3800–3640 BC (SUERC 29348).
856	c.3165	Pond	20	Oak	0.76m x 0.21m	No evidence of ww, 60 tree rings	Discard
860	c.3165	Pond	21	Oak	0.33m x 0.09m	Jam curves, 3.1cm, 30 tree rings	Photograph and possibly draw. Date Cal 6745–6599 BC

Figure 1: Overall wood identifications from Kilmainham 1c



Three taxa were identified from the analysed timbers. One alder and one hazel timber was identified from the pit while large split oak timbers as well as one alder timber were present in the pond.

The wood was obviously split and worked by the inhabitants at the site and this woodworking evidence is discussed in detail in section 6. In summary two chisel pointed ends were identified as well as oak split timbers. Facets and jam curves were noted on two timbers as well as some faint convex signatures recorded from Timber no. 2 (Plate 1). The jam curves measured between 5.8 and 3.1cm in width which indicates that a blade width of 5.8cm and 3.1cm were being used.

The function of the wood from the pond may be associated with a footholding, platform or trackway in order to gain access to this pond.

6. DISCUSSION OF WOOD ASSEMBLAGE

Wood types selected

Three wood taxa were present in the wood samples from Kilmainham 1c. The most commonly occurring species was oak (*Quercus* sp) which was used for the construction of the possible platform or walkway. The oak trees contained between 12 and 100 annual tree rings and were split both irregularly and tangentially (Table 2). The wood was hard in nature and only one sample showed any evidence of further trimming or hewing post splitting. This was timber no. 21 which contained several toolmarks and a jam curve of 3.1cm in width.

One alder wood piece was also identified from the pond which contained 25 annual tree rings. Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) roundwood and hazel (*Corylus avellana*) brushwood were identified from the pit area.

Wood was a vital and widely used raw material from prehistoric to medieval times although its importance is rarely reflected in the analysis of archaeological assemblages mainly due to its perishable nature. It is important to note that people in prehistoric, early medieval and medieval communities were mainly dependant on woodland resources for the construction of buildings and for the manufacture of most implements. The woods in a surrounding catchment area were exploited and often managed to provide an essential raw material for the community. The economic importance of wood cannot be over estimated. A study of the range of species on an archaeological site offers us an indication or glimpse into the composition of local woodland during its period of use. This is based on the premise that wood was collected for use at *fulacht* sites from close to the settlement site.

The alder, oak and hazel would have been readily available in the nearby environment of Kilmainham 1c. As highlighted in the pollen report alder would have been present on the damper soils around the hollow, with hazel–oak wood/scrubland on the drier soils (Geary and Hill, 2009).

Environmental information related to wood types

The trees and shrubs identified from the assemblage are representative of mixed woodland conditions in Ireland. From the results above the local environment of the sites suggests both a dryland environment where larger trees prevailed on good soils such as oak as well as hazel scrub and a wetter area where alder would have grown. The wood analysis indicates that the site was located close to a wetland and dryland environment.

Alder would have been selected for structural material due to its accessibility to the site and also it is an easily worked and split timber. Alder poles were a favourite timber for underground foundations in damp or wet conditions. It was used as piles under houses, bridges, boat jetties, canal lock gates, pumps and troughs. The timber can resist decay in a wet environment almost indefinitely. Venice floats partly on the strength of alder trees.

Hazel is a native species and was very common up to the end of the 17th century. McCracken (1971, 19) points out that “it was once widespread to a degree that is hard to imagine today”. With the introduction of brick, steel and slate the crafts associated with hazel became obsolete, and today the woods that supplied hazel have diminished rapidly.

Hazel is normally only about 3–5m in height and is often found as an understory tree in deciduous woods dominated by oak. It also occurs as pure copses on shallow soils over limestone as today in The Burren in Co. Clare and survives for 30 to 50 years. Its main advantage is seen in the production of long flexible straight rods through the process known as coppicing. The coppiced hazel wood can be used as wattle or post material.

Sessile oak (*Quercus petraea*) and pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*) are both native and common in Ireland and the wood of these species cannot be differentiated on the basis of their anatomic characteristics. Pedunculate oak is found growing in areas of heavy clays and loams, particularly where the soil is alkaline. Sessile oak is found on acid soils and often in pure stands. Unlike pedunculate oak, it thrives on well-drained soils but is tolerant of flooding (Beckett, 1979, 40–41). Both species of oak grow to be very large trees (30–40m high). Oak was one of the most prevalent trees growing in Ireland throughout the medieval period. The anglicised form of the Irish name for oak (derry) is included in many townland names today. Out of 62,000 townlands in Ireland about 1,600 contain the word “derry” in one form or another, either as a prefix or suffix (McCracken, 1971, 23).

Oak is a dense wood and is very suitable for charcoal production. It also makes good firewood when dried and will grow in wetland areas when conditions are dry. Charcoal was important in pre-historic and medieval Ireland as it burned hotter and cleaner than wood and was considered superior to wood in that respect.

Oak also has unique properties of great durability and strength and was frequently used in the manufacture of posts and wooden plank.

The wood results compare favourably to the pollen report completed by Gearey and Hill which showed the presence of alder, probably on the damper soils around the hollow, with hazel–oak wood/scrubland on the drier soils with also clear evidence for open, grassy areas nearby (Geary and Hill, 2009).

Wood working evidence

Two chisel pointed ends were recorded from the timbers (Table 2). The chisel pointed end from timber no 2 (plate 1) was also torn at the end of the point. The chisel pointed ends are basic woodworking remains from either chopping the branch from its parent tree or turning one trunk into several wood pieces (Illustration 1 & Plate 1).

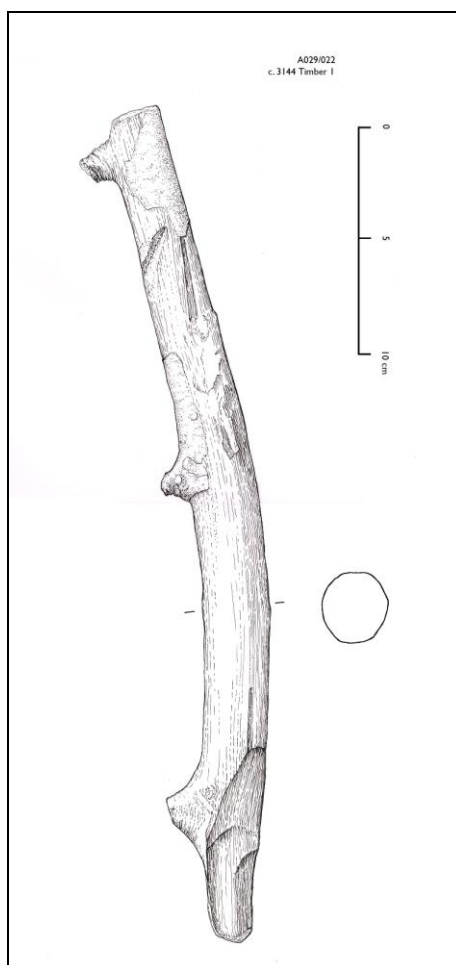


Illustration 1: Chisel pointed hazel brushwood (timber 1)



Plate 1: Facets and jam curves recorded on alder wood from timber 2.

Jam curves and facet sizes were recorded on two of the Bronze Age timbers from the pit and pond. The jam curve from timber 2 measured 5.8cm in width and was straight bladed with slightly rounded corners and straight edged sides (plate 1). The second jam curve from timber no. 21 was narrower than the jam curve from timber no. 2 and measured 3.1cm in width. The jam curves from timber no. 2 are similar in nature and

size to the early Bronze Age jam curves recorded from Corlea 6 trackways in Co. Longford which were between 4 and 6.5cm in diameter (O Sullivan 1996, 310) and the early Bronze Age jam curves at site Fauleens I, Trough B, Co. Mayo measuring between 5.4 and 7cm in width (OCarroll, forthcoming). These early Bronze tools or axes had broad slightly curved blades with sharp cutting edges and may have been akin to the later stages of copper axe development (O'Sullivan, 1996, 313).

The jam curve from timber no, 21 was narrower which suggests a narrower axe and the possibility of a later date possibly in the middle or later Bronze Age. This though can not be conclusively proven without a larger sample set.

The end of timber no 2 was torn at the end and facet sizes on this alder timber were on average 5.8cm in width by 3.6cm in length. There was bark also present on the alder wood timber. Slightly raised (convex) lines or signatures were recorded on the facets of timber no. 2 (plate 1). These signatures tell us that there was a double nick in the blade used to cut the wood timber and this blade nick is then transferred onto the wood piece in the form of a signature. The presence of these signatures on one sample can be recorded but the record will only add to the data set if these signatures can be cross matched across different data sets - wood sets to indicate that the same woodcutter was cutting down and sharpening wood from different sites/features.

The oak timbers from the pond were split, some tangentially and some irregular. The splitting may have facilitated the construction of the platform or walkway structure. Some of these oak timbers were also recorded as knotty with several branches present which in turn may point to the growth of the oak tree or trees in a more open environment. The oak timbers due to their size, strength and durability would have been perfect for use as posts and planks in the construction of the platform and walkway.

Dendrochronological Dating

One oak timber (no. 12) which had the requisite amount of tree rings was recommended for dendrochronological dating (Q10947). Unfortunately the tree ring series obtained from the sample did not match any local or regional chronologies at the Queens University of Belfast (Brown, 2009).

Comparative material

Wider landscape

The deposition or occurrence of wood remains, sometimes worked, has been noted at two other pond/pit sites excavated in Co. Meath. Alder and ash brushwood were excavated from a pond area at Kennastown in Co. Meath also of Bronze Age in date (OCarroll, 2008) and a series of unworked and worked wood pieces were also excavated from a Bronze Age pond/pit at Kiltrough, Co. Meath (OCarroll, 2009). The wood from Kiltrough was recovered from a deep circular pit/well with a step for access on its north-east side. The majority of the wood recovered occurred on the step. It did not appear structural or purposely placed there and appeared more like a collapse structure possible associated with a foot holding or access point into that well (Gallagher, 2009). Oak, ash, hazel, blackthorn, willow and alder were identified from the Kiltrough assemblage. Woodworking evidence was poor, however, metal tools probably axes were used on some of the worked ends.

The use and function of these wells or ponds may be associated with the wooden type structures possibly related with the ponds as access points into an area that was of some purpose or facilitated a type of function which leaves little evidence when excavated.

Local comparative material

Two further pre-historic sites along the M3, Clonee to Kells, had anaerobic conditions and trough timbers were preserved. These include Ardracran 6 and Commons of Lloyd/Town Parks 1. Charcoal was also identified from Kilmainham 1C and the two aforementioned sites.

Alder and ash stakes were identified from the trough at Ardracran 6 and a bulk sample of hazel was also identified from the trough. Alder, ash and hazel charcoal was also identified from the charcoal assemblage (O'Donnell, 2010) which indicates that the fuel and wood material used for the construction of the trough was sourced from the same areas.

At Commons of Lloyd/Town Parks 1, an oak timber was identified from the site (A029:30:1). In comparison, oak charcoal was also identified from areas of burnt mound activity from the site, from C22, fill of pit C25 and from C60, fill of trough C40 (O'Donnell, 2010).

At Kilmainham 1C charcoal was examined from burnt mound material. The charcoal results from Burnt Mound 1 (C2909, 2914 and 2924) include alder, ash, pomaceous fruitwood and hazel. No oak was identified. The charcoal results from Burnt Mound 2 (C1545) include oak, hazel and ash (O'Donnell, *pers comm.*).

7. CONCLUSIONS ON WOOD ASSEMBLAGE

Eighteen wood pieces were analysed from the fill of a pond associated with early Bronze Age activity at Kilmainham 1c, Co. Meath. Three wood taxa were present in the wood samples from Kilmainham 1c. One alder and one hazel timber was identified from the pit while large split oak timbers as well as one alder timber were present in the pond. The function of the wood may be related to a foot-holding or platform used as an access point to the pond. Similar sites with wooden remains and associated with wooden wells or ponds from the Bronze Age period have been excavated at Kiltrough and Kennanstown, Co. Meath.

All of the wood taxa identified from the excavations were of native origin. The wood assemblage analysed here is indicative of a mixed wetland and dryland environment comprising hazel scrub, oak trees and wetland type taxa such as alder. The wood results compare favourably to the pollen report completed by Gearey and Hill which showed the presence of alder, probably on the damper soils around the hollow, with hazel–oak wood/scrubland on the drier soils with also clear evidence for open, grassy areas nearby.

The wood was obviously split and worked by the inhabitants at Kilmainham 1c. In summary two chisel pointed ends were recorded as well as oak split timbers. Facets and jam curves were noted on two timbers as well as signatures on one of those timbers. The jam curves measured between 5.8 and 3.1cm in width which indicates that a blade width of 5.8cm and 3.1cm were being used. The wider blade width of 5.8cm may be associated with an early type Bronze Age axe as opposed to later palstaves which produce a narrower blade.

Although the pond use has been dated to between the early and late Bronze Age a radiocarbon date from timber no. 21 was returned as Cal 6745–6599 BC (UBA 13961) while timber no. 18 was dated to Cal 3800–3640 BC (SUERC 29348). These dates do not correlate with the use phase of the pond which in turn may indicate that the oak wood located in the pond was from earlier phases of activity at the site and became lodged in the pond either through anthropogenic activities or natural formation processes.

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Appendix 2.14 Insect Remains Report – Enid Allison and John Carrott

ASSESSMENT OF INVERTEBRATE AND MICROFOSSIL REMAINS KILMAINHAM 1C, E3140 ENID ALLISON AND JOHN CARROTT

Palaeoecology Research Services PRS 2010/06**Technical report: Insect and other macrofossil invertebrate remains from
early Bronze Age and medieval deposits associated with a pond at
Kilmainham 1C, County Meath, republic of Ireland
(site code: E3140; MD number: A029/022)**

by

Enid Allison, John Carrott and Alison Foster

Summary

An archaeological excavation was undertaken at Kilmainham 1C, County Meath, Republic of Ireland, between September 2006 and March 2007. Archaeological features were spread over a very large area and the main concentration of activity was focused in the eastern half of the site. Several phases of prehistoric activity were identified, followed by a possible phase of early medieval activity, and a medieval and post-medieval phase. Seven sediment subsamples were submitted for an assessment of their bioarchaeological potential in 2009 and this identified four that were worthy of detailed analysis of their insect (and to a lesser extent other macro-invertebrate) assemblages. Two of the samples were from an early Bronze Age deposit within a pond and two from a fill of a large medieval pit cut through the fills of the pond.

Insect remains were common to abundant in each of the samples. The Bronze Age assemblages provided evidence of aquatic deposition within still, shallow water in shaded conditions (the shade most likely provided by local trees – probably including hazel and oak – and shrubs); although the water may not have been permanent. There were also indicators for aquatic and damp ground vegetation, together with grassland; the latter with grazing animals (implied by the presence of dung beetles) which may have used the pond as a watering hole.

The insect assemblages from the medieval pit suggested that some environmental change had occurred in the intervening period. Well-vegetated marshy ground with areas of shallow standing water was indicated – there were also some taxa which suggested that both the water itself and marginal areas were quite muddy. Indications of trees and shrubs were less clear than in the Bronze Age samples although shaded water was, again, suggested by a number of taxa. It is likely that some trees or shrubs were present, perhaps including willows and/or poplars, but that, in general, the local environment was more open by this period. There was evidence for areas of marsh, grassland and disturbed ground, and a hint of the presence of heathland. Dung beetles were relatively less well-represented than in the prehistoric samples but sufficient to indicate that local grassland was probably still being used as grazing land. In general, decomposer beetles were poorly represented and there were no significant indicators in the insect assemblage for refuse disposal into the pit.

KEYWORDS: KILMAINHAM 1C; COUNTY MEATH; REPUBLIC OF IRELAND; TECHNICAL REPORT; EARLY BRONZE AGE; MEDIEVAL; INVERTEBRATE MACROFOSSIL REMAINS; INSECTS; BEETLES

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Technical report: Insect and other macrofossil invertebrate remains from early Bronze Age and medieval deposits associated with a pond at Kilmainham 1C, County Meath, republic of Ireland (site code: E3140; MD number: A029/022)

Introduction

An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd between September 2006 and March 2007 at Kilmainham 1C in advance of the Contract 4 M3 Navan–Kells and Kells Bypass (chainage number: 68450–68600) of the proposed M3 Clonee–North of Kells Motorway Scheme, County Meath (centred on NGR 275672 274097). The excavation was directed by Fintan Walsh of Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd on behalf of Meath County Council and the National Roads Authority.

Archaeological features were spread over a very large area, with the main concentration of activity focused in the eastern half of the site (see Walsh 2009). Several phases of prehistoric activity were identified including a number of early Neolithic structures, with associated pits, hearths and fence structures, two late Neolithic pits, and a number of late Neolithic/early Bronze Age possible structures, pits and a stone platform; all of the last had associated Beaker pottery. Possible early medieval features included 11 ‘figure-of-eight’ cereal-drying kilns, a medieval kiln and two very badly disturbed burials. Three large medieval pits, possibly for gravel extraction, were identified.

The western half of the site contained numerous dispersed prehistoric features including hearths, pits (some of which contained large quantities of Neolithic and Bronze Age pottery), a possible structure defined by stakeholes, and two burnt mounds. One of the last had a well-defined trough with evidence of wood lining and was positioned beside a seasonal pond which occupied a distinctive hollow.

Samples from deposits associated with a pond occupying a topographical low point that formed a hollow which retained water during the winter months were assessed for biological remains in 2009 (Allison and Carrott 2009). Radiocarbon dates were established from the top and bottom of a core taken through the main lower fill of the pond (Context C3165) for pollen analysis (Gearey *et al.* 2009) and these indicated that the deposit dated to the early Bronze Age (1880–1620 cal. BC – Beta 235626 and 235627).

The assessment identified four samples that were worthy of detailed analysis of their insect (and to a lesser extent other macro-invertebrate) assemblages. Two of the samples were from a deposit within the prehistoric pond itself and two from a fill of a large medieval pit cut through the fills of the pond (dated to cal. AD 1020–1210 – Beta 235625). It was recommended that additional sediment was processed from each sample to increase the resolution of any environmental interpretation and this report presents the findings of the detailed analysis of both sets of samples.

Methods

Subsamples of sediment with volumes of 2 to 4.8 litres were processed by paraffin flotation to extract insect remains following the methods of Kenward *et al.* (1980, 1986b). Details of the records from each subsample are given in Table 2. The subsamples processed for the assessment were given the suffix ‘/T’ and the additional material processed for the analysis were suffixed ‘/T2’. Both sets of samples were included for this analysis.

Beetles (Coleoptera) and bugs (Hemiptera) were removed from the paraffin flots onto moist filter paper for identification using a low-power binocular microscope (x10 to x45). Identification was by comparison with modern insect material and reference to standard published works. Numbers of individuals and taxa of beetles and bugs were recorded, and these were divided into broad ecological groups for interpretation following Kenward *et al.* (1986a) and Kenward (1997) – see Table 1 for a list of the groups used. Nomenclature for Coleoptera follows Duff (2008) and Hemiptera follow Kloet and Hincks (1966–77). The abundance of other invertebrates in the flots was recorded semi-quantitatively on a three-point scale as present, common or abundant. The flots are currently stored in industrial methylated spirits in plastic jars.

Results

The results are given below in chronological order, with archaeological information provided by the excavator in square brackets. A full list of insect and other invertebrate taxa recorded is provided in Table 2, and a list of phytophagous beetles and bugs and their host plants with references in Table 3. The main statistics used for interpretation are given in Table 4.

EARLY BRONZE AGE DEPOSIT AT THE BASE OF POND C3193

Context C3144 [medium compact dark greyish brown peat. Fill of a shallow pit within the pond which was thought to be the same as peat deposit (C3165) which formed the main lower fill of the pond. Inclusions included frequent organic material and timber logs. The deposit was dated to 1880–1620 cal. BC]

Of the two samples examined from this context, Sample 802 was taken from slightly lower in the deposit than Sample 801 and is therefore treated first.

Subsamples 802/T and 802/T2

Similar ranges of taxa were recorded from both the subsamples. Water beetles and caddis fly (Trichoptera) larval cases were common, and water flea ephippia (Cladocera: resting eggs) abundant, indicating that the deposit had accumulated in aquatic conditions. The ephippia were mainly *Daphnia*. Ephippia are produced at certain times of the year, particularly in the autumn, or at times of environmental stress such as seasonal reductions in water level (Scourfield and Harding 1966, 3) and their presence does not necessarily indicate permanently standing water. Fragmentation of insect remains was quite high, and some fragments were pale, soft and rotted perhaps indicating that the deposit had been incompletely waterlogged on occasion.

Some of the aquatic beetles identified closely were highly eurytopic but, in general, still shallow water conditions were implied by the group as a whole. The weevil *Tanysphyrus lemnae* indicated that duckweed (*Lemna*) grew on the surface of the standing water. *Anacaena globulus* is typically found in running water but also occurs in stagnant conditions (Friday 1988, 148; Hansen 1987, 171); it is usually found in damp and shady places where the terrestrial larvae live beneath leaf litter. Damp, shaded conditions were also indicated by several ground beetles (Carabidae) particularly *Oxypselaphus obscurus* and *Pterostichus diligens* (Luff 2007, 115, 124). This ties in well with some of the plant feeding species recorded which indicated that shrubs or trees were present nearby. Many *Phyllobius*, here represented by two species, and *Strophosoma melanogrammum* are arboreal on a wide variety of trees and shrubs, the latter with a preference for hazel (*Corylus*) and oak (*Quercus*). The larvae of *Serica brunnea* (a chafer) feed on roots, especially of trees, with the adults feeding on leaves (Jessop 1986, 28; Bevan 1987, 54–5).

Other plant feeding taxa provided evidence for aquatic or damp ground vegetation with *Notaris acridulus*, a weevil found on semi-aquatic grasses including *Glyceria*, being particularly common. Donaciine leaf beetles and *Prasocuris phellandrii* live and feed on aquatic and marginal plants, the latter particularly on marsh marigold (*Caltha palustris*) but also on other Ranunculaceae, the larvae of *Phaedon armoraciae* feed on the leaves of brooklime (*Veronica beccabunga*), and several *Galerucella* species live on marshland vegetation.

Drier, and probably more open, ground elsewhere was indicated by another ground beetle, *Calathus fuscipes*, and nearby grassland by *Phyllopertha horticola*, a chafer whose larvae feed on turf, usually on poor quality pastureland (Jessop 1986, 29). The larvae of *Dascillus cervinus* are also root feeders and the adults are found on flowers and bushes.

Local grassland was probably used for grazing animals as, although decomposers were poorly represented overall (13% of the assemblage in both subsamples), beetles associated with foul organic material, especially dung, were common within this component (in Sample 802/T2 they accounted for 82% of all decomposers). *Geotrupes* and *Aphodius* species are typically associated with dung, although *A. prodromus* and/or *A. sphacelatus*, which accounted for most of the individuals represented, are also attracted to foul plant material (Jessop 1986, 22).

The presence of an undiagnostic body segment of a flea (Siphonaptera) from 802/T2 is worthy of note. Human fleas (*Pulex irritans*) are by far the most common species of flea found on archaeological sites, usually in material derived from human dwellings or sometimes in deposits interpreted as stable waste (Carrott and Kenward 2001; Kenward and Hall 1997), but there were no indications in the insect assemblage that material of this sort had been dumped into the pond. The only beetles recorded that can be regarded as typical synanthropes were single individuals of *Latridius minutus* group from both of the subsamples, but these beetles are not confined to man-made habitats and are also found in natural situations in relatively dry litter.

Subsamples 801/T and 801/T2

Invertebrate remains recovered were similar in implication to those from Samples 802/T and 802/T2. Very abundant water flea ephippia (mostly *Daphnia*), wing fragments and larval cases of caddis flies, and numerous aquatic beetles and bugs, indicated the presence of standing water, but, again, not necessarily permanent. Preservation of insect remains was rather varied with some fragments pale and rotted and the rest well-preserved.

Damp, shady habitats were indicated by a variety of taxa including a number of hygrophilous ground beetles. *Oxypselaphus obscurus* and *Pterostichus diligens*, were both recorded from the previous samples and there were additional records of *Pterostichus niger* and *Abax parallelepipedus* found in woodlands, damp grassland and moorland (Luff 2007, 112, 116). There was further evidence that shady conditions close to the pond were created by trees and/or shrubs from the presence of *Grynobius planus*, a type of woodworm beetle (Anobiidae) found in the dry wood of deciduous trees, and *Rhizophagus* and a salpingid beetle which are found under bark. Several arboreal weevils were also present including *Strophosomus melanogrammus*.

A small elytral fragment was tentatively identified as *Calosoma inquisitor* which is arboreal in old oak (*Quercus*) woodland where it feeds on caterpillars (Luff 2007, 39). The identification was tentative because of the small size of the fragment recovered, although elytral sculpturing is very distinctive in *Calosoma*. This species has suffered

from the destruction of native Irish forests and is now presumed to be extinct in Ireland. The only confirmed Irish entomological records are from Wicklow in the 19th century (Johnson and Halbert 1902). There have been no subsequent records and this is believed to be the result of habitat damage caused by inappropriate forest management (Speight *et al.* 1983).

Insects feeding on herbaceous vegetation included *Notaris acridulus*, found on semi-aquatic grasses, and *Conomelus anceps* which is common on rushes (*Juncus*). Brooklime (*Veronica beccabunga*) was indicated by *Phaedon armoraciae*, and open areas with docks (*Rumex*) by *Rhinoncus pericarpus*. Nearby grassland probably grazed by herbivores was, again, implied by the chafer *Phyllopertha horticola* and the scarabaeid dung beetles *Geotrupes* and *Aphodius*.

A biting louse (Mallophaga) was also recorded but was incomplete and distorted and could not be identified further. Most Mallophaga are ectoparasites of birds, although one group is found on mammals including the main domesticates.

As with the previous samples, there was no significant evidence from the insect remains that waste from human dwellings or from animal stabling was represented although a few *Latridius minutus* group and a debris bug *Lyctocoris campestris* were recovered – in archaeological deposits they both often occur in association with a distinctive fauna associated with buildings (Kenward and Hall 1995, 671). *Lyctocoris campestris* lives in vegetable refuse in birds' nests, straw stacks and flood-tide debris, as well as in granaries, fowl houses and stables (Southwood and Leston 1959, 184) and the most likely explanation here is that both the louse and the debris bug came from a nest of some sort close to the point of deposition.

