



Highland Archaeology Services Ltd

Bringing the Past and Future Together

Tarradale Through Time
Balvattie Site
Archaeological Evaluation Project 2018



Data Structure Report (DSR)
&
Post Excavation Research Design (PERD)

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Tarradale Through Time Project Balvattie Site

Archaeological Evaluation 2018

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Summary

A programme of archaeological evaluation and recording was undertaken at the site of suggested medieval activity at Balvattie, Tarradale, by a team of volunteers and members of the public as part of the ongoing Tarradale Through Time research project. The fieldwork and preliminary post excavation tasks were supervised by the writer for Highland Archaeology Services Limited and on behalf of Tarradale Through Time, in accordance with a methods statement approved by the same.

Fieldwork involved the excavation of five evaluation trenches, each of which targeted separate cropmark features visible on aerial photographs. The trenches confirmed the presence of buried archaeological deposits consistent with aerial photographs at some locations although two of the five cuttings were archaeologically sterile. Excavated features included a recut ditch and a series of associated post-pits, postholes, a linear ditch and a spread hearth deposit in Trench 3, the former consistent with a large circular enclosure indicated by a well-defined lush-mark on aerial photographs. Trench 4 was opened over the location of a large subcircular lush mark and revealed a large pit up to 1.5m deep of unknown function. The pit contained a sequence of well-defined fill deposits which indicate that it may have been open for an extended period and filled with differing source material in a series of discreet episodes. Trench 6 revealed part of a deep straight-sided ditch with a squared terminal, which had a deep posthole directly adjacent to the terminal. The features recorded in Trench 3 produced just a few sherds of stratified later prehistoric pottery although most other features identified in the trenches were aceramic. The ditch recorded in Trench 6 also failed to produce any dating evidence. Deposits containing charred plant material were identified in Trenches 3 and 4. Evaluation Trenches 5 and 8 failed to locate any significant archaeological deposits.

The primary fieldwork evidence indicates that most of the archaeological activity identified on the site is likely to be of later prehistoric origin and associated with a series of circular or rectilinear enclosures, most likely agricultural, which appear to have been located some distance from the focus of associated occupation. Evidence for later, medieval and post medieval, activity on the site was restricted to a small collection of pottery sherds. No substantial evidence for intensive medieval activity was identified.

This interim report sets out the preliminary results of the project and all record tables. It includes recommendations for a final stage of post excavation analysis and reporting work to ensure that the archaeological evidence recorded on the site is fully examined, understood and disseminated.

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Location

The Balvattie study site is located to the north west of Inverness off the B9169, close to the hamlet of Gilchrist and approximately 1km to the south east of Muir of Ord at the western end of the Black Isle. The study area is centred at NGR NH 5421 4902 (Figures 1, 2 and 3). At the time of the fieldwork a portion of the study area was under arable cultivation that had recently been cropped.

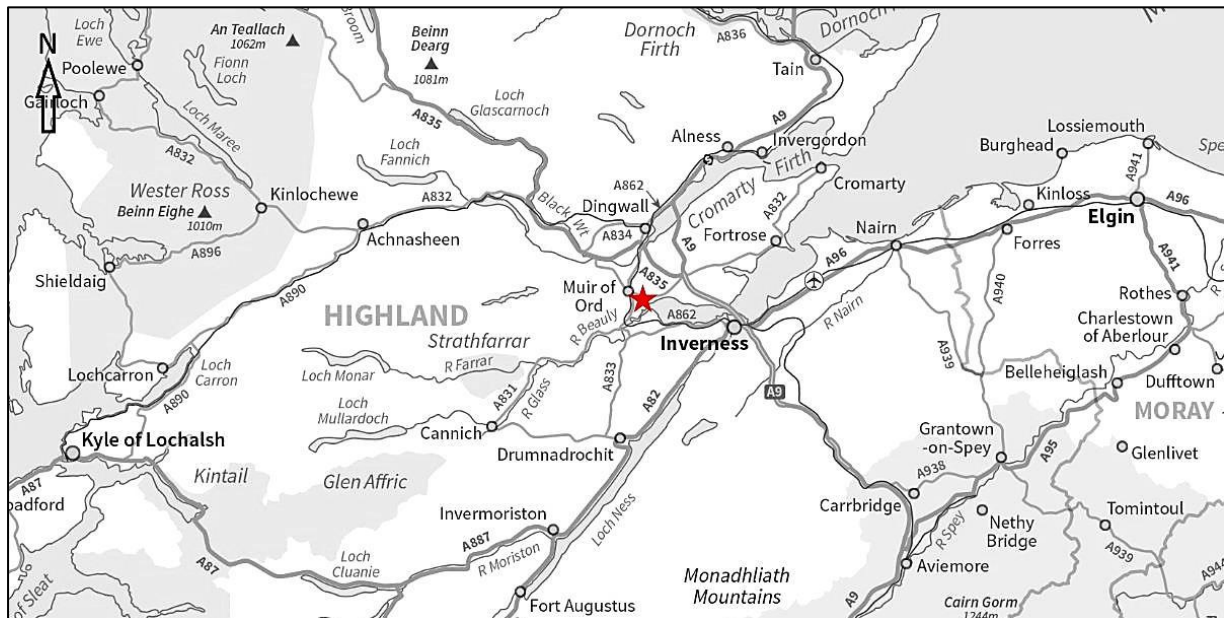


Figure 1 – General site location



Figure 2 - General Site Location. Grid scale in Kms

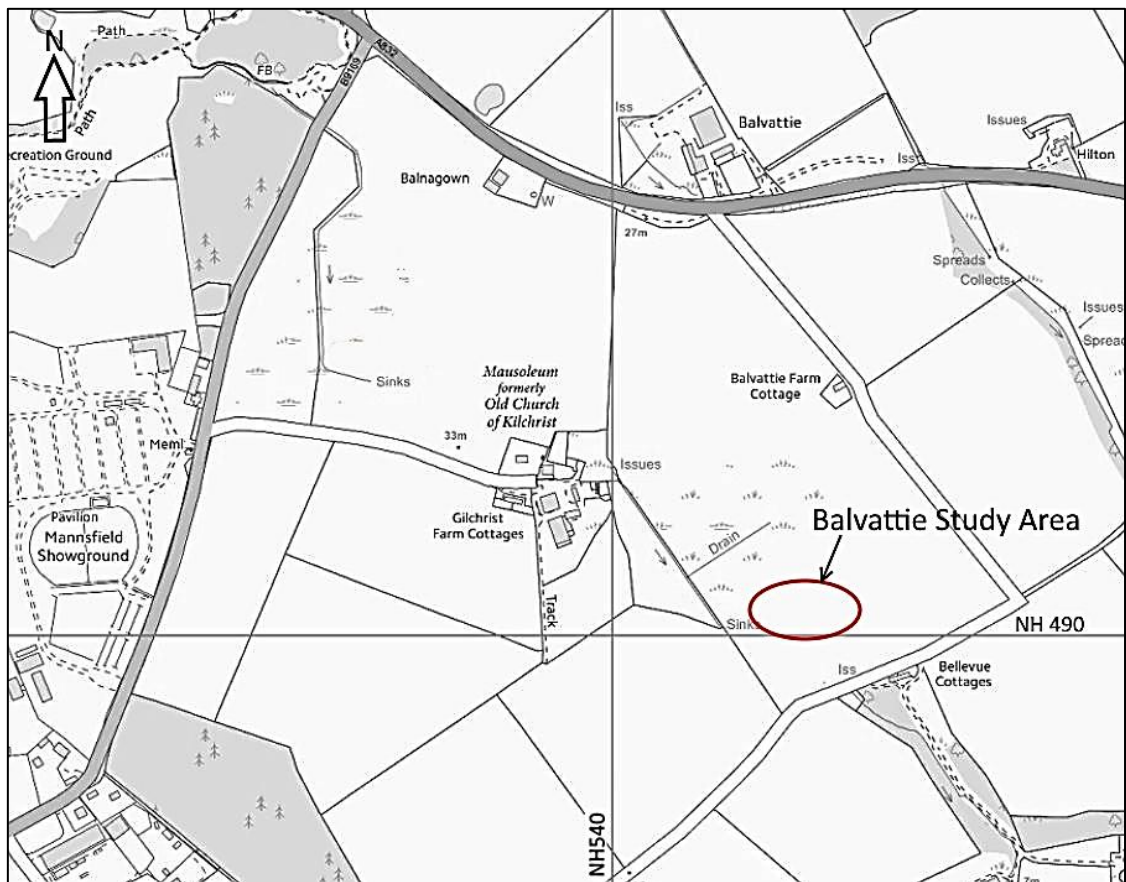


Figure 3 – Approximate extent of the Balvattie Study Area



Figure 4 – Aerial photograph of Balvattie site taken c1978 showing possible archaeological features visible as vegetation lush-marks. Facing W. ©RCAHMS

Introduction & Background

A programme of archaeological work has been undertaken on behalf of *Tarradale Through Time* in order to evaluate the archaeological potential of two sites located within the wider Tarradale study area where aerial photographic evidence indicates buried archaeological features associated with an undated promontory fort (Gilchrist) and an area of possible medieval activity (Balvattie). This report sets out the preliminary results and research potential of the latter, the Balvattie site.

The project was intended to recover new archaeological and environmental evidence through excavation and related techniques to enhance understanding of past human activity at each of the two study sites and thereby across the wider Tarradale landscape. These aims were to be achieved through the excavation of a series of carefully targeted evaluation trenches at each site where aerial photographic evidence indicated the likely presence of significant buried archaeological deposits. The trenches were designed to establish the presence or absence of significant buried remains and, if present, their character, quality, extent and date.

The evaluation fieldwork commenced on the 6th September 2018 and was undertaken over the subsequent two weeks. The work was supervised by Andrew Young of HAS and undertaken as a Community-led project for the wider *Tarradale Through Time* research project.

The project includes provision to undertake post-excavation tasks required for the preparation of this Data Structure Report (DSR) and a separate Post Excavation Research Design (PERD).

Aims & Objectives

Aims

The archaeological project had two principal aims:

- To enable community participants of whatever ability to achieve a working knowledge and understanding of archaeological best practice and acquire transferrable skills in the processes and techniques of field excavation, primary field recording, treatment of artefacts and ecofacts, post- fieldwork data analysis, interpretation of data and report writing.
- To establish through high quality excavation, recording and associated archaeological techniques, the presence or absence of significant buried archaeological deposits on the Balvattie site, where aerial photographic evidence and fieldwalking finds of medieval date indicated that evidence of former human activity are preserved below the plough soil and, if present, to determine the quality, degree of survival, character, function, date and significance of archaeology present.

Objectives

The archaeological objectives designed to achieve the project Aims were:

- The investigation of the Balvattie settlement site by means of targeted evaluation trenching to establish the presence or buried archaeological deposits and, if confirmed, the character and date of the archaeology indicated by aerial photographs and field walking finds (Figure 4 above).
- Detailed archaeological excavation and recording of archaeological deposits as appropriate, to professional standards.
- Processing of archaeological finds, data analysis and preparation of a DSR report.
- To add value to the archaeological programme by ensuring all participants were given the opportunity to learn a range of key archaeological techniques through a series of short on-site workshops and continual skills transfer. Topics covered essential skills including excavation and sampling techniques, context-based recording, the production of primary field drawings, artefact identification and preliminary finds stabilisation. Participants were actively encouraged to produce most primary field records compiled for the site work. Post excavation topics included the checking and integration of primary field records, the upgrading of primary field drawings, data input to computer and defining the research potential of excavated data.

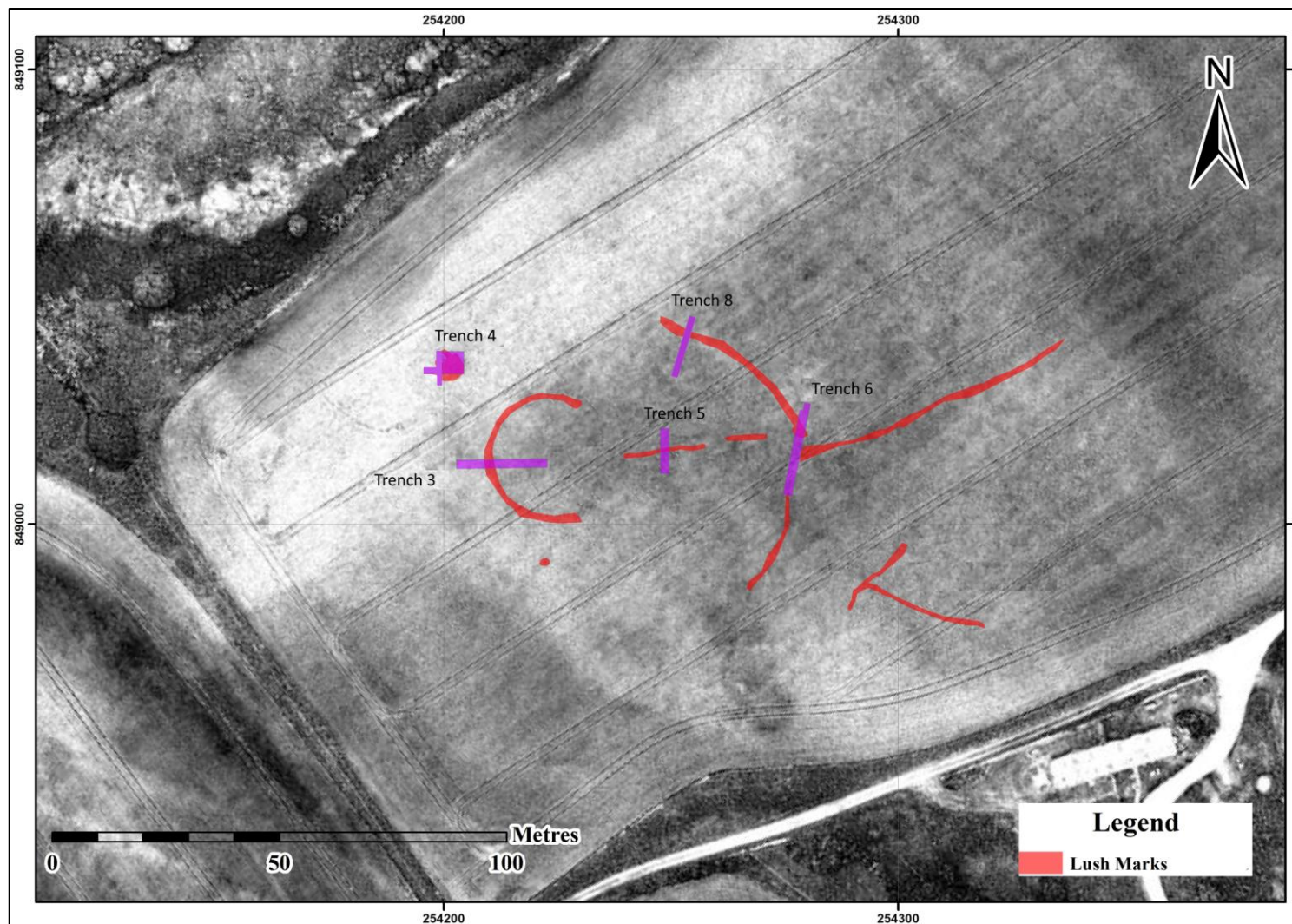


Figure 5 - Layout and enumeration of the Balvattie trenches superimposed on a vertical aerial photograph of c 1978 with vegetation lush-marks highlighted by HAS. Scale shown

Archaeological & Historical Background

Archaeology

Both the Canmore database and Highland Council Historic Environment Record (HER) were reviewed for the present project.

