

Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork
School of Geography, Archaeology and Palaeoecology
Queen's University Belfast



Data Structure Report No. 73 (preliminary report)
Excavations at Ballydullaghan, Garvagh, Co. Londonderry

On behalf of





Queen's University Belfast

**Excavations at Ballydullaghan
Garvagh
Co. Londonderry
Preliminary Report submitted to NIEA**

AE/10/159E

Brian Sloan

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1 Summary

1.1 The following document details the provisional results of an archaeological excavation that was undertaken by the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, Queen's University Belfast, at Ballydullaghan townland, Garvagh, Co. Londonderry. The excavation took place in advance of the development of a single dwelling and detached garage, and was requested by and funded by the Northern Ireland Environment Agency. Previous evaluation of the site carried out by CAF in 2008 (Bowen 2008) had identified archaeological deposits and features and excavation was necessary prior to their destruction during the proposed development.

1.1.2 The excavation was undertaken intermittently between October 2010 - March 2011 and was directed by the author. The excavation was carried out under Licence No. AE/10/159E,

1.2 Aim of the excavation

1.2.1 The primary aim of the investigation was to preserve the archaeological features present onsite by record prior to their destruction through the development of the site.

1.2.2 It was also hoped that the character of the archaeological remains would be recognised during the excavation. The initial evaluative trenches excavated in October 2008 (Bowen 2008) had led the director of that exercise to assume that the features represented Early Christian activity.

1.3 Excavation

1.3.1 A large area (45m east/west by 25m north/south) was mechanically stripped of topsoil to the surface of the natural subsoil. Numerous features of archaeological potential were identified and excavated, as well as a large corpus of finds recovered from both the topsoil and stratified features.

1.3.2 At least three potential prehistoric structures were identified during the excavation. Structure 1 was a sub-rectangular post built building with a potential hearth towards its northern end. Finds from the hearth include a fragment of a polished porcellanite axe head, as well as coarse pottery fragments and flint debitage. A rim sherd of pottery recovered from the fill of one of the constructional postholes produced a rim sherd of possible 'grooved ware' pottery, potentially dating the structure to the Later Neolithic. However, radiocarbon dating will illuminate our understanding of this structure.

- 1.3.3 To the north-east of Structure 1 was a circular arrangement of postholes marking out the remains of Structure 2. This structure, although only partially excavated due to the presence of the northern edge of the excavation area, was circular in shape with postholes circumventing a deep central posthole and hearth. Finds from the features associated with this structure appear to be dominated by Beaker pottery.
- 1.3.4 Beaker pottery was recovered from the topsoil throughout the site. However, in the western area of the excavation area, a shallow pit (Context No. 322) was encountered. The fills of this pit (Context No. 323 and 324) produced 79 sherds of decorated and undecorated Beaker pottery, as well as undiagnostic flint debitage. It is not clear at this stage whether this feature is related to rubbish disposal associated with Structure 2, or perhaps represents an isolated episode of ritual activity.
- 1.3.5 To the east of Structure 2, and truncating it, were the stone foundations of a round house. Again this structure (Structure 3) was not fully investigated due to the presence of the northern edge of the excavation area. A sherd of pottery recovered from one of the internal postholes of the structure (Context No. 338) had a coarser fabric than the rest of the pottery assemblage and so it is possible that this structure relates to mid to late Bronze Age activity. The morphology of the structure itself is similar to other mid to late bronze age houses that have previously been excavated e.g. Corrstown Co. Derry, Ballypriorbeg Co. Antrim and Ballyutoag Co. Antrim. However, radiocarbon dating of the features should increase our understanding of this period of use of the site.
- 1.3.6 Structure 3 was truncated in the east by a large ditch feature. This feature is intriguing as the primary fill consisted of large angular boulders, some in excess of 1m². Directly above the boulders was a thick layer of redeposited natural subsoil, with lenses of organic soil throughout. Little by way of artefacts were recovered from this feature, apart from potential hammer stones and a flint scraper from the redeposited subsoil, and a small assemblage of animal bone from beneath the stones. Due to the condition of the animal bone and the lack of animal bone from elsewhere on the site (perhaps due to acidic soil conditions) it is thought that this feature may be relatively modern in date, and may relate to the construction of the nineteenth century cottage that stands to the north of the excavation area.
- 1.3.7 Other post-medieval activity is represented by possible spade cultivation ridges in the western portion of the site, and a track way that runs through the middle of the site, approximately aligned east/west. Excavation of the track way produced sherds of

white glazed ceramics and bottle glass of probable nineteenth century date (Ruairi O'Baoill *pers comm.*).

1.4 Results

1.4.1 The excavation was successful in that the features were recorded prior to their destruction by the site's development. The excavation showed that a substantial degree of prehistoric activity took place at Ballydullaghan, and that this activity is dominantly (if not solely) domestic in nature.

1.5 Recommendations

1.5.1 It is recommended that a full programme of post-excavation work is carried out to bring this project to a conclusion through publication. Specialist reports are recommended for the various aspects of the artefact assemblage, as well as a programme of radiocarbon dating and micro-faunal analysis carried out on the beaker pit and the hearths of Structures 1 and 2.

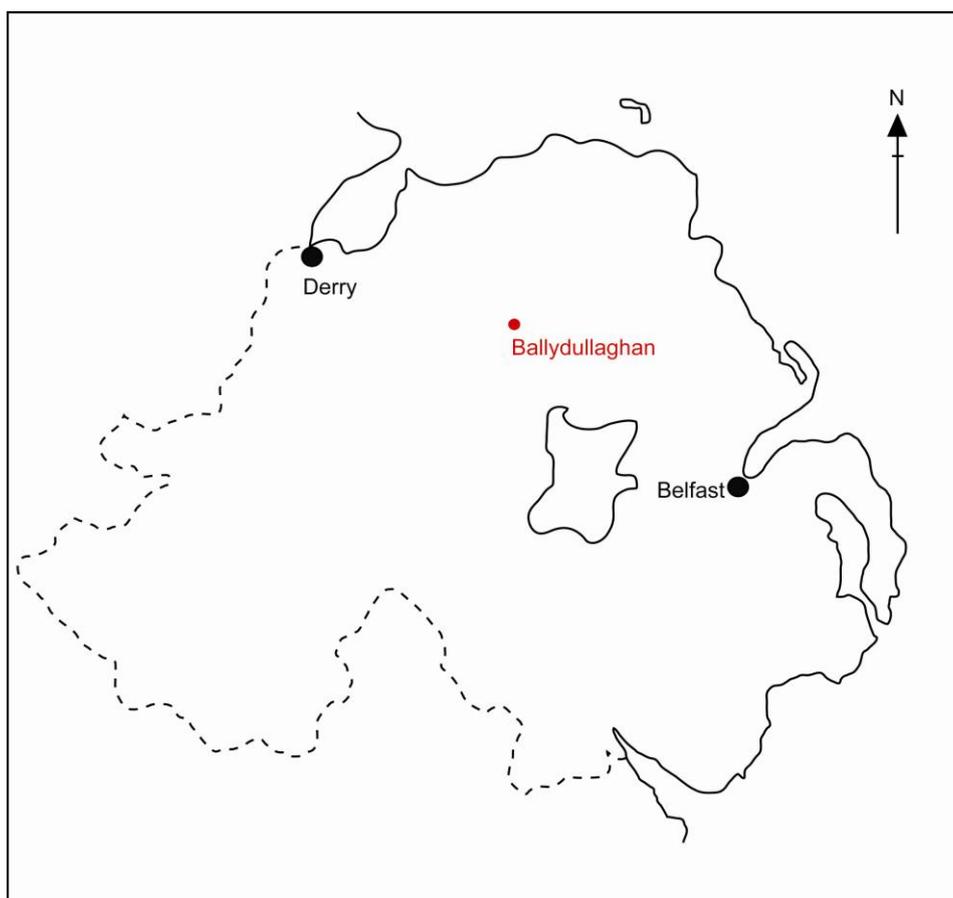


Figure 1: General location map showing the approximate location of Ballydullaghan townland (in red).

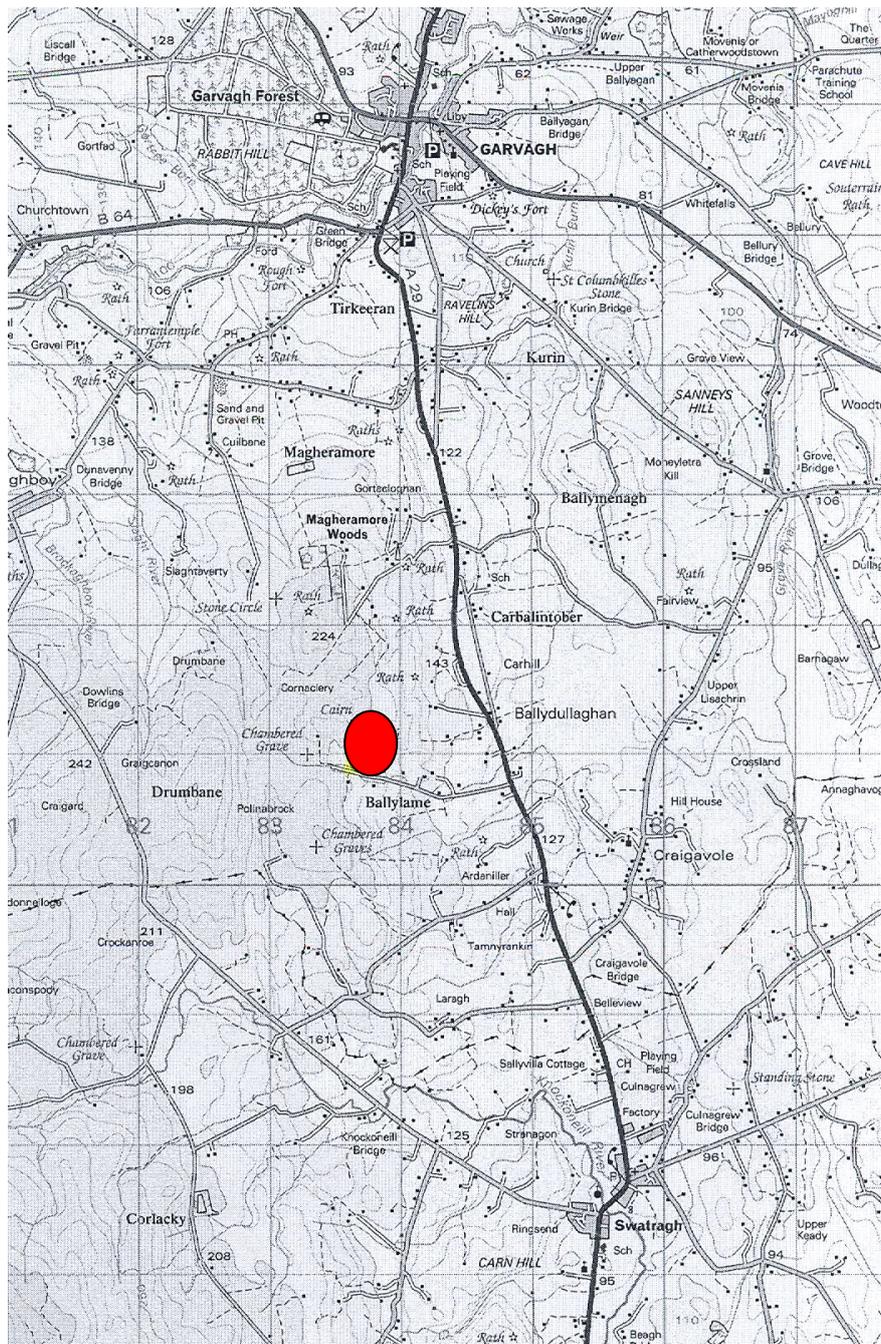


Figure 2: Detailed location map showing the position of the townland of Ballydullaghan between Swatragh and Garvagh, Co. Londonderry, as well as the location of the excavation area (red dot).

2 Introduction

2.1 General

2.1.1 The Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork (CAF), Queen's University Belfast was requested by the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) to carry out an archaeological excavation at a site to the north-east of 33 Ballylame Road, Ballydullaghan, Garvagh Co. Londonderry. The excavation was requested due to the identification of potential archaeological features during an evaluative exercise carried out by CAF in 2008 (Bowen 2008). Following the mechanical stripping of the development area (approximately 40m east/west by 25m north/south) excavation duly took place intermittently between 17th November 2010 and 15th March 2011 by a crew from the CAF.

2.1.2 The excavation was directed by Brian Sloan (CAF) under Licence AE/10/159E.

2.2 Background

2.2.1 The townland of Ballydullaghan lies approximately 4km to the north-west of Swatragh, and approximately 5km to the south-east of Garvagh Co. Londonderry, at a height of approximately 190m above sea level. The site is intended to be used for the construction of a single dwelling and detached garage (planning reference: C/2008/0200/RM). The site is located on a flat topped hillock in the foothills of the Sperrin Mountains. To the immediate north of the proposed development site, is a possible standing stone within an enclosure (LDY 026:016). This stone is described as being a single stone located on the top of a prominent rise. However, the area has become increasingly overgrown with gorse and trees, and the present owner (who has occupied the land for over 30 years) has never seen the monument. The site has prominent views over the surrounding countryside, particularly to the east across the Bann Valley where Slemish Mountain is clearly visible.

2.3 Geological Background

2.3.1 The site is situated on the Lower Basalt Formation which dates to the Palaeogene and was formed from olivine-rich basaltic lava. This overlies Cretaceous Chalk of the Ulster White Limestone Formation. The subsoil consists of glacial till – diamicton – and is combined with the basalt bedrock to form a soil of surface water gleys with impeded to poor drainage. (Cruickshank 1997; Mitchell 2004)

2.4 Cartographic evidence

2.4.1 The cartographic lends little to the interpretation to the site as a whole, although does provide valuable insight into the development of the field systems and the laneways in the area surrounding the application site. The ruined cottage to the north of the application site is visible from the first edition indicating it's construction occurred prior to 1834 (Figure 3).

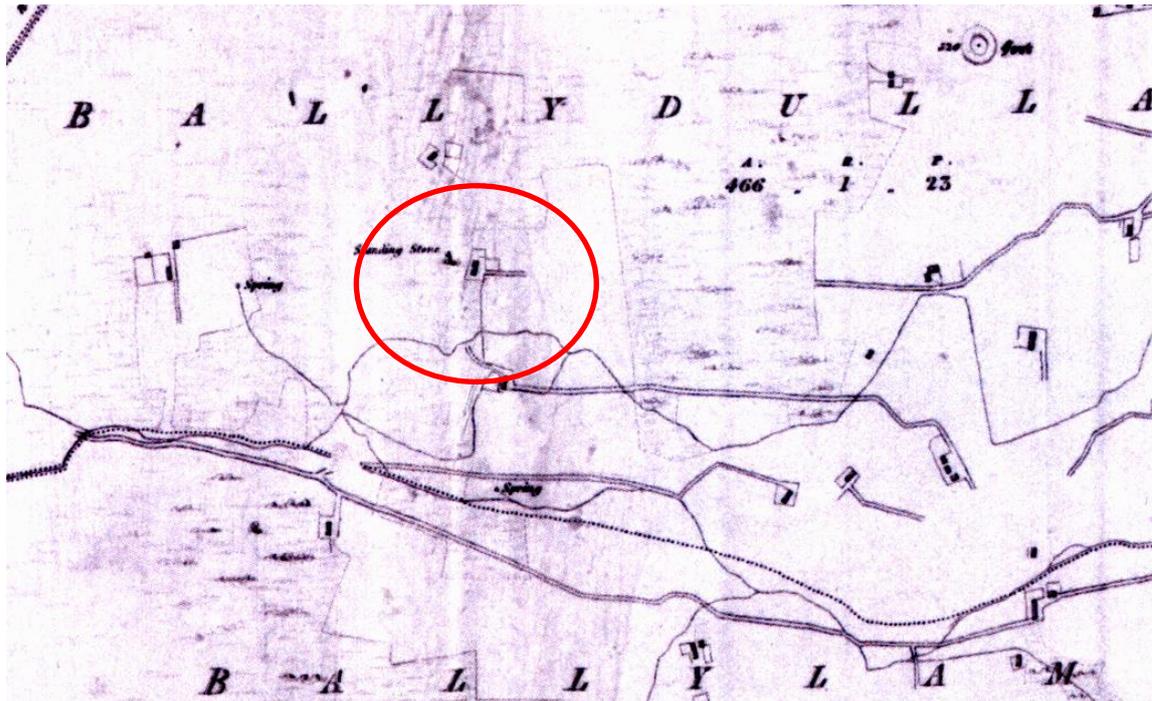


Figure 3: 1st edition 6" map (1834). The site (designated 'standing stone') is circled in red.

2.4.2 The 1834 map shows the 'standing stone' (now designated LDY 026:016) to the immediate west of the cottage (Figure 3). The cottage is shown as a single block aligned approximately north/south. The surrounding landscape is shown as largely unenclosed, and marshy in places. Two freshwater springs are visible to the southwest and south of the excavation area. By the revision of the 1st edition (carried out in 1858), a degree of field enclosure had occurred in the surrounding area of the excavation site.



Figure 4: Revision of the 1st edition map (1858). The standing stone is shown within an enclosure and a track way has appeared in the area of the excavation site (arrowed).

2.4.3 An interesting feature appears on the revision map of 1858. A track way (figure 4-arrowed) is shown running approximately east/west across the excavation site. It is possible that this feature is the same as the one encountered during the investigation (Context No. 159 - see below paragraph 3.6.4). An extension, aligned approximately west/east has been added to the cottage by this date, as well as an 'ancient grave' appearing to the south-west of the excavation area (it is assumed that this LDY 026:015).



Figure 5: 2nd edition 6" map (1908). This shows the standing stone as being on a rise as well as the track way that was visible in the 1858 being denuded (shown as dashed line – arrowed).

2.4.4 Little has changed by the 2nd edition map of 1908. The surrounding fields have become increasingly enclosed and the track way has become increasingly denuded as it is represented by a dashed line. It is possible that this, and other dashed lines in the vicinity, represent informal path/track ways leading into the bog land and used by turf cutters during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries (Maura Pringle *pers comm.*). This edition of map also gives the impression that the area of excavation is on a ridge of good quality land surrounded by rougher scrubland and bog. It is possible that the site's elevated position could have meant that drainage was not a problem and thus potentially attractive for prehistoric settlement. By the revision of 1925 the track way has disappeared completely, with a laneway being established running east/west along the base of the slope (Figure 6). This laneway is extant today and lay approximately 3.5m to the north of the excavation area.

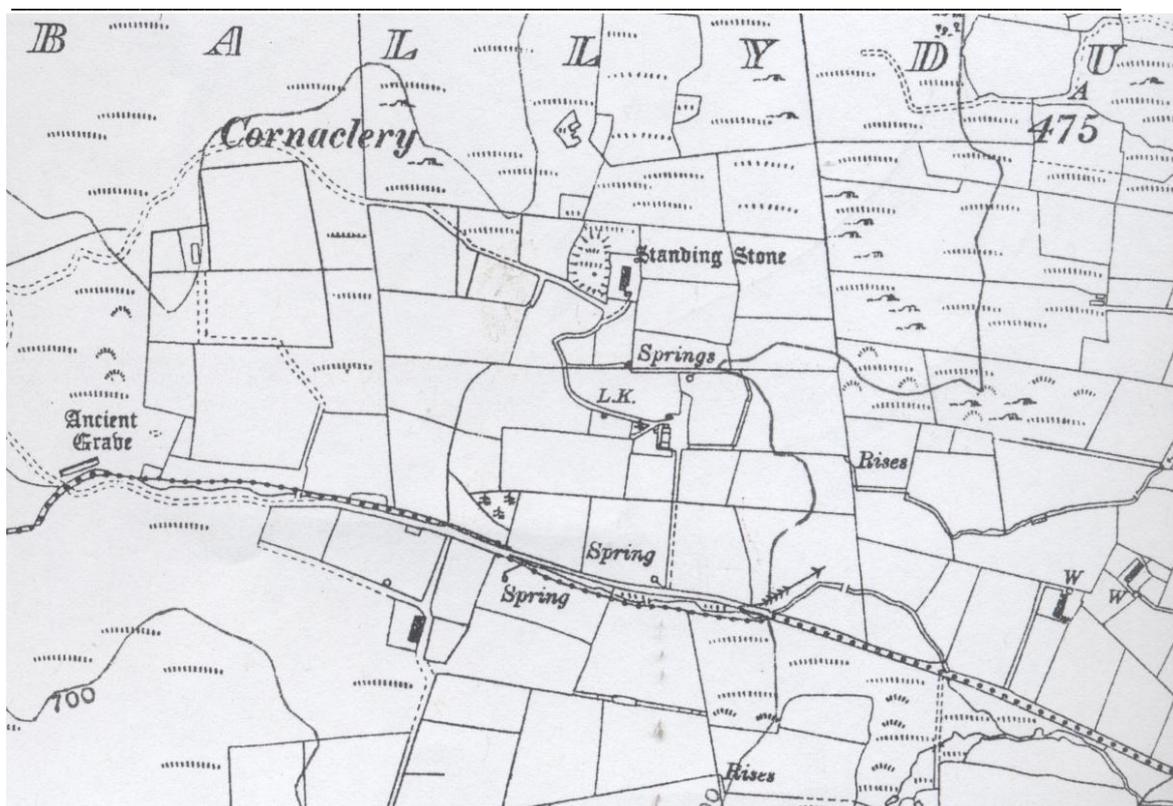


Figure 6: Revision of the 2nd edition map (1925). The track way has completely disappeared by this stage.

