



N25 YOUGHAL BY-PASS

REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AT BALLYNACARRIGA EARLY CHRISTIAN SETTLEMENT YOUGHAL BY-PASS, CO. CORK.

Site: Ballynacarriga Early Christian Settlement
Licence: 01E0567

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PROJECT DETAILS

Project	Archaeological Excavation
Archaeologists	Daniel Noonan, Chris Conway, Robert O'Hara and Joanne O'Meadhra
Client	Ascon Ltd.
Road Scheme	N25 Youghal Bypass
Site	Ballynacarriga Early Christian Settlement
Licence No.	01E0567
Townland	Ballynacarriga
Parish	Youghal
County	Cork
Nat. Grid Ref.	208273.812, 79034.539
Chainage	4150
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NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This site was uncovered in the townland of Ballynacarriga during advanced testing for the main line of the N25 Youghal Bypass route at the intersection with the new Ballynacarriga Access Road. The site is an enclosed settlement of Early Christian period date. It was situated on the south-facing slope of a small valley, both on the slope and the valley floor. The site was poorly-preserved with no working surfaces or organic remains surviving; the taphonomic factors of variable topsoil cover and poor soil preservation in this intensive agricultural area have contributed to this. For descriptive purposes, the site is divided into three areas.

Area One was the main enclosed area which is roughly square in plan with right-angled corners; three of the corners were revealed during excavation. The fourth corner in the southeast was beyond the CPO line and was not encroached upon. The enclosed area is 35m north-south by 40m east-west to the eastern baulk. The enclosing ditch varied in width and depth, tending to be narrow and V-shaped on the slope to the north; wide and U-shaped in the south on the valley floor. Internal features included a single almost centrally-located circular house structure of stakeholes, diameter 8.6m. This structure was then truncated by a rectangular structure. A further four potential structures were tentatively identified. A complex area of stratigraphy was located to the south of the circular structure and involved three phases of activity. Two souterrains were uncovered within the enclosure, one U-shaped in plan and the other J-shaped. Isolated features included a possible sunken oven, the damaged remains of a corn-drying kiln and several large pits. The southeastern part of Area One had been heavily impacted upon by modern drainage activity.

Area Two represents a larger enclosing ditch that appears to offshoot northwards from the main enclosure, encircling more structural features. This ditch ran northwards for approximately 50m and then turned west for 30m to a termination; the ditch cut was a deep U-shape. Three circular structures were uncovered, all were of shallow slot trench construction and were in a line manner going up slope. A two-phase kiln was excavated close to the southernmost structure and a third nearby. Other features include two isolated linear cuts that predated the construction of the ditch, a cooking pit and a possible souterrain.

Area Three contained a small pit of unknown date that may have had a timber lining. There was no evidence to suggest that it may have been a trough-like feature, indicative of a *fulacht fiadh*. There was no stratigraphic relationship between the enclosed site and this pit.

The findings at Ballynacarriga represent a substantial farmstead of long duration from the Early Christian period. The profile of radiocarbon dating of features of both enclosures suggested activity from the fifth to the eleventh centuries AD. This almost square-shaped main enclosure and later extension site is part of a group of rectangular enclosures, locally known as ‘square lioses’ in East Cork and about which little is known. This substantial site is an important new addition to the corpus of newly-excavated sites of the Early Christian period in Ireland.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Archaeological testing of the route of the N25 Youghal Bypass was carried out in the form of an advanced strip prior to construction stripping. *Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd* was contracted by Ascon Ltd., construction contractors, to carry out this work. Daniel Noonan carried out advanced testing under state licence 01E0224. During the course of advanced stripping in Ballynacarriga townland, the initial extents of a ditch-enclosed settlement site of Early Christian period date were uncovered.

The site was situated in the most critical part of the route from a construction programme standpoint. The small valley in which it was located was to be the sole haul route between the two main cuts of the road construction programme and rapid resolution was essential. Following consultation with *Dúchas* The Heritage Service and the National Roads Authority Project Archaeologist, a strategy of total excavation was carried out under licence 01E0567.

Initially, the site appeared confined to a single square ditched enclosure (Plate 1). However, during the course of excavation, the site expanded to incorporate a second enclosed area to the north.

2. METHODOLOGY

All archaeological features were excavated by hand. A varying-sized team up to a maximum of thirty people, including a director, supervisors, assistants and archaeological operatives, carried out the excavation over a period of nine weeks. The site was entered into the overall road scheme site register (see Appendix 2) as AR12. After initial cleaning of the site to define its extents, a 5m by 5m grid system was put in place to aid spatial recording of the archaeological evidence. This grid was expanded when and where needed, including Area 2. Written, drawn and photographic records were made of all contexts and features uncovered during excavation.

The enclosing ditch elements of both the Main Enclosure (Area 1) and the Upper Enclosure (Area 2) were excavated fully by hand. For Area 1, a strategy of excavating in plan of alternate grid squares of the ditch fill was employed, thereby providing a horizontal record in plan of the fills as they were removed and vertical record from the remaining sections. This strategy was further adapted for Area 2 with the entire fill of the ditch being removed in plan. The enclosed areas were fully stripped of topsoil by machine and totally excavated by hand. The excavation was carried out mainly in fine, bright and warm weather conditions. These conditions dried out the archaeological sediments and at times made detection difficult.

3. SETTING OF BALLYNACARRIGA TOWNLAND

The site was located on the northern slope of the small valley that dominates the townland of Ballynacarriga, close to the bottom of the valley floor. The low hill that is Muckridge townland is to the immediate north, with the Tourig River beyond. The underlying geology is of mixed clays and gravels. Three other excavations took place in the vicinity of the site as part of this road scheme. The remains of a small corn-drying kiln were excavated (01E0567) approximately 30m to the west; an Iron Age house (01E0429) to the north and a *fulacht fiadh* (01E0430) beyond, both in Muckridge townland. A possible ringfort (SMR CO067:007/01) is located approximately 200m to the west, further along the valley in the townland of Ballymacask. A partially ruined eighteenth-century house and associated pottery works (Heathfield Towers, SMR CO067:011/02) are located to the northeast.

An analysis of the origins of the townland name of Ballynacarriga has found that the literal interpretation is 'place, home or village of the rocks' (David Kelly, *personal communication*). The townland is roughly triangular in shape; its sole topographical boundary is the large stream that flows west to east on the south of the townland. There is no rock outcrop to be seen in the townland nor is the land stony. However, rock is present in the streambed beneath the bridge through which the water exits the townland in the southeast. During the excavation of the ditch of the main enclosure, a substantial run of bedrock was uncovered in the north arm. This occurrence of rock may have contributed to the townland name.

In *Irish Names of Place, Volume III* (Joyce 1913) the origin of the townland name is given as 'place of the rocks'; Flanagan (1994) defines the meaning of the Ballynacarriga townland name as the 'mouth of the rock'.

4. FINDINGS

The findings of the excavation are presented below under the headings of 'Enclosing Elements', 'Area 1 Main Enclosure', 'Area 2 Upper Enclosure' and 'Area 3 Features Outside Enclosed Areas'. The features and their elements (contexts) are presented as a description of the stratigraphic units excavated on site. Not all descriptive elements of each context are given; only those necessary for interpretative descriptions. The descriptions of all contexts excavated on site are contained in Appendix 1 at the back of this report. A brief bringing together of the findings under the above headings are provided at the end of each topic. A detailed discussion of all of the excavated elements follows the 'findings' section; this part is a synthesis of the findings and puts them into their wider archaeological context.

4.1 Enclosing Elements

There were two parts to the enclosing elements at Ballynacarriga: Areas 1 and 2. Once the 5m by 5m grid was established, excavation of the ditches of the Main Enclosure (Area 1) commenced. Each alternate grid square was excavated in plan and recorded in section. The aim of this strategy was to provide as comprehensive a record as possible of the ditch fills and its construction, whilst working within the time and resource confines of rescue archaeology. The excavation of the enclosing ditch for the Upper Enclosure (Area 2) was carried out with a modified strategy using five test section trenches to rapidly assess the nature and extents of the fills. This allowed for the identification of the relatively homogeneous fills in the ditch of Area 2 from the resultant section faces. The ditch fills were excavated in plan with the removal of the sediments generating a complete record.

4.1.1 Area 1 Main Enclosure

The enclosing ditch of Area 1, the Main Enclosure, was the first to be excavated. Grid Squares (GS) 13, 14, 16, 18/28, 30, 51/52, 71, 83, 105, 117/118, 119, 90/100, 109 were excavated (Plate 2). The enclosing ditch, C1, was roughly square-shaped, with a single possible entrance in the southwestern corner, located in Grid Square 13 and Grid Square 14 (GS 13 & GS 14). For descriptive purposes, during excavation the arms of the ditch were referred to as the Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western Ditches, with site north being roughly uphill from where the site was situated. The description of the ditches begins with the Southern Ditch and proceeds in a clockwise manner.

The Southern Ditch was U-shaped in profile (Plate 3), measured 38m long east to west, a maximum 3m in width and a maximum cut depth of 1.75m on the flat of the valley floor. The Western Ditch was U-shaped in profile, measured 35m north to south, a maximum width of 5m and a maximum cut depth of 1.75m. The Northern Ditch was V-shaped in profile, measured 50m long east to west, a maximum width of 2.5m, and a maximum cut depth of 3m into the valley slope. The Eastern Ditch was U-shaped in profile, measured 21m long north to south, a maximum width of 3m, and a maximum cut depth of 2.5m. The southeastern corner of the Main Enclosure and the remaining stretch of the Eastern Ditch that ran beyond the extents of the CPO line in the adjoining field to the east were not excavated.

GS 30

Location: Southeastern Corner of Main Enclosure

GS 30 contained an upper fill C300, a light-brown sandy silt, depth between 10 and 50cm. Within this fill was C302, a circular charcoal-rich deposit measuring 23cm in diameter with a depth of 4cm. The second fill C303 and C306 was a mid-brown sandy clay between 0.06 and 0.45m in depth. The lower fill C315 was a light-brown sandy silt, depth 0.5m, that contained occasional flecks of charcoal. A 2 Sigma Calibration radiocarbon date of Cal AD 420 to 670 was returned for the charcoal recovered. Finds from the fill include three pieces of flint debitage (01E0567:119 & 56) and a possible flint core (01E0567:64). A field drain C203 containing a single stony fill C309, a dark-brown silty clay with 70% stone composition, cuts this fill to a depth 0.50m. The ditch cut in this GS, C1, was U-shaped in profile measuring 2.7m wide and 0.95m deep.

GS 18/28

Location: Southern Ditch of Main Enclosure

Grid 18/28 contained an upper fill C301, mid-brown sandy silt to a depth of 0.3m. The second fill C304 was greyish-brown, gritty clay to a depth of 0.51m. The third fill C308 was an orangey-brown silty clay to a depth of 0.2m; it also contained a charcoal spread C307, a greyish-brown silty clay rich in charcoal, a diameter of 0.25m, depth 0.3m, it was similar to C302 found within GS 30. Field Drain C316, same as C203, cuts the bottom fill; C317 brown silty clay to a depth of 0.2m. Fill within C316 is C311, brown clay with large stones to a depth of 0.4 m. The ditch cut C1 in GS 18/28 was U-shaped in profile, measuring 2m wide and 1.1 m deep.

GS 16

Location: Southern Ditch of Main Enclosure

GS 16 contained an upper fill C305, brownish-grey sandy clay, depth 0.1m. The second fill C310, orangey-brown sandy clay, depth 0.26m. The third fill C325, light to mid-brown sandy clay, depth 0.30m. The fourth fill C326, orangey mid-brown sandy clay, depth 0.25m. C203 field drain cuts C325 and C326, and contains a similar fill in C319, dark-brown silty gritty clay with large stones, depth 0.45m. The fifth fill C339, greyish-brown gritty sandy clay, depth 0.22m. The sixth fill C344, greyish dark-brown silty, organic, charcoal-rich spread located directly on the bottom of the ditch (not found within any other grid squares), varying depth of 1 to 5cm. The ditch cut C1 was U-shaped in profile in GS 16 and measured 2.8m wide and 1.1m deep.

GS 14

Location: Southern Ditch of Main Enclosure One (southwestern corner)

GS 14 contained an upper fill C305, described above. The second fill C343, mid-brown sandy silt, depth 0.3m. The third fill C346, medium compact reddish-brown silty clay, depth 0.25m. The fourth fill C353 is only found at the northern side of GS 14 and is a moderately-compact brown silty clay, depth 0.5m. The bottom fill C354, loose light-brown silty clay depth 0.3m. C343, C346, C353 and C354 are cut by field drain C203 which here contains two recognisable fills: lower fill C337, brown silty clay containing large stones, depth 0.25m; upper fill C333, dark-brown stony clay, giving an overall depth to drain of 0.35m. The ditch cut C1 was U-shaped in profile measuring 3.2m wide and 0.9m deep.

GS 13: Probable Location of Entrance

Location: Southwestern Corner of Main Enclosure

GS 13 contained the same upper fill C305, as described in GS 14. The second fill C332, light-brown silty sand, depth 0.3m. The third fill C334, as description of C346, GS 14. C332 and C334 are both cut by C203 the field drain as it exits the enclosing ditch, truncating the edge of C1. The field drain fill is C333, as above, depth 0.3m. Two modern drainage channels were found to cut the corner, both running parallel in a north to south direction; C202 and C150 containing a similar fill (mid to dark-brown sandy, silty clay) given the same number C798, depth 0.28m. These linear ditches also cut C305, C332, C334 and the cut for the enclosure C1. As this grid is thought to be the entrance to the Main Enclosure, it was found to be shallow compared to other grids. It was found to be irregular (almost rectangular in profile) and is on a platform or causeway of *in situ* geological gravel layer, C792, that was probably an entrance. The corner width varies from 2.8m to 4.8m, and to a depth to the top of the gravel layer of 0.3m. A field drain and two linear drainage channels have cut this gravel layer, thereby reducing its original nature and extent, and perhaps obliterating further evidence to suggest this as the location for an entrance to the Main Enclosure.

GS 51/52**Location: Western Ditch of Main Enclosure**

GS 51/52 contained an upper fill C313, moderately-compact brown sandy clay, depth 0.09m. The second fill C314, moderately-compact dark-brown sandy clay, depth 0.26m. The third fill C320, moderately-compact mid-brown sandy clay, depth 0.52m. The lowest fill C324, moderately-compact mid-brown sandy clay, depth 30cm. The ditch cut C1 in GS 51/51 was U-shaped in profile and was 2.9m wide and 1.2m deep.

GS 71**Location: Northwestern Corner of Main Enclosure**

GS 71 contained upper fill C330, orange-brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks, depth 0.46m in the western ditch and 52cm in the northern ditch. The second fill C331, orange-brown sandy clay (similar to C330) measuring 0.12m (western ditch) and 0.24m (northern ditch). The bottom fill C340, moderately-compact greyish-brown silty clay with occasional charcoal, depth 0.64m (western ditch) and 0.38m (northern ditch). The ditch cut varied in dimension and profile in this grid as it turned the northwestern corner from one line to another, being 2.96m in the western ditch and 2m in the northern ditch; the depths also varied being 1.2m in the western ditch and 1.08m in the northern ditch. The western ditch cut C1 was U-shaped in profile and the northern ditch cut was V-shaped.

GS 83/93**Location: Northern Ditch of Main Enclosure**

GS 83/93 contained upper fill C328, moderately-compact light-grey/brown sandy clay, 0.78m. The second fill C329, moderately-compact dark-brown silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal, depth 0.7m. The bottom fill C345, moderately-compact greyish dark-brown sandy clay with occasional flecks of charcoal, depth 0.37m. Contexts C328 and C329 are cut by modern drainage channel C219 (same as C150 found in GS 13), its fill C798. The ditch cut C1 was V-shaped in profile measuring 4.3m wide and 3.06m deep, with grey shale bedrock exposed in base.

GS 105**Location: Northern Ditch of Main Enclosure**

GS 105 contained upper fill C327, moderately-compact greyish-brown sandy clay, depth 0.38m. The second fill C336, moderately-compact light-brown sandy clay, depth 0.32m. The third fill C347, moderately-compact mid- to dark-greyish/brown sandy clay, depth 0.25m. The bottom fill C376, moderately-compact light to greyish mid-brown silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal, depth 0.5m. The ditch cut C1 was shallow here because of the outcrop of bedrock; the profile was sharp U-shaped and almost to a V-profile as is the remainder of the Northern Ditch cut.

GS 117/118**Location: Northeastern corner of Main Enclosure**

GS 117/118 contained upper fill C342, dark grey sandy clay, depth 0.1m. The second fill C348, loose dark-brown silty clay with some charcoal flecking found at the western side, depth 0.1 to 0.15m. The third fill C352, mid- to dark-brown silty clay, depth 0.15m, slightly lighter than C348. The fourth fill C356, loose greyish-brown clay with occasional flecks of charcoal, depth 0.6 to 0.70m. The fifth fill C360, moderately-compact mid- to dark-brown clay, depth 0.8 to 0.90m. Sixth fill C361, moderately-compact dark-brown clay, depth 0.11m. Bottom fill C368, light-brown to grey gritty silty clay, depth 0.27m. A modern ESB supply trench, C1369, which contains a sand fill C1330, cuts both C348 and C352. The ditch cut C1 in GS 117/118 was V-shaped in profile, measuring 1.76m wide and 1.75m deep.

GS 90/100**Location: Western Ditch of Main Enclosure**

GS 90/100 contained upper fill C351, moderately-compact mid-brown sandy clay with occasional flecks of charcoal, depth 0.45m. The second fill C372, a firm greyish mid-brown coarse sandy clay with a moderate amount of charcoal flecks and occasional fragments of modern glass and modern pottery sherds, depth 0.32m. The third fill C375, a firm mid-brownish to grey sandy clay with occasional flecks of charcoal. The fourth fill C594, firm greyish-brown sandy clay with occasional burnt clay inclusions, depth 0.2m. The fifth fill C627, a mid-brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal, depth 0.03 to 0.22m. Next was C641, an orange-brown sandy clay spread, rectangular in shape, measuring 2.8m north to south by 0.90m east to west, depth 0.15m, sitting on top of the bottom fill. The bottom fill C642, plastic firm greyish mid-brown coarse sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks, depth 0.2m. The ditch cut C1 in GS 90/100 was U-shaped in profile and measured 3m wide and 2.5m deep.

The fills of the Main Enclosure ditch were homogenous throughout and consisted of silty, sandy and gravelly clays, reflective of the underlying geological layers from which they were cut. It was possible to recognise the main trends in the fills of the ditch across such a large linear area. Fills were found to be present in one grid square and to run out in another or follow the return into another arm.

The northern arm of the ditch contained an upper grey sandy clay fill composed of C342, C327 and C348, and continued into the western arm as C372. Beneath this was a composite fill of brown clay variously labelled C356, C336, C375 and C370 and found to be present in the fill of the eastern ditch of the Upper Enclosure as C1398 and C1388. The next fill was a mid- to dark-brown sandy clay labelled C361, C347, C328, C330 and C314 and was similar to C331, C320 and C332 found in the western arm. The next fill was a greyish-brown gritty silty clay labelled C368, C376, C594, C374, C1399 and C1392. The last context C1392 was part of the fills of the Upper Enclosure. The bottom fill was C824, a gravelly grey to yellowish-brown clay which was similar to C642, a sandy yellowish-brown clay at the bottom of the western arm of the ditch.

The ditch was shallower in Grid Squares 117/118, 105, 83 and 71 where bedrock C1401 was encountered. The cut of the northern arm was generally V-shaped in profile and varied in width from 2m to 4m and was 3m deep at the northeastern corner where it met the Upper Enclosure and a mere 1.7m deep where bedrock was encountered midway along its run.

The northwestern corner of the ditch changed in profile and became wider and shallower, a U-shape; this set what was the general shape of the remaining excavated ditch. The upper fill of the western arm of the ditch was a brown sandy clay labelled C313 and was similar to the upper fill of the southern arm C300, C301 and C305. The second fill was an orange-brown sandy clay labelled C330 and was similar to the upper fill. The lowest fill was a moderately-compact mid-brown sandy clay C324; this was the same as the lowest fill in the southern arm, labelled C334, C346, and C326.

The southwestern corner of the Main Enclosure ditch was heavily truncated by modern field drainage. Unfortunately, the southwestern corner is also the best candidate for the entrance to the enclosure. An east–west running drain, C203, truncates the edge of the corner and continues on through the southern arm of the ditch. Two parallel drains, C202 and C150, truncate the corner in a north–south direction. C150 also cuts the northern ditch in GS 83 and was recorded as C219. Frequent modern pottery sherds were also found within the fill of these cuts (C798 and C185 respectively).

Excavation in the corner removed C305, the upper fill of brown sandy clay encountered as C301 and C313 in the southern and western ditches respectively. Beneath this fill was C332, a light-brown sandy silt that is probably the same layer as C325 uncovered in the southern arm and C330 in the western arm. A third silty fill C334 was found beneath this. The three fills were shallow in comparison with the remainder of the ditches as a platform of natural gravel C791 was found between 30cm and 60cm below the top of the ditch. This gravel platform was confined to the southwestern corner and measured approximately 3.5m north to south by 3.8m east to west. No

other information such as gateposts or rails or other such features were recovered because of the drainage activity.

The upper fill of the southern ditch was a brown sandy clay encountered as C305, C301, and C300 and was similar to the upper fill of the western arm C313. The second fill was the similar greyish-brown sandy clay as contexts C304, C306 and C303. The third fill, C308 and C310, was an orange-brown sandy clay, located in GS 16 and GS 18/28. The fourth fill was brown sandy silt C343, which was similar to C332 in the southwestern corner and C325 in GS 16. The fifth fill was a light-brown sandy clay C334 and C346. The fourth and fifth fills were not found in GS 18/28 and GS 30 because the later field drain C203/C316 had truncated them. The final major fill in the southern arm was a stony light-brown silty clay labelled C354, C339, C317 and C315.

Some of the fills encountered in the northeastern corner at the meeting of the Main and Upper Enclosures were found to be present in the backfill of both ditches. This suggests that both enclosure ditches were backfilled at the same time and that both areas of the site were potentially abandoned simultaneously. The lower fills of the southern arm of the ditch had a more rounded profile in section and suggested a degree of silting of the ditch here before it was fully backfilled. Limited silting had occurred in the lower part of the northern arm and the eastern return. No organic material was recovered from the bottom of the Main Ditch, even in the southern arm at the bottom of the slope, close to the small stream that runs through the bottom of the valley. The information relayed by a local landowner that “lumps and hollows” were present in the vicinity of the lower part of the site until they were cleared in recent memory suggests that parts of the ditch may have been partially open until quite late. The informant also relayed that the site was machine filled and levelled within the last forty years.

A potential clay sealing layer, C1405, was found to have been applied to the porous parts of the cut of the ditch of the Upper Enclosure. No evidence of such a feature was recorded during the excavation of the Main Enclosure ditch. However, the sealing layer was only discovered late in the excavation of the upper ditch and may not have been recognised in the Main Enclosure ditch.

4.1.2 Area 2 Upper Enclosure

The Upper Enclosure was a further ditch-enclosed zone of archaeological activity to the immediate north of Area 1 (Figure 4; Plates 4 & 5). It was situated further up the north side of the valley, in the ground that tends to flatten towards the top as it heads into Muckridge townland, although it still slopes noticeably. When fully exposed, the ditch in plan was a continuation of the Eastern Ditch of the Main Enclosure that travelled up the slope for 48m from its junction with

Area 1 and then turned through a right angle to the west and continued for a total of 51m before terminating. Excavation found that the Upper Enclosure post-dates the Main Enclosure.

The Upper Enclosure ditch is two sides of a roughly square ditch-enclosed area that generates from the northeastern corner of the Main Enclosure and continues north before turning west and then stopping; there is no evidence for a corresponding southern return. The Northern Ditch was 51m long east to west; approximately 20m was preserved *in situ* beneath a roughly centrally-located construction haul road (see below). The ditch was U-shaped in profile with steep sides and sharp break of slope; it had a maximum width of 3.3m and a cut depth of 2.5m. The Eastern Ditch was generally U-shaped in profile with steep sides and sharp break of slope and tended to be slightly V-shaped towards the south. It measured 48m north to south and had a maximum width of 3m and cut depth of 2.5m.

All of the fills of the Upper Enclosure ditch were hand excavated, apart from a length of approximately 20m midway along its length which was left *in situ* beneath a temporary haul road. This area is to be a green area between the Main Route and the new Ballynacarriga Access Road. As such, it was to have little construction work apart from temporary stripping in order to be used as a haul road. As the construction programme progressed, this haul road became very critical to the efficient running of the project. Following a request from the contractors, a proposal for preservation *in situ* of the ditch fills beneath the haul road was put to *Dúchas*. Agreement was reached on this proposal when an undertaking was given by the contractors to provide a protective barrier over the archaeology and to maintain this for the duration of the project. This decision was taken with the knowledge that the fills of the ditch did not contain substantial organic material that could be impacted upon by compaction forces.

The Grid Squares described below detail the Northern Ditch first and continue along the line, south towards the junction with the Main Enclosure. The western terminal of the ditch is then described.

GS 192

Location: Western end of the Northern Ditch, Upper Enclosure

GS 192 contained an upper fill C1351, dense clay resembling natural which was moderately-compact with only very occasional charcoal, maximum depth of 0.3m. The second fill C1346, compact mid-brown silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal, maximum depth of 0.6m. The third fill C1349 is similar to C1346, but was slightly less compact, maximum depth of 0.2m. The fourth fill C1352, very compact mid-brown, gritty clay with occasional charcoal, depth 0.7m. The fifth fill C1354, compact dark-brown silty clay (mottled) with frequent stone, depth 0.5m. The bottom fill of the ditch C1326 was a pinkish-brown compact sandy clay, depth 0.52m. A final spread of material, C1405, a fill of sticky clay with no inclusions, was applied to the base and sides of the ditch cut, sealing the

natural sands and gravel layers into which the ditch was cut. It was discovered that C1405 covered these fills, especially the permeable sands and gravels, in an attempt to make the ditches retain water. This sealing clay varied in thickness from 1cm to 6cm.

The cut of the upper enclosure ditch C1350 was U-shaped in profile in GS 192. It measured 3m wide and 2.3m deep and cut the geological fills, C163 boulder clay, C1404 natural sand and gravel fills and bottomed on C1401, bedrock.

GS 193

Location: Northern Ditch of Upper Enclosure

GS 193 contained all the same fills described above for GS 192. C1351 top fill, depth 0.3m; second fill C1346, depth 0.37m to 0.6m; third fill C1349, depth 0.2m; fourth fill C1352, depth 0.67m; fifth fill C1354, depth 0.53m; sixth fill C1361, depth 0.34m to 0.9m. The bottom fill C1326, depth 0.52m. The ditch sealing clay C1405 was present in this GS.

The cut of the upper enclosure ditch C1350 was U-shaped in profile in GS 193. It measured 2.1m wide and 2.4m deep and cut the geological fills, C163 boulder clay, C1404 natural sand and gravel fills and bottomed on C1401, bedrock.

GS 194

Location: Northern Ditch of Upper Enclosure

GS 194 contained an upper fill C1351 as of GS 192. The second fill C1381, mid-brown sandy clay firm yet soft with occasional charcoal flecks, depth 0.2m to 0.35m. The third fill C1328, mid-brown sticky sandy clay with frequent small stones and pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks, depth 0.7m. This fill contained pockets of orange-brown boulder clay. The bottom fill C1326, as described within GS 192, was present for a depth of 0.52m as was the sealing clay C1405. The cut C1350 of the upper enclosure in GS 194 was U-shaped in profile and measured 2.3m wide and 2.3m deep.

GS 195

Location: Northeastern corner of Upper Enclosure Ditch

GS 195 contained an upper fill C1380, light-brown sandy clay, depth 0.28m. The second fill C1381 was a mid-brown sandy clay, depth 0.15m to 0.4m. The third fill C1382, slightly darker than C1381, mid-brown sandy clay dense with occasional charcoal flecks, depth 0.16m. The fourth fill C1383, dark-brown friable sandy clay with occasional flecks of charcoal, depth 0.4m. Fifth fill C1384, dark-brown sandy clay, depth 0.18m. Sixth fill C1385, dark-brown sandy clay, depth 0.25m. Seventh fill C1386, mid-brown sandy clay, depth 0.5m. Eighth fill C1387, mid- to dark-brown sandy clay, depth 0.26m. Ninth fill C1388, dark-brown sandy clay, depth 0.25m. Tenth fill C1389, mid- to dark-brown sandy clay similar to C1387, depth 0.4m. Eleventh fill C1390, mid-brown silty clay, depth 0.15m. Twelfth fill C1391, dark-brown sandy clay, depth 0.17m. Thirteenth fill C1392, mid- to dark-brown silty clay, depth 0.1m. Fourteenth fill is C1393, mid-brown sandy clay, depth 0.22m. The sealing clay C1405 was present in this grid square, covering geological fills C163 and C1404. The cut C1350 of the upper enclosure in GS 195 was U-shaped in profile and measured 2.5m wide and 2.5m deep.

A section face created along the line of the south side of this grid square by prior excavation of the lower grid squares provided a good interpretative opportunity for the infilling of the entire upper ditch (see Figure 25, D–D1; Plate 6). This is explored later.

GS 185/186 & 195/196**Location: Northern Part of Eastern Ditch, Upper Enclosure**

GS 185/186, 195/196 contained an upper fill C1351, light-brown silty clay with occasional charcoal, depth 0.3m. Between the upper and second fills was C1356, a black charcoal-flecked spread measuring 0.8m north to south and 0.5m east to west and 3m deep. This was on top of a stony deposit, C1355, 0.92m by 0.80m, depth 0.2m. Second fill C1353, moderately-compact greyish mid- to dark-brown sandy clay, depth 0.66m at south and 0.72m in the north. The third fill C1398, moderately-compact mid- to dark-brown silty, sandy clay with occasional charcoal, depth 0.55m. The bottom fill C1399, loose to medium compact light-brown sandy clay, depth 0.8m. A 2 Sigma Calibration radiocarbon date of Cal AD 620 to 700 was returned for the charcoal recovered from this fill. The sealing clay C1405 also covered the geological fills C163 and C1404. The cut C1350 of the upper enclosure in GS 185/186 and 195/196 was U-shaped in profile and measured 2.72m wide and 1.74m deep (Plate 8).

GS 176/177**Location: Midway in Eastern Ditch of Upper Enclosure**

GS 176/177 contained upper fill C1351, as described above, depth 0.3m. The second fill C1353, as above, depth 0.3m. Above the next substantial third fill was C1397, a black charcoal spread measuring 0.7m north to south, 0.14m wide east to west and 0.54m deep. The third fill C1398, as above, depth 0.55m. Two lenses of material were present in C1398. The first was a patch of densely-packed stone, C1372, located at the western side of the cut, that measured 0.68m north to south and 0.68m east to west, depth 0.02m. Above this fill was a charcoal spread, C1370, that measured 0.55m north to south and 0.5m east to west, with a depth of 0.02m. The bottom fill C1399, as above, depth 0.35m. The sealing clay C1405 was present in this grid square, covering the geological fills. The cut C1350 of the upper enclosure in GS 176/177 was U-shaped in profile and measured 2.2m wide and 1.54m deep, cutting C163 and C1404.

GS 167**Location: Eastern Ditch of Upper Enclosure**

GS 167 contained an upper fill C1350 as described above, depth 0.4m. The second fill C1353, as above, depth 0.54m. The third fill C1398, as above, depth 0.37m. The fourth fill C1399, as above, depth 1m. GS 167 was stepped down from north to south. In this step was a fifth fill, C1402, which was not found in the grids to the north, depth 0.8m. The sealing clay C1405 was present in GS 167. The cut C1350 of the upper enclosure in GS 176/177 was U-shaped in profile and measured 2.43m wide and 1.72m deep, cutting C163 and C1404.

GS 147/148**Location: Southern End of Eastern Ditch of Upper Enclosure**

GS 147/148 contained an upper fill C1400, same as C1351 as described above, depth 0.25m. The second fill C1353, as described above, depth 0.6m. The third fill C1398, as described above, depth 0.4m. The fourth fill C1399, as described above, depth 0.64m. The fifth fill C1402, as described above, depth 0.8m. The sealing clay C1405 was present in GS

167, covering geological fills. The cut C1350 of the upper enclosure in GS 147/148 was U-shaped in profile and measured 2.48m wide and 2.1m deep, cutting C163 and C1404.

GS 128/129 & 138/139

Location: Southern End of Eastern Ditch of Upper Enclosure (meeting of Area 1 and Area 2)

GS 128/129, 138/139 contained an upper fill C359, a moderately-compact mid- to dark-brown sandy clay, depth 0.2m to 0.4m. The second fill C364, greyish dark-brown moderately-compact sandy clay, depth 0.7m. The third fill C370, mid- to dark-brown clay, depth 0.3m. The fourth fill C374, dark-grey clay, depth 0.66m to 0.38m. The fifth fill C377, loose grey silty clay, depth 0.3m to 0.5m. The sealing clay C1405 was present in GS 167.

The cut C1350 of the upper enclosure in GS 128/129 & 138/139 has become V-shaped in profile and measured 2.2m wide and 1.8m deep, cutting C163 and C1404 (Plate 15). Subsequent to excavation of the eastern arm of the Area 2 enclosing ditch, it was noticed that the cut of the ditch appeared to be steeping downwards, producing a tiered effect.

The Upper Enclosure intersected the Main Enclosure in GS 128/129. The upper ditch cut the return of the outer corner of the Main Enclosure ditch C1, cutting down into the side of it, but stopped at C824, the lowest fill in the main ditch at this location. The cut C1350 did truncate C673, a loose brown sandy clay, which was on top of C824, but only found in this meeting of the two enclosures. It is thought that this context is slippage of bank material from a time prior to the creation of the Upper Enclosure Ditch.

Western Termination of Northern Ditch of Upper Enclosure

Located at the northwestern extent of the enclosing ditch of the Upper Enclosure, to the west of the temporary haul road, some 25m from GS 192 and in the line of the new Ballynacarriga Access Road (Figures 2 & 21).

The western termination of the northern ditch of the Upper Enclosure contained an upper fill C1394, a greyish mid-brown clay with charcoal and pebbles, depth 0.45m. The second fill C1395 was a greyish-brown clay with flecks of charcoal, depth 0.6m. The third fill C1396, a compact dark-brown silty clay, depth 0.33m. The fourth fill C1397, a compact orangey mid-brown clay with occasional charcoal, depth 0.37m. The western termination was U-shaped in profile, measuring 2.45m wide and 1.3m deep (Plate 8).

The area to the west of this point was machine cleaned as far as the west CPO line to find if this termination represented an entrance to the enclosure. However, no further evidence of the ditch was found. The presence of a ditch truncating the corn-drying kiln AR33 excavated to the west of the Main Enclosure further to the south (01E0751) may have been the line of a return for the Upper Enclosure ditch, thereby enclosing a much larger area. However, there was no further evidence to expand on this hypothesis. Machine cleaning of the area to the west of the Main Enclosure, potentially enclosed by a larger ditch, did not produce any further features of archaeological interest.

The enclosing ditch of the Upper Enclosure (Area 2) was almost entirely covered with a substantial spread of redeposited natural material, C1351, which initially made it difficult to see. Indeed, all of the interior features were also covered with this redeposit. The two arms of the Upper Enclosure ditch have been labelled North and East. The fills proved to be relatively

homogeneous throughout, consisting of silty, sandy and gravelly clays, reflective of the underlying geological layers from which they were cut.

A general sequence in the fills was recognised by examination in section at the meeting of the two arms in the northeastern corner. The uppermost fill of both the North and East arms of the ditch was a layer of redeposited natural clay material, and was recorded as contexts C1351, C1380, C1251, C1400, C1359 and C351. This material was present in the northwest terminal of the North arm. The redeposit was a macro fill that was present across the entire Upper Enclosure, masking the archaeological features. It is possible that it has its origins in the levelling out of possible bank material (see below). More than likely it is a combination of bank material and a substantial amount of upcast natural that was produced when the Ballynacarriga Road to the immediate north of the site was excavated sometime in the past. The Ballynacarriga Road was until the early nineteenth century one of the main routes northward out of Youghal, heading towards Lismore, Clonmel and beyond. The road level makes a substantial cut into the ground at this point.

A second similar substantial layer consisting of silty clays C1346 and C1327 was uncovered beneath the redeposit. C1349 was confined to GS 192/193 beneath the second layer of fills. Below C1349 was C1352, also within GS 192/193. The next substantive layer consisted of C1354, C1328, C1382 and C1383 and was present throughout the run of the North arm as far as the northeastern corner. The base fill of the North arm consisted of C1397, C1326 and C1387 that were sandy variations of a compact orangey mid-brown clay, which again stopped at the northeastern corner. The very bottom fill of the ditch was a layer of pinkish-brown to beige sticky clay C1405 that appeared to have been deliberately applied to the base and partially to the sides of the cut in order to water-seal the ditch, especially over the natural geological layer C791, a combination of fine sand layers and layers of gravel.

A general sequence of three broad back-filling events was revealed in the section face of GS 195 (Plate 6; Figure 25, D–D1). Contexts C1380 to C1383 represent the most recent filling event that spans the entire width of the ditch. The fills are continuous and relatively flat. Contexts C1384 to C1386 represent the second back-filling event in the ditch and are restricted to the western half of the ditch. These are also relatively flat and level and may represent a more deliberate filling of the ditch from the west (internal side) with bank or other such material. The third broad band of fills, C1387 to C1393, is the first filling of the ditch and is restricted largely to the eastern side of the ditch. This final band may represent a more gradual filling of the ditch through erosion of an external ditch on the east side of the ditch, as the fills are more slumped in profile, being inclined from top to bottom, west to east. The steeper form of the western side of the ditch cut here probably contributed to the slumping. There is little evidence of silting taking place between these layers to suggest that it was a rapid process, although the sand and gravel nature of the fills would

have drained them quickly. The backfilling of the ditch probably occurred over a short period of time and the upper group of fills may be a result of the machine activity attested to by the local farmer.

The Upper Enclosure ditch was deeper than that of the Main Enclosure. The cut of the east arm was stepped as it ran towards the ditch of Area 1 and appears to have had a clay water seal, C1405, applied to the cut, especially over the porous gravel layers that it cut. There was no direct evidence for a bank associated with the enclosure but as explored above, this feature may have been pushed into the ditch at a later stage. The approximate 1.5m wide area free of archaeological material noted in the Main Enclosure was not as clear-cut here. There was no substantial evidence for silting of the ditch or any organic remains in the base, suggesting that it may have been dry for most of the time.

4.1.3 Evidence for Enclosing Banks

No direct evidence for extant banks inside or outside the enclosing ditches for either area was recorded during excavation. However, this does not rule out the possibility that banks were once a feature of this site; indeed ditches of such size would have generated substantial amounts of upcast. This material, when utilised as a bank, would undoubtedly have added to the effectiveness of the enclosing element, be it for defensive or merely enclosing purposes. It is most likely that any bank may have been used to backfill the open ditches at some stage in the past. A local farmer related that in his memory, the field in which the site is located contained lumps and hollows that had been machine levelled approximately forty years ago. The enclosing ditch of Area 2 (Upper Enclosure) was almost entirely covered with a substantial spread of redeposited natural material. Indeed, all of the interior features were covered with this redeposit. It is possible that this redeposit in part came from former banks. Irregular patches of redeposit were also removed in smaller parts in Area 1. During the opening of the site, quite a deep cover of topsoil was removed in patches over Area 1. This, coupled with the redeposit, would substantiate large-scale field clearance on the site in the recent past.

The junction of the Upper and Main Enclosures did contain one fill, C673, which may have been collapsed bank from the northeastern corner of the Main Enclosure that was just above the basal fill C824 in that location. The initial cleaning of the site found that a substantial amount of redeposited natural was present across the site. The enclosing ditch of Area 2 initially did not appear until the area had been machine cleaned a second time. The upper fills in the ditches contained irregular distributions of lumps and lenses of boulder clay, which was similar to the lower natural fills into which the ditch had been cut. In the excavation of the northeastern corner

of the Upper Enclosure (GS 195), it was found that the ditch had been filled in three broad events, with only the lowest fills showing signs of silting up. The two uppermost events showed definite tip lines from deliberate back-filling, whilst the lower event may be natural slumping into the ditch of bank material. Within the Main Enclosure, there was definite lack of archaeological features within approximately 1.5m of the internal edge of the enclosing ditch. This is the best evidence for a potential internal bank for the Main Enclosure. Again, redeposited natural did initially mask some features within the Main Enclosure, including the horseshoe-like Souterrain S1A. Interestingly, this feature ran to within 2m of the western edge of the ditch, stopping short where the possible internal bank would have been. All of this evidence would imply that the Main Enclosure at least had an internal bank, and possibly also the Upper Enclosure.

4.2 Area 1 Main Enclosure

The interior of the main enclosed area (Area 1) has been divided into quadrants for descriptive purposes. The main features are described individually first, followed by the isolated features.

4.2.1 Quadrant I

Quadrant I was a descriptive division of the interior southwestern part of the Main Enclosure (Area 1) and comprised twenty-six grid squares or parts thereof. The bulk of habitation activity within the enclosure was uncovered in Quadrant I. A series of successive housing structures, together with a souterrain, a number of large pits, one of which had an open-air hearth set above its fills, a small animal pen and several other features were uncovered in this area. There was limited stratigraphic relationship between these features; however, some degree of phasing of the events was possible.

The remains of at least four structures were uncovered in Quadrant I. The obvious and most impressive was the stakehole-formed round house, Structure 1, which was centrally located within the enclosure. A series of postholes and pits were excavated in association with the round house and it was during post-excavation analysis that at least one other structure (Structure 2) and possibly a third (Structure 4) were found. A definite stratigraphic relationship was found between the Structures 1 and 2, with the later rectangular building post-dating the earlier round house. A fourth feature (Structure 3) was found to the south of the round house and may have been a small animal enclosure such as a pigpen.

Structure 1 Round house

The round house was the most complete structure excavated in the Main Enclosure and was located in Grid Squares 45, 46, 55, 56, 65 (Figure 13; Plate 9). The house was made up of a circle of eighty-one stakeholes, encompassing an area with a diameter of 8.6m. The cuts of the stakeholes were C201, C459–C476, C478–C515, C574–C579, C516–C523, C526–C528, C1030, C1063, C1121, C1202, C1203, C1239 and their respective fills were C1026, C1245, C1045, C1051, C984, C1054, C1055, C994, C1061, C1064, C1005, C1004, C956, C1067, C1003, C954, C1071, C1080, C1084, C931, C1086, C1092, C1094, C930, C1097, C1098, C1–100, C929, C1101, C1114, C928, C1119, C1120, C1014, C914, C993, C987, C913, C982, C979, C889, C972, C968, C964, C965, C963, C890, C961, C962, C870, C866, C871, C1001, C988, C985, C867, C976, C1002, C1053, C868, C1035, C1052, C1042, C869, C1040, C1038, C1034, C865, C1239, C1087, C1031, C1029, C1039, C1216, C1219, C1129.

The stakeholes contained only one fill, except for stakehole C505 which contained two fills, C964 and C965. The fills in general consisted of loosely-compacted mid-brown silty sand or silty clay. Occasional flecks of charcoal were found in some of the stakeholes but no substantial amount of charcoal was found. The diameters across the top of the stakeholes ranged from 0.03m to 0.18m, the majority being between 0.13m and 0.16m. The depths of the stakeholes ranged from 0.1m to 0.32m, the majority being between 0.15m and 0.27m deep. The stakeholes on the western edge of the circle were deeper than those in the rest of the house. From C478 to C495, the stakeholes were deeper and ranged in depth from 0.21m to 0.32m where the rest of the stakeholes measured between 0.1m and 0.2m deep.

A modern linear drain C6 truncated the very north of the house and interrupted the circle of stakeholes. There was a break in the circle in the southeastern edge for a distance of 2m. A shallow circular pit (C1237 containing fill C1236) also interrupted the circle of stakeholes but here the stakeholes respected its edge. The space between the stakeholes varied from 0.1m to 0.2m and would have been filled with wattle weaving that was covered in daub to form the wall of the house. Four postholes situated in the east side of the structure completed the rest of circle. They were C443, C82, C441 and C749 and contained fills C853, C859 and C1089 respectively. Context 794 was the sole posthole with a surviving post pipe.

A large amount of activity was recorded inside the stakehole structure, though not all was associated with the round house. A large circular pit C439 was located within the circular structure; however, it may have been part of Structure 4 (see below).

Inside the house, a number of deep postholes may have acted as roof supports: three in the west side of the house and two sets of double postholes in the east side. This interpretation was based on similarity of fills, size and location. A large posthole C98 was located in the southwestern corner of the circular structure, 1.1m from the stakehole wall. It measured 0.48m in diameter and was 0.5m deep, and contained a single fill C618. Posthole C434 was located in the west side of the round house, 1.38m from the stakehole wall; it measured 0.25m, 0.37m deep and contained fill C631. The third west side posthole C573 was 1.3m from the stakehole wall and measured 0.29m across, 0.45m deep and contained fill C598. The double postholes on the east side were C80 and C83. Both contained a single fill, C834 and C919 respectively. There was no clear sign of an entrance to the structure; however, the positioning of the double posts on the southeast side, in an area free of intense stakeholes, appears to be the best candidate.

Three internal stakeholes, C477, C1204 and C99, located on the southwest side of the house, may have been reinforcement to the wattle wall at that point. The stakeholes were at their deepest along the southwest side, possibly to give better stability from the prevailing southwest winds. A small slot trench C3 ran in a north to south direction through the southern wall of the structure. It is possible that this linear feature was part of

the furnishings of the round house. The feature does not appear to have truncated any stakeholes and there is a decided gap between C3 and the next stakehole to the southeast C463. This linear feature may have been a gully or drain used to service the interior. Another slot feature C451 was within the structure and contained postholes C1072 to C1075. It was located to the southwest of the possible entrance and may have been a form of partition just inside the doorway.

The round house was the most complete structure uncovered within the Main Enclosure. It was a substantial building located in the centre of the farmstead. Sequentially, the house appears to be the earliest structure on site.

Structure 2 Rectangular Building

The upper northwestern corner of a possible rectangular building cut the southwest part of Structure 1 (Figure 11). Only two sides of the rectangle survived and were formed by several posthole/pits, shallow features and postholes. Contexts C1123, C683, C684, C686–C692, C433, C94 and C95 formed the row of posts/pits running in a northeast to southwest direction and contexts C96, C97 and C453 formed the return arm of the structure running in a northwest to southeast direction. The cuts ranged in depth from 0.08m to 0.48m and width from 0.20m to 0.72m; the cuts were irregular in shape, some were circular, some were subcircular and some were subrectangular. The respective fills of the cuts were C607, C604, C601, C595, C827, C802, C803, C805, C806, C807, C808, C809, C810, C811 and C1124 where C433 contained two fills C638 and C800. The key meeting with the circular stakehole structure occurred in the west side of Structure 1, where it was found that posthole C683 partially truncated stakehole C491.

Because only a corner of this possible structure survived, it was not possible to reconstruct the original size of the building. No features were uncovered that could be attributed to internal features of this structure.

Structure 4 Possible Round House

An arc of postholes (C446, C447, C79, C1205, C160, C437, C436 & C435 and respective fills C921, C946, C680, C1211, C681, C682, C602 & C630) and stakeholes (C161, C623, C626 & C625 and respective fills C622, C624, C841 & C842) ran in a roughly east to west direction within the northern half of the circular structure (Figure 11). The features respected the large pit C439 that was also within the round house. Initially, it was thought the arc may have been an internal division within the round house, partitioning the pit away from the rest of the area. However, on further analysis, it was concluded that the arc may run beyond the extents of the round house, suggesting that it was a separate structure.

The large pit C439, located within the arc of posts and stakes forming Structure 4, was initially thought to have been part of the round house. With the recognition of Structure 4, it was established that the arc respected the pit and probably enclosed it. The excavated pit measured 2.20m east to west by 1.95m north to south and was dug to a depth of 1.80m. Excavation of the pit ceased at this depth for health and safety reasons. The top fill C855 was a dark-brown sandy clay with occasional inclusions of charcoal and burnt animal bone; it was excavated to a depth of 0.6m. Beneath this was a series of sandy clay layers C856, C933, C855, C953 and down to the final fill C958 at a depth of 1.8m.

This pit was of similar depth to the large pit C1292 that was located in the north of the quadrant. It is possible that the pit was initially dug to act as a well or water catchment that was secure inside the ditch enclosure. It is possible that the arc of posts and stakes to the south was a protective barrier around it.

This feature is the most tentative of the structural interpretations of the enclosed features. There was no way of establishing if Structure 4 pre- or post-dated the round house.

Structure 3

Structure 3 was a small slot-trench-built incomplete rectangular feature located in the southern end of the Main Enclosure (Figure 19). It was situated to the south of the area of Structures 2 and 3, southeast of the large pit and to the west of Structure 5 and the corn-drying kiln. The feature cannot be stratigraphically related to any of the other features. This incomplete rectangular structure was made up of three linear, irregularly-shaped slot trenches and was open to the north. The single fill of all three sides (C1083, C1207, C1264) was consistent orangey-brown sandy clay with very occasional charcoal flecks and small stones. The east side C1206 was 4.1m long, 1.15m wide and 0.35m deep. The south side C1288 was 2.64m long, 0.89m wide and 0.09m deep. The west side C74 was 2.8m long by 0.8m wide and 0.3m deep. The break in the rectangle at the north measured 2m; this was probably the entrance.

This was a curious feature of unclear function. The fills of the slot trench were homogenous and inclusion-free. There was no evidence of an interior surface to the structure. The feature may have been some type of small animal pen or chicken coop. The entrance faced the site of the two main house structures.

Souterrain 1

Souterrain 1 was an earth-cut feature located to the northwest of the main area of activity, situated in Grid Squares 52, 53, 54, 62, 63 and 64. This feature was the first of two souterrains uncovered within the Main Enclosure. The feature comprised four main chambers forming a rough horseshoe shape (Figures 16, 23, 24; Plate 10).

The north and east chambers of the souterrain were excavated first as one, C213, and formed one arm of the feature. The east chamber measured 6.1m north to south and was a maximum of 2.3m at its widest. A rounded termination to the north end of the cut, where it met the north chamber, may have been an entrance; the cut measured 1.64m wide here and 1.28m deep. A sharp bump (Figure 23, profile E–F) in the ground where it met the north chamber may have been part of the entrance. Midway along its length, the east chamber was 1.47m wide and 1.1m deep. The northern chamber was 5.7m east to west, 0.96m wide and 0.96m deep. The chamber became wider and deeper at the northwest meeting with the third chamber, measuring 1.25m in width and 1.13m in depth. Both of the chambers had sharp vertical sides and flat bases.

The third and fourth chambers that formed the west arm of souterrain C801 were not uncovered until late in the excavation of the feature. The western chamber was a roughly rectangular chamber orientated north to south, measuring 3.6m north to south and varied from 1m to 2m in width. The chamber was 1.45m deep at the north, 1.8m midway and 1.14m at the south. The chamber was connected to the east arm by a narrow crawlspace at the north. A shelf in the west side of the chamber, which measured 1.5m long by 0.9m wide, may have been a side exit. The fourth chamber was a shallow and narrower cut to the south and was orientated southeast to northwest. This chamber was 3.4m long and varied slightly in depth from 0.7m at the point where it met the third chamber to 0.83m in the middle. The depth of this chamber shallowed to 0.53m at the southern end and would appear to have been the entrance to the souterrain. The profiles of the chambers of the west arm were similar to Chambers One and Two, which were sharp and had relatively flat bases.

The bottom fill of the east arm of the souterrain was a combination of three contexts. C620, reddish-brown gritty clay was at the bottom of the second chamber. Six fragments of cattle teeth were recovered from this fill. C558, a stony yellowish-brown clay, was at the base of the first chamber. The third fill C621 was a silty layer and was banked up against the side of the cut at the east end. Above the basal fills were a sequence of layers that filled the entire cut. C561 was a greyish-brown silty clay, 0.4m deep and contained a possible flint scraper (01E0567:561:97) and a piece of flint debitage (01E0567:561:54). Above this was C560, mid-brown sandy clay present for a depth of 0.43m. C628 was a mid- to dark-brown slightly stony clay that was not present in the entire extent of the cut and was sandwiched between C561 and C560. C664 was a smaller pocket of clay deposited over C628. The remaining fills (C619, C559, C558, C657, C363, C362) were all slight variations of sandy or silty clay with varying stone inclusions and formed the upper fills of the feature.

The lower fill of the west arm was C1282, a patchy clay layer on the cut of the souterrain, which may have been an applied floor liner. Above this was C1299, greyish-brown sandy clay; above this was C1228, dark-brown silty clay. The remaining fills (C1139, C1155, C1189 and C1227) were all slight variations of silty clay with varying stone inclusions and formed the upper fills of the feature.

The fills excavated from the souterrain would suggest that the feature was an open hollow for a period after it went out of use. This led to a gradual filling of the cut with various layers of sandy clays and silts. The final upper layers tended to be more compacted clays and appear to have gone in over a short period when the hollow was finally closed and levelled. Occasional stony layers were encountered in the fill, but these did not come from collapse or backfill of a stone lining or lintels. The patchy, possible clay floor lining found in the west arm is of note.

There was no evidence of stone lining to the souterrain, although a flat slab of limestone measuring 0.38m by 0.25m was recovered from the base of the first chamber in the east arm. It is possible that the feature was timber-lined, although again there is no evidence of this. It is also possible that a stone lining may have been robbed out for use elsewhere.

A cluster of pits (C1043, C1123, C684, etc) and stakehole activity was excavated on the peninsula formed by the souterrain cut. However, they do not suggest association with the souterrain. The function of these pits is unknown.

Pit 1292

Two large pits were located to the immediate east of Souterrain 1. The large rectangular pit C1292 was 4.5m long on a roughly north to south orientation, was a maximum 2.4m wide and 1.4m deep (Figure 14; Plate 11). The cut had slightly rounded corners, medium break of slope at top with sharp sides and concave base.

It contained a basal fill C1299 of greyish-brown sandy clay. The bulk of the fill, approximately 1m, was C1309, dark-brown clayey sand with moderate small stones and charcoal fleck inclusions. Above this was a series of less significant upper fills. C1222 was dark-brown sandy clay; C1192 was stony dark clay above this. C1221, a dark-brown silty clay with some heat-shattered stone inclusions abutted C1222.

A lack of finds or significant inclusions associated with the fills of this pit does not give a clear indication of its function. It was a large and significant feature and may have been used as a storage pit, although no archaeobotanical remains associated with cereal storage

were recovered from the fills. The pit may have been thoroughly cleaned out after use or archaeobotanical remains may not have survived. Indeed, across the site, there was hardly any organic preservation in any of the features.

The pit was close to souterrain S1 and another large pit C1318 to the east. However, it is not known if they are contemporary.

Pit C1318

Pit C1318 was located less than 1m to the east of C1292 (Figure 14; Plate 11). It was an irregularly-shaped pit with a bent T-shaped plan. The feature measured 5.2m east to west, an average of 1m wide north to south for the cross of the T and was 0.9m deep. The tail of the T was 1.9m long southwest to northeast, 1.1m wide and 0.53m deep. The fills in both arms of this feature were the same, consisting of a lower fill C804, a stony greyish-brown clay and an upper fill C848 of mid-brown silty clay with occasional stones and charcoal flecks.

The shape of this pit and the lack of diagnostic finds or inclusions in the fills makes this a very enigmatic feature. Although not as deep as Pit C1292 and of different shape, this feature may also have been a storage pit.

To the southwest of this large pit were two shallow pits, C319 and C320, and a posthole C1324. Whether these features are associated with pit C1318 is not known. Any relationship between these features or C1318 and features further south has been lost due to the truncations of the large land drain C6 that runs roughly from east to west across the site.

Pit C1308, Hearth C587 & Later Pits

The most complex area of stratigraphy encountered on site was located to the immediate south of the round house, where three broad phases of activity were uncovered. The initial phase was a large refuse pit C1308 that had been backfilled. At and on top of the southern edge of the pit, an intense phase of cooking activity took place, centred on a large hearth surrounded by probable cooking pits, an associated post and stakeholes. Intriguingly, a calibrated radiocarbon date of 800 to 420 BC was returned for a stony fill, C1141, of the large pit. One of the cooking pits, C107, produced a single blue glass dumbbell bead.

The roughly circular cut of the large refuse pit C1308 measured 5.2m north to south by 5m east to west and was a maximum of 1.5m deep. The sides gradually sloped towards the centre so that the base of the pit was subrectangular in shape with dimensions of 2.1m north to south by 2.6m east to west (Figures 19 & 25 C-C1; Plate 12). The pit contained six fills, all of which were slumped from the west side. The base fill C1174 was light-brown stony clay and was confined to the west side of the pit. Above C1174 was C1172, dark-brown gritty clay that contained frequent burnt stones. This fill was confined to the west side of the pit. C1143 was a moderately-compacted sandy clay that appears to have formed around the western and southern edges of the pit at a time after the deposition of C1172. It would appear that the pit was open for a time after the deposition of the first fills (C1174 & C1172) and that C1143 was slumping of the side formed by traffic and activity along the sides.

The largest deposit in the pit was C1141, a loosely-compact dark-brown fire-cracked stony deposit rich in charcoal and silty clay. The deposit slumped over the west side of

the primary pit fills and trailed over the base towards the east side. This fill was very similar to burnt mound material and a 2 Sigma Calibration radiocarbon date of 800 to 420 BC was gained from a charcoal sample; the significance of this date will be discussed below. The next fill C1057 was a mid- to dark-brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. This fill was deepest on the east side of the pit and sat directly on the base, but was stratigraphically later than C1141. This fill trailed off to the west and appears to have been dumped into the pit from the east side. The final fill of the pit was C996, a greyish-brown silty clay that included moderate stone and charcoal flecks. A number of finds were recovered from this fill including a flint scraper (01E0567:996:80), a possible anvil stone (01E0567:996:81) and a whetstone (01E0567:996:84). The southern edge of the backfilled pit was the site of an area of probable domestic cooking activity centred around a hearth C587 that sat on C996. A shallow pit C585 cut the upper fill of the large pit.

Above the southern edge of the large pit backfill was an area of intense iron panning beneath an irregularly-shaped intensely-oxidised hearth C587 that measured 1.7m north to south by 1.6m east to west and was 0.07m thick (Figure 18). The oxidised clay stood proud of the surrounding ground level and appears to have been deliberately laid down as a firing surface. A curious linear slot trench formed part of the bottom of the hearth, measuring approximately 1m long, 0.3m wide and 0.05m deep. Two clusters of stakeholes cut the oxidisation on either side of the linear. The southwest cluster of five stakeholes consisted of C613, C615, C614, C616 and C888. A further five stakeholes were clustered on the northeast of the linear and consisted of C608, C609, C611, C612 and C831. The circular stakeholes averaged 0.06m in diameter, 0.06m deep and had sharp vertical sides with concave bases. As the two clusters were on opposite sides of the hearth, it is probable that they were used as some kind of support platform such as a spit or cooking rack. A spread C583 of greyish-black silty clay with frequent flecks of charcoal and a moderate amount of fire-cracked stone was found associated with the hearth and was probably part of a working surface associated with it. The hearth feature may, in fact, have been associated with some form of industrial activity. The stony burnt spread associated with it supported this interpretation.

Both the hearth C587 and the associated spread C583 were sealed by a large circular spread C101 of a moderately-compact gritty, silty clay with occasional small stones and charcoal that measured 5.6m north to south by 5.4m east to west and was an average 0.1m thick. This sealing spread was intensely cut by a group of probable small cooking pits including C104, C106, C234, C235, C236 and C238. All of these pits were roughly subcircular to oval in shape and contained brown silty clays with occasional charcoal and burnt animal bone. A further series of cut features was located beyond the extent of the spread cutting natural to the south and southeast. Some of these features were identified as possible postholes during excavation. However, during post-excavation analysis, it came to light that they are probably all habitation pits that were similar to those cutting C101 and had similar fills. These features included C105, C237, C245 and C143. This group extended to the southeast and included C107, a small circular cooking pit, the fill of which (C267) contained charcoal and heat-fractured stones. An early medieval dark blue glass dumbbell bead (01E0567:237:28; Figure 29) was recovered from this fill. The bead is 18mm long, 11mm at its widest and 6mm at the waist. Such beads, which are more toggles than perforated objects, have been dated from the eighth to the twelfth centuries in Irish contexts (Warner & Meighan 1994, 54).

An unstratified fragment of a white opaque glass bead (01E0567:231:13), possibly cylindrical in form, 5mm long and 4mm projected diameter, was found during the pre-excavation hand-cleaning in this area.

The larger pit C1308, the hearth C587 and the later cooking pits cannot be stratigraphically related to the structures to the north or east of them. However, the pit is

well to the south of the round house, Structure 1, and would appear to respect it. The later possible circular feature, Structure 4, is further away from the area of activity. The rectangular feature, Structure 2, appears to post-date the large pit, as it could have been a large structure over it. However, this line of interpretation is tentative. What has been recognised is that the three phases of activity in this area represent the stratigraphic critical path for the Main Enclosure. The stratigraphic sequence is the longest on site with three clearly-defined phases of activity. The radiocarbon dating of the fill of the pit to 800 to 420 BC, if accurate, would give it a late Bronze Age to early Iron Age date. The last phase is then dated to the Early Historic period by the presence of the dumbbell bead in C107.

4.2.2 Quadrant II

Quadrant II encompasses the northwestern corner of the Main Enclosure (Area 1). The area comprised thirteen grid squares, or part thereof, which were inside the ditch C1. Of these, eight were found to contain no archaeological features. This is especially apparent for those grid squares immediately inside the ditch where, it is hypothesised, an internal bank may have once existed. The features included a number of pits, a cluster of stakeholes, isolated postholes and a hearth. Some clustering of features is apparent, but the evidence for this part of the enclosure suggests that it was not the main habitation area but rather an area where small-scale ancillary activity was carried out. This part of the enclosed area sloped considerably from north to south and would not have been suitable for more permanent activity. The topsoil cover (Context 231) was shallow here and recent agricultural activity would have had a greater impact on the survivability of archaeological material in this quadrant and in Quadrant III. For descriptive purposes, the findings in this quadrant will be referred to by their grid locations.

GS 74/75

C216 was a subcircular pit, 0.43m north to south by 0.56m east to west and 0.3m deep. It contained three deposits, C582, C529 and C544, moderately ashy deposits, all of which contained varying amounts of charcoal flecking and tiny patches of oxidised clay. It appears to be some form of refuse pit. C936 was a possible posthole, measuring 0.4m in diameter and 0.15m deep. It contained a single fill, C1148, which had evidence of possible packing material as well as fragments of burnt animal bone and badly corroded iron slag. There were no other postholes in the immediate area to suggest the presence of a structure, although there was a collection of stakeholes clustering around a number of pits in Grid Square 74 to the east. A total of 18 randomly placed stakeholes, C873, C892–93, C895–99, C900–08, were uncovered in this area. Only the very base of the stakeholes remained (*c.*0.03m below ground level). Their fills were identical and were given a covering number, C1000. They do not appear to form any particular pattern and are not considered to be structural. There is some pit activity in the immediate area, though the exact nature of these stakeholes remains unclear.

The hand-cleaning of this grid square recovered an unstratified polychrome glass bead (01E0567:231:1). The bead is black with red and white speckles, is 15mm in diameter with a central perforation that is 6mm in diameter. The bead is similar to a Type C5b

speckled 'barrel' bead (G60) recovered from the West Heslerton Anglian cemetery site in England; this bead was attributed a late sixth-century AD date (Haughton and Powlesland 1999, 110).

GS 76

The main feature in this grid square was a subtriangular cut, C166, which measured 0.46m north to south by 0.76m east to west and was 0.18m deep. It had gradually-sloping sides and an uneven base. It contained a single stony fill, C1186. The function of this pit is unclear and there were no other features in the immediate area to suggest a purpose. C167 was a circular cut for a posthole, measuring 0.22m north to south by 0.21m east to west by 0.12m deep. It had vertical sides and a concave base that sloped from south to north. It contained a single fill, C1185, which contained traces of burnt animal bone.

GS 85

The only feature in this grid square was a large spread of oxidised clay and charcoal, C91, which measured 2.3m north to south by 1.9m east to west and was 0.15m thick. There are no other features in the immediate area, although there are a number of pits and stakeholes c.4m to the southwest. There was no cut associated with this feature and it was considered to be a surface hearth or fire spot.

4.2.3 Quadrant III

Quadrant III encompasses the northeastern corner of the Main Enclosure. The area comprised of fifteen grid squares, or part thereof, which were inside the ditch C1. Of these, seven were found to contain no archaeological features. This is especially apparent for those grid squares immediately inside the ditch where, it is hypothesised, an internal bank may have once existed. The features included a number of pits, a cluster of stakeholes, two postholes, a hearth and a sunken oven. Some clustering of features is apparent, but the evidence for this part of the enclosure suggests that it was not the main habitation area but rather an area where small-scale ancillary activity was carried out. Similar to Quadrant II, this part of the enclosed area sloped considerably from north to south and would not have been suitable for more permanent activity. The topsoil cover (Context 231) was shallow here and recent agricultural activity would have had a greater impact on the survivability of archaeological material in this quadrant. For descriptive purposes, the findings in this quadrant will be referred to by their grid locations.

GS 77

There was a single cut feature in this grid square. C52 was a triangular cut into natural subsoil. It was 0.36m by 0.27m and 0.14m deep with steep, vertical sides and a slightly concave base; it contained a single fill, C1136, which was a sandy, silty clay with small angular stones and frequent charcoal flecking. This feature may have been used for some form of heating, although no oxidisation from prolonged heating was found.

GS 78; Sunken Oven, C29

The sunken oven C29 (located in Grid Square 78) was rectangular in shape and measured 2m in length (northeast to southwest) by 0.9m in width and was between 0.4m and 0.7m deep maximum. It had straight sides and a flat base which sloped from south to north. The sides and base were heavily-oxidised to a thickness of about 0.035m. It was slightly truncated along its southern side by C6, a modern drain (Figure 15; Plate 16), although the full extent of the feature was still determinable.

It contained four fills. The lowest fill, C1258, was loose dark-brown clay silt with moderate heat-fractured stones and quite frequent charcoal inclusions; it was 0.03m thick. Above this was C1257, a moderately-compact ashy deposit which also included moderate charcoal flecking; it was 0.1m thick. This ashy layer was part of the final use of the oven. Above this was a moderately-compact mid-brown clay silt, C1256, which contained moderate amounts of charcoal and oxidised clay. This may be collapse from the roof or sides of the furnace. It was 0.15m thick. The upper deposit was C1255, loose dark-brown clay silt that ranged in thickness from 0.01m to 0.1m. No charred archaeobotanical remains were recovered from this feature, nor were any by-products of metallurgy such as slag, tuyere or areas of vitrification. In the absence of such finds, the feature was interpreted as an oven.

GS 79/80

These grid squares were cut by a modern linear drain (C6) which crossed the site from east to west. It measured 32m east to west by 1.10m north to south and was 0.13m in depth. It had vertical sides and a flat base. It contained a single topsoil fill, C694. It truncated the sunken oven C29 as well as other features in Quadrants I and IV.

GS 88/89

These grid squares contained four pits and an isolated posthole. C10 was a circular posthole, 0.23m in diameter and 0.14m deep. It contained the fill C1135. There were no other posts in the immediate area and it may be connected to the pit activity c.3m to the west. C25 was a sub-oval-shaped cut, 0.58m north to south by 0.54m east to west and 0.14m deep. It contained a moderately stony sandy clay fill, C1167. Its function is unclear. C26 was a shallow bowl-shaped cut 0.52m in diameter and 0.08m deep. It contained C1118, moderately stony greyish-brown silty clay. It contained occasional flecks of charcoal and occasional fragments of burnt animal bone. C27 was a circular bowl-shaped pit, measuring 0.74m north to south by 0.88m east to west and was 0.2m deep. It contained a single fill, C1140, moderately stony mid-brown sandy clay. It contained two poorly-preserved fragments of iron slag and two pieces of flint debitage (01E0567:1140:19). It seems that this feature was some kind of refuse pit, possibly connected to the sunken oven c.7m to the south.

C55 was an oval-shaped pit, 0.54m north to south by 0.87m east to west and 0.4m deep. It had gradually sloping sides and a flat base. It contained two fills, C1290 and C1117, both of which were moderately stony with moderate charcoal flecking. Its exact purpose is unclear. These four pits were clustered together in the northern half of Grid Square 88. One (C27) appeared to function as a refuse pit, whereas the others were rather anomalous features whose purposes are unclear.

GS 97/98

These grid squares contained two cut features. C47 was an irregularly-shaped pit with well-rounded ends. It measured 0.6m north to south by 0.5m east to west and was 0.06m deep. It had gradually sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill, C1149. Its exact function is unclear. C49 was a rectangular pit, 0.98m north to south by 1.66m east to west and 0.22m deep. It had steeply-sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill, C1150, moderately-compact mid-brown sandy clay. Its exact function is unclear. Both of these pits are possibly related to the pit activity c.4m to the southeast in Grid Square 89.

4.2.4 Quadrant IV

Quadrant IV encompassed the southeastern corner of the Main Enclosure (Area 1) and comprised twenty grid squares, or part thereof. Of these, Grid Squares 27, 28, 37, 38, 47, 48 and 49 all appeared to contain the remnants of an area of intense activity. A second souterrain and an associated possible structure (Structure 6) were located in the northern part of the quadrant in Grid Squares 59, 60, 68 & 69. A circular structure (Structure 5) was located towards the bottom of the quadrant in Grid Squares 37 and 38; this feature was above a phase of pit activity (Pit C66) and was later truncated by the poorly-preserved Corn-Drying Kiln 1.

A number of randomly dispersed pits were also located throughout the quadrant, some of which can be stratigraphically related to the above features. All of these features suggest intense activity in this area over time. Similar to Quadrant I, this quadrant contains the vast bulk of habitation activity within the area enclosed by the Main Ditch. Both Quadrants I and IV are situated on the flat part of the enclosure, a place better suited to habitation than the area upslope in Quadrants II and III. The topsoil cover was also greater over the lower two quadrants, an attribute that enhanced the survivability of archaeological features in those areas.

The longest stratigraphic sequence in the quadrant was located in Grid Squares 28, 37, 38 and 49, inside the southern ditch and comprised pit activity over which the circular structure S5 was constructed. This in turn was truncated by the later corn-drying kiln (Corn-Drying Kiln 1).

Souterrain 2

Souterrain 2 was situated in the northern half of Quadrant IV, in an area of intense activity centred on Grid Squares 57 to 70. The souterrain (cut numbers C7 & C16) was a roughly L-shaped earth-cut souterrain (Figures 15 & 22; Plate 13). It was located in the eastern side of the enclosure, situated in Grid Squares 59, 60, 69 and 69. The souterrain consisted of two earthen passages, C7 and C16, connected by a narrow crawl space. It is likely that the souterrain was constructed in two episodes, with both passages cut into natural subsoil. The junction between the two passages was also created by a cut into natural, and appears to have been roofed (possibly with timber) before being backfilled with redeposited natural (C1304) to create a crawl space. C7 was the northwest to southeast orientated cut, 7m long by 1.2m wide and on average 0.8m in depth. It had vertical sides and well-rounded steeply-sloping ends. The northern end has a step cut in

the natural and this is believed to have been the entrance. The roughly east to west orientated arm C16 gave the souterrain its L-shaped appearance. It joined C7 along its northeast side and was 5.2m long southwest to northeast before turning towards the southeast for a further 3.7m. This tailing-off of the passage was possibly an exit from the feature. The cut of C7 differed, having sides that were slightly more gradual and ranging in depth from 0.5m to 0.75m.

Both passages contained a number of fills. In C7, the lowest deposit was C671, loose dark-brown, charcoal-rich silty sand. It was found immediately south of the cut step and extended south for 2.8m. It was 0.1m thick. Archaeobotanical analysis of a sample of this fill recovered two fragments of hazelnut shell. It was suggested that these fragments were in-wash or rubbish that was discarded into the passage and not associated with the function of the souterrain. Above this, and covering all but the extreme northern part of the cut, was C670, loose mid-brown clayey sand. This context contained moderate charcoal flecking, very occasional fragments of burnt animal bone and was 0.3m thick. There was a second deposit of stony, charcoal-rich, silty sand (C932) abutting this deposit. It was only present in the northern half of the cut and was 0.2m thick. Above both of these deposits was C669, loose greyish-brown silty sand that occurred in the central portion of the cut. It had moderate charcoal and burnt animal bone inclusions and was 0.16m thick.

Above this were two layers of dark-brown sandy clay, C668 and C860, which extended for much of the length of the cut. They contained quite frequent charcoal fragments, especially along their western and southern edges respectively, which may be evidence for burnt timber lining or structural supports. They were between 0.15m and 0.25m thick. Above this were three comparatively sterile deposits, C667, C666 and C643. They contained occasional charcoal flecking. They probably represent the final stages of soil accumulation within the souterrain, after it had gone from use. They had a combined thickness of 0.5m. The crawl space was recognised as a void beneath the fill. It was 1.2m from the southwestern end of C7 and roughly 0.2m from the base of that cut. Its ceiling was an inverted V-shape that may have been roofed by timber planking which had subsequently rotted leaving just the redeposited boulder clay C1304 above it, retaining its original shape.

The lowest deposit in C16 was C1303, compact greyish-brown clayey sand. It was between 0.1m and 0.2m thick and was present for the entire length of the cut. Above this was C1302, loose moderately stony greyish-brown clayey silt with frequent charcoal fragments and flecking throughout. It occurred next to the junction with C7 for a length of 2.05m, but was not present in the rest of the cut. It was 0.2m deep. The final deposit in this cut was C1301, a moderately-compact moderately stony mid-brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking and some burnt bone fragments. It was present for the entire cut and was between 0.4m and 0.5m thick. A piece of possible flint debitage (01E0567:1301:19 & 117) was recovered from this deposit.

The large amount of charcoal in the fill of C7 would suggest that there was possibly some form of timber lining within this souterrain that was burnt and then cleared out. However, there was no evidence of oxidization from fire in the cut. There is little evidence for lining in C16, which may indicate that it was a later addition. Similarly to Souterrain 1, no stones or evidence of stone lining was recovered from the feature. It is possible that the passages were timbered lined. However, there was no evidence for this. The natural into which the souterrain was cut is relatively stable sandy clay and so it is possible that there was no lining to the feature.

C7 appeared to truncate an earlier pit, C24, a semicircular cut measuring 0.74m north to south by 0.47m east to west and 0.19m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill, C1249.

The partial remains of a possible slot-trench-built structure (Structure 3) were located to the immediate northwest of the northern (entrance) end of the souterrain. It is possible that the structural feature may have been a hut structure which contained the entrance to the souterrain as a hidden, internal feature.

Structure 6

Immediately to the north of the souterrain (entrance end) was a linear slot trench C30 (Figure 15). C30 was a long, narrow linear cut, 5.71m long and between 0.2m and 0.27m wide. It was between 0.2m and 0.3m deep and was orientated northeast to southwest. It contained a single fill, C1235, loose charcoal-flecked silty sand. It was truncated by two postholes C924 (described above) and C1212. The former was found at its southwest terminal, while the latter cut its southern edge. This trench was flanked on either side by a single posthole: C1225, on the northern side and by C31 on the southern side. Both were of similar dimensions (c.0.25m diameter by 0.24m deep) and contained similar heavily charcoal-flecked fills (C1126 and C1191 respectively; C1126 also contained fragments of burnt bone).

There was a second slot trench immediately to the south, C32. No satisfactory relationship could be established between either trench, and no other evidence for any larger structure could be found in the area. C32 was a narrow linear cut, 2.89m northeast to southwest by 0.26m wide and c.0.16m deep, with steeply-sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a moderately-stony charcoal-flecked fill, C1152. It was truncated at its northeast end by posthole C1181 (fill C1182), which also contained a moderate amount of charcoal. The extent of the trench became unclear at its southwest end where four stakeholes (C1153, C1156, C1158 and C1160) were located on a similar alignment to C32. These stakeholes were of similar dimensions (0.1m diameter, and 0.1m deep) and contained similar mid-brown, silty sand fills (C1154, C1157, C1159 and C1161 respectively). The trench was in close proximity to slot trench C30, immediately to the north. However, it did not appear as if they might belong to the same structure. C35 was an isolated posthole which could not be assigned to a particular structure. It was oval in shape, 0.3m by 0.39m and 0.24m deep. It contained a single fill, C1260, which contained probable packing material throughout the fill as well as occasional fragments of burnt animal bone. C1262 was an oval-shaped pit, 0.61m north to south by 0.39m east to west and 0.33m deep. It had steeply-sloping sides and a flat sloping base. It contained a very stony fill, C1263, perhaps representing collapsed stone lining.

Whilst suggesting that the slot trench C30 is part of a structure associated with the souterrain is tentative, the trench looks to be a structural feature. The trench may be one side of a structure that covered access to the souterrain and while it is a single linear entity, there may be a connection with C1262 and C35, both probable post/pit cuts that may have been an eastern return to the structure (Figure 15).

GS 60

The souterrain S2 clipped the northwestern corner of Grid Square 60 where a number of pits, stakeholes and postholes were present. C22 was a very shallow posthole, 0.4m in diameter and 0.09m deep. It contained a single fill, C1209. C127 was a roughly circular posthole, 0.25m by 0.3m and 0.065m deep. It contained a single fill C1224. C1137 was a possible posthole, 0.3m in diameter and 0.35m deep. It contained two fills, C1133 and C67. No clear pattern suggestive of a structure emerged from these features.

C1285 was a circular stakehole, 0.12m in diameter and 0.2m deep. It contained a single fill, C1093. C120 and C123 were circular cuts for stakeholes, 0.1m in diameter and 0.12m

deep. They both contained a single fill, C1184 and C1171 respectively. Again, these stakeholes were rather isolated features and could not be tied into larger structural patterns. C1271 was a possible cut feature, although its purpose was unclear. It was 0.16m north to south by 0.25m east to west and 0.13m deep. It contained a single fill, C1272. C18 was a linear feature, measuring 2.71m northwest to southeast and was 0.63m in width. It had a maximum depth of 0.29m. It contained two fills, the lower of which, C1208, showed some tentative evidence of oxidation (a pinkish hue to its colour, with patches of ashy material throughout). However, there was no evidence of *in-situ* burning. The upper fill was a greyish clay, C1267. The function of this feature was unclear.

C20 was an oval pit measuring 0.6m by 0.47m and was 0.23m deep. It had vertical sides and a slightly concave base. It contained quite a stony fill, C1190, at the surface of which some pieces of iron slag were found. C69 was a very shallow possible pit, measuring 1.1m east to west by 0.36m north to south and remained to a depth of just 0.07m. It contained a single sterile fill, C1240. C1251 and C1269 were both irregularly-shaped linear features which contained just one fill, C1268 and C1270 respectively. A small amount of burnt animal bone was retrieved from both deposits, suggesting that the feature was a refuse pit.

All of the features in Grid Square 60 were in close proximity to the Souterrain S2, suggesting the possibility of further activity, such as a structure, nearby. However, none of the other features could be adequately assigned to any feature type and they remain anomalous.

To the west of the souterrain and Structure 5 was C36, an irregularly-shaped possible pit, measuring 1.1m north to south by 1.9m east to west and 0.5m deep. It had steeply-sloping sides and a concave base. It contained one main fill, C665, and a smaller pocket of charcoal, C833. The main fill was a stony, mid-brown sandy clay with frequent occurrences of charcoal and redeposited oxidised clay fragments. C877 was a subrectangular cut for a possible pit containing a single fill, C878. It was located on the western edge of, and appeared to truncate, C36. Another feature found truncating C36 was C838, an L-shaped feature. This cluster of possibly cut features is rather dubious and is probably the result of animal disturbance. C1217 was a small stakehole immediately to the west of C36; its function is unknown.

Further activity took place between the Souterrain 2 area and the round house, Structure 2, to the west. Four stakeholes (C188, C1179, C1241, and C1243), whose diameters ranged from 0.05m to 0.16m and whose depths were between 0.05m and 0.08m were all vertically inclined with tapered bases and roughly similar dark-brown, silty clay fills (C1125, C1180, C1242 and C1244 respectively). C56 was a posthole that contained a single fill, C1126. Its function remains unclear, though it was found in close proximity to the above stakeholes. C156 was a possible posthole, containing the fill C1069. It was 0.2m in diameter and 0.12m deep. C157 was another possible posthole. It was a circular cut 0.24m in diameter with vertical sides, a slightly concave base and surviving to a depth of 0.08m. It contained a single fill, C1091. Again, it was not possible to associate either of these postholes with any particular structure. C1194 was a posthole which was

located at the western end of possible slot trench C30. It was truncated by later pit C924 and survived as a cut in the side of that pit. Its diameter is estimated at 0.3m and it was 0.24m deep. It contained the fill C1195. It is probably a structural posthole associated with C30. C924 was an oval pit, 0.44m northwest to southeast by 0.54m northeast to southwest and 0.42m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. It contained two fills, C1200 and C925, both of which contained moderate amounts of charcoal flecking. The upper fill (C925) produced occasional fragments of burnt animal bone. C1096 was an irregular cut for a pit. It was 0.84m by 0.56m and 0.1m deep. It contained a single fill, C1113. Its function is unclear.

It was not possible to know if these features were associated with Souterrain 2 and Structure 3 or indeed the round house, Structure 2, to the west. They could not be assigned to a particular structure or activity but are typical of the intensity of habitation activity that has taken place within the Main Enclosure.

To the southwest of Souterrain 2, close to the southern enclosing ditch and Structure 6, another area of intense activity was uncovered. Pit C66 was oval in plan, contained one fill C943 and measured 2.30m north to south by 1.80m east to west by 0.34m in depth. It had a gradual break of slope at the top with concave sides leading into a gradual break of slope at the base. The base itself was uneven. The fill C943 consisted of loosely-compacted, mid yellowish-brown silty clay. It contained small to medium-sized subrounded stones, large angular stones, occasional charcoal and a small amount of burnt animal bone. Once the fill was removed, it became evident that there were two features, C1027 and C891, located beneath it.

The pit C1027 was subcircular in shape, contained one fill C1028 and measured 0.39m east to west by 0.31m in depth. It had a sharp break of slope at the top with vertical sides leading into a gradual break of slope at the base. The base was almost flat but sloping slightly from north to south. The fill C1028 consisted of loosely-compacted, mid-brown with a hint of yellow, silty clay. It contained heat-affected small and medium-sized, angular and subangular stones and occasional charcoal. The fill measured 0.29m by 0.38m by 0.31m in depth.