The Balvattie site is included in the Canmore register (Canmore 12685), where it is called ‘Gilchrist’ and described from aerial photographic sources as a group of undated cropmark features interpreted to reflect an enclosure, a large pit or roundhouse, a series of associated postholes and rig and medieval furrow cultivation. It is worth noting that the Canmore entry does not make reference to it being a possible settlement site.

Further evidence for previous activity is recorded some 250m SW of the study area where other features identified from aerial photographs are interpreted to reflect one or more roundhouses (Canmore 350221) and a very large linear vegetation feature suggested to reflect a former road (Canmore 76580), again these are all reliant upon aerial photographs and undated. A further undated site (Canmore 72619) is recorded some 500m to the NE, where a complex of linear and localised cropmarks is interpreted to reflect one or more enclosure and a number of associated pits.

Aside from the Canmore entries for the site and the vicinity, most of which are drawn from aerial photographic sources, little modern archaeological excavation has been undertaken in the area. The single notable exception is represented by a series of 20 evaluation trenches (Canmore 74002), which were opened over three seasons by the late G. D. B. Jones (Gregory, R.A. & Jones, G.D.B., 2001) at a greenfield site approximately 700m to the east of Balvattie. The excavation, which was located adjacent to an extensive barrow cemetery (Canmore 12682), identified evidence for multi-period settlement-related activity dating between the Mesolithic and Medieval periods. Excavated features included a substantial roundhouse dated to the late Bronze/Early Iron age and portions of a large, possibly defended, enclosure tentatively dated to the mid-1st millennium AD. The associated material culture recovered from the trenches was unfortunately very meagre indeed – the three seasons of work producing an assemblage of just 44 sherds of pottery, the majority of which was recovered from a single feature and dated by fabric and form to the period 300 to 800AD.

Extensive fieldwalking in the wider Tarradale area, most notably by members of NOSAS (Canmore *passim*), indicates that the rich natural resources and agricultural land of the area has been utilised and settled by successive generations with increasing intensity from the Mesolithic period onwards. In particular, fieldwalking of the Balvattie site has recovered a small but significant assemblage of later medieval and early post medieval pottery sherds.

Historic Maps

No formal desk-based assessment was undertaken as part of the project although readily available documentary and cartographic sources were reviewed for the preparation of the Project Design.

The principal sources consulted include a 1788 estate map of Tarradale by David Aitken (Figure 6) and both the 1st and 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey maps of 1881 and 1902 respectively (Figures 7 and 8).

Aitken’s detailed estate map, an extract of which is reproduced below (Figure 6), shows the Balvattie study area as open and cultivated land labelled ‘No 5’, the rig and furrow depicted in two differing alignments. The area is bounded by a former trackway to the west and a kettle-hole wetland to the northwest, which is denoted as ‘Moss’. No further detail is shown within the study area although a thick red line around the northern edge of the field may reflect the boundary of a proposed new farm which would have aggregated a number of earlier smaller holdings (NOSAS pers. com.). A small building located at the eastern edge of the kettle-hole, which is not shown on the later, 1st Edition, OS is labelled ‘Distillery’.

DBA Conclusions

The documentary sources indicate that the study site is located in an area that has been under cultivation since at least the late 18th century and has probably been utilised for agriculture and settlement related activity since the prehistoric period, a proposition supported by extensive and varied crop and vegetation marks visible on aerial photographs, both on the Balvattie site and in adjacent fields.



Figure 6 – Extract from the Tarradale Estate Map of 1788 by David Aitken showing the Balvattie site. Not to scale. With HAS annotation

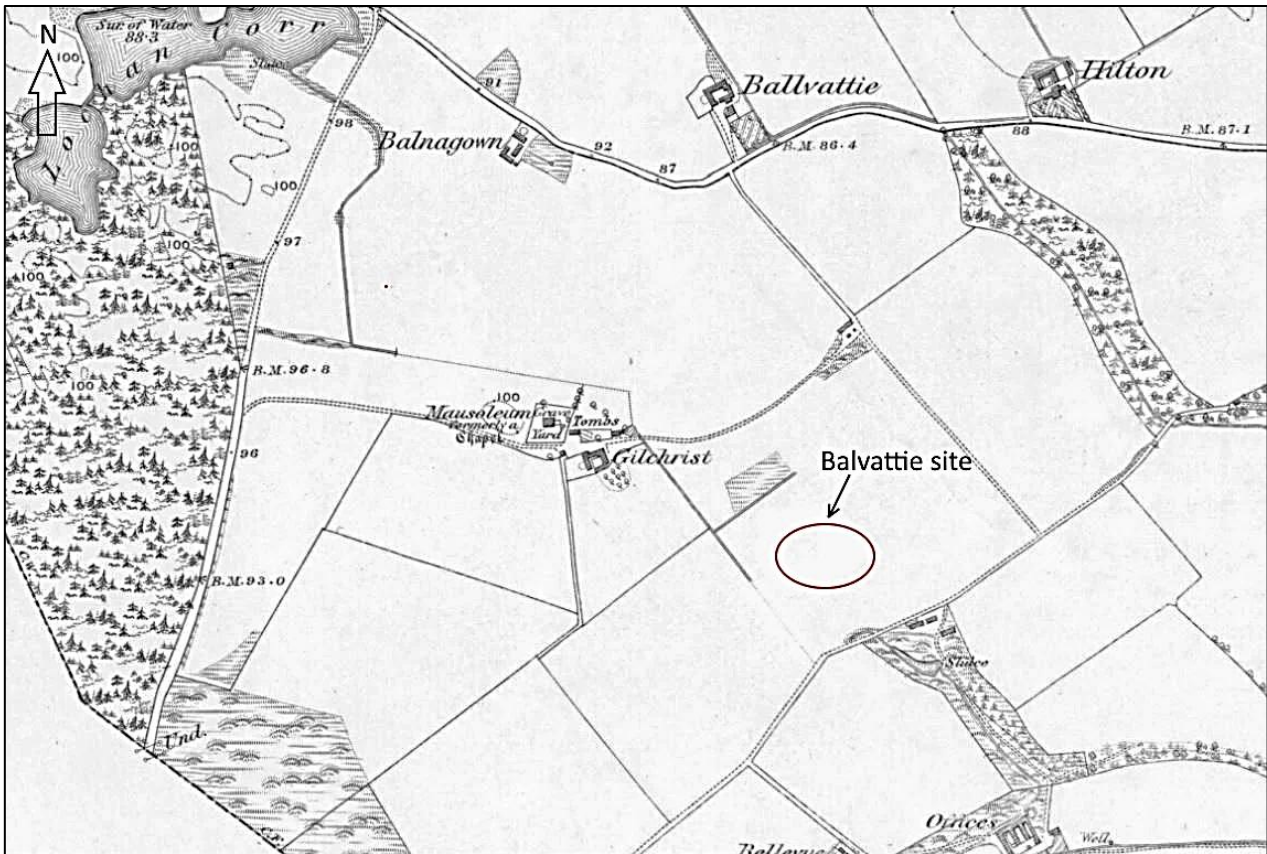


Figure 7 - Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6" map of 1881 showing Study Area.

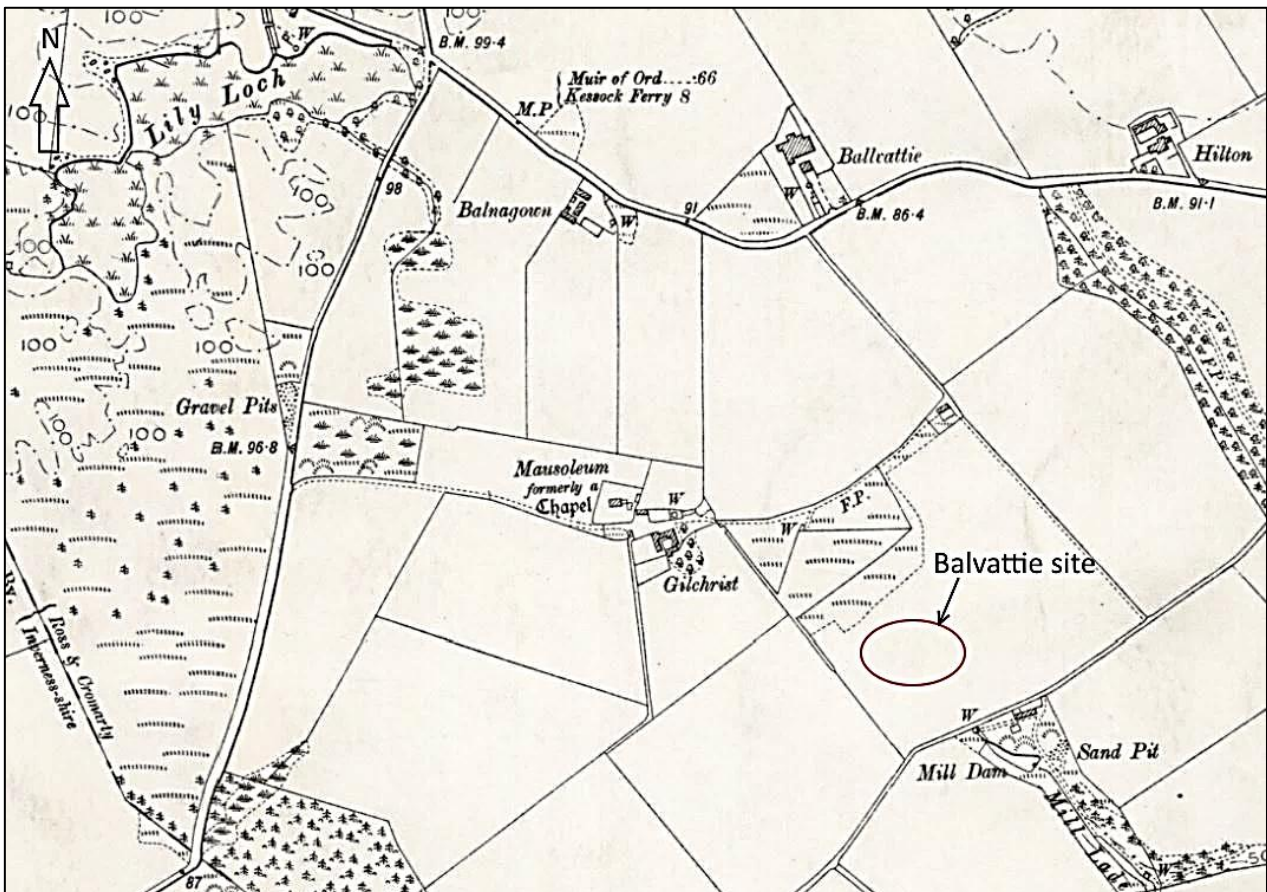


Figure 8 - Extract from the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 6" map of 1902 showing Study Area

Methodology

- A preliminary metal detecting survey was undertaken at the site in order to recover finds from the topsoil that might not have been identified during machine operations to open the evaluation trenches. A small assemblage of modern and undated objects were recovered, the details of which can be found in the project archive.
- Five trenches (Figure 4 above) were opened using a small slew-tracked excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket at selected locations designed to target features indicated by vegetation marks visible on aerial photographs. Note -the numbering of the trenches was not consecutive as the number sequence was spread across two separate evaluation sites.
- All significant archaeological features and deposits revealed in the evaluation trenches were located using a survey grade GPS unit. Recording included standard drawn and photographic records with camera locations and direction of all photographs taken. Plans and scaled drawings of archaeological features were produced at 1:10 or 1:20 scale. Depths of excavations were recorded relative to Ordnance Survey Datum. Archaeological features, deposits and finds revealed in the evaluation trenches were fully described and recorded in written records using the HAS unique numeric context-based recording system.
- All portable artefacts recovered were retained, conserved and recorded and will be declared as necessary for Scottish Treasure Trove.
- Primary archaeological records compiled during the course of the evaluation fieldwork, for example Small Find, photographic and sample records, have been transferred to a digital record by members of the fieldwork team assigned to the maintenance and transference of primary data.

Results

The principal evidence recorded in each of the five evaluation trenches is summarised below:

Trench 3

NGR NH 54204 49014 to NH 54225 49015
Figures 5, 9, 10, 11, 18 and 21

The trench measured 20m long by up to 2.8m wide in plan and was aligned east to west in barley stubble. It was designed to evaluate a well-defined circular vegetation lush-mark of unknown origin visible on aerial photographs (see Figures 4 and 5 above).

The trench was opened from west to east in level ground and reached the level of the natural gravel substrate (3001) throughout at a depth of between 400mm and 600mm below the modern ground surface, the depth of cover increasing gradually towards the east. The plough soil (3000) varied in depth between 280 to 380mm and consisted of a friable moderately stony sandy silt loam. The cutting revealed a series of moderately well-defined localised and linear soil deposits (Figures 10 and 18) directly below the plough soil that was concentrated at either end of the trench. A well-defined linear soil feature crossed the trench at roughly 90 degrees from north to south in the western half of the cutting.