2.5 *Placename evidence*

2.5.1 The townland name of 'Ballydullaghan' does not seem to have changed dramatically in the area's recent history. It is recorded as *Ballindonaghan* in 1655, with *Baile na dtulchan* (town of the hillocks) and *Baile Ui Duileachain* (O'Doolaghan's town) appearing around 1834 (www.placenamesni.org).

2.6 *Surrounding historical and archaeological landscape*

2.6.1 The application site is located within an area of increased archaeological and historical significance. The site lies in the foothills of the Sperrin Mountains, whose archaeological potential (particularly sites and monuments of prehistoric date) has long been recognised (Figure 7 and Table 1).

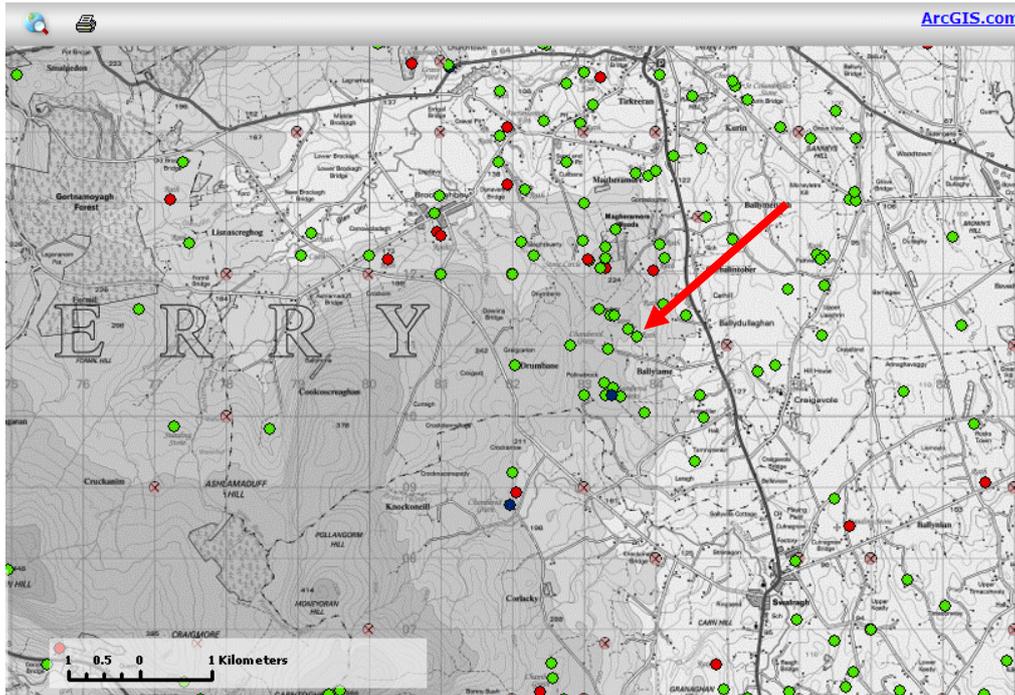


Figure 7: Archaeological sites in the general area of the excavation site (arrowed).

2.6.2 As can be seen from both Figure 7 and Table 1, Ballydullaghan is an area of archaeological importance. The surrounding townlands reflect this level of prehistoric activity, with numerous prehistoric burial monuments being recorded in the vicinity. One of the most impressive of these is the court tomb at Tamneyrankin, which, despite being approximately 1km to the south, is visible from the excavation area.

SMR #	Townland	County	Type	Period
LDY 026:015	Ballydullaghan	Derry	Standing stones 'Calleen Braigs'	Prehistoric
LDY 026:016	Ballydullaghan	Derry	Enclosure and Standing Stone 'Boughil Braigs'	Prehistoric
LDY 026:018	Ballydullaghan	Derry	Enclosure	Uncertain
LDY 026:019	Ballydullaghan	Derry	Enclosure	Uncertain
LDY 026:056	Ballydullaghan	Derry	Multiple Cist Cairn 'Cornaclery'	Prehistoric
LDY 026:067	Ballydullaghan	Derry	Natural Feature	N/A
LDY 026:068	Ballydullaghan	Derry	Natural Feature	N/A

Table 1: Recorded Sites and Monuments present in Ballydullaghan Townland (NISMR)

2.7 *Previous archaeological investigation*

2.7.1 The site was initially discovered during an archaeological evaluation carried out by Peter Bowen (formerly of the CAF) on the 7th October 2008 (under Licence No. AE/08/177). This work was requested by the NIEA due to the application site being adjacent to the location of a standing stone within an enclosure (LDY 026:016).

The evaluation consisted of the supervision of four mechanically-excavated test trenches, each measuring 25m by 2m. All four test trenches were excavated to the subsoil which consisted of an orange sandy clay. The surface of the subsoil was encountered at a depth of between 0.15m and 0.25m. The following account of this evaluation is taken from the report compiled and lodged with NIEA following the exercise (Bowen 2008).

Trench One

2.7.2 Trench One was located parallel to the southeastern boundary of the application site. Trench One was approximately 2m wide and 25m long and was aligned approximately northeast -southwest. The sod and topsoil layer in Trench One (Context No. 101) consisted of a loose, mid brown sandy loam. It contained occasional sub-rounded stones (average size 15 x 15 x 10mm). This layer was between 0.15 – 0.2m in thickness. Following the mechanical removal of this layer a single feature (Context 102) was observed 5m from the northeastern end of this trench. This feature, running approx east-west across the trench, measured 1.6m wide and was cut into subsoil. A small trench was excavated across this in an attempt to determine its nature and recover some dating material. The feature was found to be a small shallow ditch cut into the subsoil (Context 104) to a maximum depth of 0.2m. It had shallow sloping sides with a very slightly rounded base. The fill, Context 103, was a mottled orange brown gritty silty clay containing numerous small rounded stones (average size 10 x 10 x 10mm). No artifacts were found within this small ditch. The subsoil in Trench One (Context No. 104) was an orange compact sandy clay with small patches of gravel and several larger stones (average size 0.4m).

Trench Two

2.7.3 Trench Two was positioned 10m northwest of Trench One. The trench was 2m wide and 25m long. The sod and topsoil layer in Trench Two (Context 201) consisted of a loose, mid brown sandy loam. It contained occasional sub-rounded stones (average size 15 x 15 x 10mm). This layer was around 0.2m in depth. Following the mechanical removal of this layer a total of ten potential archaeological features were observed cutting the subsoil (Context No. 225). Lying approximately 8m southwest from the

northwestern end of the trench was a possible pit (Context 202). This measured 1.6m east-west by 1.1m north-south and was sub-oval in plan. Although un-excavated it was possible to see two fills of this pit on the surface (Figure Five and Plate Five). Context 203 was a moderately compact reddish brown clayey loam containing a few stones up to a maximum of 0.15m in diameter, and occasional charcoal flecking. A single rim sherd of coarse pottery was found on the top of this fill. A second fill, Context 204, was lying over Context 203. This was located at the centre of the pit covering a circular area 0.5m across. Context 204 was a soft, black, heavily charcoaled clay loam. A single small sherd of pottery, similar to that recovered from Context 203 was recovered from this fill along with two fragments of burnt flint. A further feature, Context 205 was located 0.2m southeast of Context 202 and is a probable continuation of the ditch uncovered in Trench One (Context 102). In trench two this ditch runs east-west across the trench and was 1.6m wide. It was filled with Context 215, a soft mid brown clay loam with patches of orange stony gravel.

Trench Three

- 2.7.4 Trench Three was situated 10m to the northwest of Trench Two. It measured 25m northeast-southwest and was 2m wide. The sod and topsoil layer in Trench Three (Context 301) consisted of a loose, mid brown sandy loam. It contained occasional sub-rounded stones (average size 15 x 15 x 10mm). This layer measured between 0.15 - 0.2m in thickness. Following the mechanical removal of this layer a total of four potential archaeological features were observed cutting the subsoil (Context 310). Three of these features (Contexts 302-304) were located at the northeastern end of the trench within an area measuring 3m by 2m with a further feature (Context 305) located a further 5m to the southwest. Context 302 was a possible posthole measuring 0.4m east-west by 0.35m north-south (Plate Ten). It was filled with moderately compact light-mid brown loamy clay with light charcoal flecking and a few small stones (Context 306). Lying 1.4m southeast of Context 302 was Context 303. This was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.25m north-south by 0.2m east-west. The fill, Context 307, was a soft, dark grayish brown loam clay with some grit (Plate Eleven). The final feature in this group was Context 304. This was 0.6m long northeast – south west by 0.38m wide although it did run beyond the northwestern limit of the trench. The fill, Context 308, was a soft, dark grayish brown loam clay with some grit and light charcoal flecking. The final feature within Trench Three was Context 305, a continuation of the ditch found in Trenches One and Two. This ran east-west across the trench and was 1.8m wide. The fill, Context 309, was a dark brown clay loam with lots of stones (average size 10 x 10 x 10mm) and occasional charcoal flecks. The subsoil in Trench Three (Context 310) was the same as in the other trenches. It was an orange compact sandy clay with small patches of gravel and

several larger stones (average size 0.4m). No artifacts were recovered from Trench Three.

Trench Four

- 2.7.5 Trench Four was situated 10m to the northwest of Trench Three. It measured 25m northeast-southwest and was 2m wide. The sod and topsoil layer in Trench Four (Context No. 401) consisted of a loose, mid brown sandy loam. It contained occasional sub-rounded stones (average size 15 x 15 x 10mm). This layer was around 0.2m in thickness. Following the mechanical removal of this layer the ditch observed in the previous three trenches (Contexts 102, 205, 305) was also noted in trench four (Context 402) along with three agricultural features (Context 403-405). In this trench a small section was excavated into the ditch, Context 402, in an attempt to obtain some dating evidence. The ditch was 1.2m wide and cut into the subsoil (Context 410) to a depth of 0.12m. It had shallow sloping sides and a slightly rounded base (Figure Nine and Plate Fourteen). It was filled with a mid brown loam (Context 406) that contained lots of small stones (average size 10 x 10 x 10mm) and mixed with some orange sandy clay. No artifacts were recovered.
- 2.7.6 The final three features uncovered within this trench were the remains of three plough marks. Context 403 lay 0.4m southwest of Context 402. It emerged from the northern trench edge running approximately north – south for 1.6m. It measured 0.4m in width and when a small section was excavated it was found to be no more than 0.05m in depth. The fill, Context 407, was a very dark brown/black silty clay with very few small stones. A further 1.5m southwest of Context 403 was the second plough mark, Context 404. As with Context 404 this emerged from the northern trench edge, running north – south for 1m before petering out. It measured 0.56m in width and when a small section was excavated it was found to be less than 0.05m in depth. The fill, Context 408, was a very dark brown/black silty clay with a few small stones, the same as that found within Context 404. The final plough mark was located 7.5m southwest of Context 403. This feature, Context 404 was similar to the other plough marks uncovered. It ran out from the northern trench edge for 0.8m north – south and measured 0.4m wide. The fill, Context 409, was identical to that in the other two plough marks, being a very dark brown/black silty clay with very few small stones. The subsoil in Trench Four was an orange compact sandy clay with small patches of gravel and several larger stones (average size 0.4m). No artifacts were recovered from Trench Four.

Recommendations following the evaluative investigation

2.7.7 The purpose of this evaluation was to determine the presence or absence of potential sub-surface archaeological deposits surviving within the area of the application site in order that NIEA could make an informed response. The evaluation has shown that there are surviving archaeological features within the proposed development. It is recommended that if the development is granted permission further archaeological work should be undertaken on the site in advance of the development. This should include the monitoring of topsoil removal followed by an investigation of any features uncovered to record their nature and investigate their function and date.

2.8 *Research aims and objectives*

2.8.1 The site at Ballydullaghan was under immediate threat of destruction due to the proposed development of a single dwelling and detached garage (reference: C/2008/0200/RM). Test trenching carried out in 2008 had proven the archaeological potential of the site (Bowen 2008) and so an excavation was supported by the NIEA.

2.8.2 The aims of the excavation were to:

- 1) Preserve the site by record prior to its destruction.
- 2) Identify the nature, function and date of the site. Prior to the excavation the nature of the site was unclear. The director of the evaluative exercise had postulated that the features encountered may be Early Christian in character, although the excavation proved that the activity was largely prehistoric with little later activity being encountered.

2.9 *Archiving*

2.9.1 Copies of this report have been deposited with the Northern Ireland Environment Agency. All site records and finds are temporarily archived with the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, School of Geography, Archaeology and Palaeoecology, Queen's University Belfast.

2.10 *Credits and Acknowledgements*

2.10.1 The excavations were directed by Brian Sloan (CAF). The excavation team variously consisted of Ruth Logue, Grace McAllister, Ruairi O'Baoill, Emily Murray and Harry Walsh. Student assistance was provided by Stewart Alexander, Sarah Lou Kerr and

Paul Trainer (QUB Msc Professional Archaeology students). The author is indebted to all their hard work in particularly inclement weather conditions.

2.10.2 Assistance during the course of the excavation and the preparation of this report was kindly provided by: Naomi Carver (CAF), Gabriel Cooney (University College Dublin), Colm Donnelly (CAF), Paul Logue (NIEA), Jim Mallory (QUB), Emily Murray (CAF), Philip Macdonald (CAF), Adrian McAleenan (formerly of the NIEA), Cormac McSparron (CAF), Maura Pringle (QUB) Brian Williams (NIEA). The report's illustrations were prepared by Sapphire Mussen of the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, Queen's University Belfast.

2.10.3 The author's gratitude is especially extended to the landowner, Mr Higgins for facilitating the program of investigation and for his interest and support during the course of the excavation. Mechanical assistance provided by Mr. Higgins was also greatly appreciated.



Plate 1: View of the excavation site and surrounding archaeological monuments, looking north-north-east.

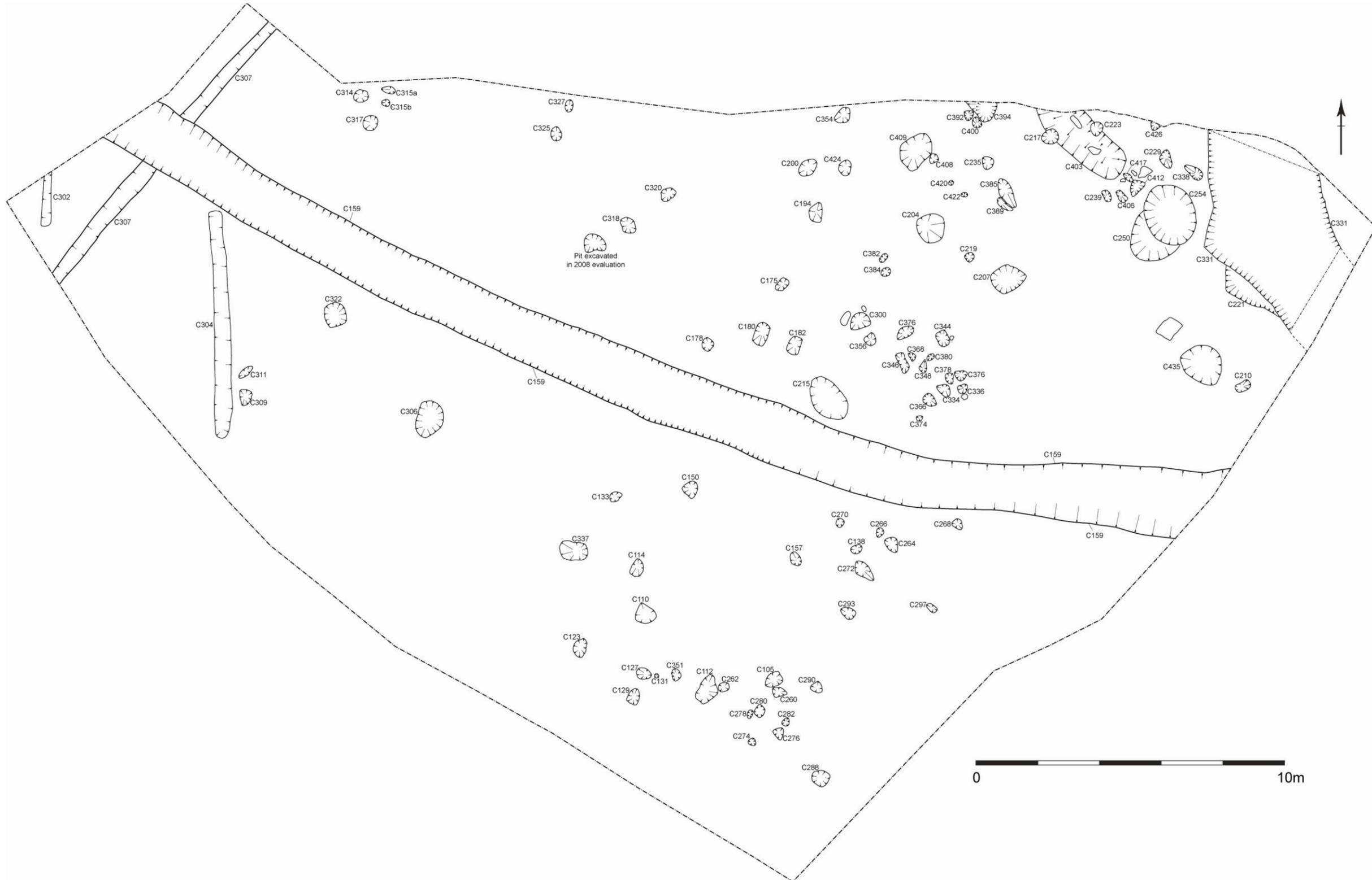


Figure 8: Overall site plan showing excavated features.

3. Account of the excavation

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The original evaluation consisted of the mechanical excavation of four test trenches across the site (Bowen 2008). These trenches showed that the development would adversely affect archaeological features and deposits, and so an excavation was initiated to record the features prior to their destruction. Due to the size of the investigation area (approximately 40m east/west by 25m north/south), the topsoil (Context No. 101) was mechanically removed to subsoil level (Context No. 103). The remnant topsoil was manually removed (on average 0.05m thick) with any finds recorded as Context No. 102.

3.1.2 The archaeological features were recorded using the standard recording system. The list of contexts is reproduced as Appendix One, and the field drawing register that was generated during the excavation is reproduced as Appendix Three. The remainder of the site records are reproduced as the Soil Sample Register (Appendix Four) and the Finds Register (Appendix Five).

3.2 Account of the excavation

3.2.1 For the purposes of this report, the account of the stratigraphic sequence present onsite is detailed below by phase. In general, there appears to be at least three phases of activity at Ballydullaghan; Phase 1 consists of the truncated remains of two prehistoric structures (Structure 1 and 2) as well as isolated features that are presumably part of this phase of activity (although the implementation of a programme of radiocarbon dating will place their chronology more firmly within the framework of the site as a whole). Phase 2 consists of the partial remains of a stone foundation roundhouse (Structure 3). Although there is no stratigraphic relationship between the stone built structure and Structure 2 (Phase 1), it is presumed that Structure 3 has truncated Structure 2, effectively removing the features associated with the north-eastern portion of Structure 2. Phase 3 consists of later activity (probably post-medieval) and is dominated by a large ditch feature in the north-eastern corner of the site, as well as a nineteenth-century track way that passes through the excavation area in a rough east/west alignment. Also associated with this phase is slight evidence for agricultural processes (spade cultivation ridges in the western end of the excavation area), as well as the irregular practice of burying large boulders (information provided by the landowner states he did this until quite recently, as well as a

sherd or probably twentieth century white glazed ceramics being recovered from beneath one such boulder).

3.2.2 The Harris Matrix for the site has been reproduced as Appendix 2 at the rear of this report. Due to the large numbers of features associated with each component of the stratigraphic make-up of the excavation area, it was necessary to break the overall matrix down into individual structures as well as isolated features (these are reproduced as Appendix 2a-d). It is recommended that these are referred to whilst reading the account of the stratigraphic sequences below.

3.3 *Phase 1 Structure 1 (Figure 9; Appendix 2a)*

3.3.1 Structure 1 consisted of a roughly rectangular setting of postholes and pits that were aligned north-east/south-west (Figure 9). The structure measured 13m in length (north-east/south-west) and 7.5m in width (north-west/south-east). The application site has become severely truncated, presumably by post-medieval agricultural processes, with no floor level surviving and the extant features on some occasions being incredibly shallow. A nineteenth-century track way (Context No. 159; Figure 8) cut the structure at its north-eastern end, and it is probable that this removed some structural features of the structure.

3.3.2 Removal of the topsoil deposits in the area of Structure 1 produced numerous artefacts of a prehistoric nature, with pottery, flint fragments (modified tools as well as debitage) and flakes of polished porcellanite being observed. A total of 48 features made up the structure. For the purpose of this report, these features have been sub-divided into those representing the possible construction of the structure (Context Nos. 105, 110, 112, 123, 127, 129, 131, 133, 175, 178, 260, 262, 264, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 290, 292, 300, 334, 336, 337, 344, 346, 348, 351, 356, 366, 368, 374, 376, 378 and 380), internal features (Context Nos. 114, 138, 150, 157, 180, 182, 215, 266 and 270) as well as external; features that may or may not be associated with the structure (Context Nos. 268, 288, and 297).

