

Shannon Technology and Energy Park (STEP) Power Plant

Appendix A12.6: Archaeological Test Trenching Report

Shannon LNG Limited

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Report on Archaeological Test Trenching carried out on the proposed Shannon LNG Site in the Townlands of Ralappane and Kilcolgan Lower, Kilnoughtin Parish, Co. Kerry, Vol. 1

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Summary

This report outlines the results of the archaeological test trenching undertaken on the proposed site of the Shannon Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) terminal located in the townlands of Ralappane and Kilcolgan Lower, Co. Kerry. The site comprises an area of 257 acres with approximately 193 acres of this to be disturbed by the proposed construction works. The 193 acres area proposed to be disturbed is herein referred to as 'the development site'

The first stage in the archaeological investigations was done as part of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) carried out at pre-planning stage, which identified a range of potential archaeological features across the site through field inspection, desk-based assessment, aerial survey and targeted geophysical survey. Part of the Record of Monument and Places (RMP) zone of archaeological potential for one recorded monument (levelled ringfort KE003:004) is within the site, according to its location on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map. A geophysical survey undertaken as part of the EIS identified part of the curvilinear ditch associated with the monument just inside the eastern boundary of the site. It was decided at this stage that the area where this ditch was identified would not be subject to development and that archaeological test trenching in the area immediately outside the ditch would be carried out. A small number of non-descript features were identified near the ringfort during testing. The extent of the proposed development has been altered to preserve these features and the ditch identified in geophysical survey *in situ*. A permanent fence will be erected to ensure the area is left undisturbed by the site development (see Figure 7)

Stage 2 of the archaeological investigations is detailed in this report and involved test trenching, building survey and a metal detection and wade survey. An intensive program of test trenching was carried out in order to fulfil conditions of planning permission (08.PA0002). During the course of the project a total of 48,860 linear metres of test trench were excavated in two stages. In addition to this 1995 m² was stripped as additional areas of investigation. Within the original scope, trenches were excavated in areas that would be directly impacted upon by the proposed construction works. The additional scope consisted of areas which would be used for fill or subject to disturbance during the course of construction.

In total 60 areas of archaeological significance/potential were identified across the site during archaeological test trenching (Archaeological Areas 1-60). The archaeological features identified varied greatly in their character and extent and in advance of further investigation appeared to date from at least the Bronze Age to the post-medieval period. Details of the individual features are outlined in the results section below. The sites of archaeological potential within the area proposed for development, which were identified in the EIS, are also discussed below in light of the results of the test trenching.

This report also includes a survey of the upstanding buildings located on the site which will be demolished in advance of construction works. Included in the building survey was a pill-box structure associated with Fort Shannon. Fort Shannon is a 20th century fort, built during Ireland's 'state of emergency' enacted by the Irish Government during World War II; the largest of its kind in the country. A pillbox was the only definite element of the fort identified on the development site. The vast majority of the fort is located outside the site boundary to the east.

A metal detection and wade survey of the stream which traverses the site was also carried out. No features of archaeological significance were identified during the course of this survey but it should be noted that much of the stream was inaccessible as a result of overgrowth at the time the survey was carried out. The results of the survey are included in this report.

In some cases environmental, health and safety work concerns, as well as the nature of the topography, placed constraints on the test trenching. These constraints and any possible implications are discussed below along with recommendations for further work.

The pre-development archaeological investigations undertaken at the Shannon LNG site have been very comprehensive and the archaeological potential of the site has been thoroughly assessed. Where possible, efforts will be made to preserve archaeological remains *in situ*, in accordance with the preferred policy of the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, however, the construction of the LNG terminal will have an unavoidable impact on most (if not all) of the areas of archaeological potential identified within the site. In order to mitigate this impact, proposals are presented which will allow for any archaeological remains that will be disturbed by the development to be dealt with appropriately. In most cases preservation by record will be required.

1. Introduction

Shannon LNG proposes to construct a liquified natural gas (LNG) regasification terminal on a site located on the Shannon Estuary between Tarbert and Ballylongford, Co. Kerry. The proposed development comprises an LNG jetty, up to four storage tanks, pumps, a regasification system and associated facilities. An extensive program of archaeological test-trenching was undertaken at the proposed site of the terminal in response to the recommendations of the EIS (Chapter on Archaeology, Architectural and Cultural Heritage by Sheila Lane and Associates 2007) and in order to fulfil conditions of planning permission for the development.

