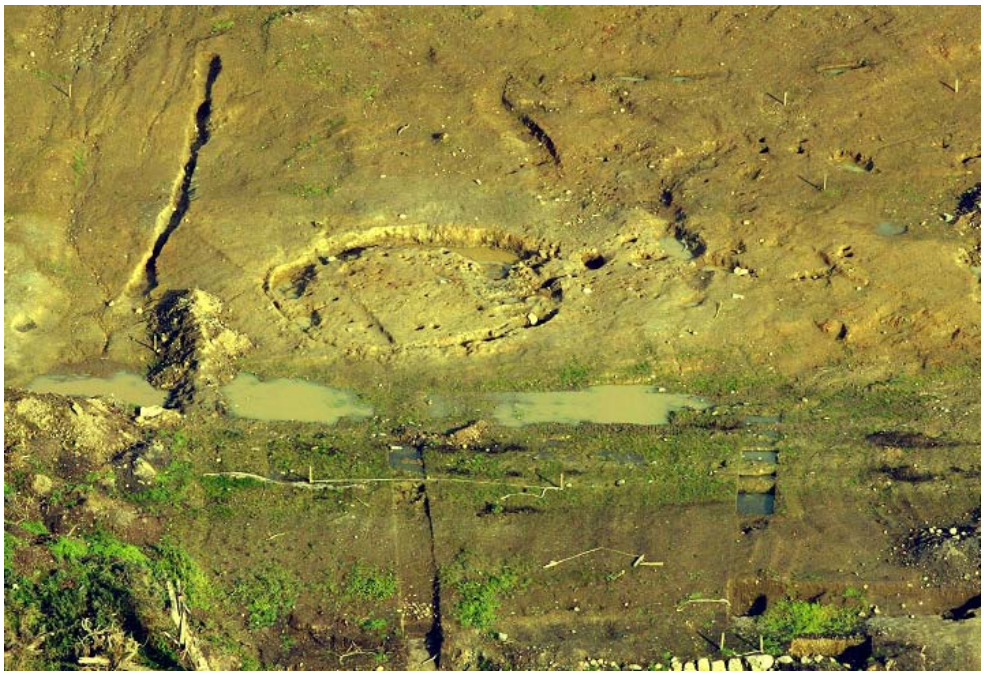
N4 Sligo Inner Relief Road And County Extension

Contract 1- Final Report



Report on the Archaeological Excavation
of a
Bronze Age Settlement Site
at
Area 1E/2E and 1E Ext., Caltragh,
Sligo

Licence Number: 03E0542
Licensee: Sue McCabe

March 2005

SLIGO CORPORATION

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANCY SERVICES

PROJECT DETAILS

Project	Archaeological Excavation
Archaeologist	Sue McCabe
Client	Sligo Borough and County Council, Town Hall, Co Sligo
Road Scheme	N4 Sligo Inner Relief Road and County Extension
Site	Area 1E/2E and 1E Ext.
Townland	Caltragh
Parish	St John's
Nat Grid Ref	168000, 334330
RMP No	N/A
Licence No	03E0542
Planning Ref	N/A
Project Date	31st July 2003
Report Date	March 2005

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

The N4 Sligo Inner Relief Road and County Extension (N4 SIRR) development involves the construction of a new dual carriageway extending north from the Carrowroe Roundabout on the existing N4 in Tonafortes Townland. This will run through a rural environment at first, then continue through the Sligo urban area and terminate at the Michael Hughes Bridge, at the junction of Custom House Quay and Ballast Quay in Rathedmond Townland. The development covers a distance of 4.2 km.

An extensive programme of archaeological investigation associated with the development commenced in 2001 with test excavations being carried out by Mary Henry Ltd. These test excavations took the form primarily of a series of 2m-wide trenches excavated along the length of the route. They were aimed at assessing the archaeological potential of the route and a number of definite and potential archaeological features already identified there. This testing identified eleven areas of archaeological potential and included testing on the henge enclosure in Tonafortes Townland (RMP SL014-224). Full archaeological excavation of these eleven areas commenced in April 2003 and was carried out by Archaeological Consultancy Services (ACS) Ltd.

As part of numerous sites excavated along the route of the N4 SIRR, Area 1E/2E and Area 1E Extension (hereafter referred to as Area 1E Extension) was one of at least 11 sites excavated along a one kilometre stretch which lay on the eastern and northern banks of a boggy valley and relict lake bed. The site was located in the townland of Caltragh which has proved to be extremely rich in archaeological remains. Evidence of domestic, ritual, burial and industrial activity from the prehistoric period has been found in this small area of interest.

Despite disturbance as a result of a large east to west oriented sewer pipe bisecting the site, Area 1E Extension successfully revealed a *fulacht fiadh* (burnt spread) and a prehistoric (possible Bronze Age) settlement site comprising three enclosed hut sites. This habitation site was rich in lithics, pottery and artefacts indicative of land cultivation. In addition, the cremated remains of a human found within a pit close to the huts suggest burial within the habitation area.

All archaeological remains have been excavated and recorded. No further work is necessary in the immediate area.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks are extended to all involved in the planning and execution of the archaeological elements of the N4 Sligo Inner Relief Road project.

Thanks to the supervisors and staff who undertook the work in the field and in the preliminary post-excavation analysis: Rachel Sloane, Aiden Kenny, Jon Stirland, Jose Casaban, Martin Halpin, Lydia Cagney and Andrew Dicken.

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This project was funded by the Irish Government and part-funded by the European Union under the National Development Plan 2000–2006. The total archaeological cost was administered by the National Roads Authority through Sligo Borough and County Council, as part of the Authority's commitment to protecting our cultural heritage.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The proposed N4 Sligo Inner Relief Road and County Extension (N4 SIRR) extends north from the Carrowroe Roundabout on the existing N4 at Tonafortes Townland. It will run through a rural environment at first, then continue through the Sligo urban area and terminate at the Michael Hughes Bridge, at the junction of Custom House Quay and Ballast Quay in Rathedmond Townland. The total length of the scheme is 4.2km. Construction works commenced in May 2004, following the completion of archaeological excavations.

An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the development was carried out in 1999. An additional field walkover of the route was undertaken in April 2001. These studies confirmed the presence of a number of potential archaeological features along the route. Following the field studies, archaeological test excavations were carried out in order to determine the extent and nature of any archaeological remains present; these included excavating those known or potential sites identified during the earlier studies as well as all other areas along the route where no archaeological remains were visible. These test excavations were carried out by Mary Henry Ltd between September and December 2001 under licences issued by the authorities. Further testing was carried out in June 2003 by Steve Linnane of ACS Ltd within the urban area of the development (Licence No 03E0903). A list of test excavation licences issued in connection with the N4 SIRR can be found in Appendix 7.7.

The test excavations were carried out in the townlands of Tonafortes, Carrowroe, Cornageeha, Caltragh, Magheraboy, Knappagh Beg and Rathedmond: Ordnance Survey (OS) six-inch sheet 14 (692, 7) to Sheet 14 (595, 257); National Grid Co-ordinates (NGC) 168781, 332918 (south end) to 168160, 336090 (north end). Ten areas of archaeological potential were confirmed by the testing, in addition to the already known henge enclosure in Tonafortes (RMP SL014-224).

Full excavation of these areas and sites began in April 2003. This was carried out by ACS Ltd. For tendering purposes, the client had divided the required excavations into two separate contracts: Contracts 1 and 2. The areas of archaeological potential or significance that required resolution as part of these contracts were:

- Contract 1: Areas 1A–1G
- Contract 2: Areas 2A–2D

Area 1E Ext was located in Caltragh Townland. Within the townland, the land was in places, marginal, boggy and contained evidence of a small relict lake bed. In addition to several other sites, Area 1E was situated close to this lake. The archaeological significance of the area has been further proved by the results of the current excavation which revealed a prehistoric settlement site

and the remains of a *fulacht fiadh*. The site was defined to the north by Caltragh Lane, to the south by gently rising fields, to the west by the boggy lowland which once contained a lake and to the east by scrub fields leading to the Newtownholmes Road (Refer Figure 2). Knocknarea was clearly visible to the west.

The archaeological potential of the immediate area around the site had been identified during several previous archaeological investigations. The excavation of Field G to the south (Licence No 01E0395 Ext) recognised the human influence within the Caltragh Valley both of the living (the remains of four *fulachta fiadh* were excavated here) and of the dead (the remains of a megalithic tomb were present). During the archaeological monitoring of the construction of a large sewerage pipeline which bisected the site from east to west, a prehistoric settlement was initially identified and excavated (Licence Nos 98E0533 and 00E0815). Both programmes of work had been carried out by Mary Henry Ltd.

As part of the current phase of works, topsoil stripping revealed three substantial sub-circular features interpreted as possible huts with several linear slot trenches indicative of foundations for boundary fences (refer Figure 3 and Plate 1). Severe machine damage to the northeast of the site truncated Hut II and possible Hut III, and the location of the sewerage pipeline to the south of the hut site also limited excavation somewhat. To the extreme south of the site, again truncated by the east–west oriented pipeline, the remains of a *fulacht fiadh* were excavated (refer Figure 6 and Plate 1). This feature had been severely disturbed by a post-medieval borín to the south. In addition to morphological similarities, analysis of pottery and lithics places the settlement site within a probable Bronze Age context (refer Appendices 7.3 and 7.5).

2. THE SITE IN THE LANDSCAPE

2.1 Geography, Geology and Land Use

Area 1E Ext was located on the northern up-slope of the Caltragh Valley, just above the suspected water line for a marsh believed to have once contained a lake. Wood species identification from samples found within the settlement site confirm that a wet environment was prevalent during occupation (refer Appendix 7.1).

Archaeologically, a concentration of activity is evident on the periphery of this former lake both to the south and west, illustrating a rich landscape of occupation from Neolithic to post-medieval times. The excavation of Field G lying directly south of Area 1E Ext revealed a Neolithic drystone wall, the remains of a megalithic tomb, four *fulachta fiadh* and a post-medieval path and borín (Licence No 01E0395 Ext). To the west, four more *fulachta fiadh* were excavated: three

during the current phase of works (Licence No 03E0543) and one excavated previously (Licence No 00E0859).

Less than 500m to the north of Area 1E Ext, the remains of two clusters of burial pits were excavated by the author (Licence No 03E0546). Preliminary analysis of pottery found during excavation of these pits led to the conclusion that the fabric was similar to that found in contexts associated with the hut sites. One could tentatively suggest therefore that burial in such close proximity to domestic activity gives a broader landscape picture of the Bronze Age in the townland of Caltragh.

The town of Sligo is situated at the mouth of the Garvoge (Garavogue) River. It is the second town of Connacht. Sligo is a prosperous market town, sea port and borough. The often turbulent Garvoge River extends from the picturesque Lough Gill, located to the southeast of the town, to Sligo Bay towards the west. The limestone massifs of Ben Bulben (1730ft) dominate the views to the north while the Ballygawley Hills extend this mountainous spectacle along the northeastern horizon. To the west are Knocknarea, Sligo Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. Knocknarea, a protruding limestone block, stands to a height of 1083ft. The smooth-sloped hills of the Ox Mountains, composed of gneiss and schists, dominate to the south and southeast. The N4 SIRR, which runs in a roughly north–south direction, is situated in a diverse topography of undulating terrain interspersed with rolling valleys and hills. Placing this area within its broader biogeographical region on the Atlantic fringe, we see a landscape that is characterized by upland and mountainous ground, which is mainly underlain by acid rocks. Good land-use potential is restricted, particularly within the study area (Cooney 2000a).

Carboniferous Limestone, more specifically Dartry Limestone (massive cherty calcarenite wackestone), underlies this area. The Dartry Formation derives its name from its type area in the Dartry Mountains where it typically occurs in cliffs and slopes. The oldest rocks in Sligo are those forming the Ox Mountains and Rosses Point Inliers (inliers are areas of older rock surrounded by younger rocks). These are metamorphic rocks and date to 1700–700 million years ago. Carboniferous rocks which underlie most of Sligo date to about 355–310 million years ago (MacDermot, Long and Harney 1996). Carboniferous Limestone is the most abundant rock type in Ireland. It varies in texture, colour and components: from fine calcite mud to calcite ooliths or coarse corals and shells, and from compact calcareous blue limestone to the hard blue-grey siliceous variety, to black softer shaly beds of the 'Calp' formation. The majority of Irish limestone originated in the Carboniferous period of the Palaeozoic era 360–286 million years ago.

Much of western Sligo contains a similar arrangement of rock layers to that present on Ben Bulben "*limestone-capped mountains and plateaux are separated by the Glencar and Glenade*

valleys which are floored by soft shales" (MacDermot, Long and Harney 1996). Situated along the coast are Dartry and Glencar limestones forming rocky shorelines from Streedagh Point westwards to Serpent Rock, at Aughris Point, and along the north of Dromore West and Easky. Moving inland from the coast there is an irregular blanket of glacial deposits, predominantly till.

Whereas the various mountains such as the Ox and Ben Bulben etc. dominate the landscape, glacial deposition has shaped the lowlands of Sligo with extensive drumlin beds, morainic and esker ridges. A number of broad bays and estuaries are the dominant features of the coastline, such as at Drumcliff, Sligo and Ballysadare. The Garvoge, Ballysadare and Moy Rivers are the three principal rivers of the county while the lakes of Lough Gill, Arrow and Gara are the main inland waters. It is the combination of all these elements that provides "*a wide variety of ecological zones which attracted intense prehistoric settlements to the region"* (Condit and Gibbons 1991).

The main soil type found in County Sligo is Brown Earths, a soil mainly found on glacial drift where the parent material is limestone. It is a moderate-to-well-drained soil that is a good all-purpose agricultural soil suitable for pasture, while also moderately suitable for tillage. Due to the topography of the area, however, tillage farming is somewhat restricted. The boggy marshy soils that are present within confined areas of the townlands impacted by the development, such as parts of Caltragh, Tonafortes and Magheraboy, have a very limited use potential and the widespread presence of *fulachta fiadh* within the townland of Caltragh would suggest that this might have also been the case in prehistory. However, this may not be true of the other townlands along the development route. A climatic change that occurred at around 1000 BC with a subsequent growth of blanket bog rendered much of the West of Ireland uninhabitable and concealed many earlier habitation sites (Thorn 1985).

2.2 The Prehistoric and Early Medieval Landscape

Pollen diagrams and linear developments, such as the N4 SIRR, can be useful sources in revealing the archaeological landscape.

Compared to northern and other parts of western Ireland, very little is known about the vegetational history of Sligo. Pollen diagrams can be used to reconstruct an area's vegetational history, but only a few exist for the Sligo region. These include studies at Cloverhill, Carrowkeel and Ballygawley (Goransson 1980, 1981); and at Slish Lake and Union Wood (Thorn 1985). A picture of the prehistoric landscape in this region can be gleaned from a combination of the pollen diagrams produced from these sites and a study of the archaeological sites excavated in the area.

Linear developments such as the N4 SIRR provide a transect through the archaeological landscape of a region. The overall context of the sites encountered along this road development is primarily prehistoric, with a Neolithic and Bronze Age bias. In relation to the landscape of the study area, the N4 SIRR provides only a small transect, with just 3.5km of the overall 4.2km extending through a rural setting; the remainder runs through the urban part of Sligo Town. The development is contained in an area known as *Cúil Irra*, which translates as the remote angle (Wood-Martin 1882). The district of *Cúil Irra* takes in the parish of St John's; the N4 SIRR is confined within this parish.

2.2.1 The Mesolithic Landscape

To date, no Mesolithic settlement site has been identified in County Sligo, though the hinterland of Lough Gara near the Roscommon border provides the most significant evidence for Mesolithic activity in the county. A number of chert 'Bann' flakes and other chert artefacts suggest the presence of hunter-gatherer communities exploiting the hinterland of Lough Gara. Most of the datable material from this area can be assigned to within the latest phases of the later Mesolithic (Woodman 1978).

Following various excavations on the Carrowmore Peninsula between 1977 and 1981 by Burenhult, it was proposed that the Carrowmore megalithic cemetery had been built by an indigenous Mesolithic population c.5000–4200 BC. Burenhult's theory was mainly based on early radiocarbon dates and paleobotanical investigation which showed that coppiced woods had been created in the Knocknarea area at the time that Tomb No. 4 was created (c.4600 BC). Burenhult also suggested that the clearance had most likely been for big game and possibly for the domestication of deer as there was no evidence for domesticated cattle (Thorn 1985). However, many archaeologists who have disagreed with this argument feel that the early dates obtained for the construction of some of the tombs (Tombs 4, 7 and 27) were retrieved from unsecured contexts and possibly relate to pre-tomb activity. Furthermore, investigation of the lithics assemblage associated with Carrowmore did not reveal any material that was associated with the Irish Mesolithic. Burenhult expressed the view that his "*investigation highlighted the complicated, and artificial, boundary between the Mesolithic and the Neolithic periods, suggesting a slow, local, successive transformation rather than a migration of farmers. The archaeological results were strongly supported by the palaeoecological studies in the area"* (Burenhult http://excavations.ie/Pages/Details.php?Year=&County=Sligo&id=1495).

The palaeoecological studies associated with Burenhult's work were undertaken by Goransson who took pollen cores from a number of locations throughout Sligo such as Carrowkeel and Ballygawley (Goransson 1984). The time span under investigation was from the later part of the

Atlantic period up to the first part of the Subboreal period, i.e. 4700–3340 BC. Pollen diagrams have demonstrated disturbances relating to the Mesolithic period. Forests of predominantly elm and hazel were prevalent during this time and these were gradually transformed by a process known as coppicing. This involved the girdling of trees and transformed the high forest into "*low many stemmed coppice woods"* (Goransson 1984). Girdling involved peeling a ring of bark from the tree; this resulted in the death of the tree above the girdle. The increased light caused by the death of the tree crown created conditions which enabled forest-floor plants to flourish such as grasses, raspberries, cereals and smaller trees. Some time later the tree would start to produce basal sprouts and rootsuckers; this was known as the 'manuring effect'. Increased light and the subsequent 'manuring effect' would have resulted in more favourable conditions for grazing animals and for small-scale cereal cultivation. This, according to Goransson, made the criteria for a farming economy available to the Mesolithic occupants of the country at the time. He argued that "*No 'invasions' of migrating farming communities are necessary to explain the economic and technological innovations of the Early Neolithic in Ireland. It was the indigenous Mesolithic population which gradually created the Irish Neolithic"* (Goransson 1984).

Burenhult also used other excavations in the area to support his theory that hunters and foragers constructed simple megalithic monuments. Excavations by Bergh on the summit of Croaghaun Mountain, south of Ballysadare Bay, Co Sligo revealed a small sub-rectangular megalithic tomb within a small oval cairn (Bergh 1995). A number of small deposits of cremated bone were unearthed; one of these contained a fragment of an antler pin and some sherds of coarse pottery. Charcoal from this deposit was dated to 5640–5490 BC while another similar sample was dated to 4675–4460 BC.

2.2.2 The Neolithic Landscape

The numerous megalithic tombs located throughout much of County Sligo stand as a constant reminder of the social organisation, ritual duties and engineering abilities of prehistoric communities. Sligo is home to a large number of megalithic tomb types with c.40 passage tombs, 60 court tombs, 11 portal tombs, 38 wedge tombs and 53 unclassified examples, while there are also 78 megalithic structures which could be tombs (Condit and Gibbons 1991).

The cemetery at Carrowmore is amongst the finest examples of its kind in Europe and is one of the two major passage tomb cemeteries found in County Sligo. Over thirty individual tombs now survive compared to more than one hundred recorded in the 19th century. Many of the tombs at Carrowmore consist of a boulder circle with a polygonal chamber covered by a capstone at the centre of the circle. Some have short passages.

Around 25% of all Irish passage tombs are in County Sligo. Many of these dominate the local landscape with their typical hilltop setting such as at Carrowkeel, Knocknarea, Knocknashee, Cairns Hill, Kesh, and several on the Ox Mountains extending into Slieve Deane and Slish Wood (Thorn 1987). At the summit of Knocknarea, a huge flat-topped cairn known as Maeve's Grave, which is believed to contain a passage tomb, overlooks the Carrowmore cemetery to the east. In the vicinity of this tomb are the remains of four or five satellite monuments. It is felt that this tomb represents the west coast extremity of the great passage tomb cemeteries which extend from the Boyne Valley in the east of the country across to County Sligo in the west. Much debate surrounds whether these passage tomb cemeteries originated on the east or west coast, particularly in the wake of Burenhult's arguments regarding Carrowmore (see Subsection 2.2.1).

Carrowkeel is the second of the two major passage tomb cemeteries found in Sligo. Together with Carrowmore it forms half of the four major megalithic cemeteries in Ireland; the other two are in the Boyne Valley at Newgrange and Lough Crew, County Meath. At Carrowkeel over a dozen round cairns are sited on several high limestone ridges of the Bricklieve Mountains.

Of the approximately 390 court tombs in Ireland, 60 are present in Sligo. These are located across much of the county such as at Creeveykeel, Treanmore, Bunduff, Moneylahan, Deerpark, Gortnaleck, Carrowgillpatrick and Carrowreagh. The classic trapezoidal full court tomb at Creeveykeel is one of the finest examples in the country. Excavation of this site produced a large number of grave goods such as Early Neolithic (Carinated Bowl) pottery, leaf-shaped arrowheads, hollow scrapers, and polished stone axe heads (Henken 1939).

It is generally believed that portal tombs are related to court tombs; in particular, this applies to the subsidiary chambers, or galleries, inserted in the cairns of court tombs, possibly to provide additional space for burials therefore reducing the need to build additional court tombs (Flanagan 2000). Of the approximately 174 Irish portal tombs, 11 occur in Sligo. One example is Tawnatruffaun, which is not only a classic example but its name translates to grassy mound by the stream, the typical setting of these tombs.

Megalithic tombs are the traditional indicators for Neolithic settlement. Neolithic hut sites appear to be associated with a number of the hilltop tombs of Sligo. At Knocknarea, Bergh excavated a number of hut sites which he concluded were sites of specialised activity (1995). The excavation of these lightweight timber-built huts revealed an exceptionally large number of concave scrapers. It is suggested that the upland location might indicate seasonal hunting or grazing while the hollow scrapers imply some sort of cutting or paring. The huts may also be associated with the nearby tombs. At Mullaghfarna to the east of the Carrowkeel cemetery, Bergh has surveyed in excess of 130 hut sites which are possibly associated with the cemetery and are likely to be

seasonal in nature. At Knocknashee, Burenhult investigated a number of hut sites possibly associated with the tombs at this location (1984). Additional evidence of seasonal activity is also visible around the coastline of the Knocknarea Peninsula in the form of shell middens. The shell midden at Culleenamore comprised mainly oyster with some cockles, mussels, periwinkle, scallop and limpet. A hearth associated with this midden produced a fourth millennium radiocarbon date.

No rectangular houses of the Early Neolithic are known from Co Sligo. Although a rectangular structure was excavated in association with the causewayed enclosure at Magheraboy, this is unlikely to have been a permanent dwelling (Licence No 03E0538, Danaher forthcoming). A number of pre-bog and habitation sites have been identified in the county. At Carrownagloch, Bunniconlon on the Sligo/Mayo border, an oval stone enclosure surrounds extensive cultivation ridges, which have been dated to the second millennium BC (Herity 1971–76). Field systems composed of stone walls have been identified at Drommore West/Easkey and, during the course of archaeological works associated with the N4 SIRR, Neolithic stone walls were investigated at Caltragh (McCabe pers comm).

The pollen diagrams from Carrowkeel and Ballygawley (Goransson 1980, 1981 and 1984) provide an environmental backdrop to the prehistoric landscape in these areas of Sligo. The elm decline, which many archaeologists and vegetational historians have attributed to major forest clearance by Neolithic farmers, was recorded in pollen diagrams as having occurred sometime around 5150 BP. Goransson (1984) contested this assertion in favour of the weakening of the forest ecosystem; this would have resulted in the annihilation of the elm forests due to disease which may have been precipitated by human interference, i.e. coppicing. Climatic changes may also have occurred, activating the *Scolytus* beetle and thus spreading Dutch elm disease. Therefore the elm decline, in Goransson's view, was not contemporary with the Early Neolithic either in Ireland or in northwest Europe. Waddell also refuted the human causes for the elm decline by arguing that *"elm also declines in various localities where it was clearly a minor component in the wooded landscape, and was thus unlikely to be targeted by farmers or their cattle"* (Waddell 1998).

Another conclusion arrived at by Goransson was that 'garden' cereal cultivation was taking place in the Sligo area as early as in the southwest and north of Ireland. This was substantiated by the discovery of cereal pollen grains at the Ballygawley Lake and the Strand Hill area; these dated to 5800 BP and also pre-dated the elm decline. Regeneration of the elm forests 500–600 radiocarbon years later resulted in the re-institution and intensive use of coppicing once more. This conclusion is also supported by evidence from turves from the mound at Newgrange which yielded evidence of *Ulmus* reflecting the possible vegetation of a coppice wood in that locality. The pollen diagram from the Cloverhill Lough area demonstrated that *"the area during the time span covered by the*

diagram was primarily used as pasture land" (Goransson 1984). Cultivation of cereals within County Sligo was of minor importance during the whole prehistoric and historic times from the Early Neolithic up to the 19th century.

2.2.3 The Bronze Age Landscape

While some megalithic tombs continued to be the focus of ritual activity into late Neolithic and succeeding periods, other forms of ritual expressions emerged. So did a major technological breakthrough – metalworking. This technology had a tremendous effect not just on society and economy but also on the ritual practices of Bronze Age people.

In terms of monuments dating from this period, wedge tombs, henges, barrows and stone circles are the most visible, while *fulachta fiadh* are the most numerous with over four thousand examples having been recorded throughout the country. However, these cannot all be ascribed to the Bronze Age.

Wedge tombs are the most numerous megalithic tombs in Ireland. Of the 500 recorded examples, 38 are located in Co Sligo. These tombs derive their name from a narrow wedge-shaped or trapezoidal chamber which decreases both in height and in width from front to rear. This main chamber is constructed of orthostats and roofed with one or more capstones. Some tombs have an antechamber at the front, while some have a small closed chamber at the rear. Excavation of a wedge tomb at Moytirra, Co Sligo, yielded the unburnt bones of six individuals as well as fragments of Beaker pottery. At Breeoge, Co Sligo, both cremated and unburnt human remains were retrieved from the site of a destroyed wedge tomb (Waddell 1998).

Henge monuments or earthen-banked enclosures are generally believed to date to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and are associated with ritual/ceremonial activity. A characteristic feature of most Irish henges is a bank composed of material scarped up from the interior of the enclosed area to create a domed interior (Condit and Simpson 1998). A small number of enclosures in Ireland are defined by an internal ditch and external bank thus conforming to the type of henge found in most areas of Britain.

A marked concentration of henges has been recorded in the Boyne Valley, some in association with the passage tombs. However, only three have been recorded in Sligo. Two of these conform to the classic Irish henge type (embanked enclosure). The smaller of the two is situated at Knockatober, south of Lough Gill, and consists of a circular earthen enclosure, 60m in diameter. The second Irish-type henge is at Lisnalurg, just north of Sligo Town, and comprises a large circular enclosure, 150m in diameter, formed by an earthen bank 25m wide and up to 5m high on

the interior; a second earthen enclosure is placed centrally within this one and has a diameter of 75m.

The third Sligo henge conforms to the British type of henge and is located in the townland of Tonafortes in a low-lying drumlin valley 2km east of Carrowmore (Condit and Gibbons 1991). This enclosure has an overall diameter of approximately 85m. It consists of a circular central area, 45m in diameter, and is enclosed by two banks with an intervening ditch. Less than 10% of this monument was excavated in association with the N4 SIRR. The excavation predominantly concentrated on the sections of the ditch present to the north and south of the eastern entrance feature.

A large number of barrows have been recorded in Sligo. In their article on Sligo's prehistory, Condit and Gibbons (1991) stated that over 110 such sites had been identified and showed a wide variety of types and locations. Some may be associated with the Bronze Age settlement sites such as Lough Gara. In the vicinity of Ballymote, a portion of a Bronze Age landscape has been identified consisting of Bronze Age barrows, field walls, enclosures, cliff-edge forts and a circular house site. Condit and Gibbon's article also affirmed that, in contrast to the large number of barrows, other Bronze Age ritual monuments such as standing stones, stone alignments and stone circles are comparatively few.

In a distribution map of *fulachta fiadh* in Ireland, Victor Buckley (1990) entered 12 examples for Co Sligo, a number which has more than doubled as a result of subsequent development within the county. As the N4 archaeological investigations passed through some tracts of marshy ground, *fulachta fiadh* emerged as the most common site encountered. Within the townland of Magheraboy, a cluster comprising three sites that have been interpreted as *fulachta fiadh* were investigated by Sue McCabe (Licence No 03E0547, pers comm) as part of the N4 excavations. A possible *fulacht fiadh* was uncovered in the course of monitoring ground disturbance on the Caltragh Sewerage Scheme (Henry 2002). Some clusters of burnt mound spreads were excavated in the townland of Caltragh; most of these were interpreted as *fulachta fiadh* (Linnane and McCabe pers comm; Joubert 2002). These *fulachta fiadh* form part of a wider Bronze Age settlement pattern in the Caltragh area and are broadly contemporary with the three circular timber-built roundhouses that were sited in close proximity to them. Two other *fulachta fiadh* were situated within the townland of Tonafortes (Danaher forthcoming). During excavations associated with an unrelated development, Sue McCabe excavated the remains of one possible and one definite *fulacht fiadh* c.500m from the roadtake in the townland of Carrowroe (McCabe, pers comm). Bronze Age activity in the form of pits was unearthed in the townlands of Magheraboy and Caltragh.

Pollen evidence, which can be used to reconstruct the vegetational history of the Bronze Age, is extremely limited within this area. Goransson (1984) suggested that the inclusion of *sorbus* in the pollen diagram for the Treanscrabbagh Bog at Carrowkeel may be indicative of a decline in grazing and a slight forest regeneration which took place at circa 4500 BP. However, he believed grazing continued to take place up until 4000 BP after which the growth of blanket bog began. An example of a *fulacht fiadh* which was cut into the Treanscrabbagh Bog at this level provided information supporting Goransson's hypothesis of coppicing in this area from 4500 BP.

2.2.4 The Iron Age and Early Medieval Landscape

Evidence from the pollen record from around the country suggests that there was a significant decrease in agricultural activity during the Iron Age. However, the opposite was true of the early medieval period which saw an intensification of agriculture.

As with the Bronze Age, pollen diagrams pertaining to the Iron Age period are rare for County Sligo. However, although Goransson's work predominantly focused on the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods of prehistory, any changes in the pollen diagrams throughout the prehistoric and historic periods were duly noted. Conclusions drawn about the pastoral nature of the Cloverhill Lough and the minor role of cereals in this area throughout the whole of prehistory right through to the 19th century imply that no change occurred during the Iron Age. A brief reference to this period is made in relation to the Treanscrabbagh Bog at Carrowkeel; here, the *"destruction phase"* was characterised by high values of herbs (*plantago lanceolata, Cerealea* and *Rumex acetosella)* and the low values of trees were followed by the regeneration of forest during the Iron Age (Goransson 1984). This would appear to support the country-wide trend of a decrease in agricultural activity during the Iron Age.

The Iron Age is possibly the most obscure period in Irish prehistoric archaeology. At present, many counties show little evidence of a significant Iron Age presence. Settlement sites are few and far between as well as being difficult to identify (Woodman 2000). At least seven hillforts have been identified in Sligo from a national total of fewer than eighty (Raftery 2000). Twenty promontory forts, mainly coastal, have been recorded in the county from the two hundred and fifty known coastal sites in the country. The univallate hillfort at Knocknashee is the largest example of its class in the country, covering 22ha, and possibly dates to the Late Bronze Age/Iron Age period. Other hillforts are located at Muckelty Hill, near Tobercurry, and Carrownrush, near Easky. Promontory forts are known from Aughris Head and the island of Inishmurray.

A possible Iron Age linear ditch, extending a length of three kilometres, is situated in the southern Ox Mountains near the Sligo-Mayo border; it is known as the Black Ditch. This ditch may be the

remains of an ancient 'droveway' but may have also functioned as a property division or a frontier boundary.

The N4 SIRR excavations revealed very few traces of Iron Age activity. At Magheraboy a small circular structure of Iron Age date was unearthed adjacent to the early Neolithic causewayed enclosure while at Cornageeha a pit of similar date was excavated by Sue McCabe (pers comm) On the other hand, evidence for early medieval settlement is commonplace within the locale. Ringforts are the most common monument type in the parish of St John's with over thirty examples being known. A large percentage of a ringfort (Licence No 03E0536, O'Neill pers comm) was excavated at Magheraboy within the confines of the much earlier Neolithic causewayed enclosure, and in 1995 a ringfort was excavated at Carrowgobbadagh as part of the Collooney–Ballysadare Bypass (Opie 1996).

3. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND *by Jon Stirland*

Very little historical information has been written regarding the townlands surrounding the modern town of Sligo. However, a great wealth of historic information has been written about the town itself. The following historical background firstly gives an overview of the origins of the names of the townlands associated with this project, and then gives a detailed overview of the historical development of the town of Sligo itself.

Tonafortes

The significance or meaning of Tonafortes is not established in any historical record. In Larkin's and the Barony map, it is spelled Townafort; in the Barony Cess Book, it is spelled Towny Fortes. O'Donovan (1840) stated that the townland comprised 87 acres of cultivated land. The Downs survey maps of 1655–1658 show nothing of archaeological or historical note.

Carrowroe

The townland known as Carrowroe derives its name from *Ceatram ruad*, which mean the Red Quarter according to the Ordnance Survey Name Books written by O'Donovan in 1840. In the past, the townland has also been known as Carrowruagh. O'Donovan also recorded that an *"old fort"* was located in the northeastern limits of the townland.

Cornageeha

Cornageeha translates as *Cor na gaoithe* which means the round hill of wind. In the past, the townland has also been spelled Cornageah according to the Barony Cess Book and it is spelled Cornagree in the Deed of Partition of the Sligo Estate dated July 1687.

Caltragh

Caltragh translates as *Ceall Trach*, which means the burial ground or graveyard; it appears to have been anglicised into Caltragh. Petrie in 1837 and Elcock in 1883–1884 refer to a large pagan burial that was called or referred to as the Calteagh. However, it would appear that it was not located within the townland of Caltragh but quarter of a mile east of the nearby Carrowmore megalithic complex. Both writers described the site as being a large circular mound enclosed by a circle of large stones.

Magheraboy

Magheraboy derives it names from *Macaire Buide*, which is said to mean the yellow plain. Over the years it would appear that it has been called many other variations of this name including Magherbuoy, Magheraboy and Magherboy.

Sligo Town

Sligo is the second largest town in Connacht and the largest in the county. It is sited on the Garvoge River. Its strategic location between Lough Gill and the sea made it important from early times. Little is known of Sligo prior to the twelfth century and attempts by various writers to identify it with Ptolemy's Nagtata have not met with any general support (Bradley 1987). It is evident, nonetheless, that people of the Neolithic and Bronze Age knew the site of the town. The megalithic tomb in Abbey Quarter North is similar to those at Carrowmore and indicates the presence of people during the Neolithic. Also, the "Sligo Stones," recorded on the top of a ridge at the junction of Church Street and the Lungy, were described as having been a similar megalithic tomb. The discovery of stray finds, such as a bronze axe head recorded in the Topographical Files of the National Museum, show the continued presence of people in the area of Sligo Town in the Bronze Age. To date, however, no evidence for human activity from 1000 BC until the twelfth century AD has been found within the urban area (Bradley 1987).

The origins of the name Sligo appear to come from the Irish name Sligeach. Over the years, however, there have been many varying views relating to the derivation of the word Sligeach. *The Annals of the Four Masters* suggested that the appellation of Sligo appears to derive from

Sligeach, meaning shelly river when translated from the word slig which means a shell (Wood-Martin 1882; O'Donovan 1840).

Alternative suggestions for the origins of the name suggest it may have been named after the river that runs through the town. The name of the River Sligeach appears in the *Annals of the Four Masters* and in the *Life of St Patrick* written by Tirechan; these two sources seem to suggest that Sligeach was the ancient name of the river. The river itself appears to have had a number of names: Sligeach, Sligigh and Slichney of Cambrensis (Wood-Martin 1882).

It is generally suggested that the modern town of Sligo developed from a crossing point across the River Garvoge. The first reference of a river crossing or bridge dates to 1188 (Wood-Martin 1882). It is generally believed that a settlement located on the southwest side of the river had developed by 1188.

Like other Anglo-Norman towns in Ireland, Sligo's importance was economic rather than defensive. It was the principal market place for the produce of the newly conquered lands of Carbury and its early prosperity is indicated in surviving accounts of the 1290s. The first settlement was burned in 1236 when Sligo first came to prominence with the de Burgo invasion of Connacht.

Then, together with extensive territories, it was granted to Maurice Fitzgerald, Lord of Naas and Baron of Offaly, ancestor of the Earls of Kildare. By the mid-thirteenth century, Maurice Fitzgerald had taken control of the settlement at Sligo. He constructed a hospital in 1242, built a castle there in 1245, and founded the Dominican friary close by in 1253.

Maurice Fitzgerald may be regarded as the founder of the town. He was the Second Baron of Offaly, grandson of the first Maurice Fitzgerald who landed in Ireland with Raymond Le Gros in 1169, and grandfather of the first Earl of Kildare. As mentioned above, Maurice founded the Dominican friary of Sligo generally known as Sligo Abbey in 1252 or 1253. As Justiciary of Ireland from 1232–1245, he played a leading part in Richard de Burgo's annexation of Connaught (1235); as a reward, he gained an extensive feudal lordship in North Connaught. Sligo was convenient both as an administrative centre for the Geraldine Lordship and as a springboard for the claims over Tyrconnell and Fermanagh which had been conveyed to Maurice Fitzgerald by Hugh de Lacy as Earl of Ulster.

After Maurice's death in 1257, however, the projected English conquest of Western Ulster was abandoned and the King of Tyrconnell, Goffraidh O'Donnell, burned Sligo after defeating the English at Credran. Between 1245 and 1295, the castle of Sligo was destroyed four times by either O'Connor or O'Donnell. In 1299, the Crown compelled Maurice's grandson John Fitzthomas, the Fifth Baron of Offaly and later First Earl of Kildare, to surrender Sligo, his lands

in Connaught, and his claims on Tyrconnell to Richard III de Burgo, Earl of Ulster, known as the Red Earl. In 1310, a new castle was built and a new town laid out by Richard III de Burgo. In 1315, O'Donnell demolished this castle. Thereafter the control of Sligo passed to the Carbury branch (later known as O'Connor Sligo) of the ancient royal house of Connacht. This branch usually acknowledged the overlordship of O'Donnell, who always endeavoured to keep Sligo out of menacing hands. The friary seems to have survived the political changes of the 13th and early 14th centuries more or less unscathed, but it was accidentally burned together with the town in 1414. It was soon restored, however, by Friar Bryan McDonagh, son of the Tanist of Tirerrill and Collooney.

In 1595, the friary was severely damaged by English besiegers of the castle under George Bingham. In 1641, the Parliamentarian, Sir Frederick Hamilton, sacked both the town and the friary. In 1645, the notorious Sir Charles Coote captured the town. In 1689, it was seized by Williamite rebels under Lord Kingston, but was retaken by Patrick Sarsfield for King James (Killanin and Duignan 1989, 281). Nothing now remains of the castle, but the major portion of the friary survives.

Sligo friary furnished four provincials of the Irish Province of the Dominican Order. It was the burial place of a number of the chief families of North Connaught including that of O'Connor Sligo. This was used as an argument in 1568 to support O'Connor Sligo's petition to Queen Elizabeth. This petition resulted in the exemption of the friary from dissolution on condition that the friars became secular priests. In 1595 during the Tyrone war, George Bingham, brother of the President of Connaught, removed much of the woodwork from the friary. In a letter of 1599 it was stated that *"the abbey will receive 1000 men which is not a musket shot from the castle and in 24 hours will be made strong enough to defend themselves against all Ireland"*. In 1641, the Parliamentarian, Sir Fredrick Hamilton who gave his name to Manorhamilton, sacked both town and friary. The friars were apparently all killed but their successors were back again later in the century. They were expelled in 1698 when the site was granted to Sir William Taaffe. Even then they returned, repaired the roof of the choir and built a temporary shelter near the rood screen.

Despite their partial occupation by the friars, the buildings were used as a quarry during the 18th century, but Fr Laurence Connellan stopped the work of demolition. He decided, however, in 1760 that it was necessary to move the community elsewhere. Lord Palmerston who caused the erection of the railings and the removal of several houses in 1849–50 carried out some repairs to the ruins in the middle of the 19th century. A later owner, the Hon Evelyn Ashley, undertook a restoration in 1883 and placed part of the buildings in the care of the Commissioners of Public Works in 1893. The remainder was similarly entrusted to the Commissioners by Mr Alfred W Ashley in 1913.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

4.1 Background to Archaeological Resolution

The initial advance archaeological testing programme for the N4 SIRR development was carried out along the rural section of the route between September and December 2001 by Mary Henry Ltd (Licence No 01E1095) and in the urban section of the route by ACS Ltd in June 2003 (Licence No 03E0903). Following the completion of the main testing programme in December 2001, resolution of sites identified during this testing and earlier walkover surveys commenced in April 2003.

The archaeological background to this site is complicated not only by the testing programme seem along the entire route, but also by subsequent partial excavation of Field G, to the south of the current site, and the presence of a large sewerage pipe, the construction of which was archaeologically monitored in 1998 with archaeological excavation resulting.

The importance of the area in and around Area 1E Ext was initially brought to the fore during archaeological monitoring of the Caltragh Sewerage Scheme which runs east to west across the site (Licence No 98E0533). During this time, the remains of a *fulacht fiadh* and a possible prehistoric hut were identified and partial excavation was carried out (Licence No 00E0815). It has since been established that the features revealed were the remains of the huts and *fulacht fiadh* excavated during the current phase of works.

The area of the sewerage pipe trench was not, therefore, included in the overall testing programme in advance of the N4 SIRR route construction works as it had previously been establised that archaeological remains were present (Licence No 01E0942; Site 026).

Archaeological testing of Field E, to the south of Area 1E Ext, and Field H, to the north, was carried out as part of the overall testing programme in advance of excavation and construction of the proposed route (Licence Nos 00E0816 and 01E0544). Archaeological findings during the testing included, in Field E, a raised platform overlooking a barrow which lay outside the route (Site 23) and the remains of prehistoric drystone wall which extended into Field G and were subsequently excavated. In Field H, testing revealed several circular depressions of archaeological potential to the northern edge of the field and the remains of numerous *fulachta fiadh* to the western extent of the area. Confirmation of further archaeological remains was established to the extreme south of the site, the northern extent of the current Area 1E Ext.

Excavation of Field G, to the immediate south of Area 1E Ext was carried out in 2000–2001 and revealed a complexity of features. These included the remains of a possible megalithic tomb to the

east, the remains of Neolithic drystone wall to the western extremity of site, several cremation burials and a total of four *fulachta fiadh* (Licence Nos 00E0819 Ext and 01E0395 Ext).

4.2 Excavation Methodology

Area 1E Ext was recorded as a Neolithic site in the original testing report for the proposed N4 SIRR by Mary Henry Ltd in 2001 as part of the Caltragh Valley complex containing intensive archaeological remains (Licence No 01E0942; Site 026). During the current phase of works, topsoil stripping of the area was carried out to ensure all archaeological deposits, in addition to those revealed during the testing programme, were identified and excavated. A rescue excavation was then undertaken to establish the nature and extent of any new or previously suspected features.

Excavation combined the recording techniques outlined in Barker (Barker 1977) and that of the *Museum of London Archaeological Service* site manual (Spence, 1990), using methods which were appropriate to a rural location in the context of rescue archaeology. Selective phase plans were used to record the site at pre-excavation and post-excavation stages.

The northern portion of site was excavated by licensee Steve Linanne and alternately recorded as Area 1E/2E in site records (Licence No 03E0543). The area was extended to the south and the licence transferred to this author to complete the archaeological excavation (Licence No 03E0542; Area 1E Ext). In an effort to gain a clearer perspective on the site as a whole, two sets of paper records have been combined to form one report. As a result duplicated numbers appeared in the paper records. All references in this report to numbers followed by the letter ‘a’ refer to features dug during the initial phase of the excavation by Steve Linanne.

In addition to sectioning features associated with the settlement site, it was agreed during excavation that the seemingly well-preserved entrance to Hut I, and the area to the immediate north and south of this, would be dug using the single-context method. This involves the planning and removal of each context individually to aid in the formation of a stratigraphic matrix for the area being excavated. In this instance, excavation revealed a complex series of stakeholes, charred wooden planking, and numerous deposits of ash and charcoal-rich material which might otherwise not have been identified in such detail.

Excavation and subsequent interpretation was limited in the northeast corner of the site due to severe machine disturbance which had taken place prior to the current works programme (refer Figure 3 and Plate 9). This disturbance truncated Hut II to the east and possible Hut III to the north. To the south, all three huts and associated features were limited to a 0.20m span of excavation due to the location of the sewerage pipe trench.

It was necessary to take into consideration the extensive disturbance in the southern portion of the site when planning the excavation method of this area. In addition, layers of redeposited material had been stockpiled in this area due to the large east–west oriented sewerage pipe trench which bisected the site, and the partial excavation of the borín and numerous *fulachta fiadh* (Licence No 01E0395 Ext). Initially three test trenches were excavated north to south through the southern portion of the site. These investigated and identified the extent of redeposited layers and the recent pipe trench (refer Figure 6). This resulted in a clearer indication of *in-situ* versus disturbed material.

Through excavation, it was hoped that dates for use and the function of any revealed features would be clarified for the archaeological record. Several questions were posed prior to excavation. These bore in mind the possible presence of a Neolithic site, as identified during the testing programme under Licence No 01E0942, and associated features. These questions included:

- Establishing the stratigraphical sequence of the site
- Confirming the presence of a prehistoric settlement on the periphery of a former lake within the Caltragh Valley
- Examining the nature and extent of this site and any associated features
- Establishing the date for which the site was in use
- Confirming the presence of *in-situ fulacht fiadh* material surviving south of the recent pipe trench

Investigation of features identified during archaeological testing and any further revealed features resulted in the conclusion that at least two, possibly three, hut sites were present. These were provisionally assigned a Bronze Age date. In addition, several linear features were interpreted as possible foundation trenches for boundary fences enclosing these huts. Finally to the south, the remains of a heavily disturbed *fulacht fiadh* were excavated.

Following excavation, post-excavation investigation posed more specific questions:

- Was a prehistoric settlement site present?
- What was the morphology and period of use of the features excavated?
- What is the relationship between the features revealed and other archaeological feature in the area?
- What is the status of the site in relation to similar features nationwide?

Similarly the human element of the site was investigated: Who used the site? Why such a location? How many people used the site and for how long? What activities were carried out on site and why was it abandoned.

These questions and interpretation of the site are discussed in detail below (refer section 4.5).

4.3 Context Register

This register details each unit in the stratigraphical sequence consecutively.

Context	***Description***
C.101	Topsoil
C.102	-
C.103	Natural
C.104	Linear cut
C.105	Fill of C.104
C.106	Stony area
C.107	Fill of C.111
C.108	Stone wall
C.109	Redeposited *fulacht fiadh* material
C.110	Cobbled surface
C.111	Cut for sewerage pipe trench
C.112	*In-situ fulacht fiadh* material
C.113	Fill of C.104
C.114	Fill of C.104
C.115	Cut of sub-oval pit
C.116	Fill of C.115
C.117	Cut for posthole
C.118	-
C.119	Semi-circular cut
C.120	Fill overlying C.119/ Hut I entrance
C.121	Cut for posthole
C.122	-
C.123	Shallow depression
C.124	Fill of C.123
C.125	Cut of plough furrow
C.126	Fill of C.126
C.127	Cut for posthole

Context	***Description***
C.128	Fill of C.691
C.129	Cut of posthole
C.130	Upper fill of C.129
C.131	-
C.132	Cut for stakehole
C.133	Cut for posthole
C.134	Fill of C.133
C.135	Fill of C.132
C.136	Burnt wood planking
C.137	Cut for stakehole
C.138	Cut for stakehole
C.139	Cut for stakehole
C.140	Cut for stakehole
C.141	Cut for stakehole
C.142	Cut for stakehole
C.143	Cut for stakehole
C.144	Cut for pit/posthole
C.145	-
C.146	Fill of C.142
C.147	-
C.148	Cut for stakehole
C.149–C.151	-
C.152	Cut for stakehole
C.153	Cut for stakehole
C.154	Cut for stakehole
C.155	Cut for stakehole
C.156	Cut for stakehole
C.157	Cut for stakehole
C.158	Cut for stakehole
C.159	Cut for stakehole
C.160–C.161	-
C.162	Cut for stakehole
C.163	Cut for stakehole
C.164	Cut for stakehole

Context	***Description***
C.165	Cut for stakehole
C.166	Cut for stakehole
C.167	Cut for stakehole
C.168	Cut for stakehole
C.169	Cut for stakehole
C.170	Cut for stakehole
C.171	Cut for stakehole
C.172	Cut for stakehole
C.173	Fill of C.172
C.174	Cut for stakehole
C175	Cut for stakehole
C.176	Cut for stakehole
C.177	Cut for stakehole
C.178	Cut for stakehole
C.179	Cut for stakehole
C.180	Cut for posthole
C.181	Cut for posthole
C.182	Cut for stakehole
C.183	Cut for stakehole
C.184	Cut for pit
C.185	Cut for stakehole
C.186	Cut for stakehole
C.187	Cut for stakehole
C.188	Cut for stakehole
C.189	Cut for stakehole
C.190	Cut for stakehole
C.191	Fill of C.506
C.192	-
C.193	Cut for stakehole
C.194	Cut for stakehole
C.195	Cut for posthole
C.196	Cut for stakehole
C.197	Cut for stakehole
C.198	Cut for stakehole

Context	***Description***
C.199	Cut for stakehole
C.200	Cut for stakehole
C.201	Cut for stakehole
C.202	Cut for stakehole
C.203	Cut for stakehole
C.204	Cut for stakehole
C.205	Cut for stakehole
C.206	Cut for stakehole
C.207	Cut for stakehole
C.208	Cut for stakehole
C.209	Cut for stakehole
C.210	Fill of C.209
C.211	Cut for stakehole
C.212	Cut for stakehole
C.213	Cut for stakehole
C.214	Cut for stakehole
C.215	Fill of C.213
C.216	Fill of C.214
C.217	Cut for stakehole
C.218	Cut for stakehole
C.219	Cut for stakehole
C.220	Cut for stakehole
C.221–C.222	-
C.223	Cut for pit
C.224	Fill of C.223
C.225	Cut for plough furrow
C.226	Fill of borín, C.365
C.227	Fill of C.104
C.228	Cut for stakehole
C.229	Cut for stakehole
C.230	Fill of C.229
C.231	Cut for slot trench
C.232	Fill of C.231
C.233	Cut for slot trench

Context	***Description***
C.234	Irregular-shaped cut
C.235	Deposit of oxidised clay
C.236	Fill of C.179
C.237	Cut for stakehole
C.238	Cut for stakehole
C.239	Fill of C.225
C.240	Fill of C.237
C.241	Fill of C.235
C.242	Fill of C.202
C.243	Fill of C.203
C.244	Fill of C.204
C.245	Fill of C.205
C.246	Fill of C.206
C.247	Fill of C.207
C.248	Fill of C.208
C.249	Fill of C.211
C.250	Fill of C.212
C.251	Fill of C.217
C.252	Fill of C.218
C.253	Fill of C.219
C.254	Fill of C.220
C.255	Cut for pit
C.256	Fill of C.255
C.257	Upper fill of C.181
C.258	Lower fill of C.181
C.259	Deposit
C.260	Linear cut
C.261	Deposit (same as C.367)
C.262	Fill of C.260
C.263	Deposit
C.264	Fill of C.114
C.265	Fill of C.234
C.266	Cut for possible pit
C.267	-

Context	***Description***
C.268	Curvilinear-shaped cut
C.269	
C.270	Curvilinear-shaped cut
C.271	Fill of C.270
C.272	Linear cut for possible test trench
C.273	Fill of C.272
C.274	Cut for posthole
C.275	Cut for posthole
C.276	Cut for posthole
C.277	Cut for posthole
C.278	Cut for posthole
C.279	-
C.280	Cut for pit
C.281	Cut for posthole
C.282	Cut for posthole
C.283	Fill of C.104
C.284	-
C.285	Cut of pit
C.286	-
C.287	Fill of C.274
C.288	Cut of pit
C.289	-
C.290	Fill of C.180
C.291–C.292	-
C.293	Fill of C.114
C.294	Lower fill of C.129
C.295	Cut for posthole
C.296	Fill of C.234
C.297	Lower fill of C.285
C.298	Upper fill of C.285
C.299	Cut of pit
C.300	Fill of C.299
C.301	Upper fill of C.282
C.302	Lower fill of C.282

Context	***Description***
C.303	Fill of C.295
C.304	Lower fill of C.133
C.305–C.306	-
C.307	Fill of C.276, C.277, C.278
C.308	Fill of C.268
C.309	Deposit
C.310	Cut and fill of modern hedgerow
C.311	Fill of C.143
C.312	Fill of C.141
C.313	Fill of C.140
C.314	Upper fill of C.117
C.315	Lower fill of C.117
C.316	Fill of C.280
C.317	Fill of C.183
C.318	Fill of C.275
C.319	Cut of posthole
C.320	Fill of C.182
C.321	Fill of C.185
C.322	Fill of C.186
C.323–C.333	-
C.334	Fill of C.281
C.335	Fill of C.288
C.336	Cut of stakehole
C.337	Fill of C.336
C.338	Fill of C.319
C.339	Deposit
C.340	Cut of posthole
C.341	Cut of posthole
C.342	Fill of C.341
C.343	Cut of possible posthole
C.344	Fill of C.343
C.345	Cut for posthole
C.346	Fill of C.340
C.351	Deposit

Context	***Description***
C.352	Fill of C.266
C.353	Deposit adjoining C.266
C.354	Fill of C.266
C.355	Fill of C.356
C.356	Cut of borín
C.357	Fill of C.356
C.358	Fill of C.356
C.359	Fill of C.356
C.360	Fill of C.266
C.361	Cut of posthole
C.362	Cut of pit
C.363	Deposit
C.364	Deposit
C.365	-
C.366	Deposit
C.367	Deposit
C.368	Cut of stakehole
C.369	Cut of stakehole
C.370	Fill of C.369
C.371	Cut of stakehole
C.372	Fill of C.271
C.373	Deposit
C.374	Fill of C.137
C.375	Fill of C.138
C.376	Fill of C.139
C.377	Fill of C.368
C.378	Upper fill of C.361
C.379	Lower fill of C.361
C.380	Fill of C.345
C.381	Fill of C.121
C.382	Fill of C.123
C.383	Cut for posthole
C.384	Fill of C.383
C.385	Fill of C.127