Ditch 3011

The feature was evident from a dark brown linear soil deposit (Figure 10; (3002)) that crossed the western half of the trench from north to south. A cutting was opened across the deposit by hand which confirmed that it represented the uppermost fill of a broad ditch (Figure 9, Ditch [3011]), which extended beyond the trench to the north and south. The ditch cut was c 2m wide, up to 470mm deep and had a broad, shallow and

symmetrical U-shaped profile (Figure 9) with a gently rounded base cut into the natural gravelly substrate (3001). Excavation of the uppermost fill deposit (3002) revealed two different underlying fills (3012 and 3013), the boundary of which followed the line of the ditch cut. Close inspection of the south facing ditch section (Figure 21d) indicated that these deposits filled two separate ditch cuts, an original cut [3011] and a later recut [3015] on the west side. Only the later cut [3015] provided a full profile, which was asymmetrical and steeper on the eastern side.

The earlier ditch [3011] was filled by a single fill deposit (3012) that consisted of a dark reddish black (Munsell 10R 3/1) sandy silt containing common charcoal flecks and fragments and sparse small stones. The ditch recut [3015] was filled by a stony dark reddish brown (Munsell 5YR 3/2) deposit (3013) that was texturally similar to (3012). Fill deposits (3012) and (3013) were each sampled in bulk (Samples <9020> and <9023>) for the recovery of charred plant remains. Neither ditch fill produced any dateable artefacts.



Figure 9 – Trench 3, Ditch [3011] as excavated showing S facing section. Scales 2m and 1m



Figure 10 – Trench 3 showing soil features after preliminary cleaning and as excavated, with Posthole [3010] in section and Postholes [3021] and [3022] fully excavated. Facing NE. Scales 2m, 1m and 400mm

Posthole 3010

The feature was evident after cleaning as a subcircular patch of darker soil (3006) close to the western end of the trench (Figure 10). The deposit was investigated in half section which confirmed that it represented the uppermost fill of a large posthole (Figure 18, [3010]) that was up to 1.2m wide and 400mm deep with a symmetrical U-shaped profile (Figure 21c). Excavation revealed a dark reddish brown primary fill deposit (3008/3037) and a concentration of cobble stones (3009) indicating a post-packing, which were set mainly to the south side of the cut. The primary deposit produced a single sherd of coarse earthenware (SF 107) of late prehistoric type.

The upper fill of the posthole produced a few fragments of probable prehistoric pottery and several small fragments of bone. Fill deposits (3006) and (3008) were each sampled in bulk (Samples <9017> and <9038> respectively) for the recovery of charred plant remains.

A separate subcircular soil feature (3007) was intercut at the shoulder of Posthole (3010) on the NE side. The deposit was approximately 400mm in diameter and contained two large tabular schist stones, each of which was set firmly and edge-on. The feature was not excavated but appeared to reflect a separate setting for an earthfast post.

Posthole 3021

The feature was also evident after cleaning as a subcircular patch of darker soil (3014) at the extreme western end of the trench (Figure 10). The deposit was investigated in half section which confirmed that it represented the uppermost fill of a second large oval posthole (Figure 18, [3021]) that was up to 1.4m wide and up to 450mm deep with an asymmetrical and stepped profile (Figure 21b). The cut contained a dark reddish brown

(Munsell 5YR 5/2) primary charcoal rich sandy silt fill deposit (3016) that contained a greater concentration of stones and small cobbles set mainly to the south side of the cut.

The primary fill produced a small assemblage of pottery sherds (SF 087) of later prehistoric type a very small fragment of bone (SF99). Fill deposit (3016) was each sampled in bulk (Samples <9034> and <9022>) for the recovery of charred plant remains.

Posthole 3022

This small oval soil feature was located equidistant from Postholes 3010 and 3021 (Figure 18). The deposit was fully excavated to reveal a shallow posthole (Figure 10, [3022]) that was up to 1.4 m wide and up to 150mm deep with a broad open U-shaped profile. The single fill consisted of dark reddish-brown sandy silt that contained a concentration of small stones and small cobbles in the base, a few of which were pitched. The fill did not produce any dating evidence.

Postholes 3003 and 3017

These small oval soil features were located towards the centre and eastern end of the trench and were of similar size, each less than 350mm in diameter. Both were defined by a dark sandy silt deposit containing a concentration of small cobblestones. Feature (3017) was excavated to reveal a single shallow cut [3017] less than 100mm deep. No dating evidence was recovered from either feature.

Ditch 3030 and associated deposits and features

This group of closely associated features and deposits (Figures 11 and 18) were revealed at the extreme eastern end of the trench, some of which clearly extended into and beyond the trench section.



Figure 11 – Ditch 3030 and associated heat-affected deposits at the eastern end of Trench 3. Facing NW. Scale 400mm

The ditch [3030] crossed the eastern end of the trench from NW to SE and clearly continued beyond in both directions. It was revealed directly below the cultivation soil (3000) and was first evident as a linear spread of very dark brown stony sandy silt (3020) that was bounded on the west side by a group of tabular stones set edge-on. The deposit was investigated in section which confirmed that it represented the fill of a straight-sided gully (Figure 18, [3030]) cut into the natural substrate that was up to 380mm wide and 150mm deep with a steep-sided to vertical profile. Excavation confirmed that the cut [3030] incorporated at least two intercut postholes [3025] and [3026], the former located directly adjacent on the NE side of the gully and the latter in the base of the ditch, where it coincided with a squared gully terminal or junction. The ditch contained a single fill (3020), which was indistinguishable from the soil filling each of the postholes.

It produced just a few fragments of heat affected bone but no artefacts for dating.

A series of charcoal rich and heat-affected soil deposits (Figure 18, Deposits 3018, 3019 and 3024) were located immediately to the SW of the gully and appeared to respect the boundary it formed. The deposits varied in thickness and tapered to the west and deepen towards the east where (3024) was up to 130mm deep. The deposits included a distinctive subrounded patch of reddish yellow (Munsell 10R 4/8) gritty silt that appeared to be heat affected and possibly reflect the location of a hearth. Only deposit (3024) produced finds of any kind, just a few small fragments of bone. The deposit did contain significant amounts of charred plant material that was sampled in bulk (<9027>).

Features 3023, 3003 and 3032

This group of deposits and possible cut features (Figure 18) were generally ill-defined and shallow. They included a linear deposit (3023) up to 180mm deep and aligned broadly NW to SE that appeared to incorporate the remains of a posthole [3038] towards the NW end. Deposit (3023) was not excavated. Deposit (3033) consisted of a subcircular patch of stony brown silt less than 100mm deep. It filled a shallow bowl-shaped cut [3034] and produced two very small fragments of pottery (SF100 and SF101) provisionally dated as medieval and late prehistoric. The final element of the group was represented by a small posthole [3031] that was better defined and incorporated a rounded socket up to 400mm deep and a shallower tail that extended to the NW. The posthole failed to produce any dating evidence.

Trench 4

Opened off a baseline between NGR NH 54199 49033 and NH 54199 49038
Figures 5,12,13,14,19, 20 and 21

The trench (Figures 5, 12 and 19) was initially designed as a 5m square but was enlarged and extended as machine clearance proceeded. It was designed to evaluate a well-defined subcircular vegetation lush-mark of unknown origin visible on aerial photographs (see Figures 4 and 5 above).

The trench revealed the natural gravel substrate (4000) at a depth of approximately 400-500mm below the modern ground surface, the depth of cover increasing slightly towards the south. The plough soil (3001) consisted of a friable and moderately stony sandy silt loam. The trench revealed a large dark soil deposit (4002) that was broadly oval in plan with a long diameter of some 8m, approximately 75% of which was revealed in the trench. Two separate deposits (4003) and (4004) reflecting cut soil features were also revealed just outside the edge of (4002).

Following initial cleaning work two archaeological cuttings (Figure 19, Cuttings 1 and 2) were opened to investigate Deposit 4002.

Cutting 1 (Figure 20) revealed part of a large pit [4017] cut into the natural substrate with a moderately sloping west side that was in excess of 1.2m deep. It was filled by a sequence of well-defined tip deposits (see Figure 13). The earliest fill identified (4028) consisted of a dark grey to brown sandy silt with sparse small stones and pebbles. The deposit did not produce any artefacts but contained significant amounts of charred material that was sampled in bulk (<9036>. With the exception of deposit (4026), which contained sparse fine charcoal, the sequence of succeeding secondary fill deposits, (Figure 20; 4027 to 4031) were all archaeologically sterile. These included deposit (4027), which was indistinguishable from the natural substrate and deposit (4024), which consisted of extremely clean and well sorted pale silt with rare small pebbles. These were in turn overlain by a thick upper deposit of dark sandy silt soil containing abundant cobbles (4015 and 4018) and sparse charcoal, which clearly reflected very different source material. The uppermost pit fill (4002) was essentially stone free and approximately 400mm deep. It consisted of dark brown to orange brown sandy silt but failed to produce any stratified dating evidence.

A later pit cut (Figure 20, Cut [4020]) was revealed in the eastern half of Cutting 1, which was cut into the uppermost fill (4002) of Pit 4017. The pit had a U-shaped profile with very steep to vertical sides and was sealed by topsoil alone. It was cut to the depth of earlier pit fill (4014), the stones of which were visible in the

bottom of the pit. The pit cut contained a sequence of fill deposits the earliest of which consisted of distinctive orange to reddish pink heat affected silt (4029). This was in turn overlain by a deposit rich in charred wood fragments (4013) that appeared to reflect fuel waste (Figures 14 and 20).

The primary fill deposit (4029) was sampled in bulk (<9025> and <9031>) and produced a small collection of very small bone fragments. The overlying charcoal-rich deposit (4013) was also sampled in bulk for charred plant material (<9024>).



Figure 12 – Trench 4 after cleaning showing Cuttings 1 and 2 in progress. Facing SE

Deposits (4003) and (4004) were located to the SW and NE of Pit 4017 and were investigated in a sondage box and half section respectively.

Deposit (4003) was oval in plan and consisted of a moderately dense concentration of small to medium sized cobbles in a dark brown sandy silt matrix. The deposit filled a flat bottomed cut (Figure 21a; [4022]) that was up to 180mm deep and 1.8m wide on its long axis with moderately sloping sides. It contained a thin charcoal-rich primary fill (4021) that was bulk sampled (<9029>). No dateable artefacts were recovered from either fill although the arrangement of larger cobbles in the upper fill indicated the remnants of a post-packing.

Deposit (4004) was sub circular in plan and up to 700mm in diameter. It filled a shallow flat bottomed cut (Figure 19; [4009]) that was up to 120mm deep with moderate to gently sloping sides. The cut contained a single fill (4004) that incorporated a single large tabular schist boulder set partly edge-on, possibly reflecting a post-packing. No finds of any description were recovered from the fill.



Figure 13 – Trench 4. Detail of stratified pit fill deposits revealed in Cutting 1. Facing SW. Scales 2m and 1m



Figure 14 – Trench 4. Detail of heat affected and charcoal deposits (4029) and (4013) filling Pit 4020 in Cutting 1. Facing S. Scale 400mm

Trench 5

NGR NH 54249 49021 to NH 54249 49011
Figures 5 and 15

The trench was 10 m long by up to 2 m wide in plan and aligned north to south. It was designed to evaluate a narrow linear lush-mark visible on aerial photographs (see Figure 5 above), which was interpreted to reflect the line of a former ditch.

The trench was opened through a friable sand silt topsoil (5000) and a dark reddish brown sandy silt subsoil (5001) to reveal the undisturbed natural gravelly sand and silts substrate (5003) throughout at a depth of between 300 and 400mm (Figure 15).



Figure 15 – Trench 5 as excavated and after cleaning. Facing E. Scales 2m and 1m

The trench failed to identify any potentially significant archaeological deposits or structural remains and no evidence of the feature indicated by vegetation marks on aerial photographs. No significant finds were recovered from either stratified or unstratified contexts.

Trench 6

NGR NH 54279 49024 to NH 54276 49004
Figures 5, 16, 21 and 22

The trench was 22m long by up to 2.7m wide in plan and was aligned NNE to SSW in barley stubble. It was designed to evaluate the point at which a series of three moderately well-defined linear vegetation lush-marks appear to converge on aerial photographs (see Figures 4 and 5 above) and, if confirmed, ideally to examine the terminal of each of the features.

The plough soil (6001) varied in depth between 350 and 400mm and consisted of a friable largely stone free sandy silt loam. The trench revealed the natural gravelly sand and silt substrate (6002) throughout at a depth of between 400mm and 500mm below the modern ground surface, the depth of topsoil cover increasing gradually towards the northeast. The cutting revealed a single well-defined linear soil deposit (Figure 16; (6003)) directly below the plough soil at the extreme SW end of the trench, which clearly extended beyond the trench in both directions.

Ditch 3004/3007

The ditch was evident as a dark brown linear soil deposit (Figure 16, (6003)) that crossed the trench obliquely at the extreme southwestern corner. A series of four archaeological cuttings were opened across the deposit by hand which confirmed that it represented the single fill of a narrow steep sided ditch (Figures 21 and 22; Cuts [6004] and [6007]) cut into the natural substrate (6002), which extended beyond the trench to the northwest and south.

The profile of the ditch cut incorporated a very shallow bowl-shaped upper part, Cut [6004], and a central steep-sided channel (Cut [6007]). Cut [6004] was 1.1m wide at its greatest width and no more than 75mm deep. Cut [6007] had a steep to vertical sided symmetrical profile (Figure 21, d-f) with a gently rounded to irregular base up to 600mm deep. Cut [6007] terminated at the south end in a carefully squared terminal. Excavation confirmed the cuts were filled by a single fill deposit (6003) consisting of dark reddish brown sandy silt with sparse charcoal flecks, sparse small cobblestones and a single large schist cobble.

A deep straight sided posthole (Figure 21f, [6006]) was located in the shoulder of Cut [6004] on the W side. The feature was 670mm deep and filled by a deposit (6005) that was indistinguishable from the fill of the ditches. The posthole was located directly alongside the terminal of Cut [6007], a spatial arrangement that appeared significant.