The pit C891 was circular in shape, contained one fill C416 and measured 0.34m by 0.34m by 0.20m in depth. It had a sharp break of slope at the top with vertical sides leading into a gradual break of slope at the base. The base itself is flat. The fill C416 consisted of loosely-compacted, dark-brown, silty clay. It contained small subrounded stones and occasional charcoal and burnt animal bone.

Whilst it is clear that features C66 and C1027 are pits, based on its dimensions and fill, C891 could be interpreted as a posthole based on the fact that it forms part of the northwestern arc of a circular posthole structure (Structure 5). C66 contained definite inclusions to suggest that its

function was at the very least as a refuse pit but more likely as a cooking pit of some kind. C1027 and C891 were located beneath C66 and are associated with an earlier phase of activity. Despite the fact that there were small traces of burnt animal bone found in the fill of C891, it could be argued that its presence was a result of an earlier context being disturbed by the later construction of Structure S5 and the bone was in the backfill of the post.

Circular Structure S5

This feature measured approximately 3.60m north to south by 5.00m east to west and consisted of ten posthole cuts: C829, C43, C44, C45, C1146, C948, C1145, C1109, C71 and C891; along with two large, possible internal roof supports, postholes C70 and C1103, and one internal small pit C63 (Figure 17). The majority of the postholes contained only one fill with the exception of C43, C45 and C71 which all contained two fills. In general, the base of the postholes was similar with the majority being rounded and a few being flat-bottomed.

The ten postholes that made up the structure were uniformly spaced, at an average 1.40m apart; with two exceptions. The first exception was C1109, located in the southwest of the structure which stands 2.20m apart from the nearest consecutive posthole C71. The second exception is C828, located on the opposite northern arc of the structure, which stands exactly 2.20m apart from C891, which occurs consecutively after C71. Overall the nine postholes were similar in size and depth, with measurements ranging from 0.25m in minimum width to 0.50m in maximum width by 0.20m in minimum depth to 0.34m in maximum depth.

The fills associated with each of the external structural postholes were as follows: C829 contained C828; C43 contained C825 and C830; C44 contained C844; C45 contained C843 and C854; C1146 contained C1151; C948 contained C949; C1145 contained C1176; C1109 contained C1110; C71 contained C944 and C945; and C891 contained C416. In general, all the fills of the external postholes were similar in composition and ranged in colours from light-brown to dark reddish-brown. No finds were recovered in association with these fills.

Within the circular structure of postholes, there are seven features: C64, C1223, C1107, C1105, C63, C1103 and C70. The last two of these features possibly represent two internal roof supports. The two postholes are similar in size, with C70 measuring 0.40m by 0.57m by 0.34m in depth and C1103 measuring 0.40m by 0.50m by 0.38m in depth. The fills, C874 and C1104, varied slightly in that C874 contained packing stones, occasional charcoal flecks and was a red-brown colour whilst C1104 contained no charcoal and was a mid-brown colour. Both fills were loosely-compacted and contained small pebbles. The two postholes were aligned in a northwest to southeast manner with C70 being the posthole located in the southeast and C1103 being located in the northwest. The distance between the two possible internal supports was 2m.

There are two other internal postholes which do not appear to represent the remains of support posts. These postholes, C1105 and C1107, are smaller in size than C70 and C1103 with C1105 measuring 0.25m by 0.16m in depth and C1107 measuring 0.16m by 0.16m in depth. The fills of these two postholes were similar with both being loosely-compacted, sandy silt containing small pebbles.

To the northeast of posthole C1103 there was a pit-like feature, C63. It measured 1.50m northwest to southeast by 0.50m east to west by 0.15m in depth. The fill C821 consisted

of loosely-compacted, mid-brown sandy clay. It contained no stones and occasional charcoal. Posthole C891 cut through this pit, indicating that it predates the structure. The lack of a hearth within the feature suggests that it may not have been a habitation structure and could have been for storage or as an animal byre.

C64 and C1223 were located beneath spread C1102 and represent the cut of two individual features originally believed to be the same feature. However, on excavation it was evident that a band of natural boulder clay divided the two features. Postholes C1105, C1103, C1107 were located within cut C64 whilst posthole C1109 was located within the cut C1223. None of the postholes were evident in the upper fills of C1223 or C64.

An isolated posthole, C1291, to the southwest of the structure may be associated with it. Three other postholes, C87, C75 and C86, are located to the west of the main structure. It is not clear what the relationship was between these postholes and the main structural postholes.

The shallow pits C1223 and C64 were found to be stratigraphically later than the circular structure. This was evident in the fact that some of the postholes which make up the structure were located beneath these features although this was not evident in the fills of these features. Two more of the structural postholes, C1145 and C1146, were found located beneath Corn-Drying Kiln 1. It is not clear whether the features C64 and C1223 are related to the kiln or not.

Corn Drying Kiln 1

This poorly-preserved kiln contained the remains of a collapsed stone flue leading to an oval chamber; both were contained in a roughly rectangular area of intense heat oxidisation (Plate 17). The cut of the chamber C2 measured 3.20m north to south by 2.40m east to west with the outline remains of the flue measuring 0.90m north to south by 3.10m east to west. The whole feature was orientated in a southwest to northeast direction with the chamber remains located in the southwest end. The break of slope at the top and base of the cut were imperceptible with no discernible sides and an irregular base. Three deposits were excavated in the kiln: C990, C1011 and C986.

C990 was the first deposit to be excavated from the kiln and consisted of loosely-compact, orange/red, oxidised silty clay. It contained fine pebbles both angular and subangular, frequent small stones both rounded and subrounded and occasional charcoal. It measured approximately 0.02m in depth and was concentrated mainly in the southwestern chamber end of the feature.

C1011 was the second context to be excavated from the feature and consisted of a stony layer located mainly in the eastern end of the feature and possibly forms the remains of the stone lining of the kiln flue. The stones were not very deeply embedded in the clay. Most of the stones were greyish in hue though some of the stones were reddish in hue with one stone being blackish in hue. The stones, all-angular, varied in size from between 0.12m to 0.24m with the largest stone measuring 0.36m by 0.24m. This whole context measured 0.50m north to south by 1.94m east to west. The lowest fill C986 was loosely-compact, dark blackish-brown, charcoal-rich, silty clay. It contained fine pebbles both subrounded and rounded, measuring 0.06m to 0.12m, frequent charcoal and occasional patches of oxidised clay which was incorporated into this deposit but only in tiny amounts. This charcoal-rich deposit measured 0.20m in depth and was concentrated mainly in the centre of the feature rather than spread out along it.

This feature forms the remains of a probable corn-drying kiln. All that appeared to have survived for excavation was part of the base of the kiln. This could be indicated in the fact that there were no remains of a stone lining around the chamber end of the feature that

would be normally associated with a corn-drying kiln. There was no definite pattern to the distribution of the stony layer C1011 and because the stones were more heat-affected on their top faces, it could be viewed that the stones actually form part of the base of the kiln rather than the remains of a cover for the flue. There were no finds recovered from this feature.

Two postholes, C1145 and C1146, were located underneath the kiln on its northern side. These postholes form part of the southern end of Circular Structure S5, which would indicate that this kiln was one of the later phases associated with this area of intense habitation. A 2 Sigma Calibration radiocarbon date on the charcoal recovered from the lowest fill C986 produced a date of Cal AD 780 to 1020. The corn-drying kiln truncated the south side of the Circular Structure S5.

C11

To the northeast of Structure 5 and Corn Drying Kiln 1 was a curious feature, C11. C11 was a very irregularly-shaped linear cut in a rough dumbbell shape, formed by two irregular cut chambers linked by a narrow flue-like trench. The feature was 4.71m in length. The northernmost “chamber” was roughly triangular in shape, 1.8m north to south by 1.32m east to west and 0.3m deep, with gradually-sloping sides and a flat base. It was connected by a 1.1m long and 0.28m wide trench to the southernmost oval-shaped “chamber”, 1.8m north to south by 1.0m east to west and 0.1m deep, and which had steeper sloping sides and a flat base that sloped from north to south. The northern part contained loose, light-brown sandy silt, C926, which contained small flecks of oxidised clay. The southern part contained a similar type fill, C959, without the oxidised clay inclusions. The passage in between these “chambers” contained a mix of these two deposits. There was no evidence of *in-situ* burning, or other elements that would suggest a domestic or industrial activity.

This feature cut, or appeared to cut, a possible posthole, C179, which was located on the eastern side of the flue-like trench. The posthole contained a single fill C1099. To the immediate northwest was an oval-shaped pit C1049, which measured 1.50m north to south by 0.82m east to west by 0.20m deep; it contained fill C84, a loose brown sandy silt that contained occasional flecks of charcoal. To the east of these features was C197, a possible circular pit, roughly 0.7m in diameter, and surviving to a depth of 0.13m. It contained a single fill, C1095. To the south was C152, an irregularly-shaped possible pit, 0.87m north to south by 0.5m east to west and 0.15m deep. It contained a single fill, C1131. C148 was a circular pit to the northwest, roughly 0.85m in diameter and 0.2m deep. It had gradually-sloping sides and a rather concave base. It contained a moderately-stony charcoal-flecked fill, C149. The large pit C39 was to the immediate southwest of C11 and is described below.

Although the linear slot-trench-like nature of C11 is tentatively structural, it is not convincing; it is possible that construction of the feature was not completed and left this enigmatic feature to the archaeological record.

GS 47/48

Further to the southwest of C11, close to Structure 5, more pit activity was encountered, centred on Grid Squares 47 and 48.

Pit C440 was a circular cut containing one fill, C1169. The cut measured 1.63m north to south by 1.90m east to west by 0.22m in depth. It had a sharp break of slope at the top leading into concave sides and forming a gradual break of slope at the base. The base of the feature was flat. The fill C1169 consisted of loosely-compact, mid-orangey-brown,

sandy clay which contained occasional rounded and subrounded stones and occasional larger stones. It measured 1.63m north to south by 1.90m east to west by 0.22m in depth.

This pit contained no evidence of any organic material, which may lead to it being interpreted as a refuse pit of some kind. The pit did not yield any finds which could be used to add to its interpretation. It is possible that this feature was a kind of habitation refuse pit tentatively associated with Structure 5.

Pit C65 consisted of an oval-shaped cut containing one fill, C1070. The cut measured 2.80m north to south by 1.20m east to west by 0.22m in depth. It had a gradual break of slope in the north and south with a sharp break of slope in the east and west of the feature. The sides were concave and led into a gradual break of slope at the base. The base was flat. The fill C1070 consisted of semi-compact, greyish light-brown sandy clay that contained occasional charcoal and occasional stones, which measured 0.04m by 0.06m. It measured 2.80m north to south by 1.20m east to west by 0.22m in depth.

This pit was located directly southeast of the pit C440. This feature did not yield any finds that could help its interpretation. It may be interesting to note that the two pits, whilst not obviously associated, do share the same depth measurements. It is possible that this feature was also tentatively associated somehow with the circular structure (Structure 5) that lies to the southeast and may be interpreted as a general habitation pit.

Pit C62 was subcircular in shape, contained one fill C1083 and measured 0.39m north to south by 0.44m east to west by 0.31m in depth. It had a gradual break of slope at the top with vertical sides leading into a gradual slope of base. The base was flat. The fill C1083 consisted of loosely-compact, mid-yellowish-brown silty clay that contained occasional charcoal and stones around the edges of the fill. The fill shared the same dimensions as the cut. This pit was located 1.85m to the east of pit C440. It yielded no finds and based on the evidence post-excavation does not appear to be associated with the circular posthole structure approximately 3m to the south.

Pit C38 was oblong in plan and contained one fill, C639. The feature measured 1.90m by 0.80m by 0.30m in maximum depth. It had a sharp break of slope at the top with sloping sides, except for the west side which had more vertical sides leading into a gradual break of slope at the base. The base itself was concave. The fill C639 consisted of loosely-compacted, light orangey-brown sandy clay. It contained frequent flecks of charcoal and moderate pebbles. In the western area of the fill, there were seven stones measuring approximately 0.015m by 0.012m by 0.006m. Because of the lack of diagnostic finds or facets, the function of this pit is unclear.

The large pit C39 was subcircular in plan, contained one fill C957 and measured 3.70m north to south by 3.70m east to west by 0.30m in maximum depth. It was situated to the immediate northwest of the linear feature C11. The cut contained a sharp break of slope at the top with sloping sides leading into a gradual break of slope at the base. The base itself was uneven. The fill C957 consisted of moderately-compacted, mid-brown sandy clay. Its dimensions were the same as those of the cut. Because of the lack of diagnostic finds or facets, the function of this pit is unclear.

The bulk of activity within the Main Enclosure was confined to Quadrants I and IV. The topography of the site, plus other taphonomic factors such as variable topsoil cover and past agricultural activity have led to this situation. Quadrants II and III were on the slope of the hillside into which the site was set and would not have been suitable for intense activity such as habitation structures. The sparse material uncovered here was marginal activity such as rubbish pits. Topsoil

cover on the slope was thinner, affording less protection than thicker coverage on the lower Quadrants I and IV. The flat ground encompassed by Quadrants I and IV were better suited to habitation activity and this is borne out by the findings. All of the cut features were generally well-defined contexts cutting natural subsoil.

One definite structure, the almost centrally-located round house, was uncovered during excavation. Three other possible structures tentatively identified on the interpretation of post and stakehole arrangements and slot trenches were found. The two earth-cut souterrains were substantial features that unfortunately were poorly-preserved. They were simply deep cuts with redeposited natural subsoils used as backfill. No evidence for indications of a lining was uncovered and little archaeobotanical evidence was recovered. There were limited pockets of complex stratigraphy, such as the activity above the large pit C1308 and the stratigraphy around Structure 5. Although stratigraphic relationships were limited, it can be said that the Main Enclosure was intensively occupied over a considerable period of time.

4.3 Area 2 Upper Enclosure

Area 2 was a second ditch-enclosed zone of archaeological activity to the immediate north of Main Enclosure (Figures 2 & 4). It was situated further up the northern side of the valley, in the ground that tends to flatten towards the top as it heads into Muckridge townland, although it was still noticeably sloping.

During the early stages of excavation of Area 1, there were no surface indicators of any further major archaeological activity in this area apart from two features that were discovered during the advance stripping and initially called AR10 (a linear feature, C713) and AR13 (Kiln 2). Because of safety considerations relating to the presence of overhead power lines, it was not possible to satisfactorily test or strip this area conclusively at the time when Area 1 was being exposed. The exposure of Area 1 did indicate the possibility of further archaeological material being present to the north.

After the power lines issue had been resolved, the stripping of the topsoil cover of Area 2 was carried out, revealing a number of features including three of circular structures, three corn-drying kilns and two long linear drain-like features that contained *in-situ* burning. Evidence of the second enclosure ditch was not uncovered until the latter stages of excavation of these features when it was found beneath a masking layer of redeposited natural material. It is speculated as part of the discussion of the enclosing elements of Area 2 that this redeposited material came from the construction of the Ballynacarriga Road which bounds the site to the immediate north.

Alternatively, it was imported at some time in a deliberate way to backfill the ditch with suitable material. A local farmer has relayed that the site was machine-levelled in his memory.

The 5m by 5m grid system employed in Area 1 was extended to incorporate Area 2.

4.3.1 Structure 7

This was the northernmost structure on site, close to the northeastern corner of the upper enclosing ditch C1350 (Figures 4 & 6; Plates 4 & 5). The structure (C1347) was roughly subcircular in plan and of slot-trench construction. The slot trench contained evidence for four postholes (C787–C790) within it; three internal postholes (C1360, C1364, C1365), three internal stakeholes (C1357–C1359) and a possible stone-lined pit C785. It had internal dimensions of 4.6m north to south by 5.6m east to west. All the features, with the exception of C785, were in a very poor state of preservation. The slot trench was on average c.0.2m wide and no more than 0.11m deep. It was not possible to trace the entire extent of the trench, especially in the southeastern corner where it disappeared completely. However, there was one terminal end on the southern side, suggesting an entrance to the structure here.

There were four postholes (C787–C790) which cut into the eastern and southwestern edges of the slot trench. These cuts were also visible at the base of the trench as slightly deeper depressions. The internal postholes and stakeholes divided the interior into two halves. None of these appeared substantial enough to act as roof supports and were probably part of an internal division. The internal pit was 0.6m north to south by 0.9m east to west and 0.22m deep with steep sloping sides and a stone-lined base. It contained a fill, C784, a mid- to dark-brown silty clay with moderate amounts of charcoal. The stone lining C786 consisted of large flat stones and smaller ones between, sitting on the base of the cut. There was no evidence for a hearth, nor were there any finds, domestic or otherwise, recovered from excavated deposits. This structure was probably used for habitation, i.e. a circular hut.

4.3.2 Structure 8

Structure 8 was approximately 4.5m southeast of Structure 7 (Figures 4 & 7; Plates 4, 5 & 18). It was a circular structure with an internal diameter of 5.1m and consisted of a shallow slot trench C704, two internal postholes C717, C718 and six external postholes, C702, C703, C705, C716, C719, C724. The slot trench was between 0.22m and 0.27m wide and remained to a depth of 0.05m to 0.11m. It survived quite well on the northern, eastern and western sides. However, there were only faint traces on the southwestern side where the remaining cut was very shallow and patchy. It was not continuous; rather there was a break along the southern side of 2.2m where the

terminals of the trench were well rounded that may have been the entranceway. There was no evidence for any wall supports at the base of the trench.

The two internal postholes, C717 & C718, were situated towards the front of the structure. They were 1m apart and had similar dimensions (0.28m by 0.25m in diameter and 0.25m deep). Both contained small amounts of packing material along their sides and base, and may have been used as roof supports. Five of the six external posts were found immediately outside the slot trench, a pair each on the northeastern (C702 & C703) and southeastern sides (C705 & C719) and a single example on the southwestern side (C716). They were all subcircular cuts, of roughly similar dimensions (c.0.24m by 0.26m in diameter and 0.24m deep). C702 and C703 occurred as a pair on the northeastern side, 0.9m apart. C705 and C719 were the second pair on the southeastern side, 0.8m apart. C716 was the single posthole on the southwestern side. These postholes appeared to have acted as wall supports. There was a final posthole C724 immediately south of C719, whose function is unclear but is probably related to this structure.

There was no evidence of internal divisions, furnishings or a hearth, nor were there any finds, domestic or otherwise, recovered from excavated deposits. This structure was possibly used for habitation, i.e. a circular house, although the lack of clear domestic features would argue against this.

4.3.3 Structure 9

This structure survived as two separate, circular slot trenches (C747, C777) around Kiln 3 and Kiln 4 (Figures 4, 8 & 9; Plates 4, 5 & 19). Associated with these slot trenches were fourteen postholes (C730–31, C739–42, C744, C753–54, C762–65 and C769) and a possible internal gully (C756). The northern slot trench C747 was semicircular in plan with an internal diameter of 6.6m. It was between 0.28m and 0.4m wide and 0.1m to 0.2m deep. It was best preserved along its northern side, with vertical sides and a flat base, but became gradually more shallow and less defined at its eastern and western sides. It was not possible to say if these represented terminal points for the trench.

A second slot trench C777 was found on a parallel arc south of C747. It was of similar width and depth and was traceable for 2.8m east to west. Its eastern extent was truncated by C733, but there was no evidence that this trench continued on the eastern side of the Kiln 4. There was no physical relationship between the two trenches and they contained dissimilar fills (see context information in Appendix 1).

There were ten postholes in close association with C747. Posts C739, C740 (both internal), C741, C762, C764 and C769 may have acted as supports as they are all within 0.1m of the trench. Four

postholes (C730–31 and C753–54) were found in conjunction with C777. The area within C747 was at a lower level to that of the surrounding ground, caused in part by a small gully C756 running concentrically to the trench, although the whole interior was somewhat “sunken”. There was a layer of loose, dark-brown silty clay, C225, which filled the sunken area. It was not compact enough to suggest it was flooring and it was quite localised. A single fragment of possibly late medieval glazed pottery was recovered from this deposit. However, its context is secure as it may have been contamination from the overlying topsoil C231.

The exact nature of this structure remains unclear. The two slot trenches could represent a double wall for the rear of the structure. The structure is similar in form to the two circular huts to the immediate north, but it is not certain if habitation was its function. This structure appears to have acted as either a superstructure or a windbreak around Kiln 3 initially and subsequently around Kiln 4.

4.3.4 Corn-Drying Kiln 2

This was a poorly-preserved corn-drying kiln, the flue and bowl of which survived as a shallow cut C541 into natural (see Figure 6 detail). It was 5m in length, orientated northwest to southeast, with the bowl at the northwest end. The bowl was irregular in shape, measuring 1.0m northwest to southeast and 0.8m southwest to northeast, and was no deeper than 0.2m. It had an overall concave shape. An arrangement of three large, angular stones C723 along the northwest edge may be the remains of a stone lining for the bowl.

The flue was 0.4m in width and reached a maximum depth of 0.13m. It was most intact at its southern end where partial remains of its original stone lining C538 were still *in-situ* on either side of the flue. There was also some disturbed lining C729 and patches of oxidised clay C537 along its base. The flue lining was heavily-oxidised, a sign of having been exposed to high temperatures, and it was considerably decayed. The same fill was found in both flue and bowl: C228, loosely-compact, charcoal-rich dark-brown clay. No finds were recovered from any of the excavated deposits.

4.3.5 Corn-Drying Kiln 3

This corn-drying kiln C745 had been partially cut away on its southeastern side by later Kiln 4, C733 (Figure 8). It was an irregularly-shaped cut with well-rounded corners, steep sides and a flat east to west sloping base. It measured 2.2m east to west and between 0.7m and 1.1m north to south. It ranged in depth from 0.7m to 0.8m. There was no sign of a flue in association with this kiln.

The base of this feature was covered in a thin layer of charcoal-rich silty clay C757, with frequent patches of oxidised clay throughout; it was no more than 0.1m thick. Above this was mid-brownish-grey sandy clay C751 which was essentially sterile, except for occasional flecks of charcoal at its horizon with underlying C757. It was present throughout the cut and was between 0.2m and 0.25m thick. C757 may have been some form of lining, although there was an episode of burning prior to its deposition.

The main deposit within the kiln was C746, a moderately-compact, mid-brownish grey silty clay, with small to medium pebbles accounting for <20% of the fill. It also contained frequent large fragments of charcoal, especially towards its horizon with C757. It was between 0.5m and 0.7m deep. This deposit was also cut through by C733, suggesting that C746 may have been backfilled material.

The kiln is surrounded by Structure 9, which was considered to be a superstructure or a windbreak associated with the kiln.

4.3.6 Corn-Drying Kiln 4

This was a quite well-preserved stone-lined kiln C733, 5m south of Kiln 2 and sharing roughly the same orientation (Figure 8; Plate 20). It was 6.6m northwest to southeast, with a bowl-shaped drying chamber at the northwestern end. The drying chamber was roughly circular, c.2.4m in diameter and 0.4m deep at maximum, with steeply-sloping sides and a generally flat base. The flue was dug into the downward incline of a slope, measuring 1.2m wide (max.) and ranged in depth from 0.25m at the northwest end to 0.03m at the southeast end.

The flue had steep vertical sides which became more gradual as it ran down slope. At the mouth of the flue and immediately inside the chamber, there was a lining of moderately-compact, light-brown sandy silt, C539, which significantly narrowed the width of the flue to 0.2m. Along the edges of the chamber were three courses of large flat stones, C540. The stones were set either directly against the cut C733 or lining C539, with the average size being 0.4m by 0.2m by 0.09m. There was a small break in the lining at the mouth of the flue which corresponded with the neck caused by C539 where a long flat stone had been placed perpendicularly to the others, presumably to facilitate the free movement of air from the flue.

A thin layer of charcoal-rich, dark-brown clay C223 was found at the base of the chamber and extended the entire length of the flue. Within the chamber, the deepest deposit was a layer of collapsed lining C721, which was surrounded by loosely-compact silty clay C722. No finds were recovered from any of the excavated deposits. This kiln partially truncated the earlier Kiln 4, as well as part of the slot trench C777 of Structure 9.

4.3.7 Souterrain 3

This feature was a simple straight-line souterrain C780 that ran into the north side of the inner enclosing ditch of Area 1, running in a northwest to southeast direction (Figure 10). The souterrain was 6.1m long, 0.9m wide and between 0.9m and 0.6m deep. The sides sloped steeply and the base was flat and inclined from north to south. The base was roughly 0.5m wide. The base of the cut was covered in compact, stony, sandy clay C782 that ran for the length of the cut and was between 0.14m and 0.35m deep. A small, thin spread of charcoal C781 was found over this deposit. It suggested burnt planking, but there was no other evidence for any form of lining. The deposit was 0.25m long by 0.08m wide and was <0.005m thick.

Above these two layers was C778, a moderately-compact, moderately stony, sandy clay. It contained patches of re-deposited boulder clay and moderate charcoal flecking. It extended for much of the cut and was between 0.5m and 0.8m thick. Some fragments of burnt animal bone were recovered from this deposit. The last deposit in the souterrain was C779, loosely-compact, stony clay which occurred only at the northern end of the cut. It was roughly 1m square and 0.5m thick. C778 was found to extend beneath it.

This was a simple earth-cut souterrain that led to the ditch. It is most likely that this feature was used for storage rather than refuge. Whilst there was some charcoal in the base, suggestive of a burnt-plank lining, there was no sign of substantial *in-situ* burning.

4.3.8 Cooking Pit P7

This large circular pit C775 was an isolated feature located 7.5m to the southwest of Structure 9 (Figures 4 & 9). It was 1.1m in diameter and 0.48m deep, with gradually-sloping sides and a concave base. There was a thin layer of oxidised clay, C772, 0.2m thick along the southern side. This is the only evidence of *in-situ* burning within the pit and is confined to this edge. It was beneath a deposit of loose, silty sand C774 which lined the cut and which ranged in thickness from 0.03m at the base to 0.08m at the sides. There were four flat, medium-sized stones within this fill which may have been an original stone lining.

Above this was a charcoal-rich silty sand C773, which was roughly 0.8m in diameter and 0.06m thick. This deposit contained occasional fragments of heat-fractured stone and burnt bone, but there was no evidence that there was burning *in situ*. A layer of five large flat stones and about twelve smaller ones, C771, all limestone, sealed this deposit. The stones ranged in size from 0.5m by 0.4m to 0.25m by 0.2m and were 0.1m to 0.2m thick.

The final deposit in the pit was a loose, dark-brown charcoal-rich silty sand, C770, with occasional fragments of burnt bone. The deposit was c.0.9m in diameter and 0.35m thick. This feature may have been an open-air cooking pit. Archaeobotanical analysis of a sample from the lower fill C774 recovered carbonised oat grains, a common feature of archaeobotanical assemblages from the early historic period.

4.3.9 Linear Feature L1

This was a roughly north-south orientated, shallow linear cut C727, immediately east of Kiln 3 and Structure 9 (Figures 4 & 8). It was 7m long and 0.55m wide, with a maximum depth of 0.45m. It had gently-sloping sides and a concave base. It contained two deposits: C534, the primary deposit of stony, sandy clay with frequent charcoal flecking; and C230, a slightly darker spread of material similar to C534 at the southern end of the cut. There were no finds recovered from either fill. The function of this feature is not known.

4.3.10 Linear Feature L2

This was a roughly north-northwest to south-southeast orientated linear cut, C713, almost 9m in length and 0.75m wide (Figure 4). It had steep, almost vertical sides at its northern end, which became more gradual further south. The primary deposit in this cut was C712, a dark-brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecking. There were also occasional small fragments of burnt bone throughout the fill. It was present only in the northern part of the cut and was 0.2m thick (max). Above this, especially along the western sides of the cut, was a layer of re-deposited natural subsoil, C714. The upper fill of this feature was C271, dark-brown silty clay which was present for the entire length of the cut and was between 0.05m and 0.25m thick. There were quite frequent medium to large pebbles towards the horizon with C721.

The feature extended right up to the northern return of ditch C1350. However, a large amount of redeposited subsoil which had been thrown up on the southern side of the existing Ballynacarriga Road, possibly as a result of that road's construction, covered this feature and the ditch, obscuring the relationship between these two. It is possible that this feature pre-dates the second enclosure ditch. No finds were retrieved from any of these deposits. The function of this feature is not known.

4.3.11 Conclusions

Three phases of activity were identified in the Upper Enclosure. The linear drain L2 pre-dates the enclosing ditch and is the earliest feature in this area. The subcircular huts (Structures 7, 8 and 9) and Kiln 2 are believed to represent the next phase of activity, probably built in conjunction with, or just after, the second ditch. Souterrain 3 probably belongs to this phase also. The third was the activities of Kiln 3 and Kiln 4, the former of which truncates Kiln 2 and part of Structure 9.

The earliest feature in the Upper Enclosure may be the linear cut L2 (C713), the function of which is not known. This feature ran parallel to the eastern length of the second enclosing ditch but was truncated by the ditch's western return. The exact nature of this feature is unclear, though its fills contained both charcoal and burnt bone fragments. There was a second, similar linear feature L1 (C727) further to the south. It is probable that this feature was contemporary with L2. These features may have operated as drains, serving as water-control measures, bringing water to the enclosing ditch of Area 1 to the south. When the drains became redundant, they appear to have been backfilled with charcoal-rich rubbish, as there was no sign of *in situ* burning.

Most of the features excavated are considered to belong to the second phase of activity. Structures 7, 8 and 9 were similarly sized and spaced structures on a northwest to southeast alignment, respecting the eastern length of the enclosing ditch. While it was not possible to individually date each of these structures, their layouts in relation to the ditch suggest that they were constructed with prior knowledge of that feature and are contemporary with it and each other. Kiln K2, which is partially enclosed by Structure 9 (which may be a superstructure for this kiln) is also part of this phase, as is Souterrain 3. The final phase of activity is considered to be Kiln 3 and Kiln 4, which are similarly sized and orientated. Kiln 4 can be seen to truncate the earlier Kiln 3 and part of its enclosing superstructure. However, it is likely that much of Structure 9 was retained as possible superstructure or a windbreak around the later kiln.

Most of the features uncovered in the Upper Enclosure are probably related to agricultural activity, such as corn drying, external to the activities in the Main Enclosure. The lack of archaeological features on the western side of the enclosure can possibly be interpreted as this area having been used for the cultivation of crops, the evidence for which (i.e. plough furrows) can be more ephemeral than other features. The enclosing ditch may have been the start of a field system associated with the farmstead enclosure of Area 1, although this is a tentative point because the ditch was deep and substantial.

4.4 Area 3 Features Outside Enclosed Areas

A small area (Area 3) of archaeological features, centred on a pit C291, was investigated to the northwest of the enclosed area. In Area 3, a large pit feature C291 and three thin spreads of

charcoal-flecked material were uncovered (Figure 21). Upon excavation, it was found that the thin spreads C282, C283 and C284 were evidence of agricultural disturbance of the pit cut C291. These spreads were thin layers of dark greyish-brown silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal and occasional small angular stones, which were probably brought from the nearby context through ploughing action.

The upper fill of the pit C281 was a compact, dark-grey/brown sandy clay that contained frequent fragments of charcoal and occasional small stones, and measured 2.6m north to south by 1.4m east to west. The lower fill C290 was a silty clay with charcoal inclusions as well as burnt bone and oxidised clay. Both fills were contained within cut C291. The pit measured 3.45m east to west by 1.54m north to south by 0.40m deep. The base of the pit sloped gradually from west to east to a flat surface in the east. There was a lot of charcoal attached to the base and sides of the pit.

Cut into the base of the pit were four small stakeholes. They ran in a straight line from west to east through the centre of the cut. Two of the stakeholes, C387 and C388, were cut into the base where it sloped and the other two stakeholes, C389 and C390, cut the base where it was flat. The stakeholes were generally the same size (0.06m diameter by 0.05m to 0.06m deep) except for the stakehole C390 at the end of the row which was a little larger (0.10m north to south by 0.08m east to west by 0.07m deep). They contained fills C391, C392, C393 and C394, much the same fill as the fill above C290 but with less charcoal.

This pit was possibly lined with timber, which would account for the charcoal at the sides and base of the pit. The stakeholes may also be connected with this lining to hold it in place. The burnt lining and oxidised clay would suggest that the pit was burnt, perhaps accidentally. The burnt bone may indicate that the feature was a storage or refuse pit. There was no other material to suggest that it may have been a trough-like feature, indicative of a *fulacht fiadh*. There was no stratigraphic relationship between the enclosed site and this pit.

5. DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

In discussing the findings of the excavation of Ballynacarriga, it is first necessary to interpret the nature and form of its constituent elements of enclosure and internal features. Then, it is possible to put the site into its periodic and functional context.

5.1 The Enclosures

A single ditch enclosed both areas of the large, previously-unknown site on a south-facing slope at Ballynacarriga. There was no direct evidence for an upstanding bank to the ditch, although an area extending approximately 1.5m from the inner edge of the ditch was free of archaeological findings and is suggestive of an internal bank. The lower Main Enclosure ditch defined a square area that measured 35m north to south by 40m east to west. The ditch was earth-cut, with approximately a 10m length of bedrock exposed in the northern arm. The ditch cut was V-shaped on the north arm and went to a maximum depth of almost 2.5m at its junction with the Upper Enclosure. The remainder of the Main Enclosure ditch was U-shaped and did not exceed 1.7m in average depth.

The southeastern corner was beyond the CPO line and was not available for excavation. The southwestern corner was the only potential entrance excavated, where a ridge of natural gravel was left intact during the digging of the ditch. Unfortunately, this area had been heavily truncated by modern field drain cuttings that have destroyed any potential entrance features such as gateposts (Plate 14). Similarly, the unavailability of the southeastern corner for excavation excludes another potential entrance location. Analysis of ringfort entrance locations has shown a preference for the entrance to be on the east side or varying to the northeast or southeast (Edwards 1995, 21). Conversely, Lynn has put forward that the entrances were to the south (Lynn 1994, 127).

To the north of the Main Enclosure, a later phase of enclosed activity was uncovered. How much later this extension is is not known. The Upper Enclosure formed an open right-angle extension to the north, having travelled up the slope for 48m from its junction with the Main Enclosure and then turned through a right angle to the west and continued for a total of 51m before terminating. This ditch was a deep U-shape, extending to a maximum of 3m at the northeastern corner. Approximately 15m of the northern arm of the ditch was excavated; the remainder was preserved *in situ* beneath a temporary site haul road which is now beneath a grassed area between the main route and the Ballynacarriga access road. Testing of the area beyond the western termination of the upper arm to ascertain if it continued further west did not uncover any further evidence within the CPO extents. The upper area, on current excavation evidence, was open on the west side. It

could be possible that the ditch of the Upper Enclosure was part of a field system associated with the site; however, the substantial depth and width of the ditch would seem to be a lot of work for a field boundary.

The size and character of these enclosing elements could suggest a site of potential date from the prehistoric to the late medieval period. However, the internal features uncovered including round and potential rectangular houses, souterrains and corn-drying kilns, together with finds and dating evidence, strongly suggest that this is an enclosed farmstead of the early medieval period. The classic farmstead of this time is the ringfort, a circular bank and ditch enclosed monument (Stout 1997). Ballynacarriga was an early medieval enclosure that did not conform in shape to the ringfort plan, but in internal features and dating evidence is contemporary with that monument type. The radiocarbon dating results from the excavation also confirmed the antiquity of Ballynacarriga. This site is a rural farmstead of the Early Christian period that was extended northwards during an occupation of long duration. Early medieval sites with multiple enclosures are not unheard of: Millockstown, County Louth, exhibited three phases of enclosure creation (Manning 1986).

In searching for similar monument types in regional and local inventories, an enclosure site type known locally in the antiquarian literature of East Cork as the ‘square lios’ was encountered. These sites are rectangular enclosures that cannot be classified as moated sites because of (a) inference from standing remains, (b) uncertainty of date or (c) site is only known from cartographic or documentary sources (Power 1994, 182). Twenty examples have been identified for East and South Cork (*ibid*). They range greatly in size from an 80m by 60m enclosure at Coolowen (CO063:046/01) to a 25m by 15m enclosure at Monaloo (CO055:010). Of the twenty sites, nine have no surface trace and were identified from cartographic or documentary sources. The site at Coolowen was identified from the first-edition OS map and had a smaller D-shaped annex at the southeast end. Another large site at Ballynoe (CO086:019) is located on a south-facing slope and measures 50m by 60m. The antiquarian O’Leary refers to the site “on Mrs Coleman’s farm as a square lios, half an acre or so in area, with rampart 6 feet or 7 feet high” (quoted in Power 1994, 194). The square enclosure at Ballynaborthagh (CO052:039/02) measures 45m by 45m and is located on a north-northeast-facing slope. Antiquarian evidence refers to two ogham stones and a possible souterrain at this site.

Based on the excavation evidence uncovered at Ballynacarriga and the descriptive evidence from the Archaeological Inventory entries, it is apparent that these site types are the same. However, caution must be exercised as not all of these monuments may be as they seem, such as the small site (23m by 20m) at Killanully (CO086:047) which was excavated by Charles Mount in advance

of new works (Mount 1995, 119–57). The excavator tentatively dated the site to the eighteenth or nineteenth centuries and interpreted it as an animal enclosure.

5.2 Structures

A total of nine structures were identified between the Main and Upper Enclosures. Of these, Structures 1, 7, 8, and 9 were readily identifiable and the remainder were tentative interpretations of various post and stakehole arrangements and slot trenches. Taking into account the uncertain nature of some of the findings, it can be said that they represent intense activity on the site. The recorded features are the incomplete remains of buildings and activities that were built and redeveloped within the enclosed areas over the entire period of occupation of the site, but of which we now have only tentative glances because of the varying rate of preservation on site and the taphonomic factors of agricultural activity.

It is significant that none of the structures contained evidence for a hearth, a strong indicator of domestic structures. However, it is unlikely that all of the structures were outbuildings or animal shelters. Because of the lack of a hearth, it is difficult to assign a function to the structures. However, the round house (Structure 1) was probably domestic because of its size at 8.7m and its almost central location in the Main Enclosure. The potential sunken oven uncovered in Quadrant II of the Main Enclosure can also be seen as an indicator of domestic activity.

The best preserved structures were the three circular structures in the Upper Enclosure (Structures 7, 8 & 9) and the round house (Structure 1) in the Main Enclosure. The fragmentary and partial remains of other structures left their interpretation open to conjecture. The most enigmatic of the features is Structure 3, which may have been a small three-sided stock enclosure. The round house (Structure 1) was found to pre-date the possible rectangular feature (Structure 2). This sequence of round house followed by rectangular has been identified by Lynn as the progression in the development of houses in the Early Christian period (Lynn 1978 & 1994).

Spatially, the focus of structural activity was in the lower quadrants of the Main Enclosure, roughly in the middle, while the other features such as the souterrains and the large pits were in more peripheral locations. Whether this was a deliberately-balanced layout to interior or merely the result of differential survival of other structural remains is unknown. The circular structures of the Upper Enclosure have an obvious symmetry and may have been kept to one part of the area while the remainder were utilised for cultivation or animal husbandry, although the latter suggestions remain speculative.

5.3 Souterrains

The three souterrains uncovered at Ballynacarriga were simple earth-cut examples, poorly-preserved with little surviving features or evidence for a lining of any kind. An estimate of approximately 3,000 to 3,500 has been put on the number of known souterrains, distributed throughout the country (Clinton 2001, 33). This distribution is not even, with concentrations occurring in West and South Cork, North Antrim, South Galway and North Louth. Two styles of souterrain construction have been observed. The first and most recognisable involves the digging of a chamber and the insertion of a wall lining, predominantly stone, and the placement of capstones that are covered with fill and topsoil. The second technique involved tunnelling into subsoil to create the feature. A pit was dug and chambers tunnelled into the subsoil from this point. Many souterrains were built with a combination of these techniques and also used timber (Edwards 1995, 30).

The function of these features is enigmatic, with conventional interpretations centring on them being either a place of refuge or a storage facility. The features do occur in isolation away from recognised settlement sites, but there are always indicators of settlement (Clinton 2001, 30). These were further expanded to suggest that souterrains were used as places of concealment for valuables; temporary and permanent dwellings; sleeping quarters in ringforts; and Anchorite cells (McCarthy 1983, 102). The dating of these features is unclear, although there is a consensus in the literature that they may occur later in the Early Christian period, perhaps into the ninth century (Edwards 1995, 32; Clinton 2001, 199).

All three souterrains at Ballynacarriga were plain examples, with relatively straight cut sides, flat bases, simple entrances and few chambers. They do not have evidence of more elaborate features such as drains, wall cupboards or ventilation shafts, such as those uncovered during the excavation of Souterrain 2 at Lisnagun ringfort near Clonakilty, County Cork (O'Sullivan, Hannon & Tierney 1998). The souterrains did not produce any concrete evidence for any form of lining, be it stone or timber and were simply backfilled with sterile redeposited subsoils. The subsoils into which they were cut varied from sandy gravels to silty clays, strata that would not be expected to be very stable. If the souterrains were tunnelled into this stratum, some form of permanent shoring would be necessary to prevent collapse. The lack of a lining is enigmatic; there may have been lining but it has not survived. Timber lining has been uncovered in waterlogged examples such as Coolcran, County Fermanagh (Edwards 1995, 29), but the soil conditions and variable water table height at Ballynacarriga did not allow for such preservation. It is possible that a former lining, be it timber or stone, was robbed out when the features were put out of use.

The typology of Cork souterrains developed by McCarthy (1983) would place Souterrain 1 in the Type A3 grouping, which consists of "three or more galleries or chambers at right angles to each

other". Souterrain 2 would be classed as Type A2, "a site of two chambers or galleries at right angles to each other and having an L or T shaped plan". Souterrain 3, running into the ditch from the Upper Enclosure, falls into the category of Type A1, "a single chamber or gallery".

Souterrain 1 was located to the north of the round house but cannot be directly associated with any of the structures on site. Chris Lynn's excavations at Rathmullan, County Down, concluded that the souterrains only came into the record of that site with the construction of a rectangular structure. It was further developed from this finding that souterrains became more common, in Ulster at least, with the changeover from round to rectangular house forms late in the Early Christian period (cited in Edwards 1995, 31). Souterrain 2 may have had an associated rectangular structure (Structure 3) over its entrance, though this building is tentative. It is not known whether the two souterrains of the Main Enclosure were occupied at the same time. They do differ in construction style and complexity, but their fills and poor state of preservation are very similar.

5.4 Corn-Drying Kilns

An important part of the processing of cereals was the drying of the grain (O'Keeffe 2000, 66). In the wetter climate experienced in Ireland, there was a need to dry or ripen the corn after damp harvests or short growing seasons (Monk 1981, 216). In prehistoric times, this may have been carried out using small drying pits with the grain then processed using saddle querns. However, with increased production levels of the historic period, a more efficient method for dealing with higher yields was developed based on the corn-drying kiln and the technology of the rotary quern. This development has been chronologically linked by Evans (cited in Gowen 1988, 162). The presence of fragments of quern stones recovered during excavation of the Main Enclosure supports this hypothesis.

Functionally, the corn-drying kiln was used for several purposes. Primarily, the kiln's function was to dry the grain for threshing and harden it for more effective milling (Scott 1951, 196). The drying and slight parching of the grain prior to the grinding process reduced the time and effort needed (Monk 1981, 218). The dried grain could also be stored for seed and later process and be fumigated from pests such as grain weevil.

The four corn-drying kilns uncovered at Ballynacarriga varied in form and state of preservation. Although no archaeobotanical remains were recovered during excavation of the features, they did not have evidence for ceramic production or metallurgy in the form of pottery or metal artefacts and can be interpreted as corn-drying kilns (see Monk 1981, 217). The best-preserved examples (Kilns 2, 3 and 4) were located in the Upper Enclosure and suggest that this area was utilised for crop processing.

The bowl and stone lining of Kiln 4 was recovered intact. Kiln 2 was partially enclosed by Structure 9 (a possible windbreak). The sole example from the Main Enclosure, Kiln 1, was stratigraphically a late feature in the sequence of activity on the site. A similar, slightly better preserved corn-drying kiln, Ballynacarriga 2, was excavated as part of the same road scheme immediately to the west of the site (licence number 01E0751). A 2 Sigma Calibration date of Cal AD 650 to 890 was recovered for this site. This dating overlaps with the dating of the kiln in the enclosure by 2 Sigma Calibration to Cal AD 780 to 1020.

5.5 Finds

A total of 145 finds were recovered at Ballynacarriga. Approximately one third were unstratified finds (ranging from prehistoric to modern) that came from topsoil clearing or were chance finds such as the possible Neolithic axe (01E0567:231:15) found in topsoil to the south of the enclosure near the stream at the bottom of the valley or the fragments of quern stones (01E0567:231:16, 17, 18, 19, 48 & 49) recovered from topsoil during the opening of the site. The late sixth- to seventh-century AD polychrome glass bead (01E0567:231:37) was also recovered from topsoil. A well-preserved iron knife was found in topsoil cleaning from the linear feature L2 in the Upper Enclosure. Several pieces of worked flints were recovered from both stratified and unstratified contexts; some were diagnostic and were generic types of tools used throughout all periods of human occupation in Ireland.

The overwhelming majority of finds were attributable to the Early Christian period. An important stratified find from a dating perspective was the dark-blue glass dumbbell bead (01E0567:237:28) recovered from the Main Enclosure. Such beads, which are more toggles than perforated objects, have been dated from the eighth to the twelfth centuries in Irish contexts.

It was during the course of post-excavation conservation and analysis that the significance of three other artefacts was recognised (see Appendix 12). A stone lamp (01E0567: 642:01), a rare in the known Irish archaeological assemblage, was recovered from the lower fill of the main ditched enclosure. Another rare find was a stone bag shaped crucible (01E0567: 1553:01), recovered from the upper fill of the main ditch enclosure. A possible socketed iron gouge, for woodworking use (01E0567: 1381:01-07), was found in a fill of the upper ditched enclosure.

Archaeobotanical recovery from the site was very disappointing for such a large site. Only the basal fill of Souterrain 2 contained diagnostic charred organic material. Soil conditions did not aid preservation.

5.6 Duration and Dating

An Early Christian period date can be ascribed to the double enclosure site at Ballynacarriga. The form and sequence of the interior features coupled with the date ranges recovered from the radiocarbon dates have shown that the site was potentially occupied from the early fifth century through to the early years of the eleventh century AD. The basal fill of the Main Enclosure ditch produced a calibrated date of AD 420 to 670. This would give a mean date of the mid-sixth century for the initial silting-up of the ditch, at a time not long after its construction. This date compares well with the analysis of published radiocarbon dates for ringforts, crannógs and souterrains of which two-thirds date from the seventh to the ninth centuries (Stout 1997, 22–31). The basal fill of the Upper Enclosure produced a tightly calibrated date of AD 620 to 700, suggesting the construction of the northward extension in the seventh century.

Round structures predominate within both enclosed areas. Lynn has demonstrated that the round house form of domestic structure was the normal house type of the Early Christian period. By the late tenth century, the round house was superseded by rectangular structures (Lynn 1978, 37).

The late prehistoric date (800 to 420 BC) for C1141, a fill of the large pit C1308, located in the Main Enclosure, is a cause for concern. This date is an average 1000 years before the mean dated activity of the overall site. It was noted during excavation that the material of C1141 was very similar to the fills encountered in *fulachta fiadh*. It is possible that this material was brought on site from an unknown burnt mound close by in order to backfill the large pit. The area was on the flat of the valley with a water source close by. These conditions would have been favourable for *fulachta fiadh* activity. Three *fulachta fiadh* of various sizes were excavated within the bypass corridor and were recognised as being part of a wider Bronze Age landscape surrounding the area (Noonan 2002). Finds of prehistoric date have been made. However, these finds were unstratified. The lack of other clearly recognisable prehistoric features on the site, coupled with the overwhelming early medieval nature of the excavated material, suggests that the prehistoric date for the pit is spurious and should be disregarded.

5.7 Synthesis

It has been established from the foregoing presentation of findings, dates and discussion that Ballynacarriga was a large settlement site of the Early Christian period. It was probably the farmstead of a prosperous family group. Its form of a square enclosure with a later non-closing extension is an unusual, but not an unknown, phenomenon in East Cork. Ballynacarriga is contemporary with ringfort occupation and was occupied over a long period from at least the sixth century and into the eleventh century AD. Unfortunately, preservation of the site was not perfect

but it was possible to reconstruct the development of the site and identify the surviving evidence for the structural elements contained within.

This 'new' site of rural settlement can be viewed in its surrounding context. A distinct pattern of Early Christian period settlement is to be found within the immediate and general surroundings (5km radius) of Ballynacarriga (see Noonan 2002). Almost forty sites of the Early Christian period are within an approximate 5km range of Ballynacarriga. The more immediate surroundings include a possible ringfort site at Ballymacask (CO067:007) approximately 200m west of the site. The levelled circular enclosure in Ballyvergan West (CO067:053) is 1.5km to the southwest; there are holy wells at Knocknacally (CO067:023, 1km southeast) and Seafield (CO067:049, 1.7km southeast); and souterrains at Ballyknock (Waterford 1242, 2.5km north) and Cornaveigh (CO067:004, 4.6km northwest).

The site at Ballynacarriga was enigmatic in that it did not conform to the established identification of enclosed Early Christian period farmsteads or ringforts. However, further survey and excavation of similar square and rectangular sites will extend our knowledge and help place Ballynacarriga into a stronger context. This substantial site is an important new addition to the corpus of newly-excavated sites of the Early Christian period in Ireland. Perhaps future geophysical inspection in the fields to the east and particularly the west of the site would further inform us of the extent of the complex at Ballynacarriga. Similarly, the southeastern corner still remains and is preserved in the lands to the east of the CPO line.

6. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INFORMATION

Context	Description	Interpretation
1	Square-shaped ditch, with rounded corners in the northeast, west and south, the southeastern corner is outside the limit of excavation. The ditch measures 50m northeast to southwest along the northern side, 35m NNW–SSE along the western side, 38m E–W along the southern side and 21m N–S along the eastern side but runs outside the limit of the excavation. The ditch was U-shaped in profile at the southern side with an average width of 3.00m and a depth of 1.75m. The northern ditch was V-shaped with an average width of 2.50m and a depth of 3.00m. The western ditch widened to a maximum width of 5m.	Cut of southern enclosure ditch.
2	Pear-shaped cut, measuring 3.20m N–S by 4.80m E–W. Break of slope top gradual with gradually-sloping sides. Break of slope base gradual with a concave base.	Cut of corn-drying kiln, containing fills C1011, C986, C990
3	Linear cut rounded at each end, measuring 0.175m deep by 3.32m N–S by 0.45m E–W. Break of slope top sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base sharp with undulating base. Orientation N–S.	Cut of slot trench containing fill C1013
4	Linear cut.	Test trench cut.
5	Linear cut	Test trench cut.
6	Linear cut. Measured 32.00m (L) by 1.10m (W) by 0.13m in depth. Break of slope top was sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base was sharp with flat base.	Cut of long shallow ditch containing fill C694, cut into natural and running northeast–southwest, cutting various other archaeological features.
7	Linear cut with rounded corners. 1.40m N–S by 7.00m E–W by 1.00m deep. Sharp break of slope top. Vertical sides. Sharp break of slope base east and west, gradual north and south. Stepped base.	Cut of linear souterrain.
8	Oval-shaped cut measuring 0.60m N–S by 0.50m E–W by 0.04m deep. Gradual break of slope top with gentle sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base with a rounded base.	Possible natural hollow used as a pit.
9	Same as C1049	Same as C1049
10	Circular cut measuring 0.23m diameter by 0.14m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Gradual break of slope base with rounded base.	Cut of posthole containing fill C1135
11	No archaeological significance	
12	Annulled	
13	No archaeological significance	Natural deposit
14	No archaeological significance	Natural depression, fill C1167
15	No archaeological significance	
16	L-shaped cut measures 5.20m E–W by 3.70m N–S by 0.35m to 0.50m wide by 0.40m to 0.79m deep. Sharp break of slope top except the southwest, which is gradual. Vertical sides. Sharp break of slope base. Stepped base. Orientation N–S and E–W.	Cut of souterrain, fills C1301, C1302 C1303, C1304.
17	No archaeological significance	

Context	Description	Interpretation
18	Linear cut measuring 2.71m northwest to southeast by 0.63m E–W by 0.29m deep. Sharp break of slope top except northwest and southeast where gradual. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope base, rounded base. Orientated northwest to southeast.	Cut of linear pit containing fills C1208 and C1267.
19	No archaeological significance	
20	Oval-shaped cut measuring 0.60m E–W by 0.47m N–S by 0.23m deep. Sharp break of slope top with gradually-sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base with rounded base. Orientation E–W.	Cut of pit containing fill C1190
21	No archaeological significance	Topsoil deposit
22	Subcircular cut measuring 0.38m N–S by 0.40m E–W by 0.095m deep. Gradual break of slope top with gradual sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base with concave base.	Cut of possible posthole containing fill C1209
23	No archaeological significance	Linear
24	Semicircular cut with corners at N and S. Measures 0.74m N–S by 0.47m E–W by 0.19m deep. Sharp break of slope top except W. Vertical sides except S where gradual. Sharp break of slope base with flat base. Truncated by C7	Cut of pit containing fill C1249
25	Sub-oval cut measuring 0.58m N–S by 0.54m E–W by 0.14m deep. Gradual break of slope top except S where sharp. Gradual sloping sides except S where vertical. Gradual break of slope base with flat base.	Cut of possible posthole, fill C1167
26	Circular cut measuring 0.52m N–S by 0.52m E–W by 0.08m deep. Break of slope top gradual. Gradual sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base with flat base.	Cut of shallow pit, fill C1118
27	Circular cut measuring 0.74m N–S by 0.88m E–W by 0.20m deep. Gradual break of slope top with gradual sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base with concave base.	Cut of shallow pit, fill C1140
28	No archaeological significance	
29	Keyhole-shaped cut with rounded corners. Measures 1.80m N–S by 0.73m E–W by 0.78m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Sharp break of slope base, base slopes from S to N. Orientated N–S.	Cut of furnace containing fills C1284, C1258, C1257, C1256, C1255
30	Linear cut with rounded ends. Measures 5.71m southwest–northeast by 0.27m E–W by 0.19m deep. Gradual break of slope top with gradual sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base with flat base.	Cut of slot trench containing fill C1235
31	Subcircular cut with rounded corners. Measures 0.40m N–S by 0.31m E–W by 0.17m deep. Gradual break of slope top with vertical sides but gradual on N. Gradual break of slope base with base sloping S.	Cut of posthole containing fill C1191
32	Pear-shaped cut with rounded corners. Measures 2.89m SW–NE by 0.99m northwest to southeast by 0.26m deep. Gradual break of slope top with gradually-sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base, flat base.	Cut of slot trench containing fill C1152.
33	No archaeological significance	

Context	Description	Interpretation
34	Circular cut measuring 0.35m diameter by 0.10m deep. Gradual break of slope top with gradual sloping sides. Sharp break of slope base with rounded base.	Cut of posthole containing fill C1112
35	Subcircular cut with rounded corners. Measures 0.31m N-S by 0.39m E-W by 0.24m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Gradual break of slope base with flat base.	Cut of posthole containing fill C1260
36	Semicircular cut with rounded corners. Measures 1.10m N-S by 1.90m E-W by 0.50m deep. Sharp break of slope top, gradual sides on S, vertical on N. Gradual break of slope base with flat base. Orientated E-W.	Cut of pit containing fills C656, C833
37	Irregularly-shaped cut measures 3.05m N-S by 1.43m E-W	Cut of pit containing fills C1198, C1305, C1265
38	Oblong cut measuring 0.80m N-S by 1.90m E-W by 0.30m deep. Sharp break of slope at top with vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at base with rounded base. Orientation E-W.	Cut of shallow pit containing fill C639
39	Subcircular cut. Measured 3.70m N-S by 3.70m E-W by 0.30m in maximum depth. Break of slope top was sharp with sloping sides. Break of slope base was gradual with uneven base.	Cut of pit containing fill C957
40	Sub-oval cut measuring 0.70m NE-SW by 0.45m northwest to southeast by 0.12m deep. Break of slope top imperceptible with very slight sides. Break of slope base imperceptible with flat base.	Cut of spread containing fill C861
41	Subrectangular cut measuring 0.54m NE-SW by 0.34m northwest to southeast by 0.06m deep. Sharp break of slope top at N, gradual at S. Gradually tapered sides. Gradual break of slope base with flat base. Orientation NE-SW.	Cut of spread containing fill C920
42	Loosely-compact, mid-orangey-brown, clay sand. Occasional flecks of charcoal. Measures 0.34m NE-SW by 0.27m northwest to southeast by 0.05m deep.	Spread of material
43	Circular cut measuring 0.45m diameter by 0.30m deep. Gradual break of slope top with vertical sides. Gradual break of slope base with flat base.	Cut of posthole containing fills C825, C830
44	Subcircular cut measuring 0.36m N-S by 0.33m E-W by 0.08m deep. Gradual break of slope top with gradually-sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base with rounded base. Inclined from N to S.	Cut of pit containing fill C844
45	Oval-shaped cut measuring 0.50m E-W by 0.39m N-S by 0.25m deep. Sharp break of slope top with gradually-sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base with rounded base. Orientation E-W.	Cut of posthole containing fills C843, C854
46	No archaeological significance	
47	Kidney-shaped cut measuring 0.60m N-S by 0.15m E-W by 0.06m deep. Gradual break of slope except northeast where sharp. Gradually-sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base with flat base. Orientation N-S.	Cut of pit containing fill C1149
48	No archaeological significance	

Context	Description	Interpretation
49	Rectangular cut with rounded corners. Measured 1.66m (L) by 0.98m (W) by 0.22m in depth. Break of slope top was sharp with sloping sides. Break of slope base was gradual with flat base.	Cut of rectangular pit containing fill C1150
50	Oval-shaped cut measuring 1.00m N-S by 0.56m E-W.	Cut of oval-shaped pit containing fill C1085. (Possibly non-archaeological).
51	No archaeological significance	Layer of topsoil
52	Triangular cut with rounded corners at W, E and NE. Measures 0.36m SW-NE by 0.20m N-S by 0.27m E-W by 0.14m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Gradual break of slope base with concave base.	Cut of possible posthole containing fill C1136
53	No archaeological significance	Layer of topsoil
54	Circular cut measuring 0.62m N-S by 0.54m E-W by 0.08m deep. Gradual break of slope top with vertical sides. Gradual break of slope base with rounded base.	Cut of posthole
55	Oval-shaped cut measuring 0.54m N-S by 0.87m E-W by 0.40m deep. Gradual break of slope top with gradual sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base with flat base.	Cut of pit containing fills C1290 and C1117
56	Circular cut measuring 0.32m E-W by 0.31m N-S by between 0.18 and 0.11m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Sharp break of slope base with base sloping to northeast.	Cut of posthole containing fill C1126
57	Subrectangular cut measuring 1.20m N-S by 0.46m E-W by 0.07m deep. Gradual break of slope top with gradually-sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base with flat base.	Cut of subrectangular feature.
58	No archaeological significance	N.A.S.
59	No archaeological significance	N.A.S.
60	No archaeological significance	N.A.S.
61	No archaeological significance	N.A.S.
62	Subcircular cut measuring 0.39m N-S by 0.44m E-W by 0.31m deep. Gradual break of slope top with vertical sides. Gradual break of slope base with flat base. Orientation N-S.	Cut of pit containing fill C1083
63	Subrectangular cut measuring 1.50m N-S by 0.50m E-W by 0.15m deep. Sharp break of slope top at N gradual at S. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope base with flat base. Orientation N-S.	Cut of pit containing fill C821
64	Irregularly-shaped cut with rounded corners measuring 1.25m N-S by 1.30m E-W by 0.08m deep. Break of slope top imperceptible with gradually-sloping sides. Break of slope base imperceptible with uneven base. Orientation E-W.	Cut of shallow pit containing fill C1102
65	Irregularly-shaped cut measuring 2.80m N-S by 1.20m E-W by 0.22m deep. Break of slope top gradual in N and S, sharp in E and W. Gradually-sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base with flat base.	Cut of shallow pit containing fill C1070
66	Oval-shaped cut with rounded corners, measuring 2.30m N-S by 1.80m E-W by 0.34m deep. Gradual break of slope top with concave sides. Gradual break of slope base with uneven base. Orientation N-S.	Spread of material covering pits.

Context	Description	Interpretation
67	Loosely-compacted, mid-reddish-brown clay. Contains small rounded stones and charcoal flecks. Measures 0.29m N-S by 0.28m E-W by 0.08m deep.	Fill of stakehole C1137
68	Compact greyish sandy clay.	Topsoil deposit.
69	Linear cut measuring 1.10m E-W by 0.36m N-S by 0.07m deep. Gradual break of slope top with gradual sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base, base sloping to centre. Orientation northwest to southeast.	Cut of linear containing fill C1240
70	Subcircular cut measuring 0.40m N-S by 0.57m E-W by 0.34m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Gradual break of slope base with rounded base.	Cut of posthole containing fill C874
71	Circular cut measuring 0.43m diameter by 0.43m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Sharp break of slope base with flat base.	Cut of posthole containing fills C944, C945
72	No archaeological significance	
73	No archaeological significance	
74	Linear cut with irregular sides measures 2.80m N-S by 0.80m E-W by 0.10–0.35m deep. Sharp break of slope. Vertical sides northwest and southeast, others gradual. Gradual break of slope base. Uneven base with dips and humps. Orientated N-S.	Cut of possible slot trench containing fill C1183
75	Circular cut measuring 0.14m diameter by 0.10m deep. Sharp break of slope top, except southwest gradual. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope base. Slightly concave base.	Cut of possible posthole containing fill C640
76	No archaeological significance	Natural depression, fill topsoil C1196
77	Oval-shaped cut 0.15m deep by 0.45m N-S by 0.33m E-W. Break of slope top gradual with very gradual sides. Break of slope base gradual with base sloping N.	Cut of shallow pit containing fill C826
78	Medium compacted, mid orange-brown sandy clay. Frequent flecks of charcoal. Measures 0.05m deep by 0.40m N-S by 0.25m E-W. Contained in natural depression.	Charcoal spread.
79	Circular cut 0.26m diameter by 0.22m deep. Break of slope top sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base sharp with stepped base.	Cut of posthole containing fill C680
80	Oval-shaped cut, measuring 0.52m deep by 0.74m E-W by 0.38m N-S. Break of slope top sharp, sides stepped. Break of slope base sharp, flat base. Orientation E-W	Cut of posthole containing fill C834
81	No archaeological significance	
82	Subcircular cut measuring 0.27m deep by 0.46m N-S by 0.39m E-W. Break of slope top sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base sharp with stepped base. Orientation N-S	Cut of posthole containing fill C859
83	8-shaped cut measuring 0.62m northwest to southeast by 0.37m SW-NE by 0.28m deep. Break of slope top sharp with vertical sides except southwest and southeast gradual. Break of slope base sharp. Base rounded northwest and pointed southeast. Orientation northwest to southeast.	Cut of pit containing fill C919

Context	Description	Interpretation
84	Oval-shaped cut measuring 1.50m N-S by 1.28m E-W by 0.30–0.60m deep. Sharp break of slope top, gradual on W. Vertical sides, gradual slope in W. Gradual break of slope base, base sloping E.	Cut of modern pit containing fill C672
85	No archaeological significance	
86	Oval-shaped cut measuring 0.33m NE-SW by 0.64m southeast-northwest by 0.24–0.33m deep. Sharp break of slope top, vertical sides. Gradual break of slope base, stepped base.	Cut of possible double posthole containing fill C635
87	Circular cut measuring 0.36m N-S by 0.33m E-W by 0.20m deep. Sharp break of slope top, vertical sides N and W, gradual S and E. Gradual break of slope base. Flat base.	Cut of posthole containing fill C644
88	Circular cut measuring 0.34m N-S by 0.36m E-W by 0.26m deep. Sharp break of slope top, vertical sides. Gradual break of slope base, flat base.	Cut of posthole containing fill C603
89	Circular cut measuring 0.58m N-S by 0.58m E-W by 0.26m deep. Sharp break of slope top, gradually-sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base. Bowl-shaped base.	Cut of large posthole containing fills C1296, C1298.
90	No archaeological significance	Non-archaeological
91	Irregularly-shaped oval cut measuring 2.33m N-S by 1.93m E-W by 0.045m deep. Sharp break of slope top with gradual sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base with uneven base. Orientation N-S.	Cut of hearth containing fills C1310, C1311
92	No archaeological significance	NAS
93	Firmly compacted, dark orange-brown, sandy clay. Containing moderate charcoal flecking, frequent slag and a possible iron nail/pin. Measures 0.24m deep and 0.38m diameter.	Circular pit cutting through topsoil.
94	Subcircular cut 0.36m by 0.45m by 0.25m. Break of slope top sharp, vertical sides, break of slope base gradual, rounded base.	Cut of possible posthole, fill C607
95	Subcircular cut 0.40m northwest to southeast by 0.20m NE-SW by 0.08m deep. Break of slope top gradual to northeast and sharp to the southwest. Sides sloped at northeast and vertical at southwest. Break of slope at base gradual in northeast and sharp in southwest. Base deeper in southwest. Orientated northwest to southeast. Inclination northwest to southeast	Cut of small shallow pit, fill C604
96	Rectangular cut with rounded corners 0.72m N-S by 0.43m E-W by 0.12m deep. Break of slope top sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base gradual with uneven base. Orientated N-S.	Cut of shallow pit, fill C601
97	Circular cut measuring 0.62m diameter by 0.27m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Sharp break of slope base with flat base.	Cut of shallow pit containing fill C595
98	Circular cut measuring 0.45m diameter by 0.50m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Sharp break of slope base with rounded base.	Cut of posthole containing fill C618

Context	Description	Interpretation
99	Linear cut measuring 1.60m N-S by 0.22m E-W by 0.15m deep. Break of slope top imperceptible with gradually-sloping sides in places and vertical in others. Break of slope base gradual with uneven base.	Cut of linear slot trench containing fill C637
100	Circular cut measuring 0.28m diameter by 0.07m deep. Gradual break of slope top with gradually-sloping sides except N where vertical. Break of slope base gradual with uneven base.	Cut of posthole containing fill C822
101	Circular cut measuring 1.25m N-S by 1.20m E-W by 0.095m deep. Gradual break of slope top with gradually-sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base with uneven stepped base.	Cut of spread containing fill C285
102	No archaeological significance	
103	No archaeological significance	
104	Circular cut, measuring 0.50m N-S by 0.53m E-W by 0.30m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Gradual break of slope base with concave base.	Cut of pit containing fill C257
105	Oval cut measuring 1.17m N-S by 1.08m E-W by 0.40m deep. Gradual break of slope top, gradually-sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base. Rounded base. Cuts into C101. Orientated N-S.	Cut of small pit containing fill C262
106	Oval-shaped cut measuring 1.46m E-W by 1.22m N-S by 0.215m deep. Gradual break of slope top with gradual sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base with concave base. Orientated E-W.	Cut of pit containing fills C255 and C275
107	Circular cut measuring 0.38m N-S by 0.34m E-W by 0.13m deep. Sharp break of slope top except southeast where gradual. Vertical sides except southeast where gradual. Gradual break of slope base. Flat base. Blue glass dumbbell bead recovered from the fill.	Cut of small cooking pit, fill C267
108	No archaeological significance	
109	Pear-shaped cut measuring 0.40m NE-SW by 0.18m SE-NW by 0.07m deep. Break of slope top gradual with gradually-sloping sides. Break of slope base gradual with a concave base. Orientated NE-SW.	Cut containing fill C268
110	No archaeological significance	
111	No archaeological significance	
112	No archaeological significance	
113	Annulled	Layer of topsoil
114	No archaeological significance	
115	No archaeological significance	
116	Annulled	Layer of topsoil
117	Annulled	Layer of topsoil
118	Loosely-compacted, light reddish-brown clay. Contained small rounded stones. Measured 0.70m E-W by 0.28m N-S by 0.09m deep.	Spread of material over stakehole.
119	No archaeological significance	Topsoil deposit
120	Circular cut measuring 0.08m diameter by 0.09m deep. Sharp break of slope top with concave sides. Gradual break of slope base, slopes to the W. Inclined from southeast to northwest.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1184

Context	Description	Interpretation
121	No archaeological significance	
122	Annulled	Layer of topsoil
123	Oval-shaped cut measuring 0.10m N–S by 0.08m E–W by 0.12m deep. Sharp break of slope top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope base, base pointed. Orientated NE–SW. Inclined from S to N.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1171
124	Circular cut measuring 0.43m N–S by 0.45m E–W by 0.20m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Gradual break of slope base with rounded base.	Cut of pit containing fill C1275
125	Annulled	Topsoil deposit
126	No archaeological significance	Topsoil deposit
127	No archaeological significance	Topsoil deposit
128	No archaeological significance	Topsoil deposit
129	No archaeological significance	Topsoil deposit
130	No archaeological significance	Topsoil deposit
131	No archaeological significance	Topsoil deposit
132	No archaeological significance	Topsoil deposit
133	No archaeological significance	Topsoil deposit
134	No archaeological significance	Topsoil deposit
135	No archaeological significance	Topsoil deposit
136	An oval-shaped cut measuring 0.15m deep by 1.90m N–S by 1.60m E–W. Break of slope top gradual with gradually-sloping sides. Break of slope base gradual with an uneven base. Orientation NE–SW.	Cut of shallow depression same as C137, fill C240
137	Subrectangular cut. Measures 1.10m N–S by 1.80m E–W by 0.12m deep. Sharp break of slope top. Gradual sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base. Uneven base. Orientated E–W.	Cut of shallow depression same as C136, fill C240
138	No archaeological significance	Natural depression, fill C280
139	No archaeological significance	
140	Circular cut measuring 0.48m N–S by 0.47m E–W by 0.19m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Sharp break of slope base except E where gradual. Base slopes to northwest.	Cut of posthole containing fill C1127
141	Oval-shaped cut, measuring 0.25m N–S by 0.30m E–W by 0.16m deep. Sharp break of slope top, gradually-sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base. Concave base. Orientated E–W.	Cut of posthole containing fill C674
142	No archaeological significance	
143	No archaeological significance	
144	No archaeological significance	Natural deposit
145	No archaeological significance	
146	No archaeological significance	N.A.S.
147	No archaeological significance	N.A.S.
148	Subcircular cut measuring 0.90m N–S by 0.80m E–W by 0.15m deep. Gradual break of slope top with gradually-sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base with concave base.	Cut of shallow pit.
149	No archaeological significance	N.A.S.
150	Linear feature 26.60m long by 1.24m wide by 0.35m deep. Break of slope top, sharp in parts rounded in others. Gradually-sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base. Flat base. Orientation N–S.	Cut of linear modern ditch containing fill C798

Context	Description	Interpretation
151	Subcircular cut measuring 0.40m N-S by 0.36m E-W by 0.08m deep. Gradual break of slope top with gradually tapered sides. Gradual break of slope with a pointed base. Orientation N-S.	Cut of possible posthole containing fill C927
152	Subcircular cut measures 0.87m N-S by 0.49m E-W by 0.10m deep. Gradual break of slope top, gradually-sloping sides. Sharp break of slope base with flat base.	Cut of shallow pit containing fill C1131
153	Subcircular cut, corners in southwest and southeast. 0.85m N-S by 0.60m E-W by 0.20m deep. Sharp break of slope top gradual sides. Sharp break of slope base. Base slopes to N. Orientation N-S.	Cut of possible hearth containing fill C1115
154	Moderately-compact, mid-brown, silty clay. Contained occasional flecks of charcoal. Measured 0.17m N-S by 0.14m E-W by 0.09m in depth.	Fill of possible stakehole C155 (Cut no.)
155	Circular cut. Measured 0.17m N-S by 0.14m E-W by 0.09m in depth. Break of slope top was sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base was gradual with concave base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C154
156	Circular cut measuring 0.21m N-S by 0.19m E-W by 0.12m deep. Sharp break of slope top with gradual sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base with concave base.	Cut of posthole containing fill C1069
157	Oval-shaped cut measuring 0.23m N-S by 0.25m E-W by 0.09m deep. Sharp break of slope top with gradually-sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base with flat base.	Cut of posthole containing fill C1091
158	Oval-shaped cut measuring 0.18m N-S by 0.14m E-W by 0.045m deep. Sharp break of slope top.	Shallow cut, fill C1090
159	Oval-shaped cut with rounded corners. Measuring 0.35m N-S by 0.42m E-W by 0.05m deep. Gradual break of slope top with gradually-sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base with rounded base. Orientation northwest to southeast.	Cut of shallow pit containing fill C1170
160	Circular cut 0.21m N-S by 0.23m E-W by 0.41m deep. Break of slope top gradual with vertical sides. Break of slope base sharp with bluntly pointed base. Orientated E-W. Inclination W-E.	Cut of possible posthole containing fill C681
161	Oval-shaped cut. 0.20m E-W by 0.10m N-S by 0.16m deep. Break of slope top sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base sharp with rounded base. Orientated E-W.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C624
162	Circular cut measuring 0.50m N-S by 0.46m E-W by 0.07m deep. Sharp break of slope at N gradual at S. Gradually-sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base, rounded base.	Cut of shallow pit containing fill C296
163	Fairly compact, orangey-beige, sandy clay. No inclusions.	Natural boulder clay
164	Irregular oval cut measuring 0.26m N-S by 0.40m E-W by 0.21m deep. Sharp break of slope top. Gradually-sloping sides E and W, vertical N and S. Sharp break of slope base, gradual at E. Rounded base. Orientation E-W. Inclination from E to W.	Cut of posthole containing fills C432 and C430
165	No archaeological significance	

Context	Description	Interpretation
166	Subtriangular cut measuring 0.70m E-W by 0.46m N-S by 0.18m deep. Gradual break of slope top with gradually-sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base with uneven base.	Cut of hearth containing fill C1186
167	Circular cut measuring 0.22m N-S by 0.21m E-W by 0.12m deep. Sharp break of slope top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope base. Concave base sloping to N.	Cut of posthole containing fill C1185
168	No archaeological significance	
169	Compact mid greyish-brown sandy clay. Contains charcoal and medium-sized pebbles	Topsoil deposit
170	No archaeological significance	
171	Circular cut measuring 0.38m E-W by 0.38m N-S by 0.25m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Sharp break of slope base with stepped base.	Cut of posthole containing fill C1300
172	Rounded cut. Measured 0.30m N-S by 0.32m E-W by 0.13m in depth. Break of slope top was gradual with almost vertical sides. Break of slope base was gradual with flat base.	Cut of possible stakehole containing fill C266
173	Subcircular cut measuring 0.14m N-S by 0.15m E-W by 0.035m deep. Gradual break of slope top with gradually-sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base with flat base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1266
174	Oval-shaped cut measuring 0.63m E-W by 0.96m N-S by 0.33m deep. Sharp break of slope top with gradually-sloping sides. Sharp break of slope base with two concave hollows in the base. Orientation N-S.	Cut of posthole containing fill C1289
175	No archaeological significance	Cut of shallow pit containing fill C952 G48
176	Circular cut measuring 0.16m diameter by 0.10m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Gradual break of slope base with flat base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C917
177	Oval-shaped cut measuring 0.14m N-S by 0.25m E-W by 0.03m deep. Gradual break of slope top with very gradually-sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base with flat base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C887
178	No archaeological significance	
179	Subcircular cut measuring 0.32m N-S by 0.25m E-W by 0.08m deep. Break of slope top gradual S and E, sharp at N and W. Gradually-sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base with rounded base.	Cut of shallow pit containing fill C1099
180	Subcircular cut measuring 0.45m N-S by 0.35m E-W by 0.35m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Sharp break of slope base with flat base. Truncated by C11	Cut of shallow pit containing fill C1047
181	Oval-shaped cut measuring 0.48m N-S by 0.66m E-W by 0.18m deep. Steep break of slope top at W, gradual at E. Vertical sides N and W, gradual slope S and E. Gradual break of slope base, Curved base.	Cut of small pit containing fill C383
182	Circular cut 0.06m diameter by 0.18m deep. Sharp break of slope top, sides gradually slope to S. Sharp break of slope base with pointed base. Inclination from N to S.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C298

Context	Description	Interpretation
183	Irregularly-shaped cut 0.7m E–W by 0.42m north–south by 0.2m deep. Steep break of slope top at E and W. Vertical sides N and W, gradual slope S and E. Gradual break of slope base. Curved base	Cut of small pit containing fill C184
184	Firm, mid orange-brown, silty clay. Containing moderate charcoal and heat-fractured stones. Fill very similar to C383.	Fill of small pit C183
185	Subrectangular depression within C150 containing modern pottery. Measures 0.56m N–S by 0.32m E–W by 0.06m deep.	Spread of modern pottery.
186	Circular cut 0.21m N–S by 0.23m E–W by 0.41m deep. Break of slope top gradual with vertical sides. Break of slope base sharp with bluntly pointed base. Orientated E–W. Inclination W–E.	Cut of cooking pit containing fill C428
187	Sub-oval cut measuring 0.34m N–S by 0.31m E–W by 0.17m deep. Sharp break of slope top. Gradually-sloping sides. Sharp break of slope base. Pointed base.	Cut of possible posthole containing fill C429
188	Circular cut measuring 0.12m N–S by 0.16m E–W by 0.08m deep. Sharp break of slope top with gradually-sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base with concave base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1125
189	No archaeological significance	
190	Subcircular cut. Measured 0.84m N–S by 0.86m E–W by 0.10m max. depth. Break of slope top was sharp with sloping sides. Break of slope base was gradual with rounded base.	Cut of shallow pit containing fill C1168
191	No archaeological significance	
192	No archaeological significance	
193	No archaeological significance	
194	Sub-oval cut measuring 0.12m N–S by 0.16m E–W by 0.09m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides except W where stepped. Gradual break of slope base with rounded base. Orientation E–W.	Cut of posthole containing fill C1247
195	No archaeological significance	
196	Rectangular cut with rounded corners to N, angular corner to southeast and southwest. 0.70m by 0.30m by 0.10m. Break of slope top sharp gradual to S with sides vertical gradual to S. Break of slope base sharp with flat base. Orientated N–S.	Cut of shallow pit containing fill C1116
197	Subcircular cut measuring 0.67m N–S by 0.70m E–W by 0.13m deep. Gradual break of slope except S where sharp. Gradually-sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base with rounded base.	Cut of shallow pit containing fill C1095
198	Circular cut measuring 0.25m diameter by 0.10m deep. Sharp break of slope top with gradually-sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base with pencil point.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C231
199	No archaeological significance	
200	Circular cut. Measured 0.40m N–S by 0.40m E–W by 0.07m in depth. Break of slope top was sharp with sloping sides. Break of slope base was gradual with concave base.	Cut of possible stakehole containing fill C799

Context	Description	Interpretation
201	Oval-shaped cut measuring 0.11m N-S by 0.90m E-W by 0.23m deep. Sharp break of slope with vertical sides. Gradual break of slope with bluntly pointed base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1026
202	Linear cut. Measured 5.40m N-S by 1.20m E-W. Break of slope top was sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base was gradual with concave base.	Cut of modern drainage ditch containing fill C797
203	Linear cut. Measured 1.30m (L) by 1.00m (W) by 0.76m in depth. Break of slope top was sharp with gently sloping sides. Break of slope base was gradual with irregular base.	Cut of linear modern field drain containing fill C1006
204	No archaeological significance	
205	No archaeological significance	
206	Linear cut. Measured 21.40m (L) by 0.80m (W). Break of slope top was sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base was gradual with uneven base.	Cut of linear modern drainage ditch containing fill C796
207	No archaeological significance	Natural deposit in natural pocket.
208	No archaeological significance	Natural deposit in natural pocket.
209	No archaeological significance	
210	No archaeological significance	Natural deposit in natural pocket.
211	Oblong cut measuring 0.35m N-S by 0.70m E-W by 0.19m deep. Sharp break of slope at top with vertical E side, others gradual. Gradual break of slope at base with uneven base. Orientation E-W.	Cut of pit containing fill C425
212	Oval-shaped cut with rounded corners. Measures 0.84m N-S by 1.10m E-W by 0.12m deep. Gradual break of slope top with gradually-sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base with rounded base.	Cut of pit containing fill C288
213	L-shaped cut with rounded corners. Measures 6.12m northwest to southeast, 6.80m E-W long by 0.94-1.47m wide by 0.96m-1.28m deep. Sharp break of slope top, vertical sides. Sharp break of slope base, flat base stepped at S side. Orientated E-W and northeast to southwest.	Cut of eastern arm of souterrain
214	Very irregular cut measures 1.20m N-S by 1.38m E-W by 0.23m deep. Break of slope at N was, sharp gradual elsewhere. Sides gradual slope. Gradual break of slope base with concave base.	Cut of irregular feature, fills C384, C424
215	Circular cut, measuring 0.65m N-S by 0.50m E-W by 0.07m deep. Sharp break of slope top, vertical sides. Gradual break of slope base, flat base.	Cut of pit containing fill C289
216	Subcircular cut, steep sides, sharp change to flat base, measures 0.45m N-S by 0.56m E-W by 0.12m deep.	Cut of pit containing fills C582, C529, C544
217	Subcircular cut measuring 0.43m N-S by 0.51m E-W by 0.17m deep. Top break of slope sharp in E, gradual N, S, and W. Gradual sloping sides except E where vertical. Gradual break of slope base with concave base.	Cut of hearth containing fill C1254
218	No archaeological significance	
219	Modern drainage channel fill, of no archaeological significance	
220	No archaeological significance	
221	Topsoil	
222	No archaeological significance	

Context	Description	Interpretation
223	Loosely-compact black, silty clay. Frequent charcoal pieces. Measuring 0.50m N-S by 0.30m E-W by 0.04m deep.	Charcoal spread over C536
224	No archaeological significance	
225	Loosely-compact, dark-brown, silty clay. Moderate angular stones and charcoal flecks. Between 0.02m and 0.009m deep.	Layer of floor material.
226	Compact mid-brown, silty clay. Frequent charcoal flecks and pebbles. Occasional small stones and burnt bone. Measures thickness 0.35m by depth 0.23m.	Fill of slot trench C747
227	No archaeological significance	
228	Loosely-compacted dark-brown silty clay. Contains frequent charcoal, moderate medium-sized flat angular stones. Measures 5.00m by 1.50m and between 0.02m and 0.20m deep.	Fill of Kiln C541
229	No archaeological significance	
230	Loosely-compact, dark blackish-brown, sandy clay. Frequent pieces of charcoal, moderate burnt stone. Measures 0.55m diameter by 0.10m to 0.14m deep.	Charcoal spread.
231	Mid-brown, sandy silty clay. Contained moderate small flecks of charcoal and small stones. Occurs intermittently across site.	Collective number for topsoil pockets removed across site.
232	Subcircular cut with NW and E corner slightly angular. Measures 0.40m N-S by 0.50m E-W by 0.13m deep. Break of slope top sharp with vertical sides except northwest where gradual. Break of slope base gradual with concave base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C250
233	Subcircular cut with corner to northeast. Measures 0.60m N-S by 0.63m E-W by 0.23m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Sharp break of slope base with concave base.	Cut of shallow pit containing fill C253
234	No archaeological significance	
235	Subcircular cut with subangular corners at southwest and northeast. Measures 0.24m N-S by 0.20m E-W by 0.14m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Sharp break of slope base with flat base.	Cut of posthole containing fill C252
236	Oval-shaped cut measuring 0.40m N-S by 0.35m E-W by 0.233m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Gradual break of slope base with concave base.	Cut of posthole containing fills C259, C279
237	Subcircular cut measures 0.43m N-S by 0.22m E-W by 0.10m deep. Gradual break of slope top except N where gradual. Gradually-sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base except E where sharp. Rounded base.	Cut of shallow pit containing fill C431
238	Oval-shaped cut measuring 0.15m N-S by 0.38m E-W by 0.05m deep. Gradual break of slope top with gradual sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base with concave base.	Cut of posthole containing fill C256

Context	Description	Interpretation
239	Irregular cut with angular corners at southeast, southwest and northeastern corner is subrounded. Measures 0.62m N-S by 0.82m E-W by 0.24m deep. Break of slope top gradual with gradually-sloping sides. Break of slope base gradual with flat base.	Cut of shallow pit containing fill C254
240	Medium compacted, mid- to dark-brown sandy clay. Frequent flecks of charcoal and occasional large subangular stones. Measures 0.15m deep by 1.90m N-S by 3.40m E-W. Contained in natural depression.	Fill of depression C136 and C137
241	Subcircular cut measuring 0.48m N-S by 0.43m E-W by 0.42m deep. Gradual break of slope top, vertical sides. Gradual break of slope base, rounded base. Orientation NE-SW.	Cut of posthole containing fills C432 and C430
242	Irregular oval cut measuring 0.33m N-S by 0.45m E-W by 0.10m deep. Gradual break of slope top. Gradually-sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base, concave base. Truncated by C241 at E.	Cut of possible posthole containing fill C260
243	Circular cut measuring 0.20m N-S by 0.25m E-W by 0.10m deep. Gradual break of slope top, gradual sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base, concave base.	Cut of possible posthole containing fill C264
244	Subcircular cut measuring 0.38m N-S by 0.35m E-W by 0.05m deep. Gradual break of slope top. Gradual sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base. Concave base.	Cut of shallow pit containing fill C265
245	Circular cut measuring 0.17m N-S by 0.17m E-W by 0.33m deep. Sharp break of slope top, with vertical sides. Gradual break of slope base with concave base.	Cut of possible posthole containing fill C270
246	Circular cut, measuring 0.40m N-S by 0.40m E-W by 0.10m deep. Gradual break of slope top. Gradual sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base. Slightly concave base.	Cut of possible posthole containing fills C269, C382.
247	Loosely-compact, mid-brown clay sand. Occasional charcoal flecks. Frequent small rounded and angular stones. Measures 3.30m N-S by 2.80m E-W by 0.023m deep.	Topsoil spread
248	Compact, mid- to dark-brown, silty clay. Frequent charcoal flecks and moderate small rounded stones. Measures 0.20m diameter by 0.24m deep.	Fill of posthole C742
249	Compact, mid- to dark-brown, silty clay. Occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small rounded stones. Measures 0.15m N-S by 0.30m E-W by 0.07m deep.	Fill of posthole C741
250	Compact, light greyish-brown, clay sand. Moderate charcoal flecks and frequent angular and subangular pebbles. Measures 0.36m N-S by 0.56m E-W by 0.13m deep.	Fill of stakehole C232
251	Compact, greyish-brown, silty clay. Contains occasional small rounded, angular and subangular stones, also occasional charcoal. Measures 0.40m N-S by 0.35m E-W by 0.17m deep.	Fill of possible posthole C234

Context	Description	Interpretation
252	Medium compacted light greyish-brown, sandy clay. Occasional fine pebbles and small subangular and angular stones. Measures 0.24m N-S by 0.20m E-W by 0.14m deep.	Fill of posthole C235
253	Compact dark blackish-brown soil. Frequent charcoal flecks. Occasional subangular and rounded stones. Measures 0.60m N-S by 0.63m E-W by 0.23m deep.	Fill of shallow pit C233
254	Compact, light greyish-brown, silty clay. Contains subangular and angular stones. Measures 0.70m N-S by 0.67m E-W by 0.15m deep.	Fill of shallow pit C239
255	Compact, greyish-brown silty clay. Contains occasional charcoal flecks and moderate medium pebbles. Measures 0.90m N-S by 0.70m E-W by 0.10m deep.	Second fill of pit C106
256	Compact greyish-brown, clay sand. Contains occasional small angular and subangular stones. Measures 0.15m N-S by 0.38m E-W by 0.05m deep. Orientation E-W.	Fill of possible posthole C238
257	Compact dark yellowish-brown sandy clay. Moderate medium-sized stones, angular, subangular and rounded. Measures 0.50m N-S by 0.47m E-W by 0.30m deep.	Posthole fill of C104
258	Compact, greyish-brown, silty clay. Contains occasional small rounded, angular and subangular stones, also moderate small pebbles. Measures 0.30m N-S by 0.30m E-W by 0.19m deep.	Second fill of posthole C241
259	Compact, dark-brown, silty clay. Frequent charcoal, frequent angular, subangular and flat stones. Measures 0.40m N-S by 0.35m E-W by 0.10m deep.	First fill of posthole C236
260	Moderately-compact, yellowish-brown, sandy clay. Measures 0.33m N-S by 0.45m E-W by 0.10m deep.	Fill of possible posthole C242
261	Compact, light yellowish-brown, silty clay. Contains occasional subangular stones, also moderate small pebbles. Measures 0.48m N-S by 0.43m E-W by 0.42m deep.	First fill of posthole C241
262	Compact, light greyish-brown sandy clay. Moderate pieces of charcoal, small rounded and subangular stones. Measures 1.17m N-S by 1.08m E-W by 0.40m deep.	Fill of small pit C105
263	Compact, dark yellowish-brown, sandy clay. Occasional charcoal flecks. Measures 0.50m N-S by 0.03m E-W.	Fill of C102. Needs cut sheet.
264	Moderately-compact, light-brownish yellow, sandy clay. Contains occasional small stones and charcoal. Measures 0.20m N-S by 0.25m E-W by 0.10m deep.	Fill of possible posthole C243
265	Compact, light yellowish-brown, sandy clay. Contains occasional charcoal flecks, small angular and subangular stones and pebbles. Measures 0.38m N-S by 0.35m E-W by 0.05m deep.	Fill of shallow pit C244
266	Semi-compact, medium greyish-brown, sandy clay. Contained moderate small rounded, angular and subangular stones. Measured 0.30m N-S by 0.32m E-W by 0.13m in depth.	Fill of possible stakehole C172 (Cut no.)