Context	***Description***
C.386	Cut of posthole
C.387	Fill of C.386
C.388	Fill of C.187
C.389	Fill of C.188
C.390	Cut of pit
C.391	Fill of C.390
C.392	Fill of C.189
C.393	Fill of C.190
C.394	Cut of possible posthole
C.395	Cut of stakehole
C.396	Cut of stakehole
C.397	Cut of stakehole
C.398	Fill of C.395, C.396, C.397
C.399	Cut of possible *fulacht fiadh* trough
C.400	Fill of C.399 & C.515
C.401	Fill of C.399
C.402	Fill of C.399
C.403	Fill of C.399
C.404	Fill of C.394
C.405	-
C.406	Fill of C.266
C.407	Fill of C.266
C.408–C.409	-
C.410	Cut of stakehole
C.411	Fill of C.410
C.412	Cut of stakehole
C.413	Fill of C.412
C.414	Cut of stakehole
C.415	Fill of C.414
C.416	Cut of possible stakehole
C.417	Fill of C.416
C.418	Cut of curvilinear feature. Same as C.622a and C.726a
C.419	Deposit
C.420	Fill of C.418

Context	***Description***
C.421	Cut of posthole
C.422	Fill of C.421
C.423	Cut of stakehole
C.424	Fill of C.423
C.425	Cut of posthole
C.426	Fill of C.425
C.427	Cut of stakehole
C.428	Fill of C.427
C.429	Fill of C.184
C.430	Cut of posthole
C.431	Fill of C.430
C.432	Cut of stakehole
C.433	Cut of stakehole
C.434	Cut of stakehole
C.435	Cut of stakehole
C.436	Fill of C.163
C.437	Fill of C.165
C.438	Fill of C.169
C.439	Fill of C.164
C.440	Fill of C.168
C.441	Fill of C.435
C.442	Fill of C.432
C.443	Fill of C.433
C.444	Fill of C.434
C.445	Fill of C.166
C.446	Fill of C.178
C.447	Fill of C.167
C.448	Fill of C.177
C.449	Fill of C.176
C.450	Fill of C.175
C.451	Fill of C.174
C.452	Cut of stakehole
C.453	Fill of C.452
C.454	Fill of C.362

Context	***Description***
C.455	Fill of C.497
C.456	Cut of stakehole
C.457	Fill of C.456
C.458	Fill of C.162
C.459	Fill of C.159
C.460	Fill of C.418
C.461	Fill of C.418
C.462	-
C.463	Cut of stakehole
C.464	Fill of C.463
C.465	Cut of stakehole
C.466	Fill of C.465
C.467	Fill of C.154
C.468	Fill of C.155
C.469	Fill of C.156
C.470	Fill of C.157
C.471	Fill of C.158
C.472	Fill of C.170
C.473	Fill of C.152
C.474	Fill of C.153
C.475	Cut of stakehole
C.476	Fill of C.475
C.477	Cut of stakehole
C.478	Fill of C.477
C.479	Cut of stakehole
C.480	Fill of C.479
C.481	Cut of stakehole
C.482	Fill of C.481
C.483	Cut of possible pit
C.484	Fill of C.483
C.485	Cut of stakehole
C.486	Fill of C.485
C.487	Cut of stakehole
C.488	Fill of C.487

Context	***Description***
C.489	Cut of stakehole
C.490	Fill of C.489
C.491	Cut of stakehole
C.492	Fill of C.491
C.493	Deposit
C.494	Cut of stakehole
C.495	Fill of C.494
C.496	Fill of C.148
C.497	Cut of pit
C.498	Cut of possible pit
C.499	Fill of C.498
C.500	Cut of possible pit
C.501	Fill of C.500
C.502	Cut of possible posthole
C.503	Fill of C.502
C.504	Fill of C.171
C.505	Fill of C.228
C.506	Cut of stakehole
C.507	Cut of stakehole
C.508	Fill of C.507
C.509	Lower fill of C.195
C.510	Upper fill of C.195
C.511	Cut of stakehole
C.512	Fill of C.511
C.513	Fill of C.565
C.514	Fill of C.500
C.515	Cut of possible trough
C.516	Cut of stakehole
C.517	Cut of stakehole
C.518	Cut of stakehole
C.519	Fill of C.516
C.520	Fill of C.517
C.521	Fill of C.518
C.522	Cut of stakehole

Context	***Description***
C.523	Fill of C.522
C.524	Fill of C.197
C.525	Fill of C.198
C.526	Fill of C.200
C.527	Cut of stakehole
C.528	Fill of C.527
C.529	-
C.530	Cut of stakehole
C.531	Cut of stakehole
C.532	Fill of C.531
C.533	Cut of stakehole
C.534	Fill of C.533
C.535	Fill of C.536
C.536	Cut of pit
C.537	Fill of C.530
C.538	Cut of stakehole
C.539	Fill of C.538
C.540	Cut of stakehole
C.541	Fill of C.540
C.542	Deposit Fill of C223
C.543	Deposit Fill of C223
C.544	Oxidised clay Fill of C223
C.545	Cut of stakehole
C.546	Fill of C.545
C.547	Cut of stakehole
C.548	Fill of C.547
C.549	Cut of stakehole
C.550	Fill of C.549
C.551	Cut of stakehole
C.552	Fill of C.115
C.553	Cut of stakehole
C.554	Fill of C.553
C.555	Fill of C.223
C.556	Fill of C.193

Context	***Description***
C.557	Cut of stakehole
C.558	Fill of C.557
C.559	Fill of C.196
C.560	Fill of C.199
C.561	Cut of stakehole
C.562	Fill of C.561
C.563	Cut of stakehole
C.564	Fill of C.563
C.565	Cut of pit
C.566	Cut of stakehole
C.567	Fill of C.566
C.568	Fill of C.223
C.569	Cut of stakehole
C.570	Fill of C.569
C.571	Fill of C.194
C.572	-
C.573	Cut of stakehole
C.574	Fill of C.573
C.575	Lower fill of C.115
C.576	Cut of posthole
C.577	Fill of C.576
C.578	Charred wooden plank
C.579	-
C.580	Charred wooden plank
C.581	Cut of stakehole
C.582	Fill of C.581
C.583	Fill of C.115
C.584	Deposit
C.585	Deposit
C.586	Deposit
C.587	Fill of stakehole C.201
C.588	Cut of stakehole
C.589	Fill of C.588
C.590	Cut of stakehole

Context	***Description***
C.591	Fill of C.590
C.592	Charred wooden plank
C.593	Charred wooden plank
C.594	Cut of posthole
C.595	Fill of C.594
C.596	Fill of C.692
C.597	Fill of C.684
C.598	Cut of posthole
C.599	Fill of C.681
C.601	Cut of posthole
C.602	Upper fill of C.601
C.603	Fill of C.223
C.604	Lower fill of C.601
C.605–C.608	-
C.609	Cut of stakehole
C.610	Fill of C.609
C.611–C.612	-
C.613	Cut of stakehole
C.614	Fill of C.613
C.615	Cut of stakehole
C.616	Fill of C.615
C.617	Fill of C.223
C.618	Charred wooden plank
C.619	Fill of C.223
C.620	Cut of posthole
C.621–C.622	-
C.623	Cut of stakehole
C.624	Fill of C.627
C.625	Fill of C.688
C.626	Cut of stakehole
C.627	Cut of stakehole
C.628	Deposit
C.629	Cut of stakehole
C.630	Fill of C.629

Context	***Description***
C.631	Cut of stakehole
C.632	Fill of C.631
C.633	Cut of stakehole
C.634	Fill of C.633
C.635	Cut of stakehole
C.636	Fill of C.635
C.637	Cut of stakehole
C.638	Fill of C.717
C.639	Fill of C.551
C.640	Fill of C.637
C.641	Cut of stakehole
C.642	Fill of C.641
C.643	Charred wood remains
C.644	Charred wood remains
C.645	Cut of stakehole
C.646	Fill of C.645
C.647	Cut of stakehole
C.648	Fill of C.647
C.649	Cut of posthole
C.650	Fill of C.687
C.651	Cut of stakehole
C.652	Cut of stakehole
C.653	Cut of posthole
C.654	Cut of stakehole
C.655	Fill of C.689
C.656	Fill of C.854
C.657	Cut of stakehole
C.658	Cut of stakehole
C.659	Cut of stakehole
C.660	Cut of stakehole
C.661	Cut of posthole
C.662	Cut of stakehole
C.663	Cut of stakehole
C.664	Cut of stakehole

Context	***Description***
C.665	Fill of C.664
C.666	Cut of stakehole
C.667	Fill of C.666
C.668	Cut of stakehole
C.669	Fill of C.668
C.670	Cut of stakehole
C.671	Fill of C.670
C.672	Deposit
C.673	-
C.674	Charred wood remains
C.675	Charred wood remains
C.676	Fill of C.598
C.677–C.678	-
C.679	Cut of stakehole
C.680	Cut of stakehole
C.681	Cut of stakehole
C.682	Cut of stakehole
C.683	Cut of stakehole
C.684	Cut of stakehole
C.685	Fill of C.686
C.686	Cut of stakehole
C.687	Cut of stakehole
C.688	Cut of stakehole
C.689	Cut of possible stakehole
C.690	Cut of stakehole
C.691	Cut of stakehole
C.692	Cut of stakehole
C.693	-
C.694	Fill of C.680
C.695	Fill of C.682
C.696	Fill of C.683
C.697	Deposit
C.698	Cut of stakehole
C.699	Cut of stakehole

Context	***Description***
C.700	Cut of stakehole
C.701	Cut of stakehole
C.702	Cut of stakehole
C.703	Cut of stakehole
C.704	Cut of stakehole
C.705	Cut of stakehole
C.706	Fill of C.853
C.707	Fill of C.853
C.708	Cut of stakehole
C.709	Fill of C.708
C.710	Fill of C.853
C.711	Cut of posthole
C.712	Fill of C.711
C.713	Cut of stakehole
C.714	Fill of C.713
C.715	Cut of stakehole
C.716	Fill of C.715
C.717	Curvilinear cut
C.718	Fill of C.717
C.719	Cut of stakehole
C.720	Fill of C.719
C.721	Cut of stakehole
C.722	Fill of C.721
C.723	Fill of C.702
C.724	Fill of C.701
C.725	Fill of C.703
C.726	Fill of C.704
C.727	Fill of C.705
C.728	Fill of C.700
C.729	Fill of C.699
C.730	Fill of C.690
C.731	Fill of C.732
C.732	Cut of stakehole
C.733	Cut of possible stakehole

Context	***Description***
C.734	Fill of C.733
C.735	Cut of stakehole
C.736	Fill of C.735
C.737	Fill of C.698
C.738	Cut of stakehole
C.739	Fill of C.738
C.740	Cut of stakehole
C.741	Fill of C.740
C.742	Cut of stakehole
C.743	Fill of C.742
C.744	Cut of stakehole
C.745	Fill of C.744
C.746	Cut of stakehole
C.747	Fill of C.746
C.748	Cut of stakehole
C.749	Fill of C.748
C.750	Cut of stakehole
C.751	Fill of C.750
C.752	Cut of stakehole
C.753	Fill of C.752
C.754	Cut of stakehole
C.755	Fill of C.754
C.756	Fill of C.679
C.757	Deposit
C.758	-
C.759	Fill of C.660
C.760	Fill of C.657
C.761	Fill of C.658
C.762	Cut of stakehole
C.763	Fill of C.762
C.764	Fill of C.649
C.765	Cut of stakehole
C.766	Fill of C.765
C.767	Cut of posthole

Context	***Description***
C.768	Fill of C.767
C.769	Cut of posthole
C.770	Fill of C.769
C.771	Deposit
C.772	Cut of stakehole
C.773	Fill of C.772
C.774	Cut of stakehole
C.775	Fill of C.774
C.776	Cut of stakehole
C.777	Fill of C.776
C.778	Fill of C.654
C.779	Fill of C.652
C.780	Fill of C.653
C.781	Cut of stakehole
C.782	Fill of C.781
C.783	Cut of stakehole
C.784	Fill of C.783
C.785	Cut of stakehole
C.786	Fill of C.785
C.787	Cut of stakehole
C.788	Fill of C.787
C.789	Cut of stakehole
C.790	Fill of C.789
C.791	Cut of stakehole
C.792	Fill of C.791
C.793	Fill of C.794
C.794	Cut of stakehole
C.795	Fill of C.659
C.796	Fill of C.623
C.797	Fill of C.626
C.798	Fill of C.661
C.799	Fill of C.651
C.800	Fill of C.620
C.801	Fill of C.662

Context	***Description***
C.802	Deposit (same as C.628)
C.803	Charred wood remains
C.804	Charred wood remains
C.805–C.807	-
C.808	Cut of stakehole
C.809	Fill of C.808
C.810–C.813	-
C.814	Cut of stakehole
C.815	Fill of C.814
C.816	Cut of stakehole
C.817	Fill of C.816
C.818	Cut of stakehole
C.819	Fill of C.818
C.820	Cut of stakehole
C.821	Fill of C.820
C.822	Cut of stakehole
C.823	Fill of C.822
C.824	Cut of stakehole
C.825	Fill of C.824
C.826	Cut of stakehole
C.827	Fill of C.826
C.828	Cut of stakehole
C.829	Fill of C.828
C.830	Cut of stakehole
C.831	Fill of C.830
C.832	Cut of stakehole
C.833	Fill of C.832
C.834	Cut of stakehole
C.835	Fill of C.834
C.836	Deposit
C.837	Cut of stakehole
C.838	Fill of C.837
C.839	Cut of stakehole
C.840	Fill of C.839

Context	***Description***
C.841	Cut of stakehole
C.842	Fill of C.841
C.843	Cut of stakehole
C.844	Fill of C.843
C.845	Cut of stakehole
C.846	Fill of C.845
C.847	Cut of stakehole
C.848	Fill of C.847
C.849	Cut of stakehole
C.850	Fill of C.849
C.851	Cut of pit
C.852	Cut of pit
C.853	Cut of pit
C.854	Cut of pit
C.855	Deposit
C.856	Fill of C.663
C.857	-
C.858	Cut of posthole
C.859	Fill of C.858
C.860	Cut of posthole
C.861	Fill of C.860
C.862	Cut of stakehole
C.863	Fill of C.862
C.864	Cut of posthole
C.865	Fill of C.864
C.866	Cut of stakehole
C.867	Fill of C.866
C.868	Cut of posthole
C.869	Fill of C.868
C.870	Fill of C.921 and C.871
C.871	Pit cutting C.921
C.872	Cut of stakehole
C.873	Fill of C.872
C.874	Cut of stakehole

Context	***Description***
C.875	Fill of C.874
C.876	Cut of stakehole
C.877	Fill of C.876
C.878	Cut of posthole
C.879	Fill of C.878
C.880	Cut of stakehole
C.881	Fill of C.880
C.882	Cut of stakehole
C.883	Fill of C.882
C.884	Cut of stakehole
C.885	Fill of C.884
C.886	Cut for stakehole
C.887	Fill of C.886
C.888	Fill of C.921 and C.871
C.889	Sub-oval shaped cut
C.890	Fill of C.889
C.891	Cut of posthole
C.892	Fill of C.891
C.893	Cut of stakehole
C.894	Fill of C.893
C.895	Cut of posthole
C.896	Fill of C.895
C.897	Cut of pit
C.898	Fill of C.897
C.899	Cut of stakehole
C.900	Fill of C.899
C.901	Cut of stakehole
C.902	Fill of C.901
C.903	Cut of stakehole
C.904	Fill of C.903
C.905	Cut of stakehole
C.906	Fill of C.905
C.907	Cut of pit
C.908	Fill of C.907

Context	***Description***
C.909	Cut of stakehole
C.910	Fill of C.909
C.911	Cut of stakehole
C.912	Fill of C.911
C.913	Cut of stakehole
C.914	Fill of C.913
C.915	Cut of stakehole
C.916	Fill of C.915
C.917	Cut of stakehole
C.918	Fill of C.917
C.919	Cut of stakehole
C.920	Fill of C.919
C.921	Cut of pit
C.922	Lowest fill of C.921
C.923	Cut of stakehole
C.924	Fill of C.923
C.925	Cut of stakehole
C.926	Fill of C.925
C.927	Cut of posthole
C.928	Fill of C.927
C.929	Cut of posthole
C.930	Fill of C.929
C.931	Cut of posthole
C.932	Fill of C.931
C.933	Cut of stakehole
C.603a	Fill of C.604a
C.604a	Irregularly shaped cut
C.605a	Fill of C.606a
C.606a	Cut of pit
C.607a	Fill of C.608a
C.608a	Cut of posthole
C.609a	Fill of C.610a
C.610a	Cut of pit

Context	***Description***
C.611a	Fill of C.612a
C.612a	Cut of posthole
C.613a	Fill of C.614a
C.614a	Cut of posthole
C.615a	Fill of C.616a
C.616a	Cut of posthole
C.617a	Fill of C.618a
C.618a	Cut of pit
C.619a	Fill of C.620a
C.620a	Cut of pit
C.621a	Fill of C.622a
C.622a	Cut of pit
C.623a	Fill of C.624a
C.624a	Cut of pit
C.625a	Fill of C.626a
C.626a	Cut of posthole
C.627a	Fill of C.628a
C.628a	Cut of posthole
C.629a	Fill of C.630a
C.630a	Cut of posthole
C.631a	Fill of C.632a
C.632a	Linear cut
C.633a	Fill of C.634a
C.634a	Rectilinear cut
C.635a	Fill of C.636a
C.636a	Cut of pit
C.637a–C.638a	-
C.639a	Upper fill of C.640a
C.640a	Cut of conjoined postholes
C.641a–C.642a	-
C.643a	Fill of C.644
C.644a	Cut of stakehole
C.645a	Fill of C.646a
C.646a	Cut of stakehole

Context	***Description***
C.647a	Fill of C.648a
C.648a	Cut of pit
C.649a	Fill of C.650a
C.650a	Cut of stakehole
C.651a	Fill of C.652a
C.652a	Cut of stakehole
C.653a	Fill of C.654a
C.654a	Cut of pit
C.655a	Fill of C.656a
C.656a	Cut of pit
C.657a	Fill of C.658a
C.658a	Cut of stakehole
C.659a	Fill of C.660a
C.660a	Cut of stakehole
C.661a	Fill of C.662a
C.662a	Cut of pit
C.663a	Fill of C.664a
C.664a	Cut of stakehole
C.665a	Fill of C.666a
C.666a	Cut of stakehole
C.667a	Fill of C.668a
C.668a	Cut of posthole
C.669a	Fill of C.670a
C.670a	Cut of stakehole
C.671a	Fill of C.672a
C.672a	Cut of stakehole
C.673a	Fill of C.674a
C.674a	Cut of stakehole
C.675a	Fill of C.676a
C.676a	Cut of posthole
C.677a	Fill of C.678a
C.678a	Cut of pit
C.679a	Fill of C.680a
C.680a	Cut of stakehole

Context	***Description***
C.681a	Fill of C.682a
C.682a	Cut of stakehole
C.683a	Fill of C.684a
C.684a	Cut of stakehole
C.685a	Fill of C.686a
C.686a	Cut of stakehole
C.687a	Fill of C.688a
C.688a	Cut of stakehole
C.689a	Fill of C.690a
C.690a	Cut of stakehole
C.691a	Fill of C.692a
C.692a	Cut of stakehole
C.693a	Fill of C.694a
C.694a	Cut of stakehole
C.695a	Fill of C.696a
C.696a	Cut of stakehole
C.697a	Oxidised subsoil/ hearth remains
C.698a	Cut of hearth
C.699a	Fill of C.700a
C.700a	Cut of stakehole
C.701a	Fill of C.702a
C.702a	Cut of stakehole
C.703a	Fill of C.704a
C.704a	Cut of stakehole
C.705a	Fill of C.706a
C.706a	Cut of stakehole
C.707a	Fill of C.708a
C.708a	Cut of stakehole
C.709a	Fill of C.710a
C.710a	Cut of stakehole
C.711a	Fill of C.712a
C.712a	Cut of stakehole
C.713a	Fill of C.714a
C.714a	Cut of three conjoined stakeholes

Context	***Description***
C.715a	Fill of C.716a
C.716a	Cut of stakehole
C.717a	Fill of C.718a
C.718a	Cut of stakehole
C.719a	Fill of pit
C.720a	Cut of pit
C.721a–C.722a	-
C.723a	Fill of C.724a
C.724a	Cut of ditch
C.725a	Fill of C.726a
C.726a	Curvilinear cut (same as C.418 & 622a)
C.727a	Cobble surface
C.728a	Fill of C.729a
C.729a	Cut of stakehole
C.730a	Fill of C.731a
C.731a	Cut of stakehole
C.732a	Fill of C.733a
C.733a	Cut of stakehole
C.734a	Fill of C.735a
C.735a	Cut of stakehole
C.736a	Fill of C.737a
C.737a	Cut of stakehole
C.738a	Fill of C.739a
C.739a	Cut of stakehole
C.740a	Fill of C.741a
C.741a	Cut of stakehole
C.742a	Fill of C.743a
C.743a	Cut of stakehole

4.4 Stratigraphical Report Summary

This section phases the site, based on the stratigraphical sequence provided above. The outlined information is a summarised version of the stratigraphical evidence.

Phase 1: ***Bedrock***

Carboniferous Limestone, more specifically Dartry Limestone (massive cherty calcarenite wackestone), underlies this area. Carboniferous rocks which underlie most of Sligo date to about 355–310 million years ago. This limestone was a product of the consolidation of plant and animal remains, which had disintegrated on the seabed to form layers of sedimentary rock rich in calcium carbonate (Mitchell and Ryan 1997).

Phase 2: Glacial Moraine (Substratum)

These are clayey sand and silty clay deposits representing glacial moraines which form at the edge of glaciers and, as sedimentological contexts, are often the location of prehistoric human occupations. This sediment, the predominant one throughout the site, was a product of the Quaternary period, which ranged in time from the beginning of the Ice Age (1.6 million years ago) to the present day, and is the final stratum in the geological timescale. Following the end of the last Ice Age almost eleven thousand years ago, temperatures rose resulting in the colonising of these bare soils by herbaceous species such as grasses, meadowsweet and dock.

Phase 3: Environmental Stabilisation/Soil Formation (10,000–2000 BC)

No surviving evidence.

Phase 4: Site Occupation

The site can be loosely divided into its southern and northern portion, bisected east to west by the recent sewerage pipeline trench. The features excavated at this site suggest domestic activity by several individuals or a group of people in an area which has long been the focus of human occupation and activity and continues to be so; a Neolithic stone wall and megalithic tomb lie directly south, and a post-medieval borín.

Fulacht fiadh

Radiocarbon dating analysis from charcoal has returned a C14 date of 1910–1410 Cal BC; these samples were taken from the fill of a possible trough (C.402, fill of C.399) of the *fulacht fiadh* at the southern edge of the site (refer Appendix 7.2). The continuing use of the area as a focus of domestic activity was confirmed by dating of samples from these other sites; the samples both pre-date and post-date the current site. Two *fulachta fiadh* sites to the south returned radiocarbon dates which pre-date the current site (Licence No 01E0395 Ext: C.1098, 2027–1982 Cal BC; C.1128, 2008–1962 Cal BC). A further *fulacht fiadh*, also to the south, returned radiocarbon dates

which are broadly contemporary with the *fulacht fiadh* in Area 1E Ext (Licence No 00E0819; Site 6: C.10; 1650–1520 Cal BC). Of most interest is the confirmation that the *fulacht fiadh* along the southern edge of Area 1E Ext. is also broadly contemporary with the huts further north (this is discussed below; refer section 4.5.).

The area in the southern portion of Area 1E Ext extended east to west for approximately 20m and north to south for approximately 12m. The period of activity stretched from the prehistoric to the present day. While *in-situ* material associated with the *fulacht fiadh* in this instance was limited to a very shallow deposit and several possible pits/troughs, it was clear that the activity had occurred within the flood zone of the lake to the southwest (refer Figure 6). Several silt and ash layers were evident (C.363, C.364, C.373, C.259 and C309). These layers are indicative of water levels rising during times of heavy rainfall. Some of the layers contained burnt material, indicating possible earlier seasonal activity.

These earlier flood layers were clearly cut by several pits (C.399, C.515, C.536, C.362 C.498). Two of these (C.399 and C.515) were thought to be troughs due to their size and their fills which contained a high concentration of charcoal-rich material with burnt stone inclusions (refer Figure 10 and Plate 12). Disturbance by the post-medieval borín to the south made it impossible to determine the direct relationship between these two pits though there was a tentative suggestion that C.399 cut C.515. However, their consistent fills would suggest broadly contemporary usage (C.400, C.401, C.402, C.403, C.112). Two layers (C.261/C.367) of *in-situ* burnt material overlay these cut features and may represent what survives of the original mound material.

Hut settlement

In the northern portion of the site, three sub-circular shaped features enclosed by several slot trenches were interpreted as a settlement (refer Figure 3 and Plate 1). The first, Hut I, was very well preserved (refer Figure 4). The second, Hut II, had been disturbed by machine activity to the northeast and approximately 75% survived. The third, possible Hut III, has been tentatively interpreted as a hut due to the poor survival rate of the feature, approximately 30% only survived (refer Plate 9). Machine disturbance to the north and south removed almost all traces of archaeological features which could have confirmed the presence of a third hut. Investigation of features to the south of the three huts was hindered by a sewerage pipe trench which had been constructed in 2000. This was located 0.20m away and bisected the site. It was during the monitoring of this pipeline's construction that attention had first been drawn to the settlement site (Licence No 98E0533), and partial excavation of the pipeline corridor established that prehistoric settlement did indeed survive (Licence No 00E0815).

Hut 1

Hut I had the highest survival quality and, not surprisingly, proved the most complex stratigraphically. The return of C14 dates from two charred wood samples identified as *Alnus glutinosa* (alder) and *Pomoideae* (apple type) showed an occupation range of approximately 100 years difference (see Appendices 7.1 and 7.2). Such a close date range from samples taken within Hut I would suggest the re-use of the site and also, perhaps, materials by people who were aware of the hut location and its environmental benefits. The presence of a north–south oriented linear feature directly west of Hut I may be indicative of a boundary fence enclosing the habitation area (refer section 4.5 for further discussion).

Several phases of occupation are suggested based on the returned C14 dates and on the structural features excavated. The entrance and internal roof support postholes seem to have been consistent throughout the lifespan of the huts since there is only one set of internal roof support holes and one clearly defined entrance. Eleven internal postholes formed a sub-circular shape with an opening oriented towards the entrance, which was east-facing (C.144, C.127, C.133, C.129, C.361, C.121, C.345, C.117, C.383, C.181 and C598; refer Plate 13, marked in orange). Nine postholes defined an entranceway (C.601, C.620, C.649, C.653, C.702, C.711, C.767, C.769 and C.785; refer Plate 13, marked in red). Several miscellaneous stakeholes further defined the entrance on the northern side (C.754, C.626, C.663, C.765, C.652, C.654; refer Plate 13, marked in green).

Six stakeholes, indicative of a temporary doorway structure, were also evident across the entrance to the hut (C.735, C.228, C.551, C.791, C.808; refer Plate 13, marked in green). Immediately inside the entrance, a large concentration of small stones was noted set into the subsoil (refer section 4.5 for further discussion). Internally, the concentration of stakeholes was of such high quantity and in such close proximity that several phases of reconstruction must have taken place; this was notably so towards the northern edge of the hut. These stakeholes may represent an internal structure such as a bench as they form a rough sub-rectangular pattern. In addition, a double line of stakeholes inside the entrance to the hut may have formed a partition for sub-division (C.142, C.143, C.220, C.218, C.219, C.217, C.213, C.212, C.202, C.203, C.206, C.207, C.208, C.209, C.211; refer Plate 13, marked in green).

Further internal features were recorded from the northwest corner of the hut, notably a semi-circular pattern of stakeholes (C.179, C.180, C.174, C.175, C.176, C.177, C.166, C.433, C.434, C.666; refer Plate 13, marked in green) and a sub-rectangular shaped pattern of stakeholes which may represent benches or supports for domestic activity (C.167, C.178, C.164, C.432, C.165,

C.170, C.485, C.487, C.153, C.152, C.154, C.158, C.159, C.162, C.163, refer Plate 13, marked in green).

Two clear phases of construction are suggested from the structural remains excavated. The earlier survives as a narrow slot trench (C.717; refer Plate 13, marked in purple) containing numerous stakeholes identified along the southern and western extent of the hut only (C.689, C.732, C.733, C.690, C.691, C.132, C.573, C.613, C.609, C.172, C.506). This trench would have functioned as a footing trench for the outer hut wall. At a later phase of use, the hut was rebuilt and a series of seven inner perimeter pits were dug (C.223, C.565, C.115, C.854, C.853, C852, C851; refer Plate 13, marked in yellow). The earlier slot trench was cut by two of these pits (C.565 and C.223). These pits were located around the inner edge of the hut and would presumably have had a storage function (this is discussed further below, refer section 4.5). Charred wood planking from the base of pit C.223 returned a radiocarbon date of Cal BC 1530–1260, placing the period of the hut's use firmly within the Middle Bronze Age.

Supporting the outer wall of the hut at this stage was a series of stakeholes (C.781, C.623, C.689, C.660, C.658, C.662, C.651, C.657, C.627, C.661, C.715, C.713, C.705, C.740, C.704, C.703, C.563, C.561, C.569, C.679, C.680, C.682, C.683, C.694, C.686, C.687, C.688, C.839, C.837, C.581, C.549, C.670, C.664, C.721, C.719; refer Plate 13, marked in blue), In some instances, these were located along the outer edge of the perimeter pits. Along the northern edge of the hut, a large slot trench (C.119) linked several perimeter pits (C.854, C.853, C852 and C.851). It is thought possible that wooden planks could have supported the hut's outer wall in this area as there was a marked absence of stakeholes or postholes which could have fulfilled this function. Supporting this theory was the excavation of several charred wooden planks in the pit (C.851), north and south of the entrance to the hut. The charcoal from one plank has been radiocarbon dated to 1530–1260 Cal BC which would indicate occupation at a later date than the sample taken from the outer perimeter pit C223 (this is discussed further below; refer section 4.5). This absence of a footing trench as outer wall support would seem to be a development in construction reflected in Bronze Age houses in Ireland. Doody (2000) notes that late Bronze Age houses were increasingly free-standing without a footing trench.

A cluster of pits and postholes outside Hut I formed no discernible pattern. As they were directly outside the hut's entrance, these would be impractically placed to be directly associated with the Hut I. It is thought this sequence of stakeholes and pits may represent activity associated with Hut II, or be indicative of a separate event either pre-dating or post-dating the lifespan of the huts.

Hut II

Hut II, directly east of Hut I, was less well preserved. However, radiocarbon dates from charcoal analysed from the western foundation trench would suggest it was broadly contemporary with Hut I (C.420, C.418, 1530–1410 Cal BC; refer Appendix 7.2). This would confirm the finding, during excavation, which revealed similar light grey deposits overlying the eastern extent of Hut I (C.120) and the western edge of Hut II (C.419). To the west and north of Hut II, three linear features were excavated. These were suggestive of outer boundary fences, enclosing the hut (C.632a, C.634a and C.724a). No evidence of stakeholes or postholes was found within the trenches. A break in the east–west oriented linear feature at a point aligned with the hut entrance would have allowed access and could confirm the proposal that it was stratigraphically similar to the hut itself.

The western foundation trench of Hut II would probably have supported outer walls (C.418, C.726a and 622a). Evidence of this was further confirmed by the presence of stakeholes within the foundation trench (C.533, C.531, C.494, C.489). No internal roof supports were found in this instance and it is believed that Hut II may have been of a different construction type from Hut I (refer to section 4.5 for further discussion). Two external stakeholes (C.737a and C.739a) located along the outer edge of the foundation trench probably fulfilled the same outer wall support function. Internal stakeholes and pits were also evident (C.712a, C.714a, C.716a, C.718a, C.676a, C.670a, C.672a, C.658a, C.668a, C.664a, C.674a, C.666a, C.660a, C.646a, C.644a, C.648a, C.650a, C.662a); these included a possible hearth feature (C.698a).

Machine disturbance to this area of the site had removed evidence of Hut II along its eastern extent. To the south, no evidence of a foundation trench was found. Here, the walls of the hut may have been supported by a series of postholes and stakeholes (C.341, C.416, C.414, C.412, C.394, C.410, C.421, C.430, C.453). No footing trench was needed, as also observed at Chancellorland, Co Tipperary, Structure 10 (Doody 2000). To the northeast, the remains of a pit, or possibly the surviving corner of a foundation trench, were excavated (C.610a). Machine damage had removed the continuation of this feature to the south. The north-facing entrance to Hut II was defined by four postholes (C.612a, C.626a, C.628a, C.630a), and a cobble surface (C.727a) was recorded directly north of this entrance.

A series of stakeholes to the northwest of Hut II suggest subdivision or use of a temporary fence structure (C.735a, C.733a, C.700a, C.680a, C.682a, C.684a, C.686a, C.688a, C.690a, C.692a, C.710a, C.731a, C.694a, C.696a; refer to section 4.5 for further discussion).

To the northeast of Hut II, several pits and stakeholes could be tentatively associated with the hut itself as they lay within the area enclosed by an extrapolation of the east–west oriented boundary

fence features (refer Figure 5). Associated features included five postholes (C.614a, C.616a, C.608a, C.640a, C.678a).

Also associated were two pits (C.636a and C.606a). One pit contained a grinding stone. The other contained two cremations; one of these cremations held human remains (refer Appendix 7.4) and a broken quern stone.

Hut III

A third possible hut, Hut III, was excavated along the eastern edge of Area 1E Ext. This hut had been truncated both to the south by the sewerage pipe trench (Licence No 00E0815) and to the north by machine damage (refer Plate 9).

The remains were noted of features which formed a rough arc shape to the west and east, suggestive of foundation trenches for a hut. Several internal features were also excavated. While no charcoal was suitable for dating, pottery found within these foundation trenches was of a similar type and composition to pottery found within the other two huts and associated features (refer Appendix 7.3). It is therefore concluded that possible Hut III could be broadly contemporary with the other structures.

Two western foundation trenches were excavated (C.266 and C.268). The later of these contained postholes which could have supported outer walls (C.295 and C.343); one stakehole along the outer edge of C.268 possibly also fulfilled a support function (C.336). The eastern foundation trench (C.270) also contained stakeholes (C.369 and C.371), but C.270 was truncated by machine damage to the north so further excavation was not possible (refer Plate 9). Internally, a large pit (C.390) was also truncated by machine damage to the north, though three stakeholes were identified along its western edge (C.396, C.397 and C.395).

A total of eight internal stakeholes formed a rough arc pattern and were oriented east to west across the diameter of possible Hut III (C.276, C.277, C.278, C.274, C.275, C.319, C.281, C.282).

Finally, a pit (C.285) was excavated east of the linear foundation trench C.270. C.285 contained pottery similar to that found within Huts I, II and III (refer Appendix 7.3).

Phase 5: Site Abandonment

The habitation site at Caltragh stopped being used some time towards the end of the second millennium BC. The huts appear to have been abandoned, possibly even partially destroyed by fire. This is suggested by the charred wooden planks and the concentrated layers of ash and charcoal excavated from the area around the entrance to Hut I. Perhaps another site was chosen

where less waterlogged conditions seemed favourable, though activity in the general area continued for a short while.

Directly south of Area 1E Ext, a cremation burial has returned a radiocarbon date of 1005 Cal BC (excavation in Field G, Licence No 01E03956 Ext). It does appear, however, that from the first millennium BC the focus of activity was shifted elsewhere and the Caltragh Valley ceased to have the importance it had held for centuries before. Late Bronze Age activity and Iron Age evidence, seen elsewhere along the route of the N4, is absent in Caltragh to date.

Phase 6: Post-Medieval Cultivation and Activity

Depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map is a small east–west oriented lane or borín. This feature (C.356) truncated the remains of the *fulacht fiadh* on its southern side. The borín cut had been stabilised by a stone wall along its northern edge (C.108; refer Figure 10) and reinforced further by a hedgerow with mature trees (C.260) which caused further disturbance to the archaeological layers. Post-medieval pottery and metal were found within several contexts overlying a cobble surface which lined the floor of the borín (C.110). Plough furrows and cultivation ridges, in addition to field drains, are recorded from both north of the site and further south (Licence Nos 01E0395 and 00E0815).

Bisecting Area 1E Ext, the trench for a sewerage pipeline constructed in 2000 (C.111) had also disturbed the *in-situ* material. Finally, *fulacht fiadh* material from the excavation of several sites to the immediate south (Licence No 01E0395 Ext) had been deposited over the southern edge of Area 1E Ext. This material (C.109) overlay the topsoil (C.101) and was highly disturbed.

4.5 Interpretation and Discussion

In this chapter, the results of the excavation are reviewed, interpretations are offered and comparisons are attempted with similar sites excavated around the country. The questions presented under the excavation methodology subheading are also addressed here. Ultimately, the subsequent paragraphs will hopefully place the interpretation of the Caltragh Area 1E Ext excavation within a broader regional and national context and the significance of the uncovered evidence will be examined.

Site Location

Area 1E Ext was located close to the flood levels on the southern slopes of a valley which, it is believed, would have overlooked a lake at the time. Such proximity to the lake would have given easy access to water and the south-facing slopes on which the huts were built would have provided a suitable aspect for dwellings, just above the flood level with maximum exposure to the

sun. Cultivation of the land would have been particularly suited to the well-drained south-facing slopes and is quite probable given the evidence. Several grinding stones and quern stones were found during excavation.

Wetland locations have always been a focal point for the discovery of *fulachta fiadh* in Ireland. The unusual feature of Area 1E Ext is the potential for its dual, possibly contemporary, use as both a dwelling place (seen in the excavation of the huts) and a focus for group gathering (often suggested as an interpretation for *fulachta fiadh* sites). Broadly contemporary use can be tentatively proposed for both activities given the radiocarbon dates which have been returned from the *fulacht fiadh* trough, and Hut I and Hut II. These dates place the site within a Middle Bronze Age date (refer Appendix 7.2). Typically, the archaeological focus of this period is on various phases of metalwork development and on high class sites such as that seen at Haughey's Fort, Co Armagh (Waddell 1998).

By the Bronze Age, the time in which it is believed the site was occupied, Caltragh Valley had been well established as both a practical and frequent site for prehistoric activity. Sites pre-dating the huts and *fulacht fiadh* excavated at Area 1E Ext show evidence of the activities of the living and of the dead, indications of land maintenance, and optimum usage of the natural resources: a Neolithic wall, a possible megalithic tomb, several *fulachta fiadh*, a lithic knapping site and cremation burials (Licence No 01E0395 Ext and 00E0819 Ext). These would indicate a concentration of activity for generations before the site was finally chosen as a dwelling place. Such a rich archaeological record may suggest that more significance can be placed on Caltragh Valley than merely its ability to provide water and suitable land for successful living. Perhaps the knowledge of the valley as a focal point of continuity for previous and future generations was also influential in its choice as a dwelling place.

Construction and Layout

At some point in the middle Bronze Age, it must have been decided to construct several sub-circular dwellings on the southern slopes overlooking the lake, to enclose a settlement with fencing and to cultivate the land for the production of cereals. This would have followed many years of visiting the valley for burials, the production of stone tools, or for the many activities believed to be associated with *fulachta fiadh*. Archaeological evidence would indicate that this could have been the first permanent, enclosed hut site within this area, though it is always possible that previous or later dwellings were present but have not survived.

The three huts, which were used during a broadly contemporary period, were constructed using methods typical of Bronze Age houses excavated elsewhere. Survival of linear features to the

north and west give some indication of an enclosed farmstead settlement. This would not be unusual, with 45% of previously excavated Bronze Age dwelling sites showing evidence of enclosure (Doody 2000). At Chancellorland, evidence of a structure resembling Hut II at Caltragh was excavated and also showed evidence of a ditched enclosure not unlike the linear features excavated on the current site.

In the case of Hut I, a substantial thatched roof is suspected given the size of the eleven internal supporting postholes which formed a sub-circular shape. This roof would have sloped down to low exterior walls, possibly formed by stakes and hide-covered hurdles. Stakeholes were dug into foundation trenches in both Hut II and possible Hut III, and in the earlier construction phases of Hut I. Hut II seems to have been made of a less substantial, more lightweight structure. The suggested construction type is one where flexible rods of wood were bent inwards to form the wall and roof and were perhaps hide covered.

The presence of internal features was not necessarily to be expected as many excavated Bronze Age houses are devoid of such indications of activity (Doody 2000). In most cases, all traces of an internal occupation layer or floor surface had been removed prior to excavation. An exception to this was at the entrance to Hut I, where the natural subsoil had been worn away, perhaps from continual traffic in and out. This left an area where small stones set into the natural subsoil had been exposed.

Hut I also demonstrated a more unusual type of construction at a later period of use. Here, the internal edge of the hut was lined with pits, possibly used for storage and covered by planking. Charred wooden planks were found in two of these pits and at the entrance to Hut I. These pits were rich in artefacts. They contained numerous chert scrapers, prehistoric pottery sherds and quern fragments so there is no doubt that they fulfilled a storage function. Along the outer edge of some of the pits, however, stakeholes were also evident. It would appear the pits may also have had a foundation function for wall supports.

Wood identification and analysis (refer Appendix 7.1) would suggest that the woods used were alder (*Alnus Glutinosa*), willow (*Salix*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and apple type (*Pomideae*). Both willow and alder would have been commonly found in wetter habitats; this may suggest they were felled locally for use in construction. The charcoal analysis showed little evidence of rotting or insect damage; this may indicate that freshly felled wood was used (refer Appendix 7.1).

Hut I had an east-facing entrance and showed significant evidence of internal division. This occurred both at the entrance, perhaps the remains of a door structure, and across the centre of the structure, oriented north to south. The double line of stakeholes excavated here may represent an internal partition. In addition, several clusters of stakeholes formed both a sub-rectangular and

semi-circular shaped pattern along the northeast and northwestern internal edges of the hut; these may be the remains of supports for a bench or raised bed structure. A further cluster of stakeholes in the centre of the hut may be either the remains of a bench structure or the result of various domestic activities requiring a raised structure or platform. A similar interpretation was proposed by O'Kelly (1954) from excavations at the Ballyvourney 1 hut. It has been suggested that the concentration of stakeholes excavated within a Bronze Age hut at Clonlucas, Co Cork could represent an attempt to strengthen and support a threatened collapse of the hut at that point (Gowen 1988). This indeed could explain the large cluster of stakeholes in the northeast corner of Hut I at Caltragh; Hut 1 was also on the up-slope of the hill, rendering it more vulnerable to collapse.

The absence of substantial internal posts which could have supported a roof in Hut II leads to the suggestion that its construction may have taken a different form from that seen in Hut I. The external footing trenches and postholes could have supported a structure such as that seen at Chancellorland, Co Tipperary where lightweight posts and stakes were angled inwards to form walls and roof (see the reconstruction in Doody 2000). This conjecture is further supported by the presence of willow remains found within the footing trench fill in Caltragh, Hut II (refer Appendix 7.1). Light flexible timbers, such as willow rods, would have been pliable and suitable for this type of construction. The partial use of footing trenches in some areas combined with individual postholes elsewhere to form the outer wall support was seen at both Chancellorland, Structure 10, and Caltragh, Hut II.

The entrance to Hut II faced north with a cobble surface surviving directly outside. Internal features were less clear than those seen in Hut I with the exception of several pits and some stakeholes which did not form a coherent pattern. One of these pits contained prehistoric pottery. Interestingly, Hut II contained a pit which had been burnt *in situ*, a feature absent from Hut I. This suggestion of an internal hearth within Hut II is pertinent to the activities which were taking place in and around the huts themselves. The only other indication of *in situ* burning came from a small feature south of Hut II. The absence of a hearth feature in Hut I and possible Hut III is not unusual with only 24 out of 78 known Bronze Age structures showing evidence of having internal hearths (Doody 2000).

The poor survival of Hut III, due to machine damage to the north and south, meant little could be taken from the excavation evidence to suggest internal layout. Remains of possible foundation trenches containing stakeholes combined with an internal arc of stakeholes may indicate a construction type similar to that seen in the earlier phase of the construction of Hut I. A single pit was found at what would have been the centre of the hut, but this pit had also been truncated to

the north by machine damage. No further evidence could be gained during excavation about the construction and layout of this third dwelling.

Four linear features were excavated as part of the hut site in Area 1E Ext. A slot trench oriented north–south along the eastern edge of the site is believed to have enclosed Hut I. A second north–south oriented trench was located between Hut I and Hut II. This trench abutted a third trench to the north. This third trench was oriented east–west and stopped in alignment with the entrance to Hut I, perhaps allowing for a gate structure. It then continued east again for approx. 1.5m. It is thought that the east–west oriented trench may have continued east to enclose the northern edge of the site.

Miscellaneous pits and stakeholes were identified to the northeast of Hut II. These features may have been more extensive prior to machine damage to their immediate south. Included in these identified features were two pits, one containing two cremation burials. Analysis of the cremated bone has confirmed that the remains of a human juvenile were buried within one of the pits (refer Appendix 7.4). Pottery, quern stone fragments and a grinding stone were also found within these pits.

Several pits and other features were revealed during the course of archaeological monitoring of the construction of a sewerage pipeline, the trench of which bisects Area 1E Ext. Excavation of these features (Licence No 00E0815) produced evidence of a *fulacht fiadh*, possibly part of the same feature as that excavated at Caltragh, Area 1E Ext. In addition, an arc-like feature was partially tested, producing evidence of *in-situ* Neolithic pottery within its fill. This led to the suggestion of a possible Neolithic settlement site being present. It now seems likely this arc feature was the remains of one of the huts also excavated during the current phase of works. The classification of the pottery found as Neolithic could represent contamination of earlier phase pottery in a Middle Bronze Age context.

In addition to the three dwellings and miscellaneous features, a *fulacht fiadh* was excavated in the southern portion of the site. The remains of the *fulacht fiadh* were limited to a section measuring approximately 12m in width and 20m in length. The feature was truncated to the north by the sewerage pipeline trench and to the south by a post-medieval borín. Excavation revealed some *in-situ* layers, several small pits and two possible troughs. While containing burnt stone and charcoal-rich fill, the possible troughs were void of artefacts or indication of lining or associated features such as stakeholes. However radiocarbon dating of charcoal from one of the possible troughs has placed the *fulacht fiadh* in a usage period broadly contemporary with that of the huts.

Function/Role and Degree of Permanency

It would seem apparent that Area 1E Ext was a dwelling place of a size capable of supporting a permanent settlement, rather than a seasonal or temporary site. The level of work needed to construct and maintain huts of the size and structure seen at Area 1E Ext would suggest that several people lived there, perhaps an extended family. Radiocarbon dating of two of the huts and the *fulacht fiadh* to the south suggest broadly contemporary usage over a substantial period. This could confirm the proposal that a large family unit lived within the settlement over several generations. This pattern of settlement, suggested by Doody (2000), indicates that hut clusters typical of the Bronze Age seem to point towards a farmstead-type dwelling, housing an extended family. Location of the huts and *fulacht fiadh* on the south-facing slopes of Caltragh Valley, close to a water source and land suitable for cultivation, demonstrates a choice of site which would fulfil most requirements for a successful domestic dwelling.

Artefacts found during excavation include quern stones and grinding/rubbing stones. Evidence from these suggests not only the use of cereals on site but also the local cultivation of such cereals.

As well as cereal cultivation, the evidence also indicates that animal husbandry was taking place. The excavation of linear features to the north and west of the site lent weight to the theory that the site was enclosed, probably to keep animals in or out. The linear features were shallow and no evidence of stakeholes was found, so no more than a lightweight fence could have been supported by the linear features. It is therefore unlikely the fences had a defensive function. Several stakeholes forming a distinct linear pattern to the northwest of Hut II seem also to suggest subdivision of the land within the enclosure. These too could perhaps have been used for animal fencing. A small quantity of animal bone was found during excavation lending further weight to the theory.

Burning of the natural subsoil, sometimes associated with hearths, was found south of and inside Hut II. The pottery found was of a thick heavy type, possibly from a large vessel with a flat base (refer Appendix 7.3). Such ceramic could have been associated with domestic use, cooking, storing foodstuffs etc. Finally, chert scrapers, with multiple flint and chert worked pieces and several chert cores would suggest production and use of tools for the working of hides and other domestic activities.

It would be tempting to suggest that the placement of broken quern and grinding stones, lithics and pottery in pits within the houses could have held a ritual or more sacred significance as was suggested in some Neolithic houses (Ballygally, Co Antrim; Prior 2003). It is believed that in the current example, such pits performed a purely functional role with vacation of the site resulting in broken or lost items being discarded. In contrast, however, the burial of the cremated remains of a

human juvenile in a pit to the northeast of Hut II may indeed have had a sacred significance (pit cut C.618a; refer Appendix 7.4).

It has been suggested that the pattern of burial during the later second millennium BC was one which clearly defined the space of the living and that of the dead. The hypothesis is that the removal of the burial rite to the periphery of settlement and beyond represented the increased absence of power that the dead held over living communities at the time (Cooney and Grogan 1999). In the current example, the human cremation was very near the hut and was associated with possible grave goods (broken quern stone fragments, worked and unworked chert and flint pieces, and several pottery sherds). This interment of a loved one so close to the dwelling would suggest a deliberate decision to keep nearby that which would, under more usual circumstances during this era, be removed to a formal burial place.

The location of the *fulacht fiadh*, close to a water source, is far from unique in the Irish archaeological record. The interesting feature is its proximity to the huts and the indication that it was used by those living there. Partially excavated during the Caltragh Sewerage Scheme (Licence No 00E0815) the remains were severely disturbed by a post-medieval borín which was oriented east to west and which cut through the *fulacht fiadh* to the south. Two possible troughs were excavated, with several small associated pits. Poor survival of the features made confirmation of the site's function difficult. The nature of activity was not confirmed: these features have been variously interpreted as cooking places (O'Drisceoil 1988), bathing or sweat huts (Barfield and Hodder 1987), or even textile production sites (Jeffrey 1991).

The Site in Context

It has previously been suggested that the location of a dwelling site with broadly contemporary use of a *fulacht fiadh* would be unusual in the Irish archaeological record (Cooney and Grogan 1999; Doody 1993). For this reason, comparisons for the site as a whole with others elsewhere were not easily found. The site must therefore be considered separately from others both regionally and nationally, as a domestic dwelling site and *fulacht fiadh* site.

The distribution of *fulachta fiadh* and burnt mounds in Sligo has been altered considerably as a result of the work associated with the proposed N4 SIRR. There are now a total of 33 recorded sites currently available in Sligo. Buckley (1991) illustrated Sligo as having a total of 12 recorded sites. 5 further sites are listed as having been excavated in the county in recent years (Excavations.ie Database of Irish Excavation Reports) and two *fulachta fiadh*/burnt mounds were excavated by the author as part of a retail development in the nearby townland of Carrowroe. A

total of 14 *fulachta fiadh* sites can now be added to the record as a result of the current works, notably from Areas 2D, IE Ext, 1F and 1A.

The poorly preserved remains of the *fulacht fiadh* along the southern edge of Area 1E Ext produced evidence for two possible troughs and several miscellaneous pits. In addition, excavation during the Caltragh Sewerage Scheme (Licence No 00E0815) produced evidence of a similar circular trough in this area. No trough lining or indication of overlying structures was evident. No stakeholes were found. No artefacts were present. As a result, any conclusions to be drawn from the site are limited.

In contrast with *fulachta fiadh*, comparable evidence for Bronze Age huts around Ireland is available in multiple sites (Doody 2000). However, evidence for settlement from this era in County Sligo is absent. At Knocknarea North, directly west of Area 1E Ext, five huts were excavated in the early 1980s but dated to the late Neolithic or Beaker era though the assemblage of lithics did show some continuity, with chert tools dominant compared to those made of flint (Bergh and Bengtsson 1984). Typically though, Bronze Age houses are under-represented in the archaeological record compared to the burial or metalwork evidence (Doody 1993). The current site can be tentatively placed in the Middle Bronze Age as a result of the four radiocarbon dates returned from Hut I, Hut II and the *fulacht fiadh* trough to the south: 1530–1260 and 1680–1360; 1530–1410; 1910–1410 Cal BC respectively. Typically, circular timber structures with a footing trench and internal roof supports – as seen in the earlier construction phase of Hut I – are one of the most numerous structural types recorded. Indeed, round houses of one form or another represent over 87% of excavated Bronze Age house types (Doody 2000). Similarly, the huts excavated at Caltragh Area 1E Ext are within the average internal diameter for Irish Bronze Age houses.

Several sites can be linked to that at Caltragh, both in the construction of the huts themselves and their clustered settlement pattern. Closely resembling the site at Caltragh, though slightly later in date, is Curraghatoor, Co Tipperary. This was excavated as part of the Dublin to Cork Gas Pipeline (Doody 1987). Here, three huts were excavated. They were in close proximity to each other and of varying sizes. Hut 1 at Curraghtoor revealed evidence of construction which closely resembled the later construction phase at Caltragh, Hut I. Most notably, a series of 7 pits was uncovered inside the outer perimeter of the hut which was defined by postholes. These pits, it was believed, fulfilled a storage or waste disposal function. As at Area 1E Ext in Caltragh, it was proposed that the walls of Hut 1 at Curraghatoor were probably made of wattle and the roof supported by a series of postholes and stakeholes. Huts 2 and 3 also resembled Huts II and III at Caltragh with the outer walls being supported by a circular trench containing a series of postholes and stakeholes.

Similarly, Knockadoon, Lough Gur, Co Limerick revealed the remains of several timber structures during excavation (Waddell 1998). Environmental evidence suggested that walls of wattle and daub may have been used with vertical internal posts supporting the roof, rather than outer walls. A broadly comparable low-grade artefact assemblage was recorded. Plain, coarse flat bottomed pottery and simple flint scrapers and blade fragments were excavated from contexts within and around the huts themselves.

At Chancellorland in Co Tipperary, Structure 10 closely resembled the structure of Hut II, Caltragh (Doody 2000). There, partial use of a footing trench combined with support from stakeholes and postholes around the perimeter of the hut was similar to the features excavated at the current site. In addition, an absence of internal postholes or stakeholes, which could have supported a roof, leads to the suggestion that at Caltragh, as at Chancellorland, a structure of lightweight flexible rods could have been bent inwards to form walls and roof as one. This would then be hide covered to form a less substantial structure than that of Hut I, but a functioning hut nonetheless.

Though isolated, a Bronze Age hut at Clonlucas, Co Cork, is a further example of a construction similar to that at Caltragh (Gowen 1988). This hut, dated to the later Bronze Age, resembles the earlier phases of construction of Hut I at Caltragh. A narrow gully which could have supported a wall of light wattle work delimits the circular-shaped hut with eleven substantial internal postholes suggesting roof support. Several pits were also excavated within the hut. Interestingly, internal features included multiple patterns of postholes and stakeholes. These were proposed in some cases as possible lightweight structures such as a sleeping bench, a similar interpretation to that of the many internal stakehole clusters seen in Hut I at Caltragh.

Conclusion

The structure of the settlement site excavated at Caltragh seems to broadly follow that seen from Bronze Age dwellings around Ireland. The most apt description of the Caltragh Area 1E Ext remains is that they had the appearance of a clustered farmstead-type settlement with numerous huts, perhaps not all fulfilling a house function but instead combining activities in purpose-built structures. Rather than suggesting continuity in construction throughout Ireland, it would seem that the similarities are the result of comparable domestic activities and practical need. The following features could all be extrapolated from evidence excavated at Caltragh, Area 1E Ext: cultivation of cereals, the keeping of animals close to the farmstead, access to water and recognition of the site as having significance to predecessors.

