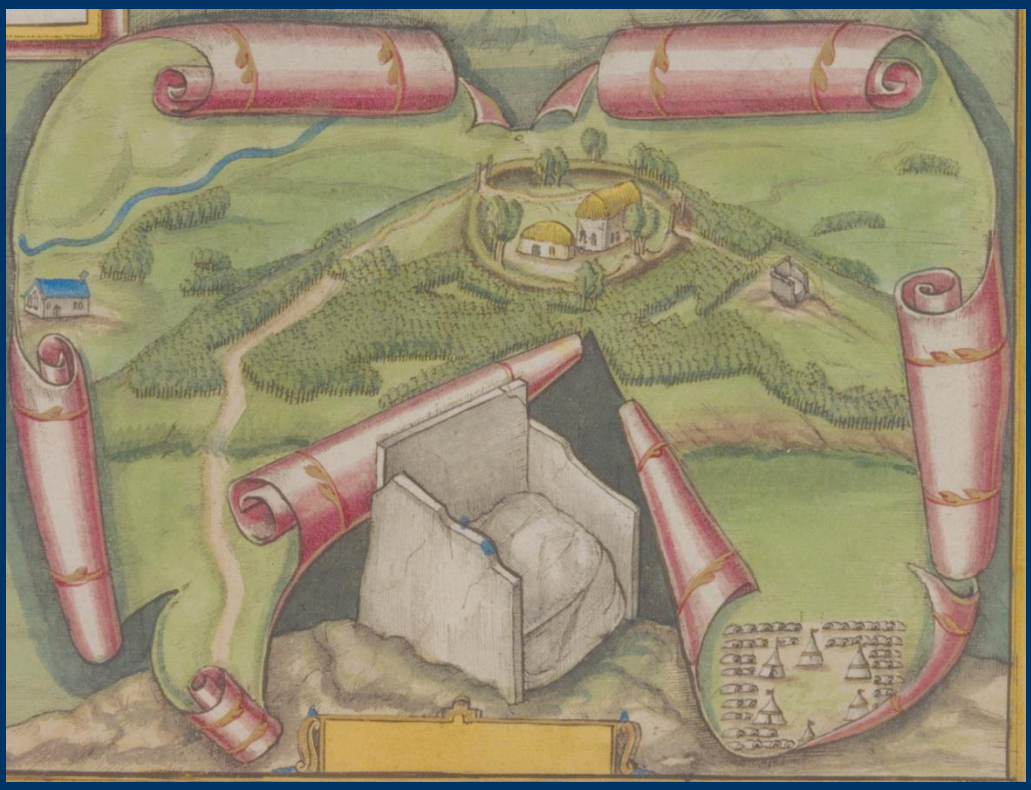
Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork

School of Geography, Archaeology and Palaeoecology
Queen's University Belfast



Data Structure Report No. 101

Excavations at Tullaghoge Fort, Cookstown, Co. Tyrone

On behalf of

Northern Ireland Environment Agency
www.ni-environment.gov.uk

Queen's University Belfast

Excavations at Tullaghoge Fort, Cookstown Co. Tyrone

TYR 038:016

AE/14/01E

Brian Sloan

June 2014

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1 Summary

1.1.1 The following document details the provisional results of an archaeological excavation that was undertaken by the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, Queen's University Belfast (CAF), at Tullaghoge Fort (TYR 038:016), Cookstown, Co. Tyrone (Figures 1 and 2). The excavation took place in advance of the proposed development of amenities to better promote the monument to the public. The investigation was requested, and funded, by the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA).

1.1.2 The excavation was carried out during difficult weather conditions in January 2014, under Licence No. AE/14/01E.

1.2 Aim of the excavation

1.2.1 The primary aim of the excavation was to assess the presence and survival of archaeological remains in two areas (Area 1 and 2; Figure 11)) prior to the proposed development of a new car park, toilet and picnic facilities. It was also hoped that the results of the excavation would dictate suitable areas for further investigation involving local schools and community groups later in 2014.

1.3 Excavation

1.3.1 A total of thirty-three trenches were excavated in Areas 1 and 2 (Figures 12 and 20). The methodology employed during the investigation included the manual excavation of test pits measuring 2m in length by 1m in width (Trenches 1-26 in Areas 1 and 2) as well as mechanically excavated trenches measuring approximately 12-14m in length by 1.5m in width (trenches 27-33 in Area 1). The mechanical excavation of the trenches was undertaken by a digger using a smooth edged 'sheugh' bucket under archaeological supervision. In all cases, the trenches were excavated to the surface of the natural geological subsoil, which varied across the site.

1.3.2 In Area 1, the majority of trenches displayed little archaeological significance with sod and topsoil overlying of hill-wash deposits and subsoil. The stratigraphy encountered was on the whole relatively shallow with the surface of the subsoil being encountered between 0.4-0.6m below the modern ground surface. A deeper stratigraphic sequence was encountered in Trench 8 and it is postulated that this represents post-medieval quarrying of the limestone bedrock, documented on the 1st edition OS map of the area (Figure 32). Evidence of draining of the area was found in Trench 12 where a field drain was encountered. Finds from the fill of this feature indicate that

this a relatively modern feature, supported by documentary evidence (Quigley & Hore 1857, 237). In general, the finds from the different trenches included a small corpus of post-medieval pottery sherds, probable prehistoric pottery, flint artefacts and modern glass fragments, on the whole from topsoil and hill-wash deposits within the trenches.

1.3.3 The excavation of Trench 32 in Area 1 revealed an archaeologically significant feature. This is a circular pit (Cxt. 3205 measuring 2.5m in width and 0.4m in depth) filled with charcoal rich strata (Cxts. 3207, 3212 and 3204). Following the initial use of the feature (deposition of Context Nos. 3207 and 3212) the feature was made narrower by the positioning of large sub-rounded rocks (Cxt 3208) and clay (Cxt. 3210) along the northern edge, after which the main body of fill (Cxt. 3204) was deposited. Two stake holes (Cxts. 3214 and 3216) were located at the western, downslope edge of the pit, and it is thought that these may be associated with the use of the pit (Cxt 3205). It is proposed that a comparison of the radiocarbon dates from these stakeholes and the fill of the pit will clarify their chronological relationship. No artefacts were recovered from the fills of this feature. However, initial processing of samples taken from the lowermost deposit (Cxt. 3207) has revealed a substantial amount of charred grain and seeds. A sample of these was submitted for radiocarbon dating (UB_NO 25219), the results of which indicate the feature dates to the 7th Century AD.

1.3.4 The presence of substantial amounts of charred gain within the pit feature suggests that the feature represents the remains of a corn drying kiln. Corn-drying kilns are a common feature in Irish archaeology, with numerous being identified and recorded during infrastructure excavations in the Republic of Ireland (O'Sullivan & Downey 2005, 32). They are generally associated with activity in the Early Medieval period, although were still in use into relatively modern times. Some evidence has emerged recently of a possible Bronze Age origin for the feature (McQuade et al 2009, 33). Nothing else of archaeological significance was encountered during the excavation of Trench 32 or the rest of Area 1, although recommendations are made for further archaeological mitigation in advance of the development of this area (see Section 5 of this report).

1.3.5 Area 2 showed more archaeological potential, with evidence of Early Mesolithic activity and 19th century structures being encountered. Subsoil cut features filled with charcoal rich soil were encountered in Trenches 22 and 26, although the lack of artefactual material makes interpretation of these at this stage problematic. Following the identification of Early Mesolithic material from the topsoil deposits in Area 2, the NIEA were consulted and it was decided not to mechanically excavate trenches in

this area. It is proposed that further investigation is undertaken in Area 2 in 2014, with the potential for a community based excavation.

1.3.6 The stone footings for a wall (Context No. 1604) were encountered in Trench 16. A structure is represented in this area on the 1st edition OS map (Figure 32), and geophysical survey undertaken in 2013 showed a high resistance anomaly in the vicinity which could represent the rubble and/or foundations of this structure (Figure ?). It is hoped that by opening a larger area around this feature, more will be learnt on the date and function of the structure.

1.3.7 Excavation in the northern end of the area (Trench 20) revealed a modern cow burial. Once revealed and identified, the NIEA were notified to its presence. The feature was recorded and immediately backfilled. Trench 20 was shut down at this stage due to the potential bio-hazard that the burial represented. As the unofficial burial of livestock is illegal, the plastic ear tag was recovered from the area around the skull of the animal (Plate 36) and has been forwarded to the NIEA for investigation (*http://www.netregs.org.uk/library_of_topics/waste/more_waste_materials_topics/carcass_burial.aspx* accessed 27/2/2014).

1.4 Recommendations

1.4.1 A number of recommendations are detailed in Section 5 of this report to bring this project to a successful conclusion. These recommendations include a programme of radiocarbon dating, artefact analysis and micro-faunal analysis following the processing of soil samples. It is also recommended that further investigation is carried out in Area 2, particularly in the northern end of the area where the majority of the Early Mesolithic material was recovered. It is also proposed that further excavation is carried out on the remains of the structure depicted on the 1st edition map, perhaps best suited for a community participation excavation.

1.4.2 Despite the corn-drying kiln (Context No. 3205) being of archaeological significance, the investigation has shown the feature to be isolated with little else of archaeological potential in Area 1. It is not thought that the development of the car park and public service amenities will directly impinge upon archaeological remains in this area. However, it is recommended that the area should be stripped of topsoil and overlying strata to the surface of the subsoil under the supervision of a licenced archaeologist prior to any development taking place.

1.4.3 It is recommended that an article combining the geophysical survey and excavation results is prepared for inclusion in a peer reviewed journal. The Fort at Tullaghoge

(TYR 038:016) is of national importance, and the results of the geophysics and excavation augment and further our understanding of the monument and its setting in the landscape.

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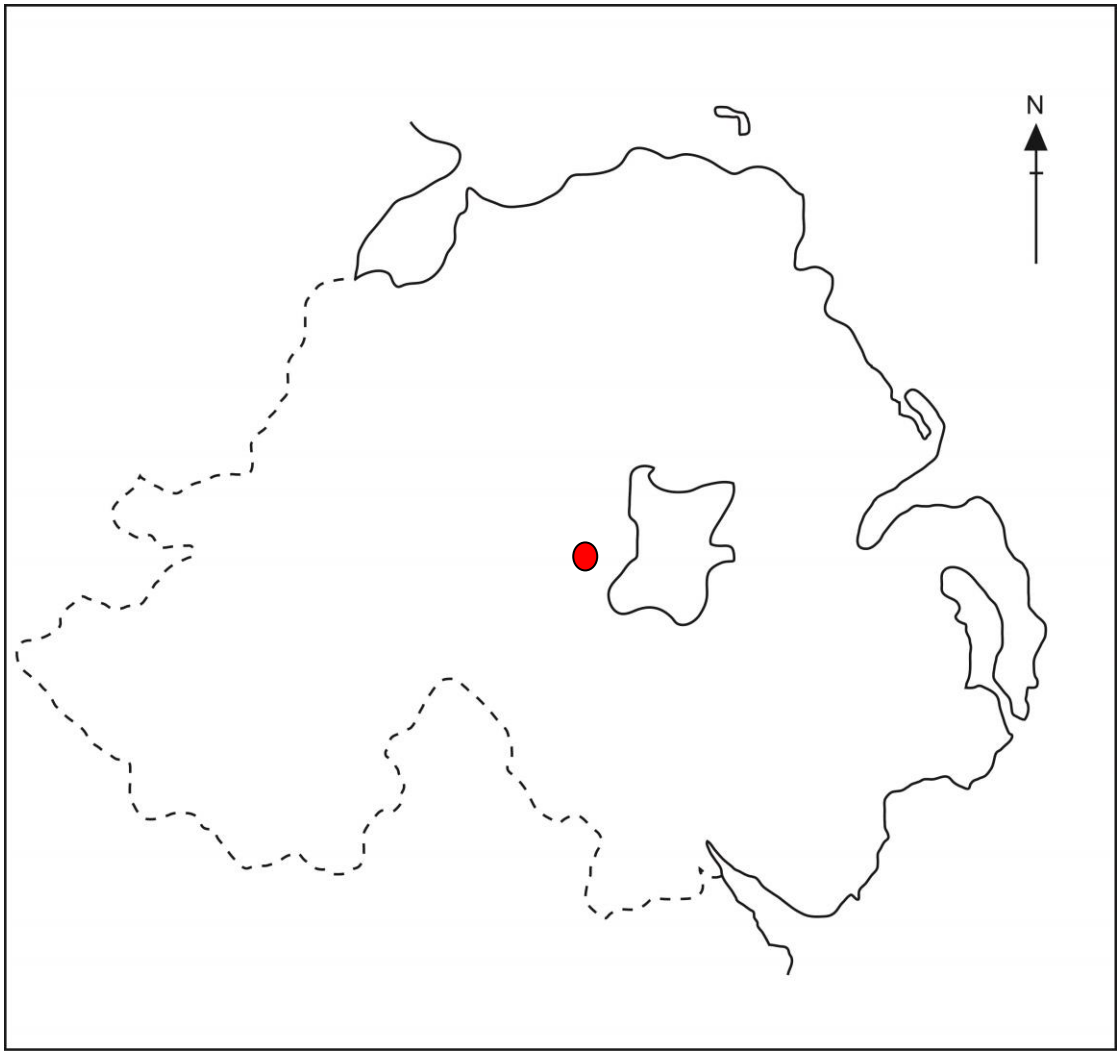

Figure 1: Location of Tullaghoge Fort (TYR 038:016) (red dot).

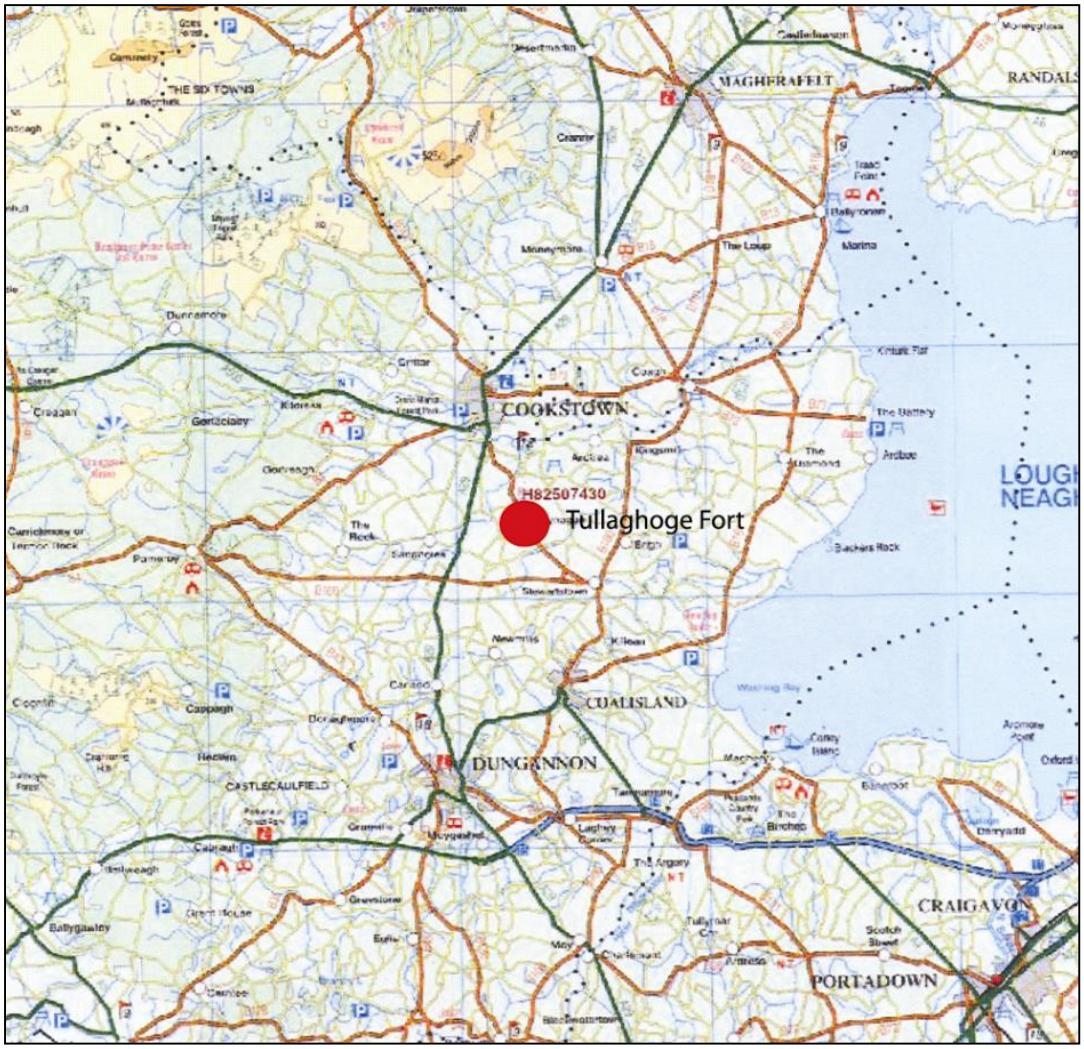

Figure 2: Detailed location of Tullaghoge Fort (TYR 038:016) (red dot).

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 two seperate areas to the west of Tullaghoge fort (H8250 7430; TYR 038:016). Tullaghoge is situated in the low-laying, water-logged geography of mid-Ulster west of Lough Neagh. The fort is sited on top of a drumlin and commands impressive panoramic views. The monument is in the townland of Ballymully Glebe (*Farmstead of the summit*). The monument today consists of a central, raised hexagonal platform with a pronounced lip forming a bank around the perimeter. This is encircled by a broad, flat-bottomed fosse and a high outer bank, which is overgrown with trees. The focus of this report is two areas to the west, and down-slope of, the fort (Figure 11).

2.1.2 Excavation was requested to provide information on the presence and survival of archaeological features and/or deposits prior to the proposed development of public service amenities (car parking, toilet and picnic facilities) to better promote the monument to the public. Excavation duly took place between Monday 13th January – Tuesday 11th February 2014.

2.1.3 The excavation was directed by Brian Sloan (CAF) under Licence AE/14/01E.

2.2 Geological Background

2.2.1 The underground geology of Tullaghoge consists of carboniferous limestone, with significant glacial deposits above (Alistair Ruffell *pers comm.*). The limestone bedrock peeks at various places, evidenced by its encounter during the excavation of Areas 1 and 2.

2.3 Historical background of Tullaghoge

2.3.1 A comprehensive review of the historical background of Tullaghoge Fort has previously been provided by Dr. Siobhan McDermott (McDermott 2013). What follows here is a short synopsis of McDermott's work.

2.3.2 The origin of the earthwork is uncertain. It has been speculated that the monument has origins as a prehistoric enclosure, or perhaps as an Early Medieval rath (FitzPatrick 2004, 144). Documentary sources concerning the Early Medieval

occupation of the area is relatively scarce, although evidence is present that the territory of *Tulach Og* (bounded by the Moyola River to the north, Lough Neagh to the east and the Blackwater River to the south) is in existence by at least the eleventh century, being first under the influence of the *Aileach* and then coming under *Cenel Eoghain* control (*ibid,* 139; Donnelly 1997, 74). Although not specifically referenced as an inauguration site until 1432AD (O'Donovan 1851), it can be reasonably assumed that the area served this purpose for first the Airgialla, followed by the Aileach and then the Cenel Eoghain (*ibid*) indicating the importance of the area from at least the later stages of the Early Medieval period. Specific references to the actual site of Tullaghoge are rare in the early texts, although there are accounts of an attack by the *Ulaid* in 1111AD when the venerable tree was cut down in revenge to a previous *Cenel Eoghain* attack on Crew Hill in 1099AD (*ibid*, 140).

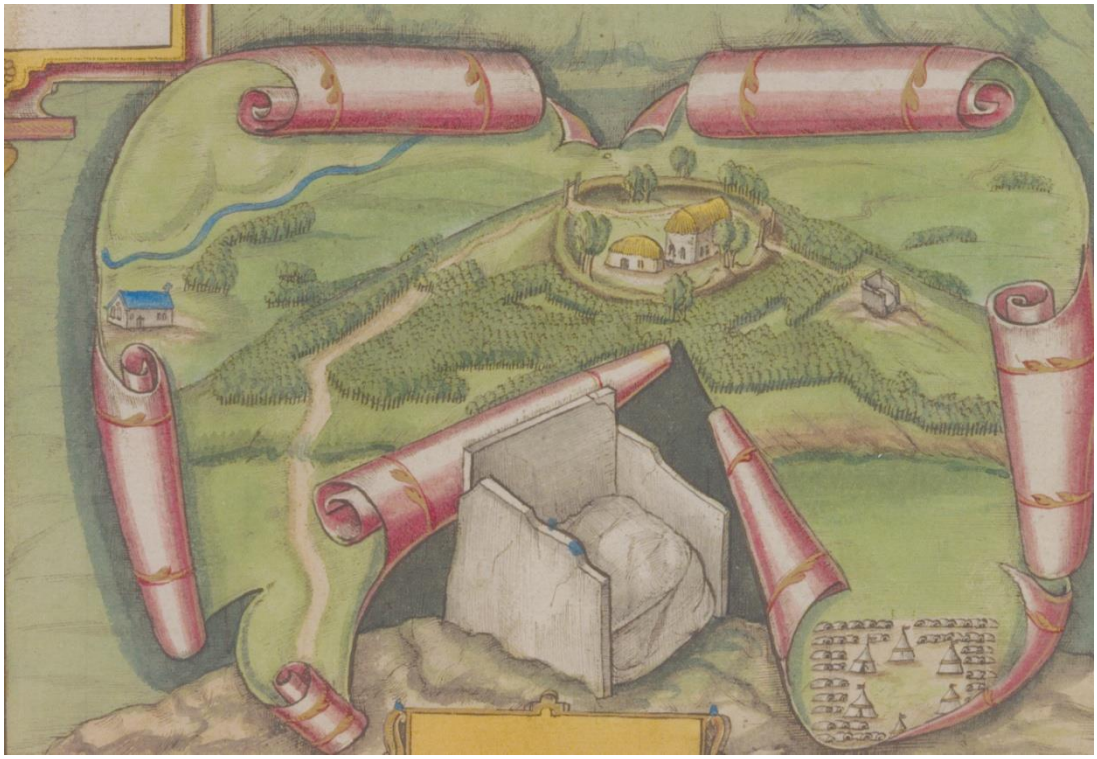

Figure 3: Composite map drawn by Bartlett c. 1601. This map depicts the O'Neill strongholds of Tullaghoge and Dungannon (only the upper portion of the map showing Tullaghoge Fort and the inauguration chair are shown here).

2.3.3 By the thirteenth century Tullaghoge was the epicentre of the Northern O'Neill Lordship, existing as such until the early seventeenth century. Following the Flight of the Earls, occupation of the site continued on into the early Plantation period when was granted to a Robert Lindsey in 1611. In 1619 a Mrs Lindsey held 1,000 acres with 'a good strong bawne of earth, with a quick-set hedge upon it, and a ditch, a timber house within, in which she and her family dwell' (*Cal. Carew MSS.*1619, 413). The adoption of Gaelic settlement foci and forms by the Planter community in the

early 17th-century occurred throughout the escheated counties (*Cal. Carew MSS.* 1611, 94, Harris 1757, 84-5). However by 1622 the family had moved to a new residence at the foot of the hill, probably to the south of the monument near to where the village of Tullyhogue is situated (Edith Logue *pers comm.*).

Figure 4: Detail of Bartlett's representation of Tullaghoge Fort, with two houses located in the interior. The inauguration chair is located down-slope on the right of the map.

2.3.4 Richard Bartlett is credited with at least two illustrations of Tullaghoge, both drawn during the conflict between the O'Neill Lordship and the crown forces at the end of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth centuries. A composite image depicting the O'Neill strongholds of Tullaghoge and Dungannon illustrates a two storey, hip-gabled house and a single storey dwelling, within the interior of Tullaghoge fort (Figures 3 and 4) (McDermott 2013, 9). The monument drawn by Bartlett differs from what now tops the hill: It is enclosed by a single, tree-topped bank. Two entrances marked by posts which form lintel gateways appear to oppose each other. A path runs to the north of the fort from the foot of the hill. The area to the south and east is wooded (*ibid*). The inauguration seat is located further downhill on the eastern slope of Tullaghoge drumlin (Figures 3 and 4).

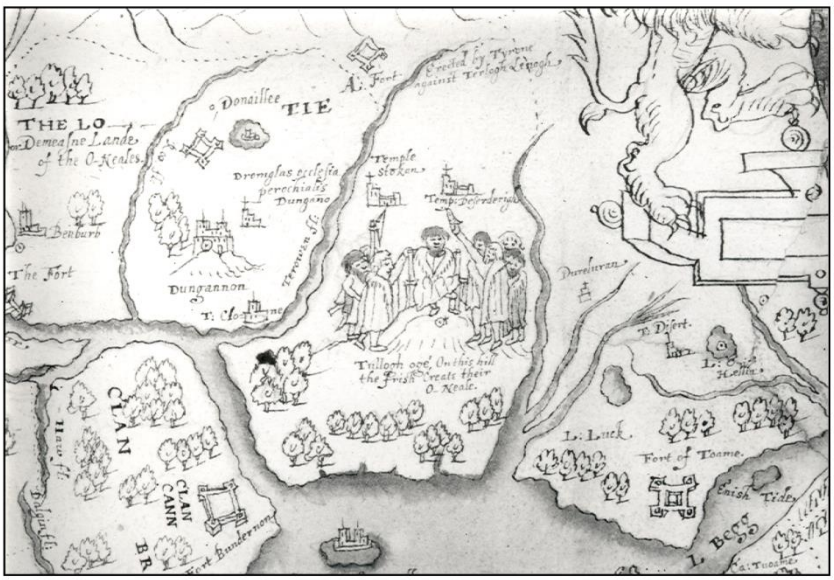

Figure 5: Unsigned map showing the inauguration ceremony at Tullaghoge.

2.3.5 Such was the importance of the inaugural chair at Tullaghoge, to Tudor expansion, that it was illustrated on a number of occasions. Jobson's maps from *c.* 1590 and *c.* 1598 (FitzPatrick 2004, 151) both note the location of 'the stone where Oneale is named'. An unsigned map of Ulster probably dating to the beginning of the seventeenth century depicts a scene from an inauguration ceremony at Tullaghoge (Figure 5). An inscription underneath the scene reads, 'Tullogh oge' on this hill the Irish create their ONeale'. The chair was destroyed by English forces after O'Neill's defeat at Kinsale, although a glacial erratic is present in the approximate location of the chair as depicted in Bartlett's maps.

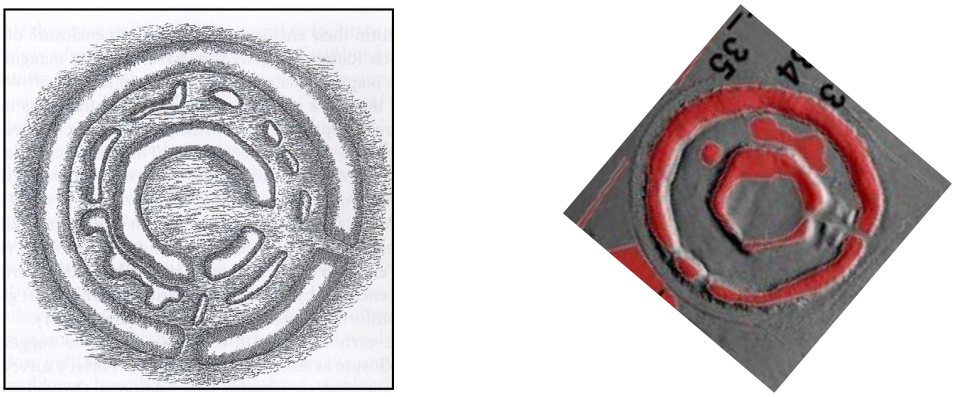

Figure 6: The first detailed plan of the enclosure was prepared in 1849 by Quigley (McDermott 2013, 11). The image on the right (orientated to match the nineteenth century drawing) is a portion of the LIDAR survey of the fort and its environs. This shows that the monument has been left relatively untouched since the 1840s indicating any landscaping had to occur prior to the mid nineteenth century.

2.3.6 A nineteenth century plan of the enclosure depicts the hexagonal plan of the inner bank placed slightly off-centre with the outer circular enclosure (Figure 6). A series of mounds dot the fosse giving the appearance of the remnants of a third intermediate bank between the two banks that survive today. FitzPatrick (2004, 147) has postulated whether the site underwent significant alteration sometime after the 1622 description, possibly during the 1641 rebellion or else as part of an eighteenth-century landscaping of the site as a tree-ring. The LIDAR image of the site shows little alteration to the monument from the mid nineteenth century, and so it must be assumed that any landscaping at the site must predate Quigley's drawing (Figure 6).