BASAL FILL OF LARGE MEDIEVAL PIT C3080, POSSIBLY ORIGINALLY FOR GRAVEL EXTRACTION, CUT THROUGH THE FILLS OF THE POND

Context 3100 [orange peat forming basal fill of large medieval pit dug into the fills of the pond, and dated to cal. AD 1020–1210]

The two samples examined from this context cannot be arranged in stratigraphic sequence. They were from the same deposition phase with Sample 649 being a peat deposit and Sample 845 a concentration of moss within this peat. The results are presented in sample number order.

Subsamples 649/T and 649/T2

Insects and other invertebrates were abundant in both subsamples although fragmentation was quite high and some remains showed signs of erosion. Water beetles and bugs were very well represented accounting for 37–41% of the assemblages, together with numerous larval cases of caddis flies (Trichoptera), ostracods and water flea ephippia (Cladocera: resting eggs) indicating that deposition was aquatic. The majority of the ephippia appeared to be *Ceriodaphnia*. Among the water beetles *Helophorus* species and *Ochthebius minimus* were particularly numerous.

The composition of the assemblage indicated swampy conditions, with areas of shallow standing water. For example, *Hydrochus brevis* was common; this species occurs in well-established weedy pools and fens with thick emergent vegetation, often in partial shade (Foster *et al.* 2009). *Cyphon* species are found on swampy ground with shallow standing water, the weevil *Tanysphyrus lemnae* indicated that duckweed (*Lemna*) was present, and there was probably mud; *Ochthebius dilatatus* is found in muddy water (Friday 1988, 151) and *Dryops* in waterside mud. Shaded

conditions were implied by several taxa – *Microcara testacea*, for example, is found in the vicinity of shaded water (Harde 1984, 184) and its larvae in wet rotting leaves in shallow water – but indications of the presence of nearby trees and shrubs were less clear than they were in the Bronze Age samples and it may be that the local environment was generally more open by this period.

Marsh and wet grassland habitats were indicated by ground beetles such as *Carabus granulatus* and *Pterostichus minor* (Luff 2007, 42, 112–116). *Notaris acridulus* found on semi-aquatic grasses was common, and rushes (*Juncus*) were indicated by *Livia juncorum* and *Conomelus anceps*. *Aphthona nonstriata* feeds exclusively on yellow iris (*Iris pseudacorus*) and *Leiosoma ?deflexum* is found on Ranunculaceae including buttercups (*Ranunculus*) and marsh marigold (*Caltha palustris*). Leafhoppers (Auchenorrhyncha) were very well represented (but mostly not identified more closely). This group is often found in abundance in grasslands mostly living in the herbaceous layer. *Anoscopus flavostriatus* found on grasses in damp places was common. Other plant feeding insects (*Nedus quadrimaculatus*, *Rhinoncus*, *Phyllotreta nemorum* group, *Meligethes*, *Ceutorhynchus contractus* and *Chaetocnema concinna*) pointed to areas of disturbance and weedy vegetation that included nettles (*Urtica*), crucifers and Polygonaceae. The ground beetles *Pterostichus melanarius* and *Harpalus rufipes* are both favoured by cultivation and ground disturbance. Local heathland was suggested by a single *Strophingia ericae*, a jumping plant louse found on heather (*Calluna vulgaris*).

Scarabaeid dung beetles (*Geotrupes* and *Aphodius*) were relatively less well-represented than in the prehistoric samples but it is likely that local grassland was still used as grazing land, although possibly the animals were at a greater distance from the point of sampling, or present in smaller numbers than before. Decomposer beetles were generally poorly represented (10–12% of the assemblages) and there were no significant indicators in the insect assemblage for refuse disposal into the pit.

Subsamples 845/T and 845/T2

This sample was from a visible area of moss within the peat (F. Walsh pers. comm.). Insect remains were in a better state of preservation than in Sample 649: fragmentation was lower and there were few signs of erosion. During scanning of the flots from 845/T for the assessment it was suggested that there may be differences in the composition of the insect assemblages from Samples 649 and 845 (Allison and Carrott 2009). After this more detailed examination, the main observable differences were in the relative abundance of ostracods (lower in Sample 845), and the lower proportion of aquatic beetles and bugs (27–32%) but this may simply represent localised differences within the feature at some stage. The rest of the assemblage was in fact very similar in implication to that from Sample 649. The aquatic component clearly indicated deposition in stagnant, well-vegetated and perhaps partially shaded water. A rich assemblage of plant-associated taxa indicated marsh and grassland, with disturbed areas of weedy vegetation that included nettles, crucifers and Polygonaceae. Nymphs of *Livia juncorum* were common – they cause the formation of tassel galls on rushes (*Juncus*) (Hodkinson and White 1979, 2).

Discussion

Insect remains were common to abundant in the samples from within the Bronze Age pond (Context C3144) and medieval pit (Context C3100). Curiously, the numbers of remains recovered in the flots from three of the four larger analysis subsamples were less than those from the corresponding smaller assessment subsamples. This may reflect a genuine variation in the concentrations of remains within the deposits but is

perhaps more likely to be the result of an unexpected reduction in the efficacy of the separation of the material by the paraffin flotation process.

As a general note, it may be remarked that the evidence from the invertebrate assemblages accords well with that from the pollen from the pond deposits (Gearey and Hopla, this volume) and the preponderance of alder, hazel and oak recorded in the charcoal assemblage from the nearby Burnt Mound 1 (O'Donnell, this volume).

The Early Bronze Age pond (C3193)

Insect and other invertebrate remains from the Bronze Age pond indicated that water was present but not necessarily permanently, although even if water levels declined the deposit must have remained fairly constantly saturated for insect remains to be preserved; seasonal drying was thought to account for the poor preservation of insect remains in other samples from the pond examined during the assessment (see Allison and Carrott 2009).

Still, shallow water was implied by the aquatic beetles represented and damp shady conditions were indicated by a number of aquatic and terrestrial species, with good evidence from various plant-associated insects for the presence of trees and/or shrubs nearby – *Grynobius planus* is found in the dry wood of deciduous trees, and leaf feeders and beetles found under bark were also recorded. The arboreal weevil *Strophosomus melanogrammus* is found on a wide variety of trees and shrubs but appears to have a preference for hazel (*Corylus*) and oak (*Quercus*) (Morris 1997). *Calosoma inquisitor*, an arboreal carabid beetle, was tentatively identified from an elytral fragment and its presence would suggest that old oak woodland existed close to the pond at this period.

There was plentiful evidence from phytophages for aquatic and damp ground vegetation that included marsh marigold (*Caltha palustris*), brooklime (*Veronica beccabunga*), semi-aquatic grasses (probably including *Glyceria*) and rushes (*Juncus*). Docks (*Rumex*) would also have grown in places and *Phyllopertha horticola* and *Dascillus cervinus* were common indicating local grassland; both beetles have turf-feeding larvae.

Decomposers were, in general, poorly represented, but within this component beetles associated with foul organic material, especially dung, were relatively common. Some *Aphodius* species exploit foul material other than dung but it is likely that those represented here predominantly reflect the presence of grazing animals locally, with the pond perhaps providing a useful waterhole.

An undiagnostic body segment of a flea (Siphonaptera) and a biting louse (Mallophaga) were recovered but neither could be identified to species. There were no indications in the insect assemblage that waste from within buildings or stable waste, which are often the source of lice and fleas recovered from archaeological sites, had been dumped into the pond. It is also very unlikely that fleas and lice would have arrived directly from an animal visiting the pond to drink. Cattle, sheep, goats, horses and pigs are not hosts of specific fleas; although there are sometimes incongruous records of human fleas (*Pulex irritans*) on domestic animals and they can be common in pig sties (Smit 1957, 22). Most biting lice are found on birds, with a small group on mammals. A debris bug *Lyctocoris campestris* whose habitats include birds' nests was recorded from the same sample as the biting louse perhaps suggesting that the ectoparasites came from a nest of some sort close to the pond, possibly in an overhanging tree.

The medieval pit (C3080)

The insect assemblages from the medieval pit that had been cut through the pond deposits suggested that some environmental change had occurred in the intervening period. Well-vegetated marshy ground with areas of shallow standing water was indicated. *Ochthebius dilatatus* was common indicating that the water was quite muddy and there were also records of *Dryops* which is found on waterside mud. Indications of trees and shrubs were less clear than in the Bronze Age samples although shaded water was, again, suggested by a number of taxa – *Microcara testacea*, for example, is found in the vicinity of shaded water and its larvae in wet rotting leaves in shallow water. It is likely that some trees or shrubs were present, perhaps including willows (*Salix*) and/or poplars (*Populus*), but that, in general, the local environment was more open by this period. There was abundant evidence for marsh, with rushes (*Juncus*), semi-aquatic grasses (probably including *Glyceria*), and yellow iris (*Iris pseudacorus*), and for grassland. Disturbed ground with ‘weedy’ vegetation that included nettles (*Urtica*), crucifers, and Polygonaceae was also implied and a single *Strophingia ericae*, a jumping plant louse found on heather (*Calluna vulgaris*), hints at the presence of heathland.

Scarabaeid dung beetles (*Geotrupes* and *Aphodius*) were relatively less well-represented than in the prehistoric samples but sufficient to indicate that local grassland was probably still being used as grazing land. Decomposer beetles were generally poorly represented and there were no significant indicators in the insect assemblage for refuse disposal into the pit.

Retention and disposal

All of the organic remains recovered from the sediment samples should be retained as part of the physical archive for the site. It would also be highly desirable to retain any remaining unprocessed sediment against the possibility that it may be of use to some future academic study.

Archive

All material is currently stored by Palaeoecology Research Services (Unit 4, National Industrial Estate, Bontoft Avenue, Kingston upon Hull), pending return to the excavator, along with paper and electronic records pertaining to the work described here.

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Table 1. Kilmainham 1C, County Meath, Republic of Ireland: Ecological groups used in analysis of the invertebrate assemblages (following Kenward et al. 1986a with synanthropes – taxa favoured by human activity – categorized following Kenward 1997).

d – damp ground or waterside taxa

g – grain-associated taxa

l – wood-associated taxa

m – moorland taxa

oa – certain outdoor taxa (unable to live and breed either within buildings or in accumulations of organic material)

ob – probable outdoor taxa

p – strongly plant-associated taxa

rd – dry decomposers

rf – foul decomposers

rt – generalized decomposers

RT – total decomposers (rd+rf+rt)

sf – facultative synanthropes (found in man-made and natural habitats)

ss – strong synanthropes (very rare in natural habitats)

st – typical synanthropes (typically present in man-made habitats but capable of living in natural situations)

S – total synanthropes (sf+ss+st)

w – aquatics

Plates

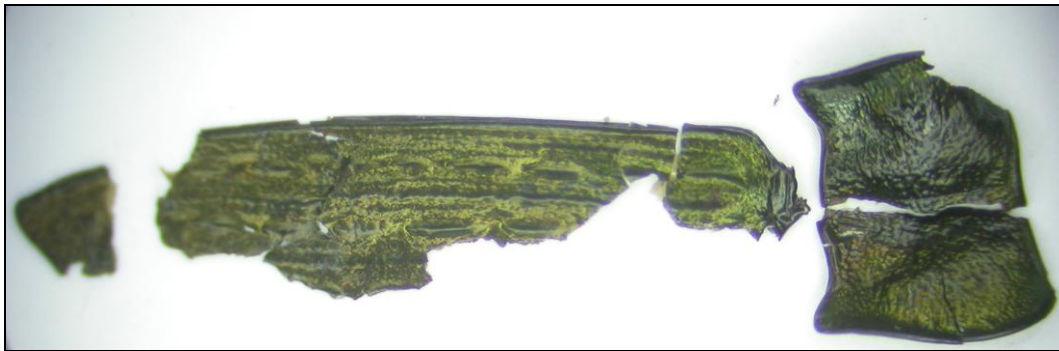


Plate 1:

(Top) *Carabus pronotum* and *elytron* Sample 649. Mounted fragments of *pronotum* and *elytron* of the ground beetle *Carabus granulosus* Linnaeus from Sample 649 (note: the greenish colour is an artificial effect from the illumination of the specimen)

(Bottom) Image of a modern specimen taken illustrating the 'natural' colouration

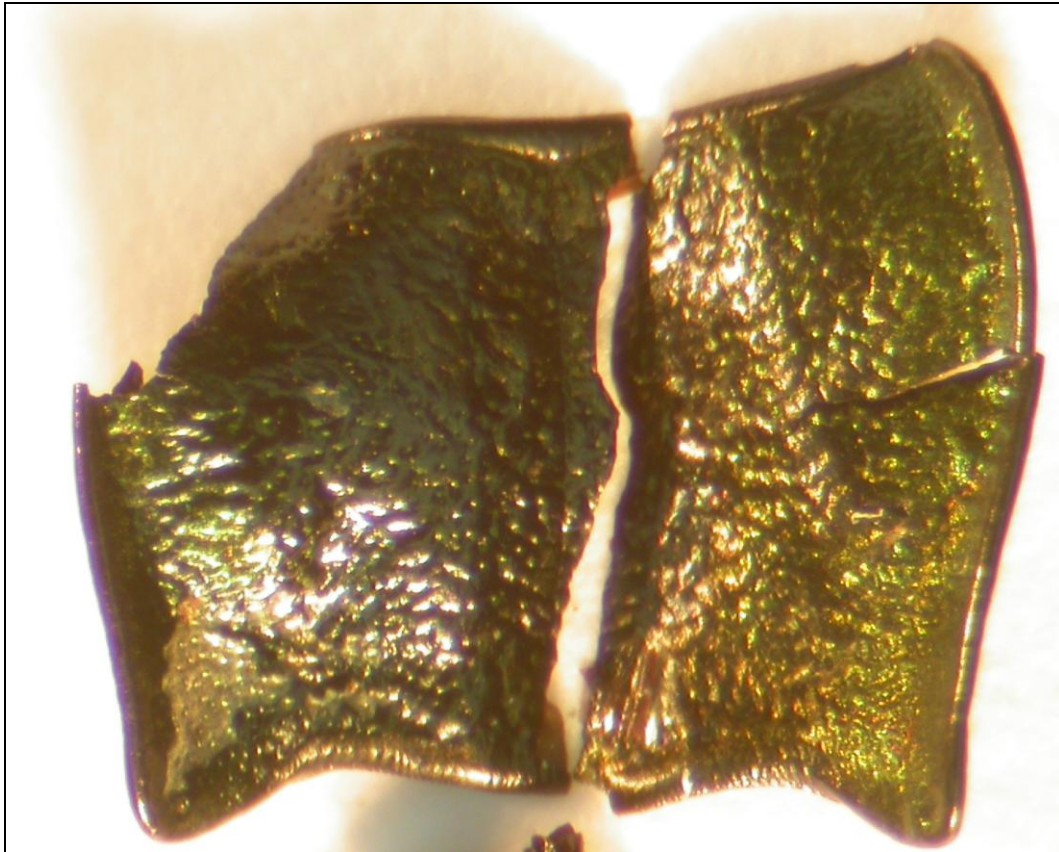


Plate 2: Detail close-up of the same *Carabus pronotum* as above from Sample 649. (note: the greenish colour is an artificial effect from the illumination of the specimen)



Plate 3: Various beetle sclerites from Sample 845



Plate 4: (Top) Sample 845. A better preserved (though still pale) elytron of the weevil *Notaris acridulus* (Linnaeus) which is found on semi-aquatic grasses. Here, the colour is a fairly accurate reflection of the sclerite as it is now but again not of the living animal.

(Below) A picture of a modern specimen of the above.



Table 2. Kilmainham 1C, County Meath, Republic of Ireland: Insects and other invertebrate remains from the samples. The abundance of invertebrates not used in the statistics has been estimated as: + = present; ++ = common; +++ = abundant. Ecological codes are given in square brackets (see Table 1).

Context	3144	3144	3144	3144	3100	3100	3100	3100
Subsample	801/T	801/T2	802/T	802/T2	649/T	649/T2	845/T	845/T2
Subsample volume	2 litres	4.8 litres	2 litres	3.5 litres	2 litres	3.5 litres	2 litres	4 litres
Subsample weight	2.2 kg	5 kg	2.4 kg	4.8 kg	2.4 kg	4.8 kg	2 kg	2.6 kg
Oligochaeta sp. (earthworm egg capsules)	+	+	+	-	++	+++	+++	+++
Cladocera spp. (ephippia)	+++	+++	+++	+++	++	+++	++	++
Ostracoda spp.	-	-	-	+	++	++	+	+
Dermaptera sp. [u]	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-
Mallophaga sp.	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Stygnocoris</i> sp. [oa-p]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
<i>Drymus sylvaticus</i> (Fabricius) [oa-p]	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
<i>Scolopostethus</i> sp. [oa-p]	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Lyctocoris campestris</i> (Fabricius) [rd-st]	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saldidae sp. [oa-d]	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Corixidae spp. [oa-w]	1	1	-	-	6	4	4	1
Heteroptera spp.	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	1
<i>Aphrophora</i> sp. [oa-p]	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
<i>Anoscopus flavostriatus</i> (Donovan) [oa-p]	-	-	-	-	6	13	3	-
<i>Conmelus anceps</i> Germar [oa-p]	-	1	-	-	1	3	3	1
Delphacidae spp. [oa-p]	-	1	2	2	4	11	11	6
Auchenorrhyncha and Fulgoromorpha spp. [oa-p]	2	2	1	1	10	24	34	36
<i>Livia juncorum</i> (Latreille) [oa-p-d]	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	4
<i>Livia juncorum</i> (nymphs) [oa-p-d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	++	+
<i>Strophingia ericae</i> (Curtis)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

Context	3144	3144	3144	3144	3100	3100	3100	3100
Subsample	801/T	801/T2	802/T	802/T2	649/T	649/T2	845/T	845/T2
Subsample volume	2 litres	4.8 litres	2 litres	3.5 litres	2 litres	3.5 litres	2 litres	4 litres
Subsample weight	2.2 kg	5 kg	2.4 kg	4.8 kg	2.4 kg	4.8 kg	2 kg	2.6 kg
<i>Trioza</i> sp. (nymph) [oa-p]	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+
Psylloidea sp. indet. [oa-p]	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-
Aphidoidea sp.	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-
Trichoptera sp. (adults)	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-
Trichoptera sp. (larval cases)	+	+	++	+	+++	+++	++	++
Diptera spp. (puparia)	+	+	+	-	++	++	+	-
Siphonaptera sp. (indet body segments)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
Formicidae spp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Hymenoptera Parasitica spp.	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-
<i>Haliphus</i> spp. [oa-w]	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-
<i>Agabus bipustulatus</i> (Linnaeus) [oa-w]	2	1	1	2	4	4	5	3
<i>Agabus</i> or <i>Ilybius</i> spp. [oa-w]	3	1	2	3	6	4	5	3
<i>Colymbetes fuscus</i> (Linnaeus) [oa-w]	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
<i>Hygrotus inaequalis</i> (Fabricius) [oa-w]	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Hydroporinae spp. [oa-w]	4	2	1	6	12	22	-	15
Dytiscidae spp. [oa-w]	-	-	2	-	1	1	2	1
? <i>Calosoma inquisitor</i> (Linnaeus) [oa-p]	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Carabus granulatus</i> Linnaeus [oa]	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
<i>Nebria brevicollis</i> (Fabricius) [oa]	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
<i>Notiophilus</i> sp. [oa]	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Loricera pilicornis</i> (Fabricius) [oa]	1	1	1	-	2	2	-	1
<i>Dyschirius globosus</i> (Herbst) [oa]	-	2	2	-	2	2	1	2
<i>Trechus obtusus</i> or <i>quadristriatus</i> [oa]	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-

Context	3144	3144	3144	3144	3100	3100	3100	3100
Subsample	801/T	801/T2	802/T	802/T2	649/T	649/T2	845/T	845/T2
Subsample volume	2 litres	4.8 litres	2 litres	3.5 litres	2 litres	3.5 litres	2 litres	4 litres
Subsample weight	2.2 kg	5 kg	2.4 kg	4.8 kg	2.4 kg	4.8 kg	2 kg	2.6 kg
<i>Trechus</i> sp. [oa]	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Bembidion</i> (<i>Philochthus</i>) <i>mannerheimi</i> Sahlberg [oa]	-	-	-	-	3	2	2	2
<i>Bembidion</i> spp. [oa]	6	2	1	2	6	3	3	3
<i>Patrobis</i> sp. [oa]	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Poecilus</i> sp. [oa]	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Pterostichus niger</i> (Schaller) [oa]	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
<i>Pterostichus melanarius</i> (Illiger) [ob]	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1
<i>Pterostichus minor</i> (Gyllenhal) [oa-d]	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	3
<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i> or <i>rhaeticus</i> [oa-d]	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
<i>Pterostichus</i> ? <i>nigrita</i> or <i>rhaeticus</i> [oa-d]	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Pterostichus diligens</i> (Sturm) [oa-d]	2	-	-	1	-	2	-	-
<i>Pterostichus diligens</i> or <i>strenuus</i> [oa]	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Pterostichus</i> sp. [oa]	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Pterostichus</i> sp. (large) [ob]	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-
<i>Abax parallelepipedus</i> (Piller and Mitterpacher) [ob]	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Calathus fuscipes</i> (Goeze) [oa]	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-
<i>Oxypselaphus obscurus</i> (Herbst) [oa]	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
<i>Agonum</i> spp. [oa]	1	1	-	-	1	3	2	-
<i>Amara</i> sp. [oa]	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Harpalus rufipes</i> (De Geer) [oa]	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Carabidae spp. [ob]	4	2	5	-	-	2	2	5
<i>Helophorus grandis</i> Illiger [oa-w]	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
<i>Helophorus aequalis</i> or <i>grandis</i> [oa-w]	5	-	-	2	-	4	2	2

Context	3144	3144	3144	3144	3100	3100	3100	3100
Subsample	801/T	801/T2	802/T	802/T2	649/T	649/T2	845/T	845/T2
Subsample volume	2 litres	4.8 litres	2 litres	3.5 litres	2 litres	3.5 litres	2 litres	4 litres
Subsample weight	2.2 kg	5 kg	2.4 kg	4.8 kg	2.4 kg	4.8 kg	2 kg	2.6 kg
<i>Helophorus</i> spp. [oa-w]	4	7	2	4	26	34	33	13
<i>Hydrochus brevis</i> (Herbst) [oa-w]	-	-	-	-	5	4	5	1
<i>Hydrochus</i> sp. [oa-w]	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
<i>Anacaena globulus</i> (Paykull) [oa-w]	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	-
<i>Anacaena ?globulus</i> (Paykull) [oa-w]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Anacaena</i> sp. [oa-w]	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Chaetarthria</i> sp.[oa-d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Cymbiodyta marginellus</i> (Fabricius) [oa-w]	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
<i>Hydrobius fuscipes</i> (Linnaeus) [oa-w]	1	1	2	-	6	3	3	1
Hydrophilinae spp. [oa-w]	-	-	-	-	4	5	6	1
<i>Cercyon haemorrhoidalis</i> (Fabricius) [rf-sf]	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
<i>Cercyon ?impressus</i> (Sturm) [rt]	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Cercyon convexiusculus</i> Stephens [oa-d]	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Cercyon tristis</i> group [oa-d]	1	4	-	3	3	2	4	1
<i>Cercyon</i> sp. and indet. [u]	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Megasternum concinnum</i> (Marsham) [rt]	1	2	1	-	1	1	1	-
<i>Sphaeridium</i> sp. [rf]	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
<i>Onthophilus striatus</i> (Forster) [rt]	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Hydraena</i> spp. [oa-w]	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-
<i>Limnebius ?truncatellus</i> (Thunberg)[oa-w]	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Limnebius</i> sp. [oa-w]	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	-
<i>Ochthebius dilatatus</i> Stephens [oa-w]	-	-	-	1	3	2	3	-
<i>Ochthebius minimus</i> (Fabricius) [oa-w]	-	-	4	-	16	16	6	8

Context	3144	3144	3144	3144	3100	3100	3100	3100
Subsample	801/T	801/T2	802/T	802/T2	649/T	649/T2	845/T	845/T2
Subsample volume	2 litres	4.8 litres	2 litres	3.5 litres	2 litres	3.5 litres	2 litres	4 litres
Subsample weight	2.2 kg	5 kg	2.4 kg	4.8 kg	2.4 kg	4.8 kg	2 kg	2.6 kg
<i>Ochthebius</i> sp. and sp. indet. [oa-w]	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Ptenidium</i> sp. [rt]	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Acrotrichis</i> spp. [rt]	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Silpha atrata</i> Linnaeus [u]	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	2
<i>Silpha ?atrata</i> Linnaeus [u]	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Anthobium</i> sp. [oa]	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
<i>Lesteva longoelytrata</i> (Goeze) [oa-d]	-	-	-	-	4	1	6	4
<i>Olophrum</i> sp. [oa]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Omalium</i> spp. [rt]	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Omalinae spp. [u]	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Micropeplus fulvus</i> Erichson [rt]	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Micropeplus porcatus</i> (Paykull) [rt]	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
<i>Micropeplus staphylinoides</i> (Marshall) [rt]	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pselaphinae sp. [u]	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
<i>Tachinus</i> sp. [u]	3	1	1	-	2	2	-	-
<i>Tachyporus</i> sp. [u]	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
Aleochariinae spp. [u]	11	5	12	7	11	18	20	10
<i>Anotylus nitidulus</i> (Gravenhorst) [rt-d]	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
<i>Anotylus rugosus</i> (Fabricius) [rt]	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	1
<i>Anotylus sculpturatus</i> group [rt]	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1
<i>Oxytelus laqueatus</i> (Marshall) [rf]	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Platystethus cornutus</i> group [oa-d]	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Platystethus arenarius</i> (Fourcroy) [rf]	3	-	1	1	1	-	-	-