Radiocarbon results date the site firmly in the middle Bronze Age, something with which pottery and lithic analysis also concur. Interestingly though, the use of the *fulacht fiadh* seems also to be contemporary with the dwelling; this use, however, cannot be confirmed due to poor survival and consequently, lack of evidence. Burial within the enclosed area, if also contemporary with the settlement, combines the activities of the living with the dead and represents a people who had a relatively localised sense of self and an acknowledged sense of connection with the past.

Excavation at Area 1E Ext at Caltragh has resulted in a more complete picture of the archaeological record for this part of Sligo. As already mentioned, evidence of Middle Bronze Age clustered settlement was absent from this area until now. In addition, radiocarbon dating of charcoal samples from two huts and from the *fulacht fiadh* possible trough has led to the tentative conclusion that broadly contemporary usage for both site types is probable. This in itself enriches the archaeological record as it is an unusual link not often seen in an Irish context.

It can be concluded that as a result of the excavations at Caltragh along the route of the proposed N4 SIRR, all archaeological remains at Area 1E Ext have been successfully excavated and recorded for the future and no further work is deemed necessary for the immediate area.

5. ARCHIVE CONTENTS

The paper archive including site records, diaries, plans, etc. is currently stored with the author, but in the long term will be stored at the office of Archaeological Consultancy Services (ACS), Unit 21, Boyne Business Park, Greenhills, Drogheda, Co Louth. All other material including finds and samples will be stored at the same address in Drogheda until such time as they can be transferred to the National Museum of Ireland, Kildare Street, Dublin 2. Material for analysis has been sent for specialist comment and will be returned to the ACS office on completion.

5.1 Stratigraphical Report

The following stratigraphical sequence details the deposits which were excavated. Where possible, features which appeared stratigraphically earlier are interpreted as preceding later activity or overlying features and this is reflected in the list below. In addition, features are listed in groups which, during excavation and post-excavation, appeared to be linked either geographically or functionally.

C.103 Natural subsoil. Uniform loose orange brown silty sand with small to medium sized stones

C.363 Deposit. Compact light grey sandy silt deposit with frequent inclusions of burnt stones. Maximum thickness 0.12m. Cut by C.260 and C.111.

5.1.1 Hut I: Associated Internal and External Features

Exterior to Western Boundary Fence: Hut I

C.933 Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.10m in diameter and 0.10m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was concave. Fill C.230.

C.229 Cut for stakehole. Irregular-shaped cut measuring 0.07m north–south by 0.06m and 0.08m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was concave. Inclination of axis eastwards. Fill C.230.

C.230 Fill of C.229. Friable loose grey sandy silt with frequent small stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.08m.

C.237 Cut for stakehole**.** Circular shaped cut measuring 0.06m in diameter and 0.11m in depth. Sides were vertical and base is concave, set into degraded stone. Fill C.240.

C.240 Fill of C.237. Dark brown loam with rare small stones noted at base. Maximum thickness 0.11m.

C.238 Cut for stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.04m by 0.05m and 0.10m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was flat. Fill C.241.

C.241 Fill of C.235. Dark brown loam measuring 0.05m in thickness. No other notable inclusions.

C.255 Cut for pit. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 1.58m north–south by 0.60m and 0.15m in depth. Sides were gently sloped and base was uneven and concave. Fill C.256.

C.256 Fill of C.255. Very compact mid-grey sandy silt with frequent angular stones and decayed limestone. Occasional charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.15m.

C.234 Irregular-shaped cut. Measuring 2.09m by 1.22m and 0. 18m in depth. Sides were gently sloped with the exception of the northern edge, which was vertical. Base was concave. Fill C.265, C.296.

C.296 Fill of C.234. Lenses within C.265. Friable black charcoal-enriched sandy silt with occasional burnt stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.122m.

C.265 Fill of C.234. Moderately compact mid-brown sandy clay with occasional stone inclusions (0.05m to 0.10m size) and frequent pebble inclusions. Overlay C.296. Maximum thickness 0.10m.

Trench for Western Boundary Fence: Hut I

C.299 Cut of pit located east of linear feature C.104. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.90m southwest–northeast by 0.50m and 0.15m in thickness. Sides were steeply sloped and base was flat. Fill C.300.

C.300 Fill of C.299. Compact light grey sand silt with occasional large stone, burnt stone and charcoal fleck inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.15m.

C.104 Linear cut. Linear feature oriented north–south located at the western edge of site. Measuring 15.60m in length, 0.50m in width and 0.40m in maximum depth. Sides were almost vertically sloped and base was flat with a U-shaped profile. Feature had a rounded terminal at its northern end and had been truncated at its southern end. Fills C.105, C.113, C.114, C.227 and C.283.

C.105 Fill of C.104. Compact light grey silty sand with some small stone inclusions. Occasional charcoal flecks and a piece of chert debitage also noted. Maximum thickness 0.30m.

C.113 Fill of C.104. Located at northern terminal of linear cut C.104, this fill comprised compact very light grey sandy silt with frequent small sub-angular (0.08 by 0.10m) and angular stone (0.02m by 0.06m) inclusions. Extent of fill: 1.30m north–south by 0.70m and 0.38m in thickness.

C.114 Fill of C.104. Located at southern terminal of linear cut C.104, this fill comprised very compact light grey stony silty sand with frequent small sub-angular (0.08 by 0.10m) and angular stone (0.02m by 0.06m) inclusions. It had been truncated and disturbed during the digging of the sewerage trench (C.111). Extent of fill: 0.90m north–south by 0.55m and 0.10m in thickness. A single sherd of glazed willow pattern ware was found within this fill.

C.231 Cut for slot trench. Measuring 0.50m in width and 0.30m in depth, this cut was the result of previously excavated slot trench by Mary Henry Ltd and contained fill C.232.

C.232 Fill of C.231. Friable red brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of medium sized stones and 3 pieces of red brick. Maximum thickness 0.30m.

C.233 Cut for slot trench. Measuring 0.50m in width and 0.25m in depth, this cut was the result of previously excavated slot trench by Mary Henry Ltd and contained fill C.227.

C.227 Fill of C.104. Friable red brown silty clay measuring 0.11m in thickness. 1 sherd of modern pottery and an iron nail were found within this fill which was backfilled into a slot trench through feature C.104. The result of previous archaeological investigations by Mary Henry Ltd.

C.283 Fill of C.104. Very compact mid-brown sandy clay located at northern end of C.104 within slot trench. Fill had occasional small pebble inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.10m. Extent 1.40m in length and 0.45m in width.

C.111 Cut of modern sewerage trench. East to west oriented cut for sewerage pipe measuring up to 5m in width. Backfilled with topsoil. The extent of this feature was not revealed either in length or depth.

Internal Roof Support: Hut I

C.144 Cut of posthole. Measuring 0.38m by 0.18m and 0.19m in depth, this sub-oval shaped cut was oriented north–south. It had vertically sloped sides and a flat base. Fills C.264, C.293.

C.293 Lower fill of C.144. Underlay C.264. Compact brown sandy clay with medium sized pebbles. Maximum thickness 0.08m.

C.264 Upper fill of C.144. Compact brown-grey sandy silt containing occasional small pebbles and rare burnt bone inclusions. A single flint flake was found in this fill. Maximum thickness 0.10m. Overlay C.293.

C.127 Cut of posthole. Circular cut with vertical sides and an uneven base measuring 0.19m in diameter and 0.28m in depth. Fill C.385.

C.385 Fill of C.127. Compact brown-grey sandy clay with frequent small to medium sized pebbles and occasional small to medium sized sub-angular stones and charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.28m.

C.133 Cut of posthole. Circular cut measuring 0.23m in diameter and 055m in depth. Sides were near vertical and base was concave. Fills C.134, C.304.

C.304 Lower fill of C.133. Friable dark grey-brown charcoal enriched clay silt. Rare medium-sized stones (fire cracked) and unworked chert flakes. One piece of possibly worked chert and a single piece of quartz were present. Possible packing stones found at base. Maximum thickness 0.49m.

C.134 Upper fill of C.133. Very loose light grey silty sand with rare small stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.06m. Overlay C.304.

C.129 Cut of posthole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.32m in diameter and 0.38m in depth. Sides were near vertical with a concave base. Slight orientation of axis southeast to northwest. Fills C.130, C.294.

C.294 Lower fill of C.129. Occasional charcoal flecks and fire-cracked stone inclusions. Hammer stone found within this fill. Maximum thickness 0.21m.

C.130 Upper fill of C.129. Loose light grey brown silty sand containing medium-sized stones (packing stones) and rare very small pebbles. Maximum thickness 0.17m.

C.361 Cut of posthole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.18m in diameter and 0.37m in depth. Sides were near vertical with a step on the northern side falling steeply to the base, which was concave. Fills C.378, C.379.

C.379 Lower fill of C.361. Compact light grey-brown sandy clay with occasional small pebbles and charcoal fleck inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.17m.

C.378 Upper fill of C.361. Compact dark grey sandy clay with frequent small to medium sized pebbles. Frequent inclusions of charcoal and a single piece of burnt bone. Maximum thickness 0.20m.

C.121 Cut of posthole. Circular-shaped cut for posthole with near vertical sides and a concave base. Measuring 0.215m in diameter and 0.28m in depth. Fill C.381.

C.381 Fill of C.121. Compact brown-grey sandy silt with frequent small pebbles and occasional medium to large sub-angular stones. Occasional charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.28m.

C.345 Cut of posthole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.16m and 0.22m in depth. Sides were near vertical tapering slightly to a concave base. Fill C.380.

C.380 Fill of C.345. Compact grey-brown silty sand with frequent small pebbles and occasional medium sized angular stones. Occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.22m.

C.117 Cut of posthole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.21m east–west by 0.23m. Vertical side with step to base at southwest side. Base is concave. Orientation of axis was southwards. Depth 0.38m. Fills C.314, C.315.

C.315 Lower fill of C.117. Dark grey brown sandy clay containing abundant charcoal flecks and occasional small pebbles. Maximum thickness 0.16m.

C.314 Upper fill of C.117. Friable brown sandy silt containing frequent medium-sized stones and occasional small pebbles/charcoal flecks. Single fragment of burnt bone noted. Maximum thickness 0.22m.

C.123 Shallow depression. Measuring 0.72m east–west by 0.44m and 0.05m in depth, this depression slopes westward to posthole C.383. Sides were gently sloped and base was irregular. Fill C.124/C.382.

C.383 Cut of posthole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.15m in diameter and 0.45m in depth. Sides were near vertical and base was concave. Fill C.384.

C.384 Fill of C.383. Compact grey sandy silt with frequent small to medium sized pebbles and occasional large burnt stones and charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.45m.

C.124/C.382 Fill of C.123. Friable mid grey brown silty clay. Maximum thickness 0.05m.

C.181 Cut of posthole. Sub-circular in shape and measuring 0.225m by 0.20m and 0.52m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped and base was concave and lined with packing stones. Fills C.257, C.258.

C.258 Lower fill of C.181. Compact grey brown clay with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.20m.

C.257 Upper fill of C.181. Friable grey brown sandy silt with occasional small stone and flecks of charcoal inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.32m. Overlay C.258.

C.598 Cut of posthole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.30m north–south by 0.23m and 0.37m in depth. Sides were near vertical (northern edge) to vertical and base was concave and rounded. Fill C.676.

C.676 Fill of C.598. Friable dark orange brown clay silt. Packing stones evident within fill. Occasional charcoal flecks and fired chert fragments. Maximum thickness 0.37m.

Structural Postholes at Entrance: Hut I

C.601 Cut of posthole. Oval-shaped cut measuring 0.31m east–west by 0.26m and 0.48m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped and base was concave and rounded. Slight inclination of axis northwards. Fills C.602, C.604.

C.604 Fill of C.601. Compact mid-yellow brown silty clay with abundant small stone inclusions, especially chert. Rare charcoal flecks noted. Maximum thickness 0.27m.

C.602 Fill of C.601. Compact dark grey- brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional small and medium sized stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.21m.

C.620 Cut of posthole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.27m east–west by 0.23m and 0.32m in depth. Sides were vertical to slightly undercut on the northern side. Slight step on the southern side was also visible at a depth of 0.08m. Base was flat with a slight convex hump on the south and southeast side. Fill C.800.

C.800 Fill of C.620. Dark grey to black silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks and pieces and rare burnt and unburnt bone/tooth. Maximum thickness 0.32m.

C.649 Cut of posthole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.17m east–west by 0.23m and 0.31m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was flat with a slight inclination of axis westward. Fill C.764.

C.764 Fill of C.649. Dark grey silty clay charcoal-enriched fill. Abundant charcoal pieces and flecks. Maximum thickness 0.32m.

C.653 Cut of posthole. Sub-rounded cut measuring 0.17m north–south by 0.18m and 0.16m in depth. Sides were vertical on the east and south sides and steeply sloped on the north and west side. Base was concave and pointed. Fill C.780.

C.855 Deposit located northeast of the entrance to Hut I. Overlying several stakeholes (C.620, C.649, C.652, C.653, C.654, C.626, C.765) and comprising light grey-yellow sticky sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.03m.

C.780 Fill of C.653. Mid-grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.16m.

C.702 Cut of posthole located south of the entrance to Hut I. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.15m north–south by 0.12m and 0.14m in depth. Sides were vertical with the exception of the south side, which was gently sloped. Packing stone noted at the edge of the cut on the west side. Base was uneven and inclination of axis was south westward. Fill C.723.

C.723 Fill of C.702. Friable dark brown grey silty clay with rare charcoal flecks and occasional small stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.15m.

C.711 Cut of posthole. Located south of the entrance to Hut I. Sub-rectangular shaped cut measuring 0.30m east–west by 0.28m and 0.30m in depth. Sides were gently sloped on all sides with the exception of the north side, which was vertically sloped. Base was concave and rounded and inclination of axis was southwards. Fill C.712.

C.712 Fill of C.711. Friable dark grey black charcoal-enriched ashy clay. Frequent small stone inclusions and occasional medium-sized stone inclusions. Rare burnt bone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.30m.

C.697 Deposit overlying entrance to Hut I and stakeholes/postholes C.702, C.711, C.713, C.715 and C.735. Friable grey black ash deposit with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional burnt stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.30m.

C.767 Cut of posthole located at the entrance to Hut I. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.26m east–west by 0.15m and 0.26m in depth. Steeply sloped sides and concave base. Fill C.768.

C.768 Fill of C.767. Friable brown black charcoal-enriched silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.26m.

C.769 Cut of posthole. Located at the entrance to Hut I, sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.22m north south by 0.20m and 0.18m in depth. Sides were vertically sloped and base and edge are lined on the north side by packing stones. Fill C.770.

C.770 Fill of C.769. Friable black charcoal-enriched silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.18m.

C.785 Cut of posthole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.20m east–west by 0.18m and 0.16m in depth. Steeply sloped sides tapering to the base which was concave and pointed. Fill C.786.

C.786 Fill of C.785. Loose light brown silty clay. Maximum thickness 0.16m

Outer Foundation Trench with Associated Stakeholes: Hut I

C.717 Cut of foundation trench. Located around the southern and western edge of Hut I. Feature was truncated in several places by C.223 (pit). Extent of cut 8.60m in length, 0.15m in average width and 0.06m to 0.10m in depth. Feature has numerous stakeholes cut into its sides and base (C.132, C.573, C.609, C.613, C.688, C.689, C.690, C.732, C.733, C.691, C.692). Fill C.718.

C.172 Cut for stakehole. Cut into linear feature C.717, sub-triangular shaped cut measuring 0.08m by 0.08m and 0.12m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was concave. Inclination of axis southeastwards. Fill C.173.

C.173 Fill of C.172. Friable mid-brown grey sandy silt measuring 0.12m in thickness.

C.506 Cut of stakehole. Cut into the base of C.717, this feature comprised an oval cut measuring 0.08m north–south by 0.03m and was 0.10m in depth. It had vertical sides and a concave pointed base. Fill C.191.

C.191 Fill of C.506. Loose plastic brown-red sandy clay containing occasional small stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.10m.

C.689 Cut of stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.08m east–west by 0.05m and 0.05m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped and base was concave and rounded. Feature was cut into the outer southern edge of cut C.717. Fill C.655.

C.655 Fill of C.689. Light grey silty sandy with rare charcoal fleck inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.05m.

C.690 Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.08m east–west by 0.07m and 0.08m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped, tapering to the base, which was rounded and concave. Feature was cut into the inner northern edge of cut C.717. Fill C.730.

C.730 Fill of C.690. Compact light to medium grey sandy clay with rare charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.08m.

C.732 Cut of stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.035m in diameter and 0.05m in depth. Sides were near vertical with distinct inclination of axis north westwards. Base was concave and pointed. Feature was cut into the base of C.717. Fill C.731.

C.731 Fill of C.732. Compact light to mid grey sandy clay with rare charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.05m.

C.733 Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.04m in diameter and 0.03m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped and base was concave and pointed. Inclination of axis was northwestwards. Feature was cut into the northern inner edge of C.717. Fill C.734.

C.734 Fill of C.733. Compact light grey sandy clay with very rare charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.03m.

C.691 Cut of stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.07m in diameter and 0.16m in depth. Side were near vertical tapering to the base which was concave and pointed. Feature was cut into the inner northern edge of C.717. Fill C.128.

C.128 Fill of C.691. Dark grey to black sandy silt of maximum thickness 0.16m. Rare charcoal flecks and very rare orange oxidised clay inclusions. C.718 overlies.

C.132 Cut of stakehole. Circular in shape measuring 0.07m in diameter and 0.16m in depth. Sides were near vertical and taper slightly to a concave base. Orientation of axis was southwesterly. Fill C.135. This feature is cut into C.717.

C.135 Fill of C.132. Compact light grey sandy silt, gritty feel. Very rare charcoal flecks evident. Maximum thickness 0.16m.

C.573 Cut of stakehole. Sub-rectangular shaped cut measuring 0.07m north–south by 0.06m east–west and 0.09m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped and base was concave and rounded. Feature was cut into the western edge of C.717). Fill C.574.

C.574 Fill of C.573. Loose mid-brown silty clay with rare small stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.09m.

C.609 Cut of stakehole. Sub-rectangular shaped cut measuring 0.07m by 0.06m and 0.07m in depth. Feature was cut into the western edge C.717. Sides were steeply sloped on the western and southern sides and gently sloped on the northern and eastern sides. Base was concave and pointed. Fill C.610.

C.610 Fill of C.609. Friable light brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and one small unworked chert piece. Maximum thickness 0.07m.

C.613 Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.6m in diameter and 0.7m in depth. Sides were near vertical with the exception of the south side, which was gently sloped. All sides tapered to the base. Base was flat. Feature was cut into the western edge of cut C.717. Fill C.614.

C.614 Fill of C.613. Friable light brown silty clay. Maximum thickness 0.07m.

C.692 Cut of stakehole. Circular shaped cut measuring 0.06m in diameter and 0.08m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was concave and rounded. Feature was cut into the inner northern edge of cut C.717. Fill C.596.

C.596 Fill of C.692. Loose light grey sandy silt with rare charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.08m.

C.718. Fill of C.717. Very compact, light grey sandy silt with rare charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.10m.

C.583 Fill of C.717 found adjacent to pit C.115. Friable light brown grey silty clay with occasional inclusions of small stones and charcoal pieces. Chert scraper found in this fill. Maximum thickness 0.10m.

C.638 Fill of C.717 overlying C.583. Located at the northern end of feature C.717 and overlying C.583. Loose grey silty clay with frequent small stone and occasional medium sized stone inclusions. Very rare charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.012m.

Internal Perimeter Pits with Associated Stakeholes: Hut I

C.115 Cut of sub-oval pit. Measuring 1.62m by 0.70m and 0.15m in depth. Sides were gently sloped and base was flat but undulating. Fills C.116, C.552, C.575.

C.557 Cut of stakehole. Sub-rectangular shaped cut measuring 0.8m north–south by 0.06m and 0.15m in depth. Sides were near vertical and base was uneven. Feature was cut into the base of C.115. Fill C.558.

C.558 Fill of C.557. Loose mid-brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.15m.

C.549 Cut of stakehole**.** Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.09m north–south by 0.07m and 0.17m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was flat. Feature was cut into the base of C.115. Fill C.550.

C.550 Fill of C.549. Loose mid-brown silty clay. Maximum thickness 0.17m.

C.605 Cut of stakehole. Cut into the base of C.115, this stakehole measured 0.08m in diameter. Fill C.606.

C.606 Fill of C.605.

C.607 Cut of stakehole. Cut into the base of C.115, this stakehole measured 0.10m in diameter. Fill C.608.

C.608 Fill of C.607.

C.575 Lower fill of C.115. Loose grey-brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.05m.

C.552 Fill of C.115. Friable dark brown silty clay with lenses of charcoal and frequent small stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.03m. 1 sherd of prehistoric pottery, 1 possible chert scraper/1 piece of worked chert and rare inclusions of burnt bone.

C.116 Upper fill of C.115. Friable light grey silty sand containing rare charcoal and burnt stone inclusions. Frequent small stone inclusions (average size 0.01m to 0.04m). Maximum thickness 0.10m.

C.565 Cut of pit. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 1.48m east–west by 0.90m and 0.47m in depth. Northern and eastern sides were gently sloped while southern and western sides sloped gradually to a depth of 0.10m then near vertically to base which was flat. Fills C.120, C.493, C.513.

C.561 Cut of stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.10m in diameter and 0.18m in depth. Sides were vertically sloped and base was concave. Feature is cut into the base of C.565. Fill C.562.

C.562 Fill of C.561. Friable grey black sandy silt with rare pebbles and occasional small angular stones and charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.17m.

C.563 Cut of stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.08m in diameter and 0.20m in depth. Sides were near vertical tapering slightly to the base, which was flat. North side was slightly shallower than other sides. Fill C.564.

C.564 Fill of C.563. Friable grey black sandy silt with rare pebbles and occasional small angular stones and charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.20m.

C.569 Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.09m in diameter and 0.24m in depth. Sides were vertically sloped and base was concave and rounded. Fill C.570.

C.570 Fill of C.569. Friable brown sandy silt with occasional small pebbles and charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.24m.

C.513 Fill of C.565. Smooth black charcoal-enriched sandy clay with frequent charcoal flecks and pieces and rare burnt bone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.43m. 13 sherds of prehistoric pottery found within this fill.

C.493 Fill of C.565, C.851. Moderately compact mid-grey brown fine-grained sandy silt with high ash content. Occasional flecks of charcoal noted. Underlay C.120 and overlay C.585. Extent of deposit 2.80m north–south by 3m east–west and 0.02m in thickness. 7 chert scrapers, 1 piece chert debitage and 2 sherds prehistoric pottery was found within this fill. Located at eastern edge of Hut I, underlying C.120.

C.120 Fill of C.565. C.851, C.852, C.853, C.854. Moderately compact mid-grey brown silty clay with frequent small stone (0.01m to 0.07m) and occasional medium stone (0.20m in size) inclusions. Frequent charcoal flecks and occasional degraded sandstone noted. No other notable inclusions. Maximum depth 0.16m.

C.223 Cut of pit. Sub-oval shaped pit oriented east–west and located on the south side of Hut I. Measuring 1.30m east–west by 0.72m. Maximum depth 0.37m. Sides were steeply sloped and base was uneven. Stakeholes C.686, C.684 were cut into the south side of the base of this feature. This feature cuts C.717. Fills C.224, C.542, C.543, C.544, C.555, C.568, C.603, C.617, C.618, C.619.

C.684 Cut of stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.09m north–south by 0.06m and 0.20m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was concave and pointed. Inclination of axis northwards. Feature was cut into the southern edge of cut C.223. Fill C.597.

C.597 Fill of C.684. Loose black charcoal-enriched silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and rare oxidised clay subsoil flecks. Rare burnt bone fragments also. Maximum thickness 0.20m.

C.686 Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.11m east–west by 0.09m and 0.15m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was flat. Feature was cut into the southern edge of cut C.223. Fill C.685.

C.685 Fill of C.686. Light brown silty sand with very rare charcoal flecks inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.15m.

C.619 Fill of C.223. Black compact sandy clay with abundant charcoal pieces and crushed charcoal and occasional burnt stone inclusions. Very rare burnt bone present. Maximum thickness 0.04m.

C.643 Charred wooden plank remains. Small fragment of burnt wood measuring 0.08m in length, 0.06m in width and 0.01m in thickness. Oriented northeast to southwest in direction and overlying C.619 within cut C.223.

C.644 Charred wooden plank remains. Oriented roughly east–west in direction, a very small fragment of wood measuring 0.05m by 0.06m and 0.01m in thickness. Located overlying C.619, within C.223.

C.618 Charred wooden plank remains. Small portion of wood oriented east–west and measuring 0.09m in length and 0.06m in width. Survives to a maximum thickness of 0.01m. Overlay C.619.

C.617 Fill of C.223. Loose cream grey ash layer underlying C.544 and C.555. Concentrated along the northern and central portion of cut C.223. Maximum thickness 0.05m.

C.544 Natural oxidised clay subsoil, burnt *in-situ* and lining the north and south edges of cut C.223. Extent of burning: 0.20–0.22m in length and 0.04m in width and 0.03m in thickness.

C.603 Fill of C.223. Overlying C.555, this fill comprised loose mid-brown organic loamy clay with rare charcoal flecks present. Maximum thickness 0.12m.

C.555 Fill of C.223. Loose black to dark grey charcoal enriched silty clay containing rare burnt bone and oxidised clay pieces. Occasional charcoal pieces. Some occasional ash lenses. Maximum thickness 0.07m.

C.568 Fill of C.223. Small deposit of light cream ash at western edge of C.223. Extent of deposit 0.30m north–south by 0.26m and 0.01m in thickness.

C.224 Fill of C.223. Light grey compact sandy silt. Similar to C.120. Occasional charcoal and red oxidised clay flecks. Maximum thickness 0.03m.

C.542 Deposit. Compact organic brown silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions and rare burnt subsoil inclusions. Overlying C.224, the extent of this deposit measured 0.40m north–south by 0.14m by 0.03m.

C.543 Deposit. Compact organic brown silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions and rare burnt subsoil inclusions. Overlying C.224, the extent of this deposit measured 0.46m north–south by 0.74m by 0.03m.

C.119 Semi-circular cut/possible foundation trench. Cut by four pits. This semi-circular shaped cut was located around the northern edge of Hut I and was reused and extended to form four pits (C.851, C.852, C.853, C.854). Measuring 9m in total length x 0.90m in maximum width.

C.851 Cut of pit. Located on the northeastern inner edge of Hut I, this cut measured 2.60m north–south by 1.40m east – west. It was sub-rectangular in shape and had gently sloped sides on the south and west edges, with steeply sloped sides on the north and east edges. The base was uneven. Stakeholes C.783, C.832, C.830, C.828, C.789, C.816, C.818, C.845, C.834, C.820, C.849, C.847 were cut into the inner south western edge of the pit. Charred wooden remains (C.804, C.803,

C.136, C.675 and C.674) were identified within this pit and also several charcoal-rich deposits and fills (C.836, C.757, C.771, C.675, C.802, C.584, C.585, C.586, C.493, C.120).

C.783 Cut of stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.05m north–south by 0.06m and 0.16m in depth. Sides were vertically sloped and slightly tapered to the base, which was concave. Slight southwestern inclination of axis. Fill C.784.

C.784 Fill of C.783. Loose brown grey silty clay. Maximum thickness 0.16m.

C.804 Charred wood remains/possible planking. Friable dark brown black wood planking measuring 0.41m east–west by 0.23m and 0.06m in thickness. Wood was oriented roughly east–west. Overlying the natural subsoil.

C.803 Charred wood remains, possible planking. Friable dark brown black wood planking measuring 0.77m east–west by 0.29m and 0.04m in thickness. Wood was oriented east–west in direction. Overlying the natural subsoil.

C.836 Deposit. Located north of the entrance to Hut I. Friable mid-brown clay silt with frequent very small stones and occasional charcoal flecks. Several stakeholes were cut into this deposit: C.828, C.830, C.832. Maximum thickness 0.04m.

C.832 Cut of stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.08m north south by 0.055m and 0.085m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped tapering to the base, which was concave and pointed. Inclination of axis southwards. Fill C.833.

C.833 Fill of C.832. Friable dark grey brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.085m.

C.830 Cut of stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.05m by 0.055m and 0.07m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped and base was concave and pointed. Fill C.831.

C.831 Fill of C.830. Friable dark grey brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.07m.

C.828 Cut of stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.08m by 0.055m and 0.09m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped tapering to the base, which was concave and rounded. Inclination of axis was northwestwards. Fill C.829.

C.829 Fill of C.828. Friable dark grey brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.09m.

C.757 Deposit, mid to dark grey silty clay with rare charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.07m.

C.771 Deposit. Sticky orange deposit of redeposited natural subsoil located in the northeast corner of Hut I.

C.789 Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.06m in diameter and 0.19m in depth. Vertical sides tapered to the base which was concave and rounded. Fill C.791.

C.790 Fill of C.789. Loose mid-grey sandy clay with rare charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.19m.

C.816 Cut of stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.06m by 0.05m and 0.10m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped and base was concave and pointed. Inclination of axis was eastwards. Fill C.817.

C.817 Fill of C.816. Friable mid-grey silty clay. Maximum thickness 0.10m.

C.818 Cut of stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.04m by 0.04m and 0.10m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped and base was concave and pointed. Inclination of axis was eastwards. Fill C.819.

C.819. Fill of C.818. Friable mid-grey brown silty clay. Maximum thickness 0.10m

C.845 Cut of stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.16m east west by 0.08m and 0.18m in depth. Sides were near vertical and base was concave and pointed. Inclination of axis eastwards. Fill C.846.

C.846 Fill of C.845. Friable dark grey brown silty clay. Maximum thickness 0.18m.

C.834 Cut of stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.14m east west by 0.09m and 0.09m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped tapering to the base, which was concave and pointed. Fill C.835.

C.835 Fill of C.834. Friable dark grey brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.09m

C.820 Cut of stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.05m by 0.04m and 0.06m in depth. Sides were gently sloped and base was concave and pointed. Fill C.821.

C.821 Fill of C.820. Friable mid-grey brown silty clay. Maximum thickness 0.06m.

C.849 Cut of stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.06m by 0.05m and 0.05m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped and base was concave and pointed. Inclination of axis was northwestwards. Fill C.850.

C.850 Fill of C.849. Friable dark grey-brown silty clay organic fill. Maximum thickness 0.05m.

C.847 Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.03m in diameter and 0.05m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped and base was concave and pointed. Fill C.848.

C.848 Fill of C.847. Friable dark grey-brown silty clay. Maximum thickness 0.05m.

C.675 Deposit. Overlying the northeastern side of Hut I, compact yellow-brown-grey clay silt with frequent small stones and rare larger heat-affected stones. Extent of deposit 0.82m east–west by 0.18m and 0.12m in thickness. Deposit overlay C.757 and underlay C.586

C.802 Deposit (same as C.628). Friable yellow-brown sandy silt located within pit C.851. Extent of deposit measured 2.54m by 1.30m and 0.17m in thickness.

C.136 Charred wood remains/possible planking. Oriented east to west, this large piece of wood planking was located within pit C.851, underlying C.584. It measured 1.98m east–west by 1.44m and was 0.08m in thickness. It is one of several burnt wood plank remains in this area.

C.675 Charred wood remains/possible planking. Fragment of burnt wood/planking measuring 1.64m north–south by 1.24m and 0.05m in thickness. Wood was oriented north–south in direction.

C.674 Charred wood remains/possible planking. Fragment of burnt wood/planking measuring 0.51m north–south by 0.54m and 0.02m in thickness. Wood was oriented east–west in direction.

C.584 Deposit of burnt material found within pit cuts C.851, C.852, C.853, C.854 and overlying the entrance to Hut I. Black charcoal-enriched clay silt measuring 0.14m in maximum thickness. Finds from this fill include 13 chert scrapers, 4 riverine pebbles, 1 piece struck chert, 2 hammer stones, 1 grinding stone, and 1 intact quern stone and 2 quern stone fragments.

C.586 Deposit. Overlying entrance to Hut I and C.851, very compact light blue-grey silty clay with frequent charcoal pieces and occasional chert and heat-affected stone inclusions. Extent of deposit 3.44m east–west by 2.48m. Maximum thickness 0.38m.

C.585 Deposit. Overlying entrance to Hut I and within pit C.851, moderately compact mid-grey brown silty clay. Occasional small and medium sized stones and charcoal flecks with rare fire-cracked stone. Extent of deposit 1.2m east–west by 1.4m and maximum thickness 0.05m.

C.852 Cut of pit. Located on the northern inner edge of Hut I, this cut measured 3m in length by 1.10m in width and was 1m in depth. The cut was sub-rectangular in shape and had a linear feature (C.119) cut into its base. Sides were steeply sloped and base was flat. Fills C.584, C.586, C.323, C.324, C.325 and C.120.

C.323 Same as C.706 but located in C.852. Friable very dark grey brown clay silt with abundant charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.18m.

C.324 Same as C.710 but located in C.852. Loose friable light grey brown silty sand with rare charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.12m.

C.325 Same as C.707 but located in C.852. Friable mid-grey brown sandy silt with gravel and charcoal inclusions at interface with C.710. Maximum thickness 0.19m

C.853 Cut of pit. Located on the northwestern edge of Hut I, this cut was sub-rounded in shape and measured1.20m in diameter and 0.21m in depth. Sides were gently sloped. Base was uneven and flat and a distinctive groove cut through the base of this pit (C.119).

C.710 Fill of C.853. Loose friable light grey brown silty sand with rare charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.12m.

C.706 Fill of C.853. Friable very dark grey brown clay silt with abundant charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.08m.

C.707 Fill of C.853. Friable mid-grey brown sandy silt with gravel and charcoal inclusions at interface with C.710. Maximum thickness 0.15m.

C.708 Cut of stakehole into C.120 upper fill of C.853. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.15m in diameter and 0.23m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped tapering to a concave pointed base. Inclination of axis eastwards. Fill C.709.

C.709 Fill of C.708. Friable dark grey sandy silt with rare charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.23m.

C.854 Cut of pit. Located on the western internal edge of Hut I, this cut was sub-rectangular in shape and measured 2.10m in length and 1.12m in width, with maximum depth of 0.24m recorded. The cut had steep sides with the exception of the southeast side which was gently sloped. The base was uneven and two stakeholes were cut into it. Fills C.584, C.656 C.120.

C.664 Cut of stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.07m by 0.06m and 0.09m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was concave. Feature is cut into the base of C.854 Fill C.665.

C.665 Fill of C.664. Friable black-brown silty clay with occasional charcoal fleck inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.09m.

External Structural Support Stakeholes/Postholes: Hut I

C.549 Cut of stakehole**.** Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.09m north–south by 0.07m and 0.17m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was flat. Feature was cut into the base of C.115. Fill C.550.

C.550 Fill of C.549. Loose mid-brown silty clay. Maximum thickness 0.17m.

C.605 Cut of stakehole. Cut into the base of C.115, this stakehole measured 0.08m in diameter. Fill C.606.

C.606 Fill of C.605.

C.607 Cut of stakehole. Cut into the base of C.115, this stakehole measured 0.10m in diameter. Fill C.608.

C.608 Fill of C.607.

C.561 Cut of stakehole. Circular shaped cut measuring 0.10m in diameter and 0.18m in depth. Sides were vertically sloped and base was concave. Feature is cut into the base of 565. Fill C.562.

C.562 Fill of C.561. Friable grey-black sandy silt with rare pebbles and occasional small angular stones and charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.17m.

C.563 Cut of stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.08m in diameter and 0.20m in depth. Sides were near vertical tapering slightly to the base, which was flat. North side was slightly shallower than other sides. Fill C.564.

C.564 Fill of C.563. Friable grey-black sandy silt with rare pebbles and occasional small angular stones and charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.20m.

C.569 Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.09m in diameter and 0.24m in depth. Sides were vertically sloped and base was concave and rounded. Fill C.570.

C.570 Fill of C.569. Friable brown sandy silt with occasional small pebbles and charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.24m.

C.581 Cut of stakehole. Cut into the eastern edge of C.115, measuring 0.08m east–west by 0.07m and 0.17m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was flat. Packing stones present at the northeast and southwest side of the cut. Inclination of axis southwestward. Fill C.582.

C.582 Fill of C.581. Loose mid-brown silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.17m.

C.623 Cut of stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.065m in diameter and 0.14m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was concave and rounded. Fill 796.

C.796 Fill of C.623. Loose mid-brown silty clay with very charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.14m.

C.627 Cut of stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.09m in diameter and 0.17m in depth. Side were steep to vertical and base was concave and rounded. Sides tapered to base and slight inclination of axis was southwestward. Fill C.624.

C.624 Fill of C.627. Dark grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and possible remains of stake surviving. Maximum thickness 0.17m.

C.628 Deposit. Friable yellow-brown sandy silt located overlying stakeholes C.627, C.660, C.661 north of the entrance to Hut I. Extent of deposit measured 0.96m east–west by 0.73m and 0.06m in thickness.

C.635 Cut of stakehole. Sub-rectangular shaped cut measuring 0.08m east–west by 0.05m and 0.08m in depth. Sides were near vertical sides and a concave pointed base. Located cut into the upper edge of the eastern side of C.115. Fill C.636.

C.636 Fill of C.635. Friable light brown-orange silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.08m.

C.637 Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.06m north–south by 0.05m and 0.10m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was uneven. Located west of C.717 and C.115. Fill C.640.

C.640. Fill of C.637. Loose mid-brown silty clay with rare small stone inclusions. One small flint flake found. Packing stone present within fill at upper northwest edge of fill. Maximum thickness 0.10m.

C.641 Cut of stakehole. Figure-of-eight shaped cut, the edges of which were lined with stones and measured 0.08m north–south by 0.04m. Maximum depth 0.05m. Sides were steeply sloped and base was concave and had a southwards inclination of axis. Fill C.642.

C.642. Fill of C.641. Loose compact silty clay with rare small stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.05m.

C.645 Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.08m in diameter and 0.05m in depth. Sides were vertical to gently sloped and base was uneven. Fill C.646.

C.646 Fill of C.645. Loose mid-brown silty clay with rare stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.05m.

C.647 Cut of stakehole. Circular shaped cut measuring 0.05m by 0.04m and 0.09m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was concave and rounded. Packing stones lined the northeast and southeast upper edge of the cut. Fill C.648.

C.648 Fill of C.647. Loose mid-brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.09m.

C.651 Cut of stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.10m northeast to southwest by 0.06m and 0.12m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was concave and rounded. Fill C.799.

C.799 Fill of C.651. Loose light brown-yellow silty sand. Maximum thickness 0.12m.

C.657 Cut of stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.09m in diameter and 0 17m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was flat. Packing stone lined the base of the cut. Fill C.760.

C.760 Fill of C.657. Light brown silty clay with rare charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.17m.

C.658 Cut of stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.07m in diameter and 0.08m in depth. Sides were vertical tapering slightly to base which was rounded and concave. Fill C.761.

C.761 Fill of C.658. Light brown silty sand. Maximum thickness 0.08m.

C.659 Cut of stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.09m northeast to southwest by 0.07m and 0.15m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was concave and rounded. Fill C.795.

C.795 Fill of C.659. Light grey silty sand with rare charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.15m.

C.660 Cut of stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.12m north south by 0.07m and 0.20m and 0.20m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was flat. Fill C.759.

C.759 Fill of C.660. Mid to dark grey silty clay with rare charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.20m.

C.661 Cut of stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.22m north–south by 0.16m and 0.28m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was flat with some packing stones lining the base. Fill C.798.

C.628 Deposit. Friable yellow-brown sandy silt located overlying stakeholes C.627, C.660, C.661 north of the entrance to Hut I. Extent of deposit measured 0.96m east–west by 0.73m and 0.06m in thickness.

C.798 Fill of C.661. Loose light grey sandy silt containing occasional charcoal flecks and some medium-sized stones forming a possible post setting. Maximum thickness 0.28m.

C.662 Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.065m in diameter and 0.12m in depth. Sides were vertical tapering slightly to the base, which was flat. Fill C.801.

C.801 Fill of C.662. Loose light brown silty sand with very rare charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.12m.

C.664 Cut of stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.07m by 0.06m and 0.09m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was concave. Feature is cut into the base of C.854. Fill C.665.

C.665 Fill of C.664. Friable black brown silty clay with occasional charcoal fleck inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.09m.

C.670 Cut of stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.09m in diameter and 0.20m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was concave and rounded. Inclination of axis southwestward. Feature was cut into the base of C. Fill C.671.

C.671 Fill of C.670. Friable black brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and small stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.20m.

C.679 Cut of stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.08m east–west by 0.05m and 0.08m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped with inclination of axis south westwards. Fill C.756.

C.756 Fill of C.679. Light grey sandy silt with very rare charcoal flecks. Maximum depth 0.08m.

C.680 Cut of stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.11m east–west by 0.055m and 0.10m in depth. Sides were near vertical and tapered to the base which was had a slight inclination southwards. Fill C.694.

C.694 Fill of C.680. Light brown silty clay with rare charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.10m.

C.681 Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.12m east–west by 0.10m and 0.20m in depth. Sides were near vertical except on the south side which tapered to the base. Distinct inclination northwards. Base was concave and rounded.

C.599 Fill of C.681. Compact grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.20m.

C.682 Cut of stakehole. Circular, 0.10m in diameter and 0.16m in depth. Sides were near vertical tapering to the base, which was concave and pointed. Inclination of axis was southwestward. Post-packing evident on the south side at the edge of the cut. Fill C.695.

C.695 Fill of C.682. Light brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.14m.

C.683 Cut of stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.07m in diameter and 0.13m in depth. Sides were vertical with inclination of axis southwestward. Base was concave and rounded. Fill C.696.

C.696 Fill of C.683. Light brown sandy clay with rare charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.13m.

C.684 Cut of stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.09m north–south by 0.06m and 0.20m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was concave and pointed. Inclination of axis northwards. Feature was cut into the southern edge of cut C.223. Fill C.597.

C.597 Fill of C.684. Loose black charcoal-enriched silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and rare oxidised clay subsoil flecks. Rare burnt bone fragments also. Maximum thickness 0.20m.

C.686 Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.11m east–west by 0.09m and 0.15m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was flat. Feature was cut into the southern edge of cut C.223. Fill C.685

C.685 Fill of C.686. Light brown silty sand with very rare charcoal flecks inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.15m.

C.687 Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.12m east–west by 0.09m and 0.11m in depth. Sides were near vertical and tapered to the base, which was concave and rounded. Feature was cut into the southern edge of cut C.223. Fill C.650.

C.650 Fill of C.687. Loose light to mid-grey sandy silt with rare charcoal fleck inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.11m.

C.688 Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.10m east–west by 0.07m and 0.15m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped, tapering to the base, which was concave and rounded. Feature was cut into natural subsoil on the upper outer edge of cut C.717. Fill C.625.

C.625 Fill of C.688. Compact dark grey silty clay with rare charcoal flecks and orange oxidised clay flecks. Maximum 0.15m.

C.703 Cut of stakehole. Located south of the entrance to Hut I. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.07m in diameter and 0.10m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was uneven with inclination of axis southwards. Fill C.725.

C.725 Fill of C.703. Compact mid-brown silty clay with occasional small stones. Maximum thickness 0.10m.

C.704 Cut of stakehole. Sub circular shaped cut measuring 0.07m east–west by 0.05m and 0.06m in depth. Sides were vertical with the exception of the southwest side which was gradually sloped. Base was flat and inclination of axis was northeastwards.

C.726 Fill of C.704. Loose light brown silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.06m.

C.713 Cut of stakehole. Located south of the entrance to Hut I. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.13m north–south by 0.09m and 0.13m in depth. South side was vertical and all other sides were gently sloped. Base was concave and rounded. Fill of C.714.

C.714 Fill of C.713. Compact light brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and small stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.13m.

C.715 Cut of stakehole. Located south of the entrance to Hut I. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.06m in diameter and 0.10m in depth. Sides were vertical except on the southeast side which was gently sloped. Base was concave and inclination of axis was northwestward. Fill C.716.

C.697 Deposit overlying entrance to Hut I and stakeholes/postholes C.702, C.711, C.713, C.715 and C.735. Friable grey-black ash deposit with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional burnt stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.30m.

C.716 Fill of C.715. Loose mid-brown silty clay with rare small stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.10m.

C.719 Cut of stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.10m east–west by 0.07m and 0.16m in depth. Feature was cut into the base of C.854. Sides were near vertical and base was concave and rounded. Fill C.720.

C.720 Fill of C.719. Friable grey-brown sandy silt with rare packing stones. Maximum thickness 0.16m.

C.721 Cut of stakehole. Located cut into the base of C.854. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.12m north–south by 0.10m an d0.15m in depth. Sides were near vertical and base was concave and rounded. Fill C.722.

C.722 Fill of C.721. Friable grey-brown sandy silt with rare packing stones. Maximum thickness 0.15m.

C.781 Cut of stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.14m north–south by 0.12m by 0.13m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped and base was concave and pointed. Fill C.782.

C.782 Fill of C.781. Friable light yellow-brown sandy silt with occasional very small stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.13m.

C.837 Cut of stakehole. Sub-triangular shaped cut measuring 0.09m northeast to southwest by 0.10m and 0.18m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was concave and pointed. Inclination of axis southwest. Fill C.838.

C.838 Fill of C.837. Friable dark grey brown silty clay. Maximum thickness 0.18m.

Miscellaneous Internal Stakeholes

C.787 Cut of stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.06m northeast to southwest by 0.4m and 0.10m in depth. Sides were vertically sloped and base was concave and rounded. Fill C.788.

C.788 Fill of C.787. Loose dark grey silty clay with rare charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.10m.

C.794 Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.08m east–west by 0.07m and 0.09m in depth. Possible post packing on the southwest side of the base. Side were vertically sloped and base was flat. Fill C.793.

C.793 Fill of C.794. Loose light brown-yellow silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.15m.

C.137 Cut for stakehole. Circular cut measuring 0.07m in diameter and 0.12m in depth. Sides were vertical tapering slightly to a concave base. Fill C.374.

C.374 Fill of C.137. Dark brown compact sandy silt with rare small pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.12m.

C.138 Cut for stakehole. Circular cut with near vertical sides tapering slightly to a concave base. Diameter 0.06m, depth 0.09m. Fill C.375.

C.375 Fill of C.138. Dark brown compact sandy silt with rare small pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.09m.

C.139 Cut for stakehole. Measuring 0.06m in diameter and 0.08m in depth, this circular cut had vertical sides and a flat base lined with stones. Fill C.376.

C.376 Fill of C.139. Dark brown compact sandy silt with rare small pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.08m.

C.140 Cut for stakehole. Circular cut with vertical sides and a concave base. Cut measured 0.105in diameter and 0.14 in depth. Stone packing was evident on the eastern side of the cut. Fill C.313.

C.313 Fill of C.140. Compact dark brown sandy silt with rare small pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.17m.

C.141 Cut for stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut with vertical sides and a concave base. Measuring 0.07m in diameter and 0.07m in depth. Fill C.312.

C.312 Fill of C.141. Compact dark brown sandy silt with rare small pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.07m.

C.142 Cut for stakehole. Circular cut measuring 0.06m in diameter and 0.09m in depth. Sides were near vertical and the base was concave. Fill C.146.

C.146 Fill of C.142. Dark brown compact sandy silt with rare small pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.09m.

C.143 Cut for stakehole. Circular cut with near vertical sides and a concave base. Measuring 0.08m in diameter and 0.95m in depth. Fill C.311.

C.311 Fill of C.143. Compact dark brown sandy silt with rare small pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.95m.

C.148 Cut for stakehole. Sub-circular in shaped and measured 0.55m in diameter and 0.85m in depth. Side were near vertical and base had a V-shaped profile. Fill C.496.

C.496 Fill of C.148. Loose grey-brown silty sand measuring 0.085m in maximum thickness.

C.152 Cut for stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.06m east–west by 0.04m and 0.0-8m in depth. Sides were vertical; base was uneven with a step on the east side and deepest point on the west side. Fill C.473.

C.473 Fill of C.152. Friable mid-grey sandy silt with occasional small stones and rare charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.08m.

C.153 Cut for stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.06m in diameter and 0.12m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was concave. Fill C.474.

C.474 Fill of C.153. Friable mid-grey sandy silt with occasional small angular stones and charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.12m.

C.154 Cut for stakehole. Circular shaped cut measuring 0.06m in diameter and 0.11m in depth. Sides were near vertical and base was concave. Slight inclination of axis westward. Fill C.467.

C.467 Fill of C.154. Loose grey-brown silty sand containing unworked chert flakes. Maximum thickness 0.11m.

C.155 Cut for stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 5.5m in diameter and 0.10m in depth. Sides were near vertical and base was concave. Fill C.468.

C.468 Fill of C.155. Loose grey brown silty sand containing unworked chert flakes. Maximum thickness 0.10m.

C.156 Cut for stakehole. Sub-rectangular shaped cut measuring 0.05m by 0.032m and 0.03m in depth. Oriented northeast to southwest. Sides were gently sloped and base was concave. Fill C.469.

C.469 Fill of C.156. Loose grey brown silty sand containing unworked chert flakes. Maximum thickness 0.05m

C.157 Cut for stakehole. Sub-rectangular shaped cut oriented southeast to northwest. Measuring 0.05m by 0.035m and 0.04m in depth. Sides were near vertical and base was concave. Fill C.470.

C.470 Fill of C.157. Loose grey-brown silty sand containing unworked chert flakes. Maximum thickness 0.04m.

C.158 Cut for stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.8m by 0.05m and 0.08m in depth. Sides were near vertical and base was concave. Slight inclination of axis southwestward. Fill C.471.

C.471 Fill of C.158. Loose grey-brown silty sand containing unworked chert flakes. Maximum thickness 0.08m.

C.159 Cut for stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.65m in diameter and 0.10m in depth. Sides were near vertical and base was concave. Fill C.459.

C.459 Fill of C.159. Grey brown sandy silt with rare small stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.10m.

C.162 Cut for stakehole. Irregular sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.42m in diameter and 0.046m in depth. Sides were near vertical and base was uneven. Fill C.458.

C.458 Fill of C.162. Friable grey-brown sandy silt with rare gravel sized pebble inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.042m.

C.163 Cut for stakehole. Circular cut measuring 0.05m in diameter and 0.08m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was concave. Fill C.436.

C.436 Fill of C.163. Compact dark brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sized pebbles and rare charcoal fleck inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.08m.

C.164 Cut for stakehole. Circular cut measuring 0.05m in diameter and 0.13m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was concave. Fill C.439.

C.439 Fill of C.164. Compact dark brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sized pebbles and rare charcoal fleck inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.13m.

C.165 Cut for stakehole. Circular cut measuring 0.12m in diameter and 0.25m in depth. Sides were near vertical; base was flat. Fill C.437.

C.437 Fill of C.165. Compact brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sized pebbles and burnt stone/charcoal inclusions. A hammer stone was found within this fill. Maximum thickness 0.25m.

C.166 Cut for stakehole. Circular cut measuring 0.05m in diameter and 0.06m in depth. Sides were vertically sloped and base was flat. Fill C.445.

C.445 Fill of C.166. Compact dark brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sized pebbles and rare charcoal fleck inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.06m.

C.167 Cut for stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.06m in diameter and 0.17m in depth at northern side, deepest point. Sides were vertical and base was concave. Fill C.447.

C.447 Fill of C.167. Compact dark brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sized pebbles and rare charcoal fleck inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.17m.

C.168 Cut for stakehole. Circular cut measuring 0.12m in diameter and 0.35m in depth. Sides were near vertical and base concave. Inclination of axis southeastwards. Fill C.440.

C.440 Fill of C.168. Compact dark brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sized pebbles and rare charcoal fleck inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.25m.

C.169 Cut for stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.10m in diameter and 0.17m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was flat. Fill C.438.

C.170 Cut for stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.16m east–west by 0.13m and 0.09m in depth. Sides were near vertical and base was concave. Fill C.472.

C.472 Fill of C.170. Friable mid-grey brown sandy silt with occasional small angular stones and charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.09m.

C.171 Cut for stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.05m by 0.04m and 0.55m in depth. Sides were near vertical with inclination of axis south westward. Fill C.504.

C.504 Fill of C.171. Loose grey-brown silty sand. Maximum thickness 0.055m.

C.438 Fill of C.169. Compact brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sized pebbles and burnt stone/charcoal inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.17m.

C.174 Cut of stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.12m in diameter and 0.19m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was concave. Step on the east side falls vertically to 0.12m, then gradual slope to true base. Fill C.451.

C.451 Fill of C.174. Brown sandy silt with occasional small to medium sized pebbles, medium angular stones and charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.14m.

C.175 Cut of stakehole. Circular cut measuring 0.09m in diameter and 0.11m in depth. Sides were near vertical and base was concave. A stone lined the base on the south side. Fill C.450.

C.450 Fill of C.175. Compact dark brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sized pebbles and rare charcoal fleck inclusions. Chert thumbnail scraper found within this fill. Maximum thickness 0.11m.

C.176 Cut of stakehole. Circular cut measuring 0.08m in diameter and 0.10m in depth. Sides were near vertical and base was concave. Fill C.449.

C.449 Fill of C.176. Compact dark brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sized pebbles and rare charcoal fleck inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.10m.

C.177 Cut of stakehole. Circular cut measuring 0.07m in diameter and 0.13m in depth. Sides were vertically sloped and base was concave. Fill C.448.

C.448 Fill of C.177. Compact dark brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sized pebbles and rare charcoal fleck inclusions.0.13m.

C.178 Cut of stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.08m in diameter and 0.15m in depth. Sides were vertically sloped and base was flat. Fill C.446.

C.446 Fill of C.178. Compact dark brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sized pebbles and rare charcoal fleck inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.15m.

C.179 Cut of stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.14m by 0.097m and 0.31m in depth. Side were near vertical to a depth of 0.14m then gently sloped to base which was flat with small stones lining it. Fill C236.

C.236 Fill of C.179. Friable grey brown silty sand with occasional flecks of charcoal. Maximum thickness 0.31m.

C.180 Cut of stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.125m by 0.08m and 0.205m in depth. Side were steeply sloped with slight tapering towards a concave base. Inclination of axis northwestward. Fill C.290.

C.290 Fill of C.180. Friable grey-brown sandy silt with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.205m.

C.182 Cut of stakehole. Sub-oval in shape and measuring 0.16m by 0.15m and 0.23m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped and tapered slightly towards base, which was concave. Adjoining this cut, two separate cuts forming possible stakeholes were noted. These measured 0.05m in diameter/0.22m in depth and 0.045m in diameter/0.18m in depth. The former had an eastern inclination of its axis; the later was vertical tapered to the base. Fill C.320.

C.320 Fill of C.182. Friable light grey-brown silty clay with occasional very small stones and charcoal fleck inclusions. Concentration of charcoal at upper western edge of feature. Maximum thickness 0.23m.

C.183 Cut of stakehole. Sub-oval in shape and measuring 0.23m by 0.21m and 0.27m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped on all side except the north-eastern edge, which fell gently to a depth of

0.10m then sharply to base, which was concave. Very slight inclination of axis northwards. Fill C.317.

C.317 Fill of C.183. Friable light grey brown sandy silt containing occasional small stones and frequent charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.275m

C.185 Cut for stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.075m by 0.055m and 0.21m in depth. Sides were near vertical but tapered to base, which was concave and pointed. Possible packing stones set into edge of cut at the top. Fill C.321.

C.321 Fill of C.185. Friable light grey brown sandy silt with occasional inclusions of very small stones and rare charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.21m.