Context	Description	Interpretation
267	Compact, mid greyish-brown sandy clay. Occasional charcoal and small angular and rounded stones, also heat-fractured stones. Measures 0.38m N-S by 0.34m E-W by 0.12m deep. Dumbbell bead found.	Fill of possible posthole/pit C107
268	Compact, light greyish-brown silty clay. Moderate pieces of charcoal and small rounded stones. Measures 0.44m N-S by 0.44m E-W by 0.07m deep.	Fill of cut C109
269	Compact, mid-brown, silty clay. Occasional charcoal pieces and moderate small rounded and subangular stones. Measures 0.40m diameter by 0.12m deep.	Second fill of posthole C246
270	Medium compact, light greyish-brown, clay silt. Measures 0.17m N-S by 0.17m E-W by 0.33m deep. Occasional small flat stones.	Fill of possible posthole C245
271	Compact mid- to dark-brown, silty clay. Occasional small stones and charcoal flecking. Measures 4.60m long by 0.80m wide. Orientation northwest to southeast.	Fill of linear C713
272	Compact, reddish-brown clay. Contains occasional small charcoal flecks, occasional small angular stones. Measures 0.70m by 0.35m.	Hearth layer in C205
273	Loosely-compacted, mid orange-brown, clay sand. Occasional flecks of charcoal. Measures 0.80m by 0.40m by 0.55m deep.	Hearth layer in C205
274	Compact, dark-brownish grey, clay sand. Frequent small stones and flecks of charcoal. 0.20m by 0.50m by 0.05m deep.	Hearth layer in C205
275	Medium compact, dark greyish-brown sandy clay. Frequent burnt stones, occasional burnt bone and moderate charcoal. Measures 1.46m E-W by 1.22m N-S by 0.115m deep.	First fill of pit C106
276	Compact light orange-brown, clay sand. Very occasional flecks of charcoal, moderate small pebbles. Measures 0.30m by 0.40m by 0.05m deep.	Thin layer of topsoil in C207
277	Loosely-compact, mid-brownish grey, sandy clay. Occasional rounded and subrounded pebbles. Occasional charcoal flecks. Measures 0.40m N-S by 0.60m E-W by 0.15–0.20m deep.	Fill of feature C292
278	No archaeological significance	
279	Compact dark grey clay silt. Moderate angular and subangular small stones. Measures 0.40m N-S by 0.35m E-W by 0.13m deep.	Second fill of posthole C236
280	Firmly compact, greyish white, silty clay. Contains frequent flecks of charcoal. Measured 0.78m N-S by 0.83m E-W by 0.06m deep.	Fill of natural depression C138
281	Compact, dark grey brown, sandy clay. Contained frequent fragments of charcoal and occasional small stones. Measured 2.60m N-E by 1.4m S-W.	Fill of possible pit C291 (Cut no.)
282	Moderately-compact, dark greyish-brown, silty clay. Contained occasional small angular stones and occasional flecking of charcoal. Measured 0.35m N-S by 0.04m E-W.	Spread of material
283	Moderately-compacted, dark-brown grey, silty clay. Contained occasional small angular pebbles and very occasional flecks of charcoal. Measured 0.40m by 0.25m by 0.05m in depth.	Spread of material

Context	Description	Interpretation
284	Moderately-compact, dark-brownish grey, silty clay. Contained 3 large angular pebbles and occasional charcoal flecking. Measured 0.20m by 0.15m by 0.005m in depth.	Spread of material
285	Compact, dark blackish-brown, sandy clay. Frequent charcoal. Occasional small pebbles and angular and subangular stones. Measures 1.25m N-S by 1.20m E-W by 0.095m deep.	A spread of material sealing hearth C587
286	Same as C281	
287	Loosely-compact, mid-brown, clay sand. Contains frequent flecks of charcoal and occasional small angular stones. Measures 0.90m N-S by 1.70m E-W by 0.10m deep.	Deposit on natural.
288	Loosely-compact, dark-brown, silty clay. Contains occasional charcoal and flint pieces. Moderate small angular pebbles. Measures 0.82m N-S by 1.00m E-W by 0.12m deep.	Fill of pit C212 (Cut no.)
289	Loosely-compact, dark greyish-brown sandy clay. Contains frequent small stones, occasional charcoal flecks. Measures 0.65m N-S by 0.50m E-W by 0.07m deep. Found two flint pieces.	Fill of pit C215
290	Compact, dark greyish-brown, sandy clay. Contained frequent charcoal fragments, frequent burnt clay, frequent fragments of burnt bone and occasional small stones. Measured 2.80m northeast by 1.60m southwest by 0.40m in max depth.	Fill of possible pit/cooking pit C291 (Cut no.)
291	Irregular oval cut with rounded corners. Measured 3.45m NE-SW by 1.54m N-S by 0.40m in depth. Break of slope top was gradual with vertical sides on northwest and sloping sides on southeast. Break of slope base was gradual with base sloping towards northeast. Orientated NE-SW. Inclined northeast.	Cut of possible pit/cooking trough containing fills C290, C281
292	Circular cut measuring 0.60m E-W by 0.40m N-S by 0.20m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Sharp break of slope base with uneven base.	Cut containing fill C277
293	Loosely-compacted, very dark-brown-black, charcoal lens. No inclusions.	Thin charcoal lens between C385 and C408 and contained in ditch C294 (Cut no.)
294	A V-shaped (in profile) cut. Measured 2.70m in width at top, 1.70m in width at base and 1m in maximum depth. Break of slope top was gradual with sloping sides. Break of slope base was gradual with flat base.	Cut of ditch containing fills C293, C385, C386, C407 and C408.
295	No archaeological significance	
296	Loosely-compacted, mid-brown, silty clay. Contains moderate charcoal and heat-fractured stones. Measures 0.50m N-S by 0.46m E-W by 0.07m deep.	Fill of small shallow pit C162
297	Loosely-compacted, mid greyish-brown, sandy silt. Contains one small rounded pebble. Measures 0.06m diameter by 0.12m deep.	Fill of stakehole C379
298	Loosely-compacted, mid orange-brown, sandy silt. Contained one small pebble. Measures 0.06m diameter by 0.18m deep.	Fill of stakehole C182

Context	Description	Interpretation
299	Loosely-compacted, mid orange-brown, sandy silt. Contained one small pebble. Measures 0.045m diameter by 0.11m deep.	Fill of stakehole C380
300	Loosely-compact light-brown, sandy silt. Occasional small angular and subangular pebbles and small stones; also occasional charcoal. Measures 5.00m E-W by 1.50m N-S by 0.50m deep.	First fill of ditch C1
301	Loosely-compact, mid-brown, sandy silt. Moderate charcoal flecks and occasional charcoal pieces. Measures 2.00m N-S by 6.30m E-W by 0.30m deep.	First fill of ditch C1
302	Dark-brownish black, charcoal-rich clay. Measured 0.24m N-S by 0.24m E-W by 0.04m deep.	Charcoal-rich fill of C1 under C300
303	Firmly compact mid yellowish-brown, clay sand. Frequent small to medium angular stones and occasional charcoal flecks. Measures 1.50m N-S by 5.00m E-W by 0.22m deep.	Second deposit of ditch C1 under C300
304	Medium compact, dark greyish-brown, gravelly clay. Contains frequent large and medium stones. Measures 2.60m N-S by 5.00m E-W by 0.50m deep.	Second deposit of ditch C1 under C301
305	Moderately-compact, light greyish-brown, sandy clay. Contained occasional angular stones. Measured 0.10m deep by 0.80m N-S by 5.00m E-W. Grid 16.	Upper fill of ditch C1
306	Firmly compact, mid-brown, clay sand. Frequent small to medium and occasional large stones. Occasional charcoal, burnt bone and flint. Measures 1.60m N-S by 2.00m E-W by 0.45m deep.	Deposit of ditch C1, same as C303
307	Compact, brownish grey, silty clay. Occasional flecks of charcoal and small stones. Measures 0.30m N-S by 0.25m E-W by 0.12m deep.	Deposit within C311
308	Medium compact, brownish orange, silty clay. Occasional small stones. Measures 2.60m N-S by 5.00m E-W by 0.20m deep.	Deposit of ditch C1
309	Medium compact, dark-brown sandy clay. Frequent stones, occasional small flint pieces and burnt bone. Measures 2.30m N-S by 5.00m E-W by 0.50m deep.	Deposit of ditch C1
310	Firmly compact, orangey-brown, clay sand. Contains occasional charcoal flecks, frequent small and medium stones. Measures 2.40m N-S by 5.00m E-W by 0.25-0.30m deep. Grid 16.	Second fill of ditch C1 under C305
311	Compact, orangey-brown, silty clay. Contains frequent large stones. Measures 2.60m N-S by 5.00m E-W by 0.20m deep.	Deposit of C1 under C308
312	Loosely-compact, mid-brown, silty clay. Occasional small stones and flint pieces. Measures 0.45m.	Deposit of ditch C1 under C309
313	Compact, mid-brown sandy clay. Moderate small stones and occasional charcoal flecks. Measures 5.00m N-S by 2.90m E-W by 0.09m deep.	First fill of ditch C1
314	Compact, dark-brown clay sand. Contains small angular stones and occasional charcoal. Measures 5.00m N-S by 2.80m E-W by 0.30m deep.	Second fill of ditch C1 under C305
315	Compact light-brown silty clay. Occasional flint pieces, charcoal, small subrounded pebbles and possible iron slag. Measures 2.00m N-S by 5.00m E-W by 0.50m deep.	Deposit of ditch C1 under C309

Context	Description	Interpretation
316	Linear cut measuring 0.80m N-S by 5.59m E-W by 0.40m deep. Sharp break of slope top with sharp sides. Sharp break of slope base with flat base. Orientation NE-SW.	Cut of field drain within ditch fill.
317	Loosely-compact, mid-brown, silty clay. Frequent small pebbles and occasional small stones. Measures 2.60m E-W by 1.50m N-S by 0.20m deep.	Bottom layer of ditch C1.
318	No archaeological significance	
319	Loosely-compact, dark greyish-brown, sandy clay. Contains moderate charcoal flecks, frequent small/medium stones, occasional fragments of flint. 1.40m N-S by 5.00m E-W by 0.45m deep	Third fill of ditch C1 under C310
320	Compact, mid-brown, sandy clay. Contains occasional flint pieces and moderate small stones. Measured 5.00m N-S by 2.00m E-W by 0.88m deep.	Third fill of ditch C1 under C314
321	Same as C1	Cut of enclosure ditch.
322	No archaeological significance	
323	No archaeological significance	
324	Friable mid-brown sandy clay. Occasional charcoal, moderate small angular and subangular stones, occasional flint debitage. Measures 5.00m N-S by 1.63m E-W by 0.30m deep.	Bottom layer of ditch C1.
325	Moderately-compact, light/mid-brown, sandy clay. Contained occasional small/medium/large stones. Measured 0.30-0.10m deep by 2.60m N-S by 5.00m E-W. Grid 16.	4th fill of ditch under C319
326	Loosely-compact, mid orange-brown, clay sand. Contained frequent small/medium stones and pebbles. Occasional charcoal flecks. Measures 2.70m N-S by 5.00m E-W by 0.25m deep. Grid 16.	Fifth fill of ditch under C325
327	Compact, greyish-brown, clay sand. Occasional small angular and subangular stones, charcoal flecks and flint pieces. Measures 1.75m N-S by 5.10m E-W by 0.38m deep.	First deposit of ditch C1
328	Friable, light greyish-brown sandy clay. Occasional small angular and subangular stones. Occasional charcoal and flint pieces. Measures 5.00m E-W by 3.30m N-S by 0.15m deep.	First fill of ditch C1.
329	Compact, greyish-brown, silty clay. Occasional charcoal and pieces of flint, moderate small and medium stones. Measures 5.20m E-W by 3.30m N-S by 0.76m deep.	Second fill of ditch C1 under C328
330	Compact orangey-brown sandy clay. Occasional charcoal and moderate small stones. Measures 6.30m NE-SW by 2.50m NW-SE by 0.40m deep.	Upper layer of ditch C1
331	Medium compact orange-brown sandy clay. Occasional small pebbles. Measures 6.50m NE-SW by 1.95m NW-SE by 0.25m deep.	Deposit of C1.
332	Loosely-compacted light-brown sandy silt. Occasional charcoal flecks, iron slag, moderate pebbles and stones. Measures 0.30m deep.	First deposit of C1.
333	Compact, light-brown clay. Concentration of charcoal in the northeast of deposit. Occasional medium-sized stones.	Deposit of C1.

Context	Description	Interpretation
334	Loosely-compacted light-brown sandy silt. Occasional charcoal flecks, iron slag, moderate pebbles and stones. Measures 0.30m deep.	Deposit of C1 under C332
335	Loosely-compact, light greyish-brown, silty clay. Possibly non-archaeological.	Possibly non-archaeological feature.
336	Compact, light to mid greyish-brown, sandy clay. Occasional small to large stones, charcoal flecks and flint pieces. Measures 1.70m N-S by 5.20m E-W by 0.70m deep.	Second deposit of ditch C1 under C327
337	Loosely-compact, light-brown clay. Concentration of charcoal in centre and large stones at E. Measures 1.00m N-S by 3.20m E-W by 0.25m deep.	Deposit of C1.
338	No archaeological significance	
339	Loosely-compact, brownish grey, clay sand. Contained frequent small/medium rounded cobbles. Occasional angular stones. Measures 2.40m N-S by 5.00m E-W by 0.22m deep.	Sixth fill of ditch under C326
340	Compact, mid greyish-brown, silty clay. Occasional charcoal and moderate small stones. Measures 2.70m at S and 1.10m at N by 0.64m deep.	Bottom layer of ditch C1.
341	No archaeological significance	
342	Loosely-compact, dark greyish black sandy clay. Contains small pebbles and small stones, also moderate charcoal. Measures 1.00m N-S by 3.70m E-W by 0.10m deep.	First fill of ditch C1
343	Compact, mid-brown, sandy silt. Contained frequent small pebbles. Occasional round and angular stones. Grid 14.	First deposit of C1
344	Moderately-compacted, mid-brownish black clay. Contained small rounded stones and pebbles. Large amounts of charcoal. Measures 0.05–0.08m deep by 3.75m E-W by 0.50m N-S.	Seventh fill of ditch under C339, charcoal spread.
345	Compact, dark-brownish grey sandy clay. Occasional charcoal flecks and flint pieces, occasional small angular and subangular stones. Measures 1.30m N-S by 5.20m E-W by 0.54m deep.	Third fill of ditch C1 under C329
346	Medium compacted, reddish-brown silt. Occasional small subangular stones, small and medium rounded pebbles. 0.20–0.30m deep. Grid 14.	Second deposit of C1
347	Medium compact, mid- to dark greyish-brown sandy clay. Occasional angular and subangular stones and flint pieces. Moderate charcoal and decayed mudstone. Measures 2.50m N-S by 5.20m E-W by 0.95m deep.	Third deposit of C1 under C336
348	Loosely-compact, dark blackish-brown sandy clay. Frequent charcoal and occasional small pebbles. Measures 1.00m N-S by 3.70m E-W by 0.15m deep.	Second deposit of C1 under C342
349	Compacted, black, sandy clay. Contained occasional small pebbles.	Charcoal layer of kiln over C373
350	Compact, mid yellowish-brown, sandy clay. Contains occasional small to large flat stones. Moderate charcoal.	Layer of kiln over C373

Context	Description	Interpretation
351	Compact, mid-brown, clay sand. Moderate angular and rounded small stones. Occasional flecks of charcoal and small fragments of unworked flint. Measures 12.00m N-S by 2.10m E-W by 0.45m deep.	First fill of ditch C1.
352	Compact, mid blackish-brown sandy clay. Occasional medium pebbles and charcoal. Measures 1.45m N-S by 3.70m E-W by 0.30m deep.	Third deposit of C1 under C348
353	Loosely-compacted, dark blackish-brown, sandy clay. Occasional charcoal flecks.	Deposit of C1.
354	Loosely-compacted light-brown silty clay. Contains frequent small stones. Measures 3.10m by 3.00m.	Deposit of C1.
355	Loosely-compact, mid-brownish grey gravel. Measures 2.00m N-S by 5.00m E-W by 0.15m deep.	Natural gravel layer of ditch C1.
356	Loosely-compact, greyish-brown, sandy clay. Occasional small pebbles and flat stones, also occasional charcoal pieces. Measures 1.50m N-S by 3.70m E-W by 0.70m deep.	Fourth deposit of ditch C1 under C352
357	Loosely-compact, mid-brown, silty clay. Occasional charcoal flecks and small angular pebbles. Measures 0.51m N-S by 0.35m E-W by 0.10m deep.	Fill of pit C358 (Cut no.)
358	Oval-shaped cut with rounded corners measuring 0.52m N-S by 0.36m E-W by 0.09m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides except S where gradual. Sharp break of slope base except S where gradual with flat base	Cut of pit containing fill C357
359	Firmly compact, dark blackish-brown clay sand. Moderate small/medium rounded and angular stones. Moderate charcoal flecks and occasional pieces of flint. Measures 8.00m N-S by 1.40m E-W by 0.40m deep.	First fill of ditch C1 and C1350
360	Compact mid- to dark-brown sandy clay. Moderate medium stones. Measures 2.00m N-S by 3.70m E-W by 0.90m deep.	Fifth deposit of ditch C1 under C356
361	Compact mid- to dark-brown sandy clay. Frequent small stones and pebbles and occasional large flat stones. Measures 2.00m N-S by 3.70m E-W by 1.10m deep.	Sixth deposit of ditch C1 under C360
362	Animal burrow.	
363	Animal burrow.	
364	Moderately-compact, dark greyish-brown, sandy clay. Moderate small to medium-sized stones. Occasional flecks of charcoal. Measures 8.90m N-S by 2.00m E-W by 0.68m deep.	Second fill of ditch C1 and C1350
365	No archaeological significance	
366	Compact greyish black, sandy clay. Occasional small to medium angular stones. Measures 0.30m by 0.20m.	Layer of kiln over C367
367	Loosely-compacted, greyish black, sandy clay. Occasional small to large stones, angular and subrounded. Moderate charcoal. Measured 0.55m N-S by 1.25m E-W by 0.07m deep.	Layer of kiln under C366
368	Loosely-compact, light greyish-brown gravelly clay. Moderate small pebbles and occasional large stones. Measures 2.20m N-S by 3.70m E-W by 1.50m deep.	Bottom layer of ditch C1.

Context	Description	Interpretation
369	Friable black soil. Frequent charcoal. Measures 0.80m N-S by 1.04m E-W by 0.05m deep.	Charcoal spread within Ditch C1.
370	Moderately-compact, mid- to dark-brown, silty clay. Moderate small and medium-sized stones. Measures 8.90m N-S by 1.64m E-W by 1.80m deep.	Fill of enclosure ditch C1 and C1350
371	Firmly compact, dark grey clay sand. Occasional flecks of charcoal, frequent small angular stones. Measures 0.60m N-S by 3.4m E-W, depth 0.2m.	Irregular spread in Ditch C1 under C372
372	Firmly compact, mid blackish-grey coarse clay sand. Moderate charcoal flecks and small angular stones. Measures 5.90m N-S by 2.10m E-W by 0.32m deep.	Second fill of ditch C1
373	Compact, reddish orange, sandy clay. Moderate medium subangular and rounded stones. Occasional charcoal flecks. 2.40m N-S by 1.25m E-W by 0.15m deep.	Burnt red clay layer of kiln
374	Moderately-compact, dark grey silty clay. Measures 10.00m N-S by 0.92m E-W by 0.66m deep. Occasional small pebbles and stones.	Fill of ditch C1 and C1350
375	Firmly compact, mid-brownish grey, sandy clay. Occasional flecks of charcoal. Moderate small angular stones and 3 fragments of iron slag. Measures 5.90m N-S by 1.90m E-W by 0.32m deep.	Third fill of ditch C1.
376	Medium compact light to mid greyish-brown, silty clay. Occasional small angular and subangular stones and charcoal. Moderate amounts of decayed stone. Measures 2.50m N-S by 5.20m E-W by 1.45m deep.	Fourth deposit of ditch C1 under C347
377	Loosely-compact, light yellowish grey, silty clay. Moderate medium-sized stones and small pebbles. Measures 10.00m N-S by 1.00m E-W by 0.50m deep.	Bottom layer of ditch C1.
378	Loosely-compacted, light orange-brown, sandy silt. Containing occasional charcoal flecks and 2 small pebbles. Measures 0.05m diameter by 0.11m deep.	Fill of stakehole C381
379	Circular cut, measuring 0.06m diameter by 0.12m deep. Sharp break of slope top, sides sloping to centre. Sharp break of slope base, pointed base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C297
380	Circular cut, measuring 0.045m diameter by 0.11m deep. Sharp break of slope top, sides sloping to southeast. Sharp break of slope base, pointed base. Inclined from northwest to southeast.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C299
381	Circular cut measuring 0.05m diameter by 0.11m deep. Sharp break of slope top, sides gradually-sloping to southeast. Sharp break of slope base. Pointed base. Inclined from northwest to southeast.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C378
382	Compact, mid greyish-brown, sandy clay. Occasional charcoal flecks and frequent small stones. Measures 0.19m N-S by 0.21m E-W by 0.085m deep.	First fill of stakehole C246
383	Firmly compacted, mid orange-brown, silty clay. Containing moderate charcoal and heat-fractured stones. Measures 0.48m N-S by 0.66m E-W by 0.18m deep.	Fill of small pit C181

Context	Description	Interpretation
384	Loosely-compact dark-brownish black silty clay. Occasional burnt clay, burnt stones and flint. Frequent fine stones, pebbles and charcoal pieces. Measures 1.10m N-S by 0.30m E-W by 0.05m deep.	Charcoal fill of C214 (Cut no.)
385	Moderately-compact, mid greyish-brown clay. Contained moderate small angular and subangular pebbles (<0.03m by 0.05m) and occasional charcoal flecks. Measured 15.00m (L) by 2.75m (W) by 0.50m in max depth.	Fill of ditch C294 (Cut no.)
386	Moderately loosely-compact, mid-brown, sandy clay. Contained moderate small pebbles and occasional flecks of charcoal. Measured 1.80m (W) by 0.20m in max depth.	Fill of ditch C294 (Cut no.)
387	Round cut. Measured 0.06m by 0.06m by 0.05m in depth. Break of slope top was sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base was gradual with a tapered rounded base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C391
388	Circular cut measuring 0.06m N-S by 0.07m E-W by 0.06m deep. Sharp break of slope top with sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base with concave base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C392
389	Circular cut measuring 0.06m N-S by 0.05m E-W by 0.05m deep. Sharp break of slope top northwest, gradual break of slope top southeast. Sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base with concave base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C393
390	Subrounded cut with rounded corners (one slightly angular). Measured 0.10m N-S by 0.08m E-W by 0.07m in depth. Break of slope top was sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base was gradual with a concave base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C394
391	Fairly compact, brownish grey, clayey sand. Contained occasional fragments of charcoal. Measured 0.06m by 0.06m by 0.05m in depth.	Fill of possible stakehole C387 (Cut no.)
392	Compact, greyish-brown sandy clay. Occasional fragments of charcoal and small stones. Measures 0.06m N-S by 0.07m E-W by 0.06m deep.	Fill of stakehole C388 (Cut no.)
393	Compact, greyish-brown, sandy clay. Occasional small stones. Measures 0.06m N-S by 0.05m E-W by 0.05m deep.	Fill of stakehole C389 (Cut no.)
394	Fairly compact, greyish-brown, sandy clay. Contained occasional small stones. Measured 0.10m N-S by 0.08m E-W by 0.07m in depth. A stone cuts into the feature on the north side.	Fill of stakehole C390 (Cut no.)
395	Circular cut measuring 0.35m diameter by 0.19m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Sharp break of slope base with flat base.	Cut of posthole containing fill C401
396	Circular cut measuring 0.25m N-S by 0.27m E-W by 0.17m deep. Sharp break of slope top. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope base. Rounded base.	Cut of posthole containing fill C402
397	Oval cut measuring 0.27m N-S by 0.35m E-W by 0.18m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Sharp break of slope base with concave base.	Cut of posthole containing fill C404

Context	Description	Interpretation
398	Oval-shaped cut measuring 0.30m N–S by 0.20m E–W by 0.16m deep. Sharp break of slope top with sides gradually-sloping inwards. Gradual break of slope base with flat base. Orientation N–S.	Cut of posthole containing fill C405
399	Circular cut measuring 0.12m N–S by 0.14m E–W by 0.16m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Gradual break of slope base with a tapered point.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C406
400	Irregularly-shaped cut measuring 0.73m NW–SE by 0.25m NE–SW by 0.01–0.08m deep. Gradual break of slope at top, gradually-sloping sides. Gradual break of slope at base, uneven base. Orientation NW–SE.	Natural depression, fill C403 (Cut no.)
401	Loosely-compacted, light blackish brown, clay sand. Contains occasional charcoal flecks and frequent packing stones. Measures 0.35m diameter by 0.19m deep.	Posthole fill of C395 (Cut no.)
402	Loosely-compacted, mid-brown, clay silt. Contains occasional charcoal flecks and small heat-fractured stones. Measures 0.25m N–S by 0.27m E–W by 0.17m deep.	Possible posthole fill of C396 (Cut no.)
403	Moderately-compact, mid greyish-brown silt. Contains frequent lumps of charcoal. Measures 0.73m NW–SE by 0.25m SW–NE by 0.08m deep.	Charcoal fill in natural depression C400
404	Loosely-compacted, mid- to dark-brown, silty clay. Occasional charcoal flecks. Occasional small stones. Measures 0.27m N–S by 0.35m E–W by 0.18m deep.	Fill of posthole C397
405	Loosely-compacted, mid-orangy-brown, sandy clay. Occasional small stones/packing stones and occasional flecks of charcoal. Measures 0.30m N–S by 0.20m E–W by 0.16m deep.	Fill of posthole C398 (Cut no.)
406	Loosely to moderately-compacted, mid- to dark-brown, clay silt. Measures 0.12m N–S by 0.14m E–W by 0.16m deep.	Fill of stakehole C399 (Cut no.)
407	Loosely-compact, dark-brown, silty clay. Contained occasional small stones and occasional charcoal flecks. Measured 1.2m (W) by 0.30m in max depth.	Fill of ditch C294 (Cut no.)
408	Loosely-compact, mid-dark-brown, silty clay. Contained occasional charcoal flecks and frequent angular and rounded pebbles. Measured 12m (L) by 0.80m in max depth.	Fill of ditch C294 (Cut no.)
409	Moderately to firmly compacted, dark greyish-brown, silty clay. Occasional charcoal flecks and moderate small angular stone inclusions. Measures 0.20m wide by 0.08–0.18m deep by 12.70m long. Encloses an area of 5.50m by 6.00m.	Fill of slot trench C704 (Cut no.)
410	Compact dark-brown, sandy clay. Occasional small pebbles and stones. Measures 0.13m NW–SE by 0.17m NE–SW by 0.08m deep.	Fill of possible posthole C719 (Cut no.)
411	Compact, dark-brown clay. Frequent medium subangular stones and occasional charcoal. Measures 0.36m N–S by 0.26m E–W by 0.22m deep.	Fill of posthole C705 (Cut no.)
412	Moderately-compact, light-brownish yellow clay. Large angular stone, 0.15m by 0.06m. Measures 0.29m NW–SE by 0.18m NE–SW by 0.10m deep.	Fill of posthole C702 (Cut no.)

Context	Description	Interpretation
413	Dark brown silty clay deposit, measuring 0.24m N-S by 0.19m E-W by 0.10m deep.	Fill of posthole C703
414	No archaeological significance	
415	No archaeological significance	
416	Loosely-compact, dark yellowish-brown, sandy clay. Contained moderate large angular stones and small rounded stones, occasional charcoal. Measures 0.34m diameter by 0.20m deep.	Fill of pit C891 (Cut no.)
417	No archaeological significance	
418	No archaeological significance	
419	No archaeological significance	
420	No archaeological significance	
421	Compact, dark-brown, sandy clay. Concentration of heat-fractured stones on northeast and base. Occasional charcoal. Measures 0.28m N-S by 0.25m E-W by 0.22m deep.	Fill of posthole C717 (cut no.)
422	Root system running E-W.	Tree root activity C423
423	Loosely-compact, blackish brown, silty clay. Contains occasional heat-fractured stones.	Tree root activity C422
424	Loosely-compact dark-brownish black silty clay. Occasional burnt clay, burnt stones and flint. Frequent fine stones, pebbles and charcoal pieces. Measures 1.10m N-S by 0.38m E-W by 0.20m deep.	Charcoal fill of C214 (Cut no.)
425	Loosely-compacted, mid greyish-brown, silty sand. Contains occasional charcoal flecks and flat stones. Measures 0.70m E-W by 0.35m N-S by 0.19m deep.	Fill of pit C211 (Cut no.)
426	Circular cut measuring 0.10m N-S by 0.12m E-W by 0.175m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Gradual break of slope base with rounded base.	Cut of posthole containing fill C427
427	Medium compact, dark blackish-brown, sandy clay. Contains frequent charcoal and fine pebbles. Measures 0.10m N-S by 0.12m E-W by 0.175m deep.	Fill of posthole C426 (Cut no.)
428	Loose to moderate compacted, mid-brown, clay silt. Contains frequent heat-fractured stones and charcoal. Measures 0.36m N-S by 0.34m E-W by 0.15m deep.	Fill of shallow cooking pit C186 (Cut no.)
429	Loosely-compacted, mid-brown, clay silt. Contains occasional small stones. Measures 0.34m N-S by 0.31m E-W by 0.17m deep.	Fill of possible posthole C187 (Cut no.)
430	Loosely-compacted, mid blackish brown, sandy clay. Contains occasional charcoal flecks. Measures 0.15m diameter by 0.09m deep.	Charcoal-rich fill of C164 (Cut no.)
431	Medium compact light greyish-brown, sandy clay. Contains occasional flecks of charcoal. Measures 0.39m N-S by 0.22m E-W by 0.10m deep.	Fill of shallow pit C237 (Cut no.)
432	Loosely-compacted, mid greyish-brown, sandy silt. Contains occasional charcoal flecks and flat stones. Measures 0.26m N-S by 0.40m E-W by 0.21m deep.	Main fill of possible posthole C164 (Cut no.)
433	Subrectangular cut with rounded corner in the southwest. Measured 0.56m N-S by 0.49m E-W by 0.04m in depth. Break of slope top was sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base was sharp with sloping base in a northwards direction. Orientated NW-SE.	Cut of posthole containing fill C638

Context	Description	Interpretation
434	Circular cut measuring 0.25m N-S by 0.24m E-W by 0.37m deep. Break of slope top gradual with sharp sides. Break of slope base gradual with base sloping to the southeast. Inclination from north to south.	Cut of posthole containing fill C631
435	Subcircular cut measuring 0.20m N-S by 0.22m E-W by 0.07m deep. Very gradual break of slope at top. Gradual sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base. Base slopes towards northwest.	Cut of shallow depression containing fill C630
436	Subrectangular cut, rounded corners. Measures 0.34m N-S by 0.39m E-W by 0.12m deep. Gradual break of slope top. Gradual sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base. Flat base.	Cut of shallow pit containing fill C602
437	Circular cut measuring 0.22m N-S by 0.24m E-W by 0.10m deep. Gradual break of slope top. Gradual sloping sides. Sharp break of slope base. Rounded base.	Cut of shallow pit containing fill C682
438	No archaeological significance	
439	Large oval cut measuring 2.20m E-W by 1.95m N-S by 1.80m deep. Break of slope top sharp. Vertical sides on N and S undercut on E and W. Break of slope base gradual with rounded base. Orientation E-W.	Cut of large pit, fills C855, C879, C918, C933, C856, C863, C953, C958, C983, C1079, C1077, C1078, C1076.
440	Circular cut measuring 1.63m N-S by 1.90m E-W by 0.22m deep. Break of slope top sharp with sharp sides. Break of slope base gradual with flat base.	Cut of pit containing fill C1169
441	Circular cut measuring 0.11m deep by 0.27m N-S by 0.30m E-W. Break of slope top sharp, vertical sides E, gradually-sloping sides W. Break of slope base sharp E, gradual W. Base sloping towards N.	Cut of posthole containing fill C1089
442	D-shaped cut measuring 0.45m deep by 0.30m N-S by 0.53m E-W. Break of slope top sharp, vertical sides. Break of slope base gradual, sloping base.	Cut of possible pit containing fill C981
443	Circular cut measuring 0.46m deep by 0.32m N-S by 0.37m E-W. Break of slope top sharp, vertical sides. Break of slope base gradual. Rounded base, inclination from W to E.	Cut of posthole containing fill C853
444	Oval-shaped cut measuring 0.20m deep by 0.26m N-S by 0.42m E-W. Break of slope top sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base sharp with flat base. Orientation E-W.	Cut of shallow pit containing fill C864
445	Oblong cut measuring 0.40m N-S by 1.00m E-W by 0.35m deep. Sharp break of slope at top with vertical sides. Sharp break of slope at base with stepped base. Orientation E-W.	Cut of posthole containing fill C875
446	Oval-shaped cut measuring 0.45m deep by 0.31m N-S by 0.23m E-W. Break of slope top sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base sharp with rounded base.	Cut of posthole containing fill C921
447	Oval-shaped cut measuring 0.28m deep by 0.39m N-S by 0.23m E-W. Break of slope top sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base gradual, rounded base.	Cut of posthole containing fill C946
448	No archaeological significance	
449	No archaeological significance	

Context	Description	Interpretation
450	No archaeological significance	Annulled
451	Loosely-compact, dark orangey greyish-brown, silty clay. Contained frequent small subrounded pebbles and moderate medium-sized angular and subangular stones. Measured 2.17m (L) by 0.20m (W).	Fill of slot trench C793 (Cut no.)
452	No archaeological significance	
453	Oval-shaped cut measuring 0.30m N–S by 0.43m E–W by 0.30m deep. Sharp break of slope top with gradually-sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base with rounded base.	Cut of posthole containing fill C827
454	Irregularly-shaped cut measuring 0.34m N–S by 0.41m E–W by 0.22m deep. Sharp break of slope at top, gradually-sloping sides. Sharp break of slope at base, uneven base.	Cut of shallow pit containing fill C1068
455	Subcircular cut measuring 0.08m deep by 0.35m N–S by 0.39m E–W. Top break of slope gradual with very gradually-sloping sides. Gradual break of slope at base, uneven base.	Cut of shallow spread containing fill C820
456	No archaeological significance	
457	No archaeological significance	
458	Circular cut measuring 0.13m NW–SE by 0.09m NE–SW by 0.15m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Gradual break of slope base with rounded base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1245
459	Subcircular cut with rounded corners. Measured 0.09m N–S by 0.10m E–W by 0.11m deep. Break of slope top sharp with gradually-sloping sides. Break of slope base gradual with bluntly pointed base. Orientated southwest–northeast.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1045
460	Subcircular cut with rounded corners. Measured 0.11m N–S by 0.10m E–W by 0.15m deep. Break of slope top sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base sharp with a rounded concave base. Orientated SE–NW. Inclined NW–SE.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1051
461	Subcircular cut. Measured 0.12m N–S by 0.11m E–W by 0.22m deep. Break of slope top sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base sharp with bluntly pointed base. Orientated E–W. Inclined from west to east.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C984
462	Subcircular cut. Measured 0.13m N–S by 0.12m E–W by 0.19m deep. The break of slope top sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base sharp with south sloping base. SW–NE orientation and inclined from SW–NE.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1054
463	Subcircular cut with rounded corners. Measured 0.11m N–S by 0.10m E–W by 0.10m deep. Break of slope top gradual with gradually-sloping sides. Break of slope base gradual with a rounded base. Orientation N–S. Inclination from northwest to southeast.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1055
464	Elongated oblong cut. Measured 0.10m N–S by 0.12m E–W by 0.10m deep. Break of slope top sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base sharp with flat base. Orientated E–W. Inclined from W to E.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C994

Context	Description	Interpretation
465	Subcircular cut with rounded corners. Measured 0.10m N-S by 0.11m E-W by 0.15m deep. Break of slope top sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base gradual with a rounded base. Orientated E-W. Inclined from west to east	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1061
466	Subcircular cut. Measured 0.15m N-S by 0.15m E-W by 0.14m deep. Break of slope top sharp, gradual at southwest. Vertical sides gradually-sloping at southwest. Break of slope base sharp with rounded base. Orientated SE-NW.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1064
467	Subcircular cut measuring 0.11m deep by 0.11m N-S by 0.13m E-W. Break of slope top sharp with sloping sides. Break of slope base gradual with rounded base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1005
468	Circular cut measuring 0.12m deep by 0.12m E-W by 0.15m N-S. Break of slope top sharp with gradual sides. Break of slope base gradual with rounded base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1004
469	A circular cut measuring 0.08m deep by 0.07m N-S by 0.08m E-W. Break of slope top gradual with gradual sloping sides. Break of slope base gradual with rounded base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C956
470	A circular cut measuring 0.11m deep by 0.10m N-S by 0.11m E-W. Break of slope top sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base gradual with rounded base. Orientated SE-NW.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C955
471	A subcircular cut measuring 0.19m deep by 0.10m N-S by 0.11m E-W. Break of slope top sharp with vertical sides except for southeast gradual. Break of slope base sharp with blunt base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1067
472	A subcircular cut measuring 0.20m deep by 0.17m N-S by 0.18m E-W. Break of slope top sharp except N gradual with vertical sides except N gradual. Break of slope base gradual with rounded base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1003
473	A semicircular cut measuring 0.16m deep by 0.11m N-S by 0.10m E-W. Break of slope top sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base gradual with blunt point.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C954
474	A subcircular cut measuring 0.13m deep by 0.12m N-S by 0.10m E-W. Break of slope top sharp except S gradual with gradually-sloping sides. Break of slope base gradual with rounded base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1071
475	Circular cut measuring 0.15m deep by 0.12m N-S by 0.12m E-W. Break of slope top sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base gradual with rounded base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1080
476	Circular cut measuring 0.12m deep by 0.12m E-W by 0.13m N-S. Break of slope top sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base gradual with rounded base. Inclination from W to E.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1084
477	Circular cut measuring 0.26m N-S by 0.28m E-W by 0.10m deep. Gradual break of slope top with vertical sides. Gradual break of slope base with rounded base.	Cut of stakehole

Context	Description	Interpretation
478	A circular cut measuring 0.20m deep by 0.13m N-S by 0.12m E-W. Break of slope top sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base gradual with rounded base. Orientated SE-NW. Inclination from northwest to southeast.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C391
479	Subcircular cut measuring 0.23m deep by 0.11m N-S by 0.13m E-W. Break of slope top gradual with vertical sides. Break of slope base sharp with blunt point base. Orientation E-W. Inclination from northeast to southwest.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1086
480	A circular cut measuring 0.23m deep by 0.13m N-S by 0.13m E-W. Break of slope top sharp except southwest gradual with vertical sides except southwest where gradually sloped. Break of slope base gradual with bluntly pointed base. Orientation E-W. Inclination from northeast to southwest.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1092
481	A circular cut measuring 0.21m deep by 0.13m N-S by 0.14m E-W. Break of slope top sharp except west where gradual with vertical sides except W where gradual. Break of slope base gradual with rounded base. Orientated E-W. Inclination from northeast to southwest.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1094
482	A circular cut measuring 0.18m deep by 0.11m N-S by 0.12m E-W. Break of slope top sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base gradual with bluntly pointed base. Orientated SE-NW. Inclination from northwest to southeast.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C930
483	A circular cut measuring 0.24m deep by 0.14m N-S by 0.14m E-W. Break of slope top sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base gradual with rounded base. Orientated E-W. Inclination from northeast to southwest.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1097
484	An ovoid cut measuring 0.24m deep by 0.13m N-S by 0.15m E-W. Break of slope top gradual with vertical sides except on W gradual. Break of slope base gradual with rounded base. Orientation E-W. Inclination from northeast to southwest.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1098
485	A subcircular cut measuring 0.32m deep by 0.12m N-S by 0.14m E-W. Break of slope top sharp except W gradual with vertical sides. Break of slope base sharp, blunt point. Orientation E-W. Inclination from northeast to southwest.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1100
486	A subcircular cut measuring 0.26m deep by 0.14m N-S by 0.14m E-W. Break of slope top sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base sharp, blunt point. Orientation SE-NW. Inclination from northwest to southeast.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C929
487	A circular cut measuring 0.23m deep by 0.15m N-S by 0.16m E-W. Break of slope top sharp except W gradual with gradual sloping sides. Break of slope base gradual, rounded point. Orientation NE-SW. Inclination from SW-NE.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1101
488	Circular cut measuring 0.12m N-S by 0.14m E-W by 0.16m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Gradual break of slope base with a tapered point.	Cut of stakehole.

Context	Description	Interpretation
489	A circular cut measuring 0.24m deep by 0.12m N-S by 0.14m E-W. Break of slope top sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base gradual, blunt point. Orientation NE-SW. Inclination from northwest to southeast.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1114
490	A subcircular cut measuring 0.28m deep by 0.17m N-S by 0.13m E-W. Break of slope top sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base sharp, blunt point. Orientation SE-NW. Inclination from northwest to southeast.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C929
491	A subcircular cut measuring 0.18m deep by 0.10m N-S by 0.12m E-W. Break of slope top sharp with vertical sides except northwest gradual. Break of slope base gradual, blunt point. Orientation NE-SW. Inclination from SW-NE.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1119
492	A circular cut measuring 0.24m deep by 0.10m N-S by 0.15m E-W. Break of slope top sharp except northwest gradual with vertical sides. Break of slope base gradual, blunt point. Orientation NE-SW. Inclination from SW-NE.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1120
493	A circular cut measuring 0.27m deep by 0.13m N-S by 0.13m E-W. Break of slope top sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base gradual, pointed base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1104
494	A subcircular cut measuring 0.26m deep by 0.11m N-S by 0.11m E-W. Break of slope top sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base sharp, blunt point. Orientation N-S. Inclination from S to N.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C914
495	A circular cut measuring 0.27m deep by 0.10m N-S by 0.11m E-W. Break of slope top sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base gradual, pointed base. Orientation E-W.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C933
496	A circular cut measuring 0.20m deep by 0.12m N-S by 0.10m E-W. Break of slope top gradual with vertical sides. Break of slope base gradual, blunt point. Orientation N-S.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C987
497	Circular cut measuring 0.11m N-S by 0.11m E-W by 0.20m deep. Gradual break of slope top with vertical sides. Sharp break of slope base with pointed base.	Cut of stakehole.
498	A subcircular cut measuring 0.21m deep by 0.09m N-S by 0.12m E-W. Break of slope top gradual with vertical sides. Break of slope base sharp, blunt point. Orientation N-S. Inclination from S to N.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C913
499	A circular cut measuring 0.20m deep by 0.10m N-S by 0.11m E-W. Break of slope top sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base gradual, pointed base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C982
500	A circular cut measuring 0.20m deep by 0.10m N-S by 0.09m E-W. Break of slope top sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base gradual, pointed base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C979
501	Circular cut measuring 0.16m N-S by 0.16m E-W by 0.20m deep. Gradual break of slope top with vertical sides. Gradual break of slope base with rounded base.	Cut of stakehole.

Context	Description	Interpretation
502	A pear-shaped cut measuring 0.25m deep by 0.14m N–S by 0.12m E–W. Break of slope top gradual with vertical sides. Break of slope base sharp, blunt point. Orientation N–S. Inclination from S to N.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C889
503	A circular cut measuring 0.21m deep by 0.12m N–S by 0.11m E–W. Break of slope top sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base gradual, rounded base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C972
504	A circular cut measuring 0.19m deep by 0.11m N–S by 0.12m E–W. Break of slope top sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base gradual, bluntly pointed base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C968
505	A circular cut measuring 0.16m deep by 0.12m N–S by 0.10m E–W. Break of slope top sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base sharp, rounded base.	Cut of stakehole containing fills C964, C965
506	A circular cut measuring 0.16m deep by 0.08m N–S by 0.10m E–W. Break of slope top sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base sharp, rounded base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C963
507	A subcircular cut measuring 0.16m deep by 0.10m N–S by 0.09m E–W. Break of slope top gradual with vertical sides. Break of slope base sharp, bluntly pointed base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C890
508	A circular cut measuring 0.20m deep by 0.12m N–S by 0.10m E–W. Break of slope top sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base gradual, pointed base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C961
509	An ovoid cut measuring 0.19m deep by 0.12m N–S by 0.10m E–W. Break of slope top sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base gradual, pointed base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C962
510	A circular cut measuring 0.18m deep by 0.08m N–S by 0.12m E–W. Break of slope top sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base sharp, bluntly base. Truncated on S by C6.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C870
511	A heart-shaped cut measuring 0.13m deep by 0.13m N–S by 0.14m E–W. Break of slope top gradual with gradually sloped sides except northwest where vertical. Break of slope base gradual, rounded base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C866
512	Circular cut measuring 0.13m N–S by 0.14m E–W by 0.14m deep. Gradual break of slope top with vertical sides. Gradual break of slope base with rounded base.	Cut of stakehole
513	Oval-shaped cut measuring 0.12m N–S by 0.10m E–W by 0.18m deep. Break of slope top sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base sharp, pointed base.	Cut of stakehole
514	A D-shaped cut measuring 0.16m deep by 0.08m N–S by 0.07m E–W. Break of slope top sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base sharp, pointed base. Orientation E–W.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C871

Context	Description	Interpretation
515	A circular cut measuring 0.30m deep by 0.14m N-S by 0.13m E-W. Break of slope top sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base gradual, rounded base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1001
516	A subcircular cut measuring 0.19m deep by 0.09m N-S by 0.09m E-W. Break of slope top sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base sharp, base sloped towards northeast. Orientated NE-SW. Inclined from SW-NE.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C868
517	A circular cut measuring 0.25m deep by 0.15m N-S by 0.12m E-W. Break of slope top sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base sharp, rounded base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1035
518	A circular cut measuring 0.22m deep by 0.12m N-S by 0.11m E-W. Break of slope top sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base gradual, bluntly pointed base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1052
519	An oval-shaped cut measuring 0.23m deep by 0.14m N-S by 0.11m E-W. Break of slope top sharp with gradually-sloping sides. Break of slope base sharp, chisel-pointed base. Orientation NE-SW.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1042
520	A pear-shaped cut measuring 0.21m deep by 0.10m N-S by 0.10m E-W. Break of slope top gradual with vertical sides. Break of slope base sharp, bluntly pointed base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C869
521	A circular cut measuring 0.25m deep by 0.12m N-S by 0.13m E-W. Break of slope top sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base sharp, pencil-pointed base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1040
522	A circular cut measuring 0.21m deep by 0.12m N-S by 0.13m E-W. Break of slope top gradual with gradually sloped sides. Break of slope base gradual, rounded base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1038
523	A subcircular cut measuring 0.23m deep by 0.10m N-S by 0.12m E-W. Break of slope top sharp with gradually sloped sides. Break of slope base gradual, pencil-pointed base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1034
524	Semi-compact, mid-dark-brown, sandy clay. Contained occasional angular and rounded pebbles. Measured 0.45m N-S by 0.04m E-W by 0.05m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C553 (Cut no.)
525	Oval-shaped cut, measuring 0.18m deep by 0.77m E-W by 0.43m N-S. Break of slope top gradual, gradual sides. Break of slope base gradual, concave base. Orientation E-W.	Cut of pit containing fills C551, C543
526	A subcircular cut measuring 0.21m deep by 0.09m N-S by 0.12m E-W. Break of slope top gradual with vertical sides. Break of slope base sharp, bluntly pointed base. Orientation NE-SW. Inclination from SW-NE.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C865
527	An oblong cut measuring 0.16m deep by 0.15m N-S by 0.08m E-W. Break of slope top sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base sharp, flat base. Orientation N-S. Inclination from S to N.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1029

Context	Description	Interpretation
528	A circular cut measuring 0.19m deep by 0.12m N–S by 0.14m E–W. Break of slope top sharp with gradually sloped sides. Break of slope base gradual, rounded base. Orientation SE–NW. Inclination from southeast to northwest.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1039
529	Loosely-compacted, dark greyish-brown soil. Contains frequent charcoal. Occasional angular and subangular stones. Measures 0.50m N–S by 1.00m E–W by 0.02m deep.	Fill of pit C216
530	Circular cut. Measured 0.10m N–S by 0.11m E–W by 0.165m in depth. Break of slope top was sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base was sharp with flat base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1295
531	Circular cut with rounded corners. Measured 0.12m N–S by 0.11m E–W by 0.12m in depth. Break of slope top was gradual with vertical sides. Break of slope base was sharp with pointed base. Inclined NW–SE.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1025
532	Circular cut with rounded corners. Measured 0.14m N–S by 0.12m E–W by 0.26m in max depth. Break of slope top was sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base was sharp with pointed base. Inclined N–S.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1021
533	Loosely-compact, light greyish, sandy silty clay. Contained occasional charcoal. Measured 0.19m N–S by 0.19m E–W by 0.03m in depth.	Possibly natural deposit
534	Compact, mid- to dark-brown, silty sand. Frequent charcoal flecks.	Fill of drain C727
535	Loosely-compact, light greyish-brown, silty clay. Measured 0.01m in depth.	Possibly non-archaeological/topsoil
536	Compact, mid- to light-brownish grey silty clay. Occasional pieces of burnt clay.	Fill of kiln C733
537	Loosely-compact reddish pink clay. Measures 0.04m by 0.02m.	Oxidised clay layer.
538	Heat-fractured, medium-sized, flat angular stones measuring up to 0.50m by 0.15m.	Stone lining of kiln C541
539	Medium compact, light-brownish grey, sandy silt. Occasional charcoal flecks. Measures 1.50m diameter by 0.40m deep.	Fill of kiln C733
540	Layer of large stones (0.40m by 0.20m, 0.30m by 0.20m) set into boulder clay. Measures 1.50m diameter by 0.35m deep.	Stone lining of kiln C733
541	Keyhole-shaped cut, measuring 4.95m NW–SE by between 0.50m and 1.60m NE–SW by 0.20m deep. Break of slope top sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base gradual with flat base. Orientation NW–SE.	Kiln Cut, fills C228, C723, C537, C729, C538
542	Deposit below C524	Deposit below C524
543	Compact, mid greyish-brown, sandy clay. Moderate charcoal flecks and frequent small angular and subangular burned stones. Measures 0.43m N–S by 0.77m E–W by 0.02–0.08m deep.	First fill of pit C525

Context	Description	Interpretation
544	Loosely-compact greyish-brown soil. Contains moderate pebbles, occasional subangular and rounded stones and charcoal flecks. Measures 0.45m N-S by 0.56m E-W by 0.12m deep.	Fill of pit C216
545	Compact light greyish-brown, sandy clay. Occasional small pebbles and moderate charcoal. Measures 0.05m N-S by 0.07m E-W by 0.08m deep.	Fill of stakehole C549
546	Compact, light greyish-brown, sandy clay, occasional small pebbles. Measures 0.06m N-S by 0.065m E-W by 0.085m deep.	Fill of stakehole C548
547	Compact, light greyish-brown sandy clay. Contains occasional small pebbles. Measures 0.07m N-S by 0.075m E-W by 0.06m deep.	Fill of stakehole C550
548	Subcircular cut rounded corner to the N, measures 0.065m diameter by 0.075m deep. Sharp break of slope top, vertical sides. Gradual break of slope base, concave base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C546
549	Circular cut measuring 0.05m N-S by 0.07m E-W by 0.08m deep. Gradual break of slope top, sharp S. Vertical sides. Gradual break of slope base, concave base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C545
550	Subcircular cut measuring 0.055m N-S by 0.075m E-W by 0.055–0.025m deep. Sharp break of slope top, vertical sides. Sharp break of slope base, E gradual. Stepped base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C547
551	Compact, light greyish-brown, sandy clay. Occasional charcoal flecks and frequent small angular and subangular stones. Measures 0.40m N-S by 0.70m E-W by 0.07m deep.	Second fill of pit C525
552	Subcircular cut. Measured 0.04m N-S by 0.45m E-W by 0.05m in depth. Break of slope top was sharp with steeply sloped sides. Break of slope base was sharp with fairly flat base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C524
553	Subcircular cut. Measured 0.45m N-S by 0.04m E-W by 0.03m in depth. Break of slope top was sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base was gradual with concave base.	Cut of possible stakehole containing fill C524
554	No archaeological significance.	
555	Loosely-compacted reddish purple clay silt. Moderate burnt stone and charcoal. Measures 2.00m E-W by 1.00m N-S by 0.05m deep.	Layer of kiln below C565
556	Circular cut measuring 0.12m N-S by 0.13m E-W by 0.08m break of slope top with very gradually-sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base with rounded base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C590
557	Annulled	Annulled
558	Loose yellow clay. Contained frequent medium to large stones. Measures 1.33m N-S by 2.57m E-W by 0.51m deep.	Fill of C213 souterrain
559	No archaeological significance	Fill of C213 souterrain
560	Loosely-compacted, mid-brown, sandy clay. Moderate small to medium stones; also frequent large stones concentrated at the E end. Measured 1.52m NE-SW by 5.79m E-W by 0.64m deep.	Fill of C213 souterrain

Context	Description	Interpretation
561	Compact, grey silty clay. Occasional charcoal flecks and flint debitage, frequent small angular and rounded stones. Measured 6.54m E-W by 1.48m N-S by 0.39m deep.	Fill of C213 souterrain
562	Circular cut measuring 0.135m N-S by 0.12m E-W by 0.115m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sloping sides. Sharp break of slope base with a tapered rounded point.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C591
563	Circular cut measuring 0.055m N-S by 0.06m E-W by 0.19m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Sharp break of slope base with rounded base.	Cut of stakehole
564	Circular cut measuring 0.11m N-S by 0.09m E-W by 0.11m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Gradual break of slope base with rounded base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C567
565	Loosely-compact, dark-brown, clay silt. Frequent small heat-fractured stones and charcoal. Measures 1.50m N-S by 0.50m E-W by 0.05m deep.	Layer of kiln above C555
566	No archaeological significance	
567	Loosely to moderately-compacted, mid- to dark-brown, clay silt. Occasional charcoal and heat-fractured stones. Measures 0.11m N-S by 0.09m E-W by 0.11m deep.	Fill of stakehole C564 (Cut no.)
568	Subcircular cut measuring 0.28m deep by 0.12m N-S by 0.14m E-W. Break of slope top gradual with vertical sides. Break of slope base sharp with flat base. Orientation N-S. Inclination from S to N.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C629
569	Subcircular cut measuring 0.22m deep by 0.16m N-S by 0.15m E-W. Break of slope top gradual with vertical sides. Break of slope base sharp with rounded base. Orientation E-W. Inclination from E to W.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C677
570	Oval-shaped cut, measuring 0.15m deep by 0.07m E-W by 0.15m N-S. Break of slope top gradual, vertical sides. Break of slope base sharp, pointed base. Orientation E-W.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C675
571	Elongated oval-shaped cut. Measured 0.07m N-S by 0.11m E-W by 0.15m deep. Break of slope top gradual with vertical sides. Break of slope base sharp with blunt point base. Orientated E-W. Inclined from W to E.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C676
572	Rounded cut with rounded corners. Measured 0.07m N-S by 0.08m E-W by 0.34m in depth. Break of slope top was sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base was gradual with rounded base. Orientated NE-SW. Inclined slightly northeast.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C645
573	Subcircular cut measuring 0.29m N-S by 0.28m E-W by 0.45m deep. Gradual break of slope top. Vertical sides. Sharp break of slope base at N, gradual elsewhere. Base sloping N. Orientation E to W. Inclination E to W.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C598

Context	Description	Interpretation
574	A circular cut measuring 0.20m deep by 0.12m N-S by 0.14m E-W. Break of slope top sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base gradual with rounded base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C998
575	A subcircular cut measuring 0.20m deep by 0.16m N-S by 0.13m E-W. Break of slope top sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base gradual with rounded base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C985
576	A subcircular cut measuring 0.16m deep by 0.07m N-S by 0.09m E-W. Break of slope top, sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base sharp with a bluntly pointed base. Orientation E-W.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C867
577	A circular cut measuring 0.14m deep by 0.035m N-S by 0.03m E-W. Break of slope top sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base gradual with rounded base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C976
578	A subcircular cut measuring 0.16m deep by 0.10m N-S by 0.12m E-W. Break of slope top sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base gradual with rounded base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1002
579	A subcircular cut measuring 0.20m deep by 0.13m N-S by 0.16m E-W. Break of slope top sharp on S, gradual on others with gradually-sloping sides. Break of slope base gradual with rounded base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1053
580	Sub-oval cut measuring 0.22m N-S by 0.16m E-W by 0.07m deep. Gradual break of slope top. Gradual sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base. Base slopes towards the S.	Cut of possible posthole containing fill C634
581	No archaeological significance	
582	Loosely-compact, dark-brown clay. Occasional charcoal flecks, small and medium pebbles and medium to large stones. Measures 0.73m N-S by 0.82m E-W by 0.16m deep.	Fill of pit C216
583	Compact, greyish black, silty clay. Frequent charcoal flecks and moderate fire-cracked medium stones. Measures 1.70m N-S by 2.20m E-W by 0.10m deep.	Charcoal spread within C101
584	Compact, rusty brown manganese. Measures 2.20m E-W by 1.70m N-S by 0.01m deep.	Manganese layer under C583
585	Oval-shaped cut measuring 0.27m NW-SE by 0.53m NE-SW by 0.17m deep. Sharp break of slope except S and SE where gradual. Gradual sloping sides except N and E where vertical. Gradual break of slope base with concave base.	Shallow pit cut, fill C586
586	Medium compact black, silty clay. Frequent charcoal, moderate burnt bone and moderate angular and subangular small burnt stones. Measures 0.27m NW-SE by 0.53m NE-SW by 0.17m deep.	Fill of shallow pit C585 under C583
587	Compact reddish-brown, sandy clay, Contains frequent charcoal, occasional subangular and angular stones and fine pebbles. Measures 1.70m N-S by 1.60m E-W by 0.07m deep.	Hearth layer under C101
588	No archaeological significance	

Context	Description	Interpretation
589	Circular cut measuring 0.08m N-S by 0.07m E-W by 0.10m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Gradual break of slope base with rounded base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C592
590	Loosely-compact, orangey-brown, clay silt. Frequent charcoal at top of fill and occasional heat-fractured stones throughout. Measures 0.12m N-S by 0.13m E-W by 0.08m deep.	Fill of stakehole C556 (Cut no.)
591	Loosely-compacted, mid- to dark-brown, clay silt. Contains moderate charcoal and small heat-fractured stones. Measures 0.135m N-S by 0.12m E-W by 0.115m deep.	Fill of stakehole C562 (Cut no.)
592	Loosely-compacted, dark-brown, clay silt. Occasional charcoal flecks. Measures 0.08m N-S by 0.07m E-W by 0.10m deep.	Fill of stakehole C589 (Cut no.)
593	Stone found at the base of the cut C213 measures 0.38m long by 0.25m wide by 0.04m deep.	Possible stone lining of C213 souterrain.
594	Moderately-compact, grey/beige, sandy clay. Moderate charcoal flecks. Moderate small to medium angular stones. Measures 5.90m N-S by 1.00m E-W by 0.20m deep.	Fill of ditch C1 above C627
595	Loosely-compact, mid greyish-brown, silty clay. Frequent charcoal flecking and charcoal pieces. Frequent small to large subangular stones. Fragments of hazelnut shell. Measures 0.62m diameter by 0.27m deep.	Fill of shallow pit C97 (Cut no.)
596	Loosely-compacted, dark blackish-brown, silty soil. Frequent charcoal pieces, occasional burnt bone and moderate small angular stones. Measures 0.35m N-S by 0.50m E-W by 0.15m deep.	Fill of shallow pit C597 (Cut no.)
597	Oval-shaped cut measuring 0.35m N-S by 0.50m E-W by 0.15m deep. Sharp break of slope E, gradual W. Vertical side E, gradual slope elsewhere. Gradual break of slope base, uneven base.	Cut of shallow pit containing fill C596
598	Loosely-compact, mid-brown, silty clay. Contains occasional flecks of charcoal, frequent pebbles, occasional large subangular stones. Measures 0.29m N-S by 0.28m E-W by 0.45m deep.	Fill of stakehole C573 (Cut no.)
599	No archaeological significance	
600	No archaeological significance	
601	Loosely-compacted, brown/grey clay. Contains frequent pebbles and occasional small stones. Measures 0.72m by 0.43m by 0.12m	Fill of shallow pit C96 (Cut no.)
602	Firmly compact, mid-brown, sandy clay. Contained occasional flecks of charcoal and small subangular stones. Measures 0.34m N-S by 0.39m E-W by 0.12m deep.	Fill of shallow pit C436 (Cut no.)
603	Compact, mid greyish-brown, sandy clay. Contained frequent flat packing stones, moderate charcoal and one piece of burnt bone. Measures 0.34m N-S by 0.36m E-W by 0.26m deep.	Fill of posthole C88 (Cut no.)
604	Loosely-compact, brown/red clay. Contains occasional small flecks of charcoal and small pebbles; also contains one large stone. Measures 0.40m by 0.20m.	Fill of shallow pit C95 (Cut no.)

Context	Description	Interpretation
605	No archaeological significance	
606	No archaeological significance	
607	Loosely-compact, brown/orange fill. Packing stones at the edge. Contains occasional charcoal flecks. Measures 0.36 by 0.35 by 0.25m.	Fill of possible posthole C94 (Cut no.)
608	Circular cut measures 0.06m N-S by 0.06m E-W by 0.05m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Gradual break of slope base with concave base. Cut into C587.	Stakehole cut, fill C646
609	Circular cut measuring 0.07m N-S by 0.06m E-W by 0.06m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Gradual break of slope base with concave base.	Stakehole cut, fill C647 under C101 and cutting C587
610	Linear cut measuring 0.98m NW-SE by 0.30m N-S by 0.05m deep. Gradual break of slope top with gradually-sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base with rounded base.	Slot trench cut, fill C648
611	Circular cut measuring 0.06m N-S by 0.07m E-W by 0.085m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Gradual break of slope base with flat base.	Stakehole cut, fill C649 cut into C587
612	Circular cut measures 0.09m N-S by 0.09m E-W by 0.14m deep. Sharp break of slope with vertical sides. Gradual break of slope base with concave base. Cut into C587.	Stakehole cut, fill C650
613	Circular cut measuring 0.07m N-S by 0.08m E-W by 0.06m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Sharp break of slope base with concave base. Cut into C587.	Stakehole cut, fill C651
614	Subcircular cut with subangular corner at S. Measures 0.07m N-S by 0.08m E-W by 0.05m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Gradual break of slope base with concave base. Cut into C587.	Stakehole cut, fill C652
615	Subcircular cut with subangular corner at southwest. Measures 0.08m N-S by 0.08m E-W by 0.08m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Sharp break of slope base with concave base.	Stakehole cut, fill C653
616	Oval-shaped cut measuring 0.055m N-S by 0.10m E-W by 0.06m deep. Break of slope top sharp, with vertical sides except E where gradual. Break of slope base sharp with concave base.	Stakehole cut, fill C645
617	Circular cut measuring 0.42m N-S by 0.47m E-W by 0.27m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Gradual break of slope base with concave base.	Possible cooking pit cut, fill C655
618	Loosely-compact, light greyish-brown clay. Occasional charcoal flecks and small pebbles. Very occasional large subangular stones. Measures 0.48m diameter by 0.50m deep.	Fill of posthole C98 (Cut no.)
619	Loosely-compacted mid- to dark-brown sandy clay. Occasional small rounded stones and charcoal flecks. Measures 0.59m N-S by 1.39m E-W by 0.59m deep.	Fill of C213 souterrain

Context	Description	Interpretation
620	Compact, reddish-brown, coarse gravelly clay. Contains some small bones and animal teeth. Measures 1.49m N-S by 2.12m E-W by 0.39m deep.	Fill of C213 souterrain
621	Loosely-compacted, grey, silty sand. Contains occasional irregular stones and frequent small rounded stones. Measures 0.71m N-S by 0.79m E-W by 0.09m deep.	Fill of C213 Souterrain
622	Loosely-compact, dark greyish-brown, silty clay. Contains occasional flecks of charcoal and small pebbles. Two pieces of pottery found. Measures 0.10m diameter by 0.16m deep.	Fill of stakehole C623
623	Circular cut measuring 0.10m diameter by 0.16m deep. Sharp break of slope top. Straight sided. Sharp break of slope base. Bluntly pointed base. Inclined from southeast to northwest.	Stakehole cut, fill C622
624	Loosely-compacted, dark orange-brown, silty clay. Contains occasional charcoal pieces and occasional small pebbles. Measures 0.20 by 0.10 by 0.16m.	Fill of stakehole.
625	Circular cut. Measured 0.11m N-S by 0.11m E-W by 0.16m in depth. Break of slope top was sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base was gradual with concave base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C842
626	Oval-shaped cut. Measured 0.13m N-S by 0.08m E-W by 0.16m in depth. Break of slope top was sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base was gradual with a blunt point base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C841
627	Loosely-compact, mid-orangey-brown sandy clay. Moderate small and medium angular stones and small pebbles. Occasional flecks of charcoal. Measures 1.00m N-S by 6.00m E-W by 0.22m deep.	Fill of ditch C1 under C594
628	Loosely-compacted mid- to dark-brown clay. Contains occasional charcoal flecks and occasional medium-sized stones. Measures 4.78m east-west by 5.92m NE-SW by 1.41m NW-SE by 0.54m deep.	Fill of C213 souterrain
629	Loosely-compact, mid orange-brown, sandy clay. Contains occasional small pebbles. Measures 0.12m N-S by 0.14m E-W by 0.28m deep.	Fill of stakehole C568
630	Loosely-compacted orange-brown, sandy clay. Contains occasional pebbles. Measures 0.20m N-S by 0.22m E-W by 0.07m deep.	Fill of shallow depression C435
631	Loosely-compacted mid orange-brown sandy clay. Measures 0.25m N-S by 0.24m E-W by 0.37m deep. Containing frequent subrounded pebbles and subangular stones.	Fill of possible posthole C434
632	No archaeological significance	
633	No archaeological significance	
634	Loosely-compacted, mid orange-brown, sandy clay. Contains occasional pebbles. Measures 0.22m N-S by 0.16m E-W by 0.07m deep.	Fill of possible posthole C580
635	Compact, light-brown grey, sandy clay. Frequent subrounded and subangular stones, frequent small stones, frequent charcoal pieces. Measures 0.33m NE-SW by 0.64m SE-NW by 0.26-0.33m deep.	Fill of double posthole C86
636	No archaeological significance	

Context	Description	Interpretation
637	Loosely-compact, mid-orangy-brown, clay sand. Occasional charcoal flecks and small pebbles. Measures 1.60m N-S by 0.22m E-W by 0.15m deep.	Fill of slot trench C99 (Cut no.)
638	Firmly compact, orangy-brown, sandy clay. Contained frequent medium-sized stones, concentrated on southern side and a layer of clay on the northern side. Measured 0.56m N-S by 0.49m E-W by 0.26m in depth.	Fill of posthole C433 (Cut no.)
639	Loosely-compact, light orangy-brown, sandy clay. Moderate small angular shaped pebbles towards the W of fill. Frequent flecks of charcoal. Measures 0.80m N-S by 1.90m E-W by 0.30m deep.	Fill of shallow pit C38 (Cut no.)
640	Loosely-compact, dark-brown, sandy clay. Moderate angular and subangular stones, one large flat stone. Measures 0.14m N-S by 0.14m E-W by 0.10m deep.	Fill of possible posthole C75
641	Loosely-compact, mid-orangy-brown, clay sand. Occasional charcoal, moderate small angular stones. Measures 2.80m N-S by 0.90m E-W by 0.15m deep.	Fill of ditch C1 under C627
642	Densely compact, mid beige/grey, coarse sandy clay. Occasional inclusions of charcoal. Frequent small angular stones. Measures 1.00m N-S by 6.00m E-W by 0.40m deep.	Lower fill of enclosure ditch.
643	Firmly compact, mid yellowish-brown, silty sand. Contains moderate charcoal pieces and frequent small angular stones. Measures 7.80m N-S by 0.80–1.05m E-W by 0.20m deep.	Upper fill of souterrain C7
644	Compact, light grey brown, sandy clay. Frequent small stones and charcoal. Measures 0.36m N-S by 0.33m E-W by 0.20m deep.	Fill of posthole C87
645	Loosely-compact, mid-brown, sandy silty clay. Contained occasional pebbles. Measured 0.13m N-S by 0.08m E-W by 0.16m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C572 (Cut no.)
646	Medium compact, dark greyish-brown, sandy clay. Occasional small pebbles and moderate charcoal. Measures 0.06m N-S by 0.06m E-W by 0.05m deep.	Fill of stakehole C608
647	Compact greyish black, sandy clay. Contains occasional small pebbles, frequent charcoal and occasional burnt bone. Measures 0.07m N-S by 0.06m E-W by 0.06m deep.	Fill of stakehole C609
648	Compact, dark blackish-brown, silty sand. Frequent charcoal, occasional subangular and angular stones. Measures 0.98m northwest to southeast by 0.30m N-S by 0.05m deep.	Fill of slot trench C610
649	Medium compact, dark blackish-brown, sandy clay. Occasional small pebbles and burnt bone. Frequent charcoal. Measures 0.06m N-S by 0.07m E-W by 0.085m deep.	Fill of stakehole C611
650	Medium compact, mid-grey sandy clay. Occasional small pebbles and charcoal. Measures 0.08m N-S by 0.09m E-W by 0.14m deep.	Fill of stakehole C612
651	Medium compact, dark-brownish black, silty sand. Frequent charcoal and fine pebbles. Measures 0.07m N-S by 0.08m E-W by 0.06m deep.	Fill of stakehole C613

Context	Description	Interpretation
652	Medium compact, light greyish-brown, sandy clay. Occasional charcoal and fine pebbles. Measures 0.07m N-S by 0.08m E-W by 0.05m deep.	Fill of stakehole C614
653	Medium compact, light greyish-brown, clay sand. Contains occasional charcoal. Measures 0.08m N-S by 0.08m E-W by 0.08m deep.	Fill of stakehole C615
654	Compact light greyish-brown sandy clay. Contains fine pebbles. Measures 0.10m E-W by 0.05m N-S by 0.55m deep.	Fill of stakehole C616
655	Compact, black, sandy silt. Frequent charcoal and burnt stones. Measures 0.47m E-W by 0.42m N-S by 0.27m deep. Burnt bone and a hazelnut shell found.	Fill of possible cooking pit, under C101 and cut into C587.
656	Loosely-compacted, Mid- to light-brown, sandy soil. Contained occasional large stones, charcoal flecks and burnt clay. Measured 1.10m N-S by 1.90m E-W by 0.50m deep.	Fill of pit C36
657	Loosely-compacted, mixed mid-brown and reddish-brown clay. Frequent medium angular stones. Measures 4.11m NW-SE by 1.19m SW-NE by 0.17m deep.	Fill of C213 Souterrain
658	Firmly compacted, light grey clay. Contains small rounded stones. Measures 3.33m NW-SE by 0.98m NE-SW by 0.12m deep.	Fill of C213 Souterrain
659	No archaeological significance	
660	No archaeological significance	
661	No archaeological significance	
662	No archaeological significance	Fill of C213 Souterrain
663	No archaeological significance	
664	Medium compacted, light grey, silty clay. Contains occasional charcoal flecks. Measures 0.44m N-S by 0.66m E-W by 0.05m deep.	Fill of C213 souterrain
665	No archaeological significance	
666	Loosely-compacted, dark-brown sandy clay. Occasional pebbles, subangular and rounded stones. Measures 1.00m NNW-SSE by 0.25m E-W by 0.30m deep. Small piece of burnt bone found.	Second fill of C7 souterrain
667	Firmly compacted, mid orange-brown, clay sand. Occasional charcoal flecks and frequent small angular stones. Measures 1.10m N-S by 0.35m E-W by 0.12m deep.	Third fill of C7 souterrain
668	Loosely-compact, dark blackish-brown, sandy clay. Frequent pieces of charcoal, Moderate burnt bone, small fragments pottery. Measures 0.85m N-S by 6.30m E-W by 0.15m deep.	Charcoal fill of C7 souterrain
669	Loosely-compacted, light-brownish grey, silty sand. Moderate charcoal flecks and small angular stones. Occasional fragments burnt bone. 0.80m N-S by 2.70m E-W by 0.16m deep.	Fill of C7 souterrain
670	Loosely-compacted, mid sandy brown, clay sand. Moderate charcoal, small/medium stones. Occasional. Large flat stones and fragments burnt bone, Measures 0.65m N-S by 5.00m E-W by 0.30m deep.	Fill of C7 souterrain

Context	Description	Interpretation
671	Loose mid-brownish black, silty sand. Frequent charcoal pieces. Measures 0.80m N-S by 2.80m E-W by 0.01m deep.	Lower fill of C7 souterrain
672	Loosely-compact dark greyish-brown, silty sand. Contains occasional small pebbles and angular stones. Measures 1.50m N-S by 1.28m E-W by 0.30m - 0.60m deep.	Fill of pit C84
673	Moderately-compact, orangey-brown, sandy soil with gravel. Occasional small stones and pebbles. Measures 2.20m N-S by 0.80m E-W .	Fill of ditch C1 under C377
674	Compact, mid greyish-brown sandy clay. Occasional small stones. Measures 0.25m N-S by 0.30m E-W by 0.16m deep.	Fill of posthole C141
675	Loosely-compact mid orange-brown, silty sand. Contains occasional small pebbles and flecks of charcoal. Measures 0.07m N-S by 0.07m E-W by 0.15m deep.	Fill of stakehole C570
676	Loosely-compact, mid orange-brown, silty sand. Containing occasional small pebbles, flecks of charcoal and small angular stones. Measures 0.07m N-S by 0.11m E-W by 0.15m deep.	Fill of stakehole C571
677	Loosely-compact, mid orange-brown, silty clay. Contains occasional small pebbles and flecks of charcoal. Measures 0.16m N-S by 0.15m E-W by 0.22m deep.	Fill of stakehole C569
678	No archaeological significance	
679	No archaeological significance	
680	Loosely-compacted, mid orange, silty clay. Contained frequent flecks of charcoal, occasional small subangular stones. Measures 0.26m diameter by 0.22m deep.	Posthole fill in cut C79
681	Loosely-compacted, mid orange-brown, silty clay. Contained frequent flecks of charcoal, moderate small subrounded pebbles and occasional small subangular stones. Measures 0.23m N-S by 0.21m E-W by 0.41m deep.	Posthole fill in cut C160
682	Loosely-compact light-brown, sandy silt. Contains occasional small pebbles. Measures 0.22m N-S by 0.24m E-W by 0.10m deep.	Shallow pit fill in cut C437
683	Sub-oval cut. Measured 0.67m N-S by 0.65m E-W by 0.18m in depth. Break of slope top was sharp with concave sides. Break of slope base gradual with rounded base.	Cut of shallow pit containing fill C802
684	Oval-shaped cut measuring 0.46m N-S by 0.60m E-W by 0.35m deep. Sharp break of slope top with gradually-sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base with rounded base.	Cut of pit of unknown function containing fill C803
685	No archaeological significance	
686	Oval-shaped cut measuring 0.56m N-S by 0.60m E-W by 0.18m deep. Sharp break of slope top with concave sides. Gradual break of slope base with rounded base.	Cut of posthole containing fill C805

Context	Description	Interpretation
687	Sub-oval-shaped cut measuring 0.37m N-S by 0.30m E-W by 0.15m deep. Sharp break of slope top with gradually-sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base with rounded base.	Cut of posthole containing fill C806
688	Oval-shaped cut measuring 0.16m N-S by 0.18m E-W by 0.06m deep. Sharp break of slope top with gradually-sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base with rounded base.	Cut of shallow pit containing fill C807
689	Oval-shaped cut measuring 0.32m N-S by 0.25m E-W by 0.08m deep. Gradual break of slope top with gradually-sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base with rounded base.	Cut of shallow pit containing fill C808
690	Circular cut measuring 0.07m N-S by 0.08m E-W by 0.07m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Sharp break of slope base with rounded base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C809
691	Circular cut measuring 0.07m E-W by 0.09m N-S by 0.08m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Gradual break of slope base with rounded base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C810
692	Irregularly-shaped cut measuring 2.04m N-S by 1.32m E-W by 0.18m deep. Sharp break of slope top with gradually-sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base with rounded base.	Cut of charcoal-rich / burnt stone deposit C811
693	Circular cut measuring 0.18m N-S by 0.20m E-W by 0.17m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Gradual break of slope base with rounded base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C812
694	Fairly compact, mid-dark-brown, silty clay. Contained moderate small stones, occasional medium-sized fragments of modern pottery, occasional fragments of clay pipe and occasional fragments of charcoal. Measured 32.00m (L) by 1.10m (W) by 0.13m in max depth.	Fill of linear C6 (Cut no.)
695	Circular cut measuring 0.10m N-S by 0.08m E-W by 0.18m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Gradual break of slope base with rounded base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C814
696	Linear cut with rounded corners measuring 0.20m N-S by 0.43m by 0.18m deep. Sharp break of slope top with steep sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base with rounded base.	Cut of linear feature containing fill C815
697	N.A.S.	Topsoil spread.
698	Circular cut measuring 0.10m E-W by 0.12m N-S by 0.07m deep. Sharp break of slope top with steep sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base with rounded point.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C817
699	Linear cut measuring 1.22m N-S by 0.32m E-W by 0.24m deep. Gradual break of slope top with gradually-sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base with flat base.	Cut of linear containing fill C818
700	Moderately to firmly compacted, dark greyish-brown, silty clay. Occasional charcoal flecks and moderate small angular stone inclusions. Measures 0.50m NE-SW by 0.31m NW-SE by 0.26m deep.	Fill of posthole C720

Context	Description	Interpretation
701	Compact, mid-orangey-brown, silty clay. Occasional small pebbles and flecks of charcoal. Measures 0.24m N-S by 0.26m E-W by 0.14m deep.	Fill of posthole C716 (Cut no.)
702	Oval-shaped cut measuring 0.29m NW-SE by 0.18m NE-SW by 0.10m deep. Top break of slope gradual in southeast, sharp in northwest. Gradually tapered sides. Gradual break of slope base with uneven base. Orientated NW-SE.	Cut of possible posthole containing fill C412
703	Circular cut measuring 0.24m N-S by 0.19m E-W by 0.10m deep. Sharp break of slope top except N where gradual. Vertical sides except N where gradually sloped. Sharp break of slope base except N where gradual. Flat base. Inclined from N to S.	Cut of posthole containing fill C413
704	Circular (ring-shaped) cut measuring 0.20m wide by 0.08 to 0.18m deep by 12.70m long. Encloses an area of 5.50m by 6.00m. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Sharp break of slope base with flat base.	Cut of slot trench containing fill C409
705	Subcircular cut measuring 0.36m N-S by 0.26m E-W by 0.22m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Gradual break of slope base with rounded base.	Cut of posthole containing fill C411
706	Annulled	Annulled
707	Annulled	Annulled
708	Annulled	Annulled
709	Annulled	Annulled
710	Annulled	Annulled
711	Annulled	Annulled
712	Loosely-compacted dark-brown/black, silty clay. Occasional small/medium stones, burnt bone and frequent charcoal. Measures 2.30m long by 0.80m wide .	Fill of linear C713
713	A linear ditch-like cut orientated NNW-SSE, measuring 9m in long axis, 0.8m wide and maximum depth of 0.7m. Steep, almost vertical sides at northern end, gradual further south. Truncated at northern end by enclosing ditch C1350.	Cut of linear ditch feature that pre-dates main enclosing ditch of Area 2.
714	Hard, mid-brown clay. Contains frequent charcoal and occasional pebbles. Measures 4.60m long by 0.80m wide by 0.20m deep.	Fill of ditch C713
715	Compact, dark-brown, sandy clay. Concentration of heat-fractured stones on northeast and base. Occasional charcoal. Measures 0.28m N-S by 0.25m E-W by 0.22m deep.	Fill of posthole C718 (Cut no.)
716	Subcircular cut with a rounded corner on E. Measures 0.24m N-S by 0.26m E-W by 0.14m deep. Sharp break of slope top with gradual sides. Gradual break of slope base with base sloping S. Orientation E-W.	Cut of posthole containing fill C701
717	Subcircular cut measuring 0.28m N-S by 0.25m E-W by 0.22m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Sharp break of slope base with flat base.	Cut of posthole containing fill C421

Context	Description	Interpretation
718	Circular cut. Measured 0.25m N-S by 0.26m E-W by 0.18m in depth. Break of slope top was sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base was sharp with concave base.	Cut of posthole containing fill C715
719	Subtriangular cut, with rounded corners to N, E, and W. Measures 0.13m NW-SE by 0.17m NE-SW by 0.08m deep. Sharp break of slope top with concave sides. Gradual break of slope base with flat base.	Cut of possible posthole containing fill C410
720	Subcircular cut, measures 0.50m NE-SW by 0.31m NW-SE by 0.26m deep.	Cut of posthole containing fill C700
721	Layer of collapsed large stones within C722, measures 1.50m diameter by 0.30m to 0.50m deep.	Stone lining of kiln C733
722	Loosely-compact, greyish-brown, silty clay. Occasional small pebbles. Measures 1.50m diameter by 0.30m to 0.50m deep.	Fill of kiln C733
723	Three angular stones set into the natural measuring 0.28m by 0.15m by 0.1m, 0.16m by 0.13m by 0.1m, 0.23m by 0.25m by 0.12m.	Stone lining of Kiln C541
724	Compact, mid-brown, sandy clay. Moderate medium to large heat-fractured stones and occasional charcoal flecks. Measures 0.32m N-S by 0.28m E-W by 0.21m deep.	Fill of posthole C732 (Cut No.)
725	Loosely-compact dark-brown silty clay. Frequent small rounded stones and charcoal flecks. Measures 0.26m diameter by 0.15m deep.	Posthole fill of C731
726	Loosely-compact, dark-brown, clay sand. Frequent charcoal, occasional medium flat and rounded stones. Measures 0.30m N-S by 0.28m E-W by 0.18m deep.	Posthole fill of C730
727	Linear cut measuring 6.90m N-S by between 1.00m and 2.20m E-W by 0.45m deep. Gradual break of slope top with sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base with rounded base. Orientated N-S.	Cut of drain, fill C534
728	No archaeological significance	
729	Heat-fractured, medium-sized, flat angular stones measuring up to 0.40m by 0.18m.	Stone lining of Kiln C541
730	Circular cut measuring 0.30m N-S by 0.28m E-W by 0.18m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Gradual break of slope base with rounded base. Orientation N-S.	Cut of posthole containing fill C726
731	Circular cut measuring 0.26m diameter by 0.15m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Sharp break of slope base with flat base.	Cut of posthole containing fill C725
732	Subcircular cut measuring 0.32m N-S by 0.28m E-W by 0.21m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides except S where gradual. Gradual break of slope base with flat base.	Cut of posthole containing fill C724
733	Keyhole-shaped cut, measures 6.30m NW-SE by between 1.10m and 2.10m NE-SW and between 0.50m and 0.16m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Gradual break of slope base with flat base at northwest and uneven base at southwest.	Kiln cut, fills C536, C539, C540, C223, C721, C722
734	Moderately-compact, mid-dark-brown, silty clay. Measured 0.80m N-S by 0.90m E-W by 0.03m in max depth.	Spread of material that covers C226

Context	Description	Interpretation
735	Compact, mid orange-brown, silty clay. Occasional small pebbles, frequent charcoal flecks and one small angular stone. Measures 0.21m N-S by 0.22m E-W by 0.26m deep.	Fill of posthole C765 (Cut No.)
736	Compact, mid-brownish grey, silty clay. Occasional charcoal flecks and small pebbles. Measures 0.24m N-S by 0.22m E-W by 0.04m deep.	Fill of posthole C740 (Cut No.)
737	Compact, mid-brownish grey, silty clay. Moderate charcoal and small to medium angular stones. Measures 0.24m N-S by 0.30m E-W by 0.04m deep.	Fill of posthole C739 (Cut No.)
738	Loosely-compact mid greyish-brown clay. Occasional small stones and charcoal flecks. Measures 0.35m diameter by 0.25m deep.	Fill of posthole C744 (Cut No.)
739	Circular cut measuring 0.24m N-S by 0.30m E-W by 0.04m deep. Sharp break of slope top with steep sloping sides. Sharp break of slope base with flat base.	Cut of posthole containing fill C737
740	Circular cut measuring 0.24m N-S by 0.22m E-W by 0.04m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Sharp break of slope base with flat base.	Cut of posthole containing fill C736
741	Oval-shaped cut with rounded corners. Measures 0.15m N-S by 0.30m E-W by 0.07m deep. Gradual break of slope at top with steep sloping sides. Sharp break of slope base with flat base.	Cut of posthole containing fill C249
742	Circular cut measures 0.20m diameter by 0.24m deep. Sharp break of slope top with gradual sides. Sharp break of slope base with flat base.	Cut of posthole containing fill C248
743	Four medium to large stones set into the side of C744 creating packing for post C738. Stones average 0.10m by 0.075m by 0.10m.	Packing stones, fill of posthole C744
744	Circular cut measuring 0.35m diameter by 0.25m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides on N but gradual on S. Break of slope base sharp with flat base.	Cut of posthole containing fills C743, C738
745	Irregularly-shaped cut with rounded corners. Measuring 2.20m E-W by between 0.90m and 1.10m N-S by between 0.70m and 0.80m deep. Break of slope top sharp with sides gradual at top and steep at base. Break of slope base sharp with flat base sloping W. Orientated E-W.	Kiln cut, fills C746, C751, C757, C733
746	Compact mid-brownish grey silty clay. Occasional medium-sized stones and moderate small stones. Frequent large pieces of charcoal. Measured 2.50m E-W by between 0.90m and 1.50m N-S by between 0.50m and 0.70m deep.	Fill of kiln C745
747	Segmented circle. Outside diameter 6.85m, inside diameter 6.28m by 0.35m wide by 0.23m deep. Sharp break of slope except N where gradual. Gradually-sloping sides. Break of slope base gradual with a flat base.	Slot trench cut, fill C226
748	Compact, mid orange-brown, clay. Frequent charcoal flecks, occasional small pebbles. Measures 0.20m N-S by 0.24m E-W by 0.04m deep.	Fill in natural hollow.