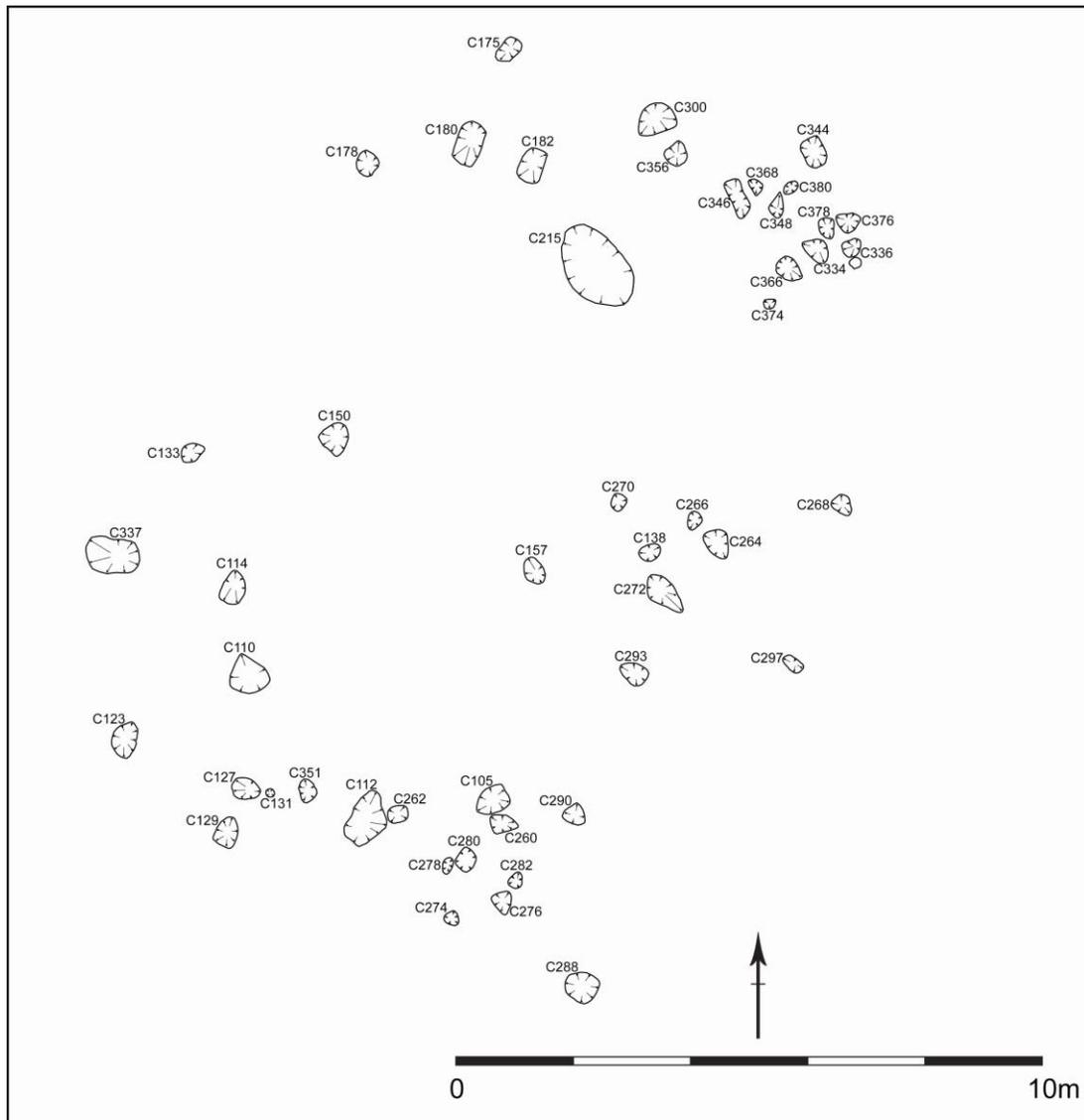


Figure 9: Features attributed to Structure 1. This plan omits the nineteenth-century track way that truncates the structure at its northern end.

Construction features of Structure 1

3.3.3 The north-western corner of the possible structure was marked by a small posthole (Context No. 175). The feature was filled by a dark brown grey silty loam (Context No. 174) with occasional charcoal flecking and infrequent inclusions of small rounded and sub-angular stones. The maximum dimensions for this feature (Context No. 175) are 0.32m (north/south) by 0.45m (east/west) and it had a maximum depth of 0.21m. Four fragments of flint as well as two small pieces of quartz were recovered from the fill of this

feature (Context No.174). Approximately 2.1m to the south-east of the corner feature (Context No. 175) was a post-hole with steep sides on the north, west and south and concave base (Context No. 300). This feature (Context No. 300) measured: 0.66m (north/south) by 0.63m (east/west) and had a maximum depth of 0.32m. The posthole (Context No. 300) was filled by a mid grey-dark brown silty loam (Context No. 299) that exhibited frequent charcoal inclusions throughout. Excavation of the fill of the feature (Context No. 299) produced a small quantity of flint and quartz fragments, as well as a single small sherd of coarse pottery (undiagnostic body sherd). Immediately to the south-east of this posthole (Context No. 300) another smaller posthole was observed (Context No. 356).

3.3.4 This feature (Context No. 356) measured 0.33m (north/south) by 0.29m (east/west) and had a maximum depth of 0.19m. The smaller posthole (Context No. 356) was filled by a mid grey silty loam (Context No. 355) that appeared relatively sterile, save for the infrequent fleck of charcoal. No datable artefacts were recovered from the fill of this feature (Context No. 355). This posthole (Context No. 356) lay approximately 1.2m to the north-west of a rectilinear pit/small posthole (Context No. 346). Context No. 346 was a rectilinear feature that measured 0.54m (north-west/south-east) by 0.24m (south-west/north-east) and had a maximum depth of 0.21m. The feature had gently sloping sides at the north-west and south-eastern end, with near vertical sides elsewhere. The feature had a flattish base, with a flat stone observed protruding from the subsoil at the base of the feature. The pit (Context No. 346) was filled by a mid to dark brown clay loam (Context No. 345) which exhibited frequent charcoal inclusions, as well as isolated patches of reddish orange sandy clay which are presumably patches of redeposited subsoil. Excavation of the fill of this feature fragments of flint as well as a single sherd of pottery. Although this sherd is relatively undiagnostic, a faint trace of possible degraded decoration is visible on the exterior surface, and could be suggestive of beaker ceramic technology (Naomi Carver *pers comm.*).

3.3.5 To the immediate north-east of the rectilinear feature (Context No. 346) was a small posthole (Context No. 368). This feature had steeply sloping sides with a concave base and measured 0.26m (north-south) by 0.22m (east/west) and a maximum depth of 0.28m. The fill of the feature (Context No. 367) produced a rim sherd of 'grooved ware' pottery, similar to sherds recovered from the topsoil deposit (Context No. 102) in the west end of the site. Approximately 1.6m to the north-east of the posthole (Context No. 368) a sub-rectangular feature (Context No. 344) was observed. This feature (Context No. 344) had steep sides and a flat bottom, and measured 0.42m (north/south) by 0.34m (east/west)

with a maximum depth of 0.21m. The feature (Context No. 344) was filled by a dark brown clay loam which had frequent inclusions of small rounded stones and charcoal. Finds from the fill of this feature (Context No. 343) include a small abraded fragment of coarse pottery as well as a fragment of possible non-ferrous slag/vitrified material (Philip Macdonald *pers comm.*). To the south of this feature (Context No. 344) a cluster of 8 probable postholes and stakeholes (Context Nos. 334, 336, 348, 366, 374, 376, 378 and 380) was observed. It is postulated that these features constitute the north-eastern corner of the structure. The dimensions of this cluster of features are given below (Table 2).

Cut No.	Fill No.	Length (n/s)	Width (e/w)	Depth
334	333	0.31m	0.32m	0.13m
336	335	0.24m	0.28m	0.20m
348	347	0.20m	0.36m	0.08m
366	365	0.18m	0.15m	0.12m
374	373	0.21m	0.28m	0.22m
376	375	0.59m	0.32m	0.14m
378	377	0.43m	0.32m	0.17m
380	379	0.23m	0.23m	0.11m

Table 2: Attributes of features constituting the north-eastern corner of Structure 1.

3.3.6 The fills of the above features (Context No. 333, 335, 347, 365, 373, 375, 377 and 379) were similar in colour and texture. All consisted of a mid brown clay loam with infrequent inclusions of small angular stones and charcoal flecks. Few artefacts were recovered during the excavation of these features apart from small fragments of undiagnostic coarse pottery and flint fragments. No stratigraphic relationship between these features was observed and it is probable that they are contemporary, and presumably an effort to add support to this end of the structure. Approximately 3.2m to the south-west of the cluster of features was another posthole (Context No. 264).

3.3.7 Context No. 264 was roughly circular with steep sides and a flattish base. The feature measured 0.52m (north/south) by 0.38m (east/west) and was a maximum of 0.1m deep. It was filled by a dark brown silty loam (Context No. 265) which had small stones and infrequent charcoal flecks throughout. Fragments of flint and quartz were recovered from the fill (Context No. 265) of this feature (Context No. 264). To the immediate north-east of this feature (Context No. 264) was a small posthole/stakehole (Context No. 266).

- 3.3.8 This feature (Context No. 266) was a sub-circular cut into the subsoil and measured 0.38m (north-east/south-west) by 0.25m (north-west/south-east) and had a maximum depth of 0.14m. The feature (Context No. 266) had gently sloping sides apart from its northern end where the side of the cut was steep nearing vertical. The feature (Context No. 266) was filled by a single deposit of mid brown silty loam (Context No. 267). Small stones were abundant throughout this fill (Context No. 267) as well as occasional flecks of charcoal. Another probable posthole (Context No. 138) was encountered approximately 0.9m to the south-west.
- 3.3.9 This feature (Context No. 138) was a shallow sub-circular cut into the subsoil. It measured 0.25m (north-south) by 0.3m (east-west) with a maximum depth of 0.05m. The sides of the feature were quite gentle, possibly suggesting that this feature is not archaeological rather a truncated stonehole. It was filled by a single deposit of dark brown silty loam (Context No. 139) which exhibited mottled patches of redeposited subsoil.
- 3.3.10 Approximately 0.25m to the south-east of the sub circular cut (Context No. 138) was another oblong shaped feature (Context No. 272). This feature had gently sloping sides in the east, with steep to vertical sides in the north, west and south. The feature had a concave base and measured 0.3m (north/south) by 0.33m (east-west) with a maximum depth of 0.09m. It was filled by a dark brown silty loam (Context No. 273) which had patches of redeposited subsoil as well as small angular stones throughout. Fragments of flint and quartz were recovered from this deposit (Context No. 273).
- 3.3.11 Directly to the south of the posthole (Context No. 272) was another posthole (Context No. 292). This feature was circular in plan with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The dimensions of the feature were 0.39m (north/south) by 0.3m (east-west) and had a maximum depth of 0.14m. It was filled by a single deposit of a mid to dark brown silty loam (Context No. 293) that exhibited occasional charcoal inclusions.
- 3.3.12 Approximately 2.1m to the south-west of the small posthole (Context No. 292) another feature was encountered (Context No. 290). This was similar in size and shape to the previous feature (Context No. 292) being roughly circular in plan with steep sides and concave base. The feature measured 0.36m (north/south) by 0.29m (east-west) and had a maximum depth of 0.11m. It was filled by a mid to dark brown silty loam (Context No. 291) which included numerous small angular stones.

3.3.13 To the west and south-west of this feature (Context No. 290) a cluster of 8 probable postholes (Context Nos. 105, 260, 262, 274, 276, 278, 280 and 282) was observed. It is postulated that these features constitute the north-eastern corner of the structure. The dimensions of this cluster of features are given below (Table 3).

Cut No.	Fill No.	Length (n/s)	Width (e/w)	Depth
105	104	0.33m	0.34m	0.13m
260	261	0.44m	0.28m	0.14m
262	263	0.40m	0.36m	0.19m
274	275	0.12m	0.15m	0.09m
276	277	0.21m	0.39m	0.13m
278	279	0.16m	0.21m	0.11m
280	281	0.40m	0.37m	0.19m
282	283	0.37m	0.27m	0.18m

Table 3: Attributes of features constituting the south-eastern corner of Structure 1.

The arrangement of postholes (constituting the south-eastern corner of the structure) is interesting as it mirrors the configuration that makes up the north-eastern corner of the structure. This suggests that more stability was necessary on this area of the structures with numerous posts required to support the structure. This might be due to a gentle slope that generally ran from the north-west down to the south-east across the excavation area.

3.3.14 To the immediate west of Context No. 262 was a shallow pit (Context No. 112). The pit (Context No. 112) measured 0.92m (north/south) by 0.64m (east/west) and had a maximum depth of 0.17m. The sides of the feature were steep and the base slightly concave. It was filled by a single deposit (Context No. 111) which comprised of a dark brown to black silty clay. Although no artefacts were recovered from this fill (Context No. 111) frequent inclusions of charcoal flecks were observed throughout. Approximately 0.4m to the north-west of the shallow pit (Context No.112) was a small posthole (Context No. 351) this was one of a small group of four features (Context Nos. 127, 129, 131 and 351). The group includes three postholes (Context Nos. 127, 129 and 351) as well as a single stakehole (Context No. 131).

3.3.15 Approximately 1m to the north-west of the group of postholes was a pair of shallow pits (Context Nos. 110 and 123). Context No. 110 was a sub-circular cut measuring 0.55m (north/south) by 0.47m (east/west) with a maximum depth of 0.12m. The sides of the

feature were relatively gently breaking into a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit of dark brown clay (Context No. 109). This deposit of clay (Context No. 109) had infrequent inclusions of sub-angular stones as well as occasional flecks of charcoal and quartz fragments. Approximately 1.2m to the south-west of Context No. 110 was another shallow pit (Context No. 123). This feature (Context No. 123) measured 0.63m (north-east/south-west) by 0.38m (north-west/south-east) and had a maximum depth of 0.1m. The feature was filled by a mid to dark brown silty loam (Context No. 122).

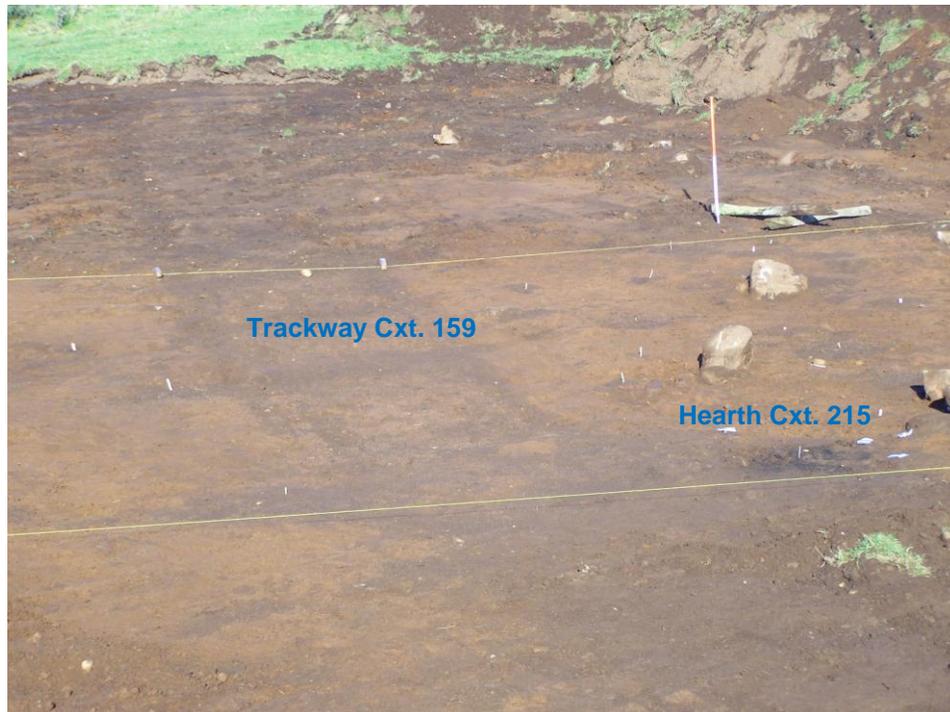


Plate 2: Hearth feature (Context No. 215) (circled) within Structure 1. Also visible is the nineteenth century trackway (Context No. 159) cutting across the centre of the site.

Internal features

3.3.16 Five features were identified within the structure; a possible hearth in the northern end (Context No. 215), as well as four internal features (Context Nos. 150, 157, 182 and 270).

3.3.17 Context No. 270 was a roughly circular posthole and was located approximately half way along the south-eastern 'wall' of the structure. The posthole (Context No. 270) had a diameter of 0.22m with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The feature had a maximum depth of 0.18m. It was filled by a charcoal rich mid brown silty loam (Context No. 271), and small stones were observed throughout. Approximately 1.8m south-west of

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- this posthole (Context No. 270), another posthole was observed (Context No. 157). This feature (Context No. 157) was similar in size and profile to Context No. 270, with steep sides and a concave base. The feature (Context No. 157) measured 0.2m (north/south) by 0.38m (east/west) and had a maximum depth of 0.15m. It was filled by a dark brown silty loam (Context No. 156) which exhibited patches of redeposited natural. The fill (Context No. 156) appeared relatively sterile, although a fragment of (probably natural) quartz was recovered.
- 3.3.18 Approximately 4.2m to the north-west of Context No. 157 was a shallow pit feature (Context No. 150). This feature was located approximately half way along the north-western facade of the structure and measured 0.5m (north/south) by 0.59m (east/west) and had a maximum depth of 0.11m. It was filled by a single deposit of mid brown silty loam (Context No. 151) which exhibited infrequent charcoal flecks, as well as numerous rounded stones/pebbles. Fragments of flint and quartz were recovered from this deposit (Context No. 151). Approximately 4.4m to the north-east of the shallow pit, a further shallow pit feature (Context No. 182) was encountered. This feature (Context No. 182) measured 0.46m (north/south) by 0.52m (east/west) with a maximum depth of 0.15m. It was filled by a single deposit of brown grey clay loam (Context No. 181) which had a high frequency of angular stone and gravel throughout. A large sub-angular stone was present at the base of the fill (Context No. 181) and several fragments of flint and quartz were recovered.
- 3.3.19 Approximately 0.7m to the south-east of the shallow pit feature (Context No. 182) was a large spread of charcoal rich soil (Context No. 183) which appeared to be surrounded by a deposit of reddish orange (possibly heat damaged?) silty loam (Context No. 184). The cut of this feature (Context No. 215) consisted of a relatively shallow, sub-oval pit that had been excavated into the subsoil (Context No. 103). The cut of the feature (Context No. 215) had relatively gently sloping sides and a slightly concave base, which again exhibited traits associated with heat damage. The cut (Context No. 215) measured 1.32m (north-west/south-east) by 1.09m (south-west/north-east) and had a maximum depth of 0.36m. The basal fill of this feature (Context No. 184) consisted of a reddish orange silty loam.
- 3.3.20 The reddish orange silty loam (Context No. 184) covered the dimensions of the feature (Context No. 215) and was on average 0.15m thick. The deposit (Context No. 184) was slightly 'dished' towards the center, which accommodated the upper fill (Context No. 183) of the feature. A discreet collection of roughly angular stones was located towards the

center of the cut (Context No. 215) but within the reddish orange loam (Context No.184). Excavation of the reddish orange silty loam (Context No. 184) produced two flint scrapers, flint debitage as well as fragments of burnt flint.

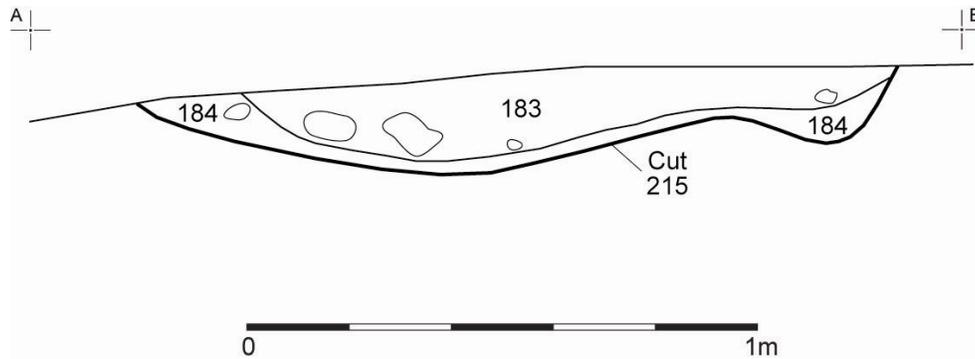


Figure 10: South-west facing section of possible hearth feature (Context No. 215) in Structure 1.

3.3.21 The upper fill of the feature (Context No. 215) was a mottled black-dark brown silty clay (Context No. 183). This deposit (Context No. 183) measured 0.7m by 0.7m and had a maximum thickness of 0.21m. Frequent flecks of charcoal were noted throughout this deposit (Context No. 183) which also produced sherds of coarse pottery, flint debitage and modified tools, as well as a fragment of a polished porcellanite axe head.

External features possibly associated with Structure 1

3.3.22 Three features (Context No. 268, 288 and 297) were encountered along the south-east facing facade of Structure 1. It is not known if these features are directly associated with the structure, although their similar distance from the facade is curious. It is possible that these features represent extra support for the structure, especially as the topography of the excavation slopes gently to the south-east in this area.

3.3.23 The southernmost feature in this category was Context No. 288 which was a substantial posthole. The feature measured 0.53m (north/south) by 0.46m (east/west) and had a maximum depth of 0.2m. The feature (Context No. 288) had steeply sloping sides with a slightly concave base, and was filled by a single deposit of dark brown silty loam (Context No. 289). Infrequent charcoal flecks were noted throughout this fill (Context No. 289) along with small rounded pebbles and quartz fragments.

3.3.24 Approximately 6.3m to the north-north-east of this posthole (Context No. 288) was another similar feature (Context No. 297). This feature (Context No. 297) was sub-oval in shape and measured 0.43m (north/south) by 0.33m (east/west) and was a maximum of 0.09m deep. It was filled by a single deposit (Context No. 298) which consisted of a blackish brown silty loam with infrequent charcoal content. Fragments of flint and quartz were recovered from the fill of this feature (Context No. 298).