C.186 Cut for stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.12m by 0.11 and 0.20m in depth. Sides were steep and tapered to the base, which was concave and pointed. Slight south inclination of axis. Fill. C.322.

C.322 Fill of C.186. Friable light grey brown sandy silt with occasional inclusions of very small stones. Maximum thickness 0.205m.

C.187 Cut for stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.11m by 0.08m and 0.095m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped tapering to a concave base with a V-shaped profile. Fill C.388.

C.388 Fill of C.187. Friable light grey-brown sandy silt with occasional stone and charcoal fleck inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.09m.

C.188 Cut for stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.12m by 0.11m and 0.18m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped with evidence of stone packing wedged into sides. Base was concave. Fill C.389.

C.389 Fill of C.188. Friable light grey brown sandy silt with occasional stone and charcoal fleck inclusions.

C.189 Cut for stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.05m by 0.045m and 0.07m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped and base was concave. Inclination of axis was northwards. Fill C.392.

C.392 Fill of C.189. Friable light grey-brown sandy silt with occasional stone and charcoal fleck inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.07m.

C.190 Cut for stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.05m by 0.04m and 0.055m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped with the exception of the southwest side which sloped more gently. Base was concave. Inclination of axis southeastwards. Fill C.393.

C.393 Fill of C.190. Friable light grey-brown sandy silt with occasional stone and charcoal fleck inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.055m.

C.193 Cut for stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.07m in diameter and 0.21m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was concave and pointed. Fill C.556.

C.556 Fill of C.193. Friable mid-grey organic sandy silt with rare packing stones present. Maximum thickness 0.21m.

C.194 Cut for stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.035m in diameter and 0.04m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped and base was concave. Fill C.571.

C.571 Fill of C.194. Loose light grey silty sand measuring 0.04m in maximum thickness.

C.195 Cut for posthole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.30m east–west by 0.15m and 0.23m in depth. Sides were near vertical and base was concave and pointed. Inclination of axis was south eastwards. Fills C.509, C.510.

C.509 Lower fill of C.195. Loose grey-brown silty sand of 0.23m in maximum thickness.

C.510 Upper fill of C.195. Loose light grey-brown silty sand with rare small stone and abundant charcoal inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.18m.

C.196 Cut for stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.04m in diameter and 0.05m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped and base was concave. Fill C.559.

C.559 Fill of C.196. Loose light grey silty sand with packing stones present at the top of the fill. Maximum thickness 0.05m.

C.197 Cut for stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.05m in diameter and 0.12m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped and base was concave and pointed. Orientation of axis north westward. Fill C.524.

C.524 Fill of C.197. Light grey silty sand with rare fine pebbles. Maximum thickness 0.12m.

C.198 Cut for stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.055m in diameter and 0.85m in depth. Sides were near vertical and base was concave. Fill C.525.

C.525 Fill of C.198. Light grey silty sand with rare fine pebbles. Maximum thickness 0.085m.

C.199 Cut for stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.04m in diameter and 0.06m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped and base was concave and pointed. Fill C.560.

C.560 Fill of C.199. Loose light grey silty sand with packing stones present. Maximum thickness 0.06m.

C.200 Cut for stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.05m by 0.03m and 0.04m in depth. Sides were near vertical on all except the western side. Base was flat. Fill C.526.

C.526 Fill of C.200. Light grey silty sand with rare fine pebbles. Maximum thickness 0.06m.

C.201 Cut for stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.06m by 0.045m and 0.09m in depth. Sides were near vertical and base was concave. Fill C.587.

C.587 Fill of C.201. Loose light grey silty sand with packing stones at top of fill and edge of cut. Occasional charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.09m.

C.202 Cut for stakehole. Circular shaped cut measuring 0.09m in diameter and 0.15m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was concave. Fill C.242.

C.242 Fill of C.202. Dark brown compact sandy silt with rare small pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.15m.

C.203 Cut for stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.06m in diameter and 0.08m in depth. Sides were vertical with exception of the northern edge, which was gently sloped. Inclination of axis was southwards. Base was concave. Fill C.243.

C.243 Fill of C.203. Dark brown compact sandy silt with rare small pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.08m.

C.204 Cut for stakehole. Circular cut measuring 0.05m in diameter and 0.07m in depth. Sides were vertically sloped and base was concave. Fill C.244.

C.244 Fill of C.204. Dark brown compact sandy silt with rare small pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.07m.

C.205 Cut for stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.05m in diameter and 0.06m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was flat. Fill C.245.

C.245 Fill of C.205. Dark brown compact sandy silt with rare small pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.06m.

C.206 Cut for stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.07m in diameter and 0.15m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was concave. Fill C.246.

C.246 Fill of C.206. Dark brown compact sandy silt with rare small pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.15m.

C.207 Cut for stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.07m in diameter and 0.06m in depth. Sides were vertical except on the north side, which was gently sloped. Base was flat. Inclination of axis was southwards. Fill C.247.

C.247 Fill of C.207. Dark brown compact sandy silt with rare small pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.08m

C.208 Cut for stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.05m in diameter and 0.05m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was flat. Fill C.248.

C.248 Fill of C.208. Dark brown compact sandy silt with rare small pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.05m.

C.209 Cut for stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.06m in diameter and 0.10m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was concave. Fill C.210.

C.210 Fill of C.209. Dark brown compact sandy silt with rare inclusions of small pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.10m.

C.211 Cut for stakehole. Circular cut measuring 0.06m in diameter and 0.12m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was concave. Fill C.249.

C.249 Fill of C.211. Dark brown compact sandy silt with rare small pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.12m.

C.212 Cut for stakehole. Circular shaped cut measuring 0.05m in diameter and 0.09m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was concave. Fill C.250.

C.250 Fill of C.212. Dark brown compact sandy silt with rare small pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.09m.

C.213 Cut for stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.06m in diameter and 0.08m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was concave. Fill C.215.

C.215 Fill of C.213. Dark brown compact sandy silt with rare inclusions of small pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.08m.

C.214 Cut for stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.70m in diameter and 0.08m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was concave. Fill C.216.

C.216 Fill of C.214. Dark brown compact sandy silt with rare inclusions of small pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.08m.

C.217 Cut for stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.07m in diameter and 0.12m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was flat. Fill C.251.

C.251 Fill of C.217. Dark brown compact sandy silt with rare small pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.12m.

C.218 Cut for stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.05m in diameter and 0.08m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was concave. Slight northern inclination of axis. Fill C.252.

C.252 Fill of C.218. Dark brown compact sandy silt with rare small pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks. 15 sherds of prehistoric pottery found within this fill. Maximum thickness 0.08m.

C.219 Cut for stakehole. Circular shaped cut measuring 0.06m in diameter and 0.09m in depth. Sides were near vertical and base was concave. Fill C.253.

C.253 Fill of C.219. Dark brown compact sandy silt with rare small pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.09m.

C.220 Cut for stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.06m in diameter and 0.08m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was concave. Fill C.254.

C.254 Fill of C.220. Dark brown compact sandy silt with rare small pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.10m.

C.368 Cut of stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.06m in diameter and 0.12m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was concave. Fill C.377.

C.377 Fill of C.368. Dark brown compact sandy silt with rare small pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.12m.

C.386 Cut of posthole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.15m by 0.10m and 0.13m in depth. Sides were steep tapering slightly to the base, which was flat. Fill C.387.

C.387 Fill of C.386. Friable dark grey-brown sandy slit with occasional small stone inclusions and charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.13m.

C.432 Cut of stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.05m in diameter and 0.13m in depth. Sides were near vertical tapering slightly to a concave pointed base. Fill C.442.

C.442 Fill of C.432. Compact dark brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sized pebbles and rare charcoal fleck inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.13m.

C.433 Cut of stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.06m in diameter and 0.17m. Sides were vertical and base was concave. Fill C.443.

C.443 Fill of C.433. Compact dark brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sized pebbles and rare charcoal fleck inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.17m.

C.434 Cut of stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.07m in diameter and 0.20m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was concave. Fill C.444.

C.444 Fill of C.434. Compact dark brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sized pebbles and rare charcoal fleck inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.20m.

C.435 Cut of stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.10m in diameter and 0.13m in depth. Sides were near vertical and base was concave. Fill C.441.

C.441 Fill of C.435. Compact dark brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sized pebbles and rare charcoal fleck inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.13m.

C.184 Cut for pit. Shallow pit containing one posthole and two stakeholes cut into its base (C.425, C.427, C.456). Sides were steeply sloped and the base was flat. Cut was oriented east to west. Cut measured 0.47m east–west by 0.31m and 0.045m in depth. Fill C.429.

C.456 Cut of stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.07m by 0.055m by 0.105m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped tapering to a concave base. Slight inclination of axis northwards. Fill C.457.

C.457 Fill of C.456 Friable mid-brown loamy silt with occasional small stones. Maximum thickness 0.105m.

C.425 Cut of posthole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.195m north–south by 0.18m and 0.215m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped and base was concave. Fill C.426.

C.426 Fill of C.425. Friable grey-brown sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions and charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.21m.

C.427 Cut of stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.10 north–south by 0.13m and 0.15m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped with the exception of the south side. Cut of stakehole C.456 was cut into the northwest side of C.427. Base was concave and pointed. Inclination of axis north westward. Fill C.428.

C.428 Fill of C.427. Friable light grey brown sandy silt with occasional stone and charcoal fleck inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.15m.

C.429 Fill of C.184. Friable light grey-brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and small stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.045m.

C.463 Cut of stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.10m north–south by 0.09m and 0.205m in depth. Sides were steep at the top of the cut tapering inwards and becoming gently sloped towards the base.

C.464 Fill of C.463. Friable light grey brown sandy silt with occasional small stone and charcoal inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.205m.

C.423 Cut of stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.05m east west by 0.045m and 0.075m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped tapering slightly to the base, which was concave and pointed. Fill C.424.

C.424 Fill of C.423. Friable light brown-grey sandy silt. Occasional very small stones. Maximum thickness 0.045m.

C.465 Cut of stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.05m by 0.04m and 0.08m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped except on west side, which was less so and had a visible step at a depth of 0.04m. Base was concave and pointed. Fill C.466.

C.466 Fill of C.465. Friable light grey-brown sandy silt with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.08m.

C.475 Cut of stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.03m by 0.025m ad 0.035m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped and base was concave and pointed. Inclination of axis northeast to southwestwards. Fill C.476.

C.476 Fill of C.475. Loose grey-brown silty sand with very rare small pebbles. Maximum thickness 0.035m.

C.477 Cut of stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.05m in diameter and 0.09m in depth. Sides were near vertical and base was concave and pointed. Fill C.478.

C.478 Fill of C.477. Loose grey-brown silty sand with rare inclusions of fine pebbles. Maximum thickness 0.09m.

C.479 Cut of stakehole. Truncated semi-circular shaped cut measuring 0.055m by 0.04m and 0.04m in depth. Sides were near vertical and base was concave and rounded. Inclination of axis northwest to southeastward. Fill C.480.

C.480 Fill of C.479. Loose grey-brown silty sand with rare pebble inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.04m.

C.481 Cut of stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.05m by 0.03m and 0.035m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped and base was concave and pointed. Inclination of axis north to southwards. Fill C.482.

C.482 Fill of C.481. Loose grey-brown silty sand measuring 0.035m in maximum thickness.

C.485 Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.10m in diameter and 0.18m in depth. Sides were vertically sloped to the north and west and gently sloped to the south and east. A distinct step in the eastern side was noted at a depth of approx. 0.06m. Base was concave and pointed. Inclination of axis northwards. Fill C.486.

C.486 Fill of C.485. Friable mid-grey sandy silt with occasional small angular stones and charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.18m.

C.487 Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.06m in diameter and 0.13m in depth. Sides were vertical and tapered slightly to the base, which was concave. Fill C.488.

C.488 Fill of C.487. Friable mid-grey sandy silt with occasional small angular stones and charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.13m.

C.516 Cut of stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.085m by 0.055m by 0.09m in depth. Sides were near vertical and base was uneven. Inclination of axis northeast to southwest. Fill C.519.

C.519 Fill of C.516. Loose light grey silty sand with stone packing lining the southeast edge of the feature. Maximum thickness 0.09m.

C.517 Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.05m diameter and 0.06m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped and base was concave and pointed. Inclination of axis east to west. Fill C.520.

C.520 Fill of C.517. Loose grey silty sand with packing stones on the northwest edge at the top of the feature. Maximum thickness 0.06m.

C.518 Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.04m in diameter and 0.05m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped and base was concave and pointed. Fill C.521.

C.521 Fill of C.518. Loose light grey silty sand with rare small stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.05m.

C.530 Cut of stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.12m east–west by 0.06m and 0.11m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was concave. Inclination of axis northwest to southeast. Fill C.537.

C.537 Fill of C.530. Loose friable light grey-brown silty sand with some packing stones measuring 0.25m in diameter present. Maximum thickness 0.11m.

C.538 Cut of stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.11m northwest to southeast by 0.07m and 0.13m in depth. Sides were vertical on the southeast side and gently sloped elsewhere. Base was rounded with a northwest to southeast inclination of axis. Fill C.539.

C.539 Fill of C.538. Loose light grey-brown silty clay with packing stones present (0.06m by 0.04m). Maximum thickness 0.13m.

C.540 Cut of stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.03m by 0.02m and 0.04m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped and base was concave and pointed. Fill C.541.

C.541 Fill of C.540. Loose light grey silty sand. Maximum thickness 0.04m.

C.545 Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.05m in diameter and 0.07m in depth. Sides were near vertical and base was concave and pointed. Fill C.546.

C.546 Fill of C.545. Loose light grey silty sand measuring 0.07m in thickness.

C.547 Cut of stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.05m east–west by 0.03m and 0.05m in depth. Sides were vertical with the exception of the southwest which was gently sloped. Base was uneven. Riverine pebble lined the base of the cut.

C.548 Fill of C.547. Loose light grey silty sand with some packing stones present. Maximum thickness 0.05m.

C.576 Cut of posthole. Sub-rectangular shaped cut measuring 0.14m east–west by 0.08m and 0.18m in depth. Sides were near vertical and base was concave and pointed. Fill C.577.

C.577 Fill of C.576. Friable very dark grey brown sandy silt with packing stones on the east side of the feature at the top of the fill. Frequent charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.18m.

C.588 Cut of stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.07m by 0.06m and 0.10m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped with the exception of the south side, which was undercut. Base was concave and rounded with inclination of axis north to south. Fill C.589.

C.589 Fill of C.588. Loose mid-grey silty sand with packing stones at top of fill on the south side. Rare charcoal fleck inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.10m.

C.590 Cut of stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.06m by 0.05m and 0.16m. Sides were steeply sloped with the exception of the northeast side which was undercut. Base was concave and rounded. Inclination of axis southeast to northwest. Fill C.591.

C.591 Fill of C.590. Loose friable dark grey silty sand. Packing stones evident. Occasional charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.16m.

C.594 Cut of posthole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.14m east–west by 0.12m and 0.30m in depth. Sides were near vertical and base was concave and pointed. Fill C.595.

C.595 Fill of C.594 Friable mid-grey brown sandy silt with some packing stones evident. Maximum thickness 0.30m.

C.615 Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.07m in diameter and 0.09m in depth. Feature was cut into the to of the eastern edge of cut C.115. Sides were vertical and base was flat. Fill C.616.

C.616 Fill of C.615. Friable mid-brown silty clay. Maximum thickness 0.09m.

C.629 Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.08m east–west by 0.05m and 0.5m in depth. Cut was located east of cut C.115. Sides were steeply sloped and base was concave and uneven. Fill C.630.

C.630 Fill of C.629. Friable light brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.05m.

C.631 Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.009m north–south by 0.07m and 0.07m in depth. Sides were vertically sloped and base was uneven. Located east of C.115. Fill C.632.

C.632 Fill of C.631. Friable light brown silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.07m.

C.633 Cut of stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.05m in diameter and 0.04m in depth. Sides were vertically sloped and base was pointed and concave. Located east of C.115. Fill C.634.

C.634 Fill of C.633. Friable light brown silty clay with rare stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.04m.

C.626 Cut of stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.08m in diameter and 0.15m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped and tapered to the base, which was concave and rounded. Inclination of axis southwards. Fill C.797.

C.797 Fill of C.626. Loose light brown grey sandy silt rare charcoal pieces. Maximum thickness 0.15m.

C.652 Cut of stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.09m northwest to southeast by 0.08m and 0.13m in depth. Sides were vertical, tapering slightly to base, which was concave and rounded. Fill C.779.

C.779 Fill of C.652. Light brown-yellow sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.13m.

C.654 Cut of stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.06m east–west by 0.08m and 0.10m in depth. Sides were vertical and tapered slightly to the base which was concave and rounded. Fill C.778.

C.765 Cut of stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.10m east–west by 0.08m and 0.14m in depth. Sides were vertically sloped and tapered slightly to the base, which was concave and rounded. Fill C.766.

C.766 Fill of C.765. Dark grey sandy clay with rare charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.14m.

C.778 Fill of C.654. Light brown-yellow silty sand with very rare charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.10m.

C.855 Deposit. Overlying several postholes/stakeholes (C.620, C.649, C.652, C.653, C.654, C.626, C.765), this deposit was located northeast of the entrance to Hut I. Comprising light grey-yellow sticky sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.03m.

C.663 Cut of stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.08m by 0.07m and 0.10m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped and base was concave and pointed. Inclination of axis northwards. Fill C.856

C.856 Fill of C.663. Compact yellow-grey clay silt. Maximum thickness 0.10m

C.666 Cut of stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.10m in diameter and 0.10m in depth. Sides were gently sloped and base was rounded and concave. Feature is cut into the base of C.854 Fill C.667.

C.667 Fill of C.666. Friable black brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and small stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.10m.

C.668 Cut of stakehole. Sub-rectangular shaped cut measuring 0.18m by 0.17m and 0.28m in depth. Sides were gently sloped except on the northern side, which as vertically sloped. Base was concave and rounded. Feature is cut into the base of C.854. Fill C.669.

C.669 Fill of C.668. Friable black-brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and small stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.28m.

C.699 Cut of stakehole. Located south of the entrance to Hut I. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.07m by 0.05m and 0.09m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was concave. Fill C.729.

C.729 Fill of C.699. Friable light brown silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions. Small piece of unworked chert found also. Maximum thickness 0.05m.

C.700 Cut of stakehole. Located south of the entrance to Hut I. Sub-rectangular shaped cut measuring 0.07m by 0.05m and 0.09m in depth. Sides were vertical and on the east side stone packing lined the edge of the cut. Base was even. Inclination of axis northwards. Fill C.728

C.728 Fill of C.700. Friable light brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and small stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.09m.

C.701 Cut of stakehole. Located south of the entrance to Hut I. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.07m by 0.06m and 0.10m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped and base was uneven. Packing stone evident on the southeast edge of the cut. Inclination of axis south eastwards. Fill C.724.

C.740 Cut of stakehole. Oval shaped cut measuring 0.11m north south by 0.08m and 0.11m in depth. Sides were near vertical and base was flat. Feature was located south of the entrance to Hut I. Fill C.741.

C.585 Deposit. Overlying entrance to Hut I and within pit C.851, moderately compact mid-grey brown silty clay. Occasional small and medium sized stones and charcoal flecks with rare fire-cracked stone. Extent of deposit 1.2m east–west by 1.4m and maximum thickness 0.05m.

C.741 Fill of C.740. Loose mid-brown silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions and frequent very small pebble inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.11m.

C.724 Fill of C.701. Loose light brown silty clay with rare small stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.10m.

C.705 Cut of stakehole. Located south of the entrance to Hut I. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.12m east–west by 0.10m and 0.13m in depth. Sides were gently sloped with the exception of the northwest side which was vertical. Base was uneven and sloped north westward. Fill C.727.

C.727 Fill of C.705. Loose mid-brown silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.13m.

C.735 Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.10m southeast to northwest by 0.08m and 0.08m in depth. Sides were vertically sloped, except on the southwest side, which was gently sloped. Base was concave. Feature was located south of the entrance to Hut I. Fill C.736.

C.736 Fill of C.735. Loose light brown silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.08m.

C.697 Deposit overlying entrance to Hut I and stakeholes/postholes C.702, C.711, C.713, C.715 and C.735. Friable grey-black ash deposit with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional burnt stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.30m.

C.742 Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.06m by 0.05m and 0.09m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was uneven with inclination of axis northeastwards. Packing stone evident at southwest edge of cut. Feature was located south of the entrance to Hut I. Fill C.743.

C743 Fill of C.742. Friable grey-brown silty clay with rare small stone inclusions Maximum thickness 0.09m.

C.746 Cut of stakehole. Sub-square shaped cut measuring 0.06m by 0.06m and 0.05m in depth. Sides were vertical except on the southwest and northeast side which were gently sloped. Base was concave and rounded. Feature was located south of entrance to Hut I. Fill C.747.

C.747 Fill of C.746. Loose mid-brown silty clay with rare charcoal flecks and small stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.05m.

C.748 Cut of stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.08m southwest to northeast by 0.05m and 0.10m in depth. Sides were vertically sloped and base was concave. Inclination of axis was northeastwards. Feature was located south of entrance to Hut I. Fill C.749.

C.749 Fill of C.748. Compact dark grey silty clay with rare charcoal flecks and small stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.10m.

C.351 Deposit. Friable purple-black charcoal-enriched spread overlying stakeholes C.742, C.746, C.748. Silty clay deposit with frequent small stone inclusions. Extent of deposit 0.45m east–west by 0.50m and 0.10m in thickness.

C.228 Cut for stakehole. Sub-rectangular shaped cut measuring 0.09m north–south by 0.08m and 0.07m in depth. Sides were near vertical and base was concave. Inclination of axis southeastwards. Fill C.505.

C.505 Fill of C.228. Loose mid-brown silty clay with occasional burnt stone inclusions and charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.07m.

C.551 Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.07m east–west by 0.05m and 0.09m in depth. Sides were vertically sloped on the north and west side and gently sloped on the east and south side. Base was uneven with southeast inclination of axis. Fill C.639.

C.639 Fill of C.551. Mid-brown friable silty clay with very rare small stone inclusions and charcoal flecks. Packing stone present at the northeast upper edge of fill. Maximum thickness 0.09m.

C.698 Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular cut measuring 0.05m in diameter and 0.11m in depth. Sides were near vertical and base was even. Inclination of axis southwards. Fill C.737.

C.737 Fill of C.698. Black grey charcoal enriched friable silty clay with rare charcoal pieces. Maximum thickness 0.11m.

C.738 Cut of stakehole. D-shaped cut measuring 0.05m north–south by 0.05m and 0.10m in depth. Sides were vertical and flat. Fill C.739.

C.739 Fill of C.738. Compact mid-brown silty clay with occasional charcoal pieces. Maximum thickness 0.10m.

C.744 Cut of stakehole. Square-shaped cut measuring 0.07m by 0.07m and 0.12m in depth. Sides were vertically sloped except on the southwest side, which was gently sloped. Base was concave and rounded. Feature was located south of the entrance to Hut I. Fill C.745.

C.745 Fill of C.744. Friable dark grey-brown silty clay with rare Small stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.12m.

C.750 Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.06m by 0.05m and 0.09m in depth. Sides were vertically sloped and base was concave with inclination of axis northwards. Fill C.751.

C.751 Fill of C.750. Friable dark grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.09m.

C.752 Cut of stakehole. Diamond-shaped cut measuring 0.05m by 0.04m and 0.5m in depth. Sides were vertically sloped and base was concave with inclination of axis southwards. Feature was located internally, southwest of entrance to Hut I. Fill C.753.

C.753 Fill of C.752. Friable mid-brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.05m.

C.754 Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.05m north–south by 0.07m and 0.08m in depth. Sides were vertical except on the northeast side which was gently sloped. Base was uneven and sloped southwestward. Feature was located internally, southwest of entrance to Hut I. Fill C.755.

C.755 Fill of C.754. Friable mid-brown silty clay with rare small stone inclusions and very rare small stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.08m.

C.762 Cut of stakehole. Square-shaped cut measuring 0.05m by 0.05m and 0.06m in depth. Sides were vertically sloped and base was uneven and concave. Inclination of axis was northeastwards. Feature was located internally, southwest of the entrance to Hut I. Fill C.763.

C.584 Deposit of burnt material found within pit cuts C.851, C.852, C.853, C.854 and overlying the entrance to Hut I. Black charcoal-enriched clay silt measuring 0.14m in maximum thickness. Finds from this fill include 13 chert scrapers, 4 riverine pebbles, 1 piece struck chert, 2 hammer stones, 1 grinding stone and 1 intact quern stone and 2 quern stone fragments.

C.578 Charred wooden plank. Oriented northwest to southeast in direction and measuring 0.51m in length and 0.08m in width at the northwest end and 0.06m in width at southeastern end.

Wooden remains had been burnt and deposited overlying C.584. Wood was poorly preserved and survived to a thickness of 0.02m.

C.580 Charred wooden plank. Oriented north–south in direction and measuring 0.20m in length and 0.16m in width tapering at the southern end. Wooden remains had been burnt and deposited overlying C.584. Wood was poorly preserved and survived to a thickness of 0.02m.

C.592 Charred wooden plank. Oriented northeast to southwest in direction and measuring 0.22m in length and 0.08m in width. Wooden remains had been burnt and deposited overlying C.584. Wood was poorly preserved and survived to a thickness of 0.02m.

C.593 Charred wooden plank. Oriented northeast to southwest in direction and measuring 0.17m in length and 0.08m in width. Wooden remains had been burnt and deposited overlying C.584. Wood was poorly preserved and survived to a thickness of 0.02m.

C.763 Fill of C.762. Friable light brown silty clay with rare charcoal flecks and occasional small stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.06m.

C.772 Cut of stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.07m north–south by 0.055m and 0.15m in depth. Sides were near vertical and base was concave. Fill C.773.

C.773 Fill of C.772. Friable dark grey brown organic silty clay. Maximum thickness 0.15m.

C.774 Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.08m in diameter and 0.18m in depth. Sides were near vertical and base was concave and pointed. Fill C.775.

C.775 Fill of C.774. Friable grey-brown organic silty clay. Maximum thickness 0.18m.

C.776 Cut of stakehole. Sub-rectangular shaped cut measuring 0.06m by 0.06m and 0.06m in depth. Sides were gently sloped on the south side and vertically sloped on all other sides. Base was concave and pointed. Fill C.777.

C.777 Fill of C.776. Friable very dark grey-brown organic silty clay. Maximum thickness 0.06m.

C.791 Cut of stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.07m northwest to southeast by 0.05m and 0.12m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped and base was concave and rounded. Fill C.792.

C.792 Fill of C.791. Loose mid-grey sandy clay with rare charcoal flecks. Maximum depth 0.12m.

C.808 Cut of stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.05m in diameter and 0.10m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was concave and rounded. Fill C.809.

C.809 Fill of C.808. Light grey silty sand. Maximum thickness 0.10m.

C.814 Cut of stakehole. Trapezoidal-shaped cut measuring 0.05m by 0.05m and 0.08m in depth. Sides were vertical at the west, south and east side and under cut on the north side. Base was concave and rounded. Inclination of axis southwards. Fill C.815.

C.815 Fill of C.814. Friable orange brown silty clay. Maximum thickness 0.08m.

C.822 Cut of stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.07m by 0.06m and 0.20m in depth. Sides were vertical tapering slightly to the base, which was concave and rounded. Fill C.823.

C.823 Fill of C.822. Friable dark grey brown silty clay with rare charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.20m.

C.824 Cut of stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.07m by 0.05m and 0.06m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was flat. Fill C.825

C.825 Fill of C.824. Friable dark grey-brown silty clay. Maximum thickness 0.06m.

C.826 Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.07m in diameter and 0.20m in depth. Sides were near vertical but tapered to the base, which was concave and rounded. Fill C.827.

C.827 Fill of C.826. Friable dark grey-brown silty clay. Maximum thickness 0.20m.

C.839 Cut of stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.05m in diameter and 0.07m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was concave and pointed. Slight inclination of axis southeastwards. Fill C.840.

C.840 Fill of C.839. Friable mid-grey brown clay silt. Maximum thickness 0.07m.

C.841 Cut of stakehole. Oval-shaped cut measuring 0.04m by 0.035m and 0.07m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped and base was concave and pointed. Inclination of axis eastwards. Fill C.842.

C.842 Fill of C.841. Friable mid-grey brown silty clay. Maximum thickness 0.07m.

C.843 Cut of stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.15m northwest to southeast by 0.10m and 0.10m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped and base was concave and rounded. Fill C.844.

C.844 Fill of C.843. Friable orange-brown silty clay. Maximum thickness 0.10m.

C.125 Cut of plough furrow. Linear north–south oriented cut located within Hut I. Measuring 2.40m in length, 0.60m in width and 0.08m in depth. Sides were gently sloped to a shallow concave base. Fill C.126.

C.126 Fill of C.125. Friable light grey-brown silty clay with occasional small to medium sized stone inclusions. Unworked chert fragments also noted. Maximum thickness 0.08m.

Stakeholes, Postholes and Pits outside Entrance to Hut I

C.522 Cut of stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.30m east–west by 0.20m and 0.10m in maximum depth. Sides were vertical and base was very uneven. Stone packing lined the sides of the cut at the top of the feature. Inclination of axis is southeastwards. Fill C.523.

C.523 Fill of C.522. Light brown friable fill with rust-coloured flecks of oxidised natural subsoil. Silty clay composition. Inclusions of small stones were noted. Maximum thickness 0.10m.

C.**527** Cut of stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.09m in diameter and 0.23m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was uneven with southwest inclination of axis. Fill C.528.

C.528 Fill of C.527. Loose compact mid-brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of small stones and rare charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.23m.

C.553 Cut of stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.10m in diameter and 0.32m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was concave and pointed. Fill C.554.

C.554 Fill of C.553. Friable mid-brown grey sandy silt with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks. Rare medium-sized stones. Maximum thickness 0.32m.

C.566 Cut of stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.12m by 0.10m and 0.34m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was concave and rounded. Fill C.567.

C.567 Fill of C.566. Friable mid-brown sandy silt with occasional small stones and rare charcoal fleck inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.34m.

C.858 Cut of posthole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.08m in diameter and 0.26m in depth.

C.859 Fill of C.858. Light to mid-yellow brown silty sand with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.26m.

C.860 Cut of posthole. Maximum depth 0.32m. Fill C.861.

C.861 Fill of C.860. Moderately friable light to mid-yellow brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.32m.

C.862 Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.05m in diameter and 0.10m in depth. Sides were tapered and base was concave and pointed. Fill C.863.

C.863 Fill of C.862. Light to mid-yellow brown silty sand with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.10m.

C.864 Cut of posthole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.14m in diameter and 0.45m in depth. Sides were near vertical and base was flat. Fill C.865.

C.865 Fill of C.864. Sticky dark yellow-brown silty clay with very high clay content and occasional small stone and charcoal inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.45m.

C.866 Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.10m in diameter and 0.14m in depth. Sides were tapered and base was concave and pointed. Fill C.867.

C.867 Fill of C.866. Very friable light to mid-yellow brown silty sand with frequent small stones. Maximum thickness 0.14m.

C.868 Cut of posthole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.09m in diameter and 0.14m in depth. Sides were near vertical and base was flat. Fill C.869.

C.869 Fill of C.868. Very friable light to mid-yellow brown silty sand with frequent small stones. Maximum thickness 0.14m.

C.872 Cut of stakehole measuring 0.04m in diameter and 0.06m in depth. Cut was circular and shaped and sides were tapered inwards. Fill C.873.

C.873 Fill of C.872. Friable mid-yellow brown clay silt with occasional small stone inclusions. Maximum 0.06m.

C.874 Cut of stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.08m north–south by 0.06m and 0.12m in depth. Fill C.875.

C.875 Fill of C.874. Very friable light to mid-yellow brown silty sand with frequent small stones. Maximum thickness 0.12m.

C.876 Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular in shape measuring 0.06m in diameter and 0.13m in depth. Sides were tapered inwards and base was concave. Fill C.877.

C.877 Fill of C.876. Very friable light to mid-yellow brown silty sand with frequent small stones. Maximum thickness 0.13m.

C.878 Cut of posthole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.12m in diameter and 0.28m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was flat. Fill C.879.

C.879 Fill of C.878. Sticky mid-yellow brown sandy clay with occasional small stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.28m.

C.880 Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.07m in diameter and 0.13m in depth. Sides were tapered and base was concave and pointed.

C.881 Fill of C.880. Mid to light grey-brown friable silty clay with rare small stones. Maximum thickness 0.13m.

C.882 Cut of stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.06m in diameter and 0.32m in depth. Sides were tapered and base was pointed and concave. Fill C.883.

C.883 Fill of C.882. Friable light to mid-yellow brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.32m.

C.884 Cut of stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.10m in diameter and 0.16m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped, tapered slightly towards a concave pointed base. Fill C.885.

C.885 Fill of C.884. Very friable light to mid-yellow brown silty sand with frequent small stones. Maximum thickness 0.16m.

C.886 Circular-shaped cut for stakehole measuring 0.10m in diameter and 0.17m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped tapered inwards towards a concave base. Fill C.887.

C.887 Fill of C.886. Light to mid-yellow brown silty sand with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.17m.

C.889 Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.08m north–south by 0.09m and 0.14m in depth. Sides were tapered inwards towards a pointed base. Fill C.890.

C.890 Fill of C.889. Light grey-brown sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.14m.

C.891 Cut of posthole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.18m east–west by 0.12m and 0.45m in depth. Sides were near vertically sloped and base was flat. Fill C.892.

C.892 Fill of C.891. Very friable light to mid-yellow brown sandy silt with occasional small stone and charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.45m.

C.893 Cut of stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.07m in diameter and 0.19m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped to a pointed concave base. Fill C.894.

C.894 Fill of C.893. Light to mid-yellow brown silty sand with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.19m.

C.895 Cut of posthole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.16m north–south by 0.12m and 0.18m in depth. Sides were near vertically sloped and base was flat. Fill C.896.

C.896 Fill of C.895. Sticky mid-yellow brown sandy clay with occasional small stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.18m.

C.897 Cut of pit. Oval-shaped pit measuring 0.55m east–west by 0.34m. Sides were steeply sloped and base was uneven. Fill C.898.

C.898 Fill of C.897. Very friable light to mid-yellow brown silty sand with frequent small stones.

C.899 Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.07m in diameter and 0.14m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped and base was concave and pointed. Fill C.900.

C.900 Fill of C.899. Very friable light to mid-yellow brown silty sand with frequent small stones. Maximum thickness 0.14m.

C.901 Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.05m in diameter and 0.16m in depth. Sides were tapered inwards to a concave pointed base. Fill C.902.

C.902 Fill of C.901. Friable yellow-brown loamy silt with occasional small stones. Maximum depth 0.16m.

C.903 Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.08m in diameter and 0.16m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped and base was concave. Fill C.904.

C.904 Fill of C.903. Moderately friable mid-brown silty clay. Maximum thickness 0.16m.

C.905 Cut of stakehole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.08m by 0.04m and 0.19m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped and base was concave. Fill C.906.

C.906 Fill of C.905. Light yellow brown sand with moderate small stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.19m.

C.907 Cut of pit measuring 0.56m east–west by 0.33m and 0.44m in depth. Sides were gently sloped on the northeast side and steeply sloped on all other sides. The northeastern side fell steeply to the base at a depth of 0.20m and the base was inclined westwards. Stakehole C.919 was cut into the south eastern inner edge of this pit. Fill C.908.

C.908 Fill of C.907. Friable light to mid-yellow brown sandy silt with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.44m.

C.909 Cut of stakehole. Oval-shaped cut measuring 0.12m east–west by 0.06m and 0.18m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped and base was concave. Fill C.910.

C.910 Fill of C.909. Very friable light to mid-yellow brown silty sand with frequent small stones. Maximum thickness 0.18m.

C.911 Cut of stakehole west of pit C.879. Irregularly shaped cut measuring 0.10m north–south by 0.04m and 0.11m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped and base was concave. Fill C.912.

C.912 Fill of C.911. Very friable light to mid-yellow brown sandy silt with occasional small stone and charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.11m.

C.913 Cut of stakehole measuring 0.10m in diameter. Sub-circular shaped cut with tapered sides and a pointed concave base. Maximum depth 0.18m in depth. Fill C.914.

C.914 Fill of C.913. Friable light to mid-yellow brown sandy silt with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.18m.

C.915 Cut of stakehole, sub-circular in shape and measuring 0.06m in diameter. Maximum depth 0.10m. Sides were tapered and base was concave and pointed. Fill C.916.

C.916 Fill of C.915. Light to mid-yellow brown silty sand with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.10m.

C.917 Cut of stakehole cut into the northwestern outer edge of C.907. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.06m in diameter and 0.16m in depth. Sides were tapered inwards towards a concave pointed base. Fill C.918.

C.918 Fill of C.917. Very friable yellow brown sandy silt. Maximum thickness 0.16m.

C.919 Cut of stakehole cut into the inner edge of pit C.907. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.06m in diameter and 0.13m in depth. Sides were tapered and base was concave and pointed. Fill C.920.

C.920 Fill of C.919. Light yellow-brown sticky sandy clay with occasional very small stones and charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.13m.

C.923 Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.10m in diameter and 0.22m in depth. Sides were tapered, base was concave and pointed. Fill C.924.

C.924 Fill of C.923. Mid-grey brown sandy clay with high clay content and occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.22m.

C.925 Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.08m in diameter and 0.20m in depth. Sides were tapered and base was concave and pointed. Fill C.926.

C.926 Fill of C.925. Light yellow-brown sticky sandy clay with occasional very small stones and charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.20m.

C.927 Cut of posthole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.12m in diameter and 0.26m in depth. Sides were near vertically sloped and base was flat. Fill C.928.

C.928 Fill of C.927. Light to mid yellow-brown silty sand with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.26m.

C.929 Cut of posthole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.14m in diameter and 0.16m in depth. Sides were near vertically sloped and base was flat. Fill C.930.

C.930 Fill of C.929. Very friable light to mid-yellow brown sandy silt with occasional small stone and charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.16m.

C.921 Cut of pit. Sub-oval shaped pit measuring 0.70m east–west by 0.60 m. Maximum depth 0.70m. Sides were steeply sloped and base was uneven. Fills C.922, C.870, C.888.

C.922 Lowest fill of C.921. Friable mid to dark brown silty clay with moderate stone inclusions of average size 0.05m to 0.10m. Occasional charcoal flecks and burnt stone inclusions. Maximum depth 0.50m.

C.931 Cut of posthole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.15m in diameter and 0.40m in depth. Sides were near vertical and base was flat. Fill C.932.

C.932.Fill of C.931. Very friable light to mid-yellow brown sandy silt with occasional small stone and charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.40m.

C.871 Pit cutting C.921. Sub-oval shaped pit which cut posthole C.921. Sides were almost vertical and base was flat. Measuring 1.14m north–south by 0.70m and 0.25m in maximum depth.

C.888 Fill of C.921/C.871. Sticky mid-brown silty clay. Very high clay content. Occasional small stones and moderate charcoal fleck inclusions. Maximum depth 0.03m.

C.870 Fill of C.921/C.871. Mid-brown sandy silt with occasional small stones (0.03m) and burnt/degraded stone. Moderate charcoal fleck inclusions. Maximum depth 0.21m.

C.419 Deposit. Deposit of material located between Huts I and II and overlying C.420. Compact grey-brown fine sandy silt with occasional small to medium sized stones and charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.08m.

5.1.2 Hut II: Associated Internal and External Features

Trench for Northern and Western Boundary Fence

C.632a Linear cut or possible slot trench. East–west oriented cut measuring 1.57m east–west by 0.54m and 0.21m in depth. Sides were gently sloped and base was concave. Fill C.631a.

C.631a Fill of C.632a. Loose dark brown peat, rich with organic material grass and straw. Occasional small stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.21m.

C.634a Rectilinear cut, possible slot trench. East–west oriented cut measuring 1.1m in length by 0.50m in width and 0.09m in depth. Sides were gently sloped and base was uneven and concave. Fill C.633a.

C.633a Fill of C.634a. Moderately compact mid-yellow brown silty clay with frequent small angular stones and occasional medium-sized angular stones. Maximum thickness 0.09m.

C.724a Cut of slot trench. Linear-shaped cut measuring 1.1m in length and 0.50m in width and 0.08m in depth. Sides were gently sloped and base was flat. Fill C.723a.

C.502 Cut of possible posthole. Cut into the base of C.724a, this feature was sub-triangular in shape and measured 0.47 north–south by 0.43m and 0.08m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped and base was uneven with a slight southeastwards inclination. Fill C.503.

C.503 Fill of C.502. Friable black charcoal-enriched dark brown silty clay. Abundant charcoal pieces and frequent small stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.08m.

C.507 Cut of stakehole. Cut into the western edge of C.724a, this feature measured 0.10m north–south by 0.09m and 0.10m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was uneven with a distinctive step on the north, east and south sides. Inclination of axis was outhwestward and the base was lined with packing stones. Fill C.508.

C.508 Fill of C.507a. Friable light brown sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.10m.

C.511 Cut of stakehole. Cut into the base of C.724a, this feature measured 0.13m east–west by 0.09m and was 0.11m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was uneven with a distinct step on the northwest, north and east sides at a depth of 0.09m. Fill C.512.

C.512 Fill of C.511. Friable brown sandy clay with frequent small stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.11m.

C.723a Fill of C.724a. Compact mid-grey brown clay silt with frequent small stone inclusions and occasional charcoal and medium-sized stone inclusions. Worked chert found within this fill. Maximum thickness 0.07m.

C.702a Cut of stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.09m in diameter and 0.13m in depth. Sides were near vertical and base was flat. Fill C.701a.

C.701a Fill of C.702a. Compact dark brown silty clay. Maximum thickness 0.13m.

C.704a Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.12m north–south by 0.15m and 0.13m in depth. Sides were near vertical and base was concave. Fill C.703a.

C.703a Fill of C.704a. Moderately compact mid to dark brown silty clay. Maximum thickness 0.13m.

C.706a Cut of stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.21m in diameter and 0.21m in depth. Sides were vertically sloped and base was flat. Fill C.705a.

C.705a Fill of C.706a. Moderately compact mid to dark brown silty clay. Maximum thickness 0.21m.

C.708a Cut of stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.07m in diameter and 0.08m in depth. Sides were near vertical and base was concave and rounded. Fill C.707a.

C.707a Fill of C.708a. Moderately compact mid to dark brown silty clay. Maximum thickness 0.08m.

Foundation Trench for Hut II

C.610a Cut of structural support pit/possible foundation trench. Located to the northeast of the entrance to Hut II. Oval-shaped cut measuring 1.50m by 1.25m and 0.35m in depth. Sides were gently sloped and base was concave and uneven. Fill C.609a.

C.609a Fill of C.610a. Compact mid-grey silty sand with frequent small angular stones and occasional charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.35m.

C.418/C.622a/C.726a Cut of curvilinear feature, possible foundation trench for Hut II. Measuring 6.5m in length, 1.30m and 0.36m in maximum depth. Sides were gently to steeply sloped in places and the base was flat. Inclination of axis of the base was sloping north to south. Terminals at north and south were rounded and base became shallow at each terminal. At the southern end, the feature forks in two with the westward-oriented fork measuring 3m in length and 0.96m in width. Fills C.419, C.420, C.460, C.461, C.621a and C.725a.

C.491 Cut of stakehole. Circular-shaped feature cut into the western edge of C.418 and located adjacent to C.489. Cut measured 0.08m in diameter and 0.20m in depth. Sides were vertical and tapered slightly to a concave pointed base. Fill C.492.

C.492 Fill of C.491. Friable mid-grey to brown sandy silt with occasional small stones and rare charcoal flecks concentrated towards the top of the fill. Maximum thickness 0.20m.

C.489 Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular shaped feature cut into the western edge of C.418, measuring 0.09m north–south by 0.05m and 0.18 in depth. Sides were vertical and base was concave and pointed. Fill C.490.

C.490 Fill of C.489. Friable mid-grey to brown sandy silt with occasional small stones and rare charcoal flecks concentrated towards the top of the fill. Maximum thickness 0.18m.

C.494 Cut of stakehole. Circular feature cut into the western edge of C.418 and measuring 0.08m in diameter and 0.20m in maximum depth. Sides were vertical and base was concave and rounded. Fill C.495.

C.495 Fill of C.494. Friable light to mid brown sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.20m.

C.531 Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.10m north–south by 0.09m and 0.23m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was concave. This feature was cut into the western edge of C.418. Fill C.532.

C.532 Fill of C.531. Friable mid-brown silty clay with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.23m.

C.533 Cut of stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.08m in diameter and 0.10m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was concave. This feature was cut into the western edge of C.418. Fill C.534.

C.534 Fill of C.533. Friable mid to dark brown silty clay with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.10m.

C.741a Cut of stakehole**.** Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.06m in diameter and 0.12m in depth. Sides were near vertical and base was concave. Feature was cut into the base of C.726a. Fill C.740a.

C.740a Fill of C.741a. Loose mid-grey brown sandy clay with occasional angular stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.12m.

C.743a Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.07m in diameter and 0.09m in depth. Sides were near vertical and base was concave and rounded. Feature was cut into the base of C.726a. Fill C.742a.

C.742a Fill of C.743a. Loose mid-grey brown sandy clay with occasional angular stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.09m

C.621a Fill of C.622a. Loose mid-grey silty sand. Occasional charcoal flecks and small sub-angular stones. 9 sherds of prehistoric pottery found within this fill. Maximum thickness 0.14m.

C.725a Fill of C.726a. Loose mid-grey silty sand with frequent small angular stones and occasional charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.36m.

C.461 Fill of C.418. Friable mid-brown black silty sand with occasional small stone inclusions and rare inclusions of decayed stone. Frequent charcoal flecks. Located on the eastern side of C.418. Maximum thickness 0.06m.

C.460 Fill of C.418. Friable mid-brown silty sand located on the west side of C.418. Occasional small stone inclusions and rare medium-sized decayed stones. Two quern stones were located in this fill. Maximum thickness 0.08m.

C.420 Fill of C.418. Compact grey-brown coarse sandy silt with occasional small stones and flecks of charcoal. Rare medium and large sized stones. Maximum thickness 0.16m. Fill contained 3 pieces of worked chert, 2 possible scrapers and 1 piece of debitage.

C.419 Deposit. Deposit of material located between Huts I and II and overlying C.420. Compact grey-brown fine sandy silt with occasional small to medium sized stones and charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.08m.

Structural Postholes/Stakeholes: Hut II

C.340 Cut of posthole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.35m east–west by 0.30m and 0.40m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was concave. Fill C.346.

C.346 Fill of C.340. Compact mid-grey sandy silt with frequent small angular stones and occasional charcoal flecks and medium-sized angular stones. Maximum thickness 0.40m.

C.341 Cut of posthole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.23m in diameter and 0.37m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was concave. Fill C.342.

C.342 Fill of C.341. Compact mid-brown grey clay silt with frequent small angular stones and rare medium-sized stones. Occasional charcoal flecks. Three pieces of unworked chert found within this fill. Maximum thickness 0.37m.

C.339 Deposit. Overlying C.340, C.341, compact mid-grey sandy silt with frequent small angular stones and occasional charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.02m.

C.421 Cut of posthole. Previously excavated posthole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.35m east–west by 0.32m and 0.21m in depth. Sides were near vertical and base was flat. Fill C.422.

C.422 Fill of C.421. Compact dark grey-brown redeposited boulder clay with rare degraded limestone fragments. Feature number tag from previous excavation found within fill. Maximum thickness 0.21m.

C.430 Cut of posthole. Sub-rectangular shaped cut measuring 0.36m east–west by 0.23m and 0.09m in depth. Sides were gently sloped and base was flat. Inclination of axis west to east. Fill C.431.

C.431 Fill of C.430. Compact friable dark grey-brown redeposited boulder clay with rare degraded limestone fragments. Maximum thickness 0.09m.

C.612a Cut of posthole. Located at the entrance to Hut II, this cut was sub-circular in shape and measured 0.40m in diameter and 0.40m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped and base was concave and rounded. Fill C.611a.

C.611a Fill of C.612a. Compact mid-brown grey silty sand with frequent small sub-angular stones and occasional medium sized sub-angular stones. Occasional charcoal flecks and pieces. Maximum thickness 0.40m.

C.628a Cut of posthole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.31m north–south by 0.20m and 0.36m in depth. Sides were near vertical and base was flat. Fill C.627a.

C.627a Fill of C.628a. Compact dark grey-brown clay sand with occasional large stones (0.10m by 0.15m). Maximum thickness 0.36m.

C.630a Cut of posthole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.29m east–west by 0.24m and 0.18m in depth. Sides were near vertical and base was flat. Fill C.629a.

C.629a Fill of C.630a. Moderately compact dark grey-brown clay sand with occasional small stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.18m.

C.626a Cut of posthole. Located at the entrance to Hut II, this sub-circular shaped cut measured 0.36m north–south by 0.35m and 0.52m in depth. Sides were near vertical and base was concave. Fill C.625a.

C.625a Fill of C.626a. Compact mid-brown grey sandy clay with frequent large stones and occasional charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.52m.

C.394 Cut of possible posthole. Truncated to the north, this cut was sub-circular in shape and measured 0.33m in diameter and 0.03m in depth. Sides were gently sloped and base was concave. Fill C.404.

C.404 Fill of C.394. Friable mid-grey brown silty sand with rare small stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.03m.

C.410 Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.6m in diameter and 0.09m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped and base was concave. Fill C.411.

C.411 Fill of C.410. Friable dark grey-brown silty sand with rare small stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.09m.

C.412 Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.07m in diameter and 0.12m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped and base was concave. Inclination of axis east to west. Fill C.413.

C.413 Fill of C.412. Friable dark grey-brown silty sand with rare small stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.12m.

C.414 Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.07m in diameter and 0.08m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped and base was concave. Fill C.415.

C.415 Fill of C.414. Friable dark grey-brown silty sand with rare small stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.08m.

C.416 Cut of possible stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.13m in diameter and 0.06m in depth. Sides were gently sloped and base was concave. Fill C.417.

C.417 Fill of C.416. Friable orange-brown sandy silt with very rare small stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.06m.

C.452 Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular cut measuring 0.08m in diameter and 0.15m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped and base was concave and pointed. Fill C.453.

C.453 Fill of C.452. Friable orange-brown sandy silt. Maximum thickness 0.15m.

C.737a Cut of stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.08m in diameter and 0.20m in depth. Sides were near vertical and base was concave. Fill Cc.736a.

C.736a Fill of C.737a. Loose mid-grey brown sandy clay with occasional angular stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.05m.

C.739a. Cut of stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.09m in diameter and 0.16m in depth. Sides were near vertical and base was concave. Fill C.738a.

C.738a Fill of C.739a. Loose mid-grey brown sandy clay with occasional angular stone inclusions. Maximum, thickness 0.16m.

Internal Features Hut II

C.720a/C.328 Cut of pit. Previously excavated by Mary Henry Ltd. Located within the interior of Hut II This sub-rectangular shaped cut measured 0.72m east–west by 0.32m and 0.06m in depth. Sides were gently sloped and base was uneven and concave. Fill C.719a.

C.719a Fill of pit. Previously excavated by Mary Henry Ltd. Loose black peaty fill with strong odour of rotting organic matter.

C.648a/C.330 Cut of pit. Oval-shaped cut measuring 0.06m north–south by 0.05m and 0.06m in depth. Sides were vertical except to the south, which was gradually sloped. Base was concave and pointed. Fill C.647a.

C.647a Fill of C.648a. Moderately compact dark grey sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks and small stones. Maximum thickness 0.06m.

C.650a/C.331 Cut of stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.04m in diameter and 0.06m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was concave and pointed. Fill C.649a.

C.649a Fill of C.650a. Moderately compact dark brown black sandy clay with occasional small stones. Maximum thickness 0.06m.

C.652a/C.332 Cut of stakehole. Oval-shaped cut measuring 0.06m north–south by 0.07m and 0.08m in depth. Sides were vertical except for the east side, which was gently sloped. Base was concave and pointed. Fill C.651a.

C.651a Fill of C.652a. Moderately compact dark brown sandy clay with occasional small stones and charcoal. Maximum thickness 0.08m.

C.654a/C.333 Cut of pit. Located with Hut II, this cut was sub-circular in shape and measured 0.90m east–west by 0.50m and 0.13m in depth. Sides were uneven and base was flat. Fill C.653a.

C.653a Fill of C.654a. Compact mid-grey brown silty clay with frequent angular stones and occasional charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.14m.

C.662a/C.329 Cut of pit. Sub-rectangular shaped pit measuring 0.60m east–west by 0.32m and 0.07m in depth. Sides were gently sloped and base was concave. Fill C.661a.

C.661a Fill of C.662a. Feature had been previously excavated by Mary Henry Ltd and therefore the primary fill had been removed. Extent of fill: 0.60m east–west by 0.32m and 0.07m in depth.

C.644a Cut of stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.04m in diameter and 0.07m in depth. Sides were vertically sloped except on the south side which was gently sloped. Base was concave and pointed. Fill C.643a.

C.643a Fill of C.644a. Moderately compact mid-brown silty sand. Occasional charcoal throughout, concentrated at base of fill. Maximum thickness 0.07m.

C.646a/C.326 Cut of stakehole. Oval-shaped cut measuring 0.06m north–south by 0.05m and 0.07m. Sides were vertical and base was concave and pointed. Fill C.645a.

C.645a Fill of C.646a. Moderately compact mid to dark brown clay sand with occasional small stones. Maximum thickness 0.07m.

C.656a Cut of pit. Oval-shaped cut measuring 0.91m north–south by 0.60m and 0.19m in depth. Sides varied from near vertical on the north and west sides to gently sloped on the south and east side. Base was concave and uneven. Fill C.655a.

C.655a Fill of C.656a. Compact mid-brown grey sandy silt with occasional large sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. Occasional inclusions of charcoal and 3 sherds of prehistoric pottery found within this fill. Maximum thickness 0.19m.

C.658a Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.07m in diameter and 0.09m in depth. Sides were slightly tapered to the base which was concave and pointed. Fill C.657a.

C.657a Fill of C.658a Moderately compact mid to dark brown clay sand. Maximum thickness 0.09m.

C.660a/C.327 Cut of stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.045m north–south by 0.05m and 0.07m in depth. Sides were vertical on the north and west sides and gently sloped to the south and east. Base was concave and pointed. Fill C.659a.

C.659a Fill of C.660a. Moderately compact mid to dark brown sandy silt with occasional small stones. Maximum thickness 0.07m.

C.664a Cut of stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.04m in diameter and 0.04m in depth. Sides were vertically sloped on the north, west and east side and gently sloped on the south side. Base was concave and pointed. Fill C.663a.

C.663a Fill of C.664a. Moderately compact mid to dark brown sandy silt with occasional small stones. Maximum thickness 0.04m.

C.666a/C.325 Cut of stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.05m in diameter and 0.05m in depth. Sides were vertically sloped on the north, east and west sides and gently sloped on the south side. Base was concave and pointed. Fill C.665a.

C.665a Fill of C.666a. Moderately compact mid to dark brown sandy silt with frequent small stones and occasional charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.05m.

C.668a/C.323 Cut of posthole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.14m north–south by 0.16m and 0.22m in depth. Sides were vertically sloped and base was concave and pointed. Fill C.667a.

C.667a Fill of C.668a. Moderately compact mid-brown sandy silt with frequent small stones and occasional medium angular stones. Maximum thickness 0.17m.

C.670a Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.05m in diameter and 0.09m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped and base was flat. Fill C.669a.