Context	3144	3144	3144	3144	3100	3100	3100	3100
Subsample	801/T	801/T2	802/T	802/T2	649/T	649/T2	845/T	845/T2
Subsample volume	2 litres	4.8 litres	2 litres	3.5 litres	2 litres	3.5 litres	2 litres	4 litres
Subsample weight	2.2 kg	5 kg	2.4 kg	4.8 kg	2.4 kg	4.8 kg	2 kg	2.6 kg
<i>Platystethus</i> sp. (not <i>arenarius</i> or <i>cornutus</i> group) [oa-d]	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
<i>Carpelimus</i> spp. [u]	1	1	2	1	2	-	-	-
<i>Stenus</i> spp. [u]	3	3	6	4	5	8	8	6
<i>Euaesthetus</i> sp. [oa]	1	-	-	1	1	3	4	1
<i>Lathrobium</i> spp. [u]	1	1	2	1	3	3	2	2
<i>Rugilus</i> sp. [rt]	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-
Paederinae sp. [u]	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Quedius cinctus</i> (Paykull) [rt]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Gyrophypnus fracticornis</i> (Müller) [rt-st]	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Gyrophypnus</i> sp. [rt]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Xantholinus linearis</i> (Olivier) [rt-sf]	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Xantholinus linearis</i> or <i>longiventris</i> [rt-sf]	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1
Xantholinini spp. [u]	3	-	-	2	-	-	1	-
Staphylininae spp. [u]	4	1	4	1	5	4	7	4
<i>Geotrupes</i> sp. [oa-rf]	1	1	2	2	-	1	1	-
<i>Aphodius prodromus</i> (Brahm) [ob-rf]	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Aphodius prodromus</i> or <i>sphacelatus</i> [ob-rf]	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	-
<i>Aphodius contaminatus</i> (Herbst) [oa-rf]	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
<i>Aphodius</i> spp. [ob-rf]	-	2	1	-	5	5	4	1
<i>Serica brunnea</i> (Linnaeus) [oa-p]	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
<i>Phyllopertha horticola</i> (Linnaeus) [oa-p]	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Clambus</i> sp. [rt-sf]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Context	3144	3144	3144	3144	3100	3100	3100	3100
Subsample	801/T	801/T2	802/T	802/T2	649/T	649/T2	845/T	845/T2
Subsample volume	2 litres	4.8 litres	2 litres	3.5 litres	2 litres	3.5 litres	2 litres	4 litres
Subsample weight	2.2 kg	5 kg	2.4 kg	4.8 kg	2.4 kg	4.8 kg	2 kg	2.6 kg
<i>Microcara testacea</i> (Linnaeus) [oa-d]	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-
<i>Cyphon</i> spp. [oa-d]	1	1	1	-	2	2	4	3
<i>Dascillus cervinus</i> (Linnaeus) [oa-p]	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Dryops</i> sp. [oa-d]	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Heterocerus</i> sp. [oa-d]	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Hypnoidus riparius</i> (Fabricius) [oa-p]	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Elateridae spp. [ob]	2	1	5	-	1	1	-	-
Elateridae sp. (larval apex) [ob]	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Cantharidae spp. [ob]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Grynobius planus</i> (Fabricius) [l]	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Brachypterus</i> sp. [oa-p]	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
<i>Meligethes</i> sp. [oa-p]	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Rhizophagus</i> sp. [u]	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
? <i>Atomaria</i> sp. [rd]	2	3	3	-	-	4	-	-
<i>Ephistemus globulus</i> (Paykull) [rd-sf]	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Latridius minutus</i> group [rd-st]	1	2	1	1	1	1	-	-
<i>Corticaria</i> sp. [rt-sf]	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Corticarina</i> or <i>Cortinicara</i> sp. [rt]	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corticariinae spp. [rt]	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
<i>Vincenzellus</i> or <i>Salpingus</i> [l]	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scraptidae spp. [u]	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Plateumaris</i> sp. [oa-p-d]	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Donaciinae sp. indet. [oa-p-d]	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-

Context	3144	3144	3144	3144	3100	3100	3100	3100
Subsample	801/T	801/T2	802/T	802/T2	649/T	649/T2	845/T	845/T2
Subsample volume	2 litres	4.8 litres	2 litres	3.5 litres	2 litres	3.5 litres	2 litres	4 litres
Subsample weight	2.2 kg	5 kg	2.4 kg	4.8 kg	2.4 kg	4.8 kg	2 kg	2.6 kg
<i>Phaedon armoraciae</i> (Linnaeus) [oa-p]	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
<i>Prasocuris phellandrii</i> (Linnaeus) [oa-p-d]	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Galerucella</i> sp. [oa-p]	1	-	1	-	1	2	1	1
<i>Phyllotreta nemorum</i> group [oa-p]	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
<i>Aphthona nonstriata</i> (Goeze) [oa-p-d]	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3
<i>Aphthona</i> sp. [oa-p]	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
<i>Longitarsus</i> spp. [oa-p]	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-
<i>Altica</i> sp. [oa-p]	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
? <i>Crepidodera</i> sp. (Fabricius) [oa-p]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Chaetocnema concinna</i> (Marshall) [oa-p]	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-
<i>Psylliodes</i> sp. [oa-p]	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Alticini spp. [oa-p]	-	3	1	-	2	3	3	4
<i>Apion</i> spp. [oa-p]	-	-	-	-	5	2	1	3
<i>Notaris acridulus</i> (Linnaeus) [oa-p-d]	3	3	5	2	4	4	3	4
<i>Ceutorhynchus contractus</i> (Marshall) [oa-p]	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	2
<i>Ceutorhynchus</i> spp. [oa-p]	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
<i>Nedys quadrimaculatus</i> (Linnaeus) [oa-p]	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Rhinoncus pericarpus</i> (Linnaeus) [oa-p]	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Rhinoncus</i> sp. [oa-p]	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Ceutorhynchinae sp. [oa-p]	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Strophosoma melanogrammum</i> (Forster) [oa-p]	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
<i>Barynotus</i> sp. [oa-p]	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
<i>Otiorhynchus ligneus</i> (Olivier) [oa-p]	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-

Context	3144	3144	3144	3144	3100	3100	3100	3100
Subsample	801/T	801/T2	802/T	802/T2	649/T	649/T2	845/T	845/T2
Subsample volume	2 litres	4.8 litres	2 litres	3.5 litres	2 litres	3.5 litres	2 litres	4 litres
Subsample weight	2.2 kg	5 kg	2.4 kg	4.8 kg	2.4 kg	4.8 kg	2 kg	2.6 kg
<i>Phyllobius</i> spp. [oa-p]	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-
<i>Phyllobius</i> or <i>Polydrusus</i> spp. [oa-p]	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Sitona</i> spp. [oa-p]	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	-
<i>Leiosoma ? deflexum</i> (Panzer) [oa-p]	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
<i>Tanysphyrus lemnae</i> (Paykull) [oa-p-w]	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Curculionidae spp. [oa-p]	-	2	1	-	2	5	1	-
Coleoptera spp. [u]	3	1	5	3	3	2	1	2
Insecta spp. indet. larval fragments	+	+	+	+	+	++	+	+
Acarina spp.	+	++	++	++	+++	+++	+++	+++
Aranae sp.	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
TOTAL INDIVIDUALS BEETLES AND BUGS	126	103	134	83	236	299	257	195

Table 3. Kilmainham 1C, County Meath, Republic of Ireland: Strongly plant associated phytophagous beetles and bugs represented in the analysed assemblages, with notes on their preferred food plants.

Species	Food and habitat preferences
<i>Anosopus flavostriatus</i>	Found on grasses in damp places
<i>Conomelus anceps</i>	Common on rushes (<i>Juncus</i>) (LeQuesne 1960, 38)
<i>Livia juncorum</i>	Found in wet meadows on rushes (<i>Juncus</i>) (Hodkinson and White 1979, 18)
<i>Strophingia ericae</i>	On <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (Hodkinson and White 1979, 24)
<i>Calosoma inquisitor</i>	The adults are arboreal in old oak (<i>Quercus</i>) woodland (Luff 2007, 39)
<i>Phyllopertha horticola</i>	The larvae feed at turf roots usually on unimproved grassland
<i>Serica brunnea</i>	The larvae feed on roots, especially of trees, and the adults feed on leaves
<i>Dascillus cervinus</i>	At the roots of short vegetation
<i>Brachypterus</i> spp.	On nettles (<i>Urtica</i>)
<i>Meligethes</i> spp.	Larvae feed on Cruciferae
<i>Phaedon armoriacae</i>	Larvae feed on the leaves of brooklime (<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>). The adults are found on various water plants including brooklime (Cox 2007, 136)
<i>Prasocuris phellandrii</i>	Adults feed on marsh marigold (<i>Caltha palustris</i>) and also on other Ranunculaceae. Also found on leaves of other marginal plants including waterside umbellifers (Cox 2007, 144)
<i>Galerucella</i> spp.	Several species live on marshland vegetation
<i>Phyllotreta nemorum</i> group	On crucifers. <i>P. nemorum</i> is a pest of turnips
<i>Aphthona nonstriata</i>	Feeds exclusively on yellow iris (<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>) (Cox 2007, 196)
<i>Longitarsus</i> spp.	Members of the genus are found on various plants, especially Boraginaceae, Scrophulariaceae and Labiatae (Harde 1984, 280)
<i>Altica</i> sp.	The genus is found on various herbaceous plants and bushes
<i>Crepidodera</i> spp.	On willows (<i>Salix</i>), poplars and aspens (<i>Populus</i>)
<i>Chaetocnema concinna</i>	Usually on members of the knotweed family (Polygonaceae) including <i>Polygonum</i> and <i>Rumex</i> (Cox 2007, 270)
<i>Psylliodes</i> sp.	Found particularly on crucifers
<i>Apion</i> spp.	Most are found on herbaceous plants and individual species are often host specific
<i>Notaris acridulus</i>	On semi-aquatic grasses. <i>Glyceria maxima</i> is a common host in Continental Europe (Morris 2002, 38)

Species	Food and habitat preferences
<i>Ceutorhynchus contractus</i>	In waste and open places on Brassicaceae (Morris 2008, 33)
<i>Nedyus quadrimaculatus</i>	On nettles (<i>Urtica</i>) (Morris 2008, 64-5)
<i>Rhinoncus pericarpus</i>	In grasslands and waste places, and in open areas generally feeding on a wide variety of <i>Rumex</i> species (Morris 2008, 97)
<i>Rhinoncus</i> sp.	The various species are found on <i>Persicaria</i> and <i>Rumex</i>
<i>Strophosoma melanogrammum</i>	In woods, copses and hedgerows. Arboreal on a variety of shrubs and trees and particularly hazel (<i>Corylus</i>) and oak (<i>Quercus</i>) (Morris 1997, 42).
<i>Barynotus</i> spp.	Polyphagous
<i>Otiorhynchus ligneus</i>	Ground living and polyphagous (Morris 1997, 21)
<i>Phyllobius</i> and <i>Polydrusus</i> spp.	Many species are arboreal and polyphagous on a wide range of broadleaved trees and shrubs
<i>Sitona</i> spp.	On Papilionaceae
<i>Leiosoma deflexum</i>	Often in damp or wet areas on <i>Anemone nemoralis</i> , <i>Ranunculus</i> spp. (especially <i>R. repens</i>), and <i>Caltha palustris</i> (Morris 2002, 74-5)
<i>Tanysphyrus lemnae</i>	Found on duckweed (<i>Lemna</i>)

Table 4. Kilmainham 1C, County Meath, Republic of Ireland: Main statistics of the beetle and bug assemblages recovered from the samples. Ecological codes used are given in Table 1.

Context	3144	3144	3144	3144	3100	3100	3100	3100
Subsample	801/T	801/T2	802/T	802/T2	649/T	649/T2	845/T	845/T2
Total individuals	126	103	134	83	236	299	257	195
Total taxa	90	77	99	63	123	138	108	106
Number of RT individuals	21	24	17	11	15	26	12	10
% RT individuals	17%	23%	13%	13%	6%	9%	5%	5%
Number of RT taxa	14	14	12	6	12	16	8	9
% RT taxa	16%	18%	12%	10%	10%	12%	7%	9%
Number of rd individuals	3	6	4	1	1	6	0	0
% rd individuals	2%	6%	3%	1%	<1%	2%	0%	0%
Number of rd taxa	2	3	2	1	1	3	0	0
% rd taxa	2%	4%	2%	2%	<1%	2%	0%	0%
Number of rf individuals	12	8	7	9	6	6	7	2
% rf individuals	10%	8%	5%	11%	3%	2%	3%	1%
Number of rf taxa	6	4	4	4	3	3	5	2
% rf taxa	7%	5%	4%	6%	2%	2%	5%	2%
Number of rt individuals	6	10	6	1	8	14	5	8
% rt individuals	5%	9%	5%	1%	3%	5%	2%	4%
Number of rt taxa	6	7	6	1	8	10	3	7
% rt taxa	7%	9%	6%	2%	7%	7%	3%	7%

Context	3144	3144	3144	3144	3100	3100	3100	3100
Subsample	801/T	801/T2	802/T	802/T2	649/T	649/T2	845/T	845/T2
%rd/RT individuals	14%	25%	24%	9%	7%	23%	0%	0%
%rf/RT individuals	57%	33%	41%	82%	40%	23%	58%	20%
%rt/RT individuals	29%	41%	35%	9%	53%	54%	42%	80%
Number of g individuals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% g individuals	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Number of g taxa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% g taxa	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Number of l individuals	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
% l individuals	<1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Number of l taxa	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
% l taxa	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Number of w individuals	24	20	24	22	96	111	82	53
% w individuals	19%	19%	18%	27%	41%	37%	32%	27%
Number of w taxa	12	15	16	15	28	31	25	24
% w taxa	13%	20%	16%	24%	23%	23%	23%	23%
Number of d individuals	9	11	14	7	28	31	28	25
% d individuals	7%	11%	11%	8%	12%	10%	11%	13%
Number of d taxa	8	6	8	4	11	12	10	11
% d taxa	9%	8%	8%	6%	9%	9%	9%	10%

Context	3144	3144	3144	3144	3100	3100	3100	3100
Subsample	801/T	801/T2	802/T	802/T2	649/T	649/T2	845/T	845/T2
Number of p individuals	16	23	29	15	51	87	87	72
% p individuals	13%	22%	22%	18%	22%	29%	34%	37%
Number of p taxa	10	19	20	12	36	40	35	28
% p taxa	11%	25%	20%	19%	29%	29%	32%	26%
Number of m individuals	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
% m individuals	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	<1%	0%	0%
Number of m taxa	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
% m taxa	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	<1%	0%	0%
Number of oa individuals	63	59	70	51	182	229	202	150
% oa individuals	50%	57%	52%	62%	77%	77%	79%	77%
Number of oa taxa	42	46	49	38	83	93	77	68
% oa taxa	47%	60%	50%	60%	68%	67%	71%	64%
Number of oa+ob individuals	74	69	85	57	190	239	210	158
% oa+ob individuals	59%	66%	63%	69%	81%	80%	82%	81%
Number of oa+ob taxa	49	52	62	40	87	99	82	76
% oa+ob taxa	54%	68%	63%	64%	71%	72%	76%	72%
Number of S individuals	3	3	1	1	2	8	1	2
% S individuals	2%	3%	<1%	1%	<1%	3%	<1%	1%
Number of S taxa	2	2	1	1	2	5	1	2

Context	3144	3144	3144	3144	3100	3100	3100	3100
Subsample	801/T	801/T2	802/T	802/T2	649/T	649/T2	845/T	845/T2
% S taxa	2%	3%	1%	2%	2%	4%	<1%	2%
Number of ss individuals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% ss individuals	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Number of ss taxa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% ss taxa	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Number of st individuals	1	3	1	1	1	2	0	0
% st individuals	<1%	3%	<1%	1%	<1%	<1%	0%	0%
Number of st taxa	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	0
% st taxa	1%	3%	1%	2%	<1%	2%	0%	0%
Number of sf individuals	2	0	0	0	1	6	1	2
% sf individuals	2%	0%	0%	0%	<1%	2%	<1%	1%
Number of sf taxa	1	0	0	0	1	3	1	2
% sf taxa	1%	0%	0%	0%	<1%	2%	<1%	2%

Appendix 2.15 Dendrochronology Reports – David Brown

QUEENS UNIVERSITY BELFAST
SCHOOL OF GEOGRAPHY, ARCHAEOLOGY AND
PALAEOECOLOGY

DENDROCHRONOLOGY LABORATORY REPORT 6/2010

DENDROCHRONOLOGICAL REPORT ON THE OAK WOOD
SAMPLE Q11244 (A029/22, T18, S855) FROM KILMAINHAM,
CO. MEATH

DAVID M. BROWN

Dendrochronology Laboratory Report 6/2010

Dendrochronological report on the oak wood sample Q11244 (A029/22, T18, S855) from Kilmainham, Co. Meath

David M. Brown

Summary

An oak wood timber recovered during archaeological excavation of the M3 – Navan to Kells road at Kilmainham 1c (A029/22, T18, S855) was submitted for dendrochronological dating. Initial examination deemed that the sample was suitable for tree-ring dating. The tree-ring pattern obtained from the sample has proved impossible to date.

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Dendrochronological report on the oak wood sample Q11244 (A029/22, T18, S855) from Kilmainham, Co. Meath

Introduction

On the 19 July 2010 the Palaeoecology Centre received an oak wood sample from archaeological excavations at Kilmainham, Co. Meath. Our reference number for this sample will be Q11244. Initial examination of the sample indicated that it would all be suitable for dendrochronological dating.

Methodology

Methods at Queens University Belfast dendrochronology laboratory in general follow those described by Baillie (1982) and English Heritage (1998). Details of the exact methods used are described below.

The sample was cut and split into useable sections and the best sections were used of measurement. A scalpel blade was used to remove the rough wood from the surface of the samples and to expose the tree-ring pattern. Where the wood sample was soft or needed to be made clearer a razor blade was used. Finely ground chalk was spread and rubbed onto the prepared surface. This was to define the annual tree-ring boundaries more clearly for measurement.

The tree-ring pattern on the samples was measured to an accuracy of 0.01mm using a microcomputer based travelling stage. The tree-ring series obtained for the samples was plotted onto graph paper to facilitate visual comparison. In addition cross-correlation algorithm CROS84 (Munro 1984) and CROS73 (Baillie and Pilcher 1973) was employed to search for positions where the tree-ring series were highly correlated. These positions were then checked visually using the plotted graphs. The measured sequences were compared with each other and any found to match were combined to form a representative tree-ring series for the sample. This tree-ring series was then tested against a range of regional and local chronologies using the matching criteria: high t – values, replicated values against a range of chronologies at the same position, and satisfactory visual matching. Where such positions are found these provide calendar dates for the tree-ring sequence.

The tree-rings dates produced by this process initially only date the measured tree-rings present in the timber. The interpretation of these dates relies on the condition of the final rings in the sequence. If the samples end in the heartwood of the tree then a *terminus post quem* date is indicated by the date of the last ring plus an addition of the minimum expected number of sapwood rings which are missing. Where some sapwood or the heartwood-sapwood boundary is present, then a death date range can be calculated using the maximum and minimum number of sapwood rings likely to have been present. The sapwood estimates are a minimum of 10 and a maximum of 46 annual rings, where these figures indicated the 95% confidence limits of the range. These figures are applicable to oaks from Britain and Ireland. In the Belfast laboratory we use an empirical estimated sapwood range of 32 ± 9 years. If the bark edge survives then a death date can be directly obtained from the date of the last ring.

Results

Sample Q11244. (A029/22, T18, S855)

This sample yielded 112 annual growth rings when measured. Included in this total are 52 sapwood rings that are complete. The centre or pith of the tree is present on the sample. The tree-ring series obtained from this sample was compared with a suite of regional and local site chronologies from Ireland. Extensive testing produced no significant or consistent correlation values. The tree-ring pattern was also compared with sample Q10947 from Kilmainham without any success. This sample remains undated by dendrochronology at this present time.

Conclusions

Attempting to date single roundwood samples of oak is always a difficult task. It is always better to try and obtain a few samples that match each other to form a site chronology. This site chronology is always easier to dendrochronological date than a single tree-ring series or pattern. At the present time there is no definitive dendrochronological date for the tree-ring pattern obtained from this sample. The tree-ring series will be kept on file and periodically compared with new material.

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PALAEOECOLOGY

DENDROCHRONOLOGY LABORATORY REPORT 12/2007

DENDROCHRONOLOGICAL REPORT ON THE OAK WOOD
SAMPLE FROM KILMAINHAM, CO. MEATH

DAVID M. BROWN

Dendrochronology Laboratory Report 12/2007

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Summary

An oak wood timber recovered during archaeological excavation of the M3 – Navan to Kells road at Kilmainham 1C was submitted for dendrochronological dating. Initial examination deemed that the sample was suitable for tree-ring dating. Attempted to date the tree-ring pattern obtained from this sample did not produce significant or consistent correlation values.

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Dendrochronological report on the oak wood sample from Kilmainham, Co. Meath

Introduction

On the 7 August 2007 the Palaeoecology Centre received an oak wood sample from archaeological excavations at Kilmainham, Co. Meath. Our reference number for this sample will be Q10947. Initial examination of the sample indicated that it would all be suitable for dendrochronological dating.

Methodology

Methods at Queens University Belfast dendrochronology laboratory in general follow those described by Baillie (1982) and English Heritage (1998). Details of the exact methods used are described below.

The sample was cut and split into useable sections and the best sections were used for measurement. A scalpel blade was used to remove the rough wood from the surface of the samples and to expose the tree-ring pattern. Where the wood sample was soft or needed to be made clearer a razor blade was used. Finely ground chalk was spread and rubbed onto the prepared surface. This was to define the annual tree-ring boundaries more clearly for measurement.

The tree-ring pattern on the samples was measured to an accuracy of 0.01mm using a microcomputer based travelling stage. The tree-ring series obtained for the samples was plotted onto graph paper to facilitate visual comparison. In addition cross-correlation algorithm CROS84 (Munro 1984) and CROS73 (Baillie and Pilcher 1973) was employed to search for positions where the tree-ring series were highly correlated. These positions were then checked visually using the plotted graphs. The measured sequences were compared with each other and any found to match were combined to form a representative tree-ring series for the sample. This tree-ring series was then tested against a range of regional and local chronologies using the matching criteria: high t – values, replicated values against a range of chronologies at the same position, and satisfactory visual matching. Where such positions are found these provide calendar dates for the tree-ring sequence.

The tree-rings dates produced by this process initially only date the measured tree-rings present in the timber. The interpretation of these dates relies on the condition of the final rings in the sequence. If the samples end in the heartwood of the tree then a *terminus post quem* date is indicated by the date of the last ring plus an addition of the minimum expected number of sapwood rings which are missing. Where some sapwood or the heartwood-sapwood boundary is present, then a death date range can be calculated using the maximum and minimum number of sapwood rings likely to have been present. The sapwood estimates are a minimum of 10 and a maximum of 46 annual rings, where these figures indicated the 95% confidence limits of the range. These figures are applicable to oaks from Britain and Ireland. In the Belfast laboratory we use an empirical estimated sapwood range of 32 ± 9 years. If the bark edge survives then a death date can be directly obtained from the date of the last ring.

Results

Sample Q10947. E3140 A029/22 830 c. 3165 Timber 12

This sample yielded 110 annual growth rings when measured. The centre or pith of the tree is present on the sample. There is no sapwood or heartwood-sapwood boundary present on the sample. The tree-ring series obtained from this sample was compared with a suite of regional and local site chronologies from Ireland. Extensive testing produced no significant or consistent correlation values. Re-measurement and the production of an arithmetic mean of the measurements did not improve the very weak correlation values. This sample remains undated by dendrochronology at this present time.

Conclusions

Trying to date single oak timbers from an unknown time period is always a difficult task. We would, were possible always try and obtain a number of samples from the same site or context. If these samples match each other we can then mean a number of these tree-ring series together and remove the effects of the individual's trees growth and so produce the average tree-ring growth for that location or site. Usually this site chronology is easier to date than the pattern for a tree-ring series from a single tree.

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Appendix 2.16 Palynological Analyses – B. R. Gearey and E. J. Hopla

PALYNOLOGICAL ANALYSES OF DEPOSITS FROM CLOWANSTOWN I, KILMAINHAM 1C AND LISMULLIN SAMPLE SITE I: M3 CLONEE TO NORTH OF KELLS MOTORWAY SCHEME

BY

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(CHRONOLOGY)**

BIRMINGHAM
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ENVIRONMENTAL



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Palynological Analyses of Deposits from
Clowanstown I, Kilmainham 1c and Lismullin
sample site I: M3 Clonee to North of Kells
Motorway Scheme

By

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Palynological Glossary

Latin		Common name/notes
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Tree	Alder
Apiaceae	Herb	Carrot Family
<i>Artemisia</i> -type	Herb	Mugwort
<i>Avena</i> -type	Herb	Oats/wheat
<i>Betula</i>	Tree/Shrub	Birch
Brassicaceae	Herb	Cabbage family
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Shrub	Heather/ling
Cereal-type indet. grass	Herb	Cereal inc. include wild
Caryophyllaceae	Herb	Pink Family
Chenopodiaceae	Herb	Fat Hen Family
<i>Cirsium</i> -type	Herb	Thistles etc.
<i>Corylus avellana</i> -type	Shrub	Hazel, but may include sweetgale
Cyperaceae	Herb	Sedges
<i>Filipendula</i>	Herb	Meadowsweet
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Tree	Ash
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	Herb	Oats
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Shrub	Ivy
<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Shrub	Juniper
Lactuceae undiff.	Herb	Dandelions etc.
<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>	Aquatic	Bogbean
<i>Myriophyllum alterniflorum</i>	Aquatic	Alternate leaved watermilfoil
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Aquatic	Spiked watermilfoil
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Tree	Scot's pine
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Herb	Ribwort plantain
Poaceae undiff.	Herb	Wild grasses
<i>Potamogeton</i> -type	Aquatic	Pond weeds
<i>Potentilla</i> -type	Herb	Tormentils
Pteropsida (monolete) indet.	Spore	Ferns
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Spore	Bracken
<i>Quercus</i>	Tree	Oak
<i>Ranunculus</i> undiff.	Herb	Buttercups
Rubiaceae	Herb	Bedstraw
<i>Rubus</i> -type	Herb	Blackberry etc.
<i>Rumex</i>	Herb	Dock/Sheep's sorrel
<i>Salix</i>	Shrub/Tree	Willow
<i>Secale</i> -type	Herb	Rye
<i>Sorbus</i> -type	Shrub	Rowan etc.
<i>Sparganium emersum</i> -type	Aquatic	Bur-reeds
<i>Sphagnum</i>	Spore	Bogmoss
<i>Thalictrum</i>	Herb	Meadowrue
<i>Trifolium</i> -type	Herb	Clovers etc.
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Aquatic	Reed-mace
<i>Ulmus</i>	Tree	Elm
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Herb	Stinging nettle

Palynological Analyses of Deposits from Clowanstown I, Kilmainham 1c and Lismullin: M3 Clonee to North of Kells Motorway Scheme

1. Introduction

This document reports on the palaeoenvironmental analyses of samples from three sites carried out as part of the archaeological investigations along the route of the proposed M3 Clonee to North of Kells Motorway. Six sites (Figure 1) had been investigated for palaeoenvironmental potential (Gearey *et al.* 2009; Gearey and Hill 2008; Gearey 2007) on the basis of earlier exploratory work (Brooks and Farrell 2005). An initial phase of auger survey was carried out at Clowanstown and recommendations made for palaeoenvironmental assessment (pollen, testate amoebae and radiocarbon dating) of core 10 (Gearey *et al.*, 2006). This was carried out and further recommendations made for full palynological analysis of this sequence supported by further radiocarbon dating (Gearey 2007). Sampling and assessment of deposits at Kilmainham 1c and Lismullin sample site I were followed by recommendations for further analyses at these sites (Gearey *et al.*, 2009; Gearey and Hill 2008).