3.3.25 Approximately 2.4m to the north of the sub-oval feature (Context No 297) was a shallow circular feature (Context No. 268). This feature measured 0.35m (north/south) by 0.28m (east/west) and had a maximum depth of 0.06m. The feature had steep sloping sides on the north, west and south with a more gently gradient on its eastern side. The feature was filled by a single deposit (Context No. 269).which consisted of a mid to dark brown silty loam. Small rounded stones as well as isolated patches of redeposited subsoil were frequent throughout the fill (Context No. 268), which also produced fragments of flint and quartz.

3.4 *Phase 1 Structure 2 (Figure 11; Appendix 2b)*

3.4.1 Structure 2 was located at the northern end of the application site, approximately 1.8m to the north-east of the north-eastern end of Structure 1 (Figure 8). The structure was not fully excavated as it continues past the northern edge of the excavation area. However, enough features exist to make the assumption that it was a circular post-built structure, artefacts from which would suggest that it dates to the Beaker period.

3.4.2 A total of 20 subsoil cut features constituted Structure 2. For the purposes of this report, these have been sub-divided into construction features (Context Nos. 194, 200, 207, 219, 354, 382, 384 and 424) and internal features (Context Nos. 204, 235, 385, 389, 392, 394, 397, 400, 408, 409, 420 and 422). All features were represented as truncated subsoil cut pits, postholes and stakeholes, with little stratigraphic relationships evident between them.

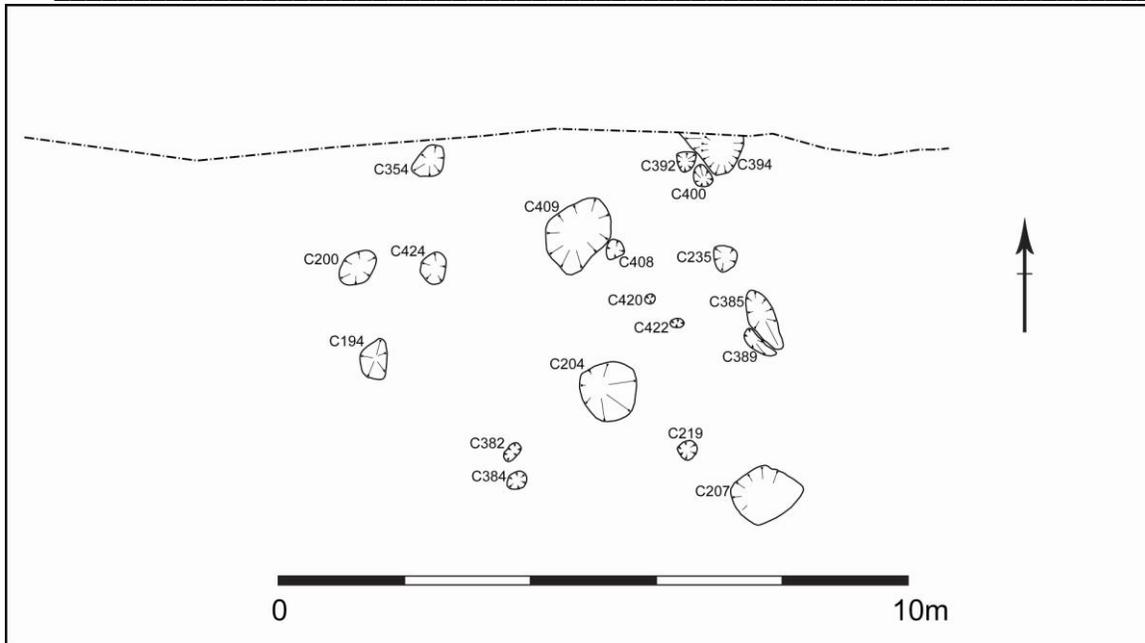


Figure 11: Features attributed to Structure 2. This plan omits Structure 3 which would appear to truncate the eastern most side of Structure 2.

Construction features

3.4.3 The north-westernmost feature associated with Structure 2 was a small sub-circular posthole (Context No. 354). This feature was 0.42m in length (east/west) by 0.3m in width (north/south) and had a maximum depth of 0.15m. The cut of the feature (Context No. 354) had steep sides and a relatively uneven base. The feature was filled by a dark brown silty loam (Context No. 353) with infrequent inclusions of small angular stones and active plant roots. Three flint fragments were recovered from the fill of this feature (Context No. 353). A large rectangular stone overlay the western side of this feature, possibly suggesting that if this feature functioned as a posthole, then this could represent stone packing. 0.62m to the south of this posthole (Context No. 354) was another posthole (Context No. 424).

3.4.4 Context No. 424 was a roughly circular feature which measured 0.37m (north/south) by 0.33m (east/west) with a maximum depth of 0.19m. The feature (Context No. 424) had relatively gentle sloping sides with a slightly concave/flat base. The posthole (Context No. 424) was filled by a dark brown to black clay loam with frequent inclusions of charcoal medium sized angular stones which, as in the case of Context No. 354, could represent packing stones. No artefacts were recovered from this feature. Approximately

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- 0.7m to the west of this posthole (Context No. 424), another feature was observed (Context No. 200).
- 3.4.5 Context No. 200 was a circular posthole which measured 0.36m (north/south) by 0.38m (east/west) and had a maximum depth of 0.23m. The sides of the feature were steep, with a flattish, slightly tapering base. The lowermost fill of the posthole (Context No. 296) consisted of a deposit of angular stones (average size 0.05m by 0.1m by 0.08m) which is interpreted as representing packing stones that could have supported the upright that originally stood in this feature. Immediately above the packing stones (Context No. 296) was a deposit of grey brown silty loam (Context No. 199) with infrequent inclusions of small angular stones and charcoal. The silty loam (Context No. 199) was the upper fill of the posthole (Context No. 200). No artefacts were recovered from this feature (Context No. 200).
- 3.4.6 Another feature (Context No, 194) was observed 1.2m to the south of the posthole (Context No. 200). This feature (Context No. 194) measured 0.25m (north/south) by 0.23m (east/west) and was relatively shallow at 0.08m. The sides of the feature (Context No. 194) sloped gently to a concave base. Context No. 194 was filled by a dark brown silty loam with occasional inclusions of small angular stones and charcoal flecks (Context No. 195). Due to the shallowness of this feature, and the gentle sloping sides, it is thought that this represents a truncated pit rather than a feature associated with the construction of the structure.
- 3.4.7 Approximately 2.3m to the south-east of the truncated pit (Context No.194) was two stakeholes (Context Nos. 382 and 384). These features were both circular, with steeply sloping sides and concave base. Context No. 382 measured 0.13m (north/south) by 0.15m (east/west) and was 0.16m deep. It was filled by a mid-brown sandy loam (Context No. 381) which had frequent inclusions of small charcoal flecks, and some evidence of active plant roots in its upper portion. Context No. 384 measured 0.11m (north/south) by 0.13m (east/west) and had a depth of 0.13m. It too was filled by a mid-brown sandy loam (Context No. 383) which was similar in appearance and texture to Context No. 381, although lacked any evidence of charcoal flecks, and was relatively sterile. No artefacts were recovered from either feature. Approximately 2.4m to the west-north-west of the two stakeholes (Context Nos. 382 and 384), a small posthole was observed (Context No. 219).

- 3.4.8 The small posthole (Context No. 219) was a roughly circular feature which measured 0.26m (north/south) by 0.28m (east/west) and was relatively shallow at 0.09m deep. It had gently sloping sides on the north, east and south of the feature, although the western side was more steeply sided, possibly suggesting that if this feature comprised part of the construction of the structure the upright would have rested against the western side of the posthole. The feature was filled by a dark brown silty loam (Context No. 218) which had small rounded stones throughout as well as the occasional inclusion of small charcoal flecks. A single flint flake was recovered from the fill of this feature (Context No. 218).
- 3.4.9 Approximately 0.9m to the south-east of Context No. 219 was a roughly rectangular pit (Context No. 207). This feature measured 0.52m (north/south) by 0.58m (east/west) and had a maximum depth of 0.22m. The basal fill (Context No. 208) of this feature (Context No. 207) was a thin lens of greyish brown silty loam (an average of 0.09m). The deposit (Context No. 208) had infrequent inclusions of charcoal flecks as well as small angular stones throughout the fill. Numerous fragments of flint debitage were recovered from this deposit (Context No. 208). Immediately above the greyish brown silty loam (Context No. 208) was a deposit of dark brown to black clay loam (Context No. 206), which constituted the upper fill of the pit feature (Context No. 207). This deposit (Context No. 206) was on average 0.1-0.14m thick, and produced a flint scraper and numerous fragments of flint debitage as well as exhibiting a high frequency of charcoal throughout the fill.

Internal features

- 3.4.10 Eleven features were identified within Structure 2. These include a deep central posthole with supporting postholes (Context Nos. 392, 394 and 400), a shallow pit (Context No. 204), internal support post/stakeholes (Context Nos. 235, 385, 389, 408, 420 and 422) and a hearth (Context No. 409).
- 3.4.11 Context No. 204 was a shallow pit located in the southern portion of the structure. it was sub-circular in shape and measured 0.96m (north/south) by 0.82m (east/west) and had a maximum depth of 0.24m. The feature (Context No. 204) had relatively gently sloping sides a flat base. The feature was filled by two deposits; an orangey brown sandy loam (Context No. 205) was the basal fill, lying directly below the upper fill of the pit (Context No. 204) which consisted of a dark brown sandy loam (Context No. 203).

- 3.4.12 The basal fill of the pit (Context No. 204) consisted of an orangey brown sandy loam (Context No. 205). This deposit was on average 0.09m thick and frequent flecks of charcoal were noted throughout. A flint scraper along with two fragments of flint debitage was recovered from this deposit (Context No. 205) as well as seven sherds of coarse pottery. This deposit (Context No. 205) lay directly underneath the upper fill of the pit (Context No. 203).
- 3.4.13 The upper fill consisted of a dark brown sandy loam (Context No. 203). This deposit was a maximum of 0.15m thick and exhibited a high charcoal content throughout. This deposit produced numerous fragments of flint debitage as well as at least 3 scrapers and a bi-facially worked implement that could represent the initial stages of arrowhead production (Nelis 2004). Forty four sherds of pottery were also recovered from this deposit (Context No. 203). cursory examination has been carried out on this component of the pottery assemblage and it is thought that the sherds are Beaker in date (based on the fabric of the sherds – Naomi Carver *pers comm.*). It is also probable that the sherds originated from the same vessel (*ibid*). Despite the high charcoal content of the deposits (Context No. 203 and 205) in this pit (Context No. 204) it is not thought that this feature represents a hearth due to the lack of *in situ* burning or scorching of the surrounding soil.
- 3.4.14 Approximately 0.4m to the north-east of the shallow pit (Context No. 204) a pair of stakeholes was encountered (Context Nos. 420 and 422). Context No. 420 was the north-westernmost of the pair and measured 0.18m (north/south) by 0.16m (east/west) with a maximum depth of 0.25m. The profile of the stakehole (Context No. 420) showed it to have near vertical sides and a pointed base, suggesting that the (presumably sharpened) upright that originally stood in the feature was rammed/pushed in rather than accommodating a pre-excavated hole. The fill of the stakehole (Context No. 419) consisted of a mid grey brown clay loam. Charcoal was abundant throughout the fill (Context No. 419) and small rounded stones were frequent. Approximately 0.25m to the south-east of this stakehole (Context No. 420) was another stakehole (Context No. 422). This feature measured 0.12m (north/south) by 0.14m (east/west) with a maximum depth of 0.14m. As with the previous stakehole (Context No. 420) Context No. 422 had near vertical sides with a pointed base. The fill of the feature (Context No. 421) consisted of a dark grey brown clay loam that exhibited frequent charcoal inclusions.
- 3.4.15 To the east of the small stakehole (Context No. 422), at a distance of approximately 1.2m was a small posthole (Context No. 389). This feature was sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 0.42m (north-west/south-east) by 0.35m

(south-west/north-east) and had a maximum depth of 0.18m. It had been cut on its north-eastern side by a pit feature (Context No. 385). The posthole (Context No. 389) had two fills. The basal fill of the feature (Context No. 389) consisted of a mid yellowish brown sandy silt. Occasional medium sized angular stones were noted throughout the deposit (Context No. 391) although appeared relatively sterile otherwise. This deposit had a maximum thickness of 0.11m and lay directly beneath Context No. 390.

3.4.16 The upper fill of the small posthole (Context No. 389) consisted of a mid grey sandy silty (Context No. 390). Occasional charcoal flecks were noted throughout this deposit, which had a maximum depth of 0.07m. The posthole feature (Context No. 389) was cut on its north-eastern side by a pit/posthole (Context No. 385). This feature (Context No. 385) measured 0.96m (north-west/south-east) by 0.62m (south-west/north-east) and had a maximum depth of 0.33m. It had relatively steep sides with a flattish base. The feature (Context No. 385) was filled by three deposits (Context Nos. 386, 387 and 388).

3.4.17 The basal fill of the feature (Context No. 385) consisted of a stony yellowish brown clay (Context No. 388). This deposit had a maximum thickness of 0.22m and extended for a distance of 0.33m from the north-western edge of the feature. The deposit (Context No. 388) was relatively flat on its surface, although had a vertical side down to the base of the cut of the feature (Context No. 385). This deposit (Context No. 388) is interpreted as representing stone packing for an upright that rested against the vertical edge. Immediately above the stony clay (Context No. 388) was a deposit of dark brown silty loam (Context No. 387). Occasional flecks of charcoal, flint and quartz were observed throughout this fill (Context No. 387) which had a maximum depth of 0.28m. The dark brown silty loam lay directly below a discreet deposit of pinkish brown scorched clay (Context No. 386). This deposit (Context No. 386) measured 0.20m (north/south) by 0.15m (east west) and had a maximum thickness of 0.05m. No evidence of *in situ* burning was noted within the feature (Context No. 385) or in the surrounding area and so it is thought that this deposit (Context No. 386) has been dumped from elsewhere.

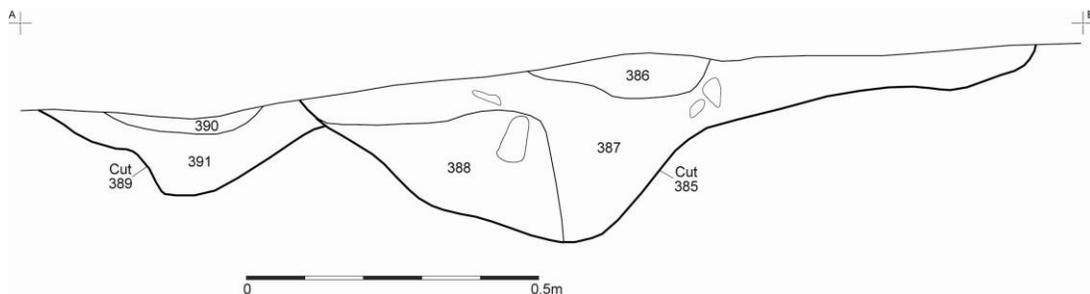


Figure 12: South-east facing section of features Context Nos. 385 and 389.

3.4.18 Approximately 0.8m to the north-west of the pair of postholes (Context Nos. 385 and 389) was another posthole (Context No. 235). This feature was circular in plan and measured 0.48m (north/south) by 0.39m (east/west) and had a maximum depth of 0.21m. The feature (Context No. 235) had steeply sloping sides on the north and west of the feature, with more gentle sloping sides on the east and south, with a flattish base. The fill of the feature (Context No. 235) consisted of an orangey brown sandy loam (Context No.236). This deposit (Context No. 236) had occasional charcoal inclusions and small rounded and angular stone were frequent throughout. Fragments of flint and quartz were recovered from the fill (Context No. 236) of the posthole (Context No. 235). Approximately 1.4m to the north of the posthole (Context No. 235) was a group of three features. These comprised a deep posthole (Context No. 394) as well as two probable supporting postholes (Context Nos. 392 and 400). It is proposed that these features make up the central post supports of Structure 2.

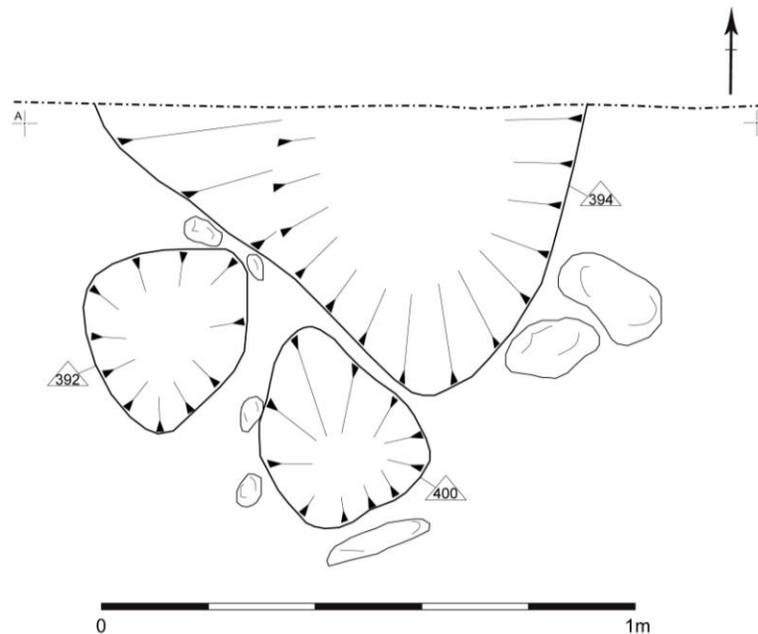


Figure 13: Plan of the central posthole of Structure 2 (Context No. 394) and surrounding features (Context Nos. 392 and 400).

3.4.19 The central posthole of the structure (Context No. 394) was not fully investigated as it continued past the northern section face of the excavation area. The exposed dimensions

of the feature (Context No. 394) were 0.76m (north/south) by 0.49m ((south-west/north-east) and had a maximum depth of 0.52m. The feature (Context No.394) had steep sides on the east and south with a gentler slope on the west, with a relatively flat to concave base. The feature was filled by a series of deposits (Context Nos. 396, 395, 399 and 393). The basal fill of the feature (Context No. 394) consisted of mid to dark grey silty clay loam (Context No. 396) and was a maximum of 0.27m thick. This deposit (Context No. 396) was rich in chunks and flecks of charcoal, with small angular stones throughout. A flint scraper was recovered from the very base of the deposit (Context No. 396), resting on the base of the posthole (Context No. 394). Directly above the silty clay loam (Context No. 396) was an orangey brown stony clay (Context No. 395). This deposit (Context No. 395) was a maximum of 0.19m thick and was sterile apart from infrequent flecks of charcoal. Directly above this deposit (Context No. 395) was a thin layer of dark grey silty clay which was relatively sterile. The upper fill (Context No. 399) of this feature (Context No. 394) had a maximum depth of 0.07m.



Plate 3: Central posthole of Structure 2 (Context No. 394) and associated fills (Context Nos. 396, 395 and 399), looking north.

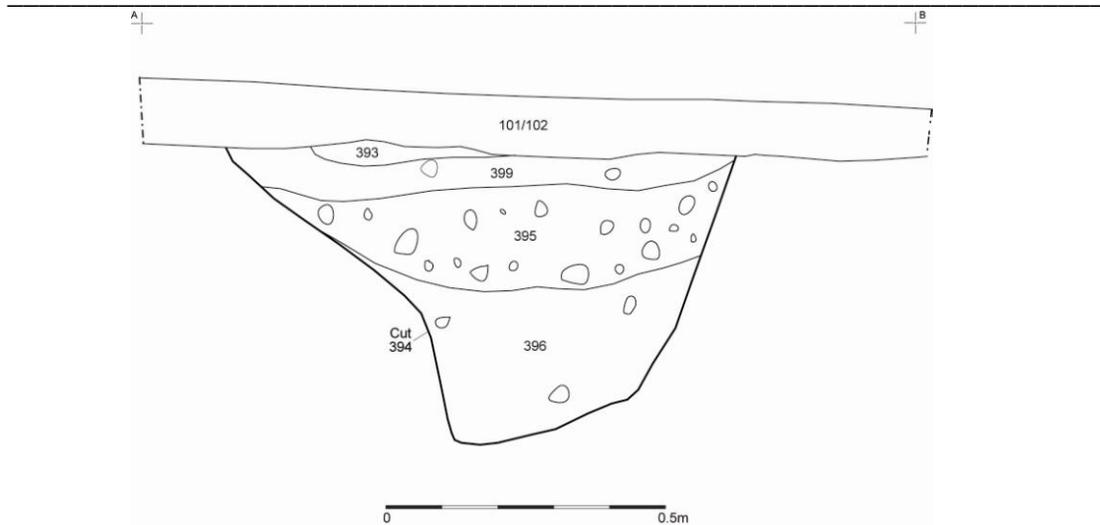


Figure 14: South facing section of the central posthole in Structure 2 (Context No. 394).

3.4.20 The south-western side of the central posthole (Context No. 394) appeared to be cut by a smaller posthole (Context No. 392). This feature measured 0.39m (north-south) by 0.31m (east-west) and had a maximum depth of 0.31m. It was filled by a single deposit which consisted of a dark greyish brown clay loam (Context No. 393). This deposit (Context No. 393) was relatively sterile, save from the infrequent inclusion of charcoal flecks. A large flint flake and some fragments of flint debitage were recovered from the fill (Context No. 393) of the posthole (Context No. 392). Approximately 0.2m to the south-east of the small posthole (Context No. 302) another posthole was encountered (Context No. 400). This feature (Context No. 400) measured 0.36m (north/south) by 0.30m (east-west) with a maximum depth of 0.22m. The sides of the feature (Context No. 400) were near vertical on the south-east, and gentler on the north-west, and it had a concave base. It was filled by a light brown sandy loam (Context No. 401) which was a sterile deposit apart from the occasional fleck of charcoal throughout the fill. The stratigraphic sequence of this group of features is curious. No stratigraphic relationship exists between the deep central posthole (Context No. 394) and the small posthole (Context No. 400) suggesting the feature might be contemporaneous. However, the upper fill of the deep posthole (Context No. 399) appeared to have been cut by a small posthole at the south-western end of the feature. This indicates that the central posthole had gone out of commission and had been backfilled prior to the excavation of the hole of the upright represented by Context No. 392.