C.669a Fill of C.670a Moderately compact mid-brown sandy silt with occasional small stones. Maximum thickness 0.09m.

C.672a Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.08m in diameter and 0.07m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped, tapering inwards to a flat base. Fill C.671a.

C.671a Fill of C.672a. Moderately compact mid-brown sandy silt with occasional small stones. Maximum thickness 0.07m.

C.674a/C.324 Cut of stakehole. Oval-shaped cut measuring 0.08m north–south by 0.11m and 0.25m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was concave and pointed. Fill C.673a.

C.673a Fill of C.674a**.** Moderately compact mid to dark brown sandy silt with frequent small stones and occasional charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.25m.

C.676a Cut of posthole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.15m north–south by 0.18m and 0.26m in depth. Sides were near vertical with the exception of the west side which fell gently initially then vertically to the base, which was concave and rounded. Fill C.675a.

C.675a Fill of C.676a**.** Firm dark brown silty clay with frequent small stones and occasional charcoal fleck inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.20m.

C.698a Cut of hearth. Oval-shaped cut measuring 0.40m north–south by 0.31m and 0.07m in depth. Sides were gently sloped and base was uneven and concave. Fill C.697a.

C.697a Oxidised subsoil/ hearth remains. Compact red silt with frequent small angular stone inclusions. Area of oxidised subsoil as a result of *in-situ* burning. Maximum thickness 0.02m

C.712a Cut of stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.06m north–south by 0.05m and 0.21m in depth. Sides were vertically sloped and base was concave and pointed. Fill C.711a.

C.711a Fill of C.712a. Moderately compact dark brown sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.21m.

C.714a Cut of three conjoined circular stakeholes measuring 0.10m north–south by 0.08m and 0.16m in depth (main cut), 0.06m in diameter and 0.05m in depth (cut to the northeast), 0.07m north–south by 0.06m and 0.15m in depth (cut to the northwest). Sides were vertically sloped in all three cuts. Bases were concave and pointed. Fill C.713a.

C.713a Fill of C.714a. Moderately compact light brown sandy silt with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.16m.

C.716a Cut of stakehole. Oval-shaped cut measuring 0.05m north–south by 0.07m and 0.16m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was concave and pointed. Fill C.715a

C.715a Fill of C.716a. Moderately compact dark brown sandy silt with occasional small stone and charcoal inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.16m.

C.718a Cut of stakehole. Oval-shaped cut measuring 0.04m north–south by 0.05m and 0.14m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was concave and pointed. Fill C.717a.

C.717a Fill of C.718a. Moderately compact dark brown sandy silt with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.14m.

C.729a Cut of stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.07m in diameter and 0.11m in depth. Sides were vertically sloped and base was concave. Fill C.728a.

C.728a Fill of C.729a. Compact mid-grey silty clay with occasional small angular stones and charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.11m.

External Features: Hut II

C.235 Deposit of oxidised clay. Severely truncated spread of orange oxidised natural subsoil, damaged by machine during the laying of sewerage pipe. Measuring 0.24m by 0.23m and 0.05m in thickness.

C.678a Cut of pit. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.40m east–west by 0.28m and 0.16m in depth. Sides were near vertical on the north and south sides and gently sloped on the east and west sides. Base was concave. Fill C.677a.

C.677a Fill of C.678a. Moderately compact light to mid-brown clay sand with occasional small stones and rare sub-angular medium sized stones. Maximum thickness 0.16m.

C.614a Cut of posthole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.27m east–west by 0.32m and 0.27m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped to the north and gradually sloped elsewhere. Base was concave and rounded. Fill C.613a.

C.613a Fill of C.614a. Moderately compact dark grey-brown sandy clay with frequent small angular stones and occasional charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.27m.

C.616a Cut of posthole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.30m east–west by 0.23m and 0.08m in depth. Sides were gently sloped and base was concave. Fill C.615a.

C.615a Fill of C.616a. Moderately compact dark grey-brown sandy clay with frequent small angular stones and frequent charcoal flecks. Occasional burnt stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.08m.

C.604a Irregularly shaped cut. Disturbed by machinery, this cut measured 3.60m north–south by 2m and 0.50m in depth.

C.603a Fill of C.604a. Organic rotting topsoil and sod fill containing modern pottery, occasional charcoal flecks and dark grey clay pockets with a strong rotting smell.

C.606a Cut of pit. Oval-shaped pit measuring 1.17m east–west by 0.7m and 0.35m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped and base was uneven and concave. Fill C.605a.

C.605a Fill of C.606a. Loose dark brown clay silt with frequent burnt sandstone and small angular stones. Abundant charcoal flecks. At the centre of this fill, an area measuring 0.70m by 0.30m of redeposited natural subsoil was located. Grinding stone was found within this fill.

C.608a Cut of posthole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.17m north–south by 0.190m and 0.11m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped and base was flat. Fill C.607a.

C.607a Fill of C.608a. Moderately compact dark brown-black sandy silt with occasional small angular stones and charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.11m.

C.636a Cut of pit. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.80m east–west by 0.70m and 0.50m in depth. Sides were gently sloped and base was uneven and concave. C.618a, C.620a and C.624a were cut into the base of this feature. Fill C.635a.

C.635a Fill of C.636a. Compact mid-orange brown clay sand with frequent angular stones and occasional charcoal flecks and decayed stone. Maximum thickness 0.50m.

C.624a Cut of pit. Cut into the base of C.636a, this pit was sub-circular and measured 0.21m north–south by 0.30m and 0.15m in depth. Sides were stone lined and base was uneven and concave. Fill C.623a.

C.623a Fill of C.624a. Loose dark brown black sandy silt with frequent charcoal, cremated bone and angular stones. Maximum thickness 0.15m.

C.618a Cut of pit. Irregularly shaped cut measuring 1.10m east–west by 0.80m and 0.45m in depth. Sides were gently sloped on the south side and steeply sloped on the north side. Base was uneven and concave. Feature cuts C.636a. Fill C.617a.

C.617a Fill of C.618a. Loose dark orange-brown clay silt with black flecks. Frequent angular stones and frequent large angular stone (up to 0.20m in size). Frequent charcoal flecks also. A broken quern stone and a piece of chert debitage were found at the base of this fill. Maximum thickness 0.45m.

C.620a Cut of pit. Oval-shaped cut measuring 0.40m east–west by 0.24m and 0.16m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped and base was flat. Feature was cut into the base of larger pit C.636a. This pit was cut on the southwest side by C.618a. Fill C.619a.

C.619a Fill of C.620a. Loose dark brown-black sandy silt with abundant charcoal and burnt bone and frequent angular stones. Prehistoric pottery sherds and a flint scraper were found within this fill. Maximum thickness 0.16m.

C.640a Cut of conjoined postholes. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.80m east–west by 0.40m and 0.59m in depth. Sides were vertically sloped and base was concave and uneven. Fill C.639a.

C.639a Upper fill of C.640a. Moderately compact mid-dark brown sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions. Worked chert, bone and charcoal were found within this fill. Maximum thickness 0.27m.

C.680a Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.11m in diameter and 0.115m in depth. Sides were vertically sloped on all but the south side. Base was flat. Fill C.679a.

C.679a Fill of C.680a. Moderately compact mid to dark brown sandy clay. Maximum thickness 0.115m.

C.682a Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.08m north–south by 0.10m and 0.17m in depth. Sides were near vertical and base was flat. Fill C.681a.

C.681a Fill of C.682a. Moderately compact mid to dark brown sandy clay. Maximum thickness 0.17m.

C.684a Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.08m in diameter and 0.11m in depth. Sides were near vertical and base was flat. Fill C.683a.

C.683a Fill of C.684a. Moderately compact mid to dark brown sandy clay with a single small stone present. Maximum thickness 0.11m.

C.686a Cut of stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.10m in diameter and 0.15m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was concave and rounded. Fill C.685a.

C.685a Fill of C.686a. Compact mid-grey brown sandy silt with occasional small angular stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.15m.

C.688a Cut of stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.07m in diameter and 0.08m in depth. Sides were near vertical and base was concave. Fill C.687a.

C.687a Fill of C.688a. Compact dark grey-brown sandy silt with occasional angular stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.08m.

C.690a Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.08m in diameter and 0.13m in depth. Sides were near vertical and base was concave. Fill C.689a.

C689a Fill of C.690a. Moderately compact mid-grey brown sandy silt with frequent small angular stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.13m.

C.692a Cut of stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.09m in diameter and 0.15m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was concave. Fill C.691a.

C.691a Fill of C.692a. Moderately compact mid-grey brown sandy silt with occasional angular small stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.15m.

C.694a Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.12m east–west by 0.10m and 0.18m in depth. Sides were near vertical and base was uneven and concave. Fill C.693a

C.693a Fill of C.694a. Moderately compact mid-grey brown sandy silt with frequent angular stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.18m.

C.696a Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.12m in diameter and 0.15m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was concave and uneven. Fill C.695a.

C.695a Fill of C.696a. Moderately compact mid-grey brown sandy silt with frequent angular stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.15m.

C.700a Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.13m north–south by 0.11m and 0.11m in depth. Sides were near vertical and base was uneven. Fill C.699a.

C.699a Fill of C.700a. Moderately compact mid to dark brown sandy clay with very rare stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.11m.

C.710a Cut of stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.06m in diameter and 0.08m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was concave. Fill C.709a.

C.709a Fill of C.710a. Moderately compact mid-grey brown sandy silt with occasional angular stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.08m.

C.727a Cobble surface. Area of densely compacted sub-angular stones set into the natural subsoil. Located north of the entrance to Hut II, this surface measured 2.50m east–west by 1.50m north–south.

C.733a Cut of stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.08m in diameter and 0.06m in depth. Sides were gently sloped and base was concave. Fill C.732a.

C.732a Fill of C.733a. Loose mid-grey brown sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.06m.

C.735a Cut of stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.05m in diameter and 0.04m in depth. Sides were sloped and base was concave. Fill C.734a.

C.734a Fill of C.735a. Loose compact mid-grey brown sandy clay. Maximum thickness 0.04m.

C.731a Cut of stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.05m in diameter and 0.15m in depth. Sides were near vertical and base was concave. Fill C.730a.

C.730a Fill of C.731a. Compact mid-grey brown sandy silt with occasional angular stones. Maximum thickness 0.15m.

5.1.3 Possible Hut III

(The remains of this possible hut had been badly truncated to the south and north by recent machine disturbance.)

External Foundation Trenches and Structural Support Postholes

C.270 Curvilinear-shaped cut. Oriented roughly north–south and measuring 3m in length, 1m in maximum width and 0.18m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped with step on eastern side. Base was concave with slight inclination north - south. Fill C.271.

C.369 Cut of stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.12m in diameter and 0.24m in depth. Sides were vertical tapering slightly to a concave base. Fill C.370.

C.370 Fill of C.369. Loose friable mid-brown clay silt with occasional small stone inclusions and charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.25m.

C.371 Cut of stakehole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.10m north–south by 0.07m and 0.20m in depth. Sides were near vertical tapering slightly to a flat base. Fill C.372.

C.372 Fill of C.371. Friable mid-brown clay silt with occasional small angular stones and charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.20m.

C.271 Fill of C.270. Friable dark grey silt with frequent small stones, some heat affected. Occasional charcoal fleck inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.18m.

C.266 Cut for possible pit/foundation trench. Irregularly shaped pit measuring 2.8m in length, 1.6m in width and 0.32m in depth. Sides were gently sloped, except for the northwest side which was gently sloped. Base was flat and uneven with slight southward inclination. Fills C.352, C.354, C.360, C.406 and C.407.

C.406 Fill of C.266. Friable mid-brown silty clay overlying northern end of cut C.266. Rare charcoal fleck inclusions. Fill underlay C.360. Post-medieval pottery sherd found at northern edge of this fill. Extent of fill: 1.10m north–south by 1.27m and 0.26m in thickness.

C.407 Fill of C.266. Loose dark brown charcoal-enriched silty clay containing rare charcoal pieces and small stone inclusions. Fill was located at the southern end of cut C.266 and underlay C.360 and C.254 on occasion. Extent of fill: 1.60m east–west by 1.08m and 0.26m in thickness.

C.360 Fill of C.266. Dark grey charcoal-enriched silt with frequent small stone inclusions and a single piece of cremated bone present.

C.354 Fill of C.266. Underlying C.352, this fill comprised compact oatmeal-coloured silty clay with frequent inclusions of small stones and charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.32m.

C.352 Fill of C.266. Loose mid-grey brown silty clay with frequent small to medium sized stone inclusions. Occasional charcoal flecks also noted. Two sherds of possible prehistoric pottery were found within this fill. Maximum thickness 0.14m.

C.353 Deposit adjoining C.266. Friable grey-purple sandy silt with rare small stone inclusions and frequent charcoal inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.32m. Two pieces of unworked chert and two sherds of possible prehistoric pottery.

C.483 Cut of possible pit. Sub-triangular shaped cut measuring 0.48m north–south by 0.40m and 0.20m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped and base was uneven and undulating, sloping southwards. Fill C.484.

C.484 Fill of C.483. Compact mid-brown silty clay with frequent small stone and occasional charcoal fleck inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.20m.

C.268 Curvilinear-shaped cut measuring 3.10m in length, 0.70m in width and 0.28m in maximum depth (0.14m in depth at its southeastern terminal). Sides were gently sloped to an uneven base which had a slight southward inclination. Posthole C.295 cut into base at northern end of C.268. Fill C.308.

C.295 Cut for posthole. Sub-rectangular shaped cut measuring 0.22m north–south by 0.20m and 0.08m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped and base was flat. C.295 was cut into the base of C.268.

C.303 Fill of C.295. Friable dark grey silt with rare charcoal flecks and frequent small stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.22m.

C.343 Cut of possible posthole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.26m north–south by 0.18m and 0.06m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was uneven and concave. Inclination of axis was southwestwards. Cut into base of C.268. Fill C.344.

C.344 Fill of C.343. Grey clay silt containing occasional small stone and charcoal flecks inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.06m.

C.336 Cut of stakehole. Sub-rectangular shaped cut measuring 0.14m east–west by 0.12m and 0.12m in depth. Sides were gently sloped, becoming steeper towards the base, which was uneven and concave. Inclination of axis was southwards. Feature was cut into the base of C.268. Fill C.337.

C.337 Fill of C.336. Friable light brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions and rare charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.14m.

C.308 Fill of C.268. Loose grey silt with occasional medium small to medium sized stone inclusions. Rare charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.28m.

Internal Features: Possible Hut III

C.319 Cut of posthole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.15m in diameter and 0.23m in depth. Sides were near vertical with a step on the south face. Sides tapered slightly to base, which was flat. Fill C.338.

C.338 Fill of C.319. Firm mid-grey brown clay silt with occasional small angular stones and rare charcoal flecks and cremated bone. Maximum thickness 0.23m.

C.275 Cut of posthole. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 013m by 0.09m and 0.16m in depth. Sides were vertical falling to a concave base with inclination of axis eastward. Fill C.318.

C.318 Fill of C.275. Friable mid-brown sandy clay. No notable inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.09m.

C.274 Cut for posthole. Circular cut measuring 0.12m in diameter and 0.25m in depth. Sides were vertical tapering to a concave base. Fill C.287.

C.287 Fill of C.274. Compact mid-grey sandy silt containing occasional small angular stones and rare charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.25m.

C.276 Cut for posthole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.10m in diameter and 0.24m in depth. Sides were vertical. Base was not discernible. Fill C.307.

C.277 Cut for posthole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.10m in diameter and 0.26m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was concave. Fill C.307.

C.278 Cut for posthole. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.07m in diameter and 0.15m in depth. Sides were vertical tapering slightly to a concave base. Fill C.307.

C.307 Fill of C.276, C.277, C.278. Compact mid-brown grey sandy silt with occasional small angular stones and charcoal fleck inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.26m.

C.281 Cut for posthole. Circular cut measuring 0.09m in diameter and 0.12m in depth. Sides were vertical tapering slightly to a flat base. Fill C.334.

C.334 Fill of C.281. Firm grey silty sand with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.12m.

C.282 Cut for posthole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.12m in diameter and 0.24m in depth. Sides were vertical, tapering slightly to base, which was flat. Fills C.301, C.302.

C.302 Lower fill of C.282. Friable mid-brown sandy clay with occasional small stones and rare charcoal fleck inclusions. Minimum thickness 0.12m. Underlay C.301.

C.301 Upper fill of C.282. Compact grey silty sand with occasional small stone and charcoal fleck inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.12m.

C.280 Cut for pit**.** Linear-shaped cut running south from cut C.390. Measuring 1.3m north–south by 0.30m and 0.07m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped and base was concave. Fill C.316.

C.316 Fill of C.280. Compact light grey sandy silt with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.02m.

C.390 Cut of pit. Truncated sub-circular shaped cut truncated to the north by machine activity. Surviving remains measure 1.70m east–west by 0.77m and 0.17m in depth. Sides were gradual to the east and sharp to the west and south. Base was flat. Fill C.391.

C.395 Cut of stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.07m in diameter and 0.10m in depth. Sides were near vertical tapering slightly to the base, which was flat. Fill C.398. Feature was cut into the base of C.390.

C.396 Cut of stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.08m in diameter and 0.12m in depth. Sides were near vertical tapering slightly to the base, which was flat. Fill C.398. Feature was cut into the base of C.390.

C.397 Cut of stakehole. Circular-shaped cut measuring 0.07m in diameter and 0.13m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was concave. Fill C.398. Feature was cut into the base of C.390.

C.398 Fill of C.395, C.296, C.297. Compact light brown clay silt with occasional small stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.13m.

C.391 Fill of C.390. Compact light grey fine sandy silt with abundant small angular stones. Occasional charcoal flecks. Single sherd of pottery recovered. Maximum thickness 0.17m.

External Feature: Possible Hut III

C.285 Cut of pit. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.60m in north–south by 0.70m and 0.42m in depth. Sides were vertical and base was flat. Inclination of base was north to south. Fills C.297, C.298.

C.297 Lower fill of C.285. Compact mid-brown grey clay silt with occasional small stone and charcoal fleck inclusions. Rare large stone inclusions also. Maximum thickness 0.30m.

C.298 Upper fill of C.285. Compact light grey sandy silt with rare small stone and occasional large stone and charcoal fleck inclusions. 3 sherds of prehistoric pottery found within this fill. Maximum thickness 0.12m.

C.288 Cut of pit. Sub-circular shaped cut measuring 0.50m in diameter and 0.17m in depth. As a result of machine disturbance, the sides were steeply sloped on the north and east sides and gradually on the south and west sides. Base was flat but irregular. Fill C.335.

C.335 Fill of C.288. Compact mid-grey brown clay silt containing frequent inclusions of small angular stones and occasional charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.17m.

C.101 Topsoil. Loose dark grey brown silty clay with moderate small stone inclusions. Average thickness 0.16m.

5.1.4 Fulacht Fiadh: Associated Features

Pits, Troughs, Post-Medieval Overlying Features

C.373 Deposit. Loose dark brown-grey silty clay with frequent inclusions of charcoal and rare stone inclusions. Extent of deposit 3.80m in length, 2.40m in width and 0.12m in thickness.

C.309 Deposit. Loose mid to dark grey ash deposit of clay silt with occasional charcoal fleck inclusions. Rare burnt stone inclusions. Similar to C.259 and C.364. Extent of deposit: 9.20m east–west by 2.65m and 0.08m in thickness. Overlay C.373.

C.259 Deposit. Burnt material overlying C.373. Loose mid to dark grey ash deposit of clay silt. Occasional flecks of charcoal and burnt stone. Extent of spread: 14.20m by 3.63m and 0.13m in thickness. Similar to C.309, C.364. Cut by C.362, C.497, C.536. C.112 Overlies.

C.364 Deposit. Mid-dark grey ash deposit of clay silt. Frequent inclusions of charcoal and rare inclusions of burnt and unburnt stone. Extent of deposit: 14.20m in length, 3.60m in width and 0.13m in thickness. Similar to C.309 and C.259. Cut by C.260.

C.366 Deposit. Very compact light-mid grey sandy silt with rare inclusions of heat-affected stone. Extent of deposit: 29m in length, 0.65m in width and 0.08m in thickness. Cut by C.260.

C.367 Deposit. Loose friable very dark brown to black clay silt. Occasional inclusions of heat-affected stone concentrated towards the base of the deposit. Extent of deposit: 3.45m in length, 0.72m in width and 0.09m in thickness. Same as C.261. Cut by C.260 and C.111.

C.261 *In-situ fulacht fiadh* material. Very loose friable dark brown-black clay silt with abundant inclusions of heat-affected stone (average size 0.06m by 0.06m by 0.04m). Cut by C.260 and C.356. Measuring 3.8m in width, 8.5m in length and 0.16m in thickness.

C.362 Cut of pit. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 0.85m north–south by 0.67m and 0.16m in depth. Sides were steeply sloped with the exception of the southeast side which was gently sloped. Base was flat. Fill C.454.

C.454 Fill of C.362. Very compact mid to dark brown grey sandy silt clay with occasional pebbles and sub-angular stones (average size 0.04m by 0.03m by 0.02m). Maximum thickness 0.16m.

C.497 Cut of pit. Sub-oval shaped cut measuring 1.6m north–south by 0.94m and 0.26m in depth. Sides were gently sloped and base was flat. The borín (C.356) had truncated this feature. Fill C.455.

C.455 Fill of C.497. Very compact mid-dark grey fine-grained clay silt with ash content. Occasional rounded to sub-angular stones (average size 0.03m by 0.015m to 0.12m by 0.075m by 0.07m). Occasional charcoal fleck inclusions.

C.536 Cut of pit. Oval-shaped cut measuring 0.89m east–west by 1.23m and 0.13m in depth. Sides were vertical on the eastern side, gently sloped elsewhere. Base was flat. Fill C.535.

C.535 Fill of C.536. Loose black sandy silt with frequent burnt stone inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.13m.

C.498 Cut of possible pit. Oval-shaped cut measuring 0.39m north–south by 0.28m and 0.04m in depth. Sides were gently sloped and base was flat. Fill C.499.

C.499 Fill of C.498. Loose, friable mid to dark grey black gritty clay silt with occasional pebble inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.04m.

C.399 Cut of possible trough feature. Oval-shaped cut measuring 2.20m east–west by 1.90m and 1.30m in depth. Sides were near vertical and base was flat. This feature had been truncated by the stone wall (C.108) and borín (C.356) to the south. Fills C.400, C.401, C.402, C.403.

C.515 Cut of possible trough feature. Circular-shaped cut measuring 1.40m in diameter and 0.80m in depth. Truncated on the south side by C.108 and C.356. Sides were steeply sloped and base was flat. Fills C.400, C.401, C.402, C.403.

C.403 Lower fill of C.399 and C.515. Mid to dark grey silty clay mottled with dark grey black patches throughout. Rare charcoal flecks. Extent of fill: 1.75m east–west by 0.47m and 0.07m in thickness.

C.402 Fill of C.399 and C.515. Very dark brown to black silty clay with occasional small heat-affected stones. Frequent charcoal fleck inclusions also. Extent of fill: 2m east–west by 0.80m north–south and 0.20m in thickness.

C.401 Fill of C.399 and C.515. Very dark grey to black silty clay with high peat content. Rare small burnt stone and frequent charcoal fleck inclusions. Extent of fill: 2.20m east–west by 1.10m and 0.10m in thickness.

C.400 Upper fill of C.399 and C.515. Very dark brown to black silty clay with abundant large burnt stone inclusions (average stone size 0.60m by 0.60m by 0.80m). Occasional to frequent inclusions of charcoal flecks and pieces. Extent of fill: 2.20m east–west, 1.68m north–south and 0.28m in thickness.

C.112 Deposit of *in-situ fulacht fiadh* material. Moderately loose and friable very dark brown to black silty sand with occasional inclusions of burnt/heat-affected stone and charcoal flecks. Measuring 3.04m in width, 6.10m in length and 0.24m in thickness. Overlies pits C.498, C.500 and troughs C.399, C.515.

C.310 Cut and fill of modern hedgerow. Linear cut with gently sloped sides and a flat base which is cut by C.356. Fill comprises loose friable mid to dark brown silty clay with frequent roots, occasional sub-angular stones and rare charcoal fleck inclusions. Extent of feature 4.50m in length, 0.40m in width and 0.40m in depth.

C.356 Cut of post-medieval borín. Linear cut oriented east–west and measuring 4.1m in width, 0.40m in exposed length and 0.80m in depth. Northern edge was near vertical and southern edge varied from near vertical in places to gently sloped, depending on the natural subsoil slope below. Northern edge of cut was lined in places with a roughly coursed drystone wall (C.108). Fills C.109, C.110, C.226, C.355, C.357, C.358, C.359.

C.359 Fill of C.356. Compact light yellow-brown fine sandy fill of redeposited natural. Frequent inclusions of small stones. Maximum thickness 0.24m. Located along the northern edge of cut C.356.

C.358 Fill of C.356. Resulting from field clearance, this fill comprised abundant large sub-angular and sub- rounded limestone (average size 0.10m to 0.50m) concentrated along the base and northern edge of the cut C.356.

C.357 Fill of C.356. Moderately compact mid-brown sandy silt with frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded stones of average size 0.10m to 0.20m. Occasional inclusions of metal and modern pottery sherds. Maximum thickness 0.36m.

C.355 Fill of C.356. Very compact brown-grey sand and gravel mix with frequent small angular stone inclusions and rare metal finds noted. Extent of fill: 4.1m across section and 0.10m in thickness. Underlying C.110, overlying C.357.

C.110 Cobble surface of borín. Surface of 19th century borín comprising small to medium sized sub-rounded stones and gravel. Stones are poorly sorted and lying in compact fill (C.355).

C.226 Fill of C.356. Overlying C.110, cobble surface of 19th century lane, C.226 comprises compact dark brown silty clay containing rare animal bone, modern pottery sherds, glass and metal. Buried topsoil fill. Maximum thickness 0.30m. Underlay C.108 and C.109.

C.108 Stones lining northern edge of C.356. Drystone wall running along the northern edge of a 19th century borín. Oriented east–west and comprising large sub-angular stones roughly coursed but not faced or cut (average size 0.40m by 0.35m by 0.40m) and smaller sub-angular stones (average size 0.10m by 0.15m by 0.10m). Measuring 0.75m in height, 0.30m thick and surviving for a continuous length of 7m.

C.109 Redeposited *fulacht fiadh* material. Loose dark brown-black sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular burnt and unburnt stones. Fill overlay C.226, buried topsoil and was the result of previous disturbance of *fulacht fiadh* material during sewerage works.

C.500 Cut of pit. Sub-rectangular shaped pit measuring 1.18m southeast to northwest by 0.66m and 0.30m in depth. Sides were near vertical to slightly undercut on the east–southeast side. Base was irregular. Feature had been truncated by C.111 (a modern pipe trench to the north) and so was severely disturbed. Fills C.501, C.514.

C.514 Lower fill of C.500. Compact light to mid grey silty gravel with occasional pebbles and sub-angular stones. Maximum thickness 0.12m.

C.501 Upper fill of C.500. Compact mid to dark grey ashy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and sub-angular stones. Maximum thickness 0.21m.

C.111 Cut of modern sewerage pipe trench. East to west oriented cut for sewerage pipe measuring up to 5m in width. Backfilled with topsoil. The extent of this feature was not revealed either in length or depth.

C.106 Fill of C.111. Area of stones dumped at the south side of the pipe trench C.111, containing red brick, modern pottery and metal. Maximum extent of stone area: 1m east–west by 0.80m north–south, exposed in sondage across disturbed portion of site. Underlying C.107.

C.107 Fill of C.111. Fill of modern pipe trench. Mid-brown loamy clay containing modern pottery and red brick.

C.260 Linear cut. Cut for modern hedgerow oriented roughly east to west across the southern portion of site. Measuring 1.36m in width, 2.9m in exposed length and 0.34m in depth. Hedgerow

sides were steeply sloped on the south side leading to a flattened step then falling to a concave base. Northern side was gently and unevenly sloped. Fill C.262.

C.262 Fill of C.260. Loose dark grey-brown silty clay with rare small pebbles noted along the base. Frequent inclusions of charcoal. Maximum thickness 0.34m.

C.263 Redeposited layer of *fulacht fiadh* material resulting from the excavation of features by Mary Henry Ltd in the adjoining field. Located along the southern portion of site.

C.101 Topsoil Loose dark grey brown silty clay with moderate small stone inclusions. Average thickness 0.16m.

5.2 Drawing Register

5.2.1 Plan Register

No	***Description***
1	Pre-excavation plan of Hut I.
2	Plan of linear feature C.104, west of Hut I.
3	Mid-excavation plan of C.285, located in site director's diary.
4	Pre-excavation plan of southeast corner of site showing *fulacht fiadh* material.
5	Pre-excavation plan of southern edge of site showing *fulacht fiadh* material.
6	Pre-excavation plan of southwest corner of site showing *fulacht fiadh* material.
7	Pre-excavation plan of Hut I (eastern edge) and Hut II (western edge).
8	Pre-excavation plan of Hut II.
9	Pre-excavation plan of Hut III.
10	Post-excavation plan of linear feature C.104.
11	Pre-excavation plan of southern portion of site, *fulacht fiadh* material.
12	Sections E–E1, F–F1, G–G1, H–H1, I–-I1 and J–J1.
13	Sections A–A1, B–B1, C–C1, D–D1, E2–E3, G2–G3, H2–H3, I2–I3 and J2–J3.
14	Pre-excavation plan of area west of C.104.
15	Post-excavation plan of area west of C.104.
16	Sections L–L1 and Z–Z1.
17	Section O–O1.
18	Sections R–R1, T–T1, U–U1, V–V1, W–W1, X–X1, Y–Y1, A2–A3, B2–B3, C2–C3.

No	***Description***
19	Post-excavation plan of Hut III.
20	Sections D2–D3 and E2–E3.
21	Post-excavation of possible *fulacht fiadh* trough C.399 and C.515.
22	Pre-excavation plan of C.112, west of *fulacht fiadh* deposit.
23	Post-excavation plan of Hut II.
24	Post-excavation plan of southern portion of site.
25	Single context plan, layer B: ash spread C.493.
26	Single context plan, layer C: deposit C.585.
27	Single context plan, layer D: deposit C.586.
28	Single context plan, layer E.
29	Single context plan, layer G.
30	Post-excavation plan of Hut I (a).
31	Post-excavation plan of Hut I (b).
32	Single context plan, layer H: C.771.
33	Single context plan, layer F: charred wood C.674, C.675 and C.136.
34	Single context plan, layer J: deposit C.836 and charred wood C.760 and C.761.
35	Composite of single context plans for C.223.
36	Single context plan, layer I: deposit C.836.
37	Post-excavation plan of area between Hut I and Hut II.
38	Pre-excavation plan of borín and cobble: C.108, C.110 and C.256.
1a	Pre-excavation plan of Area 2E
2a	Plan of pit C.618a with cremations C.620a and C.624a.
3a	Sections and profiles of features Area 2E.
4a	Sections and profiles of features Area 2E.
5a	Post-excavation plan of Area 2E.
6a	Post-excavation plan of Area 2E.
7a	Post-excavation plan of Area 2E.

5.2.2 Section/Profile Register

Drawing No	***Section***	***Description***
13	A–A1	Section of C.104.
13	B–B1	Section of C.104.
13	C–C1	Section of C.104.

Drawing No	***Section***	***Description***
13	D–D1	Section of C.104.
12	E–E1	Section of C.255, C.256.
12	F–F1	Section of C.234.
12	G–G1	North-facing profile of C.181.
12	H–H1	North-facing section of C.133.
12	I–I1	Northeast-facing section of C.129.
12	J–J1	East-facing section of C.285.
12	K–K1	North-facing section of C.268.
16	L–L1	East-facing section of C.108, C.109 and C.110.
12	M–M1	West-facing section of postholes C.340 and C.341.
12	N–N1	North-facing of C.270.
17	O–O1	East-facing section of C.261.
12	P–P1	South-facing profile of stakehole C.182.
12	Q–Q1	Northeast-facing profile of stakehole C.182.
18	R–R1	South-facing section of C.266.
17	S–S1	South-facing section of C.309.
18	T–T1	Profile of posthole C.382.
18	U–U1	Profile of posthole C.117.
18	V–V1	Profile of posthole C.345.
18	W–W1	Profile of posthole C.121.
18	X–X1	Profile of posthole C.361.
18	Y–Y1	Profile of posthole C.127.
16	Z–Z1	West-facing section of possible *fulacht fiadh* trough C.399.
18	A2–A3	North-facing section of C.184, C.425, C.427, C.456.
18	B2–B3	South-facing section of c.418.
18	C2–C3	South-facing section of C.195.
20	D2–D3	South-facing elevation of wall C.108.
20	E2–E3	North-facing section of C.500.
13	F2–F3	South-facing section of C.115.
13	G2–G3	South-facing section of C.854.
13	H2–H3	Southwest-facing section of C.853.
13	I2–I3	West-facing section of C.852
13	J2–J3	East-facing section C.598.

5.3 Sample Register

Sample No	*Context No*	*No of Bags*	*Sample Type*	*Description*
1	C.293	1	Bulk	Fill of C.144.
2	C.264	1	Bulk	Fill of C.144.
3	C.314	1	Bulk	Fill of C.117.
4	C.313	1	Bulk	Fill of C.117.
5	C.320	1	Bulk	Fill of C.140.
6	C.320	1	Bulk	Fill of C.182.
7	C.304	1	Bulk	Fill of C.133.
8	C.334	1	Charcoal	Fill of C.281.
9	C.317	1	Bulk	Fill of C.183.
10	C.298	1	Bulk	Fill of C.285
11	C.297	1	Bulk	Fill of C.285.
12	C.303	1	Bulk	Fill of C.295.
13	C.337	1	Bulk	Fill of C.336.
14	C.346	1	Bulk	Fill of C.340.
15	C.352	1	Bulk	Fill of C.266.
16	C.353	1	Bulk	Fill of C.266.
17	C.354	1	Bulk	Fill of C.266
18	C.308	1	Bulk	Fill of C.268.
19	C.390	1	Bulk	Fill of C.266.
20	C.370	1	Bulk	Fill of C.369.
21	C.351	1	Bulk	Fill of C.270.
22	C.275	1	Bulk	Fill of C.275.
23	C.384	1	Bulk	Fill of C.383.
24	C.380	1	Bulk	Fill of C.345.
25	C.381	1	Bulk	Fill of C.121.
26	C.378	1	Bulk	Fill of C.361.
27	C.379	1	Bulk	Fill of C.361.
28	C.385	1	Bulk	Fill of C.127.
29	C.387	1	Bulk	Fill of C.386.
30	C.230	1	Bulk	Fill of C.229.
31	C.240	1	Bulk	Fill of C.237.
32	C.241	1	Bulk	Fill of C.241.

Sample No	***Context No***	***No of Bags***	***Sample Type***	***Description***
33	C.309	2	Bulk	Fill of C.309.
34	C.373	2	Bulk	Fill of C.309.
35	C.259	2	Bulk	Fill of C.259.
36	C.294	1	Bulk	Fill of C.266.
37	C.406	1	Bulk	Fill of C.266.
38	C.407	1	Bulk	Fill of C.278.
39	C.261	1	Bulk	Deposit.
40	C.351	1	Bulk	Deposit.
41	C.258	1	Bulk	Fill of C.181.
42	C.391	1	Bulk	Fill of C.390.
44	C.426	1	Bulk	Fill of C.425.
45	C.429	1	Bulk	Fill of C.184.
46	C.457	1	Bulk	Fill of C.456.
47	C.437	1	Bulk	Fill of C.165.
48	C.451	1	Bulk	Fill of C.174.
49	C.464	1	Bulk	Fill of C.463.
50	C.294	1	Charcoal	Fill of C.129.
51	C.391	1	Charcoal	Fill of C.390.
52	C.353	1	Charcoal	Fill of C.266.
53	C.453	1	Charcoal	Fill of C.452.
54	C.344	1	Charcoal	Fill of C.343.
55	C.402	1	Charcoal	Fill of C.399.
56	C.352	1	Charcoal	Fill of C.266.
57	C.105	1	Charcoal	Fill of C.104.
58	C.454	1	Bulk	Fill of C.362.
59	C.503	1	Bulk	Fill of C.502.
60	C.506	1	Bulk	Fill of C.505.
61	C.508	1	Bulk	Fill of C.507.
62	C.512	1	Bulk	Fill of C.511.
63	C.514	1	Bulk	Fill of C.500.
64	C.493	1	Bulk	Deposit.
65	C.523	1	Bulk	Fill of C.522.
66	C.528	1	Bulk	Fill of C.527.

Sample No	***Context No***	***No of Bags***	***Sample Type***	***Description***
67	C.532	1	Bulk	Fill of C.231.
68	C.550	1	Bulk	Fill of C.549.
69	C.116	1	Bulk	Fill of C.115.
70	C.552	1	Bulk	Fill of C.115.
71	C.558	1	Bulk	Fill of C.557.
72	C.120	1	Bulk	Fill of C.851, C.852, C.853 and C.854.
73	C.513	1	Bulk	Fill of C.565.
74	C.574	1	Bulk	Fill of C.573.
75	C.582	1	Bulk	Fill of C.581.
76	C.583	2	Bulk	Fill of C.115.
77	C.578	1	Charred wood	
78	C.580	1	Bulk and charred wood	
79	C.402	1	Bulk	Deposit.
80	C.592	1	Charred wood.	Fill of C.851.
81	C.593	1	Charred wood	
82	C.585	1	Bulk	Fill of C.851.
83	C.575	1	Bulk	Fill of C.115.
84	C.586	1	Bulk	Fill of C.851.
85	C.602	1	Bulk	Fill of C.601.
86	C.604	1	Bulk	Fill of C.601.
87	C.606	1	Bulk	Fill of C.605.
88	C.608	1	Bulk	Fill of C.607.
89	C.610	1	Bulk	Fill of C.609.
90	C.614	1	Bulk	Fill of C.613.
91	C.616	1	Bulk	Fill of C.615.
92	C.630	1	Bulk	Fill of C.629.
93	C.632	1	Bulk	Fill of C.631.
94	C.634	1	Bulk	Fill of C.633.
95	C.636	1	Bulk	Fill of C.635.
96	C.638	1	Bulk	Fill of C.647.
97	C.640	1	Bulk	Fill of C.645.
98	C.642	1	Bulk	Fill of C.647.
99	C.646	1	Bulk	Fill of C.645.

Sample No	***Context No***	***No of Bags***	***Sample Type***	***Description***
100	C.648	1	Bulk	Fill of C.647.
101	C.510	1	Charcoal	Fill of C.195.
102	C.420	1	Charcoal	Fill of C.418.
103	C.419	1	Charcoal	Fill of C.516.
105	C.555	1	Charcoal	Fill of C.223.
106	C.552	1	Charcoal	Fill of C.115.
108	C.617	1	Bulk	Fill of C.223.
109	C.643	1	Charred wood	Fill of C.223.
110	C.618	1	Charred wood	Fill of C.223.
111	C.644	1	Charred wood	Fill of C.223.
112	C.628	1	Bulk	Fill of C.851.
113	C.697	1	Bulk	Fill of C.851.
114	C.674	1	Bulk and charred wood	Fill of C.851.
115	C.675	2	Bulk and charred wood	Fill of C.851.
116	C.712	1	Bulk	Fill of C.711.
117	C.714	1	Bulk	Fill of C.713.
118	C.716	1	Bulk	Fill of C.715.
119	C.584	1	Bulk	Deposit.
120	C.724	1	Bulk	Fill of C.701.
121	C.725	1	Bulk	Fill of C.703.
122	C.726	1	Bulk	Fill of C.704.
123	C.727	1	Bulk	Fill of C.705.
124	C.728	1	Bulk	Fill of C.700.
125	C.729	1	Bulk	Fill of C.699.
126	C.723	1	Bulk	Fill of C.702.
127	C.736	1	Bulk	Fill of C.735.
128	C.737	1	Bulk	Fill of C.698.
129	C.739	1	Bulk	Fill of C.738.
130	C.741	1	Bulk	Fill of C.740.
131	C.743	1	Bulk	Fill of C.742.
132	C.745	1	Bulk	Fill of C.744.
133	C.747	1	Bulk	Fill of C.746.

Sample No	***Context No***	***No of Bags***	***Sample Type***	***Description***
134	C.749	1	Bulk	Fill of C.748.
135	C.751	1	Bulk	Fill of C.750.
136	C.753	1	Bulk	Fill of C.752.
137	C.755	1	Bulk	Fill of C.754.
138	C.136	2	Charred wood	
139	C.505	1	Bulk	Fill of C.228.
140	C.639	1	Bulk	Fill of C.551.
141	C.763	1	Bulk	Fill of C.762.
142	C.760	1	Charred wood	
143	C.761	1	Charred wood	
144	C.625	1	Bulk	Fill of C.688.
145	C.718	1	Charcoal	Fill of C.717.
146	C.770	1	Bulk	Fill of C.769.
147	C.768	1	Bulk	Fill of C.737.
148	C.676	1	Bulk	Fill of C.598.
150	C.173	1	Bulk	Fill of C.172.
151	C.718	1	Bulk	Fill of C.717.
152	C.191	1	Bulk	Fill of C.506.
153	C.597	1	Bulk	Fill of C.684.
154	C.718	1	Bulk	Fill of C.717.
155	C.712	1	Bulk	Fill of C.711.
156	C.351	1	Bulk	Fill of C.851.
158	C.805 renumbered C.842	1	Bulk	Deposit.
159	C.807 renumbered C.844	1	Bulk	Fill of C.843.
160	C.555	1	Bulk	Fill of C.223.
161	C.803 renumbered C.840	1	Bulk	Fill of C.839.
162	C.801 renumbered C.838	1	Bulk	Fill of C.837.
163	C.764	1	Bulk	Fill of C.649.

Sample No	***Context No***	***No of Bags***	***Sample Type***	***Description***
164	C.743	1	Bulk	Fill of C.742.
165	C.741	1	Bulk	Fill of C.740.
166	C.120	1	Bulk	Fill of C.851, C.852, C.853 and C.854.
167	C.712	1	Charcoal	Fill of C.711.
168	C.281	1	Charcoal	Fill of C.281.
169	C.588	1	Charcoal	Fill of C.115.
170	C.420	1	Charcoal	Fill of C.418.
171	C.617	1	Bulk	Deposit.
172	C.509/ C.510	1	Bulk	Fill of C.195.
173	C.484	1	Bulk	Fill of C.483.
11a	C.605a	2	Bulk	Fill of C.606a.
12a	C.627a	1	Bulk	Fill of C.628a.
14a	C.725a	1	Bulk	Fill of C.726a.
15a	C.617a	1	Charcoal	Fill of C.618a.
16a	C.723a	1	Charcoal	Fill of C.724a.
17a	C.697a	1	Bulk	Fill of C.698a.
19a	C.629a	1	Bulk	Fill of C.630a.
20a	C.607a	1	Bulk	Fill of C.608a.
21a	C.655a	1	Bulk	Fill of C.656a.
22a	C.653a	1	Bulk	Fill of C.654a.

5.4 Soil Sample Floatation Results:

Context No:	**Sample No:**	**Weight of sample before flotation:**	**Quantities of material recovered:**
C503	S10	2.5kg	17g charcoal
C607	S20	3kg	19g charcoal
C629	S19	2kg	Small amount of charcoal
C247	S3	1kg	Nothing recovered
C245	S2	1kg	Nothing recovered
C255	S7	0.5kg	Small amount of charcoal

C251	S5	1kg	Small amount of charcoal
C249	S4	1.5kg	Small amount of charcoal
C253	S6	2kg	Nothing recovered
C505	S9	3kg	2g of seeds, small amount of charcoal
C723	S16	2kg	13g charcoal
C697	S17	2kg	Nothing recovered
C627	S12	1kg	Nothing recovered
C617	S15	3kg	10g charcoal
C623	S13	4kg	58g cremated bone, 7g charcoal
C619	S18	6kg	0.526kg cremated bone, 34g charcoal
C605	S11	5kg	64g charcoal
C257	S8	8.032kg	Bone fragments
C219	S1	19.569kg	190g of charcoal
C105	S1	15.387kg	20g charcoal
C121	S3	2.909kg	Peat sample
C137	S2	35.713kg	Small amounts of net shell, cremated bone, charcoal, seeds and a bead
C143	S5	6.32kg	8g charcoal
C135	S4	10.264kg	Small amounts of cremated bone and charcoal
C725	S14	2.867kg	Small amount of charcoal
C564	S13	1.834kg	14g charcoal
C559	**	1.590kg	*Fullacht* material 6g charcoal & burnt stone
C536	S7	6.746kg	16g of charcoal and burnt stone
C419	S242	3.800kg	Nothing recovered
C355	S185	2.704kg	Nothing recovered
C260	S163	3.324kg	Nothing recovered
C365	S189	1.184kg	Nothing recovered

C418	S234	3.070kg	Nothing recovered
C223	S129	1.210kg	Nothing recovered
C254	S142	6.390kg	2 sherds of pottery
C308	S164	1.334kg	Nothing recovered
C199	S111	2.170kg	Nothing recovered
C210	S131	7.630kg	14g charcoal, worked chert
C239	S137	13.588kg	Nothing recovered
C363	S190	3.500kg	Nothing recovered
C249	S141	1.610kg	24g charcoal
C203	S114	2.840kg	Nothing recovered
C158	S64	2.392kg	Nothing recovered
C428	S245	3.598kg	Nothing recovered
C267	S155	2.396kg	Nothing recovered
C200	S112	3.958kg	Nothing recovered
C203	S121	2.042kg	Nothing recovered
C160	S66	3.258kg	Nothing recovered
C712	S116	2.910kg	Nothing recovered
C297	S11	6.606kg	Nothing recovered
C402	S79	5.454kg	1 bone fragment, small amount of charcoal

5.5 Finds Register

(Please note the finds listed below are those registered on the site records and do not necessarily reflect the findings of expert analysis.)

Context No	***Find No***	***Description***
C.604	1	Large bag unworked chert pieces.
C.586	1	Large bag unworked chert pieces.

Context No	***Find No***	***Description***
C.437	1	Hammer stone.
C.226	3	Post-medieval finds.
C.273	3	Modern pottery, glass and brick.
C.108	2	Red brick fragments.
C.226	1	Mixed bag of post-medieval finds.
C.107	3	Mixed bag of post-medieval finds.
C.662	1	3 pieces of unworked chert.
C.294	1	Hammer stone.
C.226	2	Post-medieval metal finds.
C.604	1	Riverine pebble.
C.273	1	Red brick fragments.
C.109	2	Glass fragments.
C.264	2	Unworked flint flake.
C.103	2	Chert core and flake.
C.353	2	2 pieces of unworked chert.
C.254	1	Stuck chert piece.
C.552	2	1 chert scraper and 1 piece struck chert.
C.639	1	Fired earth fragments.
C.342	2	3 pieces of unworked chert.
C.105		2 pieces of unworked chert.
Unstrat.	1	Struck chert core.
Unstrat	2	Grinding stone.
C.304	1	Chert debitage.
C.583	1	Chert scraper.
C.493	1	3 chert scrapers and 1 chert waste flake.
C.596	1	Struck chert core and small piece unworked chert.
C.232	1	Red brick fragments.
C.273	2	White glazed post-medieval pottery sherds.
C.628	1	Riverine pebble.
C.103	2	2 pieces of unworked chert.
C.114	1	Sherd of post-medieval pottery.
C.259	1	1 piece of struck chert.
C.712	1	2 pieces of worked chert and 1 chert waste flake.

Context No	***Find No***	***Description***
C.420	2	3 pieces unworked chert.
C.640	1	Flint scraper.
C.450	1	Chert scraper.
C.420	1	2 scrapers and 1 piece waste chert.
C.120	1	5 unworked chert pieces.
C.120	2	2 waste chert pieces, 3 chert scrapers, 1 piece struck chert.
C.120	3	Hammer stone and fire-cracked stone.
C.676	4	2 pieces chert debitage.
C.584	1	4 chert scrapers and 1 piece struck chert.
C.584	2	Riverine pebble.
C.584	3	2 chert scrapers and 2 pieces waste chert.
C.584	5	Riverine pebble.
C.584	6	Hammer stone.
C.584	7	Riverine pebble.
C.584	9	Grinding stone.
C.584	8	3 quern stone fragments.
C.656	1	2 sherds prehistoric pottery.
C.353	1	2 sherds prehistoric pottery
C.391	1	Sherd prehistoric pottery.
C.252	1	Multiple fragments of prehistoric pottery.
C.298	1	3 sherds prehistoric pottery.
C.552	1	Sherd prehistoric pottery.
C.493	2	2 sherds prehistoric pottery.
C.460	1	Quern stone.
C.676	2	Fragment prehistoric pottery.
C.656	2	1 piece struck chert.
C.655a	1	3 sherds prehistoric pottery.
C.621a	2	9 sherds prehistoric pottery.
C.619a	3	1 sherd prehistoric pottery.
C.617a	4	1 piece chert debitage.
C.611a	5	Worked chert.
C.605a	6	Grinding stone.
C.619a	7	Flint scraper.

Context No	***Find No***	***Description***
Unstrat.a	8	13 pieces chert debitage.
C.611a	9	Possible chert debitage.
C.633a	10	5 piece chert debitage.
C.639a	11	Worked chert.
C.617a	12	5 fragments of quern stone.

5.6 Film Register

Film No	***Description***
03-24: CP122-CP135	Area 1E Ext: Pre-excavation shots of site/sections/post-excavation shots of site and working shots.
03-24: CP306 and 307 and 17	Area 1E/Area 2E Pre-excavation shots of site/sections/post-excavation shots of site and working shots.

5.7 Animal Bone Register

Context No	***Bags***	***Description***
C.401/C.402	1	Small fragment of long bone from *fulacht fiadh* material.
C.261	1	Animal bone fragment, from joint of long bone.
C.513	1	Animal tooth, possibly bovine.

5.8 Burnt Bone Register

Context No	***Bags***	***Description***
C.264	1	Small fragments of burnt bone.
C.378	1	Small fragments of burnt bone.
C.390	1	Small fragments of burnt bone.
C.314	1	Small fragments of burnt bone.
C.338	1	Small fragments of burnt bone.
C.513	1	Small fragments of burnt bone.
C.584	2	Small fragments of burnt bone.
C.513	2	Small fragments of burnt bone.
C.555	1	Small fragments of burnt bone.
C.513/ C.103	1	Small fragments of burnt bone.
C.552	1	Small fragments of burnt bone.

Context No	***Bags***	***Description***
C.493	1	Small fragments of burnt bone.
C.712	1	Small fragments of burnt bone.
C.684	1	Small fragments of burnt bone.
C.596	2	Small fragments of burnt bone.
C.168	1	Small fragments of burnt bone.
C.764	1	Small fragments of burnt bone.
C.656	11	Small fragments of burnt bone.
C.623a	2	Small fragments of burnt bone.
C.619a	2	Small fragments of burnt bone.

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Signed:

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Sue McCabe

Archaeologist

March 2005

Biological Remains

Palaeoecology Research Services

Technical report: charred plant remains from excavations at Site 1D/E Caltragh, nr Sligo, County Sligo, Republic of Ireland (site code: 03E0542)

***PRS* 2004/90**

Palaeoecology Research Services PRS
2004/90

Technical report: charred plant remains from excavations at Site 1D/E Caltragh, nr Sligo, County Sligo, Republic of Ireland (site code: 03E0542)

by

Allan Hall and John Carrott

Summary

Small quantities of charred plant remains recovered from deposits encountered during excavations at Site 1D/E Caltragh, along the route of the Sligo Inner Relief Road, Sligo, County Sligo, Republic of Ireland, were submitted for analysis. Site 1D comprised the remains of a fulacht fiadh*, two cremation pits and associated stake holes and the remains of two dry stone walls. The* fulacht *is most likely of Bronze Age date, whilst the cremation pits and walls are probably Neolithic. Site 1E consisted of a single circular pit the principal fill of which was of large boulders, with occasional flecks of burnt bone. The date and archaeological significance of this feature are, as yet, uncertain.*

Ancient plant remains were restricted to small quantities of wood charcoal, presumably from fuel, and in one instance four fragments of hazel nutshell most likely representing food waste. One of the samples contained sufficient suitable material for radiocarbon dating to be attempted via AMS, but none could be recommended for dating using the standard radiometric technique. After discussion with the excavator, material for dating was sorted from each of the samples and returned for submission—two of these were of material not ideal (and/or of rather low sample size) for dating but for which a date for the deposit was considered crucial.

KEYWORDS: SLIGO INNER RELIEF ROAD; CALTRAGH; SLIGO; COUNTY SLIGO; REPUBLIC OF IRELAND; TECHNICAL REPORT; PREHISTORIC; NEOLITHIC; BRONZE AGE; PLANT REMAINS; CHARRED PLANT REMAINS

Contact address for authors:

Palaeoecology Research Services
Unit 8
Dabble Duck Industrial Estate
Shildon
County Durham DL4 2RA
United Kingdom

Prepared for:

Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd
21 Boyne Business Park
Greenhills
Drogheda
County Louth
Republic of Ireland

23 November 2004

Technical report: charred plant remains from excavations at Site 1D/E Caltragh, nr Sligo, County Sligo, Republic of Ireland (site code: 03E0542)

Introduction

An archaeological excavation was undertaken during April and May 2003 by Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd (ACS) at a site located at Caltragh (Site 1D/E), nr Sligo, County Sligo, Republic of Ireland (grid reference: 168880, 334330). The works were undertaken as part of a series of interventions along the route of the Sligo Inner Relief Road.

Site 1D comprised the remains of a *fulacht fiadh*, two cremation pits and associated stake holes and the remains of two dry stone walls. The *fulacht* is most likely of Bronze Age date, whilst the cremation pits and walls are probably Neolithic. Site 1E consisted of a single circular pit the principal fill of which was of large boulders, with occasional flecks of burnt bone. The date and archaeological significance of this feature are, as yet, uncertain.

Small quantities of charred plant remains (primarily charcoal) recovered from the processing of three bulk sediment samples, were submitted to Palaeoecology Research Services Limited (PRS), County Durham, UK, for analysis.

Methods

The sediment samples were processed by ACS prior to delivery to PRS and the small quantities of charred plant remains recovered were submitted for analysis. The excavator's standard processing technique was employed. The soil samples were placed onto 1 mm nylon mesh in a sieving tank. The light organic fraction was washed over through a 2 mm sieve into a 500 micron sieve to collect the flots. Each of the soil samples was put through this system twice to ensure that as much material as possible was recovered.

Three samples (from three separate contexts) of charcoal and other charred plant remains recovered from the deposits, were submitted for identification and for consideration as the basis for dating by radiocarbon assay or accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS).

Results

Three samples were examined; one yielded a few fragments of hazel nutshell and some alder/hazel and ?hazel charcoal, whilst the other two contained charcoal of alder and ?alder, oak and willow/poplar/aspen, respectively. Details are presented in Table 1. Summary information regarding the suitability of the remains for radiocarbon dating is given in Table 2 (material from two samples for which the material was insufficient or not ideal was subsequently submitted for dating, see Table 3).

Discussion

Ancient plant remains were restricted to small quantities of wood charcoal, presumably from fuel, and in one instance (Context 137) four fragments of hazel nutshell most likely representing food waste, but the remains were too few to be of any further interpretative value.