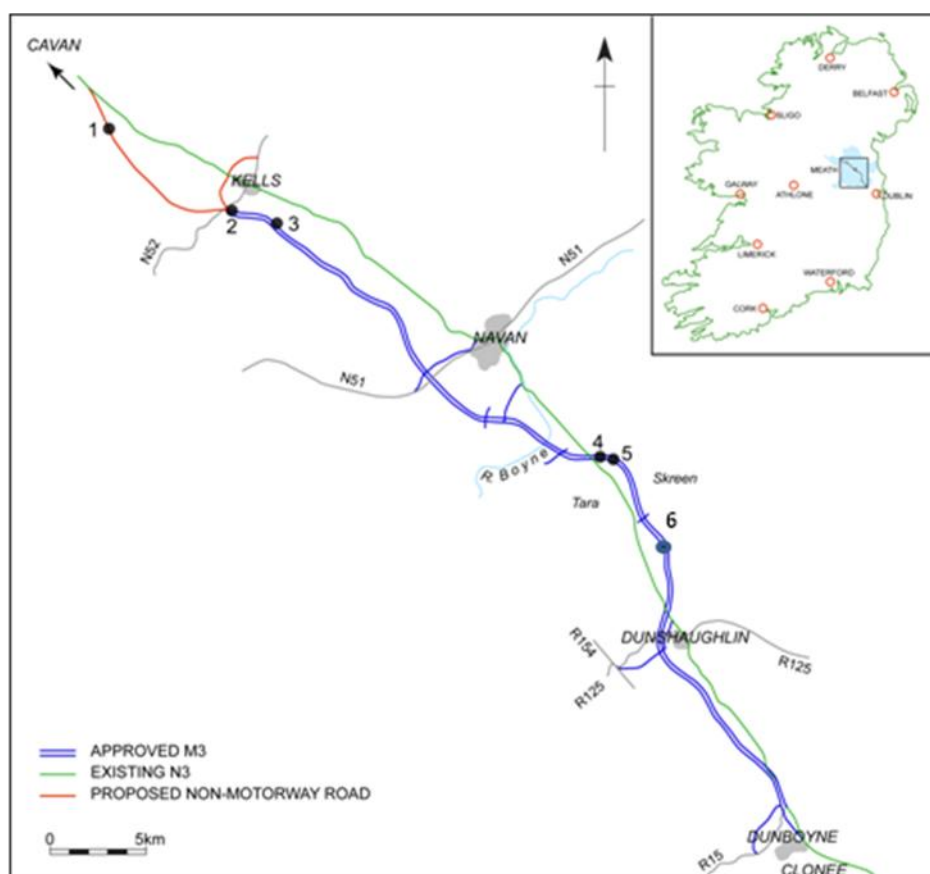


Figure 1: The M3 motorway route showing sites assessed for palaeoenvironmental potential: 1) Pottlebane; 2) Newrath; 3) Kilmainham (Fig. 3); 4) Castletown Tara; 5) Lismullin; 6) Clowanstown I

1.1 Clowanstown I

This site was located at the western edge of a raised mire, which had formed in a shallow basin named ‘the Lough and bog of Skreene’ on the Down Survey Map of 1654 (Mossop and Mossop 2009). The full extent of the site at this time was c. 1.5km northwest by southeast by 0.75km northeast-southwest, but reclamation and drainage has since reduced this area to c. 0.65km by 0.37km. The palaeoenvironmental analyses discussed below focussed on the raised mire deposits.



Plate 1: Clowanstown I looking north.

1.2 Kilmainham 1c

The site was located 2.5km south-east of Kells in the townland of Kilmainham. The sequence was sampled from a feature described as a pond (c. 15 x 16m) (C3165) which had accumulated in a topographic low point in the western half of the site (Walsh 2009). This organic sequence was sealed by a stony fill of probable anthropogenic origin. A monolith sequence c. 0.50m thick was collected by the excavation team for the analyses described below.

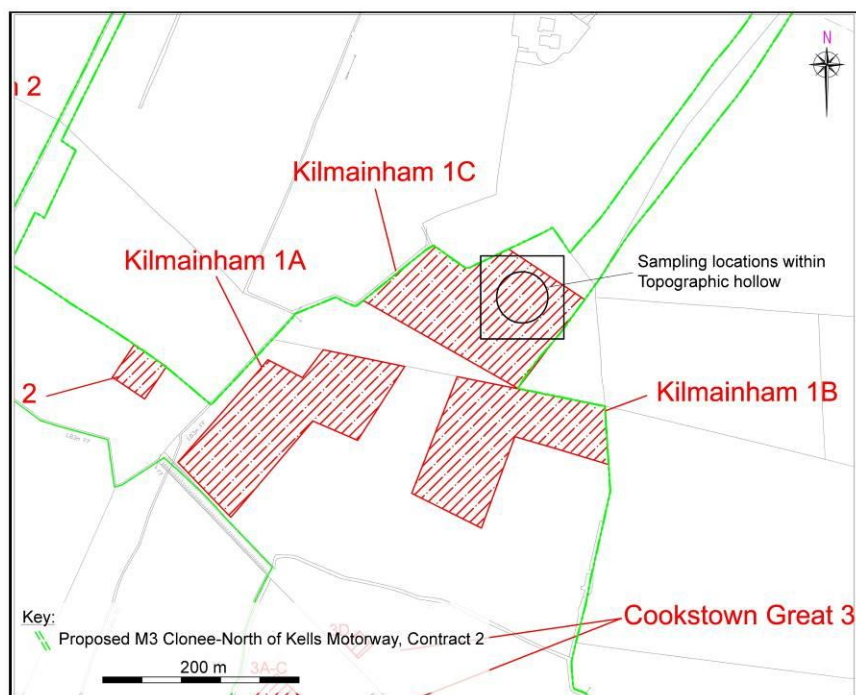


Figure 2: The Kilmainham 1c sampling location.

1.3 Lismullin

The deposits at Lismullin sample site 1 consisted of a machine excavated section adjacent to a tributary of the River Gabhra (Figure 3; Plate 2). A subsequent field visit to Lismullin led to the recovery of a sediment core for palaeoenvironmental assessment from Lismullin sample site 2 (Hill 2007). The Lismullin sample site 1 section consisted of basal sands and gravels, overlain by sandy marl with occasional thin organic laminations. The marl was overlain unconformably by a well-humified peat unit, which increased in thickness from c. 0.10 m to 0.35 m with distance south. At the transition between the marl and peat units, the sediments were commonly rich in well-preserved mollusc remains. The peat was in turn overlain by c. 0.70 m of light grey organic silts and clays, with abundant pebbles and cobbles towards the current ground surface.

At the landward (east) edge of this section, intercalated lenses of highly humified charcoal-rich sediments were also apparent. Investigation of adjacent deposits confirmed that the marl sequence was only preserved on the southern bank of the stream. It is probable that these deposits originally occupied the entire valley at this location but have been removed by subsequent fluvial activity associated with the migration of the watercourse across its floodplain.

A subsequent field visit to a location to the south-east of Lismullin sample site 1 included the excavation of a series of cores to investigate the stratigraphy of a topographic hollow encountered at this location (Lismullin sample site 2) (Hill 2007). The sediments were of limited depth and consisted of c. 0.60 m of silt-rich organic deposits, underlain by grey fine sands, silts and clays above gravels. The thickness of the deposits decreased towards the margins of the topographic hollow. A thin organic-rich calcareous marl unit was encountered below the upper organic unit at c. 0.70 m depth. This was only encountered within a single core (Core 10) and was restricted to the southern margin of the hollow. A single sample core was taken from this location for palynological assessment but the palaeoenvironmental potential was identified as low and no further work was recommended (see Gearey and Hill 2008).

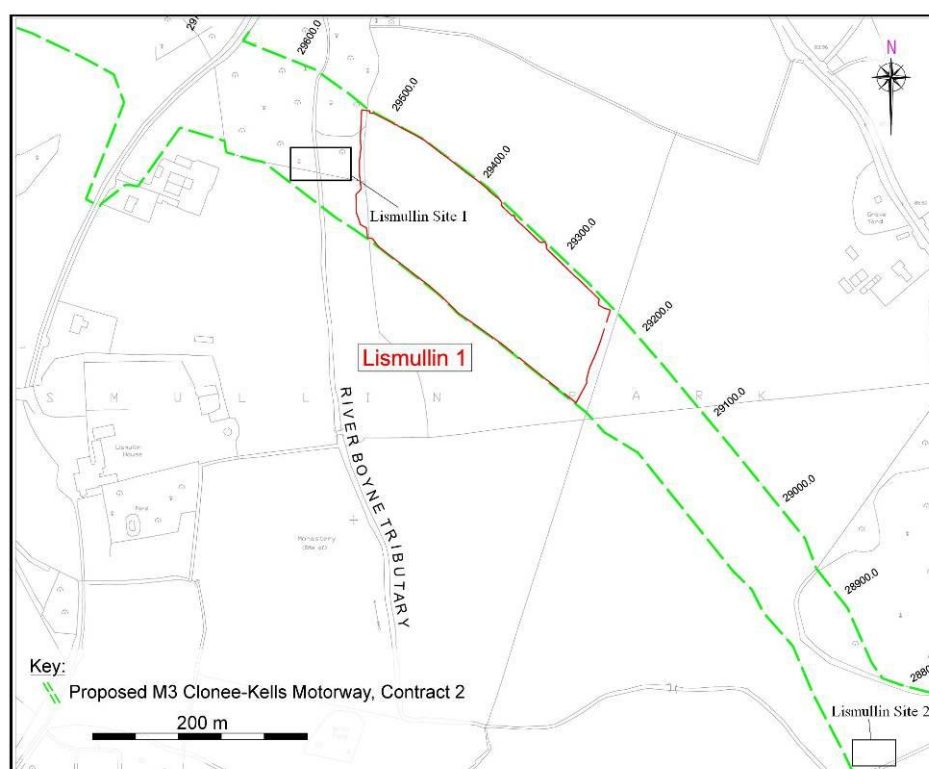


Figure 3: The Lismullin sample site I sampling location.

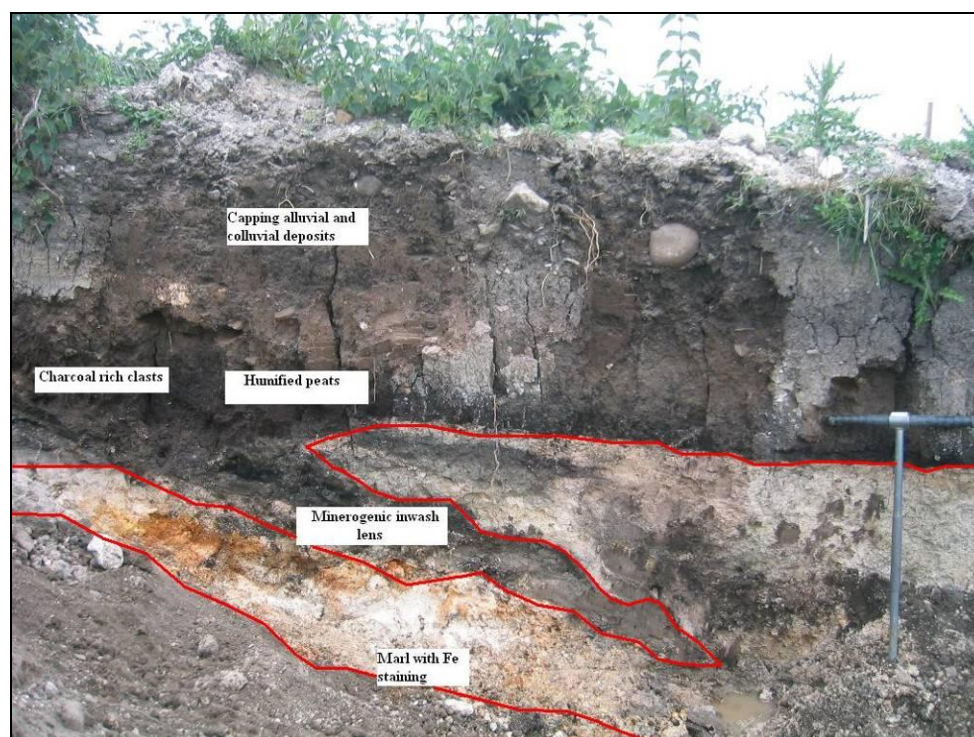


Plate 2: Lismullin sample site I stream side section. Annotations indicate main stratigraphic units. The monolith discussed in this report was sampled from adjacent to the corer handle.

2. Methods

2.1 Survey and deposit modelling (Clowanstown)

2.1.1 Clowanstown

An exploratory auger survey was carried out from 4th-8th September 2006 at Clowanstown I. Over 30 cores were extracted using a manual gauge 'Eijkelcamp' corer concentrating on the areas where the greatest thicknesses of organic sediments were identified. Samples were also recovered for subsequent palaeoenvironmental assessment. The cores were levelled in following completion of the survey and these data were then processed in a Geographical Information System to produce two digital elevation models (DEM's) representing the thickness of the deposits and the depth of the base of the deposits (Figures 4 and 5).

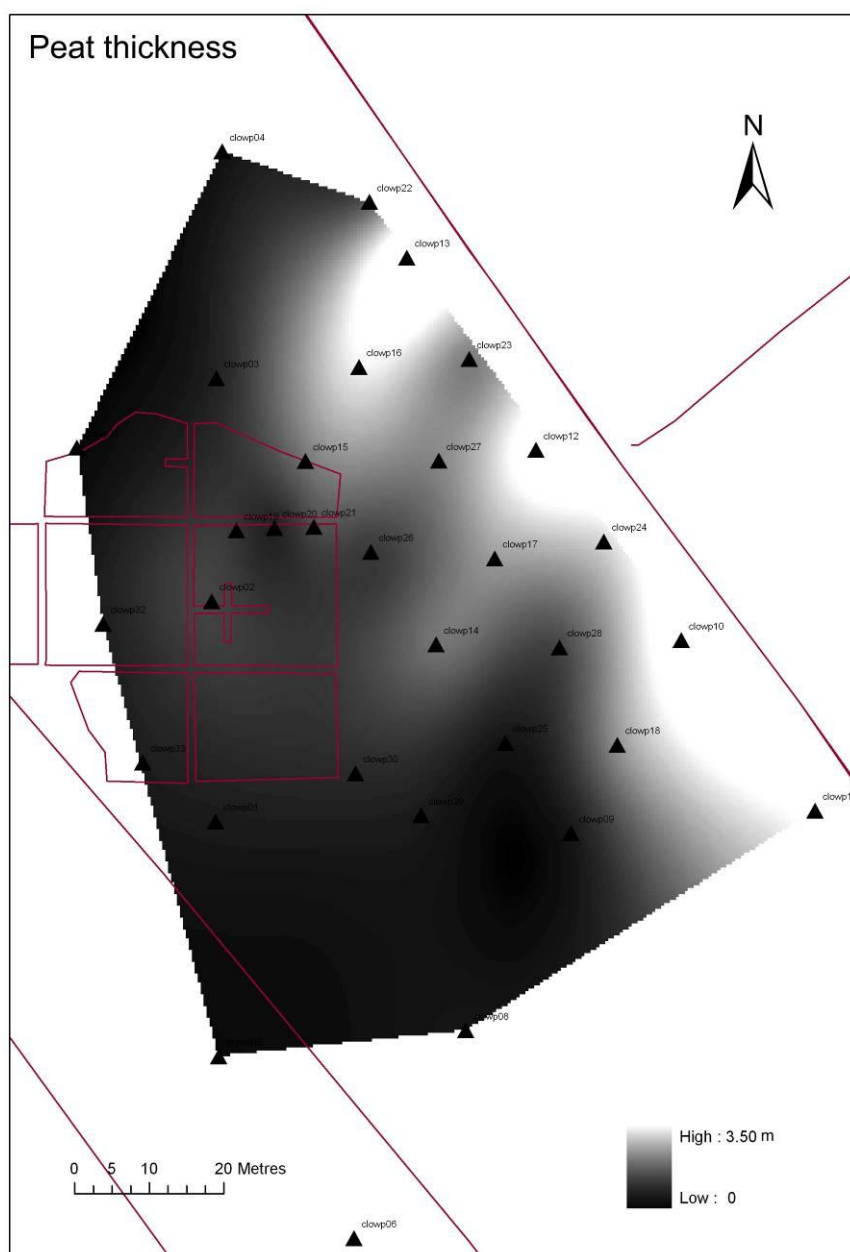


Figure 4: DEM showing thickness of the organic deposits at Clowanstown.

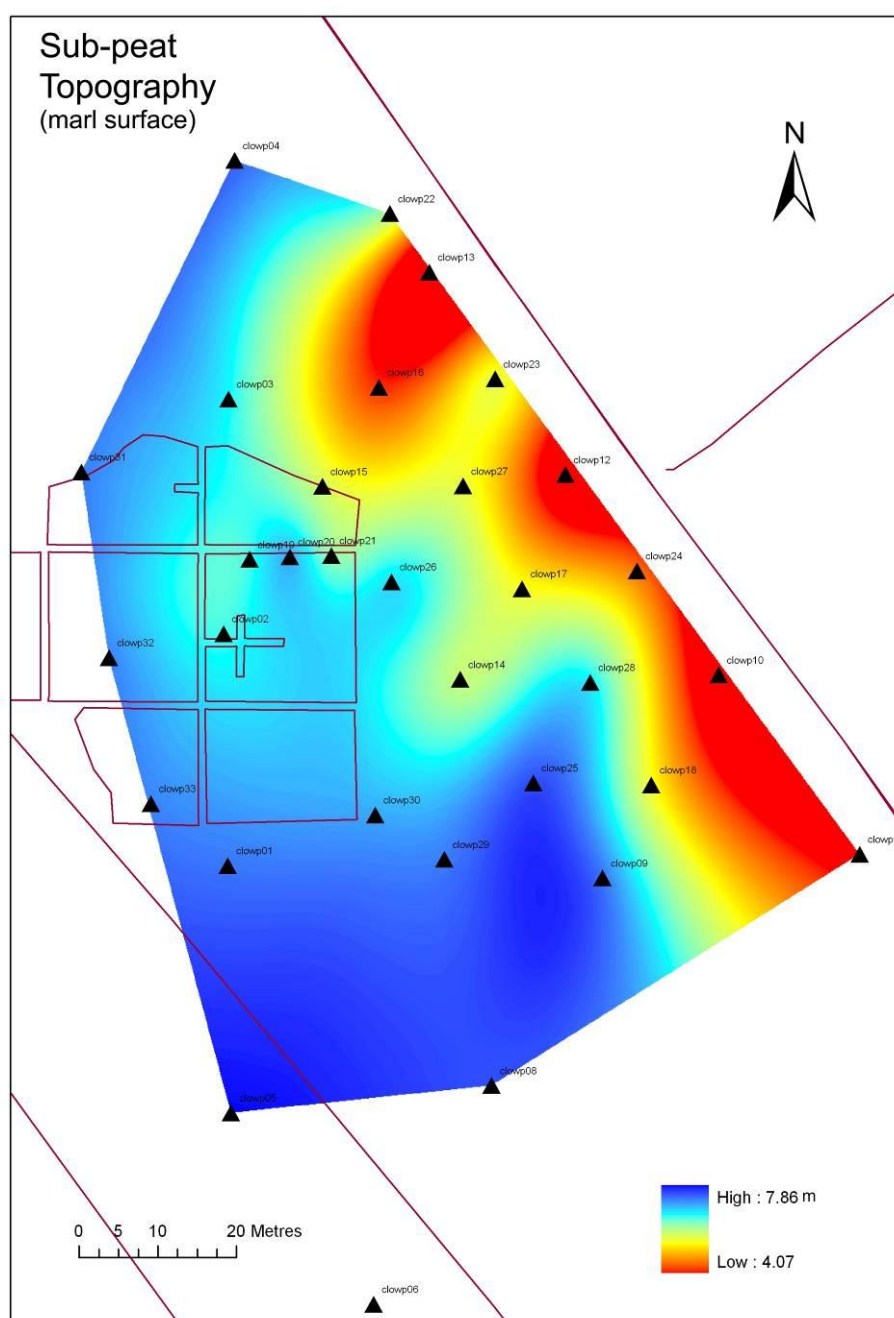


Figure 5: DEM showing the sub-peat topography (top of marl deposits).

2.2 Sampling and pollen analyses

A core sequence was sampled from adjacent to the C10 borehole location at Clowanstown (Figure 5) using a standard pattern Russian corer. The stratigraphy of the core was recorded in the laboratory (see Appendix 1) and sub-samples for pollen analyses were taken at 0.08m intervals, with an interval of 0.04m for the upper segment of the core. A continuous monolith sample was taken from the baulk of the excavated section at Kilmainham 1c and sub-samples taken at 0.04m for analyses. A monolith sequences was taken through the peat and upper part of the marl deposits at Lismullin sample site I and sub-samples were taken at 0.02 to 0.04m intervals.

Pollen preparation for all samples followed standard procedures involving acetylation and HF treatment (Moore *et al.* 1991). At least 300 total land pollen (TLP) grains were counted per sample using a Nikon Eclipse 50i microscope. Pollen identification was aided by the key in Moore *et al.* (1991) and a type slide collection at the University of Birmingham. Pollen nomenclature in this report follows Moore *et al.* (1991) and Bennett *et al.* (1994). All percentages are of total land pollen (TLP) unless otherwise stated.

2.2.1 Detrended Correspondence Analysis (Clowanstown)

The Clowanstown pollen dataset was subjected to Detrended Correspondence Analysis (DCA) (Hill 1974, Hill and Gauch 1980) implemented using the computer programme PAST (Hammer *et al.* 2001). DCA arranges data in low dimensional space such that the most similar entities are close together and the dissimilar further apart, assuming that the species abundance have a unimodal optimum along

underlying gradients. For a detailed description of the methodological aspects of DCA see Kent and Coker (1992). Rare taxa have been excluded from the analysis.

2.3 Radiocarbon dating

Eleven peat samples were submitted for radiocarbon dating from Clowanstown and four samples from Kilmainham 1c. The samples submitted to Beta Analytic were pre-treated using the acid-base-acid protocol (Stenhouse and Baxter 1983) and measured by Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (AMS). The nine samples submitted to the Rafter Radiocarbon Laboratory, New Zealand were pre-treated using acid/alkali/acid protocol of Mook and Waterbolk (1985) and measured by Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (AMS) as described by Zondervan and Sparks (1997). Both laboratories maintain a continual programme of quality assurance procedures, in addition to participation in international inter-comparisons (Scott 2003). These tests indicate no laboratory offsets and demonstrate the validity of the measurements quoted.

A Bayesian approach has been adopted for the interpretation of the chronology (see Buck *et al.* 1996). Although the calibrated dates are estimates of the dates of the samples, it is the dates of the events, which are represented by those samples, which are of interest. The dates of these events can be estimated by using the scientific dating information from the radiocarbon measurements, but also by using stratigraphic information about the relationships between samples. Methodological approaches are now available which allows the combination of these different types of information explicitly, to produce realistic estimates of the dates of interest. It should be emphasised that the *posterior density estimates* produced by this modelling are not absolute. They are interpretative *estimates*, which can and will

change as further data become available and as other researchers choose to model the existing data from different perspectives.

The technique used is a form of Markov Chain Monte Carlo sampling which has been applied using the program OxCal v4.1.5 (<http://c14.arch.ox.ac.uk/>). Details of the algorithms employed by this program are available from the on-line manual or in Bronk Ramsey (1995; 1998; 2001; 2009). The mathematical details of Bayesian age-depth modelling are covered in Bronk Ramsey (2008) and its application to palaeoenvironmental sequences in Blockley *et al.* (2008), Cruise *et al.* (2009) and Gearey *et al.* (2009).

3. Clowanstown I

3.1 Results

3.1.1 Radiocarbon dates and chronological modelling

The radiocarbon results (Table 1) are conventional radiocarbon ages quoted in accordance with the international standard known as the Trondheim convention (Stuiver and Polach 1977; Stuiver and Kra 1986). The calibrations of the results, relating the radiocarbon measurements directly to calendar dates, are given in Table 1 and in outline in Figure 6. All have been calculated using the calibration curve of Reimer *et al.* (2009) and the computer program OxCal v4.1.5 (Bronk Ramsey 1995; 1998, 2001, 2009). The calibrated date ranges cited in the text are those for 95% confidence and are quoted with the end points rounded outwards to 10 years in the form recommended by Mook (1986).

The ranges in plain type in Table 1 have been calculated according to the maximum intercept method (Stuiver and Reimer 1986). All other ranges are derived from the probability method (Stuiver and Reimer 1993). Taking all the Clowanstown radiocarbon measurements and running a simple *Sequence* algorithm (Bronk Ramsey 1995) confirms that the sequences contains a number of obvious outliers (see Fig. 5). There are two main ways of dealing with outliers, the first is to try and identify them and manually eliminate them from the analysis (see Gearey *et al.* 2009 for an example). The other approach is to assume that it cannot be certain which particular measurement might be an outlier, but to weight the samples accordingly to how likely they are to be correct (Bronk Ramsey, in press). Outlier analysis has been implemented using OxCal 4.1 (Bronk Ramsey 2009; in press) rather than the subjective approach of eliminating samples that have very low agreement indices.