Context	Description	Interpretation
749	Medium compact, dark greyish-brown, silty clay. Occasional charcoal flecks and medium stones. One large stone 0.15m by 0.10m by 0.04m. Measures 0.36m N-S by 0.43m E-W by 0.15m deep.	First fill of posthole C753 above C752
750	Medium light greyish-brown, silty clay. Occasional charcoal flecks and burnt bone. Measures 0.16m N-S by 0.20m E-W by between 0.07m and 0.15m deep.	Posthole fill of C750
751	Friable, mid-brown grey sandy clay. Contained occasional small pebbles (0.04m by 0.03m) and occasional flecks of charcoal. Measured 0.20–0.25m in depth.	Second fill of C745 kiln (Cut no.)
752	Medium compact, light greyish-brown, silty clay. Contained occasional medium stones and flecks of charcoal. Measured 0.31m N-S by 0.29m E-W by 0.18m in depth.	Second fill of possible posthole C753 (Cut no.)
753	Triangular cut with rounded corners. Measured 0.38m N-S by 0.43m E-W by 0.36m in depth. Break of slope top was sharp with steep sides to NE and S with gradual sides to the E. Break of slope base is sharp with base sloping towards northeast. Inclined towards northeast.	Cut of possible posthole containing fills C749 and C752
754	Ovoid cut with rounded corners. Measured 0.16m N-S by 0.20m E-W by 0.15m in depth (max). Break of slope top was sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base was sharp with the base sloping towards the northeast. Inclined towards the northeast.	Cut of posthole containing fill C750
755	Fairly compact, mid-brown silty clay. Contained occasional pebbles and occasional flecks of charcoal, the main concentration of which was in the southeast. Measured 0.27m N-S by 0.28m E-W by 0.15m in depth.	Fill of shallow depression C762 (Cut no.)
756	A curvilinear cut. Measured 3.5m in length by 0.2m in width by 0.2m in depth.	Cut of gully containing fill C225
757	Loose to moderately-compacted sticky deposit. Contained charcoal, numerous patches of oxidised clay. Measured 0.05–0.01m in depth.	Third fill of C745 kiln (Cut no.)
758	Firmly compact, mid- to dark-brown, silty clay. Contained occasional subangular stones (0.03–0.05m), frequent pieces of charcoal (particularly towards the base) and occasional fragments of flint. Measured 0.33m N-S by 0.30m E-W.	Fill of possible posthole C764 (Cut no.)
759	Compact, blackish brown, sandy clay. Contained occasional angular stones (0.05m by 0.03m by 0.01m), a large stone (0.26m by 0.24m), occasional flecks of charcoal and occasional flint fragments. Measured 0.36m N-S by 0.38m E-W.	Fill of possible posthole C763 (Cut no.)
760	A substantial cut measuring 0.20m in depth, which runs concentrically to slot trench C747. Along it is a second cut which forms gully C756.	Cut of gully containing fill C225
761	A large flat padding stone, from base of C763. Measured 0.26m by 0.24m by 0.04m.	A large padding stone at base of posthole C763 (Cut no.)

Context	Description	Interpretation
762	Subcircular cut with rounded sides. Measured 0.27m N-S by 0.28m E-W by 0.15m in depth. Break of slope top is gradual with gradual sides. Break of slope base is gradual with rounded base sloping slightly to the W.	Cut of slight depression containing fill C755
763	Circular cut with rounded corners. Measured 0.36m N-S by 0.38m E-W by 0.20m in depth. Break of slope top was sharp with straight sides. Break of slope base was gradual with rounded base sloping to N.	Cut of posthole containing fill C759
764	Circular cut with rounded corners. Measured 0.33m N-S by 0.30m E-W by 0.31m in depth. Break of slope top was sharp with straight sides. Break of slope base was sharp with a rounded base sloping slightly towards the west. Inclined southwest.	Cut of posthole containing fill C758
765	Subcircular cut with rounded corners. Measured 0.21m N-S by 0.22m E-W by 0.26m in depth. Break of slope top was sharp with sharp sides. Break of slope base was sharp with rounded base. Orientated E-W and inclined slightly towards northwest.	Cut of posthole containing C735
766	Compact, blackish brown, sandy clay. Contained occasional pebbles (0.03m by 0.05m by 0.04m), occasional bone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks. Measured 0.87m E-W by 0.50m N-S.	Fill associated with C767
767	Rectilinear cut with rounded corners at northeast and northwest and sharp corners at southwest and southeast. Measured 0.04m on north side sloping down to 0.10m on south side. Break of slope top was gradual with sloping sides. Break of slope base was gradual with unevenly flat base. Orientated E-W.	Cut containing fill C766
768	Compact, brownish black, sandy clay. Contained occasional pebbles (0.03m by 0.02m). Measured 0.20m E-W by 0.21m N-S by 0.05m in depth.	Fill of possible stakehole C769 (Cut no.)
769	Circular cut with rounded corners. Measured 0.05m. Break of slope top was sharp with gradual sides. Break of slope base was gradual with concave base sloping slightly to N.	Cut of possible stakehole containing fill C768
770	Loosely-compact, dark-brown with black flecks, silty sand. Contained occasional small stones and pebbles, occasional burnt bone and frequent charcoal. Measured 0.88m N-S by 0.91m E-W by 0.25m in max depth.	Fill of kiln C775 (Cut no.)
771	Five large flat stones sat below the dark-brown layer. Measured 0.50m by 0.40m at largest and 0.20m by 0.20m at smallest.	Stone layer of C775 (Cut no.)
772	Loosely-compact, reddish, silty clay. Contained occasional small pebbles. Measured 1.63m by average depth of 0.20m by 0.4m in width from C774.	Fill of C775 (Cut no.)
773	Loosely-compact, slightly wet and sticky, blackish brown, silty sand. Contained occasional burnt bone, small stones and frequent charcoal. Measured 0.77m N-S by 0.88m E-W by 0.60m in depth.	Fill of C775 (Cut no.)

Context	Description	Interpretation
774	Loosely-compact, dark grey with black flecks, silty sand. Contained moderate small pebbles and occasional flecks of charcoal. Measured 1.03m N-S by 1.01m E-W by 0.30m in depth at the base and 0.80m around the edges measured from the wall. Four medium-sized flat stones in grey fill on the south side of the pit.	Fill of C775 (Cut no.)
775	Subcircular cut with rounded corners. Measured 1.19m N-S by 1.11m E-W by 0.48m. Break of slope top was sharp with gradual sides. Break of slope base was gradual with a rounded slightly concave base to the south.	Cut of cooking pit/ burning pit containing fills C770, C771, C772, C773, C774.
776	Moderately-compacted, dark yellow to mid-brownish grey, sandy clay. Contained occasional small angular stones and very occasional flecks of charcoal. Deposit slightly arcing but measured 0.40m (W) by 2.95m (L) by 0.4m in depth. Part of slot trench C747 cut by kiln C733.	Fill of slot trench C777 (Cut no.)
777	A slightly arcing linear cut. Break of slope top was sharp with straight sides. Break of slope base was sharp with a flat base. Possibly southern part of cut C747, the slot trench.	Cut of part of circular slot trench containing fill C776
778	Moderately-compact, mottled brown-grey sandy clay with patches of redeposited boulder clay throughout. Contained moderate to frequent small angular and subangular stones, and frequent patches of charcoal flecks. Measured 0.50m to 0.80m in depth.	Fill of a short souterrain C780 (Cut no.)
779	Loosely to moderately-compact, clay. Contained moderate to frequent subangular and angular small stones and moderate charcoal patches. Measured 1.0m N-S by 1.1m E-W by 0.5m in depth.	Fill of a short souterrain C780 (Cut no.)
780	Rectangular, linear cut, subrounded in the northern and southern end. Break of slope top was sharp. Break of slope base was sharp with a flat base, sloping from N-S. Orientated NW-SE.	Cut of possible souterrain containing fills C778, C779, C781, C782.
781	Small piece of burnt wood. Appeared to be a plank on the western edge of cut C780. Measured <0.002m. Small extent removed measured 0.25m (L) by 0.08m (W).	Possible remains of <i>in-situ</i> burnt timbers contained in C780 (Cut no.)
782	Grey-brown, moderately-compact sandy clay. Contained occasional charcoal flecking and approximately 70% stones.	Layer within cut linear C780.
783	Dark-brown, friable, silty clay. No inclusions.	Fill of post-pipe C1323 (Cut no.)
784	A moderately-compact, mid- to dark-brown silty clay, containing moderate amounts of charcoal, with dimensions of 0.9m by 0.92m with maximum depth of 0.1m.	Fill of possible stone-lined pit, C785
785	Subrectangular cut, 0.92m E-W by 0.6m N-S, maximum depth 0.1m, gently sloping sides, flat base.	Cut of possible stone-lined pit within Structure 7
786	A layer of five stones, four flat, one subangular and small packing stones set in the base of a pit cut.	Stone lining to possible storage pit in Structure 7
787	Circular cut of 0.24m diameter, depth 0.04m. Cut into internal edge, on western side of slot trench of Structure 7.	Posthole cut in base of slot trench of Structure 7, fill is C1348

Context	Description	Interpretation
788	Circular cut of posthole on external edge of southern side of slot trench of Structure 7. Diameter 0.23m, depth 0.04m, sloping sides and concave base.	Posthole cut in base of slot trench of Structure 7, fill is C1348
789	Oval-shaped cut of posthole on external edge of southern side of slot trench of Structure 7. Diameter 0.3m, depth 0.04m, sloping sides and concave base.	Posthole cut in base of slot trench of Structure 7, fill is C1348
790	Oval-shaped cut of posthole on external edge of southern side of slot trench of Structure 7. Diameter 0.3m, depth 0.04m, sloping sides and concave base.	Posthole cut in base of slot trench of Structure 7, fill is C1348
791	A combination of fine sand layers and gravel layers sitting above bedrock.	A natural, geological layer of <i>in-situ</i> material, through which the enclosing ditches are cut.
792	A natural gravel layer of material sitting in base of southwest corner of main enclosing ditch, which has been heavily truncated by later field drains.	A natural gravel that was left in place during the ditch construction to act as a causeway entrance to the enclosure. Similar to C791
793	Linear cut. Measured 0.20m in width by 2.10m in length by 0.09m in depth. Break of slope top is sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base is sharp with concave base.	Linear cut containing four posthole cuts, C1072, C1073, C1074 and C1075; possibly structural, however no other features survive to substantiate this.
794	Subcircular cut with rounded corners. Measured 0.29m N-S by 0.30m E-W by 0.25m in depth. Break of slope top was sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base was gradual.	Cut of posthole containing fill C1088. Also containing post-pipe cut C1082 and post-pipe fill C1081
795	Circular cut. Measured 0.50m N-S by 0.49m E-W by 0.21m in depth. Break of slope top was sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base was gradual with flat base.	Cut of posthole containing fill C1319
796	Mid-dark-brown, moderately-compact, sandy clay. Occasional small stones (pebbles) with a moderate amount of charcoal flecks. A clay pipe stem was found within this fill.	Fill of modern drainage ditch C206
797	Reasonably compact silty clay. Contained 75% stones, subrounded and subangular. Moderate amount of charcoal and frequent shards of modern pottery.	Fill of modern field drain C202
798	Mid-dark-brown, moderately-compact, sandy clay. Occasional small stones (pebbles) with a moderate amount of charcoal flecks. A clay pipe stem was found within this fill.	Fill of modern drainage ditches, C202 and C150
799	Moderately-compact, mid-brown silty clay. Contained occasional flecks of charcoal. Measured 0.40m N-S by 0.40m E-W by 0.07m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C200 (Cut no.)
800	Firm, brownish white clay. Contained occasional charcoal flecking. Measured 0.57m N-S by 0.47m E-W.	Layer of clay at N side of posthole C433 (Cut no.)
801	Linear (circular in areas) chamber cut with many corners of 45 degrees to 90 degrees. Measured 8.40m (L) by 1.6m (W) by 1.6m max depth. Break of slope top was sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base was sharp with a flat base, slanting in places. Orientated N-S and E-W, then N-S again until it meets C213.	Cut of western arm of Souterrain 1, containing fills C1139, C1227, C1228, C1155, C1229, C1282,

Context	Description	Interpretation
802	Loosely-compacted, dark-brown, clay silt. Moderate charcoal and occasional burnt bone near top of fill. Measured 0.67m N-S by 0.56m E-W by 0.18m deep.	Fill of posthole C683 (Cut no.)
803	Moderately-compacted, mid- to dark-brown clay silt. Frequent charcoal and occasional heat-fractured stones. Large stones at southern edge of cut. Measures 0.46m N-S by 0.60m E-W by 0.35m deep.	Fill of posthole C684
804	Greyish dark-brown clay, with frequent small stones.	Lower fill of Pit C1318
805	Moderately-compact, mid-brown, clay silt. Contains moderate charcoal flecks. Measures 0.56m N-S by 0.60m E-W by 0.18m deep.	Fill of posthole C686 (Cut no.)
806	Loosely to moderately-compacted, mid-brown clay silt. Frequent small pebbles and moderate small stones. Measures 0.37m N-S by 0.30m E-W by 0.15m deep.	Fill of posthole C687 (Cut no.)
807	Moderately-compacted, mid-beige/brown clay silt. Occasional charcoal flecks. Measures 0.18m E-W by 0.16m N-S by 0.06m deep.	Fill of shallow pit C688 (Cut no.)
808	Moderately-compact, mid-brown clay silt. Occasional flecks of charcoal. Measures 0.32m N-S by 0.25m E-W by 0.08m deep.	Fill of shallow pit C689 (Cut no.)
809	Moderately-compacted, mid- to dark-brown clay silt. Contains occasional charcoal. Measures 0.07m N-S by 0.08m E-W by 0.07m deep.	Fill of stakehole C690 (Cut no.)
810	Loosely-compact, dark-brown silt. Occasional flecks of charcoal. Measures 0.07m E-W by 0.09m N-S by 0.08m deep.	Fill of stakehole C691 (Cut no.)
811	Moderately-compact, dark-brownish black clay silt. Very frequent charcoal and burnt stone. Measures 2.04m N-S by 1.32m E-W by 0.18m deep.	Charcoal-rich burnt stone deposit in C692
812	Moderately-compact, dark-brown clay silt. Frequent amounts of charcoal. Measures 0.18m N-S by 0.20m E-W by 0.17m deep.	Fill of stakehole C693 (Cut no.)
813	Spread of material, containing frequent charcoal.	Charcoal-rich spread.
814	Moderately-compact, mid-brown clay silt. Occasional charcoal flecks and small stones. Measures 0.10m N-S by 0.08m E-W by 0.18m deep.	Fill of stakehole C695 (Cut no.)
815	Loosely to moderately-compacted, light-brown clay silt. Contains moderate charcoal. Measures 0.20m N-S by 0.43m E-W by 0.18m deep.	Fill of linear feature C696 (Cut no.)
816	Not allocated	
817	Moderately-compacted, light-brown clay silt. Measures 0.10m E-W by 0.12m N-S by 0.07m deep.	Fill of stakehole C698 (Cut no.)
818	Loosely-compact, mid-brown, sandy clay. Contains occasional small pebbles. Measures 1.22m N-S by 0.32m E-W by 0.24m deep.	Fill of linear C699 (Cut no.)
819	Medium compact, mid- to dark-brown, fine sandy silt. Contained moderate pebbles and stones. Moderate large stones and frequent charcoal flecks. Occasional pieces of burnt bone. Measures 2.30m N-S by 1.00m E-W by 0.50m deep.	Fill of linear trench. Was no. C801 but had to be changed as C801 already exists.

Context	Description	Interpretation
820	Compact, mid-brown, silty clay. Contained occasional pebbles and small subangular stones, frequent flecks of charcoal and occasional burnt bone and flint. Measured 0.35m N-S by 0.39m E-W by 0.8m in depth.	Fill of shallow pit C455 (Cut no.)
821	Loosely-compact, mid-orangy-brown clay sand. Occasional charcoal flecks. Measures 1.50m N-S by 0.50m E-W by 0.15m deep.	Fill of pit C63 (Cut no.)
822	Compact, light reddish-brown, fine sand. Contained moderate gravel and small pebbles. Occasional angular stones. Measured 0.28m N-S by 0.25m E-W by 0.08m deep.	Fill of posthole C100 (Cut no.)
823	No archaeological significance.	
824	Loosely-compact, grey to yellowish-brown clay sand. Moderate inclusions of small pebbles. Measures 3.00m NW-SE by 0.50m NE-SW by 0.40m deep.	Lower fill of ditch, C1, in northwest corner; truncated by cut of later Upper Enclosure.
825	Mid-brown, moderately-compact, silty clay. Contained occasional flecks of charcoal. Measured 0.11m N-S by 0.11m E-W.	Second fill of posthole C43 (Cut no.)
826	Loosely-compact, mid-orangy-brown, sandy clay. Contained occasional pebbles, stones and frequent flecks of charcoal. Measured 0.45m N-S by 0.33m E-W by 0.15m in depth.	Fill of shallow depression C77 (Cut no.)
827	Firmly compact, mid greyish-brown, silty clay. Frequent subrounded pebbles and large subangular stones. Measures 0.30m N-S by 0.43m E-W by 0.30m deep.	Fill of posthole C453 (Cut no.)
828	No archaeological significance	
829	No archaeological significance	
830	Loosely-compact, dark purplish brown clay sand. Occasional small stones. Measures 0.45m diameter by 0.30m deep.	Second fill of posthole C43 (Cut no.)
831	Rounded cut with subangular corners in the E. Measured 0.07m N-S by 0.07m E-W by 0.055m in depth. Break of slope top was sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base was gradual with a concave base.	Cut of possible posthole/stakehole containing fill C832.
832	Semi-compact, black clay. Contained charcoal. Measured 0.06m N-S by 0.06m E-W.	Fill of possible stakehole C831 (Cut no.)
833	Loosely-compacted large pieces of charcoal. Measuring 0.10m deep by 0.20m by 0.18m.	Fill of C36 (Cut no.)
834	Fairly soft, medium orangy-brown, silty clay. Contained occasional charcoal, moderate small stones and pebbles. Measured 0.38m N-S by 0.74m E-W by 0.34m in depth on E and 0.52m in depth on W.	Fill of posthole C80 (cut no.)
835	Oblong cut, measuring 0.50m N-S by 0.95m E-W by 0.25m deep. Sharp break of slope top with steep sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base with flat base. Orientation E-W.	Cut of pit containing fill C836
836	Loosely-compacted, mid- to light-brown, sandy clay. Occasional flecks of charcoal and medium-sized stones. Measures 0.50m N-S by 0.95m E-W by 0.25m deep.	Fill of pit C835 (Cut no.)

Context	Description	Interpretation
837	"L" shaped cut measuring 0.58m NE–SW by 0.25m NW–SE by 0.23m deep. Gradual break of slope top with gradually-sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base with base sloping to S.	Cut of possible burrow containing fill C838
838	Loosely-compacted mid- to light-brown, sandy clay. Occasional charcoal and burnt clay. One medium-sized stone. Measures 0.58m NE–SW by 0.25m NW–SE by 0.23m deep.	Fill of L-shaped cut C837 possible burrow.
839	Loosely-compact, mid- to dark-brown silt. Contained occasional flecks of charcoal. Measured 0.04m E–W by 0.05m N–S by 0.09m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C840 (Cut no.)
840	Rounded cut with rounded corners. Measured 0.04m E–W by 0.05m N–S by 0.09m in depth. Break of slope top was sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base was gradual with pointed base.	Cut of stakehole containing C839
841	Moderately-compact, mid-brown silty clay. Contained occasional flecks of charcoal.	Fill of stakehole C626 (Cut no.)
842	Mid-brown, moderately-compact silty clay. Contained occasional flecks of charcoal. Measured 0.11m N–S by 0.11m E–W.	Fill of stakehole C625 (Cut no.)
843	Loosely-compact, mid- to dark-brown, sandy clay. Occasional charcoal and burnt stones. One large angular flat stone, also frequent smaller angular stones. Measures 0.52m NE–SW by 0.38m NW–SE by 0.18m deep.	First fill of posthole C45 (Cut no.)
844	Loosely-compacted, light orangey-brown, gravelly clay. Moderate small angular stones. Measures 0.36m N–S by 0.33m E–W by 0.08m deep.	Fill of shallow pit C44 (Cut no.)
845	Loosely-compact, mid-orangey-brown, sandy clay. Occasional charcoal flecks and moderate amounts of small stones. Measures 0.30m diameter by 0.13m deep.	Fill of posthole C846 (Cut no.)
846	Circular cut measuring 0.30m diameter by 0.13m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Gradual break of slope base with rounded base.	Cut of posthole containing fill C845
847	Loosely-compact, light-brown, sandy silt. Frequent small subangular pebbles. Occasional charcoal and quartz. Measures 1.50m N–S by 0.82m E–W by 0.20m deep.	Fill of pit C1049 (Cut no.)
848	Mid- to dark-brown silty clay with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks.	Upper fill of T-shaped pit C1318
849	Cut of shallow slot trench, sharp sides, rounded base. Measures 0.17m E–W by 1.45m N–S by 0.25m deep.	Cut of slot trench containing fill C850
850	Moderately-compacted, light greyish-brown, sandy clay. Occasional angular and subangular stones. Occasional charcoal and small pebbles. Measures 0.17m E–W by 1.45m N–S.	Fill of slot trench C849 (Cut no.)
851	See C1116	
852	See C1115	
853	Fairly soft, mid-brownish grey, sandy clay. Contained frequent medium rounded and subrounded pebbles and moderate angular stones. Measured 0.32m N–S by 0.37m E–W by 0.46m in depth.	Fill of possible posthole C443 (Cut no.)

Context	Description	Interpretation
854	Loosely-compact, light-brown, sandy clay. Occasional small subcircular stones. Measures 0.27m N-S by 0.29m E-W by 0.04m deep.	Second fill of posthole C45 (Cut no.)
855	Loosely-compact, dark-brown, sandy clay. Contained occasional flecks of burnt bone and occasional flecks of charcoal. Measured 1.95m N-S by 2.20m E-W by 0.60m in depth. Contained also 3 pieces of iron slag found between 0.10m and 0.20m depth.	Fill of pit C439 (Cut no.)
856	Loose, dark-brown, sandy clayey loam. Contained medium stones and occasional flecks of charcoal. Measured 0.30m N-S by 0.45m E-W by 0.40m in depth. Fill contained also burnt bone and a piece of slag.	Stony fill of C863 (Cut no.) within pit C439 (Cut no.)
857	No archaeological significance	
858	Subrounded cut. Measured 0.17m N-S by 0.16m E-W by 0.20m in depth. Break of slope top was sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base was sharp with blunt point base.	Cut of possible stakehole containing fill C876
859	Fairly soft, mid-orangey-brown silty sand. Contained frequent pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks. Measured 0.46m N-S by 0.39m E-W by 0.27m in depth.	Fill of posthole C82 (Cut no.)
860	Loosely-compact, dark-brown silty sand. Frequent charcoal. Moderate small to medium angular stones. Measures 2.00m E-W by 0.30m N-S by 0.20m deep.	Fill of souterrain C7
861	Loosely-compact, mid-orangey-brown clay sand. Frequent charcoal flecks. Measures 0.70m NE-SW by 0.45m NW-SE by 0.12m deep.	Spread of material in cut C40
862	Medium compact, dark greyish-brown, sandy clay. Contained moderate medium stones and moderate charcoal. Measured 5.45m N-S by 5.60m E-W.	Fill of C101
863	Irregular cut with corners made by section. Measured 0.30 N-S by 0.45m E-W by 0.40m in depth. Break of slope top was gradual to the north, sharp but undercut to the south with sides gradually-sloping to the south. Break of slope base was gradual with a rounded base. Orientated E-W. Inclined towards the south. Truncated by section.	Cut of stony layer within pit C439 (Cut no.) containing fill C856.
864	Fairly firm, mid-brownish greyish, sandy clay. Contained very frequent subangular and subrounded pebbles and large angular stones. Measured 0.26m N-S by 0.42m E-W by 0.20m in depth.	Fill of shallow pit C444 (Cut no.)
865	Loosely-compact, mid-brown silty sand. Contained occasional small pebbles and occasional flecks of charcoal. Measured 0.09m N-S by 0.12m E-W by 0.21m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C526 (Cut no.)
866	Fairly compact, orangey-brown silty sand. Contained occasional small pebbles and one small stone. Measured 0.13m N-S by 0.14m E-W by 0.13m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C866 (Cut no.)
867	Loosely-compact, mid-orangey-brown silty sand. Contained occasional small pebbles and occasional flecks of charcoal. Measured 0.09m N-S by 0.09m E-W by 0.19m in depth	Fill of stakehole C576 (Cut no.)

Context	Description	Interpretation
868	Loosely-compact, mid-orangy-brown silty sand. Contained occasional small pebbles. Measured 0.09m N-S by 0.09m E-W by 0.19m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C516 (Cut no.)
869	Loosely-compact, mid-brown silty sand. Contained occasional small pebbles, occasional flecks of charcoal and 2 small angular stones. Measured 0.10m N-S by 0.10m E-W by 0.21m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C520 (Cut no.)
870	Loosely-compact, mid-brown silty sand. Contained occasional small pebbles and frequent charcoal. Measured 0.08m N-S by 0.12m E-W by 0.18m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C510 (Cut no.)
871	Loosely-compact, mid-orangy-brown silty sand. Contained occasional pebbles and moderate flecks of charcoal. Measured 0.08m N-S by 0.07m E-W by 0.16m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C514 (Cut no.)
872	Oblong cut. Measured 0.49m N-S by 0.49m E-W by 0.10m in depth. Break of slope top was gradual with gradual sides. Break of slope base was gradual with concave base.	Cut of possible hearth containing fill C1147
873	Sub-oval cut. Measured 0.43m N-S by 0.76m E-W by 0.52m in depth. Break of slope top was gradual with break of slope base gradual. Base was concave.	No archaeological significance
874	Loosely-compact, reddish-brown, sandy clay. Large packing stones around the edge of the posthole, occasional flecks of charcoal.	Fill of posthole C70 (Cut no.)
875	Fairly soft, medium orangy-brown, sandy clay. Contained occasional small stones, frequent pebbles, occasional charcoal and a possible piece of quern stone. Measured 0.40m N-S by 1.0m E-W by 0.35m max depth.	Fill of posthole C445 (Cut no.)
876	Loosely-compact, mid-brown/greyish silty clay. Contained moderate amounts of small rounded pebbles and occasional stones measuring 0.12m and 0.13m. Measured 0.17m N-S by 0.16m E-W by 0.20m in depth.	Fill of possible stakehole C858 (Cut no.)
877	Subrectangular cut with rounded corners in northeast and southeast. Measures 0.16m N-S by 0.25m E-W by 0.16m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Sharp break of slope base with flat base. Orientation E-W.	Cut of posthole containing fill C878
878	Loosely-compacted, grey, sandy soil. Occasional small stones. Measures 0.16m N-S by 0.25m E-W by 0.16m deep.	Fill of posthole C877 (Cut no.)
879	Hard, mid greyish-brown, sandy clay. Contained frequent small pebbles and occasional flecks of charcoal. Measured 1.95m N-S by 1.25m E-W by 0.50m in depth.	Fill within pit C439 (Cut no.)
880	Not allocated	
881	Not allocated	
882	Not allocated	
883	Not allocated	
884	Not allocated	
885	Not allocated	
886	Not allocated	

Context	Description	Interpretation
887	Loosely-compact, mid-reddish-brown, sandy silt. Occasional charcoal flecks. Measures 0.25m E-W by 0.14m N-S by 0.03m deep.	Fill of possible stakehole C177 (Cut no.)
888	Rounded cut. Measured 0.09m N-S by 0.75m E-W. Break of slope top was sharp with steep sides. Break of slope base was sharp with concave base.	Cut of possible stakehole containing fill C923
889	Loosely-compact, mid-brown silty sand. Contained occasional pebbles. Measured 0.14m N-S by 0.12m E-W by 0.25m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C502 (Cut no.)
890	Loosely-compact, mid-brown silty sand. Contained occasional pebbles. Measured 0.10m N-S by 0.09m E-W by 0.16m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C507 (Cut no.)
891	Circular cut measuring 0.33m diameter by 0.20m deep. Sharp break of slope top with gradually-sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base with rounded base.	Cut of pit
892	Example given as C901	Stakehole cut, part of C1000 containing fill C1331
893	Example given as C901	Stakehole cut, part of C1000 containing fill C1331
894	Annulled of archaeological significance	Annulled of being of archaeological significance.
895	Example given as C901	Stakehole cut, part of C1000 containing fill C1331
896	Example given as C901	Stakehole cut, part of C1000 containing fill C1331
897	Example given as C901	Stakehole cut, part of C1000 containing fill C1331
898	Example given as C901	Stakehole cut, part of C1000 containing fill C1331
899	Example given as C901	Stakehole cut, part of C1000 containing fill C1331
900	Example given as C901	Stakehole cut, part of C1000 containing fill C1331
901	Circular cut. Measured 0.10m by 0.10m in depth. Break of slope top was sharp with steep sides. Base was concave.	Cut of stakehole, associated with C1000, containing fill C1331
902	Example given as C901	Stakehole cut, part of C1000 containing fill C1331
903	Example given as C901	Stakehole cut, part of C1000 containing fill C1331
904	Example given as C901	Stakehole cut, part of C1000 containing fill C1331
905	Example given as C901	Stakehole cut, part of C1000 containing fill C1331
906	Example given as C901	Stakehole cut, part of C1000 containing fill C1331
907	Example given as C901	Stakehole cut, part of C1000 containing fill C1331
908	Example given as C901	Stakehole cut, part of C1000 containing fill C1331
909	Annulled of archaeological significance	Annulled of being of archaeological significance.

Context	Description	Interpretation
910	Example given as C901	Stakehole cut, part of C1000 containing fill C1331
911	No archaeological significance	
912	Oval cut. Measured 0.46m NW–SE by 0.64m northeast–southeast by 0.32m in depth. Break of slope top was sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base was gradual in southwest and sharp in northeast with a flat base sloping to the northeast.	Cut of possible pit containing fill C922
913	Loosely-compact, mid-brown silty sand. Contained occasional pebbles. Measured 0.09m N–S by 0.12m E–W by 0.21m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C498 (Cut no.)
914	Loosely-compact, mid-brown silty sand. Contained occasional pebbles. Measured 0.11m N–S by 0.11m E–W by 0.26m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C494 (Cut no.)
915	Subcircular cut measuring 0.24m N–S by 0.22m E–W by 0.33m deep. Sharp break of slope top with steep sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base with tapered rounded point.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C938
916	Sub-oval-shaped cut with rounded corners. Measures 0.13m NW–SE by 0.40m NE–SW by 0.24m deep. Sharp break of slope top with steep sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base with rounded base.	Cut of possible stakehole containing fill C939
917	Loosely-compact, orangey-brown, sandy clay. Occasional flecks of charcoal. Measures 0.16m diameter by 0.10m deep.	Fill of stakehole C176 (Cut no.)
918	Irregular cut. Measured 0.95m N–S by 0.77m E–W by 0.25m in depth. Break of slope top was gradual with gradually-sloping inwards sides. Break of slope base was gradual with rounded base. Orientated N–S.	Cut of a fill C879 where the fill makes up part of pit C439.
919	Fairly soft, mid-orangey-brown, sandy clay. Contained frequent pebbles and occasional charcoal pieces. Measured 0.62m NW–SE by 0.37m NE–SW by 0.28m in depth.	Fill of posthole C83 (Cut no.)
920	Loosely-compact, light orangey-brown, sandy clay. Occasional charcoal and small rounded stones. Measures 0.54m NE–SW by 0.34m NW–SE by 0.06m deep.	Spread of material in C41
921	Fairly loose, mid-greyish-brown silty clay. Contained frequent small rounded pebbles, moderate medium subangular stones and occasional angular stones. Measured 0.31m N–S by 0.23m E–W by 0.45m in depth.	Fill of possible posthole C446 (Cut no.)
922	Medium compact, dark greyish-brown silty clay. Contained occasional angular and subangular stones (0.14m by 0.04m). Frequent angular, rounded, subrounded and subangular stones (0.03 by 0.06m), moderate small stones (0.01 by 0.02m) and moderate charcoal. Measured 0.46m NW–SE by 0.64m northeast–southeast by 0.32m in depth.	Fill of possible pit C912 (Cut no.)
923	Semi-compact, dark-brown/black, sandy charcoal. Contained finest pebbles, stones and charcoal. Measured 0.09m N–S by 7.5m E–W.	Fill of possible posthole C888 (Cut no.)

Context	Description	Interpretation
924	Oval cut with rounded corners. Measured 0.44m NW–SE by 0.54m NE–SW by 0.42m in depth. Break of slope top was sharp with steep vertical sides. Break of slope base was gradual with rounded base.	Cut of possible posthole containing fills C925, C1200.
925	Softly compact, mid-brown silty clay. Contained moderate charcoal and burnt bone. Measured 0.08m in depth.	First Fill of possible posthole C924 (Cut no.)
926	Oval-shaped cut measuring 0.60m N–S by 0.60m E–W by 0.10m deep. Sharp break of slope top with gradually-sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base with rounded base.	Cut of shallow pit containing fill C959
927	Loosely-compact, light orangey-brown, sandy clay. Frequent charcoal. Measures 0.40m N–S by 0.36m E–W by 0.08m deep.	Fill of possible posthole C151 (Cut no.)
928	Loosely-compact, mid-brown silty sand. Contained occasional small pebbles and occasional flecks of charcoal. Measured 0.17m N–S by 0.13m E–W by 0.20m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C490 (Cut no.)
929	Loosely-compact, mid-brown silty sand. Contained occasional small pebbles, occasional small stones and frequent flecks of charcoal. Measured 0.14m N–S by 0.14m E–W by 0.26m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C486 (Cut no.)
930	Loosely-compact, mid-brown silty sand. Contained occasional small pebbles, occasional small stones and moderate flecks of charcoal.	Fill of stakehole C482 (Cut no.)
931	Loosely-compact, mid-brown silty sand. Contained occasional pebbles and occasional flecks of charcoal. Measured 0.13m N–S by 0.12m E–W by 0.20m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C478 (Cut no.)
932	Silty gravel with frequent charcoal flecking.	Fill of main chamber, C7, of souterrain S1A.
933	Medium to hard, light orangey-brown, sandy clay. Contained occasional flecks of charcoal and occasional small stones. Measured 0.60m N–S by 0.12m E–W by 0.20m in depth.	Ridge contained within pit C439 (Cut no.)
934	Sub-oval-shaped cut with rounded corners. Measures 0.25m N–S by 0.39m E–W by 0.03m deep. Gradual break of slope top with very gradually-sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base with rounded base.	Cut of shallow pit containing fill C940
935	Subcircular cut measuring 0.25m N–S by 0.20m E–W by 0.28m deep. Sharp break of slope top with steep sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base with a tapered point.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C941
936	Circular cut measuring 0.40m N–S by 0.38m E–W by 0.15m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Gradual break of slope base with uneven base.	Cut of posthole containing fill C1148
937	Linear cut with rounded corners. Measures 0.68m NE–SW by 0.19m NW–SE by 0.18m deep. Sharp break of slope top, except southwest where gradual with gradually-sloping sides. Sharp break of slope base with base sloping to northeast.	Cut of linear slot containing fill C942
938	Loosely-compact, mid-brown clay silt. Occasional charcoal flecks. Measures 0.24m N–S by 0.22m E–W by 0.33m deep.	Fill of stakehole C915 (Cut no.)

Context	Description	Interpretation
939	Loosely-compacted, mid-brown clay silt. Occasional charcoal inclusions and moderate burnt stone. Measures 0.13m NW–SE by 0.40m NE–SW by 0.24m deep.	Fill of possible stakehole C916 (Cut no.)
940	Loosely-compacted mid- to dark-brown clay silt. Moderate charcoal inclusions. Measures 0.25m N–S by 0.39m E–W by 0.03m deep.	Fill of shallow pit C934 (Cut no.)
941	Loosely-compacted, dark-brown clay silt. Moderate charcoal inclusions. Measures 0.25m N–S by 0.20m E–W by 0.28m deep.	Fill of stakehole C935 (Cut no.)
942	Moderately to firmly compacted, light-brown silty clay. Moderate charcoal inclusions. Measures 0.68m NE–SW by SE–NW by 0.18m deep.	Fill of linear slot C937 (Cut no.)
943	Loosely-compact, mid-yellowish-brown, sandy clay. Contains small to large stones, occasional charcoal and burnt bone. Measures 1.95m N–S by 1.35m E–W by 0.35m deep.	Top layer of cooking pit.
944	Moderately-compact, mid-yellowish-brown, sandy clay. Contains moderate heat-fractured stones, occasional charcoal and burnt bone. Measures 0.48m N–S by 0.34m E–W by 0.25m deep.	Second fill of posthole C71
945	Loosely-compact, dark yellowish-brown, sandy clay. Contains moderate small to medium heat-fractured stones, occasional charcoal and small pebbles. Measures 0.34m N–S by 0.32m E–W by 0.23m deep.	First fill of posthole C71
946	Fairly loose, mid-brownish orangey grey silty clay. Contained frequent small rounded pebbles and occasional medium angular stones. Measured 0.39m N–S by 0.23m E–W by 0.28m in depth.	Fill of possible posthole C447 (Cut no.)
947	Oval cut. Measured 0.50m N–S by 0.20m E–W by 0.50m in depth. Break of slope top was sharp with steep sides. Break of slope base was gradual with base sloping to the south. Orientated N–S. Inclined towards the south.	Cut of possible large posthole, within pit C439 (Cut no.), containing fill C947.
948	Not allocated	
949	Not allocated	
950	Circular cut measuring 0.08m N–S by 0.07m E–W by 0.09m deep. Sharp break of slope top with steep sides. Gradual break of slope base with rounded base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C951
951	Loosely-compact, dark to mid-brown clay silt. Occasional charcoal flecks. Measures 0.08m N–S by 0.07m E–W by 0.09m deep.	Fill of stakehole C951 (Cut no.)
952	Moderately-compact, mid-yellowish orange to light-brown, sandy clay. Measures 0.37m N–S by 0.47m E–W by 0.03m deep.	Spread of material
953	Medium to hard, mid-orangey-brown, sandy clay. Contained occasional flecks of charcoal. Measured 0.90m N–S by 0.49m E–W by 0.23m in depth.	Fill of C439 (Cut no.)
954	Loosely-compact, mid-orangey-brown silty sand. Contained occasional small stones. Measured 0.11m N–S by 0.10m E–W by 0.16m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C473 (Cut no.)

Context	Description	Interpretation
955	Loosely-compact, orangey-brown silty sand. Contained occasional small pebbles and occasional angular small stones. Measured 0.10m N-S by 0.11m E-W by 0.11m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C470 (Cut no.)
956	Fairly compact, orangey-brown silty sand. Contained occasional small pebbles. Measured 0.07m N-S by 0.08m E-W by 0.08m in depth	Fill of stakehole C469 (Cut no.)
957	Moderately-compact, mid-brown, sandy clay. Measures 3.7m N-S by 3.7m E-W by 0.30m deep.	Fill of C39
958	Medium loose, mid-blackish-brown, sandy clay. Contained occasional small pebbles and frequent charcoal flecks. Measured 0.94m N-S by 0.48m E-W by 0.30m in depth.	Fill of pit C439 (Cut no.)
959	Loosely-compact, mid-yellowish-brown, sandy silt. Occasional small rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks. Measures 0.60m N-S by 0.60m E-W by 0.10m deep.	Fill of shallow pit C926 (Cut no.)
960	No archaeological significance	
961	Loosely-compact, mid-greyish-brown, sandy silt. Contained occasional flint pebbles. Measured 0.12m N-S by 0.10m E-W by 0.21m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C508 (Cut no.)
962	Loosely-compact, mid-greyish-brown, sandy silt. Contained occasional small pebbles. Measured 0.12m N-S by 0.10m E-W by 0.19m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C509 (Cut no.)
963	Loosely-compact, mid-greyish-brown, fine sandy silt. Contained occasional small pebbles. Measured 0.11m N-S by 0.07m E-W by 0.14m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C506 (Cut no.)
964	Loosely-compact, mid-greyish orangey-brown, sandy silt. Contained frequent small stones and pebbles. Measured 0.11m N-S by 0.12m E-W by 0.10m in depth.	First fill of stakehole C505 (Cut no.)
965	Loosely-compact, light orangey-brown, fine sandy silt. Contained occasional tiny pebbles. Measured 0.12m N-S by 0.10m E-W by 0.05m in depth.	Second fill of stakehole C505 (Cut no.)
966	No archaeological significance	
967	Loosely-compact, yellowish-brown, sandy silt. Contained small angular and subangular pebbles. Measured 1.65m N-S by 0.30m E-W by 0.19m in depth.	Fill of possible slot trench/linear C1048. Cut by stakehole and links C347 and C959
968	Loosely-compact, mid-greyish-brown, fine sandy silt. Contained occasional stones and occasional charcoal flecks. Measured 0.11m N-S by 0.12m E-W by 0.18m in depth. One larger stone was found at top of fill during excavation.	Fill of stakehole C504 (Cut no.)
969	No archaeological significance	
970	Moderately-compact, dark yellowish-brown, sandy clay. Occasional charcoal flecks. Moderate angular and subangular small stones. Measures 0.23m diameter by 0.08m deep.	Fill of posthole C971
971	Circular cut measuring 0.23m N-S by 0.23m E-W by 0.08m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Sharp break of slope base with flat base.	Cut of posthole containing fill C970

Context	Description	Interpretation
972	Loosely-compact, mid-dark greyish-brown, fine sandy silt. Contained occasional small pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks. Measured 0.12m N-S by 0.11m E-W by 0.21m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C503 (Cut no.)
973	Circular cut measuring 0.08m N-S by 0.10m E-W by 0.07m deep. Gradual break of slope top with gradually-sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base with a tapered rounded base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C974
974	Loosely-compact, mid-brown clay silt. Occasional charcoal flecks. Measures 0.08m N-S by 0.10m E-W by 0.07m deep.	Fill of stakehole C973 (Cut no.)
975	No archaeological significance	
976	Loosely-compact, mid-dark-brown silty clay. Contained moderate pebbles, small and large. Measured 0.35m N-S by 0.03m E-W by 0.14m in depth	Fill of stakehole C577 (Cut no.)
977	Semi-compact, greyish-black silty clay. Contained charcoal and ash. Measured 0.03m in diameter by 0.15m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C989 (Cut no.)
978	No archaeological significance	
979	Loosely-compact, mid-greyish-brown, fine sandy silt. Contained occasional small pebbles. Measured 0.10m N-S by 0.09m E-W by 0.20m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C500 (Cut no.)
980	No archaeological significance	
981	Loose, mid-brownish-greyish, sandy clay. Contained frequent small rounded pebbles and occasional angular stones. Measured 0.30m N-S by 0.53m E-W by 0.53m in depth.	Fill of possible pit C442 (Cut no.)
982	Loosely-compact, mid-greyish-brown, sandy silt. Contained occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small stones. Measured 0.10m N-S by 0.11m E-W by 0.20m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C499 (Cut no.)
983	Moderately-compacted, mid-brown/orange, sandy clay. Mixed with silt layers and fill layers. Flecks of charcoal throughout. Measures 1.70m N-S by 1.46m E-W by 0.80m deep.	Redeposited natural fill of large pit in House 2
984	Loosely-compact, mid-brown silty sand. Occasional pebbles and small angular stones. Measures 0.12m N-S by 0.11m E-W by 0.22m deep.	Fill of stakehole C461 (Cut no.)
985	Loosely-compact, mid-dark-brown silty clay. Contained moderate pebbles. Measured 0.16m N-S by 0.13m E-W by 0.20m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C575 (Cut no.)
986	Firmly compacted, black sand. Frequent charcoal. Measures 0.80m E-W by 0.20m N-S by 0.03m deep.	Layer of kiln under C990
987	Loosely-compact, mid-greyish-brown, fine sandy silt. Contained moderate charcoal pieces. Measured 0.12m N-S by 0.11m E-W by 0.22m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C496 (Cut no.)
988	Loosely-compact, mid-dark-brown silty clay. Contained frequent pebbles, both angular and rounded. Measured 0.12m N-S by 0.14m E-W by 0.20m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C574 (Cut no.)
989	Circular cut with rounded corners. Measured 0.05m in diameter by 0.15m in depth. Break of slope top was sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base was sharp with a concave pointed base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C977

Context	Description	Interpretation
990	Loosely-compact, orangey-red burnt clay. Frequent small stones, subrounded and angular. Occasional charcoal. Measures 0.20m deep.	Burnt clay layer of C2
991	Circular cut measuring 0.12m N-S by 0.11m E-W by 0.12m deep. Sharp break of slope top with steep sides. Gradual break of slope base with rounded base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C992
992	Loosely-compact, mid- to dark-brown clay silt. Occasional charcoal flecks. Measures 0.12m N-S by 0.11m E-W by 0.12m deep.	Fill of stakehole C991 (Cut no.)
993	Loosely-compact, mid-greyish-brown, fine sandy silt. Contained occasional small pebbles. Measured 0.10m N-S by 0.11m E-W by 0.27m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C495 (Cut no.)
994	Loosely-compact, mid-orangey-brown silty sand. Contained occasional flecks of charcoal and occasional small pebbles. Measured 0.10m N-S by 0.12m E-W by 0.15m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C464 (Cut no.)
995	Loosely-compact, yellowish-brown, sandy silt. Occasional charcoal flecks and small rounded pebbles. Measured 0.80m E-W by 0.70m N-S by 0.15m deep.	Fill of posthole C1050 (Cut no.)
996	Moderately-compact, mid-greyish-brown, clayey silt. Contained moderate medium rocks and stones, small clay deposits and occasional charcoal flecks and stains. Flint scraper and debitage found in this fill.	Fill of large pit C997 (Cut no.)
997	Roughly circular with irregular corners. Measured 0.03m by 0.04m by 0.01m in depth. Break of slope top was gradual with uneven sides. Break of slope base was gradual with almost flat base. Orientated NE-SW.	Cut of possible pit containing fill C996
998	Oval cut. Measured 0.52m N-S by 0.42m E-W by 0.32m in depth. Break of slope top was gradual with vertical sides. Break of slope base was gradual with concave base.	Cut of possible posthole containing fills C1041, C999
999	Medium compact, dark grey, sandy clay. Contained frequent hard, angular and subangular burnt stones (0.03 by 0.06m), moderate burnt bone and frequent fragments of charcoal.	Fill of possible posthole C999 (Cut no.)
1000	Contexts 892 to 910 make up this structure which comprises two rows of stakeholes running N-S.	Possible fence structure
1001	Loosely-compact, light-mid-brown silty/sandy clay. Contained occasional large pebbles and occasional small pebbles. Measured 0.14m N-S by 0.13m E-W by 0.30m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C515 (Cut no.)
1002	Loosely-compact, mid-dark-brown silty clay. Contained occasional small pebbles. Measured 0.12m N-S by 0.10m E-W by 0.16m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C578 (Cut no.)
1003	Loosely-compact, mid-light-brown silty clay. Contained occasional pebbles and stones on stakehole edges. Measured 0.17m N-S by 0.18m E-W by 0.20m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C472 (Cut no.)
1004	Loosely-compact, mid-brown silty clay. Contained occasional pebbles. Measured 0.12m N-S by 0.16m E-W by 0.15m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C468 (Cut no.)

Context	Description	Interpretation
1005	Loosely-compact, light-brown silty clay. Contained frequent pebbles and occasional small angular stones. Measured 0.10m N-S by 0.13m E-W by 0.12m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C467 (Cut no.)
1006	Dark-brown silty clay with 80% medium to large stones angular and subrounded in shape. Moderate amounts of charcoal flecks	Fill of a modern field drain C203
1007	No archaeological significance.	
1008	Rounded cut. Measured 0.16m N-S by 0.14m E-W. Break of slope top was sharp with vertical sides.	Cut of possible stakehole containing fill C1009.
1009	Semi-compact, medium greyish-brown, sandy clay. Contains occasional subrounded stones (0.02 by 0.08m) and moderate charcoal. Measured 0.16m N-S by 0.14m E-W.	Fill of possible stakehole C1008 (Cut no.)
1010	No archaeological significance	
1011	Layer of heat-fractured stones	Stony layer of kiln C2 under C990.
1012	No archaeological significance	
1013	Fairly soft, mid-greyish-brown silty clay. Contained moderate pebbles and very occasional flecks of charcoal. Measured 0.45m (max width) by 3.32m (length) by 0.175m in depth.	Fill of slot trench C3 (Cut no.)
1014	Moderately-compact, mid-greyish-brown, fine sandy silt. Contained occasional charcoal flecks. Measured 0.13m N-S by 0.13m E-W by 0.27m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C493 (Cut no.)
1015	Initially thought to be a stakehole but upon investigation turned out to be the remains of C1235	Remains of C1235 in slot C30
1016	Initially thought to be a stakehole but upon investigation turned out to be the remains of C1235	Remains of C1235 in slot C3+C11210
1017	Initially thought to be a stakehole but upon investigation turned out to be the remains of C1235	Remains of C1235 in slot C30
1018	Initially thought to be a stakehole but upon investigation turned out to be the remains of C1235	Remains of C1235 in slot C30
1019	Subrounded cut. Measured 0.43m N-S by 0.33m E-W by 0.29m in depth. Break of slope top was sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base was sharp with concave base.	Cut of possible posthole containing fill C1020
1020	Loosely-compact, dark grey, sandy clay. Contained angular, subangular, rounded and subrounded stones (0.07m by 0.04m), bones, charcoal flecks and hazelnut shells. Measured 0.43m N-S by 0.33m E-W by 0.29m in depth.	Fill of possible posthole C1019 (Cut no.)
1021	Medium compact, mid- to dark-brown, fine sandy silt. Contained occasional small pebbles and occasional flecks of charcoal. Measured 1.40m N-S by 1.20m E-W by 2.60m in depth.	Fill of C532 (Cut no.)
1022	Same as C416	
1023	Irregularly-shaped cut of pit that was not recorded on-site but picked up in post-ex. On drawn records. Measured 0.75m N-S by 0.8m E-W, depth unknown. Sides were steep and sharp. Composition of fill(s) unknown. Appears to have cut the upper fill of large pit C1308.	Cut of irregularly-shaped pit.
1024	No archaeological significance	

Context	Description	Interpretation
1025	Medium compact, light-brown, fine sandy silt. Contained no inclusions. Measured 1.00m N-S by 1.00m E-W by 1.70m in depth.	Fill of C531 (Cut no.)
1026	Firmly compact, light to mid-brown, fine sandy silt. Contained occasional charcoal flecks. Measured 0.011m N-S by 0.09m E-W by 0.01m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C201 (Cut no.)
1027	Subcircular cut measuring 0.30m N-S by 0.39m E-W by 0.31m deep. Sharp break of slope top with concave sides. Gradual break of slope base with flat base. Orientation N-S.	Cut of pit containing fill C1028
1028	Loosely-compact, mid-yellowish-brown, sandy clay. Contains small heat-fractured stones and medium subangular stones. Occasional charcoal. Measures 0.38m N-S by 0.29m E-W by 0.31m deep.	Fill of pit C1027 (Cut no.)
1029	Loosely-compact, mid-brown silty sand. Contained occasional small pebbles. Measured 0.15m N-S by 0.08m E-W by 0.16m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C527 (Cut no.)
1030	Subcircular cut with rounded corners at northern side. Measured 0.11m N-S by 0.13m E-W by 0.24m in depth. Break of slope top was sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base was gradual with a blunt point base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1031
1031	Loosely-compact, mid-orangey-brown silty clay. Contained moderate pebbles and occasional stone. Measured 0.11m N-S by 0.13m E-W by 0.24m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C1030 (Cut no.)
1032	Circular cut measuring 0.10m diameter by 0.15m deep. Sharp break of slope top with steep sides. Gradual break of slope base with rounded base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1033
1033	Loosely-compact, mid-brown clay silt. Occasional charcoal flecks. Measures 0.10m diameter by 0.15m deep.	Fill of stakehole C1032 (Cut no.)
1034	Loosely-compact, mid-brown silty sand. Contained occasional small pebbles. Measured 0.10m N-S by 0.12m E-W by 0.23m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C523 (Cut no.)
1035	Firmly compact, light-mid-brown, fine sandy silt. Contained occasional flint pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks. Measured 0.15m N-S by 0.12m E-W by 0.25m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C517 (Cut no.)
1036	Oval-shaped cut measuring 0.24m N-S by 0.11m E-W by 0.04m deep. Gradual break of slope top with gradually-sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base with rounded base.	Cut of shallow deposit containing fill C1037
1037	Loosely-compacted, light-brown clay silt. Contains moderate amounts of charcoal. Measures 0.24m N-S by 0.11m E-W by 0.04m deep.	Fill of shallow deposit C1036
1038	Loosely-compact, mid-brown silty sand. Contained occasional pebbles. Measured 0.12m N-S by 0.13m E-W by 0.21m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C522 (Cut no.)
1039	Loosely-compact, mid-orangey-brown silty sand. Contained occasional small pebbles and angular stones. Measured 0.12m N-S by 0.14m E-W by 0.19m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C528 (Cut no.)

Context	Description	Interpretation
1040	Firmly compact, light-mid-brown silty sand. Contained occasional small pebbles and occasional small stones. Measured 0.12m N-S by 0.13m E-W by 0.25m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C521 (cut no.)
1041	Medium compact, very light-brown silty clay. No inclusions. Measured 0.01-0.07m in depth by 0.52m N-S by 0.42m E-W.	Bottom fill of possible posthole C998 (Cut no.)
1042	Firmly compact, light-mid-brown silty sand. Contained occasional small pebbles. Measured 0.14m N-S by 0.11m E-W by 0.23m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C519 (Cut no.)
1043	Rectangular cut, 0.9m long by 0.3m wide, 0.2m deep. Small stakehole C915 at northeast end.	Cut of rectangular pit.
1044	Mid-brown silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal.	Fill of rectangular pit C1043.
1045	Loosely-compact, mid-orangy-brown silty sand. Contained occasional small pebbles. Measured 0.09m N-S by 0.10m E-W by 0.11m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C459 (Cut no.)
1046	Hard, mid-orangy-brown, sandy clay and stone. Contained occasional flecks of charcoal. Measured 0.93m N-S by 0.72m E-W by 0.06m in max depth.	Stony fill of shallow depression
1047	Loosely-compact, mid-brown clay silt. Moderate charcoal flecking and occasional small pebble-sized flint pieces. Measures 0.45m N-S by 0.35m E-W by 0.35m deep.	Fill of shallow pit C180 (Cut no.)
1048	Linear cut. Measured 1.65m N-S by 0.30m E-W by 0.19m in depth. Break of slope top was sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base was sharp with flat base. Orientated E-W, truncated by stakehole.	Cut of linear containing fill C967
1049	Oval-shaped cut with rounded corners, measures 1.50m N-S by 0.82m E-W by 0.20m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides at N and gradual at S. Sharp break of slope base at N, gradual at S. Base slopes to N.	Cut of shallow pit containing fill C847
1050	Oval-shaped cut measuring 0.80m N-S by 0.70m E-W by 0.15m deep. Sharp break of slope top except E where gradual. Gradually-sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base with rounded base.	Cut of posthole containing fill C995
1051	Loosely-compact, mid-orangy-brown silty sand. Contained occasional small pebbles. Measured 0.11m N-S by 0.10m E-W by 0.15m in depth. A stone sat on E side of stakehole.	Fill of stakehole C460 (Cut no.)
1052	Firmly compact, light-mid-brown silty sand. Contained occasional pebbles and occasional small sharp stones. Measured 0.12m N-S by 0.11m E-W by 0.22m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C518 (Cut no.)
1053	Loosely-compact, light-greyish-brown silty clay. Contained moderate pebbles and charcoal flecking on sides and throughout fill. Measured 0.13m N-S by 0.16m E-W by 0.20m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C579 (cut no.)
1054	Loosely-compact, mid-orangy-brown silty sand. Contained occasional small pebbles and small angular stones. Measured 0.13m N-S by 0.12m E-W by 0.19m in depth. An angular small stone sits in wall of stakehole on the northern side.	Fill of stakehole C462 (Cut no.)

Context	Description	Interpretation
1055	Loosely-compact, mid-orangey-brown silty sand. Contained occasional small pebbles. Measured 0.11m N-S by 0.10m E-W by 0.10m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C463 (Cut no.)
1056	No archaeological significance.	
1057	Moderately-compact, mid- to dark-brown silty clay. Contained fragments of charcoal.	Fill of pit C1308
1058	No archaeological significance	
1059	No archaeological significance	
1060	No archaeological significance	
1061	Loosely-compact, mid-orangey-brown silty sand. Contained occasional small pebbles and occasional small stones. Measured 0.10m N-S by 0.11m E-W by 0.15m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C465 (Cut no.)
1062	No archaeological significance	
1063	Subcircular cut with rounded corners. Measured 0.10m N-S by 0.10m E-W by 0.20m in depth. Break of slope top was sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base was gradual with rounded base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1087
1064	Loosely-compact, mid-orangey-brown silty sand. Contained occasional pebbles. Measured 0.15m N-S by 0.15m E-W by 0.14m in depth. A small stone sat in the southern wall.	Fill of stakehole C466 (Cut no.)
1065	No archaeological significance	
1066	No archaeological significance	
1067	Loosely-compact, mid-orangey-brown silty sand. Contained occasional small stones and 2 small angular stones. Measured 0.10m N-S by 0.11m E-W by 0.14m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C471 (Cut no.)
1068	Loosely-compact, mid-brown, sandy silty clay. Contained medium-sized stones and occasional flecks of charcoal. Measured 0.34m N-S by 0.41m E-W by 0.10m in depth.	Fill of shallow pit C454 (Cut no.)
1069	Compact, reddish-brown, sandy gravel. Contained no inclusions. Measured 0.21m N-S by 0.19m E-W by 0.12m in depth.	Fill of possible posthole C156 (Cut no.)
1070	Moderately-compact, light-greyish-brown, sandy clay. Contained occasional angular stones and occasional charcoal. Measured 2.80m N-S by 1.20m E-W by 0.22m deep.	Fill of shallow pit C65 (Cut no.)
1071	Loosely-compact, mid-orangey-brown silty sand. Contained occasional small pebbles. Measured 0.12m N-S by 0.10m E-W by 0.13m in depth	Fill of stakehole C474 (cut no.)
1072	Circular cut. Measured 0.28m N-S by 0.26m E-W by 0.18m in depth. Break of slope top is sharp with gradual sides. Break of slope base is gradual with rounded base.	Cut of posthole containing fill C451
1073	Rounded cut. Measured 0.20m N-S by 0.22m E-W by 0.24m in depth. Break of slope top is sharp with gradual sides. Break of slope base is gradual with sloping base.	Cut of posthole containing fill C451
1074	Subrounded cut. Measured 0.22m N-S by 0.32m E-W by 0.52m in depth. Break of slope top was sharp with sharp sides. Break of slope base was sharp with sloping base towards the northeast.	Cut of posthole containing fill C451

Context	Description	Interpretation
1075	Rounded cut. Measured 0.14m N-S by 0.18m E-W by 0.13m in depth. Break of slope top was sharp with gradual sides. Break of slope base was gradual with base sloping northwards.	Cut of posthole containing fill C451
1076	No archaeological significance	
1077	Thought to be stakehole or wooden features but were later described as natural layers within the pit.	Cut of possible stakehole within pit in House 2
1078	Very loose, dark-brown/black, clayey silt. Contained medium fine pebbles and flecks of charcoal. Measured 0.12m (max width) by 0.04m in depth.	Fill of possible stakehole C1076
1079	Very loose, dark-brown black clay silt. Contained very small flecks of charcoal. Measured 0.04m (W) by 0.02m in depth.	Fill of C1077 (Cut no.)
1080	Loosely-compact, mid-brown silty sand. Contained occasional pebbles and occasional small stones. Measured 0.12m N-S by 0.12m E-W by 0.15m in depth	Fill of stakehole C475 (Cut no.)
1081	Loosely-compact, mid-blackish/brown sandy clay. Contained occasional small pebbles and frequent flecks of charcoal. Measured 0.15m N-S by 0.11m E-W by 0.22m in depth.	Fill of post-pipe C1082 (Cut no.)
1082	Subcircular cut with rounded corners. Measured 0.15m N-S by 0.11m E-W by 0.22m in depth. Break of slope top was sharp with sides gradually-sloping to the centre. Break of slope base was gradual with rounded base.	Cut of post-pipe containing fill C1081
1083	Loosely-compacted, mid-yellowish-brown silty clay. Occasional charcoal and small to medium-sized stones at the edges of the fill. Pebbles at the base. Measures 0.39m N-S by 0.44m E-W by 0.31m deep.	Fill of pit C74 (Cut no.)
1084	Loosely-compact, mid-orangey-brown silty sand. Contained occasional pebbles and occasional small stones. Measured 0.12m N-S by 0.13m E-W by 0.12m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C476 (Cut no.)
1085	Compact, mid-brown, sandy clay. Measured 1.00m by 0.56m.	Fill of possibly non-archaeological shallow pit C50 (Cut no.)
1086	Loosely-compact, mid-orangey-brown silty sand. Contained occasional small pebbles. Measured 0.11m N-S by 0.13m E-W by 0.23m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C479 (Cut no.)
1087	Very loosely-compact, dark-brown silty clay. No inclusions. Measured 0.10m N-S by 0.10m E-W by 0.20m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C1063 (Cut no.)
1088	Compact, mid-orangey-brown sandy clay. Contained occasional packing stones and occasional flecks of charcoal. Measured 0.29m N-S by 0.30m E-W by 0.25m in depth.	Fill of posthole C794 (Cut no.)
1089	Hard, light orangey-brown, sandy clay. Contained occasional small pebbles. Measured 0.27m N-S by 0.30m E-W by 0.11m in depth.	Fill of posthole C441 (Cut no.)
1090	Semi-compact, light greyish-brown, sandy clay. Contained occasional pebbles. Measured 0.18m N-S by 0.14m E-W by 0.045m in depth.	Fill of possible stakehole C158 (Cut no.)
1091	Semi-compact, light greyish-brown, sandy clay. Contained occasional stones. Measured 0.23m N-S by 0.25m E-W by 0.09m in depth.	Fill of posthole C157 (Cut no.)

Context	Description	Interpretation
1092	Loosely-compact, mid-brown silty sand. Contained occasional small pebbles. Measured 0.13m N-S by 0.13m E-W by 0.23m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C480 (Cut no.)
1093	Loosely-compact, light greyish-brown, sandy clay. Contained occasional medium-sized rounded stones, frequent small rounded and angular stones and frequent charcoal flecks. Measured 0.13m N-S (L) by 0.12m E-W (W) by 0.21m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C1285 (Cut no.)
1094	Loosely-compact, mid-brown silty sand. Contained occasional small stones. Measured 0.13m N-S by 0.14m E-W by 0.21m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C481 (Cut no.)
1095	Moderately-compact, dark to light-brown silty clay. Contained moderate small subangular and subrounded pebbles (25%) and occasional small subrounded stones (<10%). Occasional flecks of charcoal. Measured 0.67m N-S by 0.70m E-W by 0.13m max depth.	Fill of possibly non-archaeological feature C197 (Cut no.)
1096	Oval cut. Measured 0.56m N-S by 0.84m E-W by 0.10m in depth on W side and 0.06m on E side. Break of slope top was sharp with vertical sides on N, S and W with sloping side on E. Break of slope base was sharp with a flat base.	Cut of possible posthole containing fill C1113
1097	Loosely-compact, mid-brown silty sand. Contained occasional small stones and pebbles. Measured 0.14m N-S by 0.14m E-W by 0.24m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C483 (Cut no.)
1098	Loosely-compact, mid-brown silty sand. Contained occasional pebbles and occasional small angular stones. Measured 0.13m N-S by 0.15m E-W by 0.24m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C484 (Cut no.)
1099	Loosely-compact, light-brown silty clay. Contained occasional subrounded pebbles (<10%) and occasional small stones (0.02–0.04m). Occasional flecks of charcoal also present. Measured 0.32m N-S by 0.025m E-W by 0.08m in depth.	Fill of C179 (Cut no.)
1100	Loosely-compact, mid-brown silty sand. Contained occasional small stones and occasional flecks of charcoal. Measured 0.12m N-S by 0.14m E-W by 0.32m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C485 (Cut no.)
1101	Loosely-compact, mid-brown silty sand. Contained occasional pebbles and one small angular stone. Measured 0.15m N-S by 0.16m E-W by 0.23m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C487 (Cut no.)
1102	Loosely-compacted greyish-brown, sandy clay. Occasional charcoal and moderate fine pebbles. Measures 3.20m N-S by 0.95m E-W by 0.15m deep.	Fill of cut C64 (Cut no.) and C1223 (Cut no.)
1103	Oval-shaped cut measuring 0.40m N-S by 0.50m E-W by 0.38m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Gradual break of slope base with uneven base.	Posthole cut containing fill C1104
1104	Loosely-compact, mid-brown, sandy clay. Occasional small pebbles. Measures 0.40m N-S by 0.50m E-W by 0.38m deep.	Fill of posthole C1103 (Cut no.)

Context	Description	Interpretation
1105	Circular cut measuring 0.25m diameter by 0.16m deep. Break of slope top sharp with vertical sides except S where gradual. Sharp break of slope base with base sloping to N.	Cut of posthole containing fill C1106
1106	Loosely-compact, mid-brown, sandy silt. Occasional small pebbles. Measures 0.25m diameter by 0.16m deep.	Fill of posthole C1105 (Cut no.)
1107	Subcircular cut measuring 0.16m N-S by 0.15m E-W by 0.16m deep. Sharp break of slope top on W, N and gradual E, S with gradually-sloping sides. Break of slope base imperceptible with a tapered rounded point.	Cut of posthole containing fill C1108
1108	Loosely-compact, mid-brown, sandy silt. Occasional rounded stones and medium pebbles. Measures 0.16m N-S by 0.15m E-W by 0.16m deep.	Fill of posthole C1107 (Cut no.)
1109	Circular cut measuring 0.40m diameter by 0.65m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Gradual break of slope base with rounded base.	Cut of posthole containing fill C1110
1110	Loosely-compact, dark-brown silty clay. Occasional large to small stones. Measures 0.40m diameter by 0.65m deep.	Fill of posthole C1109 (Cut no.)
1111	Weakly-cemented, mid-brown, coarse sand with poorly sorted rounded medium pebbles. Measures 1.50m N-S by 2.20m E-W by 0.45m deep.	Fill of large cut C1223 (Cut no.)
1112	Moderately-compacted, light yellowish-brown silty clay. Occasional charcoal flakes. Moderate small to large rounded pebbles. Measures 0.35m N-S by 0.35m E-W by 0.10m deep.	Fill of possible posthole C34
1113	Semi-compact, darkish brown, sandy clay. Contained occasional stones (0.07m by 0.03m) and moderate pebbles. Measured 0.56m N-S by 0.84m E-W by 0.10m in depth.	Fill of possible posthole C1096 (Cut no.)
1114	Loosely-compact, mid-brown silty sand. Contained occasional pebbles and occasional flecks of charcoal at top of fill. Measured 0.12m N-S by 0.14m E-W by 0.24m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C489 (Cut no.)
1115	Loosely-compacted, light-brown, sandy silt. Occasional charcoal flecks and small rounded pebbles. Very occasional flint pieces. Measures 0.85m N-S by 0.70m E-W by 0.20m deep.	Fill of possible hearth C153.
1116	Loosely-compact, mid-brown, sandy silt. Frequent charcoal flecks. Occasional small subrounded pebbles. Measures 0.70m N-S by 0.35m E-W by 0.10m deep.	Fill of shallow pit C196
1117	Moderately-compact, mid-brown silty clay. Moderate amounts of small stones and charcoal. Measures 0.54m N-S by 0.87m E-W by 0.08m deep.	First fill of pit C55 (Cut no.)
1118	Moderately-compact, mid-greyish-brown silty clay. Moderate small and medium-sized stones. Occasional burnt bone and moderate flecks of charcoal. Measures 0.52m N-S by 0.52m E-W by 0.08m deep.	Fill of shallow pit C26 (Cut no.)
1119	Loosely-compact, mid-brown silty sand. Contained occasional pebbles. Measured 0.10m N-S by 0.12m E-W by 0.18m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C491

Context	Description	Interpretation
1120	Loosely-compact, mid-brown silty sand. Contained occasional small pebbles. Measured 0.12m N–S by 0.15m E–W by 0.24m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C492 (Cut no.)
1121	Subcircular cut with rounded corners. Measured 0.12m N–S by 0.12m E–W by 0.18m in depth. Break of slope top was sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base was gradual with base sloping S–N. Orientated E–W. Inclined slightly N–W. Truncated by C6.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1122
1122	Loosely-compact, mid-orangy-brown silty sand. Contained occasional small pebbles. Measured 0.12m N–S by 0.12m E–W by 0.18m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C1121 (Cut no.)
1123	Sub-oval-shaped cut with rounded corners. Measures 0.30m N–S by 0.60m E–W by 0.48m deep. Sharp break of slope top with steep sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base with rounded base.	Cut of pit containing fill C1124
1124	Loosely-compacted, mid-brown clay silt. Moderate gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks. Measures 0.30m N–S by 0.60m E–W by 0.48m deep.	Fill of posthole C1123 (Cut no.)
1125	Compact, dark-brownish/black, sandy clay. Contained 1 angular burnt stone in centre measuring 0.05m by 0.06m. Measured 0.17m N–S by 0.16m E–W by 0.08m in depth.	Fill of possible stakehole C188 (Cut no.)
1126	Semi-compact, light-brown silty clay. Contained occasional large stones, small stones and occasional charcoal. Measured 0.31m N–S by 0.32m E–W by 0.18m in depth.	Fill of possible posthole C56 (Cut no.)
1127	Semi-compact, dark-brown, sandy clay. Contained occasional large subangular stones, occasional stones and frequent charcoal. Measured 0.48m N–S by 0.47m E–W by 0.19m in depth.	Fill of possible stakehole C140 (Cut no.)
1128	Loosely-compact, mid-dark-brown, soft silty clay. Contained frequent medium angular stones and chert fragments. Measured 0.13m E–W by 0.16m N–S by 0.02m in depth.	Fill of possible stone hole. Possible association with C1137.
1129	Circular cut measuring 0.10m diameter by 0.17m deep. Sharp break of slope top with steep sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base with tapered point.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1130
1130	Loosely-compact, dark-brown clay silt. Measures 0.10m diameter by 0.17m deep.	Fill of stakehole C1129 (Cut no.)
1131	Moderately-compact, mid-brown to greyish silty clay. Contained occasional rounded and subrounded pebbles, occasional subrounded and subangular small stones (0.02–0.05m), occasional large stones (0.05–0.10m) and moderate flecks of charcoal and oxidised clay.	Fill of C152 (Cut no.)
1132	Same as C32	Same as C32
1133	Firmly compact, mottled mid-brown/orange silty clay. Contained frequent medium rounded stones and charcoal flecks. Measured 0.33m E–W by 0.31m N–S by 0.39m in depth.	Fill of C1137

Context	Description	Interpretation
1134	Medium compact, mid-grey/brown, sandy clayey loam. Contained occasional angular pebbles and small pieces of charcoal. Measured 0.60m (L) by 0.50m (W) by 0.04m in depth.	Fill of feature possible surface dump C8 (Cut no.)
1135	Medium compact, mid-light-brown silty clay. Contained occasional stones, small pebbles and occasional charcoal fragments. Measured 0.23m in diameter by 0.14m in depth.	Fill of possible posthole C10 (Cut no.)
1136	Moderately-compact, dark blackish-brown, sandy clay. Frequent charcoal and occasional small angular stones. Measures 0.20m N-S by 0.27m E-W by 0.14m deep.	Fill of posthole C52
1137	Round cut. Measured 0.33m E-W by 0.30m N-S by 0.35m in depth. Break of slope top was sharp at S, E and W but gradual in N. Sides were slightly concave becoming more pronounced nearing the base. Break of slope base was gradual with a flat base.	Cut of possible posthole containing fill C1133
1138	No archaeological significance	
1139	Very compact, mid-brown to orange silty clay. Contained frequent stones average size 0.1m. Measured 7.0–10.0m N-S by 7.0–10.0m E-W by 0.3–0.4m in depth.	Fill associated with C801 (Cut no.)
1140	Compact, mid-brown, sandy clay. Moderate small and medium stones, occasional charcoal and two pieces of iron slag. Measures 0.74m N-S by 0.88m E-W by 0.20m deep.	Fill of shallow pit C27 (Cut no.)
1141	Loose to medium compact, very black silty clay. Contained medium-sized angular rocks, 75% of rocks are fire cracked, occasional charcoal flecks, large pieces and stains. Contained also burnt bone and occasional pieces of redeposited yellow clay. Measured 1.0m N-S by 2.0m E-W by 0.80m in depth.	Lower fill of large pit C1142 (Cut no.)
1142	Irregular cut. Measured 1.0m N-S by 2.0m E-W by 0.80m in depth. Break of slope top was gradual with sloping sides. Inclined N-S. Truncated by C996.	Cut of C1141, upper surface of C1172.
1143	Moderately-compact, orange, redeposited clay.	Material located over C1172
1144	No archaeological significance	
1145	Subcircular cut measuring 0.59m N-S by 0.43m E-W by 0.34m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides except S where gradual. Sharp break of slope base except S where gradual with flat base. Inclined from N to S.	Cut of posthole containing fill C1176
1146	Oval cut measuring 0.52m N-S by 0.47m E-W by 0.28m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Gradual break of slope base with rounded base.	Cut of posthole containing fill C1151
1147	Semi-compact, medium brown, sandy clay. Contained subangular and angular stones and occasional charcoal. Measured 0.49m N-S by 0.49m E-W by 0.10m in depth.	Fill of possible hearth C872 (Cut no.)
1148	Compact, dark-brown, sandy clay. Occasional charcoal and burnt bone. Moderate burnt stone. Possible iron slag. Measures 0.40m N-S by 0.38m E-W by 0.15m deep.	Fill of posthole C936 (Cut no.)