3.4.21 Approximately 1.72m to the south-west of the central group of features (Context No. 392, 394 and 400) a probable hearth feature was encountered (Context No. 409). This feature (Context No. 409) was roughly square shaped and measured 0.72m (north/south) by 0.93m (east/west). The feature (Context No. 409) had a maximum depth of 0.18m and was filled by two deposits (Context No. 410 and 411). The basal fill of the hearth (Context No. 409) consisted of a reddish brown gritty loam (Context No. 410) which had a maximum thickness of 0.08m. This deposit was scorched, and exhibited moderate charcoal flecking suggesting modification of the soil matrix through heat. The gritty loam (Context No. 410) was directly below a mid to dark brown silty loam (Context No. 411).

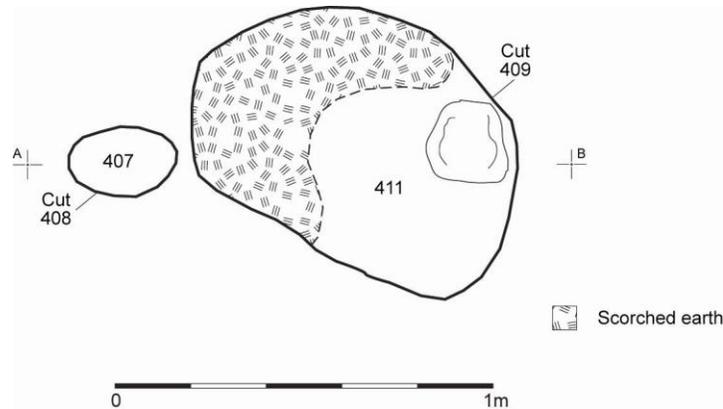


Figure 15 Pre-excitation plan of hearth feature (Context No. 409) in Structure 2.

3.4.22 The upper fill (Context No. 411) of the hearth feature (Context No. 409) measured 0.3m (north/south) by 0.25m (east/west) and had a maximum depth of 0.12m. It exhibited abundant amounts of charcoal throughout and so may prove suitable for radiocarbon dating. Artefacts recovered from this deposit include 5 sherds of undecorated coarse pottery (provisionally identified as Beaker due to the fabric of the sherds – Naomi Carver *pers comm.*), as well as a flint scraper and fragments of flint debitage.

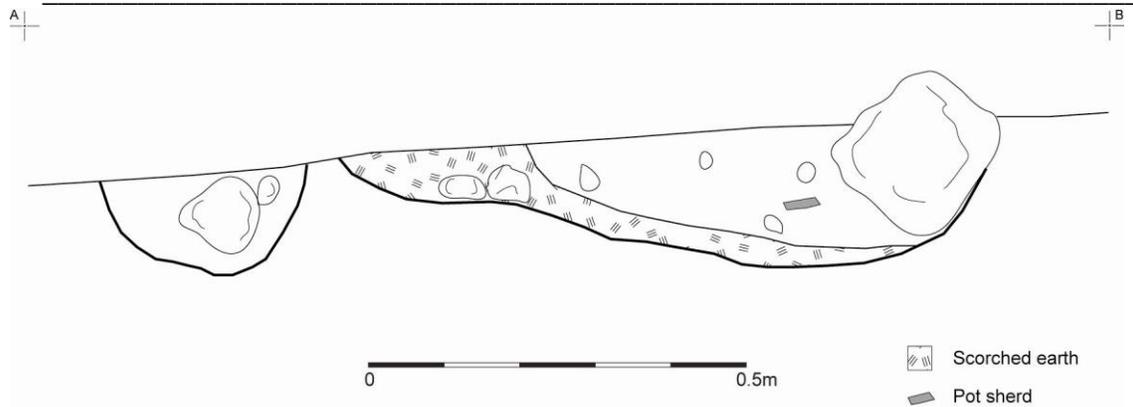


Figure 16: South-facing section through the hearth feature (Context No. 409) and associated posthole (Context No. 408) in Structure 2.

3.4.23 The artefacts recovered from the features associated with Structure 2 would seem to suggest that it dates to the Beaker period (c. 2400BC). It is hoped that a programme of radiocarbon dating will enlighten the date of the structure and its association with the other features/structures onsite.

3.5 Phase 2 Structure 3 (Figure 17; Appendix 2c)

3.5.1 Structure 3 was located at the north-eastern end of the application site. The structure was severely truncated by later activity (Context No. 331 and 254) with only a small portion of the structure available for investigation. The remainder of the structure continues past the northern edge of the excavation area. The topsoil deposit in this area differed slightly from the rest of the site in that it was increasingly mottled with lenses of redeposited subsoil. As such it was assigned a different number (Context No. 211). Finds from this deposit (Context No. 211) included a crude hollow based arrowhead and abraded sherds of Beaker pottery, as well as flint debitage.

3.5.2 A total of 10 features constituted Structure 3. For the purposes of this report, these will be discussed according to their category: construction features (Context Nos. 217, 223, 239, 403, 406, 412 and 417), internal features (Context Nos. 229, 338 and 426) and external features that are possibly associated with the structure (Context Nos. 221 and 250).

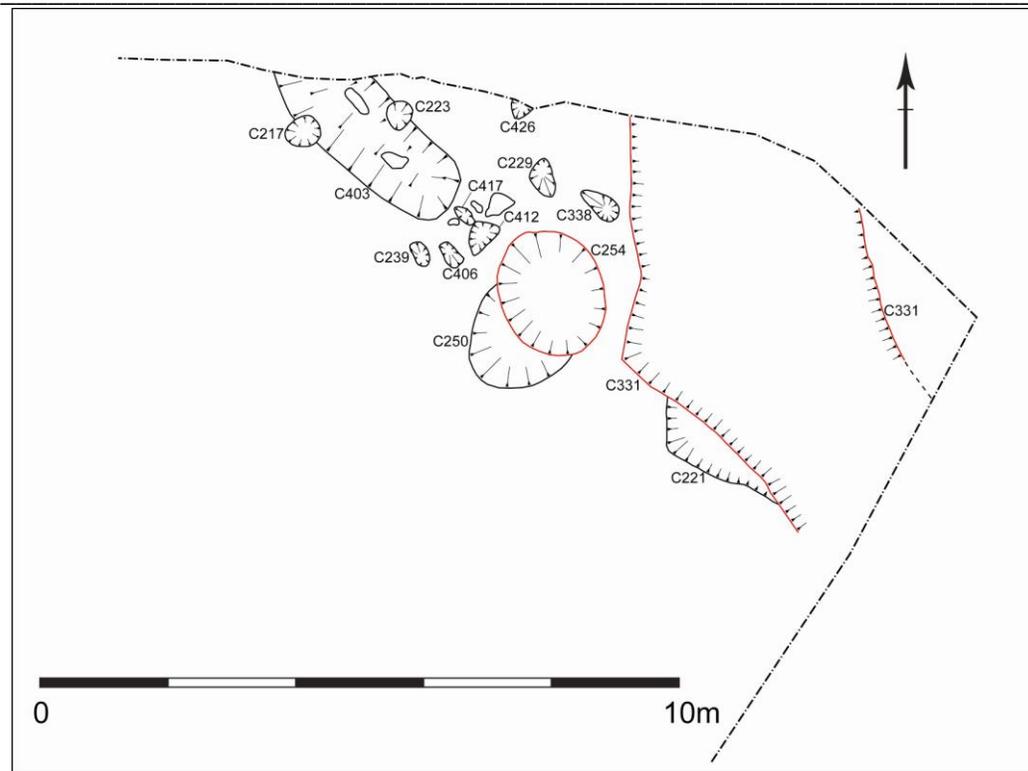


Figure 17: Features attributed to Structure 3 at the north-eastern end of the excavation area. The features shown in red have truncated the structure and are assumed to be post-medieval.

Construction features

- 3.5.3 The construction of this structure is dominated by the terminus of a foundation slot (Context No. 403), that emerged from the northern section face of the excavation area and ran roughly north-west/south-east for a distance of 2.09m. The feature (Context No. 403) was an average 1.2m in width and a maximum of 0.43m deep. The feature had gently sloping sides which broke sharply into a steep sided central slot. The primary fill of this feature (Context No. 403) was a deposit of angular blocks of stone (Context No. 402) with a reddish orange sticky clay throughout (Context No. 427).



Plate 4: Stone foundation of Structure 3, looking south-west.

3.5.4 The deposit of angular blocks (average size 0.42m x 0.64m x 0.33m) (Context No. 402) was the primary fill of the foundation cut (Context No 403). It is thought that these represent a stone foundation for a structure. Patches of stiff reddish brown clay (Context No. 427) was noted throughout the stones (Context No. 403), possibly acting as bonding for the structure. Following the placing of the stones (Context No. 402) in the foundation cut (Context No. 403), the cut was backfilled with a sterile orangey brown sandy loam. This was similar in look and texture to the surrounding subsoil (Context No. 103) but was softer to trowel. Supporting posts would have stood on the interior and exterior of the stone foundation (Context No. 402). Two of these features were encountered (Context Nos. 217 and 223) during the excavation, although it is assumed that more would have existed in the rest of the structure.

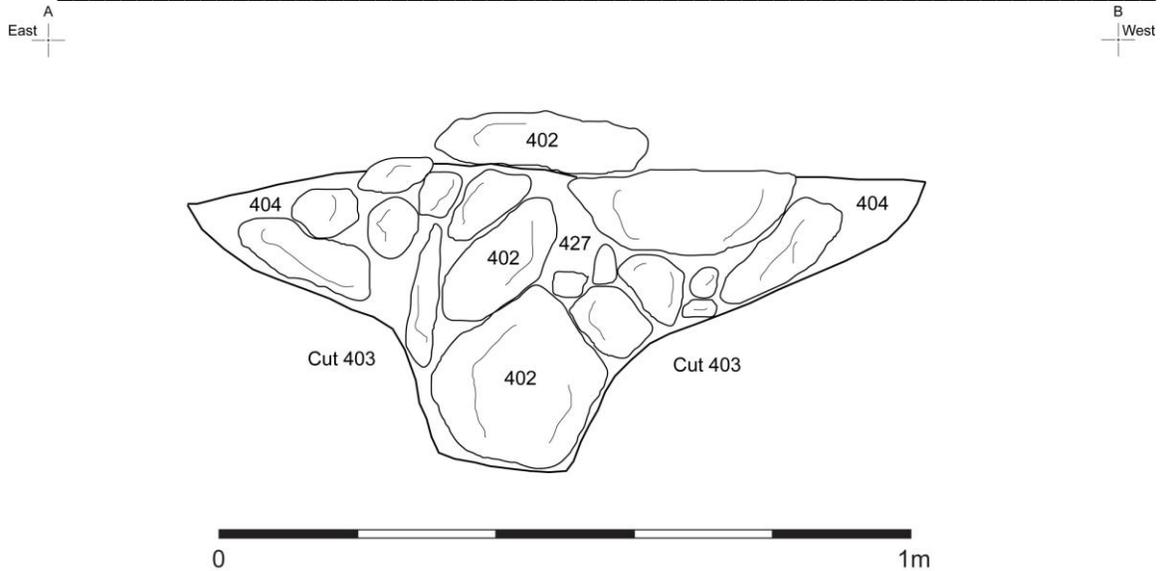


Figure 18: North-west facing section through the foundation trench of Structure 3.

3.5.5 The feature on the interior of the structure was a circular posthole (Context No. 223). This feature had been cut through the backfill of the foundation trench (Context No. 404). The posthole measured 0.23m (north/south) by 0.29m (east/west) and had a maximum depth of 0.22m. The posthole (Context No. 223) had near vertical sides and a flat base. It was filled by a single deposit which consisted of dark brown silty loam (Context No. 224) which produced fragments of flint and quartz and a flint end scraper. Charcoal flecks were frequent throughout the fill (Context No.224).



Plate 5: Stone foundation of Structure 3 with internal and external postholes (Context Nos. 217 and 223), looking south-east. NB: the depression in the foreground is not an archaeological feature.

- 3.5.6 On the exterior of the foundation trench for Structure 3 (Context No. 403), directly opposite the interior feature (Context No. 223), was another posthole (Context No. 217). This feature measured 0.17m (north/south) by 0.24m (east/west) and had a maximum depth of 0.21m. The sides of the feature (Context No. 217) were relatively steep with a concave base. The posthole (Context No. 217) was filled by a single deposit which consisted of a mid to dark brown silty loam (Context No. 216). This deposit (Context No. 216) was relatively sterile apart from infrequent inclusions of charcoal.
- 3.5.7 A group of four features were encountered at the terminus end of the foundation trench (Context No. 403). These features were similar in size and shape and may have acted as support for the structure, or perhaps marked one side of the structure's entrance. These features (Context Nos. 239, 406, 412 and 417) were excavated into the natural subsoil (Context No. 103).
- 3.5.8 The south-eastern most feature in this group was an oval shaped posthole (Context No. 239). This feature had gentle sloping sides with a concave bottom and measured 0.39m

(north-west/south-east) by 0.22m (south-west/north-east) and had a maximum depth of 0.17m. It was filled by a single deposit which consisted of a mottled orange to brown sandy clay (Context No. 240). Small rounded stones were frequent throughout the fill (Context No. 240) and charcoal was abundant. Approximately 0.3m to the east of the posthole (Context No. 239) another posthole (Context No. 406) was encountered. Again this was sub-oval in shape and measured 0.28m (north-west/south-east) by 0.19m (south-west/north-east) and had a maximum depth of 0.12m. The sides of the feature (Context No. 406) sloped gently on the south-east and vertical on the north-west, suggesting that an upright had originally leant against this side. The base of the feature was relatively flat, with small stones protruding from the natural subsoil. The posthole (Context No. 406) was filled by a single deposit which consisted of a dark brown to black sandy loam (Context No. 405). Apart from the infrequent fleck of charcoal, this deposit (Context No. 405) was relatively sterile.

3.5.9 Approximately 0.1m to the north-east of the posthole was a pair of features (Context Nos. 412 and 417). The larger of the features (Context No. 412) consisted of a sub-rectangular cut into the subsoil. The feature (Context No. 412) measured 0.33m (north/south) by 0.37m (east/west) and had a maximum depth of 0.18m. The feature had steep sided and had a tapered base. The feature (Context No. 412) was filled by a series of deposits (Context Nos. 413, 414 and 415). The lowermost deposit of the feature consisted of a dark greyish brown silty loam (Context No. 413). This deposit (Context No. 413) was a maximum of 0.12m thick and exhibited occasional small angular stone inclusions. Small pieces of flint were recovered during the excavation of the deposit (Context No. 413).

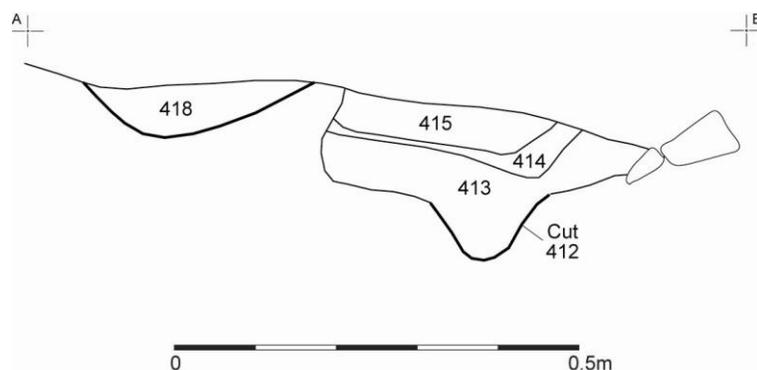


Figure 19: South facing section through features (Context No. 412 and 417) associated with the terminus end of Structure 3.

3.5.10 Directly above the silty loam (Context No. 413) was a thin lense scorched red silty clay (Context No. 414). This deposit was 0.04m in thickness and relatively sterile. Above the

scorched lense (Context No. 414) was a layer of dark brown silty clay (Context No. 415). This deposit (Context No. 415) was 0.06m in thickness and exhibited abundant inclusions of charcoal flecks and small rounded stones throughout. The brown silty clay (Context No. 415) constituted the upper fill of the feature (Context No. 412).

- 3.5.11 To the immediate north-west of the posthole (Context No. 412) a shallow depression in the subsoil was noted (Context No. 417). This feature exhibited gentle sloping sides and rounded base, and was filled by a single deposit (Context No. 418) which consisted of a mid brown sandy loam. The morphological characteristics of this feature (Context No. 417) suggest that it is a stone hole rather than being of archaeological significance.

Internal features

- 3.5.12 The interior of Structure 3 consists of three postholes (Context Nos. 229, 338 and 426). They ran in an arc approximately following the curvature of the foundation trench (Context No. 403).
- 3.5.13 The southernmost feature associated with the interior of Structure 3 was a sub circular posthole (Context No. 338). This feature measured 0.18m (north/south) by 0.17m (east/west) and had a maximum depth of 0.2m. The sides of this feature (Context No. 338) were steep with a concave base. The feature was filled by a single deposit which consisted of a light greyish brown sandy loam (Context No. 339). Occasional charcoal flecking was noted throughout the fill (Context No. 339) which also produced a single sherd of pottery. Provisional analysis of this sherd shows that it has a coarser fabric than the rest of the assemblage and so could possibly date to the mid to late Bronze Age.
- 3.5.14 Approximately 0.5m to the north-west of the posthole (Context No. 338) was another posthole (Context No. 229). This feature measured 0.3m (north/south) by 0.26m (east/west) and had a maximum depth of 0.19m. The feature had steep sides on the west, north and east sides, although more gentle on the south leading to a concave base. The feature (Context No. 229) was filled by a single deposit which consisted of a mid brown silty loam (Context No. 230). Charcoal was abundant throughout the fill (Context No. 230) and fragments of burnt flint were recovered.
- 3.5.15 Another feature was encountered protruding from the northern section of the excavation area, approximately 0.6m to the north from the posthole (Context No. 229). This feature was not fully investigated due to the presence of the edge of excavation, although it is

assumed that it is similar in size and shape to the other internal features that were subject to full excavation (Context Nos. 229 and 338). The posthole (Context No. 426) had a maximum depth of 0.21m and was filled by a single deposit (Context No. 425). The fill (Context No. 425) of the posthole (Context No.426) consisted of a dark brown silty clay which was relatively sterile.

Features possibly associated with Structure 3

3.5.16 Two large flat bottomed pits (Context Nos. 221 and 250) were encountered to the south-east of Structure 3. Although it is not certain if they represent activity associated with the structure, they are considered to be prehistoric in date and so could potentially relate to either Phase 1 or 2 of activity at Ballydullaghan. Both these features were truncated by later activity.

3.5.17 Context No. 250 was located approximately 1.7m to the south-east of the terminus of the foundation trench for Structure 3 (Context No. 403). The feature (Context No. 250) was a large sub-circular pit with gently sloping sides and a relatively flat base. The pit (Context No.250) was truncated on the north-east by a modern pit (Context No. 254) and so the original dimensions are unknown. The surviving dimensions of the feature were 0.85m north-west/south-east by 0.52m south-west/north-east and had an average depth of 0.35m. It (Context No. 250) was filled by a series of deposits (Context Nos. 248, 249 and 256). The basal fill of the pit (Context No. 250) consisted of a light reddish brown sandy clay with patches of grey mottling (Context No.256) which had a maximum thickness of 0.2m.

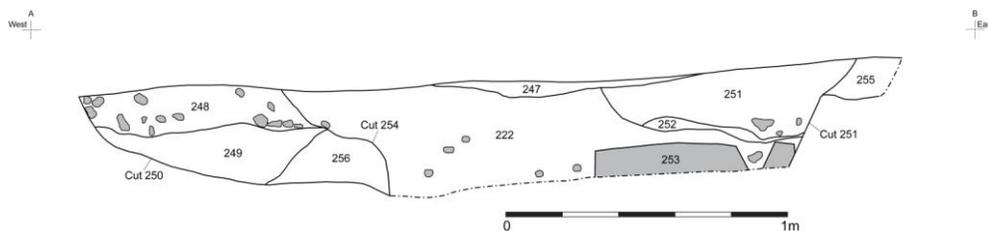


Figure 20: South east facing section through pit Context No. 250, showing the truncation by the large stone-filled pit (Context No. 254).

3.5.18 Directly above the sandy clay (Context No. 256) was a deposit of dark bluish grey silty loam (Context No. 249). This deposit tapered in its depth between a minimum of 0.02m and 0.18m. It exhibited occasional inclusions of small rounded stones and charcoal flecks

throughout. The deposit of silty loam (Context No. 249) lay beneath a compact brown clay loam which constituted the upper fill of the feature (Context No. 250).

3.5.19 Approximately 2m to the south-east of the pit (Context No. 250) was another pit (Context No. 221). This feature had been truncated by the large ditch (Context No. 331) which dominated the north-eastern area of the site, and so little of the feature (Context No. 221) was available for investigation. The feature had gently sloping sides and a flattish base, and was a maximum of 0.42m deep. It was filled by charcoal rich bluish grey clay (Context No. 220) which produced flint debitage and quartz fragments.