2.4 Surrounding archaeological landscape

2.4.1 Tullaghoge Fort is located in a relatively sparse archaeological landscape. An analysis of the Sites and Monuments Record (NISMR) for the immediate area surrounding the fort shows that, what sites are identified in the immediate area, predominately date to the Early Medieval period. Of particular interest is the Counterscarp Rath (TYR 038:013) located in Loughry townland approximately 600m to the west of Tullaghoge Fort (Figure 7; Table 1). If Tullaghoge was to prove to have Early Medieval activity then it is likely these sites are contemporary.

2.4.2 Also of interest are two sites that are located in Donaghrisk townland, on the opposite side of the Tullywiggan Road (TYR 038:014 and 038:015). Both these sites relate to a Medieval ecclesiastical site apparently established in the thirteenth century (Chapman 2013, 4; McDermott 2013, 8). The graveyard enclosed by the circular wall (TYR 038:015) is traditionally seen as the burial place of the O'Hagan's.

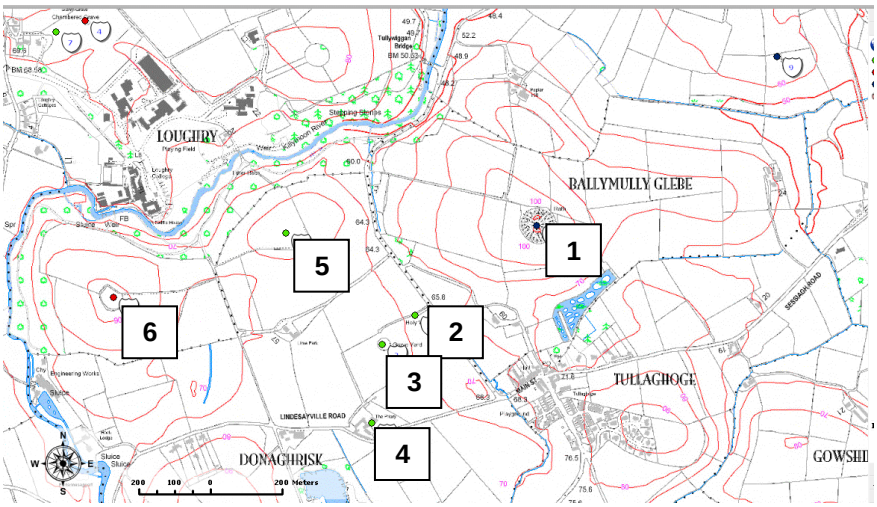

Figure 7: Screen grab from NIEA Map Viewer (accessed 18/2/14) showing sites and monuments in the immediate vicinity of Tullaghoge Fort (TYR 038:016). Detail of the numbered sites and monuments are given in Table 1.

Map Signifier	SMR #	SITE TYPE	TOWNLAND	GRID REF.
1	TYR 038:016	Tullaghoge (multi)	Ballymully Glebe	H82507430
2	TYR 038:015	Friar's Well	Donaghrisk	H 8216074050
3	TYR 038:014	Graveyard	Donaghrisk	H 8207073970
4	TYR 038:038	Circular Cropmark	Donaghrisk	H 8204073750
5	TYR 038:021	Enclosure	Donaghrisk	H 8180074280
6	TYR 038:013	Counterscarp Rath	Loughry	H 8132074100

Table 1: Sites and Monuments in the immediate vicinity of Tullaghoge Fort (TYR 038:016)

2.5 Previous archaeological and geophysical investigation in the vicinity of Tullaghoge

2.5.1 An archaeological evaluation (directed by Naomi Carver of the CAF under Licence No. AE/12/97E) was carried out at a site 60m north-west of 60 Tullywiggan Road, Ballymully Glebe, Tullaghoge, Co. Tyrone in response to a planning application for a new dwelling and double garage (Planning Ref No: I/2012/0006/F). The evaluation consisted of seven mechanically-excavated test trenches each 30m long and 1.5m wide. No remains of archaeological significance were uncovered during the course of the evaluation with sod and topsoil directly overlying the subsoil in each of the trenches (Carver 2012, 2).

2.5.2 Three seasons (2006, 2008 and 2013) of geophysical survey have been undertaken at Tullaghoge fort and the surrounding fields (Trick and McHugh 2006; McHugh and Mussen 2008; McHugh and McAlister 2013) (Figure 8). High resolution electoral resistance survey was carried out in all areas, with plans of conducting a magnetometer survey of the fort and its immediate environs in place for later in 2014.

Figure 8: Development of the geophysical survey undertaken at Tullaghoge and its environs by the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork since 2006 (Murray 2013, Figure 5)

2.5.3 The 2006 survey area (shaded blue in Figure 8) concentrated on the area of the fort (TYR 038:016) as well as the fields to the east, south and west. Unfortunately the western most limit of the 2006 survey did not incorporate Area 1 of the current investigation due to the gradient of the slope at this end of the field. The survey identified a number of anomalies, the majority of which relate to modern agricultural practices at the site (Trick & McHugh 2006, 11). Anomalies identified in the field to the east of the fort, where the inauguration stone is located, as well as anomalies associated with the fort itself were considered to have the most archaeological potential (*ibid*). Of particular interest are two high resistance linear anomalies located to the west of the fort, potentially representing the late medieval trackway depicted on Bartlett's map (Figures 3 and 4).

2.5.4 The 2008 season of geophysical survey concentrated on two fields to the immediate north of Tullaghoge Fort (shaded green in Figure 8). In general the areas were found to be 'relatively busy' with numerous linear anomalies reconcilable with modern agricultural features shown on Maps from the early 19th century to present day. Two curvilinear anomalies located close to the fort were deemed to have archaeological potential (McHugh & Mussen 2008, 1).

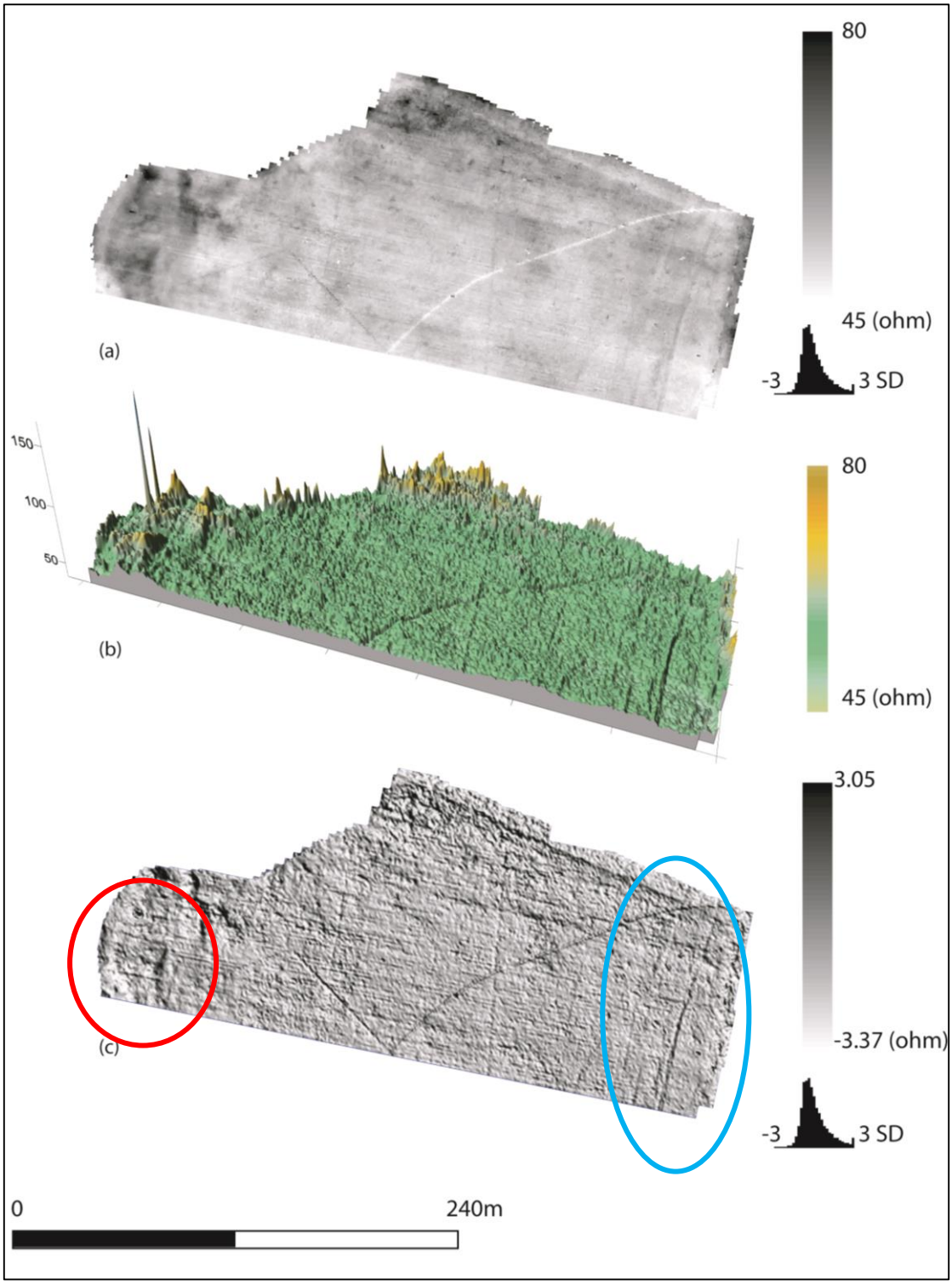

Figure 9: Results of the 2013 resistivity survey undertaken in Area 2 (McHugh and McAlister 2013, 24). Circled red is an area of high resistance which may correspond to the nineteenth century structure depicted on the 1st edition map (Figure 32). Circled blue are a series of anomalies that may correlate with a medieval trackway which is depicted on the Bartlett images of Tullaghoge and the immediate area (Figures 3 and 4).

2.5.5 As with the two previous seasons, the majority of the 2013 geophysical survey results were interpreted as being of geological or modern origin (Figure 9; McHugh & McAlister 2013, 24). However, by viewing the results in the context of the other surveys, a possible enclosure circling the fort is visible. However, without excavation the interpretation of this feature is tentative.

2.5.6 The results of the three seasons of geophysical survey have been integrated with a LIDAR survey commissioned by NIEA and carried out in 2012 (Figure 10) (McDermott 2013). Analysis of the dataset gathered from the LIDAR survey shows that the landscape surrounding the fort has 'the bland character of modern pasture farming... [and]...the topography of the modern fort of Tullaghoge suggests that it too was the focus of remodelling' (*ibid*, 4).

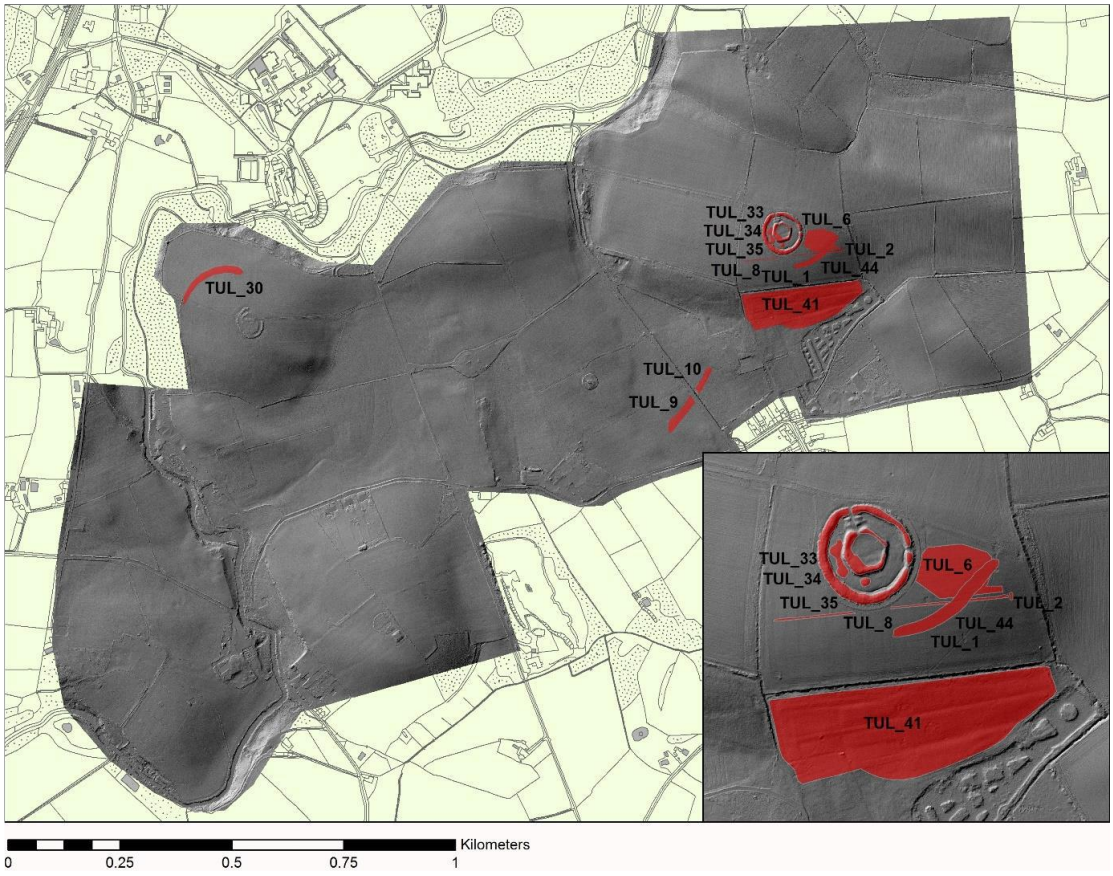

Figure 10: LIDAR image showing features considered of high archaeological potential (McDermott 2013).

2.5.7 The LIDAR data is useful in that it shows Tullaghoge in a landscape setting, and its relationship with sites and monuments in the immediate area. Many of the potential features identified through the LIDAR survey are likely to be relatively modern in date and relate to episodes of landscaping and agricultural processes that have taken place in the area from at least the eighteenth century (particularly features identified

to the immediate south and east of the fort itself). However, the possible trackway designated 'TUL_9' and 'TUL_10' (Figure 10) could be associated with the trackway encountered during the 2013 geophysical survey (circled blue in Figure 9), and physically connect Tullaghoge Fort (TYR 038:016) with the potential ecclesiastical site at Donaghrisk (TYR 038:014 and 015).

2.6 Archiving

2.6.1 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.

2.7 Credits and acknowledgements

2.7.1 The investigation was directed by Brian Sloan (CAF). The author is particularly thankful to the excavation crew who endured harsh weather conditions to ensure the project was a success and consisted variously of: Stuart Alexander, Naomi Carver, Ruth Logue, Grace McAlister, Siobhan McDermott, Ruairi O'Baoill, Dermot Redmond and Harry Welsh (all from CAF). The illustrations were prepared by Sapphire Mussen (CAF).

2.7.2 The author is also indebted to the following for their help and support during the excavation and the production of this report: Colm Donnelly (CAF), Vicky Ginn (NIEA), Edith Logue (NIEA), Paul Logue (NIEA), Ronan McHugh (NIEA), Cormac McSparron (CAF), Emily Murray (CAF) and John O'Keeffe (NIEA).

2.7.3 Special thanks are also due to Ronnie Carson, Dymphna Herron and the wider *Ancient Clan of the O'Neills* for their support and interest throughout this investigation.

Figure 11: Google earth screen grab showing Areas 1 and 2 in relation to Tullaghoge Fort (TRY 038:016)

3. Account of the excavation

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The investigation involved both manually and mechanically excavated trenches in two areas to the west of Tullaghoge Fort (TYR 038:016). Twenty-six of the trenches (each measuring 2m x 1m and orientated north/south) were manually excavated across the two areas: 15 in Area 1 (Trenches 1-15; Figure 12) and 10 in Area 2 (Trenches 16-26; Figure 20). A total of 7 trenches (Trenches 27-33) were mechanically excavated under archaeological supervision (up to 18m in length x 1.5m in width). In all cases the trenches were excavated to the surface of the subsoil, with any features considered to be of archaeological potential recorded and excavated in full.

3.2 Methodology

3.2.1 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), Finds Register (Appendix Five) and .Photographic Register (Appendix Six). All aspects of the field archive are currently housed at the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, Queen's University Belfast.

3.2.2 It is intended that the Harris matrices for each trench (Appendix Two) are referred to when reading the stratigraphic sequences encountered.

3.2.3 Field drawing were generated for all trenches onsite. However, it is deemed appropriate that only those displaying stratigraphy of archaeological significance are reproduced in this report. All other field drawings are currently archived at the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, Queen's University Belfast.

*3.3 **Area 1***

3.3.1 Area 1 was located to the south of the laneway that runs from the Tullywiggan road in the west towards Tullaghoge Fort (TYR 038:016) in the east (Figure 12; Plate 1). The area measures roughly 160m (north/south) by 35m (east/west) and is located on a relatively steep west facing slope. A total of 192m² was investigating (approximately 3% of the total

area). The area is bounded on the east by a post and wire fence that has been erected following the 2006 geophysical survey (Ronan McHugh *pers comm.*), and on the west by a mature hedgerow made up of hawthorn and other species of shrubbery. To the west of this boundary is a small stream which flows into the Killymoon River to the north-west of the investigation area. Access to the area is through a modern farm gate at the north. A total of 15 trenches were excavated in this area, and on the whole little of archaeological significance was encountered, apart from the remains of a corn-drying kiln in Trench 32.

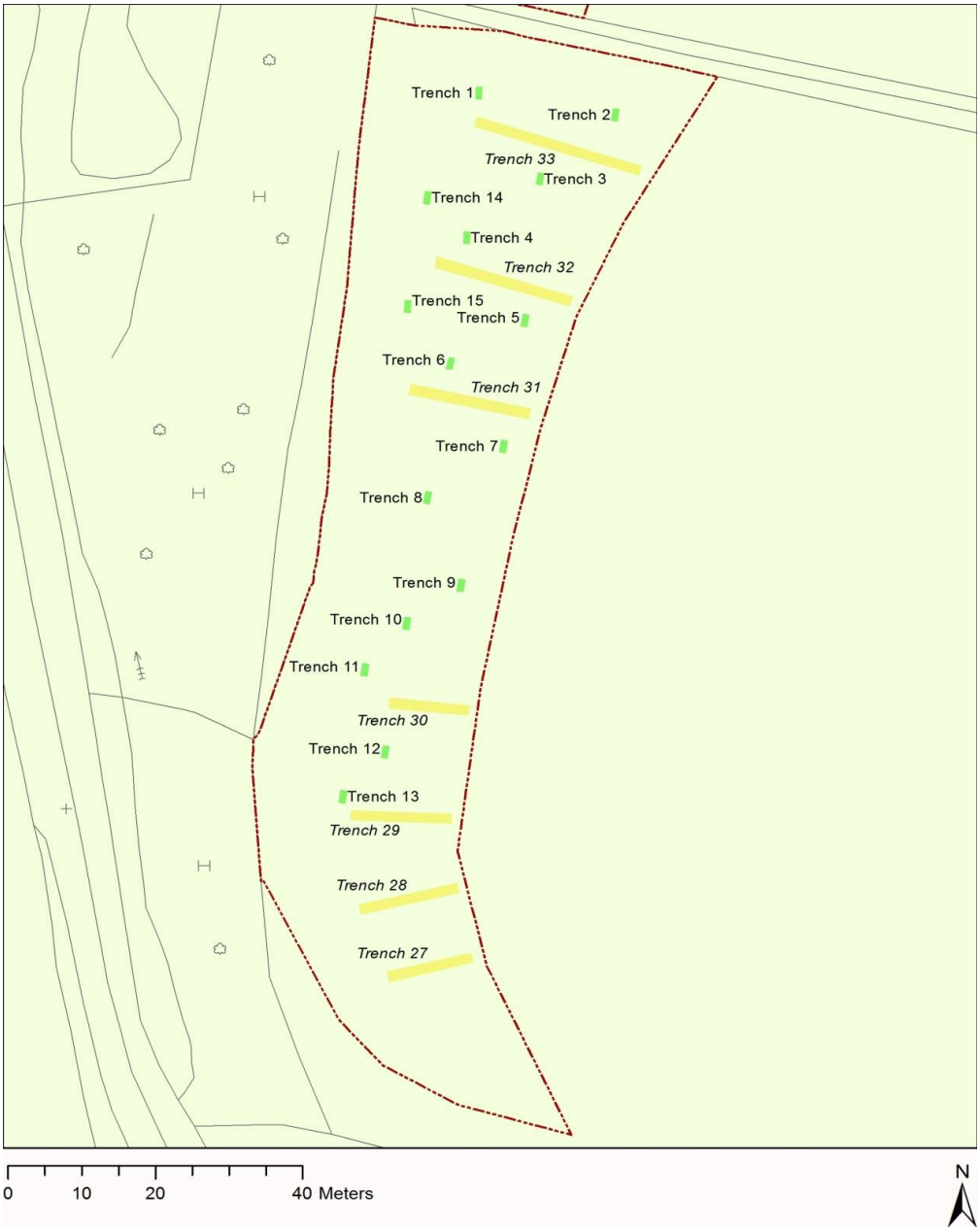

Figure 12: Layout of manually excavated trenches (in green) and mechanically excavated trenches (in yellow) investigated in Area 1.

Plate 1: General shot showing the excavation in Area 1, looking south-east.

3.4 Trench 1 (Area 1)

3.4.1 Trench 1 was located in the north-western corner of Area 1 (Figure 12). The trench measured 2m in length by 1m in width and was aligned north/south. The trench was manually excavated to the surface of the natural which consisted of a reddish sandy clay with large protrusions of the limestone bedrock (Plate 2).

3.4.2 A simple stratigraphic sequence was encountered in this trench with nothing of archaeological significance being noted. The sod (Context No. 101) was an average of 0.05m thick and consisted of active grass roots within a brown silty clay matrix. Removal of the sod (Context No. 101) revealed a firm mid-brown clay loam topsoil (Context No. 102). Numerous small to medium angular and sub-angular stones (average size 40mm x 50mm) as well as the occasional fleck of charcoal were noted throughout the layer (Context No. 102). The clay loam topsoil (Context No.102) varied in thickness from a minimum of 0.2m in the north of the trench to 0.25m in the southern end.

Plate 2: Post-excavation shot of Trench 1 showing protrusion of limestone bedrock (Context No. 104), looking north.

3.5 Trench 2 (Area 1)

3.5.1 Trench 2 was located approximately 20m to the east, and upslope, of Trench 12. Trench Two measured 2m in length by 1m in width and was aligned north/south. The trench was excavated to the surface of the subsoil which consisted of a reddish orange sandy clay (Context No. 204) (Plate 3). Nothing of archaeological significance was encountered during the excavation of this trench.

3.5.2 The sod layer in this trench (Context No. 201) ranged in thickness from 0.08m – 0.13m and consisted of a fairly compact grey brown silty clay with numerous active grass roots throughout. Removal of the sod (Context No. 201) revealed a friable grey brown clay topsoil (Context No. 202). This deposit contained the occasional sub-angular stones (average size >0.05m) as well as frequent charcoal inclusions. This deposit (Context No. 202) spanned the dimensions of the trench and was on average 0.22m thick. Finds from this deposit (Context No. 202) included post-medieval pottery sherds, worked flint and a clay pipe stem. The grey clay (Context No. 202) directly overlay an orange brown silty clay loam (Context No. 203). This deposit (Context No. 203) contained occasional charcoal flecking, as well as numerous angular and subangular stones (average size 0.03m). This deposit ranged from 0.13m – 0.25m thick and directly overlay the subsoil

which consisted of a firm reddish orange clay (Context No. 204). Nothing of archaeological significance was encountered during the excavation of this trench.

Plate 3: Post-excavation shot of Trench 2 showing surface of the subsoil (Context No. 204), looking north.

3.6 Trench 3 (Area 1)

3.6.1 Trench 3 was located approximately 15m to the south-west of Trench 2 (Figure 12). Trench 3 measured 2m in length by 1m in width and was aligned north/south. The trench was excavated to the surface of the natural subsoil which consisted of a firm reddish orange clay (Context No. 304) (Plate 4). Nothing of archaeological significance was encountered during the excavation of this trench.

3.6.2 The sod layer in this trench (Context No. 301) ranged in thickness from 0.05m – 0.11m and consisted of a fairly compact grey brown silty clay with numerous active grass roots throughout. Removal of the sod (Context No. 301) revealed a firm dark reddish grey silty clay topsoil (Context No. 302). This deposit contained the occasional sub-angular stones (average size 0.1m) as well as frequent flecks of charcoal. This deposit (Context No. 302) spanned the dimensions of the trench and was on average 0.15m thick. Finds from this deposit (Context No. 302) included post-medieval pottery sherds and worked flint. The

grey clay (Context No. 302) directly overlay a firm orange brown silty clay loam (Context No. 303). This deposit (Context No. 303) contained occasional charcoal flecking, as well as numerous angular and subangular stones (average size 0.07m). This deposit was on average 0.14m thick and directly overlay the subsoil which consisted of a firm reddish orange clay (Context No. 304). Nothing of archaeological significance was encountered during the excavation of this trench.

Plate 4: Post-excavation shot of Trench 3 showing surface of the subsoil (Context No. 304), looking north.

3.7 Trench 4 (Area 1)

3.7.1 Trench 4 was located approximately 12m to the south-west of Trench 3 (Figure 12). Trench 4 measured 2m in length by 1m in width and was aligned north/south. The trench was excavated to the surface of the subsoil which consisted of a firm reddish orange clay with natural limestone protrusions (Context No. 406). A single negative feature was encountered during the excavation of this trench (Context No. 405/405) although the date and function of the feature is unclear (Figures 13 and 14; Plates 5 and 6).

3.7.2 The sod layer in this trench (Context No. 401) ranged in thickness from 0.08m – 0.12m and consisted of a fairly compact grey brown silty clay with numerous active grass roots throughout. Removal of the sod (Context No. 401) revealed a firm reddish grey silty clay topsoil (Context No. 402). This deposit (Context No. 402) spanned the dimensions of the

trench and was on average 0.15m thick. Finds from the topsoil (Context No. 402) included post-medieval pottery sherds and undiagnostic worked flint. The grey clay (Context No. 402) directly overlay a firm orange brown silty clay loam (Context No. 403). This deposit (Context No. 403) contained occasional charcoal flecking, as well as numerous angular and subangular stones (average length 0.07m). This deposit was on average 0.11m thick and overlay the fill of a shallow pit (Context No. 404).

3.7.3 The fill (Context No. 404) consisted of a relatively sterile light grey brown silty loam with occasional charcoal flecking and infrequent small rounded stones (Plate ?). The deposit (Context No. 404) was the single fill of a shallow cut (Context No. 405) in the north-eastern corner of the trench and had a maximum thickness of 0.38m. The full extent of this feature was not exposed as it continues beyond the limits of the trench. The cut of the pit (Context No. 405) had a relatively sharp sloping southern edge, with a more gradual slope on the western edge, and measured 0.48m (north/south) by 0.53m (east/west). The base of the cut (Context No. 405) was irregular, suggesting stones were removed when the pit was cut. A large protrusion of the limestone bedrock is present at the base of the cut, and with no artefact recovered from the relatively sterile fill (Context No. 404), the date or function of the pit remains unclear. The shallow pit (Context No. 405) was cut into the subsoil (Context No. 406) which consisted of a reddish orange sandy clay (Plate ?).

Plate 5: Pre-excavation shot of shallow pit Context No. 404/405, looking north-east.

Plate 6: Post-excavation view of Trench Four, looking north.

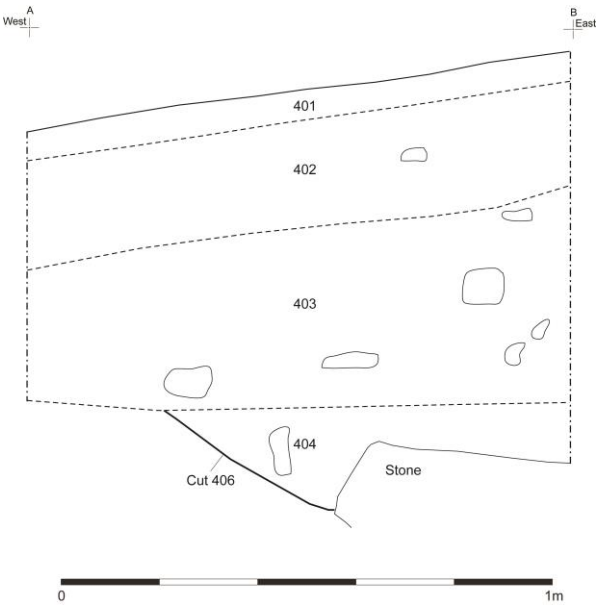

Figure 13: South facing section of Trench 4.