The remainder of the trench was archaeologically sterile and revealed a uniform sequence of topsoil directly over the undisturbed natural substrate.

Neither the fill of the ditches or the posthole produced any artefacts or any material with potential for independent scientific dating.



Figure 16 - Trench 6 as excavated showing Ditch 604/607 and Posthole 6006 with archaeological cuttings. Facing N and S. Scales 2m, 1m and 400mm

Trench 8

NGR NH 54254/49034 to NH 54258/49047

Figures 5 and 17

This additional trench was opened after Trench 5 failed to identify features to explain the linear vegetation mark visible on aerial photographs. It was sited (see Figure 5) to investigate the northern end of a separate curving lush mark also visible on aerial photographs, which was also interpreted to reflect the course of a former boundary ditch.

The trench was 13 m long by up to 2.3 m wide in plan and aligned northeast to southwest. It was opened in level ground through a friable sandy silt topsoil (8000) and a dark reddish brown sandy silt subsoil (8001) to reveal the undisturbed natural gravelly sandy silt substrate (8002) throughout at a depth of between 350 mm and 400mm (Figure 17).



Figure 17 – Trench 8 as excavated. Facing NE. Scales 2m and 1m

The trench was archaeologically sterile and failed to identify any potentially significant archaeological deposits or structural remains or evidence of the feature indicated by vegetation marks on aerial photographs. Finds were restricted to a single small hone stone recovered from an unstratified context.

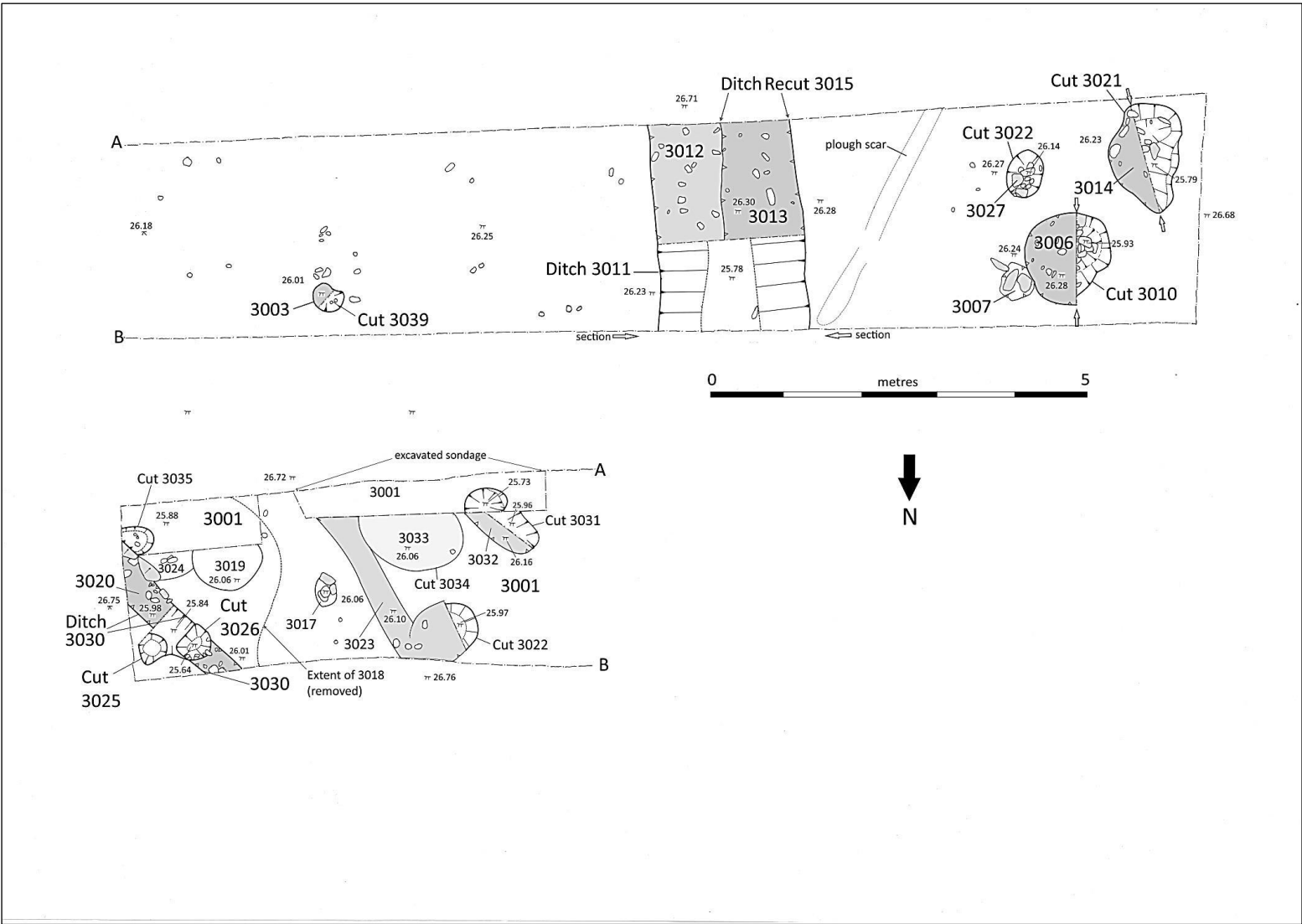


Figure 18 – Plan of Trench 3 as excavated. Scale shown.

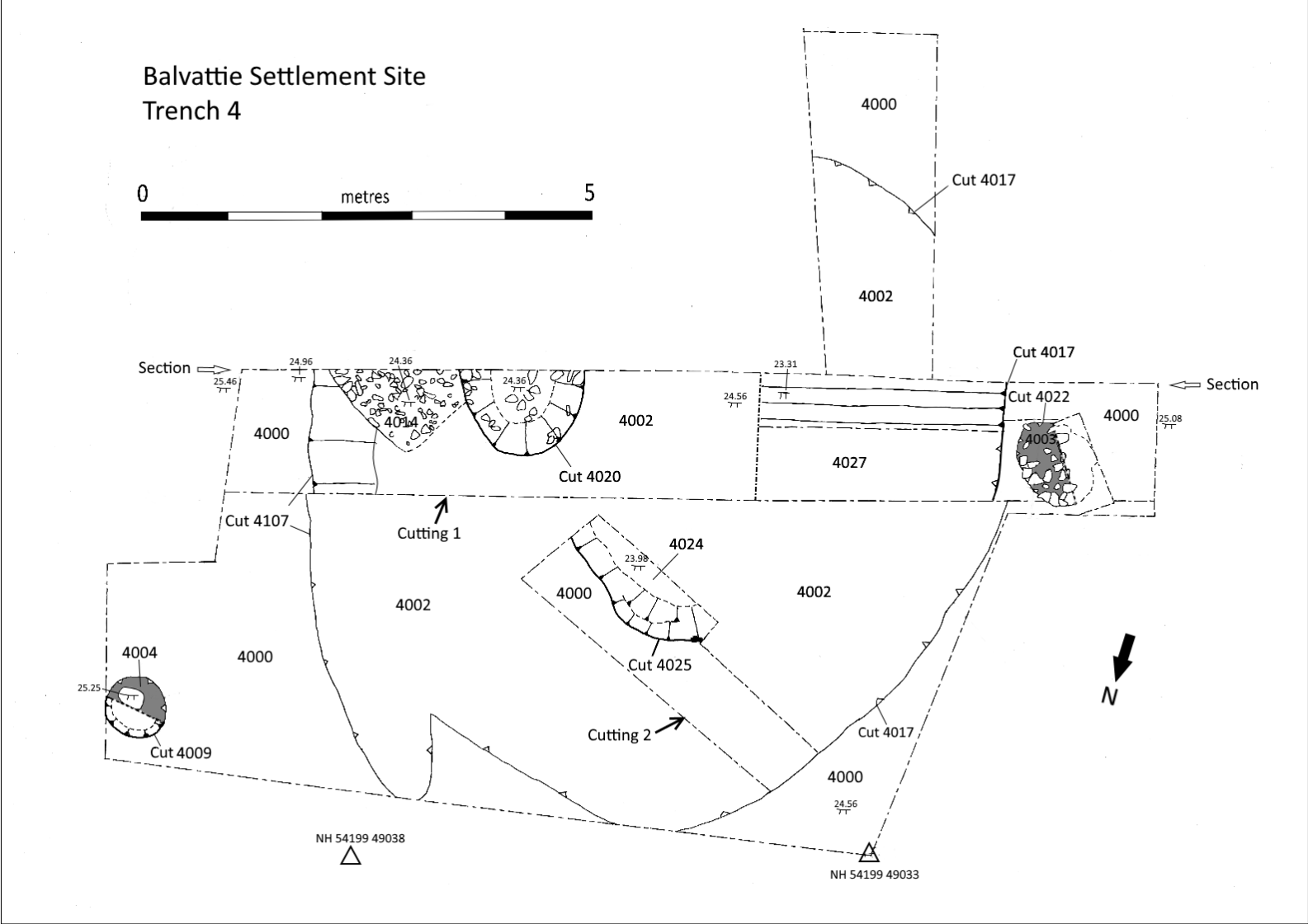


Figure 19 – Plan of Trench 4 as excavated. Scale shown.