One of the samples contained sufficient suitable material for radiocarbon dating to be attempted via AMS, but none could be recommended for dating using the standard radiometric technique. After discussion with

the excavator, material for dating was sorted from each of the samples (from Contexts 135, 137 and 143, see Table 3) and returned for submission (taking care to avoid the inclusion of modern root fragments). Two of these were of material not ideal (and/or of rather low sample size) for dating but for which a date for the deposit was considered crucial.

Retention and disposal

Other than those required for radiocarbon dating, all of the recovered remains should be retained as part of the physical archive for the site.

Archive

All material is currently stored by Palaeoecology Research Services (Unit 8, Dabble Duck Industrial Estate, Shildon, County Durham), along with paper and electronic records pertaining to the work described here.

Acknowledgements

The authors are grateful to Ed Danaher and Rachel Sloane of ACS for providing the material and the archaeological information.

Table 1. Charred plant remains from deposits at Site 1D/E Caltragh, nr Sligo, County Sligo, Republic of Ireland.

Key to abbreviations:

*charcoal—+/++ = little/moderate amount (reflected in weight in notes column, but cannot be related to size of sample from which charcoal was originally extracted); number = size (in millimetres) of largest fragments; A = alder (*Alnus*); C = hazel (*Corylus*); F = ash (*Fraxinus*); I = holly (*Ilex*); P = apple/hawthorn/rowan (Pomoideae); Pr = blackthorn/cherry/plum (*Prunus*); Q = oak (*Quercus*); S/P = willow/poplar/aspen (*Salix/Populus*); U = unidentified charcoal, not one of these other taxa.*

other remains—nutshell: N = hazel (*Corylus avellana* L.)

Context	Sample	Charcoal	Other remains	Notes
135	4	+ 20 A		about 28 g charcoal; some modern rootlets
137	2	+ 15 A/C, ?C	4 fragments N	scraps of unidentifiable charred material
143	5	+ 25 ?A, Q, S/P		about 8 g of charcoal and some modern roots

Table 2. Notes on the suitability of charred plant remains (other than where predominantly of charcoal) from deposits at Site 1D/E Caltragh, nr Sligo, County Sligo, Republic of Ireland, for radiocarbon dating. Key: Radio = standard radiometric technique; AMS = accelerator mass spectrometry. Possibilities for dating are indicated thus + = possible, but not ideal given size of sample; ++ = easily enough datable material; () indicates cases where dating would be on material which might return a misleadingly old date.

Context	Sample	Sample notes	Approximate weight of dateable material	Dateable by?	
				Radio	AMS
135	4	charcoal: rather mature alder and some modern roots; some small twig fragments might be suitable for dating	28 g	(+)	(++)
137	2	three bags: charred hazel nutshell (4 fragments), 'seeds' (scraps of charred material, probably not seed); and a larger bag of charcoal: alder/hazel and ?hazel 15 mm; a 100 mg twig fragment might be suitable for dating but an AMS date of the nutshell would be preferable	nutshell: 60-75 mg charcoal: 52 g	- +	+ ++
143	5	charcoal and some modern roots: some oak, ?alder, willow/poplar/aspen	8 g	-	(+)

Table 3. Material selected and returned to the excavator for submission for radiocarbon dating.

Context	Sample	Material selected for submission	Approximate dry weight	Dating method
135	4	Alder charcoal	7 g	Standard radiometric
137	2	Hazel nutshell	60-75 mg	AMS
143	5	Alder charcoal	5 g	Standard radiometric

7.5 lithics Analysis by Bernard Guinan & Joanna Nolan.

03EO542: Report on the lithic assemblage

This assemblage consists of 72 pieces, mainly chert, which were recovered from the excavations of a heavily disturbed fulacht fiadh, a post-medieval "boreen" and 2 bronze age hut sites in Caltragh townland Co. Sligo during construction of the Sligo inner relief road.
Of the 72 items catalogued 30 were unmodified pieces of chert, described as eoliths in the catalogue, and will be excluded from the ensuing discussion. The rest of the assemblage consists of 19 flakes, 15 scrapers, 4 pieces of debitage, 2 cores & 2 blades (see table 1). The raw material was almost exclusively chert, only two items were of flint.

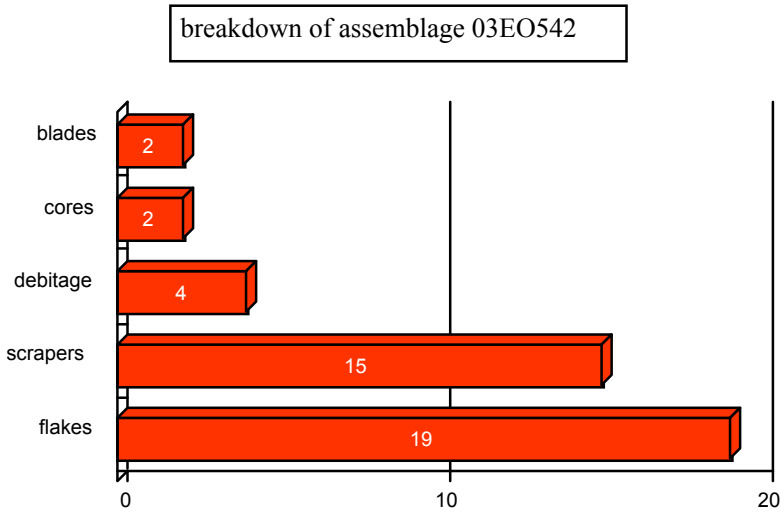

Table 1.

Raw Material

The almost exclusive use of chert on this site is unusual in the context of the other excavated assemblages in this project, and against the pattern in Co. Sligo generally where flint is a small but consistent component in prehistoric lithic assemblages. The two pieces of flint in this assemblage are small and broken, one is a piece of struck broken debitage, the other is a broken flake which retains faint traces of retouch.
Chert is widely available in the limestone rich landscape of Co. Sligo, its particularly common in the south Co. Sligo coastal area where it occurs as subrectangular & squarish stones in the soil. There are examples in this

assemblage where the original roughly angular shape of the chert is still obvious despite the modifications of knapping. One of the cores, 103:001a is a large, squarish block of chert. Two of the flakes, 123:001 & 353:002b, both retain natural facets around their striking platforms which suggest they were knapped off the corner of a chert block/core, a third, 120:006, retains its original surfaces on distal & proximal which also indicate it was knapped off a squarish block. 493:001a, a scraper was made on a flake which retained the original flat surfaces around distal, proximal and on RL indicating it had been knapped off a square block of chert. Another scraper, 584:003c, was made on a squarish eolith which had been retouched on one side to create a scraping edge. Although these pieces retain portions of their original surfaces none of them are primary flakes .

These instances link the knapped material on the site very clearly to its local source. This coupled with the lack of any other significant raw material suggests that the knappers on this site were concerned with using locally available sources for workaday needs.

The chert is predominantly good quality, black or black grey in colour, over two thirds of the assemblage was produced from these categories. There is only one example of the really poor quality limestone-like grey chert, 552:002b, a rough broken flake.

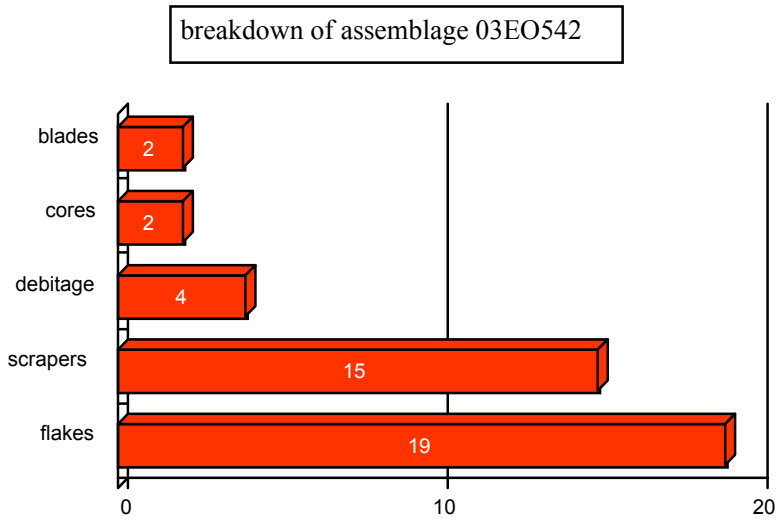

Table 2.

This is probably a result of the easy availability of this material. There is no strong indication that once sourced the raw material was selected by quality for finished pieces. Grey/black chert though proportionally restricted in this assemblage was used in the manufacture of scrapers, six of the fifteen were of grey/black chert. It is likely that the quality of the assemblage is probably related to the quality of the source rather than the product of deliberate selection after it had been acquired.

Most of the chert is dulled to some degree, the flint is also dulled and patinated. A small proportion, about one eighth, seems to have suffered more severe post-depositional damage, it has been abraded as well. The rest of the material in this assemblage seems to have suffered similar levels of post-depositional wear.

Primary technology

The unretouched component of this assemblage consisted of 18 flakes, 2 blades, 2 cores and 4 pieces of struck debitage. This indicates that core reduction took place on site, including primary core reduction which is evinced by the presence of six primary flakes.

The two cores 596:001b and 103:001a, are of similar dimensions (27 x 43.3 x 26.8mm and 43.4 x 28x 26mm) and both were roughly angular chert blocks from which flakes had been detached.

The flakes, not including broken examples, ranged in length from 12.8mm to 42.4m.

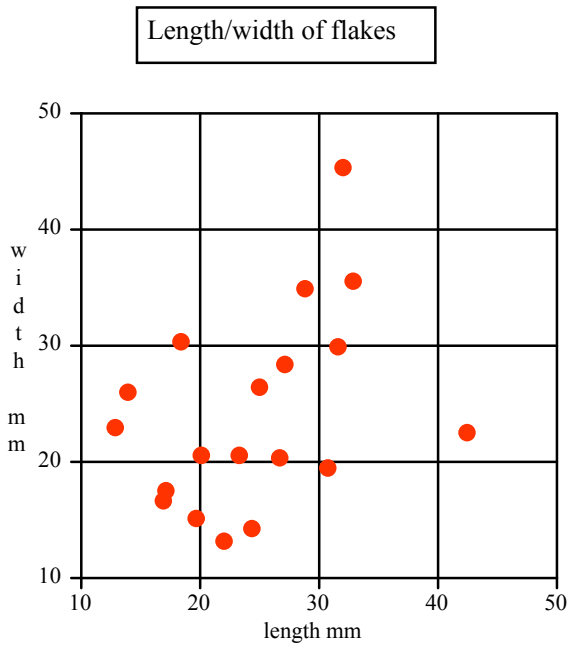

Table 3.

They have a tendency to be short and wide with heavy distal ends. Over half are hinged or core plunging, suggesting that at least some of them were produced to be scraper blanks. (This trend is repeated in the scrapers where there is a tendency for them to be made on short, wide flakes.)

In the entire assemblage where striking platforms were evident smooth platforms were predominant (25), there were very few point examples (4), only one striking platform was facetted. These characteristics of lithic reduction indicate a definite preference for direct percussion. The smooth platforms are associated with both prominent (10) and diffuse (15) bulbs,

showing that both hard and soft percussers were used in direct knapping. The presence of point platforms is proportionally small indicating minimal use of punch or indirect percussion and the single facetted platform demonstrates a lack of platform preparation. This preference for direct percussion is in keeping with the date of this assemblage.

Secondary Technology

The only retouched tools on this site were scrapers, these were end, end & side, or side forms, they were made on short wide flakes. There is a suggestion in their morphology that the knappers were more concerned to produce a scraping edge rather than creating the formalised/finely finished types associated with Bronze age scraper manufacture. Three of them were made on eoliths (120:004, 420:001c and 584:003c) which were a suitable shape. A further five (420:001b, 450:001, 120:003, 493:001a and 493:001c) were made on irregular or scrappy flakes. Only two (584:001a and 584:001d) could properly be described as "thumb" scrapers, the characteristic form in the Bronze age. It seems that the tool makers on this site were more concerned to create a usable scraping edge, possibly on the basis of need as it arose, rather than the manufacture of formal tools. The lack of any other finished forms and the presence of only one other retouched piece (640:001, flint flake with faint retouch on one edge) could be taken to further indicate that tool manufacture was a secondary function of this site, probably related or as a response to the other activities (food preparation and cooking ?) being carried on here.

Discussion

This assemblage is limited both in raw material diversity and in the variety of forms present, it would appear that the tool makers selected for one usable, probably easily available, raw material source to make a limited range of items. The presence of cores and primary flakes indicates that tool manufacture took place on site. Probably they were manufacturing tools only for their immediate needs on this site. The assemblage generates an impression of quick or expedient flake production where usable flakes were struck and used in their unmodified form or retouched to create adequate scraping tools. Several of the artefacts retained traces of the original morphology of the chert blocks from which they had been struck. Producing finely finished items does not appear to have been necessary to these tool makers. The assemblage seems to have been produced for domestic activities, the scrapers could have been used for carcass and/or wood cleaning, some of the flakes would have been suitable in their unmodified

form for use as cutting tools or may have been produced as part of the sequence of scraper manufacture.

The assemblage is being interpreted as domestic but its relationship to the sites which produced it, the disturbed fulacht fiadh and the hut sites, cannot be explored as no context information for this excavation was available. Further analysis of the way the artefacts relate to the features on these sites and their relative densities in (for eg.) occupation levels or disturbed contexts might change this interpretation.

Cremated Bone Analysis by HENNY PIEZONKA

Report on the burnt bone from archaeological excavations at Areas 1D, 1E and 1E Ext., Caltragh, Co. Sligo (Licence No. 03 E 0542)

March 2004

HENNY PIEZONKA M.A.

Oderberger Strasse 38
10435 Berlin
Germany

CONTENTS

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

In the course of archaeological excavations carried out by ACS Ltd. in 2003 in advance of construction of the proposed N4 Sligo Inner Relief Road and Country Extension, several assemblages of cremated bone including two cremation burials were retrieved from Areas 1D, 1E and 1E Ext. in the townland of Caltragh (Licence No. 03 E 0542).

Of the two prehistoric cremation burials found in pits at Area 1D, one contained the remains of a possibly female person who probably died in the fifth decade of life, while the other consisted of the remains of a person of indeterminable sex who had also been probably between 40 and 50 years old at the time of death.

The fill of a large pit at Area 1E contained the cremated remains of a juvenile aged between 13 and 16 years as well as burnt skeletal fragments of at least one adult person. The pit may be associated with the remains of a number of prehistoric huts found at Area 1E Ext. From Hut 1 six small samples of burnt bone were retrieved, three of which contain animal bone. The remainder cannot be determined.

1 INTRODUCTION

Archaeological excavations at the Areas 1D, 1E and 1E Ext. in the townland of Caltragh (Licence No. 03 E 0542) were carried out by ACS Ltd. in 2003 in advance of construction along the route of the proposed N4 Sligo Inner Relief Road and Country Extension (N4 SIRR). The excavations yielded ten assemblages of cremated bone which were retrieved from a number of different contexts including two burial pits. Another sample was identified as the uncremated remains of an animal tooth. Most of the samples contain only of a few grams of bone fragments, which considerably reduced the scope of the anthropological and interpretative assessment. Three of the assemblages are larger, consisting of several hundred grams of bone, which allowed for a wider and more comprehensive investigation.

2 METHODOLOGY

Standard procedures were adopted in the osteoarchaeological analysis of the burnt bone assemblages. Much of the burnt bone was retrieved from soil samples collected during the course of the excavations and subsequently floated. The cremated bone from each context was weighed and macroscopically examined. The emphasis of this analysis lay on human remains; animal bone

present in the samples was identified but not further analysed.

The **weight** of the cremated human bone from each context was obtained and subsequently compared against the expected weight of 1.5 kg to 2.5 kg of the complete cremated remains of a single adult person.[1] The **degree of burning** was assessed using a 5-step grading system, established by J. Chochol (1961):[2]

I	chalky (bone fragments white, sometimes slightly bluish, not very hard)
II	completely cremated to chalky
III	completely cremated (bone fragments tough, hard and brittle)
IV	partly incompletely cremated
V	incompletely cremated (colour of bone fragments grey-blue to jet-black, carbonisation of the organic bone matter)

In this scheme (I) represents the highest degree of burning (temperature c. 700-900°C). The **colour** of the bone fragments and their character according to the Chochol system, as well as the degree of **fragmentation,** provide information on the intensity of heat to which they had been subjected. Fragmentation though may also be influenced by other factors such as immediate cooling after burning with cold water which will result in smaller fragments, intentional crushing of the cremated remains prior to burial, as well as post-depositional factors.

Cremated **animal bones** are distinguishable from cremated human remains in that they are generally heavier, have a thicker bone compacta and often a coarser spongiosa and the external surface is in most cases smoother. However, if the remains in question are very fragmented it can remain difficult to distinguish animal remains macroscopically from human cremated bone.[3]

To estimate the **age** of a person, the same morphological criteria are assessed as would be with uncremated remains. A relatively accurate determination of age from burned bones can be achieved for children and juveniles when it is possible to assess the development of teeth and the stage of ossification of epiphyses and apophyses. The age assessment of individuals older than c. 22 years is much more problematic (22 is the age by when generally all epi- and apophyses have fused).[4] With cremated remains, the age of adults is determined primarily by assessing the endocranial closure of the cranial sutures. Other assessments, for instance that of the surface of the pubic symphysis, carried out as standard on uncremated skeletons are, with cremated remains, in most instances not viable because of fragmentation. The cranial sutures however can only provide a very rough estimate of the age of the individual as several factors decrease the accuracy:

[1] Heussner 1987, 10. Other authors state weights up to 3.6kg, e.g. McKinley, J. 1989 Cremations – possibililities and limitations, in C. Roberts, F. Lee and J. Bintliff *Burial Archaeology. Current Research, Methods and Developments.* BAR British Series 211.
[2] Quoted from Heussner 1987, 12.
[3] Wahl 1982, 34; Herrmann et al. 1990, 268.
[4] The assessment of ossification of epi- and apophyses in this report is based on Herrmann et al. 1990, 57ff., 386ff., and Abrahams et al. 1998, 104, 274f.

(1) in cremated remains, the exact location of a portion of suture on the skull can often not be determined; (2) the heat the bones were exposed to during cremation can cause partially closed sutures to re-separate resulting in an underestimation of age; (3) the closure of cranial sutures can differ strongly from person to person.[5] Due to these problems in calculating age estimates from the burnt remains of adult individuals, in most instances only a general series of age groups can be determined:

infans 1	0-6 years
infans 2	7-12 years
juvenile	13-18/20 years
adult *(sensu strictu)*	20-40 years
mature	40-60 years
senile	60+ years[6]

In addition to the problems mentioned above, pathological changes such as arthrosis and intravital tooth loss may indicate an older age although such findings would have to be compared with the overall appearance of the assemblage since these changes are also influenced by physical stress during life.

Determination of **sex** from cremated human remains also derives its method from the sexing of uncremated skeletons, in that the same morphological characteristics are assessed, albeit under extreme conditions due to fragmentation, shrinking and deformation. No comprehensive system has yet been established to determine the sex of sub-adult remains from cremated bone.[7] Crucial to any sexing of adult individuals are sexually dimorphic traits present on the skull (such as petrous part of temporal bone, supra-orbital margin, superciliar arch, mastoid process etc.) as these have a good chance of survival even in cremated remains. The characteristics of the pelvis, considered the most reliable for determining sex in uncremated remains, can rarely be assessed in cremated bone assemblages as they are generally too fragmented and deformed. Indicators of relative robustness and muscularity, such as the profile of the *Linea aspera* on the femur, can be observed in cremated human remains although they have to be interpreted cautiously and in conjunction with other, more reliable sexually dimorphic traits.

The detection of **pathological changes** caused by disease or injury is also limited in cremated skeletal remains. Due to fragmentation and deformation it can be difficult to distinguish between thermic or post-depositional features and genuine pathologies. In general, diseases of the jaws and teeth (cavities, parodontitis, abscesses, intravital tooth loss etc.) have the best chance to be observed in cremated human remains.[8] In the post cranial skeleton, arthrotic lesions of vertebrae

[5] Heussner 1987, 16. See also footnote 16.
[6] Herrmann et al. 1990, 52.
[7] Herrmann et al. 1990, 85. This refers to macroscopic analysis only, as DNA analysis would enable sex determination.
[8] Heussner 1987, 16; Wahl 1982, 32.

and other joints are quite frequently found as well as *Cribra orbitalia*, generally a sign of iron deficiency anaemia. Other skeletal changes, such as healed fractures or bones deformed by rickets are rarely observable in cremated material due to fragmentation.

An estimation of **body height** can be attempted from an analysis of the diameters of the heads of humeri, radii or femura, using mathematical equations specifically developed for cremated bone.[9]

An essential part of any cremated bone analysis is the determination of the **number of individuals** represented within an assemblage. A clear indication of the presence of more than one person would be the multiple occurrence of a specific skeletal part (e.g. two petrous parts of the left temporal bone, two heads of the right radius). Substantial differences in the robustness of certain bones as well as evidence for different age groups also indicate the presence of more than one individual in any sample. In cases where there is evidence for more than one person, a distinction is drawn between a formal collective burial where several skeletal elements would be expected to occur more than once, and cases where some remains of one or more individuals are mixed in with the main cremation, as could result, for example, from an incidental mixing of skeletal fragments during the collection of human remains from the funerary pyre where some remnants of earlier cremations may still have been present.

3 DISCUSSION

Area 1D

At Area 1D two cremation burials were found underlying material from a *fulacht fiadh*. The cremated remains had been deposited in two small, stake-lined pits.

The fill of one of the pits (context no. 135) contained 553g of cremated skeletal remains, all of which are human. Of these, 265g were identified as skull bones and 283g as post cranial fragments, while the remaining 5g are indeterminable. The fragments are white in colour, most of them have a hard consistency though some fragments are chalky, indicating that the cremation process had been very efficient with temperatures reaching between c. 700°C and 900°C in some areas of the funerary pyre.[10] An assessment of the fragmentation shows that 92% of the remains are larger than 10 mm, 65% measuring between 10mm and 25mm, 22% measuring more than 25mm and 5% more than 40mm.[11] Such a degree of fragmentation with some relatively large fragments and only a small proportion of highly fragmented bone is consistent with the results of

[9] Herrmann 1988, 582; Herrmann et al. 1990, 273f. None of the assemblages from the excavations in connection with the N4 SIRR has yielded relevant fragments.
[10] See Herrmann et al. 1990, 259 Abb. 3.4.4.
[11] The percentages given here and in the following are percentages of the total weight of each assemblage.

efficient cremation, indicating that the funerary pyre was not cooled down with cold water and that the fragments were transferred to the burial pit without further crushing. The sample would appear to represent one individual.

Among the skull bones, numerous fragments of the cranial vault have been preserved including fragments of temporal and occipital bones and of the skull base. On a number of pieces the remains of cranial sutures are visible, most of which have entirely fused on the inner surface but still remain open on the outside. Of the facial bones, several frontal bone fragments with portions of the upper orbit edges were identified. While no recognisable part of the maxilla has been preserved in the assemblage, the mandible is represented by a fragment of the left ramus. Of the teeth, three fragments of molar crowns are preserved which show no sign of abrasion and thus are possibly the remains of an unerupted wisdom tooth.[12] Two root fragments are also present, one of them showing severe oblique abrasion. Of the thoracic bones and vertebral column, a number of vertebral fragments were found, including remains of cervical and lumbar vertebrae. Shoulder and pelvis are represented by a scapula fragment and numerous other bone pieces which cannot be further identified. Of the upper limb, several fragments of radius and humerus were identified as well as the phalanx of a little finger and other phalanx fragments. Legs and feet are represented by fragments of femur, tibia and fibula and of foot phalanges. Many other fragments of cremated human bone are present in the assemblage including a large number of long bone pieces. They are not further identifiable.

The assemblage contains fragments of all skeletal regions although the post cranial skeleton is under-represented as it makes up little more than 50% of the sample. The total weight of 553g also shows, in comparison with the 1.5kg to 2.5kg expected for the cremated remains of an adult person,[13] that only a portion of the remains of the body are present.

As to age, most of the cranial sutures are entirely fused on the inner surface of the skull but still visible on the outer table, indicating a late adult or mature age.[14] One tooth fragment shows signs of severe attrition. An age at death of between c. 35 and c. 60 years is estimated, with an age in the fifth decade being most likely.

Of the sexually dimorphic traits which are able to be assessed in cremated skeletal remains, only fragments of the supra-orbital margin were present in the assemblage. While the smooth and

[12] Tooth crowns are rarely found in cremated remains of adult individuals because they are generally shattered by the heat of the pyre into tiny unrecognisable fragments. Crowns of unerupted teeth, being protected by the surrounding bone, have a better chance of surviving relatively undamaged.
[13] Heussner 1987, 10.
[14] According to experimental analysis by Heussner (1987, 16) this stage of suture fusion is often reached between the ages of 40 and 50 years although individual variation is considerable and cases of complete endocranial suture closure by the age of 30 have been reported. The estimation for this individual can therefore not be limited to this age bracket.

relatively sharp margin is consistent with a female characteristic, no conclusive determination of sex can be reached on the basis of this single criterion.

No pathological changes are present on the bones apart from slight osteophyte development along the edges of some of the small joint surfaces of vertebrae which is probably the result of osteoarthritic changes connected to the natural aging process.

In summary, the burial pit contained the cremated remains of one human individual who died probably between the ages of 40 and 50 years and was possibly a female. Four stone beads were associated with this grave.

From the second burial pit (context 137), a total of 956g of cremated human skeletal remains were extracted. Of these, 252g are cranial fragments, 683g are fragments of the post cranial skeleton, and 21g cannot be further identified. Most of the bone pieces are white, only a small number range in colour from greyish-blue to dark grey. The consistency is mainly hard with a few chalky fragments present. These characteristics indicate that the temperature the bones were subjected to during cremation varied between c. 500°C and 800°C: while the majority was efficiently cremated, partly reaching a chalky consistency, some were incompletely burnt and remained discoloured by oxidising carbon.[15] Fragment sizes range up to 62mm, 18% are smaller than 10mm, 55% measure between 10mm and 25mm, 21% between 25mm and 40mm, and 8% are longer than 40mm. As with those from context 135, the cremated remains from this burial have not been further fragmented prior to deposition. The assemblage consists of the remains of one human individual.

Of the skull bones, the petrous parts of both right and left temporal bones are present as well as numerous other fragments of the cranial vault including pieces of temporal and occipital bones. A number of fragments show cranial sutures the majority of which are completely closed on the interior but still visible on the outer surface of the bone. Of the facial bones, fragments of the frontal bone were identified, two of these with remains of the upper edge of the left orbit. Several fragments of the maxilla are preserved in the assemblage, including one piece with the alveoles of left first and second incisors and canine premolar and three other fragments with alveoles. Of the mandible, the heads and necks of both rami are present as well as numerous other fragments including some with alveoles. Together, the alveoles of all eight teeth on the right side are attested. Among the 47 tooth fragments present, three premolar roots, one root of a canine premolar and two incisors roots were identified. Of particular interest is a well preserved one-rooted tooth with a rudimentary enamel crown (see Pathology).

Of the spine and thorax, a substantial number of vertebral fragments are present with cervical, thoracic and lumbar vertebrae accounted for. The ribs are represented by over 30 fragments larger

than 10mm and many smaller pieces. Of the shoulder, a fragment of the scapula with remains of the glenoid cavity was identified. Pelvic bones found include a fragment of the ilium with a portion of the iliac crest. Several other fragments of shoulder and pelvic girdle are preserved but cannot be further identified. Remains of the upper limb include fragments of the humerus shafts as well as fragments of hand phalanges, among them the fingertip of a thumb. The legs are represented by fragments of femur, tibia and fibula diaphyses, of the feet several fragments of phalanges including two toe tips and a piece of a tarsal bone (navicular) are preserved. Many more fragments of cremated human bone including long bones and hand/foot bones form part of the assemblage but due to the lack of specific features and because of fragmentation they cannot be further identified.

All body regions are well represented in this assemblage, and the total weight of nearly 1kg indicates that the majority of the skeletal remains of the individual have been deposited in and retrieved from the burial pit.

Regarding the age of the individual, the fully erupted third molar indicates that the person was an adult at least 18 years old. Most of the cranial sutures present are completely closed on the inside while still visible on the outer bone surface. This indicates an age bracket between the late adult and late mature stages with the fifth decade being most likely.[16] The seemingly very good dental health might point more towards the younger years within this time span.

The only sexually dimorphic skeletal feature which is able to be assessed in this assemblage is the supra-orbital margin of the left orbit. However, its shape is indecisive, showing neither typical male nor clearly female characteristics. The sex of the individual must remain undetermined.

Of pathological particularities, the above-mentioned one-rooted tooth with an intact but rudimentary enamel crown must be noted. This might have been an additional tooth which had remained within the jaw bone protecting the crown from being separated from the root and shattered in the heat of the funerary pyre as normally happens with fully emerged teeth. Osteoarthritis has probably been the cause of the pathological changes observable on one cervical vertebra which include a compressed appearance of the vertebral body and osteophyte development around its edges.

Three fragments of the cranial vault show small green-blue stains. In cremated skeletal remains such discolorations are often caused by bronze objects deposited with the bones although in this case, no metal grave goods have been found.

In summary, the burial pit contained the cremated remains of a person who had probably reached an early mature age (c. 40 to 50 years) at the time of death and whose sex cannot be determined.

[15] See Herrmann et al. 1990, 259 Abb. 3.4.4.
[16] See footnote 16.

Over a dozen stone beads were also found in this pit.

Area 1E

At Area E cremated skeletal remains were found within the fill of a large pit which is thought to be associated with the prehistoric huts found in the adjoining Area 1E Ext.

From context 619 a total of 508g of burnt bone was retrieved. Of this, 37g are cranial fragments, 463g post cranial, and 8g are not further identifiable. The bones are partly white, partly cream-white in colour, and the majority is of a hard consistency with a few chalky fragments among them. This indicates an efficient cremation process at high temperatures. The size of the bone fragments ranged from a few millimetres to 48mm. 22% of the fragments are smaller than 10mm are, 54% measure between 10mm and 25mm, 21% range in length between 25mm and 40mm, and 3% are longer than 40mm. Although these proportions do not indicate deliberate crushing of the cremated remains as there is still a significant amount of larger pieces, the relatively high percentage of small fragments may be the result of further post-cremation and post-depositional fragmentation.

While the majority of skeletal remains in this assemblage stem from one person *(individual 1)*, a number of fragments originate from a second person *(individual 2)*.[17]

Some larger and numerous small fragments of the neurocranium have been preserved in the assemblage, including the petrous part of the right temporal bone and other fragments of the temporal and parietal bones. None of the fragments show cranial sutures. Of the facial bones, only jaw fragments are preserved. Fragments of the maxilla attest alveoles for second incisor, canine premolar and first premolar on the right side. A fragment of the left exterior surface of the mandibular body shows the alveole of the second molar and a cavity within the jaw bone for the developing third molar which had not yet erupted. On another fragment of the mandible the remains of an alveole are visible. Of the teeth, two root fragments and two crown pieces are preserved.

Of the vertebral column and the thoracic bones, several vertebrae and rib fragments were identified. While no recognizable fragments of the shoulder have been preserved, a number of pieces stem from the hip bones, including an ilium fragment on which the rough surface of the iliac crest indicates an unfused tubercle. The upper limb is represented by fragments of the humerus shafts and of phalanges. One well preserved distal phalanx with a completely fused proximal epiphysis belongs to *individual 2*. Of the lower limb, several femur fragments were

[17] In the following description of the identified skeletal parts the fragments mentioned belong to *individual 1* unless stated otherwise.

identified including a femoral head which had not fused to the main part of the bone and on which both the outer joint surface and the inner ossification surface are preserved.

Among those skeletal remains not specifically identifiable, 15 fragments show ossification surfaces of unfused epiphyses. Numerous other bone fragments are present in the assemblage thought they cannot be further identified.

Concerning the age of *individual 1*, a number of indicators are present. The epiphyses of long bones and apophyses of pelvic bones have not fused and the closing of the ossification lines had not commenced in any of the numerous preserved parts. The individual had permanent teeth though the third molar had not yet erupted but was well developed within the jaw bone. The general appearance of the skeletal remains suggests an advanced stage of development. *Individual 1* was a juvenile at the time of death with an estimated age of 13 to 16 years.

The only fragment definitely attributable to *individual 2* is the above mentioned distal finger phalanx. Its proximal epiphysis is completely fused to the shaft of the bone with no ossification line visible and therefore belongs to a person who was at least 18 years old at the time of death.

No sex determination is possible for either of the two individuals. No pathological changes are present on the bones.

In summary, the burnt bone assemblage from context 619 consists mainly of the cremated remains of a young person who had reached 13 to 16 years of age at the time of death and whose sex remains unknown. The only bone fragment in the sample which definitely belongs to another, adult individual is a fingertip, though some other fragments might also be part of that second person (possibly a number of chalky bone fragments which show a high degree of burning than most of the remains of the juvenile). The sex of the adult cannot be determined because no relevant fragments are preserved.

Within context 623 a total of 58g of cremated human bone was found, consisting of 3g of cranial and 55g of post cranial remains. The white fragments are partly hard and partly chalky which indicates that they have been efficiently cremated. 17% are smaller than 10mm, 52% range in length between 10mm and 25mm, a further 29% measure between 25mm and 40mm, and 2% are longer than 40mm reaching a maximal length of 41mm. From the proportions of fragment sizes it can be concluded that no deliberate crushing of the cremated fragments has taken place. There is no evidence for the presence among the remains of more than one individual. However, with such a small sample no reliable conclusion on the minimum number of individuals can be reached.

Of the skull, only three neurocranial fragments are present. The thorax is represented by six rib fragments, the upper limb by fragments of humerus shafts, and the legs by femoral fragments and toe phalanges. Among the other fragments which cannot be specifically identified there are long

bone pieces and fragments of hand and/or foot bones.

A distal foot phalanx with a completely fused proximal epiphysis shows that the assemblage contains the remains of at least one person who had been 18 years or older at the time of death. The general appearance of the other bone fragments is also consistent with adult remains. No relevant fragments enabling determination of sex are present in the sample, none of the fragments shows pathological changes.

It can be concluded that the cremated bone assemblage retrieved from context 623 contains the remains of at least one adult person.

Area 1E Ext.

From archaeological features connected with Hut 1 at Area 1E Ext., six burnt bone assemblages were retrieved. A seventh sample from the interface between context 513 and context 103 proved to consist of the remains of an uncremated animal tooth.

A total of 4g of efficiently cremated post cranial bone were found in context 378. All 23 fragments are post cranial, 16 of them measure more than 10mm with the largest piece being 26mm long. Among the remains are numerous fragments of long bone. The entire sample consists of animal bone.

Within context 513 a total 1.5g of highly cremated post cranial bone were found. Eleven fragments are longer than 10mm, reaching a maximal length of 21mm. The majority of fragments are remains of long bones. It cannot be determined whether the bone is human or animal.

Three tiny fragments of efficiently cremated bone came from context 552. They measure under 3mm and cannot be further identified and it is unclear whether this is human or animal bone.

More than 100 mostly very small fragments of cremated bone have been retrieved from context 555. Only 13 of these are longer than 10mm, with a maximal length of just 22mm. The consistency is partly hard, partly chalky, most fragments are white while some are grey in colour. The majority therefore has been efficiently cremated. Three of the fragments are skull remains, the rest stem from the post cranial skeleton. Four fragments are the remains of animal long bones, the others cannot be further identified.

Of the 26 fragments of efficiently cremated post cranial bone which were contained in context 584, six are longer than 10mm with the largest piece measuring 31mm. One fragment was identified as animal, the rest of the assemblage cannot be further determined.

Context 712 yielded one fragment of highly cremated post cranial bone which is 14mm long. It is not possible to determine whether it is human or animal bone.

In summary, one of the cremated bone assemblages was shown to consist entirely of animal bone (context 378), two samples contained animal bone alongside with fragments which were not further identifiable (contexts 555 and 584), and the remaining three samples consisted of fragments which were not determinable as human or animal (contexts 513, 552 and 712). Since a substantial number of fragments were identified as animal remains but not a single definite piece of human bone was found, it seems likely that the burnt skeletal fragments associated with the prehistoric hut do not originate from human cremations.

4 CONCLUSIONS

The osteoarchaeological analysis of the cremated remains found on excavations in Areas 1D, 1E and 1E Ext. at Caltragh in advance of construction of the proposed N4 Sligo Inner Relief Road and Country Extension was carried out using standard procedures of macroscopical examination. Among the contexts from which the remains oriuginate are two prehistoric burials. Of the eleven samples examined, one proved to consist of the uncremated remains of an animal tooth, the other ten contained various amounts of burnt bone ranging in weight from less than one gram up to almost one kilogram.

During the excavation of **Area 1D** two small pits containing cremation burials were discovered. They were associated with stake holes and had later been covered by material from a *fulacht fiadh*. One of the pits contained 553g of the efficiently cremated but not further fragmented remains of a middle-aged, possibly female person who was probably between 40 and 50 years old at the time of death. Although fragments of all skeletal regions are preserved among the remains, the post cranial skeleton is under-represented. The person had suffered from vertebral osteoarthritis although the condition was not very severe. Four stone beads accompanied the burial. In the second burial pit the cremated remains of another person were found who probably also died in his/her fifth decade and whose sex cannot be determined due to the lack of relevant bone fragments. The remains show varying degrees of heat exposure, and they have also not been further crushed prior to burial. The total weight of 956g indicates that almost all the cremated remains of the body were deposited in the pit. Although the person had enjoyed surprisingly good dental health, evidence of a possible additional tooth was noted as well as signs of slight vertebral osteoarthritis. In this burial, more than a dozen stone beads were found.

Within the fill of a large pit excavated at **Area 1E**, two contexts contained cremated human remains. The larger sample weighs 508g and consists mainly of the remains of a juvenile who

died at an age between c. 13 and 16 years. Intermixed with these remains was at least one skeletal fragment of an adult person (aged 18 years or more), and it is likely that some other fragments in the assemblage also belong to that second individual. Although the proportion of smaller fragments is slightly higher in this sample than in the two above-mentioned cremation burials, deliberate crushing had not taken place. Within another context of the fill, a further 58g of cremated human bone were found which contain skeletal fragments of at least one adult person. In conclusion, due to the presence of a number of individuals, including one well-represented skeleton, it seems possible that the remains of several former, formal cremation burials have been re-deposited in the fill of the large pit.

The large pit is thought to be associated with a number of prehistoric huts which were excavated in the adjoining **Area 1E Ext**. From contexts within Hut 1 six small samples of cremated bone were retrieved with a maximal weight of just 1.5g. A seventh sample proved to contain fragments of an uncremated animal tooth. One sample consisted entirely of animal bone, two samples contained animal remains as well as fragments which were not further identifiable, and the three remaining samples contained only indeterminable bone fragments. No human bone has been identified within the samples, and it is likely that most if not all of the cremated remains found in Hut 1 are connected to settlement activities.

In summary, the burnt bone assemblages retrieved from the excavations at the Areas 1D, 1E and 1E Ext. in the townland of Caltragh include two cremation burials, the possible remains of further cremation burials re-deposited within the fill of a large pit, and numerous small samples, many of which contain burnt animal bone and which are probably not connected to any ritual or burial activity.

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APPENDIX: CATALOGUE

The catalogue lists detailed anthropological information on each assemblage. In cases where no reference is made to the weight of the sample it is understood to consist of less than 1 g of bone. For a number of samples it was not possible to establish whether the remains are human or animal bone, these are described as "not further identifiable". Throughout the catalogue the following abbreviations are used: frag. – fragment; frags. – fragments; no. – number; poss. – possible, possibly; indet. – indeterminable.

Area 1D

CONTEXT NO.: 135

1. General Information

Weight:

cranial:	265g	
post cranial:		283g
indet.:	5g	
total:	**553g**	

Colour: white

Hardness: mainly hard, some fragments chalky

Degree of burning: efficiently (stages II-III)

Fragmentation:

fragment size (in mm):	percentage of total weight (in %):	
0-10	8%	(45g)
10-25	65%	(358g)
25-40	22%	(123g)
> 40	5%	(27g)

maximal size: 46mm

Number of individuals: 1 human

2. Description of identified skeletal parts

Skull: - neurocranium: petrous part of left temporal bone; frag. of occipital bone with internal occipital crest; frag. of temporal bone with mastoid notch (side indet.); frag. of left temporal bone with part of zygomatic arch and mandibular fossa; frags. of the base of the skull base; many other frags. of neurocranial bones, some with cranial sutures most of which are entirely fused on the inner table

- facial bones: frag. of frontal bone with part of left supra-orbital margin and frontozygomatic suture; frag. of frontal bone with upper part of right orbit (supra-orbital margin not preserved); frag. of supra-orbital margin (side indet.)

- jaws, dentition: left head and neck of mandibular ramus; 3 frags. of molar crowns (no abrasion – poss. unerupted wisdom tooth?); 2 frags. of tooth roots, one of them with severe oblique abrasion

Vertebrae, thoracic bones: - 5 frags. of cervical vertebrae; 1 frag. of lumbar vertebra; 22 other frags. of vertebrae (2 frags. show moderate arthrotic changes of small joint surfaces)

Shoulder, pelvis: - 1 frag. of the scapula

- 11 other frags. of shoulder/pelvis bones

Upper limb: - arms: frag. of head of radius (side indet.); frag. of proximal part of shaft of humerus (side indet.)

- hands: fragment of middle phalanx of little finger (side indet.); 2 other phalanx frags.

Lower limb: - legs: frag. of shaft of femur with linea aspera (side indet.); frag. of tibia with anterior border (side indet.); 2 frags. of fibula

- feet: 2 frags. of phalanges

Other: - many frags. of large and small long bones

- many other frags. of cremated human bone (not further identifiable)

3. Age

- of the cranial sutures, most are entirely fused on the inner surface of the skull bone but still visible on the outer surface
- vertebrae show only slight signs of arthrotic changes
- tooth root with signs of severe attrition

→ late adult *sensu strictu* or mature (c. 35-60 years), age between 40 and 50 years most likely

4. Sex

- supra-orbital margin: smooth and relatively sharp

→ poss. female

5. Pathology

- 2 vertebral frags. show slight lip development along edges of small joint surfaces → probably age-related arthrotic changes

6. Notes

- post cranial skeleton underrepresented

Context No.: 137

1. General Information

Weight:

cranial:	252g	
post cranial:		683g
indet.:	21g	
total:	**956g**	

Colour: mostly white, a small no. of frags. greyish-blue to dark grey

Hardness: mainly hard a few frags. chalky

Degree of burning: mostly efficiently (mainly stage III, partly stages II and IV)

Fragmentation:

fragment size (in mm):	percentage of total weight (in %):	
0-10	18%	(175g)
10-25	55%	(512g)
25-40	21%	(201)
> 40	8%	(78 g)

maximal size: 62mm

Number of individuals: one human

2. Description of identified skeletal parts

Skull: - neurocranium: petrous parts of left and right temporal bones; frag. of right temporal bone with mandibular fossa; many other, partly relatively large, frags. of cranial vault including parts of temporal and occipital bones, 24 with cranial sutures (mostly closed on the internal surface)

	- facial bones: 2 frags. of frontal bone with upper edge of left orbit, one with zygomatic process - jaws, dentition: 3 small frags. of maxilla (2 with remains of 2 alveoles, 1 with remains of 3 alveoles); 1 frag. of left side of maxilla with part of inferior nasal concha and alveoles of 1st and 2nd incisors and canine premolar; heads and necks of both mandibular rami; coronoid process of mandibular right mandibular ramus; frag. of left side of mandibular body with alveole of 3rd molar and start of ramus and oblique line; frag. (3 pieces) of right side of mandibular body with remains of alveoles of canine premolar, 1st and 2nd premolars, 1st, 2nd and 3rd molars; frag. of right side of mandibular body with parts of alveole of 3rd molar; frag. of interior face of central part of mandibular body with alveoles of right 1st and 2nd incisors; jaw frag. with alveole (not clear if maxilla or mandible); 47 frags. of teeth (3 roots of premolars, 1 root of canine premolar, 2 roots of incisors, frag. of one-rooted tooth with rudimentary crown, remaining frags. indet.)
Vertebrae, thoracic bones:	- vertebrae: 7 frags. of cervical vertebrae; 1 frag. of thoracic vertebra; 2 frags. of lumbar vertebrae; 59 other frags. of vertebrae - 31 frags. of ribs (> 10 mm); many smaller rib frags.
Shoulder, pelvis:	- frag. of scapula with glenoid cavity (side indet.) - frag. of ilium with iliac crest (side indet.); 6 other frags. of pelvic bones - 10 other frags. of shoulder/pelvic bones
Upper limb:	- arms: 8 frags. of humerus shaft - hands: frags. of 8 phalanges (including distal phalanx of thumb, side indet.)
Lower limb:	- legs: 12 frags. of femur shaft; 4 frags. of tibia shaft; 2 frags. of fibula shaft (both with medial crest) - feet: 7 frags. of phalanges (including 2 toe tips); frag. of navicular (side indet.)
Other:	- many frags. of large and small long bones - frags. of phalanges/metacarpals/metatarsals - many other frags. of cremated human bone (not further identifiable)

3. Age
- permanent teeth, 3rd molar fully developed
- cranial sutures largely closed on the interior surface, on exterior surface largely visible
- good dental health
→ late adult *sensu strictu* or mature (c. 35 to 55 years), age between 40 and 50 years most likely

4. Sex
- supra-orbital margin: indecisive (not sharp, but not rounded and rough either)

5. Pathology
- frag. of one-rooted tooth with rudimentary crown: poss. additional tooth which had not emerged from the jaw so that crown was not blown off the root in the heat of the funerary fire as it normally happens with fully emerged teeth
- body of 1 cervical vertebra appears compressed with lipping around rim of joint surfaces → osteoarthritis

6. Notes
- good dental health

- 3 frags. of skull cap show small greenish-blue discolorations as often caused by bronze grave goods among the cremated remains

Area 1E

Context No.: 619

1. General Information

Weight:	cranial:	37g	
	post cranial:		463g
	indet.:	8g	
	total:	**508g**	
Colour:	cream-white to white		
Hardness:	mostly hard, some frags. chalky		
Degree of burning:	efficiently (mainly stage III, partly stage II)		
Fragmentation:	fragment size (in mm):		percentage of total weight (in %):
	0-10		22% (109g)
	10-25		54% (274g)
	25-40		21% (108g)
	> 40		3% (17g)
	maximal size: 48mm		
Number of individuals:	2: majority of remains from one human *(individual 1)*, intermixed with a few bone frags. of another human *(individual 2)*		

2. Description of identified skeletal parts

Skull:	- neurocranium: petrous part of right temporal bone; frag. of right temporal bone with external acoustic meatus and zygomatic process; 3 frags. of parietal bone with squamosal border; 19 other frags. of skull cap (> 10mm) and ca. 50 smaller frags. (no cranial sutures present) - jaws, dentition: frag. of right maxilla with inferior nasal concha and alveoles of 2nd incisor, canine premolar and 1st premolar; frag. of left exterior surface of mandibular body with start of the ramus, with alveole of 2nd molar and cavity of developing 3rd molar; frag. of mandibular body with remains of one alveole; 2 frags. of tooth roots; 2 frags. of tooth crowns
Vertebrae, thoracic bones:	- 4 frags. of thoracic/lumbar vertebrae; 7 other frags. of vertebrae - 17 frags. of ribs
Shoulder, pelvis:	- frag. of hip bone with ischial tuberosity (side indet.); frag. of iliac crest with rough surface indicating unfused tubercle; 11 other frags. of pelvic bone
Upper limb:	- arms: 2 frags. of humerus shaft - hands: distal phalanx (side indet.) with completely fused proximal epiphysis (belongs to *individual 2*, see below, "Notes"); distal end of proximal phalanx of left hand
Lower limb:	- femoral head (side indet.) with outer joint surface and inner ossification surface; 3 frags. of femur shafts
Other:	- 15 frags. with ossification surfaces (5 epiphyses of large long bones, 4 epiphyses of small long bones, 1 epiphysis of phalanx, 5 other small frags.) - many frags. of large and small long bones - 7 frags. of metacarpals/metatarsals/phalanges

- many other frags. of cremated human bone (not further identifiable)

3. Age
Individual 1:
- epiphyses of long bones and apophyses of pelvic bones not fused, closing of fusion lines not commenced
- permanent teeth; 3rd molar not erupted but present within jaw bone
- general appearance of skeletal remains: advanced development
→ juvenile (ca. 13 to 16 years)
Individual 2:
- epiphysis of distal carpal phalanx completely fused
→ adult (18 years or older)

4. Sex
Individual 1: sexing of juveniles not possible using morphologic-metrical methods
Individual 2: no relevant fragments preserved

5. Pathology
- nothing present

6. Notes
Most of the skeletal remains stem from a juvenile person *(individual 1)*. The only fragment definitely belonging to another, adult person *(individual 2)* is the bone of a finger tip though it is possible that some other fragments also belong to the latter individual (possibly the few chalky, softer bone fragments which show a higher degree of burning than most of the remains of the juvenile).

Context No.: 623

1. General Information

Weight:	cranial:	3g	
	post cranial:		55g
	undetermined:	0g	
	total:	**58g**	
Colour:	white		
Hardness:	hard to chalky		
Degree of burning:	efficiently (mainly stage II, some fragments stage III)		
Fragmentation:	fragment size (in mm):		percentage of total weight (in %):
	0-10		17% (10g)
	10-25		52% (30g)
	25-40		29% (17g)
	> 40		2% (1g)
	maximal size: 41mm		
Number of individuals:	human, no evidence of more than 1 person		

2. Description of identified skeletal parts

Skull:	- neurocranium: 3 frags.
Vertebrae, thoracic bones:	- 6 rib frags.
Shoulder, pelvis:	- 1 frag. of pelvic bone
Upper limb:	- 4 frags. of humerus shaft
Lower limb:	- legs: 2 frags. of femus shaft

	- feet: distal end of proximal phalanx; distal phalanx (both not of great toe, side indet.)
Other:	- frags. of long bones (mainly of large long bones)
	- 5 frags. of phalanges/metacarpals/metatarsals
	- many other frags. of cremated human bone (not further identifiable)

3. Age
- proximal epiphysis of distal foot phalanx completely fused
- general appearance of skeletal remains consistent with adult person
→ adult (18 years or older)

4. Sex
- no relevant fragments preserved

5. Pathology
- nothing present

Area 1 E Ext.

CONTEXT NO.: 115 in 552

Description and Results

- 3 tiny frags. of efficiently cremated chalky white bone (length under 3mm)
→ not further identifiable

CONTEXT NO.: 378

Description and Results

- 23 frags. of efficiently cremated animal post cranial bone (total weight: 4g; 16 frags. longer than 10mm, maximal length 26mm), many frag. of long bones
→ animal

CONTEXT NO.: 513

Description and Results

- 42 frags. (ca. 1.5g) of efficiently cremated chalky white post cranial bone, 11 frags. of these longer than 10 mm (maximal length 20mm), mainly frags. of long bones
→ not further identifiable

CONTEXT NO.: Interface 513 and 103

Description and Results

- frags. of an uncremated animal tooth

CONTEXT NO.: 555

Description and Results

- more than 100 mostly very small frags. of cremated bone, 13 of these longer than 10mm (maximal length 22mm), consistency partly hard, partly chalky; colour mainly white, some frags. grey → majority efficiently cremated
- 3 of the frags. cranial, the others post cranial
- 4 frags.: animal longbones, other frags. not further identifiable

CONTEXT NO.: 584

Description and Results

- 26 frags. of efficiently cremated, partly hard, partly chalky white post cranial bone, 6 of these longer than 10mm (maximal length 31mm)
- largest frag: animal bone, other frags.: not further identifiable

CONTEXT NO.: 712

Description and Results

- 1 frag. of efficiently cremated hard white post cranial bone, length 14mm
→ not further identifiable

Pottery Analysis

POTTERY REPORT, SITE 1E EXT, CALTRAGH, CO. SLIGO

SARAH GORMLEY

INTRODUCTION

An assemblage of 34 pottery sherds, weighing a total 426.51g was recovered from Site 1E Ext. in Caltragh townland (licence no. 03E0542). The assemblage is made up of undecorated coarsewares and few featured sherds are present. This makes certain identification difficult, however, there is evidence to support a date in the Bronze Age for the assemblage. The pottery was recovered from nine different contexts in total and was found in features associated with Hut I and possible Hut III.

The pottery was visually identified, using a hand lens and the features and fabric of each sherd noted. The composition of the pottery assemblage is detailed below, followed by a discussion of the distribution of the pottery.

COMPOSITION AND CONDITION

Thirty-one of the 34 sherds recovered from Site 1E Ext. are body sherds and small crumbs of pottery. Two sherds are small rim fragments and one small sherd may be a base angle fragment. The sherds are all plain, with no decoration or other distinguishing features. The assemblage weighs a total 426.51g.

The majority of the assemblage (62% of the total number of sherds; 92% of the total weight of the assemblage) is of a similar fabric. The sherds are of a thick, heavy fabric, c10mm in thickness, which has sub-angular, possibly basaltic inclusions protruding. A slip has been applied to the exterior and there is soot encrusted on the interior surface. The fabric is dark brown/ black, with a light brown/ grey exterior surface. Two rounded rim sherds are included in this group. The rim sherds do not appear to be from the same vessel. A very small fragment of what is possibly a base angle from a flat base is also of this fabric. The remainder of the sherds (38% of the total number of sherds; 8% of the total weight of the assemblage) are only very small crumbs and fragments and too small to determine the detail of the fabric.

The assemblage recovered from Site 1E Ext. is all likely to be of a similar type and date, with little variation in the fabrics. There are only three small featured sherds and no sherds are decorated which makes assigning the assemblage to a specific type or date difficult. The rims are plain and rounded. A very small fragment of what may be a base angle from a flat base was also recovered. These factors would perhaps indicate a Bronze Age date for the sherds. Little more could be stated with certainty regarding the composition of the assemblage. There are some radiocarbon dates from the site, although

none from contexts directly associated with pottery. These are in agreement with a Bronze Age date for the pottery and one sample from the fill of the ditch of Hut II was dated to 1530-1410 cal BC.

A portion of the pottery (38% of the total number of sherds) is in a very fragmented and abraded condition, particularly that recovered from c252 and 298. Few fragments of each vessel have survived suggesting that the pottery has at some stage been exposed to the elements. This may have occurred if the pottery was exposed prior to its inclusion within the contexts, however, it may also be that the pottery became disturbed from sealed locations and at this later stage became fragmented and abraded. The sherds from c513, 493 and 353 are less abraded, however, are fragmented and represent only a small percentage of the original vessel or vessels.

DISTRIBUTION

The material recovered from Site 1E Ext. was associated with Hut I and possible Hut III, with the majority (over 80% of the total number of sherds) recovered from features associated with Hut I.

Hut I

Eleven pottery sherds in total were recovered from c252, the fill of an internal stakehole within hut I. The sherds are merely tiny fragments and crumbs of the body. The sherds are an average 7.4mm thick.

Two sherds were recovered from c493, a deposit of material associated with Hut I. One is a body sherd and one a rim sherd. The body sherd is tempered with what may be basalt, and there is also some linear voids which have been left by the burning off of organic temper, possibly grass, the sherd is 10mm thick. The rim sherd is 14mm thick at the maximum and is straight and rounded and tempered with large inclusions, possibly basalt.