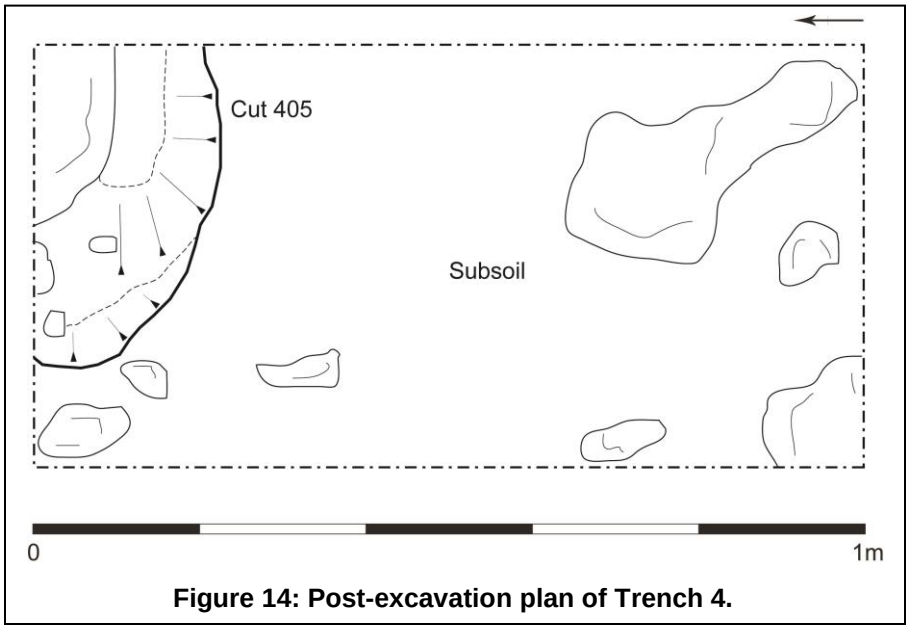

Figure 14: Post-excavation plan of Trench 4.

3.8 Trench 5 (Area 1)

3.8.1 Trench 5 was located approximately 20m to the south-east of Trench 4 (Figure 12). Trench 5 measured 2m in length by 1m in width and was aligned north/south. The trench was excavated to the surface of the subsoil which consisted of a firm reddish orange clay (Context No. 504) (Plate 7). Nothing of archaeological significance was encountered during the excavation of this trench.

3.8.2 The sod layer in this trench (Context No. 501) was on average 0.1m thick and consisted of a fairly compact grey brown silty clay with numerous active grass roots throughout. Removal of the sod (Context No. 501) revealed a firm dark reddish grey silty clay topsoil (Context No. 502). The topsoil in this trench (Context No. 502) was on average 0.15m thick, with frequent inclusions of small angular and sub-rounded stones. The grey clay (Context No. 502) directly overlay a firm orange brown silty clay loam (Context No. 503). This deposit (Context No. 503) contained occasional charcoal flecking, as well as numerous angular and subangular stones (average size 0.05m). This deposit was on average 0.14m thick and directly overlay the subsoil which consisted of a firm reddish orange clay (Context No. 504). Nothing of archaeological significance was encountered during the excavation of this trench.

Plate 7: Trench 5 following excavation to the surface of the subsoil (Context No. 504), looking west.

3.9 Trench 6 (Area 1)

3.9.1 Trench 6 was located approximately 10m to the south-west of Trench 5 (Figure 12). Trench 6 measured 2m in length by 1m in width and was aligned north/south. The trench was excavated to the surface of the subsoil which consisted of a firm reddish orange clay (Context No. 604) (Plate 8). Nothing of archaeological significance was encountered during the excavation of this trench.

3.9.2 The sod layer in this trench (Context No. 601) was on average 0.1m thick and consisted of a fairly compact grey brown silty clay with numerous active grass roots throughout. Removal of the sod (Context No. 601) revealed a firm dark reddish grey silty clay topsoil

(Context No. 602). The topsoil in this trench (Context No. 602) was on average 0.15m thick, with frequent inclusions of small angular and sub-rounded stones. The grey clay (Context No. 602) directly overlay a firm orange brown silty clay loam (Context No. 603). This deposit (Context No. 603) contained occasional charcoal flecking, as well as numerous angular and subangular stones (average size 0.05m). This deposit was on average 0.14m thick and directly overlay the subsoil which consisted of a firm reddish orange clay (Context No. 604). Nothing of archaeological significance was encountered during the excavation of this trench.

Plate 8: Trench 6 following excavation to the surface of the subsoil (Context No. 604), looking south.

3.10 Trench 7 (Area 1)

3.10.1 Trench 7 was located approximately 13m to the south-east of Trench 6 (Figure 12). Trench 7 measured 2m in length by 1m in width and was aligned north/south. The trench was excavated to the surface of the subsoil which consisted of a reddish orange sandy clay (Context No. 703) (Plate 9). Nothing of archaeological significance was encountered during the excavation of this trench.

3.10.2 The sod layer in this trench (Context No. 701) ranged in thickness from 0.08m – 0.13m and consisted of a fairly compact grey brown silty clay with numerous active grass roots throughout. Removal of the sod (Context No. 701) revealed a friable grey brown clay topsoil (Context No. 702). This deposit contained the occasional sub-angular stones (average size >0.05m) as well as frequent charcoal inclusions. This deposit (Context No. 702) spanned the dimensions of the trench and was on average 0.22m thick. The grey clay (Context No. 702) directly overlay the subsoil which consisted of a firm reddish orange clay (Context No. 703). Nothing of archaeological significance was encountered during the excavation of this trench.

Plate 9: Trench 7 following excavation to the surface of the subsoil (Context No. 703), looking north.

3.11 Trench 8 (Area 1)

3.11.1 Trench 8 was located approximately 13m to the south-west of Trench 7 (Figure 12). Trench 8 measured 2m in length by 1m in width and was aligned north/south. The trench was excavated to the surface of the subsoil which consisted of a reddish orange sandy

clay with protrusions of the limestone bedrock (Context No. 813) (Plates 10 and 11). A relatively deep stratigraphy (1.5m) (Figure 15) was encountered in the excavation of this trench which is in contrast to the other trenches in the area. It is possible that this is due to post-medieval quarrying of the limestone bedrock (as documented on the 1st edition map) (Figure 32).

Plate 10: West-facing section of Trench 8, prior to the excavation of the possible cut (Context No. 810) in the north-eastern corner of the trench (visible to the left of the ranging rod).

3.11.2 The sod layer in this trench (Context No. 801) was on average 0.1m thick and consisted of a fairly compact grey brown silty clay with numerous active grass roots throughout. Removal of the sod (Context No. 801) revealed a firm dark reddish grey silty clay topsoil (Context No. 802). The topsoil in this trench (Context No. 802) was on average 0.15m thick, with frequent inclusions of small angular and sub-rounded stones. The grey clay (Context No. 802) directly overlay a relatively thick, firm orange brown silty clay loam (Context No. 803). This deposit (Context No. 803) contained occasional charcoal flecking, as well as frequent angular and subangular stones (average size 0.05m) and was upwards of 0.45m thick. The clay loam (Context No. 803) overlay a thin lense of tenacious orange red clay (Context No. 804) which measured 0.9m (north/south) and was a maximum 0f 0.09m thick. The clay (Context No 804) was a relatively sterile deposit, with infrequent inclusions of small rounded pebbles, and overlay a light to mid grey brown

silty clay loam (Context No. 805). Apart from the occasional charcoal fleck, this deposit (Context No. 805) was relatively sterile although had frequent angular stone inclusions (average size 0.04 – 0.08m in diameter). The loam deposit (Context No. 805) was on average 0.25m thick and overlay a relatively thin deposit of stone rich orange sandy clay (Context No. 806). The stone rich sandy clay (Context No. 806) was on average 0.2m thick and overlay the upper fill (Context No. 807) of a cut (Context No.811) made into the subsoil (Context No. 813).

Plate 11: Post-excavation shot of Trench 8, looking south. The possible cut (Context No. 811) in the bedrock and subsoil is visible at the top of the picture.

3.11.3 The upper fill (Context No. 807) consisted of a soft brown silty loam. This deposit had infrequent inclusions of small rounded stones (average size 0.08m in diameter), as well as sparse flecks of charcoal throughout. The loam (Context No. 807) was on average 0.28m thick and overlay a thin deposit of orange red stony clay (Context No.808) which in turn averaged 0.13m in thickness. The stony clay (Context No. 808) had the appearance of subsoil; however investigation of the deposit found it to be an average of 0.13m thick

and overlying two deposits; a reddish brown sandy clay (Context No. 812) and the fill of a possible pit (Context No. 809). It is thought that the stony clay (Context No. 808) is redeposited subsoil, deposited following the cut in the subsoil (Context No. 811).

3.11.4 The sandy clay deposit (Context No. 812) was the basal fill of the cut in the subsoil (Context No. 811). The deposit (Context No. 812) exhibited frequent small angular and sub-rounded stones (average size 0.05 – 0.1m in diameter), as well as the occasional fleck of charcoal. The sandy clay deposit (Context No. 812) tapered in thickness from 0.02m in the northern end to a maximum of 0.27m in the southern end, and was 1.2m in length (north/south). The cut (Context No. 811) was only encountered in the south and west of the trench, the other edges of the feature presumably lying outside the confines of the trench. The cut (Context No. 811) had vertical sides and a flat base (Plate 11). It is not clear what this cut (Context No. 811) represents, with little being recovered to inform the date or function of the feature.

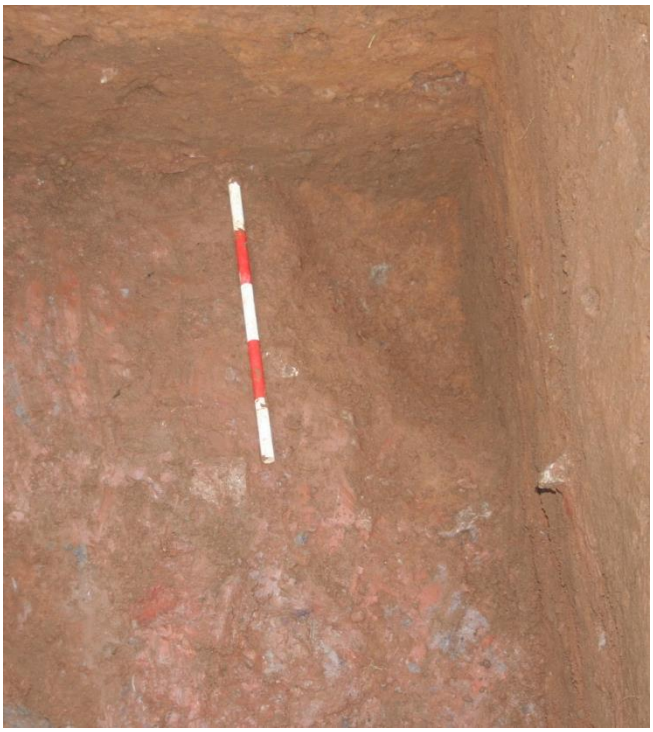

Plate 12: Post-excavation view of small pit (Context No. 810) located in the north-eastern corner of Trench 8, looking north.

3.11.5 The stony clay deposit (Context No. 808) also overlay the fill (Context No. 809) of a small pit (Context No. 810) (Plate 12). The fill (Context No. 809) consisted of a relatively sterile light brown silty loam with infrequent small angular stones (<0.05m in diameter), and

measured 0.48m (east/west) by 0.62m (north/south) and had a maximum thickness of 0.41m. The cut of the pit (Context No. 810) was not investigated fully as it extended beyond the limits of the trench. The portion investigated had relatively gently sloping sides and a flat to slightly concave base.

3.11.6 The subsoil (Context No. 813) was encountered at an average depth of 1.5m from the modern ground surface. This is in contrast to the other trenches in this area where the subsoil was encountered at an average depth of 0.4 – 0.6m. The subsoil in this trench (Context No. 813) consisted of a firm pinkish red clay with numerous protrusions of the natural limestone bedrock.

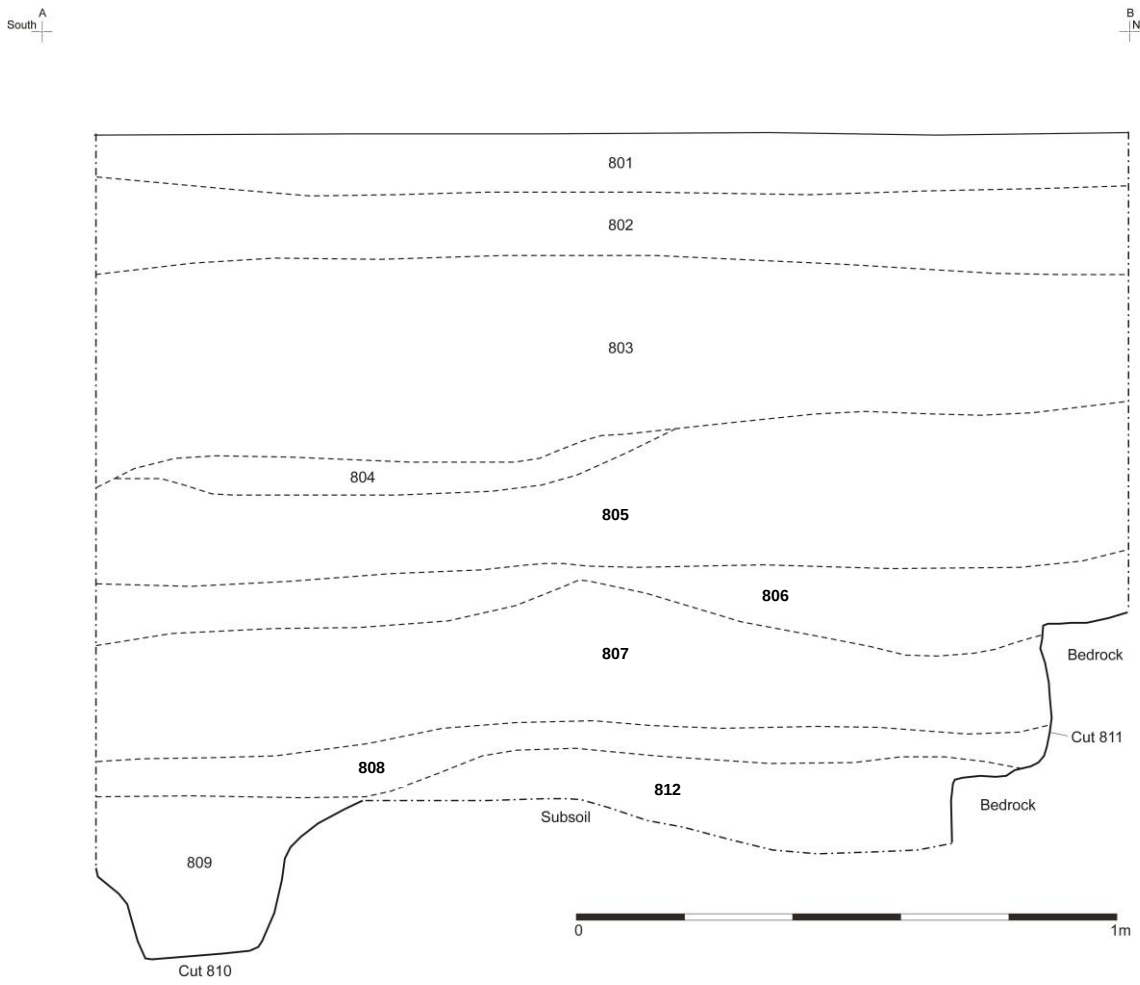

Figure 15: West-facing section of Trench 8.

3.12 Trench 9 (Area 1)

3.12.1 Trench 9 was located approximately 15m to the south-east of Trench 8 (Figure 12). Trench 9 measured 2m in length by 1m in width and was aligned north/south. The trench was excavated to the surface of the subsoil which consisted of a reddish orange sandy clay (Context No. 903) (Plate 13). Nothing of archaeological significance was encountered during the excavation of this trench.

3.12.2 The sod layer in this trench (Context No. 901) ranged in thickness from 0.08m – 0.13m and consisted of a fairly compact grey brown silty clay with numerous active grass roots throughout. Removal of the sod (Context No. 901) revealed a friable grey brown clay topsoil (Context No. 902). This deposit contained the occasional sub-angular stones (average size >0.05m) as well as frequent charcoal inclusions. This deposit (Context No. 902) spanned the dimensions of the trench and was on average 0.22m thick. The grey clay (Context No. 902) directly overlay the subsoil which consisted of a firm reddish orange clay with protrusions of the limestone bedrock (Context No. 903). Nothing of archaeological significance was encountered during the excavation of this trench.

Plate 13: Trench 9 following excavation to the surface of the subsoil (Context No. 903), looking south.

3.13 Trench 10 (Area 1)

3.13.1 Trench 10 was located approximately 10m to the south-west of Trench 9 (Figure 12). The trench measured 2m in length (north/south) by 1m in width (east/west) and was excavated to the surface of the natural which consisted of a yellowish red sandy clay with numerous stone inclusions (Context No. 1005) (Plate 14). A simple stratigraphic sequence was encountered in this trench which was an average of 0.55m deep.

3.13.2 The sod layer in this trench (Context No. 1001) averaged 0.07m thick and consisted of a fairly compact grey brown silty clay with numerous active grass roots throughout. Removal of the sod (Context No. 1001) revealed a compact grey brown clay topsoil (Context No. 1002). This deposit contained the occasional sub-angular stones (average size >0.05m), spanned the dimensions of the trench and was on average 0.22m thick. The grey clay (Context No. 1002) directly overlay a grey brown sandy clay (Context No. 1003). This deposit (Context No. 1003) contained occasional angular stones (average size 0.1-0.15m) as well as the occasional charcoal fleck. Finds from the grey brown clay (Context No. 1003) included a clay pipe stem, post-medieval pottery sherds and sherds of coarse (possibly prehistoric) pottery. This deposit was an average of 0.15m thick and directly overlay a mottled greyish orange silty clay (Context No. 1004) which in turn overlay the subsoil which consisted of a yellowish red sandy clay with numerous stone inclusions (Context No. 1005).

Plate 14: Trench 10 following excavation to the surface of the subsoil (Context No. 1005), looking south.

3.14 Trench 11 (Area 1)

3.14.1 Trench 11 was located approximately 10m to the south-west of Trench 10 (Figure 12). The trench measured 2m in length (north/south) by 1m in width (east/west) and was excavated to the surface of the natural which consisted of a yellowish sandy clay with numerous stone inclusions (Context No. 1105) (Plate 15). A simple stratigraphic sequence was encountered in this trench which was an average of 0.4m deep.

3.14.2 The sod layer in this trench (Context No. 1101) averaged 0.07m thick and consisted of a fairly compact grey brown silty clay with numerous active grass roots throughout. Removal of the sod (Context No. 1101) revealed a compact grey brown clay topsoil (Context No. 1102). This deposit contained the occasional sub-angular stones (average size >0.05m), spanned the dimensions of the trench and was on average 0.22m thick. The grey clay (Context No. 1102) directly overlay a grey brown sandy clay (Context No. 1103). This deposit (Context No. 1103) contained occasional angular stones (average size 0.1-0.15m) as well as the occasional fleck of charcoal. This deposit was an average of 0.15m thick and directly overlay a deposit of small to medium angular stones within a mid brown clay loam matrix (Context No. 1104). The interpretation of this deposit is unclear, however, due to the proximity of this trench to a stream (which regularly floods – Ronnie Carson *pers comm.*) it may represent an effort to drain or firm up the ground. A single thumbnail scraper of probable Bronze Age date was recovered from this deposit (Context No. 1104) although the recovery of bottle glass confirms the deposit is relatively modern in date. The stony layer (Context No. 1104) in turn overlay the subsoil which consisted of a yellowish sandy clay with numerous stone inclusions (Context No. 1105).

Plate 15: Trench 11 following excavation to the surface of the subsoil (Context No. 1105), looking south.

3.15 Trench 12 (Area 1)

3.15.1 Trench 12 was located approximately 13m to the south of Trench 11 (Figure 12). The trench measured 2m in length (north/south) by 1m in width (east/west) and was excavated to the surface of the natural which consisted of a yellowish sandy clay with numerous stone inclusions (Context No. 1208) (Plate 16). A simple stratigraphic sequence, incorporating hill-wash deposits and a field drain (Figure 16), was encountered in this trench which was a maximum depth of 0.7m.

3.15.2 The sod layer in this trench (Context No. 1201) averaged 0.05 - 0.1m thick and consisted of a compact grey brown silty clay with numerous active grass roots throughout. Removal of the sod (Context No. 1201) revealed a compact grey brown clay topsoil (Context No. 1202). This deposit contained the occasional sub-angular stones (average size >0.05m), spanned the dimensions of the trench and was on average 0.22m thick. The grey clay (Context No. 1202) directly overlay a reddish brown clay (Context No. 1203). This deposit (Context No. 1203) contained infrequent angular stones (average size 0.1m in length) as well as the occasional fleck of charcoal. This deposit ranged in thickness from 0.16 – 0.25m and directly overlay the fill (Context No. 1207) of a linear field drain (Context No. 1206). The fill (Context No. 1207) consisted of frequent and voided rounded and sub-angular stones (average size 0.1 – 0.3m in length) within a reddish brown clay matrix. Removal of the fill (Context No. 1207) caused the trench to fill with water, indicating the field drain is operational. It is not apparent as to the date of the field drain, although the recovery of bottle glass confirms the feature is relatively modern in date, and may relate to the documented drainage of the area in the late eighteenth century (Quigley & Hore 1857, 237). The cut of the drain (Context No. 1206) was aligned roughly south-east/north-west and spanned the width of the trench (1m). The drain (Context No. 1207) was on average 0.7m wide (south-west/north-east) and had a maximum depth of 0.5m (Figure 16). The field drain (Context No. 1206) cut through a deposit of compact grey brown clay which exhibited frequent sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (average size 0.1m in length) and was on average 0.15m thick.

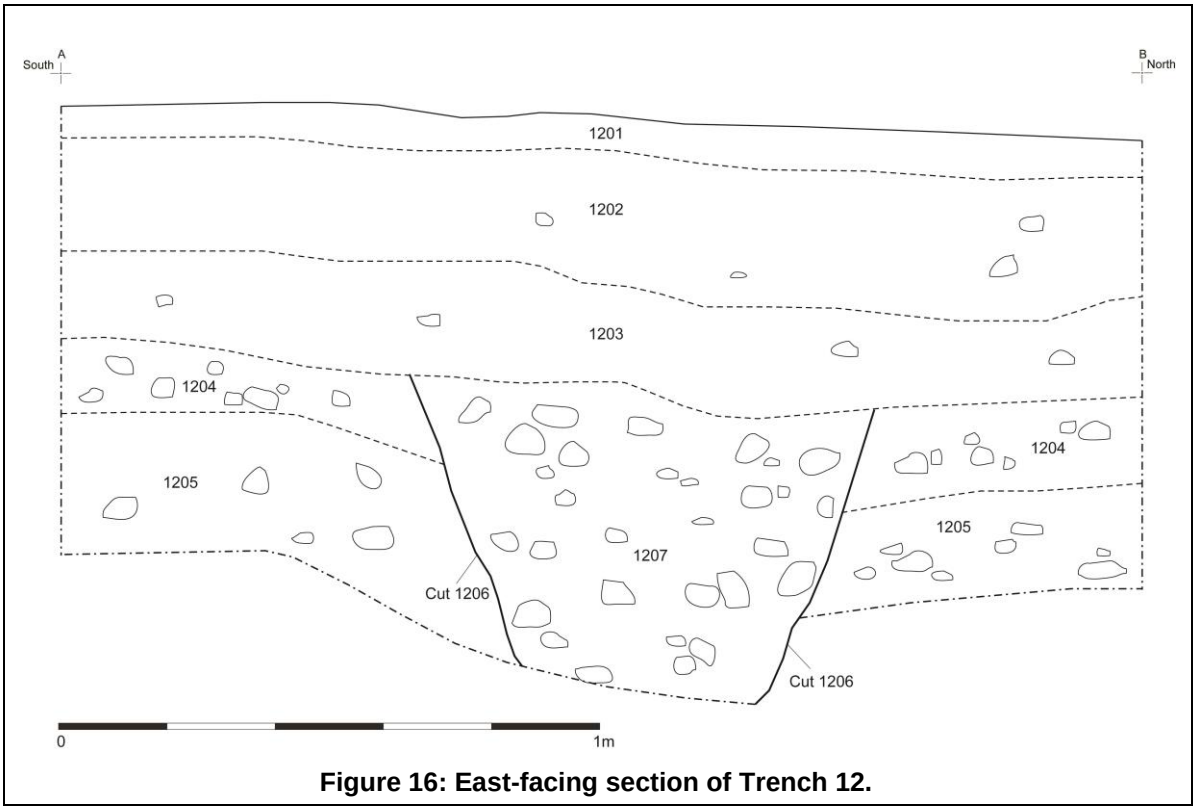

Figure 16: East-facing section of Trench 12.

3.15.3 The grey brown clay (Context No. 1204) overlay a compact orange brown silty clay (Context No. 1205). The silty clay (Context No. 1205) contained frequent inclusions of small to medium angular and sub-rounded stones and occasional charcoal flecking, and was an average of 0.2m thick. The silty clay (Context No. 1205) overlay the subsoil (Context No. 1208) which consisted of a firm stony orange clay.

Plate 16: Trench 12 following excavation to the surface of the subsoil (Context No. 1208), looking west. The water collecting at the bottom of the trench is derived from the field drain (Context No. 1206) (see Figure 16).

3.16 Trench 13 (Area 1)

3.16.1 Trench 13 was located approximately 9m to the south-west of Trench 12 (Figure 12). The trench measured 2m in length (north/south) by 1m in width (east/west) and was excavated to the surface of the natural which consisted of a protrusion of angular stones within a red clay matrix (Context No. 1306) (Plate 17). A simple stratigraphic sequence was encountered in this trench which was an average of 0.44m deep.

3.16.2 The sod layer in this trench (Context No. 1301) averaged 0.07m thick and consisted of a fairly compact grey brown silty clay with numerous active grass roots throughout. Removal of the sod (Context No. 1301) revealed a compact grey brown clay topsoil (Context No. 1302). This deposit contained the occasional rounded stones (average size >0.05m) and was noted as being poorly drained given the high clay content of the matrix. This deposit (Context No. 1302) spanned the dimensions of the trench and was on average 0.25m thick. The grey clay (Context No. 1302) directly overlay a mottled orange brown sandy clay (Context No. 1303). This deposit (Context No. 1303) contained occasional angular stones (average size 0.1-0.15m) as well as the occasional charcoal fleck. This deposit was an average of 0.15m thick and directly overlay a discreet deposit of bright pinkish red clay (Context No. 1304). This deposit (Context No. 1304) was present in the northern end of the trench only, and measured 0.8m (north/south) by 1m (east/west), and was an average 0.2m thick. Small angular stones and grit were frequent

inclusions of this deposit (Context No. 1304) which may represent redeposited subsoil (perhaps associated with the excavation of field drains in this area of the field (for example that encountered in Trench 12). The deposit of redeposited subsoil (Context No. 1304) overlay a thin layer of light brownish grey silty sand (Context No. 1305) which was on average 0.07m. This deposit was relatively sterile, and may be associated with the close proximity of this trench to the stream to the west.

3.16.3 The layer of silty sand (Context No. 1305) overlay the natural (Context No. 1306) which consisted of a protrusion of angular stones within a red clay matrix (Context No. 1306). The surface of the natural was relatively uneven, dipping towards the north of the trench.

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Plate 17: Trench 13 following excavation to the surface of the subsoil (Context No. 1306), looking south.

3.17 Trench 14 (Area 1)

3.17.1 Trench 14 was located approximately 8.5m to the north-west of Trench 4 (Figure 12). The trench measured 2m in length (north/south) by 1m in width (east/west) and was excavated to the surface of the natural which consisted of a protrusion of the limestone bedrock with pockets of red clay (Context No. 1404) (Plate 18). A simple stratigraphic sequence was encountered in this trench which was an average of 0.44m deep.

3.17.2 The sod layer in this trench (Context No. 1401) averaged 0.07m thick and consisted of a fairly compact grey brown silty clay with numerous active grass roots throughout. Removal of the sod (Context No. 1401) revealed a compact grey brown clay topsoil

(Context No. 1402). This deposit contained the occasional sub-angular stones (average size >0.05m) and was noted as being poorly drained given the high clay content of the matrix. This deposit (Context No. 1402) spanned the dimensions of the trench and was on average 0.22m thick. The grey clay (Context No. 1402) directly overlay an orange brown sandy clay (Context No. 1403). This deposit (Context No. 1403) contained occasional angular pieces of limestone (average size 0.1-0.15m, derived from the limestone bedrock Context No. 1404) as well as the occasional charcoal fleck. This deposit was an average of 0.15m thick and directly overlay the natural limestone bedrock (Context No. 1404). Nothing of archaeological significance was encountered during the excavation of this trench, apart from undiagnostic flint flakes and post-medieval pottery sherds being recovered from the stratigraphically lowest sandy clay deposit (Context No. 1403).

Plate 18: Trench 14 following excavation to the surface of the bedrock (Context No. 1404), looking south.