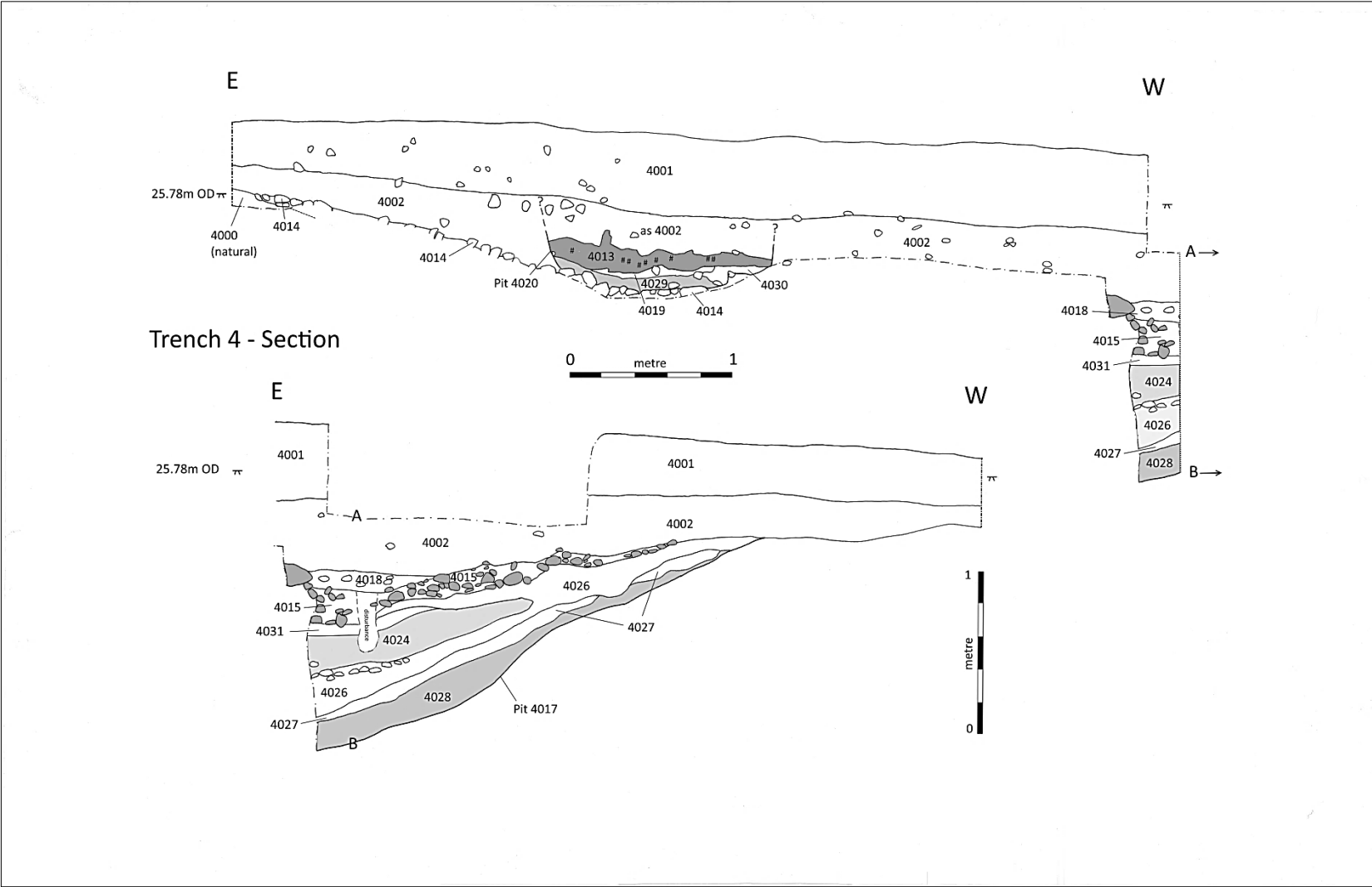


Figure 20 – Trench 4, Cutting 1 Section drawing. Scale shown

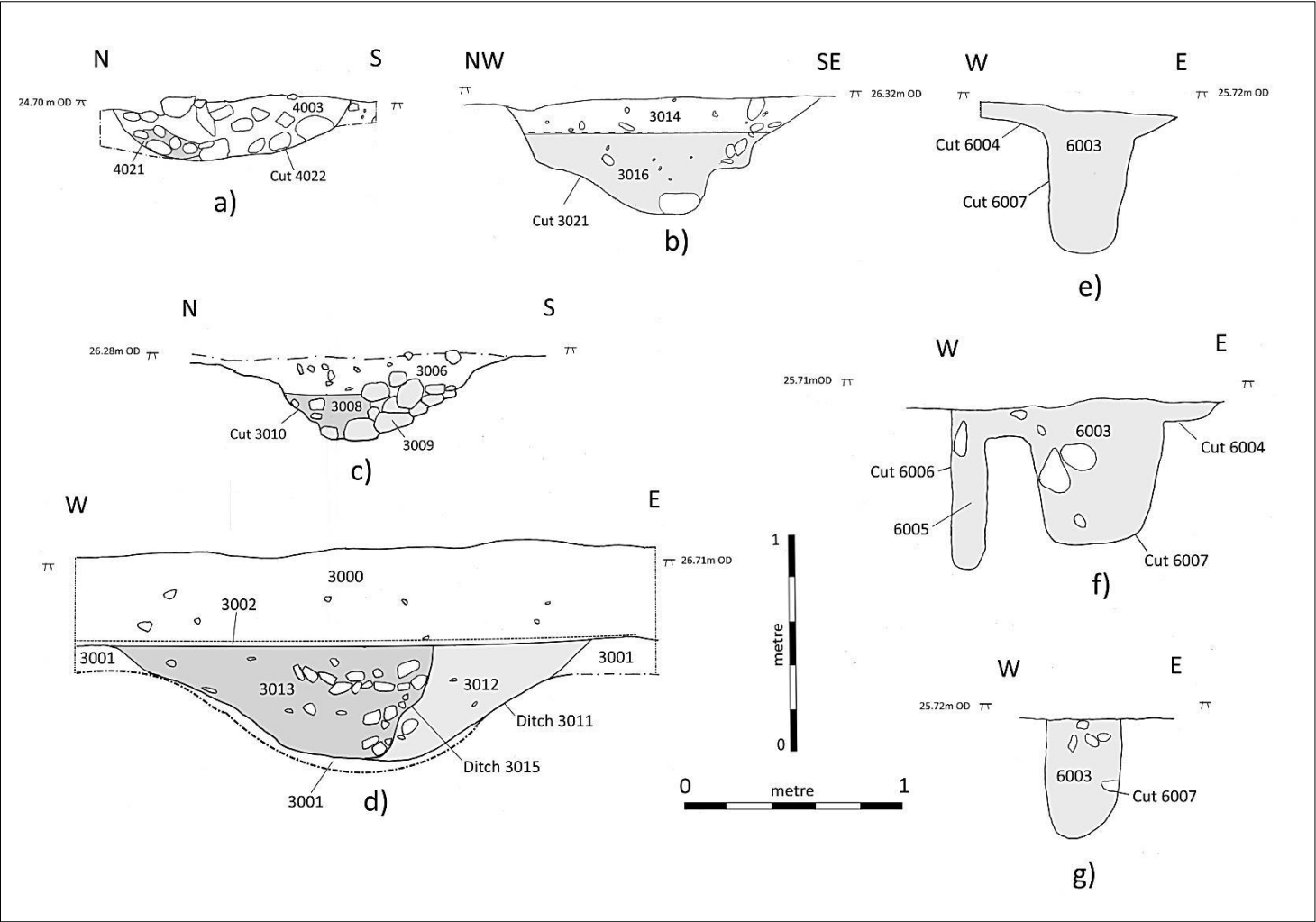


Figure 21 –Trenches 3, 4 and 6 section drawings. Scale shown

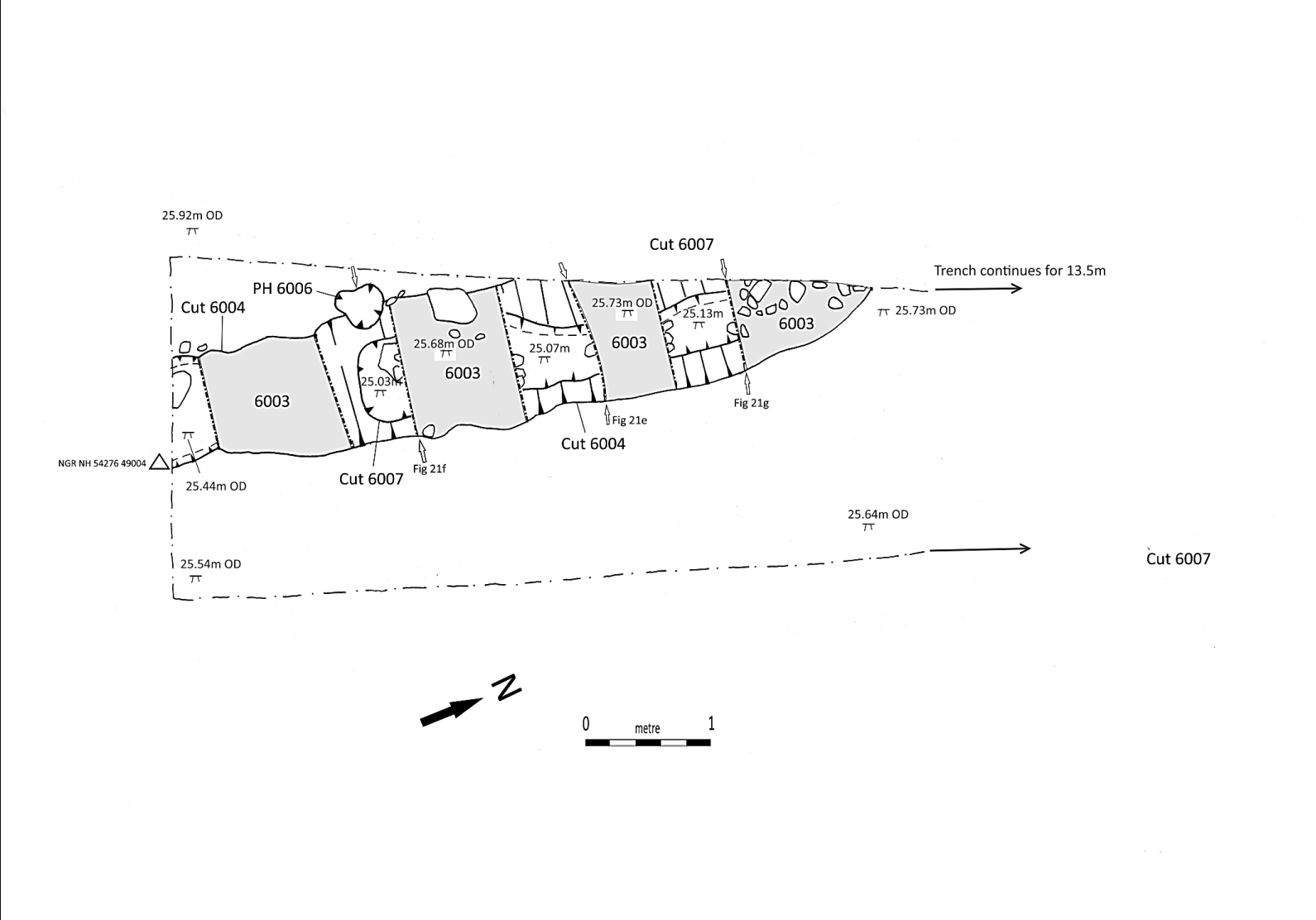


Figure 22 – Trench 6 showing plan of Ditch 6004/6007 as excavated. Scale shown

Summary Finds Reports

The following summary statements highlight the principal finds recovered during the fieldwork and are not intended to be comprehensive. For a full register of finds see the Finds Register appended. Recommendations for further examination and reporting of some of the assemblage are made in the PERD.

Pottery

A very small assemblage of stratified pottery sherds was recovered from stratified deposits in Trenches 3 and 4. The assemblage includes sherds of later prehistoric type and medieval/early post medieval type.

The pottery of later prehistoric type amounts to just a few extremely fragile sherds of handmade coarseware (SF87), all of which was recovered from the lower fill of Posthole [3021] in Trench 3. The collection from the posthole includes a single discernible body sherd some 8mm thick with an oxidised outer surface, reduced core and reduced inner surface. The fabric is coarsely tempered with visible inclusions up to 4mm size, some of which have superficial characteristics of degraded schist. No decoration or surface treatment of any kind is evident.

The assemblage of medieval and later pottery is equally small and unremarkable. It consists of some 45 sherds, most of which was recovered from the ploughsoil or unstratified contexts. Stratified sherds were recovered from Deposit 3018 and 3033 at the eastern end of Trench 3 and from surface cleaning of the uppermost pit fill (4002) I Trench 4. The sherds are mostly in a fine wheelthrown Redware, a significant number of which have a thin and patchy external yellowish glaze. Few forms are represented but two larger fragments (Figure 23) of glazed rod-shaped strap handle from a large jug or pitcher and a single everted basal angle, were recovered from unstratified contexts. The jug sherds both appear to be of late medieval or early post medieval type. Aside from these particular sherds, the general fabric characteristics and surface treatment of the majority of the sherds are, in the opinion of the writer, considered most likely to be of early post medieval, as opposed to later medieval, date. A small number of plain earthenware body sherds may be of true medieval type, for example SF 084 from (3005), although they are very few in number and of a size that would be consistent with manuring.



Figure 23 – Glazed late medieval/early post medieval strap handle sherds from Trench 3. Both unstratified. Scale in cms

A range of later, early post medieval and modern sherds, for example White ware, were recovered from unstratified contexts.

Worked Stone

A number of possible worked stone objects were retained during excavation work after preliminary assessment although all but one were deemed to represent natural or fire-fractured stones.

The single object was represented by a broken hone stone (SF102) recovered from the topsoil in Trench 8. The hone (Figure 24) consists of a thick squared chunk of coarse quartzite or metasandstone with three smoothed surfaces, one of which has a distinct concave profile.



Figure 24 – Hone stone SF102 from Trench 8. Unstratified. Scale in cms

The hone has no distinguishing characteristics in terms of date, which could lie between the prehistoric and early post medieval periods.

Charred Plant Remains

Charred plant remains were present in some stratified deposits and where present were sampled (See Appendix) in bulk for the recovery of environmental evidence. The samples have been processed during the preliminary post excavation work and the results and potential are discussed below in the PERD document.

Iron Objects

No stratified iron or metal objects were recovered during the excavation work. A handful of modern iron and metal objects, including rusty wire, were recovered from the ploughsoil.

Animal Bone

A very small collection of burnt and unburnt bone fragments were recovered from excavated contexts, the majority from features provisionally assigned to the later prehistoric period.

Other Objects

A very small collection of modern vessel glass and a marble were recovered from topsoil and unstratified deposits.

Discussion

The programme of evaluation trenching at the Balvattie site has confirmed the presence of significant buried archaeological deposits and features that are broadly, if not entirely, consistent with vegetation features visible on aerial photographs.

Trench 3

The trench confirmed the presence of a ditch [3011/3015] consistent with the circular vegetation feature that is clearly visible on aerial photographs. The ditch was recut on at least one occasion. Its interior incorporated some evidence of associated activity, principally Ditch [3030] and the heat affected deposits that butted its SW side. These were accompanied by a series of small postholes and amorphous soil features.

In combination this evidence indicates that the ditch defines a large circular enclosure that was possibly open on the east side. The evidence for activity inside it is not diagnostic but could indicate the presence of some associated earthfast structures, as indicated by Ditch [3030], and perhaps an associated hearth, but certainly not a roundhouse, as has been suggested previously.

The group of three postholes located immediately outside and to the west of the enclosure ditch, two of which produced sherds of later prehistoric-type pottery, indicate the likely presence of a further earthfast timber structure or structures in that area.

Trench 4

The trench was sited to evaluate a large subcircular lush-mark visible on many aerial photographs. The cutting confirmed the presence of a very large pit [4017] up to 1.2m deep, which contained a well-defined sequence of stratified fill deposits. However, the two cuttings excavated to investigate the feature failed to produce a single stratified and dateable artefact. The distinct differences of the various pit fills suggests that they reflect distinct and separate episodes of infilling whilst the clean intermediate deposits (4024, 4026 and 4027) could reflect material derived from adjacent excavations of the natural gravelly sand substrate.

The small pit [4020] cut into the uppermost fill of the earlier pit indicates a subsequent episode of unrelated activity that appears to relate to a hearth or burning event. Unfortunately, whilst containing abundant woody charcoal, the feature also failed to produce any dateable artefacts. Both pits were sealed by ploughsoil alone, which may explain the presence of a few sherds of medieval/post medieval pottery from the junction between it and the uppermost pit fill (4002).

The dating of both the pits remains unknown, although the absence of finds of any type from either could indicate an earlier as opposed to a later origin. Charred material recovered from the primary fill of each of the pits provides the only realistic option for clarifying this. Similarly, the reason they were dug remains unknown and an explanation for the larger pit ranges between the prosaic, simple gravel extraction, to the esoteric, ritual activity of some sort.

Trench 5

The trench was sited to evaluate a narrow but moderately well-defined linear vegetation mark visible on aerial photographs. The trench was archaeologically sterile and revealed undisturbed natural substrate directly below the ploughsoil. No evidence of any significant archaeological deposits or features was identified.

Trench 6

The trench was also sited to evaluate the group of narrow but moderately well-defined linear vegetation marks visible on aerial photographs and specifically the point at which those features appeared to converge.

The trench revealed a single segment of a narrow straight-sided ditch [6004/6007] whose alignment and position was broadly consistent with the southernmost of the three aerial photographic features. The ditch appeared to be intermittent and the presence of a deep posthole directly adjacent to a squared terminal could indicate the location of a former entrance through the boundary or enclosure that it defined.

No evidence was revealed elsewhere in the trench to confirm the archaeological origin of the two other linear vegetation features visible on aerial photographs.

No dating evidence was recovered from the ditch fill although a tentative late prehistoric date is considered most likely.

Trench 8

The trench was additional and opened after the negative results of Trench 5 in order to evaluate a narrow but well defined curvilinear vegetation mark visible on aerial photographs. The trench was archaeologically sterile and revealed undisturbed natural substrate directly below the ploughsoil.

No evidence of any significant archaeological activity was identified and no trace of the curvilinear vegetation feature visible on aerial photographs was identified.

Preliminary Conclusions

The evaluation trenches at the Balvattie site identified a number of significant buried archaeological features and deposits, the majority of which are tentatively interpreted to reflect activity during the late prehistoric period. However, the trenches failed to identify any substantial evidence to support the suggestion that the site was occupied during the medieval period, as indicated by previous finds recovered from fieldwalking coupled with vegetation features visible on aerial photographs.