Context	Description	Interpretation
1149	Moderately-compact, mid-greyish-brown silty clay. Contained angular small pebbles and very occasional flecks of charcoal. Measured 1.5m (L) by 0.60m (W) by 0.05m in depth.	Fill of C47 (Cut no.)
1150	Loosely-compact, mid-brown, sandy clay. Measured 1.66m in length by 0.98m in width by 0.22m in depth.	Fill of rectangular pit C49 (Cut no.) (Possibly non-archaeological.)
1151	Moderately-compact mid-greyish-brown, sandy clay. Contains moderate pebbles and occasional small stones. Measures 0.52m N-S by 0.47m E-W by 0.28m deep.	Fill of posthole C1146 (Cut no.)
1152	Loosely-compacted, mid-brown silt. Frequent charcoal, occasional medium angular stones and small pebbles. Measures 2.89m SW-NE by 0.99m NW-SE by 0.26m deep.	Fill of slot trench C32
1153	Circular cut measuring 0.10m N-S by 0.11m E-W by 0.16m deep. Sharp break of slope top with tapered sides. Sharp break of slope base with bluntly pointed base. Inclined NW-SE.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1154
1154	Loosely-compacted, mid-orangey-brown silty clay. Contains occasional small pebbles and charcoal flecks. Measures 0.10m N-S by 0.11m E-W by 0.16m deep.	Fill of stakehole C1153
1155	Medium compact, dark-brown silty clay. Contained frequent small stones (0.02m), frequent charcoal flecks and occasional charcoal small pieces (<0.01m). Measured 7.2m (max length) by 8.4m (W).	Fill of C801 (Cut no.)
1156	Circular cut measuring 0.09m N-S by 0.10m E-W by 0.10m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Sharp break of slope base with rounded base. Inclined NW-SE.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1157
1157	Loosely-compact, mid-brown silty sand. Occasional small angular stones and small pebbles. Moderate charcoal. Measures 0.09m N-S by 0.10m E-W by 0.10m deep.	Fill of stakehole C1156 (Cut no.)
1158	Circular cut measuring 0.09m N-S by 0.10m E-W by 0.10m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Gradual break of slope base with base sloping to northeast.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1159
1159	Loosely-compact, mid-brown silty sand. Moderate charcoal and occasional small stones. Measures 0.09m N-S by 0.10m E-W by 0.10m deep.	Fill of stakehole C1158 (Cut no.)
1160	Subcircular cut with one rounded corner in northeast. Measures 0.07m N-S by 0.09m E-W by 0.18m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Sharp break of slope base with bluntly pointed base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1161
1161	Loosely-compacted, mid-brown silty sand. Occasional small pebbles and flecks of charcoal. Measures 0.07m N-S by 0.09m E-W by 0.18m deep.	Fill of stakehole C1160 (Cut no.)
1162	Circular cut measuring 10.10m N-S by 0.11m E-W by 0.18m deep. Sharp break of slope top with steep sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base with tapered point. Inclination from N to S.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1163

Context	Description	Interpretation
1163	Loosely-compact, dark-brown clay silt. Moderate amounts of charcoal. Measures 0.10m N-S by 0.11m E-W by 0.18m deep.	Fill of stakehole C1162 (Cut no.)
1164	Circular cut measuring 0.08m N-S by 0.09m E-W by 0.16m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Sharp break of slope base with tapered point. Inclined from northeast to southwest.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1165
1165	Loosely-compact, dark-brown clay silt. Moderate amounts of charcoal. Measures 0.08m N-S by 0.09m E-W by 0.16m deep.	Fill of stakehole C1164 (Cut no.)
1166	No archaeological significance	
1167	Moderately-compact, light-brown clay sand. Occasional small and medium-sized stones and frequent pebbles. Measures 0.58m N-S by 0.54m E-W by 0.14m deep.	Fill of possible posthole C25 (Cut no.)
1168	Loosely-compact, mid-brown sandy silt. Contained moderate charcoal, frequent small stones (>0.01m), moderate medium-sized stones (<0.02m) and occasional burnt sandstone. Measured 0.86m E-W by 0.84m N-S by 0.10m deep (max).	Fill of shallow pit C190 (Cut no.)
1169	Fairly loose, mid-orangy-brown, sandy clay. Contained occasional rounded and subrounded stones and occasional larger angular stones. Measured 1.63m N-S by 1.90m E-W by 0.22m in depth.	Possible spread. Fill of C440 (Cut no.)
1170	Softly compact, mid- to dark-brown, clayey silt. Contained occasional heat-affected stone and charcoal. Measured 0.35m N-S by 0.42m E-W by 0.05m in depth.	Fill of possible shallow pit C159 (Cut no.)
1171	Loosely-compact, reddish-brown, slightly sandy clay. Contained occasional small stones. Measured 0.10m NE-SW by 0.08m in width by 0.12m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C123 (Cut no.)
1172	Loosely-compact, dark-brown, gritty clay. Contained frequent burnt bone.	Slump of material thrown into pit on the western side
1173	No archaeological significance	
1174	Compact, light-brown, stony clay. Contained charcoal and fire-cracked stone.	Slump of material at the base of the pit. Located below C1172
1175	No archaeological significance	
1176	Loosely-compact, mid-brown, sandy soil. Occasional pebbles. Moderate medium and large stones. Measures 0.59m N-S by 0.43m E-W by 0.34m deep.	Fill of posthole C1145 (Cut no.)
1177	Oval cut. Measured 0.39m N-S by 0.33m E-W by 0.07m in depth. Break of slope top was gradual with curved sides. Break of slope base was gradual with curved base.	Cut of shallow deposit containing fill C1178
1178	Soft, mid-brown, clayey silt. Contained occasional charcoal flecks. Measured 0.39m N-S by 0.33m E-W by 0.07m in depth.	Fill of shallow depression C1177 (Cut no.)
1179	Circular cut. Measured 0.06m N-S by 0.08m E-W by 0.06m in depth. Break of slope top was sharp with steep sides. Break of slope base was gradual and tapering.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1180.

Context	Description	Interpretation
1180	Soft, dark-brown clay silt. Contained moderate flecks of charcoal. Measured 0.06m N-S by 0.08m E-W by 0.06m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C1179 (Cut no.)
1181	Circular cut measuring 0.39m N-S by 0.39m E-W by 0.32m deep. Sharp break of slope top except northwest where gradual with gradually-sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base with rounded base. Orientation SE-NW.	Cut of posthole containing fill C1182
1182	Loosely-compacted, mid-greyish-brown silty clay. Occasional small stones and pebbles and frequent charcoal. Measures 0.39m N-S by 0.37m E-W by 0.32m deep.	Fill of posthole C1181 (Cut no.)
1183	Moderately to firmly compacted, mid-orangey-brown, sandy clay. Frequent medium and small stones, some affected by heat. Occasional burnt bone. Measures 2.80m N-S by 0.80m E-W by 0.35m deep.	Fill of linear C74
1184	Loosely-compact, reddish-brown clay. Contained occasional small stones. Measured 0.08m by 0.09m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C120 (Cut no.)
1185	Compact, dark greyish-brown, sandy clay. Contained burnt bone and charcoal. Measured 0.22m N-S by 0.21m E-W. Depth 0.12m.	Fill of possible posthole C167 (Cut no.)
1186	Semi-compact, mid-brown, sandy clay. Contained subangular and angular stones and moderate charcoal. Measured 0.46m N-S by 0.70m E-W by 0.18m in depth.	Fill of hearth C166
1187	Circular cut. Measured 0.12m N-S by 0.10m E-W by 0.11m in depth. Break of slope top was sharp with steep sides. Break of slope base was gradual with tapering base.	Cut of possible stakehole containing fill C1188
1188	Soft, mid-dark-brown, clayey silt. Contained occasional charcoal flecks. Measured 0.12m N-S by 0.10m E-W by 0.011m in depth.	Fill of possible stakehole C1187 (Cut no.)
1189	Loosely-compact, blackish silty clay. Contained frequent charcoal flecks. Measured 0.04m N-S by 1.8m E-W by 0.06m in depth.	Fill of C801 (Cut no.)
1190	Loose compact, mid-grey silty clay. Contained moderate medium stones, occasional slag, moderate large stones and occasional charcoal flecks. Measured 0.61m by 0.47m by 0.23m.	Fill of small stony pit C20 (Cut no.)
1191	Loosely-compact, mid-greyish-brown silty clay. Occasional small stones and pebbles. Frequent charcoal. Measures 0.40m N-S by 0.31m E-W by 0.17m deep.	Fill of posthole C31 (Cut no.)
1192	Loosely-compacted, dark-brown clay. Occasional large flat angular stones. Moderate small to medium subangular stones. Very occasional flecks of charcoal. Measures 1.26m N-S by 1.00m E-W by 0.20m deep.	Fill of large pit C1292
1193	N.A.S.	N.A.S.
1194	Oval cut with rounded corners. Measured 0.31m NW-SE by 0.24m in depth. Break of slope top was sharp with steep sides. Truncated by C924.	Cut of possible pit/posthole containing fill C1195

Context	Description	Interpretation
1195	Moderately-compact, mid- to light-brown, clayey silt. Contained occasional charcoal. Measured 0.03m NW–SE by 0.24m in depth.	Fill of possible pit/posthole C1194 (Cut no.)
1196	Topsoil fill	Fill of C76
1197	Annulled, no archaeological significance.	
1198	Compact, darkish brown sandy clay. Contained large angular stones (0.15m by 0.17m by 0.10m), charcoal, burnt bone and iron slag. Measured 3.80m N-E by 1.43m S-W.	Upper fill of pit C37 (Cut no.)
1199	Semicircular cut measuring 0.18m N–S by 0.27m E–W by 0.20m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Sharp break of slope base with rounded base.	Cut of possible posthole C1210
1200	Softly compact, light to mid-brown, clayey silt. Contained moderate gravel and charcoal. Measured 0.38m NE–SW by 0.34m NW–SE by 0.18m in depth.	Fill of possible posthole C924 (Cut no.)
1201	Annulled of being of archaeological significance. Originally thought to join up with slot trench but turned out to be just a shallow natural depression.	A shallow natural depression beside slot trench.
1202	Circular cut with round corners. Measured 0.13m in depth. Break of slope top was gradual with vertical sides. Break of slope base was sharp with a sloping base. Inclined N–S.	Cut of possible stakehole containing fills C1215, C1216
1203	Circular cut with irregular corners. Measured 0.10m N–S by 0.10m E–W by 0.10m in depth. Break of slope top was sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base was gradual with rounded base. Inclined N–S.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1219
1204	Circular cut with rounded corners. Measured 0.20m by 0.20m by 0.16m in depth. Break of slope top was sharp with sloping sides. Break of slope base was gradual with rounded/concave base.	Cut containing fill C1220
1205	Circular cut with rounded corners. Measured 0.16m N–S by 0.16m E–W by 0.29m in depth. Break of slope top was sharp with sloping-inwards sides. Break of slope base was sharp with a flat base.	Cut containing fill C1211
1206	Linear cut with straight edge on W, remainder very irregular. Measures 2.95m N–S by 0.65m E–W by 0.35m deep. Sharp break of slope top at W, gradual elsewhere. Vertical sides at west, gradual slope elsewhere. Sharp break of slope base at west, gradual elsewhere with very uneven stepped base. Orientated N–S.	Cut of stony fill C1207
1207	Orange-brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks and small stones. Measures 2.95m N–S by 0.65m E–W by 0.35m deep.	Stony fill of linear cut C1206
1208	Very compact, light pinkish-brown, fine sandy clay. Contained medium angular stones, charcoal flecks and occasional medium quartz rocks. Measured 2.62m by 1.00m by 0.11m in depth.	Fill of C18 (Cut no.)
1209	Semi-compact, light-brown/greyish, sandy clay. Contained angular and subangular stones (0.03m by 0.25m), occasional charcoal. Measured 0.38m N–S by 0.40m E–W by 0.095m in depth.	Fill of possible posthole C22 (Cut no.)

Context	Description	Interpretation
1210	Loosely-compact, mid-brownish grey, sandy clay. Moderate small subrounded pebbles. One large stone. Measures 0.18m N-S by 0.27m E-W by 0.20m deep.	Fill of possible posthole C1199
1211	Medium compact, light orangey-brown, fine silty clay. Contained occasional small pebbles and stones. Measured max depth of 0.29m.	Fill of cut C1205
1212	Pear-shaped cut measuring 0.33m N-S by 0.24m E-W by 0.32m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Gradual break of slope base with rounded base. Orientation northeast-southeast. Inclined from SW-NE.	Cut of posthole containing fill C1213
1213	Loosely-compact, mid-orangey-brown, sandy clay. Occasional small angular stones and flint pebbles and occasional charcoal. Measures 0.33m N-S by 0.24m E-W by 0.32m deep.	Fill of posthole C1212 (Cut no.)
1214	N.A.S.	N.A.S.
1215	Loose, orangey-brown, very fine silty clay. Contained moderate charcoal flecks. Measured 0.13m in depth.	First fill of possible stakehole C1202 (Cut no.)
1216	Lightly compact, light-brownish/grey extra-fine silt with clay properties. Contained no inclusions.	Second fill of possible stakehole C1202 (Cut no.)
1217	Circular cut measuring 0.21m N-S by 0.22m E-W by 0.11m deep. Sharp break of slope top with gradually-sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base with rounded base.	Cut of posthole containing fill C1218
1218	Loosely-compact, mid-brown clay silt. Contains occasional charcoal. Measures 0.21m N-S by 0.22m E-W by 0.11m deep.	Fill of posthole C1217 (Cut no.)
1219	Loosely-compact, mid-orangey-brown, fine silty clay. No inclusions. Measured 0.10m N-S by 0.10m E-W by 0.10m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C1203 (Cut no.)
1220	Loosely-compact, light-brown/orangey, extra-fine sandy silt. Contained occasional charcoal flecking. Measured 0.20m N-S by 0.20m E-W by 0.16m in depth.	Fill of cut C1204
1221	Loosely-compact, dark-brown silty clay. Contained large subangular stone, some medium-sized stones and 3 or 4 heat-affected stones. Occasional charcoal flecks and some slag.	Fill of large pit C1292
1222	Loosely-compacted, dark-brown, sandy clay. Contains large subangular stones and occasional heat-affected stones. Occasional charcoal. Measures 1.06m N-S by 0.90m E-W by 0.30m deep.	Fill of large pit C1292
1223	Irregularly-shaped cut with rounded corners. Measures 1.50m N-S by 2.20m E-W by 0.45m deep. Break of slope top imperceptible with gradually-sloping sides. Break of slope base imperceptible with uneven base.	Cut containing fill C1111
1224	Semi-compact, greyish, sandy clay. Contained fine pebbles. Measured 0.28m N-S by 0.30m E-W by 0.065m in depth	Fill of possible stakehole C127 (Cut no.)

Context	Description	Interpretation
1225	Subcircular cut measuring 0.31m N-S by 0.23m E-W by 0.24m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Gradual break of slope base with base sloping from southeast to northwest.	Cut of posthole containing fill C1226
1226	Loosely-compacted, mid-orangey-brown silty sand. Occasional small angular stones and small pebbles. Occasional burnt bone and frequent charcoal. Measures 0.31m N-S by 0.23m E-W by 0.24m deep.	Fill of posthole C1225 (Cut no.)
1227	Medium to hard compact, mid-brown to grey gravelly silt. Contained frequent small pebbles and stones, some medium rocks and stones and moderate charcoal flecks. Measured 7.2m (max length) by 0.4m (W).	Fill of C801 (Cut no.)
1228	Medium compact, dark-brown, sandy silt. Contained moderate small pebbles and charcoal. Measured 0.08m (W) by 0.10m in depth.	Fill of C801 (Cut no.)
1229	Medium compact, dark purple/brown, manganese and organic layer. Measured 0.08m max depth.	Fill of souterrain C801 (Cut no.)
1230	No archaeological significance.	
1231	No archaeological significance.	
1232	Moderately to firmly compacted, mid-greyish-brown, sandy clay. Occasional charcoal inclusions and small pebbles. Measures 2.95m N-S by 0.65m E-W by 0.35m deep.	Fill at edge of cut C1259
1233	Oval-shaped cut with rounded corners. Measures 0.13m NW-SE by 0.24m NE-SW by 0.06m in depth. Sharp top break of slope with sloping-inwards sides and a gradual break of slope at base to deepest point at southwestern corner. The base was rounded. Inclined SW-NE.	Cut of possible stakehole containing C1234
1234	Loosely-compact, mid- to dark-brown sandy silt. Contains occasional charcoal flecks. Measured 0.13m NW-SE by 0.24m NE-SW by 0.06m in depth.	Fill of possible stakehole, cut into C440, underlying C1169
1235	Loosely-compact, mid-orangey-brown silty sand. Occasional small stones and pebbles. Moderate flecks of charcoal. Measures 5.71m NE-SW by 0.20m to 0.70m wide by 0.19m to 0.30m deep.	Fill of shallow slot trench C30 (Cut no.)
1236	Fairly soft, light orangey-brown silty clay. Contained very occasional charcoal flecks and moderate pebbles. Measured 0.65m N-S by 0.78m E-W by 0.18m in depth.	Fill of shallow pit C1237
1237	Subcircular cut. Measured 0.65m N-S by 0.78m E-W by 0.18m in depth. Break of slope top was sharp with sides sloping inwards. Break of slope base was gradual with a rounded base.	Cut of shallow pit containing fill C1236
1238	Circular cut with rounded corners. Measured 1.60m N-S by 1.60m E-W by 0.30m in depth. Break of slope top was sharp with straight sides, truncated on one side. Break of slope base was sharp with pointed base. Orientated slightly N-S. Truncated on southern side by C445.	Cut of posthole containing fill C1239

Context	Description	Interpretation
1239	Medium to firmly compact, mid- to dark-brown, fine sandy silt. Contained occasional charcoal flecks. Measured 1.60m N-S by 1.60m E-W by 0.30m in depth.	Fill of posthole C1238 (Cut no.)
1240	Semi-compact, light-brown/greyish, sandy clay. Contains fine pebbles and stones. Measured 1.10m E-W by 0.36m N-S by 0.07m in depth.	Fill of C69 (Cut no.)
1241	Round cut. Measured 0.04m N-S by 0.05m E-W by 0.07m in depth. Break of slope top was sharp with almost vertical sides. Break of slope base was gradual with tapered point rounded base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1242
1242	Soft, dark-brown, clayey silt. Contained moderate charcoal flecks. Measured 0.04m N-S by 0.05m E-W by 0.07m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C1241 (Cut no.)
1243	Circular cut. Measured 0.06m N-S by 0.07m E-W by 0.06m in depth. Break of slope top was sharp with vertical sides.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1244
1244	Soft, dark-brown, clayey silt. Contained occasional charcoal flecks. Measured 0.06m N-S by 0.07m E-W by 0.06m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C1243 (Cut no.).
1245	Loosely-compact, orangey-brown silt clay. Measures 0.13m NW-SE by 0.09m NE-SW by 0.15m deep.	Fill of stakehole C458
1246	Compact, mid-dark-brown, sandy silt. Contained occasional burnt vegetation and charcoal flecking. Measured 3.0m.	Redeposit of topsoil covering areas within Grid Square 69
1247	Loosely-compacted, orangey-brown, sandy silt. Occasional small stones and moderate flecks of charcoal. Measures 0.12m N-S by 0.16m E-W by 0.09m deep.	Fill of posthole C194 (Cut no.)
1248	No archaeological significance	
1249	Loosely-compact, mid-brown, sandy clay. Contained moderate small stones. Measured 0.74m N-S by 0.47m E-W by 0.19m in depth.	Fill of pit C24 (Cut no.)
1250	Same as C1268	
1251	Irregular linear cut with irregular corners. Measured 0.12m E-W by 0.30m N-S by 0.18m in depth. Break of slope top was gradual with sloped sides. Break of slope base was gradual with rounded base. Inclined E-W.	Cut of linear containing C1268
1252	Loosely-compact, mid-brown, sandy silt. Contained moderate small stones, moderate larger stones and occasional charcoal. Measured 0.68m N-S by 0.69m E-W by 0.23m in depth.	Fill of pit C1253 (Cut no.)
1253	Semicircular cut with sharp and severe corners. Measured 0.68m N-S by 0.69m E-W by 0.18m in depth. Break of slope top was sharp with N and E sides sloping gradually. Break of slope base was sharp at N and S, with smooth and flat base. Orientated E-W. Truncated by C7.	Cut of linear containing fill C1252
1254	Moderately-compact, dark blackish-brown, sandy clay. Frequent subangular, angular and subrounded small stones. Frequent pieces of charcoal. Measures 0.43m N-S by 0.51m E-W by 0.17m deep.	Fill of hearth cut C217

Context	Description	Interpretation
1255	Softly compact, dark-brown, clayey silt. Contained moderate charcoal. Measured 2.20m NW–SE by 0.90m E–W by 0.10m max depth.	First fill of pit C29 (Cut no.)
1256	Softly compact, mid-brownish/orange silty clay. Contained occasional heat-affected stone and charcoal. Measured 2.20m NW–SE by 0.90m E–W by max depth of 0.15m.	Second fill of pit C29 (Cut no.)
1257	Firm-sticky, greyish-brown silty clay. Contained occasional flecks of charcoal. Measured 1.40m NW–SE by 0.60m SW–NE by 0.10m in depth.	Fill of pit C29 (Cut no.)
1258	Soft, very dark-brownish/black, clayey silt. Contained very frequent charcoal flecking. Measured 1.30m NW–SE by 0.10m E–W by 0.03m in depth.	Fill of pit C29 (Cut no.)
1259	Linear cut with straight edge on W, remainder very irregular. Measures 3.50m N–S by 0.24m E–W by 0.35m deep. Sharp break of slope top at W, gradual elsewhere. Vertical sides at west, gradual slope elsewhere. Sharp break of slope base at west, gradual elsewhere with very uneven stepped base.	Cut with straight edge containing fill C1232
1260	Loosely-compact, dark orangey-greyish-brown silty sand. Occasional small pebbles and flecks of charcoal. Moderate medium-sized angular stones. Measured 0.31m N–S by 0.39m E–W by 0.24m deep.	Fill of possible pit/posthole C35
1261	Loosely-compact very dark-brown silty clay. Contains medium subangular stones and very tiny flecks of charcoal.	Upper fill of cut C1292, same fill as C1222
1262	Circular cut measuring 0.61m N–S by 0.37m E–W by 0.33m deep. Sharp break of slope top except S where gradual. Sharp sloping sides. Gradual break of slope base with base sloping from NW–SE.	Cut of pit containing fill C1263
1263	Loosely-compact, mid-brown, sandy clay. Frequent large angular stones and occasional flecks of charcoal. Measures 0.61m N–S by 0.37m E–W by 0.33m deep.	Fill of pit C1262 (Cut no.)
1264	Firmly compact, light orangey-brown, sandy clay. Occasional flecks of charcoal and small pebbles. Measures 2.64m E–W by 0.89m N–S by 0.09m deep.	Fill of linear (Cut no.) C1288
1265	Fairly soft, greyish-brown silty clay. Contained frequent charcoal and moderate amounts of pebbles. Measured 0.70m E–W by 0.50m N–S by 0.42m in depth.	Fill of pit C37 (Cut no.)
1266	Semi-compact, dark-brown/blackish sandy clay. Contained frequent charcoal. Measured 0.15m N–S by 0.14m E–W by 0.035m in depth.	Fill of possible stakehole C173 (Cut no.)
1267	Very compact, light grey, fine sand. Contained occasional small stones and charcoal flecks near the base. Measured 0.78m by 0.14m by 0.12m in depth.	Fill of C18 (Cut no.)
1268	Medium compact, mid-brown/orange, medium fine silt. Contained frequent very small stones, pieces of burnt bone and frequent flecks of charcoal. Measured 0.18m in depth.	Fill of irregularly-shaped linear C1251 (Cut no.)

Context	Description	Interpretation
1269	Linear cut with rounded corners. Measured 0.10m in depth by 0.45m E–W by 0.45m N–S. Break of slope top was sharp with slightly sloping sides. Break of slope base was gradual with rounded base. Inclined E–W.	Cut of possible pit containing C1270 (Cut no.)
1270	Loosely-compact, mid-dark-brown, medium textured silt. Contained frequent charcoal flecks and tiny burnt bone flecks. Measured 0.10m in depth.	Fill of possible pit C1269 (Cut no.)
1271	Linear cut with rounded corners. Measured 0.16m N–S by 0.25m E–W by 0.13m in depth. Break of slope top is sharp to the north and gradual to the east with straight sides. Break of slope base is gradual with rounded base. Inclined E–W.	Cut of possible stakehole containing fill C1272.
1272	Firmly compact, mid- to light-grey/brown silty clay. Contained small pebbles and moderate charcoal. Measured 0.16m N–S by 0.12m E–W by 0.13m in depth.	Fill of possible stakehole C1271 (Cut no.)
1273	Oval cut with irregular corners. Measured 0.55m E–W by 0.30m N–S. Break of slope top was gradual with sloped sides. Break of slope base was gradual with curved base. Inclined E–W.	Cut of part of linear feature containing fill C1274.
1274	Firmly compact, grey-brown, stony/gravelly clay. Contained no inclusions. Measured 0.55m E–W by 0.20m N–S by 0.50m in depth.	Fill of linear C1273 (Cut no.)
1275	Loosely-compact, mid- to dark-brown, sandy clay. Contained frequent pebbles and small stones, occasional charcoal flecking. Measured 0.43m N–S by 0.45m E–W by 0.20m in depth.	Fill of small pit C124 (Cut no.)
1276	Linear cut with bends in places. Located at top 0.20–0.25m of trench dug for C801.	Cut contained in C801 containing C1276.
1277	Linear cut with sharp corners. Measured 0.60m in depth. Break of slope top was gradual in places and sharp in other places with sloping sides. Break of slope base was sharp with a changeable base.	Cut within C801 (Cut no.) containing fills C1227, C1139.
1278	Linear cut. Measured 0.15m in depth.	Cut contained within C1155 and C801 (Cut no.)
1279	Linear cut with sharp corners. Measured 1.60m (max width).	Cut contained in C801 containing fill C1155
1280	Rectangular cut with 90 degree corners. Measured 0.10m by 0.08m. Break of slope top was sharp with vertical sides. Base was flat. Orientated NE–SW.	Cut associated with C801 (Cut no.)
1281	Linear cut with sharp corners. Measured 1.60m (max width).	Cut contained in C801 containing fill C1282
1282	Clay surface containing medium-sized rocks. Clay occurs only where there is a depth change in passageway.	Possible clay floor lining to west arm of souterrain that survives in patches.
1283	No archaeological significance	
1284	Medium compact, reddish-orange silty clay. Contained moderate charcoal. Measured 0.80m NW–SE by 0.50m E–W by 0.35 in depth.	Fill of pit C29 (Cut no.)
1285	Circular cut. Measured 0.13m N–S by 0.10m E–W by 0.20m in depth. Break of slope top is sharp with smooth, flat and concave at south, sides. Imperceptible break of slope base with concave base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1093.

Context	Description	Interpretation
1286	Loosely-compacted, mid-orangy-brown, sandy clay. Occasional flecks of charcoal. Measures 0.42m N-S by 0.37m E-W by 0.28m deep.	Fill of posthole C1287 (Cut no.)
1287	Circular cut measuring 0.42m N-S by 0.37m E-W by 0.28m deep. Sharp break of slope with vertical sides. Sharp break of slope with flat base.	Cut of posthole containing fill C1286
1288	Linear cut with irregular sides. Measures 0.89m N-S by 2.64m E-W by 0.09m deep. Gradual break of slope top with sides gradually-sloping inwards. Gradual break of slope base with uneven base. Orientation E-W.	Cut of linear containing fill C1264
1289	Semi-compact, light greyish-brown to black, sandy clay. Contained frequent charcoal, occasional stones (0.03m by 0.04m). Measured 0.96m N-S by 0.63m E-W by 0.33m in max depth.	Fill of possible stakehole C174 (Cut no.)
1290	Compact, light greyish-brown clay sand. Moderate amount of small stones and pebbles. Occasional charcoal. Measures 0.70m N-S by 0.44m E-W by 0.33m deep.	Second fill of pit C55 (Cut no.)
1291	Circular cut with rounded corners, measures 0.59m N-S by 0.50m E-W by 0.30m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Gradual break of slope base with uneven base. Orientation N-S.	Cut of posthole containing fill C1294
1292	Rectangular cut with slightly rounded right-angled corners. Medium break of slope top with sharp sides and concave base. Measures 4.55m by 2.44m by 1.43m in depth.	Cut of rectangular pit, contains fills C1299, C1309
1293	No archaeological significance	
1294	Moderately-compact, mid-brown, sandy silt. Contains moderate small pebbles and stones and medium-sized flat packing stones. Measures 0.28m N-S by 0.30m E-W by 0.15m deep.	Fill of posthole C1291 (Cut no.)
1295	Semi-compact, light-brownish/greyish sandy clay. Contained fine pebbles and stones. Measured 0.10m N-S by 0.11m E-W by 0.165m in depth.	Fill of possible stakehole C530 (was originally C175)
1296	Loosely-compact, dark blackish-brown, sandy clay. Frequent flecks of charcoal and small heat-fractured stones. Measures 0.32m N-S by 0.33m E-W by 0.16m deep.	Post-pipe fill in C1297 (post-pipe cut no.)
1297	Circular cut measuring 0.32m N-S by 0.33m E-W by 0.16m deep. Sharp break of slope top with sides sloping inwards. Gradual break of slope base with rounded base.	Post-pipe cut containing fill C1296
1298	Hard, light greyish-brown silty clay. Occasional flecks of charcoal. One large stone measuring 0.10m across. Fill measures 0.58m N-S by 0.58m E-W by 0.26m deep.	Fill of posthole C89 (Cut no.)
1299	Loosely-compacted, mid-greyish-brown, sandy clay. Occasional charcoal flecks.	Fill of large pit under C1309
1300	Semi-compact, light-brownish grey, sandy clay. Contained stones (0.18m by 0.13m) and occasional charcoal. Measured 0.38m N-S by 0.38m E-W by 0.25m in max depth.	Fill of possible posthole C171 (Cut no.)

Context	Description	Interpretation
1301	Reasonably compact, orangey-brown, sandy silt. Contained moderate small subangular stones (>0.005m), occasional larger stones (<0.001m) and moderate charcoal. Measured 3.70m N-S by 5.20m E-W by 1.15m max depth.	Third fill of souterrain C16 (Cut no.)
1302	Loosely-compact, dark-grey/brown, clayey silt. Contained moderate small subangular stones, moderate larger subangular stones and frequent charcoal flecks and chunks. Measured 2.50m N-S by 0.50m E-W by 0.35m in depth.	Fill of souterrain C16 (Cut no.)
1303	Fairly compact, light greyish-brown, clayey sand. Contained frequent angular stones and moderate charcoal.	Fill of souterrain C16 (Cut no.)
1304	Compact, orangey-brown silty sand. Contained small angular and rounded stones. Measured 0.66m N-S by 0.75m E-W by 0.50m in depth.	Redeposited natural associated with souterrain C16 (Cut no.)
1305	Soft, brownish-black silty clay. Contained some burnt clay on northern side of fill. Measured 0.70m E-W by 0.50m N-S by 0.42m in depth.	Fill of pit C37 (Cut no.)
1306	No archaeological significance	
1307	No archaeological significance	
1308	Slightly irregular, circular cut with rounded corners. Measured 5.2m N-S by 5.0m E-W by 1.5m in depth. Break of slope top was very gradual with slanting sides (45–60 degrees). Break of slope base was imperceptible with rectangular flat base.	Cut of pit containing fills C1058, C996, C583, C582, C101.
1309	Loosely-compacted, dark-brown clay sand. Occasional small to medium subangular stones, moderate charcoal.	Fill of large pit C1292, over C1299
1310	Loosely-compact, black charcoal layer. Very frequent charcoal. Measures 2.33m N-S by 1.93m E-W by 0.045m deep.	Charcoal layer of hearth C91
1311	Compact, red clay. Occasional charcoal flecks. Measures 2.33m N-S by 1.93m E-W by 0.045m deep.	Oxidised clay layer in Hearth C91
1312	No archaeological significance	
1313	No archaeological significance	
1314	Loosely-compacted, mid- to dark-brown, sandy silt. Moderate small pebbles and one large stone, 0.25m by 0.25m by 0.10m, standing upright. Measures 0.20m diameter by 0.18m deep.	Fill of posthole C1315 (Cut no.)
1315	Circular cut measuring 0.20m diameter by 0.18m deep. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Gradual break of slope base with rounded base.	Cut of posthole containing fill C1314
1316	Annulled; no archaeological significance	Annulled; no archaeological significance
1317	Annulled; no archaeological significance	Annulled; no archaeological significance
1318	An irregularly-shaped pit, with a bent T-shaped plan. The feature measured 5.2m E-W, an average of 1m wide N-S for the cross of the T and was 0.9m deep. The tail of the T was 1.9m long SW-NE, 1.1m wide and 0.53m deep.	Cut of roughly T-shaped pit, possible storage pit.

Context	Description	Interpretation
1319	Moderately-compact, mid-brown with orange hue, sandy clay. Contained occasional burnt stones and occasional fragments of charcoal. No post-pipe but contained medium to large stones possibly used as stone packing	Fill of posthole C795 (Cut no.)
1320	No archaeological significance	
1321	No archaeological significance	
1322	No archaeological significance	
1323	Circular cut of post-pipe	Cut of post pipe. Contains C783
1324	Circular cut with stone packing. Measures 0.34m N–S by 0.39m E–W by 0.18m deep. Rounded base and sides with sharp break of slope top and base. Contained post-pipe.	Cut of posthole. Contains C1325, C1323 and C783
1325	Loosely-compact, orangey-brown silty clay. Contained large amounts of small pebbles and stones. Measured 0.34m N–S by 0.39m E–W by 0.18m in depth.	Fill of circular post cut C1324
1326	Densely compact, light pinkish-brown, sandy clay. Contains frequent gravel and occasional small stones. Measures 5.00m long by 0.52m deep.	Possibly bottom fill of C1350
1327	Moist, sticky compaction, mid–dark-brown boulder clay. Contained occasional stones, pebbles and flecks of charcoal. Measured 0.90m (W) by 0.95m in depth.	Possible first layer of ditch C1350 (Cut no.)
1328	Moist, sticky, light to mid-brown, pebbly clay. Contained high percentage of small stones and pebbles (0.01–0.04m), occasional charcoal flecking and occasional stones over 0.04m in size. Measured 0.70m in depth.	Possible second layer of C1350 (Cut no.)
1329	No archaeological significance	
1330	A coarse sand sealed with concrete in ESB trench cut 1369.	Backfill of ESB service trench, cut 1369
1331	Loose, mid-grey/brown silty clay. Contained no inclusions. Measured 0.10m in diameter by 0.10m in depth.	Fill of stakehole(s) C901 (Cut no.)
1332	Ditch/drain running through northern half of site; same as ditch running through southern half of site cutting C1.	North–south running field drains going down slope through field in which site is located.
1333	Ditch/drain running through northern half of site; same as ditch running through southern half of site cutting C1.	North–south running field drains going down slope through field in which site is located.
1334	Medium, light greyish-brown, sandy clay. Contained occasional small stones and occasional flecks of charcoal. Measured 0.38m N–S by 0.34m E–W by 0.18m max depth.	Fill of possible posthole C1343 (Cut no.)
1335	Loose, mid-greyish/brown, sandy silt with gravel. Contained occasional small stones. Measured 0.14m in diameter by 0.25m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C1342 (Cut no.)
1336	Loose, light orangey-brown silty clay. Contained very occasional small pebbles and occasional flecks of charcoal. Measured 0.08m N–S by 0.10m E–W by 0.15m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C1340 (Cut no.)
1337	Loose, mid-orangey-brown silty clay. Contained occasional small pebbles and occasional flecks of charcoal. Measured 0.10m N–S by 0.10m E–W by 0.12m in depth.	Fill of stakehole C1341 (Cut no.)

Context	Description	Interpretation
1338	Loose, mid-orangey-brown, sandy clay with gravel. Contained occasional small stones (0.03–0.05m) and occasional flecks of charcoal. Measured 0.27m N–S by 0.25m E–W by 0.08m in depth.	Fill of possible posthole C1344 (Cut no.)
1339	Hard, mid-orangey-brown clay. Contained small pebbles, occasional flecks of burnt bone and occasional flecks of charcoal. Measured 0.26m N–S by 0.26m E–W by 0.05m in depth.	Fill of shallow feature C1345 (Cut no.)
1340	Oval cut with rounded corners. Measured 0.08m N–S by 0.10m E–W by 0.15m in depth. Break of slope top was sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base was gradual with rounded base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1336
1341	Circular cut with rounded corners. Measured 3.10m in diameter by 0.12m in depth. Break of slope top was gradual to N and sharp elsewhere with gradually-sloping sides. Break of slope base was sharp with V-shaped base. Inclined towards the south.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1337
1342	Circular cut with rounded corners. Measured 0.14m (W) by 0.25m in depth. Break of slope top was sharp with sloping sides. Break of slope base was sharp with pointed base.	Cut of stakehole containing fill C1335
1343	Subcircular cut with rounded corners. Measured 0.38m N–S by 0.34m E–W by 0.18m max depth. Break of slope top was sharp with sloping sides. Break of slope base was sharp with a flat base. Orientated N–S.	Cut of posthole containing fill C1334
1344	Circular cut with rounded corners. Measured 0.27m N–S by 0.25m E–W by 0.08m in depth. Break of slope top was sharp with gradually-sloping sides. Break of slope base was gradual with a flat base.	Cut of possible posthole containing fill C1338
1345	Circular cut with rounded corners. Measured 0.26m in diameter by 0.05m max depth. Break of slope top was sharp with vertical sides. Break of slope base is sharp with uneven base.	Cut of shallow feature containing fill C1339.
1346	Very compact, medium-brown silty clay. Contained occasional charcoal pieces (<0.01m), frequent charcoal flecks and 1 shard of medieval pottery. Measured 12.8m (L) by 2.06m (W).	Fill of C1350 (Cut no.)
1347	A roughly subcircular slot trench cut encompassing an area with internal dimensions of 4.6m N–S by 5.6m E–W. The slot trench was on average c.0.2m wide and no more than 0.11m deep. It contained evidence for four postholes (C787–C790) within the trench, each of which modified the shape of the cut.	Cut of slot trench of Structure 7
1348	Compact orangey-brown clay fill of subcircular slot trench of Structure 7. Contained occasional small pebbles and occasional flecks of charcoal. Maximum depth of 0.11m. It was indistinguishable from the fill of four postholes that were contained in the slot trench cuts (C787–C790).	Fill of slot trench construction of Structure 7; also present in cuts of postholes C787, C788, C789, C790.
1349	Very compact, medium-brown silty clay. Contained occasional charcoal pieces (<0.01m), frequent charcoal flecks and 1 shard of medieval pottery. Measured 5.00m (L) by 1.80m (W) by 0.19m deep.	Second layer of ditch C1350

Context	Description	Interpretation
1350	Cut of second enclosure ditch, north of C1 (main enclosure ditch cut no.) and is connected at the northeastern corner. It ran northwards for 48m and east-west for 51m. A small area of the northern ditch left in site. Width 3.3m and 3m deep on the northern ditch and 3m in width on the eastern ditch. With a depth of 3m. Ditch was U-shaped in profile and lower layers of natural were made up of fine sands and gravels. It was noted that a sticky clay covered this geological feature, thought to have been an attempt to make the ditch hold water.	Cut of second enclosure ditch
1351	Loosely-compact, light-brown silty clay. Contained medium pebbles and charcoal. Measured 19m N-S by 0.17m E-W by 0.30m in max. depth.	Fill of C1350 (Cut no.)
1352	Very compact, orangey-brown, gritty clay. Contained frequent angular stones and pebbles (average 0.04m) and occasional charcoal flecking. Measured 1.0m N-S by 1.1m E-W by 0.69m in depth.	Fill of C1350 (Cut no.)
1353	Fairly compact, brownish-yellow, sandy clay. Contained moderate pebbles. Measured 0.35m in depth.	Second fill of C1350 (cut no.)
1354	Very compact, darkish brown silty clay. Contained frequent angular stones (average 0.15m) and occasional charcoal flecking. Measured 12.8m N-S by 1.95m (max) E-W by 0.55m in depth.	Fill of C1350 (Cut no.)
1355	Moderately-compact, mid-brown, sandy clay. Contained angular and subangular stones (0.02–0.15m) and occasional to moderate charcoal. Measured 0.92m (L) by 0.80m (W) by 0.20m in depth.	Stony deposit within second layer of C1350 (Cut no.)
1356	Loosely-compact, black charcoal spread. Surrounding clay is sandy. Measured 0.80m N-S by 0.50m E-W by 0.03m in depth.	Charcoal spread, within second layer, C1353, of C1350 (Cut no.).
1357	Subcircular cut with rounded corners. Measured 0.03m in depth. Break of slope top was gradual with vertical sides on the N. Break of slope base was gradual with a flat base. Orientated E-W.	Cut of possible stakehole containing fill C1373
1358	Subcircular cut with rounded corners. Measured 0.04m in depth. Break of slope top was gradual with sloping sides. Break of slope base was gradual with a concave base. Orientated E-W.	Cut of possible stakehole containing fill C1374.
1359	Subcircular cut with rounded corners. Measured 0.03m in depth. Break of slope top was gradual with sloping sides. Break of slope base was gradual with concave base. Orientated E-W.	Cut of possible stakehole containing fill C1375
1360	Irregular cut with rounded corners. Measured 0.17m N-S by 0.24m E-W by 0.09m in depth. Break of slope top was sharp with steep sides. Break of slope base was gradual with rounded base.	Cut of possible posthole containing fill C1378
1361	Compact mid-brown slightly sandy clay, occasional small stones.	Lower fill of enclosing upper ditch

Context	Description	Interpretation
1362	Firmly compact, mottled mid-pinkish-brown sandy clay, mixed with yellow orange clay. Contained moderate small subangular stones (0.04 by 0.03 by 0.03m). Measured 0.36m NNW–SSE by 0.15m E–W by 0.35m in depth.	Upper fill of second enclosure ditch C1350 (Cut no.)
1363	Compact, mid–dark-purple/brown, coarse sandy clay. Contained frequent small rounded and subrounded stones. Measured 0.35m NNW–SSE by 0.15m E–W.	Second fill of C1350 (cut no.)
1364	Subrectangular cut with rounded corners. Measured 0.36m by 0.14m by 0.06m in depth. Break of slope top was gradual in the southeast and sharp in the northwest with vertical sides. Break of slope base was gradual with an uneven base. Orientated E–W. Inclined E–W.	Cut of possible stakehole/posthole containing fill C1379.
1365	Subcircular cut with rounded corners. Measured 0.02m in depth. Break of slope top was gradual with sloping sides on the E and vertical sides on the S, N and W. Break of slope base was gradual with a flat base. Orientated E–W.	Cut of possible stakehole containing fill C1376.
1366	Firm, dark-brown, sandy clay. Contained frequent small angular stones. Measured 0.30m NNW–SSE by 0.15m E–W by 0.15m in depth.	Third fill of C1350 (Cut no.)
1367	Loosely-compact, black charcoal spread. Measured 0.70m N–S by 0.23m E–W by 0.54m in max depth.	Fill of C1350 (Cut no.) Above C1353.
1368	Very firm, mid-sandy-brown clay sand. Contained frequent small to medium angular and subangular stones. Measured 0.28m NNW–SSE by 0.15m E–W by 0.20m in depth.	Fourth fill of C1350 (Cut no.)
1369	Linear machine-dug cut, depth of 2m, running across Area 2.	Service trench for ESB power cable.
1370	Charcoal spread within fairly compact sandy clay. Measured 0.55m N–S by 0.5m E–W by 0.02m max depth.	Charcoal spread within C1350 (Cut no.)
1371	Firm, very dark purplish brown, coarse textured clayey sand. Contained frequent small subangular stones, approximately half of which were decayed. Measured 0.15m E–W by 0.10m in depth.	Fifth fill of C1350 (Cut no.)
1372	Densely compact, mid-greyish-brown, sandy clay. Contained densely packed subangular sandstone (0.04–0.15m max) and charcoal. Measured 2.0m N–S by 0.68m E–W.	Fill of C1350 (Cut no.)
1373	Compact, blackish brown, sandy clay. Contained no inclusions. Measured 0.09m N–S by 0.11m E–W by 0.03m in depth.	Fill of possible stakehole C1357 (Cut no.)
1374	Compact, dark-brown, sandy clay. Contained pebbles and charcoal flecks. Measured 0.08m N–S by 0.10m E–W.	Fill of possible stakehole C1358 (Cut no.)
1375	Compact, dark-brown, sandy clay. Contained pebbles (0.01m). Measured 0.07m N–S by 0.09m E–W by 0.13m in depth.	Fill of possible stakehole C1359 (Cut no.)
1376	Compact, blackish-brown, sandy clay. Contained occasional flecks of charcoal. Measured 0.11m N–S by 0.13m E–W.	Fill of possible stakehole C1365 (cut no.)

Context	Description	Interpretation
1377	Fairly loose, mid-rusty yellowish-brown, friable slightly silty sand. Contained moderate decayed stones and shale. Measured 0.23m NNW–SSE by 0.15m E–W.	Sixth fill of C1350 (Cut no.)
1378	Hard, mid-orangey-brown, clay. Contained occasional small pebbles and occasional flecks of charcoal. Measured 0.17m N–S by 0.24m E–W by 0.09m in depth.	Fill of possible posthole C1360 (Cut no.)
1379	Hard, dark-brown silty clay. Contained small subcircular pebbles, small angular stones and frequent charcoal. Measured 0.36m by 0.14m by 0.05m in max depth.	Fill of possible shallow posthole/stakehole C1364 (Cut no.)
1380	Loosely-compact, mid-brown, sandy clay. Contained frequent pebbles and moderate subangular stones (0.02–0.05m). Measured a depth of 0.20m.	Sandy clay fill in first layer of ditch.
1381	Firm but soft, mid–dark-brown, clayey sandy soddy deposit. Contained very occasional small subangular stones and occasional flecks of charcoal. Measured 0.32m N–S by 0.38m E–W by 0.35m in max depth.	Second fill of C1350 (cut no.)
1382	Fairly loosely-compact, mid-brown, sandy clay. Contained frequent flecks of charcoal towards the base and occasional small subangular stones. Measured 0.30m N–S by 1.30m E–W by 0.18m in depth.	Fill of C1350 (Cut no.)
1383	Fairly loosely-compact, dark-brown sandy clay. Contained occasional flecks of charcoal and moderate small subangular stones. Measured 2.30m E–W and 0.30m in depth.	Fill of C1350 (Cut no.)
1384	Dark-brown, sandy clay. Contained gravel and occasional small subangular stones.	Fill of C1350 (Cut no.)
1385	Dark-brown, sandy clay. Contained occasional gravel. Measured 1.25m in length by 0.18m in depth.	Fill of C1350 (Cut no.)
1386	Mid-beige/brown, moist sandy clay. Contained occasional gravel and medium-sized subangular stones (0.10m by 0.08m by 0.03m). Measured 0.70m in length by 0.52m in depth.	Fill of C1350 (Cut no.)
1387	Mid–dark-brown, sandy clay. Contained occasional small subangular stones. Measured 1.15m in length by 0.28m in depth.	Fill of C1350 (Cut no.)
1388	Moist and loosely-compact, dark-brown, coarse textured, friable sandy clay. Contained frequent gravel. Measured 1.22m in length by 0.25m in depth.	Fill of C1350 (Cut no.)
1389	Mid–dark-brown, sandy clay. Contained occasional small subangular stones. Measured 1.15m in length by 0.28m in depth.	Fill of C1350 (Cut no.)
1390	Loosely-compact, dark-brown, coarsely textured friable sandy clay. Contained frequent gravel. Measured 0.53m in length by 0.13m in depth.	Fill of C1350 (Cut no.)
1391	Loosely-compact, dark-brown sandy clay. Contained fine particles of sand and small subangular stones. Measured 0.70m in length by 0.15m in depth.	Fill of C1350 (Cut no.)
1392	Loosely-compact, mid- to dark-brown silty clay. Contained moderate stones and occasional charcoal. Measured 0.90m in length by 0.11m in depth.	Fill of C1350 (Cut no.)

Context	Description	Interpretation
1393	Softly compact, mid- to light-brown sandy clay. Contained occasional tiny stones and pebbles. Measured 0.60m in length by 0.20m in depth.	Fill of C1350 (Cut no.)
1394	A greyish mid-brown silty clay with charcoal and pebbles. Depth 0.45m.	First, upper fill of northwestern part of ditch/terminal of ditch exposed to west, beyond temporary haul road, under new Ballynacarriga Access Road.
1395	Greyish-brown clay with flecks of charcoal, depth varied from 0.12 to 0.6m.	Second fill (from top) of northwestern part of ditch/terminal of ditch exposed to west, beyond temporary haul road, under new Ballynacarriga Access Road.
1396	Very compact, darkish brown silty clay. Contained frequent angular stones (average 0.15m) and occasional charcoal flecking. Depth 0.33m.	Third fill of northwestern part of ditch/terminal of ditch exposed to west, beyond temporary haul road, under new Ballynacarriga Access Road.
1397	A compact mid-orange/brown clay with occasional charcoal. Depth 0.37m.	Fourth, bottom fill of northwestern part of ditch/terminal of ditch exposed to west, beyond temporary haul road, under new Ballynacarriga Access Road.
1398	Loosely-compact, mid-dark-brown/purplish, sandy clay. Contained moderate subangular stones and occasional charcoal. 0.55m deep.	Third fill of C1350 (Cut no.)
1399	Loosely-compact, mid-light-brown, sandy clay. Contained subangular stones and occasional charcoal. Measured 1.5m (L) by 1.7m (W) by 0.35m in depth.	Fourth fill of C1350 (Cut no.)
1400	Loosely-compact, dark-brown clay. Contained pebbles (0.01–0.04m), stones (0.04m) and occasional charcoal flecking. Measured 0.23m N–S by 0.72m E–W.	Fill of C1350 (Cut no.)
1401	Outcrop of shale bedrock, present in northern ditch of Area 1.	Shale bedrock
1402	Fairly loose, dark orangey-brown, sandy clay. Contained frequent angular stones. Measured 6.70m N–S by 2.10m E–W.	Fourth fill of C1350 (Cut no.)
1403	Moderately-compact, mid-brown clay. Contained frequent pebbles, moderate medium stones, occasional rock and moderate charcoal flecks.	Fill of C1350 (Cut no.)
1404	Natural bands of sands and gravel, located mainly in Area 2, upper enclosure.	Natural gravel layer
1405	Moderately-compact to fairly compact brown/beige sticky clay. Measured 0.01m in depth (min) to 0.06m (max), recognised in patches at base of ditch in upper enclosure, Area 2.	An artificial sealing clay applied to the enclosing ditch cut in Area 2, over natural gravel layers to aid water-holding properties.

APPENDIX 2: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE REGISTER

AR	Chainage	Townland	Site Type	Licence Number	National Grid Reference
1	5150	Muckridge	Brickworks Feature	01 E 0543	E208693.354, N79945.042
2	4900	Muckridge	<i>Fulacht Fiadh</i>	01 E 0430	E 208572.273, N 79760.202
3	4600	Muckridge	Standing Building	01 E 0543	E208432.177, N79481.737
4	4500	Muckridge	Isolated Pit	01 E 0543	E208407.529, N79405.148
6	4575	Muckridge	Settlement Site	01 E 0429	E 208370.589, N 79356.863
10	4200	Ballynacarriga	Linear Feature	01 E 0543	E208290.353, N79110.689
11	4180	Ballynacarriga	Two Pits	01 E 0543	E208288.825, N79106.905
12	4150	Ballynacarriga	Settlement Site	01 E 0567	E 208273.812, N 79034.539
19	3070	Propoge	Pit	01 E 0543	E208348.253, N78010.456
20	2550	Clashadunna East	Pit	01 E 0543	E208255.002, N77535.995
21	2510	Clashadunna East	Pit/Possible Hearth	01 E 0543	E208206.740, N77493.920
22	2350	Clashadunna East	Possible Pit	01 E 0543	E208161.804, N77393.174
23	2120	Ballyvergan West	Two Pits	01 E 0543	E207960.981, N77180.080
24	2105	Ballyvergan West	Pit	01 E 0543	E207974.524, N77202.473
25	1530	Ballyvergan West	Possible Corn Dryer	01 E 0543	E207522.552, N76798.958
26	1400	Ballyvergan West	Settlement Site	01 E 0549	E 207415.735, N 76734.803
27	700	Ballyvergan West	Standing Building	01 E 0543	E206805.892, N76380.403
28	480	Clashadunna East	<i>Fulacht Fiadh</i>	01 E 0543	E208502.892, N77248.260
29	320	Clashadunna East	<i>Fulacht Fiadh</i>	01 E 0728	E 208297.591, N77332.8175
30	230	Clashadunna East	Pit	01 E 0543	E208223.916, N77274.820
31	3960	Knockattigan/ Ballymacask	Bridge	01 E 0543	E208233.095, N78887.929
32	5960	Rincrew	Standing Building	01 E 0543	E209341.603, N80454.988
33	427	Ballynacarriga	Corn Dryer	01 E 0751	E208214.752, N79039.753
34	220	Propoge	<i>Fulacht Fiadh</i>	01 E 0861	E208520.097, N77974.806
35	6100	Rincrew	Limekiln	01 E 0543	E209419.530, N80478.094

APPENDIX 3: FINDS REGISTER

FIND NO.	CONTEXT NO.	DESCRIPTION	GRID
1	300	Flint knife.	30
2	301	Slag	18,28
3	325	Flint scraper	16
4	798	Corroded metal object fused to stone	2,12
5	231	Worked flint	
6	308	Possible struck flint	18,28
7	330	Possible struck flint	71
9	221	Iron Knife	
10	37	Early Christian Bead	75
11	376	Flint debitage	95,105
12	231	Possible flint scrapers	
13	1013	Glass bead fragment	45,46
14	231	Worked flint	
15	231	Axehead	
16	231	Fragment of quern stone	
17	231	Fragment of quern stone	
18	231	Fragment of quern stone (Possible)	
19	1301	Possible debitage	70
20	231	Iron objects	
21	1	Possible dressed stone/anchor/weight.	
22	300	Possible flint core	30
25	1	Chert core piece/debitage	83/93
26	300	Flint debitage	30
27			
28	267 (107 Cut)	Gaming piece (Dumb bell)	25
29	543	Iron object	25
30	231	Possible iron nail	
31	231	Iron nail	
32	231	Piece of metal	
33	231	Possible iron nail	
34	798 (150 Cut)	Early modern pottery	2,12
35	231	Possible iron nail	
36	231	Early modern pottery	
37	368	Flint (Possible scraper)	117
38	376	Flint debitage	105
39	642	Possible crucible	90,100
40	1346	Early modern pottery	103,104
41	1318	Possible rubbing stone	
42	231	Pottery piece with small strip of glazing	
43	93 (Cut no.)	Possible iron pin/nail	55
44	1318	Rubbing stone (Pit feature)	
45			
46	231	Possible hammer stone	
47	595	Fractured rubbing stone	45
48	231	Possible quern stone	
49	231	Possible hammer stone	
50	230	Large segment of quern stone	137
51	231	Possible quern stone	
52	680	Slag	56
53	231	Possible saddle quern	

54	560	Chert debitage	54,62,63,64
55	231	Possible quern stone	
56	315	Flint debitage	
57	231	Flint debitage	44,54
58	855	Flint flakes (2 pieces)	
59	101	Possible rubbing stone	
60	266	Possible worked flint flake	36
61	338	Possible scraper	117/118
62	304	Flint debitage	18/28
63	367	Chert	44/54
64	315	Flint core	30
65	231	Possible flint scraper	125
66	267	Flint debitage	25
67	314	Flint debitage (6 pieces)	51/52
68	320	Flint debitage (3 pieces)	51/52
69	543	Flint debitage (2 pieces)	25/26
70	1	Possible worked flint flake	100
71	1	Possible worked flint debitage (11 pieces)	94
72	331	Flint debitage (3 pieces)	71
73	354	Flint debitage (2 pieces)	13/14
74	231	Possible worked flint debitage (3 pieces)	
75		Fragment of possible quern stone	
76		Fragment of possible quern stone	
77		Fragment of possible rubbing stone	
78	543 (525 Cut)	Fragment of possible quern stone	25
79	336	Flint debitage (2 pieces)	95/105
80	996	Large rounded, possible dressed anvil/work tool	35
81	996	Sandstone whet stone/grinding stone	35
82	231	Chert	37/47
83	1	Possible worked flint and chert.	42
84	996	Worked flint scraper	35
85	231	Metal pieces	
86	231	Flint debitage (2 pieces)	37/47
87	1	Flint flake-possibly worked	
88	802	Moulding stone	45
89	1140	Rock crystal	88
90		Flint debitage (2 pieces)	164
91			
92	231	Worked flint-possible scraper	45
93	329	Flint debitage (2 pieces)	83/93
94	288	Worked flint (3 pieces)	63
95	324	Flint debitage (2 pieces)	51/52
96	231	Flint scraper	68
97	560	Flint-possible scraper	62
98	1183	Flint core	26
99	1140	Flint (2 pieces)	88
100	1192	Flint debitage	65

101	231	Worked flint	
102	231	Nail	155
103	1207	Flint debitage	26
104	1381	Iron object	207
105	1381	Iron objects (6 pieces)	207
106	231	Flint debitage	
107	231	Flint scraper	
108	1255	Piece of metal	68/78
109	231	Iron object	
110	231	Iron objects (2 pieces)	
111	1227	Clay sphere with brown organic matter attached; possible decomposed material leaving shape	52,53,54,43,44
112	231	Iron object	153
113	1296	Small piece of iron	27
114	1298	Small piece of iron	27
115	97	Fractured rubbing stone	55
116	1265	Whet stone	75
117	1301	Possible debitage	60
118	231	Nice piece of worked flint/debitage	
119	315	Black flint (2 pieces)	30
120	624 (161 Cut)	Possible flint core	55
121	225	Pottery (Late Medieval)	146
122	1380	Iron nail	197,207
123		Possible fragment of crucible	176
124		Chert scraper	157
125	1351	Metal pieces	167
126	231	Pottery assemblage (Post Medieval)	
127	231	Clay pipe fragments	
128	97	Possible quern stone	55
129	231	Decorated metal object	
130	231	Clay pipe (3 pieces, including nice bowl piece)	
131	66	Possible axe (broken)	37
132	1399	Flint flake debitage	147/148
133	328	Pottery	93
134	231	Metal round button	
135	273	Possible flint core	51
136	231	Pottery (Post Medieval), 3 pieces	
137	372	Glass and pottery (Modern), 3 pieces	90/100
138	231	Pottery sherds (5 pieces)	
139	668	Pottery fragments	59
140	1348	Rock crystal	174
141	150	Possible worked stone	4
142	231	Flint core	
143	231	Metal objects (10 pieces)	
144	231	possible rubbing stone	
145	231	Possible flint core	

Appendix 4

Ms. Rachel Sloane

Report Date: 4/2/02

Archaeological Consultancy Services, Ltd.

Material Received: 2/21/02

Sample Data	Measured Radiocarbon Age	13C/12C Ratio	Conventional Radiocarbon Age(*)
Beta - 165321 SAMPLE : 01E05671141491 ANALYSIS : Radiometric-Standard delivery MATERIAL/PRETREATMENT : (charred material): acid/alkali/acid 2 SIGMA CALIBRATION : Cal BC 800 to 420 (Cal BP 2750 to 2370)	2530 +/- 50 BP	-25.8 o/oo	2510 +/- 50 BP
Beta - 165322 SAMPLE : 01E0567F986S404 ANALYSIS : Radiometric-Standard delivery (with extended counting) MATERIAL/PRETREATMENT : (charred material): acid/alkali/acid 2 SIGMA CALIBRATION : Cal AD 780 to 1020 (Cal BP 1170 to 930)	1120 +/- 60 BP	-25.4 o/oo	1120 +/- 60 BP
Beta - 165323 SAMPLE : 01E0567F1399S842 ANALYSIS : AMS-Standard delivery MATERIAL/PRETREATMENT : (charred material): acid/alkali/acid 2 SIGMA CALIBRATION : Cal AD 620 to 700 (Cal BP 1320 to 1250)	1380 +/- 40 BP	-25.9 o/oo	1370 +/- 40 BP
Beta - 165324 SAMPLE : 01E0567F315S14 ANALYSIS : Radiometric-Standard delivery (with extended counting) MATERIAL/PRETREATMENT : (charred material): acid/alkali/acid 2 SIGMA CALIBRATION : Cal AD 420 to 670 (Cal BP 1530 to 1280)	1510 +/- 70 BP	-26.9 o/oo	1480 +/- 70 BP

CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12=-25.8;lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: Beta-165321

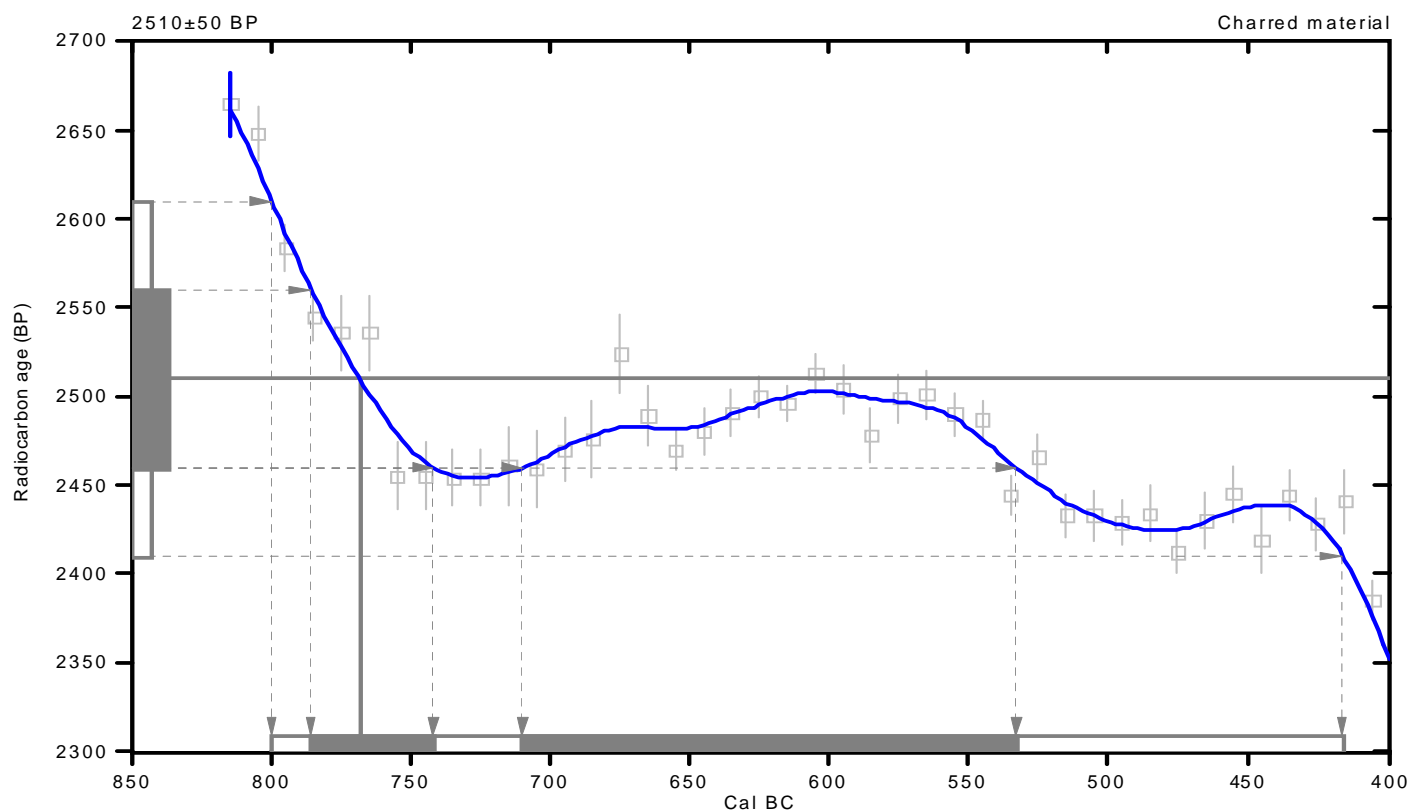
Conventional radiocarbon age: 2510±50 BP

2 Sigma calibrated result: Cal BC 800 to 420 (Cal BP 2750 to 2370)
(95% probability)

Intercept data

Intercept of radiocarbon age
with calibration curve: Cal BC 770 (Cal BP 2720)

1 Sigma calibrated results: Cal BC 790 to 740 (Cal BP 2740 to 2690) and
(68% probability) Cal BC 710 to 530 (Cal BP 2660 to 2480)



References:

Database used

Calibration Database

Editorial Comment

Stuiver, M., van der Plicht, H., 1998, *Radiocarbon* 40(3), pxi-xiii

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

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CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12=-25.4;lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: Beta-165322

Conventional radiocarbon age: 1120±60 BP

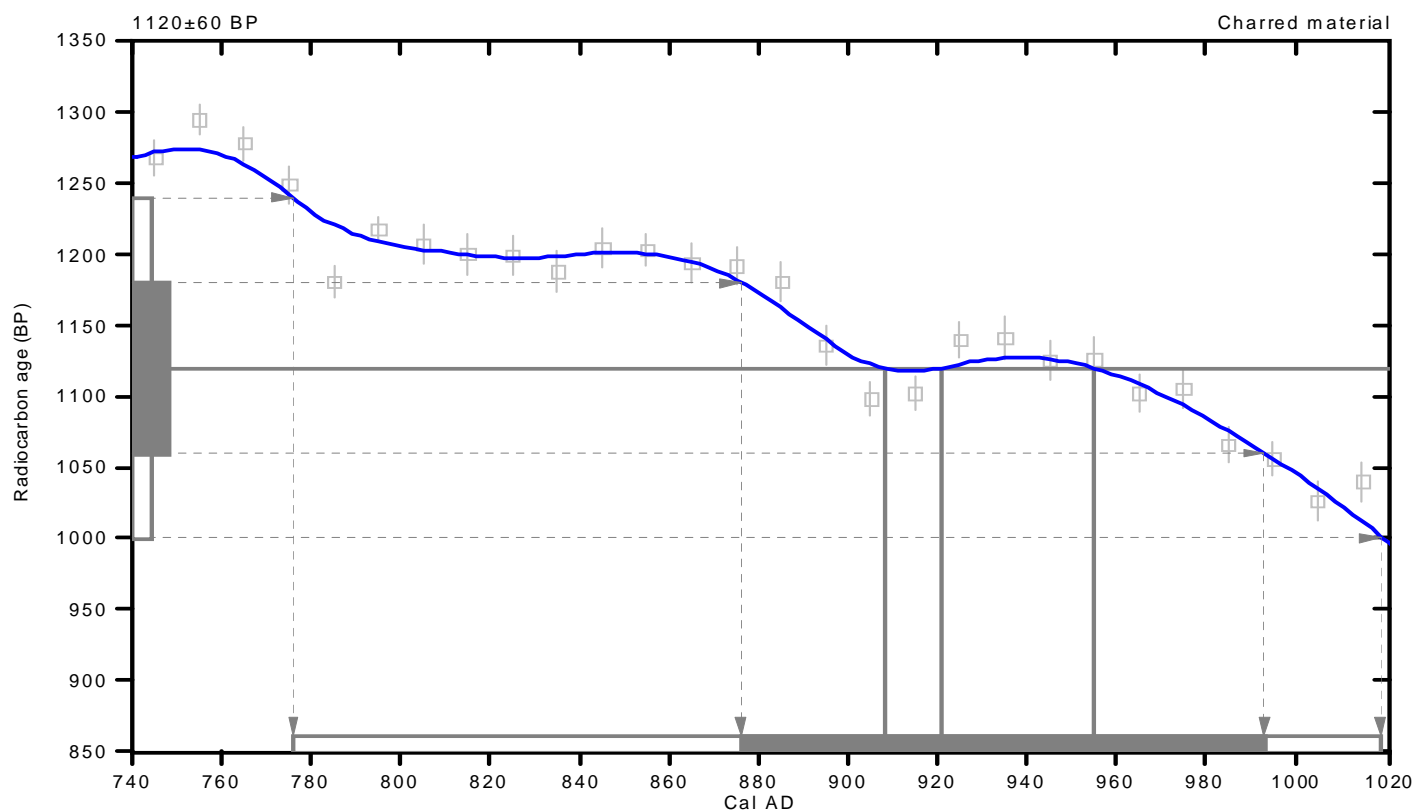
**2 Sigma calibrated result: Cal AD 780 to 1020 (Cal BP 1170 to 930)
(95% probability)**

Intercept data

Intercepts of radiocarbon age
with calibration curve:

Cal AD 910 (Cal BP 1040) and
Cal AD 920 (Cal BP 1030) and
Cal AD 960 (Cal BP 1000)

**1 Sigma calibrated result: Cal AD 880 to 990 (Cal BP 1070 to 960)
(68% probability)**



References:

Database used

Calibration Database

Editorial Comment

Stuiver, M., van der Plicht, H., 1998, Radiocarbon 40(3), pxii-xiii

INTCAL98 Radiocarbon Age Calibration

Stuiver, M., et. al., 1998, Radiocarbon 40(3), p1041-1083

Mathematics

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CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12=-25.9;lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: Beta-165323

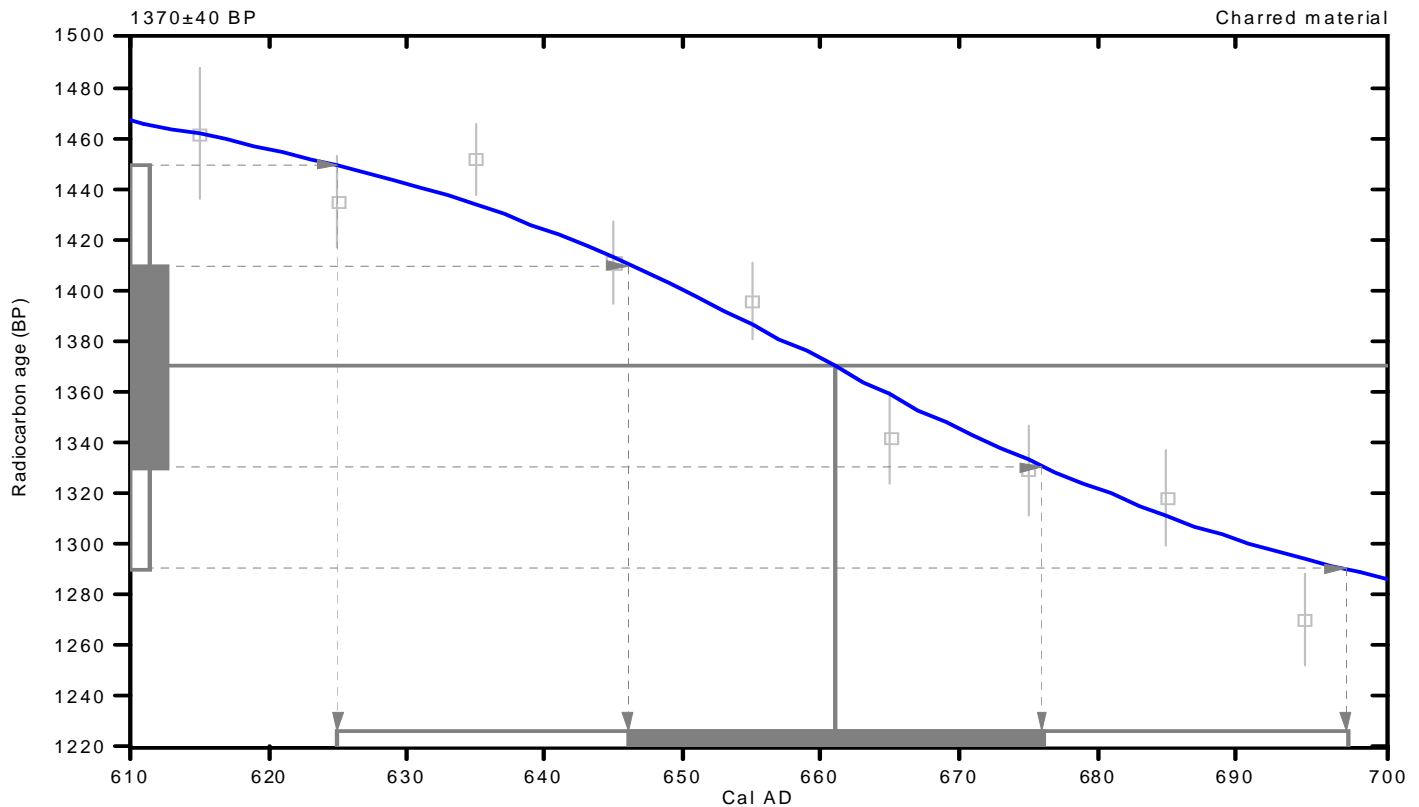
Conventional radiocarbon age: 1370±40 BP

**2 Sigma calibrated result: Cal AD 620 to 700 (Cal BP 1320 to 1250)
(95% probability)**

Intercept data

Intercept of radiocarbon age
with calibration curve: Cal AD 660 (Cal BP 1290)

**1 Sigma calibrated result: Cal AD 650 to 680 (Cal BP 1300 to 1270)
(68% probability)**



References:

Database used

Calibration Database

Editorial Comment

Stuiver, M., van der Plicht, H., 1998, Radiocarbon 40(3), pxii-xiii

INTCAL98 Radiocarbon Age Calibration

Stuiver, M., et. al., 1998, Radiocarbon 40(3), p1041-1083

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CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12=-26.9;lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: **Beta-165324**

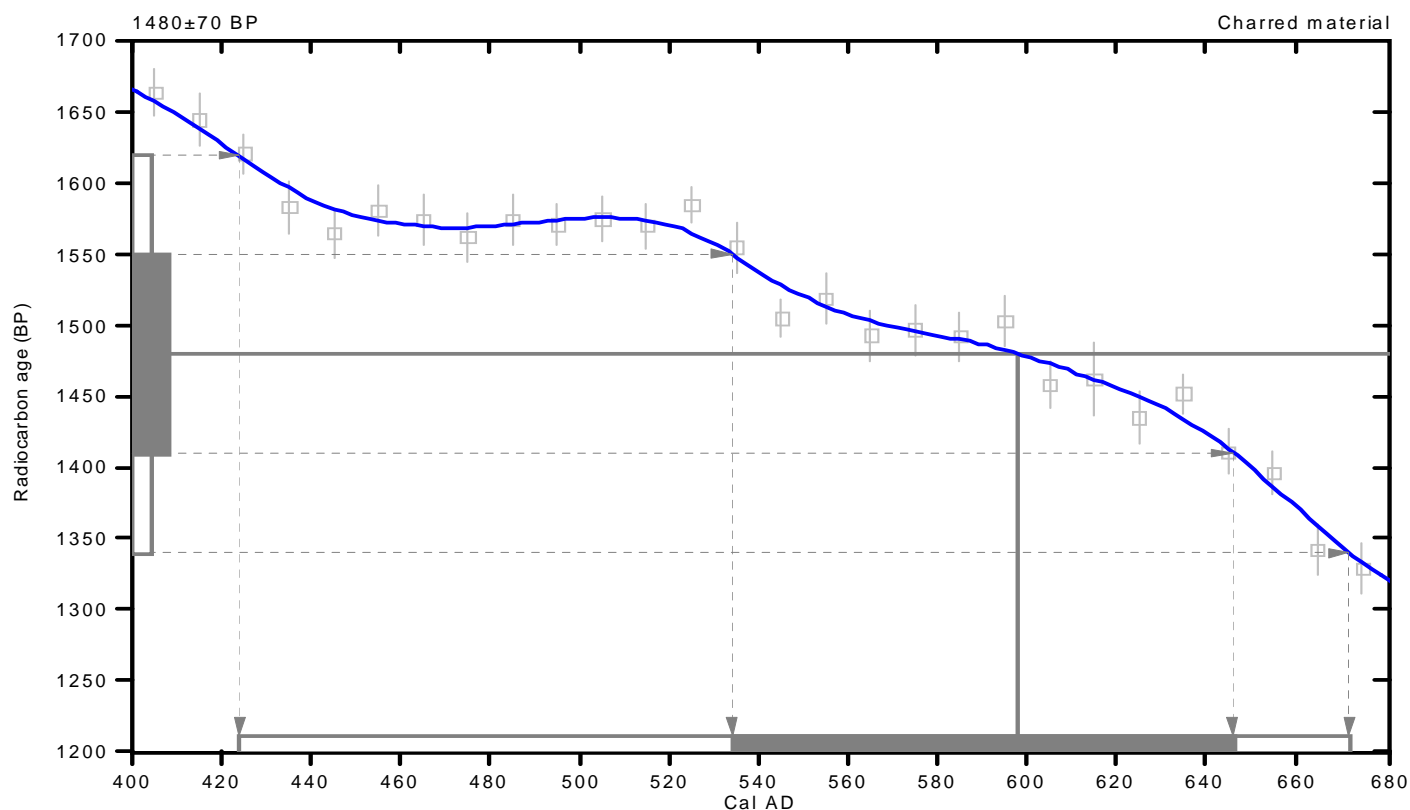
Conventional radiocarbon age: **1480±70 BP**

2 Sigma calibrated result: **Cal AD 420 to 670 (Cal BP 1530 to 1280)**
(95% probability)

Intercept data

Intercept of radiocarbon age
with calibration curve: **Cal AD 600 (Cal BP 1350)**

1 Sigma calibrated result: **Cal AD 530 to 650 (Cal BP 1420 to 1300)**
(68% probability)



References:

Database used

Calibration Database

Editorial Comment

Stuiver, M., van der Plicht, H., 1998, *Radiocarbon* 40(3), pxi-xiii

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

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Heritage Care
Conservation Report

Metals

01E0567 Ballynacarriga, Youghal, Co. Cork

Archaeologist:

Company: Archaeological Consultancy Services Limited, Drogheda, Co. Louth

Details of intervention

FIND#: 01E0567: 93:1

OBJECT: Possible ring fitting fragment

COMPOSITION: Iron.

INCOMING OBSERVATIONS: None.

NATURE OF DECAY:

This find was covered with a dense accretion of mud slurry hiding any active chlorides.

AIM OF INTERVENTION:

Clean to reveal surface detail and conserve to retard further decay.

PRIOR WEIGHT: 2.92g.

TREATED WEIGHT: 2.40g.

PRIOR DIMENSIONS: L: 17.70mm. W: 17.13mm X 12.45mm.

TREATED DIMENSIONS: L: 17.10mm. W: 17.13mm X 11.60mm.

OTHER RECORDINGS: Colour photograph and x-ray.



Photo showing find prior to conservation

ENVIRONMENTAL / HANDLING CONDITIONS:

Store between 20% and 30% R.H. in a controlled, stable and monitored situation. Avoid extreme fluctuations of humidity. Always wear inspection gloves when handling.

TREATMENT PROCESS:

The accretions (only where evident) were carefully removed in order to reveal as much of the original surface metal as possible, to reveal any construction detail and to expose active chlorides for removal. This work was carried out under X40 magnification using white light. Various tools were employed including scalpels, dental picks and brushes. This work revealed a fragment of a solid ring, set into possible solid metal.

Active chlorides were washed out using the intensive washing method followed with silver nitrate tests.

Protective coatings were applied to protect the metal from moisture and pollution. A hard coating was first applied using Ercaline to which 1-% Lampblack was added. This coating was used to seal the surface from moisture and pollutants. This coating was then covered with a microcrystalline wax – Renaissance in order to fill any voids in the Ercaline during temperature changes.

COMMENTS: None.