3.18 Trench 15 (Area 1)

3.18.1 Trench 15 was located approximately 10m to the north-west of Trench 6 (Figure 12). The trench measured 2m in length (north/south) by 1m in width (east/west) and was excavated to the surface of the natural which consisted of a reddish orange clay with protrusions of limestone bedrock (Context No. 1504) (Plate 19).

3.18.2 The sod layer in this trench (Context No. 1501) averaged 0.07m thick and consisted of a fairly compact grey brown silty clay with numerous active grass roots throughout. Removal of the sod (Context No. 1501) revealed a compact grey brown clay topsoil (Context No. 1502). This deposit contained the occasional sub-angular stones (average size >0.05m) and was noted as being poorly drained given the high clay content of the matrix. This deposit (Context No. 1502) spanned the dimensions of the trench and was on average 0.22m thick. The grey clay (Context No. 1502) directly overlay an orange brown sandy clay (Context No. 1503). This deposit (Context No. 1503) contained occasional angular pieces of limestone (average size 0.1-0.15m, derived from the limestone bedrock Context No. 1504) as well as the occasional charcoal fleck. This deposit was an average of 0.15m thick and directly overlay the subsoil (Context No. 1404). Protrusions of the natural limestone bedrock were encountered in the north-eastern corner of this trench (Plate 19).

Plate 19: Trench 15 following excavation to the surface of the subsoil (Context No. 1504), looking north.

3.19 Trench 27 (Area 1)

3.19.1 Trench 27 was located in the southern end of Area 1 (Figure 12). It was mechanically excavated and measured 14m in length (east/west) by 1.5m in width (north/south). The trench was excavated to the surface of the subsoil (Context No. 2704) (Plate 20).

3.19.2 The sod (Context No. 2701) consisted of active grass roots within a greyish brown silty clay matrix. The sod layer (Context No. 2701) was on average 0.12m thick and its removal revealed a compact mid brown silty clay with angular stones (average size 0.04m – 0.1m) and the occasional charcoal fleck throughout (Context No. 2702). The silty clay (Context No. 2702) averaged approximately 0.25m in thickness. The silty clay directly overlay the subsoil (Context No. 2704) in the eastern part of the trench. Towards the western end, a thin layer of hill wash (Context No. 2703) was encountered directly overlying the subsoil. The hill wash deposit (Context No. 2703) consisted of a grey silty clay with occasional small rounded stone inclusions (average size 0.02m). The subsoil (Context No. 2704) consisted of a orange sandy clay with occasional protrusions of limestone bedrock. Nothing of archaeological significance was encountered during the excavation of this trench.

Plate 20: Trench 27 following excavation to the surface of the subsoil (Context No. 2704), looking west.

3.20 Trench 28 (Area 1)

3.20.1 Trench 28 was located approximately 8m to the north of Trench 27 (Figure 12). It was mechanically excavated and measured 13.5m in length (east/west) by 1.5m in width (north/south). The trench was excavated to the surface of the subsoil (Context No. 2804) (Plate 21). Trench 28 was located on a particularly steep slope in Area 1 (Plate 22).

3.20.2 The sod (Context No. 2801) consisted of active grass roots within a greyish brown silty clay matrix. The sod layer (Context No. 2801) was on average 0.09m thick and its removal revealed a compact mid brown silty clay with angular stones (average size 0.04m – 0.1m) and the occasional charcoal fleck throughout (Context No. 2802). The silty clay (Context No. 2802) averaged approximately 0.22m in thickness. The silty clay directly overlay the subsoil (Context No. 2804) in the eastern part of the trench. Towards the western end, a thin layer (average thickness 0.1m) of hill wash (Context No. 2803) was encountered directly overlying the subsoil. The hill wash deposit (Context No. 2803) consisted of a grey silty clay with occasional small rounded stone inclusions (average size 0.02m). The subsoil (Context No. 2804) consisted of a orange sandy clay with occasional protrusions of limestone bedrock. Nothing of archaeological significance was encountered during the excavation of this trench.

Plate 21: Trench 28 following excavation to the surface of the subsoil (Context No. 2804), looking east.

Plate 22: South-facing section of Trench 28 demonstrating the gradient of the west facing slope of Area 1.

3.21 Trench 29 (Area 1)

3.21.1 Trench 29 was located approximately 7m to the north of Trench 28 (Figure 12). It was mechanically excavated and measured 13m in length (east/west) by 1.5m in width (north/south). The trench was excavated to the surface of the subsoil (Context No. 2904) (Plate 23).

3.21.2 The sod (Context No. 2901) consisted of active grass roots within a greyish brown silty clay matrix. The sod layer (Context No. 2901) was on average 0.09m thick and its removal revealed a compact mid brown silty clay with angular stones (average size 0.04m – 0.1m) and the occasional charcoal fleck throughout (Context No. 2902). The silty clay (Context No. 2902) averaged approximately 0.22m in thickness. The silty clay directly overlay the subsoil (Context No. 2904) in the eastern part of the trench. Towards the western end, a thin layer (average thickness 0.1m) of hill wash (Context No. 2903) was encountered directly overlying the subsoil. The hill wash deposit (Context No. 2903) consisted of a grey silty clay with occasional small rounded stone inclusions (average size 0.02m). The subsoil (Context No. 2904) consisted of a orange sandy clay with occasional protrusions of limestone bedrock. Nothing of archaeological significance was encountered during the excavation of this trench.

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Plate 23: Trench 29 following excavation to the surface of the subsoil (Context No. 2904), looking west.

3.22 Trench 30 (Area 1)

3.22.1 Trench 30 was located approximately 6m to the north of Trench 29 (Figure 12). It was mechanically excavated and measured 15m in length (east/west) by 1.5m in width (north/south). The trench was excavated to the surface of the subsoil (Context No. 3003).

3.22.2 The sod (Context No. 3001) consisted of active grass roots within a greyish brown silty clay matrix. The sod layer (Context No. 3001) was on average 0.09m thick and its removal revealed a compact mid brown silty clay with angular stones (average size 0.04m – 0.1m) and the occasional charcoal fleck throughout (Context No. 3002). The silty clay (Context No. 3002) averaged approximately 0.22m in thickness. The silty clay directly overlay the subsoil (Context No. 3003) with no discernible hill wash deposits apparent. The subsoil (Context No. 3003) consisted of a orange sandy clay with occasional protrusions of limestone bedrock. Nothing of archaeological significance was encountered during the excavation of this trench.

3.23 Trench 31 (Area 1)

3.23.1 Trench 31 was located approximately 6m to the north of Trench 30 (Figure 12). It was mechanically excavated and measured 14m in length (east/west) by 1.5m in width (north/south). The trench was excavated to the surface of the subsoil (Context No. 3104) (Plate 24).

3.23.2 The sod (Context No. 3101) consisted of active grass roots within a greyish brown silty clay matrix. The sod layer (Context No. 3101) was on average 0.09m thick and its removal revealed a compact mid brown silty clay with angular stones (average size 0.04m – 0.1m) and the occasional charcoal fleck throughout (Context No. 3102). The silty clay (Context No. 3102) averaged approximately 0.22m in thickness and directly overlay the subsoil (Context No. 3104) in the eastern part of the trench. Towards the western end, a thin layer (average thickness 0.1m) of hill wash (Context No. 3103) was encountered directly overlying the subsoil. The hill wash deposit (Context No. 3103) consisted of a grey silty clay with occasional small rounded stone inclusions (average size 0.02m). The subsoil (Context No. 3104) consisted of a orange sandy clay with occasional protrusions of limestone bedrock. Nothing of archaeological significance was encountered during the excavation of this trench.

Plate 24: Trench 31 following excavation to the surface of the subsoil (Context No. 3104), looking south.

3.24 Trench 32 (Area 1)

3.24.1 Trench 32 was located 7m to the north of Trench 31 (Figure 12). The trench was aligned east/west and measured 18m in length by 1.5m in width. The trench was mechanically excavated to the surface of the subsoil (Context No. 3206) which consisted of a reddish orange sandy clay (Plate 29). Archaeological features encountered during the excavation of this trench included a large circular pit filled with charcoal rich deposits and two stakeholes that are possibly associated with the pit feature (Plates 25-28; Figures 17-19). All archaeological features encountered in this trench were photographed, drawn, sampled and excavated in their entirety.

3.24.2 The sod (Context No. 3201) was mechanically excavated from the trench, and was found to consist of active grass roots and small angular stones within a greyish brown silty clay matrix. The sod layer (Context No. 3201) was on average 0.13m thick and its removal revealed a compact mid brown silty clay with angular stones (average size 0.04m – 0.1m) and frequent charcoal fleck throughout (Context No. 3202). Finds recovered from the excavation of the sod and topsoil layers (Context Nos. 3201 and 3202) were very thin on the ground with a single sherd of post-medieval ceramic recovered (probably 19th century Ruairi O' Baoill *pers comm.*). The topsoil deposit (Context No. 3202) physically overlay the subsoil (Context No. 3206) in the eastern end of the trench, whilst in the western (down slope) end, the topsoil overlay a deposit of hill wash (Context No. 3203). The hill wash (Context No. 3203) consisted of a mid grey silty clay with frequent inclusions of small rounded and sub-angular stones. The occasional fleck of charcoal was also observed throughout this deposit (Context No. 3203).

3.24.3 The removal of the hill wash deposit (Context No. 3203) revealed a sub-circular spread of a charcoal rich stratum (Context No. 3204) (Plate 25) filling a steep sided cut (Context No. 3205). A small cutting made into this deposit (Context No. 3204) revealed the feature to be relatively substantial, and following a visit from members of the NIEA, the decision was taken to extend the trench to the north in an effort to expose the feature in its entirety. This revealed the charcoal rich deposit (Context No. 3204) to be part of a series of fills of a large circular cut (Plate 26).

Plate 25: Initial identification of the charcoal rich pit feature (Context No. 3205). Following a visit to site by Edith Logue and Vicky Ginn (NIEA) the decision was taken to extend the trench by 2m to the north to incorporate the entire dimensions of the feature. This enabled the full excavation and recording of the pit.

Plate 26: Full extent of the feature following the extension to the north, looking west. The cutting made into the feature in the foreground of the picture was excavated prior to the identification of the extent of the feature.

3.24.4 The uppermost fill of the cut (Context No. 3205) consisted of a greyish orange sandy clay (Context No. 3209). This was a discreet deposit measuring 1.3m (east/west) by 0.8m (north/south) and had a maximum thickness of 0.2m. The deposit (Context No. 3209) was sterile with little inclusions noted. The similarity of this deposit (Context No. 3209) to the subsoil (Context No. 3206) suggests that it may represent redeposited subsoil or perhaps a cap of the feature. The clay (Context No. 3209) overlay a discreet lense of light brown grey sandy clay (Context No. 3211) which may be part of the overlying strata (Context No. 3209) but was allocated a seperate number due to the slight colour difference.

3.24.5 The clay deposits (Context Nos. 3209 and 3211) overlay a dark grey to black loamy clay (Context No. 3204) which was the deposit initially investigated prior to the trench being extended. This deposit (Context No. 3204) included abundant charcoal and occasional small sub-rounded stones (average size 0.05m – 0.1m in diameter), as well as the occasional fragment of burnt bone. This deposit measured 1.65m (north/south) by 2.56m (east/west) and had a maximum thickness of 0.26m. This context (Context No. 3204) was heavily sampled due to the abundance of charred organic matter throughout.

Plate 27: East-facing section through the feature (Context No. 3205) illustrating the charcoal rich nature of the deposits.

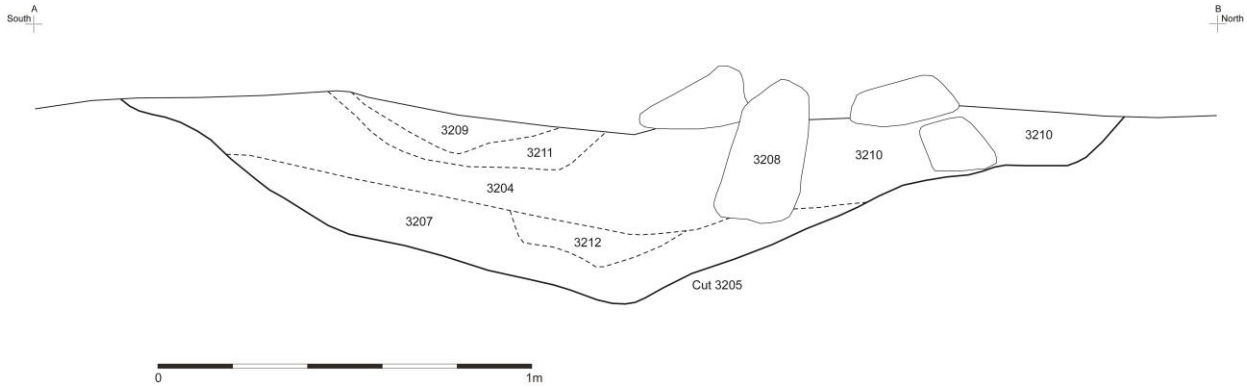

Figure 17: East-facing section through the feature (Context No. 3205).

3.24.6 The loamy clay (Context No. 3204) 'butted' against a line of large rounded stones (Context No. 3208) that were present in the northern part of the feature (Plate 28). These stones (averaging 0.5m in diameter) were stratigraphically later than a deposit of sterile greyish brown clay (Context No. 3210) that was placed along the northern edge of the cut (Context No. 3205). It is thought that both these deposits (the stones Context No. 3208 and clay Context No. 3210) represent a single episode of construction, and the second phase of use of the feature (Figure 17; Plate 28).

Plate 28: Mid-excavation shot of Context No. 3205, looking north. The line of stones (Context No. 3208) is visible in the upper right portion of the photograph, as is the charcoal rich lower strata (Context No. 3207) continuing beneath the stones.

3.24.7 Stratigraphically beneath the stone and clay deposit (Context Nos. 3208 and 3210 respectively), was the basal fill of the feature (Context No. 3205). Two numbers were allocated to the basal fill (Context Nos. 3207 and 3212; Figure 16) although both were very similar in appearance and texture. The basal fill (Context Nos. 3207 and 3212) was consisted of almost exclusively charred organic material and was black in colour (Plate 27). The basal fill measured 1.23m (north/south) by 2.1m (east/west) and was a maximum of 0.28m thick. Due to the continuation of the basal fill (Context Nos. 3207 and 3212) beneath the stone and clay deposits (Context Nos. 3208 and 3210 respectively); it is thought that the basal fill constitutes the first phase of use, with the stones and clay added to change the morphology of the feature.

Plate 29: Post-excavation shot of Context No. 3205, looking west.

3.24.8 The cut of the feature (Context No. 3205) was sub-circular in plan (Figure 19) with maximum measurements of 2.62m (north/south) by 2.86m (east/west) and had a maximum depth of 0.6m. The edge of the cut (Context No. 3205) was more pronounced on the eastern side where it had been cut into the upper slope of the hill. The edges were relatively gentle with an irregular/slightly concave base, due to the protrusions of the limestone bedrock (Plate 29). Two small post-holes were encountered to the west and south-west of the circular cut, and it is probable that these are associated with the use of the feature (Figures 18 and 19).

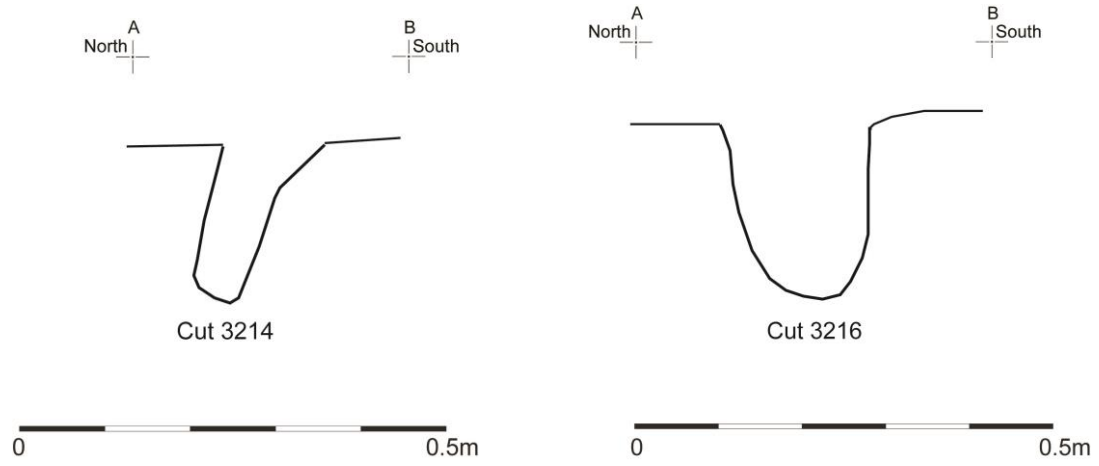

Figure 18: North/south profiles through the two small postholes (Context Nos. 3214 and 3216).

3.24.9: To the immediate west (approximately 0.4m from the edge) of the circular cut (Context No. 3205) was a small sub-circular post-hole. The fill (Context No. 3213) of this feature (Context No. 3214) consisted of a mid brown silty loam with frequent charcoal flecking throughout. The cut of the post-hole (Context No. 3214) had steep to near vertical sides with a slightly concave base and sloped slightly towards the north, suggesting that the post that occupied the feature would not have been vertical , rather would have stood slanted towards the south. The feature measured 0.15m (north/south) by 0.12m (east/west) and was 0.23m deep. Approximately 1.4m to the south-east of this post-hole (Context No. 3214) was another circular post-hole (Context No. 3216).

3.24.10 The second post-hole (Context No. 3216) was located to the immediate south-west (approximately 0.25m from the edge) of the circular cut (Context No. 3205; Figure ?). This feature (Context No. 3216) was filled with a similar material to the adjacent post-hole. The fill (Context No. 3215) consisted of a mid brown silty loam with frequent charcoal flecking throughout. The cut of the post-hole (Context No. 3216) had vertical sides and a concave base and measured 0.26m (north/south) by 0.22m (east/west) with a depth of 0.25m. It is assumed that both the post-holes (Context Nos. 3214 and 3216) are associated with the use of the large circular pit feature (Context No. 3205), although it is hoped that post-excavation analysis of the fills (Context Nos. 3213 and 3215) will clarify this position.

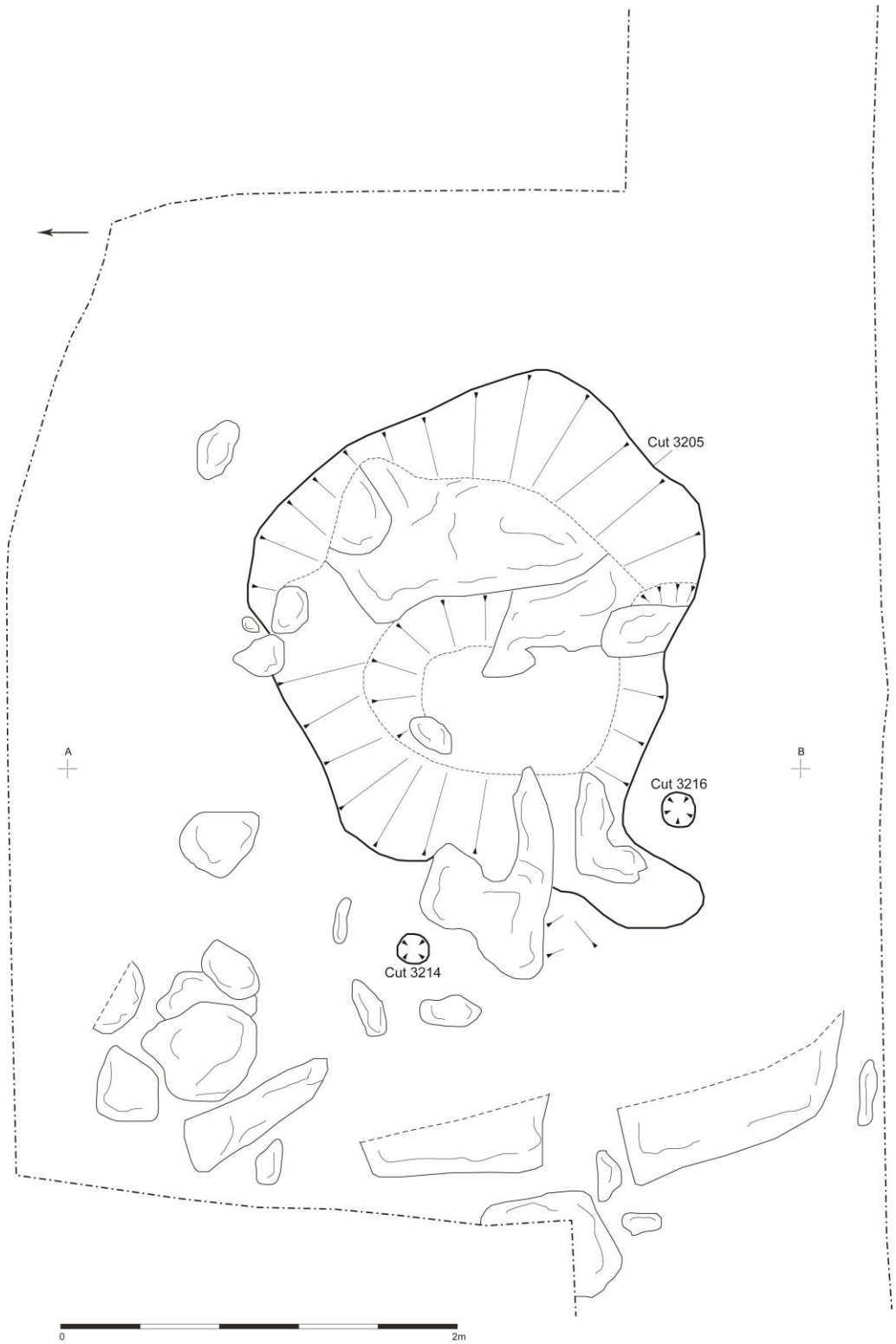

Figure 19: Post-excavation plan of the pit feature encountered in Trench 32 (Context No. 3205).

3.24.11 All archaeological features in this trench were excavated into surface of the subsoil (Context No. 3206) which consisted of a reddish orange sandy clay (Plate 29). Frequent protrusions of the limestone bedrock were noted throughout the length of the trench, although more frequent in the western, down-slope end. Apart from the large circular pit (Context No. 3205) and the small post-holes (Context Nos. 3214 and 3216), nothing else of archaeological significance was encountered during the excavation of this trench.

3.25 Trench 33 (Area 1)

3.25.1 Trench 33 was located approximately 10m to the north of Trench 32 (Figure 12). It was mechanically excavated and measured 15m in length (east/west) by 1.5m in width (north/south). The trench was excavated to the surface of the subsoil (Context No. 3304) (Plate 30).

3.25.2 The sod (Context No. 3301) consisted of active grass roots within a greyish brown silty clay matrix. The sod layer (Context No. 3301) was on average 0.09m thick and its removal revealed a compact mid brown silty clay with angular stones (average size 0.04m – 0.1m) and the occasional charcoal fleck throughout (Context No. 3302). The silty clay (Context No. 3302) averaged approximately 0.22m in thickness. The silty clay directly overlay the subsoil (Context No. 3304) in the eastern part of the trench. Towards the western end, a thin layer (average thickness 0.1m) of hill wash (Context No. 3303) was encountered directly overlying the subsoil. The hill wash deposit (Context No. 3303) consisted of a grey silty clay with occasional small rounded stone inclusions (average size 0.02m). The subsoil (Context No. 3304) consisted of a orange sandy clay with occasional protrusions of limestone bedrock. Nothing of archaeological significance was encountered during the excavation of this trench.

Plate 30: Trench 33 following excavation to the surface of the subsoil (Context No. 3304), looking west. N.B: raised area of limestone bedrock towards the western end of the trench.

3.26 ***Area 2***

3.26.1 Area 2 was located to the north of the laneway that runs from the Tullywiggan road in the west towards Tullaghoge Fort (TYR 038:016) in the east. The area measures roughly 95m (north/south) by 60m (east/west) and is located on a relatively flat section at the western end of a large field (Plate 31). The area is bounded on the west by a mature hedgerow made up of hawthorn and other species of shrubbery. To the west of this boundary the ground slopes sharply to the Tullywiggan Road, with the Killymoon River located adjacent. Access to the area is through a modern farm gate at the south. A total of 11 trenches (Trenches 16-26; Figure 20) were manually excavated in this area, exhibiting more archaeological potential than Area 1. The excavation trenches account for 0.39% of the overall area. The archaeology encountered suggests activity dating to the Early Mesolithic and Post-medieval (probably nineteenth and twentieth centuries).

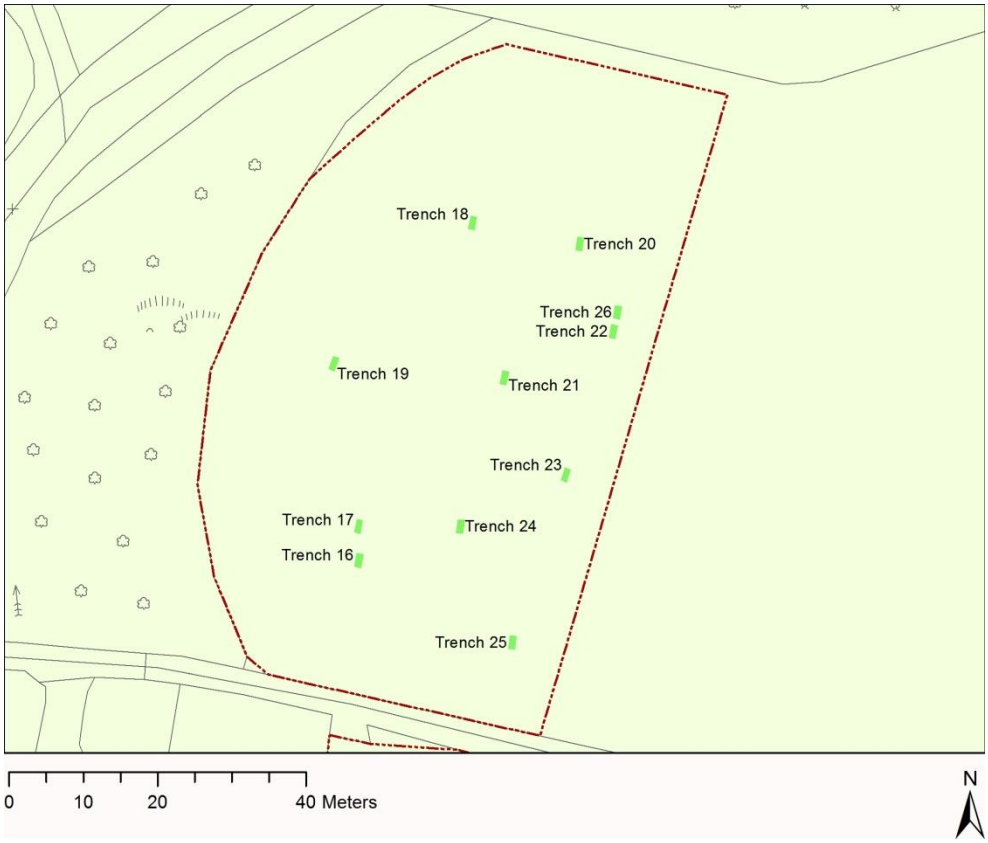

Figure 20: Layout of trenches (in green) excavated in Area 2 (in red).

Plate 31: General shot of the excavation in Area 2, looking north-east.

3.27 Trench 16 (Area 2)

3.27.1 Trench 16 was located approximately 17m to the north-west of the current access into Area 2 from the laneway (Figure 20). The trench was located here in an attempt to establish the presence and survival of features associated with the structure depicted in this area on the 1st edition map of 1835 (Figure 32), as well as a geophysical anomaly that appears to represent this structure (Figure 33). The trench measured 2m in length (north/south) by 1m (east/west) and was excavated to the surface of the bedrock (Context No. 1608) which was encountered at a maximum depth of 0.45m. The possible footing of a wall (Context No. 1604) (Figure 21; Plate 32) was encountered in the northern end of the trench and this was left *in situ* following the recording of the trench.