3.6 *'Other' Features (including Phase 3 Post-Medieval features)*

3.6.1 Several other features were investigated onsite, although their place in the site's stratigraphy is, on the most part, uncertain. These features include a pit that produced 79 sherds of Beaker pottery (Context No. 322 – most likely associated with Phase 1 activity), a track way of probable nineteenth century date (Context No. 159) as well as a large ditch (Context No. 331) and pits filled with large boulders (Context Nos. 243 and 435).

3.6.2 In the western end of the excavation area was a pit feature (Context No. 322). This feature measured 0.82m (north/south) by 0.75m (east/west) and had an average depth of 0.27-0.3m. The pit had vertical sides and a concave base and was filled by two deposits (Context Nos. 323 and 324). The basal fill of the feature (Context No. 322) consisted of a dark blackish brown clay loam that was on average 0.21m thick. This deposit exhibited frequent charcoal inclusions and rounded and sub-angular stones were relatively common throughout the fill. Numerous sherds of decorated and undecorated coarse pottery, as well as flint debitage were recovered from this deposit (Context No. 324), the provisional analysis of which would suggest that it is Beaker in date. Also observed were large fragments of hazelnut shell, possibly providing suitable samples for radiocarbon dating. The dark clay loam (Context No. 324) lay directly beneath a relatively thin layer (average 0.10-0.13m) of mid brown silty loam (Context No. 323) which constituted the upper fill of the pit (Context No. 322). This deposit (Context No. 323) was difficult to distinguish from the surrounding subsoil, although contained pottery sherds and frequent flecks and chunks of charcoal.

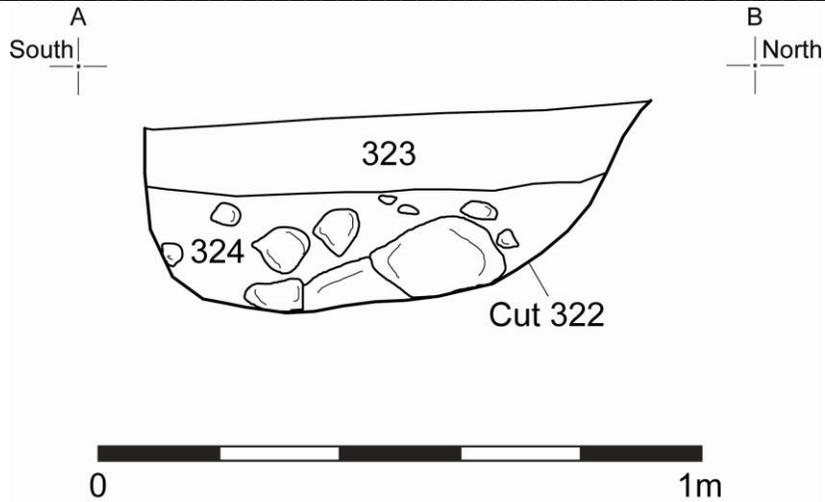


Figure 21: East-facing section through the 'Beaker' pit (Context No. 322).



Plates 6 (left) and 7 (right): East facing section of pit Context No. 322 showing sherds of Beaker pottery at the base of the feature (circled), and post-excitation shot of the pit feature Context No. 322, looking north-west.

3.6.3 Probable post-medieval agricultural activity was encountered in the western end of the excavation area where three possible spade cultivation ridges were identified (Context Nos. 302, 304 and 307). These were on average 0.42m wide and 0.04m deep. Two of the features (Context Nos. 302 and 304) ran parallel to each other, aligned roughly north/south, whilst the third feature (Context No. 307) was aligned south-west/north-east. The fill of the features (Context Nos. 301, 303 and 308) consisted of a grey brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of small angular stones.



Plate 8: Cutting across possible spade cultivation ridge Context No. 307, looking south-west.

- 3.6.4 The most obvious feature observed during the investigation was a shallow trackway that cut across the middle of the site. This feature (Context No. 159) had an average width of 1.58m and was shallow, rarely exceeding more than 0.2m in depth. The feature (Context No. 159) was filled with a light brown sandy loam (Context No. 158) which had numerous small and medium sized angular stones throughout. Excavation of the fill of this feature (Context No. 158) produced sherds of white glazed ceramics of probable nineteenth century, as well as sherds of glass and fragments of flint. Analysis of the cartographic evidence for the site has suggested that this is a nineteenth century trackway, possibly used by turf cutters to access the bogland. The trackway had largely disappeared by the turn of the twentieth century when a formal track had been established to the north of the excavation area.



**Plate 9: Cutting excavated across the nineteenth century trackway (Context No. 159),
looking east.**

- 3.6.5 An enigmatic feature was investigated in the north-eastern corner of the excavation area. This was a large ditch feature (Context No. 331) that curved roughly from the northern section face and ran out to the south-east of the excavation area. This feature (Context No. 331) measured 4.4m in width (south-west/north-east) and had a maximum depth of 1.6m. The feature was investigated for a length of 6.2m, although it was evident that the feature ran on to the north and south-east. The cut of the ditch (Context No. 331) had vertical sides and a flat base. It was filled by a series of deposits (Context Nos. 225, 330, 332, 428, 429 and 430).



Plate 10: Mid-excavation shot of the primary fill (Context No. 330) of the large ditch (Context No. 331) in the north-eastern corner of the excavation area, looking north-west.



Plate 11: Ditch Context No. 331, showing the primary fill of large boulders (Context No. 330). The stone filled pit (Context No. 245) is in the foreground of the picture, looking north-east.

3.6.6 The basal fill of the ditch (Context No. 331) was a substantial layer of large angular stones and boulders (Context No. 330) (Plates 10 and 11). Some of these were in excess of 1m³, and numerous voids were noted around them. They rested on top of the base of the cut (Context No. 331) suggesting that they had been incorporated into the feature relatively soon after it was excavated. Mechanical assistance (kindly provided by the landowner) was necessary to remove the stones and clean up the base of the ditch. Animal bone was recovered from beneath the stones (Context No. 331) although it is not clear if these are securely stratified or had fallen through the voids from the upper strata. The condition of the animal bone, and the paucity of bone from any of the other features possibly due to acidic soil conditions, suggests that this feature is not of great antiquity.



Plate 12: Mechanical removal of the large stone layer (Context No. 330), looking north-west.

3.6.7 Immediately above the layer of large stones (Context No. 330) was a thick (0.56m) layer of reddish brown loamy clay (Context No. 332) (possible redeposited subsoil?). This layer (Context No. 332) was relatively sterile, although isolated lenses of organic material were noticed on cleaning of the south-east facing section face (Context Nos. 431 and 432) (Figure 22). Substantial roots disturbance was noted throughout this deposit (Context No. 332). Immediately above this layer of loamy clay (Context No. 332) was a thin deposit of greyish brown silty clay (Context No. 255). This deposit (Context No. 255) was humic with

a high percentage of active roots throughout. The deposit (Context No. 255) had a maximum thickness of 0.3m and lay directly beneath a brown silty clay (Context No. 430).



Plate 13: South facing section through the ditch Context No. 331, looking north.

- 3.6.8 The brown silty clay (Context No. 430) was compact and exhibited numerous inclusions of small and medium angular stones. Occasional root disturbance and grey mottling (possibly caused by root action) were noted throughout. The deposit (Context No. 430) had the look of a levelling deposit, possibly suggesting that the lower layer (Context No. 255) represent silting of the ditch from this level. Immediately above the silty clay (Context No. 430) was two discreet deposits of yellowish grey clay (Context Nos. 428 and 429) (Figure 22).

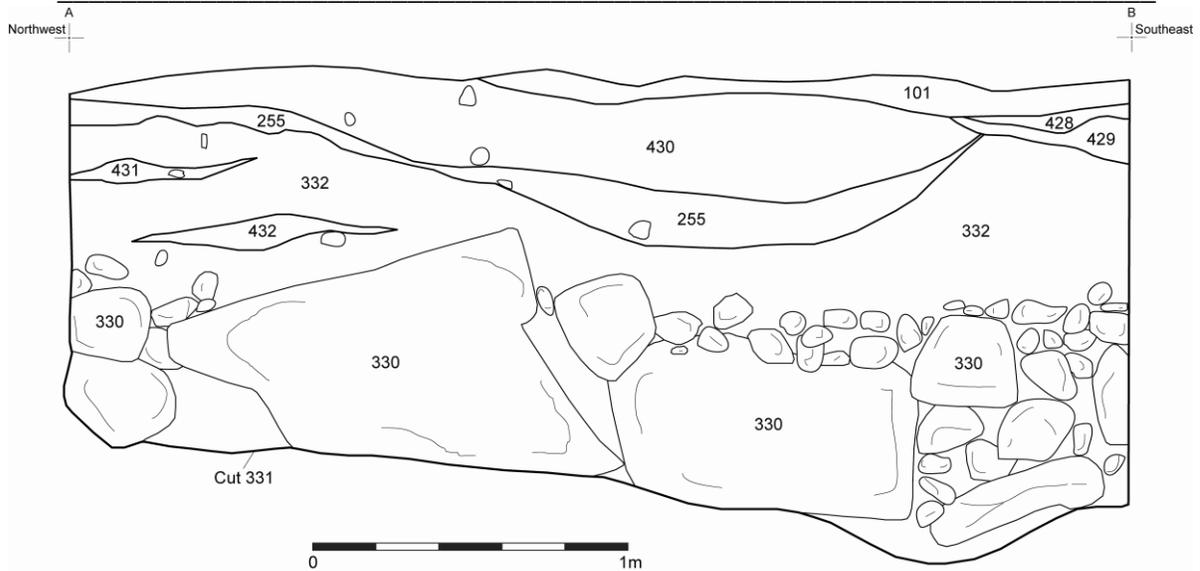


Figure 22: South facing section through ditch feature Context No. 331.

3.6.9 To the immediate west of the ditch feature (Context No. 331) was a large pit feature (Context No. 254). This feature was circular in plan with vertical sides and a concave base. The cut of the feature (Context No. 254) had been excavated through the prehistoric pit associated with Structure 3 (Context No. 250) as well as the organic layer (Context No. 255) that was observed in the fill of the ditch feature (Context No. 331). This stratigraphic relationship demonstrates that the pit (Context No. 254) is evidently later than the ditch feature (Context No. 331).

3.6.10 The pit (Context No. 254) was fill by a series of deposits (Context Nos. 253, 252, 222, 251 and 247). The basal fill of this feature (Context No. 254) consisted of a dump of large angular stones (Context No. 253) which was similar in appearance to the primary fill (Context No. 330) of the ditch feature (Context No. 331). These stones (Context No. 253) averaged 0.75m in length and rested directly on top of the base of the cut (Context No. 254). Some of these stones exhibited grooves running from the edge towards the centre of the stone, suggestive of pins having been used in their quarrying. It is possible that these features relate to the terracing of the eastern side of the hill adjacent to the excavation area, when the cottage was constructed in the nineteenth century.



Plate 14: Example of the stone and void fill of pit (Context No. 435), looking west.

3.6.11 Three other features investigated are deemed to be modern in nature (Context Nos. 243, 257 and 435). All of these features were circular in plan, each measuring approximately 1m in diameter with an average depth of 0.5m. They were filled with a loose dump of medium to large stones capped with clay/redeposited subsoil. Their modern nature is testified by a fragment of clay pipe stem recovered from the pit feature in the north eastern end of the site (Context No. 257) and a sherd of white glazed ceramic of possible twentieth century date (Ruairi O'Baoill *pers comm.*) being recovered from beneath the stone deposit in Context No. 243.

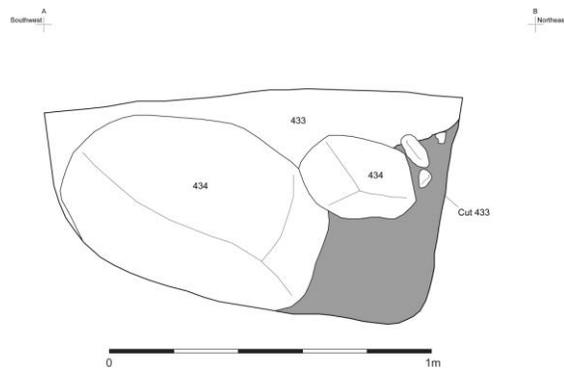


Figure 23: East facing section through pit Context No. 435. The grey shaded area represents voids beneath the stone fill Context No. 434.

4. Discussion

4.1 Introduction

4.1.2 The excavation at Ballydullaghan showed the presence and survival of deposits and features of prehistoric date (principally the remains of possible structures of Neolithic, Beaker or Bronze Age date), as well as evidence for the use of the site in the post-medieval period.

4.2 Prehistoric activity at Ballydullaghan

4.2.1 Although sherds of decorated beaker pottery were recovered from topsoil deposits across the excavation area, as well as undecorated sherds of potential beaker pottery being recovered from features associated with Structure 2, the most interesting assemblage of Beaker sherds was recovered from a single pit in the western end of the site (Context No.322). A total of 79 sherds of Beaker pottery (both decorated and undecorated) were recovered from the fills of this pit (Context Nos. 323 and 324) as well as pieces of debitage flint. The ceramic assemblage from this feature includes sherds of 'giant beaker' previously recognised during excavations at Cluntyganny townland in Co. Tyrone (Brennan et al. 1978, 35). Despite the circumstances of discovery and the dubious nature of the stratigraphy in which the Cluntyganny vessel was recovered, it is interesting to note the similarities between profile and decoration of the vessel and the sherds recovered from the pit at Ballydullaghan.

4.2.2 Other sherds recovered from this pit (Context No. 322) have parallels with beaker assemblages from excavations carried out at Newgrange Co. Meath (O'Kelly 1983; Case 1993, 248). A sherd recovered from the basal fill of the pit (Context No. 324) is highly decorated with comb-impressed lines and a quasi-herring bone design (Figure 24). This is similar in form to a vessel recovered during excavations at Newgrange Co. Meath (Case 1993, 249). Another sherd from this pit exhibits horizontal incised lines across the interior of the rim

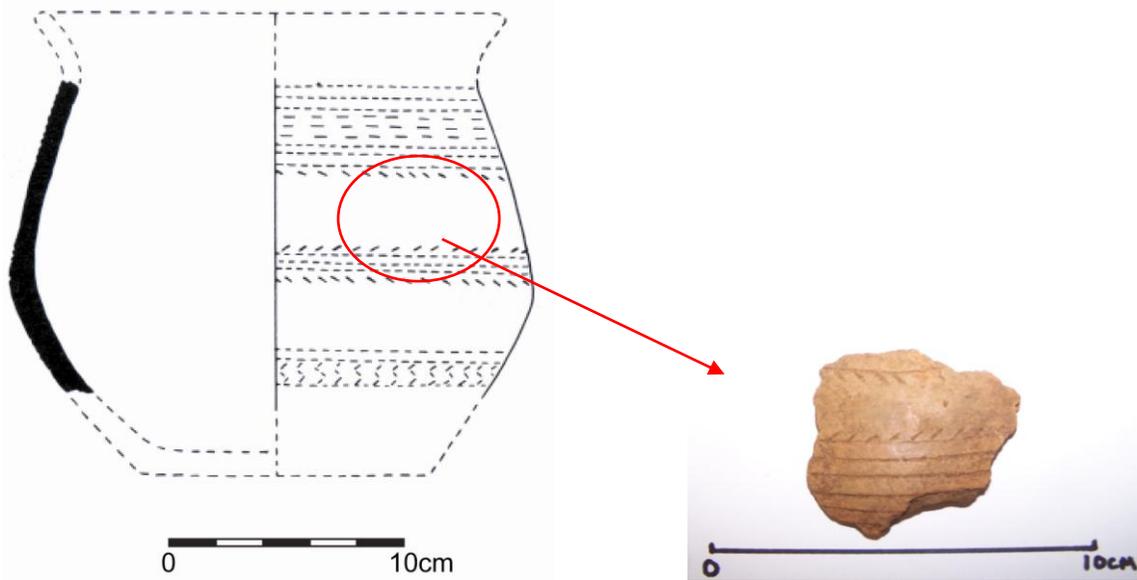


Figure 24: Beaker vessel recovered during excavations at Newgrange, Co. Meath (Case 1993, 249). The decoration present on the vessel (particularly the circled portion) is similar to a single sherd of pottery recovered from the pit feature (Context No. 322) in the western end of the application site (photograph on the right).

4.3 *Structural evidence from Ballydullaghan*

4.3.1 Although the majority of the diagnostic artefacts were recovered from topsoil deposits (Context Nos. 102 and 211), the remains of at least three potential structures were identified during the excavation at Ballydullaghan. Two structures (1 and 2) have been provisionally identified as relating to Phase 1 of activity onsite, with the third (Structure 3) being stratigraphically later than Structure 2 and may relate to Bronze Age activity. It is interesting to note at this junction that no 'post-pipes' were observed in any of the features excavated at Ballydullaghan. This suggests that the structures were deliberately dismantled or were seasonal/short-lived, as there is no evidence of the upright posts rotting *in situ*. On the other hand, the shallowness of some of the features, coupled with the lack of an identifiable floor surface in any of the potential structures indicates that a large degree of truncation has occurred onsite.

The rectangular structure (Structure 1)

4.3.2 Structure 1 is characterised by a roughly rectangular setting of pits and postholes, with internal features (most notably a potential hearth – Context No. 215). Initial analysis of the artefact assemblage would suggest it is Neolithic in character, although probably later

rather than earlier. The artefact assemblage comprises flint artefacts (both flake debitage and modified tools), pottery (on the whole undecorated body sherds of prehistoric coarseware), as well as a fragment of a polished porcellanite axe head that was recovered from the fill of the potential hearth (Context No. 183). A small fragment of possible copper slag was recovered from a posthole in the north-eastern corner of the structure (Context No. 344) and its association with a small sherd of coarse ware pottery is interesting. If this feature is a component structural element of Structure 1, then it would suggest that the rectangular arrangement of postholes could date to the Late Neolithic/Beaker periods. Sherds of 'Grooved ware' pottery dating to the Late Neolithic were recovered from the topsoil in the western end of the excavation area, and a chert Leaf-shaped arrowhead was recovered from the spoil heap, both attesting Neolithic activity onsite.

4.3.3 Similarities can be seen in Structure 1 and buildings excavated on the Knockadoon peninsula at Lough Gur Co. Limerick (Grogan et al 1987). Excavation of 'Circle K' revealed two structures (designated 'House 1' and 'House 2'). Each was roughly rectangular in shape and defined by postholes. Some of the postholes appeared to be paired, suggesting that they would have supported a sod wall. An internal hearth was identified in the south-western corner of House 1, although such a feature was absent from House 2, which had its entrance located in the middle of the south-eastern facing facade (Grogan et al 1987: 366-368).

4.3.4 Structure 1 of the Ballydullaghan excavation broadly conforms to the house specifications encountered at Lough Gur. The arrangement of postholes was roughly rectilinear/sub-oval with a gap in the south-eastern facade which could possibly be interpreted as an entrance into the structure. However, at over 13m in length it is bigger than the Lough Gur examples. This might be simply due to the structure actually being larger, or perhaps features giving a fuller plan of the structure could have been removed by later truncation of the site.

The circular post-built structure (Structure 2)

4.3.5 Structure 2 was located to the north of Structure 1 and was characterised as a semi-circular arrangement of post and stakeholes. The northern edge of the excavation area runs through the hypothetical centre of this structure, and so approximately half of it was excavated. The structure was comprised of smallish post and stakeholes, a larger central posthole that must have supported a roof structure, and an oval shaped hearth that was

positioned off-centre in the western side of the potential building. Shallow pits were also observed both internal to and external of the structure. The artefact assemblage recovered from the features associated with this structure appears to be mostly Beaker in date. Indeed the pottery recovered from the fill of the hearth (Context No. 411) has been provisionally identified as representing at least two separate fine (undecorated) Beaker pottery (Naomi Carver *pers comm.*).

- 4.3.6 At Newgrange Co. Meath, a Beaker settlement dating to c.2000BC was found at the periphery of the passage tomb. This was evident by a number of pits, slot trenches, postholes and hearths which yielded Beaker and Late Neolithic 'Grooved Ware' pottery (Van Wijngaarden-Bakker 1974: 315). Sweetman has highlighted two phases of Beaker activity, one associated with the possible ritual use of the large pit circle, and another with the later habitation implicated by the hearths. It is interesting to note that Beaker pottery was only associated with the habitation phase, although definitive outlines of structures were impossible to interpret (Sweetman 1985: 215)
- 4.3.7 The other confirmed area of Beaker activity onsite is represented by the pit feature (Context No. 322) in the western area of the excavation site. As reported above (paragraph 3.6.2) 79 sherds of decorated and undecorated Beaker pottery sherds were recovered from the fills of this pit (Context Nos. 323 and 324). It is not clear at this stage if the pit and Structure 2 are contemporary or isolated episodes of activity, although the pottery sherds from both areas appear quite similar in fabric (Naomi Carver *pers comm.*). It is hoped that radiocarbon dating from both areas will clarify the potential relationship between the two features.
- 4.3.8 Despite there being no stratigraphic relationship between Structure 2 and 3, it is assumed that Structure 3 is later and has cut through the north-eastern end of Structure 2.

The curvilinear stone foundation (Structure 3)

- 4.3.9 Structure 3 was located in the north-eastern corner of the excavation area and consisted of a drystone foundation set in a curvilinear foundation trench, with an arc of postholes respecting the curvature of the foundation cut (see Figure 8). Two other postholes (Context Nos. 217 and 223) were observed cutting the fill of the foundation trench (Context No. 404). Despite these being stratigraphically later than the in-filling of the foundation trench, they are considered to be part of the construction sequence of the

structure and might represent internal and external uprights supporting the wall of the structure.