FIND#: 01E0567: 221:1

OBJECT: Knife

COMPOSITION: Iron.

INCOMING OBSERVATIONS: None.

NATURE OF DECAY:

This find was covered with a dense accretion of mud slurry with weeping chlorides.

AIM OF INTERVENTION:

Clean to reveal surface detail and conserve to retard further decay.

PRIOR WEIGHT: 13.80g.

TREATED WEIGHT: 12g.

PRIOR DIMENSIONS: L: 76.80mm. W: 17.50mm. T: 8.62mm.

TREATED DIMENSIONS: L: 76.80mm. W: 16.80mm. T: 7.02mm.

OTHER RECORDINGS: Colour photograph and x-ray.



Photos showing find prior to conservation

ENVIRONMENTAL / HANDLING CONDITIONS:

Store between 20% and 30% R.H. in a controlled, stable and monitored situation. Avoid extreme fluctuations of humidity. Always wear inspection gloves when handling.

TREATMENT PROCESS:

Many of the accretions were carefully removed in order to reveal as much of the original surface metal as possible, to reveal any construction detail and to expose active chlorides for removal. This work was carried out under X40 magnification using white light. Various tools were employed including scalpels, dental picks and brushes. This revealed a stable metal.

Protective coatings were applied to protect the metal from moisture and pollution. A hard coating was first applied using Ercaline to which 1-% Lampblack was added. This coating was used to seal the surface from moisture and pollutants. This coating was then covered with a microcrystalline wax – Renaissance in order to fill any voids in the Ercaline during temperature changes.

COMMENTS: None.

FIND#: 01E0567: 231:10

OBJECT: Nail

COMPOSITION: Iron.

INCOMING OBSERVATIONS: This nail is slightly curved.

NATURE OF DECAY:

This find was covered with a dense accretion of mud slurry – much of which was lost. Traces of weeping chlorides were observed.

AIM OF INTERVENTION:

Clean to reveal surface detail and conserve to retard further decay.

PRIOR WEIGHT: 15.50g.

TREATED WEIGHT: 8.08g.

PRIOR DIMENSIONS: L: 83.80mm. Diam: 17.15mm.

TREATED DIMENSIONS: L: 82.40mm. Diam: 15mm.

OTHER RECORDINGS: Colour photograph and x-ray.



Photos showing find prior to conservation

ENVIRONMENTAL / HANDLING CONDITIONS:

Store between 20% and 30% R.H. in a controlled, stable and monitored situation. Avoid extreme fluctuations of humidity. Always wear inspection gloves when handling.

TREATMENT PROCESS:

The accretions were carefully removed in order to reveal as much of the original surface metal as possible, to reveal any construction detail and to expose active chlorides for removal. This work was carried out under X40 magnification using white light. Various tools were employed including scalpels and brushes.

Active chlorides were washed out using the intensive washing method followed with silver nitrate tests.

Protective coatings were applied to protect the metal from moisture and pollution. A hard coating was first applied using Ercaline to which 1-% Lampblack was added. This coating was used to seal the surface from moisture and pollutants. This coating was then covered with a microcrystalline wax – Renaissance in order to fill any voids in the Ercaline during temperature changes.

COMMENTS: Complete nail.

FIND#: 01E0567: 231:30

OBJECT: Possible buckle fragment

COMPOSITION: Iron.

INCOMING OBSERVATIONS:

NATURE OF DECAY:

This find was covered with a dense accretion of mud slurry with evidence of a break at one end. There was much loss of accretions at this end.

AIM OF INTERVENTION:

Clean to reveal surface detail and conserve to retard further decay.

PRIOR WEIGHT: 9g.

TREATED WEIGHT: 2.83g.

PRIOR DIMENSIONS: L: 34.30mm and L: 25.12mm. Diam: 13.32mm.

TREATED DIMENSIONS: L: 31.25mm and 20.68mm. Diam: 5.03mm.

OTHER RECORDINGS: Colour photograph and x-ray.



Photos showing find prior to conservation

ENVIRONMENTAL / HANDLING CONDITIONS:

Store between 20% and 30% R.H. in a controlled, stable and monitored situation. Avoid extreme fluctuations of humidity. Always wear inspection gloves when handling.

TREATMENT PROCESS:

The accretions were carefully removed in order to reveal as much of the original surface metal as possible, to reveal any construction detail and to expose active chlorides for removal. Accretions were removed back to the original line using the x-ray evidence revealing a more rounded corner as seen in the x-ray. This work was carried out under X40 magnification using white light. Various tools were employed including scalpels, dental picks and brushes.

Active chlorides were washed out using the intensive washing method followed with silver nitrate tests.

Protective coatings were applied to protect the metal from moisture and pollution. A hard coating was first applied using Ercaline to which 1-% Lampblack was added. This coating was used to seal the surface from moisture and pollutants. This coating was then covered with a microcrystalline wax – Renaissance in order to fill any voids in the Ercaline during temperature changes.

COMMENTS: None.

FIND#: 01E0567: 231: 44

OBJECT: Curved and decorated strip

COMPOSITION: Lead.

INCOMING OBSERVATIONS:

Decorated and with an overlapping edge on the undecorated face.

NATURE OF DECAY:

This find was covered with Lead Carbonates – hiding some of the decoration.

AIM OF INTERVENTION:

Clean to reveal surface detail and conserve to retard further decay.

PRIOR WEIGHT: 3.91g.

TREATED WEIGHT: 3.65g.

PRIOR DIMENSIONS: T: 3.43mm. W: 8.40mm. Diam: 29.58mm.

TREATED DIMENSIONS: T: 3.20mm. W: 8.35mm. Diam: 29.52mm.

OTHER RECORDINGS: Colour photograph and x-ray.



Photos showing find prior to conservation

ENVIRONMENTAL / HANDLING CONDITIONS:

Store between 20% and 30% R.H. in a controlled, stable and monitored situation. Avoid extreme fluctuations of humidity. Always wear inspection gloves when handling.

TREATMENT PROCESS:

The Lead carbonate accretions were carefully removed in order to reveal as much of the original surface metal as possible and to reveal any construction details. This work was carried out under X40 magnification using white light. Various tools were employed including scalpels and glassfibre brushes. A "V" groove was revealed around the inner edge. This groove possibly held something such as glass or a fitting.

A protective coating was applied using Frigilene – a nitro-cellulose clear seal, to protect the metal from moisture and pollution.

COMMENTS: Groove revealed along inner edge.

FIND#: 01E0567: 231:46

OBJECT: Decorated button cover

COMPOSITION: Copper alloy.

INCOMING OBSERVATIONS:

Decorated with a star topped with a circle holding the letter R and topped with a crown. The button has a slight dent at its base.

NATURE OF DECAY:

This find was covered with a fine mud slurry showing Paratacamite on the front face.

AIM OF INTERVENTION:

Clean to reveal surface detail and conserve to retard further decay.

PRIOR WEIGHT: 3.40g.

TREATED WEIGHT: 3.21g.

PRIOR DIMENSIONS: T: 7.38mm. Diam: 22.60mm.

TREATED DIMENSIONS: T: 7.25mm. Diam: 22.60mm.

OTHER RECORDINGS: Colour photograph and x-ray.



Photos showing find prior to conservation

ENVIRONMENTAL / HANDLING CONDITIONS:

Store between 20% and 30% R.H. in a controlled, stable and monitored situation. Avoid extreme fluctuations of humidity. Always wear inspection gloves when handling.

TREATMENT PROCESS:

The accretions were carefully removed in order to reveal as much of the original surface metal as possible, to reveal decoration and to expose active Paratacamite chlorides for removal. This work was carried out under X40 magnification using white light. Various scalpels, dental picks and brushes were employed and work was slow due to the revelation of gold gilding. However, most of the original surface is preserved and from this, much information can be obtained.

Active Paratacamite chlorides were washed out by immersing the button in Benzotriazole @ 3-% in solution with Ethanol. The button was immersed in this solution for excess of 24 hours.

Protective coatings were applied to protect the metal from moisture and pollution. A hard coating was first applied using Incralac. This coating was used to seal the surface from moisture and pollutants. This coating was then covered with a microcrystalline wax – Renaissance in order to fill any voids in the Incralac during temperature changes.

COMMENTS: Much decoration uncovered.

FIND#: 01E0567: 231:63

OBJECT: Poss. Nail shank

COMPOSITION: Iron.

INCOMING OBSERVATIONS: None.

NATURE OF DECAY:

This find was covered with a dense accretion of mud slurry and converted to an oxide.

AIM OF INTERVENTION:

Clean to reveal surface detail and seal surface.

PRIOR WEIGHT: 11.75g.

TREATED WEIGHT: 6.70g.

PRIOR DIMENSIONS: L: 51mm. Diam: 20.70mm.

TREATED DIMENSIONS: L: 50.30mm. Diam: 17.71mm.

OTHER RECORDINGS: Colour photograph and x-ray.



Photos showing find prior to conservation

ENVIRONMENTAL / HANDLING CONDITIONS:

Store between 20% and 30% R.H. in a controlled, stable and monitored situation. Avoid extreme fluctuations of humidity. Always wear inspection gloves when handling.

TREATMENT PROCESS:

Accretions were carefully removed in order to reveal as much of the original surface metal as possible based on the evidence of the x-ray. The purpose of this was to reveal any construction detail and to expose as much of the remains as possible. Unfortunately, as all the metal is now reduced to an oxide state, little of the accretions could safely be removed due to the biscuit-like state of the underlying matrix. This work was carried out under X40 magnification using white light using a scalpel.

Protective coatings were applied to protect the oxide from moisture and pollution. A hard coating was first applied using Ercaline to which 1-% Lampblack was added. This coating was used to seal the surface from moisture and pollutants. This coating was then covered with a microcrystalline wax – Renaissance in order to fill any voids in the Ercaline during temperature changes.

COMMENTS: No metallic remains.

FIND#: 01E0567: 231:70

OBJECT: Poss. Handle fragment

COMPOSITION: Iron.

INCOMING OBSERVATIONS: Much loss of accretions due to corrosion.

NATURE OF DECAY:

This find was covered with a dense accretion of mud slurry that was cracked and flaking. Evidence of chloride action was observed where accretions flaked off.

AIM OF INTERVENTION:

Clean to reveal surface detail and conserve to retard further decay.

PRIOR WEIGHT: 18.65g.

TREATED WEIGHT:

PRIOR DIMENSIONS: L: 106.79mm - curved. Diam: 14.52mm.

TREATED DIMENSIONS: L: 106.03mm - curved. Diam: 5.69mm.

OTHER RECORDINGS: Colour photograph and x-ray.



Photos showing find prior to conservation

ENVIRONMENTAL / HANDLING CONDITIONS:

Store between 20% and 30% R.H. in a controlled, stable and monitored situation. Avoid extreme fluctuations of humidity. Always wear inspection gloves when handling.

TREATMENT PROCESS:

The accretions were carefully removed in order to reveal as much of the original surface metal as possible, to reveal any construction detail and to expose active chlorides for removal. This work was carried out under X40 magnification using white light. Various tools were employed including scalpels, dental picks and brushes.

Active chlorides were washed out using the intensive washing method followed with silver nitrate tests.

Protective coatings were applied to protect the metal from moisture and pollution. A hard coating was first applied using Ercaline to which 1-% Lampblack was added. This coating was used to seal the surface from moisture and pollutants. This coating was then covered with a microcrystalline wax – Renaissance in order to fill any voids in the Ercaline during temperature changes.

COMMENTS: None.

FIND#: 01E0567: 231:71

OBJECT: Pony shoe fragment

COMPOSITION: Iron.

INCOMING OBSERVATIONS: None.

NATURE OF DECAY:

This find was covered with a dense accretion of mud slurry with weeping active chlorides.

AIM OF INTERVENTION:

Clean to reveal surface detail and conserve to retard further decay.

PRIOR WEIGHT: 14.70g.

TREATED WEIGHT: 6.30g.

PRIOR DIMENSIONS: L: 63.90mm. W: 20mm. T: 10.85mm.

TREATED DIMENSIONS: L: 59.81mm. W: 11.62mm. T: 4mm.

OTHER RECORDINGS: Colour photograph and x-ray.



Photos showing find prior to conservation

ENVIRONMENTAL / HANDLING CONDITIONS:

Store between 20% and 30% R.H. in a controlled, stable and monitored situation. Avoid extreme fluctuations of humidity. Always wear inspection gloves when handling. Fragile terminal due to break.

TREATMENT PROCESS:

The accretions were carefully removed in order to reveal as much of the original surface metal as possible, to reveal any construction detail and to expose active chlorides for removal. This work was carried out under X40 magnification using white light. Various tools were employed including scalpels, dental picks and brushes. This work revealed a pony shoe fragment – showing a nail hole. The turned-up terminal broke off during removal of accretions. This was reinstated using HMG nitro-cellulose adhesive.

Active chlorides were washed out using the intensive washing method followed with silver nitrate tests.

Protective coatings were applied to protect the metal from moisture and pollution. A hard coating was first applied using Ercaline to which 1-% Lampblack was added. This coating was used to seal the surface from moisture and pollutants. This coating was then covered with a microcrystalline wax – Renaissance in order to fill any voids in the Ercaline during temperature changes.

COMMENTS: Pony shoe fragment revealed.

FIND#: 01E0567: 543:4

OBJECT: Unidentified find

COMPOSITION: Iron.

INCOMING OBSERVATIONS: None.

NATURE OF DECAY:

This find was covered with a dense accretion of mud slurry exhibiting weeping chlorides. Most of the find is converted to an oxide.

AIM OF INTERVENTION:

Clean to reveal surface detail and conserve to retard further decay.

PRIOR WEIGHT: 15.68g.

TREATED WEIGHT: 2.62g.

PRIOR DIMENSIONS: L: 57mm. Diam: 21.10mm.

TREATED DIMENSIONS: L: 39.18mm. Diam: 7.5mm.

OTHER RECORDINGS: Colour photograph and x-ray.

Photos showing find prior to conservation



ENVIRONMENTAL / HANDLING CONDITIONS:

Store between 20% and 30% R.H. in a controlled, stable and monitored situation. Avoid extreme fluctuations of humidity. Always wear inspection gloves when handling.

TREATMENT PROCESS:

Although the shadow on the x-ray was weak indicating little metal, accretions were carefully removed in order to reveal as much of the true remains as possible. Various tools were employed including scalpel and brushes. This work revealed oxide remains of a square shaped shaft. A large lump of accretion was retained and is stored with the shaft.

Protective coatings were applied to protect the metal from moisture and pollution. A hard coating was first applied using Ercaline to which 1-% Lampblack was added. This coating was used to seal the surface from moisture and pollutants. This coating was then covered with a microcrystalline wax – Renaissance in order to fill any voids in the Ercaline during temperature changes.

COMMENTS: Shaft recovered from lump.

FIND#: 01E0567: 798:1

OBJECT: Nail

COMPOSITION: Iron.

INCOMING OBSERVATIONS: The nail was received with a stone attached.

NATURE OF DECAY:

This find was covered with a dense accretion of mud slurry and fused to a stone. Little solid metal remains because most of the nail is now converted to an oxide.

AIM OF INTERVENTION:

Clean to reveal surface detail and conserve where necessary to retard further decay.

PRIOR WEIGHT: 16.95g.

TREATED WEIGHT: 9g.

PRIOR DIMENSIONS: L: 33mm. Diam: 35.50mm – including stone.

TREATED DIMENSIONS: L: 31.32mm. Diam: 21.19mm – excluding stone.

OTHER RECORDINGS: Colour photograph and x-ray.



Photos showing find prior to conservation

ENVIRONMENTAL / HANDLING CONDITIONS:

Store between 20% and 30% R.H. in a controlled, stable and monitored situation. Avoid extreme fluctuations of humidity. Always wear inspection gloves when handling.

TREATMENT PROCESS:

The accretions were carefully removed in order to reveal as much of the original surface metal as possible, to reveal any construction detail and to expose active chlorides for removal. This work was carried out under X40 magnification using white light. Various tools were employed including scalpels, dental picks, pneumatic tool and brushes. Although the stone was removed (and retained) very little accretions could be removed due to its dense nature, so the original line of the nail could not be restored.

Active chlorides were washed out using the intensive washing method followed with silver nitrate tests.

Protective coatings were applied to protect the metal from moisture and pollution. A hard coating was first applied using Ercaline to which 1-% Lampblack was added. This coating was used to seal the surface from moisture and pollutants. This coating was then covered with a microcrystalline wax – Renaissance in order to fill any voids in the Ercaline during temperature changes.

COMMENTS: None.

These archaeological objects were conserved by Adrian Kennedy, Heritage Care in April 2003. They were conserved under licence issued through the National Museum of Ireland in accordance with the National Monuments Acts.
All objects listed in this report have been treated to a standard approved for the storage conditions within the National Museum archaeological storage facility.

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Analysis of the Plant Remains

**Ballynacarriga and Propoge
Co. Cork**

Licence No.s 01E0567 and 01E0861

By
Penny Johnston
Margaret Gowen and Co. Ltd.

For
Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd.

4th November 2002

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This short report presents the analysis of the plant remains recovered from two sites excavated along the Youghal By-Pass route by Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd.

2 Methodology

- 2.1 The soil samples were delivered to the laboratory already processed by Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd. Identification was carried out using a low-powered binocular microscope (magnification X4.8 to X56).

3 Results

Samples from two sites were examined, Ballynacarriga (01E0567) and Propoge (01E0861). The archaeobotanical remains from each site, which were unfortunately only present in small quantities, are presented on a site-by-site basis below.

3.1 *Ballynacarriga (01E0567)*

This enclosed settlement site, possibly dating to the early historic period, produced carbonised plant remains from two deposits, the lower fill of a souterrain (F671, S689) and the lining of a potential cooking pit (F774, S815). The results are presented here.

Table 1: Plant remains from Ballynacarriga, Co. Cork

Scientific name	English name	F774, S815	F671, S689
<i>Avena</i> species	Oat grains	6	-
Cereal indet.	Indeterminate cereal grains	28	-
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Fragments of hazel nut shell	-	2
Polygonaceae indet.	Indeterminate seeds of the dock family	1	-

- 3.1.1 Hazel nutshell is frequently preserved in archaeological sites, due to some taphonomic factors that work in its favour. Firstly, it is hard and resistant to decay and secondly, it is a waste product, associated with food, but not consumed, making therefore more liable to survive on sites as it was cast away with the rubbish, rather than eaten. Carbonisation of rubbish such as hazel nutshell fragments appears to have been a common means of disposing of this waste. Its occurrence at this site is therefore not surprising, these nutshells are discovered from sites many different periods, from mesolithic to medieval. Small amounts of plant remains are frequently found in souterrain deposits (see Monk *et al.*, 1998 for example), these vary in the types of seeds found, but it is relatively uncommon for the recovered seeds to be directly associated with the function of the souterrain, instead they tend to be from in-wash, or rubbish that was thoughtlessly discarded into the passage.
- 3.1.2 The deposit from the lining of the possible cooking pit contained many cereal grains in a poor state of preservation. Several fragments of the grains were not counted in this analysis, as the diagnostic embryo end, the part of the grain that is generally selected for quantification, was not present. The absence of diagnostic characteristics on the grain fragments was probably due to the extreme nature of the carbonisation process that the grains had been subjected to. Plant material will begin to break down when it is carbonised in fires with high temperatures, readily available oxygen, and of long duration (Boardman and Jones, 1990). Many of the grains in this sample appeared extremely vesicular, as if the cellular structure was about to fall apart due to considerable intensity of heat during carbonisation. It is possible that this occurred because the grains had been accidentally incorporated into the lining of the pit and were repeatedly fired as the pit was used.
- 3.1.3 All the identifiable cereals were from the same cereal type (oat), suggesting that these grains originated from one crop. The dominance of oat from the Ballynacarriga sample is a common feature of assemblages from sites of early historic date. Other enclosed settlement sites from Munster have produced assemblages of plant remains that are consistently dominated by oat. Ecological reasons may explain this prevalence, as oat is a very versatile crop, well suited to the cool, damp Irish climate, and it can be used for animal fodder as well as for human consumption (Monk *et al.*, 1998).

3.2 ***Propoge (01E0861)***

One sample was examined from Propoge, but it merely contained a fragment of modern plant material, unidentifiable, and a fragment of charred plant material, also unidentifiable. No further information was obtained from this sample.

Penny Johnston

4th November 2002

References


- Boardman, S. and Jones, G. 1990. Experiments on the effects of charring on cereal plant components. *Journal of Archaeological Science* **17**, 1-11.
- Monk, M. Tierney, J. and Hannon, M. 1998. Archaeobotanical studies and early medieval Munster. In M. Monk and J. Sheehan (eds.) *Early Medieval Munster Archaeology, History and Society*. Cork, Cork University Press.

Lithics Report.

The following is a report detailing observations made for an assemblage of lithics recovered during investigation carried out by ACS in advance of the construction of the Youghal by-pass.

Ballynacarriga

Site: 01-07 Ballynacarriga 01E0567

Finds number: 01E0567:1:2 

Type: Debitage or fragment of possible flint core

Colour: Dark grey

Weight: 20g

Length: 40mm

Width: 28.8mm

Thickness: 12.5mm

Platform width: 15mm

Thinness: 3.7mm


Type: Prepared

Cortex: Rough layer of creamy buff coloured cortex present around approximately 40% of the overall surface area.

Percussion: Possible: Indirect and direct

Description: Possible core ordebitage. This piece has very irregular surfaces throughout. It appears to have been struck a number of times in several locations. One surface shows signs of two ridges running at a slight curve across one of the surfaces. There may be evidence of a damaged striking platform and it is possible that this is a platform rejuvenation flake removed from a core when the platform was exhausted.

Site: 01-07 Ballynacarriga 01E0567

Finds number: 01E0567:1:3 

Type: Debitage/flake

Colour: Light creamy brown

Weight: 2g

Length: 29mm

Width: 15mm

Thickness: 4mm

Platform width: 10mm

Thinness: 2mm

Type: Natural

Lateral: Non-parallel

Dorsal ridge: Non-parallel

Cortex: Cortex present only on the natural striking platform and creamy brown in colour.

Percussion: Possible: Indirect

But: Nil

Retouch: Nil

Position of retouch: Nil

Retouch type: Nil

Edge form: No retouches

End form: Distal broken/missing, proximal offset.

Description: Possible debitage, flake not utilized.


Site: 01-07 Ballynacarriga 01E0567

Finds number: 01E0567:1:4-12 

Type: Debitage/debris

Description: Debitage/debris, not utilized, waste material from possible tool production. No evidence of any retouching or other definitive characteristics is present.

Site: 01-07 Ballynacarriga 01E0567

Finds number: 01E0567:1:13-18 

Type: Debitage/debris & flakes

Description: Debitage/debris & flakes, not utilized, waste material from possible tool production. No evidence of any retouching or other definitive characteristics is present.

Site: 01-07 Ballynacarriga 01E0567

Finds number: 01E0567:300:3 

Type: Blade

Colour: Light creamy brown with orangey patination

Weight: 4g

Length: 33mm

Width: 13.5mm

Thickness: 4.5mm

Platform width: 6mm

Thinness: 2.1mm

Type: Prepared

Lateral: Parallel

Dorsal ridge: Parallel

Cortex: Nil

Percussion: Possible: Indirect

But: Nil

Retouch: Nil

Position of retouch: Nil

Retouch type: Nil

Edge form: No retouches

End form: Distal offset, proximal offset.

Description: Possible utilized blade, this possible blade has no visible evidence of retouching. However the condition of the blade's right hand lateral edge may suggest uses as the edge appears polished. One single dorsal ridge can be seen on the dorsal surface. Its ventral surface shows scars of an earlier removal. Two parallel ridges can be clearly seen.

Site: 01-07 Ballynacarriga 01E0567

Finds number: 01E0567:231:80 & 90-91, 288:1-3, 267:2-3

Type: Debitage/debris



Description: Debitage/debris, not utilized, waste material from possible tool production. No evidence of any retouching or other definitive characteristics is present. However, 288:1 may show slight evidence of retouching, unfortunately the possible retouched edge also contains evidence of modern damage.

Site: 01-07 Ballynacarriga 01E0567

Finds number: 01E0567:231:52



Type: Core fragment

Colour: Light creamy brown with orangey patination

Weight: 109g

Length: 59mm

Width: 32mm


Thickness: 32mm

Cortex: Cortex present on 25% of the overall surface area, pale grey in colour.

Percussion: **Possible:** Direct

Description: The cortex appears to have fossils clearly visible throughout the entire cortex surface area. This possible core fragment is roughly wedge shaped. It appears to have been struck by direct percussion methods. The two visible surfaces without cortex appear to have evidence of negative and positive knapping scars. The core shows little in the way of any other definitive characteristics.

Site: 01-07 Ballynacarriga 01E0567

Finds number: 01E0567:231:79 

Type: Possible piercer or bore

Colour: Light grey with creamy white patination

Weight: 11g

Length: 33mm

Width: 17.9mm

Thickness: 15mm

Platform width: Nil

Thinness: Nil

Type: Nil

Lateral: Nil.

Dorsal ridge: Nil

Cortex: Present on 10% of the overall surface area, creamy-light brown colour.

Percussion: **Possible:** Indirect & direct

But: Nil

Retouch: Present


Position of retouch: Direct

Retouch type: Fine

Edge form: Reforming on one edge

Description: Possible piercer or bore. This piece has been retouched to a point. It also displays good evidence of retouching along on the lateral edge forms.

Site: 01-07 Ballynacarriga 01E0567

Finds number: 01E0567:231:93 

Type: Debitage/flake

Description: Debitage/flake, possibly utilized waste material from possible tool production. No evidence of any retouching or other definitive characteristics is present.

Site: 01-07 Ballynacarriga 01E0567

Finds number: 01E0567:231:49 

Type: Handle core

Colour: Light and dark grey

Weight: 278g



Length: 73.5mm **Width:** 40mm **Thickness:** 46mm

Cortex: Cortex present on 60% of the overall surface area, pale whitish grey in colour.

Percussion: Possible: Direct & indirect

Description: This flint core appears to be a handle core. It has been subject to a number of strikes from what appears to be a prepared striking platform. A number of negative scars can be located radiating from the prepared platform. There also appears to be one area that may have been struck to remove cortex. In this location there is a negative bulb of percussion and it appears that this strike forms a different pattern than the strikes radiating from the prepared platform.

Site: 01-07 Ballynacarriga 01E0567

Finds number: 01E0567: 231:31, 34, 35, 38, & 41  

Type: Debitage/flake

Description: Debitage/flake, possibly unutilized waste material from possible tool production. No evidence of any retouching or other definitive characteristics is present. 231:35 is a possibledebitage flake with no evidence of any retouch.

Site: 01-07 Ballynacarriga 01E0567

Finds number: 01E0567:231:32

Type: Core fragment

Colour: Light creamy brown with orangey patination

Weight: 33g

Length: 32.8mm

Width: 29.5mm

Thickness: 22mm

Cortex: Cortex present on 30% of the overall surface area, light brown/buff in colour.

Percussion: **Possible:** Direct

Description: Core fragment, possible evidence of a prepared platform and multiple strikes, no other definitive characteristics.

Site: 01-07 Ballynacarriga 01E0567

Finds number: 01E0567:231:33 

Type: Multi-purpose type tool

Colour: Grey with area of light grey patination

Weight: 14g

Length: 34mm

Width: 33mm

Thickness: 8mm

Platform width: 22mm

Thinness: 10mm

Type: Prepared

Lateral: Nil

Dorsal ridge: Nil

Cortex: Nil

Percussion: **Possible:** Indirect & direct

But: Nil

Retouch: Present

Position of retouch: Direct and inverse

Retouch type: Fine/Scraper

Edge form: Rounded retouch

End form: Distal rounded, proximal slightly concaved.

Description: All four edge forms appear to have been subject to retouching. The distal end has been subject to scraper and fine retouch to form a convex end

scraper. The left dorsal lateral side has also been subject to both fine and scraper retouching to form a slightly concaved side scraper. The right lateral side has been subject to retouching to form a notched side scraper with a short concavity retouch in an edge. It is also highly possible that the proximal end form has been subject to fine retouch. From the evidence of the amount of retouching on the flint tool it appears that it was indeed a multi-purpose flint tool.

Site: 01-07 Ballynacarriga 01E0567

Finds number: 01E0567:231:37



Type: Broken chert thumb scraper

Colour: Black

Weight: 6g

Length: 23.5mm

Width: 21mm

Thickness: 6.5mm

Platform width: Nil

Thinness: Nil

Type: Nil

Lateral: Nil

Dorsal ridge: Nil

Cortex: Present on 20% of the overall surface area, creamy white colour.

Percussion: Possible: Indirect & direct

But: Nil

Retouch: Present

Position of retouch: Direct

Retouch type: Fine/Scraper

Edge form: Broken & retouched

End form: Distal rounded, proximal pointed with modern break.

Description: Possible chert thumb scraper with a modern brake. It is clearly visible that this piece has been subject to fine or scraper type retouching that has formed a rounded end.

Site: 01-07 Ballynacarriga 01E0567

Finds number: 01E0567:231:28



Type: Debitage/chip

Colour: Pale creamy white brown

Weight: less than 1g

Length: 10mm

Width: 4mm

Thickness: 2mm

Platform width: Nil

Thinness: Nil

Type: Nil

Lateral: Parallel

Dorsal ridge: Parallel

Cortex: Nil

Percussion: Possible: Indirect

But: Nil

Retouch: Nil

Position of retouch: Nil

Retouch type: Nil

Edge form: Straight

End form: Distal pointed, proximal straight possibly from a modern break.

Description: Debitage/chip. This is possibly the result of pressure flaking. The pieces have no other definitive characteristics.

Site: 01-07 Ballynacarriga 01E0567

Finds number: 01E0567:231:22-25, 27, 28 & 29

Type: Debitage/debris



Description: Debitage/debris, unutilized waste material from possible tool production. No evidence of any retouching or other definitive characteristics is present. 231:29 is chert.

Site: 01-07 Ballynacarriga 01E0567

Finds number: 01E0567:231:26



Type: Debitage, flake with fine retouch

Colour: Pale grey

Weight: less than 1g

Length: 20mm **Width:** 9mm **Thickness:** 1mm

Platform width: 5mm **Thinness:** 1mm **Type:** Natural

Lateral: Non-parallel **Dorsal ridge:** Convergent

Cortex: Nil

Percussion: **Possible:** Indirect

But: Nil

Retouch: Present

Position of retouch: Direct

Retouch type: Fine

Edge form: Some fine retouch present on one edge

End form: Distal offset, proximal straight.

Description: Debitage/flake. This possibledebitage flake has been utilized as a possible blade. Fine retouching has been applied to one lateral edge. The flake has no other definitive characteristics.

Site: 01-07 Ballynacarriga 01E0567

Finds number: 01E0567:231:2 

Type: Debris/flake with slight evidence of use

Colour: Yellowy light brown

Weight: 3g

Length: 36mm **Width:** 26mm **Thickness:** 6mm

Platform width: Nil **Thinness:** Nil **Type:** Nil

Lateral: Non- Parallel **Dorsal ridge:** Nil

Cortex: Present over 15% of the dorsal surface, creamy-yellowy brown in colour.

Percussion: **Possible:** Direct and indirect

Retouch: Present

Position of retouch: Direct

Retouch type: Fine

Edge form: Some fine retouch present on one edge

End form: Distal end offset, proximal offset.

Description: Debitage flake. Irregular sided flake that has little in the way of any definitive characteristics. There may be very slight evidence of possible fine retouch upon one of the flake's lateral sides. One side of the flake has two concaved notches that may have been subject to retouching. This flake may have been utilized as a concaved side scraper.

Site: 01-07 Ballynacarriga 01E0567

Finds number: 01E0567:231:3



Type: Debitage/flake with fine retouch

Colour: Pale creamy brown

Weight: 6g

Length: 36.8mm

Width: 21mm

Thickness: 6mm

Platform width: 12mm

Thinness: 4.9mm

Type: Natural

Lateral: Non-parallel

Dorsal ridge: Parallel

Cortex: Present only on the striking platform

Percussion: Possible: Indirect & direct

But: Nil

Retouch: Present

Position of retouch: Direct


Retouch type: Fine

Edge form: Some fine retouch present on one edge

End form: Distal pointed, proximal offset.


Description: Debitage/flake. This possibledebitage flake has been utilized as a possible concaved side scraper. Fine retouching has been applied to both lateral edge forms at the flake's proximal end. The flake has no other definitive characteristics.

Site: 01-07 Ballynacarriga 01E0567

Finds number: 01E0567: 266:1 

Type: Debitage/debris

Description: Debitage/debris, unutilized waste material from possible tool production. No evidence of any retouching or other definitive characteristics is present.

Site: 01-07 Ballynacarriga 01E0567 

Finds number: 01E0567:330:3

Type: Flake utilized as a possible side scraper or blade

Colour: Dark grey

Weight: 5g

Length: 37mm

Width: 19mm

Thickness: 5.7mm

Platform width: Nil

Thinness: Nil

Type: Nil

Lateral: Non-parallel

Dorsal ridge: Nil

Cortex: Nil

Percussion: Possible: Direct and indirect

Retouch: Present

Position of retouch: Inverse

Retouch type: Fine

Edge form: Some fine retouch present on two edges

End form: Distal pointed, proximal damaged.

Description: Flake with evidence of retouching on two lateral edges. The overall appearance suggests that it was a waste flake that has been re-utilized. Its ventral surface is concaved with signs of two negative scars. The ventral surface appears largely convexed. The dorsal surface includes a large bulb of percussion with evidence of one negative scar from a later removal. The retouching on this possible flake appears to be very fine. The flake appears to have been utilized as a side scraper or a blade.

Site: 01-07 Ballynacarriga 01E0567

Finds number: 01E0567:231:1



Type: Side scraper or blade

Colour: Pale grey

Weight: 56g

Length: 75mm

Width: 46.9mm

Thickness: 13.5mm

Platform width: 11mm

Thinness: 3mm

Type: Possibly prepared

Lateral: Parallel

Dorsal ridge: Possible convergent

Cortex: Present over 70% of the dorsal surface, creamy white in colour.

Percussion: Possible: Direct

Retouch: Present

Position of retouch: Direct

Retouch type: Fine

Edge form: Some fine retouch present on one edge

End form: Distal rounded, proximal offset.

Description: Flake that has possibly been utilized as a side scraper or blade. It appears to be a primary flint from a core. It may have been struck by a direct method of percussion with fine pressure flaking then having been used to retouch its left lateral edge. The flake has a small possibly prepared striking platform with a clear bulb of percussion on its ventral side. The ventral side also shows signs of a negative scar that appears to have been caused by a strike to the right hand side lateral edge. It may be that this flake is a trimming flake associated with the production of a larger flint tool.

Site: 01-07 Ballynacarriga 01E0567

Finds number: 01E0567:273:1



Type: Core fragment

Colour: White with grey patination

Weight: 26g

Length: 66mm **Width:** 43mm **Thickness:** 14mm

Cortex: Cortex present on 25% of the overall surface area and located only on the natural striking platform. The cortex is pale brownish grey in colour.

Percussion: Possible: Direct

Description: This core fragment has little evidence available to distinguish the type of core that the fragment is from. It would appear that it has been struck a number of times possibly to produce blades. This fragment may fall under the heading of a conical core. Three clear negative ridges can be seen radiating off from a possible natural unprepared striking platform.

Site: 01-07 Ballynacarriga 01E0567

Finds number: 01E0567:304:1 

Type: Core fragment/struck pebble

Colour: Light grey with creamy brown patination

Weight: 27g






Length: 36mm **Width:** 26mm **Thickness:** 16mm

Cortex: Cortex present on 65% of the overall surface area, pale creamy brown in colour.

Percussion: Possible: Direct

Description: This piece of flint appears to be a possible small core fragment or a struck flint pebble. The piece has been struck a number of times. It has no evidence of a prepared striking platform. However, a number of negative scars show clear signs that a number of flakes have been removed.

Site: 01-07 Ballynacarriga 01E0567

Finds number: 01E0567:314:1-6, 320:1-3, 324:1-2, 325:  0:1-2, 331:1-3, 329:1-2, 336:1-2    

Type: Debitage/debris

Description: Debitage/debris, unutilized waste material from possible tool production. No evidence of any retouching or other definitive characteristics is present.

Site:01-07 Ballynacarriga 01E0567

Finds number: 01E0567:315:1-5 

Type: Debitage/debris

Description: Debitage/debris, unutilized waste material from possible tool production. No evidence of any retouching or other definitive characteristics is present.

Site: 01-07 Ballynacarriga 01E0567


Finds number: 01E0567: 354:1-2, 367:1, 368:1, 376:1, 543:1-2



Type: Debitage/debris

Description: Debitage/debris, unutilized waste material from possible tool production. No evidence of any retouching or other definitive characteristics is present.

Site: 01-07 Ballynacarriga 01E0567

Finds number: 01E0567:338:1 

Type: Side scraper

Colour: Pale creamy brown

Weight: 16g

Length: 44mm

Width: 26mm

Thickness: 11.5mm

Platform width: 12.4mm

Thinness: 3mm

Type: Possibly prepared

Lateral: Parallel

Dorsal ridge: Possible convergent

Cortex: Cortex present on right lateral of the dorsal ridge only

Percussion: Possible: Indirect & direct

Retouch: Present

Position of retouch: Direct

Retouch type: Fine

Edge form: Retouch present on left hand lateral dorsal surface edges

End form: Distal rounded, proximal offset.

Description: This side scraper has been formed by the application of fine retouching to the left hand side of its dorsal surface. The dorsal surface shows possible signs of a hinged negative removal or a plunge towards its proximal end form. The ventral surface contains a clearly visible bulb of percussion.

Site: 01-07 Ballynacarriga 01E0567

Finds number: 01E0567:624:1 

Type: Core fragment

Colour: Creamy brown

Weight: 65g


Length: 41.8mm **Width:** 39mm **Thickness:** 32mm

Cortex: Cortex present on 20%-30% of the overall surface area, pale creamy brown in colour.

Percussion: **Possible:** Direct

Description: Piece or fragment of flint core. It appears that it has been struck a number of times. There is no evidence of a prepared striking platform. A number of negative scars do however show clear signs that a number of flakes have been removed. A large section of the core is missing and it would appear that a natural flaw in the flint made it impossible to further utilize the core.

Site: 01-07 Ballynacarriga 01E0567

Finds number: 01E0567:560:1 

Type: Small flake with possible evidence of retouch

Colour: Black/dark grey

Weight: 1g

Length: 16mm **Width:** 14mm **Thickness:** 2.9mm

Platform width: 4.8mm **Thinness:** 1mm **Type:** Possibly prepared

Lateral: Non-parallel **Dorsal ridge:** Possible convergent

Cortex: Cortex present on distal end of dorsal surface

Percussion: Possible: Indirect

Retouch: Present

Position of retouch: Direct


Retouch type: Fine

Edge form: Retouched on right hand lateral side of dorsal surface

End form: Distal broken but appears slightly nosed, proximal offset.

Description: This small flake has possible signs of retouching on its right hand lateral dorsal surface. Its ventral surface contains a bulb of percussion and percussion ripples radiating from its proximal end form. It would also appear that its dorsal surface has been subject to possible pressure flaking to remove cortex.

Site: 01-07 Ballynacarriga 01E0567

Finds number: 01E0567:560:2 

Type: Possible transverse scraper

Colour: Pale yellowish brown

Weight: 25g

Length: 39mm

Width: 32mm

Thickness: 13mm

Platform width: 16mm

Thinness: 9mm

Type: Possibly prepared

Lateral: Non-parallel

Dorsal ridge: Convergent

Cortex: Cortex present on left hand lateral edge of the dorsal surface, creamy-yellowish-brown in colour.

Percussion: Possible: Indirect and direct

Retouch: Present

Position of retouch: Direct and invasive

Retouch type: Fine and scraper

Edge form: Retouched on right hand lateral side of dorsal surface

End form: Distal broken but pointed, proximal straight.

Description: This flake has been utilized as a possible transverse scraper. It has been subject to possibly fine, invasive and scraper types of retouch. Its ventral surface also

shows signs of retouching in the form of a clear bulbar scar but there is very little evidence of a bulb of percussion. Its dorsal surface appears largely convergent with invasive retouch on much of the surface.

Site:01-07 Ballynacarriga 01E0567

Finds number: 855:1-3, 1140:2-3, 1155:1, 1157:1, 1301:1

Type: Debitage/debris

Description: Debitage/debris, unutilized waste material from possible tool production. No evidence of any retouching or other definitive characteristics is present.

Site: 01-07 Ballynacarriga 01E0567

Finds number: 01E0567:1402:1

Type: Broken thumb or end scraper

Colour: Dark grey

Weight: 6g

Length: 23mm

Width: 19mm

Thickness: 9mm

Platform width: Nil

Thinness: Nil

Type: Nil

Lateral: Parallel.

Dorsal ridge: Parallel

Cortex: Cortex present on 40% of the overall surface area

Percussion: Possible: Indirect

Retouch: Nil

Position of retouch: Nil


Retouch type: Nil

Edge form: Straight

End form: Broken

Description: Fragment ofdebitage/blade, both the proximal and distal end forms are broken. It is possible that this piece is the medial or middle section of a blade. Its dorsal surface has a parallel ridge and its ventral surface has no definitive characteristics.

Site: 01-07 Ballynacarriga 01E0567

Finds number: 01E0567:1399:1 

Type: Possibledebitage blade

Colour: White

Weight: 1g

Length: 15mm

Width: 9mm

Thickness: 2mm

Platform width: 16mm

Thinness: 9mm

Type: Possibly prepared

Lateral: Non-parallel

Dorsal ridge: Convergent

Cortex: Cortex present on 5% of the overall surface area

Percussion: **Possible:** Indirect and direct

Retouch: Present

Position of retouch: Invasive


Retouch type: Fine

Edge form: Retouched along one edge

End form: Distal rounded

Description: This flake has been utilized as a thumb or end scraper. It has been subject to possibly fine and invasive types of retouch. Its ventral side appears irregular and it has no other definitive characteristics.

Site: 01-07 Ballynacarriga 01E0567

Finds number: 01E0567:1183:1 

Type: Core fragment/struck pebble

Colour: Creamy brown

Weight: 25g

Length: 29mm

Width: 21mm


Thickness: 20mm

Cortex: Cortex present on 70%-80% of the overall surface area, pale creamy brown in colour.

Percussion: Possible: Direct

Description: Fragment of a flint core or struck pebble. It appears that it has been struck a number of times but there are no other definitive characteristics.

Site: 01-07 Ballynacarriga 01E0567

Finds number: 01E0567:1192:1 

Type: Debitage flake

Description: No other definitive characteristics.

Site: 01-07 Ballynacarriga 01E0567

Finds number: 01E0567:996:3 

Type: Possible utilized flake

Colour: Creamy grey

Weight: 15g

Length: 26mm

Width: 24.8 mm

Thickness: 3.2mm

Platform width: Nil

Thinness: Nil

Type: Natural

Lateral: Non-parallel

Dorsal ridge: Convergent

Cortex: Cortex present on 2% of the overall surface area

Percussion: Possible: Indirect and direct

Retouch: Present

Position of retouch: Invasive

Retouch type: Scraper

Edge form: Retouched along one edge

End form: Proximal slightly rounded, distal straight.

Description: This flake appears to have been subject to retouch. Its ventral side has a clear bulb of percussion. The lateral side is irregular and both lateral edge forms show possible signs of retouch. The edge forms are eroded and damaged which makes it difficult to fully assess the true nature of the piece.

Youghal By-pass pottery Assessment.

This report detail the finding of a pottery assessment, carried out on an assemblage of pottery associated with sites under a multiple licence 01E0543, and the Ballyvergan and Ballynacarriga sites along the route of the Youghal by-pass. The report is broken up into the individual sites, and gives a detail description of each sherd where possible.

01-07 Youghal By-Pass, Multiple Sites.

Site: 01E0543, multiple sites.

Number: 01E0543:16: 1-23

Type: Possible body sherds

Length:

Width:

Thickness:

Weight:

Fabric: Coarse-grained hand made.

Inclusion: Frequent inclusion of angular and sub-angular grit.

Description: The majority of the sherd in this assemblage, 16:1-23 are too small for any further in depth diagnostic assessment very little information can be gained from such small and fragmented sherds. However the fabric across the whole assemblage appear to be of a similar nature. Because of this very close similarity can the fact that all the sherds come from the same context, it may be possible that all the fragments come from the same vessel, or a similar type vessel. A number of the sherds have clear evidence of the exterior surface of the vessel/ vessels. However no evidence is present of an interior surface throughout the assemblage. The sherds appear to have two very clear horizons within the sherds profile. The exterior surface is a reddish orangey colour, which may have been formed through the application of a fine iron rich clay based slip. The interior horizon is a dark grey colour and contains frequent inclusion of angular and sub-angular grits.

Site: 01E0543, multiple sites.

Number: 01E0543:16: 24

Type: These fragments of pottery are too small for further assessment.

Site: 01E0543, multiple sites.

Number: 01E0543:16: 25

Type: Body sherds

Length: 34mm

Width: 12mm

Thickness: 14mm

Weight: 6g

Fabric: Coarse-grained hand made.

Inclusion: Frequent inclusion of angular and sub-angular grit.

Description: The sherds appear to have two very clear horizons within the sherds profile. The exterior surface in a reddish orangey colour, which may have been formed through the application of a fine iron rich clay based slip. The interior horizon is a dark grey colour and contains frequent inclusion of angular and sub-angular grits. No evidence of an interior surface.

Site: 01E0543, multiple sites.

Number: 01E0543:16: 26

Type: Base sherds

Length: 100.1mm

Width: 63mm

Thickness: 24mm

Weight: 31g

Fabric: Coarse-grained hand made.

Inclusion: Frequent inclusion of angular and sub-angular grit.

Description: The base sherds appear to have two very clear horizons within the sherds profile. The exterior surface in a reddish orangey colour, which may have been formed through the application of a fine iron rich clay based slip. The interior horizon is a dark grey colour and contains frequent inclusion of angular and sub-angular grits. The interior surface is a dark greyish black . The sherd appears to be from a flat bottomed thick walled vessel.

Site: 01E0543, multiple sites.

Number: 01E0543:16: 27

Type: Base sherds

Length: 43.5mm

Width: 21mm

Thickness: 15mm

Weight: 31g

Fabric: Coarse-grained hand made.

Inclusion: Frequent inclusion of angular and sub-angular grit.

Description: The base sherds appear to have two very clear horizons within the sherds profile. The exterior surface in a reddish orangey colour, which may have been formed through the application of a fine iron rich clay based slip. The interior horizon is a dark grey colour and contains frequent inclusion of angular and sub-angular grits. No evidence of an interior surface. The sherd appears to be from a flat bottomed thick walled vessel.

Site: 01E0543, multiple sites.

Number: 01E0543:16: 28

Type: Base sherds

Length: 36.8mm

Width: 32mm

Thickness: 22.1mm

Weight: 23g

Fabric: Coarse-grained hand made.

Inclusion: Frequent inclusion of angular and sub-angular grit, and very small amounts of a quartz type material.

Description: The base sherds appear to have two very clear horizons within the sherds profile. The exterior surface in a reddish orangey colour, which may have been formed through the application of a fine iron rich clay based slip. The interior horizon is a dark grey colour and contains frequent inclusion of angular and sub-angular grits and very small amount of a quartz type material. The interior surface is present and is a dark grey colour. Appears to be from a thick walled flat bottomed vessel.

Site: 01E0543, multiple sites.

Number: 01E0543:16: 29-32

Type: Body sherds

Length:

Width:

Thickness:

Weight:

Fabric: Coarse-grained hand made.

Inclusion: Frequent inclusion of angular and sub-angular grit.

Description: The body sherds appear to have two very clear horizons within the sherds profile. The exterior surface in a reddish orangey colour, which may have been formed through the application of a fine iron rich clay based slip. The interior horizon is a dark grey colour and contains frequent inclusion of angular and sub-angular grits. The interior surface is a dark greyish black. The sherd appears to be from a thick walled vessel. Sherd 16:29 may be possibly the start of a base sherd.

Site: 01E0543, multiple sites.

Number: 01E0543:16: 33

Type: Body sherd

Length:53mm

Width:31.8mm

Thickness:14mm

Weight:26g

Fabric: Coarse-grained hand made.

Inclusion: Frequent inclusion of angular and sub-angular grit.

Description: The body sherd appear to have two very clear horizons within the sherds profile. The exterior surface in a reddish orangey colour, which may have been formed through the application of a fine iron rich clay based slip. The interior horizon is a dark grey colour and contains frequent inclusion of angular and sub-angular grits. The interior surface is a dark greyish black. The sherd appears to be from a thick walled vessel.

Site: 01E0543, multiple sites.

Number: 01E0543:16: 34

Type: Base sherd

Length:70mm

Width:32mm

Thickness:20mm

Weight:26g

Fabric: Coarse-grained hand made.

Inclusion: Frequent inclusion of angular and sub-angular grit.

Description: The base sherds appear to have two very clear horizons within the sherds profile. The exterior surface in a reddish orangey colour, which may have been formed through the application of a fine iron rich clay based slip. The interior horizon is a dark grey colour and contains frequent inclusion of angular and sub-angular grits. The interior surface is a dark greyish black. The sherd appears to be from a thick walled vessel. With a flat base.

Site: 01E0543, multiple sites.

Number: 01E0543:16: 35

Type: Base sherd

Length:52mm

Width:22mm

Thickness:21mm

Weight:38g

Fabric: Coarse-grained hand made.

Inclusion: Frequent inclusion of angular and sub-angular grit.

Description: The Base sherd appear to have two very clear horizons within the sherds profile. The exterior surface in a reddish orangey colour, which may have been formed through the application of a fine iron rich clay based slip. The interior horizon is a dark grey colour and contains frequent inclusion of angular and sub-angular grits. The interior surface is a dark greyish black. The sherd appears to be from a thick walled vessel. With a flat base.

Site: 01E0543, multiple sites.

Number: 01E0543:16: 36

Type: Body sherd

Length: 59.5mm

Width:45mm

Thickness:15mm

Weight:52g

Fabric: Coarse-grained hand made.

Inclusion: Frequent inclusion of angular and sub-angular grit.

Description: The Body sherd appear to have two very clear horizons within the sherds profile. The exterior surface in a reddish orangey colour, which may have been formed through the application of a fine iron rich clay based slip. The interior horizon is a dark grey colour and contains frequent inclusion of angular and sub-angular grits. The interior surface is a dark greyish black. The sherd appears to be from a thick walled vessel. And the sherd appears to be slightly convexed.

Site: 01E0543, multiple sites.

Number: 01E0543:16: 37

Type: Body sherd

Length: 62mm

Width:37mm

Thickness:14mm

Weight:37g

Fabric: Coarse-grained hand made.

Inclusion: Frequent inclusion of angular and sub-angular grit.

Description: The Body sherd appear to have two very clear horizons within the sherds profile. The exterior surface in a reddish orangey colour, which may have been formed through the application of a fine iron rich clay based slip. The interior horizon is a dark grey colour and contains frequent inclusion of angular and sub-angular grits. The interior surface is a dark greyish black and may contain carbonised material. The sherd appears to be from a thick walled vessel. The sherd appears slightly convexed.

Site: 01E0543, multiple sites.

Number: 01E0543:16: 38

Type: Base sherd

Length: 40mm

Width:36mm

Thickness:23mm

Weight:37g

Fabric: Coarse-grained hand made.

Inclusion: Frequent inclusion of angular and sub-angular grit.

Description: The Base sherd appear to have two very clear horizons within the sherds profile. The exterior surface in a reddish orangey colour, which may have been formed through the application of a fine iron rich clay based slip. The interior horizon is a dark grey colour and contains frequent inclusion of angular and sub-angular grits. The interior surface is a dark greyish black and may contain carbonised material. The sherd appears to be from a thick walled vessel. The sherd appears slightly on its interior surface.

Site: 01E0543, multiple sites.

Number: 01E0543:16: 39

Type: Base sherd

Length: 31mm

Width:29mm

Thickness:21mm

Weight:37g

Fabric: Coarse-grained hand made.

Inclusion: Frequent inclusion of angular and sub-angular grit.

Description: The Base sherd appear to have two very clear horizons within the sherds profile. The exterior surface in a reddish orangey colour, which may have been formed through the application of a fine iron rich clay based slip. The interior horizon is a dark grey colour and contains frequent inclusion of angular and sub-angular grits. The interior surface is a dark greyish black and may contain carbonised material. The sherd appears to be from a thick walled vessel. The sherd appears slightly convexed on its interior surface.

Site: 01E0543, multiple sites.

Number: 01E0543:16: 40-44

Type: Body sherd

Length:

Width:

Thickness:

Weight:

Fabric: Coarse-grained hand made.

Inclusion: Frequent inclusion of angular and sub-angular grit.

Description: The Base sherd appear to have two very clear horizons within the sherds profile. The exterior surface in a reddish orangey colour, which may have been formed through the application of a fine iron rich clay based slip. The interior horizon is a dark grey colour and contains frequent inclusion of angular and sub-angular grits. The interior surface is a dark greyish black and may contain carbonised material. The sherd appears to be from a thick walled vessel. The sherd appears slightly convexed on its interior surface.

Conclusion:

The above assemblage of pottery very clearly appears to be of the same fabric, the thickness of the vessels walls and base, as well as the inclusion within the fabric all suggest that all the sherds come from the same vessel. The vessel appears to take the form of a thick walled flat bottomed large vessel. Its exterior surface was a reddish orangey colour formed by the application of an iron rich clay slip. None of the sherds are decorated, and the assemblage contains no evidence of any rim sherd. It would appear that the assemblage represents the base and lower portion of a tall vessel of possibly later bronze age date.

01-07 Youghal By-Pass 01E0549 Ballyvergan West.

The pottery assemblage associated with 01E0549 Ballyvergan West overall is in a very poor state of preservation, the fabric is extremely brittle, and in all cases the interior and exterior surface are very badly eroded. Both the interior and exterior surface are very badly pitted. This unfortunately has limited the amount of valuable information that can be collated from the assemblage. Therefore the descriptions have been summarised.

Site: 01E0549: Ballyvergan West

Number: 01E0549: 16: 1-16, 113:1-3, 138:1-17, 151:1-4.

Type: Body sherds

Length:

Width:

Thickness:

Weight:

Fabric: Coarse-grained hand made.

Inclusion: Frequent inclusion of medium angular sized grit and very occasional inclusion of fine angular quartz like material .

Description: Body sherds, of coarse-grained hand made type. Possible from a thin walled vessel, no evidence of any decoration on any of the sherds exterior surfaces. The sherds have two visible horizons. The exterior surfaces is a reddish orangey colour, and is very pitted and in a poor state of preservation. The interior surfaces is very eroded and very little of the true nature of the interior surfaces can be identified. Because of the poor state of preservation of the interior and exterior surface little stylistic information can be included in this report. The pottery in this assemblage is made made courseware of prehistoric type, possible associated with the Bronze Age.

There may possibly be two reasons for the poor state of preservation of this assemblage firstly the vessel or vessels may have been poorly made or fired. However the poor state of preservation may have been simply caused by environmental conditions.

Site: 01E0549: Ballyvergan West.

Number: 01E0549: 3:1-7, 85b:1-8, 86: 1-4, 86b: 1-3, 90:1-28, 102: 1-19.

Type: Possibly body sherds

Length:

Width:

Thickness:

Weight:

Fabric: Coarse-grained hand made.

Inclusion: Frequent inclusion of medium angular sized grit and very occasional inclusion of fine angular quartz like material .

Description: Body sherds, of coarse-grained hand made type. Possible from a thin walled vessel, no evidence of any decoration on any of the sherds exterior surfaces. The sherds have two visible horizons. The exterior surfaces is a reddish orangey colour, and is very pitted and in a poor state of preservation. The interior surfaces is very eroded and very little of the true nature of the interior surfaces can be identified. Because of the poor state of preservation of the interior and exterior surface little stylistic information can be included in this report. The pottery in this assemblage is made of coarseware of prehistoric type, possibly associated with the Bronze Age.

There may possibly be two reasons for the poor state of preservation of this assemblage firstly the vessel or vessels may have been poorly made or fired. However the poor state of preservation may have been simply caused by environmental conditions.

Site: 01E0567: Ballynacarriga.

Number: 01E0567: 668:1-3.

Description: Too small for assessment.

Site: 01E0549: Ballyvergan West.

Number: 01E0549: 107: 1-2

Type: 107:1, rim sherd. 107:2, possibly body sherds or base

Measurements for 107:1

Length:48mm

Width:24mm

Thickness:10mm

Weight: 22g

Measurement for 107:2

Length:33mm

Width:11mm

Thickness:11mm

Weight: 22g

Fabric: Coarse-grained hand made.

Inclusion: Frequent inclusion of medium angular sized grits and fleck of possible crushed quartz like material.

Description: 107:1 Rim sherds, of coarse-grained hand made type fabric. Possible from a thin walled vessel, no evidence of any decoration on any of the sherds exterior surfaces. Rim appears rounded The sherds have two visible horizons. The exterior surfaces is a reddish orangey colour. The interior surface is black in colour. The profile concaved, and the rim sherd possible suggests that this rim sherd come from a possible bowl like vessel.

107:2. This sherd appears to be made of the same type of fabric as 107:1, the sherd has few definitive characteristics. It appear however that this sherd may be possible the upper edge of a base sherd or a body sherd with slight traces of a rim. Both the interior and exterior appear to have the same colouration, both surface of the sherd are reddish orangey with a central horizon which is a black/ dark grey colour.

Both pottery sherds are made courseware of prehistoric type, possible associated with the Bronze Age. However it appears possible that they may not be from the same vessel

APPENDIX 9: CREMATION REPORT *by Laureen Buckley*

**Ballynacarriga
01E0567**

**Cremation Report
Laureen Buckley
2002**

Introduction

A total of 58 samples of cremated bone were received from this site. All were examined for colour, texture, sample size and weight. The results from each sample are detailed below under the identifying numbers as given by the archaeologist. No information was provided to the osteoarchaeologist as regards type of site and context of the finds so the information retrieved is limited.

Results

A total of 58 samples were examined. The majority of the samples (34) consisted of very small amounts of bone each weighing less than 1g in weight. There were 16 samples that weighed 1g and of the remaining eight samples five weighed less than 5g, two weighed between 5-10g and the largest sample was 20g in weight. Clearly these samples do not in any way constitute full adult cremations but it cannot be said that they are token deposits as the context is unknown. Some samples may be from different layers of the same feature, which would make the total sample weight much higher. With out this information, conclusions are limited.

Nineteen of the samples were too small and fragmented to enable the bone to be identified. However the other 39 samples contained some animal bone or probable animal bone with some samples consisting entirely of animal bone. There was no human bone identified in any of the samples. Six of the samples included cremated animal tooth enamel.

Apart from the tooth enamel, the animal bone consisted mainly of long bone although one fish vertebra was noted.

The samples were mainly very efficiently cremated with white coloured bone, which had a chalky consistency. Only a few samples contained some grey or blue coloured fragments indicating less efficient cremation.

F35 Sample No. 627

This consisted of two fragments of white coloured, efficiently cremated bone with a total weight of less than 1g. The fragments were 14mm and 13mm in length and were possibly from an animal long bone.

F36 Sample No. 188

This sample consisted of ten fragments of white coloured efficiently cremated bone with a total weight of less than 1g. The largest fragment was 10mm in length. The bone was unidentifiable.

F101 Sample No. 316

This sample consisted of 1 fragment of white coloured cremated bone, 11 mm in length. It appeared to be animal bone.

F150 Sample No. 624

This sample consisted of 22 fragments of brown coloured cremated cow's tooth enamel with a total weight of 1g.

F226 Sample No. 778

This consisted of four fragments of white/blue coloured, cremated bone with a chalky texture. The total weight of bone was 1g and the fragments were of moderate size with the largest being 12mm in length. The bone was quite dense and had smooth internal surfaces so it was probably animal bone.

F231 Sample No. 628

This sample consisted of four fragments of white/blue coloured cremated bone. The largest fragment was 8mm but the other three were less than 5mm in length. The bone was too small to identify but was probably animal bone.

F231 Sample 696

This sample consisted of one fragment of white coloured cremated bone with a chalky texture, weighing 1g. The fragment measured 17mm in length and the bone was quite dense with a smooth internal surface indicating that it was animal bone.

F257 Sample No. 43

This consisted of five fragments of white, efficiently cremated bone with a chalky texture. The largest fragment was 14mm but most of the other fragments were less than 10mm. The total weight of bone was 1g and apart from one rib fragment the bone was unidentifiable.

F275 Sample No. 68

This sample consisted of 15 fragments of white coloured, efficiently cremated bone with a chalky texture. The total weight of the sample was 1g. The largest fragment was 13mm in length, eight fragments were between 5-10mm and the rest were less than 5mm. It was not possible to identify the bone.

F279 Sample No. 73

This consisted of five fragments of white coloured, efficiently cremated bone, although some fragments were speckled with a black colour possible from the charcoal. The total weight of the sample was less than 1g. The largest fragment was 15mm in length and the other fragments were less than 10mm. It all appeared to be animal long bone.

F285 Sample No. 87

This consisted of eight fragments of white coloured, efficiently cremated bone and one fragment of cremated tooth enamel. The largest fragment of bone was 11mm and the remainder were all less than 10mm. It was probably all animal bone.

F290 Sample No. 115

This sample consisted of 47 fragments of white coloured, chalky, efficiently cremated bone weighing a total of 1g. The bone was well crushed with the majority (39) of the fragments being less than 5mm in length and the remainder being between 5-10mm. The largest fragment size was 9mm. Some of the bone appeared to be weathered and although the fragments were too small to identify, it was probably all animal bone.

F306 Sample 754

This consisted of eight fragments of white coloured efficiently cremated bone with a chalky texture. The total weight was less than 1g. The largest fragment was 17mm in length and the rest were less than 10mm. It was not possible to identify the bone.

F315 Sample No. 15

This sample consisted of 14 fragments of white coloured, chalky cremated bone. Three of the fragments were around 5mm in length and the rest were less than 1mm. It was not possible to identify the bone.

F350 Sample No. 117

This sample consisted of three fragments of white/grey coloured cremated bone with a total weight of less than 1g. The largest fragment was 10mm in length and the others were between 5 and 10mm. The fragments appeared to be animal bone.

F350 Sample No. 160

This consisted of one fragment of grey coloured cremated bone 8mm in length. As it was only a sliver of bone it was unidentifiable.

F367 Sample No. 153

This sample consisted of two fragments of cremated bone. The larger fragment was 6mm in length and the other fragment was less than 5mm. The bone was unidentifiable.

F367 Sample No. 161

This consisted of six fragments of bone weighing less than 1g. The bone was white/grey in colour although the largest fragment was stained brown. The largest fragment was 30mm in length and was a fragment of animal rib. The other fragments, which were almost all less than 10mm, were also animal bone.

F586 Sample No. 201

This sample consisted of twenty fragments of white coloured, efficiently cremated bone with a total weight of less than 1g. The largest fragment was 10.5mm in length and most of the remaining fragments were less than 5mm. Most of the bone was too small to identify but some small fragments of animal bone were present.

F597 Sample No. 223

This sample consisted of 109 fragments of cremated bone with a total weight of 4g. The bone was stained with soil but was essentially white in colour apart from a few fragments that were grey coloured. The largest fragment was 15mm and the fragmentation is given below:

Fragment size (mm)	No. of Fragments	Weight (g)
10-15	6	1
5-10	38	3
<5	65}	
Total	109	4

There appeared to be some weathering on the bone and most of the fragments were very small so identification was difficult. The largest fragment appeared to be animal rib but most of the fragments were long bone and were also probably animal.

F603 Sample No. 210

This sample consisted of 18 fragments of white coloured, efficiently cremated bone. All the fragments were 5mm or less and too small to identify.

F637 Sample No. 837

This sample consisted of two fragments of white/grey coloured cremated bone with a chalky texture. One fragment was 24mm in length and the other was 13mm and it appeared to be animal bone.

F643 Sample No. 654

This consisted of 22 fragments of mainly white coloured cremated bone with a chalky texture, although there were a few fragments that were blue/grey in colour. The total weight of bone was 5g.

The largest fragment was 20mm in length but most of the fragments were less than 10mm. It was all animal bone.

F655 Sample No. 329

This sample consisted of three fragments of white coloured, chalky, cremated bone. The largest fragment was 11mm and the other fragments were between 5-10mm. It was not possible to identify the bone.

F666 Sample No. 630

This sample consisted of 23 fragments of white coloured, efficiently cremated bone with a chalky texture, although a few fragments were grey coloured. The total weight of bone was 1g. The largest fragment was 13 mm in length but most of the remainder were less than 10mm. The bone was unidentifiable but was probably animal bone.

F668 Sample No. 631

This sample consisted of nine fragments of bone with a total weight of 1g. The bone was grey in colour and there was some longitudinal fissuring of the surface. The largest fragment was 24mm in length and was a fragment of animal rib. The other fragments were less than 10mm in length and were probably all animal.

F668 Sample No. 797

This consisted of six fragments of bone with a total weight of 1g. The bone was mainly grey in colour but was partially stained brown.

The largest fragment was 13mm in length and the other fragments were almost all less than 10mm. They appeared to be animal bone.

F669 Sample No. 800

This sample consisted of three fragments of white coloured cremated bone, with a chalky texture. The total weight of the sample was less than 1g with the largest fragment 14mm

in length and the others between 5-10 mm. The fragments were probably all from the same bone, which appeared to be the shaft of a long bone from a small animal.

F670 Sample No. 799

This consisted of 17 fragments of cremated bone weighing a total of 1g. The largest fragment was 32mm in length and was grey/blue in colour indicating that it was poorly cremated. It was a fragment of animal rib.

The other fragments, which were nearly all less than 15mm in length, were a cream/brown colour and consisted of cremated enamel from a cow's tooth.

F712 Sample No. 648

This consisted only of three large fragments of slightly cremated animal bone. The bone was a creamy brown colour, almost the original bone colour and included at least one fragment of animal vertebrae. The total weight of bone was 3g and the fragments were between 17-28mm in size.

Also present were nine fragments of white, efficiently cremated bone with a chalky texture. The largest fragment was 13mm in length and the rest were less than 10mm. The total weight was less than 1g and these were also animal bone fragments.

F766 Sample No. 873

This sample consisted of six fragments of burnt animal tooth enamel with a total weight of 1g. The fragments were small with the largest fragment 8mm in length and there were a creamy brown/grey colour.

F770 Sample No. 816

This consisted of thirteen fragments of white coloured, efficiently cremated bone with a total weight of 1g. The largest fragment was 19mm and the rest were less than 10mm in length. Most of the bone was unidentifiable but it appeared to be animal bone.

F774 Sample No. 817

This sample consisted of eight fragments of cremated bone with a total weight of 4g. Some of the smaller fragments were white in colour, efficiently cremated but the larger fragments were grey coloured and spotted with brown /black stains from the soil. There were fissures on some of the larger fragments.

The largest fragment was 39mm in length and appeared to be part of an animal rib. The other fragments were nearly all less than 15mm and were also probably animal bone.

F778 Sample No. 865

This sample consisted of 16 fragments of cremated bone weighing less than 1g. The largest fragment was 22mm in length and was a white colour. The other fragments were grey coloured indicating less efficient cremation and were all mainly less than 10mm in length. The fragments appeared to be of animal bone.

F802 Sample No. 303

This sample consisted of eight fragments of white coloured, efficiently cremated bone with a total weight of less than 1g. The largest fragment was 16mm in length and most of

the remaining fragments were less than 10mm in length. As the fragments were only slivers of bone, most of them were too small to identify but it was probably animal bone.

F803 Sample No. 300

This sample consisted of fourteen fragments of mainly white, efficiently cremated bone, although a few fragments were partly grey/blue in colour. The total weight of bone was 8g and the fragmentation is given in the table below:

Fragment size (mm)	No. of Fragments	Weight (g)
> 25	1	1
15-25	6	5
10-15	3	2
5-10	3 }	
<5	1	
Total	14	8

F856 Sample 757

This sample consisted of seven fragments of cremated bone, which was mainly white in colour apart from one blue fragment. The largest fragment was 9mm in length and the rest were between 5-20mm. The total weight of bone was 1g. It was not possible to identify the bone.

F885 Sample No. 655

This sample consisted of 73 fragments of mainly white/grey coloured cremated bone although some fragments had blue areas. The total weight of bone was 7g. The fragmentation is given below with the largest fragment 21mm in length.

Fragment size (mm)	No. of Fragments	Weight (g)
15-25	1	1
10-15	7	2
5-10	25	3
<5	20	1
Total	73	7

The sample was highly fragmented with most of the fragments being less than 10mm in length. All the bone was animal bone, mostly long bone with some joint ends and one rib.

F925 Sample No. 513

This sample consisted of five fragments of white coloured cremated bone. Four of the fragments were less than 5mm in length and the longest fragment was 7mm. It was not possible to identify the bone.

F932 Sample No 798

This consisted of 14 fragments of white coloured, efficiently cremated bone with a chalky texture. The total weight of the sample was 1g. The largest fragment, a fragment of animal rib, was 16mm in length and most of the remaining fragments were less than 10mm in length. It was not possible to identify all the sample but there was some animal long bone present as well.

F943 Sample No. 755

This sample consisted of at least 25 tiny fragments of white, chalky, cremated bone. Most of the fragments were less than 2mm long and impossible to identify.

F944 Sample No. 756

This sample consisted of two fragments of white coloured cremated bone. One fragment was 8mm in length and the other was 3mm. The bone was unidentifiable.

F967 Sample No. 398

This sample consisted of 18 fragments of white, chalky efficiently cremated bone, weighing less than 1g. The largest fragment was 13 mm in length but most of the remainder were less than 5mm. The largest fragment was a fragment of rib but the rest was unidentifiable. However it appeared to be animal bone.

F999 Sample No. 411

This consisted of sixteen fragments of white coloured cremated bone with a chalky texture. The total weight of the bone was less than 1g.

The bone was very crushed with the largest fragment being 9mm in length and five of the fragments were less than 5mm. Although this made identification difficult they all appeared to be fragments of animal long bone.

F1019 Sample No. 426

This sample consisted of 7 fragments of white/blue coloured cremated bone with a total weight of 1g. The largest fragment was 18mm in length but most of the remainder were less than 10mm. It appeared to be animal bone.

F1022 Sample No. 692

This sample contained eleven slivers of white coloured, cremated bone with a total weight of less than 1g. The fragments were of moderate size with the largest being 21mm in length, three were between 15-25mm, 2 were 10-15mm and the rest were less than 10mm. However because they were so thin it was not possible to identify them although they may have been rib fragments.

F1028 Sample No. 653

This sample consisted of three fragments of white, efficiently cremated bone, weighing less than 1g. Although the fragments were of moderate size, the largest was 16mm, it was not possible to identify the bone.

F1118 Sample No. 449

This sample consisted of five fragments of white coloured cremated bone with a chalky texture. The bone was slightly stained brown from the soil. The largest fragment was 23mm in length and was a fragment of animal bone. The others were less than 10mm and it was not possible to identify them. The total weight of bone was less than 1g.

F1141 Sample No. 492

This consisted of 107 fragments of white coloured cremated bone with a chalky texture. The total weight of bone was 4g and the fragmentation is given below, with the largest fragment being 16mm in length:

Fragment size (mm)	No. of Fragments	Weight (g)
15-25	1}	1
10-15	10	
5-10	39	2
<5	58	1
Total	107	4

Most of the fragments were quite small but they were all animal bone.

F1148 Sample No. 485

This consisted of four fragments of cremated bone weighing less than 1g. The bone was mainly white in colour but there was a slight brown tint due to the surrounding soil. The sample consisted of slivers of bone with the largest being 18mm in length. The other fragments were 14mm, 9mm, and 8mm in length. Although the fragments are relatively long it was still not possible to identify them fully but they may be animal ribs.

F1183 Sample No. 758

This sample consisted of four fragments of white coloured cremated bone weighing less than 1g in total. The largest fragment was 11 mm and the rest were less than 10mm. The fragments were too small to identify.

F1185 Sample No. 503

This consisted of one fragment of white coloured cremated bone 10mm in length and weighing less than 1g. It appeared to be animal bone.

F1198 Sample No. 561

This sample consisted of six fragments of white/grey coloured cremated bone. The longest fragment was 17mm in length but as it was just a sliver of bone it was unidentifiable. The other fragments were less than 10mm and also could not be identified. Also present in this sample were thirty-four fragments of cream/brown coloured cremated animal tooth enamel. The fragments were very small with most of them being less than 5mm in length.

F1225 Sample No. 625

This sample consisted of two fragments of bone weighing less than 1g. The bone was white/cream in colour and was efficiently cremated. The larger fragment was 14mm in length and the smaller one was 6mm but the fragments were unidentifiable.

F1299 Sample No. 623

This sample consisted of two fragments of cremated bone, which was white coloured on the external surface and internal surface but blue coloured in the centre of the bone. The total weight of bone was 1g. The fragments were 18mm and 14mm in length and were both from the one piece of animal bone.

F1301 Sample No. 606

This consisted of six fragments of white coloured, efficiently cremated bone with a chalky texture. The largest fragment was 15mm in length, two fragments were between 10-15mm and the rest were less than 10mm. The fragments were too small to identify properly but the bone was very dense in some fragments and could be animal bone.

F1305 Sample No. 597

This sample consisted of 19 fragments of cream coloured cremated bone, although some were blue/black in the middle. The total weight of bone was 20g and there were a number of large fragments, the largest fragment being 57mm in length. The fragmentation is given below.

Fragment size (mm)	No. of Fragments	Weight (g)
>25	6	16
15-25	4	3
10-15	3	1
5-10	6 }	
Total	19	20

The larger fragments were all animal long bone and the small fragments included a fish vertebra.

F1381 Sample No. 874

This sample consisted of approximately 20 fragments of white, efficiently cremated bone with a chalky texture. The largest fragment was 7mm in length and the remained were around 1mm. As the fragments were so small the bone could not be identified.

APPENDIX 10: Faunal Remains Report *By Catherine Boner*

Youghal By-pass (01 07)
Site: Ballynacarriga (O1E0567)
Analysis of Faunal Remains

By Catherine Boner

Feature 1 (Sample 694)		Feature 329 (Sample 266)	
	Cattle		Cattle
Tooth	1	Tooth frag.	14

Sample 336 (Sample 46)		Feature 336 (Sample 752)	
			Cattle
UNID.: 24		Tooth	1

Feature 347 (Sample 430)		Feature 347 (Sample 753)	
	Horse		Dog
Femur	1	Tooth	1

Feature 367 (Sample 751)

	Pig
Tooth	1

Feature 376 (Sample 643)

	Cattle	Pig	Sheep
Tooth frag.	1	1	-
Scapula	1 (fused)	-	-
Humerus	-	1	1
Ulna	-	-	1
Astragalus	1	-	-
Femur	1	-	-
Vertebra	3 large mammals, 5 small mammals		
Rib	5 small mammals		
UNID.: 45			

Feature 620 (Sample 214)

	Cattle
Tooth frag.	6

Feature 668 (Sample 636)

	Pig
Tooth	2
UNID.: 6	

Feature 860 (Sample 750)

Rib	1 large mammal
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Key: UNID.: Unidentified fragments.

APPENDIX 11: Stone Artefacts Report *By Ann Carey*

Nineteen stones were examined from Ballynacarriga, as part of the stone tool specialist analysis. They comprised one rotary quern fragment, one possible rotary quern fragment, one possible pounder, one stone disc, one possible saddle quern, three rubbing stones, two stone axes, two hone stones, three uncertain fragments and four non-archaeological finds, with no wear or diagnostic marks, indicating they were natural and unworked and of no archaeological significance.

The site at Ballynacarriga indicates an Early Christian date and some of the finds, such as the rotary quern fragments and the hone stones, commonly form part of Early Medieval finds inventories. The rotary quern from Ballynacarriga had sustained much damage, to the extent that the diameters of the grinding stone could not be estimated. The dressing of the stone is uniformly simple, random pockmarking. Apart from a raised rim to the central perforation, there was no evidence of decoration on the stone and the stone did not possess any diagnostic features to allow a closer dating which the date brackets generally allow (see below).

Other finds, such as the possible saddle quern, are of prehistoric provenance and did not continue in use after the Iron Age. The recovery of this artifact (01E0567:231:21) from topsoil levels suggests its proximity to the site is coincidental.

Saddle Querns and Rubbing Stones

Saddle querns have been found on an interesting range of archaeological sites in Ireland from the Neolithic to the Iron Age. There is nothing predictable about their occurrence in Ireland and their presence on some site types is as curious as their absence from others. This is all the more interesting when it is considered that saddle querns occur in abundance all over the world as part of the agricultural tool kit. A number of factors may have affected the picture in Ireland. In the past excavators did not always distinguish between a 'quern' and a 'mill', considering these terms to be interchangeable (Bennett and Elton 1898, 135). Also, querns from excavated contexts were not always included in the published reports and when they were, they were given only cursory attention. The increased number of sites excavated in recent years has yielded a significant number of saddle querns and consequently a more complete picture is emerging of the use, distribution and date of these stone tools.

The first evidence for the use of saddle querns in Ireland comes from the Neolithic period. Excavations at the Neolithic house at Ballygalley, Co. Antrim yielded nine saddle querns, with three from definite Neolithic contexts. The excavation record of the Bronze Age, particularly the Late Bronze Age, shows a marked increase in the instances of saddle querns from a variety of sites. Saddle querns were most numerous from crannog sites, particularly Lough Eskragh, Co.

Tyrone, which yielded thirty seven querns, but they were also associated with a Late Bronze Age house at Carrigillihy, Co. Cork (O'Kelly, 1951, 69-86). There is some but limited evidence of their occurrence on Iron Age sites. The distribution of saddle querns in Ireland is mainly an eastern one, though there is also an interesting coastal occurrence.

It is perhaps an inevitable element of artefact study that the finest examples often belonged to private collections from the nineteenth and early twentieth century. This is certainly true of saddle querns and no excavated example has to date been as impressively dressed as those seen in the antiquarian's collections. These collections, currently housed in both the National Museum of Ireland and the Ulster Museum in Belfast, are often lacking in provenance details and rarely record the context of the discovery, thereby being of limited use in distribution or dating. The saddle quern itself is an unreliable chronological indicator, given its long period of use and instances of later re-use.

Certain recognized features must be present to allow a full classification of a grinding stone, including clear evidence of wear of at least one surface, the presence of a sufficient portion of a working surface, some indication of original size and evidence of re-pecking or of a wear sheen.

01-07 Ballynacarriga 01E0567:231:21

Label: Possible quern stone.

Classification: Possible saddle quern.

Irregular shaped stone. The lower surface and the sides are unshaped and natural. The working surface covers the full area of the upper surface. It is flat and pockmarked.

Dimensions: L. 350mm, Wth. 230mm, Th. 80mm.

01-07 Ballynacarriga 01E0567:231:20

Label: Large fragment of possible saddle quern.

Classification: Uncertain.

Irregular-shaped fragmented stone. The lower surface is convex and even. The upper surface of the stone is fractured at the top, with natural sides. There is no evidence of wear on the upper surface.

Dimensions: L. 225mm, Wth. 90mm, Th. 67mm.

01-07 Ballynacarriga 01E0567:231:50

Label: Rubbing stone fragment.

Classification: Uncertain.

Irregularly shaped, poorly preserved, possibly fire-damaged fragment of stone. The lower surface is smooth particularly towards the broader end but overall the surface does not display signs of regular wear or re-pecking/dressing. The upper surface is irregular and fractured sides are unworked. One original side survives and it is flat and smooth though irregular.

Dimensions: L. 190, Wth. 125mm, Th. 60mm.

01-07 Ballynacarriga 01E0567:595:1

Label: Fractured rubbing stone.

Classification: Possible rubbing stone.

Irregular but roughly d-shaped fragment of possible rubbing stone. The lower surface is convex and even without clear evidence of significant wear. The upper surface of the stone is fractured at the very top, giving a flat-topped appearance, with natural sides.

Dimensions: L. 120mm, Wth. 130mm, Th. 100mm.

01-07 Ballynacarriga 01E0567:97:1

Label: Fractured rubbing stone.

Classification: Fractured rubbing stone.

Irregular shaped fragment of rubbing stone. The lower surface is slightly concave and very smooth. There is no evidence of repecting. The upper surface of the stone is fractured at the top. One of the original sides survives. It is smooth and even.

Dimensions: L. 60mm, Wth. 50mm, Th. 37mm.

01-07 Ballynacarriga 01E0567:996:2

Label: Sandstone whetstone/grinding stone.

Classification: Rubbing stone/whetstone.

Rectangular rubbing stone. The lower surface is flat and even with clear evidence of wear. The upper surface of the stone is flat at the top and smooth thorough use, with natural sides.

Dimensions: L. 240mm, Wth. 95mm, Th. 45mm.

Rotary Querns

The rotary quern was represented in largely fragmented form and without especially diagnostic markings.

Rotary querns are generally represented in the find inventories of medieval sites in Ireland and throughout Europe. In terms of their occurrence and use in Ireland, the rotary quern was introduced from the first or second century A.D. (Caulfield 1969, 61).

Some work that has been carried out on rotary quernstones in Ireland (Bennett and Elton 1898, Curwen 1937, Caulfield 1966 and 1969) and the results are valuable especially in their dating and typological discussions. In terms of technological innovation, the rotary quern represents a significant departure from earlier grain processing methods. Previously a to- and -fro grinding motion was employed, where the grain was placed on a broad lower stone and crushed, and ground to flour by a smaller hand held rubbing stone. The most common implement employed for carrying out this process was the saddle quern, known from agricultural communities as early as 7000 B.C. in the Near East. The introduction in the Iron Age of the rotary quern, with its revolving upper stone, was to have far reaching implications for the processing of grain, although the adoption of the new technology did not see the immediate dispatch of the less advanced quern. They were to work simultaneously, sometimes on the same sites, as at Cahercommaun and Ballinderry 2 for a short period (Connolly 1994, 32).

The rotary principle, employed in both the rotary quern and the mill, involves the crushing of grain between two circular stones, with the upper one revolving upon the lower. The upper stone

was perforated centrally and it was through a spindle (originally wooden but later with metal components), set in the lower stone and fitted into the central perforation of the upper stone, that the mechanism was securely linked. Much work has been done on the classification of rotary querns. Three main types of rotary quern have been identified (Caulfield 1966). These are beehive, disc and pot querns.