Attempts at running both *U-Sequence* (uniform deposition) and *P-Sequence* (Poisson process) models (Bronk Ramsey 2008) for the Clowanstown sequence failed, even with the implementation of formal outlier analysis. The problem can be clearly seen in Figure 6 (*P-Sequence* without outlier analysis implemented), the overall index of agreement is 0% ($A_{model}=0\%$) and seven samples have individual index of agreement values $<60\%$. If the individual index of agreement for a sample falls below 60% (Bronk Ramsey, 1995; 1998) the radiocarbon result is regarded as inconsistent with the sample's calendar age, if the latter is consistent with the sample's age relative to the other dated samples. This can indicate that the radiocarbon result is a statistical outlier (more than two standard deviations from the sample's true radiocarbon age), but a very low index of agreement may be indicative that the sample may be residual or intrusive (i.e. that its calendar age is different to that implied by its stratigraphic position).

These data indicate that constructing a robust chronology for the Clowanstown is not possible using a Bayesian approach. For this reason, the central points of the calibrated ranges of each radiocarbon date have been used for the purposes of discussion and interpretation, although the chronological modelling suggests that these dates must be used with caution. This is discussed further below.

Lab Code	Sample	Radiocarbon Age (BP)	Calibrated date (95% confidence)	Mid point calibrated range
NZA-34446	0.08-0.16m	2760±20	980-830 cal. BC	900 cal. BC
Beta-223569	0.20m	2690±40	920-790 cal. BC	850 cal. BC
NZA-34447	0.48m	3130±20	1440-1320 cal. BC	1380 cal. BC
NZA-34448	0.65-0.68m	3290±20	1630-1500 cal. BC	1560 cal. BC
NZA-34449	0.97m	3570±20	2010-1880 cal. BC	1940 cal. BC
NZA-34450	1.28m	4200±20	2890-2690 cal. BC	2790 cal. BC
Beta-223570	1.80m	4370±50	3270-2890 cal. BC	3080 cal. BC
NZA-34452	2.17-2.20m	4360±20	3370-3110 cal. BC	3240 cal. BC
NZA-34453	2.65-2.68m	5510±20	4370-4330 cal. BC	4350 cal. BC
NZA-34454	3.09-3.12m	6800±25	5740-5630 cal. BC	5680 cal. BC
NZA-34455	4.00m	11050±35	11160-10750 cal. BC	10950 cal. BC

Table 1: Clowanstown radiocarbon dating results.

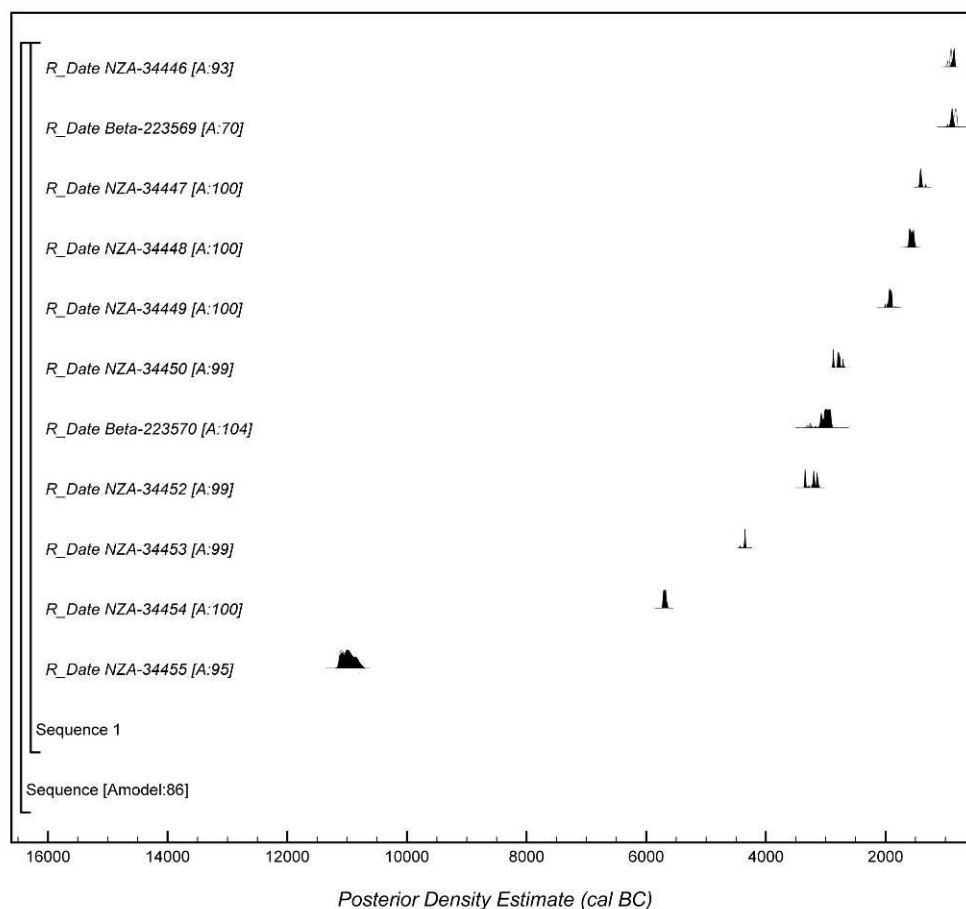


Figure 6: Probability distributions of dates from the Clowanstown sequence: each distribution represents the relative probability that an ‘event’ occurred at a particular time. For each of the radiocarbon dates two distributions have been plotted, one in outline, which is the result of simple radiocarbon calibration and a solid one, which is based on the chronological model used (*Sequence*). The A value in brackets after the radiocarbon measurements are the individual index of agreement (Bronk Ramsey 1995) which provides a measure of how well the posterior distribution agrees with the prior distribution (for further details see Bayliss *et al.* 2007; Blockley *et al.* 2008).

3.1.2 Pollen Analyses

The results are presented as a percentage pollen diagram (Figure 7: pg. 20) created using the computer program TILIA and TILIA*GRAPH (Grimm 1991) which for ease of resolution is also presented in two separate sections 2-4m (Figure 7a: pg. 21) and 0-2m (Figure 7b: pg. 22). The diagram was divided into local pollen assemblage zones (LPAZs) with the prefix 'CLOWAN'. The stratigraphy of the core is plotted on the diagram but this has been simplified for presentation (for the detailed stratigraphic record see Appendix 1).

3.1.3 Detrended Correspondence Analyses

The results of the DCA (taxa scores only) are presented in Figure 8. Axis 1 accounts for 0.38 of the variation and can be recognised a gradient between woodland environments and open habitats. Hence, a distinct group of trees and shrubs can be recognised towards the left and centre of the plot, with herbs and associated open ground plants plotting to the right. Axis 2 may represent a hydrological gradient with increasing taxa scores reflecting vegetation typical of wetter soils, but this axis accounts for only 0.06 of the variation.

The broad group of tree and shrub species can be further separated into discrete groups: *Ulmus*, *Corylus*, *Hedera helix* and *Pinus sylvestris* form one such group with negative taxa scores and *Quercus*, *Alnus* and *Fraxinus* with more positive scores. It can also be observed that the herb Apiaceae and the spore *Polypodium* plots within this group, suggesting the association of the former family of tall herbs with closed, shady woodland environments and the presence of the latter as an epiphyte. *Betula* and *Salix* plot as a discrete group towards the centre top of the diagram. Whilst neither

Figure 7 Clowanstown percentage pollen diagram

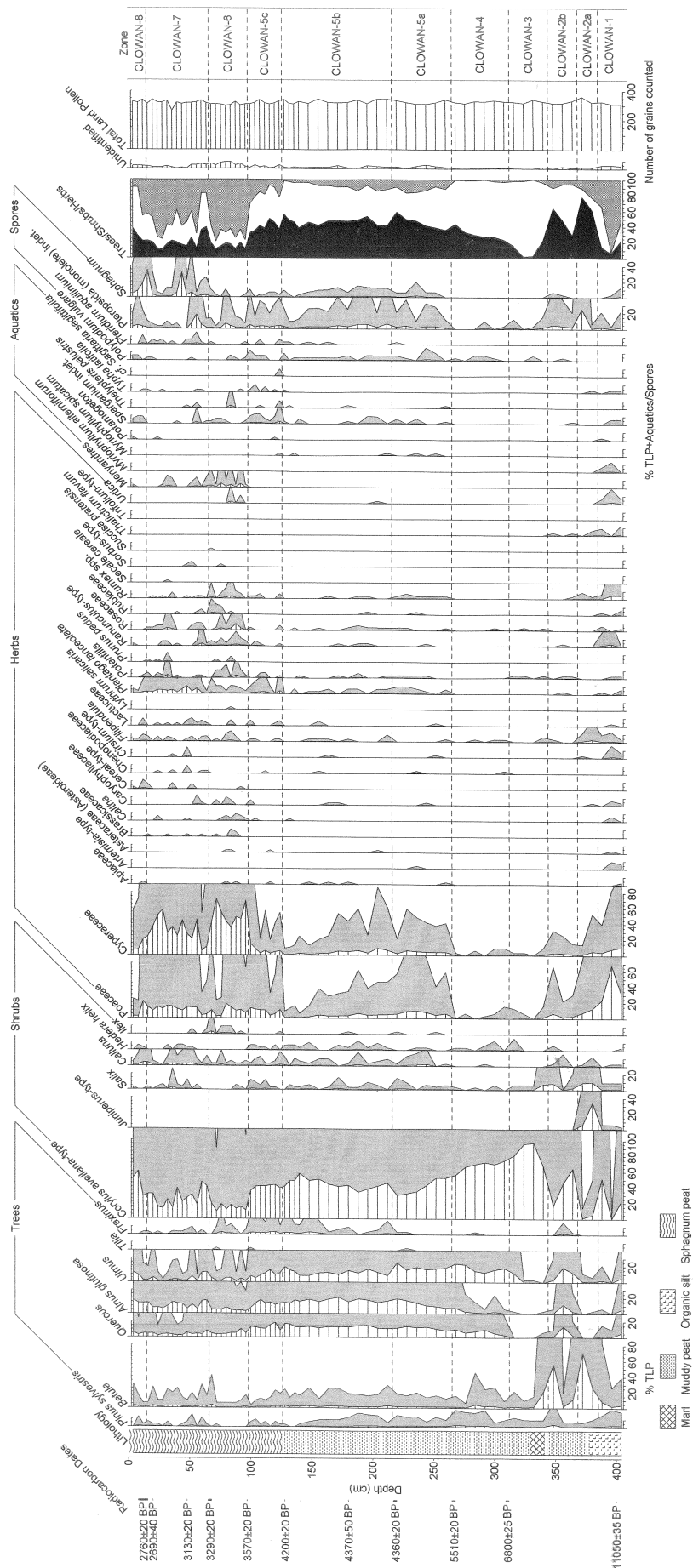


Figure 7a Clowanstown percentage pollen diagram (2.0-4.0m)

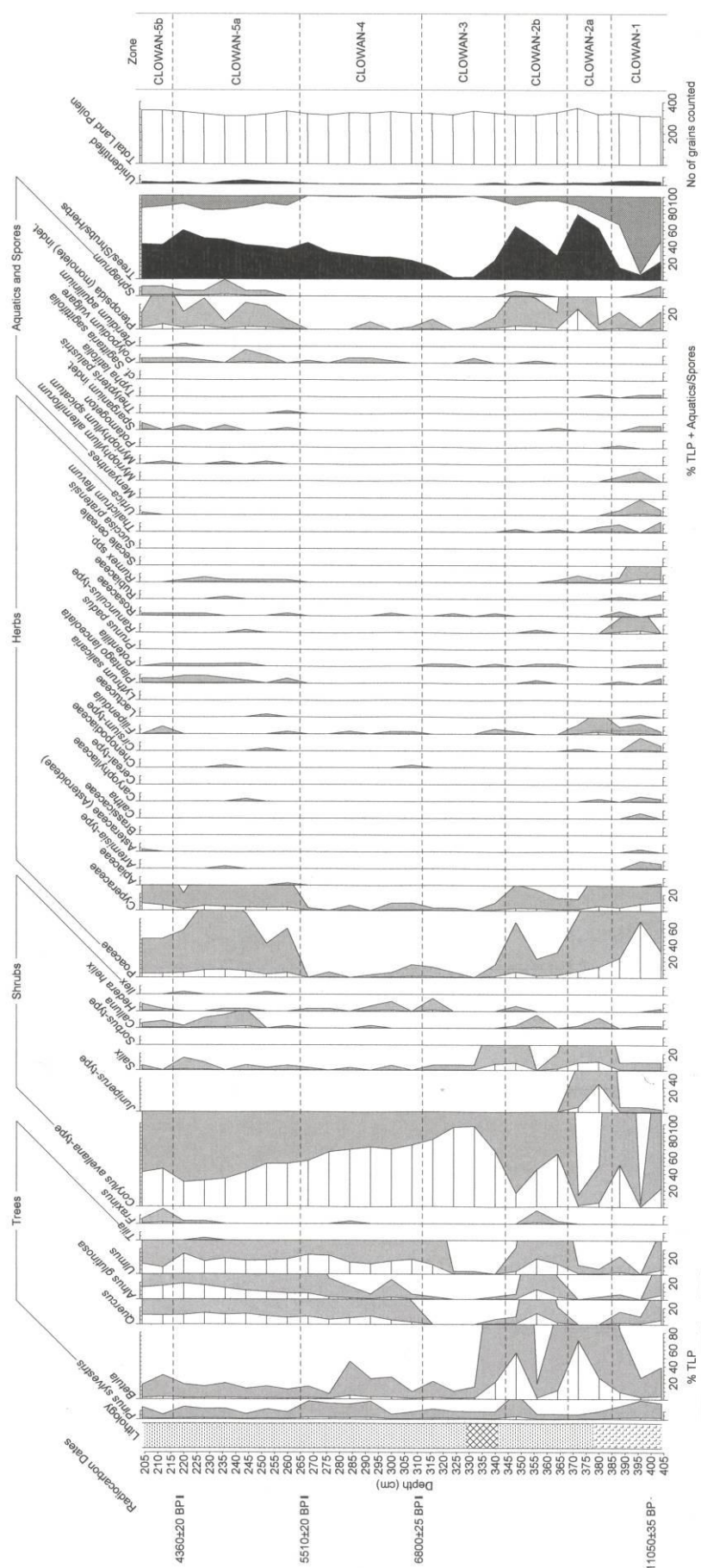
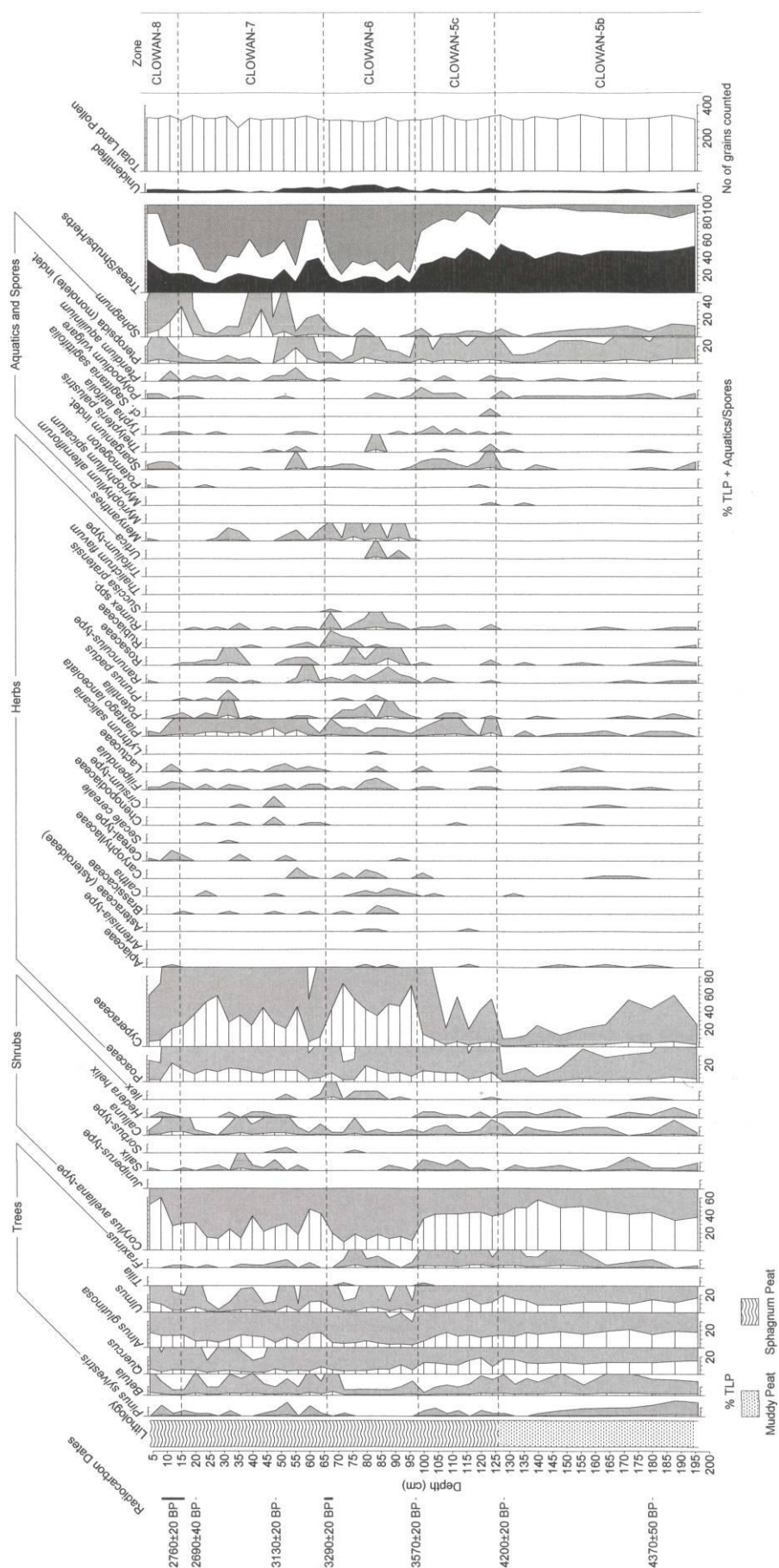


Figure 7b Clowanstown percentage pollen diagram (0-2.0m)



of these taxa attains very high percentages in the pollen diagram, they may grow together as fen vegetation and this may reflect their association as such at Clowanstown implying that the species of *Betula* represented might be *B. pubescens* rather than *B. nana*.

Herbs typical of open environments form a distinct group to the right of the plot, with another cluster of taxa within this consisting of Poaceae, Lactuceae, *Plantago lanceolata*, *Potentilla*, Rubiaceae, *Ranunculus*, *Pteridium* and *Cirsium*. This group includes predominantly low growing heliophytes (light demanding plants) commonly found growing together in pastoral/meadow vegetation. Around the edges of this grouping the herbs *Filipendula*, Chenopodiaceae, Caryophyllaceae and *Rumex* are located, possibly differentiating taller herb vegetation found on less disturbed soils compared to the previous group.

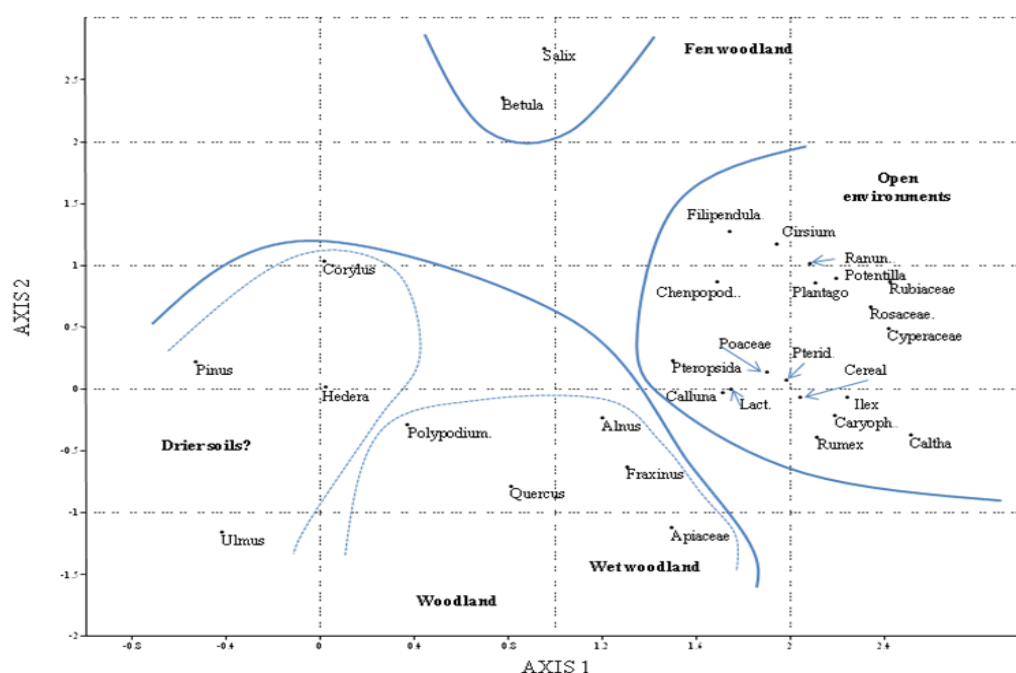


Figure 8: DCA Plot (taxa scores). Abbreviations: Lact.=Lactuceae; Chenopod.=Chenopodiaceae; Caryoph.=Caryophyllaceae; Ranun.=*Ranunculus*. The blue lines indicate the recognised groupings discussed in the text and marked in bold text.

3.2 Interpretation

The accumulation of silt began at the sampling site at a date of $11,050 \pm 35$ BP (NZA-3445; 11160-10750 cal. BC). The pollen spectra in the zone CLOWAN-1 which corresponds to the basal silts, are dominated by Poaceae (grasses), with lower percentages for Cyperaceae (sedges) and a suite of other herbs including *Cirsium*-type (thistles etc.), *Filipendula* (meadowsweet), *Ranunculus* (buttercups), Rubiaceae (bedstraws), *Rumex* (docks/sorrels), *Thalictrum* (meadowrue) and *Urtica* (nettles). Trees/shrubs are represented by trace values only, although *Betula* (birch) increases and *Corylus avellana*-type (hazel, but can include sweet-gale) demonstrates an abrupt peak at the top of the zone. The implied vegetation was thus initially open grassland

with the range of herbaceous taxa indicative of damp (sedges, buttercups, meadowsweet) and perhaps somewhat disturbed/skeletal soils (nettles, docks, thistles) with hazel subsequently expanding at the expense of these open environments. Shallow, standing water on and around the sampling site provided habitats suitable for the aquatic taxa *Myriophyllum alterniflorum* (alternate spiked water milfoil), *Sparganium* (bur-reeds) and *Typha latifolia* (reed-mace).

CLOWAN-2a opens with a pronounced rise in *Betula* and increases in *Juniperus* (juniper) and *Salix* (willow), whilst Poaceae and *Corylus* display associated reductions. This indicates an expansion in birch, willow and juniper dominated scrub/woodland with a significant reduction in the area of grassland and herbaceous vegetation. *Salix* tends to be under-represented in the pollen record, and willow was probably a dominant component of the vegetation on the wetter soils, with birch-juniper prevalent in the wider landscape. A general contraction in open habitats is implied with a reduction in the range of herbaceous taxa recorded; a small increase in *Filipendula* probably reflects the presence of this tall herb on the damp soils around the waterbody. A peak in Pteropsida (ferns) was perhaps associated with the expansion of damp, shady environments of the willow close to the sampling site.

The subsequent zone, CLOWAN-2b is defined by a general increase in the trees/shrubs *Corylus*, *Ulmus* (elm), *Quercus* (oak) and *Alnus glutinosa* (alder) and a decline in *Betula*, *Juniperus* and *Salix*. This indicates the beginning of the expansion of mixed deciduous woodland at the expense of the birch-juniper-willow vegetation of the previous sub-zone. However, these events seem to have been short-lived, with the deciduous taxa declining and *Betula* and *Salix* recovering towards the top of the zone. The precise nature of environmental changes during this zone is somewhat difficult to untangle (see below).

The opening of CLOWAN-3 coincides with a stratigraphic transition from silt to brown, organic mud. This transition may have been associated with an increase in the biological productivity of the waterbody, although there is little evidence for this in the pollen record, with aquatic taxa remaining very sparsely represented. However, a sustained increase in *Corylus* sees total tree and shrub percentage rise to close to 100% TLP, indicating the establishment of hazel wood/scrubland. Hazel appears to have been dominant in the wider landscape at this time, with no significant representation of other trees or of herbaceous vegetation. Percentages of *Ulmus* increase towards the close of the zone reflecting the expansion of this tree onto the better drained soils in the pollen catchment.

Zone CLOWAN-4, which is dated to between 6800 \pm 25 BP (NZA-34454; 5740-5630 cal. BC) and 5510 \pm 20 BP (NZA-34453; 4370-4330 cal. BC), is characterised by the continued increase in *Ulmus* and the beginning of a *Quercus* curve, which is followed slightly later by that of *Alnus*. Deciduous woodland thus became the dominant vegetation in the landscape, with total percentages of arboreal pollen again very close to 100%TLP suggesting a dense, closed canopy. *Corylus* falls steadily across the zone, indicating that the other trees were expanding and out-competing this taxon. Trace values of Poaceae and Cyperaceae and sparse representation of other herbs; suggest that the woodland may have extended close to the edge of the open water of the sampling site, with little extensive fringing wetland vegetation such as reedswamp.¹² *Hedera helix* (ivy) and *Salix* are also recorded in low percentages; both species are regarded as significantly under-represented in the pollen record and hence the presence of the latter wet woodland can be inferred. The former was probably an epiphyte, as implied by the results of the DCA analyses (discussed above).

¹² This hypothesis appears to be supported by the presence of wood, roots and tree bowls including alder, willow, oak and ash identified in the excavations at the edge of the wetland, although some reedswamp/sedge fen vegetation is also implied. This is discussed further below.