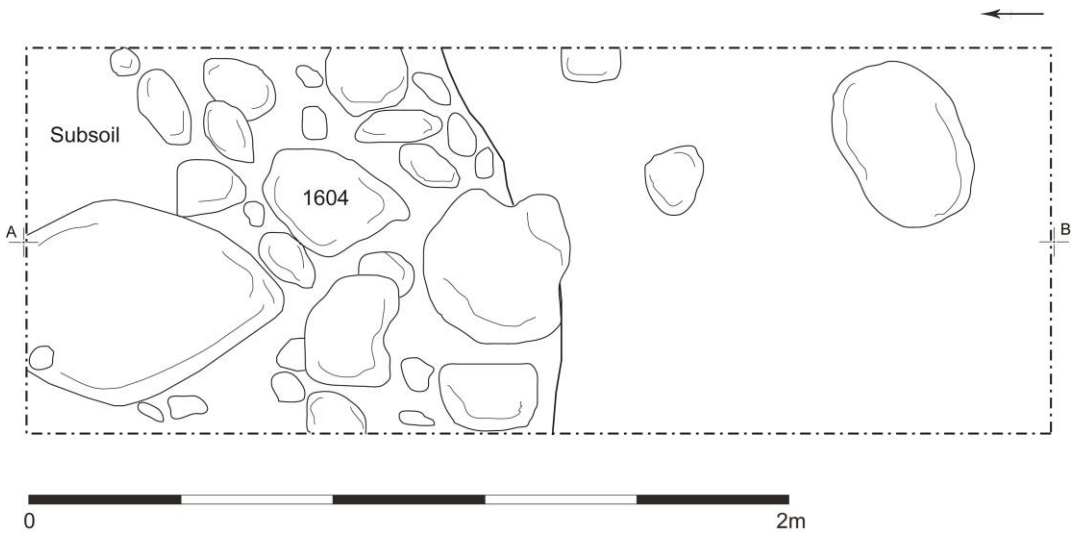

Figure 21: Post-excavation plan of Trench 16, showing the remains of the possible wall (Context No. 1604). A field drain (Context No. 1606) ran roughly north-east/south-west along the southern edge of the wall (Context No. 1604) although is not visible in plan (see Figure 22).

3.27.2 The stratigraphically latest layer encountered in this trench was the sod (Context No. 1601) which consisted of active grass roots within a greyish brown silty clay matrix. The sod layer (Context No. 1601) was on average 0.07m thick and its removal revealed a compact mid brown silty clay topsoil with angular stones (average size 0.02m – 0.1m) and the occasional charcoal fleck throughout (Context No. 1602). Stratigraphically below the topsoil (Context No. 1602) was the fill of a field drain (Context No. 1605) which consisted of an orange brown silty clay with frequent small to medium rounded stone

inclusions (average size 0.15-0.3m in length). The fill had a maximum thickness of 0.27m and was the single fill of a north-east/south-west aligned linear cut (Context No. 1606).

3.27.3 The cut for the drain (Context No. 1606) spanned the width of the trench (1m east/west) and was a maximum of 0.47m wide (north/south). The sides of the drain were relatively vertical, but the base of the feature was not exposed due to the flooding of the trench. However, given the presence of the bedrock (Context No. 1608) to the immediate south of the feature would suggest that the depth should not be much more than the 0.27m recorded. The drain (Context No. 1606) cut through two distinct deposits, a grey brown clay loam (Context No. 1607) in the northern end of the trench and a brown silty clay (Context No. 1603) in the southern end. Unfortunately the location of the drain (Context No. 1606) has removed any stratigraphic link between the two deposits (Context Nos. 1603 and 1607).

3.27.4 In the northern end of the trench the drain (Context No. 1606) cut through a friable grey brown clay loam which measured 1.07m (north/south) by 1m (east/west) and was 0.12m thick. The deposit had frequent inclusions of small angular stones (average size 0.02-0.08m in size) and was directly above the possible stone foundations of a wall (Context No. 1604). The relationship between the deposit and the wall and their location, could suggest that they are associated and part of the structure represented on the 1st edition OS map (Figure 32). The remains of the wall (Context No. 1604) consisted of at least 2 courses of large angular rocks measuring between 0.18m – 0,43m in diameter. The wall (Context No. 1604) spanned the width of the trench (east/west) and was 0.73m wide (north/south).

3.27.4 The drain (Context No. 1604) also cut through a layer of friable brown silty clay (Context No. 1603) which was present in the southern end of the trench. This deposit (Context No. 1603) measured 1.23m in length (north/south) and spanned the width of the trench (1m east/west). It had a maximum thickness of 0.45m and exhibited numerous inclusions of small rounded and sub-rounded stones (average size 0.03 – 0.09m in length). Post-medieval pottery sherds (including sherds of cream and Blackware of probable nineteenth century date – Ruairi O'Baoill *pers* comm.) were recovered during the excavation of this deposit. However, the relationship between this deposit (Context No. 1603) and the possible structural features (Context Nos. 1607 and 1604) has been removed by the excavation of the drain (Context No. 1606). It is hoped that with further excavation in this area will clarify the stratigraphical relationships between the deposits encountered in this trench.

3.27.5 The natural in this trench consisted of a protrusion of the bedrock (Context No. 1608). A small patch of orange red clay was encountered in the north-eastern corner of the trench and it is probable that this is subsoil (designated Context No. 1608).

Plate 32: Post-excavation view of Trench 16, looking west. The standing water is the result of a field drain (Context No. 1606) running adjacent to the remains of the stone wall (Context No. 1604) in the northern end of the trench.

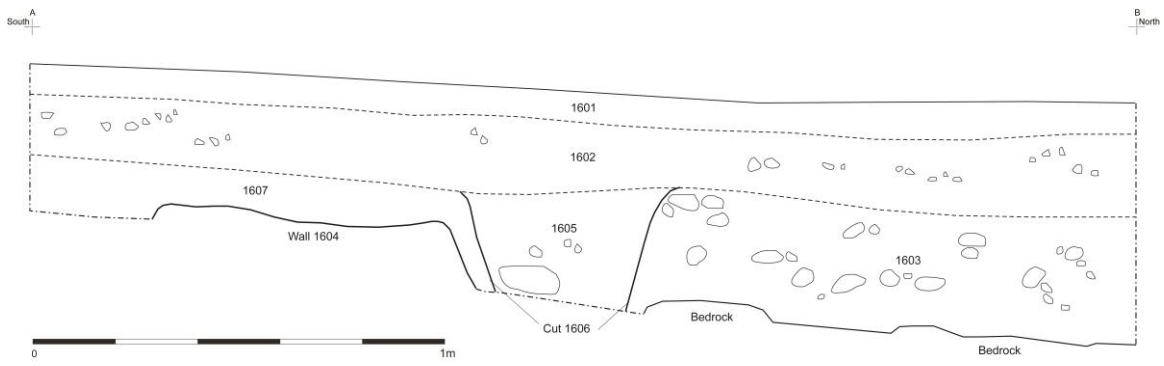

Figure 22: West facing section of Trench 16.

3.28 Trench 17 (Area 2)

3.28.1 Trench 17 was located 3m to the north of Trench 16 (Figure 20) in an attempt to identify further features that might help with the interpretation of the possible wall footings encountered in that trench. The trench measured 2m (north/south) by 1m (east west) and was excavated to the surface of the subsoil (Context No. 1703) (Plate 33) which was

encountered at a depth ranging from 0.28 – 0.42m from the modern ground surface. Nothing of archaeological significance was encountered during the excavation of this trench.

3.28.2 The sod (Context No. 1701) consisted of active grass roots within a mid brown clay loam. The sod layer (Context No. 1701) was on average 0.05m and its removal revealed a friable mid brown silty clay with angular stones (average size 0.04m – 0.1m) and the occasional charcoal fleck throughout (Context No. 1702). The silty clay (Context No. 1702) varied in thickness from 0.23m in the south to 0.37m in the northern end of the trench. Finds from this deposit (Context No. 1702) included modern glass fragments and struck flint. The silty clay directly overlay the subsoil (Context No. 1703) which consisted of a brown red gritty clay with large protrusions of the limestone bedrock. Nothing of archaeological significance was encountered during the excavation of this trench.

Plate 33: Trench 17 following excavation to the surface of the subsoil (Context No. 1703), looking south.

3.29 Trench 18 (Area 2)

3.29.1 Trench 18 was located approximately 30m to the north-east of Trench 17 (Figure 20). The trench measured 2m in length (north/south) by 1m in width (east/west) and was excavated to the surface of the subsoil (Context No. 1803) (Plate 34). A simple stratigraphic sequence was encountered in this trench which was an average of 0.3m deep.

3.29.2 The sod layer in this trench (Context No. 1801) averaged 0.07m thick and consisted of a fairly compact grey brown silty clay with numerous active grass roots throughout. Removal of the sod (Context No. 1801) revealed a firm grey brown clay topsoil (Context No. 1802). This deposit contained the occasional sub-angular stones (average size >0.05m) and infrequent charcoal flecking throughout. This deposit (Context No. 1802) spanned the dimensions of the trench and was on average 0.2m thick. The grey clay (Context No. 1802) directly overlay the fill (Context No. 1804) of a possible plough furrow (Context No. 1805). This deposit (Context No. 1804) contained very occasional rounded pebble inclusions as well as the occasional charcoal fleck. This deposit was an average of 0.19m thick and filled a south-east/north-west aligned linear cut (Context No. 1805) that cut the subsoil (Context No. 1803). The cut of the possible plough furrow (Context No. 1805) had a shallow slopping northern edge and near vertical southern edge and pointed base.

3.29.3 The possible plough furrow (Context No. 1805) cut the subsoil (Context No. 1803) which consisted of a orange brown gravelly clay. Nothing of archaeological significance was encountered during the excavation of this trench.

Plate 34: Trench 18 post-excavation shot showing the gravelly subsoil (Context No. 1803), looking south.

3.30 Trench 19 (Area 2)

3.30.1 Trench 19 was located approximately 30m to the west of Trench 21 (Figure 20). The trench measured 2m in length (north/south) by 1m in width (east/west) and was excavated to the surface of the subsoil which consisted of a reddish sandy clay (Context No. 1905) (Plate 35). A simple stratigraphic sequence was encountered during the excavation of this trench with sod and topsoil directly overlying the subsoil.

3.30.2 The sod (Context No. 1901) consisted of active grass roots within a greyish brown silty clay matrix. The sod layer (Context No. 1901) was on average 0.1m thick and its removal revealed a friable dark brown silty clay with angular stones (average size 0.04m – 0.1m) and decomposed plant material and charcoal fleck throughout (Context No. 1902). The silty clay (Context No. 1902) varied in thickness from 0.2m – 0.22m and produced post-medieval pottery sherds, glass and worked flint. The silty clay (Context No. 1902) directly overlay a firm reddish brown clay loam with frequent inclusions of small angular stones (average size >10-20mm) (Context No. 1903). It was noted that throughout the excavation of this deposit that the artefact assemblage from the layer was dominated by thin flint blades, although post-medieval pottery sherds and glass are also recorded as coming from this deposit (Context No. 1903).

Plate 35: Trench 19 following excavation to the surface of the subsoil (Context No. 1905), looking north.

3.31 Trench 20 (Area 2)

3.31.1 Trench 20 was located approximately 14m to the east of Trench 18 (Figure 20). The trench initially measured 2m in length (north/south) by 1m in width (east/west), although was extended by 1m to the north-west to investigate a feature of archaeological potential (Context No. 2008). The trench was excavated to the surface of the subsoil (Context No. 2013). Some flint artefacts of Early Mesolithic date were recovered from the upper strata in the trench, with subsoil features of a modern date also being encountered. These consisted of a field drain (Context No. 2011) and a recent cow burial (Context No. 2012) (Plate 36).

3.31.2 The sod (Context No. 2001) consisted of active grass roots within a greyish brown silty clay matrix. The sod layer (Context No. 2001) was on average 0.08m thick and its removal revealed a compact mid brown silty clay with angular stones (average size 0.04m – 0.1m) and the occasional charcoal fleck throughout (Context No. 2002). The silty clay (Context No. 2002) averaged approximately 0.12m in thickness and produced sherds of black glazed ceramics of probable 19th century date – Ruairi O' Baoill *pers comm.*). The silty clay directly overlay light orange grey sandy clay (Context No. 2003)

which was observed as being gritty in places. This deposit (Context No. 2003) spanned the length and width of the trench and was on average 0.09m thick.

3.31.3 Directly beneath the sandy clay (Context No. 2003) was a thin layer of grey silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions (Context No. 2004). This deposit (Context No. 2004) was on average 0.14m thick and the excavation of this layer produced sherds of bottle glass and flint artefacts tentatively dated to the Early Mesolithic. Removal of the silty clay (Context No. 2004) revealed a discreet deposit of reddish orange clay (Context no. 2006) in the north-western corner of the trench. This deposit (Context No. 2006) had frequent inclusions of small angular and rounded stones (average size: 0.05 – 0.15m in diameter), as well as a significant organic component to its matrix. Excavation of the clay (Context No. 2006) revealed it to be on average 0.1m thick, was present within a cut (Context No. 2012) and overlay a dark brown to black organic deposit (Context No. 2008). It was decided at this point that the feature was of archaeological potential and so the trench was extended to the north-west to investigate the feature further. Excavation of the trench extension exposed more of the dark organic deposit (Context No. 2008) (Plate 36).

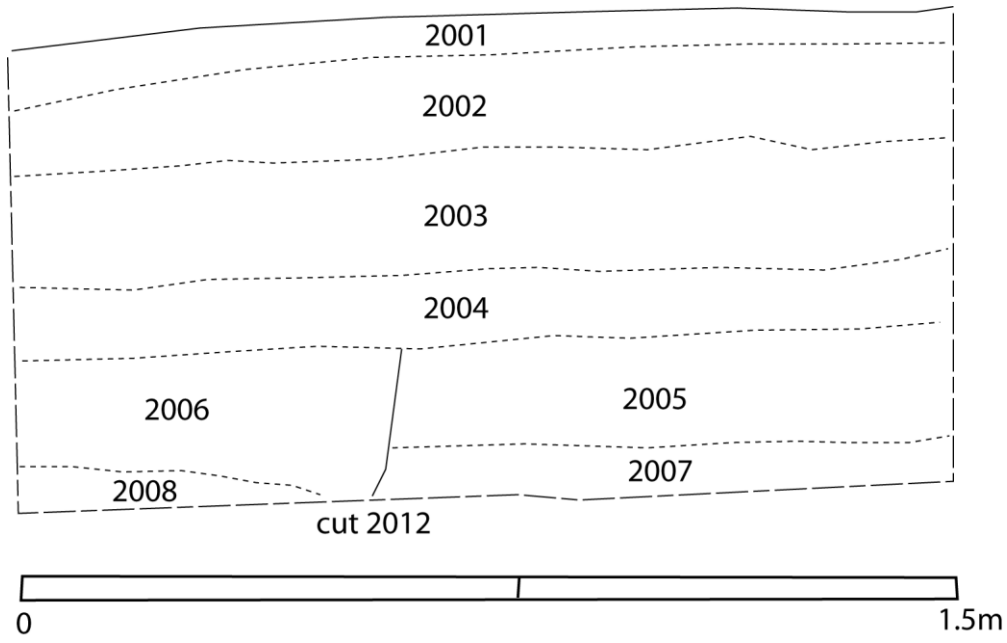

Figure 23: Schematic representation of the south-facing section of Trench 20.

3.31.4 Further investigation into the feature in the north-western corner of the trench (Context No. 2012) found it to be a relatively modern cow burial. The exposed portion of the feature measured 0.72m (east/west) by 1.1m (north/south) and it was orientated

east/west, with the skull of the animal located at the eastern end of the cut (Context No. 2012). Due to the potential biohazard that the burial represented, the feature was not fully excavated, although in the process of cleaning for a photograph the upper portion of the skull was exposed, along with the plastic ear tag (Plate 36 inset). The identifier tag was retained and passed to the NIEA for further investigation.

Plate 36: Modern cow burial in Trench 20, looking east. The plastic ear tag bearing the notifier '271' (inset) was retained and passed to NIEA. Following the identification of the feature as a modern cow burial, the trench was immediately shut down.

3.31.5 The modern cow burial (Context No. 2012) was cut through a deposit of mottled greyish brown sandy clay (Context No. 2005). This deposit was relatively thick (maximum thickness of 0.25m) with occasional inclusions of medium sized angular and sub-rounded stones (average size: 0.1-0.14m in diameter). Flint blades dating to the Early Mesolithic were recovered from this deposit (Context No. 2005) although it is unlikely that these are

in situ due to the stratigraphic position of the deposit. The sandy clay (Context No. 2005) directly overlay a thin deposit of soft gritty clay (Context No. 2007).which was on average 0.15m thick. This deposit had the appearance of the subsoil and was sterile in nature; however it sealed a field drain (Context No. 2011) which was present in the southern end of the trench (Figure 24).

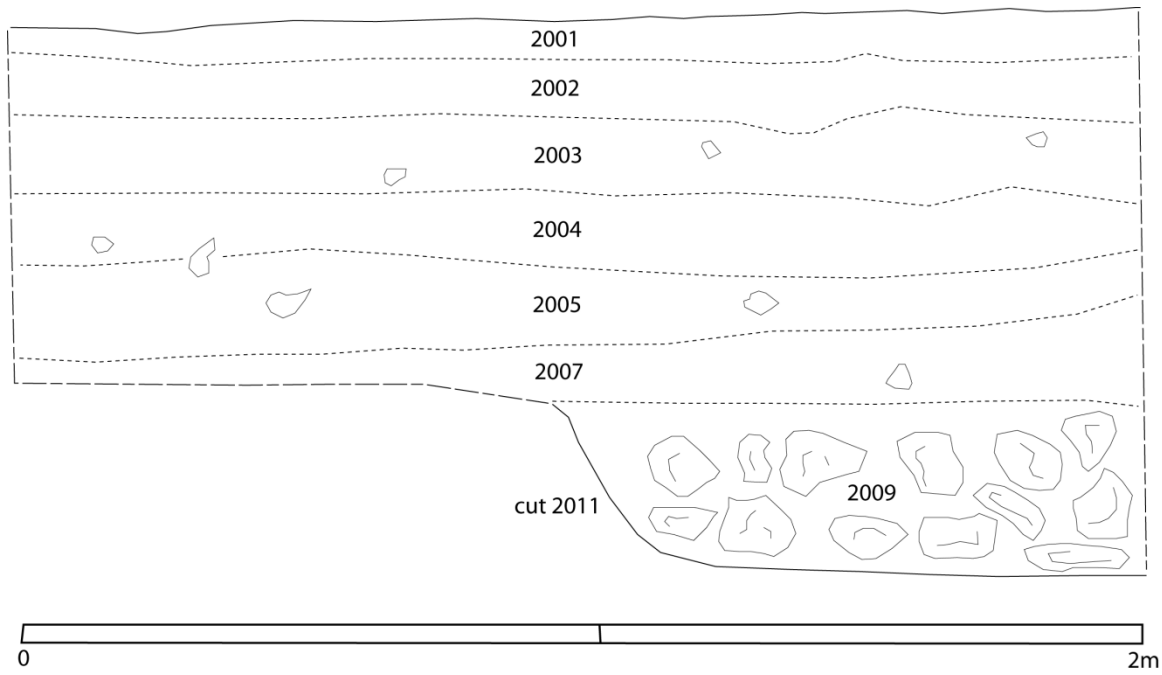

Figure 24: Schematic representation of west-facing section of Trench 20.

3.31.6 The upper fill of the field drain (Context No. 2009) consisted of a voided deposit of small to medium angular stones (average size 0.08 – 0.25m) within a light reddish brown silty sand matrix. This deposit was on average 0.2 – 0.3m thick and was saturated indicating the field drain is still operational. The deposit of stones (Context No. 2009) was above a discreet deposit of dark brown silty loam (Context No. 2010) that constituted the lowermost deposit of the drain. It is presumed that this deposit (Context No. 2010) represents sediment that has been washed through the field drain (Context No. 2011). Only the northern edge of the cut for the drain (Context No. 2011) was encountered, with the southern side being beyond the limits of the trench. The cut (Context No. 2011) had relatively steep sides and a flat base.

3.31.7 The field drain (Context No. 2011) cut the subsoil (Context No. 2013) which consisted of a reddish orange sandy clay.

3.32 Trench 21 (Area 2)

3.32.1 Trench 21 was located 22m south of Trench 20 and 18m south-west of Trench 22 (Figure 20). It measured. 2m in length (north/south) by 1m in width (east/west) and was excavated to the surface of the subsoil which consisted of a reddish clay (Context No. 2103) (Plate 37). A simple stratigraphic sequence was encountered during the excavation of this trench with sod and topsoil directly overlying the subsoil.

3.32.2 The sod (Context No. 2101) consisted of active grass roots within a greyish brown silty clay matrix. The sod layer (Context No. 2101) was on average 0.08m thick and its removal revealed a compact mid brown silty clay with angular stones (average size 0.04m – 0.1m) and the occasional charcoal fleck throughout (Context No. 2102). The silty clay (Context No. 2102) averaged approximately 0.3m in thickness and contained struck flint and post-medieval pottery sherds. The silty clay directly overlay the subsoil (Context No. 2103) which was encountered at a depth of 0.4m from the modern ground surface. Nothing of archaeological significance was encountered during the excavation of this trench.

Plate 37: Trench 21 following excavation to the surface of the subsoil (Context No. 2103), looking north.

3.33 Trench 22 (Area 2)

3.33.1 Trench 22 was located approximately 9m to the south-east of Trench 20 (Figure 20). It measured. 2m in length (north/south) by 1m in width (east/west) and was excavated to the surface of the subsoil which consisted of a reddish clay (Context No. 2206) (Plate 38). an irregular gully (Context No. 2209) was excavated and found to contain charcoal rich strata and is deemed of archaeological potential (Figures 25 and 26).

3.33.2 The sod (Context No. 2201) consisted of active grass roots within a greyish brown silty clay matrix. The sod layer (Context No. 2201) was on average 0.1m thick and its removal revealed a friable dark brown silty clay with angular stones (average size 0.04m – 0.1m) and charcoal flecking throughout (Context No. 2202). The silty clay (Context No. 2202) varied in thickness from 0.2m – 0.22m and produced post-medieval pottery sherds, glass and worked flint. The silty clay (Context No. 2202) directly overlay a firm orange red silty loam with frequent inclusions of small angular stones (average size >10-20mm) (Context No. 2203). Removal of the silty loam (Context No. 2203) revealed a linear deposit of mid brown sandy clay (Context No.2205).

3.33.3 The sandy clay (Context No. 2205) was found to be the uppermost fill of a linear gulley (Context No. 2209). The deposit ranged in width from 0.8 – 1.2m and 0.07 – 0.19m in thickness. Frequent charcoal inclusions were noted during its removal, as well as the occasional sub-angular stone (<0.02m in diameter). The sandy clay (Context No. 2205) directly overlay a discreet deposit of soft white grey ash. This was located in the middle of the gully along its northern edge, and is not represented on the sections recorded for the trench (Figure 25). The ash deposit (Context No. 2207) measured 0.06m by 0.1m and had a maximum thickness of 0.12m. Although the deposit (Context No. 2207) was predominantly comprised of ash, occasional charcoal flecking was also observed. The ashy deposit (Context No. 2207) overlay a charcoal rich mid to dark brown silty loam (Context No. 2208) which constituted the lower fill of the gully (Context No. 2209). The silty loam (Context No. 2208) ranged in width from 0.7 – 0.8m and was a maximum of 0.15m thick.

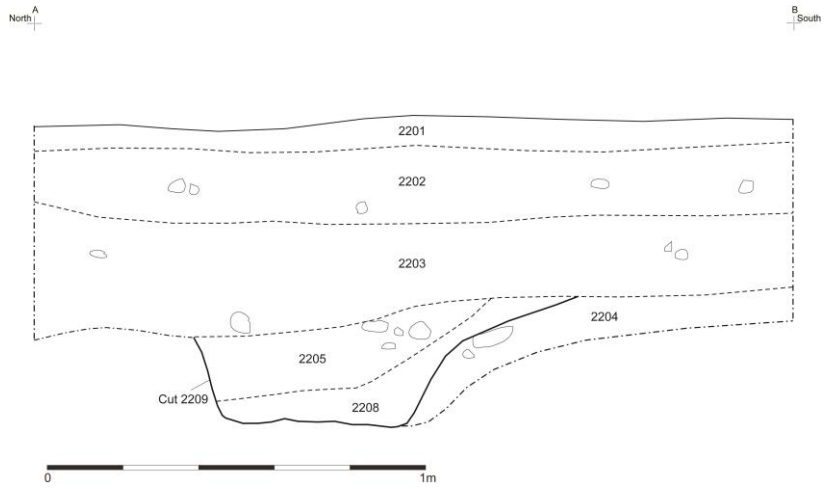

Figure 25: East facing section of Trench 22. Note that the ash rich lense (Context No. 2207) was a discreet deposit and is not represented on the section of the trench.

Plate 38: Post-excavation view of Trench 22, looking south.

3.33.4 The cut of the gully (Context No. 2209) was irregular in plan, and aligned roughly east/west (Figure 25). The gully had relatively gentle slopping sides and a flattish base. Despite the lowermost fill of the feature being rich in charcoal, there was no indication of *insitu* burning and so the filling deposits (Context Nos. 2205, 2207 and 2208) have been

used to fill up the feature rather than being associated with its use. The gully was cut into the subsoil (Context No. 2204/2206) which consisted of a reddish sandy clay.

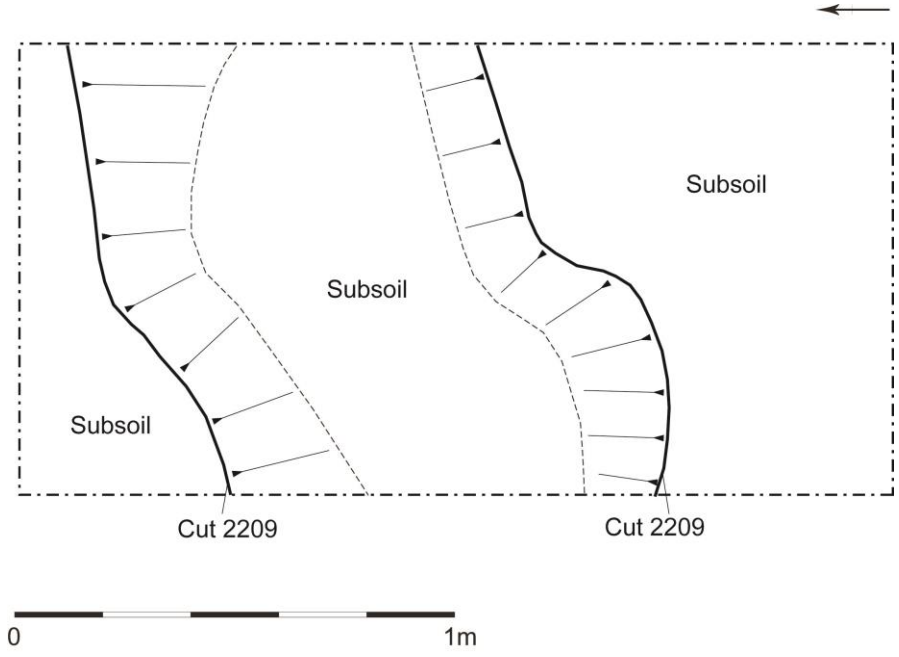

Figure 26: Post-excavation plan of Trench 22.

3.34 Trench 23 (Area 2)

3.34.1 Trench 23 was located approximately 15m to the south-east of Trench 21 (Figure 20). The trench measured 2m in length (north/south) by 1m in width (east/west) and was excavated to the surface of the natural which consisted of a reddish orange sandy clay (Context No. 2304) (Plate 39). A simple stratigraphic sequence was encountered in this trench which was an average of 0.35m deep.

3.34.2 The sod layer in this trench (Context No. 2301) averaged 0.07m thick and consisted of a fairly compact mid brown silty clay with numerous active grass roots throughout. Removal of the sod (Context No. 2301) revealed a compact grey brown clay topsoil (Context No. 2302). This deposit contained the occasional sub-angular stones (average size >0.05m) and larger round stones (average size: 0.15m) and was noted as being poorly drained given the high clay content of the matrix. This deposit (Context No. 2302) spanned the dimensions of the trench and was on average 0.2m thick. The grey clay (Context No. 2302) directly overlay an orange brown sandy clay (Context No. 2303). This deposit

(Context No. 2303) was firm but easily excavated and contained occasional angular stones (average size 0.1-0.15m) as well as the occasional charcoal fleck. Finds recovered from the excavation of this deposit (Context No. 2303) included various sherds of post-medieval pottery and a diminutive flint core. The technology exhibited by the core suggests that this piece dates to the Early Mesolithic (see Section 4 for a fuller discussion). This deposit was an average of 0.3m thick and directly overlay the subsoil which consisted of a reddish orange sandy clay (Context No. 2304).

Plate 39: Trench 23 following excavation to the surface of the subsoil (Context No. 2304), looking east. The water present in the trench is due to prolonged wet weather.

3.35 Trench 24 (Area 2)

3.35.1 Trench 24 was located 15m south-west of Trench 23 (Figure 20). It measured. 2m in length (north/south) by 1m in width (east/west) and was excavated to the surface of the subsoil which consisted of a reddish clay with frequent inclusions of sub-angular stones (Context No. 2403) (Plate 40). A simple stratigraphic sequence was encountered during the excavation of this trench with sod and topsoil directly overlying the subsoil.