Overall, the evidence gathered at the Balvattie site to date allows the following preliminary conclusions:

- *At least some of the linear and curvilinear vegetation marks visible on aerial photographs represent buried archaeological features and deposits. These include a large circular enclosure, a large subcircular pit, a series of postholes and at least one boundary or enclosure ditch.*
- *No substantial evidence for the former presence of a medieval settlement was identified.*
- *Dating for the majority of the activity represented is provisionally assigned to the later prehistoric period, based primarily upon a very small assemblage of stratified pottery.*
- *Evidence for one or more earthfast timber structures was identified although no spatial patterns were evident.*
- *The purpose of the large pit revealed in Trench 4 remains unclear although features recorded in other trenches appear to reflect agricultural enclosures or boundaries.*
- *The low numbers of finds and cultural material present generally, of any date, suggests that the activity represented was situated some distance from the focus of associated settlement. This, coupled with the provisional dating, suggests it may represent part of a wider late prehistoric agricultural landscape attached to settlement foci, for example that identified to the east by Gregory and Jones (Gregory & Jones 2001).*

Recommendations

The archaeological data recovered from the Balvattie site has some limited future research potential and justifies some further selective post excavation analysis and reporting. To that end a Post-Excavation Research Design (PERD) follows below which sets out further recommended analysis and reporting stage tasks in order to undertake the following:

- *Specialist examination, assessment and reporting of selective charred plant remains, principally those recovered from primary fill deposits in Trenches 3 and 4.*
- *Provision for 4 No AMS radiocarbon determinations from appropriate charred plant material from securely stratified contexts to date the digging of the pits in Trench 4 and activity associated with the construction and use of the circular enclosure in trench 3.*

- *Preparation of a descriptive and illustrated narrative report that sets out the results of the fieldwork and post excavation analysis stages and the site specific and wider conclusions that can be drawn from that evidence.*
- *Preparation of a summary report for academic journal publication.*
- *Preparation of a summary statement for DES and deposition of the project archive.*

The tasks required to complete the objectives outlined above, along with the justification for doing so, are set out below in the PERD document.

References

Gregory, R.A. & Jones, G.D.B., 2001 *Survey and Excavations at Tarradale, Highland*. Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot., 131, pp241-266

Romankiewicz, T. & Mann, B. 2017 *Excavating Prehistoric Roundhouses: Guidance on good practice and effective outcome for future research*. Aberdeenshire Council

ScARF 2012 Summary Iron Age Panel Report - Fraser Hunter & Martin Carruthers (editors). Scottish Archaeological Research Framework. Available online at <http://tinyurl.com/cx4nlt8>

Post Excavation Research Design (PERD)

Scope

Following the archaeological fieldwork at the Balvattie site preliminary post excavation work (Stage 1) has been completed. Stage 1 involved quantification and checking of the primary fieldwork record and archive and the preparation of the DSR and PERD Report, this document The following PERD sets out the proposed strategy for Stage 2, which includes commissioning selective specialist and in-house studies, analyses and reports and the production of a final published report; Stage 3 will entail archiving, deposition and dissemination of results through DES.

Stage 1 (completed)

All written, drawn and photographic records have been checked, cross-referenced and collated. Artefactual remains have been cleaned, catalogued and recorded by the *Tarradale Through Time* team using Highland Archaeology Services' finds recording procedure. All the bulk soil samples taken for the recovery of charred plant remains have been processed by means of wet-sieving through a 500 micron mesh.

Field drawings and paper records have been digitised and tabulated. Outputs include .pdf, Word and Excel. Preliminary results are set out in the DSR (above), which summarises the fieldwork methodology and results, and includes preliminary conclusions concerning the perceived significance of the evidence that has been gathered.

Stage 2 (proposed)

This stage of selective post-site analysis and reporting work will include in-house examination of the fieldwork evidence and selective examination and reporting of appropriate artefacts and ecofacts by external specialists. The aims and objectives of this proposed analysis-stage work are elucidated below.

Stage 3 (proposed)

Depending on the assessment of the significance of the results made in Stage 2, a fully illustrated descriptive report will be prepared for publication in a professional archaeological journal. In addition, the paper and material archives will be prepared for deposition and deposited with Historic Environment Scotland, and artefacts will be submitted for assessment as Treasure Trove.

Stage 2 Aims

The principal aims of the proposed post-excavation stage tasks are:

- 1 To establish an independent chronology for the principal archaeological activity recorded on the site by means of selective AMS radiocarbon dating.
- 2 To fully characterise and understand the principal archaeological activity identified on the site, including the evidence that can be gained from environmental remains.
- 3 To prepare an ordered and internally consistent archive for the excavation project.
- 4 To prepare a final illustrated descriptive report for publication that sets out the principal results of the project.
- 5 To submit a summary statement of results and deposition of the project archive with DES.

Achieving these goals can be expected to make an important contribution to the research aims for Iron Age Scotland set out in the *ScARF* Panel Report (*ScARF* 2012, Iron Age Scotland), in particular by improving current understanding of narratives relating to dating and settlement (*ScARF*, Iron Age Scotland *Building Blocks*), settlement and material culture (*Daily Life and Practice*), social organisation (*Reconstructing Iron Age Societies*) and the wider natural environment and setting (*Landscapes & Regions*).

PERD – Proposed Tasks

Pottery Identification & Assessment

The very small assemblage of prehistoric pottery sherds recovered from stratified deposits should be described for future comparison and reference. This will ideally be undertaken by a recognised pottery specialist but as a minimum should include description of the fabrics represented using a binocular microscope. The assemblage of later medieval/early post medieval and modern sherds should also undergo basic examination and identification in order to provide a summary for inclusion in the final report.

Other Finds

Excavation work also recovered a small number of worked stone objects (see Figure 24) and an assemblage of miscellaneous iron and glass objects. The worked stone objects appear to be of later prehistoric type and justify brief examination and description by a recognised specialist. It is recommended that a summary report for miscellaneous finds is produced in-house for inclusion in the final report.

Environmental Evidence

The recovery of environmental evidence has the potential to elucidate the nature of the settlement related activity identified on the site as well as the character and development of the wider natural and agricultural environment.

Bulk Soil Samples

Bulk soil samples were taken during the course of the fieldwork from those deposits with potential to contain cultural material and charred plant remains. The bulk soil samples have been processed by wet sieving through a 500 micron mesh and both the flots and residues retained. Significant amounts of charred plant remains have been recovered from a number of the samples. The sieved residues have been sorted and artefacts therein have been retained.

In the light of the archaeological activity identified during the project it is recommended that the flots recovered from selective samples listed below in Table 1 undergo assessment and, if appropriate, analysis by a qualified environmental specialist, in particular for the recovery of charred material suitable for AMS radiocarbon dating.

Table 1 – Environmental Samples for Specialist Assessment

Order of priority	Trench	Context	Sample Number	Justification
1	3	(3008)	<9038>	Primary PH charred cultural material
2	3	(3016)	<9022>	Primary PH charred cultural material
3	3	(3012)	<9023>	Primary ditch charred cultural material
4	4	(4028)	<9036>	Primary Pit charred cultural material
5	4	(4013)	<9024>	Primary Pit charred cultural material
6	3	(3018)	<9030>	Hearth residue deposit

Charcoal Identification and Assessment

Charcoal recovered from the bulk soil samples above have the potential to provide information relating to the types of wood utilised during the settlement related and/or agricultural activity identified in Trenches 3 and 4 as well as the character of the surrounding natural environment. Material suitable for radiocarbon determination is also expected to be present, for example fragments of charred sapwood or cereal grains. It is recommended that charcoal present in the sieving flots is scanned by an appropriate specialist for identification and a report commissioned. The assessment will also identify and select material most suitable (e.g. sapwood) for AMS radiocarbon dating.

AMS Radiocarbon Dating

The assemblage of stratified pottery and other artefacts will not provide a definitive typological chronology for the activity on the site. As a result AMS radiocarbon dating will be essential if an independent scientific chronology for the principal activity is to be achieved, specifically the enclosure and associated activity recorded in Trench 3 and the pit digging in Trench 4. It is anticipated that suitable material, for example sapwood, roundwood or cereal grains, for AMS dating is present in the charred flot residues. The table below shows the contexts recommended for AMS dating.

Table 2 – Contexts for AMS Radiocarbon Dating (Provisional)

C14 sample	Trench	Context	Justification
1	4	(4028)	A date for the earliest pit fill
2	4	(4013)	A date for the filling of the later pit
3	3	(3012)	A date for the earliest ditch fill
4	3	(3016)	A date for the earliest PH fill and the pottery sherds it produced
5	3	(3008)	A date for the earliest PH fill and the pottery sherds it produced
6	3	(3018)	A date for the Gully 3030 and associated hearth residue

Descriptive Narrative

Preparation of an illustrated descriptive report setting out the background to the project and the principal results of both the fieldwork and analysis stages. The report will include a review of recorded archaeology in the Tarradale area, in particular that recorded by Gregory and Jones (ibid, 2001) but also others, in order to compare and contrast the evidence from the Balvattie site.

Report illustrations

Preparation of appropriate maps, plans, drawings (including finds) and tables for inclusion in the final published report.

Reports

The draft final report will be prepared by *Tarradale Through Time* (NOSAS). The report will be submitted for publication in an appropriate archaeological journal (to be confirmed) in addition to *Tarradale Through Time*, Historic Environment Scotland and Highland Council. Further dissemination will be through Discovery and Excavation in Scotland and OASIS.

Appendices

Context Register

Context No.	Trench No.	Description	Interpretation	Context type	below	adjoining	above	Finds	Length	Breadth	Depth	Notes	Plans	Samples
3000	3	Topsoil across trench		Surface			3001	93	20.1	2	0.5 - 0.75			
3001	3	Orange stony gravel, natural	Natural substrate	Surface	3000		3004							
3002	3	Grey-brown fill of main ditch, stone inclusions > 8 cm	Uppermost ditch fill [3011] and [3015]	Deposit	3001				1.92		0.48			
3003	3	Fill of possible post hole close to centre of trench	Small probable post hole	Deposit			3002		0.15 diameter		0.2			
3004	3	Light brown fill of possible plough score	Resolved during trowel cleaning to be an animal burrow											
3005	3	Area of mixed burnt soil, charcoal and cobbles. SE corner of trench. Same as (3018).	See plan(s)	Deposit		3020 3018 3019		83 084 085 086	1.2	1.14	0.05 - 0.2			
3006	3	Pit with dark fill and cobbles. NW corner of trench. 10R 2.5/1 Munsell chart - reddish black with small pieces of burnt bone and piece of charcoal.	c. 1.2 diameter but a bit angular with possible post hole (3007) in NE side of feature.	Deposit	3001	3009	3008	92	1.6	1.2	0.2			
3007	3	Stone setting - 2 large stones in natural	With 2 large possible packing stones. Probably post hole packing.	Deposit	3002	3002 3008			0.29 (E-W)	0.26 (N-S)				
3008	3	Lower/ indeterminate fill of pit [3010] 10R 2.5./1 MC reddish black	Internal fill of post-pit [3010]	Deposit	3006	3007	3010		1.07	0.35	0.15			

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Context No.	Trench No.	Description	Interpretation	Context type	below	adjoining	above	Finds	Length	Breadth	Depth	Notes	Plans	Samples
3009	3	Group of cobble stones within [3008] and [3006] 8 cm - 20 cm. Stone setting?	Remnant post packing.	Deposit	3006	3008	3010			0.45	0.3			
3010	3	Cut of pit containing (3006), (3008) and (3009). Saucer shaped with a deeper cut in the centre	Post-pit cut	Cut	3002	3006 3008 3009			1.6	1.2	0.46			
3011	3	Ditch cut	Filled by (3012) and then recut by [3015].	Deposit	3002				2.02		0.48			
3012	3	Lower ditch fill of [3011], eastern lateral half. 10R 3/1 MC reddish black	Single fill ? of ditch [3011]	Deposit	3000	3013			0.58	0.43				
3013	3	Lower ditch fill of [3011], western lateral half. 5YR 3/2 MC dark reddish brown.	Fill of ditch recut [3015].	Deposit	3000	3012			1.42		0.55			
3014	3	Dark soil deposit? upper pit fill, charcoal inclusions. 7.5 YR 3/3 MC strong brown.	Upper fill of post-pit [3021].	Deposit	3000		3016		1	0.8	0.14			
3015	3	Recut of ditch [3011]	Filled by (3013).	Cut	3002				1.37		0.73			
3016	3	Fill of pit [3021]	Primary fill of [3021], dark brown charcoal rich soil, sandy and gritty with gravel. 5YR 2.5/2MC. Dark reddish brown with small inclusions	Deposit	3014			87	0.7		0.33			
3017	3	Possible post-hole fill	fill of possible post-hole comprising 4 stones .>7, <20cm.	Deposit	3001				0.15	0.15	0.1			

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Context No.	Trench No.	Description	Interpretation	Context type	below	adjoining	above	Finds	Length	Breadth	Depth	Notes	Plans	Samples
3018	3	Dark charcoal rich soil with charcoal pieces 5YR 3/2MC. Dark reddish brown sandy - burnt bone roughly triangular in shape bounded on NE side by stone setting (3020)	Associated with (3019).	Deposit	3005	3019 3020			1.2	1.14	0.05 - 0.2			
3019	3	Burnt/ red soil. 10R 4/8MC red sandy gritty with darker inclusions patchwork effect stone inclusions 1.5-8 cm	Burnt residue soil	Deposit	3018	3018			1.3	1.4				
3020	3	Mixed soil with stone and charcoal, ill defined. Dark deposit 7.5YR 2.5/3MC very dark brown sandy fill with stony inclusions 1-7 cm with bone. Bounded on W side by stone setting	? Gully fill to be confirmed, boundary gullies - see plans.	Deposit	3005	3018		96	1.2	0.4	0.2			
3021	3	Pit-cut including (3014) and (3016).	Post-pit cut [3021].	Cut		3014 3016			1	0.8	0.5			
3022	3	Small probable post-hole, largish stones > 25 cm.	Post-hole.	Cut	3001	3027			0.56	0.44	0.16			
3023	3	Amorphous shape of stones and dark brown soil. Fill of [3027]	L shaped.	Surface	3001	3027			0.73	0.76	0.18			