The standards of dressing on quernstones varies considerably. Some are exquisitely finished with added decoration of either secular or religious significance, while others are neatly finished but quite plain. The preparation and maintenance of the grinding surfaces was of greatest priority. The grinding surfaces had to be rough in order to grind effectively and this was done by pecking the surfaces giving random pockmarks. Continual use wore down the working surfaces, giving a smooth finish, which necessitated a re-pecking, though many stones still retain a smooth/worn strip around the outer edge of the grinding surface.

The disc quern was first introduced to Ireland in the first or second century A.D. and continued in use until modern times. It has a widespread distribution. This type of rotary quern consists of two flat, thin circular discs of large diameter. The upper and lower stones are further subdivided on two bases. The first relates to the spindle setting in the lower stone. The spindle setting can be a complete perforation, where the lower stone is bored through completely, or it can be a socket, that holds the spindle on which the upper stone revolves. The second subdivision concerns the handle-hole in the upper stone, of which three types have been identified. The first, called Disc A, has an angled perforation from the top of the stone to the side, which would possibly have been strung through with rope. The second type is called Disc B, with a socket bored partly into the upper surface into which a handle would have loosely fitted. The third type is Disc C, where the handle-hole is a complete perforation into which a handle would have been fixed.

01-07 Ballynacarriga 01E0567:230:1

Label: Large segment of rotary quern.

Classification: Rotary quern fragment.

Rotary quern fragment. The upper surface is well dressed and has a raised rim defined by a broad incised line, around the fragmented central perforation. Part of the handle hole survives adjacent to the outer edge. The working surface of the stone is slightly concave and pockmarked with evidence of wear, particularly along the outer edge.

Dimensions: Diameter: Inestimable. L. 292mm, Wth. 160mm, Th. 40mm.

01-07 Ballynacarriga 01E0567:231:19

Label: Large fragment of possible quernstone.

Classification: Possible rotary quern.

Irregular but roughly triangular shaped fragment of possible rotary quern. The upper surface is flat but uneven. The possible working surface of the stone is flat and may be natural.

Dimensions: L. 320mm, Wth. 220mm, Th. 45mm.

01-07 Ballynacarriga 01E0567:231:17

Label: Fragment of possible quernstone.

Classification: Uncertain.

Roughly triangular shaped fragment of stone. The lower surface is rough and irregular and fractured sides are unworked. The upper surface of the stone appears to be roughly pockmarked but there is no evidence of wear and this may just be weathering. One original side survives and it is smooth though irregular. It does not fit the profile of a quern stone though it may have been used as a rough whet stone.

Dimensions: L. 210mm, Wth. 165mm, Th. 45mm.

Whet Stones/Hone Stones

Whet stones are hard, medium or fine grained stones used for sharpening or honing tools. A distinction is sometimes made between a whet stone and a hone, on the basis that a hone is used for fine sharpening and they are almost exclusively fine grained stones. They can also be perforated to allow them to be hung on a belt. Though the occurrence on sites in Ireland of whet stones and hones has not been the subject of much study, they have been mentioned in finds inventories over a wide period and sharpening tools in general can be numerous on medieval sites in particular. The geology of the stone is important in the choice of a stone, though re-used roof tiles have also been utilised as whet stones, and portability of the stone was probably also a factor.

01-07 Ballynacarriga 01E0567:1318:1

Label: Whet stone/rubbing stone.

Classification: Hone stone

Roughly rectangular shaped stone. A fine grained stone which is very smooth on its upper surface. The lower surface is slightly convex and irregular and sides are unworked.

Dimensions: L. 155mm, Wth. 55mm, Th. 17mm.

01-07 Ballynacarriga 01E0567:1265:1

Label: Whetstone.

Classification: Hone stone.

Rectangular shaped hone stone. The upper and lower surfaces are smooth through wear. The sides of the stone are uneven.

Dimensions: L. 190mm, Wth. 30mm, Th. 42mm.

Pounders

Pounders are characterized by the presence of a pitted work surface marked with small pockmarks at one or both ends of a roughly oval stone. Pounders were hand held and are often cobble-sized stones, weather worn or water rolled and not specifically shaped to facilitate use. They can function in domestic use or in the ore beneficiation process, where ore is extracted from the host rock prior to smelting. Most stone tools are poor chronological indicators and they have not been afforded widespread detailed study.

01-07 Ballynacarriga 01E0567:231:18

Label: Possible hammerstone.

Classification: Possible pounder.

Roughly oval shaped large pebble. All surfaces of the stone are pockmarked, most likely through weathering. There are two areas of possible attrition, at both ends of the pebble. The level of wear is minimal, comprising slightly flattened ends.

Dimensions: L. 95mm, Wth. 65mm, Th. 60mm.

Stone Axes

01-07 Ballynacarriga 01E0567:66:1

Label: Possible stone axe fragment.

Classification: Possible axe fragment.

Roughly d-shaped fragment of pebble. The fractured surface shows a clean split from the rest of the stone. The upper surface is convex and very smooth, with evidence of small linear incisions. Very small fragment, not possible to be definitive. Could also be hone stone fragment.

Dimensions: L. 40mm, Wth. 49mm, Th. 12mm.

01-07 Ballynacarriga 01E0567:231:4

Label: Stone axe.

Classification: Stone axe head.

Stone axe, with fractured broader end and smooth butt end. Narrow striations over the surface of the axe, indicating shaping.

Dimensions: L. 118mm, Wth. 55mm, Th. 25mm.

Stone Discs

Stone discs, when they appear in finds inventories, are usually assessed on the basis of wear. In the absence of distinctive wear patterns, it is not uncommon for them to be attributed some domestic function, such as jar covers or lids. The lack of study in this area makes further classification difficult.

01-07 Ballynacarriga 01E0567:101:1

Label: Worked stone disc, possible lid.

Classification: Stone disc.

Roughly circular shaped stone. The upper and lower surfaces are flat and smooth. The sides are roughly shaped to form a circle. The upper surface of the stone appears to be roughly pockmarked but there is no evidence of wear and this may just be weathering. One original side survives and it is smooth though irregular. It does not fit the profile of a ground stone tool, though it may have been used as a rough whet stone.

Dimensions: Diameter 70mm, Th. 15mm.

Non-archaeological stones

01-07 Ballynacarriga 01E0567:231:16

Label: Possible hammerstone.

Classification: Natural cobble.

Roughly oval shaped cobble-sized stone. The stone is naturally smooth on all sides. No clear evidence of wear.

Dimensions: L. 140mm, Wth. 95mm, Th. 55mm.

01-07 Ballynacarriga 01E0567:1318:1-2

Label: Rubbing stone.

Classification: Natural cobble with possible incision marks on one surface.

Roughly elongated oval shaped cobble-sized stone. The stone is naturally smooth on all sides and it bears two linear incisions on one surface (both 20mm in length). Neither is worn and appear to be of more recent origin.

Dimensions: L. 143mm, Wth. 65mm, Th. 23mm.

01-07 Ballynacarriga 01E0567:97:1-2

Label: Hone stone fragment.

Classification: Natural.

Irregular shaped fragmented stone. The lower surface is fractured and unworked and the top of the stone is very smooth and natural. Part of one original side survives and it is also very smooth. It does not display diagnostic markings of wear.

Dimensions: L. 80mm, Wth. 46mm, Th. 17mm.

01-07 Ballynacarriga 01E0567:543:3

Label: Fragment of possible quernstone.

Classification: Natural.

Irregular shaped fragment of stone. Both the upper and lower surfaces are flat and smooth. There are no wear marks or diagnostic features.

Dimensions: L. 160mm, Wth. 115mm, Th. 20mm.

**APPENDIX 12: REPORT ON STONE LAMP, POSSIBLE IRON GOUGE
AND CRUCIBLE** *By Angela Wallace*

Methodology & Analytical Techniques Used

All artefacts described were initially believed to be associated with metal-working due to descriptions of entries within finds records sheets as 'crucibles'. Finds were inspected in National Museum of Ireland and due to potential metallurgical association X-Ray Fluorescence was also scheduled to be carried out on the surface.

XRF or X-Ray Fluorescence

XRF of the surface of an artefact can facilitate qualitative results, i.e. proportions of different elements are calculated relative to each other, as opposed to an absolute quantitative result. As the surface of an artefact is often characterised by corrosion products or surface coatings from the burial environment the results do not necessarily reflect the true chemical composition of an artefact.

The results are useful in giving an indication of main elements present, it is a non-destructive technique for characterising chemical aspects of an artefact. Providing the artefact is small enough to fit into the chamber of instrument, several spot analyses can be carried out on the surface. No sampling or sample preparation is required for this technique. Quantitative results can be obtained using XRF if a sample is removed, mounted in resin and polished.

X-ray fluorescence (XRF) analysis, is based on the ionization of the atoms of the material being investigated by an energetic beam of primary X-rays. The characteristic radiation that is emitted by the ionized atoms upon relaxation contains information on the nature and the abundance of the elemental constituents present. (Janssens: 129)

Once the beam of X-rays is directed onto an archaeological artefact it then emits an X-ray spectrum which contains peaks for each of the elements present in the object or sample. 'EDXRF is relatively cheap and quick and can determine the presence of most elements within a few seconds' (Bayley *et.al.*: 25)

Stone Lamp 1381:642:01 (*originally listed as a possible crucible*).

This artefact was located within the lower fill of the main enclosure ditch. It consists of a roughly oval shaped angular stone which has been hollowed out at one end. The stone appears to consist of a heavily fired mudstone. A small oval shaped hollow has been chiselled out on the upper face of this stone. Stone measures 170mm in length by 115mm in width, and 500mm in depth, stone is very straight-sided on edge nearest the hollow, the

other end is quite curved. The oval shaped hollow carved into the stone measures 80mm in length and 60mm in width at the surface and c.20mm in depth. There is evidence for scorching around the interior hollowed out part and also around the edges of hollow. It is difficult to distinguish between stone crucibles, lamps and mortars.

Crucibles are most likely to be small vessels easy to handle when hot, and able to withstand high temperatures, it would be expected to find scorching and perhaps metal droplets within. Heat conductivity of the material would be a consideration with lamps if they needed to be moved while alight, with fixed lamps it was unlikely to be as important, scorching would be evident on the stone. With stone mortars the stone hollow would be smoothed through the crushing and pounding of materials within with a pestle.

X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) analysis was carried out on this stone courtesy of Conservation Laboratories at the National Museum of Ireland. XRF can be used to carry out surface chemical analyses, analysis was carried out in order to determine whether traces of any possible metals melted within this possible crucible could be identified.

No metals apart from iron were detected in any quantities of significance. Iron would occur naturally in the stone and is not indicative of any metallurgical function for this artefact. The curvature of the hollow also makes it virtually impossible to carry out any chemical screening at the base without carrying out destructive sampling of the object.

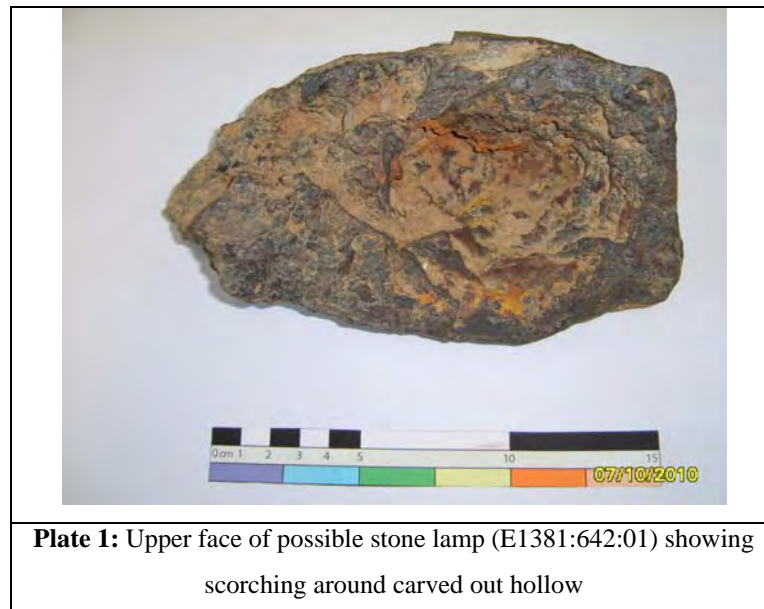
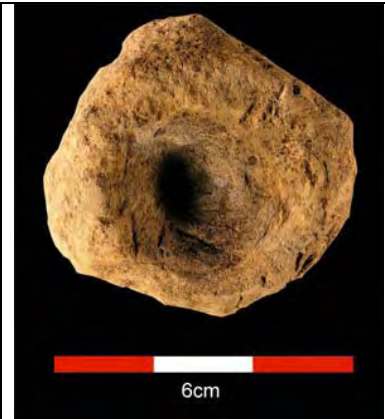



Plate 1: Upper face of possible stone lamp (E1381:642:01) showing scorching around carved out hollow

Two or three stone crucibles are documented from early medieval Irish sites, they are generally smaller in size and morphologically similar to clay crucibles. An illustration of a stone crucible from Garranes, Co. Cork (Edwards: 91) shows a hollow carved from a roughly rounded stone with dimensions of *c.*100mm diameter, carved hollow is *c.*50mm in diameter and *c.*20mm depth. Apart from the stone crucible at Garranes they are generally quite rare. There is no mention whether scorching or metal droplets were evident within this crucible.

No metallurgical residues or droplets were visible within the hollow part of the Ballynacarriga hollowed stone. It weighs 948.38grams and the overall shape and weight do not make it practical as a crucible. It is more likely this artefact was used as a stone lamp. There are only a few documented examples of this artefact type in Ireland to date.

A possible stone lamp was identified at Roestown 2, Co. Meath, this lamp was made of mudstone, weighed 43g and measured 54mm in length, 48mm in width and 22mm in depth. The hollowed out depression has a diameter of 34mm and a depth of 12mm. 'There is slight evidence of discolouration located within the depression suggesting burning.' (Stirland: 07). Morphologically this artefact is closer to the stone crucible from Garranes, however there is no mention of any metal droplets being visible so the possibility of it being a stone lamp cannot be ruled out.

	
<p>Plate 2: Roestown Stone Crucible (From Stirland :07)</p>	<p>Plate 3: Roestown Stone Crucible From : http://www.m3motorway.ie/Archaeology/Section2/Roestown2/</p>

A stone lamp is also illustrated from Garryduff 1 (Edwards: 95) overall the stone measures *c.*140mm diameter, hollow measures 70mm diameter and *c.*15mm depth, the

presence of scorching on the Garryduff example indicates a lamp as the most likely function. A stone mortar is illustrated from Lagore (Hencken: 174) showing a similar hollowed out area, there is no mention of scorching and a more rounded texture to the hollowed stone is indicative of a mortar.



The most likely function for the Ballynacarriga artefact appears to be as a lamp and the closest parallel for this is from Garryduff I. Animal fat would have been burned in the hollow to create the light. The stone is quite heavy and this lamp may have been used as a fixed piece to create light within the souterrains.

01E0567:1381:01-07 Fragments of Possible ‘Socketed Iron Gouge’

Seven small fragments of ferrous metallic material were examined (see Plate 4). Five of these pieces fit together and the others form part of the same artefact which has disintegrated over time. There appeared to be a clay shroud around this artefact, however examination and x-ray by conservator (Susannah Kelly) revealed that this was a natural corrosion product around an iron socketed artefact.

There is some mineralized wood on the inside and in the corrosion deposits on the exterior corrosion layer of the object, a corroded/blunt point is visible at the tip of the object. The socket is an open/folded type with open terminals (Kelly S. *pers. comm.*).

The morphology of these fragments bears resemblance to an artefact known as a ‘socketed gouge’ an implement used by carpenters, this find-type has been identified on several medieval excavations.

	
<p>Plate 4: Two fragments of Ballynacarriga possible 'socketed gouge'</p>	<p>Plate 5: Illustration of complete 'socketed gouge' (From Hencken: 108).</p>

The known gouges are of iron, some of which were hand-held while larger examples were hafted, they 'were probably used in carpentry as they would have been most effective when employed in wood carving' (Comber: 39). An intact example is illustrated from Lagore crannog (see Plate 5).

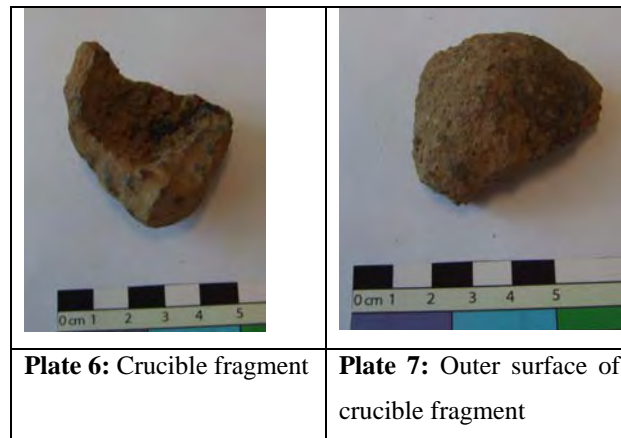
X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) analysis was carried out on larger pieces from this artefact courtesy of Conservation Laboratories at the National Museum of Ireland. XRF can be used to carry out surface chemical analyses, analysis was carried out in order to determine whether traces of any possible coating metals around the iron could be identified. No metals apart from iron were detected in any quantities of significance.

Crucible 01E0567:1353:01

A fragment of a bag shaped crucible was recovered from C1353 an upper fill in the northern part of the eastern ditch, upper enclosure, the bottom fill of this ditch was dated to Cal AD 620 to 700. The presence of this crucible fragment would indicate non-ferrous metalworking may have taken place somewhere on the site but no features which could be positively linked with non-ferrous metalworking were identified.

The crucible fragment measures 55mm in external diameter at the broken surface, sherd is 35mm in depth and ranges from 8-15mm in thickness. Crucible is dark grey in colour and

is made from a very fine clay fabric and is reduced fired. Black glassy vitrification with extensive bloating is evident at the base on the interior, the exterior is partially vitrified and is slightly pock-marked. There is a coating of clay adhering to the surface obscuring a lot of the fabric. There are no large inclusions visible within the fabric macroscopically, microscopic examination of a thin section would be required in order to adequately document the fabric of this vessel.



General Background on Crucibles

Crucibles are vessels in which metal was melted before being poured into a mould. Crucibles may also have been used for reducing ore minerals as part of a controlled smelting process. They are generally made of clay, and come in various shapes and sizes. All crucibles are reduced fired as the metals must be melted under reducing conditions to prevent them being oxidised and lost in crucible slag (Blakelock: 01). A variety of crucible types and associated evidence for non-ferrous metalworking has been documented on a wide range of Irish early medieval sites (Comber), similar evidence is known from Scotland (Lane & Campbell), Wales (Alcock) and Scandinavia (Madsen; Lamm).

A typology was created for the crucibles excavated at Dunadd in Scotland, five different crucible types are illustrated, described and cross-referenced with material from a wider European context (Lane & Campbell: 134-147), the Ballynacarriga crucible does not comply with any of these forms. There is no typology for Irish crucibles, a catalogue of various crucibles compiled by Comber for Lagore illustrates some 'bag-shaped' examples very similar in morphology to that from Ballynacarriga (see Comber 73, 127). This brief

examination of possible comparative material would suggest the Ballynacarriga crucible is relatively large in size.

Results of Analysis

Chemical analysis was carried out on the inner and outer surface of this crucible in order to determine what types of metals were being melted. Although no slag is evident on the crucible, the metals melted within would have left chemical traces on the fabric. The curvature of the fragment makes it almost impossible to carry out any chemical screening at the base without carrying out destructive sampling of the object.

The analysis was carried out using X-Ray Fluorescence, this technique can be used to analyse the chemical composition at the surface. The program used for analysis was an 'alloys' program and this only identifies metals, it will not analyse the actual chemical composition of the clay fabric which would consist mainly of alumina and silica. Two spot analyses were carried out on the edge of the fragment and one at the outer base. Results of analysis did not reveal any significant traces of silver, gold copper or tin, minor traces of zinc (0.11%) were detected in one of the analyses on the edge and silver was detected in trace quantities at the base (0.33%). The main metals detected in the analyses were iron (80 - 95%) and manganese (3-17%), these are naturally occurring within the clay fabric and do not give an indication of metals being melted. In order to gain true quantitative data on metals being melted within this fragment it would be necessary to obtain a cross-section from the base. A coating of clay particles on the surface of the crucible from the burial environment may also be impacting on results and cleaning by a conservator may also aid with gaining better results from XRF analyses on the surface.

There is very little comparative published material available for analysis on Irish crucibles, they have mainly been examined from a morphological perspective and not a technical/ analytical one. Analyses were carried out on several Irish crucibles in 1927, the analyses carried out were mainly on crucibles which had slag or metallic prills adhering to their inner surfaces. Of the eight analyses carried out the results indicated mainly copper and tin as the metallic elements present, no lead, zinc or silver were detected (Moss 1927: 178). Apart from this work carried out in 1927 there are no other published data presently available on analyses of Irish crucibles.

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APPENDIX 13: REPORT ON ARCHAEOMETALLURGICAL RESIDUES

By Angela Wallace

Introduction

A total of 14.22Kg of metallurgical residues associated with iron smithing were recovered from various contexts within the early medieval enclosure at Ballynacarriga, Co. Cork. The site was excavated in advance of the N25 Youghal Bypass and consisted of an almost square-shaped main enclosure and later extension, this site-type is part of a group of rectangular enclosures, locally known as 'square lioses' in East Cork and about which little is known. Four radiocarbon dates were obtained for this site, the dates range from 800BC to 1020AD. The site would appear to have been in use from the end 6th Century/early 7th Century to the mid 7th Century. This is supported by the stratigraphic evidence and the application of Bayesian stats to the C14 dates. The earlier (Bronze Age date) is from an unrelated pit feature at the site. The corn drying kilns are stratigraphically later features and this is supported by the later C14 date. This would therefore put the metal working (if it is assumed to be contemporary with the enclosure - and the stratigraphic evidence doesn't refute this) in the end 6th Century/early 7th Century to the mid 7th Century, which is a reasonably tight date band. It is necessary, however, to consider the possibility of 'old wood effect', considering the charcoal dated in each sample was not identified and may have been oak. There were no dates obtained from any metalworking features, so it is difficult to be certain when metal-working activity took place, it was most likely between 400-1020AD. Corn Drying kiln 1 (GS60) was dated to 780-1020AD. No features directly linked with metallurgical activity were dated, it is quite likely that high temperature activities such as corn-drying and iron smithing may have been carried out contemporaneously.

Distribution of Residues Across the Site

The majority of metallurgical material was recovered within Area 1, the main roughly rectangular enclosed area. The bulk of the metallurgical material was recovered within the enclosing ditch C1 (3.92Kg), within sunken pit C1292 (3.12Kg) and within the two souterrains identified. Souterrain 1 was L-shaped and contained 5.93Kg of residues (1.96Kg consisted of baked clay material) and Souterrain 2 contained only 0.18Kg of residues. The remaining residues was recovered from various pits and postholes on the site.

Morphological Characteristics of the Residues

The bulk of the residues from this site consisted of small-medium smithing slag lumps (SSL's) or irregular shaped nodules of slag. These pieces can derive from the iron smithing process. Approximately five smithing hearth cakes were recovered ranging in weight from 202g to 1330g, with an overall average weight of 592g. There were also some fragments of baked and vitrified clay throughout the assemblage. This material generally derives from hearth linings or clay superstructures associated with hearths or furnaces. Some of this material has become vitrified (i.e. it is in a glassy state) this is caused by the clay being heated to temperatures in excess of 1000°C.

Features linked with Metallurgical Residues & High Temperature Activity

The bulk of the residues recovered from this site are associated with the enclosing ditch, the souterrains or the large pit C1292. None of the residues were linked with a distinctive smithing hearth or furnace during excavation so it is difficult to pinpoint which area of the site was most likely to have been used for iron smithing activity. There are however, some positive clues within descriptive detail from excavation report. Large quantities of charcoal would have been required for smithing activity and its quite likely charcoal production pits for this purpose would be located on or around the site.

Possible Smithing Hearth C587

There is mention by the excavator of a hearth cut into the upper fill of a large pit (C1308) which measured 5.2m by 5m and had a maximum depth of 1.5m. A number of finds from the upper fill (C996) of C1308, included a possible anvil stone (01E0567:996:81) and a whetstone (01E0567:996:84).

At the southern edge of the uppermost fill (C996) within C1308 was 'an area of intense iron panning' beneath an irregularly-shaped intensely-oxidised hearth C587 that measured 1.7m by 1.6m and was 0.07m thick. The oxidised clay stood proud of the surrounding ground level and appears to have been deliberately laid down as a firing surface. A linear slot trench formed part of the bottom of the hearth, and was probably used for the nozzle of a bellows to pump air into the hearth. There were several stakeholes also associated with C587 which would suggest there was some sort of wattle supported clay superstructure over the smithing hearth. The presence of a possible anvil

and whetstone in the vicinity strongly point to this area being used as a smithing workshop.

Although no slag was found in association with this feature, the presence of 'iron panning' in association with hearth C587 strongly suggests it was used for iron smithing. If a large amount of smithing has been carried out the anvil residues can become trampled into a smithing floor or smithing pan. This is usually lightly cemented together with secondary corrosion products and can be fragile (Crew 1996, 02). A lens of iron residue concreted into a large flattish lump was identified at Lowpark, Co. Mayo indicating where anvil residues can be cleared out and fuse together forming one large concretion (Wallace & Anguilano 2007).

Miscellaneous pits & features with evidence for high temperature activity

An overview of features exhibiting evidence of charcoal, and oxidised clay may help pinpoint areas where metallurgical or charcoal production activity was taking place. A distribution map showing location of these features in relation to recovered residues and metal artefacts may help indicate where metallurgical activity was carried out. A spatial distribution plan would help define relationships between location of artefacts, dumped residues, hearths, charcoal and ash spreads.

Several pits and spreads of unknown function with ashy deposits, oxidised clay and charcoal were identified across the site. Some of these features may have had a metallurgical function, given the presence of a crucible and glass beads on the site, glass working and non-ferrous metalworking may also have been carried out.

A large rectangular pit C1292 was located to the immediate east of Souterrain 1. This pit was 4.5m in length, 2.4m wide and 1.4m deep. The metallurgical residues were recovered from the upper fills C1221 and C1222. There is no mention of any hearth or metallurgical features in the vicinity, suggesting residues were dumped in this pit from the smithing hearth cutting C1308 located c. 16m to the south, in its final phase of use.

The presence of an ashy deposit, charcoal flecks and oxidised clay within pit C216, (GS 75, Quadrant 2) and a nearby posthole C936 containing several small pieces of slag may point to some smithing activity in this area. An unstratified polychrome glass bead (01E0567:231:1) was also recovered in this area, suggesting perhaps glass-working may also have been carried out.

C91, a large spread of oxidised clay and charcoal, which measured 2.3m north to south by 1.9m east to west and was 0.15m thick was exposed within GS85. Features exhibiting evidence for high temperature activities may have been used for metallurgical purposes, a sunken oven C29 (located in GS 78) may have been used as a smithing hearth which was subsequently cleaned out. The sides and base were heavily-oxidised, no charred archaeobotanical remains were recovered from this feature, nor were any by-products of metallurgy leading to the interpretation of an oven.

C27 (GS88/89) was a circular bowl-shaped pit, with a single fill, C1140, contained two poorly-preserved fragments of iron slag and two pieces of flint debitage (01E0567:1140:19). It seems that this feature 'was some kind of refuse pit, possibly connected to the sunken oven C29 located c.7m to the south'. The presence of some slag in this nearby pit suggests the oven may have been briefly used for iron smithing.

C20 (GS60 - Close to Souterrain 2) was an oval pit with quite a stony fill, C1190, at the surface of which some pieces of iron slag were found. To the west of the souterrain and Structure 5 was C36, an irregularly-shaped possible pit (GS60)

It contained one main fill, C665, and a smaller pocket of charcoal, C833. The main fill was a stony, mid-brown sandy clay with frequent occurrences of charcoal and redeposited oxidised clay fragments

Area 3 Features Outside Enclosed Areas

Possible Charcoal Production Pit C291 The pit measured 3.45m east to west by 1.54m north to south by 0.40m deep. The base of the pit sloped gradually from west to east to a flat surface in the east. There was a lot of charcoal attached to the base and sides of the pit. There were also stakeholes associated, pit had a burnt lining and oxidised clay.

Discussion & Conclusions

The dating of metallurgical activity on this site is problematic as there is no date obtained from any feature positively identified as an iron-working hearth or workshop. Corn Drying kiln 1 (GS60) was dated to 780-1020AD, it is possible that high temperature activities such as corn-drying and iron smithing may have been carried out contemporaneously. However, the evidence from the site would suggest the corn drying kilns are from a later phase of site occupation (probably after the enclosure ditches had

begun to fill in and the site had ceased functioning as a settlement). It would seem to make more sense that the metal working was part of the occupation of the settlement in the end 6th Century/early 7th Century to the mid 7th Century.

There are several stages in the iron-working process that have been identified on archaeological sites, the initial stage is gathering, crushing and roasting of ore in preparation for smelting. Ore roasting pits or fragments of ore are the most common features of this stage which is often found in association with smelting furnaces. Smelting furnaces can range from simple pits in the ground to complex furnaces with upright clay shafts constructed within large sunken pits, as at Grange 2, Co. Meath (Wallace & Anguilano 2010). A bloom of relatively pure iron would have been manufactured during the smelting phase. This bloom would have been re-heated and hammered/consolidated to squeeze out any impurities. It could have been split and worked up into iron bars or ingots for redistribution onto small rural farmsteads (this was primary smithing).

A relatively pure ingot of iron would then have been reheated and forged into an artefact, this is referred to as secondary smithing. Smithing can be done anywhere, even at a domestic hearth; it does not need a purpose built structure. Archaeological evidence for smithing hearths is very poor owing to their position above ground. The smith required fuel and an air blast to obtain high temperatures. By heating the iron the smith increased the chances of its oxidising and becoming useless. This could be avoided by careful control of the fire and also by fluxing the metal surface with sand. Fluxing formed a thin slag layer that cleaned the metal surface and prevented oxidation.

This process produced smithing slags, the most characteristic being plano-convex smithing hearth bottoms or cakes. The hammering of the iron also scattered 'hammerscale', the oxidised film of metal from the surface, around the working area (Crew: 02). Hammerscale and anvil stones, along with the plano-convex hearth bottoms and amorphous smithing slag lumps, are the most diagnostic finds on an excavation associated with a smithing hearth.

The evidence at Ballynacarriga points to small-scale secondary smithing or artefact-forging as described above. The quantity of residues recovered (14.22Kg) is relatively quite small in comparison to quantities recovered from other medieval enclosure excavations in recent years. Specialised smithing sites such as Lowpark, Co. Mayo produced 1372Kg of residues. Many rural early medieval sites produce assemblages ranging from 40-200kg.

There was roughly twenty three iron artefacts in total recovered from the site. One of the artefacts has been identified as a fragment of a possible iron gouge with wood adhering. The possible anvil and whetstone recovered would also have formed part of the smiths toolkit. The evidence from Ballynacarriga points to small-scale iron smithing where manufacture and repair of small-scale everyday iron artefacts such as knives, and nails and gouges used by the carpenter were manufactured and repaired. The absence of any significant level of smithing hearth cakes which are formed during long periods of sustained smithing operations suggests the work carried out was of a very episodic and small-scale nature.

The association of smithing residues with souterrains and sunken pits has been observed on several other early medieval sites excavated in recent years. At the site of Lowpark in Co. Mayo (Gillespie & Kerrigan) a sunken smithing area was excavated adjacent to a roughly rectangular stone-lined sunken structure. This feature was interpreted as a souterrain by the excavator, a total of 384.61Kg of iron slag (Wallace & Anguilano 2007) was recovered at various levels within the fills of this feature. A second linear souterrain was also excavated on this site and 13.56Kg of iron slag was recovered.

These sunken areas may have been for functional purposes associated with iron-working activity, to provide better insulation for the hearths. Also if the area was well-sheltered it would be easier to control the airflow within the hearths, and darkened areas were often used by the smith as the colour of the heated metal and the flame indicated when it was suitable for welding, or hammering. It is possible that souterrains may also have been used as 'sunken smithing areas'. Magnetic scanning of soil samples from these feature types for hammerscale and smithing residues is crucial in ruling out this possibility.

Among the residues recovered from Ballynacarriga was evidence for baked and vitrified clay, some smithing hearths would have had specially prepared clay linings in place to make them more resistant to slumping during high temperature activities. Hearths may have had a rim of clay around the edges to insulate them and tuyères or clay bellows protectors would have been used. The clay pieces recovered were fragmentary and there were no distinctive tuyère fragments. Some of the fragments exhibit deliberate addition of temper to the clay in order to make it more refractory (see Plate 1). The addition of temper such as crushed shell or quartz enables clays to withstand higher temperatures. Petrographic analysis of the clay would indicate types and quantity of temper being used.

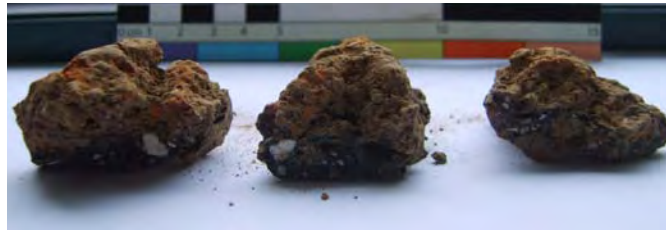


Plate 1: Baked clay fragments with angular quartz grains visible in fractures.

The presence of a crucible fragment along with a piece of lead suggests non-ferrous metalworking was also carried out on this site, the glass beads may also be indicative of small-scale glass working. There were no distinctive residues attributable to these processes, but they are also quite unlikely to leave as much trace as ferrous working in the archaeological record as materials would have been recycled and re-used.

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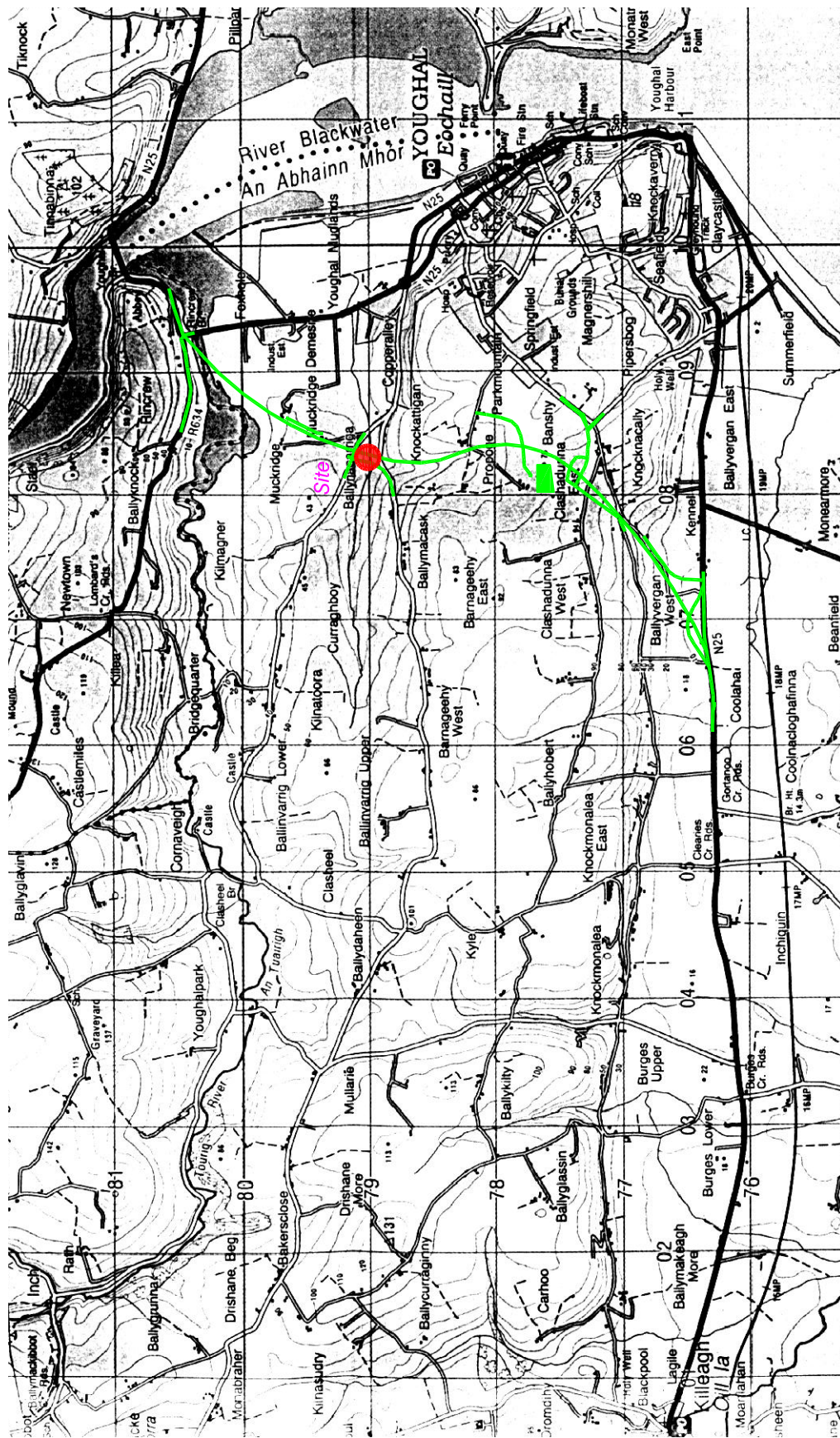
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Appendix 1: Catalogue of Metallurgical Residues

Feature No.	Feature Description	Sample No.	Weight (grams)	Description
16	Souterrain 2 Cut	633	51	2 small irregular nodules (SSL's) 25-35mm across, porous dark grey brittle material.
150	Cut of linear modern ditch	662	63	1 small irregular nodule porous material L60mm, W35mm, Th.30mm
161	Cut of stakehole	612	211	3 small-medium SSL's 30-60mm across, 1 had some glassy vitrification evident on one side.
213	Cut of eastern arm of souterrain 1	641	34	3 small irregular nodules 25-40mm across.
231	topsoil deposit	679	23	1 small irregular nodule black-grey vitrified porous material 35mm across.
301	1st fill of ditch C1	759	389	2 irregular SSL's, 1 medium dense pce L80mm, W45mm, Th.40mm; 1 pce 40mm across.
304	2nd deposit of ditch C1	665	27	1 irregular black-grey nodule with drippy morphology L45mm, W20mm.
308	Deposit of ditch C1	663	53	1 small irregular nodule 50mm across.
313	1st fill of ditch C1	10	937	1 SHC fragment, plano-convex profile, L120mm, W90mm, Th.25-30mm (709g); 7 small-medium irregular nodules black-grey porous slag 20-65mm across (228g).
313	1st fill of ditch C1	709	495	
315	Deposit of ditch C1	13	202	Irregular oval poss SHC L110mm, W65-90mm, Th.30-45mm, concavo-convex profile
315	Deposit of ditch C1	664	487	Rounded SHC concavo-convex profile, W110mm, L100mm, Th.25-30mm.
317	Fill of field drain C316 cutting S ditch of main enclosure	649	430	1 medium SSL, L90mm, W50-70mm, Th.40mm (379g) 1 small irregular SSL 40mm across (42g)
331	Deposit of C1.	644	669	1 medium irregular SSL, L85mm, Th.60mm.
332	First deposit of C1	642	654	1 medium-large roughly oval SSL L120mm, W30-90mm, Th.30-60mm.
345	3rd fill of ditch C1	65	10	1 small rounded irregular porous nodule, W30mm.
440	Cut of pit, fill C1169	726	23	1 small irregular nodule L40mm, W25mm.
560	Fill of C213 Souterrain 1	666	57	3 small nodules baked clay or furnace lining, glassy vitrification with bloating pores evident on one side, crushed quartz within clay evident in fresh fractures.
560	Fill of C213 Souterrain 1	670	550	1 medium-large SSL, L100mm, W100mm, Th.40-50mm, porous ashy material & slag,
639	Fill of pit C38	233	231	Flattish Oval SHC L80mm, W65mm, Th.10-25mm, 2 smaller nodules 25-30mm across
643	Upper fill of souterrain 2 C7	672	77	2 small irregular nodules 1. 40mm across, 2. 65mm across.
670	Fill of souterrain 2, C7	669	2	1 small irregular nodule 15mm across.
844	Fill of shallow pit C44	699	4	1 small irregular nodule L25mm, W15mm.
847	Fill of pit C1049	673	317	1 medium irregular SSL L80mm, W60mm, Th.40mm.
855	Fill of large oval pit C439	645	341	1 medium SSL, L70mm, W40-50mm, Th.30mm (256g) 3 small pces 35-60mm across (85g)
856	Stony fill within pit C863	717	5	4 v.small nodules 10-15mm across, porous black slag.

Feature No.	Feature Description	Sample No.	Weight (grams)	Description
936	Cut of posthole	354	351	c.15-20 small frags 50% friable solidified clay & 50% poss FAS 10-40mm across.
945	First fill of posthole C71	875	24	1 small irregular nodule 35mm across.
1140	Fill of stakehole C521	473	11	3 small irregular nodules 10-30mm across.
1148	Fill of posthole C936	678	4	6 tiny fragments 5-12mm across.
1190	Fill of small stony pit C20	639	71	3 irregular nodules porous grey slag 30-40mm across.
1192	Fill of large pit C1292, E of Souterrain 1	650	355	3 medium irregular SSL's 60-65mm across
1208	Fill of linear pit C18	637	269	2 medium irregular nodules 30-50mm across.
1221	Fill of large pit C1292, E of Souterrain 1	564	1329	1 large irregular lump L140mm, W80-110mm, Th.40-70mm (818g); 1 medium irregular flattish dense pce L90, W40-80, Th.25mm (429g); 1 small irregular pce W45mm (82g)
1222	Fill of large pit C1292	547	1800	1 large oval roughly plano-convex SHC L160mm, W80-100mm, Th.40-55mm Weight 1.33Kg & 1 medium dense SSL L100mm, W50-75mm, Th.40mm, Weight 0.47Kg
1227	Fill of W arm Souterrain 1		3192	Medium-large lumps baked clay 25-100mm across 1.96Kg, 3 medium lumps of slag
1230	Cut W arm Souterrain 1	638	43	Baked clay with vitrification & extensive porosity evident on one side L50mm, W30mm.
1299	Fill of W arm Souterrain 1	600	133	2 light irregular nodules porous ashy material 35-60mm across, possible FAS.
1299	Fill of W arm Souterrain 1	675	245	1 medium oval shaped pce, very light ashy material possible FAS, L80mm, W50-65mm, Th.30-40mm
1301	Fill of Souterrain 2, C7	674	51	1 small irregular nodule L50mm, W35mm, Th.15mm.
		Total	14220	



2km

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Issued for: Archaeological Excavation

Client: Cork County Council

Scale: 1: 50000 A4

Date: 17 Dec. '03

Origin: ACS Ltd.

Drawing no.: 01 07 C50

Figure 1: Location of proposed roadway

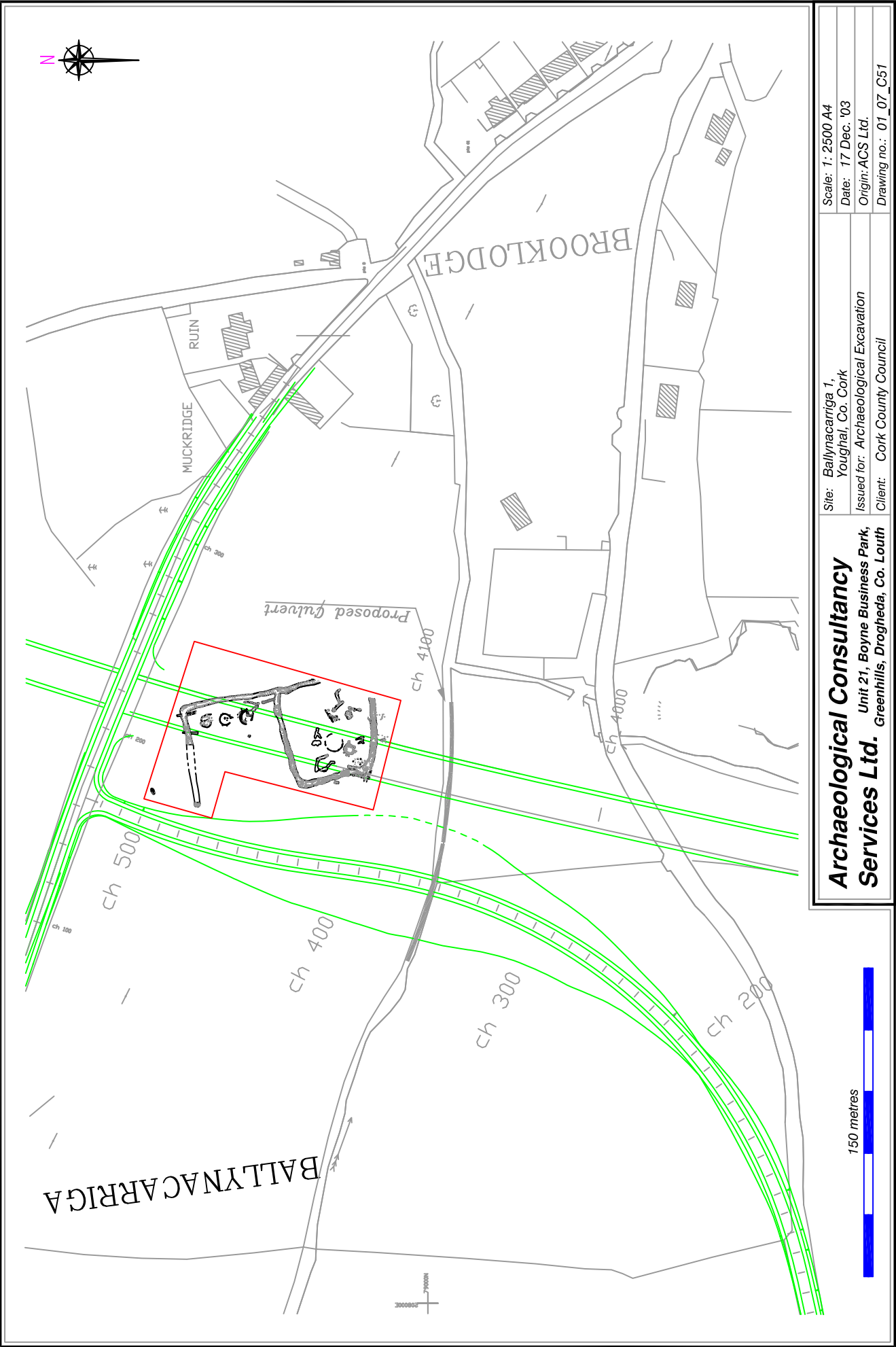
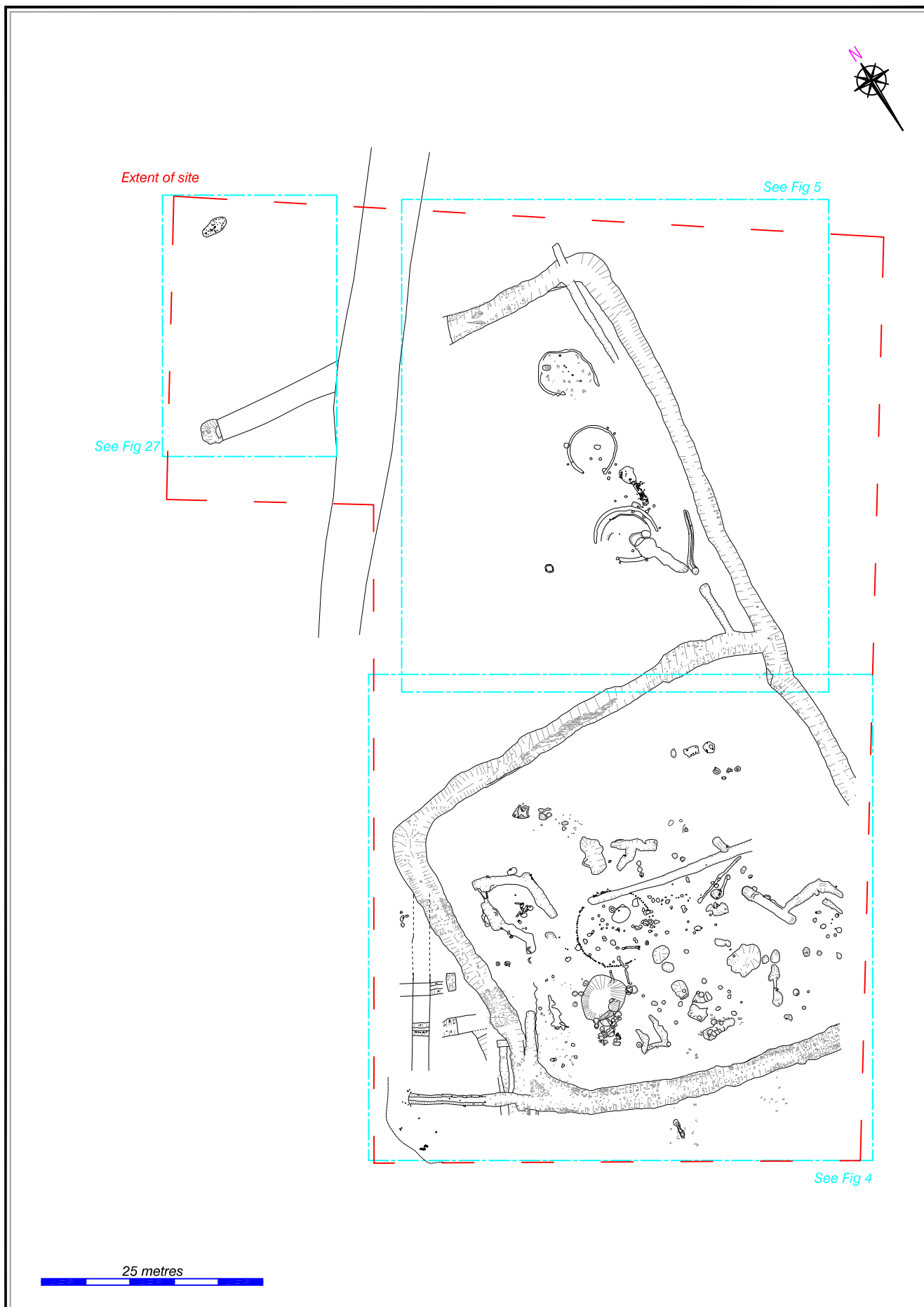


Figure 2: Location of site within route



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Client: Cork County Council

Scale: 1: 600 A4
Date: 17 Dec. '03
Origin: ACS Ltd.
Drawing no.: 01_07_C52

Figure 3: Detail of site post-excavation



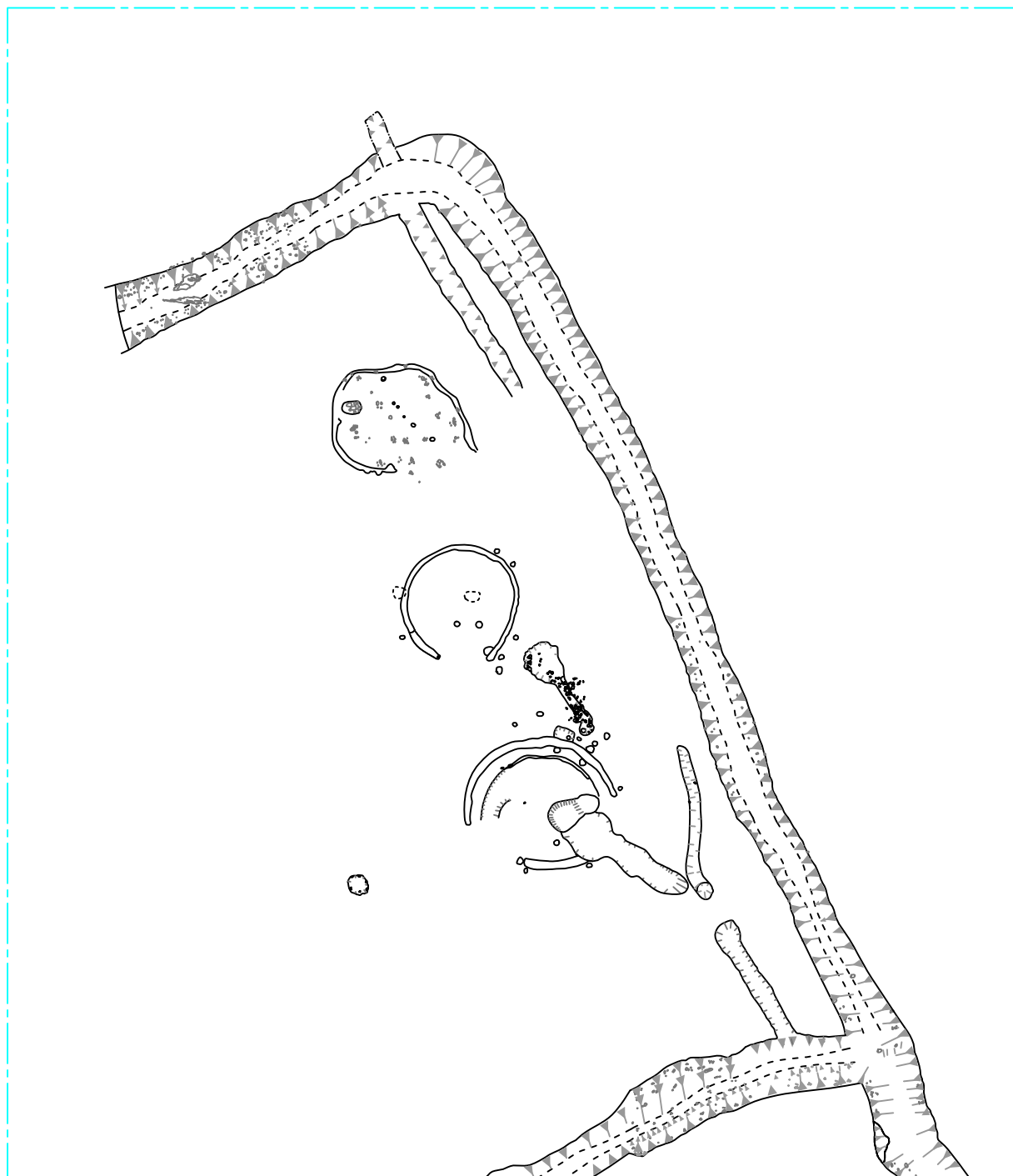
10 metres

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Site: Ballynacarriga 1, Youghal, Co. Cork
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Client: Cork County Council

Scale: 1: 250 A3
Date: 17 Dec. '03
Origin: ACS Ltd.
Drawing no.: 01_07_C54

Figure 4: Detail of main enclosure ditch and interior features



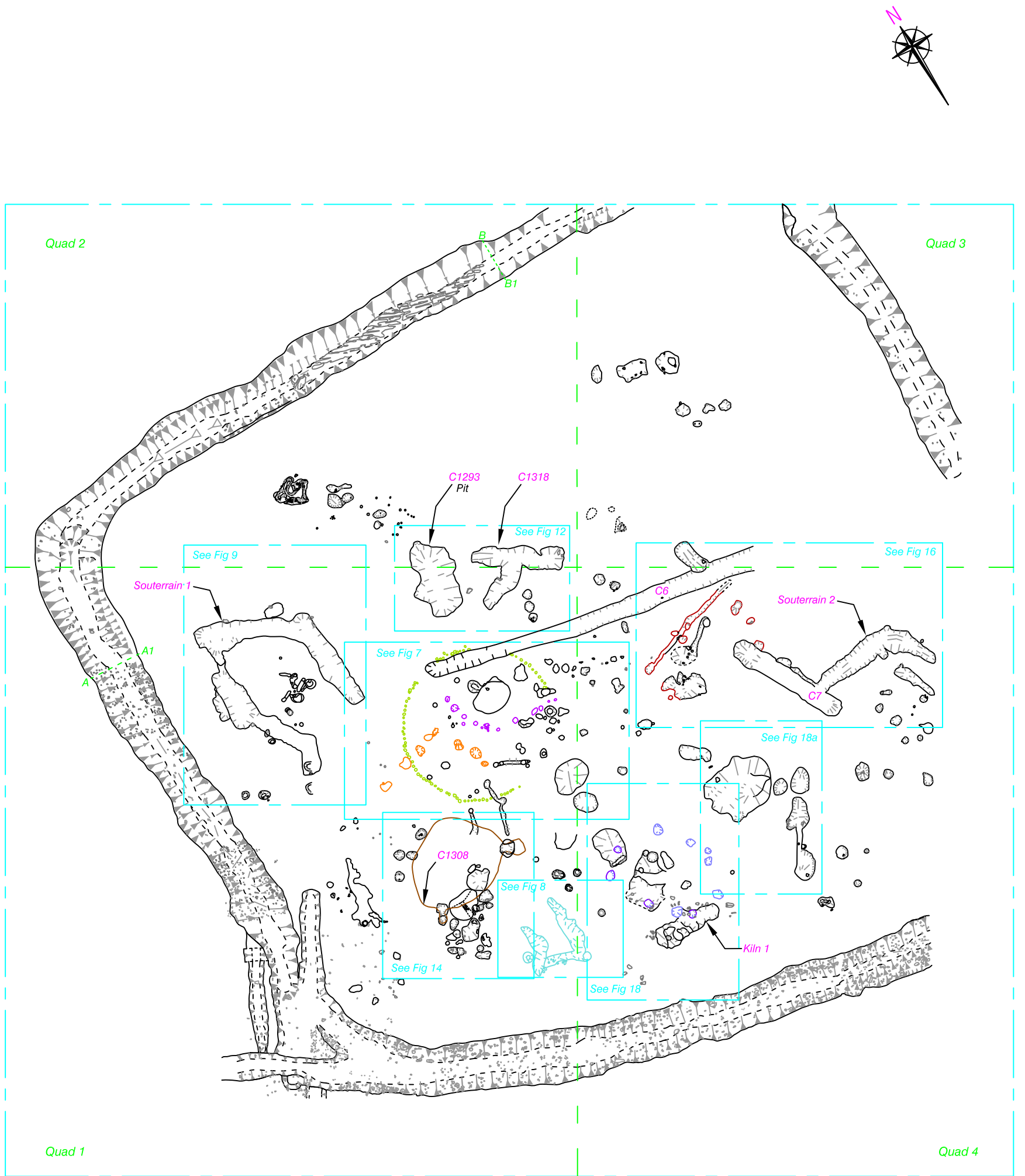
10 metres

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Site: Ballynacarriga 1,
Youghal, Co. Cork
Issued for: Archaeological Excavation
Client: Cork County Council

Scale: 1: 300 A4
Date: 17 Dec. '03
Origin: ACS Ltd.
Drawing no.: 01_07_C53

Figure 5: Detail of upper enclosure



- Key:**
- Structure 1
 - Structure 2
 - Structure 3
 - Structure 4
 - Structure 5
 - Structure 6

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	Issued for: Archaeological excavation	Date: 17 Dec. '03
	Client: Cork County Council	Origin: ACS Ltd.
		Drawing no.: 01_07_C61

Figure 6: Interpretation of interior of main enclosure

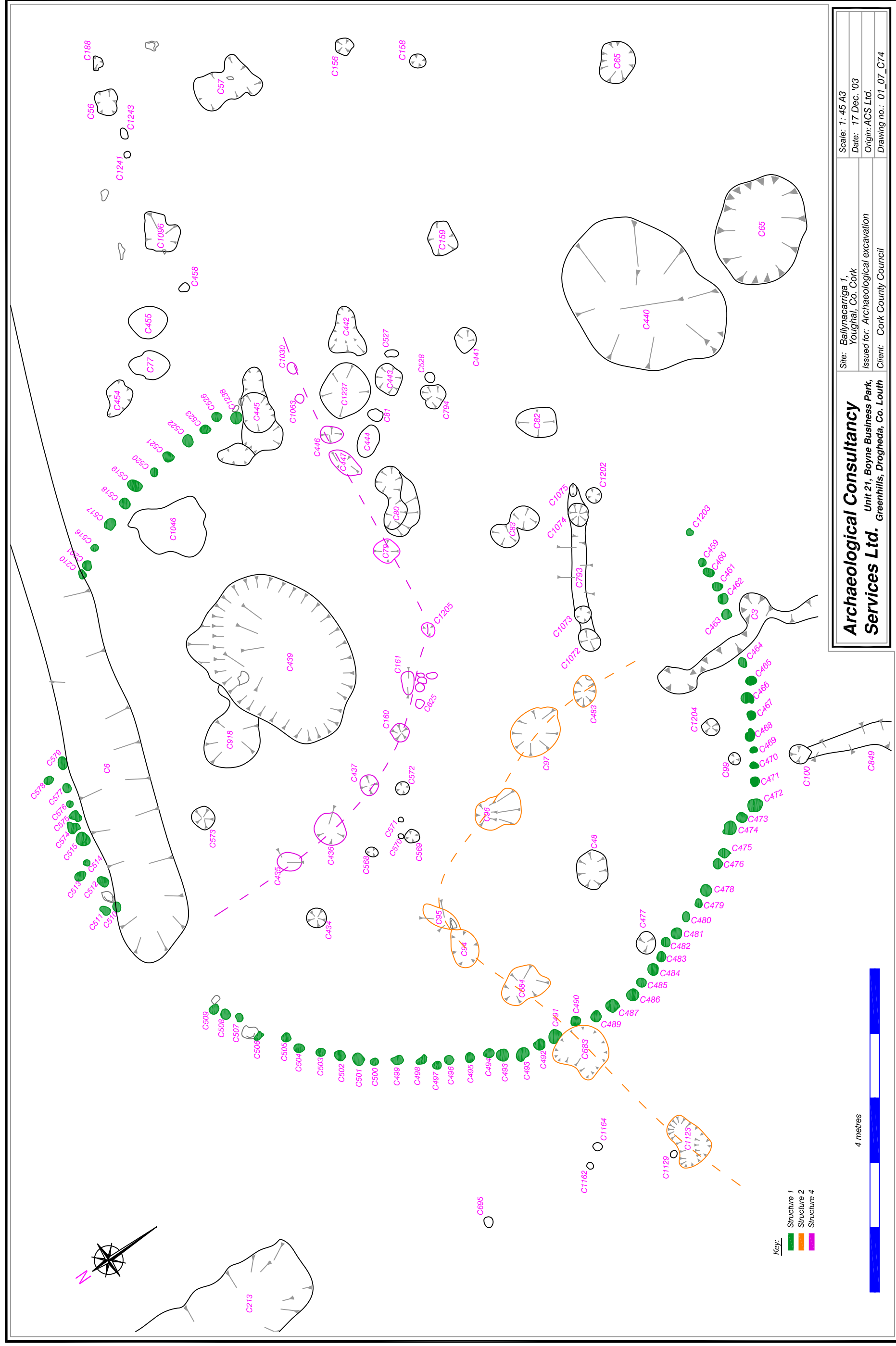
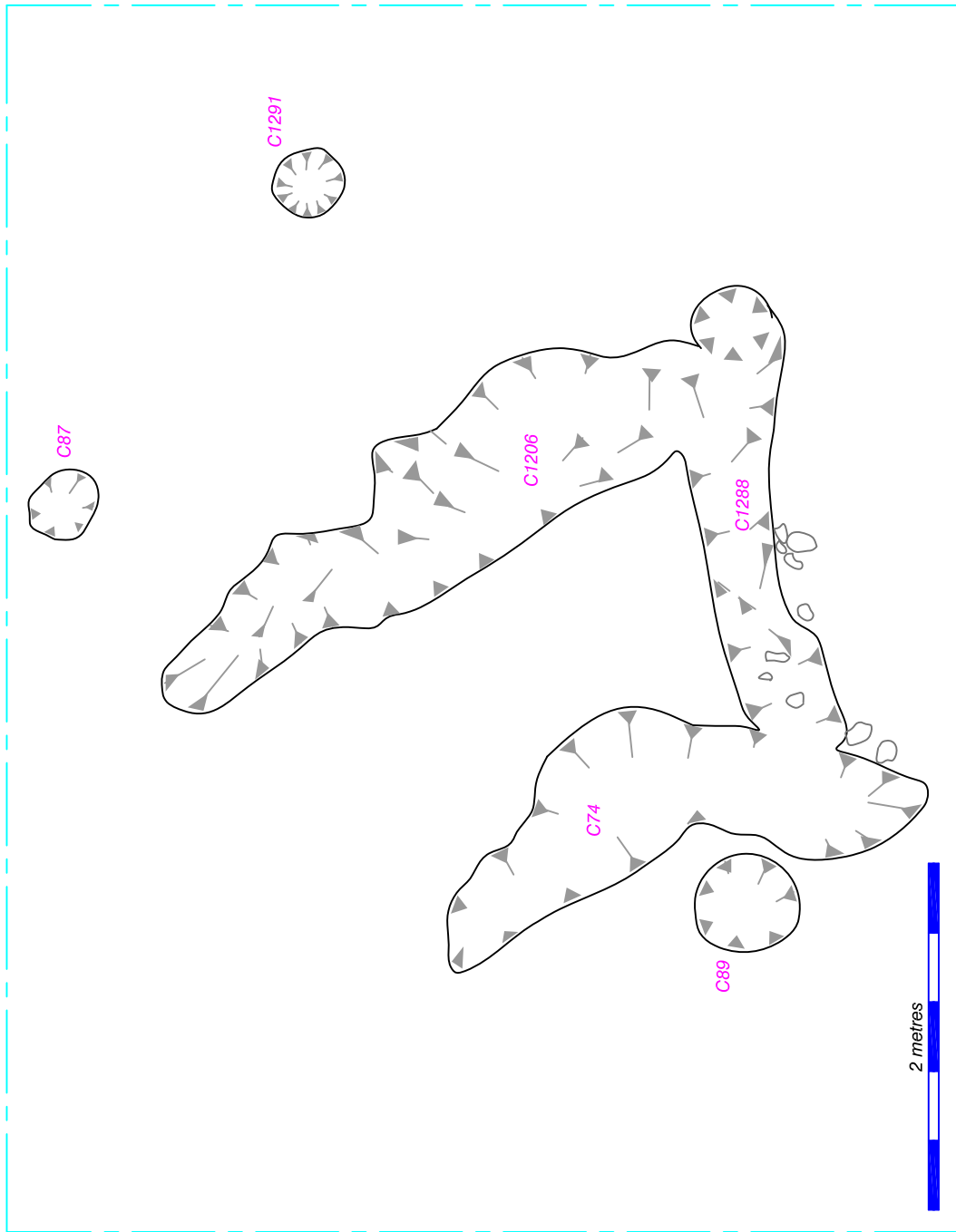


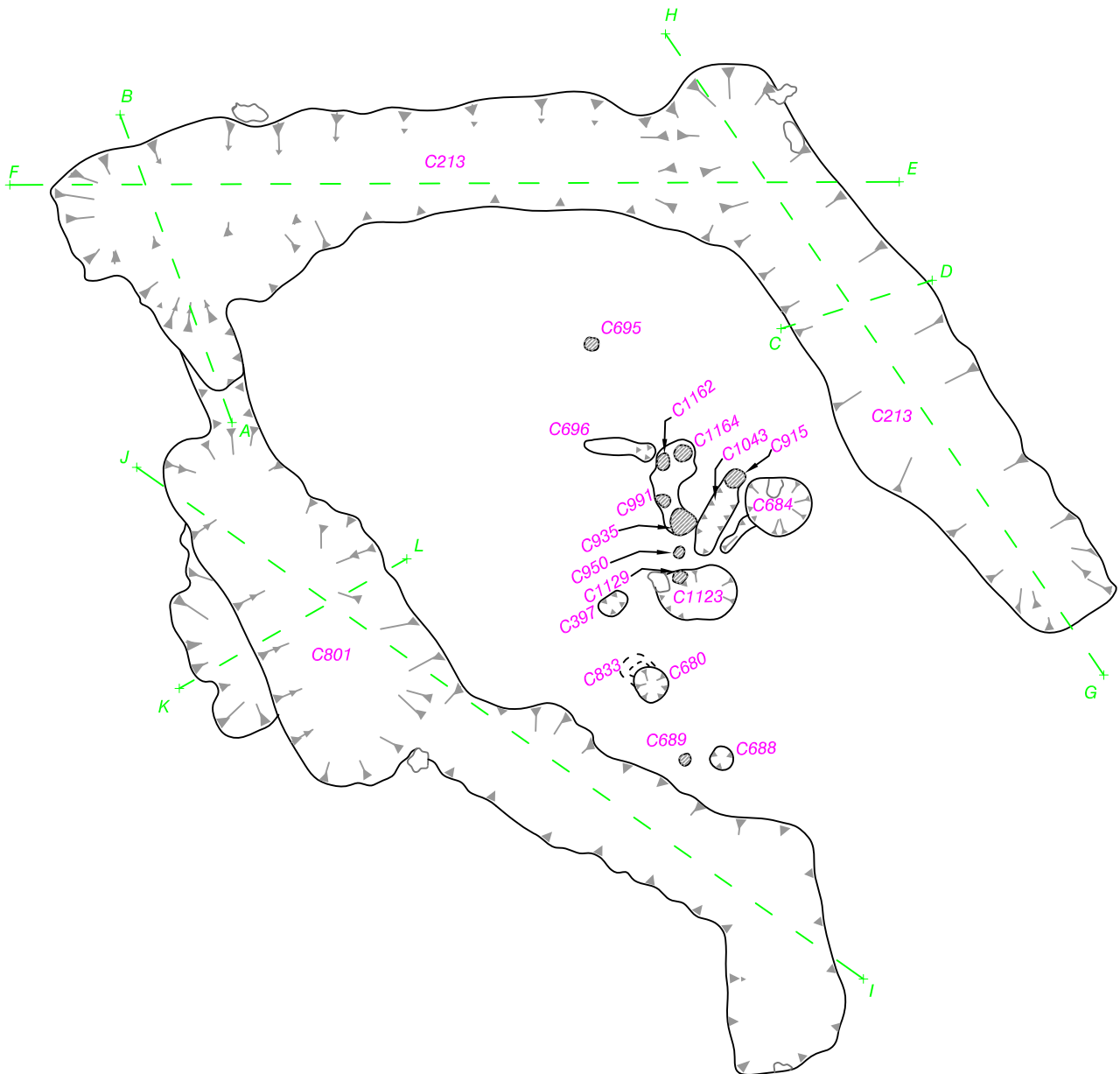
Figure 7: Details of Structures 1, 2 and 4



Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd. Unit 21, Boyne Business Park, Greenhills, Drogheda, Co. Louth		Site: Ballynacarriga 1, Youghal, Co. Cork	Scale: 1: 40 A4
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			Drawing no.: 01_07_C100

Figure 8: Structure 3

For profiles see Figs 10 & 11



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Scale: 1: 60
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Figure 9: Souterrain 1

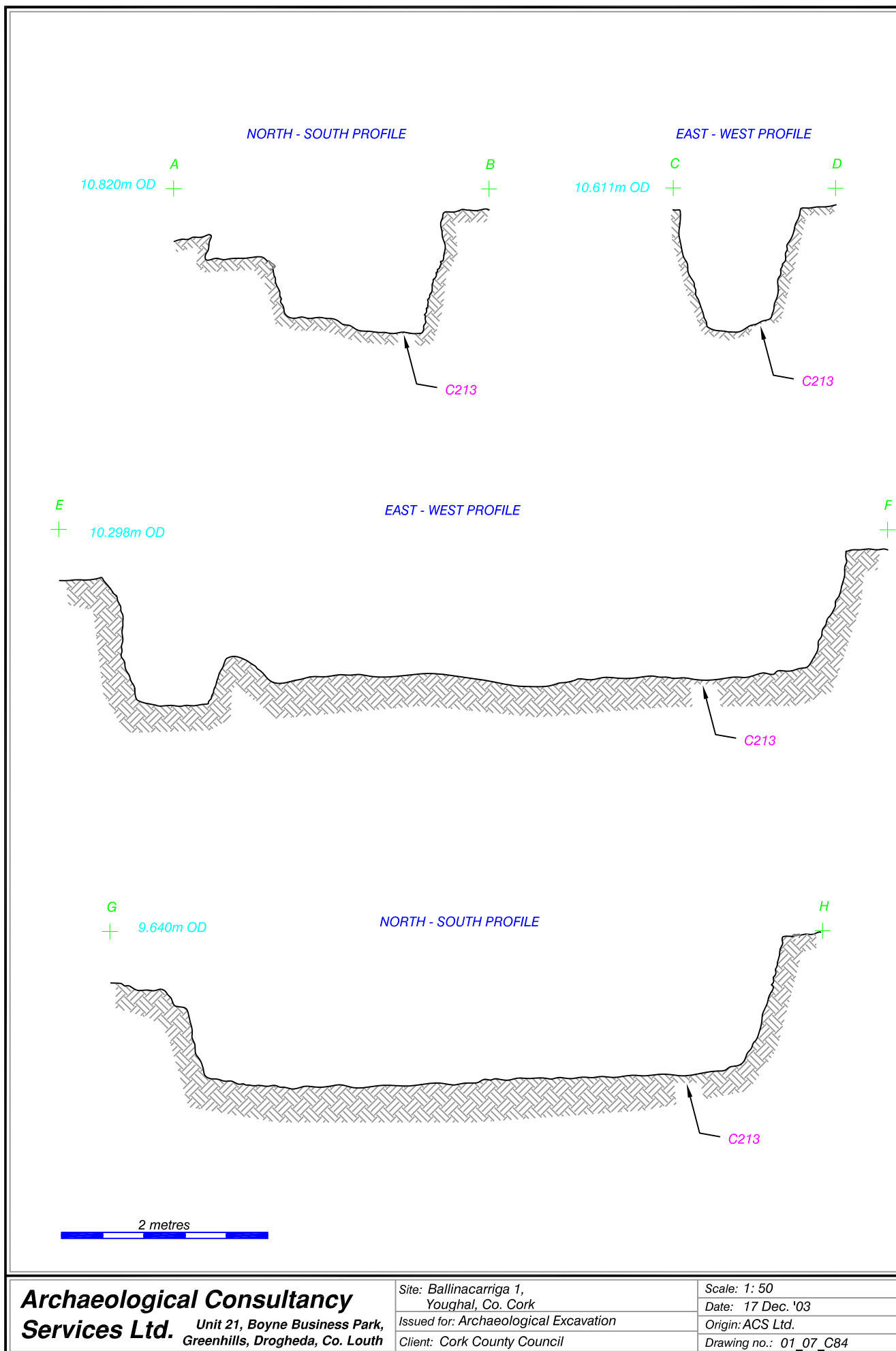
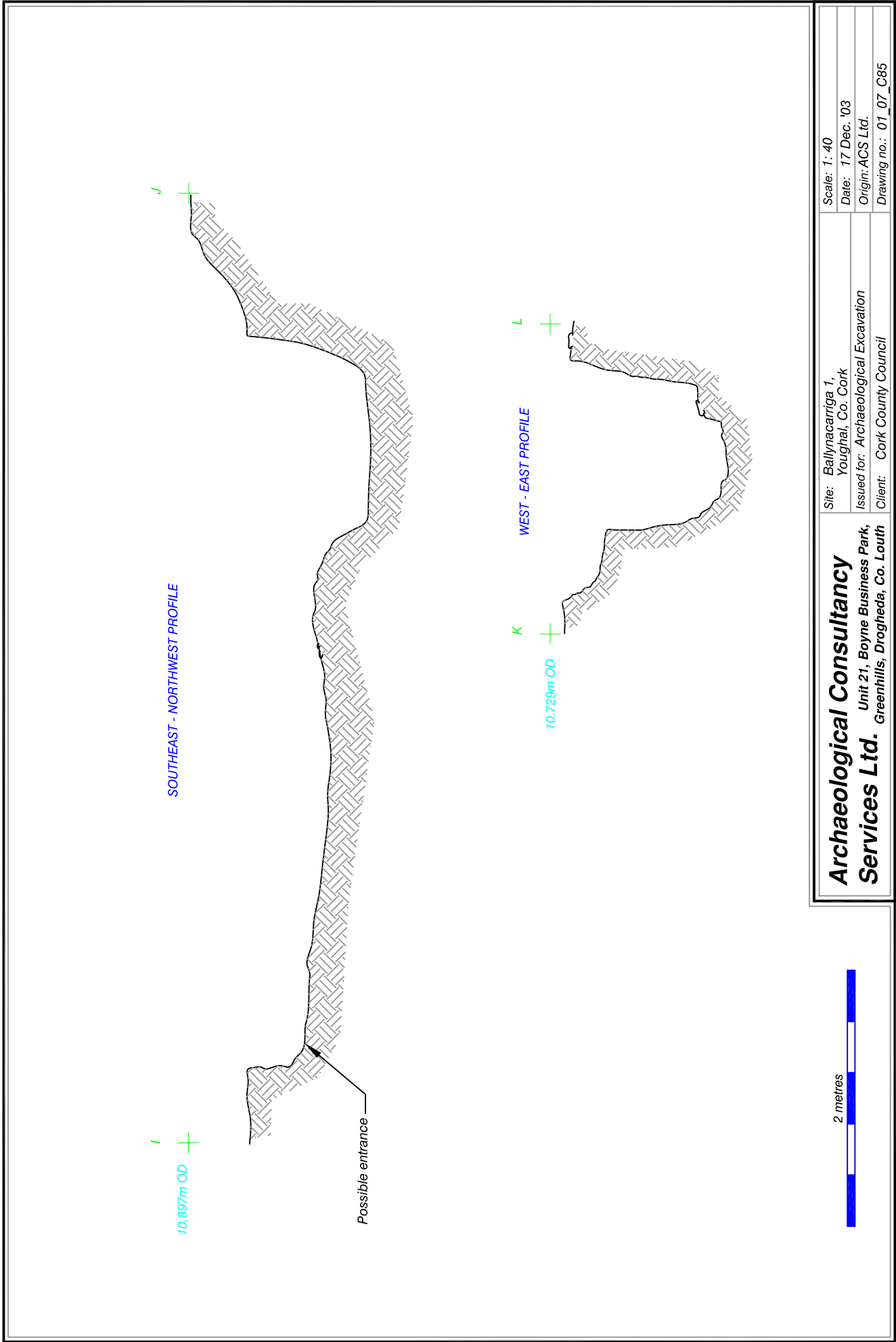


Figure 10: Profile of chambers 1 & 2 of Souterrain 1



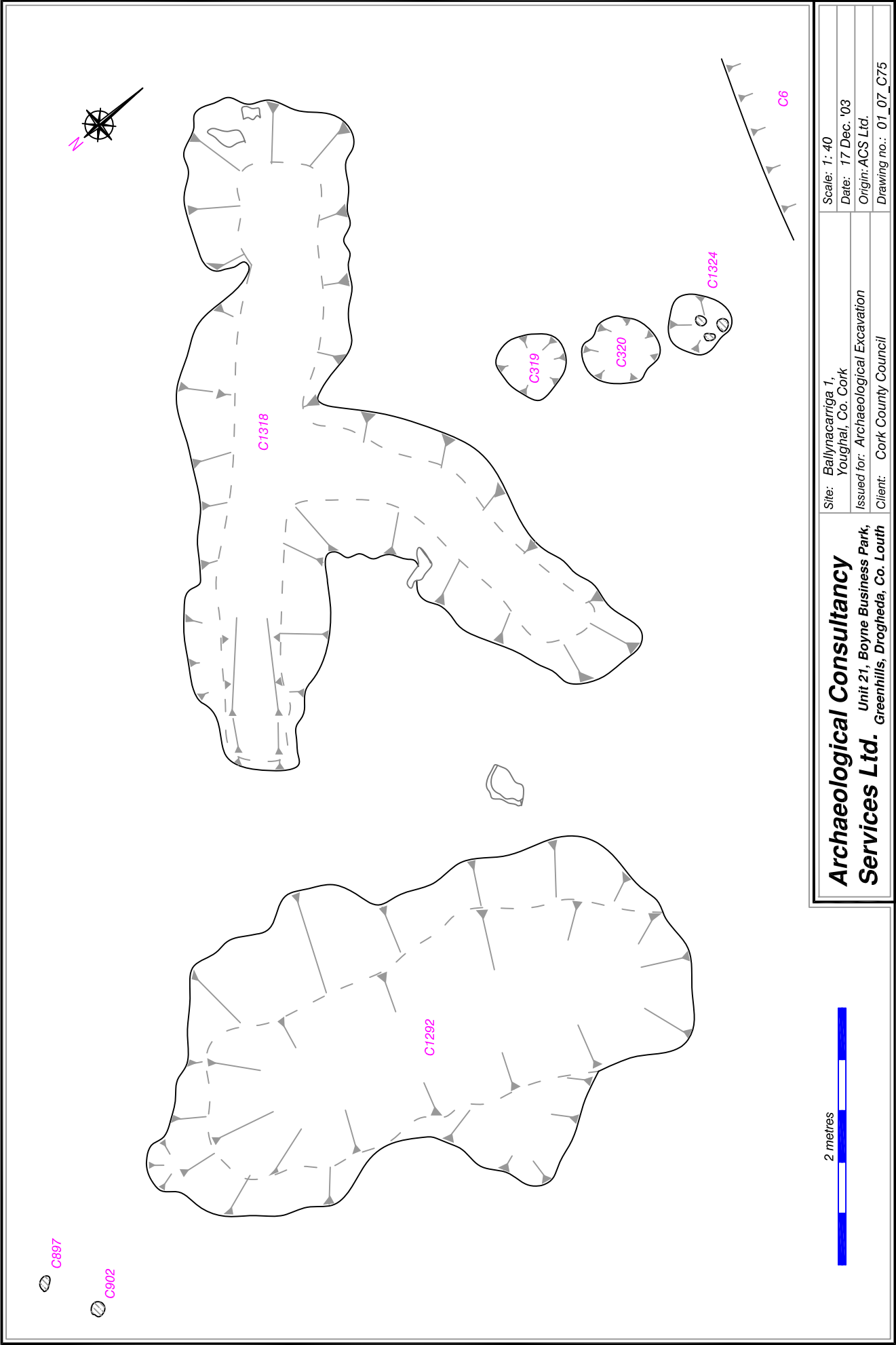
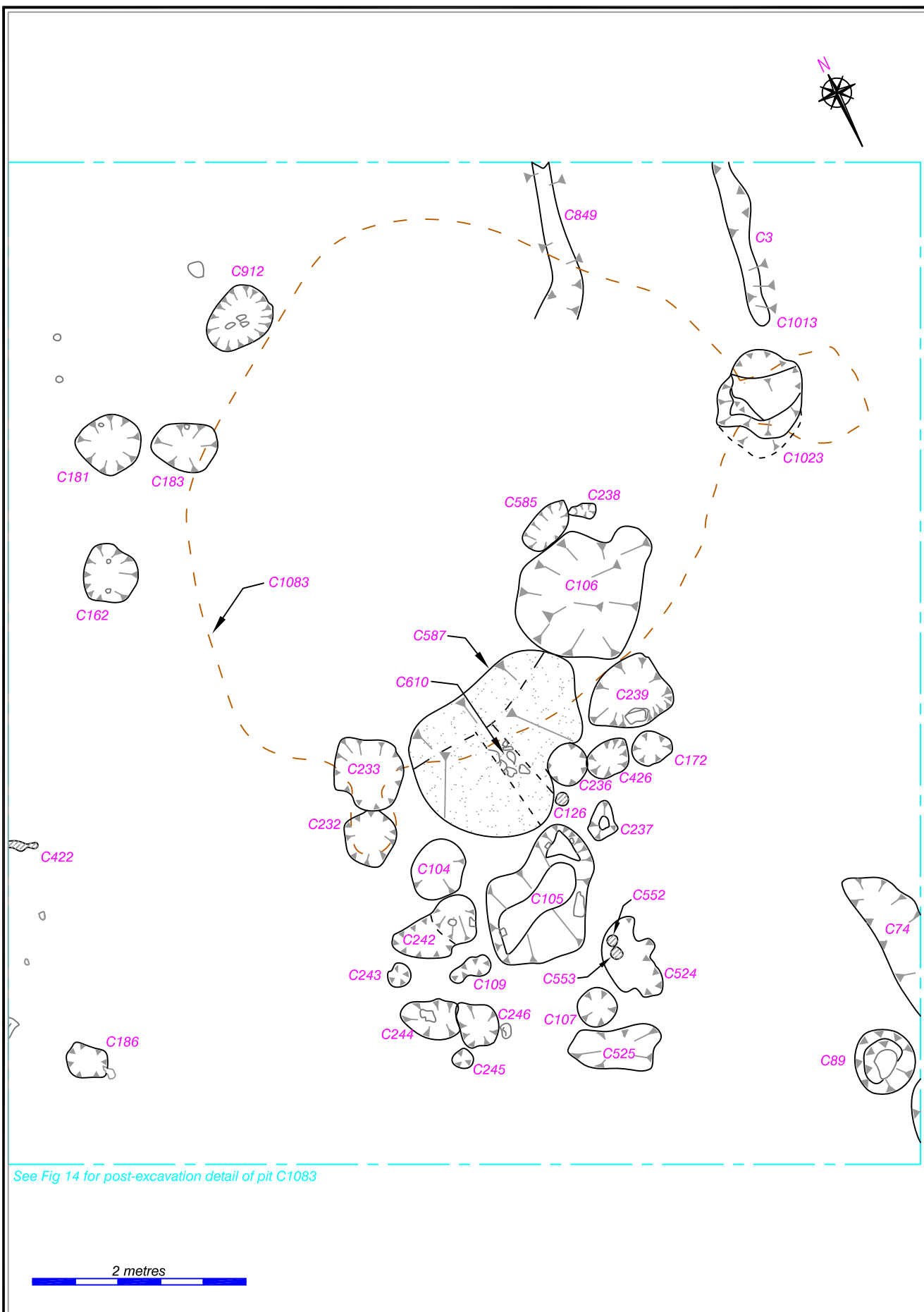