3.32.2 The sod (Context No. 2401) consisted of active grass roots within a greyish brown silty clay matrix. The sod layer (Context No. 2401) was on average 0.12m thick and its removal revealed a compact mid brown silty clay with angular stones (average size 0.04m – 0.1m) and the occasional charcoal fleck throughout (Context No. 2402). The silty clay (Context No. 2402) averaged approximately 0.3m in thickness and directly overlay the subsoil (Context No. 2403) which was encountered at a depth of 0.4m from the

modern ground surface. Nothing of archaeological significance was encountered during the excavation of this trench.

Plate 40: Trench 24 following excavation to the surface of the subsoil (Context No. 2403), looking west.

3.36 Trench 25 (Area 2)

3.36.1 Trench 25 was located approximately 17m to the south-east of Trench 24 (Figure 20). The trench measured 2m in length (north/south) by 1m (east/west) and was excavated to the surface of the subsoil which consisted of a reddish orange silty clay (Context No. 2506) (Plate 41). Features were encountered during the excavation of this trench, although these are deemed to be relatively modern in date and of little archaeological significance.

3.36.2 The sod (Context No. 2501) consisted of active grass roots within a greyish brown silty clay matrix. The sod layer (Context No. 2501) was on average 0.1m thick and its removal revealed a friable dark brown silty clay topsoil with angular stones (average size 0.04m – 0.1m) and charcoal flecking throughout (Context No. 2502). The silty clay (Context No. 2502) varied in thickness from 0.2m – 0.22m and produced post-medieval pottery sherds, glass and worked flint. Removal of the topsoil (Context No. 2502) revealed the fill of a small pit (Context No. 2505) and the fill of a field drain (Context No.2507) which both cut a deposit of reddish brown clay (Context No. 2503).

3.36.3 .The fill of the small pit (Context No. 2505) consisted of a compact brown silty clay with occasional charcoal and small stone inclusions (average size >0.05m in length). The fill (Context No. 2505) was a maximum of 0.24m thick and similar in appearance to the topsoil (Context No. 2502) although had a higher silt component and charcoal content. It was the single fill of a small pit (Context No. 2504). The cut for the pit (Context No. 2504) had gently sloping sides and a flattish to concave base (Figure 28). No artefacts were recovered from the fill (Context No. 2505) that might give an indication as to its date or function. However, the fact the pit cuts (Context No. 2504) a deposit that produced post-medieval pottery sherds (see below), then it can be assumed that the feature is not of any great antiquity.

3.36.4 Removal of the topsoil deposit (Context No. 2502) also revealed the fill (Context No. 2507) of a field drain (Context No. 2508). This feature was encountered in the north-western corner of the trench, with only one side of the feature being encountered (Figure 27; Plate 41). The Fill (Context No. 2507) consisted of small to medium angular stones within a voided brown clay matrix. Following the identification of the feature as a field drain, it was not fully excavated in an effort to avoid further flooding. The cut of the drain (Context No. 2508) was only investigated along the south of the feature, with the rest of the drain lying to the north of Trench 25. The drain was aligned roughly north-east/south-west and had vertical edges. As with the pit feature (Context No. 2504) the drain (Context No. 2508) cuts through a deposit which produced post-medieval pottery sherds, questioning the antiquity of the feature.

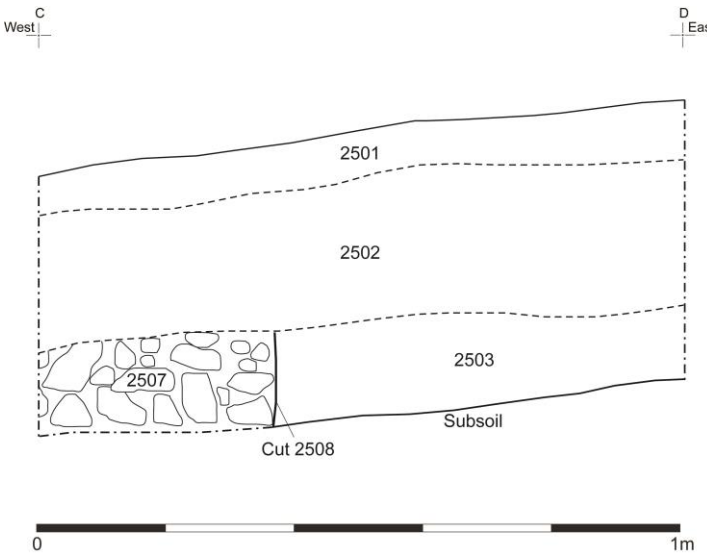

Figure 27: South-facing section of Trench 25.

3.36.5 Both the drain (Context No. 2508) and the pit (Context No. 2504) were cut through a deposit of reddish brown clay (Context No. 2503). Frequent small angular stones (average size 0.1m in length) were noted during the excavation of this deposit (Context No. 2503) as well as the occasional fleck of charcoal. The finds recovered suggest that this deposit is of relatively recent date with ceramics of a probable nineteenth century being recovered (Ruairi O'Baoill *pers comm.*). The brown clay (Context No. 2503) lay directly over the subsoil which consisted of a reddish orange silty clay (Context No. 2506).

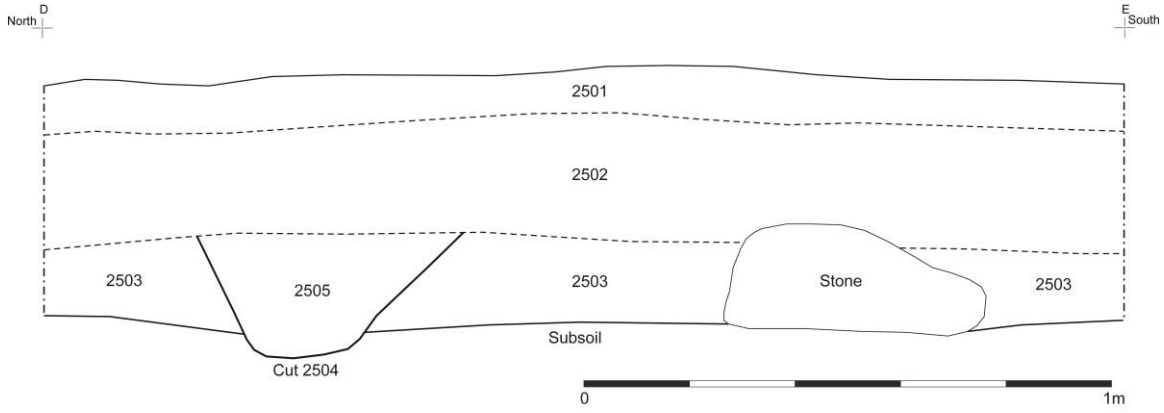

Figure 28: West facing section of Trench 25.

Plate 41: Trench 25 following excavation to the surface of the subsoil (Context No. 2506), looking north. The field drain (Context No. 2508) is visible in the top left hand corner (north-western) of the trench.

3.37 Trench 26 (Area 2)

3.37.1 Trench 26 was located 1.5m to the north of Trench 22 (Figure 20). The trench was located here to investigate the presence of further archaeological features that might be associated with the gully investigated in Trench 22 (see paragraph 3.33.4; Figures 25 and 26). The trench was excavated to the surface of the subsoil (Context No. 2603) which consisted of a reddish orange sandy clay (Plate 42). A shallow gully and possible post-hole, filled with charcoal rich strata, were encountered and are deemed to be of archaeological potential.

3.37.2 The sod (Context No. 2601) consisted of active grass roots within a greyish brown silty clay matrix. The sod layer (Context No. 2601) was on average 0.1m thick and its removal revealed a friable dark brown silty clay with angular stones (average size 0.04m – 0.1m) and charcoal flecking throughout (Context No. 2602). The silty clay (Context No. 2602) varied in thickness from 0.2m – 0.22m and produced post-medieval pottery sherds, glass and worked flint. The silty clay (Context No. 2602) directly overlay the upper fill of a linear gully (Context No. 2606).

Plate 42: Pre-excavation view of gully (Context No. 2606) showing clay upper fill (Context No. 2604) and charcoal rich lower fill (Context No. 2605), looking south.

3.37.3 The upper fill (Context No. 2604) of the gully consisted of a orange brown silty loam. Flecks of charcoal and small sub-rounded stones were frequent inclusions throughout the deposit which had an average thickness of 0.13m. The deposit measured 0.52m (north/south) by 0.65m (east/west) and overlay a deposit of charcoal rich silty clay (Context No. 2605). The silty clay (Context No. 2605) was the lower fill of the linear gully (Context No. 2606). Abundant charcoal flecks and larger charcoal pieces were encountered during the excavation of this deposit (Context No. 2605) which spanned the length of the gully (1m east/west) and had a width of 0.29m (north/south). The charcoal rich clay (Context No. 2605) had a maximum thickness of 0.11m and was the basal fill of the linear gully (Context No. 2606).

3.37.4 The cut of the gully (Context No. 2606) was aligned roughly east/west. The sides of the feature were quite gentle on the southern side, being sharper along its northern edge and had a flat base. Despite the lower fill (Context No. 2605) being rich in charcoal, no artefactual material was recovered from the feature that might inform the date or function of the gully, nor is it clear if a relationship exist between this (Context No. 2606) and the gully encountered in Trench 22 (Context No. 2209). It is hoped that a post-excavation programme of works will clarify this. Removal of the charcoal rich clay (Context No. 2605)

revealed a small circular feature (Context No. 2608) cut into the base of the linear gully (Plate 43; Figures 29 and 30).

Plate 43: Mid-excavation view of Trench 26 showing possible post-hole (Context Nos. 2607/2608), looking east.

3.37.5 The fill (Context No. 2607) consisted of mottled cream and dark grey/black silty sand. Very small stones (>5mm in diameter) were frequent throughout the deposit, along with abundant charcoal and ash. The cut of the feature (Context No. 2608) exhibited relatively steep, near vertical, sides with a slightly concave base (Figure 29). It is not clear whether this feature is associated with the linear gully (Context No. 2606), or is what remains of a larger feature that has been truncated by the gully. Further excavation in the area would be beneficial in clarifying this, as well as clarifying the relationship between the features present in Trenches 22 and 26. Both the circular feature and the linear gully were cut into the subsoil (Context No. 2603) which consisted of a reddish orange sandy clay.

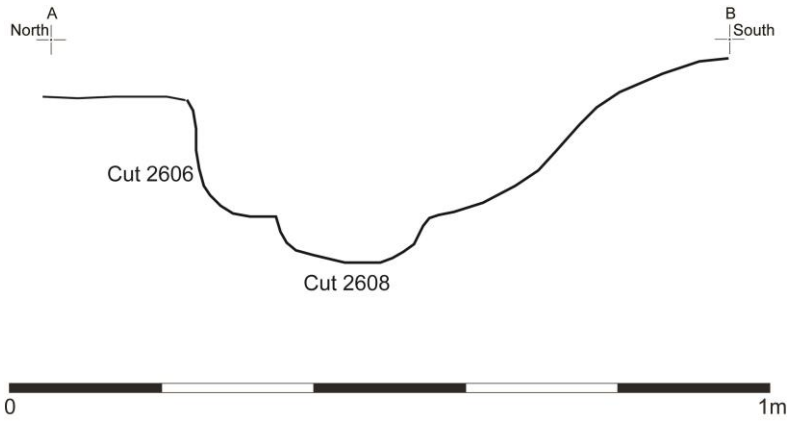

Figure 29: North/south profile through gully (Context No. 2606) and possible post-hole (Context No. 2608).

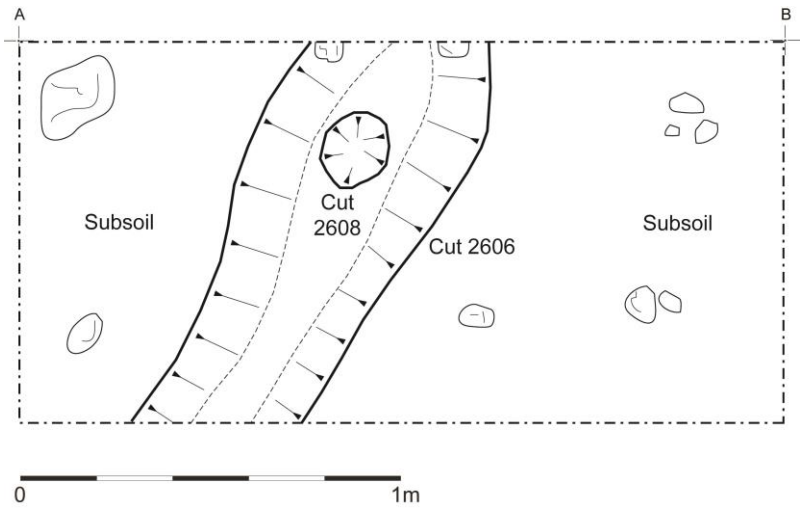

Figure 30: Post-excavation plan of Trench 26.

4. Discussion

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The excavation was deemed a success in that both areas had been assessed for the presence and survival of archaeological remains. Area 1 proved to be on the whole void of archaeological remains apart from the large circular pit encountered in Trench Thirty-two (Context No. 3205). This feature is interpreted as the remains of a cereal-drying kiln, was fully excavated and post-excavation work is ongoing. Due to the paucity of archaeological deposits from the other trenches in Area 1, it is assumed that the cereal-drying kiln (Context No. 3205) is an isolated feature and not associated with intense archaeological activity in this area. As such, the development of Area 1 for public amenities should not impinge upon previously unrecorded archaeological deposits, although recommendations for the progression of this project and any further archaeological mitigation in relation to Area 1 are discussed in Section 5 of this report.

4.1.2 The investigation carried out in Area 2 proved the presence of archaeological remains here. This takes the form of a small assemblage of Early Mesolithic lithics (from topsoil deposits), sub-soil cut features of uncertain date and function and features possibly associated with the structures depicted on the 1st edition OS map (Figure 32).

4.2 Prehistoric activity

4.2.1 The prehistoric archaeology encountered during the investigation took the form of artefacts recovered from topsoil deposits (primarily from Area 2). The lithic assemblage is dominated by fine blades and bladelet cores, suggesting Early Mesolithic activity (Plate 44). Despite these artefacts being recovered from topsoil deposits, their very presence onsite suggests that an Early Mesolithic site is located in the vicinity of the excavation area. The relative lack of post-medieval pottery sherds from all over the site suggests that this area has not been subject to extensive middening for agricultural activity, indicating that these lithics have probably not been redeposited from a different site. It is hoped that further investigation in the area shown in Figure 31, as well as further up-slope to the east, will reveal stratified artefacts and features.

Plate 44: Lithic artefacts recovered during the investigation of Area 2. The assemblage is dominated by diminutive blades and single-platform bladelet cores suggesting it dates to the Early Mesolithic.

4.2.2 That there is evidence for prehistoric activity at Tullaghoge is not surprising. The location of Area 2, on a rise above a river is an ideal setting for prehistoric habitation, providing shelter and ready access to the river for food and transport. The site is adjacent to the Killymoon River, a tributary of the Ballinderry River which flows into Lough Neagh. The lithics recovered from Area 2 appear to be primarily Early Mesolithic in date, with no evidence for later lithic technologies being observed (for example pressure flaking and bi-facial working) which might suggest Neolithic or Bronze Age activity. The lithic assemblage is dominated by small blades and cores, with no modified tools or retouch present (apart from a small flint scraper recovered during the excavation of Trench 11 in Area 1).

4.2.3 The recovery of Early Mesolithic material is a relatively rare occurrence, usually as stray finds amongst later lithic assemblages e.g. Dunnyneill Island Co. Down (Nelis and Sloan 2003). Sites such as Mount Sandel Co. Derry (Woodman 1985) and Eleven Ballyboes Co. Donegal (Costa *et al* 2001) have provided a wealth of information on the lithic reduction strategies of Early Mesolithic technologies, but securely stratified sites are diminutive compared to the Neolithic and Bronze Age.

4.2.4 The recovery of the lithics from the upper strata in Area 2 suggests that the focus for the activity is probably upslope of the investigation area. The lithic assemblage is an important part of the Tullaghoge story, being the first tangible evidence of the period in Co. Tyrone to be recovered to date (Prof. J. Mallory *pers comm.*). The main concentration of the identifiable artefacts (Plate 44) was recovered from the northern portion of Area 2 (Figure 31), and it is envisaged that further excavation in this area will yield further artefacts.

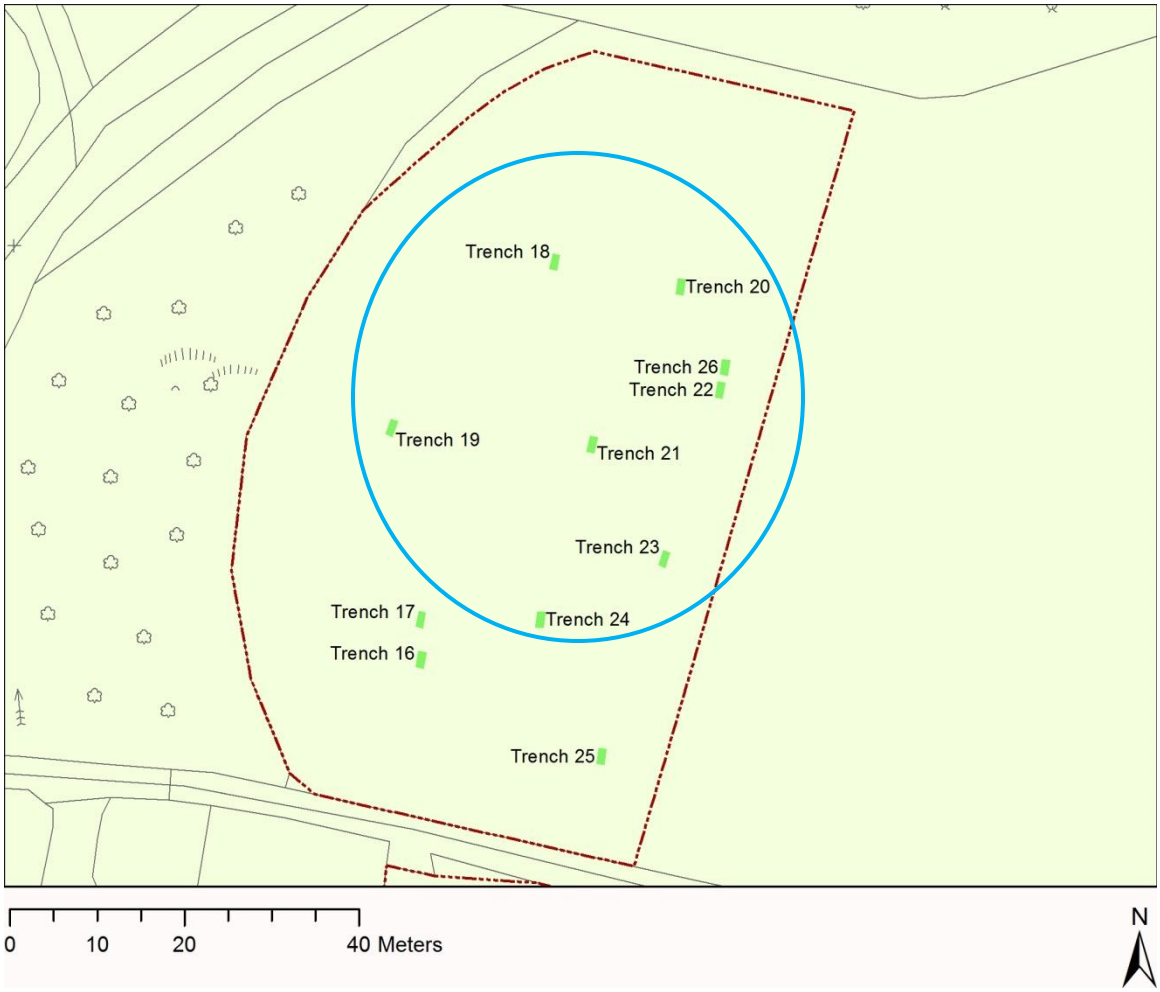

Figure 31: Area 2 showing the distribution of lithics attributable to Early Mesolithic activity (blades and bladelet cores) (Circled in blue). Despite the lithics being recovered from topsoil deposits with no stratified artefacts retrieved, their presence indicates that an Early Mesolithic site is in the immediate vicinity of the investigation area.

4.3 Cereal-drying kiln

4.3.1 The charcoal rich pit encountered in Trench 32 (Area 1) is interpreted as representing the remains of a crude cereal-drying kiln. Post-excavation analysis of the various fills of the feature is ongoing, although processing of samples from the lowermost fill (Context No. 3207) has yielded numerous charred grains (predominantly oats and barley; Gill Plunket *pers comm.*). A sample of these grains was submitted for a preliminary radiocarbon date, in an effort to aid the interpretation of this archaeological feature (UB_25219). The result of this dating programme was a date in the early to middle seventh century for the use of this feature (606-668 AD; 95.4% probability).

4.3.2 Cereal-drying kilns are a common feature in the archaeological landscape, with numerous being identified during excavations all over Ireland (Monk & Kelleher 2005, 79). The kilns were used for a number of purposes, mostly related to agricultural processes where they were used to dry and harden cereal grains prior to grinding (O' Sullivan & Downey 2005, 32). Kilns vary in size and shape, commonly being keyhole or dumb-bell shape in plan. The basic kiln structure comprises a bowl, a flue, a stoke-hole and a drying platform (*ibid*, 33).

4.3.3 The Tullaghoge example is curious as it does not appear to have all the above elements. The circular cut (Context No. 3205) probably represents the remains of the bowl of the kiln, although no evidence of a flue, stoke-hole or drying platform was encountered. This could suggest that the Tullaghoge example is a crude form of kiln or the small area excavated around the structure missed associated features. Further archaeological mitigation is recommended in advance of the proposed development of public amenities in Area 1 (see Section 5 of this report for further details), so it is hoped that a wider area around the structure will be investigated.

4.3.4 A shallow west/east aligned linear depression in the subsoil is present in the south-western, down-slope side of the kiln, along with a natural gap in the protrusion of the limestone bedrock at this point (Figure 19). These could possibility represent the truncated remains of a flue, although no evidence for a hearth or heat source was encountered. If this was an entrance/flue, then the kiln would have faced down-slope, allowing the draught to draw heat into the bowl where the grain would have been processed. The two stake-holes (Context Nos. 3214 and 3216) (Figures 18 and 19might represent the remains of a temporary super structure over the kiln, and it is intended to

compare radiocarbon dates obtained from the kiln and the stake-holes to assess whether the features are contemporary and associated.

4.3.5 Cereal drying kilns are generally associated with activity dating to the Early Medieval and Medieval, although their use is documented right up into relatively modern times (O' Sullivan & Downey 2005, 34). The date range obtained for the Tullaghoge example fits well within these parameters, yielding a date in the early to mid seventh century AD. Examples of prehistoric kiln structures have been noted however (e.g. at Knockgraffon Co. Tipperary – McQuaide et al 2009, 33) illustrating that this technology was exploited for millennia.

4.4 19th century structures and activity

4.4.1 Evidence was encountered during the excavation in both Areas 1 and 2 of activity dating to the nineteenth century. The depth of the deposits encountered in Trench 8 (Area 1), along with the two cuts encountered in this trench (Context Nos. 810 and 811) are interpreted as representing quarrying of the limestone bedrock, as depicted on the 1st edition map (Figure 32).

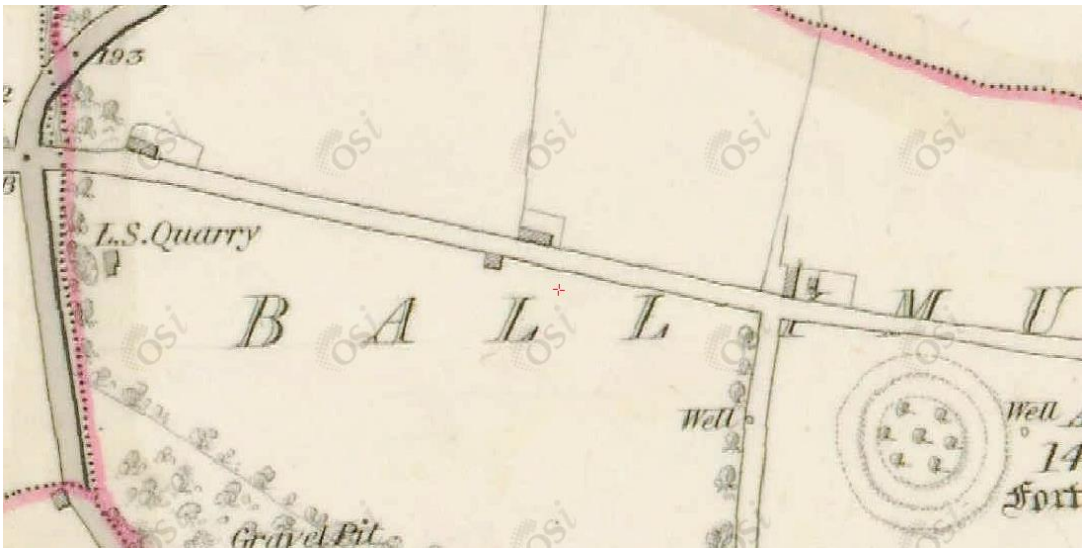

Figure 32: Extract of 1st edition 6 inch OS map showing Tullaghoge Fort (TYR 038:016 – bottom right hand corner) and buildings with extant enclosures along the northern side of the extant access lane.

4.4.2 Several structures along the northern side of the access lane are also depicted on the 1st edition map (Figure 32), the westernmost of which is located within the parameters of

Area 2. These structures are surrounded by individual enclosing features which probably delineate a yard or garden area. The probable footings of a wall encountered in Trench 16 (Context No. 1604) (Figure 21; Plate 32) is interpreted as representing either the rear wall of the westernmost structure (circled in Figures 32 and 33) or perhaps this enclosing feature. It is hoped that further excavation in this area will clarify the footprint of this structure as well as inform on its function. Further investigation of a larger area is intended for later in 2014, where it will provide the focus for a community participation excavation.

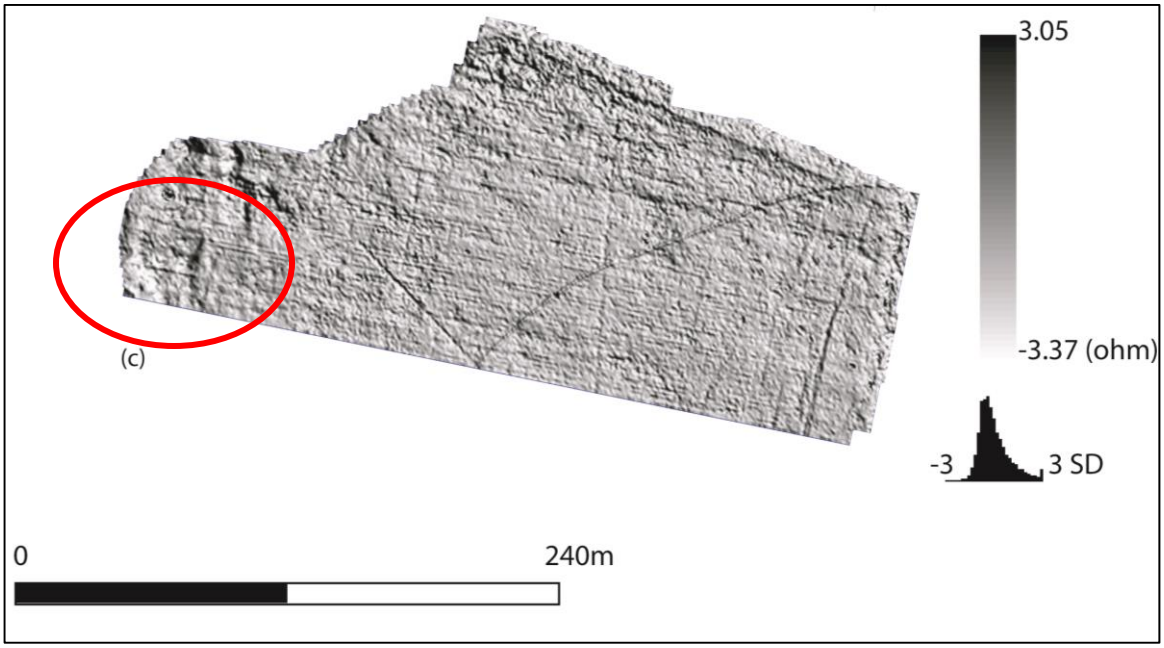

Figure 33: Portion of the 2013 geophysical survey carried out in Area 2 (McHugh & McAlister 2013, figure 7). It is probable that the high resistance anomaly in the south-western corner of the field (circled in red) represents activity associated with the structure depicted on the 1st edition map (Figure 32).

4.5 Conclusions

4.5.1 The investigation that this report focuses on is the first in a planned programme of work at the site. The planned development of the public amenities in Area 1 is designed to present the monument to the public in a more meaningful fashion, and the investigation has augmented what was already known regarding Tullaghoge. Further investigation is planned for 2014 which will incorporate testing a range of geophysical anomalies, as well as providing the opportunity for a community participation excavation.