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Context No.	Trench No.	Description	Interpretation	Context type	below	adjoining	above	Finds	Length	Breadth	Depth	Notes	Plans	Samples
3024	3	Dark brown soil with charcoal and bone fragment inclusions. Plus stone inclusions. E end (N side) is large schist stone 32cmx17cm sitting in dark brown soil. Another large stone 32x27 cm set into baulk. See plan.	Bounded by [3030], gully on the NE side.	Deposit	3002	3035	3036	83	0.74	0.46	0.13			
3025	3	Post-hole fill. Dark brown sandy silt with small stone inclusions to 11cm.	Fill of probable post-hole on shoulder of [3030].	deposit	3002	3026			0.28	0.25	0.25			
3026	3	Pit fill deposit of stones (to 11 cm) and soil conjoined with [3020].	Lower part of (3020). Gully fill.	Deposit		3025			0.39	0.37	0.42			
3027	3	Fill of post-hole [3022]. 5YR 3/3MC yellowish red with large stone setting. 3 large stones 22x10 , 14x16, 17x19 cm not fully excavated. See plan.	Pit fill.	Deposit	3002	3002			0.56	0.44	0.16			
3028	3	Fill of surface (3023).	Amorphous shape of stones and dark brown soil. Fill of [3027]	Deposit	3001	3023			0.73	0.76	0.18			
3029	3	Cut of fill (3025)	Possible post-hole cut.	Cut	3002	3025			0.28	0.25	0.25			
3030	3	Cut of gully (3020).	Includes a small rounded terminal that indicates probably more than one cut here.	cut	3002	3030 3025 3024	3036		0.29		0.14			
3031	3	Post-hole cut. Aligned lengthwise E-W		Cut	3002	3032			0.46	0.52	0.54			

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Context No.	Trench No.	Description	Interpretation	Context type	below	adjoining	above	Finds	Length	Breadth	Depth	Notes	Plans	Samples
3032	3	Post-hole fill of (3031). Orangey brown slightly browner than natural.		Deposit	3002	3031			0.46	0.52	0.54			
3033	3	Stony spread c. 1.2m diameter.	Dubious? soil feature.	Surface	3002	3034			1.2	1.2	>0.1			
3034	3	Fill of 3033 spread. Brown silt with stony inclusions to 13cm	Dubious? soil feature.	Deposit	3002	3033		100 101	1.2	1.2	>0.1			
3035	3	Fire pit cut that disappears under E of S section	Cut that disappears under the E and S sections - see plan.	Cut	3002	3024			0.62	0.36	0.53			
3036	3	Charcoal rich mid brown soil with c. 50% broken and round stones to 100mm nominal - see plan.	Broken stones fire cracked	Deposit	3024				0.62	0.36	0.53			Fire cracked stones kept with finds (uncatalogued)
3037	3	Lower fill of pit (3010)charcoal inclusions + ?prehistoric pot	Below (3008) in fill of pit [3010], primary fill.	Deposit	3008	3010		107	0.66	0.32	0.17			
4000	4	Natural substrate sandy gravels	Glacial deposit											
4001	4	Friable sandy silty topsoil with sparse small stones	Topsoil	Deposit			4002 4000				to 0.45			
4002	4	Brown soil mixed with orange sandy silt + charcoal inclusions 7.5 YR 2.5/3 MC strong brown	Deposit revealed by machine clearance of topsoil revealing likely extent of v large pit or cut feature(s)	Deposit	4001		4000			5.53	to 0.4			

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Context No.	Trench No.	Description	Interpretation	Context type	below	adjoining	above	Finds	Length	Breadth	Depth	Notes	Plans	Samples
4003	4	7.5YR 2.5/2MC strong brown sandy. Semi-circular brown feature densely packed with large stones at times organised into a rim on SW aspect cut - possible hole	The infill deposit of cut [4022] through fill (4024). The alignment of stones in SW aspect of pit suggests a post pit.	Deposit	4000		4021		0.94	0.94	0.27		16	9028
4004	4	Fill of possible post hole with a large set stone. Fill includes 1 large schist boulder set almost edge on.	Post hole fill of cut [4049]	Deposit	4001		4009		0.66	0.66	0.12			
4005	4	Possible furrow running NW/SE running into baulk	Linear? Cultivation feature visible in upper surface of (4002)	Structure	4001		4002		1.7	0.3				
4006	4	Possible furrow running NW/SE running into baulk	Linear? Cultivation feature visible in upper surface of (4002)	Deposit	4001		4002		2	0.4				
4007	4	Clay mound	Absolutely no idea what this is : ignore		4000				0.75	0.6				
4008		VOID												
4009	4	Cut of a pit (the fill of which is 4004)	Post hole cut	Cut	4004		4000		0.6	0.3	0.15			
4010	4	Orange brown silty soil in cut underlying 4002	Possibly soil lens within 4002, but not clear	Deposit	4002			94						9018
4011		VOID												
4012	4	Lens of sand within 4004	Intermediate fill of post hole [4009] within (4004)	Deposit	4004		4004		0.2		0.06			
4013	4	A pit fill with charcoal rich layer with sizeable pieces of charcoal. 10R 3/1MC dark reddish grey	Intermediate fill of pit [4020]	Deposit			4019		1.3		0.15		19	9024

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Context No.	Trench No.	Description	Interpretation	Context type	below	adjoining	above	Finds	Length	Breadth	Depth	Notes	Plans	Samples
4014	4	Layer of moderately dense but poorly consolidated sandstone cobbles and stones forming intermediate fill of [4017] E end of slot trench	Stone/rubble pit fill Same as (4015)	Deposit	4018 4002		4024 4026	95	1.31	0.79	0.09		18, section 19	
4015	4	Layer of moderately dense but poorly consolidated sandstone cobbles and stones forming intermediate fill of [4017] W end of slot trench	Stone/rubble pit fill Same as (4014)	Deposit	4018 4002		4024		0.67	0.45	0.4			
4016	4	Cut adjacent to fill (4014)?	Unclear but possibly same as [4017]	Cut		4014 =4017			1.31	0.79	0.09			
4017	4	Cut adjacent to 4015. V large subrectangular to sub rounded cut soil feature =pit. Investigated in 2 excavated cuttings in T4	Large pit cut. Purpose unknown	Cut	4028		4000		7.6	5.8	>= 1.4		18 section 19	
4018	4	Pit fill below (4010)?	?same as or part of (4012)	Deposit	4010		4015	88	1.75	0.35	0.23			
4019	4	Pale? Burnt clay with moderate charcoal below(4013) - pit fill- lower 5YR /6MC yellowish red + 2.5YR 4/6 MC red =yellowish-red colour. Fill of pit [4020]	Distinct orange coloured clay deposit? Dumped clay material or ? In-situ	Deposit	4013		4029 4030	89 90 91	0.8		0.15 - 0.20		18 section 19	9031 9025
4020	4	Pit cut filled by (4013) (4019) etc Through stony layer (4014)? Stones 5-14 cm. Profile of cut is moderate to steep to a flattish irregular base	Pit cut into upper fills [4017]	Cut	4029 4030		4002 4015 4014		1.3		0.64 (below datum)		18 section 19	9021

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Context No.	Trench No.	Description	Interpretation	Context type	below	adjoining	above	Finds	Length	Breadth	Depth	Notes	Plans	Samples
4021	4	Very dark friable silty soil at base of [4022]. Multiple small charcoal inclusions. A lens of material at N side of pit. See section drawing for profile in box section.	The base of shallow pit, cut[4022] =? Primary fill. Possible burnt post. Alternatively charcoal rich deposit at base of pit deposit	Deposit	4003		4022		0.18	0.1	0.08		16	9029
4022	4	Cut containing (4033) (4021) Gently sloping sides to a flattish base	Post hole or small pit - ?not illustrated	Cut	4021	4003 4021	4000		1.12	1.8	0.18			
4023	4	Natural	Natural substrate as (4000)	Deposit										
4024	4	Silt below stone (4015). Very distinctive pale silt deposit essentially stone free. Intermediate fill of pit [4017]. Appears to have been burrowed at one location. Some water worn pebbles	Clean pit fill deposit	Deposit	4015		4026		0.75		0.35		18 section 19	9033
4025	4	Sandy silty layer below(4022)?	? Unclear and duplicated context number - possibly represents lower part of layer (4002)?=(4002) Not shown on plans or sections	Deposit	4002		4015?		1.8	0.7	0.87			
4026	4	Sandy silt fill between (4015) (4024) Intermediate fill of pit[4017]	This deposit was not picked out in section drawing but now indicated post ex	Deposit	4015	4015 4024	4024		1.4		0.1		section 19	9035
4027	4	Natural same as (4023) (4000).	Natural substrate	Deposit	4026	4015 4024	4028		1.4		0.1			

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Context No.	Trench No.	Description	Interpretation	Context type	below	adjoining	above	Finds	Length	Breadth	Depth	Notes	Plans	Samples
4028	4	Primary pit fill. Sandy silt. A dark greyish brown sandy silt containing sparse small stones and cobbles	Primary or at least earliest reached fill of large pit [4017]	Deposit	4027		4017		2.5		0.15		18section 19	9036
4029	4	The primary or earliest fill of pit [4020] consisting of a distinctive red clay. Sampled no dating evidence.	? In situ burning deposit. Primary	Deposit	4019		4020		0.65	0.7	0.5		Section 19	9025 9031
4030		Primary/early fill of pit[4020]. Wedge shaped deposit of reddish brown silt clay	Primary/early pit fill	Deposit	4019		4029			0.4	<= 0.1		Section 19	
4031		Wedge-shaped dark soil fill below 4015	Intermediate pit fill	Deposit	4015		4024						Section 19	
5000	5	2.5YR 2/3MC dusky red top soil	topsoil				5001							
5001	5	5YR 3/3MC dark reddish brown	subsoil		5000		5002							
5002	5	Natural	Natural gravelly silt substrate		5001									
6001	6	Topsoil	as 5000									No content sheet		
6002	6	Natural	Sandy gravelly natural substrate		6001									

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Context No.	Trench No.	Description	Interpretation	Context type	below	adjoining	above	Finds	Length	Breadth	Depth	Notes	Plans	Samples
6003	6	Ditch fill with charcoal inclusions. 5YR 3/3MC dark reddish brown. See context sheet for sondage plan	Single fill of ditch cuts [6004] [6007] with occasional to sparse small to medium stones and cobbles randomly throughout.	Deposit	6001		6004 6007		5.4	1.1	0.7		20	
6004	6	Ditch cut. Width 0.85 m at N end 1.4 m at terminus to baulk. Shallow saucer shaped profile cut into natural substrate and ?cut by [6007] or contemporary	Shallow ditch cut aligned ca N-S and extending into baulk at N and S. In plan may curve to W at N end. ?Cut by or same as [6007]	Cut	6003		6002		5.4	1.1	<0.15		20	
6005	6	Post hole fill to W of terminus in (6003) (A) . 5YR 3/3MC dark reddish brown. Sub rounded in plan and straight sided cut deeply into natural substrate	Deep post hole fixing adjacent to ditch terminal	Deposit	6001	6003	6007		0.3	0.3	0.6		20	
6006	6	Post hole cut See (6005) above	See (6005) above	Cut	6005		6002		0.3	0.3	0.67			
6007	6	Ditch cut with terminal. A straight sided ditch cut with a squared terminal at the S end. Recorded as a separate cut.	Ditch slot with terminal and post hole adjacent. ?Timber palisade slot? Possibly same as /part of [6004] above	Cut	6003		6002						20	
8000	8	Topsoil Deposit	Topsoil				8001							
8001	8	Subsoil deposit	Subsoil		8000									
8002	8	Natural gravelly sand silt	Natural substrate		8001									

Sample Register

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Sample number	Trench no.	Context no.	Description	No of bags	Initials	Date
9001	1	1004	Ashy grey with flecks of charcoal, 45% rounded stones < 200m	2	TB	9 September 2018
9002	1	1014	Primary deposit		TB	10 September 2018
9003	1	1015	Dark soil rich material cut into 1016	2	RGSJ	11 September 2018
9004	1	1024	Ditch fill dark grey soil matrix	3	JM	11 September 2018
9005	1	1016	Ditch fill dark grey soil matrix			11 September 2018
9006	1	1003	fill of ditch 1020 brown orange 45% charcoal	1	AC	10 September 2018
9007	7	7004 etc	humic peat deposits column #1 of 2	1	KC	10 September 2018
9008	1	1016	lens of darker charcoal rich material within 1016	1	RGSJ	11 September 2018
9009			VOID			
9010	1	1024	Primary ditch fill with charcoal	1	JM	12 September 2018
9011	1	1023	mixed charcoal intrusions	1		13 September 2018
9012	7	7009	grey gleyed gritty soil with stone inclusions	2	JW	13 September 2018
9013	7	7004 etc	humic peat deposits column # 2 of 2	1	ACY	13 September 2018
9014	7	7010	charcoal rich deposit with prehistoric pottery	3	ACY	14 September 2018
9015	7	?7010	?Bulk soil for charcoal	1	TB	15 September 2018
9016	7	7010	Bulk soil for charcoal		TB	15 September 2018
9017	3	3006	upper ? Pit fill	2	ACY	17 September 2018
9018	4	4010	brown sandy silt with charcoal inclusions pit fill		JMC	17 September 2018
9019	3	3005	sandy silt with large areas of red burnt inclusions with some charcoal	1	EAC	17 September 2018
9020	3	3013	mottled mid-brown/orange with charcoal inclusions	2	EAC	17 September 2018
9021	4	4010	charcoal	1	REJ	18 September 2018

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Sample number	Trench no.	Context no.	Description	No of bags	Initials	Date
9022	3	3016	charcoal rich soil fill of pit [3014]	2	CF	18 September 2018
9023	3	3012	charcoal rich dark soil fill (3012) of ditch [3011]	3	PH	18 September 2018
9024	4	4013	very charcoal rich fill deposit of [4020]			18 September 2018
9025	4	4019	burnt soil deposit below (4013)			18 September 2018
9026	4	4018	pit-fill deposit			18 September 2018
9027	3	3020	charcoal deposit adjacent to ? Burnt soil			18 September 2018
9028	4	4003	pit fill deposit			20 September 2018
9029	4	4021	lowest charcoal rich deposit of (4003)			20 September 2018
9030	3	3018	charcoal and bone rich deposit			20 September 2018
9031	4	4019	pink coloured material			20 September 2018
9032	4	4002	charcoal rich deposit			21 September 2018
9033	4	4024	sandy fill including small water-worn pebbles	1	REJ	21 September 2018
9034	3	3016	pit fill deposit bottom layer	1		21 September 2018
9035	4	4026	Bulk soil for charcoal	?1		
9036	4	4028	pit fill deposit			
9037	3	3006	post hole fill	2		22 September 2018
9038	3	3008	post hole fill			22 September 2018
9039	3	3037	charcoal rich layer			22 September 2018