Eleven sherds (3 sherds joined to make 1) were recovered from c513, the fill of a pit in the south east corner of Hut I. Nine fragments are from the body of a vessel and are an average 11mm thick. They are tempered with what may be basalt. A partial fragment of what may be a base sherd was also recovered from this context. The fragment is very small but may suggest that the sherd is from a vessel with a flat base. A rounded rim fragment 12mm thick was also recovered. These sherds may all be from the same vessel.

One sherd was recovered from c552, the fill of a pit associated within Hut I. The body sherd was 8mm thick and was tempered with possible basalt.

Two sherd were recovered from c656, a pit associated with Hut 1. The body sherds were tempered with basalt and were an average 11.5mm thick.

One sherd was recovered from c676 , a posthole associated with Hut I. The sherd is 10mm thick.

Possible Hut III

Three small fragments, an average 7mm thick, were recovered from c298. This is the charcoal rich fill of a pit which lay east of possible Hut III.

Two body sherds were recovered from c353, a deposit adjacent to c266, which is associated with possible Hut III. The sherds are tempered with sub-angular inclusions, possibly basalt, which protrude from the surfaces. A slip has been applied to the surfaces, creating a pimpled effect. The sherds have soot on the interior and the fabric is thick, with one sherd up to 9mm and the other up to 15mm in thickness.

One sherd was recovered from c391, the truncated fill of an internal pit within the possible Hut III. The body sherd, was tempered with possible basalt and was 12mm thick.

DISCUSSION

An assemblage of 34 pottery sherds was recovered from features, particularly pits, associated with Hut I and possible Hut III at Site 1E Ext. Caltragh, Co. Sligo. The majority of the sherds are small fragments of body, however, two rim sherds and a base sherd are also present. Few conclusions can be drawn from this plain coarseware, however, it may be Bronze Age in date. What indicators there are, would suggest that the original vessels had flat bases, rounded rims and were perhaps fairly sizeable, or at least sturdy given the thickness of the fabric at over 10mm and sometimes as thick as 15mm. The interior surfaces were often encrusted with soot deposits. The majority of the pottery was considerably abraded and only fragments of each vessel survived. It is likely that much of this pottery was exposed prior to being sealed in the contexts from which it was recovered or has been disturbed from its original location and has subsequently become abraded and fragmented.

Sherds recommended for illustration:

The two rim fragments: 493:2, 513:3.

NOTE:

Radiocarbon Dating Results

Ms. Rachel Sloane Report Date: 8/23/2004

Archaeological Consultancy Services, Ltd. Material Received: 7/27/2004

Sample Data	Measured Radiocarbon Age	13C/12C Ratio	Conventional Radiocarbon Age(*)
Beta - 194432	3270 +/- 80 BP	-27.9 o/oo	3220 +/- 80 BP

SAMPLE : 03E542F643S109
ANALYSIS : Radiometric-Standard delivery
MATERIAL/PRETREATMENT : (charred material): acid/alkali/acid
2 SIGMA CALIBRATION : Cal BC 1680 to 1360 (Cal BP 3630 to 3310) AND Cal BC 1360 to 1320 (Cal BP 3300 to 3260)

Beta - 194433	3130 +/- 70 BP	-24.7 o/oo	3140 +/- 70 BP

SAMPLE : 03E542F578S77
ANALYSIS : Radiometric-Standard delivery
MATERIAL/PRETREATMENT : (charred material): acid/alkali/acid
2 SIGMA CALIBRATION : Cal BC 1530 to 1260 (Cal BP 3480 to 3210)

Beta - 194434	3230 +/- 40 BP	-26.3 o/oo	3210 +/- 40 BP

SAMPLE : 03E542F420S170
ANALYSIS : AMS-Standard delivery
MATERIAL/PRETREATMENT : (charred material): acid/alkali/acid
2 SIGMA CALIBRATION : Cal BC 1530 to 1410 (Cal BP 3480 to 3360)

Beta - 194435	3360 +/- 110 BP	-25.8 o/oo	3350 +/- 110 BP

SAMPLE : 03E542F402S55
ANALYSIS : Radiometric-Standard delivery (with extended counting)
MATERIAL/PRETREATMENT : (charred material): acid/alkali/acid
2 SIGMA CALIBRATION : Cal BC 1910 to 1410 (Cal BP 3860 to 3360)

CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12=-27.9:lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: **Beta-194432**

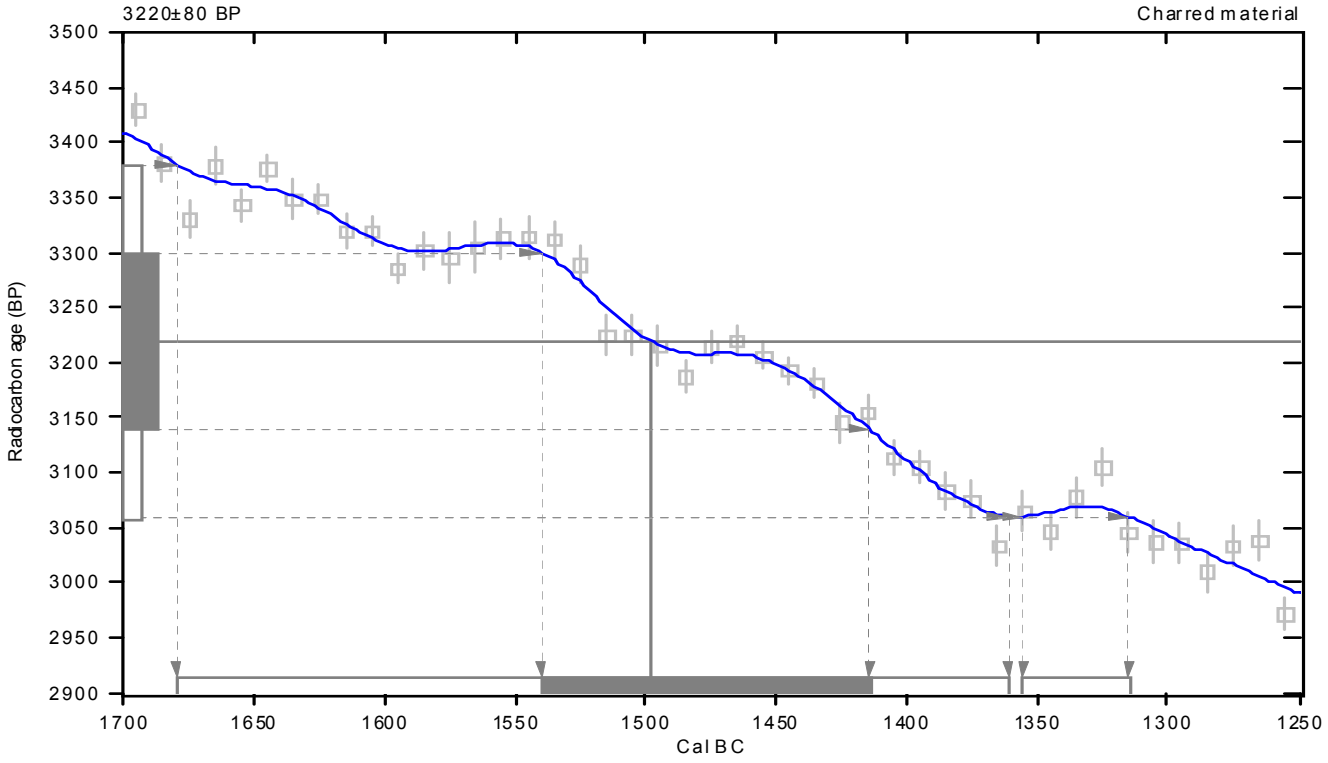
Conventional radiocarbon age: **3220±80 BP**

2 Sigma calibrated results: **Cal BC 1680 to 1360 (Cal BP 3630 to 3310) and**
(95% probability) **Cal BC 1360 to 1320 (Cal BP 3300 to 3260)**

Intercept data

Intercept of radiocarbon age with calibration curve: Cal BC 1500 (Cal BP 3450)

1 Sigma calibrated result: (68% probability) Cal BC 1540 to 1410 (Cal BP 3490 to 3360)



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INTCAL98 Radiocarbon Age Calibration
Stuiver, M., et. al., 1998, Radiocarbon 40(3), p1041-1083
Mathematics
A Simplified Approach to Calibrating C14 Dates
Talma, A. S., Vogel, J. C., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(2), p317-322

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

CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12=-24.7:lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: **Beta-194433**

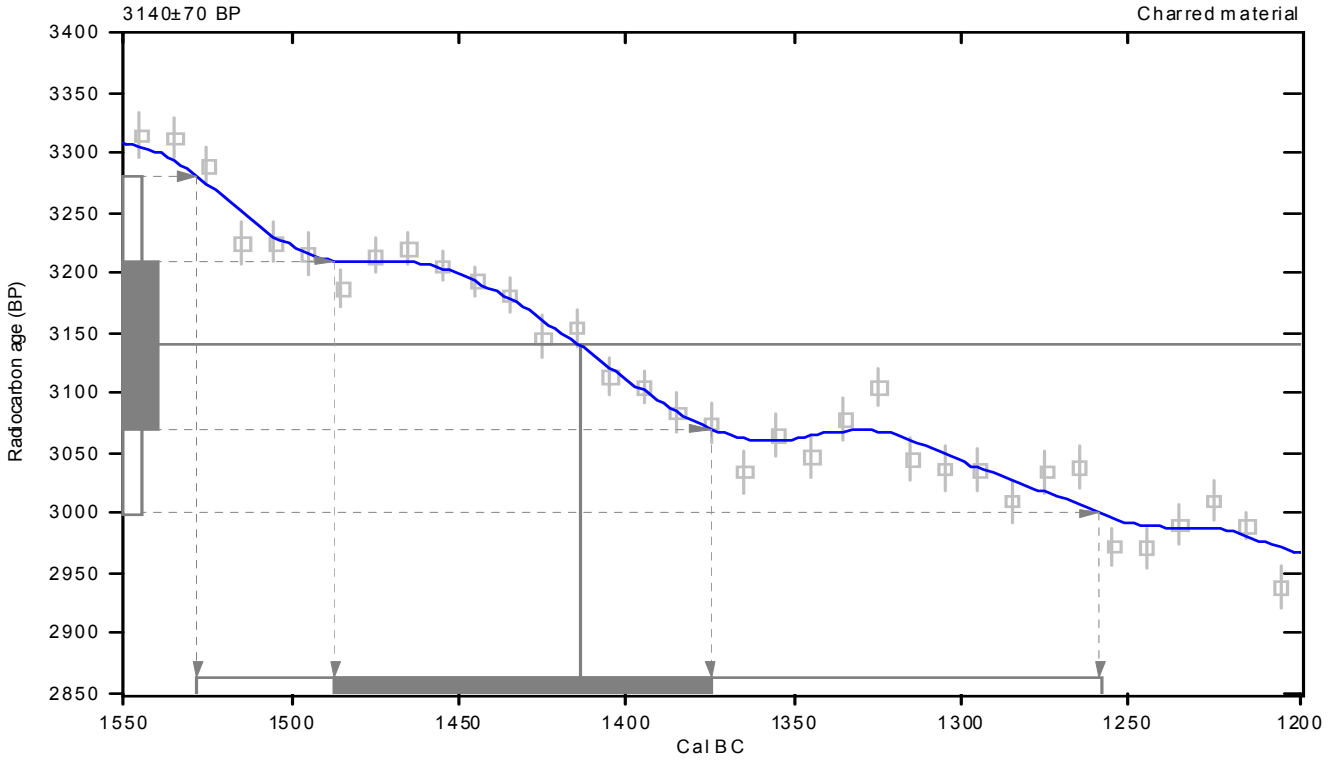
Conventional radiocarbon age: **3140±70 BP**

2 Sigma calibrated result: (95% probability) **Cal BC 1530 to 1260 (Cal BP 3480 to 3210)**

Intercept data

Intercept of radiocarbon age with calibration curve: Cal BC 1410 (Cal BP 3360)

1 Sigma calibrated result: (68% probability) Cal BC 1490 to 1380 (Cal BP 3440 to 3320)



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CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12=-26.3:lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: **Beta-194434**

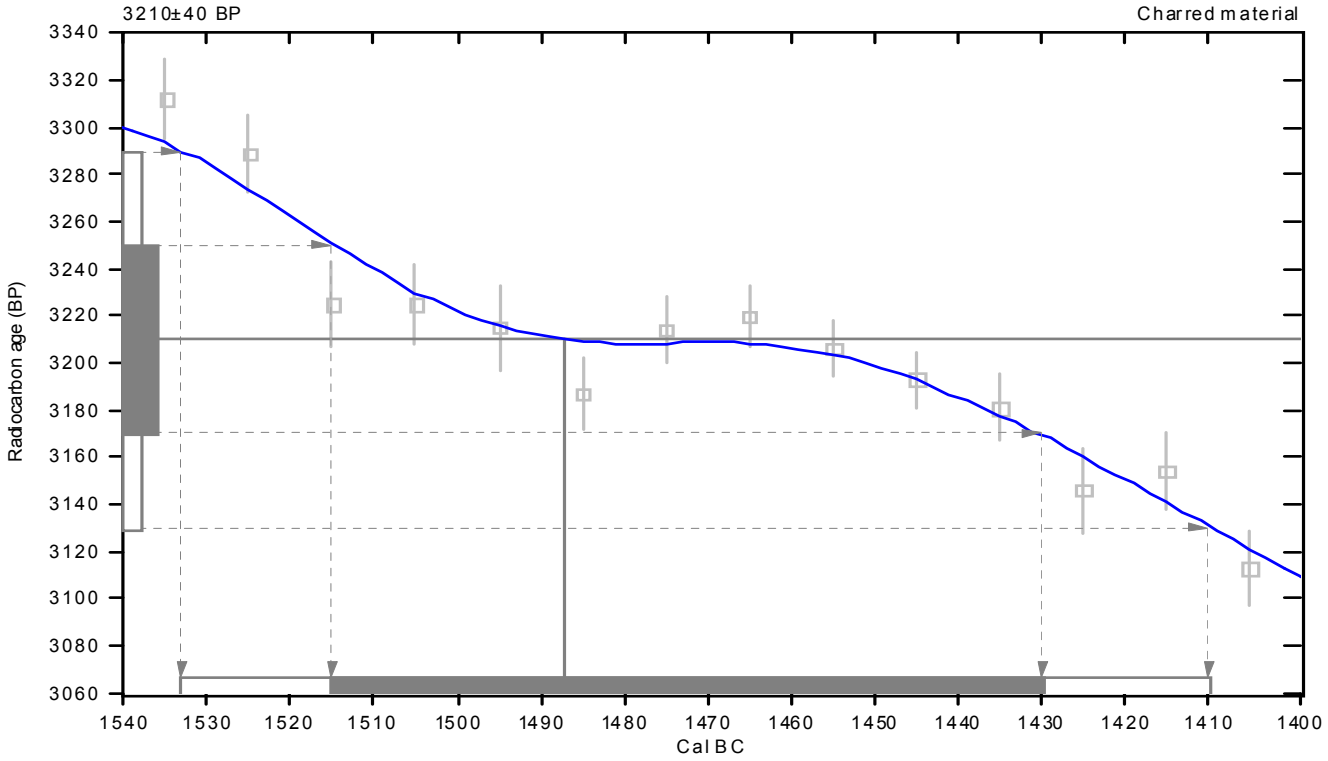
Conventional radiocarbon age: **3210±40 BP**

2 Sigma calibrated result: (95% probability) **Cal BC 1530 to 1410 (Cal BP 3480 to 3360)**

Intercept data

Intercept of radiocarbon age with calibration curve: Cal BC 1490 (Cal BP 3440)

1 Sigma calibrated result: (68% probability) Cal BC 1520 to 1430 (Cal BP 3460 to 3380)



References:

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CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12=-25.8:lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: **Beta-194435**

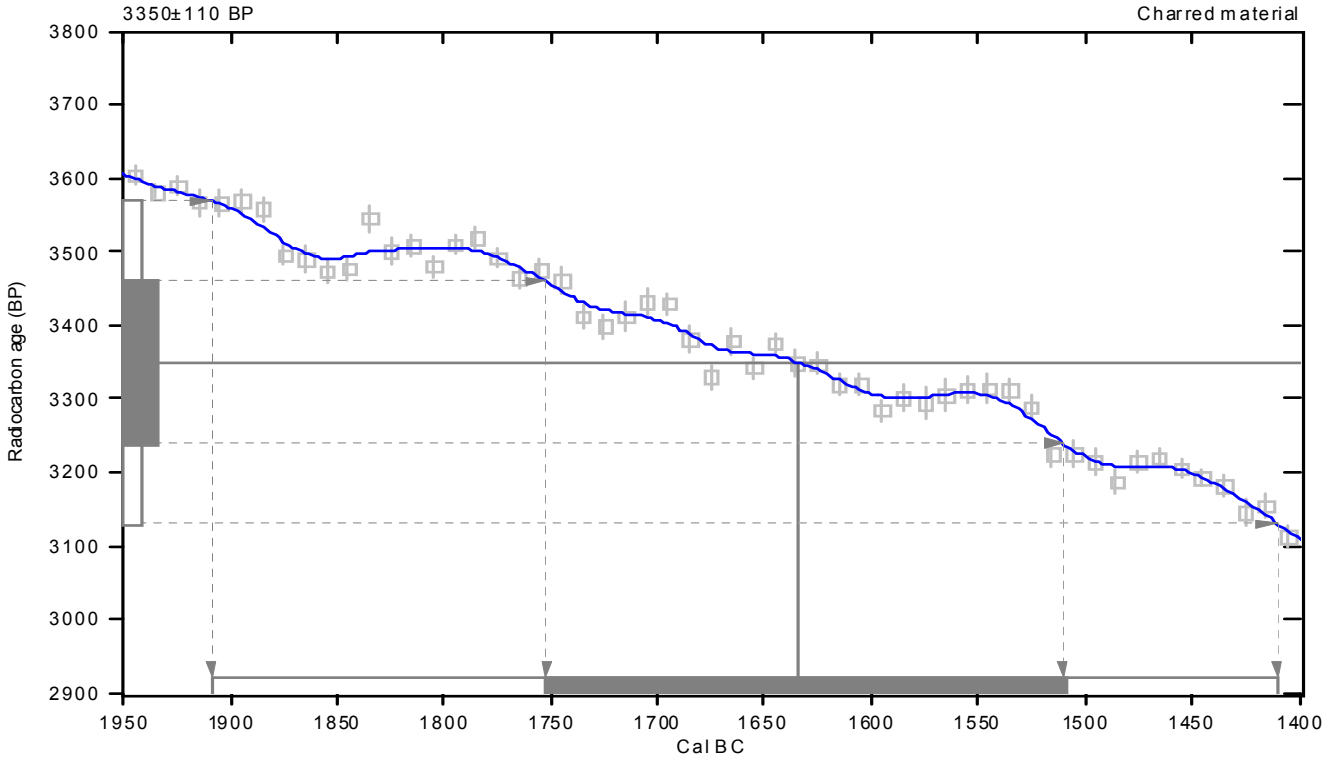
Conventional radiocarbon age: **3350±110 BP**

2 Sigma calibrated result: (95% probability) **Cal BC 1910 to 1410 (Cal BP 3860 to 3360)**

Intercept data

Intercept of radiocarbon age with calibration curve: Cal BC 1630 (Cal BP 3580)

1 Sigma calibrated result: (68% probability) Cal BC 1750 to 1510 (Cal BP 3700 to 3460)



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Wood Identification *by Ellen O'Carroll*

SPECIES IDENTIFICATION OF CHARCOAL SAMPLES FROM the N4 SIRR, Sligo (03E0542, 03E0544 & 03E0546 & 03E0547)

ELLEN OCARROLL
June 2004

Table of Contents ***Pg nos***

1. Introduction

Fourteen charcoal samples were submitted for analysis from excavations along the Sligo Inner Relief road. There have been a series of excavations carried out in this area comprising pre-historic activity ranging from Bronze Age pits (sites 1C and 2A) to *fulacht fiadh* spreads, hut sites, ditch material and associated pits (sites 2D and 1E).

The charcoal samples were sent for species identification and analysis in order to re-construct the range of tree species and types of woodland, which grew in the area, as well as the utilization of these species for various functions. Wood used for fuel at pre-historic sites would generally have been selected at locations close to the site. Therefore charcoal identifications may, but do not necessarily, reflect the composition of the local woodlands. Charcoal identifications can also provide information regarding the use and selection of a species for a particular function.

2. Methods

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). The identification of charcoal material involves breaking the charcoal piece so as a clean section of the wood can be obtained. This charcoal is then identified to species under an Olympus stereomicroscope with magnification up to 200. Only larger pieces of charcoal were selected for identification purposes. By close examination of the microanatomical features of the samples the species were determined. The diagnostic features used for the identification of charcoal 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. It is important to note that only in some cases were all the characteristic features described above present in the archaeological samples.

Representative pieces of charcoal from all samples were suitable for species identification.

The results are laid out below in tabular form by site/licence no.

3. RESULTS

Table 1: Results from Site 1C, 03E0544

Type	Sample no.	Feature no.	Context	Species	Weight and Comment
Bronze Age Pit?	8	F127	Charcoal rich fill of pit	*Corylus avellana*	*Corylus avellana* (14g)
Bronze Age Pit?	7	F208	Charcoal rich fill of pit	*Corylus avellana*	*Corylus avellana* (2.5g)

Table 2: Results from Site 2A, 03E0546

Type	Sample no.	Feature no.	Context	Species	Comment and weight
Pit	4	F7	Fill of pit	*Corylus avellana* rods	9 yrs and 18 grammes in weight
Pre-historic pit	2	F9	Charcoal rich fill of pit	*Quercus sp.*	*Quercus sp.* (10g)
Pre-historic pit	25	F38	Charcoal rich fill of pit	*Quercus sp*	*Quercus sp.* (11g)
Pre-historic pit	26	F44	Charcoal rich fill of pit	*Quercus sp.* & *Corylus avellana*	*Quercus sp. (10g)* & *Corylus avellana (0.1g)*

Table 3: Results from Site 2D, 03E0547

Type	Sample no.	Feature no.	Context	Species	Weight and Comment
Fulacht material	6	F6	Overlying spread of *fulacht* material	*Quercus sp.* & *Corylus avellana*	*Quercus sp.* (1g) & *Corylus avellana* (12g)
Pit with stake holes	42	F39	Lowest fill of pit	*Quercus sp*	*Quercus sp* (2.8g)
Pit associated with *fulacht*	29	F166	*In situ* burning	*Quercus sp.* & *Corylus avellana*	*Quercus sp.* (1g) & *Corylus avellana* (1.5g)
Fulacht material	51	F302	Fill of trough	*Quercus sp.* & *Corylus avellana*	*Quercus sp.* (0.5g) & *Corylus avellana* (4)

Table 4: Results from Site 1E ext, 03E0542

Type	Sample no.	Feature no.	Context	Species	Weight and Comment
Fulacht material	55	F402	Lower fill of pit	*Corylus avellana*	*Corylus avellana* (28g)

Pre-historic ditch material	170	F420	Fill of ditch	*Salix* and *Alnus glutinosa*	1 g
Pre-historic hut	77	F578	Remains at entrance to hut	Pomoideae	500g
Pre-historic pit	109	F643	Fill of pit	*Alnus glutinosa*	*8g*

*Pomoideae (apple type) includes crab apple, wild pear, hawthorn and mountain ash.

4. Discussion

There are five species types present in the charcoal remains. The most commonly occurring species were hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and oak *(Quercus sp.)*. The sites appear to be dated to the pre-historic period namely the Bronze Age. A tighter time frame has not been assigned to the sites as yet. In general hazel and oak were more prevalent in the pit features excavated at the site. This may suggest that hazel wattle was being used to define the edge of the pits (site 1C - **F127**, **F208**, site 2A - **F7**, **F44**) while oak may have been selected for use as stakes and posts excavated from within these pits (site 2D – **F9**).

Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) and willow (*Salix* sp.) were identified from the ditch material at site 1E ext while burnt pomoideae (apple type) wood was sampled from remains associated with an entrance to the hut.

In general the charcoal samples identified were all quite fresh with few indications of insect channels or rotting prior to their use. This is suggestive of fresh wood material being collected from trees rather than foraging rotten branch material from the ground.

The range of species identified from the Sligo inner relief road excavations includes large (oak) and smaller (alder and hazel, pomoideae-apple type) trees and some scrub (willow).

Hazel (*Corylus avellana*) was identified in varying quantities from all sites investigated. The hazel tree was very common up to the end of the 17th century and would have been used for the manufacture of many wooden structures such as wattle walls, posts, trackways and baskets. 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 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.

Oak (*Quercus* sp.) was identified from the pits associated with the *fulacht* material at sites 2A and 2D. Throughout all periods of prehistory and history oak has been used for structural timbers. Oak also has unique properties of great durability and strength which makes it a suitable species for such structural requirements.

The oak identified suggests that there was a supply of oak in the surrounding environment particularly during the Bronze Age period. Sessile oak (*Quercus petraea*) and pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*) are both native and common to Ireland. The wood of these species cannot be differentiated based on its microstructure. Pendunculate oak is found on heavy clays and loams particularly where the soil is of alkaline pH. Sessile oak is found on acid soils often in pure stands and although it thrives on well drained soils it is also tolerant of flooding (Beckett 1979, 40-41). Both species of oak grow to be very large trees (30-40m) and can live to an age of 400 years. The oak may have grown in mixed woodlands nearby to the site.

Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) was identified from site 1E from the fill of the ditch (**F420**) and the fill of a pit (**F643**). It is a widespread native tree and occurs in wet habitats along streams and riverbanks. Alder also grows regularly on fen peat. It is an easily worked and split timber and does not tear when worked. Alder is commonly identified from wood remains associated with wet/boggy areas.

Pomoideae, which was identified from the remains of an entrance feature to a hut (**F568**) includes apple, pear, hawthorn and mountain ash. It is impossible to distinguish these wood species anatomically but as wild pear is not native and crab apple is a rare native species to Ireland it is likely that the species identified from 03e0542 are hawthorn or mountain ash (rowan) (Nelson 194-200, 1993). Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) is a native species, and is found in many hedgerows throughout Ireland. Mountain ash (*Sorbus aucuparia*) is also a common tree to Ireland growing particularly well in rocky and hilly mountainous places.

5. CONCLUSIONS

Five species were identified from the four areas investigated. Hazel and oak may have been selected for certain structural requirements within the pre-historic pits. Hazel rods would have been suitable for a wattle type structure while oak would have been suitable for post/stake material. It is difficult to attribute a use to the remaining three species identified above but the willow and alder suggest a slightly wetter environment for site 1E as opposed to the other three sites investigated.

From the analysis above it is clear that the local environment of sites 1C, 2A and 2D were fairly dry where open conditions did not prevail. The oak and hazel would have grown in dry conditions preferring free-draining soils and nutrient rich clays. Alder and willow indicates local wet condition along river banks or peat bogs

The hawthorn/mountain ash is indicative of those species, which may have grown locally in hedgerows or as scrub nearby to the sites.

Advice for carbon dating

As oak is a long-lived species it is not advisable to send the oak pieces for carbon dating. The hazel, alder, willow and pomoideae are all suitable for carbon dating.

6. REFERENCES

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Plate 1: Aerial overview of site (facing north), showing location of Huts I, II & III, the modern sewage pipeline truncating the site and the fulacht fiadh remains to the south. (03_24_Site_1E_Ext_001)

Plate 2: Pre-excavation photograph of Hut I, facing west. (03_24_CP126_4)

Plate 3: Pre-excavation photograph of pits C115, C854 & C853, facing north. (03_24_CP130_5A)

Plate 4: Detail of stake holes C154, C155, C156, C157, C158, C159, C162, C163, C168, C169, C477, C479 & C481. (03_24_CP128_13A)

Plate 5: Detail of burnt wooden planking found at entrance to Hut I, facing north. (03_24_CP131_6)

Plate 6: Detail of stake holes C201, C202, C203, C204, C205, C206, C207, C208, C209, C211, C212, C213, C214, C217, C218, C219, C220 forming possible internal division, facing north. (03_24_CP123_4)

Plate 7: Detail of Hut I (facing west) showing east facing entrance, external slot trench to the south and west and possible internal perimeter pits. (03_24_CP134_6)

Plate 8: Post excavation photograph of C104, possible boundary foundation trench, facing north. (03_24_CP123_8)

Plate 9: Pre-excavation photograph of possible Hut III showing pit C285, possible foundation trenches C270, C268 and C266 with machine damage truncating the features to the north. (03_24_CP124_20)

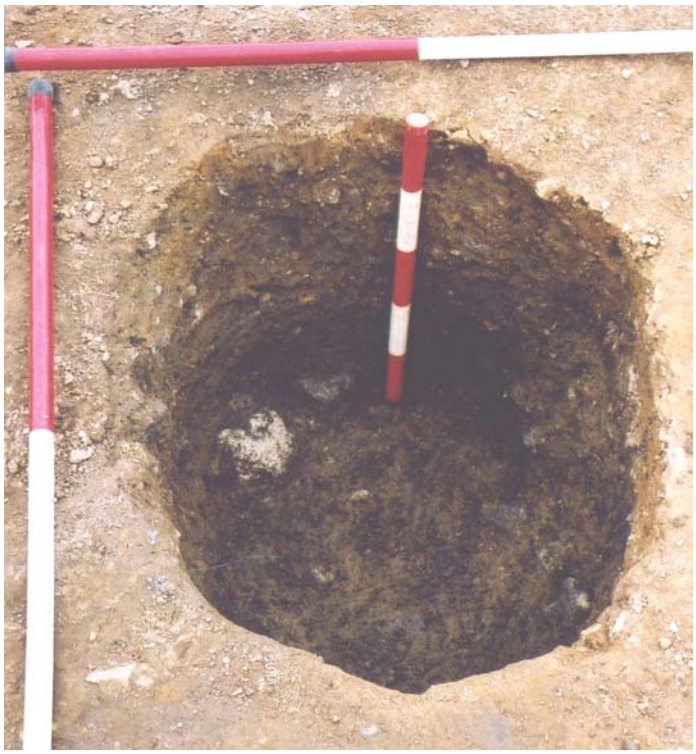


Plate 10: Post-excavation photograph of pit C285, facing west. (03_24_CP125_21A)

Plate 11: Section through in-situ Fulacht Fiadh material C112, facing east. (03_24_CP125_11A)

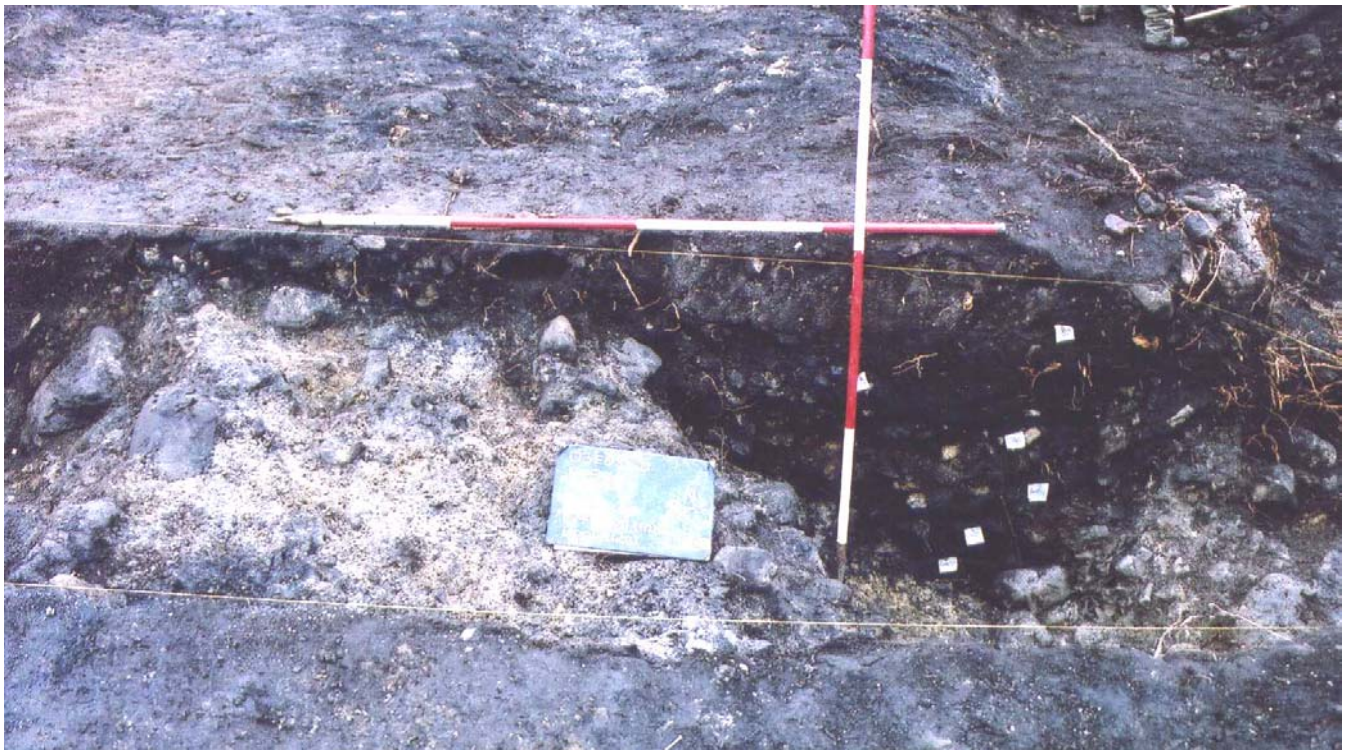


Plate 12: West facing section of possible trough C399 showing post-medieval borin (C356) to the south and modern sewage pipe trench (C111) to the north. (03 24 CP127 14)

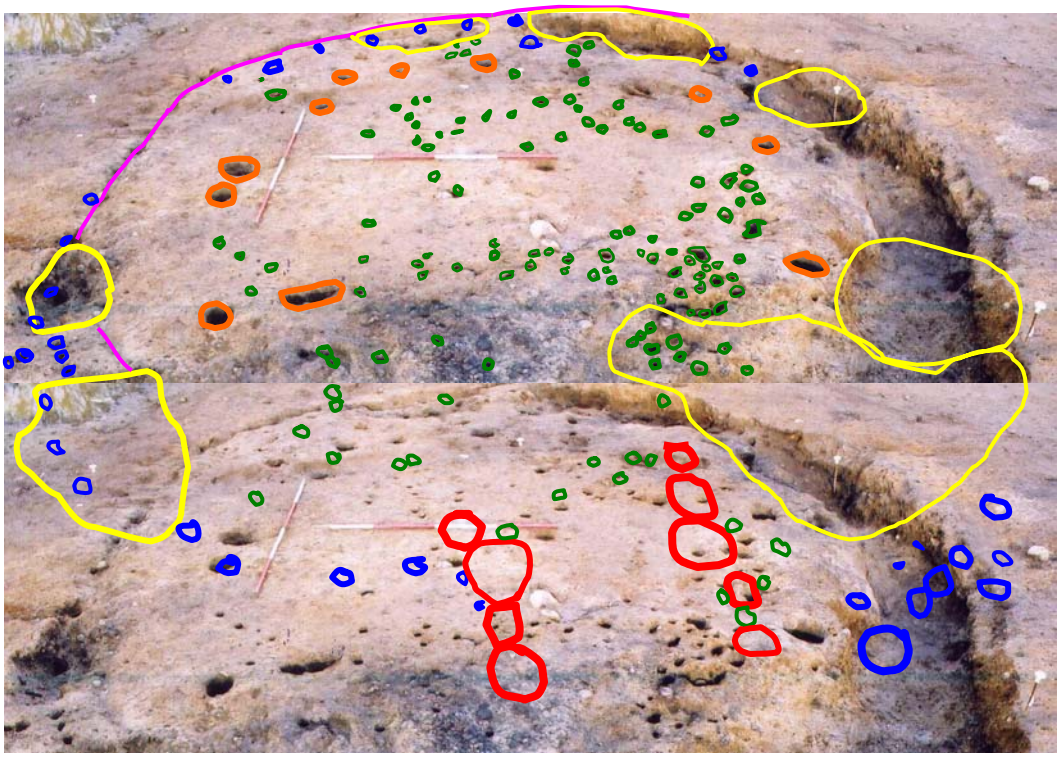


Plate 13: Detail of Hut I showing various phases of use and structural detail. Entrance post holes (marked in red), slot trench for outer wall support (marked in purple), inner perimeter pits (marked in yellow), outer support stake holes (marked in blue) and miscellaneous stake holes (marked in green). (03_24_CP123_4)

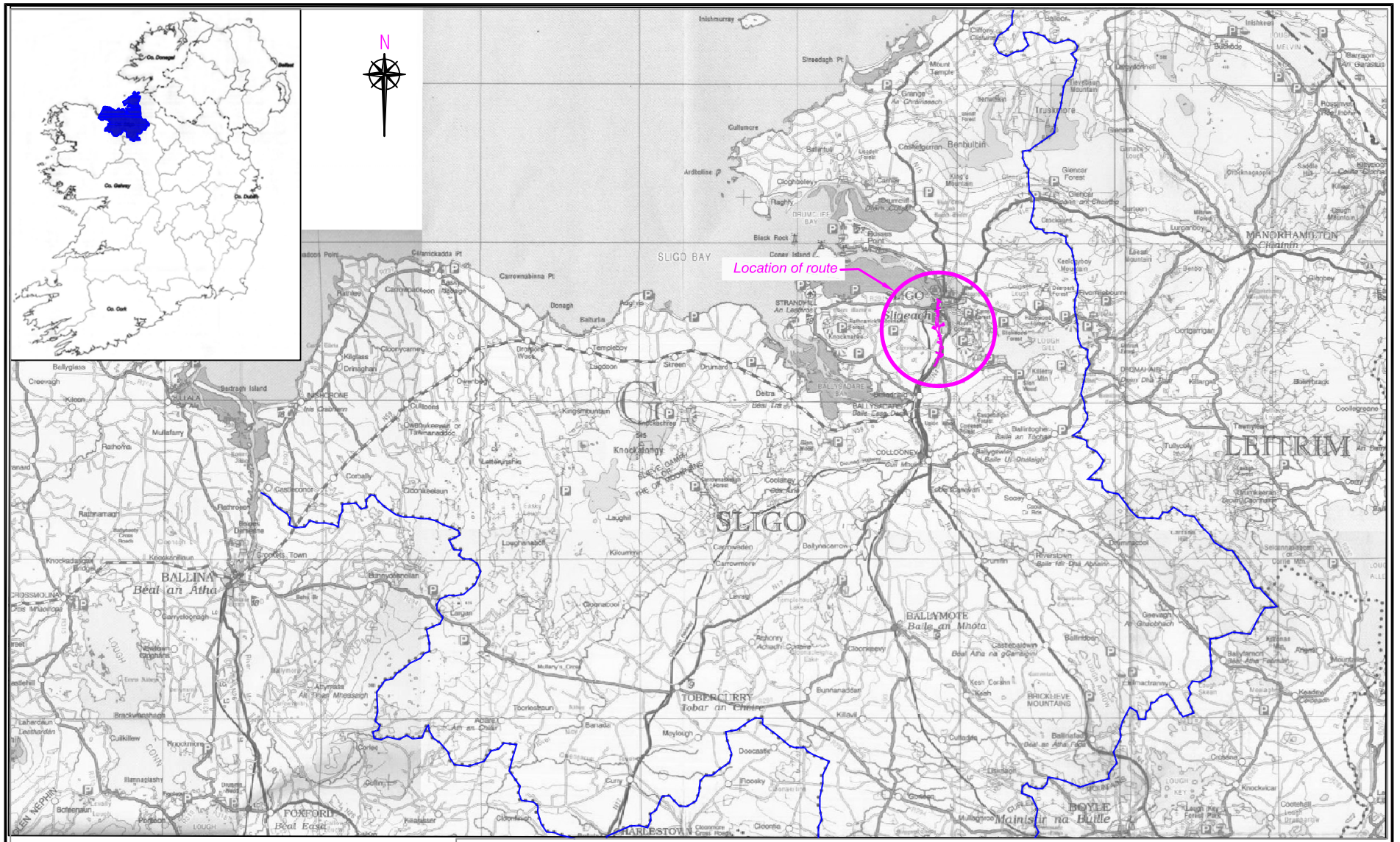
Plate 14: Saddle quern

Plate 15: Saddle quern

Plate 16: Saddle quern

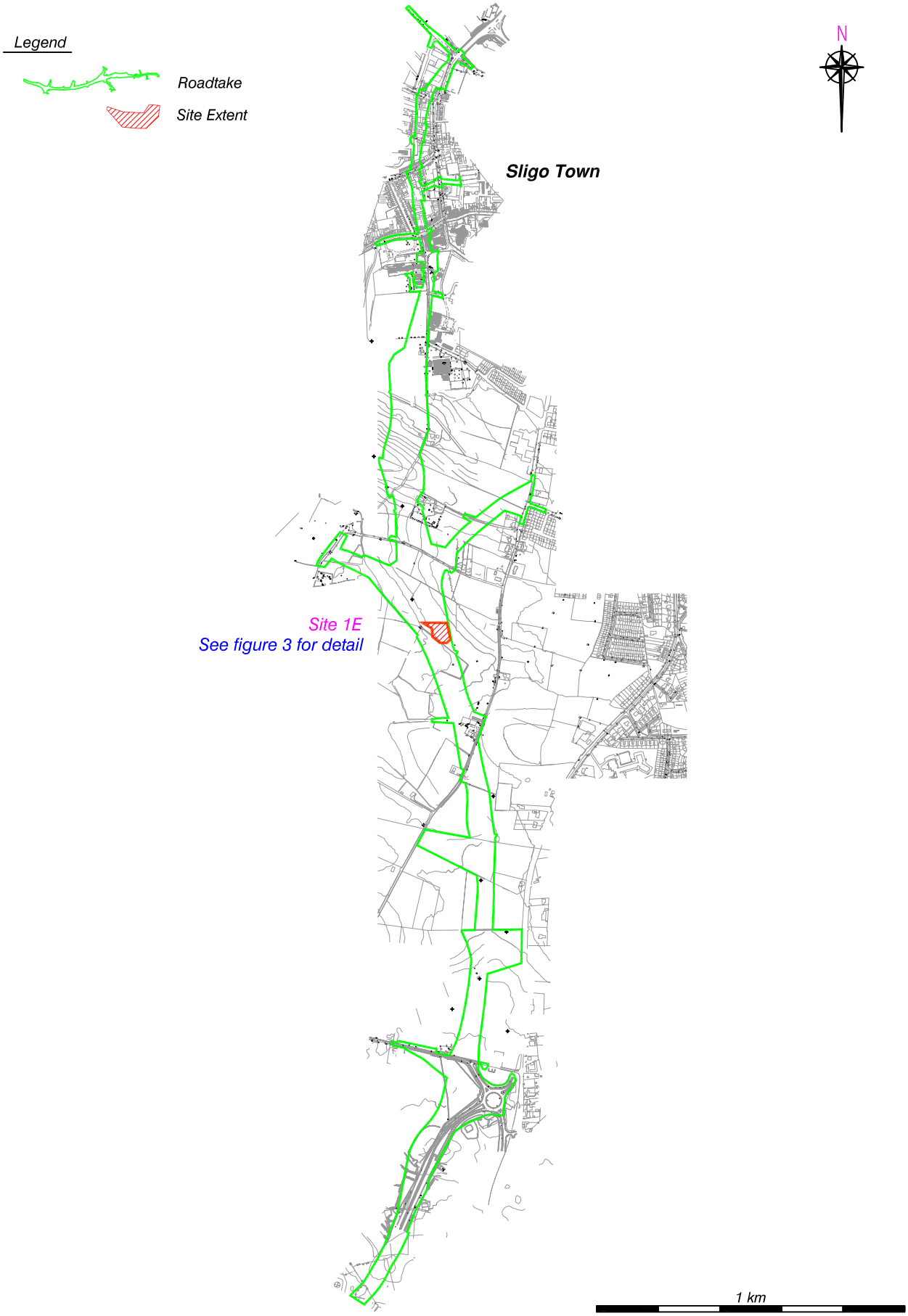
Plate 17: Saddle quern

Plate 18: Grinding stone



Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd. *Unit 21, Boyne Business Park, Greenhills, Drogheda, Co. Louth*	Site: N4 Sligo Inner Relief Road Area 1E/2E and 1E Ext.	Scale: 1:350 000 A4
		Date: March 2005
	Issued for: Archaeological Excavation Report	Origin: OSi
	Client: Sligo County Council	Drawing no.: 03_24_C55

Fig. 1. Extract from OSi Ireland Map showing location of N4 Sligo Inner Relief Road



Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd. Unit 21, Boyne Business Park, Greenhills, Drogheda, Co. Louth	Site: N4 Sligo Inner Relief Road Area 1E/2E and 1E Ext.	Scale: 1:18,000 A4
		Date: March 2005
	Issued for: Archaeological Excavation report	Origin: Courtesy of client
	Client: Sligo County Council	Drawing no.: 03_24_C56

Figure 2: Proposed route of the N4 Sligo Inner Relief Road showing location of site 1E

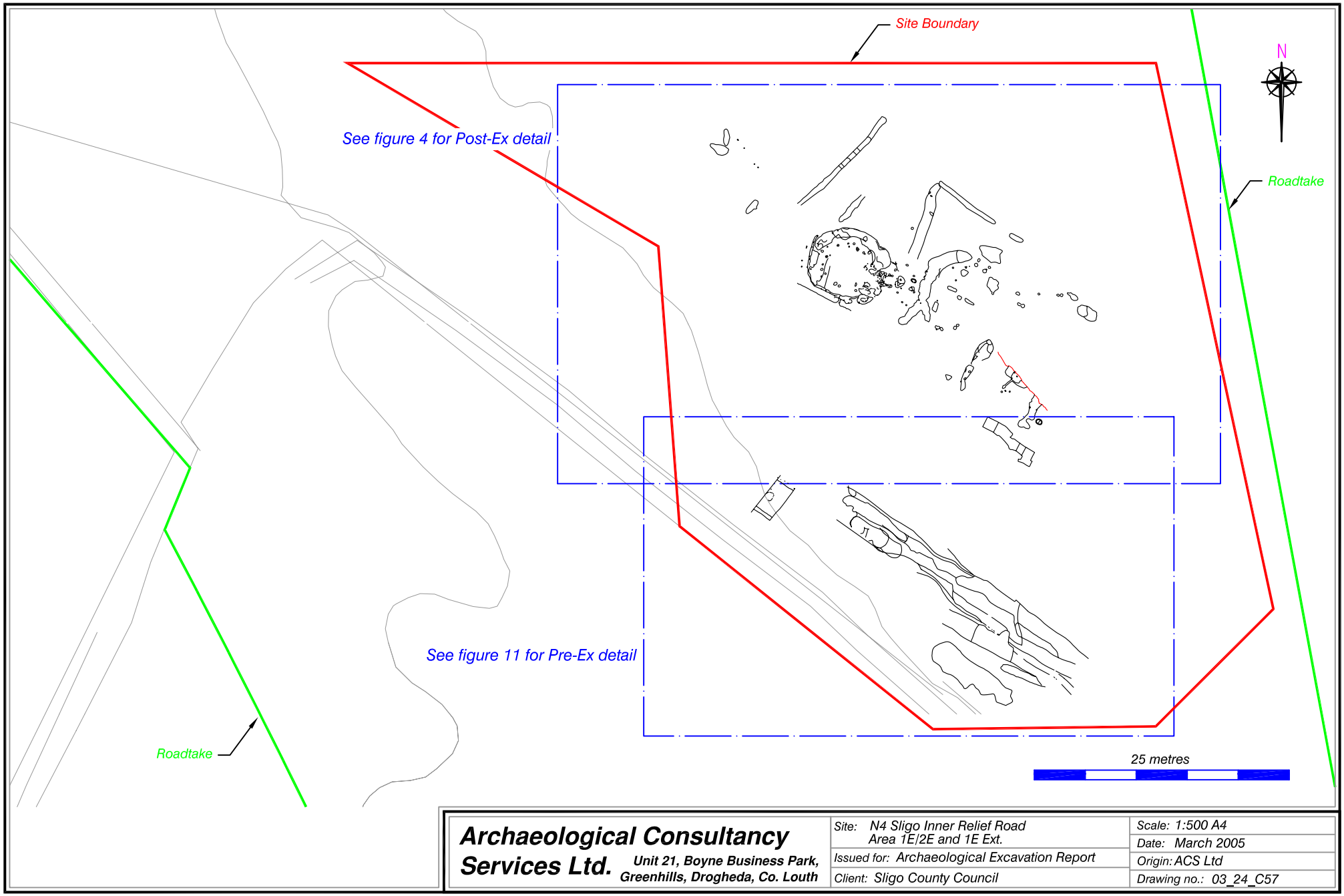
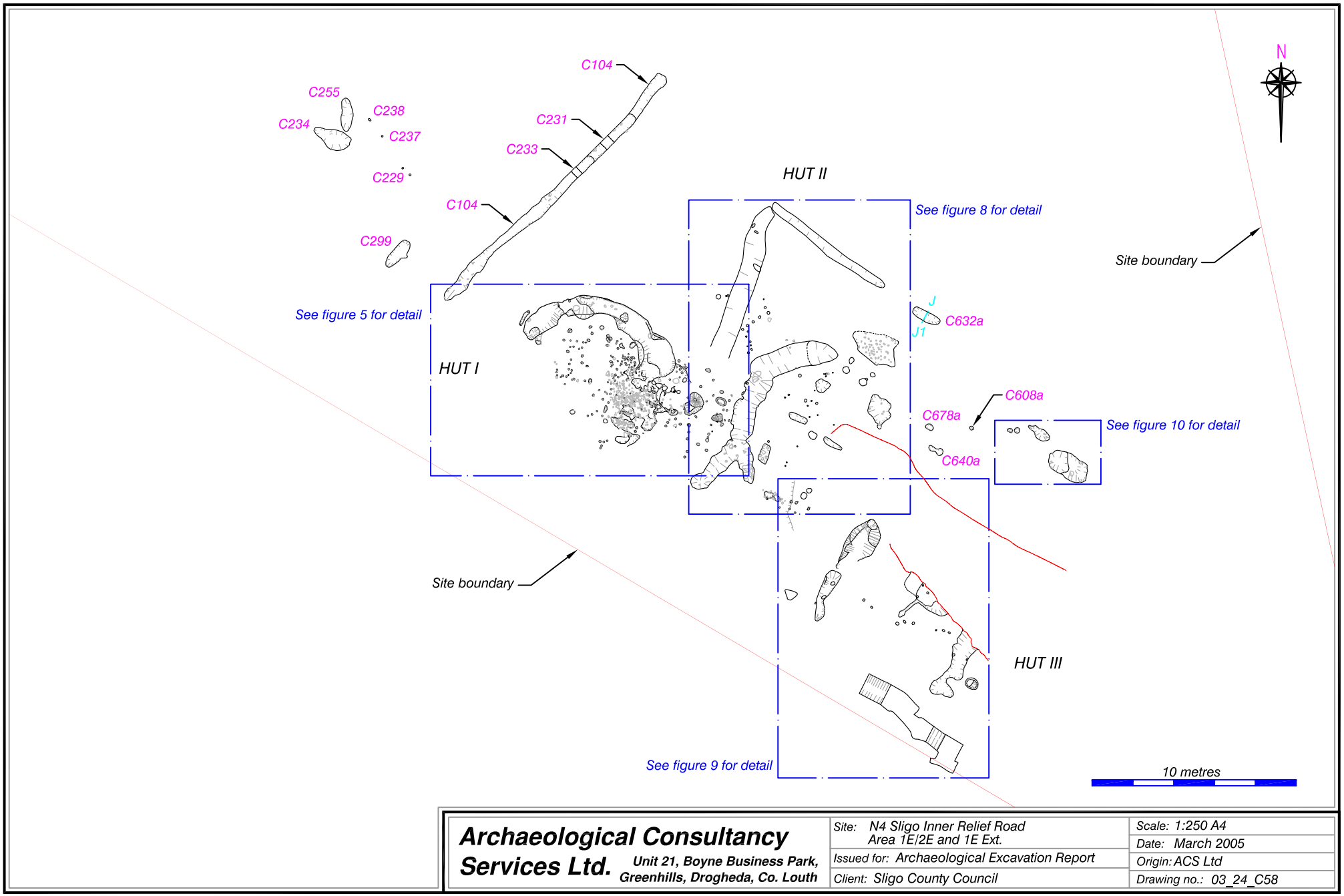
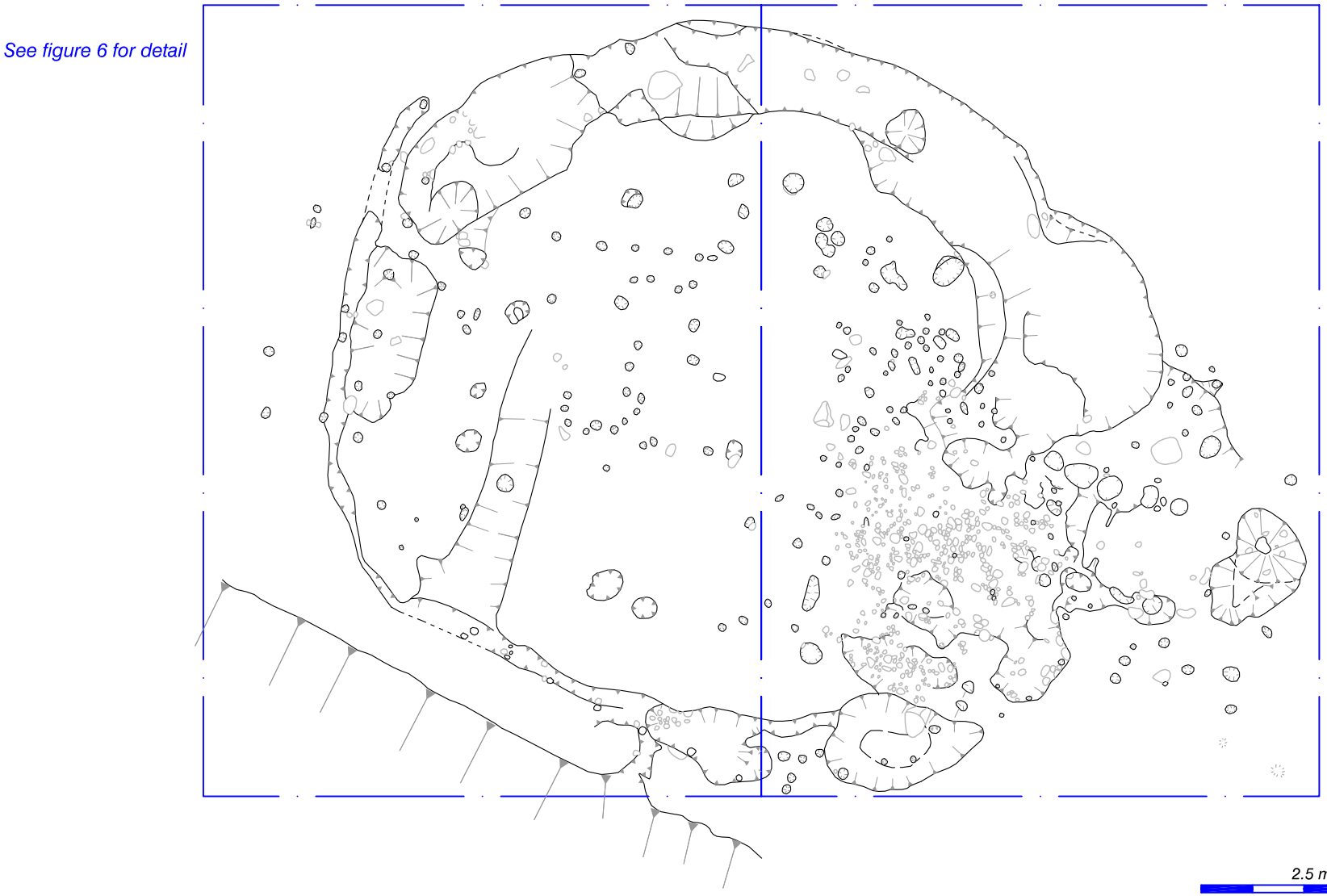