CLOWAN-5a opens at a date of 5510 ± 20 BP (NZA-34453; 4370-4330 cal. BC), and is marked by a rise in *Alnus* across the zone. Total tree and shrub values incorporating this species and *Corylus*, *Ulmus* and *Quercus* account for c. 90% TLP. *Alnus* was presumably colonising the wetter soils at the edges of the open water, whilst the elm-oak-hazel woodland was forming mixed woodland in the wider landscape. The zone is also defined by increased percentages of herbs, with both Poaceae and Cyperaceae forming relatively low (c. 10%) but continuous curves. This may in part reflect the growth of grasses and sedges as part of the more open areas of the adjacent alder carr wetland or reedswamp at the waters edge. However, there is also some evidence for the appearance of open habitats on the dryland areas at this time, with low (maximum 1%) percentages of *Plantago lanceolata* (ribwort plantain) recorded. Any such open areas must however have been somewhat limited in extent locally, or were possibly more extensive but at some distance from the sampling site.

Other herbs tend to be very sporadic and recorded in trace amounts, although more continuous but still subdued (<1%) records for *Rumex*, *Potentilla* (tormentils) and Rosaceae (rose family) are apparent. The latter family incorporates a wide range of herbs and shrubs, whilst *Potentilla*-type (tormentils) includes low growing herbs typical of acid heath/grassland. Some areas of heath or acid pasture may also be indicated by the *Calluna vulgaris* (heather) and *Pteridium aquilinum* (bracken) curves. *Rumex acetosa/acetosella* is found on both open, pastoral habitats but can also be part of fen vegetation communities.

The CLOWAN-5a-5b zone boundary is defined by a reduction in *Ulmus* at a date of 4360 ± 20 BP (NZA-34452; 3370-3110 cal. BC), although percentages of this taxon remain sufficiently high to indicate that this tree remained a significant component of

the dryland woodland. Although there is a slight increase in Poaceae, the main beneficiary of the reduction in *Ulmus*, appears to have been *Corylus*, which reverses the steady decline observed in the previous zone suggesting that hazel was re-expanding onto some of the areas where elm was previously growing.

Fraxinus excelsior (ash) appears at low but continuous percentages in this sub-zone, suggesting that ash became a component of the local woodland at this time. This species tends to be under-represented in the pollen record and may thus have been more significant in the vegetation than the recorded values imply. There is little palynological change across CLOWAN-5a until close to the top of the zone, at which point, there is evidence for some expansion in arboreal taxa, especially *Ulmus* and to a lesser extent *Quercus* and *Fraxinus*. Percentages of Poaceae fall and there is an hiatus in the *P. lanceolata* curve. These events indicate a contraction in the extent of grassland environments and the spread of elm-oak woodland.

A stratigraphic change is also apparent at the close of this sub-zone, with the infilling of the waterbody via processes of terrestrialsation (hydroseral succession, cf. Walker 1970) and a transition to raised (ombrotrophic) mire at a date of 4200 \pm 50 BP (Beta-34450; 2890-2690 cal. BC). However, this shift is not clearly resolved in the pollen record, with percentages of *Sphagnum*, the main peat forming taxon in the sediment stratigraphy, remaining low. It should also be noted that with the growth of raised mire on the sampling site, it is possible that the *Corylus* curve includes pollen from the bog-taxa *Myrica gale* (bog myrtle) as well as from *Corylus avellana*.

CLOWAN-5c is dated to between 4200 \pm 20 BP (NZA-34450; 2890-2690 cal. BC) and 3570 \pm 20 BP (NZA-34449; 2010-1880 cal. BC) and appears to reflect an initial period of reduction in the areal extent of the local tree cover, although the palynological signal of this is fairly subtle. An increase in herbs, predominantly Poaceae but with

smaller rises in Cyperaceae and *P. lanceolata*, is evident at the opening of the sub-zone and is associated with a fall in *Ulmus* and slighter dips in *Quercus* and *Corylus*. This indicates an opening up of the elm dominated woodland and the concomitant spread of grassy habitats.

The appearance of a range of herbs indicative of open environments, albeit all at low values, including *Filipendula*, Lactuceae (dandelions), *Ranunculus* and *Rumex*, are also associated with this occurrence. These low percentages suggest that the extent of any openings in the woodland where heliophytes such as ribwort plantain and dandelions could flourish must have been fairly limited, whilst a subsequent recovery in the trees and shrubs and a fall in Poaceae, suggests that the opening up of the woodland was also relatively short lived. The subsequent falls in *Ulmus* and *Alnus* in the upper half of the sub-zone are associated with slight rises in Poaceae, *P. lanceolata* and Cyperaceae implying that a second phase in the expansion of open environments in this sub-zone was initially at the expense of the elm woodland and then the alder. This may reflect a spatial trend in the opening up of the tree cover, beginning with the drier soils where elm was almost certainly dominant, to the wetland lagg woodland where alder was prevalent.

CLOWAN-6, which is bracketed by dates of 3570 \pm 20 BP (NZA-34449; 2010-1880 cal. BC) and 3290 \pm 20 BP (NZA-3448; 1630-1500 cal. BC), is distinguished by a marked rise in Cyperaceae and associated reductions in trees and shrubs. Percentages of *Corylus* fall to below half that of the previous zone, whilst those of *Ulmus*, *Alnus* and *Quercus* are similarly affected. Herbs other than Cyperaceae demonstrate less pronounced increases, with values of Poaceae rising steadily before falling towards the close of the zone. Whilst *P.lanceolata* is also reduced, a range of other herbs form continuous or near continuous curves including *Filipendula*, *Potentilla*, *Rumex* and Rosaceae. *Urtica*, a plant of disturbed, often

nitrogen rich soils, also appears for the first time since CLOWAN-1 and a single Cereal-type grain is recorded for the first time for the diagram at a depth of 0.92m. This may reflect the presence of arable land, although as well as *Hordeum vulgare* (barley) and *Triticum-Avena* (wheat/oats) this pollen type can include wild grasses such as *Glyceria* spp. (sweet grasses). The impression for this zone is of a significant and sustained opening up of the woodland which in contrast to the previous sub-zone affected a wide range of soils around the wetland.

The marked increase in Cyperaceae might be taken to indicate that sedges were the main beneficiary of this increased openness in the wider landscape, but the peat is rich in remains of monocotyledonous plants and it is highly probable that these include plants such as *Carex*. Other evidence for vegetation on the mire surface is apparent in the form of increased representation of *Menyanthes trifoliata* (bog-bean). The increase in both this species and sedges may be associated with a phase of enhanced wetness on the mire itself, possibly resulting from increased run-off due to the reduction in the woodland cover adjacent to the sampling site. In other words, taphonomic factors associated with these localised patterns of change might be slightly obscuring the nature of changes in the dryland vegetation.

The penultimate zone CLOWAN-7 is bracketed by dates of 3290 \pm 20 BP (NZA-3448; 1630-1500 cal. BC) and 2690 \pm 40 BP (NZA-223569; 920-790 cal. BC). The overall impression is of a further expansion and consolidation of open grassland habitats, with *P. lanceolata* percentages reaching their highest and most consistent for the entire diagram. However, there is evidence at the opening of the zone for a brief recovery in woodland at the expense of grassland, with simultaneous peaks in *Corylus*, *Ulmus* and *Alnus* associated with drops in herbs, specifically Cyperaceae, Poaceae and *P. lanceolata*. Following this, the re-expansion of pastoral vegetation was largely at the expense of *Ulmus* perhaps indicating that open habitats were

located on the more fertile soils where elm might be expected to be more abundant. Despite some fluctuation, percentages of *Corylus*, *Quercus* and *Alnus* remain fairly consistent indicating that the extent of these trees/shrubs in the landscape remained fairly consistent.

The clearances where herbs such as ribwort plantain became established therefore appear to have been predominantly in the elm woodland. The implied environment was one of tracts of grassland interspersed with hazel-oak woodland with patches of elm. Alder remained significant around the edges of the mire. The range of herbs other than *P.lanceolata* remain substantially the same as previous zones, including taxa that probably derived from wetland/fen vegetation (*Brassicaceae*, *Filipendula*), tall herb communities (*Caryophyllaceae*) alongside others such as *Chenopodiaceae*, *Lactuceae*, *Rumex*, *Potentilla* and *Ranunculus* associated with meadow/pasture and perhaps disturbed soils. Cereal-type grains are also recorded at 0.36m and 0.52m, possibly arable land.

The final zone CLOWAN-8 is characterised by a recovery in arboreal taxa, especially *Corylus* but with *Ulmus* and to a lesser extent *Alnus* also increasing. There is an associated reduction in the range of herbs recorded whilst percentages of *Cyperaceae* and *Poaceae* drop sharply and *P. lanceolata* is reduced to trace values by the close of the diagram. This indicates a re-expansion of hazel and elm woodland onto the areas of the open ground which were a feature of the previous zone. The record of Cereal-type grains at 0.04m and 0.12m (percentages of cereal type are just over 1% in this sample, the highest value for this pollen type for the diagram) provides possible evidence for the presence of arable land, despite the overall increase in woodland in the pollen catchment. The pollen record terminates shortly after the date of 2760 \pm 20 BP (NZA-34446; 980-830 cal. BC). This reflects the loss of the shallower raised bog sediments following drainage and cultivation of the site.

3.4 Discussion

3.4.1 Site formation processes

Previous auger survey at Clowanstown had established the general sequence of deposits as follows (deepest first):

- Gravels/sands
- Black silt
- Pale grey calcareous silt
- White marl with abundant molluscs and rootlets
- Light brown detrital mud
- Poorly-moderately humified *Sphagnum* peat
- Black, highly humified peaty top soil

The detrital mud and overlying *Sphagnum* deposits were restricted to the eastern side of the study area. These organic sediments were up to 3.45m thick on the easternmost edge of the study area, thinning out to less than 1.0m thick on the edge of the archaeological excavation. Such deposits reflect the presence of raised mire, the western edge of which is effectively defined by the archaeological excavations. The marl deposits were present across all the study area, underlying the *Sphagnum* deposits to the east and directly beneath the topsoil in the western half of the study area. Pale grey calcareous silts, trending into black silts, in turn underlie the marl deposits. The basal deposits appear to be sands and gravels, although these were not recovered in the gouge head.

This stratigraphic survey at Clowanstown had therefore established that the general sequence of deposits at the site indicated the presence of a waterbody, probably a lake, which had become progressively shallower and eventually in-filled with sediment (silts, *gyttja* and marl; composed of calcium carbonate, resulting from biotically induced changes in the carbonate-bicarbonate balance in the waterbody) through processes of hydrosereal succession (see Walker 1970) prior to terrestrialisation and the growth of ombrotrophic raised mire (*Sphagnum* rich deposits). The palynological and associated radiocarbon dating programme has allowed a reconstruction of the chronology and character of these events on the sampling site. It must be pointed out that the timing of the stratigraphic changes would have been time-transgressive across the wetland, with the shallower areas at the fringes of the lake infilling prior to the deeper parts of the basin.

3.4.2 *The late glacial, early Holocene vegetation development and the Mesolithic landscape*

Sediment accumulation began on the sampling site c. 10,950 cal. BC (c. 12, 900 cal. BP) during the Late-glacial period. The silts were clearly deposited in shallow waters with the minerogenic nature of the deposits reflecting a low biomass as well as unstable, skeletal soils during the cold conditions of this period. The suite of herbs recorded in CLOWAN-1 is typical of open steppe vegetation communities which are evidenced elsewhere in the Ireland at this time (e.g. Andrieu *et al.*, 1993). CLOWAN-2 apparently reflects the general pattern of environmental changes connected to the climatic oscillation of the late glacial Interstadial; including a peak in *Juniperus* in CLOWAN- 2a, but the resolution of the analyses are insufficient to reconstruct the complex series of vegetation changes during the Woodgrange Interstadial and Nanaghan Stadial. The record of trees including *Corylus*, *Alnus* and *Quercus* in CLOWAN-2b appears anomalous for this period and it is possible that this part of the

record has been affected by re-working and the incorporation of younger sediment from overlying layers.

Although undated, the stratigraphic transition to marl and then muddy peat just above 3.5m is likely to reflect the beginning of the Holocene and an increase in biological productivity in the water column, although aquatic taxa remain fairly sparse and poorly represented. The marked and rapid expansion of *Corylus* in CLOWAN-3 is a feature of many Irish pollen diagrams, attributed to climatic amelioration resulting in conditions ideal for the growth of hazel. *Ulmus* expanded into the local woodland with *Quercus* following shortly afterwards and *Alnus* the last tree to arrive. The very high percentages of arboreal pollen demonstrate that the local woodland was dense with a depauperate understorey, although the exact spatial structure of the vegetation remains unclear. *Ulmus* is generally regarded as under-represented compared to *Quercus* in the Irish Holocene pollen record (e.g. Molloy and O'Connell, 2004), and the relatively high values of over 20% towards the top of CLOWAN-4 therefore indicate that this tree was probably dominant on the calcareous soils around Clowanstown.

The *Alnus* rise, which marks the beginning of the 'Atlantic' period in north-west Europe is somewhat erratic in time and space due to the particular habitat requirements of this tree (Grime *et al.* 1988). At Clowanstown the rational limit for *Alnus* (*sensu* Smith and Pilcher 1973) is defined by the base of CLOWAN-4 and dated to 5510 \pm 20 BP (NZA-34453). This tree clearly formed fringing carr at the edges of the open water; samples of wood from the peat layers within the archaeological excavations were dominated by *Alnus* (O'Donnell, 2008).

CLOWAN-4 is also characterised by increased percentages of herbaceous taxa. During CLOWAN-3, combined total values for herbaceous pollen rarely reach much

above 2-3% TLP, but this figure increases to c. 15% in CLOWAN-4. Whilst Poaceae and Cyperaceae account for the majority of this, a low but near continuous curve for *Plantago lanceolata* is recorded which is closely associated with the increase in the former taxa from 2.60m. Despite its relatively low percentages at this time, the presence of *P.lanceolata* is significant in that it does not occur in closed woodland (Grime *et al.* 1988) and is regarded as a strong indicator of farming (mainly pastoral but also arable, Behre 1981). A slender *Rumex* curve is also closely associated with that of *Plantago*; this genus includes plants also regarded as ‘anthropogenic indicators’ typical of pastoral environments in particular but can also include species which grow in fen environments.

Given the archaeological evidence for Mesolithic activity at the site (see below), the possible presence of open areas within an otherwise closed woodland environment from a pre-Elm Decline date of 5510 \pm 20 BP (NZA-34453; 4370-4330 cal. BC) is significant. However, caution must be exercised at this point as there is a danger of a circularity of argument. Molloy and O’Connell (2004, 1987) have pointed out that low *P. lanceolata* curves are recorded in certain pollen diagrams from western Ireland from a date of c. 4400 cal. BC, which they attributed to specific edaphic conditions rather than human activity (see also Bennett *et al.* 1990). This issue will be discussed further below.

3.4.3 The Elm Decline and early Neolithic activity

A reduction in *Ulmus* at the CLOWAN 5a-5b transition at a date of 4360 \pm 50 BP (2.17m, NZA-34452; 3370-3110 cal. BC) is likely to represent the ‘classic’ Elm Decline. This date is however late in comparison to elsewhere and may be in error. The date of 4370 \pm 50 BP from mid-way through the sub-zone (1.80m, Beta-223570, 3270-2980 cal. BC) may be more accurate for this level. Despite this uncertainty, it

seems clear that CLOWAN-5b covers the Neolithic period although establishing a precise timeframe for events is problematic.

The Elm Decline is broadly coincident with the start of the Neolithic and generally dates to around 3800 cal. BC (e.g. Molloy and O'Connell 2004). Indeed, although the event itself appears rather subdued in the Clowanstown diagram, this is in part a result of the fact that pre-Elm Decline values for *Ulmus* are comparatively high. Average values of 18% are recorded in CLOWAN-4 and 5a compared to 12% in CLOWAN-5b. Elm thus remained an important component of the woodland following the decline.

There is little compelling palynological evidence for the expansion of open environments at the time of the Decline, which might reflect clearance and maintenance of clearings in the elm woodland by prehistoric communities; pre- and post-Elm Decline values for both Poaceae and *P. lanceolata* are very similar. It can also be observed that the *Fraxinus* curve begins at the opening of CLOWAN-5b. Ash is a fast growing and light demanding species and its increase at this time is probably another indication of the presence of environments such as woodland clearings/edges where this tree could become established. However, *Fraxinus* can also grow in association with *Alnus* on a range of wetland soils (Rodwell and Dring 2001). The close association of *Alnus* and *Fraxinus* in the DCA plot (see above) suggests that this may have been the case at Clowanstown (also see below).

It would appear that *Corylus* also benefited from the reduction in *Ulmus*, suggesting that hazel was expanding onto the areas where populations of elm were contracting.¹³ This may support the hypothesis that the Elm Decline was a result of

¹³ Reduction in woodland cover can also result in increased light to understorey vegetation and hence increased pollen productivity. Increases in *Corylus* and *Quercus* are apparent in other Irish pollen

disease rather than human activity (Parker *et al.*, 2002). The lack of clear evidence of human activity in the pollen record at Clowanstown is perhaps notable in the context of the debate regarding the causes of the Elm Decline, given the presence of both late Mesolithic and early Neolithic archaeological remains very close (within 20 metres) to the sampling site.

3.4.5 Later Neolithic Human activity and woodland clearance

Less equivocal evidence for the impact of human communities on the local environment is recorded during CLOWAN-5c between 4200 \pm 20 BP (NZA-34450; 2890-2690 cal. BC) and 3570 \pm 20 BP (NZA-34449; 2010-1880 cal. BC) and hence broadly the later Neolithic into the Bronze Age. Initially, this activity appears to have involved small scale clearance of elm, oak and hazel populations leading to an expansion of pastoral vegetation. A subsequent recovery in the woodland is followed by a second episode of disturbance which seems to have predominantly affected elm and hazel populations. This implies that better soils were being targeted for clearance at this time, with little pronounced impact on values of *Alnus* demonstrating that the carr woodland around the mire was left largely unaffected.

3.4.6 Bronze Age woodland clearance and agriculture?

Human activity appears to have increased with reductions in all the trees/shrubs evident between 3570 \pm 20 BP (NZA-34449; 2010-1880 cal. BC) and 3290 \pm 20 BP (NZA-3448; 1630-1500 cal. BC) demonstrating a significant episode of anthropogenic impact on the local environment during the mid-late Bronze Age. The extent of tree clearance during this time led to the most open landscape in the pollen catchment since the late-glacial, although combined tree and shrub percentages (c. 40%) are sufficient to indicate the persistence of areas of mixed woodland. The suite of herbs

following the Elm Decline and may reflect this process rather than an actual increase in populations of these trees (see O'Connell and Molloy 2001: 117).

includes grasses and ribwort plantain and hence remains relatively restricted to taxa indicative of grassland and pastoral environments; although a single cereal-type grain is recorded (the possible significance of this is discussed further below).

However, there is evidence for change in landuse after 3290 ± 20 BP (NZA-3448; 1630-1500 cal. BC). Recovery of woodland at the opening of CLOWAN-7 indicates the reversion of the previously cleared, grassland areas back to woodland for a relatively short period during the later Bronze Age. The fact that *Corylus*, *Alnus* and *Ulmus* all increase implies that woodland was able to recover on a range of soils and hence that this was an actual hiatus in human farming and/or settlement activity rather than a change in focus or location. Woodland clearance appears to have resumed just before the date of 3130 ± 20 BP (NZA-34447; 1440-1320 cal. BC) but was apparently on a different spatial scale than previously. Despite *Plantago lanceolata* reaching its highest values for the diagram and indicating a significant expansion in open, pastoral environments, total tree and shrub percentages are actually higher (40-50%) than for much of the previous zone.

Agricultural activity apparently focused on soils where *Ulmus* populations were predominant with *Alnus* and *Corylus* increasing in extent relative to the previous zone. Elm tends to grow on deeper, base rich soils and hence it can be hypothesised that these areas on the better drained slopes around the mire were the preferred locations for farming and perhaps settlement during the later Bronze Age. This may also be indicated by the failure of *Fraxinus* to increase despite the evidence for open habitats suitable for its establishment, since this tree also tends to be more suited to base-rich soils. It is likely that other woodland was also carefully managed during this period (see below).

The two dates which bracket the final zone CLOWAN-8 demonstrate a reversal and it is unclear which if either of the dates might be regarded as accurate. However, both suggest a later Bronze Age time frame. Reductions in Poaceae and *P. lanceolata* point to abandonment of grass and pastureland and a clear recovery in trees at this time. By the close of the diagram, total tree and shrub percentages have recovered to 90% TLP and hence woodland was again predominant locally. It is unclear how much significance may be attached to the record of Cereal-type pollen grains during this zone.

3.5 Correlating the Palynological and Archaeological Records

The site of Clowanstown I is characterised by a rich archaeological record demonstrating human activity on the site from the late Mesolithic (around 5300 cal. BC) into the early Neolithic (Mossop and Mossop 2009). This seems to have been focussed on fishing during the earlier period, when a probable platform (? 4250-4040 cal. BC) was constructed in a natural hollow which opens out to the lake edge to the east. Other features associated with the site include possible mooring stakes and fish baskets woven from *Alnus* withies that have been radiocarbon dated to between 5300-4720 cal. BC. Human activity was not continuous and a number of layers of peat separating archaeological contexts appear to reflect at least two periods of abandonment.

The second main phase of activity took the form of the construction of a complex of burnt mounds and associated troughs and pits, the earliest stages of which have been dated to c. 4000-3850 cal. BC. Accumulation of the mounds may date to 4040-3370 cal. BC, although analysis of the pottery indicates that this might in fact have taken place within a relatively narrow timeframe between 3800-3600 cal. BC. The mound complex appears to have been ritually ‘closed’ some time around 3710-3630 cal. BC. There is no excavated archaeological evidence for human activity during the later Neolithic or Bronze Age.

Wetland System	Vegetation/Interpretation	Archaeological Record
Continued horizontal and lateral mire spread Raised Mire (<i>Sphagnum</i>) 2790 cal. BC	CLOWAN-8 Woodland regeneration 870 cal. BC	No excavated evidence (Late Neolithic-Bronze Age)
	CLOWAN-7 Clearance/agriculture, woodland persisting 1560 cal. BC	
	CLOWAN-6 Woodland clearance, expansion in grassland 1930 cal. BC	
	Increasing impact on elm woodland, expansion of grassland c: 2780 cal. BC	
Shallow open water	Elm decline ?2970 cal. BC?	'ritual closure' 4040-3370 cal. BC Structured deposition
Alder carr, sedge fen	CLOWAN-5: Elm-hazel-oak woodland Limited open areas, small scale woodland management?	4000-3850 cal. BC Early Neolithic 'burnt mounds'
Alder rise	 4350 cal. BC	Short abandonment 4250-4040 cal. BC Late Mesolithic platform Short abandonment
Open water	CLOWAN-4 Hazel-elm-oak woodland 5680 cal. BC	5300-4720 cal. BC Late Mesolithic fishing, wetland exploitation and woodworking
	CLOWAN-3 Hazel scrub	No excavated evidence
	?11, 000 cal. BC	

Table 2: The interpretation of the pollen diagram (CLOWAN-3 to 8) compared with the current archaeological record.¹⁴ The main phases of Mesolithic and Neolithic

¹⁴ It must also be noted that although the chronology for the Mesolithic and Neolithic activity at Clowanstown is currently based on a series of radiocarbon dates, visual inspection of these may give a slightly misleading picture of the duration of the human activity they reflect. The radiocarbon dates for

activity thus correspond to zones CLOWAN-4 and 5. Both these phases correspond to the period when there was a body of open water present on the sampling site, although this must have grown progressively shallower across this period as it infilled with sediment.

3.5.1 Dense woodland and Mesolithic activity: 5680-4350 cal. BC

There is no direct palynological evidence for the presence of disturbed/ruderal habitats in the period between c. 5680 to 4350 cal. BC. The very high percentages of tree and shrub pollen indicate a densely wooded landscape of elm, hazel and oak, with low values for grasses and sedges suggesting that even ‘naturally’ open environments such as the peaty soils at the lake edge were limited in extent. Two hypotheses may be advanced: firstly, it can be hypothesised that the Mesolithic activity involved little disturbance to the environment, at least significant enough to be detected in a pollen record around 20m from the archaeological site.

Alternatively, it can be hypothesised that the sampling interval (0.08m) across this zone might have effectively ‘missed’ the signal of the local human activity and that the pollen record thus presents a somewhat incomplete picture of human-environment relations in this period. Further higher resolution sampling is required to test the latter hypothesis fully, but a comparison of the ‘off-site’ pollen record with the palaeoenvironmental data from the ‘on site’ contexts provides an important opportunity to test the first hypothesis.

Radiocarbon dates are available for four of the excavated Mesolithic contexts with associated pollen data (ASUD 2009), allowing a direct comparison of the ‘on site’ with that of the ‘off site’ pollen data. Contexts 11 and 154 (5300-4750 cal. BC and

the fish baskets, for example, may in fact indicate a much shorter period of usage than is implied by the calibrated ranges of the individual dates (P. Mashall, pers. comm.).

5300-5050 cal. BC) correlate broadly with CLOWAN-4, and Contexts 17 and 204 (3790-3640 cal. BC and 4250-4000 cal. BC) with CLOWAN-5. Samples from the former are dominated by *Corylus*, *Ulmus* and *Quercus* with a very restricted range of herbs recorded at low percentages. *Pinus sylvestris* is also better represented in the on-site samples. This probably indicates that Scots pine was present locally, but restricted to specific areas of drier soils.

Pollen analysis of the later contexts (17 and 204) indicates broadly similar woodland dominated environments, although *Alnus* is recorded at slightly higher percentages. This is again in agreement with the offsite data which indicates that *Alnus* did not become firmly established locally until after c. 4350 cal. BC. The charcoal samples from the on-site contexts 11, 17 and 204, whilst significantly mediated by human preference/selection of wood, are dominated by *Corylus*, *Ulmus* and *Quercus*: “The absence of light demanding species such as ash, cherry and elder...highlights the thickness of the woodland canopy at the site.” (ASUD, 2009: 16). The analysis of archaeological wood from the site also indicates a preference for *Corylus*, *Ulmus* and *Quercus*, although greater proportions of *Alnus* are recorded in comparison to the Mesolithic phases.