Finds Register

Find No	Location (Trench)	Context No	Dimensions 1 (mm)	Dimension 2 (mm)	Material	Description	Comments
83	T3	3005	20	25	pottery	2 pieces of pot in burnt layer 2nd 15x5	?medieval
84	T3	3005	20	15	pottery	piece of pot in burnt layer	?medieval
85	T3	3005	10	10	charcoal	2 pieces of charcoal	

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Find No	Location (Trench)	Context No	Dimensions 1 (mm)	Dimension 2 (mm)	Material	Description	Comments
86	T3	3005			bone	several pieces	
87	T3	3016			pot	prehistoric slightly disfigured (?) 1 large + 5 small pieces	?prehistoric
88	T4	4018			stone	? Stone object	
89	T4	4019			bone	2 tiny pieces of bone	
90	T4	4019			bone	4 tiny pieces of bone	
91	T4	4019	5	5	burnt bone	1 burnt piece of bone	
92	T3	3006	20	10	charcoal	4 charcoal fragments	
93	T3	3000	60	40	ceramic	ceramic bulk of 12 pieces. Jug handle?	?medieval
94	T4	4010	10	10	charcoal	fragments of charcoal around 10 pieces	
95	T4	4014	20	10	bone & charcoal	possible tooth very degraded. Several pieces	Charcoal 10x10mm
96	T3	3020			bone	several pieces of burnt? Bone	
97	T3	3014	20	10	ceramic	pot	?medieval
98	T3	3014			charcoal	several pieces of charcoal	
99	T3	3016	5	5	bone	Small pieces of bone	
100	T3	3034	5	3.5	pottery	glazed on outside. Wheel marks	?medieval
101	T3	3034	2	1	pottery ?	ceramic	?prehistoric
102	T8	8000	60	50	stone	unstratified hone stone	
103	T3	3016			charcoal	12 small pieces charcoal	
104	T3	3024			bone		
105	T3	3006			pot		?prehistoric
106	T3	3006			burnt bone?		
107	T3	3037	20	10	pottery	1 single piece + 2 very small pieces	
108	T4	4026			Charcoal	comminuted	
109	T3	3006			burnt bone	2 small pieces	

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Find No	Location (Trench)	Context No	Dimensions 1 (mm)	Dimension 2 (mm)	Material	Description	Comments

Drawing Register

Drawing number	Plan/section	Trench no.	Subject/context numbers	Scale	Notes	Initials
1	Plan	2	Plan of trench 2	1:20		AY
2	Plan	7	Plan of trench 7	1:20		Cullum
3	Section	1	Section SE facing Ditch [1019]	1:10		Tim /BB
4	Section	1	Section SE facing Ditch [1017] (1008)(1015) (1016)	1:10		RSJ
5A	Section	1	Section SE face Ditch [1018]	1:10		TB/BB
5B	Section	1	Section NE face Ditch [1018]	1:10		TB/AC
5C	Section	1	Section E face Ditch [1018]	1:10		TB/AC
5D		1	As 5B			
5E		1	As 5B			
6	Plan	1	all	1:20		AY/MMM
7	Section	7	Section along W facing, all and stepped	1:10	2 drawing with 2 No datum	AY
8	Plan	4	? Stone setting at W end (4003)	1:20		
9	Plan	4	Plan possible post hole (4004) (4009)	1:20		
10	Section	4	Feature unspecified	1:10		
11	Section	1	N facing Section ditch [1020] etc	1:10		
12	Plan	3	detail plan drawing (3017)	1:20		
13	Plan	3	deposit (3003) detail	1:20		

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Drawing number	Plan/section	Trench no.	Subject/context numbers	Scale	Notes	Initials
14	Plan	3	as excavated	1:20		AY
15	Section	3	W facing section of W end pit at N side cut [3010] fills (3006) (3008) (3009)	1:10		
16	Section	4	W end section of NE face of pit [4022] (4003) (4021)			
17	Section	3	SSW facing section of pit [3021] (3014) (3016)	1:10		
18	Section	3	S facing section of Ditch [3011] (3012) recut [3015] fill (3013)	1:10		
19	Section	4	N facing section [4020] with fill (4013) and (4019)	1:10		
20	Plan	6	detail	1:20		
21	Section	6	Ditch [6004C]facing S, slot[6004C]	1:10		
22	Section	6	Ditch [6004B]facing S, slot[6004B]	1:10		
23	Section	6	Ditch [6004A]facing S, slot[6004A]	1:10		
24	Plan	4	As excavated showing cuttings	1:20		
25	Plan	3	Pit W end S side after excavating second half [3021] cut	1:20		
26	Plan	9	as excavated	1:20		
27	Plan	3	Post-ex SE corner trench 3 cut [3035] fills (3024) (3036)	1:20		

Photographic Register

Photo Number	Trench No	Contexts and Description	Direction Facing
4207	3	pre ex	W

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Photo Number	Trench No	Contexts and Description	Direction Facing
4208	3	pre ex west end	E
4209	3	pre ex west end	E
4210	3	pre ex west end	E
4211	3	pre ex west end	E
4212	3	pre ex west end	E
4213	3	pre ex west end	E
4214	3	pre ex west end	E
4215	4	After preliminary cleaning	W
4216	3	as cleaned from tower 2m x 1m scales	E
4217	3	as cleaned from tower 2m x 1m scales	E
4218	3	as cleaned from tower 2m x 1m scales	E
4219	3	as cleaned from tower 2m x 1m scales	E
4220	3	section of pit (4004) possible post hole	SW
4221	3	section of pit (4004) possible post hole	NE
4222	3	section of pit (4004) possible post hole	NE
4223	4	west end (4003) facing E possible stone setting	E
4224	3	west end pit (3006)	E
4225	3	west end pit (3006)	E
4226	3	west end pit (3006)	E
4227	3	ditch [3011] part excavated showing recent fill - 2m x 1m	N
4228	3	as 4227 - fill deposit (3012/3013) after removal of 3002	N
4229	3	(3011) mix ex looking east	E
4230	3	(3011) mix ex looking north	N
4231	3	(3009) pit fill within (3006)	E
4232	3	looking down on pit	E
4233	3	pit [3010] in foreground with pity [3014] in background	S
4234	3	area of burning (3005)	E
4235	3	area of burning (3005) looking down	N
4236	3	possible post hole (3017)	N

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Photo Number	Trench No	Contexts and Description	Direction Facing
4237	3	possible post hole (3017) view from above	N
4238	3	possible post hole (3017)with T3 end in view	E
4239	3	possible post hole (3003)	E
4240	3	possible post hole (3003)	E
4241	3	possible post hole from above (3003)	S
4242	4	excavation of main pit section showing charcoal rich	W
4243	4	pit and stone layer/fill/deposit	W
4244	4	as 4242/43	W
4245	3	PH 3017 after cleaning	S
4246	3	PH 3017 after cleaning	S
4247	3	PH 3017 after cleaning	?
4248	3	excavation of (3005) at end of trench showing	N
4249	3	?burnt deposits (?)	N
4250	4	fill (4013) circular fill charcoal rich	S
4251	6	ditch feature after first cleaning (6002)	N
4252	6	ditch feature after first cleaning (6002)	N
4253	6	ditch feature after first cleaning (6002)	N
4254	4	working shot T4	SE
4255	4	working shot T4	SW
4256	3	3017 - post hole - mid ex showing possible post pad	NW
4257	3	3017 - post hole - mid excavation	NW
4258	3	3003 - post hole - post hole mid ex showing packing stones	SE
4259	3	3003 - post hole - post hole mid ex showing packing stones	SE
4260	3	ditch 3013/3015 as excavated	?
4261	3	ditch 3013/3015 as excavated	?
4262	3	ditch 3013/3015 as excavated	?
4263	3	post pits as half sectioned	NE
4264	3	post pits as half sectioned	NE
4265	3	post pits as half sectioned	S

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Photo Number	Trench No	Contexts and Description	Direction Facing
4266	3	ditch as fully excavated (Ditch 3013/3015)	N
4267		rainbow	
4268		rainbow	
4269		rainbow	
4270	4	4013 and 4019 below cut 4020	NE
4271	4	Pit 4020 in section	SW
4272	4	Pit 4020 in section	NE
4273	4	Pit 4020 in section	NE
4274	4	view showing section of (402) containing (4003) and (4021)	SE
4275	4	note line of packing stones in SW aspect	SE
4276	4	ditto	?
4277	4	ditto	?
4278	6	view of section of end baulk and ditch (No N point!)	S
4279	6	view of south trench end with ditch 6004	S
4280	6	view of south trench end with ditch 6004	S
4281	6	6004 ditch mid excavation	S
4282	4	pit section as excavation	S
4283	4	as 4282	W
4284	4	as 4282	W
4285	4	pit cutting mid excavation	W
4286	4	pit cutting mid excavation	SE
4287	4	pit cutting mid excavation	SE
4288	4	pit cutting mid excavation	SE
4289	4	pit cutting mid excavation	SE
4290	3	E end during excavation showing gully and ? Burnt soil(s)	N
4291	3	as 4290	?
4292	3	as 4290	?
4293	3	as 4290	?
4294	6	ditch fill 6003 cut 6004	N

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Photo Number	Trench No	Contexts and Description	Direction Facing
4295	6	ditch as above	N
4296	6	ditch as above	N
4297	4	intermediate cobble layer of ditch fill	SE
4298	4	intermediate cobble layer of ditch fill	SE
4299	3	PH part (3022) excavated showing packing	E
4300	3	PH part (3022) excavated showing packing	E
4301		VOID	
4302	6	ditch fill 6003 cut 6004 as 4294,4295,4296	N
4303	6	ditch fill 6003 cut 6004 as 4294,4295,4296	N
4304	6	ditch fill 6003 cut 6004 as 4294,4295,4296	N
4305	6	ditch fill 6003 cut 6004 as 4294,4295,4296	N
4306	6	ditch fill 6003 cut 6004 as 4294,4295,4296	S
4307	6	ditch fill 6003 cut 6004 as 4294,4295,4296	S
4308	5	(5000) (5001) (5002) west facing section of trench 5	N
4309	5	(5000) (5001) (5002) west facing section of trench 5	N
4310	5	(5000) (5001) (5002) west facing section of trench 5	N
4311	5	Panorama of section Trench 5	E
4312	5	Panorama of section Trench 5	E
4313	5	Panorama of section Trench 5	E
4314	5	Panorama of section Trench 5	E
4315	5	(5000) (5001) (5002) west facing section of trench 5	N
4316	5	(5000) (5001) (5002)	N
4317	5	Panorama of section Trench 5 (5000) (5001) (5002)	E
4318	5	Panorama of section Trench 5 (5000) (5001) (5002)	E
4319	5	Panorama of section Trench 5 (5000) (5001) (5002)	E
4320	5	Panorama of section Trench 5 (5000) (5001) (5002)	E
4321	4	showing continuity of 4014 stoney layer into cut 4020	N
4322	4	showing continuity of 4014 stoney layer into cut 4020	N
4323	4	showing continuity of 4014 stoney layer into cut 4020	N

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Photo Number	Trench No	Contexts and Description	Direction Facing
4324	3	[3031] (3032) mid excavation - within 14.5m to 18m cultural spread	S
4325	4	Pit excavation in progress	SE
4326	4	Pit excavation in progress	SE
4327	4	Pit excavation in progress	SE
4328	4	Detail of pit fill deposits in cutting	SE
4329	4	Detail of pit fill deposits in cutting	SE
4330	4	Detail of pit fill deposits in cutting	SE
4331	4	Roland in 4017	E
4332	4	Roland in 4017	E
4333	4	Roland in 4017	E
4334	4	section of pit 4025	NE
4335	4	section of pit with Roland in pit 4017	NE
4336	3	pit post hole? Cut 3021	E
4337	3	view of pit/post hole with length of trench behind	E
4338		VOID	
4339	3	general view of trench with cut in foreground	E
4340	3	view of T3 with [3021] and [3010]	E
4341	3	view of T3 with [3021] and [3010]	E
4342	3	general view of T3 without [3021]and [3010]	E
4343	3	additional section side of [3031]	NE
4344	4	section of [4017] south face from NW, Roland in trench	SE
4345	4	section of [4017] south face from NW, Roland in trench	SE
4346	4	section of [4017] south face from NW, Roland in trench	SE
4347	4	section of [4017] south face from NW, Roland in trench	SE
4348	4	section of [4017] south face from NW, Roland in trench	SE
4349	4	section of [4017] south face from NW, Roland in trench	SE
4350	4	section of [4017] south face from NW, Roland in trench	SE
4351	4	section of [4017] south face from NW, Roland in trench	SE
4352	4	section of [4017] south face from NW, Roland in trench	SE

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Photo Number	Trench No	Contexts and Description	Direction Facing
4353	4	section of [4017] SE corner S face	NW
4354	4	section of [4017] SE corner S face	NW
4355	4	section of [4017] close up of stratigraphy in S face	N
4356	4	section of [4017] close up of stratigraphy in S face Roland in trench	NW
4357	4	working shot, Roland in [4017]	W
4358	4	long shot of length of [4017] and other cuts	W
4359	3	SE corner of T3 (3024) [3035] (3036) additional slot	E
4360	3	SE corner of T3 (3024) [3035] (3036) additional slot	S
4361	3	SE corner of T3 (3024) [3035] (3036) additional slot	W
4362	3	SE corner of T3 (3024) [3035] (3036) additional slot	N
4363	3	SW of trench (3009) (3008) (3307) [3010]	S
4364	3	SW of trench (3009) (3008) (3307) [3010]	N
4365	3	SW of trench (3009) (3008) (3307) [3010]	N
4366	3	Context (3023) John W image P1030555 20/09/18 pre-section-post-re-clean	