4.3.10 Little artefactual evidence was recovered in this area. A crude hollow based arrowhead of Early Bronze Age date, as well as three sherds of Beaker pottery was recovered from the topsoil in this area (designated as Context No. 211 but is the same material as Context No. 102) as well as flint flakes and scrapers. However, these could relate more to activity associated with Structure 2 which had been disturbed by Structure 3. A single sherd of coarse pottery was recovered from an internal posthole of Structure 3 (Context No. 339) and it is possible, due to the fabric of the piece, that this might date the structure to the Mid to Late Bronze Age. It is hoped that radiocarbon dating of the features associated with Structure 3 will confirm the chronological framework described here.

4.3.11 The morphological features of Structure 3 also suggest that it is later in date to the other structures. Stone foundation round-houses have been encountered during excavations at Ballyutoag Co. Antrim (Macdonald et al, 2006) as well as at Ballyprior Beg Co. Antrim (Suddaby 2003). At Corrstown Co. Londonderry, a village of 76 (broadly contemporary) Bronze Age structures was identified and excavated (Ginn and Rathbone 2011). Structure 3 conforms broadly with the 'Type 1' houses excavated at Corrstown, in that it was surrounded by a shallow penannular ditch and stones that might have supported a sod wall (*ibid*, 215). However, this analogy is at best tentative due to the small area of Structure 3 that was exposed and excavated.

4.4 *Later activity at Ballydullaghan*

4.4.1 A large linear ditch cut (Context No. 331) was observed in the extreme north-eastern corner of the excavation area. This feature was filled in the first instance by a layer of large boulders, some in excess of 1.5m square, requiring mechanical assistance to remove them from the feature. Directly above the large boulders was a thick layer of redeposited subsoil (Context No. 332), within which were isolated lenses of organic material (Context Nos. 432 and 431). Very little was recovered from the fill of this ditch, with a scraper fragment and possible hammerstones being found in the redeposited subsoil (Context No. 332), these are assumed to be residual finds from the prehistoric activity on the rest of the site. Animal bone was recovered directly beneath the large stones but this is assumed to be fairly modern due to its condition, also the fact that no other bone was recovered from the site possibly due to acidic soil conditions. It is possible that the feature relates to the construction of the nineteenth century cottage to

the north of the excavation area. This building appears to have been constructed on a terrace excavated into the side of the slope of the knoll (Plate 15). It is possible that the large boulders (Context No. 330) represents the quarried rock from this area which was then deposited in the ditch. The sides of the ditch were almost vertical with a flat bottom. This shape would be difficult to excavated with anything other than an iron headed implement, again suggesting the relatively modern date of the feature. However, without radiocarbon dating, the date and function of this feature is tentative at this stage.



Plate 15: Terracing to the rear of the nineteenth century cottage to the north of the excavation area, looking north.



Plate 16: Large boulders (similar to the fill of the ditch Context No. 330), exposed in the section of the terrace, looking south-east.



Plate 17: Trackway excavated into the hillside above the nineteenth century cottage, looking north.

4.4.2 The act of burying large boulders, rather than incorporating them into a field wall or clearance cairn, is curious. This is especially so as the field boundaries in the vicinity of the excavation area are constructed of stone. The landowner, Mr. Higgins, informed the director that it was common practice for him to bury stones and that originally when he acquired the excavation site it was one of seven small fields. He had subsequently removed the field boundaries to turn the area into one large field for cattle grazing. It is conceivable that this would have produced a large volume of stone that was needed to be disposed.

4.4.3 Alternatively, Pits with large stones have been recorded on archaeological sites previously and were considered archaeological features. During excavations at Ballyloran, County Antrim three pits were excavated that contained large boulders (Chapple 2009). These were considered by the excavator to be evidence of Neolithic ritual activity (*ibid*).

4.5 *Conclusion*

4.5.1 The excavation at Ballydullaghan has shown there to be substantial prehistoric activity within an area of great archaeological significance. The potential Beaker period occupation and possible ritual activity merits further study in particular, due to the relative paucity of evidence from this period at other sites. Numerous recommendations are made to bring this programme of works to a meaningful end through publication. Principally it is recommended that a programme of radiocarbon dating is implemented to establish a chronological framework for the various potential phases of activity onsite. It is also recommended that the artefacts recovered during the excavation are subjected to full analysis by the relevant specialists.

5. Recommendations for further work

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The excavation at Ballydullaghan proved the existence of extensive prehistoric remains, and produced a relatively large artefactual assemblage. The majority of this assemblage is comprised of flint and pottery sherds, although potential copper/bronze slag as well as porcellanite, quartz, and possible lignite was observed. A number of recommendations can be made to bring this project to completion through final publication.

5.2 Soil Sample processing

5.2.1 A total of 127 soil samples (over 600kg) of soil samples were recovered during the excavation. It is recommended that samples recovered from Structures 1, 2, and 3 are prioritised for processing as well as the 'beaker pit' (Context No. 322). The table below details the various contexts whose samples should be prioritised for further analysis and possible radiocarbon dating.

Context No.	Sample No.	Reason
115	69	Charcoal rich feature, Structure 1
183	18	Fill of possible hearth, Structure 1
203	13	Fill of pit, Structure 2, pot and flint
205	14	Fill of pit, Structure 2
206	16	Fill of pit, Structure 2
208	17	Fill of pit, Structure 2
224	N/A	Fill of posthole, Structure 3
339	N/A	Fill of posthole, Structure 3
323	9	'Beaker pit'
324	10	'Beaker pit'
343	70	Structure 1, possible copper slag
367	91	Structure 1, grooved ware rim sherd
396	108	Fill of central posthole, Structure 2
398	105	Fill of pit, Structure 2
411	115	Fill of Hearth, Structure 2

Table 4: Context numbers of samples to be concentrated on.

5.3 *Analysis of the lithic and coarse stone assemblage*

5.3.1 The excavations produced a large assemblage of flint artefacts (784 pieces of flint including a reasonable amount of modified tools as well as flake debitage and cores) as well as numerous fragments of quartz (the majority of which appear to be pebbles or angular lumps of natural origin). Porcellanite, a possible chert arrowhead and hammer stones of various materials were also recovered from various contexts during the excavation. It is recommended that these artefacts are forwarded to a specialist for further study.

5.4 *Analysis of the ceramic assemblage*

5.4.1 The excavation produced a reasonable assemblage of decorated and undecorated coarse pottery sherds. Provisional analysis of this assemblage would suggest that the majority of this pottery is Beaker in date, although Late Neolithic 'Grooved Ware' has been recognised from the topsoil deposit (Context No. 102). It is proposed that the ceramic assemblage is forwarded to a specialist for further study.

5.4.2 Of particular importance is the sub-assemblage recovered from the pit feature in the western end of the application site (Context No. 322). 79 sherds of pottery were recovered from this feature and initial analysis would suggest that at least 5 vessels are represented (based on rim-forms). It is proposed that these sherds are studied in particular detail as it is likely that comparable assemblages to the decorated sherds could be identified. Identification of parallels is particularly important for this component due to the different styles of vessels being recovered from the fill of this feature. Similar pottery sherds (potentially of the same vessels) were recovered from both the upper fill (Context No. 323) as well as the lower deposit (Context No. 324) suggesting that the fills of this pit (Context No. 322) accumulated at the same time, or it was a deliberate act of infilling.

5.4.3 It is also recommended that the samples retrieved from the pit (Context No. 322) are fully processed to recover micro-floral remains that may be suitable for radiocarbon dating. Initial processing of the samples has indicated that hazelnut shells are abundant, as well as potentially short lived charcoal species. It is proposed that a programme of radiocarbon dating is undertaken for this feature (with multiple results), in an effort to refine a chronological framework for the deposition of the pottery.

5.5 *Analysis of the faunal remains*

5.5.1 Very little animal bone was recovered during the excavation, perhaps due to the acidic nature of the soil. Animal bone was recovered from the large ditch feature in the north-eastern end of the site (Context No. 331) and it is proposed that this is identified by a specialist prior to the submission of a sample for radiocarbon dating. This feature (Context No. 331) is stratigraphically later than the potential stone built structure (Structure 3), although the lack of datable artefacts from the fills of the ditch (Context No. 222 and 332) make its age and function tentative. It is hoped that dating of the animal bone will shed further light on the purpose of this feature.

5.6 *Analysis of the possible slag*

5.6.1 A small fragment of vitrified material was recovered from a posthole associated with Structure 1 (Context No. 344). This has been provisionally assessed by Dr. Philip Macdonald (CAF) who has identified the fragment as being non-ferrous. It is proposed that the piece is forwarded to Tim Young of Cardiff University for final identification and analysis.

5.7 *Radiocarbon dating*

5.7.1 It is proposed that the results of the excavation merit a full programme of radiocarbon dating. Due to the chronological complexities onsite, it will be important to obtain radiocarbon dates from each of the structures, the ditch feature (Context No. 331) and the Beaker pit (Context No. 322).

5.7.3 It is hoped that the implementation of the soil sampling processing will yield suitable short-lived species for dating purposes. Initial examination of the samples from the beaker pit (Context No. 322) and the possible hearths from Structures 1 and 2 (Context Nos. 215 and 409 respectively) have shown a predominance of charred hazelnut shell over charred grain (Grace McAlister *pers comm.*). Either of these would prove suitable for dating and possibly provide a refined chronology of the site.

5.8 *Publication*

- 5.8.1 The results of the excavation merit full publication in a suitable journal. Due to the relative paucity of archaeological remains dating to the Beaker period, it is recommended that a publication be prepared detailing the results of the excavation and specialist reports.

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Appendix One: Context Register

Structure 1

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>
101	Turf layer
102	Topsoil
103	Subsoil
109	Fill of 110
110	Cut
111	Fill of 112
112	Cut
113	Fill of 114
114	Cut
115	Fill of 337
122	Fill of 123
123	Cut
126	Fill of 127
127	Cut
128	Fill of 129
129	Cut
130	Fill of 131
131	Cut
132	Fill of 133
133	Cut
138	Cut
139	Fill of 138
150	Cut
151	Fill of 150
156	Fill of 157
157	Cut
165	Cut
166	Fill of 165
174	Fill of 175
175	Cut
177	Fill of 178
178	Cut
179	Fill of 180
180	Cut
181	Fill of 182
182	Cut
183	Fill of hearth 215
184	Fill of hearth 215
215	Cut for hearth
260	Cut
261	Fill of 260
262	Cut
263	Fill of 262
264	Cut
265	Fill of 264
266	Cut
267	Fill of 266

268	Cut
269	Fill of 268
270	Cut
271	Fill of 270
272	Cut
273	Fill of 272
274	Cut
275	Fill of 274
276	Cut
277	Fill of 276
278	Cut
279	Fill of 278
280	Cut
281	Fill of 280
282	Cut
283	Fill of 282
288	Cut
289	Fill of 288
290	Cut
291	Fill of 290
292	Cut
293	Fill of 292
297	Cut
298	Fill of 297
299	Fill of 300
300	Cut
333	Fill of 334
334	Cut
335	Fill of 326
336	Cut
337	Cut
343	Fill of 344
344	Cut
345	Fill of 346
346	Cut
347	Fill of 348
348	Cut
351	Cut
352	Fill of 351
355	Fill of 256
356	Cut
365	Fill of 366
366	Cut
367	Fill of 368
368	Cut
373	Fill of 374
374	Cut
375	Fill of 376
376	Cut
377	Fill of 378
378	Cut
379	Fill of 380
380	Cut

Structure 2

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>
101	Turf layer
102	Topsoil
103	Subsoil
195	Fill of 194
194	Cut
199	Upper fill of 200
200	Cut
203	Upper fill of 204
204	Cut
205	Lower fill of 204
206	Upper fill of 207
207	Cut
208	Lower fill of 207
218	Fill of 219
219	Cut
235	Cut
236	Fill of 235
296	Lower fill of 200
353	Fill of 354
354	Cut
381	Fill of 382
382	Cut
383	Fill of 384
384	Cut
385	Cut
386	Upper fill of 385
387	Middle fill of 385
388	Lower fill of 385
389	Cut
390	Upper fill of 389
391	Lower fill of 389
392	Cut
393	Fill of 392
394	Cut
395	Middle fill of 394
396	Lower fill of 394
399	Upper fill of 394
400	Cut
401	Fill of 400
407	Fill of 408
408	Cut
409	Cut
410	Lower fill of 409
411	Upper fill of 409
419	Fill of 420
420	Cut
421	Fill of 422
422	Cut
423	Fill of 424
424	Cut

Structure 3

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>
101	Turf layer
102	Topsoil
103	Subsoil
211	Topsoil (same as 102)
216	Fill of 217
217	Cut
220	Fill of 221
221	Cut
223	Cut
224	Fill of 223
229	Cut
230	Fill of 229
239	Cut
240	Fill of 239
248	Upper fill of 250
249	Middle fill of 250
250	Cut
256	Lower fill of 250
338	Cut
339	Lower fill of 338
340	Upper fill of 338
402	Stone fill of 403
403	Cut
404	Upper fill of 403
405	Fill of 406
406	Cut
412	Cut
413	Lower fill of 412
414	Middle fill of 412
415	Upper fill of 412
417	Cut
418	Fill of 417
425	Fill of 426
426	Cut
427	Fill of 403

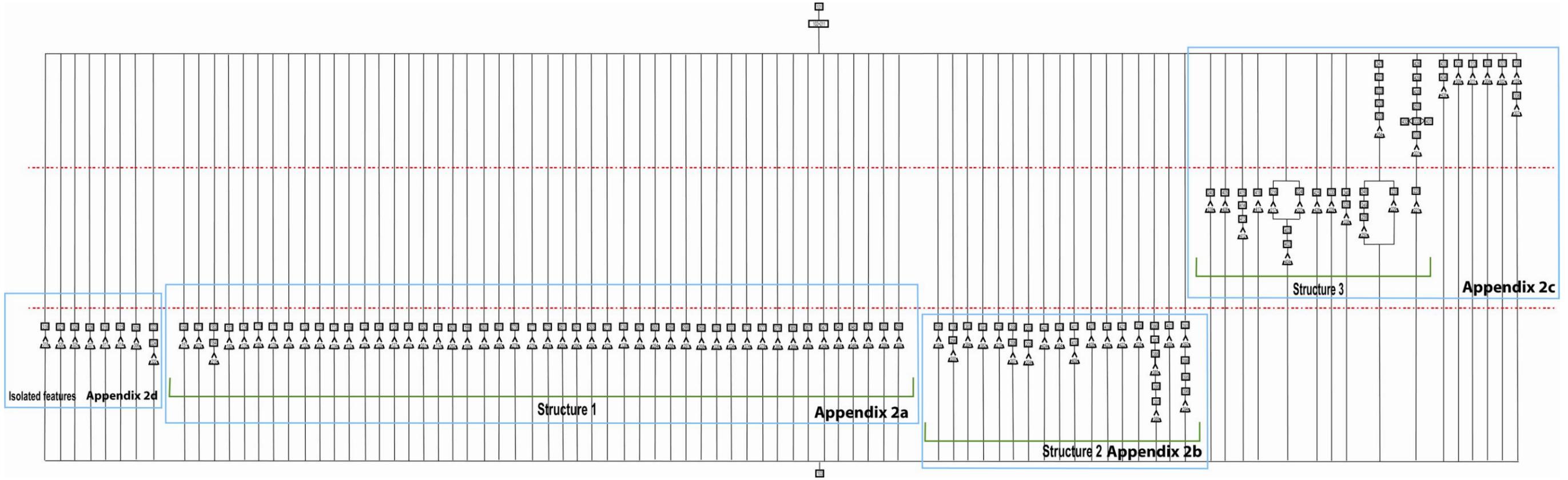
Post-medieval features

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>
101	Turf layer
102	Topsoil
103	Subsoil
158	Fill of 159
159	Cut
211	Topsoil (same as 102)
222	Fill of 254
247	Upper fill of 254

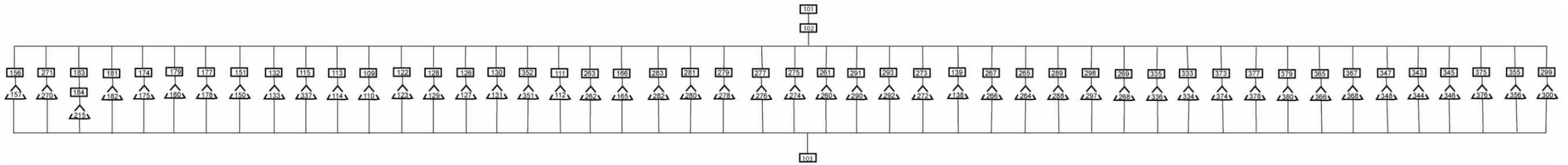
251	Fill of 254
252	Fill of 254
253	Stone fill of 254
254	Cut
255	Fill of 331
301	Fill of 302
302	Cut
303	Fill of 304
304	Cut
307	Cut
308	Fill of 307
309	Cut
310	Fill of 309
311	Cut
312	Fill of 311
330	Lower fill of 322
331	Cut
332	Fill of 322
428	Upper fill of 331
429	Fill of 331
430	Fill of 331
431	Lens within 322
432	Lens within 322
433	Upper fill of 435
434	Lower fill of 435
435	Cut

Isolated Features

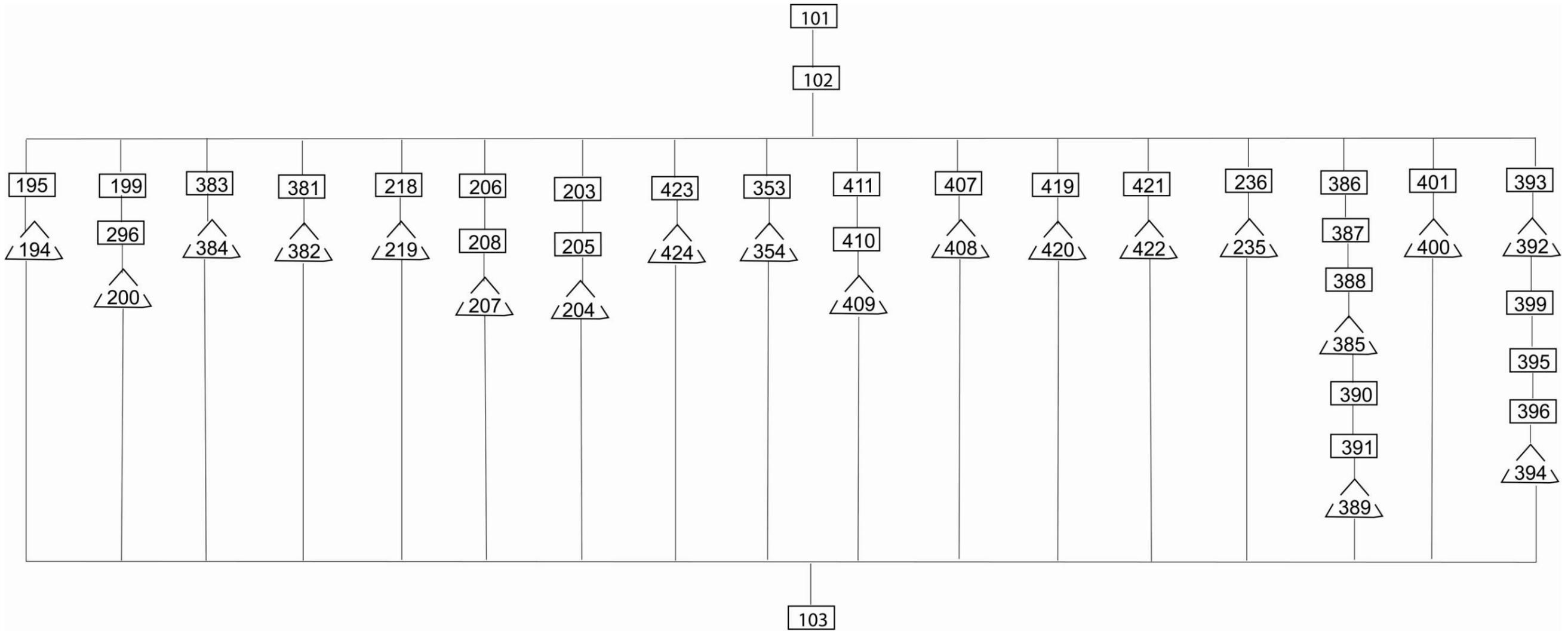
<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>
101	Turf layer
102	Topsoil
103	Subsoil
305	Fill of 306
306	Cut
314	Cut
315	Fill of 314
316	Fill of 317
317	Cut
318	Cut
319	Fill of 318
320	Cut
321	Fill of 320
322	Cut
323	Upper fill of 322
324	Lower fill of 322
325	Cut
326	Fill of 325
327	Cut
328	Fill of 327