5. Recommendations for further work

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A small corpus of artefact material, as well as soil samples were recovered during the investigation. It is recommended that these are processed and catalogued, as well as radiocarbon determinations sought, to further our understanding of the date and function of the archaeological activity onsite. The archaeological features encountered in Area 2 are considered to be suitable for further exploration, with the possibility of a community excavation to take place in summer 2014.

5.2 Artefact assemblage

5.2.1 A small assemblage of lithic artefacts was recovered during the investigation. Despite the vast majority of these being from topsoil and hill wash deposits, analysis of the assemblage would be favourable due to the early date of the artefacts. It is recommended that this analysis is carried out by Brian Sloan of the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, Queen's University Belfast.

5.2.2 Pottery sherds were scarce from both areas, perhaps indicating that the dominant agricultural practice carried out has been pastoral rather than arable, with little evidence for middening across the site. The sherds recovered during the excavation came exclusively from topsoil deposits and are primarily post-medieval in date. However, a formal identification of the assemblage would be an advantage for the interpretation of the site as a whole. It is recommended that this analysis is carried out by Ruairi O'Baoill of the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, Queen's University Belfast.

5.3 Soil Sample processing

5.3.1 A total of 38 soil samples were recovered during the investigation from various contexts. It is recommended that these are processed in their entirety for the extraction of artefacts and datable material. It is recommended that this processing is undertaken at Queen's University Belfast.

5.4 Radiocarbon dating

5.4.1 It is recommended that a series of radiocarbon dates are obtained for the three subsoil cut features encountered during the investigation (encountered in Trenches 22, 26 and 32). Initial processing of samples from the lowermost fill (Context No. 3207) of the possible corn drying kiln (Context No. 3205) has yielded numerous charred grains (provisionally identified as representing oats, barley and possible wheat by Gill Plunkett QUB). A sample of the charred oats has been submitted for a radiocarbon date (UB_No 25219) in an attempt to further our understanding of this feature.

5.4.2 The subsoil cut features encountered in Trenches 22 and 26 are also of interest in that it was from this portion of Area 2 that most of the Early Mesolithic flint was recovered (albeit from upper strata). It is hoped that the post-excavation programme will identify suitable samples for submission for radiocarbon dating from this area of the site.

5.5 Further mitigation

5.5.1 Area 1 is designated for development for public services in an attempt to better present the monument to the wider public. Features of archaeological significance were encountered in this area, but these are not thought to represent substantial or sustained levels of activity, rather small scale and isolated industry. However, it is recommended that during the mechanical excavation of the topsoil deposits from the entire area that this work is supervised by a licenced archaeologist.

5.5.2 Discussions with representatives of the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) have raised the possibility of a community based excavation in the autumn of 2014. Area 2 would prove suitable for such an enterprise with positive remains of the nineteenth-century structures shown on the 1st edition map being encountered (wall footings in Trench Sixteen). Also of interest would be to target the area where the majority of Early Mesolithic material was recovered (Figure 31). In both cases an open area excavation would be more suitable rather than the excavation of trenches.

5.6 Publication

5.6.1 It is thought that the results of the investigation merit publication in a peer reviewed journal. It is proposed that the results of the geophysical surveys, LIDAR survey and results of the excavation are amalgamated into a single account.

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Appendix One: Context Register

Trench	Context No.	Description
1	101	Sod
1	102	Topsoil
1	103	Layer
1	104	Limestone bedrock
1	105	Subsoil
2	201	Sod
2	202	Topsoil
2	203	Subsoil
3	301	Sod
3	302	Topsoil
3	303	Layer
3	304	Subsoil
4	401	Sod
4	402	Topsoil
4	403	Layer
4	404	Fill of Cxt. 405
4	405	Cut for fill Cxt. 404
4	406	Subsoil
5	501	Sod
5	502	Topsoil
5	503	Layer
5	504	Subsoil
6	601	Sod
6	602	Topsoil
6	603	Layer
6	604	Subsoil
7	701	Sod

7	702	Topsoil
7	703	Subsoil
8	801	Sod
8	802	Topsoil
8	803	Layer
8	804	Lense within C803
8	805	Upper fill of C811
8	806	Fill of C811
8	807	Fill of C811
8	808	Lower fill of C811
8	809	Fill of possible pit C810
8	810	Cut of possible pit
8	811	Shallow cut in subsoil
8	812	Subsoil
9	901	Sod
9	902	Topsoil
9	903	Subsoil
10	1001	Sod
10	1002	Topsoil
10	1003	Layer
10	1004	Layer
10	1005	Subsoil
11	1101	Sod
11	1102	Topsoil
11	1103	Layer
11	1104	Stony layer
11	1105	Subsoil
12	1201	Sod
12	1202	Topsoil
12	1203	Layer
12	1204	Layer
12	1205	Layer

12	1206	Cut of field drain
12	1207	Fill of field drain
12	1208	Subsoil
13	1301	Sod
13	1302	Topsoil
13	1303	Layer
13	1304	Layer
13	1305	Layer
13	1306	Subsoil
14	1401	Sod
14	1402	Topsoil
14	1403	Layer
14	1404	Subsoil
15	1501	Sod
15	1502	Topsoil
15	1503	Layer
15	1504	Subsoil
16	1601	Sod
16	1602	Topsoil
16	1603	Deposit
16	1604	Possible wall foundation, aligned roughly north-east/south-west
16	1605	Fill of drain
16	1606	Cut of drain
16	1607	Possible remnants of sod packing associated with C1604
16	1608	Subsoil
17	1701	Sod
17	1702	Topsoil
17	1703	Subsoil
18	1801	Sod
18	1802	Topsoil
18	1803	Subsoil

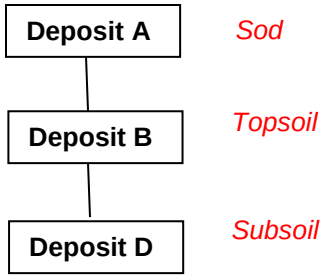
18	1804	Fill of possible drain
18	1805	Cut of possible drain
19	1901	Sod
19	1902	Topsoil
19	1903	Layer
19	1904	Layer
19	1905	Subsoil
20	2001	Sod
20	2002	Topsoil
20	2003	Layer
20	2004	Layer
20	2005	Layer
20	2006	Fill of cow burial
20	2007	Layer
20	2008	Modern cow burial
20	2009	Upper fill of field drain
20	2010	Silting up of field drain
20	2011	Cut of field drain
20	2012	Cut of modern cow burial
20	2013	Subsoil
21	2101	Sod
21	2102	Topsoil
21	2103	Subsoil
22	2201	Sod
22	2202	Topsoil
22	2203	Layer
22	2204	Layer/possible weathered subsoil
22	2205	Upper fill of gulley C2209
22	2206	Subsoil
22	2207	Ash lense
22	2208	Lower fill of gulley C2209
22	2209	Cut of gulley

23	2301	Sod
23	2302	Topsoil
23	2303	Layer
23	2304	Subsoil
24	2401	Sod
24	2402	Topsoil
24	2403	Subsoil
25	2501	Sod
25	2502	Topsoil
25	2503	Layer
25	2504	Cut of pit
25	2505	Fill of pit
25	2506	Subsoil
25	2507	Fill of field drain
25	2508	Cut of field drain
26	2601	Sod
26	2602	Topsoil
26	2603	Subsoil
26	2604	Upper fill of gulley C2606
26	2605	Lower fill of gulley C2606
26	2606	Cut of gulley
26	2607	Fill of possible posthole
26	2608	Cut of possible posthole
27	2701	Sod
27	2702	Topsoil
27	2703	Layer
27	2704	Subsoil
28	2801	Sod
28	2802	Topsoil
28	2803	Layer
28	2804	Subsoil

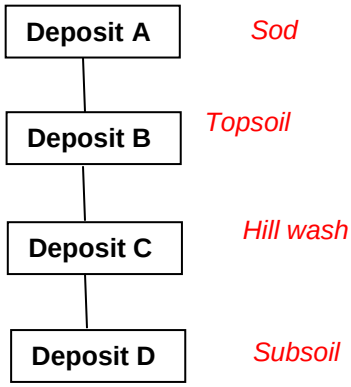
29	2901	Sod
29	2902	Topsoil
29	2903	Layer
29	2904	Subsoil
30	3001	Sod
30	3002	Topsoil
30	3003	Layer
30	3004	Subsoil
31	3101	Sod
31	3102	Topsoil
31	3103	Layer
31	3104	Subsoil
32	3201	Sod
32	3202	Topsoil
32	3203	Layer
32	3204	Fill of C3205
32	3205	Cut of corn drying kiln
32	3206	Subsoil
32	3207	Lower fill of C3205
32	3208	Line of stones along southern edge of C3210
32	3209	Redeposited natural – upper fill of C3205
32	3210	Fill along northern edge of C3205
32	3211	Fill of C3205
32	3212	Lense of ash – fill of C3205
32	3213	Fill of stakehole C3214
32	3214	Cut of stakehole
32	3215	Fill of stakehole C3216
32	3216	Cut of stakehole
33	3301	Sod
33	3302	Topsoil
33	3303	Layer
33	3304	Subsoil

Appendix Two: Harris Matrices

**A similar stratigraphic sequence was encountered in some of the investigation trenches consisting of sod, overlying topsoil and hill wash deposits and subsoil. As such, a generic matrix is provided for these trenches below including a concordance table detailing the contexts represented by the letters. The matrices for the rest of the site, including the archaeologically significant areas follow.*



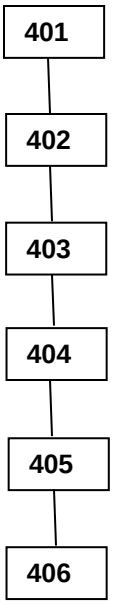
(Trenches 2, 7, 9, 17, 21, 24)



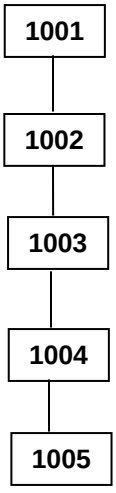
(Trenches 1, 3, 5, 6, 14, 15, 23, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33)

Deposit	Corresponding Context Nos.
A	101, 201, 301, 501, 601, 701, 901, 1401, 1501, 1701, 2101, 2301, 2401, 2701, 2801, 2901, 3001, 3101 and 3301
B	102, 202, 302, 502, 602, 702, 902, 1402, 1502, 1702, 2102, 2302, 2402, 2702, 2802, 2902, 3002, 3102 and 3302
C	103, 303, 503, 603, 1403, 1503, 2303, 2703, 2803, 2903, 3003, 3103 and 3303
D	104, 105, 203, 304, 504, 604, 703, 903, 1404, 1504, 1703, 2103, 2304, 2403, 2704, 2804, 2904, 3004, 3104 and 3304

Trench Four



Trench Ten



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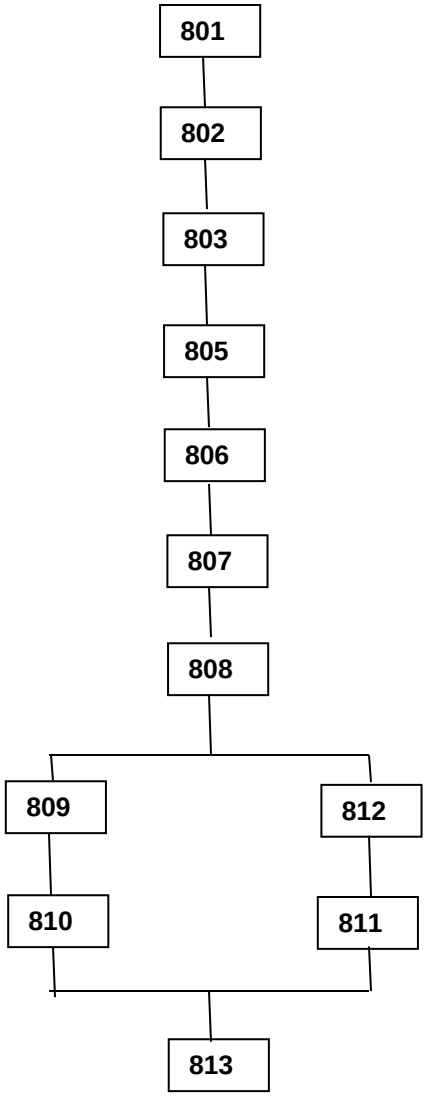
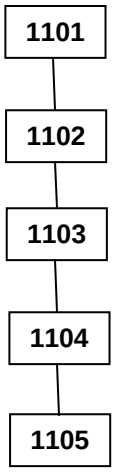


Trench Eleven



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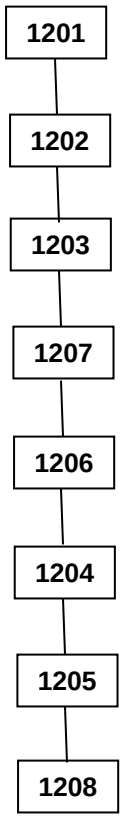
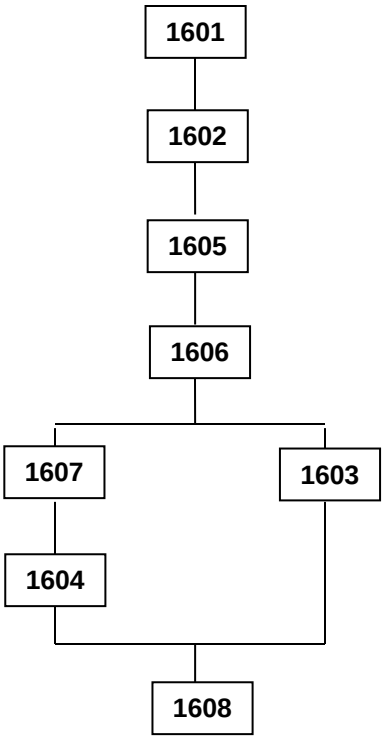
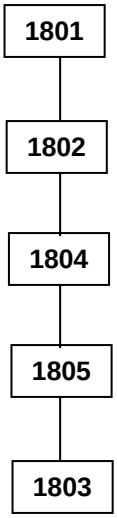


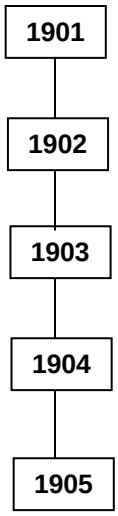
Trench Sixteen



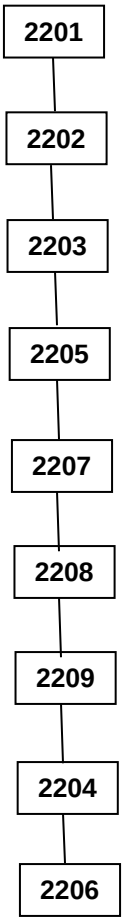
Trench Eighteen



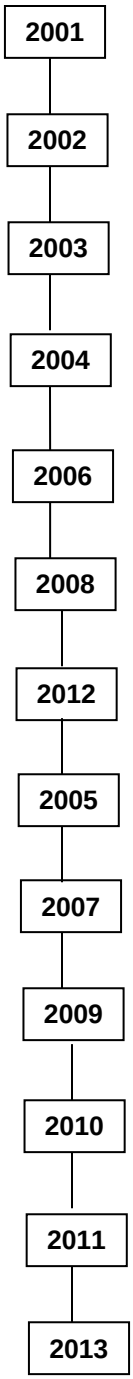
Trench Nineteen



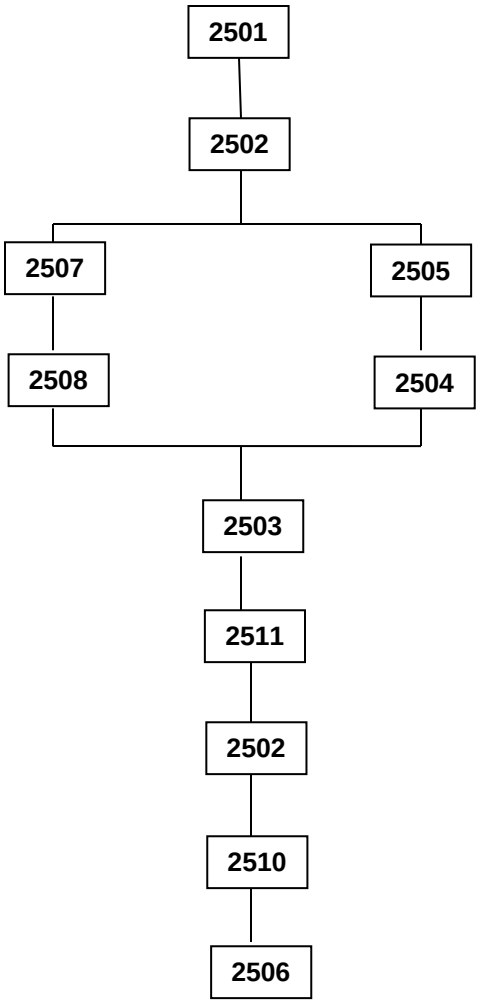
Trench Twenty-two



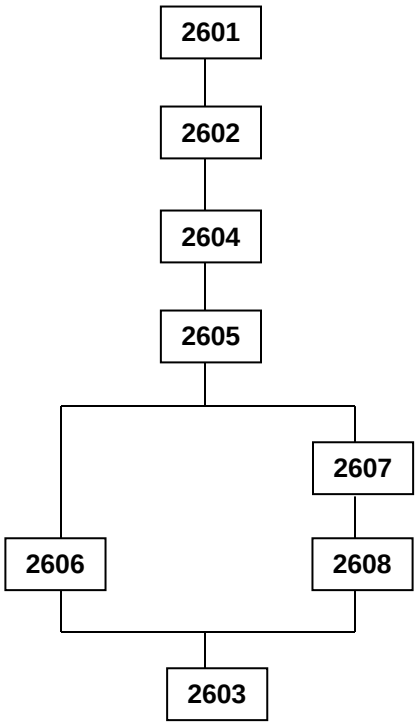
Trench Twenty



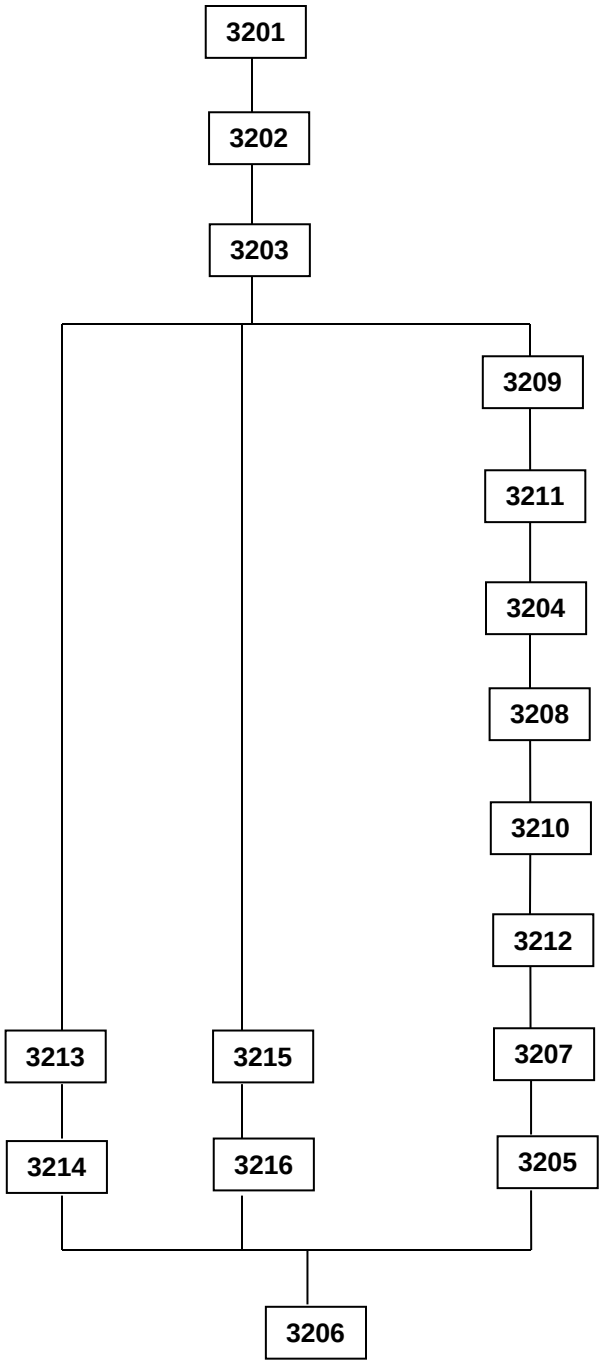
Trench Twenty-five



Trench Twenty-six



Trench Thirty-two



Appendix Three: Field drawing Register

DRW#	SHEET	TYPE	SCALE	TR	DETAIL	DATE	INITIALS
1	1	Section	1:10	2	West-facing section	17/1/14	SA
2	1	Section	1:10	2	South-facing section	17/1/14	SA
3	1	Section	1:10	9	West-facing section	17/1/14	NC
4	1	Section	1:10	9	South-facing section	17/1/14	NC
5	3	Section	1:10	5	South-facing section	17/1/14	GMcA
6	3	Section	1:10	5	West-facing section	17/1/14	GMcA
7	2	Section	1:10	7	West-facing section	16/01/14	DR
8	2	Section	1:10	7	South-facing section	16/01/14	DR
9	2	Section	1:10	3	West-facing section	17/1/14	SMcD
10	2	Section	1:10	3	South-facing section	17/1/14	SMcD
11	2	Section	1:10	4	South-facing section	17/1/14	BS
12	2	Section	1:10	4	West-facing section	17/1/14	BS
13	2	Plan	1:20	4	Post-excavation plan	17/1/14	BS
14	3	Section	1:10	4	South-facing section	20/1/14	DR
15	3	Section	1:10	14	West-facing section	20/1/14	DR
16	3	Plan	1:20	14	Post-excavation plan	20/1/14	DR
17	3	Section	1:10	1	South-facing section	17/1/14	RL
18	3	Section	1:10	1	West-facing section	17/1/14	RL
19	2	Plan	1:20	11	Pre-excavation of Cxt. 1104	20/1/14	SA
20	3	Section	1:10	6	West-facing section	21/1/14	HW
21	3	Section	1:10	6	South-facing section	21/1/14	HW
22	4	Section	1:10	11	West-facing section	21/1/14	SA
23	4	Section	1:10	11	South-facing section	21/1/14	SA
24	4	Section	1:10	11	North-facing section	21/1/14	SA
25	3	Section	1:10	13	South-facing section	22/1/14	GMcA
26	3	Section	1:10	13	West-facing section	22/1/14	GMcA
27	4	Section	1:10	15	South-facing section	22/1/14	RL
28	4	Section	1:10	15	West-facing section	22/1/14	RL

29	5	Plan	1:20	12	Pre-excavation plan	22/1/14	SMcD
30	8	Section	1:10	10	West-facing section	23/1/14	NC
31	8	Section	1:10	10	South-facing section	23/1/14	NC
32	5	Plan	1:20	12	Post-excavation plan	27/1/14	DR
33	5	Section	1:10	12	South-facing section	27/1/14	DR
34	5	Section	1:10	12	East-facing section	27/1/14	DR
35	6	Section	1:10	24	South-facing section	30/1/14	BS
36	6	Section	1:10	24	West-facing section	30/1/14	BS
37	8	Section	1:10	23	South-facing section	30/1/14	NC
38	8	Section	1:10	23	West-facing section	30/1/14	NC
39	7	Section	1:10	22	East-facing section Cxt. 2209	30/1/14	DR
40	5	Section	1:10	19	South-facing section	30/1/14	RL
41	5	Section	1:10	19	West-facing section	30/1/14	RL
42	5	Section	1:10	20	South-facing section	30/1/14	GMcA
43	8	Section	1:10	25	Profile of Cxt. 2510	31/1/14	ROB
44	8	Plan	1:20	25	Post-excavation plan of Cxt. 2510	31/1/14	ROB
45	5	Plan	1:20	26	Post-excavation plan	3/2/14	SA
46	5	Section	1:10	26	West-facing section	3/2/14	SA
47	8	Section	1:10	26	South-facing section	3/2/14	SA
48	8	Section	1:10	26	Profile across Cxts. 2606 and 2608	3/2/14	SA
49	7	Section	1:10	17	South-facing section	4/2/14	RL
50	7	Section	1:10	17	West-facing section	4/2/14	RL
51	9	Section	1:10	25	South-facing section	4/2/14	ROB
52	9	Section	1:10	25	West-facing section	4/2/14	ROB
53	7	Section	1:10	18	South-facing section	4/2/14	SA
54	7	Section	1:10	18	West-facing section	4/2/14	SA
55	10	Plan	1:20	22	Post-excavation plan of Cxt. 2209	4/2/14	DR
56	10	Section	1:10	22	South-facing section	4/2/14	DR
57	10	Section	1:10	22	West-facing section	4/2/14	DR
58	10	Section	1:10	22	North-facing section	4/2/14	DR
59	10	Section	1:10	22	East-facing section	4/2/14	DR

60	11	Section	1:10	16	West-facing section	4/2/14	SA
61	7	Section	1:10	8	West-facing section	7/2/14	BS
62	7	Section	1:10	8	North-facing section	7/2/14	BS
63	10	Plan	1:20	16	Post-excavation plan	7/2/14	SA
64	12	Plan	1:20	32	Pre-excavation plan of Cxt. 3205	10/2/14	BS
65	12	Plan	1:20	32	Mid-excavation plan of Cxt. 3205	10/2/14	BS
66	13	Section	1:10	32	East-facing section of Cxt. 3205	10/2/14	BS
67	13	Plan	1:20	32	Post-excavation plan of Cxt. 3205	11/2/14	BS
68	13	Section	1:10	32	North/south profile of stakehole Cxt. 3214	11/2/14	BS
69	13	Section	1:10	32	North/south profile of stakehole Cxt. 3216	11/2/14	BS
70	9	Section	1:10	21	South facing section	5/2/14	BS
71	9	Section	1:10	21	West facing sect 21	5/2/14	BS
72	10	Section	1:10	32	West facing sect of pit Cxt. 3205	10/2/14	DR

Appendix Four: Sample Register

Sample No.	Trench	Context	No. Bags (A4)	Reason	Date	Initial
1	4	404	1	C14? Fill of small pit	16/1/14	BS
2	8		1	C14? Fill of small pit	27/1/14	ROB
3	22	2204	3	C14/environmental	29/1/14	DR
4	22	2207	1	C14/environmental	29/1/14	DR
5	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
6	22	2208	1	C14/environmental	30/1/14	DR
7	26	2605	2	C14? Fill of linear feature	30/1/14	SA
8	25	2511	2	Upper fill of 2510 – possible posthole	30/1/14	ROB
9	25	2512	1	Lower fill of 2510 – possible posthole	30/1/14	ROB
10	26	2604	2	Upper fill of 2606	30/1/14	SA
11	26	2607	1	Possible posthole 2608	30/1/14	SA
12	32	3207	2	C14/environmental	7/2/14	GMcA
13	32	3207	2	C14/environmental	7/2/14	GMcA
14	32	3210	2	C14/environmental	7/2/14	GMcA
15	32	3209	1	C14/environmental	10/2/14	BS
16	32	3211	1	C14/environmental	10/2/14	BS
17	32	3207	4	C14/environmental	10/2/14	BS
18	32	3212	2	C14/environmental	10/2/14	BS
19	32	3210	2	C14/environmental	10/2/14	BS
20	32	3204	4	C14/environmental	10/2/14	BS
21	32	3207	1	C14/environmental	10/2/14	BS
22	32	3215	1	C14/environmental	11/2/14	BS

Appendix Five: Finds Register

Trench	Context	Material	Quantity
1	102	Brick	2
1	102	Glass	1
1	102	Slate	3
1	102	Pot/ceramic	5
1	102	Coal	1
1	102	Flint	13
1	103	Flint	6
2	202	Metal	1
2	202	Clay pipe stem	1
2	202	Coal	1
2	202	Metal washer	1
2	202	Pot/ceramic	3
2	202	Slate	2
2	202	Flint	9
2	202	Natural stone	1
2	203	Slate	2
2	203	Flint	1
3	302	Flint	12
4	402	Pot/ceramic	6
4	402	Tile?	5
4	402	Flint	7
5	502	Pot/ceramic	9
5	502	Flint	1
5	502	Glass	1
5	502	Slate	3
5	502	Quartz	1
5	502	Brick	2
6	Unstratified	Pot/ceramic	1
6	Unstratified	Flint	1
6	Unstratified	Pot/ceramic	1
6	Unstratified	Quartz	15
6	602	Pot/ceramic	4
6	602	Slate	2
6	602	Glass	1
6	602	Flint	3
6	603	Natural stone	13
6	603	Pot/ceramic	1
7	702	Pot/ceramic	3
7	702	Flint	6