Figure 3: Site IE Extension, showing extent of site



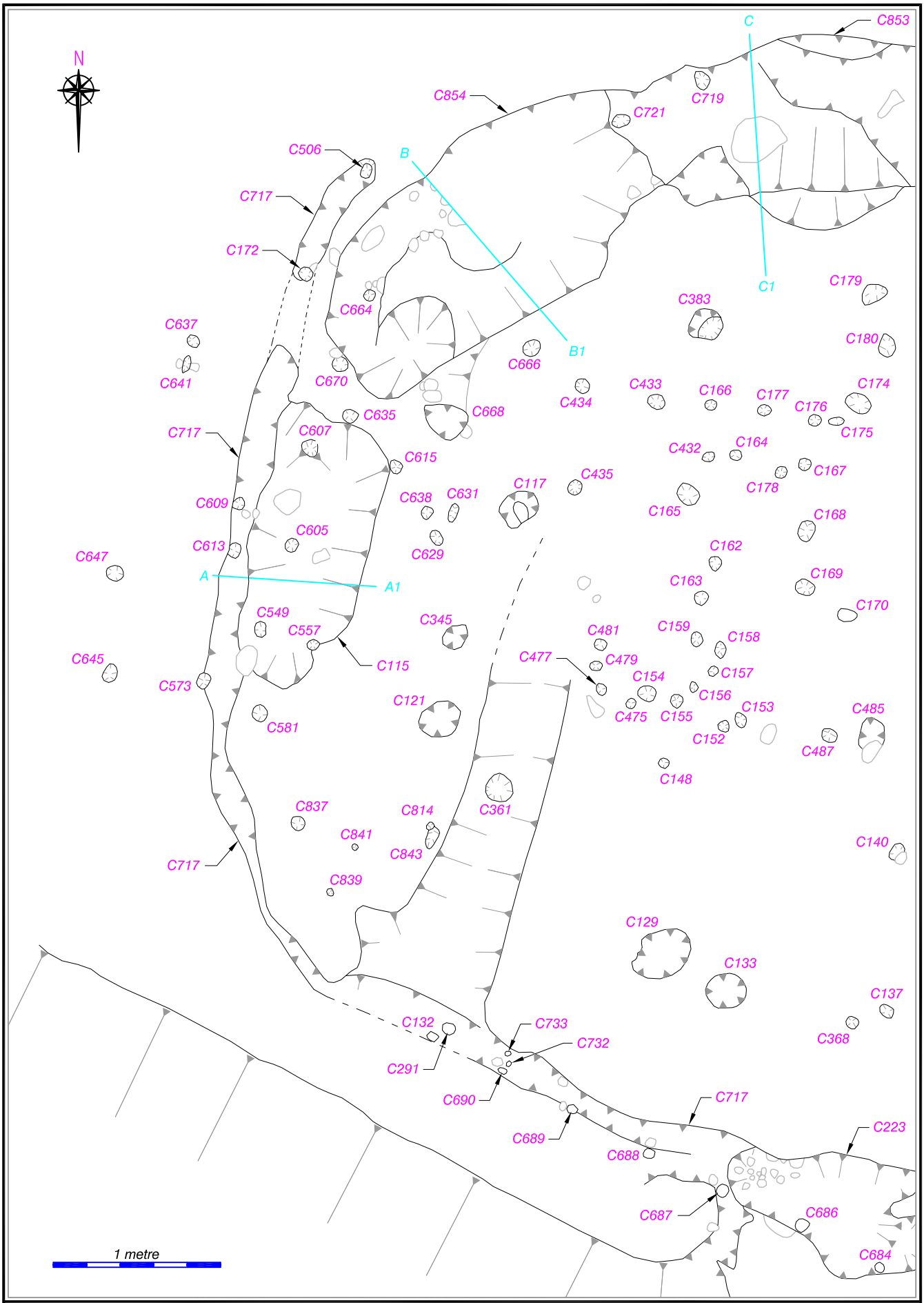
Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd. Unit 21, Boyne Business Park, Greenhills, Drogheda, Co. Louth	Site: N4 Sligo Inner Relief Road Area 1E/2E and 1E Ext.	Scale: 1:250 A4
		Date: March 2005
	Issued for: Archaeological Excavation Report	Origin: ACS Ltd
	Client: Sligo County Council	Drawing no.: 03_24_C58

Figure 4: Post-excvation Plan of Huts I, II and III with northern and western boundary and miscellaneous features included



Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd. Unit 21, Boyne Business Park, Greenhills, Drogheda, Co. Louth	Site: N4 Sligo Inner Relief Road Area 1E/2E and 1E Ext.	Scale: 1:60 A4
		Date: March 2005
	Issued for: Archaeological Excavation Report	Origin: ACS Ltd
	Client: Sligo County Council	Drawing no.: 03_24_C59

Figure 5: Detail of Hut I



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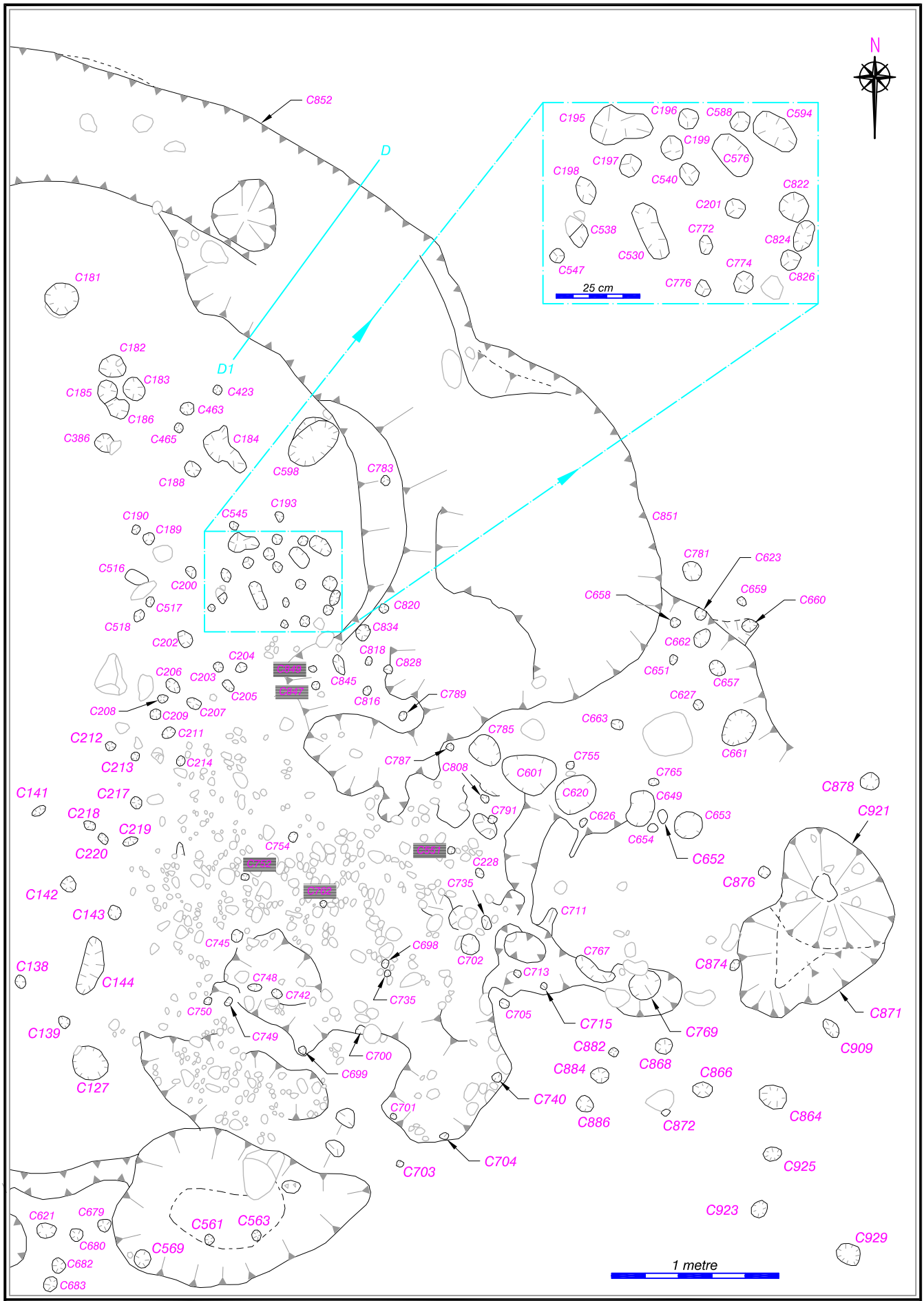
	Issued for: Archaeological Excavation Report	Date: March 2005
	Client: Sligo County Council	Origin: ACS Ltd
		Drawing no.: 03_24_C60

Figure 6: Part detail of Hut I



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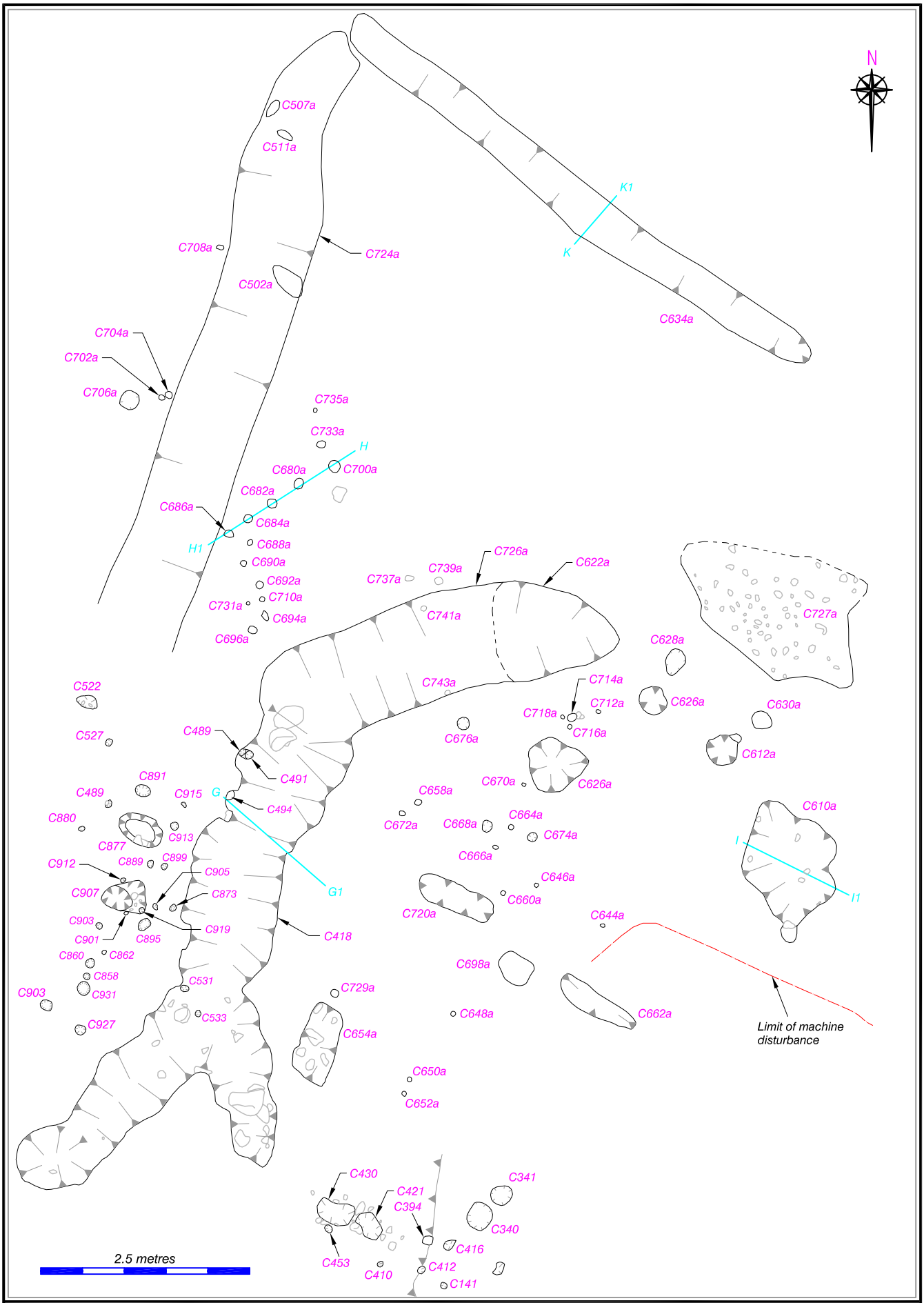
	Issued for: Archaeological Excavation Report	Date: March 2005
	Client: Sligo County Council	Origin: ACS Ltd
		Drawing no.: 03_24_C61

Figure 7: Part detail of Hut I



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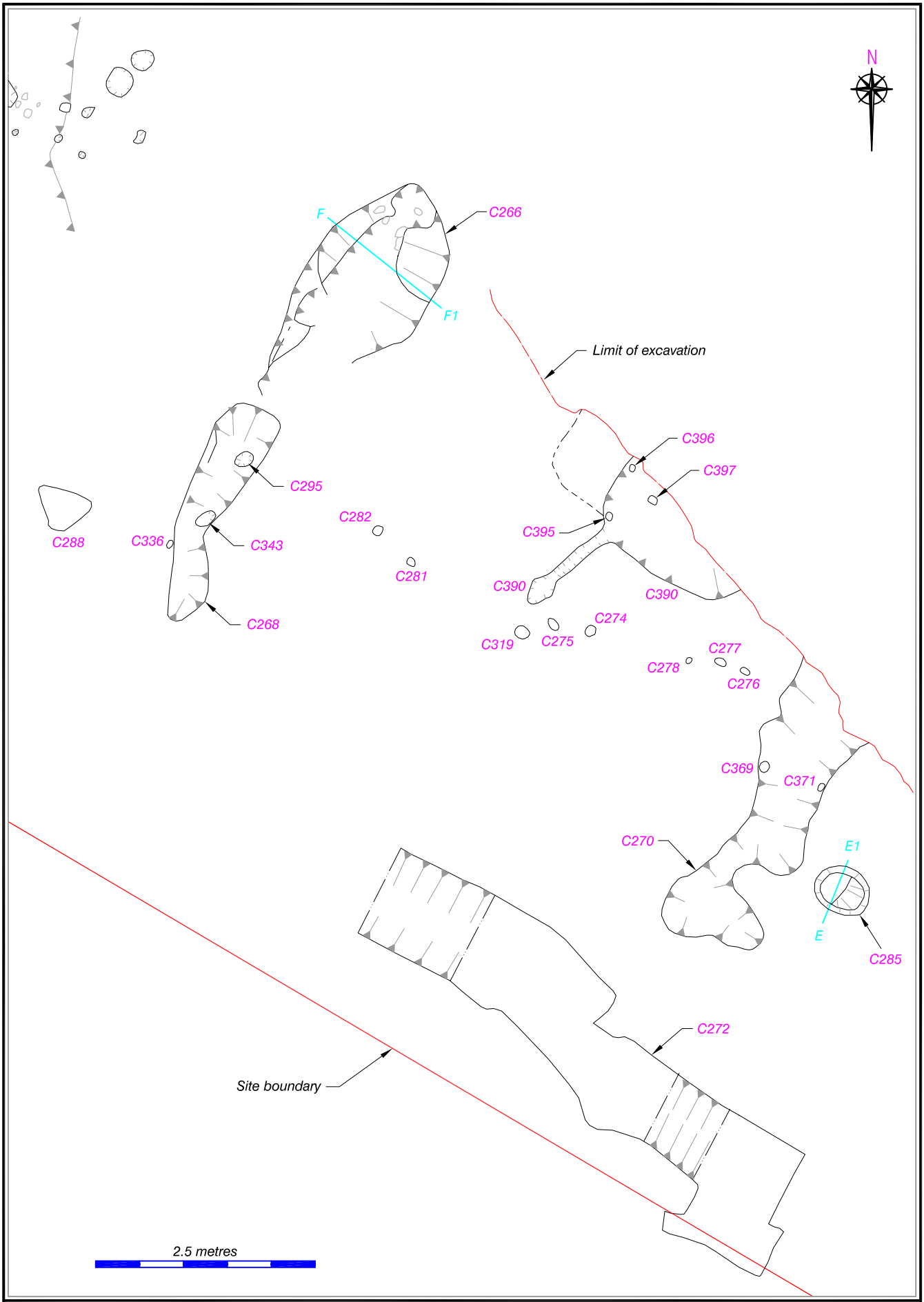
	Client: Sligo County Council	Origin: ACS Ltd
		Drawing no.: 03_24_C62

Figure 8: Detail of Hut II



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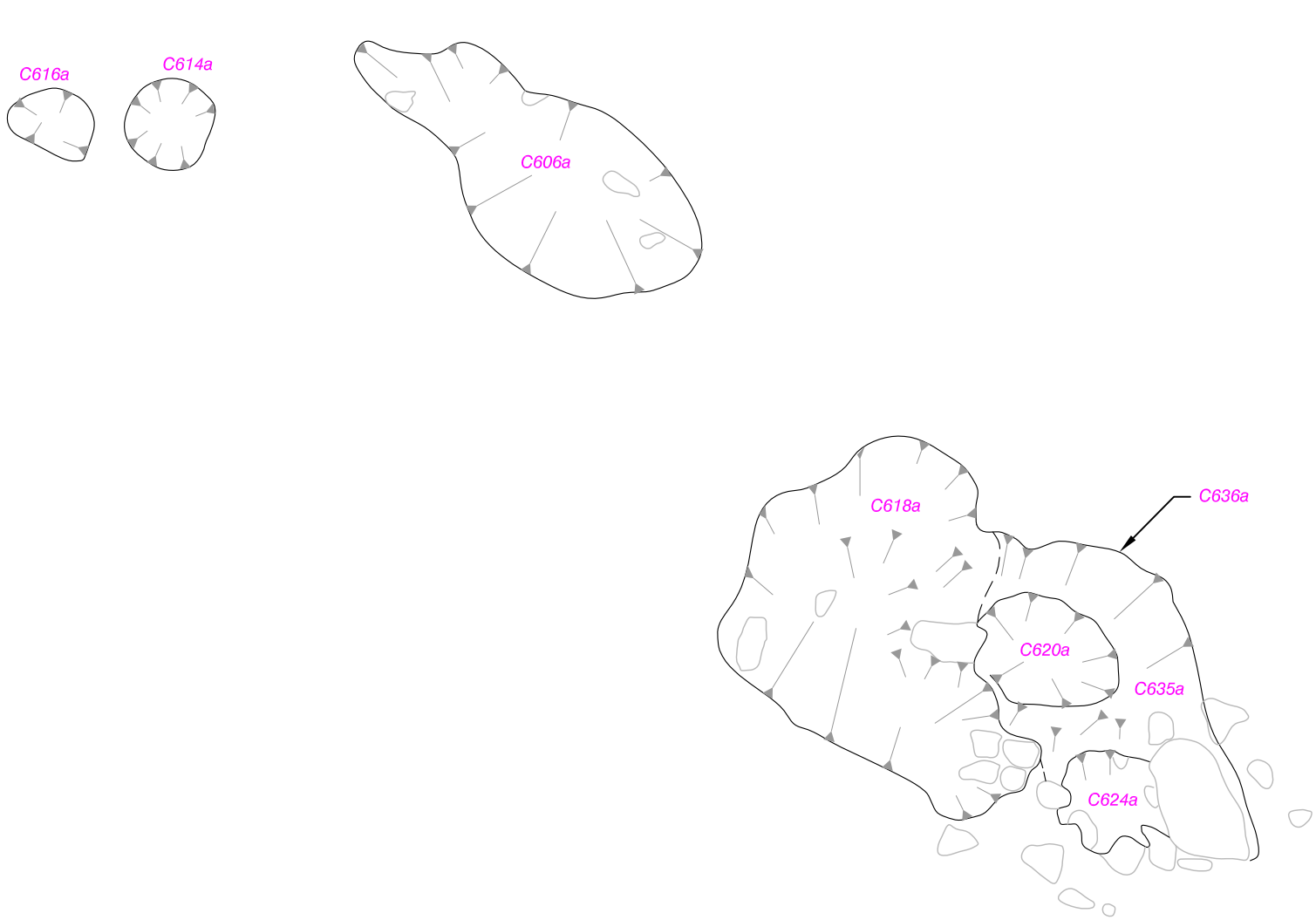
	Issued for: Archaeological Excavation Report	Date: March 2005
	Client: Sligo County Council	Origin: ACS Ltd
		Drawing no.: 03_24_C63

Figure 9: Detail of Hut III



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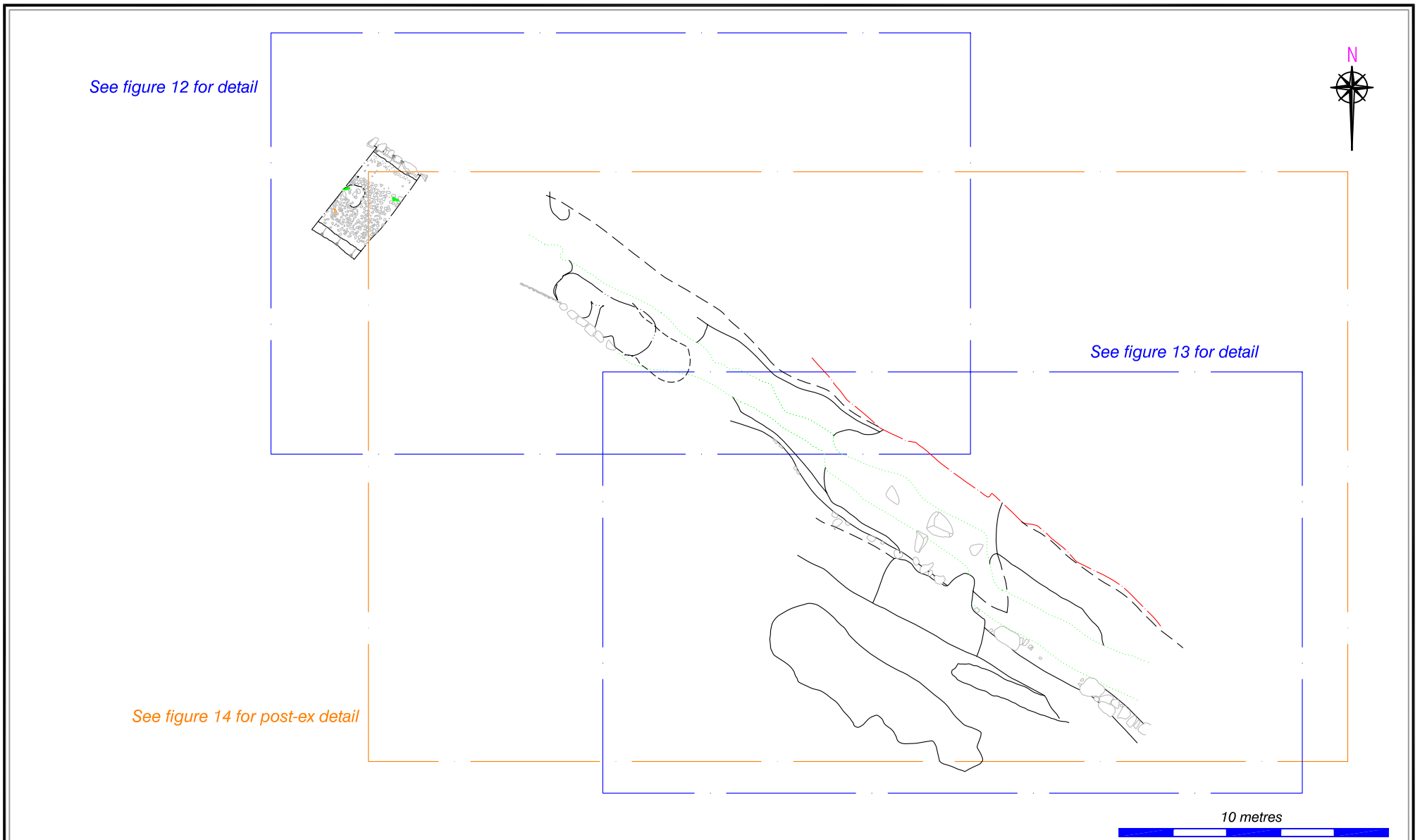
		Date: March 2005
	Issued for: Archaeological Excavation Report	Origin: ACS Ltd
	Client: Sligo County Council	Drawing no.: 03_24_C64

Figure 10: Details of Pits C606a, C614a, C616a, C618a, C620a, C624a & C636a showing artifacts found within pits C606a, C618a & C620a



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		Date: March 2005
	Issued for: Archaeological Excavation Report	Origin: ACS Ltd
	Client: Sligo County Council	Drawing no.: 03_24_C65

Figure 11: Pre-excavation plan of Fulacht Fiadh deposits, post-medieval hedgerow and borin, southern edge of Site 1E Ext.

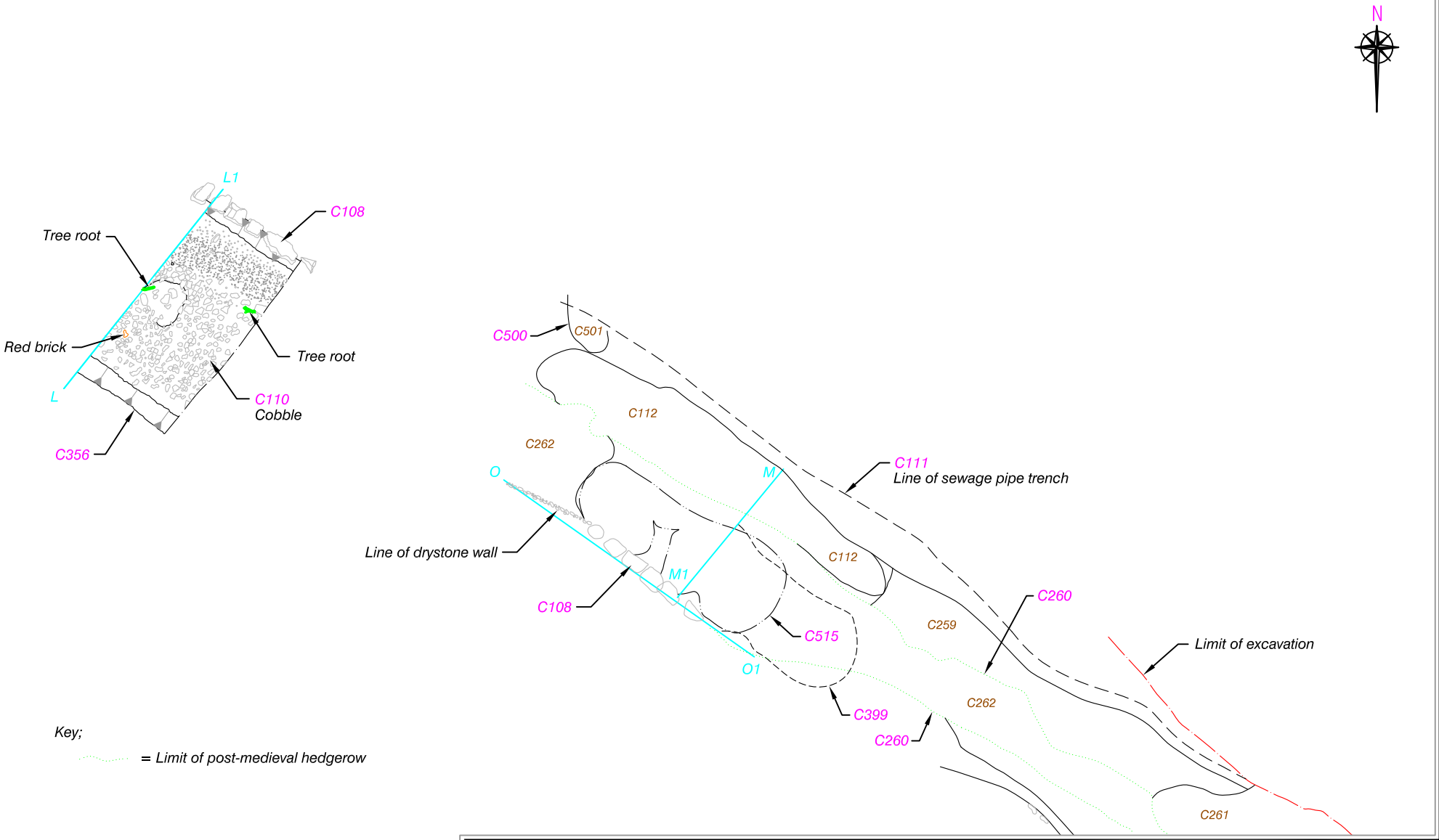


Figure 12: Part pre-excavation plan of Fulacht Fiadh deposits, post-medieval hedgerow and borin, southern edge of Site 1E Ext.

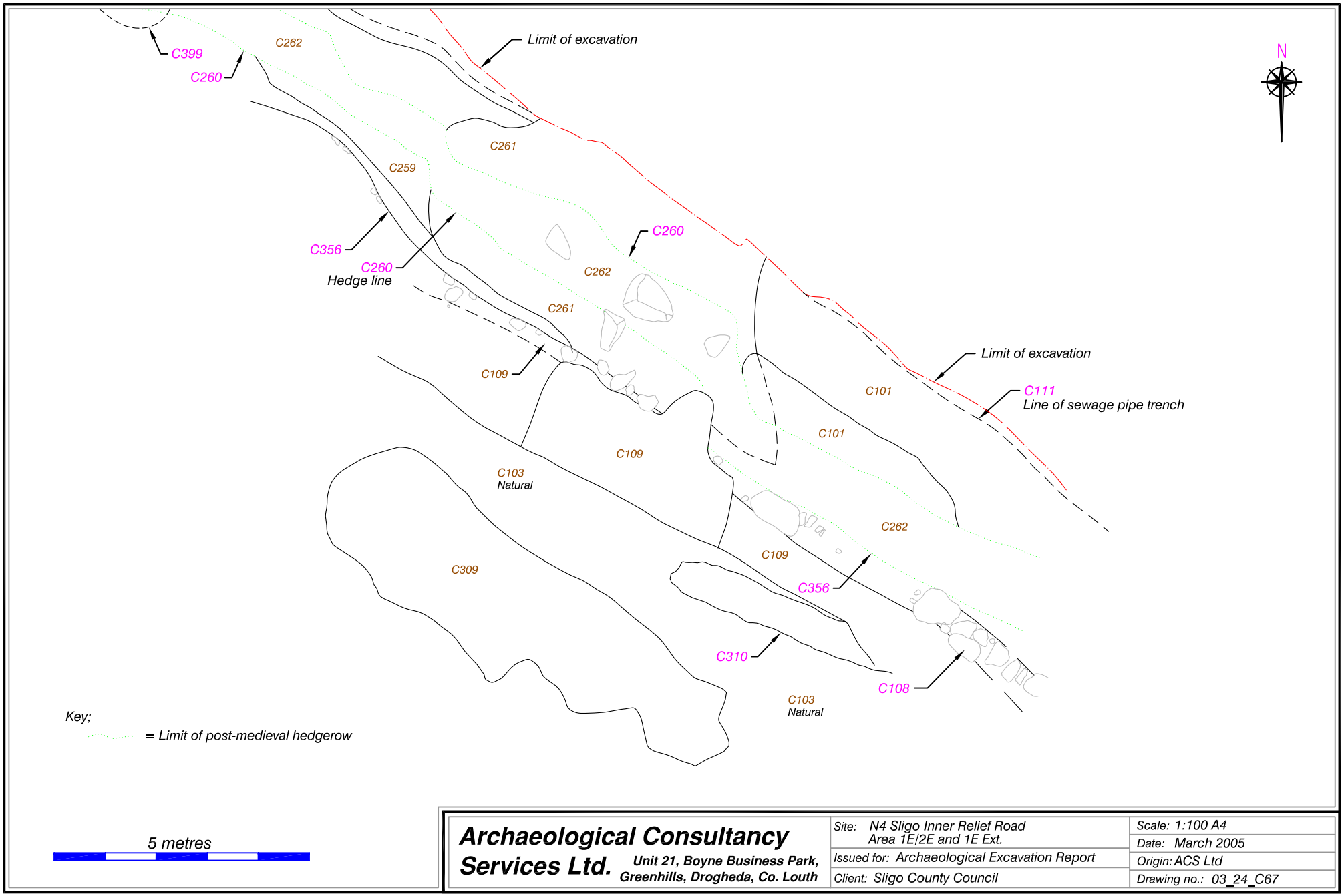
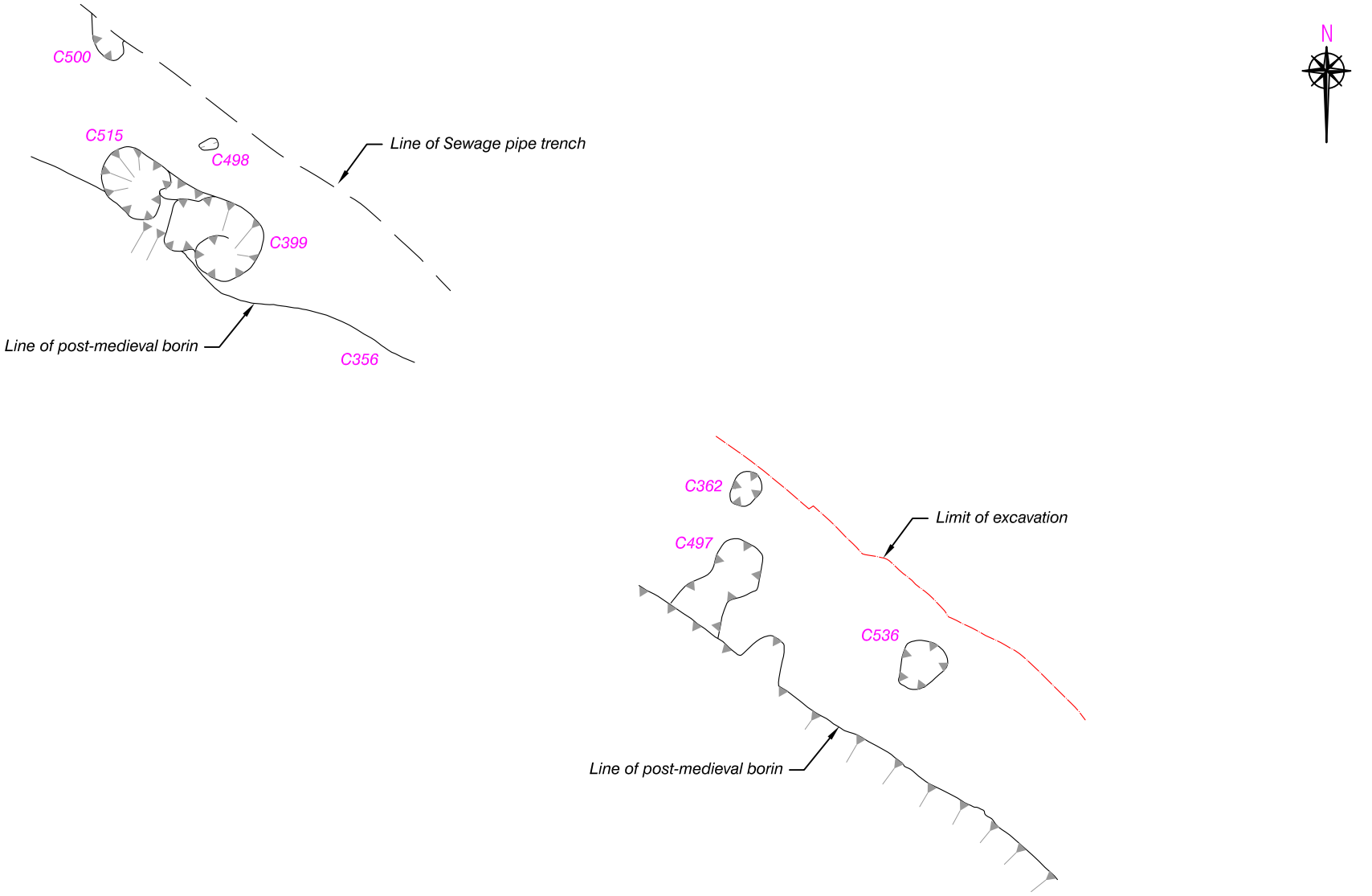
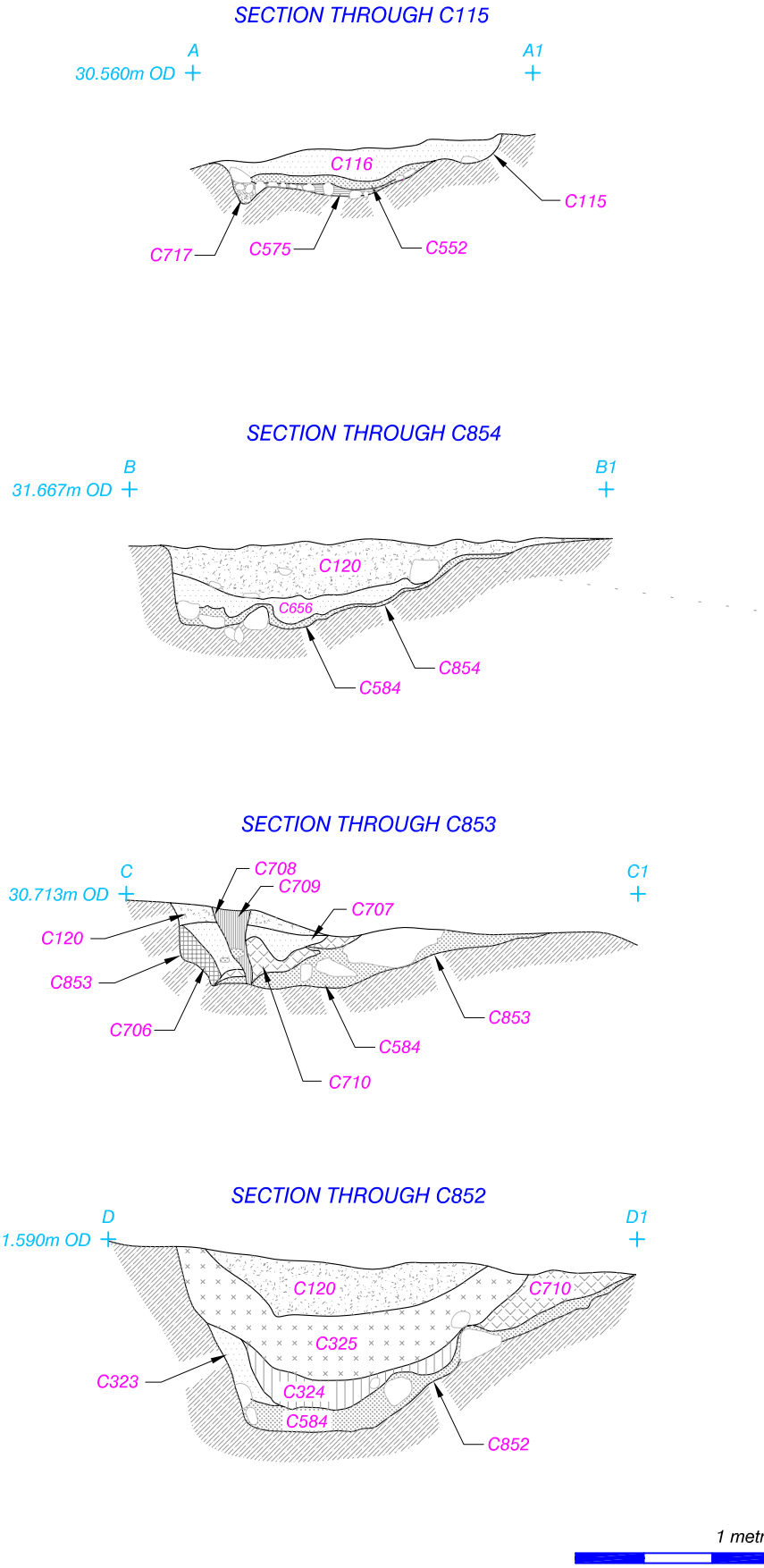


Figure 13: Part pre-excavation plan of Fulacht Fiadh deposits, post-medieval hedgerow and borin, southern edge of Site 1E Ext.



Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd. Unit 21, Boyne Business Park, Greenhills, Drogheda, Co. Louth	Site: N4 Sligo Inner Relief Road Area 1E/2E and 1E Ext.	Scale: 1:140 A4
		Date: March 2005
	Issued for: Archaeological Excavation Report	Origin: ACS Ltd
	Client: Sligo County Council	Drawing no.: 03_24_C68

Figure 14: Post excavation plan of pits and possible troughs associated with the Fulacht Fiadh, southern edge of Site 1E Ext.



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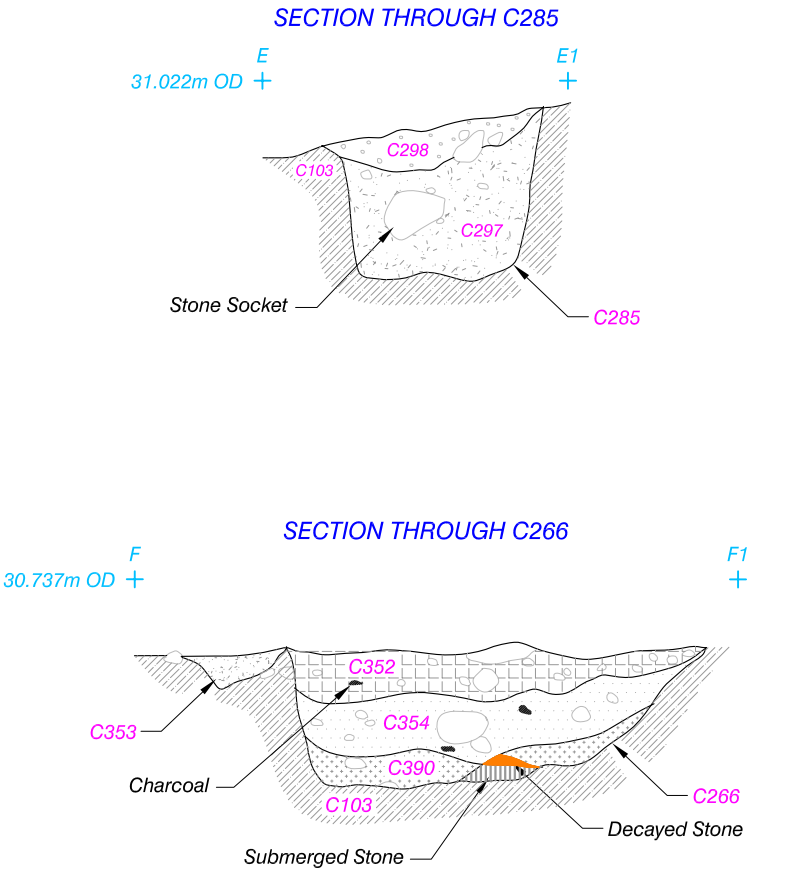
		Date: March 2005
	Issued for: Archaeological Excavation Report	Origin: ACS Ltd
	Client: Sligo County Council	Drawing no.: 03_24_C69

Figure 15: Sections A-A1, B-B1, C-C1 & D-D1. For location of sections see Fig. 6 & 7



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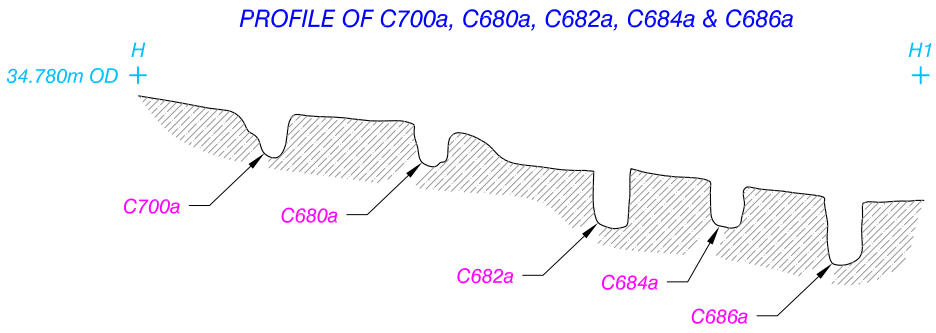
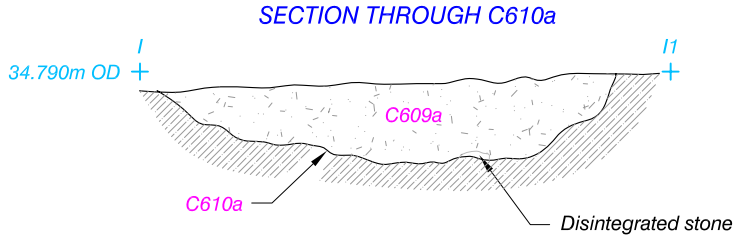
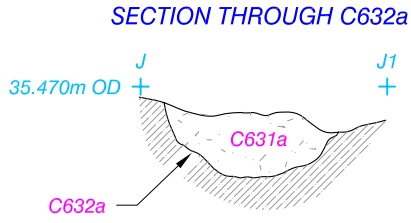
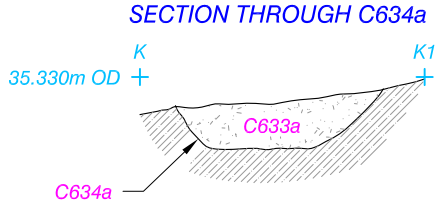
	Issued for: Archaeological Excavation Report	Date: March 2005
	Client: Sligo County Council	Origin: ACS Ltd
		Drawing no.: 03_24_C70

Figure 16: Sections E-E1, F-F1 & G-G1. For location of sections see Fig. 8 & 9









1 metre

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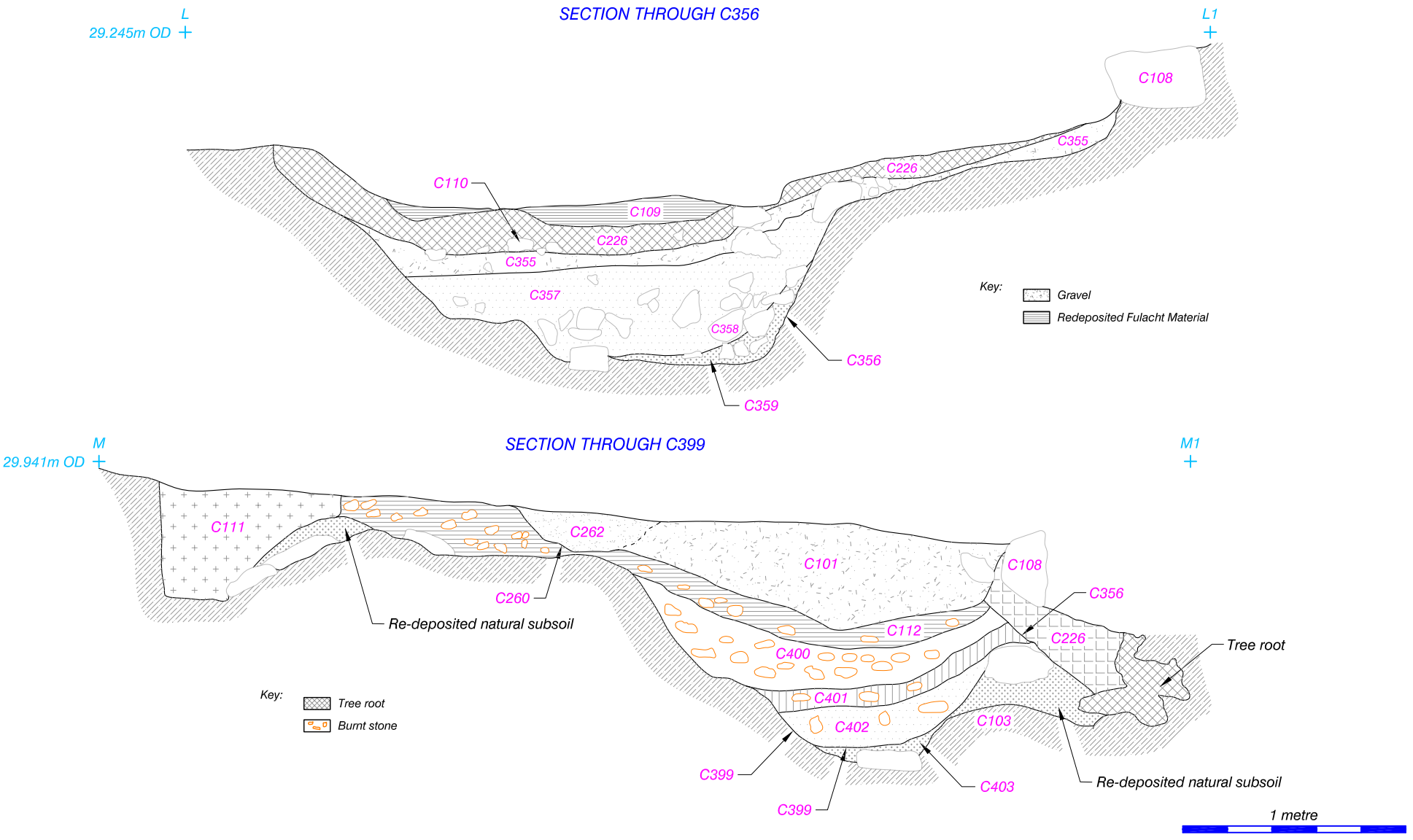
		Date: March 2005
	Issued for: Archaeological Excavation Report	Origin: ACS Ltd
	Client: Sligo County Council	Drawing no.: 03_24_C71

Figure 17: Profile H-H1 and sections I-I1, J-J1 & K-K1. For location of sections see Fig. 4 & 8



Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd. Unit 21, Boyne Business Park, Greenhills, Drogheda, Co. Louth	Site: N4 Sligo Inner Relief Road Area 1E/2E and 1E Ext.	Scale: 1:25 A4
		Date: March 2005
	Issued for: Archaeological Excavation Report	Origin: ACS Ltd
	Client: Sligo County Council	Drawing no.: 03_24_C18

Figure 18: Sections L-L1(post-medieval borin) & M-M1(possible trough C399). For location of sections see Fig. 12

ELEVATION OF C108

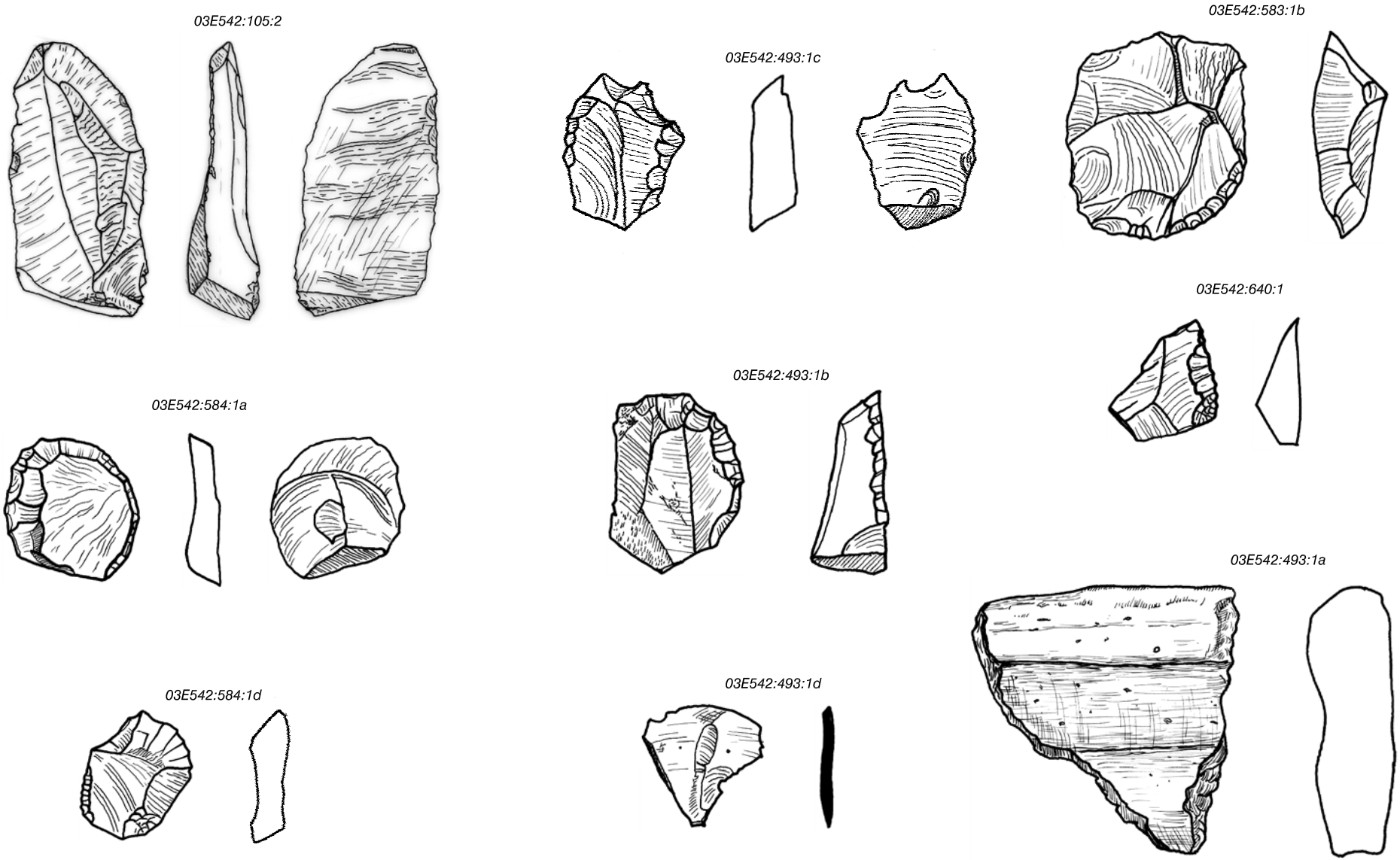
O
29.956m OD

O1

1 metre

Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd. Unit 21, Boyne Business Park, Greenhills, Drogheda, Co. Louth	Site: N4 Sligo Inner Relief Road Area 1E/2E and 1E Ext.	Scale: 1:25 A4
		Date: March 2005
	Issued for: Archaeological Excavation Report	Origin: ACS Ltd
	Client: Sligo County Council	Drawing no.: 03_24_C73

Figure 19: Elevation of C108(surviving retaining wall). For location of elevation see Fig. 12



Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd. *Unit 21, Boyne Business Park, Greenhills, Drogheda, Co. Louth*	Site: N4 Sligo Inner Relief Road, Site 1E Ext.	Scale: 1:1 A4
		Date: November 2004
	Issued for: Archaeological excavation report	Origin: ACS Ltd.
	Client: Sligo County Council	Drawing no.: 03_24_C168

Figure 20: Additional finds