The macrofossil record from the Mesolithic contexts at the site can also be contrasted with the pollen record. The ‘on site’ deposits incorporate a number of aquatic plants (*Nymphaea alba*, *Nuphar lutea*, *Potamogeton*) suggesting a somewhat richer aquatic plant flora than the pollen record. Other plants of water edge environments (*Carex*, *Cladium*, *Phragmites*, *Ranunculus* spp.) are also present, the former suggesting reedswamp and sedge fen in the shallower waters at the edge of the lake. There is macrofossil evidence for the expansion of sedge fen at the edge of the lake in Contexts 17 and 204 (3790-3640 cal. BC and 4250-4000 cal. BC). This broadly corresponds to the increase in both Poaceae and Cyperaceae during

CLOWAN-5a; perhaps indicating that the different records are reflecting the same process of terrestrialisation. Some of the macrofossil remains, especially those of *Phragmites* (common reed) were charred which is interpreted as possible evidence for “...deliberate burning of the lake margin in order to prevent or slow down the encroachment of fen and carr...” (ASUD 2009: 9).

The macrofossil record also includes the ruderal taxon *Urtica* whilst the remains of *Potentilla*, *Cirsium*, *Rumex* and Caryophyllaceae reflect herbaceous vegetation communities on more open soils. Certain of these taxa are recorded in the pollen record, but not until CLOWAN-5 and hence after c. 4350 cal. BC. Direct correlation between the macrofossil and pollen records would require more detailed analyses of both supported by further radiocarbon dating.

Taken collectively, the on and off site pollen analyses, macrofossil, charcoal and wood identifications thus support the hypothesis that the local environmental context for the Mesolithic activity during the fifth and sixth millennia was one of dense Hazel-Elm-Oak dominated woodland, with alder probably expanding onto the fringes of the wetland during this period. The analysis of natural wood deposits from the site are instructive in that whilst trees typical such as *Alnus*, *Salix* and *Quercus* which are typical of damper soils are well represented, other trees/shrubs which are generally regarded as generally growing on better soils including *Corylus*, *Fraxinus* and *Ulmus* were also growing locally (O'Donnell, 2008). The possible association of *Fraxinus* with wet woodland was discussed above. Whilst a local presence of *Ulmus* is indicated by the macrofossil analyses, the general behaviour of this tree in the pollen diagram alongside the results of the DCA (see above) suggest that *Ulmus* was the major taxon on the dryland soils beyond the wetland edge.

Palynologically ‘invisible’ or poorly represented shrubs including *Ilex* (holly), *Prunus spinosa* (blackthorn) and *Prunus avium/paduus* (cherry) are recorded amongst the natural wood assemblage. Taphonomic processes controlling the accumulation of the natural wood deposits remain unclear but these data do suggest that the Holocene woodland was more diverse than the pollen record may imply. Additionally, the woodland may not have been quite so ‘tidy’ in terms of vegetation always restricted solely to specific ecological niches. As discussed, *Ulmus* and *Fraxinus* were probably dominant on deeper, fertile soils, but pockets of these trees were also present at the lake edge. Whilst there is evidence for open areas, these were probably associated with vegetation growing in breaks in the canopy at the wetland edge. There is little indication of anthropogenic disturbance to this woodland cover in the period between c. 5680 cal. BC and 4350 cal. BC.

3.5.2 Mesolithic disturbance to the local environment: 4350- ? 3800 cal. BC?

CLOWAN-5a is characterised by increased percentages of herbaceous pollen, especially grasses and sedges, and a low but near continuous *Plantago lanceolata* curve. It is tempting to link this evidence for the appearance of open areas to human activity and limited opening up of the woodland canopy. There is some indication in the dryland taxa diagram for a reduction in *Corylus* across this period and an associated rise in Poaceae, which may reflect a progressive clearance of hazel and spread of grasses. However, the increase in Poaceae is accompanied by only very slight increases in *P. lanceolata* whilst few other ‘anthropogenic indicators’ (*sensu* Behre 1981) are recorded.

The processes of change are hindered by the *Alnus* rise across this zone, as well as by a lack of knowledge of the species of Poaceae represented in the pollen record. The on-site macrofossil data demonstrates that grasses such as *Phragmites* were growing on the edges of the lake and as considered above, wetland rather than

grasses on drier soils may at least in part be contributing to the Poaceae curve. The steady fall in *Corylus* and increase in Poaceae could also reflect the impact of paludification of the fringing woodland and the related expansion of reed fen.

However, the appearance of *P. lanceolata* is very unlikely to be associated with such natural processes and the presence of this species certainly demonstrates open, grassy habitats on drier soils, although these must have been limited in extent. *Corylus* was clearly being collected and utilised during this period; one hazel roundwood produced a radiocarbon date of 4250-4000 cal. BC (Beta-246999).¹⁵ It is hence tempting to relate the construction of the late Mesolithic platform around 4250-4040 cal. BC with the evidence for open habitats in the pollen record during CLOWAN-5a, although the peaty soils adjacent to the platform would almost certainly have been too waterlogged for *Plantago lanceolata* to flourish. Clearances in the woodland where this species could grow are likely to have been located on the better drained slopes around the site, rather than at the actual wetland-dryland interface where the excavated archaeological record demonstrates a human presence. In other words, if the *Plantago* curve is regarded as an indicator of human activity

Another aspect of the pollen diagram at this time is the *Alnus* rise, which is closely associated with the appearance of *P. lanceolata* at the opening of CLOWAN-5. These two features may be causally linked. As mentioned above, the spread of *Alnus* during the Holocene is erratic in time and space due to the specific habitat requirements of this tree¹⁶. It has also been observed that anthropogenic disturbance to wetland environments may have resulted in the creation of conditions suitable for the establishment of alder (see Smith 1984, Chambers and Price 1985). Whilst *Alnus*

¹⁵ This also suggests activity somewhat later than the last recorded fishtrap, with a further date of 3960-3710 cal. BC (Beta-246998) on one of the ‘mooring’ stakes also apparently post dating the platform. (O’Donnell 2008).

¹⁶ Alder requires high humidity, oxygen tension and light intensity for seedling establishment (Grime *et al.* 1988: 74).

percentages begin to increase from 2.76m, the appearance of *P. lanceolata* at 2.60m is associated with a more sustained increase in *Alnus* reflecting a local expansion in this tree. The evidence for human activity during the later fifth millennium in precisely the sort of landscape context suitable for alder establishment might be regarded as strong circumstantial evidence for a causal link. However, further work is required to investigate this.

3.5.3 The early Neolithic environment, human activity and the infilling of the lake basin: ?3800 cal. BC–3260 cal. BC

The CLOWAN-5a to 5b transition is likely to mark the Elm Decline and hence the end of the Mesolithic and the start of the Neolithic, although the radiocarbon date of 4360 \pm 20 BP (NZA-34452; 3370–3110 cal. BC) appears to be too young. Other than the reduction in *Ulmus*, there are no pronounced changes in the pollen record which reflect an increase in human activity; the increase in *Corylus* interpreted as reflecting the growth of this taxon on soils previously occupied by elm trees.¹⁷ *Plantago lanceolata* continues at low percentages with other herbs recorded only sporadically, whilst Poaceae values in the dryland taxa diagram actually display a slight fall.

Associated on-site palaeoenvironmental data is available from samples of the burnt mound deposits. The taphonomic pathways of material in these samples are likely to be more complex¹⁸ than those from the Mesolithic layers and hence a direct comparison with the pollen record is perhaps less instructive. Nevertheless, the presence of *Corylus* nuts, *Alnus* fruits/cones, and remains of *Menyanthes*, *Phragmites*, *Caltha* and *Carex* demonstrate a similar range of woodland and wetland environments. Other plants including *Rumex*, *Plantago lanceolata*, *Chenopodium* sp.

¹⁷ The analysis of natural wood from peat deposits predating the early Neolithic phase indicates that hazel, ash and oak were also growing adjacent to the wetland. The *Fraxinus* curve may thus reflect in part at least the presence of this tree in the marginal woodland.

¹⁸ Some of the material appears to have been re-deposited marl and peat (O'Donnell 2008).

and *Polygonum aviculare* and cereal grains reflect disturbed soils typical of ruderal habitats and cultivated land. There is no evidence in the pollen record for cultivation at this time, although cereal pollen is poorly dispersed and hence small scale arable farming would not be easily detected.

The analysis of archaeological wood from the Neolithic contexts indicates that *Alnus* and *Ulmus* remained important wood, whilst less *Corylus* appears to have been used during the later period but more *Quercus*. Linking these data meaningfully to the pollen record is difficult, other than to state that the choice of wood correlates with the local prevalence of these taxa in the vegetation.

The early Neolithic landscape of Clowanstown was thus dense hazel-oak dominated woodland, with elm remaining probably a co-dominant although reduced in extent relative to the late Mesolithic and ash increased in comparison to the earlier Holocene. There was no palynologically detectable change in the areal extent of openings in the woodland during the early Neolithic compared to the later Mesolithic. The current data are insufficient to establish whether specific clearings were maintained across this period or if the location but not extent of such areas shifted from site to site.

The lake which had been the focus of the activity at Clowanstown during the Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic had infilled by c. 3260 cal. BC, although this process is likely to have been time transgressive across the basin. Some areas of open water may have remained until later, but these are likely to have become progressively smaller as *Sphagnum* colonised the basin and raised mire began to grow. The latest recorded human activity on the site and the ritual ‘closing’ of the burnt mounds dates to around 3370 cal. BC. It can be observed that the timing of the demise of the lake post-dates the end of human activity as reflected by the excavate record by a

relatively short period of time. As the basin infilled with raised mire, sources of water would have become less easily accessible in the close vicinity of the burnt mound complex.

3.5.4 *The opening up of the landscape: the later Neolithic and Bronze Age*

2780-1560 cal. BC

The raised mire must have continued to accumulate laterally as well as vertically, but its final full extent is unclear as the current extent probably reflects the surviving 'core' of the wetland with subsequent drainage and agriculture having removed peripheral deposits. There is no excavated archaeological evidence for human activity at Clowanstown after the early Neolithic. However, the pollen diagram records increasingly clear evidence for human impact during the later Neolithic and into the Bronze Age.

During CLOWAN-5c, an initial phase of clearance during the former period seems to have concentrated mainly on populations of elm and resulted in the spread of pastoral environments. Around 1930 cal. BC, the Middle Bronze Age, clearance accelerated somewhat, although the dryland taxa diagram demonstrates that the extent of woodland destruction during this period was less severe than suggested by the full diagram. After 1560 cal. BC, values of *Plantago lanceolata* and Poaceae began to increase and shortly after 1410 cal. BC had reached their highest values for the diagram, implying the expansion of significant tracts of pasture and grassland in the pollen catchment. These environments were probably on the higher quality, base-rich soils with woodland dominated by *Alnus* and *Corylus* forming marginal woodland around the mire. Whilst there is also possible palynological evidence for cultivation of cereals after c. 1930 cal. BC, the significance of these data should be regarded with caution.

3.5.5 Later Bronze Age abandonment?

The final pollen zone, which opens around 900 cal. BC, is characterised by a marked recovery in trees and shrubs, especially *Corylus* and shortly afterwards *Ulmus*, and a contraction in Poaceae and *P. lanceolata*. This suggests a contraction in farming and settlement activity during the later Bronze Age. The full context of this is difficult to determine as the pollen record terminates shortly afterwards.

4. Kilmainham 1c

4.1 Radiocarbon dating

4.1.1 Model construction

The calibrations of the radiocarbon dating results, relating the radiocarbon measurements directly to calendar dates, are given in Table 3 and in outline in Figure 9. All have been calculated using the calibration curve of Reimer *et al.* (2009) and the computer program OxCal v4.1.5 (Bronk Ramsey 1995; 1998, 2001, 2009). A *U-Sequence* model or uniform deposition model (Bronk Ramsey 2008) was constructed for the Kilmainham sequence, allowing for changes in the deposition rate to be specified at boundaries (Blauuw and Christen 2005). In this model the accumulation rate is unknown but is assumed to be completely constant (Christen *et al* 1995). Outlier analysis has been implemented using OxCal 4.1 (Bronk Ramsey 2009; in press) rather than the subjective approach of eliminating samples that have very low agreement indices in order to get a consistent model. The model shown in Figure 10 shows good overall agreement (Amodel=83%) and clearly identifies Beta-235626 as being an outlier (99% probability). An estimate of the 'true' age of this sample is provided based on the general outlier model (Bronk Ramsey in press) and the other information available (i.e. other radiocarbon measurements and stratigraphic relationships).

The sequence covers the period from 2060-1675 *cal BC* (95% probability; *Boundary_base*; Figure 10) and probably 2025-1775 *cal BC* (68% probability) to 1510-1125 *cal BC* (92% probability; *Boundary_top*; Figure 10) and probably 1390-1214 *cal BC* (68% probability). The change in the sedimentary sequence from silt to silty well humified peat at 0.39m is estimated to have taken place in 1870-1590 *cal*

BC (95% probability; Boundary; Figure 10) and probably 1805-1615 cal BC (68% probability).

Laboratory Code	Sample	Radiocarbon Age (BP)	Calibrated date (95% confidence)	Posterior Density Estimate (95% probability)
Beta-235626	0.00m	3500±40	1940-1690 cal BC	1515-1135 (93%) or 990-915 (2%) cal BC
Beta-280826	0.15m	3230±40	1620-1420 cal BC	1620-1400 (93%) or 1270-1225 (2%) cal BC
Beta-280827	0.33m	3220±40	1610-1410 cal BC	1805-1570 cal BC
Beta-235627	0.40m	3460±40	1890-1680 cal BC	1900-1620 cal BC

Table 3: Kilmainham radiocarbon dating.

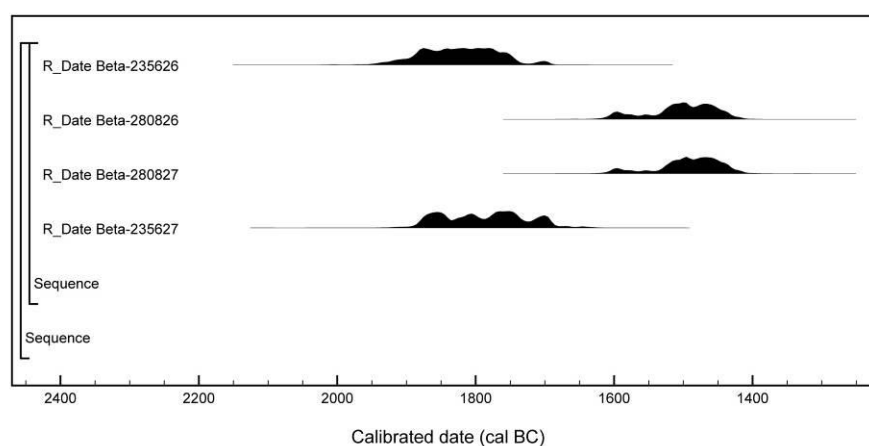


Figure 9: Probability distributions of dates from the Kilmainham sequence: each distribution represents the relative probability that an ‘event’ occurred at a particular time (Stuiver and Reimer 1993).

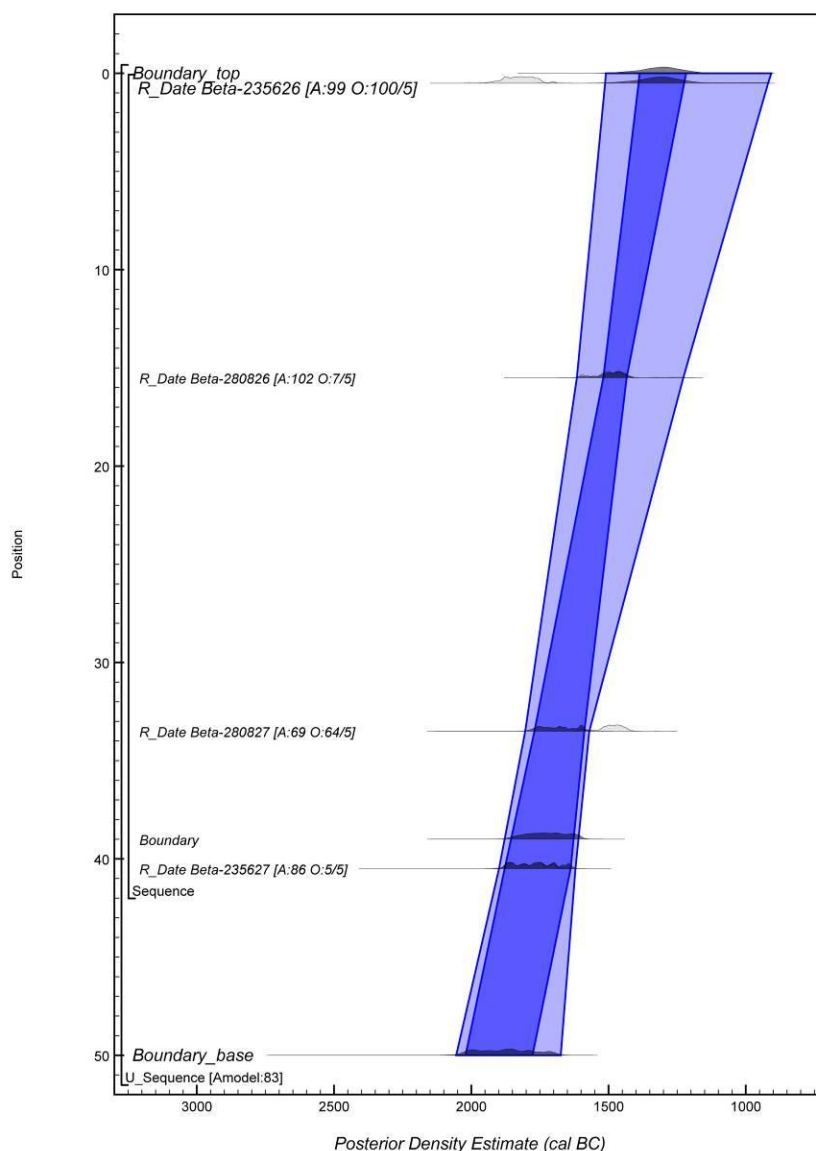


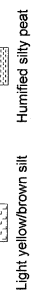
Figure 10: Probability distributions of dates from the Kilmainham sequence: each distribution represents the relative probability that an ‘event’ occurred at a particular time. For each of the radiocarbon dates two distributions have been plotted, one in outline, which is the result of simple radiocarbon calibration and a solid one, which is based on the chronological model used (*U-Sequence*). The *A* value in brackets after the radiocarbon measurements are the individual index of agreement (Bronk Ramsey 1995). This index provides a measure of how well the posterior distribution agrees with the prior distribution (for further details see Bayliss *et al.* 2007; Blockley *et al.* 2008). The *O* value is the probability that the measurement is an outlier (see Bronk Ramsey in press).

4.2 Pollen Analyses

4.3 Interpretation

The chronological model illustrates that the organic sequence (C3144) reflects a relatively rapid period of accumulation in a shallow water body (C3193) during the Bronze Age. The basal zone KIL-1 of the pollen diagram (Figure 11) corresponds to the basal yellow-brown silts, which have not been radiocarbon dated; there is some evidence that this deposit represents a much earlier period of accumulation (see below). The pollen spectra are dominated by Poaceae (grasses) and Cyperaceae (sedges), with very low percentages of trees and shrubs. Other herbs recorded include Apiaceae (carrot family), Caryophyllaceae (pink family), Lactuceae (dandelions), *Ranunculus*-type, Rubiaceae (bedstraw family) and *Thalictrum*-type (meadowrue). The impression is very much of an open, grassland landscape, with a ground flora including low growing heliophytes (dandelions, bedstraw family) as well as taller herb communities (carrot and pink families). The latter were probably growing with the sedges on the damper soils around the topographic hollow. Tree and shrub cover must have been very sparse at best locally or more extensive but at some distance from the sampling site.

There is a marked change in the implied vegetation in the subsequent zone KIL-2a, with total tree and shrub pollen increasing to over 75% total land pollen. This corresponds with a stratigraphic change from silt to humified, silty peat which may also represent an hiatus in accumulation (see below). *Alnus*, *Corylus* and *Quercus*



dcix

percentages indicate the presence of mixed woodland around the site, with *Ulmus* and probably also *Salix* forming part of the local woodland. However, despite a fall in Poaceae demonstrating a significant contraction in open ground relative to KIL-1, there is evidence that the woodland did not form a closed canopy and that open environments remained around the sampling site. The record of *Plantago lanceolata* indicates the presence of grass/meadow, since this species will not grow in closed woodland (Grime *et al.* 1988). Other herbaceous taxa are poorly represented but include those typical of grassland such as Lactuceae and *Ranunculus*, as well as tall herbs and ferns perhaps growing on less open, shady woodland edge or damper soils (Caryophyllaceae, *Filipendula*, *Thalictrum*, Pteropsida and *Polypodium*).

KIL-2b is defined by a single sample which demonstrates ‘spikes’ in *Corylus*, *Ulmus* and *Salix* and associated dips in *Quercus*, *Alnus* and Poaceae. This suggests a sudden increase in hazel, elm and willow and a contraction in alder, oak and grasses, but the abrupt nature of this is unusual and may indicate another hiatus in accumulation, although there is no stratigraphic evidence for this. Alternatively, it may be associated with a highly localised change in the vegetation or even some form of disturbance to the sediments, which given the context of the sampling site may not be surprising. Tree and shrub values in the final zone KIL-3 recover to close to those of KIL-2a, suggesting *Alnus-Corylus-Quercus* dominated woodland but with the *Plantago* and Lactuceae curves indicating that grassy meadow/pasture persisted.

There is little evidence for change in the character or extent of these different habitats during the zone, although a slight increase in *Plantago* and fall in *Ulmus* at the top of the pollen diagram may indicate expansion of open environments at the expense of the elm woodland. The record of *Trifolium*-type (clovers) towards the top of the zone (0.08 and 0.12m) is good evidence for vegetation typical of meadow/pasture. *Rumex*, *Potentilla*-type and *Thalictrum*-type are also recorded at

this time; these pollen types include a range of species also indicative of grassland environments. Rosaceae, which also forms a continuous curve across the zone, is a large family which includes a range of plants. *Rubus*-type is recorded in trace values towards the middle of the zone; this pollen type includes blackberries and raspberries. Occasional grains of Cereal-type may also reflect arable land, although as discussed above this pollen type can include wild grasses as well as *Hordeum vulgare* (barley).

4.4 Discussion

The Kilmainham 1c pollen diagram represents a ‘snap shot’ of the environment at this site during a relatively short period of around 4 centuries of the Bronze Age. However, its value is enhanced by the fact that the pollen source area for the pond sediments is likely to have been relatively small (e.g. Jacobson and Bradshaw 1981). The pollen record therefore probably reflects the vegetation within at most, tens of metres of the sampling site, hence providing an environmental context for human activity on the surrounding slopes during this period.

Whilst the record implies the presence of significant tree cover, there is also good evidence for open environments close by. Although herbs other than Poaceae and *P. lanceolata* are relatively poorly represented, the sporadic record of taxa typical of meadow such as *Rumex*, *Trifolium*-type and Lactuceae confirm the impression of grassland created and maintained by grazing. Given the fact that the pollen record is likely to reflect vegetation close to the sampling site, even low percentages of these plants probably indicate their presence in the vegetation close to the pond. Hence, the Bronze Age landscape around the pond feature was apparently a mosaic of

woodland and grassland, with the latter very probably demonstrating pastoral farming activity.

It is very likely that *Alnus* was growing on the poorly drained soils close to the sampling site with *Quercus*, *Corylus* and *Ulmus* probably growing on the better drained slopes above and around the pond, but the precise structure of the vegetation is unclear. The woodland might have been of a relatively open character, with tracts of grassland amongst the trees. Alternatively the pollen record reflects the location of the pond at an interface between more discrete areas of closed woodland and grassland. A third possibility is that the pond was located within a stand of woodland in an otherwise more open landscape.

The associated palaeoenvironmental data from these pond deposits (Allison *et al.* 2010) sheds some light on this question. The analyses of coleoptera (beetles) from two bulk samples of the pond deposits suggests that still, shallow water was present on the sampling site, but not necessarily permanently. There is evidence for damp, shady conditions woodland in the form of insects associated with both *Quercus* and *Corylus* as well as grassland environments and probably also grazing animals. In other words, the coleopteran data reflects a very similar picture to the pollen, with mixed oak-hazel woodland close to the sampling site as well as grassland/pasture. There is also some evidence for the incorporation of material from a birds' nest which might indicate woodland overhanging the sampling site. The coleopteran analyses would thus tend to indicate woodland around the sampling site. This can be regarded as supporting the hypothesis that during the Bronze Age the pond was located in an area of woodland within a grassland landscape. It is unclear how extensive the grassland was in the wider landscape.

Another feature of the record is the fact that the percentages of trees/shrubs and herbs show little fluctuation across the diagram. This would suggest that there was no significant change in the relative area of woodland and grassland across the period of time represented by the diagram. It is possible that the local woodland was managed in some way, or that the pastoral farming was relatively un-intensive, perhaps a form of forest farming.

The archaeological record

The excavated archaeological record indicates that the sampling site was a focus for human activity. A burnt mound and associated wood lined trough were located immediately adjacent to the pond, with a further mound some 50m to the west. Six or seven wooden posts had been driven into the sediment and underlying clays in the pond itself. These posts were associated with a number of horizontal split *Quercus* (oak) planks, which was interpreted as forming the collapsed remains of a platform providing access to the pond. Wood including a *Corylus avellana* (hazel) chisel pointed stake and a large *Alnus* (alder) timber which had been worked at both ends, were located in the base of the deposit. Other archaeological remains in the wider vicinity included pits, hearths and a stone platform, possibly associated with later Neolithic or early Bronze Age activity.

The removal of at least some of the screening woodland around the site, presumably to better access the water, is possibly indicated by the presence of the worked wood in the base of the pond. The feature was clearly used as a waterhole for grazing animals and also as a source of water for the activity represented by the burnt mounds and associated trough. The infilling of the pond during the Bronze Age probably reflects natural processes of sedimentation, possibly begun and accelerated by the effects of trampling by humans and animals and related disturbance to the soils around the site.

5. Lismullin sample site I

5.1 Pollen analyses and radiocarbon dating

The Lismullin sequence contained very low concentrations of generally poorly preserved pollen. Only three samples (0.96, 0.99 and 1.07m) contained sufficient numbers of palynomorphs for analysis level counts. These data are insufficient to plot as a pollen diagram and are presented in Table 4. The table also includes the results of previous radiocarbon dating (Gearey and Hill 2008) and the relationship of the samples to the stratigraphy of the streamside section.