8	802	Natural stone	15
8	802	Slate	1
8	803	Slate	2
8	803	Pot/ceramic	3
8	803	Quartz	13
8	806	Flint	1
8	806	Quartz	3
9	902	Flint	10
9	902	Flint	2
10	1002	Natural stone	1
10	1002	Brick	1
10	1002	Quartz	3
10	1002	Flint	10
10	1002	Pot/ceramic	1
10	1002	Pot/ceramic	16
10	1002	Flint	18
11	1102	Tile?	1
11	1102	Flint	6
11	1102	Pot/ceramic	12
11	1104	Flint	3
11	1104	Flint	1
12	1202	Brick	1
12	1202	Flint	8
12	1202	Pot/ceramic	4
12	1204	Pot/ceramic	1
12	1207	Pot/ceramic	1
12	1207	Glass	2
13	1303	Brick	1
14	1402	Flint	3
14	1402	Pot/ceramic	1
14	1403	Flint	2
14	1403	Pot/ceramic	1
15	1501	Pot/ceramic	2
15	1502	Brick	1
15	1502	Metal bolt	1
15	1503	Flint	5
16	1601	Flint	7
16	1602	Glass	1
16	1602	Pot/ceramic	2
16	1602	Flint	2

16	1602	Metal key	1
16	1602	Flint	2
16	1602	Pot/ceramic	5
16	1602	Flint	1
16	1603	Clay pipe stem	1
16	1603	Pot/ceramic	1
16	1603	Pot/ceramic	2
16	1603	Flint	1
16	1603	Flint	3
16	1603	Pot/ceramic	7
16	1604	Animal bone	2
16	1604	Flint	3
17	1702	Slate	1
17	1702	Glass	1
17	1702	Pot/ceramic	6
17	1702	Flint	10
17	1702	Flint	19
18	1802	Pot/ceramic	3
18	1802	Clay pipe stem	1
18	1802	Flint	1
18	1802	Chert?	1
18	1802	Glass	1
18	1802	Metal sheep tag	1
19	Unstratified	Pot/ceramic	1
19	Unstratified	Flint	1
19	1902	Flint	22
19	1902	Pot/ceramic	1
19	1902	Glass	1
19	1903	Flint	52
19	1903	Pot/ceramic	3 (from same sherd)
19	1903	Metal	1
19	1904	Flint	16
20	Unstratified	Prehistoric pottery	1
20	2002	Pot/ceramic	1
20	2002	Pot/ceramic	2
20	2002	Flint	2
20	2002	Flint	1
20	2003	Flint	5
20	2003	Pot/ceramic	2
20	2003	Glass	1
20	2003	Flint	4
20	2003	Pot/ceramic	1
20	2005	Animal bone	1
20	2005	Pot/ceramic	2
20	2005	Flint	15

20	2006	Flint	1
20	2007	Flint	10
20	2008	Cow tag	1
20	2008	Flint	4
20	2009	Flint	4
20	2009	Flint	5
21	2102	Flint	15
21	2102	Flint	1
21	2102	Pot/ceramic	1
21	2102	Pot/ceramic	4
22	Unstratified	Flint	1
22	2203	Flint	16
22	2203	Pot/ceramic	2
22	2204	Flint	12
22	2204	Quartz	4
22	2204	Pot/ceramic	1
23	2302	Pot/ceramic	1
23	2302	Glass	2
23	2302	Flint	4
23	2302	Flint	1
23	2303	Flint	19
23	2303	Pot/ceramic	3
23	2303	Glass	2
25	2501	Pot/ceramic	1
25	2501	Flint	3
25	2502	Pot/ceramic	4
25	2502	Prehistoric pottery	6
25	2502	Pot/ceramic	2
25	2502	Clay pipe stem	1
25	2502	Brick	2
25	2502	Glass	5
25	2502	Slate	1
25	2503	Flint	3
25	2503	Pot/ceramic	3
26	2602	Glass	1
26	2602	Flint	17
26	2602	Pot/ceramic	4
26	2602	Flint	1
26	2603	Flint	1
32	3202	Pot/ceramic	1
32	3210	Flint	2

Appendix Six: Photographic Register

DSCN #	DESCRIPTION	DATE	INITIALS
9936	Trench 1, Cxts 104 and 103, looking north-east	15/01/14	RL
9937	Trench 1, Cxts 104 and 103, looking south	15/01/14	RL
9938	Trench 6 surface of subsoil, looking south	15/01/14	DR
9939	Trench 6 surface of subsoil, looking east	15/01/14	DR
9940	Working shot, looking south	15/01/14	RL
9941	Trench 2, post-excavation, looking south	15/01/14	GMcA
9942	Trench 2, post-excavation, looking north	15/01/14	GMcA
9943	Trench 2, post-excavation, looking east	15/01/14	GMcA
9944	Trench 3, post-excavation, looking south	15/01/14	GMcA
9945	Trench 3, post-excavation, looking north	15/01/14	GMcA
9946	Trench 3, post-excavation, looking east	15/01/14	GMcA
9947	Trench 5, post-excavation, looking south	15/01/14	GMcA
9948	Trench 5, post-excavation, looking north	15/01/14	GMcA
9949	Trench 5, post-excavation, looking east	15/01/14	GMcA
9950	Trench 1, post-excavation, looking south	15/01/14	GMcA
9951	Trench 1, post-excavation, looking north	15/01/14	GMcA
9952	Trench 1, post-excavation, looking east	15/01/14	GMcA
9953	Trench 11, Cxt. 1102, looking south	15/01/14	SA
9954	Trench 12, Cxt. 1202, looking north	16/01/14	SMcD
9955	Trench 12, Cxt. 1202, looking north	16/01/14	SMcD
9956	Trench 12, Cxt. 1202, looking east	16/01/14	SMcD
9957	Trench 13, Cxt. 1302, looking north	16/01/14	GMcA
9958	Trench 4, post-excavation, looking north	16/01/14	BS
9959	Trench 4, post-excavation, looking south	16/01/14	BS
9960	Trench 4, post- excavation, looking south	16/01/14	BS
9961	Trench 4, detailed shot of Cxt 404	16/01/14	BS
9962	Trench 4, detailed shot of Cxt 404	16/01/14	BS
9963	Trench 4, overview, looking north	16/01/14	BS
9964	Trench 14, following removal of Cxt. 1402, looking south	16/01/14	DR
9965	Trench 14, following removal of Cxt. 1402, looking south	16/01/14	DR
9966	Trench 9, post-excavation, looking north	16/01/14	NC
9967	Trench 9, post-excavation, looking south	16/01/14	NC
9968	Trench 9, post-excavation, looking west	16/01/14	NC
9969	Trench 4, post-excavation, looking north	16/01/14	BS
9970	Trench 4, post-excavation, looking north	16/01/14	BS
9971	Trench 4, post-excavation, looking north	16/01/14	BS
9972	Trench 4, Cxt. 405	16/01/14	BS
9973	Trench 4, Cxt. 405	16/01/14	BS
9974	Trench 4, Cxt. 405	16/01/14	BS
9975	Trench 6, subsoil, looking south	17/01/14	BS
9976	Trench 6, subsoil, looking south	17/01/14	BS
9977	Trench 6, subsoil, looking north	17/01/14	BS
9978	Trench 6, subsoil, looking north	17/01/14	BS
9979	Trench 6, east facing section	17/01/14	BS

9980	Trench 6, east facing section	17/01/14	BS
9981	Trench 14, subsoil, looking north	17/01/14	BS
9982	Trench 14, subsoil, looking north	17/01/14	BS
9983	Trench 14, subsoil, looking south	17/01/14	BS
9984	Trench 14, subsoil, looking south	17/01/14	BS
9985	Trench 14, west-facing section	17/01/14	BS
9986	Trench 14, west-facing section	17/01/14	BS
9987	Trench 11, Cxt 1104	17/01/14	SA
9988	Trench 11, Cxt 1104	17/01/14	SA
9989	Trench 11, Cxt 1104	17/01/14	SA
9990	Working shot	17/01/14	SA
9991	Working shot	17/01/14	SA
9992	Working shot	17/01/14	SA
9993	Working shot	17/01/14	SA
9994	Working shot	17/01/14	SA
9995	Working shot	17/01/14	SA
9996	Working shot	17/01/14	SA
9997	Working shot	17/01/14	SA
9998	Trench 11, pre-excavation Cxt. 1104, looking south	17/01/14	SA
9999	Trench 11, pre-excavation Cxt. 1104, looking south	17/01/14	SA
0001	Trench 11, pre-excavation Cxt. 1104, looking north	17/01/14	SA
0002	Trench 11, pre-excavation Cxt. 1104, looking east	17/01/14	SA
0003	Trench 11, post-excavation, looking south	17/01/14	SA
0004	Trench 11, post-excavation, looking south	17/01/14	SA
0005	Trench 11, post-excavation, looking north	17/01/14	SA
0006	Working shot	17/01/14	BS
0007	Working shot	17/01/14	BS
0008	Working shot	17/01/14	BS
0009	Working shot	17/01/14	BS
0010	Trench 13, subsoil, looking north	21/1/14	GMcA
0011	Trench 13, subsoil, looking east	21/1/14	GMcA
0012	Trench 8, mid-excavation, west-facing section	21/1/14	BS
0013	Trench 8, mid-excavation, west-facing section	21/1/14	BS
0014	Trench 8, mid-excavation, west-facing section	21/1/14	BS
0015	Trench 8, mid-excavation, west-facing section	21/1/14	BS
0016	Trench 8, detail shot of possible pit Cxt. 810	21/1/14	BS
0017	Trench 15, post-excavation, looking north	22/1/14	RL
0018	Trench 15, post-excavation, looking east	22/1/14	RL
0019	Trench 11, box-section into subsoil, looking south	22/1/14	SA
0020	Trench 11, box-section into subsoil, looking south	22/1/14	SA
0021	Trench 12, possible features, looking north	22/1/14	DR
0022	Trench 12, possible features, looking east	22/1/14	DR
0023	Trench 12, possible features, looking east	22/1/14	DR
0024	Trench 8, post-excavation, looking north	22/1/14	BS
0025	Trench 8, post-excavation, looking north	22/1/14	BS
0026	Trench 8, post-excavation, looking south	22/1/14	BS
0027	Trench 8, post-excavation, looking south	22/1/14	BS
0028	Trench 8, working shot	22/1/14	BS
0029	Trench 8, post-excavation, looking south	22/1/14	BS

0030	Trench 8, post-excavation, looking north	22/1/14	BS
0031	Trench 8, post-excavation, looking north-east	22/1/14	BS
0032	Trench 10, post-excavation, looking south	23/1/14	NC
0033	Trench 10, post-excavation, looking east	23/1/14	NC
0034	Trench 10, post-excavation, looking north	23/1/14	NC
0035	Trench 16, mid-excavation view of Cxt. 1603, looking east	23/1/14	HW
0036	Trench 16, mid-excavation view of Cxt. 1603, looking south	23/1/14	HW
0037	Trench 12, post-excavation, looking south	27/1/14	DR
0038	Trench 12, post-excavation, looking south	27/1/14	DR
0039	Trench 12, post-excavation, looking north	27/1/14	DR
0040	Trench 12, post-excavation, looking north	27/1/14	DR
0041	Trench 12, east-facing section	27/1/14	DR
0042	Trench 18, following removal of Cxts. 1803 and 1804, looking north	27/1/14	SA
0043	Trench 18, following removal of Cxts. 1803 and 1804, looking south	27/1/14	SA
0044	Trench 24, post-excavation, looking east	27/1/14	HW
0045	Trench 24, post-excavation, looking south	27/1/14	HW
0046	Trench 25, following removal of 2502, looking north	28/1/14	BS
0047	Trench 25, following removal of 2502, looking north	28/1/14	BS
0048	Trench 25, following removal of 2502, looking south	28/1/14	BS
0049	Trench 25, following removal of 2502, looking south	28/1/14	BS
0050	Trench 21, post-excavation, looking north	28/1/14	BS
0051	Trench 21, post-excavation, looking north	28/1/14	BS
0052	Trench 21, post-excavation, looking south	28/1/14	BS
0053	Trench 21, post-excavation, looking south	28/1/14	BS
0054	Trench 22, following removal of 2203, looking north	29/1/14	DR
0055	VOID	VOID	VOID
0056	Trench 22, following removal of 2203, looking north	29/1/14	DR
0057	Trench 22, following removal of 2203, looking south	29/1/14	DR
0058	Trench 22, following removal of 2203, looking south	29/1/14	DR
0059	Trench 22, detail of possible features, looking south	29/1/14	DR
0060	Trench 22, detail of possible features, looking north	29/1/14	DR
0061	Trench 20, following removal of Cxt. 2004, looking south	29/1/14	GMcA
0062	Trench 20, following removal of Cxt. 2004, looking south	29/1/14	GMcA
0063	Trench 20, following removal of Cxt. 2004, looking east	29/1/14	GMcA
0064	Trench 20, following removal of Cxt. 2004, looking north	29/1/14	GMcA
0065	Trench 20, possible linear feature, looking west	29/1/14	GMcA
0066	Trench 20, possible linear feature, looking west	29/1/14	GMcA
0067	Trench 22, mid-excavation of Cxt. 2204, looking north-east	29/1/14	BS
0068	Trench 22, mid-excavation of Cxt. 2204, looking north-east	29/1/14	BS
0069	Trench 22, mid-excavation of Cxt. 2204, looking east	29/1/14	BS
0070	Trench 25, Cxt. 2506, looking south	29/1/14	BS
0071	Trench 25, Cxt. 2506, looking south	29/1/14	BS
0072	Trench 25, Cxt. 2506, looking north	29/1/14	BS
0073	Trench 25, Cxt. 2506, looking north	29/1/14	BS

0074	Trench 26, Cxts. 2603 and 2604, looking south	30/1/14	SA
0075	Trench 26, Cxts. 2603 and 2604, looking south	30/1/14	SA
0076	Trench 26, detail of burning Cxt. 2604, looking east	30/1/14	SA
0077	Trench 22, half-section of feature following removal of portion of Cxt. 2204, looking north	30/1/14	DR
0078	Trench 22, half-section of feature following removal of portion of Cxt. 2204, looking north	30/1/14	DR
0079	Trench 22, half-section of feature following removal of portion of Cxt. 2204, looking south	30/1/14	DR
0080	Trench 22, half-section of feature following removal of portion of Cxt. 2204, looking south	30/1/14	DR
0081	Trench 26, mid-excavation of Cxt 2604, looking east	30/1/14	SA
0082	Trench 26, concentration of charcoal Cxt 2605, looking east	30/1/14	SA
0083	Trench 19, post-excavation looking south	30/1/14	RL
0084	Trench 19, post-excavation looking north	30/1/14	RL
0085	Trench 19, post-excavation looking east	30/1/14	RL
0086	Trench 25, pre-excavation view of Cxts. 2507 and 2511, looking north	30/1/14	ROB
0087	Trench 25, pre-excavation view of Cxts. 2507 and 2511, looking north	30/1/14	ROB
0088	Trench 25, pre-excavation view of Cxts. 2507 and 2511, looking east	30/1/14	ROB
0089	Trench 25, pre-excavation view of Cxts. 2507 and 2511, looking south	30/1/14	ROB
0090	Trench 23, water logged trench prior to abandonment, looking north	30/1/14	NC
0091	Trench 23, water logged trench prior to abandonment, looking west	30/1/14	NC
0092	Trench 22, half section of pit, looking north	30/1/14	DR
0093	Trench 22, half section of pit, looking north	30/1/14	DR
0094	Trench 22, half section of pit, looking south	30/1/14	DR
0095	Trench 22, half section of pit, looking south	30/1/14	DR
0096	Trench 26, Half section of linear Cxt. 2606, looking south	30/1/14	SA
0097	Trench 26, Half section of linear Cxt. 2606, looking north	30/1/14	SA
0098	Trench 26, Half section of linear Cxt. 2606, looking east	30/1/14	SA
0099	Trench 26, west-facing section of Cxt. 2606, looking east	30/1/14	SA
0100	Trench 26, east-facing section of Cxt. 2606, looking west	30/1/14	SA
0101	Void	Void	Void
0102	Trench 20, south-facing section	30/1/14	GMcA
0103	Void	Void	Void
0104	Trench 20, south-facing section	30/1/14	GMcA
0105	Trench 20, south-facing section	30/1/14	GMcA
0106	Trench 25, post-excavation of Cxt. 2510, looking south	30/1/14	ROB
0107	Trench 25, post-excavation of Cxt. 2510, looking south	30/1/14	ROB
0108	Trench 25, post-excavation of Cxt. 2510, looking south	30/1/14	ROB
0109	Trench 25, post-excavation of Cxt. 2510, looking south	30/1/14	ROB
0110	Trench 25, post-excavation of Cxt. 2510, looking south	30/1/14	ROB
0111	Trench 25, post-excavation of Cxt. 2510, looking east	30/1/14	ROB

0112	Trench 25, post-excavation of Cxt. 2510, looking east	30/1/14	ROB
0113	Trench 25, post excavation of Cxt. 2510, looking north	30/1/14	ROB
0114	Trench 25, post excavation of Cxt. 2510, looking north	30/1/14	ROB
0115	Trench 25, post excavation of Cxt. 2510, looking north	30/1/14	ROB
0116	Trench 25, post excavation of Cxt. 2510, looking north	30/1/14	ROB
0117	Trench 25, post excavation of Cxt. 2510, looking north	30/1/14	ROB
0118	Working shot of Area 2	30/1/14	ROB
0119	Working shot of Area 2	30/1/14	ROB
0120	Working shot of Area 2	30/1/14	ROB
0121	Working shot of Area 2	30/1/14	ROB
0122	Working shot of Area 2	30/1/14	ROB
0123	Working shot of Area 2	30/1/14	ROB
0124	Working shot of Area 2	30/1/14	ROB
0125	Void	Void	Void
0126	Void	Void	Void
0127	Void	Void	Void
0128	Trench 26, post-excavation view of Cxt. 2606, looking south	30/1/14	SA
0129	Trench 26, post-excavation view of Cxt. 2606, looking north	30/1/14	SA
0130	Trench 26, post-excavation view of Cxt. 2606, looking east	30/1/14	SA
0131	Void	Void	Void
0132	Trench 26, pre-excavation view of Cxt. 2608 looking east	30/1/14	SA
0133	Trench 22, post-excavation view, looking south	30/1/14	DR
0134	Trench 22, post-excavation view, looking south	30/1/14	DR
0135	Trench 22, post-excavation view, looking north	30/1/14	DR
0136	Trench 22, post-excavation view, looking north	30/1/14	DR
0137	Trench 26, post-excavation, looking north	30/1/14	SA
0138	Trench 26, post-excavation, looking south	30/1/14	SA
0139	Trench 26, post-excavation view of Cxt. 2608, looking north	30/1/14	RL
0140	Trench 17, post-excavation view looking south	30/1/14	RL
0141	Trench 17, post excavation view looking north	30/1/14	RL
0142	Trench 17, post excavation view looking east	3/2/14	RL
0143	Trench 17, post excavation view looking south	3/2/14	RL
0144	Trench 16, possible wall and drain looking north	4/2/14	RL
0145	Trench 16, possible wall and drain looking east	4/2/14	RL
0146	Trench 16, possible wall and drain looking south	4/2/14	RL
0147	Trench 27, post excavation view looking north	4/2/14	BS
0148	Trench 27, post excavation view looking north	4/2/14	BS
0149	Void	Void	Void
0150	Trench 27, north-facing section	4/2/14	BS
0151	Trench 27, north-facing section	4/2/14	BS
0152	Trench 28, post-excavation view looking west	4/2/14	BS
0153	Trench 28, post-excavation view looking east	4/2/14	BS
0154	Trench 28, south-facing section	4/2/14	BS
0155	Trench 28, north-facing section	4/2/14	BS
0156	Trench 29, post-excavation view looking west	4/2/14	BS

0157	Trench 29, post-excavation view looking west	4/2/14	BS
0158	Trench 29, north-facing section	4/2/14	BS
0159	Trench 29, north-facing section	4/2/14	BS
0160	Trench 30, post-excavation view looking east	4/2/14	BS
0161	Trench 30, post-excavation view looking east	4/2/14	BS
0162	Trench 30, south-facing section	4/2/14	BS
0163	Trench 30, north-facing section	4/2/14	BS
0164	Trench 30, north-facing section	4/2/14	BS
0165	Trench 30, north-facing section	4/2/14	BS
0166	Trench 30, north-facing section	4/2/14	BS
0167	Trench 20, modern cow burial, looking north	4/2/14	BS
0168	Trench 20, modern cow burial, looking north	4/2/14	BS
0169	Trench 20, modern cow burial, looking east	4/2/14	BS
0170	Trench 20, modern cow burial, looking east	4/2/14	BS
0171	Trench 20, modern cow burial, looking west	4/2/14	BS
0172	Trench 20, modern cow burial, looking west	4/2/14	BS
0173	Trench 20, modern cow burial, looking south	4/2/14	BS
0174	Trench 20, west-facing section	5/2/14	GMcA
0175	Trench 20, west-facing section	5/2/14	GMcA
0176	Trench 20, post-excavation view, looking north	5/2/14	GMcA
0177	Trench 20, post-excavation view, looking north	5/2/14	GMcA
0178	Trench 31, post-excavation view, looking west	5/2/14	BS
0179	Trench 31, post-excavation view, looking west	5/2/14	BS
0180	Trench 31, south-facing section	5/2/14	BS
0181	Trench 31, south-facing section	5/2/14	BS
0182	Trench 31, post-excavation view looking east	5/2/14	BS
0183	Trench 32, Cxt.3204, looking east	5/2/14	GMcA
0184	Trench 32, Cxt.3204, looking north	5/2/14	GMcA
0185	Trench 32, Cxt.3204, looking north	5/2/14	GMcA
0186	Trench 32, Cxt.3204, looking east	5/2/14	GMcA
0187	Trench 32, general view, looking east	5/2/14	GMcA
0188	Trench 32, general view, looking east	5/2/14	GMcA
0189	Trench 32, general view, looking east	5/2/14	GMcA
0190	Trench 32, general view, looking west	5/2/14	GMcA
0191	Trench 32, north-facing section	5/2/14	GMcA
0192	Trench 33, post-excavation view, looking west	5/2/14	RL
0193	Trench 33, post-excavation view, looking west	5/2/14	RL
0194	Trench 33, post-excavation view, looking west	5/2/14	RL
0195	Trench 33, post-excavation view, looking north	5/2/14	RL
0196	Trench 33, post-excavation view, looking north	5/2/14	RL
0197	Trench 32, west-facing section through Cxt. 3204	5/2/14	GMcA
0198	Trench 32, west-facing section through Cxt. 3204	5/2/14	GMcA
0199	Trench 16, possible wall footings, looking north	5/2/14	SA
0200	Trench 16, possible wall footings, looking north	5/2/14	SA
0201	Trench 16, possible wall footings, looking east	5/2/14	SA
0202	Trench 16, possible wall footings, looking south	5/2/14	SA
0203	Trench 16, possible wall footings, looking south	5/2/14	SA
0204	Trench 16, possible wall footings, looking north	5/2/14	SA
0205	Trench 16, possible wall footings, looking east	5/2/14	SA

0206	Trench 33, bedrock in western end of trench looking west	6/2/13	SA
0207	Trench 33, bedrock in western end of trench looking west	6/2/13	SA
0208	Trench 33, bedrock in western end of trench looking west	6/2/13	SA
0209	Void	Void	Void
0210	Trench 33, bedrock in western end of trench looking north	6/2/13	SA
0211	Trench 33, bedrock in western end of trench looking north-west	6/2/13	SA
0212	Trench 32, western end of trench, looking east	6/2/13	DR
0213	Trench 32, western end of trench, looking east	6/2/13	DR
0214	Trench 32, western end of trench, looking east	6/2/13	DR
0215	Trench 32, western end of trench, looking east	6/2/13	DR
0216	Trench 16, post-excavation view, looking north	6/2/13	SA
0217	Trench 16, wall Cxt. 1604, looking north	6/2/13	SA
0218	Trench 16 wall Cxt. 1604, looking north	6/2/13	SA
0219	Trench 16 wall Cxt. 1604, looking south-west	6/2/13	SA
0220	Trench 16 wall Cxt. 1604, looking south-west	6/2/13	SA
0221	Trench 16 wall Cxt. 1604, looking east	6/2/13	SA
0222	Trench 17, west-facing section	6/2/13	SA
0223	Trench 32, Cxt. 3204, looking south-east	6/2/13	BS
0224	Trench 32, Cxt. 3204, looking south-west	6/2/13	BS
0225	Trench 32, Cxt. 3204, looking west	6/2/13	BS
0226	Trench 32, Cxt. 3204, looking north-west	6/2/13	BS
0227	Trench 32, Cxt. 3204, looking north-west	6/2/13	BS
0228	Trench 32, mid-excavation view of Cxt. 3205, looking north	7/2/14	BS
0229	Trench 32, mid-excavation view of Cxt. 3205, looking north	7/2/14	BS
0230	Trench 32, mid-excavation view of Cxt. 3205, looking north-east	7/2/14	BS
0231	Trench 32, mid-excavation view of Cxt. 3205, looking north-east	7/2/14	BS
0232	Trench 32, mid-excavation view of Cxt. 3205, looking east	7/2/14	BS
0233	Trench 32, mid-excavation view of Cxt. 3205, looking east	7/2/14	BS
0234	Trench 32, mid-excavation view of Cxt. 3205, looking south-east	7/2/14	BS
0235	Trench 32, mid-excavation view of Cxt. 3205, looking south-east	7/2/14	BS
0236	Trench 32, mid-excavation view of Cxt. 3205, looking south	7/2/14	BS
0237	Trench 32, mid-excavation view of Cxt. 3205, looking south	7/2/14	BS
0238	Trench 32, mid-excavation view of Cxt. 3205, looking west	7/2/14	BS
0239	Trench 32, mid-excavation view of Cxt. 3205, looking west	7/2/14	BS
0240	Trench 32, east facing section of Cxt. 3205	7/2/14	BS
0241	Trench 32, east facing section of Cxt. 3205	7/2/14	BS
0242	Trench 32, detail shot of Cxt. 3208, looking north	7/2/14	BS
0243	Trench 32, detail shot of Cxt. 3208, looking north	7/2/14	BS
0244	Trench 32, detail shot of Cxt. 3208, looking north-east	7/2/14	BS
0245	Trench 32, detail shot of Cxt. 3208, looking north-east	7/2/14	BS

0246	Trench 32, working shot	7/2/14	BS
0247	Trench 32 working shot	7/2/14	BS
0248	Trench 32 working shot	7/2/14	BS
0249	Trench 32 working shot	7/2/14	BS
0250	Trench 32, Cxt. 3205 following removal of Cxt 3208, looking east	10/2/14	BS
0251	Trench 32, Cxt. 3205 following removal of Cxt 3208, looking east	10/2/14	BS
0252	Trench 32, Cxt. 3205 following removal of Cxt 3208, looking south	10/2/14	BS
0253	Trench 32, Cxt. 3205 following removal of Cxt 3208, looking south	10/2/14	BS
0254	Trench 32, Cxt. 3205 following removal of Cxt 3208, looking west	10/2/14	BS
0255	Trench 32, Cxt. 3205 following removal of Cxt 3208, looking west	10/2/14	BS
0256	Trench 32, Cxt. 3205 following removal of Cxt 3208, looking north-west	10/2/14	BS
0257	Trench 32, Cxt. 3205 following removal of Cxt 3208, looking north-west	10/2/14	BS
0258	Trench 32 east-facing section Cxt 3205	10/2/14	BS
0259	Trench 32 east-facing section Cxt 3205	10/2/14	BS
0260	Trench 32 east-facing section Cxt 3205	10/2/14	BS
0261	Trench 32 east-facing section Cxt 3205	10/2/14	BS
0262	Trench 32 east-facing section Cxt 3205	10/2/14	BS
0263	Trench 32, post-excavation view of Cxt 3205, looking east	10/2/14	BS
0264	Trench 32, post-excavation view of Cxt 3205, looking east	10/2/14	BS
0265	Trench 32, post-excavation view of Cxt 3205, looking north-east	10/2/14	BS
0266	Trench 32, post-excavation view of Cxt 3205, looking north-east	10/2/14	BS
0267	Trench 32, post-excavation view of Cxt 3205, looking north	10/2/14	BS
0268	Trench 32, post-excavation view of Cxt 3205, looking north	10/2/14	BS
0269	Trench 32, post-excavation view of Cxt 3205, looking north-west	10/2/14	BS
0270	Trench 32, post-excavation view of Cxt 3205, looking north-west	10/2/14	BS
0271	Trench 32, post-excavation view of Cxt 3205, looking west	10/2/14	BS
0272	Trench 32, post-excavation view of Cxt 3205, looking west	10/2/14	BS
0273	Trench 32, post-excavation view of Cxt 3205, looking east	10/2/14	BS
0274	Trench 32, post-excavation view of Cxt 3205, looking east	10/2/14	BS
0275	Trench 32, post-excavation view of Cxt 3205, looking east	10/2/14	BS
0276	Trench 32, post-excavation view of Cxt 3205, looking east	10/2/14	BS