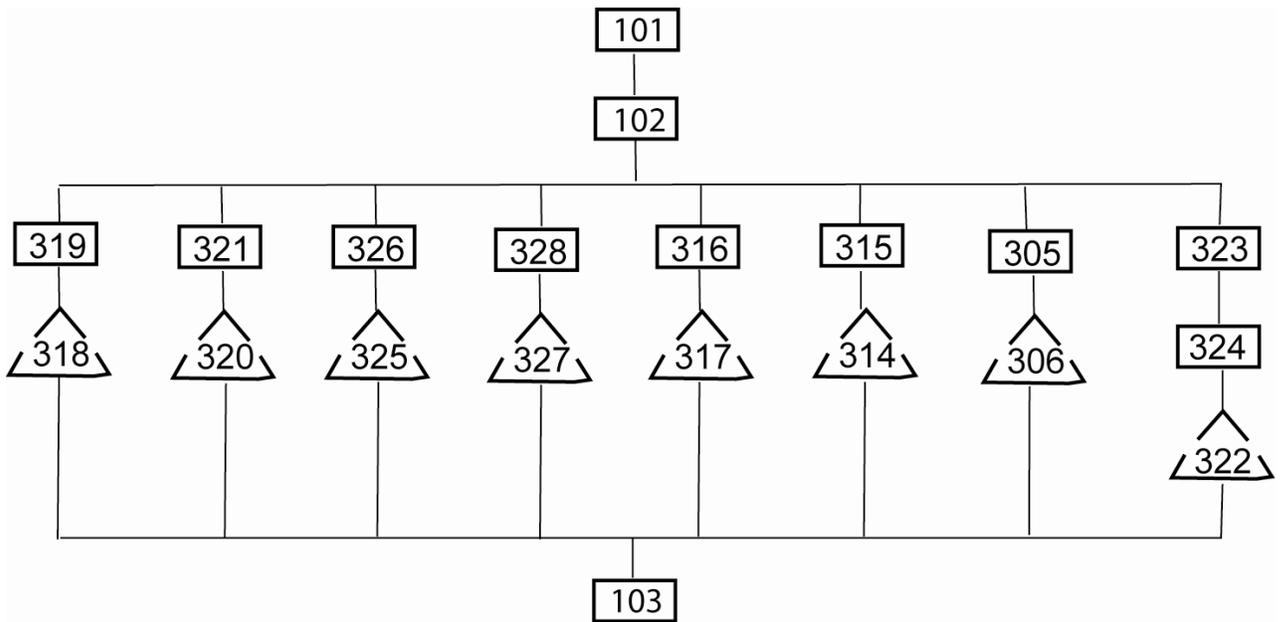
Appendix 2: Overall site matrix



Appendix 2A: Structure 1



Appendix 2B: Structure 2



Appendix 2D: 'Other features'

Appendix Three: Field drawing Register

No.	Detail
1	
2	
3	EAST facing section through c.306
4	Plan of c.306
5	
6	
7	EAST facing section through c.315 & 317
8	EAST facing section through c.307
9	WEST facing section through c.318
10	SOUTH-WEST facing section through c.320
11	EAST facing section through c.322
12	NORTH facing section through c.326 & 328
13	SOUTH facing section through c.204
14	Plan of c.204
15	SOUTH facing through c.207
16	Plan of c.207
17	Post-ex plan of c.207
18	SOUTH WEST facing section through c.210
19	EAST facing section through c.219
20	SOUTH-WEST facing section of c.217
21	SOUTH facing section through c.211,212,220,221,222
22	SOUTH facing section through c.211,220,222
23	Plan of c.212 and "house"
24	Plan of c.243 ("cist")
25	Plan of c.243 & 244 and surrounding postholes
26	SOUTH facing section through c.250 & 254
27	NORTH facing section through c.229,250,254
28	EAST facing section through c.223 & 224
29	SOUTH facing section through c.110
30	EAST facing section through c.105 & 260
31	SOUTH-WEST facing section through c.112
32	EAST facing section through c.262 & 263
33	SOUTH-WEST facing section through c.113 & 114
34	SOUTH-WEST facing section through c.181 & 182
35	SOUTH-WEST facing section through c. 179 & 180
36	SOUTH-WEST facing section through c.177 & 178
37	SOUTH-WEST facing section through c.194 & 175
38	WEST facing section through c.174 & 175
39	SOUTH-WEST facing section through c.264 & 254
40	SOUTH-WEST facing section through c.266 & 267
41	SOUTH facing section through c.268 & 269
42	WEST facing section through c.270 & 271
43	SOUTH-WEST facing section through c. 272 & 273
44	SOUTH facing section through c.274,275,276,277
45	SOUTH facing section through c.278,279,280,281
46	SOUTH-WEST facing section through c.282 & 283
47	SOUTH facing section through c.288 & 2989
48	WEST facing section through c.284 & 286
49	SOUTH facing section through c.290 & 291

- 50 SOUTH-EAST facing section through c.292 & 293
- 51 NORTH facing section through c.199,200,294,295
- 52 SOUTH facing section through c.297 & 298
- 53 NORTH facing section through c.300
- 54 Plan of c.300
- 55 SOUTH facing section through c.336 & 335
- 56 Plan of c.336
- 57 NORTH-EAST facing section through c.133
- 58 NORTH-WEST facing section through c.155
- 59 SOUTH-WEST facing section through c.344
- 60 NORTH-WEST facing section through c.337 & 115
- 61 WEST facing section through c.121
- 62 SOUTH-WEST facing section through c.133
- 63 NORTH-EAST facing section through c.344
- 64 SOUTH facing section through c.346
- 65 WEST facing section through c.348
- 66 SOUTH-NORTH profile of c.131
- 67 SOUTH-EAST facing section through c.356
- 68 SOUTH facing section through c. 354 & 353
- 69 Plan of posthole c.200
- 70 SOUTH facing section through c. 351 & 352
- 71 SOUTH-WEST facing section c.357 & 358
- 72 SOUTH-WEST facing section through c.129 & 128
- 73 SOUTH-EAST facing section through c.127 & 126
- 74 SOUTH-WEST facing section through c.123 & 122
- 75 EAST facing profile through c.359
- 76 Rough pre-ex of "house"
- 77 Pre-ex of "house"
- 78 Overlay of drawing #77
- 79 Overlay of drawing #78
- 80 Overlay of drawing #79
- 81 SOUTH-WEST facing section through c.157 & 156
- 82 WEST facing section through c.138 & 139
- 83 SOUTH-EAST facing section through c.366 & 365
- 84 EAST facing section through c.368 & 367
- 85 SOUTH facing section through (?)
- 86 SOUTH-WEST facing section through c.150 & 151
- 87 NORTH-EAST facing section through c.107 &108
- 88 WEST facing section through c.371 &372
- 89 WEST facing section through c.373 & 374
- 90 SOUTH facing section through c.375 & 376
- 91 NORTH-EAST facing section through c.377 & 378
- 92 EAST facing section through c.379 & 380
- 93 EAST facing section through c.381 & 382
- 94 SOUTH-EAST facing section through c.383 & 384
- 95 WEST facing section through c.235 & 236
- 96 SOUTH-EAST facing section through.385 & 389
- 97 WEST facing section through c.392 &394
- 98 WEST facing section through c.394 (revised)
- 99 Post-ex plan of c.392,394,400
- 100 WEST facing section through c.239 & 240
- 101 EAST facing section trough c.406 &405
- 102 SOUTH-EAST facing section through c.408 & 409
- 103 Pre-ex plan of c.409,410,411
- 104 WEST facing section though c.412,413,414,415

- 105 WEST facing section through c.424
- 106 Profile of stake-hole c.420
- 107 Profile of stake-hole c.422
- 108 Post-ex plan of features around hearth c.215
- 109 Plan of wall c.402 and associated features
- 110 SOUTH-WEST facing section through c.331
- 111 NORTH facing section through c.331
- 112 Overlay of post-ex drawing #109
- 113 NORTH facing section through c.403
- 114 SOUTH-EAST facing section through c.435

Appendix Four: Sample Register

Sample No.	Description	Date	Initials	No. of bags
1				
2	c.310 – pit/posthole	13/12/10	EM	1
3	c.312 – pit/posthole	13/12/10	EM	1
4	c.314 - fill of c.315	13/12/10	ROB	2
5	c. 316 - fill of c.317	13/12/10	ROB	1
6	c.319 - fill of c.318	15/12/10	ROB	2
7	c.321 - fill of c.320	15/12/10	ROB	1
8	c.323 & 324 - fill of pit c.222	15/12/10	EM	1
9	c.323 - upper fill	15/12/10	EM	1
10	c.324 – lower fill	15/12/10	EM	1
11	c.328 – posthole	15/12/10	ROB	1
12	c.326 – pit	15/12/10	ROB	1
13	c.324 – basal fill of c.322	16/12/10	EM	1
14	c.203 – upper fill of c.204	6/1/11	BS	1
15	c.205 – basal fill of c.204	6/1/11	BS	1
16	c.206 – burnt fill of c.207	10/1/11	BS	1
17	c.208	10/1/11	BS	1
18	c.183 – burnt material of from c.215	10/1/11	RL	2
19	c.184	17/1/11	RL	1
20	c.213	17/1/11	BS	1
21	c.211	19/1/11	ROB	1
22	c.217	19/1/11	ROB	1
23	c.216	20/1/11	ROB	1
24	c.220	19/1/11	ROB	1
25	c.220	24/1/11	BS	4
26	c.258	24/1/11	GM	1
27	c.244	27/1/11	RL	2
28	c.247	31/1/11	GM	2
29	c.230	31/1/11	GM	2
30	c.109	8/2/11	HW	1
31	c.244	9/2/11	GM	2
32	c.104	9/2/11	GM	1
33	c.261	9/2/11	GM	1
34	c.111	9/2/11	BS	1
35	c.213	9/2/11	GM	1
36	c.193	9/2/11	BS	1
37	c.113	10/2/11	GM	1
38	c.182	10/2/11	GM	1
39	c.179	10/2/11	GM	1
40	c.177	10/2/11	GM	1
41	c.165	11/2/11	RL	1
42	c.267	11/2/11	RL	1
43	c.269	11/2/11	RL	1
44	c.271	11/2/11	RL	1
45	c.174	11/2/11	GM	1
46	c.273	14/2/11	RL	1
47	c.275	14/2/11	RL	1
48	c.277	14/2/11	RL	1
49	c.279	14/2/11	RL	1

50	c.281	14/2/11	RL	1
51	c.283	15/2/11	RL	1
52	c.248	15/2/11	GM	1
53	c.249	15/2/11	GM	2
54	c.222	15/2/11	GM	3
55	c.247	15/2/11	GM	1
56	c.251	15/2/11	GM	1
57	c.289	16/2/11	RL	1
58	c.291	16/2/11	RL	1
59	c.293	16/2/11	RL	1
60	c.199	16/2/11	ROB	1
61	c.298	16/2/11	RL	1
62	c.299	17/2/11	BS	4 (A5)
63	c.255	18/2/11	GM	4
64	c.335	18/2/11	BS	1
65	c.340	18/2/11	GM	1
66	c.132	21/2/11	RL	1
67	c.154	21/2/11	RL	2
68	c.333	21/2/11	BS	1
69	c.115	22/2/11	RL	1
70	c.343	22/2/11	BS	1
71	c.120	22/2/11	RL	1
72	c.342	22/2/11	RL	1
73	c.345	22/2/11	BS	1
74	c.329	22/2/11	ROB	1
75	c.347	22/2/11	BS	1
76	c.130	22/2/11	RL	1
77	c.350	22/2/11	GM	1
78	c.355	22/2/11	BS	1
79	c.352	23/2/11	RL	1
80	c.285	23/2/11	GM	1 (small)
81	c.128	23/2/11	RL	1
82	c.358	23/2/11	GM	1
83	c.126	23/2/11	RL	1 (small)
84	c.287/285	23/2/11	GM	1 (small)
85	c.353	23/2/11	GM	1 (small)
86	c.122	23/2/11	RL	1
87	c.360	23/2/11	GM	1
88	c.156	24/2/11	RL	1
89	c.139	24/2/11	BS	1
90	c.365	24/2/11	BS	1
91	c.367	24/2/11	BS	1
92	c.369	24/2/11	BS	1
93	c.151	24/2/11	RL	1
94	c.108	25/2/11	RL	1
95	c.372	25/2/11	RL	1
96	c.373	1/3/11	BS	1
97	c.375	1/3/11	BS	1
98	c.377	1/3/11	BS	1
99	c.379	1/3/11	BS	1
100	c.381	1/3/11	BS	1
101	c.383	1/3/11	BS	1
102	c.353	1/3/11	BS	1
103	c.236	2/3/11	BS	1
104	c.386	2/3/11	GM	1 (small)

105	c.387	2/3/11	GM	1
106	c.393	2/3/11	BS	1
107	c.395	2/3/11	BS	1
108	c.396	2/3/11	BS	1
109	c.388	3/3/11	GM	1
110	c.390	3/3/11	GM	1 (small)
111	c.404	4/3/11	GM	2
112	c.240	4/3/11	BS	1
113	c.405	4/3/11	BS	1
114	c.407	8/3/11	BS	1
115	c.411	9/3/11	BS	1
116	c.410	9/3/11	BS	1
117	c.416	9/3/11	GM	1
118	c.415	9/3/11	GM	1
119	c.413	9/3/11	GM	1
120	c.419	9/3/11	BS	1
121	c.421	9/3/11	BS	1
122	c.423	9/3/11	BS	1
123	c.427	14/3/11	BS	1
124	c.436	21/3/11	BS	1
125	c.158	21/3/11	BS	2
126	TOPSOIL	21/3/11	BS	1
127	SUBSOIL	21/3/11	BS	1

Appendix Five: Finds Register

BAG #	CONTEXT	TYPE	QUANTITY
1	102	Hammer stone	1
2	102	Flint	2
3	102	Flint	1
4	102	Flint	1
5	102	Flint	2
6	102	Flint Scraper	1
7	102	Flint flake	1
8	102	Flint	2
9	102	Burnt flint	5
10	102	Flint flake	10
11	102	Flint flake	1
12	102	Hammer stone ?	1
13	102	Quartz	23
14	102	Flint	42
15	102	Pottery	2
16	102	Pottery	1
17	102	Pottery	4
18	102	Wrist brace or pendant	1
19	102 (area 3)	Pottery	5
20	102	Pottery	1
21	102	Flint	1
22	102	Flint	5
23	102	Retouched proximal fragment	1
24	102	Flint	2
25	102	Flint	2
26	102	Pottery	2
27	102	Pottery	1
28	102	Wood	2
29	102	Pottery	3
30	102	Pottery	1
31	102	Pottery	6
32	102 (0.5m to north of hearth 184)	Flint	13
33	102	Burnt bone	1
34	102	Quartz	1
35	102	Flint	1
36	102	Flint	1
37	102	Pottery	2
38	102	Flint	2
39	102	Flint	1
40	102	Retouched flint	1
41	102	Flint scraper	1
42	102	Flint	1
43	102	Flake with ventral re-working	2
44	102	Pottery	2
45	102	Flint scraper	3
46	102	Flint flake	2
47	102	Flint Core fragments	2
48	102	Flint	14
49	102	Quartz	2

50	102	Burnt Flint	1
51	102	Quartz	1
52	102	Pottery	1
53	102	Flint	9
54	102	Ceramic	1
55	102	Flint scraper	1
56	102	Flint	6
57	102	Quartz	9
58	102	Flint	50
59	102	Flint scraper	8
60	102	Flint core fragment	2
61	102	Flint?	2
62	102	Porcellanite	1
63	102	Backed knife/awl	1
64	102	Left dorsal lateral of flake/blade	1
65	102	Flake	1
66	102	Pottery	2
67	102	Proximal fragment	1
68	102	Hammer stone	1
69	102	Pottery	1
70	102	Flint scraper	1
71	102	Flint flake	1
72	102	Flint flake	1
73	102	Flint flake	1
74	102	Flint	1
75	104	Flint	7
76	105	Flint	3
77	107	Flint	1
78	107	Flint	1
79	108	Flint	2
80	109	Flint	1
81	109	Quartz	3
82	109	Charcoal	2
83	109	Burnt flint	3
84	113	Flint scraper	1
85	113	Quartz	1
86	113	Flint	86
87	115	Quartz	5
88	115	Flint	10
89	115	Worm cast or metal product	2
90	115	Flint	1
91	115	Flint	1
92	118	Flint	1
93	118	Flint	2
94	120	Flint	2
95	120	Flint	3
96	122	Quartz	4
97	128	Flint	2
98	139	Quartz	4
99	151	Flint	4
100	151	Quartz	2
101	154	Quartz	5
102	154	Flint	16
103	156	Quartz	7

104	158	Flint	1
105	158	Flint projectile	1
106	174	Quartz	2
107	174	Flint	4
108	176	Flint	1
109	179	Quartz	1
110	183	Modified flint tool	1
111	183	Burnt Flint	3
112	183	Quartz	1
113	183	Flint	3
114	183	Pottery	3
115	183	Flint	2
116	183	Polished stone axe fragment	1
117	184	Flint	14
118	184	Burnt flint	2
119	184	Flint arrowhead	1
120	184	Glass	1
121	184	Flint	3
122	187	Pottery	2
123	193	Flint	2
124	201	Flint scraper	1
125	201	Flint scraper	1
126	203	flint	10
127	203	Flint	12
128	205	Flint	3
129	206	Flint	4
130	208	Flint	18
131	211	Flint scraper	2
132	211	Flint	13
133	211	Burnt flint	3
134	211	Quartz	1
135	211	Flint	9
136	211	Flint	2
137	211	Flint arrowhead	1
138	211	Pottery (decorated inside & out)	1
139	211	Pottery	4
140	213	Pottery	2
141	213	Flint	6
142	213	Quartz	1
143	213	Flint Scraper	1
144	220	Flint	11
145	220	Unknown, wood?	3
146	220	Quartz	3
147	220	Burnt Flint	3
148	224	Flint scraper	1
149	224	Scraper	2
150	224	Flint	8
151	230	Quartz	2
152	230	Flint	4
153	230	Burnt wood	1
154	232	Flint	2
155	236	flint	3
156	222	Flint cores	2
157	222	Animal bone	Fragmentary

158	244	Flint	8
159	245	Modern pottery	1
160	222	Quartz	4
161	222	Flint	3
162	222	Hammer stones	3
163	255	Flint	1
164	258	Flint	2
165	258	Pottery	1
166	258	Clay pipe stem	1
167	220	Porcellanite	1
168	261	Quartz	2
169	265	Flint	1
170	265	Quartz	1
171	267	Flint	1
172	267	Quartz	1
173	269	Flint	3
174	269	Quartz	2
175	271	Flint	2
176	271	Quartz	1
177	273	Flint	1
178	273	Quartz	3
179	275	Quartz	1
180	275	Flint	1
181	277	Flint	2
182	277	Quartz	2
183	281	Flint	2
184	281	Quartz	3
185	283	Flint	2
186	283	Quartz	1
187	285	Flint	1
188	289	Flint	4
189	289	Quartz	15
190	293	Flint	1
191	293	Quartz	3
192	298	Flint	1
193	298	Quartz	3
194	299	Organic	3
195	299	Quartz	5
196	299	Pottery	1
197	299	Coal	3
198	299	Flint flakes	4
199	299	Flint	10
200	203	Pottery (base sherd)	1
201	203	Pottery	22
202	203	Pottery	23
203	203	Flint	1
204	203	Burnt wood	4
205	205 (lower fill of 204)	Pottery	7
206	305	Flint scraper	1
207	305	Flint	1
208	314	Quartz	1
209	329	Quartz	2
210	329	Flint ?	3
211	329	Flint flakes	5
212	329	Flint	17

213	331 (beneath large stones	Animal bone	fragmentary
214	333	Pottery	2
215	333	Flint	3
216	333	Pottery	4
217	335	Flint	1
218	335	Pottery	6
219	339	Pottery	1
220	342	Wood ?	Fragmentary
221	342	Flint	1
222	342	Quartz	8
223	344	Pottery	1
224	344	Vitrified material	1
225	344	Hammer stone	1
226	345	Quartz	1
227	345	Pottery	1
228	345	Flint	2
229	347	Pottery	4
230	347	Flint	1
231	350	Burnt flint	1
232	352	Quartz	3
233	353	Flint	2
234	358	Quartz	1
235	358	Flint	4
236	365	Hammer stone ?	1
237	365	Flint	3
238	367	Pottery	2
239	372	Flint	1
240	372	Quartz	4
241	375	Pottery	1
242	375	Flint	1
243	379	Flint	3
244	383	Quartz	2
245	383	Flint	2
246	387	Quartz	1
247	387	Flint	5
248	393	Flint	5
249	396	Carbonised twig	Fragmentary
250	396	Flint	5
251	396	Pottery	8
252	398	Flint flake	1
253	404	Stone	4
254	404	Flint	1
255	411	Pottery	5
256	411	flint	7
257	413	Flint	2
258	413	Quartz	1
259	416	Flint	3
260	416	Chalk	1
261	423	Stone	1
262	436	Flint	1
263	436	Quartz	2
264	Unstratified (spoil heap)	Quartz	2
265	Unstratified (spoil heap)	Flint	16
266	Unstratified	Porcellanite scraper	1
267	Unstratified	Quartz	1

268	Unstratified	Flint	1
269	Unstratified	Quartz	1
270	Unstratified	Pottery	1
271	Unstratified	Flint	9
272	Unstratified	Flint	19
273	Unstratified	Quartz	4
274	Unstratified	Pottery	1
275	Unstratified (above subsoil, south of site)	Quartz	6
276	Unstratified (above subsoil, south of site)	Flint	25
277	Unstratified (spoil heap)	Hammer stone ?	1
278	Unstratified (spoil heap to south of c.329)	Pottery	3
279	Unstratified (spoil heap)	Flint	23
280	Unstratified	Flint	1
281	Unstratified (Clean up over stone feature, plan 2)	Pottery (beaker?)	2
282	Unstratified (spoil heap)	Pottery	11
283	322	Pottery	5
284	323 & 324 (east half of pit)	Pottery	30
285	324	Pottery (decorated)	1
286	324	Pottery	13
287	324	Flint	4
288	324	Pottery	Within sample
289	324	Pottery	Within sample
290	322	Pottery	2
291	332 (above stones)	Flint scraper	1
292	324	Pottery (decorated)	7
293	323	Pottery	2
294	323	Flint	3
295	324	Pottery	11
296	324	Pottery	2
297	324	Giant beaker fragment (decorated)	1
298	324 (west half of pit)	Pottery	7
299	322	Pottery (decorated)	6
300	102	Flint	2
301	102	Chert leaf shaped arrowhead	1