Figure 12: Cut of Pits C1292 & C1318



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Scale: 1: 50
Date: 17 Dec. '03
Origin: ACS Ltd.
Drawing no.: 01_07_C79

Figure 13: Hearth & other activity above pit C1308

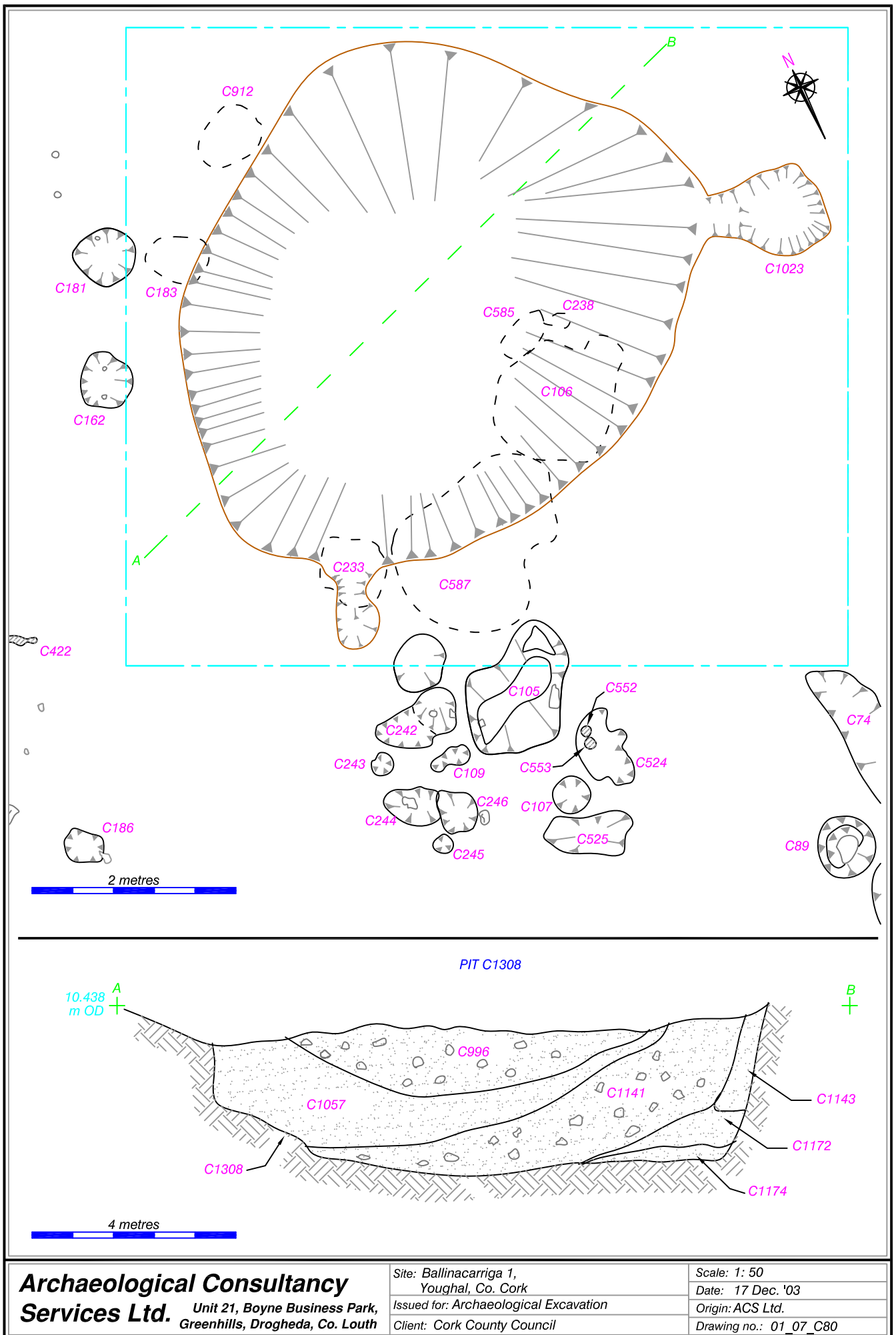
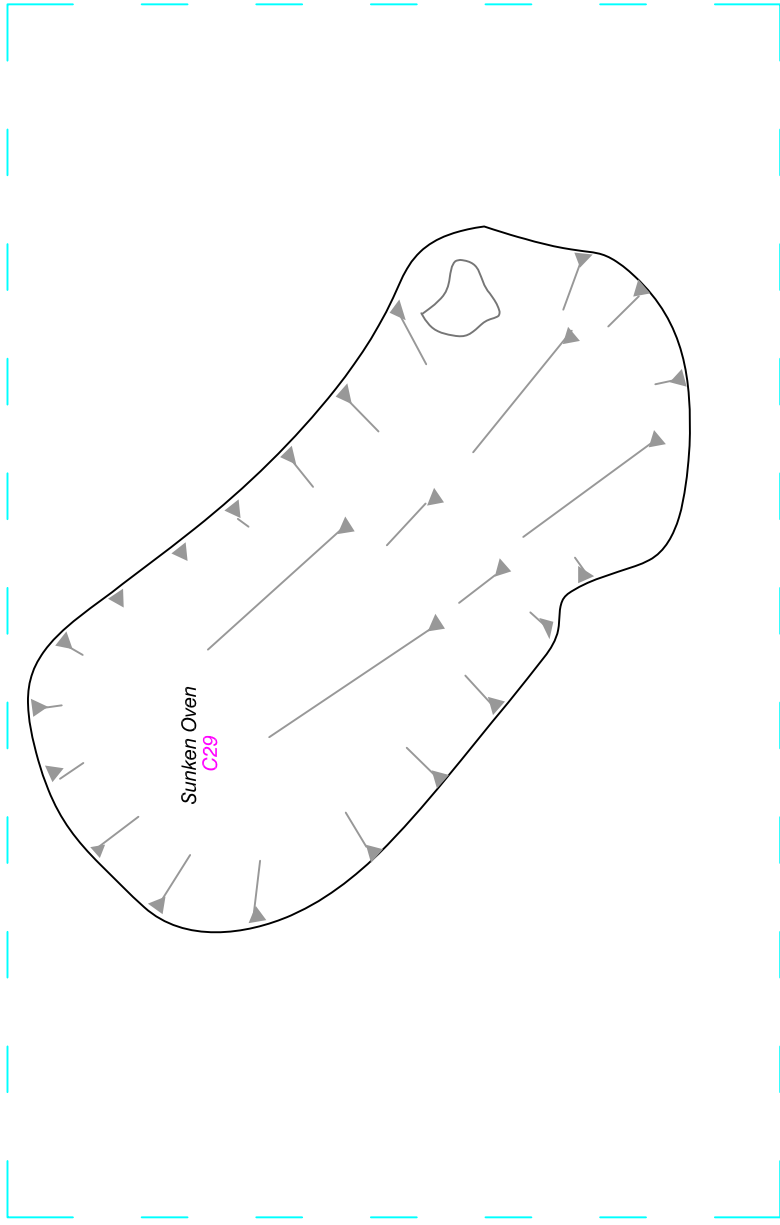


Figure 14: Cut of pit C1308 and section through pit



SEE FIGURE 16 FOR FEATURE LOCATION:



Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd. Unit 21, Boyne Business Park, Greenhills, Drogheda, Co. Louth		Site: Ballynacarriga 1, Youghal, Co. Cork	Scale: 1: 20
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		Client: Cork County Council	Origin: ACS Ltd.
			Drawing no.: 01_07_C101

Figure 15: Cut of Sunken Oven C29

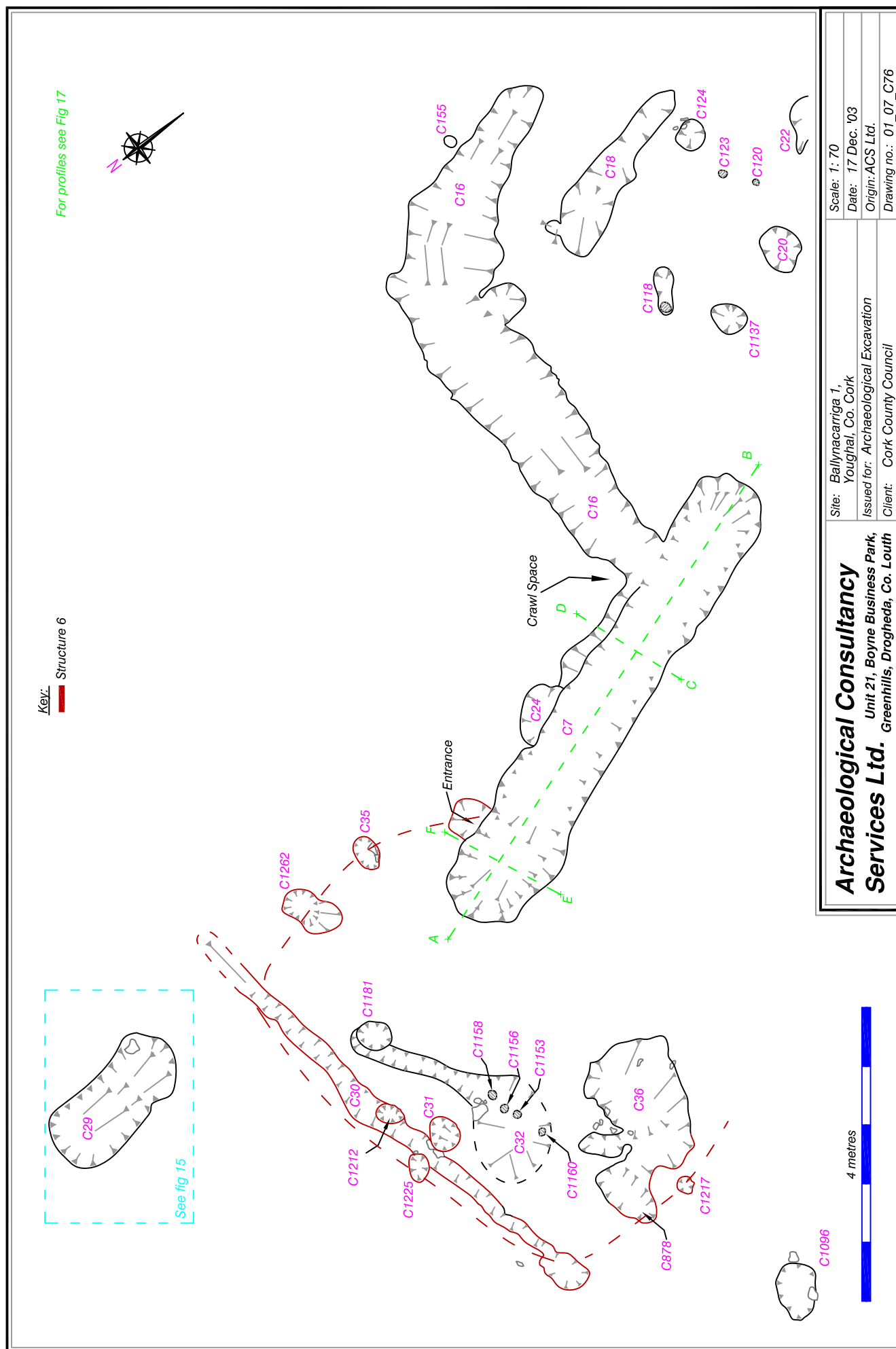
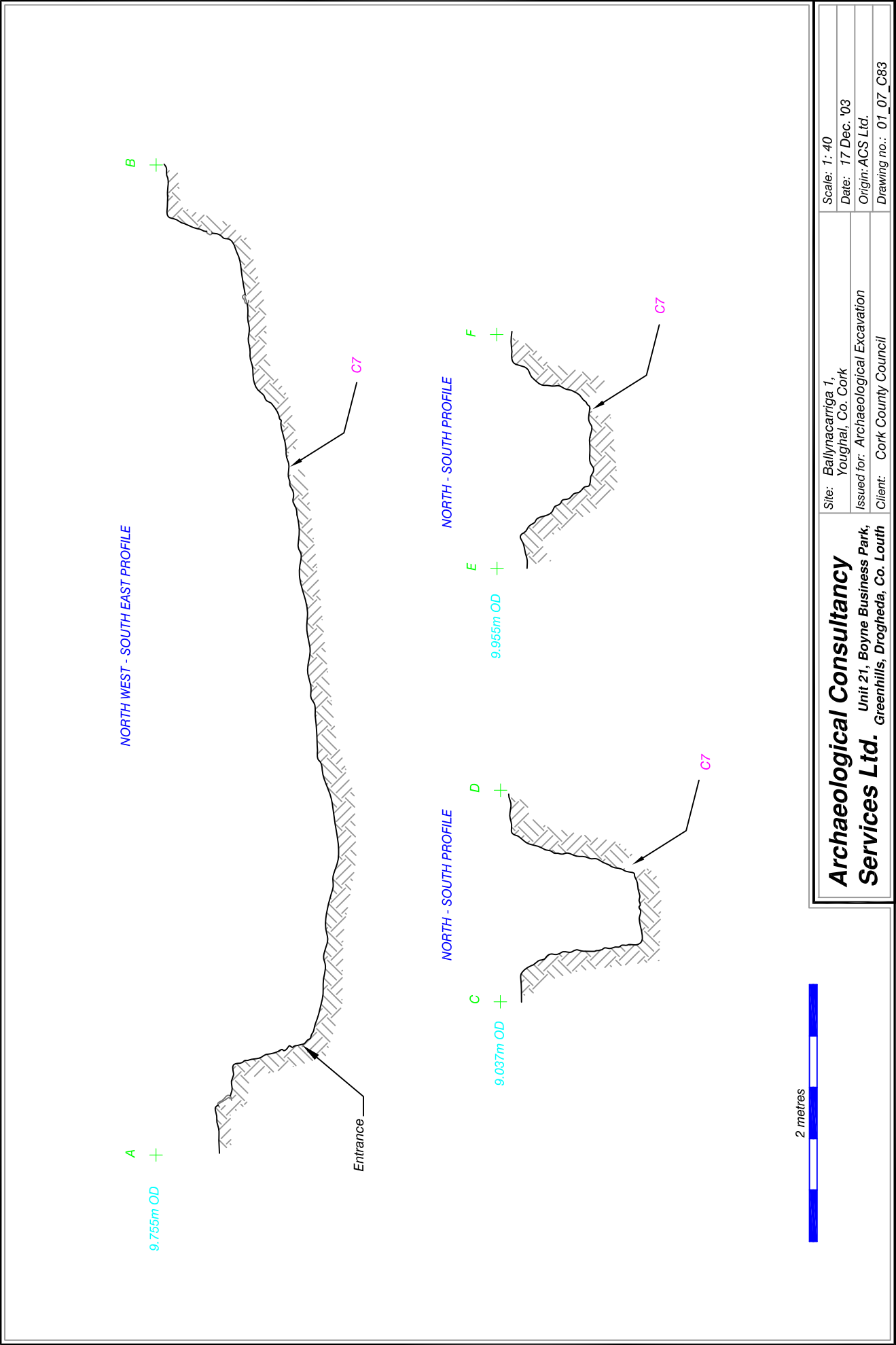


Figure 16: Souterrains 2 and possible slot trench structure, structure 6



Archaeological Consultancy		Site: Ballynacarriga 1, Youghal, Co. Cork	Scale: 1: 40
Services Ltd.		Issued for: Archaeological Excavation	Date: 17 Dec. '03
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			Drawing no.: 01_07_C83

Figure 17: Profiles of Souterrain 2

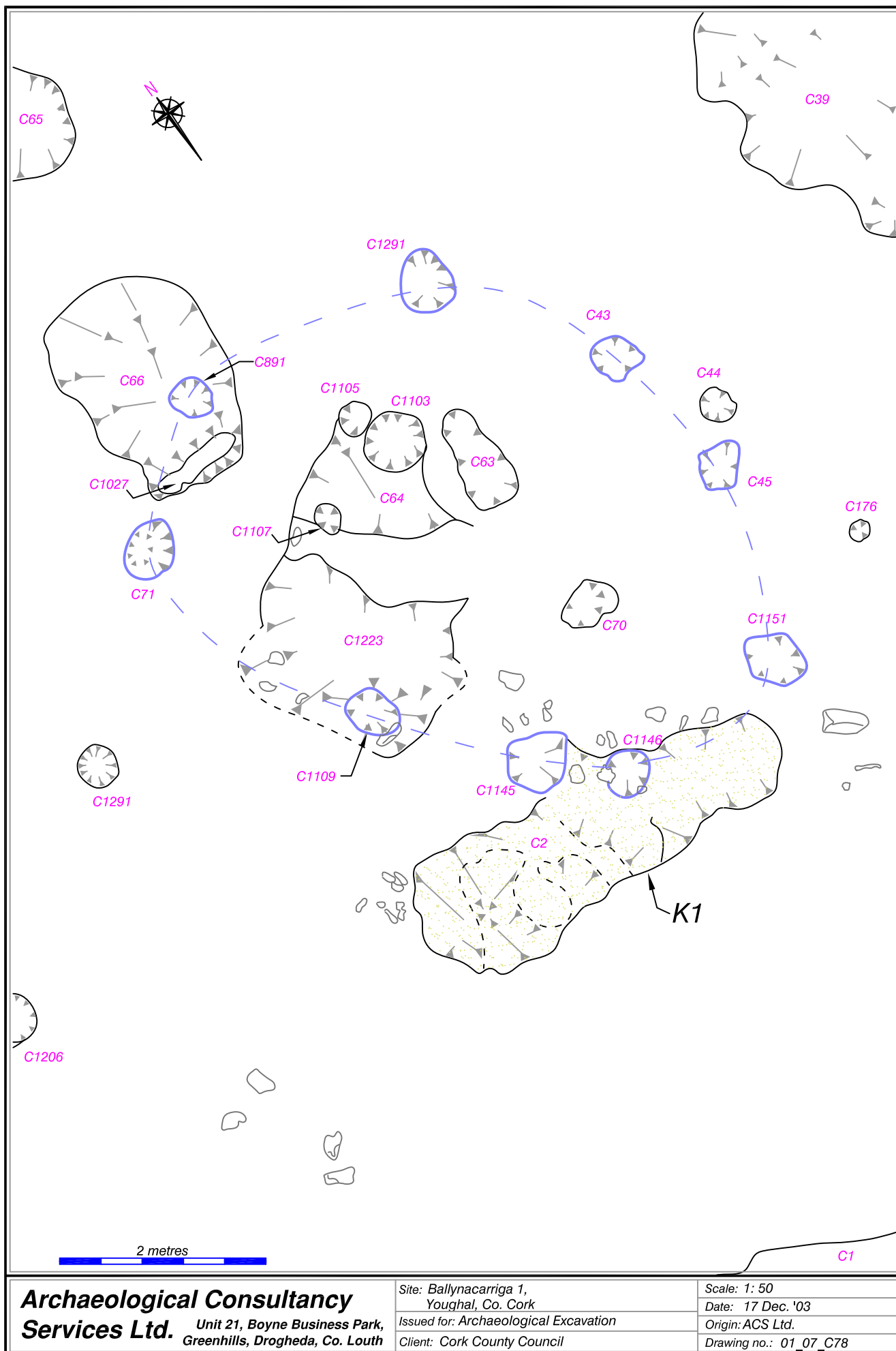


Figure 18: Structure 5 and corn-drying kiln K1

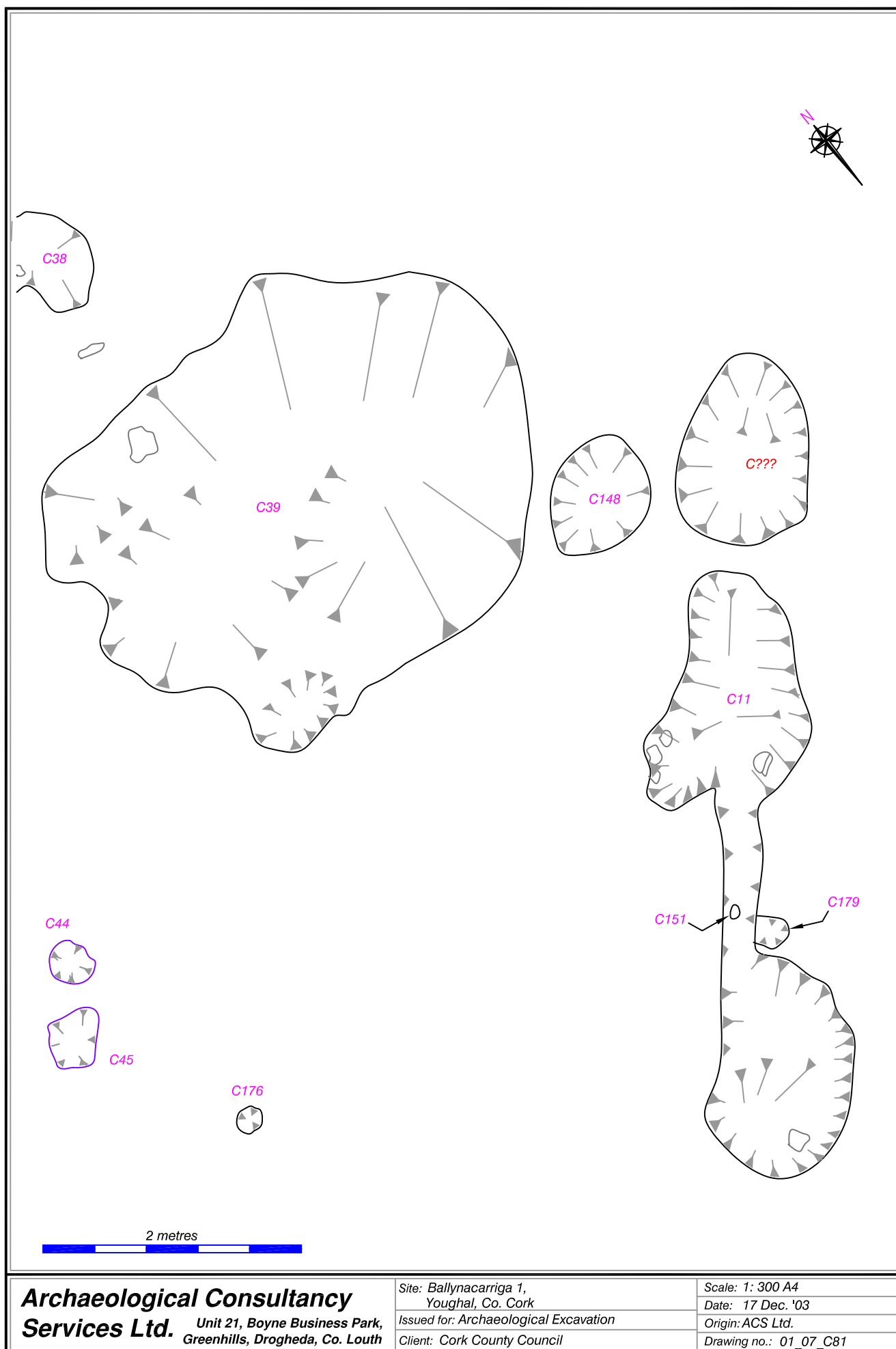


Figure 18a: Features to the northeast of Structure 5

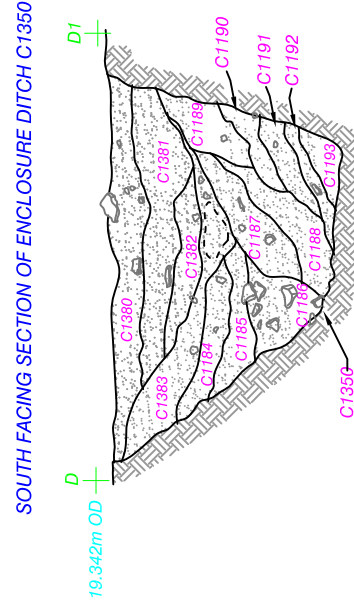
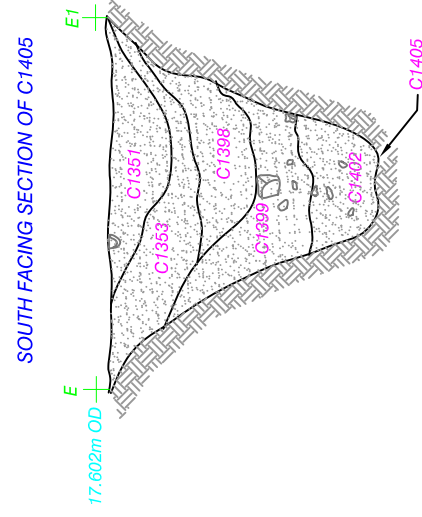
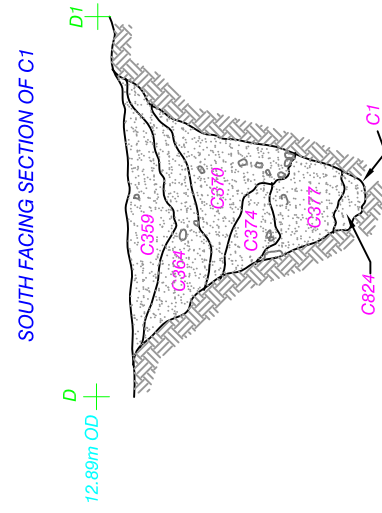
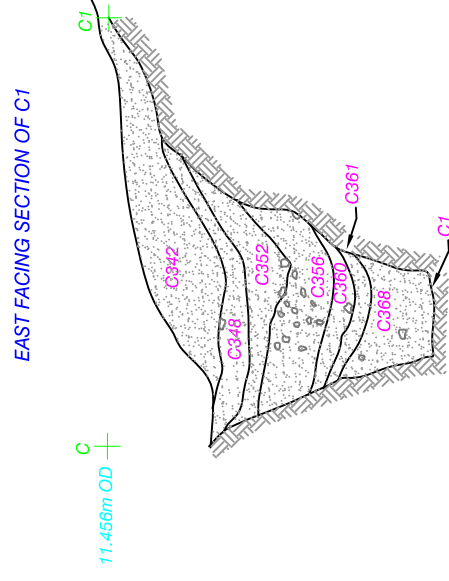
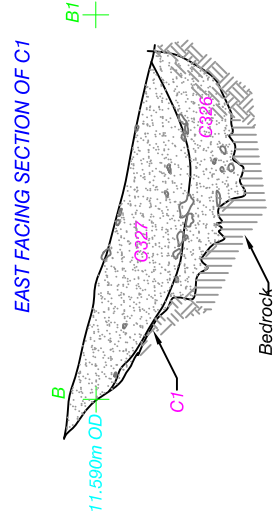
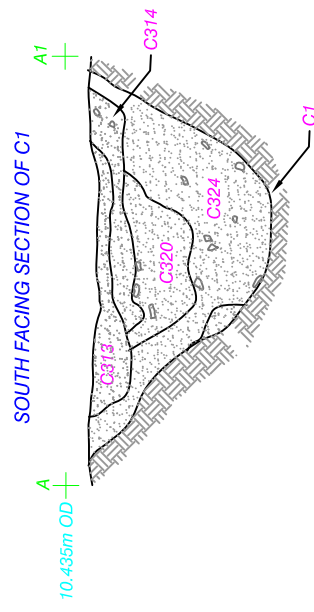
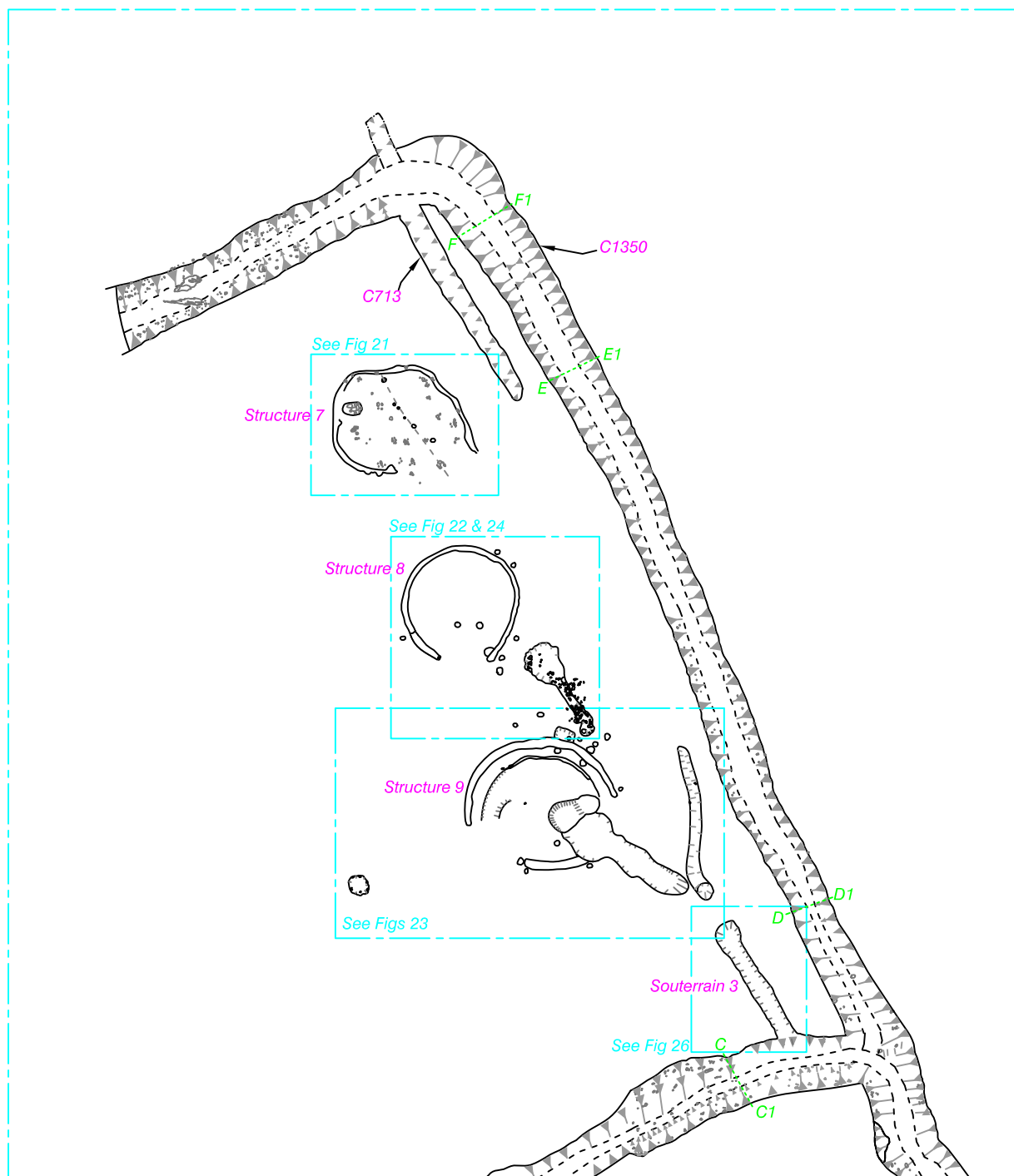


Figure 19: Sections through ditches for upper & main enclosure



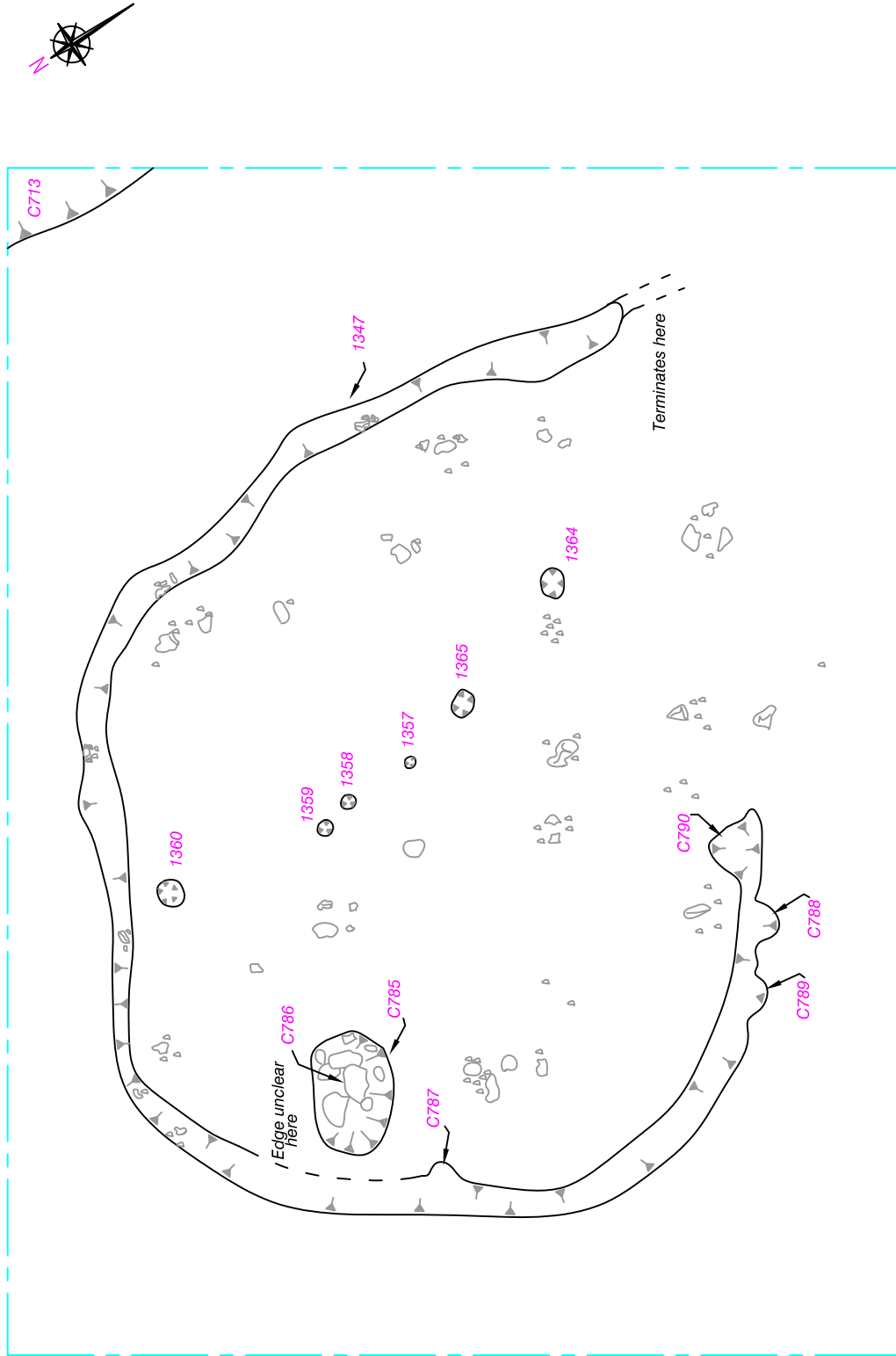
10 metres

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Scale: 1: 300 A4
Date: 17 Dec. '03
Origin: ACS Ltd.
Drawing no.: 01_07_C53

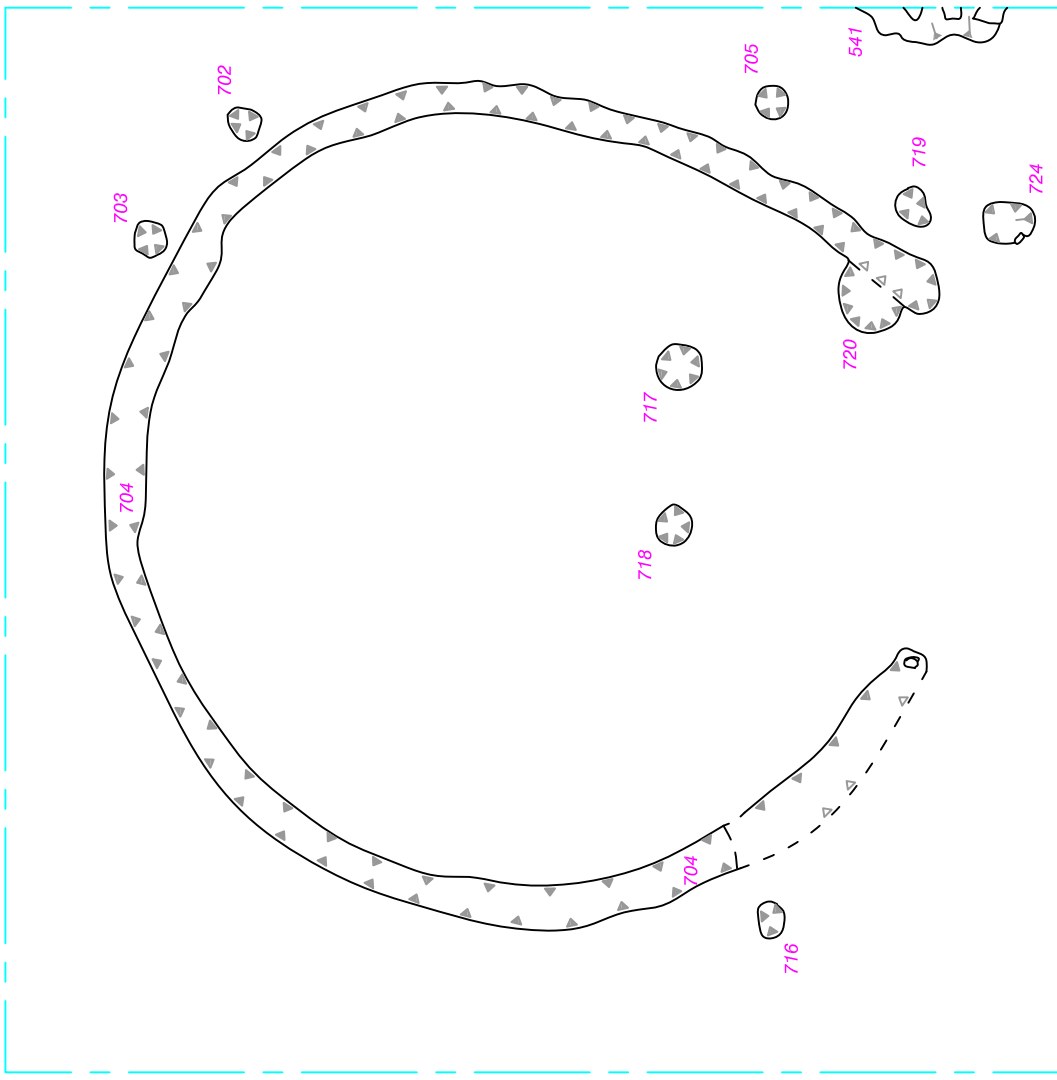
Figure 20: Interpretation of upper enclosure



2 metres

Archaeological Consultancy		Scale: 1: 50 A4
Services Ltd.		Date: 17 Dec. '03
Unit 21, Boyne Business Park,		Origin: ACS Ltd.
Greenhills, Drogheda, Co. Louth		Drawing no.: 01_07_C55
Site: Ballynacarriga 1,		
Youghal, Co. Cork		
Issued for: Archaeological Excavation		
Client: Cork County Council		

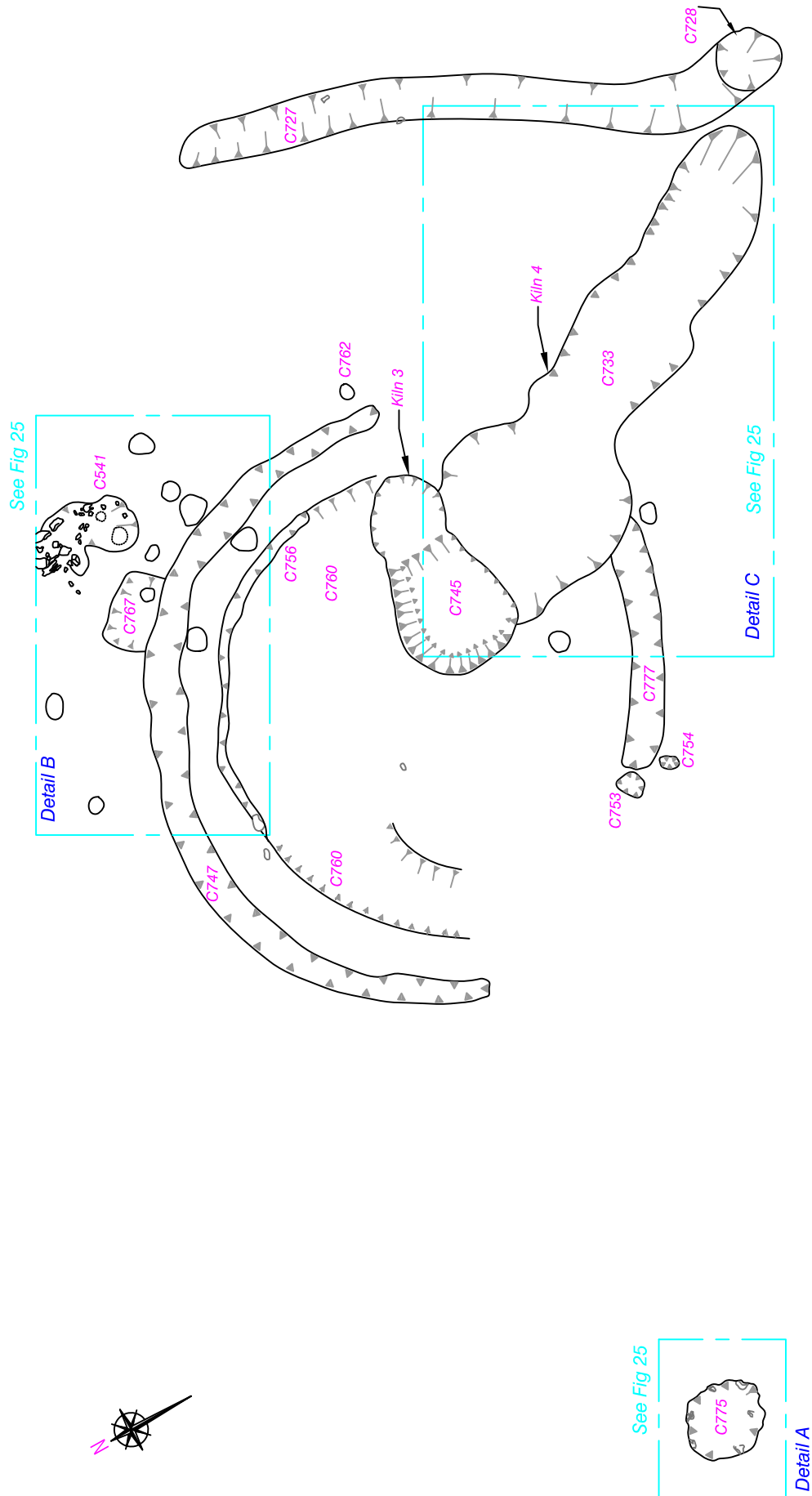
Figure 21: Structure 7



2 metres

Archaeological Consultancy		Scale: 1: 50 A4
Services Ltd.		Date: 17 Dec. '03
Unit 21, Boyne Business Park,		Origin: ACS Ltd.
Greenhills, Drogheda, Co. Louth		Drawing no.: 01_07_057
Site: Ballynacarriga 1,		
Youghal, Co. Cork		
Issued for: Archaeological Excavation		
Client: Cork County Council		

Figure 22: Structure 8



Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd.		Site: Ballynacarriga 1, Youghal, Co. Cork	Scale: 1: 75 A4
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		Client: Cork County Council	Origin: ACS Ltd.
			Drawing no.: 01_07_C58

Figure 23: Structure 9

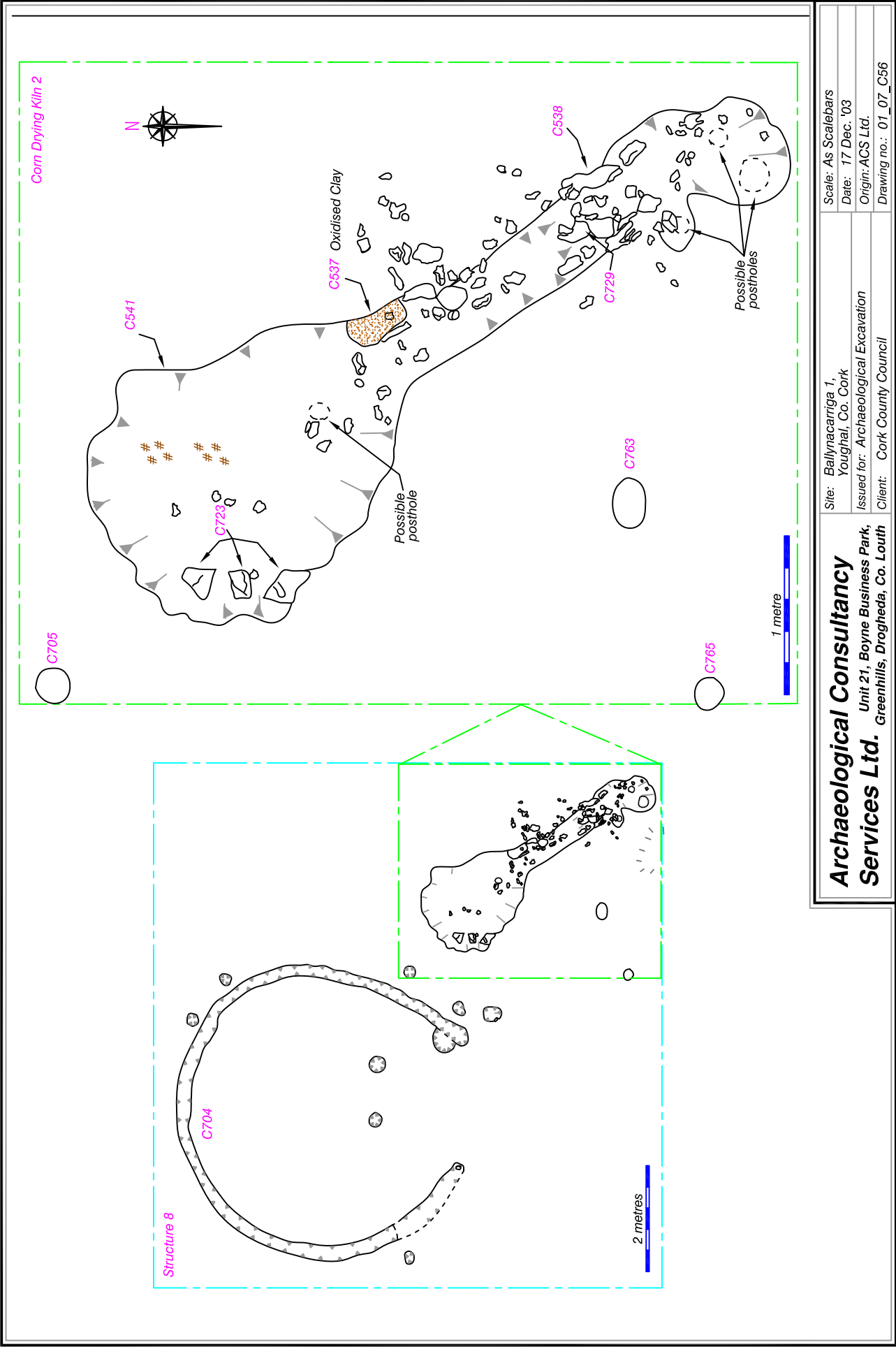


Figure 24: Corn Drying Kiln 2

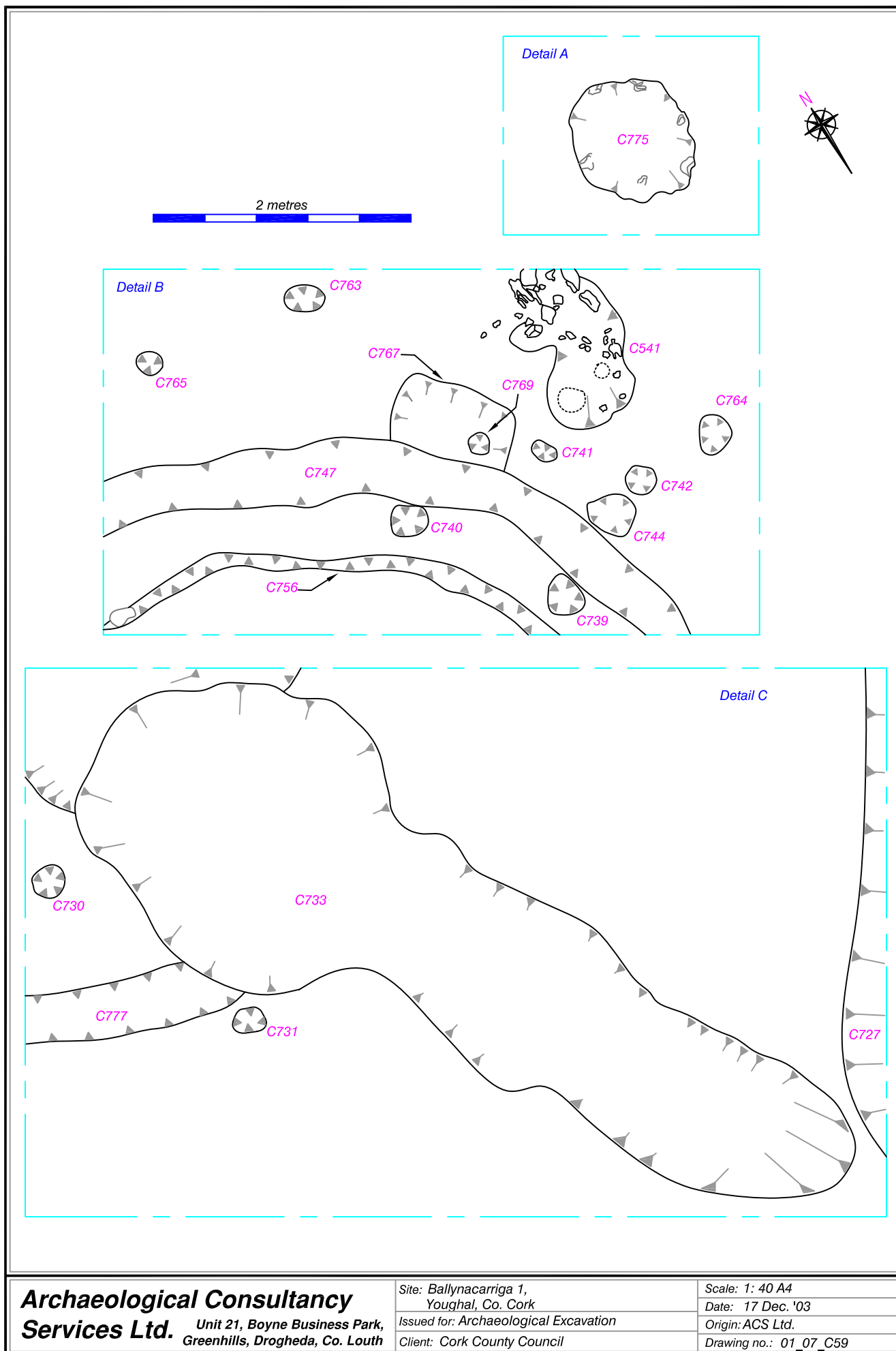
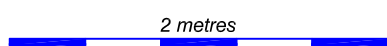
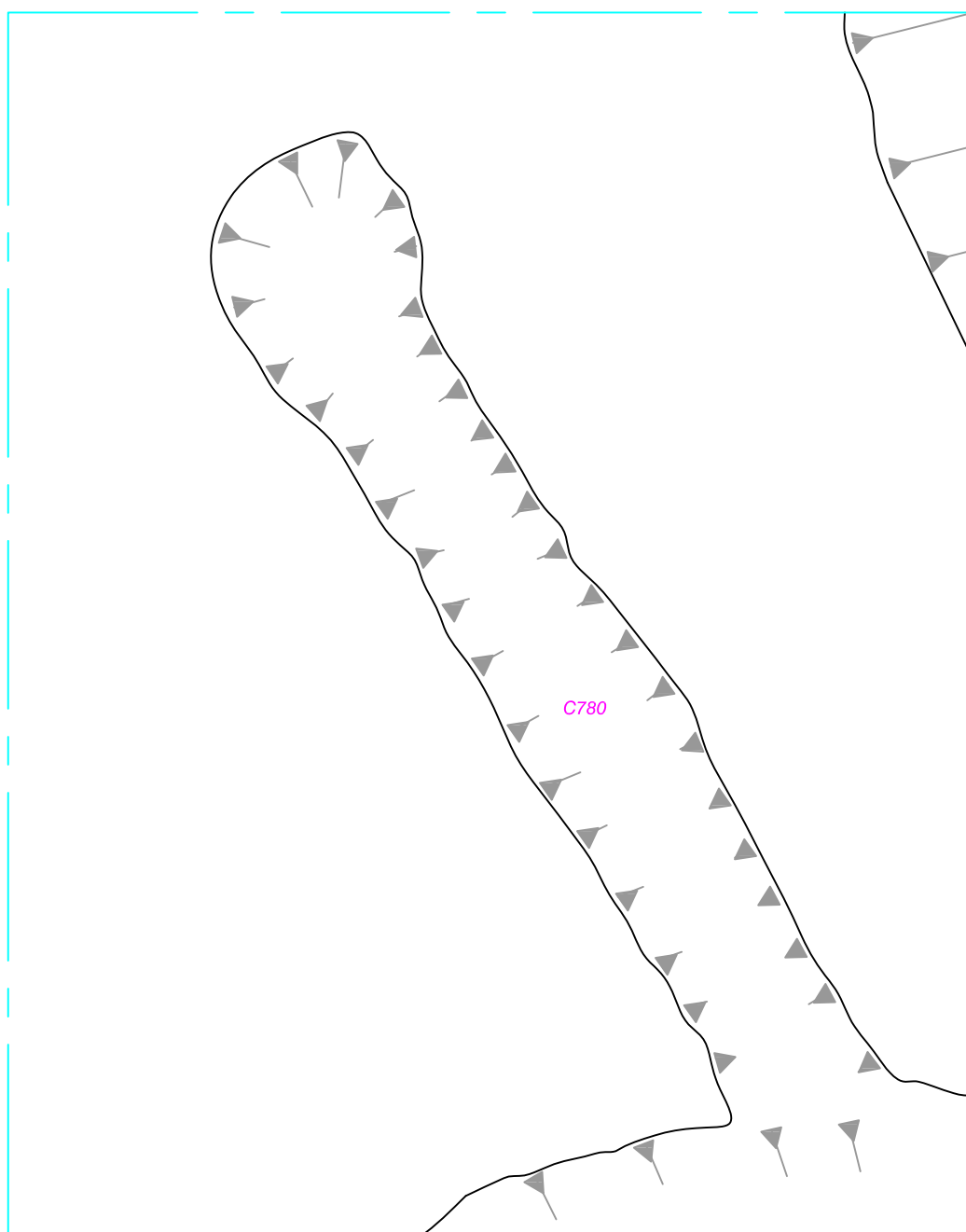


Figure 25: Detail of Structure 9, Kiln 4 & Pit C775

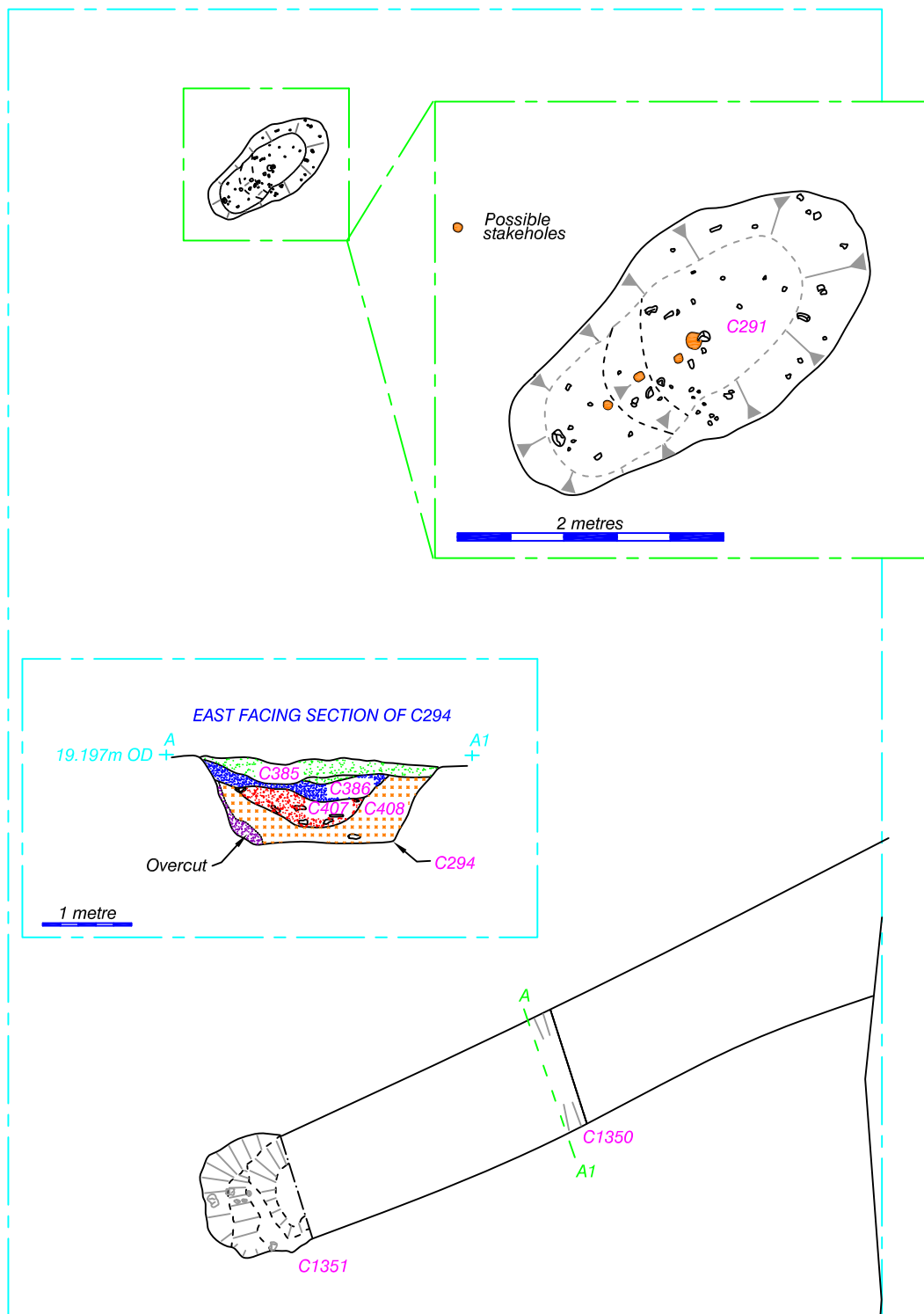


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Scale: 1: 40 A4
Date: 17 Dec. '03
Origin: ACS Ltd.
Drawing no.: 01_07_C60

Figure 26: Souterrain 3



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Youghal, Co. Cork
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Client: Cork County Council

Scale: As Scalebars
Date: 17 Dec. '03
Origin: ACS Ltd.
Drawing no.: 01_07_C82

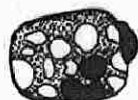
Figure 27: Detail of Area 3



WHITE GLASS BEAD FRAGMENT
OIE0567: 1013: 1
BALLYNACARRIGA
SCALE 1:1



OFF-WHITE
RED
BLACK



COLOURED GLASS BEAD
OIE0567: 231: 1
BALLYNACARRIGA
SCALE 1:1

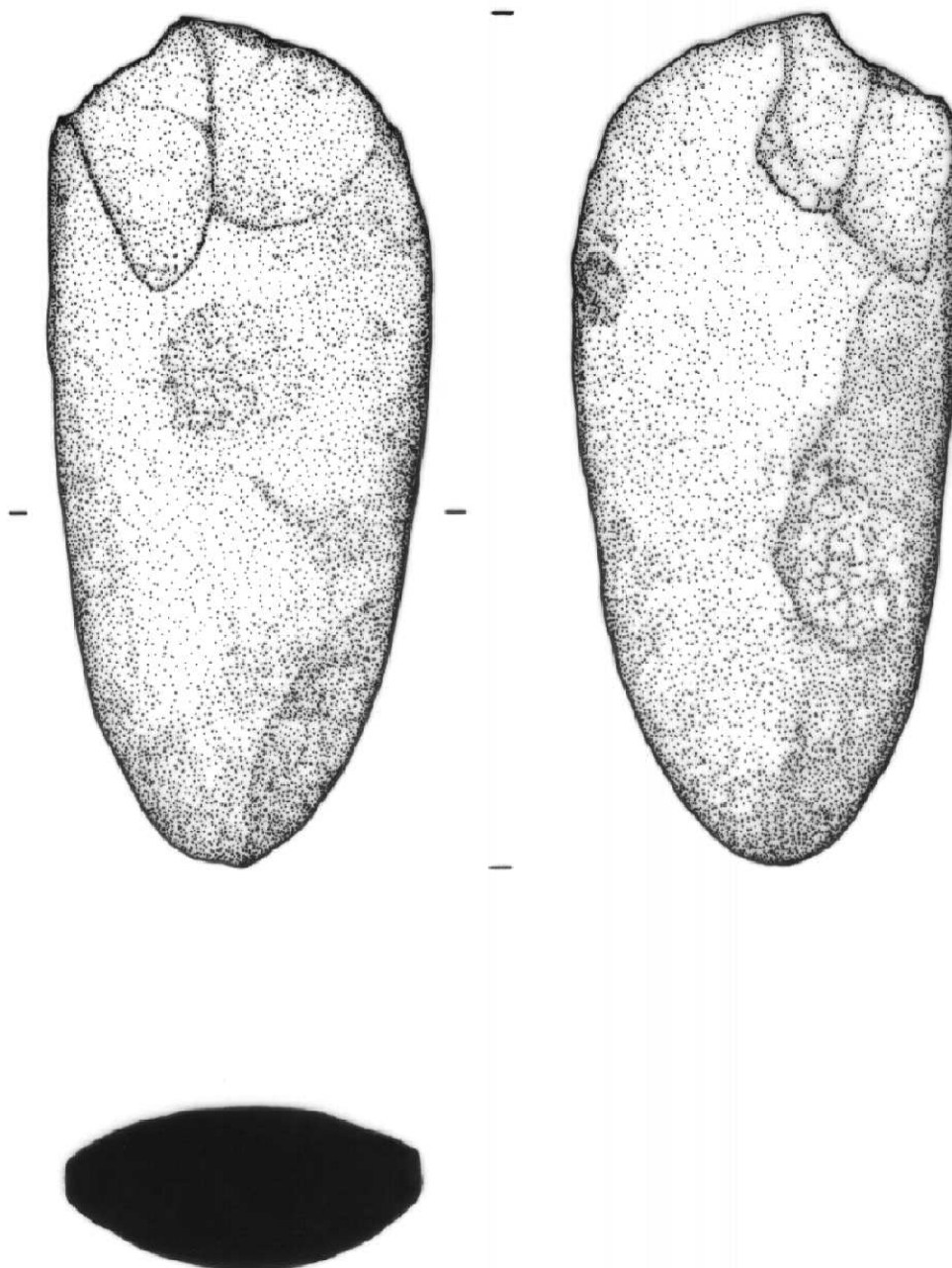


BLUE GLASS FASTENER
OIE0567: 267: 1
BALLYNACARRIGA
SCALE 1:1

GLASS BEADS
ALL SCALES 1:1
0 2 CM

5 cm

Figure 28: Glass bead illustrations



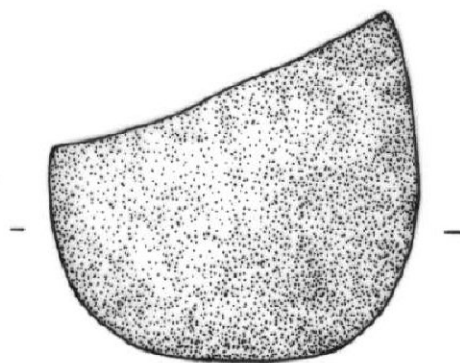
STONE AXE HEAD
OIE0567:231 : 04
BALLYNACARRIGA
SCALE 1:1
0 200

**Archaeological Consultancy
Services Ltd.** Unit 21, Boyne Business Park,
Greenhills, Drogheda, Co. Louth

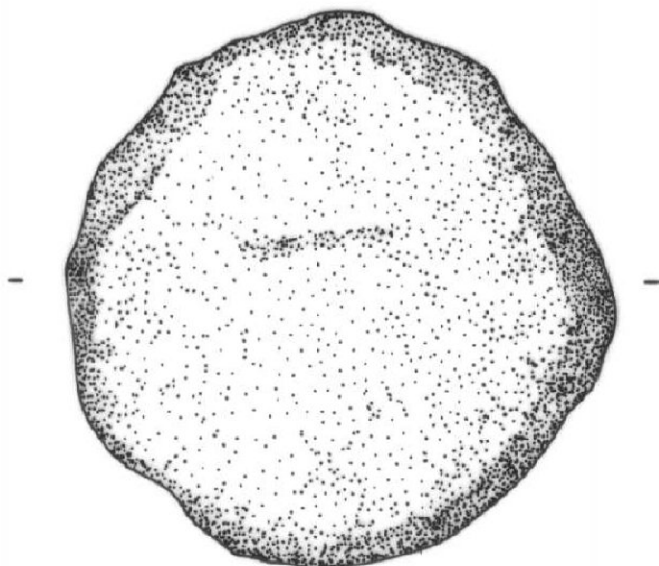
Site: Ballynacarriga 1,
Youghal, Co. Cork
Issued for: Archaeological Excavation
Client: Cork County Council

Scale: 1: 1 A4
Date: 17 Dec. '03
Origin: N. Koeberl
Drawing no.: 01_07_C93

Figure 29: Illustrations of Stone Axe Head



POSSIBLE STONE AXE
FRAGMENT
OIE0567:66:1
BALLYNACARRIGA
SCALE 1:1



STONE DISC
OIE0567:101:1
BALLYNACARRIGA
SCALE 1:1



ALL SCALES 1:1
0 2 CM

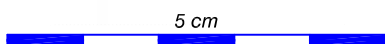
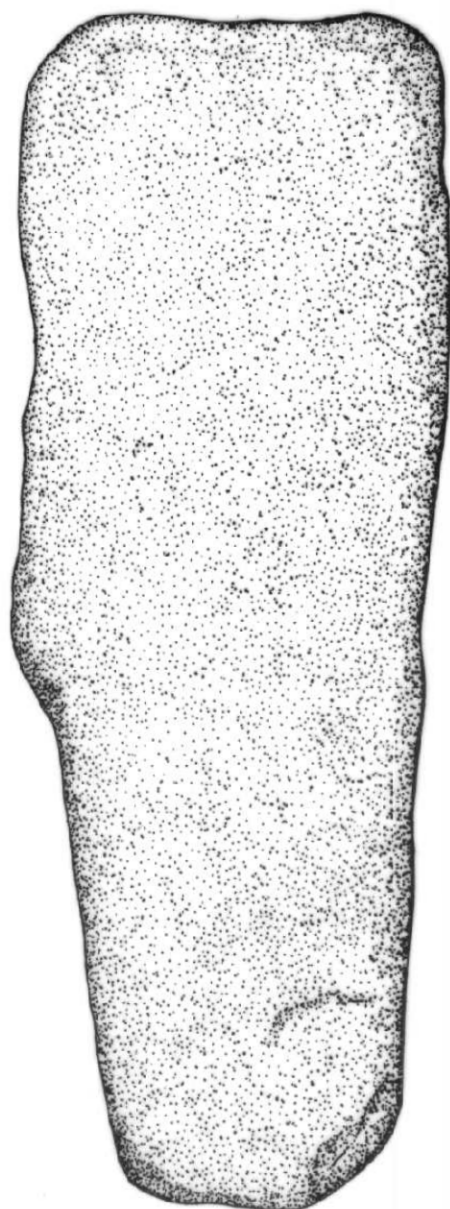
5 cm

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Client: Cork County Council

Scale: 1: 1 A4
Date: 17 Dec. '03
Origin: N. Koeberl
Drawing no.: 01_07_C94

Figure 30: Illustrations of Stone Artefacts



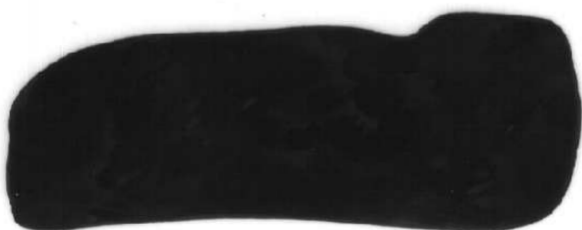
POSSIBLE WHETSTONE
OIE0567: 1318.1
BALLYNACARRIGA
SCALE 1:1
0 5 CM

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Greenhills, Drogheda, Co. Louth

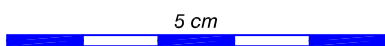
Site: Ballynacarriga 1,
Youghal, Co. Cork
Issued for: Archaeological Excavation
Client: Cork County Council

Scale: 1: 1 A4
Date: 17 Dec. '03
Origin: N. Koeberl
Drawing no.: 01_07_C95

Figure 31: Possible Whetstone



QUERN STONE FRAGMENT
 OIE0567: 230:1
 BALLYNACARRIGA
 SCALE 1:2
 0 ————— 4CM

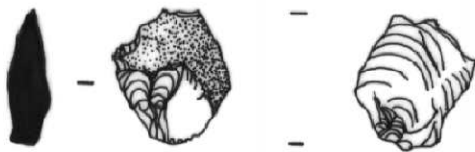


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Scale: 1: 1 A4
 Date: 17 Dec. '03
 Origin: N. Koeberl
 Drawing no.: 01_07_C96

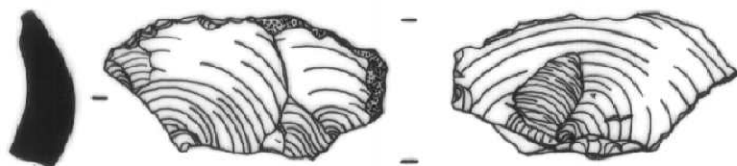
Figure 32: Quern stone fragment



CHERT
OIE 0567: 560:1
 Small Flake with possible
 evidence of retouch



Broken thumb or end
 scraper
OIE 0567:1402:1



Flint utilised as possible
 side scraper or blade
OIE 0567: 330:3

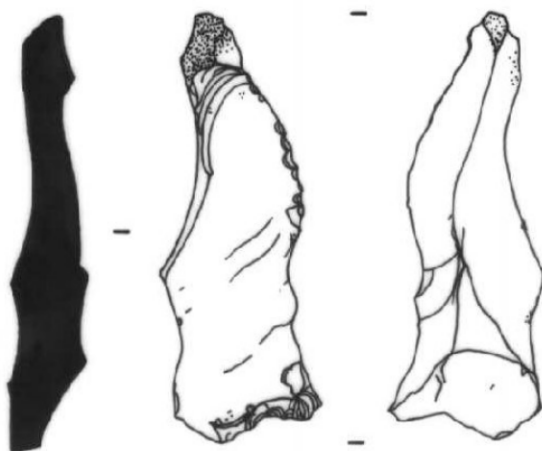
CHERTS : BALLYNACARRIGA
SCALE 1:1
 0 2 CM

5 cm

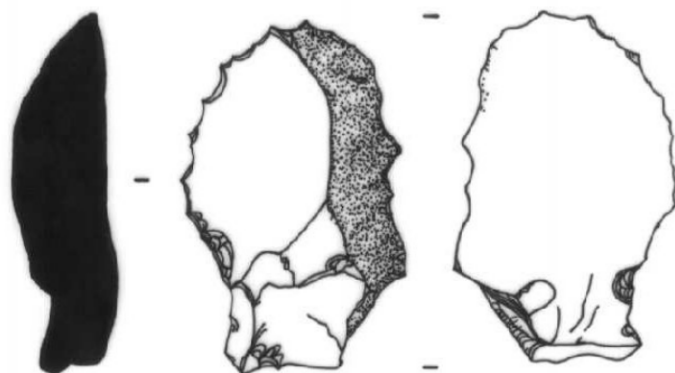
Figure 33: Chert Illustrations



Q1E0567: 231 : 35
Flint Debitage



Q1E0567: 325 : 1
Flint Debitage



Q1E0567: 338 : 1
Flint Side Scraper

FUNTS : BALLYNACARRIGA
SCALE 1:1
0 2 CM

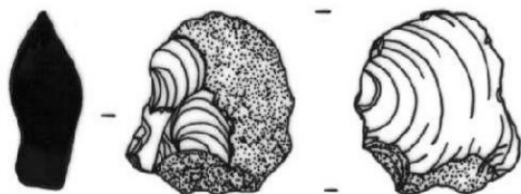
5 cm

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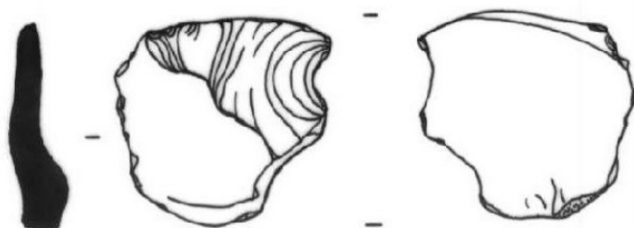
Site: Ballynacarriga 1,
Youghal, Co. Cork
Issued for: Archaeological Excavation
Client: Cork County Council

Scale: 1: 1 A4
Date: 17 Dec. '03
Origin: N. Koeberl
Drawing no.: 01_07_C98

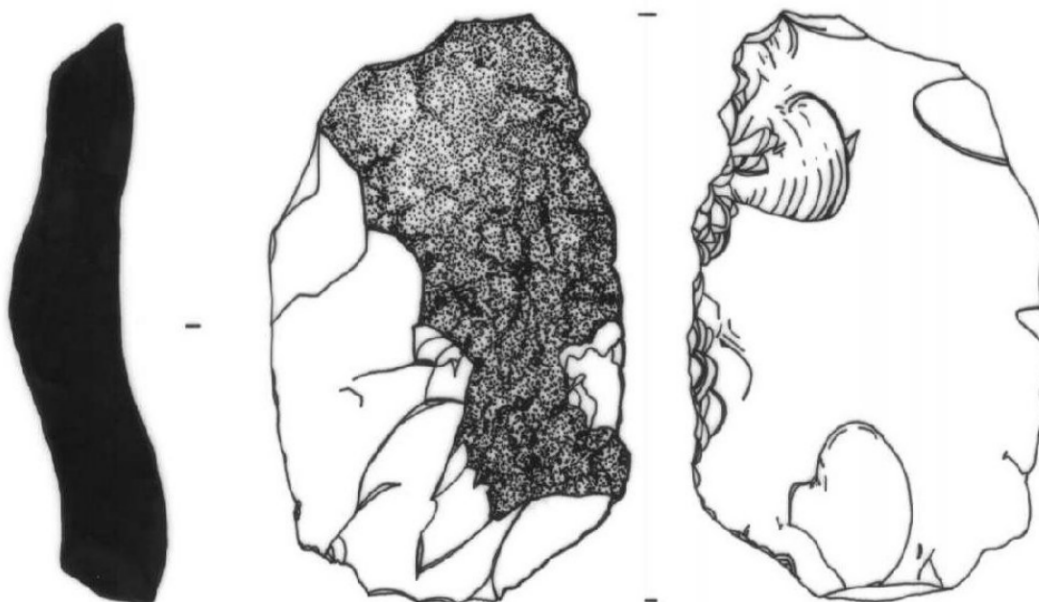
Figure 34: Flint Illustrations



01E 0567: 1192: 1
FLINT SCRAPER



01E 0567: 996: 3
FLINT SCRAPER



01E 0567: 231: 1
Flint side scraper or blade

FLINTS: BALLYNACARRIGA
SCALE 1:1



5 cm

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Scale: 1: 1 A4
Date: 17 Dec. '03
Origin: N. Koeberl
Drawing no.: 01_07_C99

Figure 35: Flint Illustrations



Plate 1: Aerial view of site



Plate 2: Main enclosure looking west



Plate 3: Southern Ditch



Plate 4: Upper enclosure, looking south



Plate 5: Upper enclosure, looking south



Plate 7: Upper enclosure, C1350 looking south

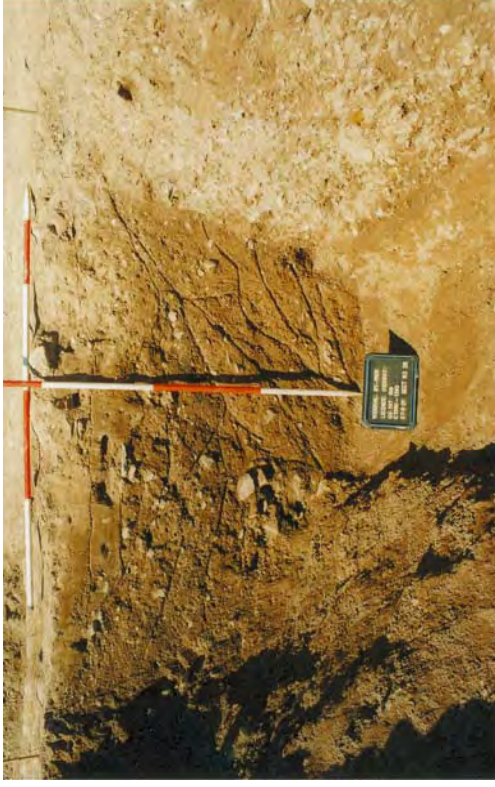


Plate 6: Section face of GS 195



Plate 8: Termination of upper ditch



Plate 10: Souerrain 1



Plate 12: Large pit C1308



Plate 9: Structure 1 Round House



Plate 11: Pits C1292 and C1318



Plate 13: Souterrain 2



Plate 14: Southwest corner; possible entrance



Plate 15: Meeting of upper and main enclosures



Plate 16: oven or furnace

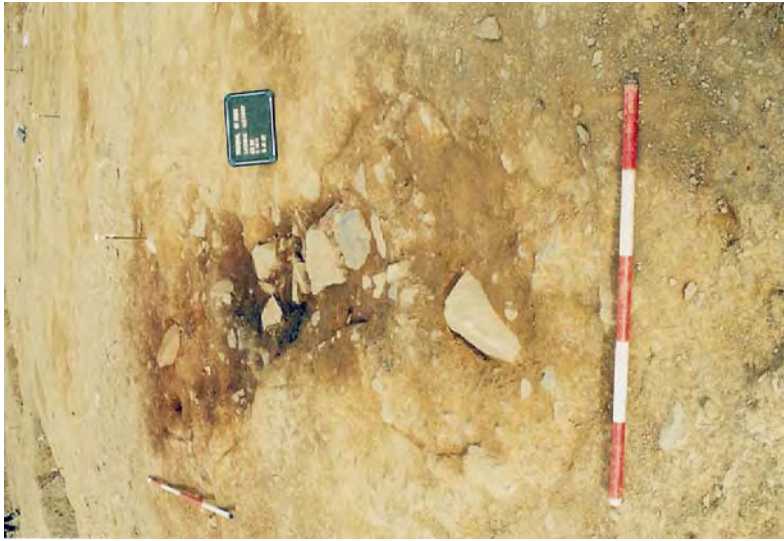


Plate 17: Corn Drying Kiln 1



Plate 18: Structure 8



Plate 20: Corn drying kiln 4 during excavation



Plate 19: Structure 9 and corn drying kilns 3 and 4