Sample (0.96 m) is characterised by herbaceous taxa with Poaceae and Cyperaceae accounting for nearly 70% TLP. Other herbs include *Plantago lanceolata*, Lactuceae and *Filipendula*. Trees and shrubs are recorded in low values and include *Corylus avellana*-type and *Alnus glutinosa*. Spores including Pteropsida (monolete) indet. and *Pteridium aquilinum* are also present. The highest counts were obtained for samples (0.99 and 1.07m) from towards the base of the organic rich clay silt. Both these samples are dominated by trees/shrubs *Corylus*, *Alnus* and *Ulmus*, with herbs including Poaceae, Cyperaceae and *P. lanceolata* also present.

The samples from the silty peat did not produce very high concentrations of pollen. The high counts for Pteropsida (fern spores) in sample (1.04m) probably reflect differential preservation since this pollen type is highly resistant to oxidation and hence tends to survive when other less robust grains have been destroyed. Pollen concentrations at 1.12 m were also low with preservation again poor. Those taxa recorded include trees and shrubs, with *Alnus*, *Corylus* and *Ulmus*. The samples from 1.20 m and 1.28 m were also characterised by very low concentrations of pollen.

5.2 Discussion

The sample from the base of the peat unit (1.25 m) produced a date of 6240 \pm 40 BP (Beta-235629; 5310-5200 and 5170-5070 cal. BC) within the Mesolithic period, whilst that from the top of the peat unit (1.10 m) produced a date of 2920 \pm 40 BP (Beta-235629; cal. BC 1260-1000), perhaps the middle-late Bronze Age. Whilst these dates are in chronological order, the relatively short depth of deposit (0.10m) between these dates implies a very slow rate of accumulation, or perhaps the presence of an hiatus in the stratigraphy.

The preservation of pollen was found to be poor overall, with the relatively high counts for indeterminate pollen alongside the presence of fern spores suggesting differential preservation, whereby resistant grains such as ferns survive post-depositional degradation better than other less robust taxa (*cf.* Havinga, 1971). There are a number of factors which might explain this, including the precise character of the microenvironment of the sampling site during accumulation, or post-depositional processes such as the effects of de-watering.

Interpretation of the sequences is thus limited and does not expand significantly on those advanced in a previous report on this site (Gearey and Hill 2008). The three samples which produced some interpretable data reflect a transition from mixed deciduous hazel-alder-elm woodland (1.07 and 0.99m) to an open grassy landscape, with little tree or shrub cover other than some scattered hazel and perhaps some alder (0.96m). The relatively high percentages of dandelions and ribwort plantain in the latter sample indicate pastoral environments in close proximity to the site, quite probably on the slopes immediately above the sampling location. Estimating a reliable age for this sample is not possible given the problems associated with the chronology of sediment deposition implied by the radiocarbon dates. However, it clearly reflects a landscape which has been modified by human activity and as such

the post-Bronze Age date implied by the radiocarbon sample at 1.10 m seems probable in comparison to the Clowanstown and Kilmainham discussed above, but this must be regarded as tentative.

The basal shelly marl deposits reflect deposition in a body of open water, with the calcareous sediments deriving from the autochthonous precipitation of calcium carbonate by organisms such as the alga *Chara*. The abundance of molluscs probably represents the remains of aquatic species. The timing of the inception of marl deposition is currently unknown, but is likely to date to the earlier Holocene as observed for Clowanstown.

There is evidence for episodes of in-wash of allogenic material into the waterbody at the edge of the section, with a clear 'wedge' of minerogenic in-wash sandwiched between upper and lower marl. This may reflect some form of disturbance to the soils on the adjacent slopes; an impression which may be reinforced by the presence of charcoal-rich clasts at the edge of the section, suggesting associated episodes of burning. Such burning and slope disturbance might have been anthropogenic in origin, arising from the clearance of the adjacent vegetation cover and subsequent destabilisation of the soils. Alternatively, natural processes such as climatic change may be implicated.

The waterbody subsequently infilled, probably as a result of processes of hydrosereal succession as described for Clowanstown (see above) although the effects of increased in-wash of sediment from catchment disturbance (as discussed above) may also have accelerated this. The contact between the marl and the overlying silty peat is unconformable, and as such the radiocarbon date from 1.25 m of 6240±40 BP (Beta-235629; 5310-5200 and 5170-5070 cal. BC) provides a *terminus ante quem* for the end of the marl deposition. At this time during the Mesolithic, wetland vegetation

colonised the poorly drained area around the sampling site and presumably much of the surrounding valley.

The maintenance of waterlogged conditions on the valley floor is indicated by radiocarbon dating as continuing through the middle-late Bronze Age (2920 \pm 40 BP, Beta-235629; 1260-1000 cal. BC). It is possible that peat accumulation was not constant, as the accumulation rates implied by the two radiocarbon dates are extremely low. Sediment accumulation was initially taking place within the context of a wooded then a largely open landscape, with the presumably largely wooded landscape of the early-mid Holocene cleared by human agency at some time previously. The poor preservation of pollen in the analysed samples does not allow the nature or rate of this to be reconstructed to any reliable extent.

The presence of the capping unit of grey clays and silts indicates a transition from organic sediment accumulation within a semi-terrestrial environment to the deposition of minerogenic material through fluvial processes. This is presumably related to the migration of the adjacent stream across the site. It is unclear at present what processes resulted in this change and indeed the subsequent change from deposition to erosion. The stream has evidently removed much of the original sedimentary archive, since the marl and organic deposits are absent from the section across the stream from the Lismullin sample site 1 section and were not identified in nearby stream bank sections (Gearey and Hill 2008).

Depth	Stratigraphy	Comments
0.74m	Clay-rich organic silt	No pollen present
0.76m		No pollen present
0.78m		2 crumpled unidentifiable grains
0.80m		No pollen present
0.82m		Very low count Cyperaceae – 2 grains Corylus – 5 grains
0.84m		No pollen present
0.86m		Very low count Corylus – 3 grains Cyperaceae – 1 grain Pteropsida – 1 grain
0.88m		Very low count Alnus – 1 grain Ulmus – 2 grains Corylus – 1 grain
0.90m		1 single grain of Poaceae
0.94m		Preservation and concentration starting to improve, but still too low to produce a sufficient count. Trees and Shrubs: <i>Ulmus</i> – 4 grains, <i>Corylus</i> – 2 grains, <i>Quercus</i> – 1 grain <i>Pinus</i> – 2 grains Herbs: Cyperaceae – 11 grains, Poaceae – 3 grains Spores: Pteropsida (monolete) indet. – 5 grains, <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> – 1 grain
0.96		Percentages: 152 TLP Trees and Shrubs: <i>Pinus</i> (1%); <i>Corylus avellana</i> -type (5%); <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (3%) Herbs: Poaceae (31%); Cyperaceae (33%); Caryophyllaceae (<1%); Chenopodiaceae (<1%); <i>Filipendula</i> (3%); Lactuceae (7%); <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> (14%); Ranunculaceae (2%) Spores: <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> (4%); <i>Sphagnum</i> (3%); <i>Polypodium vulgare</i> (2%); Pteropsida (monolete) indet. (7%) Indeterminate: (7%)
0.99m		Percentages: 300 TLP Trees and Shrubs: <i>Corylus</i> (23%), <i>Alnus</i> (31%), <i>Ulmus</i> (14%), <i>Quercus</i> (2%). <i>Tilia</i> , <i>Betula</i> and <i>Pinus</i> also present at trace values. Herbs: Cyperaceae (13%), Poaceae (14%). <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> , <i>Filipendula</i> and Caryophyllaceae also present at trace values. Spores: Pteropsida (monolete) indet. (28% TLP+spores), <i>Polypodium vulgare</i> (2% TLP+spores)
1.04m		Very low pollen concentrations, high counts for Pteropsida
1.07m		Percentages: 300 TLP Low concentration and Poor preservation Trees and Shrubs: <i>Corylus</i> (37%), <i>Alnus</i> (34%), <i>Ulmus</i> (11%), <i>Quercus</i> and <i>Pinus</i> were also present at trace values. Herbs: Cyperaceae (12%), Poaceae (2%). Single grains of <i>Filipendula</i> , Rosaceae, Lactuceae and <i>Ranunculus</i> -type Spores: Pteropsida (monolete) indet. (10%TLP+spores), <i>Sphagnum</i> , <i>Polypodium vulgare</i> and <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> present at trace values
1.10-1.12m	Silty Peat	Radiocarbon date: 2920±40 BP (Beta-235628, 1260-1000 cal. BC)
1.12m		Raw counts low pollen concentrations – 54 TLP Trees and Shrubs: <i>Pinus</i> – 1; <i>Corylus avellana</i> -type – 18; <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> – 28 Herbs: Poaceae – 1; Cyperaceae – 5; Lactuceae undiff. – 2; <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> – 1 Spores: <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> – 1; <i>Sphagnum</i> – 2; <i>Polypodium vulgare</i> – 6; Pteropsida (monolete) indet. – 26 Indeterminate: 19
1.14m		Very low count <i>Ulmus</i> – 1 grain Cyperaceae – 3 grains Pteropsida – 2 grains
1.20		Very low pollen concentrations, poor preservation
1.23m		No pollen present
1.25-1.28m		Radiocarbon Date: 6240±40 BP (Beta-235629, 5310-5200 and 5170-5070 cal. BC)
1.28m		Very low pollen concentrations
	(Overlies sandy marl)	

Table 4: Summary of Stratigraphy and associated pollen analyses and radiocarbon dating of the Lismullin sample site I (stream side) sequence.

6. Summary and Conclusions: palaeoenvironmental evidence for human activity at Clowanstown 1, Kilmainham 1c and Lismullin sample site I

Despite the difficulties in producing a robust chronological model for the Clowanstown sequence, it is clear that the pollen diagram covers the period from the Late-glacial through to the mid-late Holocene and thus incorporates the period of time represented by the excavated archaeological record at this site. The later Holocene is missing as a result of the destruction of the shallower mire sediments through drainage and agriculture. The pollen diagram records patterns of vegetation change both on and around the sampling site, but the precise pollen ‘source area’ is likely to have changed through time.

During the period when the sampling site was a lake, pollen would have been recruited from local, extra-local and regional vegetation (*sensu* Jacobson and Bradshaw 1981), but as the lake infilled with sediment through processes of hydrosere succession, the relative contribution of local and extra local vegetation to the pollen rain would have increased. As raised mire began to grow laterally and vertically, this situation would have reversed somewhat and the relative contribution to the pollen record of regional vegetation probably increased as the area of the wetland expanded. Whilst it is difficult to determine the precise changes in the spatial resolution of the record through time, it is important to recognise that the resolution of the palaeoenvironmental record changes across the diagram.

The accumulation of sediment in a lacustrine environment began during the late-glacial (c. 10,950 cal. BC). Following the climatic oscillations of this period, which are poorly resolved in the pollen diagram, the climatic amelioration of the Holocene saw

the establishment of dense elm-oak-hazel dominated woodland. A number of similar waterbodies were present in the Meath area (e.g. Gearey *et al.* 2009, Mitchell 1940, 1941) at this time; the marl deposits at Lismullin reflect another such feature at this site. These lakes hence probably formed the few naturally open areas in a predominantly wooded landscape during the early Holocene. However, the precise degree of ‘openness’ of the earlier Holocene woodland is unclear; an aspect of the palaeoenvironmental record that has been the subject of some debate for prehistoric lowland landscapes (e.g. Mitchell, 2005; Whitehouse and Smith 2010). Certainly, whilst the Clowanstown pollen record implies generally closed woodland, this should not be confused with a stable or unchanging landscape during this period (e.g. see Brown 1997).

By the time of the first recorded evidence for human activity during the Mesolithic, the basin had begun to ‘shallow-up’ as sediment continued to accumulate. The initial phases of human activity recorded in the archaeological record do not appear to be readily apparent in the pollen record. This suggests either a very low level of disturbance to the environment or perhaps reflects the relative brevity of the activity in comparison to the chronological resolution of the pollen record. The first possible palynological signal for human impact is recorded from a date of c. 4350 cal. BC with the beginning of low values for ribwort plantain and increases in grasses and sedges indicating open environments. This also corresponds closely to the establishment of alder carr on the edges of the lake. Untangling cause and effect of these events is problematic: the archaeological record demonstrates human disturbance to the lake edge during the later Mesolithic, whilst the analyses of macrofossil remains from ‘on site’ contexts may suggest the deliberate or accidental burning of sedge fen, perhaps to facilitate access to the open water. This situation is somewhat reminiscent of another Mesolithic wetland site, Star Carr, in the Vale of Pickering, Yorkshire, (Mellars and Dark 1998; Day, 1996).

The record of *P. lanceolata* from this time does suggest the presence of open areas in the woodland. Whether these were natural or anthropogenic in origin, two points may be made: firstly, it appears very likely that such open environments must have formed some sort of focus for people in an otherwise heavily wooded landscape. Secondly, there is no palynological evidence for an increase in the spatial extent of any such openings or clearings until the later Neolithic period.

The Elm Decline is dated to c. 3240 cal. BC at Clowanstown, but this date is almost certainly in error. Nevertheless, whilst the Elm Decline saw clear reductions in populations of this tree, there is no palynological indication that this event was related to human activity. This may in part be a function of the resolution of the pollen data, but there is no pronounced palynological difference between the late Mesolithic and the early Neolithic segments of the pollen diagram. The reduction in elm did not see a clear increase in openness around the site; hazel apparently benefited from this and total tree and shrub percentages remain very similar in pre and post Decline samples.

However, the relative sparseness of herbaceous taxa both during the Mesolithic and Neolithic must be regarded with some caution in terms of visualising the character of the vegetation. *Plantago lanceolata* tends to produce a large quantity of wind dispersed pollen and is hence often better represented compared to other herbs. This aside, the range of herb taxa recorded in the on-site deposits does not imply a significantly more diverse ground flora than the pollen record, although the taphonomic pathways of the former are unknown.

Given the availability of the rich archaeological data at the site, there is perhaps a danger of reading too much into either the palaeoenvironmental or archaeological

record in terms of illuminating broader questions regarding the Elm Decline and human activity. The archaeological record at Clowanstown is of course restricted to the wetland edge, where as discussed already, elm might have been growing but was probably not dominant. The nature and extent of Neolithic activity beyond the site remains unclear.

By a date of c. 2790 cal. BC, the lake had infilled with sediment and raised *Sphagnum* mire began to grow on the sampling site. The 'closure' of the burnt mounds which represent the final phase of recorded activity at Clowanstown appears to have taken place a short time before this. The fen-bog transition almost certainly began earlier to the west of the site with successional processes spreading from shallower water to deeper parts of the basin. The presence of lenses of *Sphagnum* peat associated with the archaeology on the site demonstrates that this process had begun during the earlier Mesolithic, and probably continued across the Neolithic, although the precise chronology of mire development cannot be established on the basis of the current data.

The later Neolithic also saw intensified activity from c. 2790 cal. BC, with woodland clearance accelerating during the Bronze Age, with the opening up but not complete removal of tree cover around Clowanstown from c. 1940 cal. BC. This is followed by evidence for some recovery of woodland but clear signs of activity from 1560 cal. BC. This Bronze Age episode of intensification corresponds closely to the beginning of sediment accumulation in the pond at Kilmainham 1c at an estimated date of 1870-1590 cal. BC (95% probability). Both records demonstrate that this period was therefore one of the first sustained impact on the environment. Indeed, it seems possible that the accumulation of sediment in the pond at Kilmainham was related in part to the localised destabilisation of soils through woodland clearance and farming.

Whilst the two sites are some distance apart and are also probably different in terms of the spatial resolution of the pollen records during this period, the impressions from both are very similar and suggest the expansion of pasture and grassland with limited evidence for arable agriculture during the Bronze Age. The record at Kilmainham terminates by 1515-1135 (93%) or 990-915 (2%) cal. BC, whilst that from Clowanstown continues until around 800-900 cal. BC, the later Bronze Age.

Correlating these data with the fragmentary and poorly preserved palaeoenvironmental record from Lismullin sample site I is problematic. It seems highly probable that the surviving basal marls in the streamside section reflect early Holocene deposition in a lake similar to that at Clowanstown, which probably occupied much of the valley floor at this location. The radiocarbon date from the silty peat which overlies this marl provides a *terminus ante quem* of the 6th millennium BC for the infilling of this waterbody. Unlike Clowanstown, the deposition of peat in a semi-terrestrial environment did not subsequently lead to the growth of raised mire. The reasons for this are unclear, but probably reflect the influence of nutrient rich ground water, associated with the development of the drainage network and the emplacement of the stream system which now occupies the valley at this location. The surrounding valley floor must have remained poorly drained until the mid-later Bronze Age (later second millennium BC), after which the increasingly minerogenic sediments indicate floodplain aggradation. The character of the local environment after this is not known.

Comparisons and contrasts with other palaeoenvironmental data

Very few comparative palynological studies are available from Co. Meath. Mitchell (1940, 1941) carried out early studies of sediments found in basins to the east of Dunshaughlin and Ratoath. These deposits consisted of peat overlying clays and marls, dating back to the Late-glacial, suggesting that sequences similar to

Clowanstown and Lismullin are preserved in other, now infilled valleys and basins in this area.

Other palaeoenvironmental investigations which included pollen analyses were carried out at Knowth and Newgrange in the Brú Na Bóinne area by Groenman-van Waateringe (1984; see also Groenman-van Waateringe and Pals, 1982). These data indicated an open pastoral landscape and were subsequently used by Cooney (2000) to generate a map of potential land use during the Middle Neolithic for the Brú Na Bóinne. Whilst a significant body of work has been carried out relating to palaeoecological evidence for Neolithic impact in Ireland, the majority of this focuses on sites in the west of the country (e.g. See O’Connell and Molloy, 2001 and references therein). The pollen diagrams from sites in western Ireland including Céide Fields, Garrynagran and Lough Sheeauns include “clear and unambiguous” evidence for earlier Neolithic woodland clearance and pastoral farming with arable farming only a minor component (O’Connell and Molloy, 2001: 114). Close comparisons between these sites are perhaps not particularly instructive given the geographical distance and clear differences between the archaeological records of sites such as the Céide Fields in comparison to Clowanstown. However, these data do indicate the significant spatial variation that must have existed across the Irish landscape during the Neolithic.

7. Conclusions

The Clowanstown pollen diagram provides a significantly more complete and longer-term record of Holocene environmental change compared to the data from Kilmainham 1c and Lismullin sample site I. Despite the problems associated with establishing a robust chronology for this sequence, which in turn prevent a formal correlation of the palaeoenvironmental and archaeological records, the analyses have provided valuable information regarding the nature of the early-mid Holocene vegetation and have hence established hypotheses regarding the context for the Mesolithic and Neolithic activity at this site. The results indicate dense, closed woodland at Clowanstown fringing the area of open water which formed the focus for human activity. The pollen data has been interpreted as indicating that the extent of disturbance to the ‘natural’ woodland environment was likely to have been minimal until the later Neolithic. This may in part be a function of sampling resolution and/or relative brevity of activity represented by the excavated archaeological record. However, the related ‘on site’ palaeoenvironmental work tends to support the picture of a little disturbed, lake edge site.

Nevertheless, the results also illustrate the difficulty of establishing cause and effect with respect to human activity during a period for which palaeoenvironmental signals of human impact are often ephemeral and ambiguous. The existence of a comprehensively analysed archaeological record in such close proximity to the sampling site tends to bias interpretation toward seeking a human influence in the pollen record. Whilst the record of ribwort plantain in pre-Elm Decline may indeed relate to the deliberate creation of limited openings in the woodland cover, it is perhaps ironic that this is unlikely to relate *directly* to the impact of the activity at the edge of the wetland. It was during the later Neolithic into the Bronze Age that woodland clearance and pastoral agriculture gathered pace at Clowanstown. The

Kilmainham sequence illustrates that the Bronze Age was a period in which farming and settlement began to open up the woodland around this site as well, but poor preservation of the record at Lismullin sample site I has hindered understanding of related processes at this site. Further work is now required to begin to incorporate these data into regional syntheses of human activity and the archaeological record.

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Appendix 1

Stratigraphy

Clowanstown

0.00-0.15m	Da 3+	St 0	El 2	Dr 3	UB -
	Dg2, Sh1, Th1, Dh+ Dark red-brown rooty humified topsoil				
0.15-0.96m	Da 3	St 0+	El 2	Dr 3	UB 1
	Dh2, Dg2, Sh+, Th+, Dl+ Dark brown herbaceous peat				
0.96-1.26m	Da 3	St 2	El 2	Dr 2	UB 1
	Dg2, Sh1, Dh1, Th+, Ld+ Dark brown herbaceous well humified peat				
1.26-2.85m	Da 3+	St 0	El 2	Dr 2	UB 1
	Sh2, Dg1, Ld1, Th+, Dh+, Ptm+ Dark brown-black very well humified peat <i>Shell fragments abundant 2.78-2.85m depth</i>				
2.85-3.02m	Da 2	St 2	El 1	Dr 2	UB 2
	Sh2, Lc1, Dg1, Ptm+, Dl+ Light brown interbedded marl and humified remains				
3.02-3.29m	Da 3+	St 0	El 2	Dr 2	UB 1
	Sh2, Dg1, Ld1, Th+, Dh+, Ptm+ Dark brown-black very well humified peat				
3.29-3.41m	Da 2	St 3	El 1	Dr 2	UB 2
	Sh2, Lc2, Dg+, Dh+ Light brown well laminated marl and humified remains				
3.41-3.78m	Da 3	St 0	El 2	Dr 2	UB 1
	Sh2, Ld1, Dg1, Th+, Ptm+, Lc+ Dark brown very well humified muddy peat				
3.78-4.13m	Da 2	St 0+	El 1	Dr 2	UB 2
	Ld3, Sh1, Dg+, Ag+ Light grey organic mud				
4.13-4.35m	Da 2+	St 1	El 1	Dr 2	UB 2
	Ld2, Ag1, As1, Dh+, Th+, Dg+, Sh+ Grey-brown organic silty mud				
>4.35m	<i>Basal gravels encountered</i>				

Lismullin sample site I (Streamside section)

Depth	Stratigraphy				
0.00-0.72m	Top soil onto grey silty clay with pebbles and some large cobbles				
0.72-1.10m	Da 3	St 0	El 0	Dr 3	UB 0
	Ag 3, As1, Sh+, Th+, Dh+ <i>Clayey organic silt</i>				
1.10-1.25m	Da 4	St 0	El 0	Dr 2	UB 1
	Sh4, Dh+, Sh+, Th+ <i>Silty peat with humified organic and charcoal flecks</i>				
1.25-1.50m	Da 0+	St 2	El 0	Dr 2	UB 1
	Lc3, Sh1, Dg+, Dh+, Th+, Ptm++ <i>Light creamy white shelly marl with thin organic laminations</i>				
>1.50m	Underlain by coarse sands and gravels				

APPENDIX 3 RMP SITES WITHIN THE SURROUNDING AREA

SMR No.:	ME017-020
Townland:	Kilmainham
Parish:	Kells
Barony:	Upper Kells
Classification:	Barrow
Description:	A slightly domed mound that measures c. 18m in diameter and is 0.7m high is evident on this site. It is defined by a shallow fosse and external bank, providing a maximum diameter of c. 35m. It is marked as a 'Fort' on the first edition of the OS map (1836).
Reference:	SMR file

See Figure 2 for location.

APPENDIX 4 LIST OF M3 CONTRACT 4 SITE NAMES

Site Name	Director	Contract site reference no.	Excavation Registration No.
Ardbraccan 5	Carmel Duffy	A029-001	E3119
Ardbraccan 6	Ciara MacManus	A029-002	E3120
Grange 5	Amanda Kelly	A029-003	E3121
Grange 4	Carmel Duffy	A029-004	E3122
Grange 3	Amanda Kelly	A029-005	E3123
Grange 2	Amanda Kelly	A029-006	E3124
Grange 1	Patricia Lynch	A029-007	E3125
Phoenixtown 5	Tim Coughlan	A029-008	E3126
Phoenixtown 6	Ed Lyne	A029-009	E3127
Phoenixtown 1	Ed Lyne	A029-010	E3128
Phoenixtown 2	Ed Lyne	A029-011	E3129
Phoenixtown 3	Ed Lyne	A029-012	E3130
Phoenixtown 4	Ed Lyne	A029-013	E3131
Ballybeg 1	Patricia Lynch	A029-014	E3132
Ballybeg 2	Patricia Lynch	A029-015	E3133
Nugentstown 3	Patricia Lynch	A029-016	E3134
Nugentstown 2	Patricia Lynch	A029-017	E3135
Nugentstown 1	Patricia Lynch	A029-018	E3136
Cookstown Great 1	Patricia Lynch	A029-019	E3137
Cookstown Great 2	Gill McLoughlin	A029-020	E3138
Cookstown Great 3	Gill McLoughlin	A029-021	E3139
Kilmainham 1A	Ed Lyne	A029-053	E3141
Kilmainham 1B	David Bayley	A029-054	E3142
Kilmainham 1C	Fintan Walsh	A029-022	E3140
Kilmainham 2	David Bayley	A029-023	E3143
Kilmainham 3	Yvonne Whitty	A029-024	E3144
Gardenrath 2	David Bayley	A029-025	E3145
Gardenrath 1	David Bayley	A029-026	E3146
Town Parks 1	Gill McLoughlin	A029-027	E3147
Town Parks 2	Catriona Gleeson	A029-028	E3148
Town Parks 3	Catriona Gleeson	A029-029	E3149
Town Parks 4	Yvonne Whitty	A029-030	E3150
Town Parks 5	Yvonne Whitty	A029-031	E3151
Town Parks 6	Yvonne Whitty	A029-032	E3152
Newrath Little 3	James Kyle	A029-033	E3153
Newrath Little 2	Yvonne Whitty	A029-034	E3154
Newrath Little 1	James Kyle	A029-035	E3155
Town Parks / Commons of Lloyd 1	David Bayley	A029-036	E3156
Commons of Lloyd 1	Yvonne Whitty	A029-037	E3157
Cakestown Glebe 2	Patricia Lynch	A029-038	E3158
Cakestown Glebe 1	Patricia Lynch	A029-039	E3159
Ballybeg 3	Tim Coughlan	A029-040	E3160
Ballybeg 4	Patricia Lynch	A029-041	E3162