Planning permission was granted by An Bord Pleanala subject to the following conditions applying to archaeology;

Condition 1 - The development shall be carried out in accordance with the plans and particulars, including the Environmental Impact Statement, lodged with An Bord Pleanala on the 24th day of September 2007, except as may otherwise be required in order to comply with the following conditions.

Condition 32 - The following archaeological requirements shall be complied with in the development: -

(a) Targeted archaeological testing shall be undertaken at areas B, C, F, I, J, K, L, M, 6, 8, 10 and 13 (as identified in the archaeological assessment report) and in the identified areas of archaeological potential.

(b) A wade and metal detection survey shall be undertaken on the watercourse.

(c) Areas CHS2, CHS4, CHS5, CHS6, CHS7, CHS9, CHS13 and CHS15 shall be fully recorded in advance of removal.

(d) A seabed impact exclusion zone of 50 metres shall be established around feature SS8 (as identified in the archaeological assessment report) during the construction phase of the development.

(f) The results of archaeological testing, in consultation with the planning authority, shall inform the size and extent of the buffer zone around the ring fort CH10, Area G and Area 17 (as identified in archaeological assessment report).

(g) Scheduled testing shall be undertaken.

The current status of work related to each of the planning conditions is outlined in Table 1 below.

Testing Condition	Status
Condition 1	The recommendations of the EIS have been implemented at all stages
Condition 32 (a)	A program of archaeological testing has been carried out including all of the areas mentioned in the testing report.
Condition 32 (b)	The wade and metal detection survey is complete and the results are included in this report- Appendix 10
Condition 32 (C)	CHS's 2, 4, 7, 9 and 15 have been fully recorded in the upstanding building survey which is included in this report – Appendix 9. It is recommended in this report that Wells CHS6 and CHS13 are fully recorded prior to their

	disturbance and that the removal of the wells is archaeologically monitored to facilitate further recording. CH5 was subjected to archaeological testing and the results are included in this report together with recommendations for further recording of the feature (referred to in this report as Area 11) See section 8 below for further details .
Condition 32 (d)	The seabed exclusion zone does not form part of this report.
Condition 32 (f)	Archaeological testing in the area of the ringfort has been carried out and the results are outlined in this report together with recommendations regarding the area (Area 3 in this report)
Condition 32 (g)	Extensive archaeological testing of the entire area proposed for development has been carried out, the results of which are outlined in this report.

Table 1 Table outlining the current status of the planning conditions related to the cultural heritage of the development site.

Headland Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Shannon LNG Ltd to carry out the archaeological test trenching on the site. The work was monitored by Arup Consulting Engineers Ltd on behalf of the client.

On the 8 July 2008 archaeological excavation licence number 08E587 was granted to Patricia Long of Headland Archaeology Ltd by the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (DoEHLG) in consultation with the National Museum of Ireland (NMI). This licence was for the excavation of 39,500 linear metres of test trench in the areas of the development site that will be subjected to ground works associated with the construction of the terminal buildings. An amended method statement was submitted on the 19 August 2008 detailing a second stage of archaeological test trenching on the site consisting of 17,775 linear metres. The second stage of testing was also carried out under licence number 08E587.

This report outlines the results of the archaeological testing and includes the reports on the upstanding building survey (Appendix 9) and the wade and metal detection survey (Appendix 10). It will be submitted to the DoEHLG, the NMI and Kerry County Council in order to fulfil Condition 1, Condition 32 (a)-(c), Condition 32 (f) and Condition 32 (g) of the planning permission and the conditions of the Archaeological Excavation Licence number 08E587.

The wade survey report is included here as an appendix but has also been independently submitted to the relevant bodies. All conditions of the underwater survey licence 07R196 and the detection device licence 07D63 have therefore been fulfilled.

2. Site Location and Description – Figure 1.

The proposed development site is situated within the townlands of Kilcolgan Lower and Ralappane, in the parish of Kilnaughtin and in the barony of Iraghtconnor in Co. Kerry (NGR 102147/148410). The townland boundary is demarked by a stream which was the subject of the underwater wade survey (Appendix 10). In total the site comprises an area of 257 acres with approximately 193 acres of this to

be disturbed by the proposed construction works. No trenching was carried out in the areas of the site where there are no current plans to develop.

The site is on the southern banks of the Shannon Estuary c. 4.5 km to the west of the town of Tarbert and c. 3.5 km to the west of the village of Ballylongford (Figure 1). The west of the site is bordered by agricultural land; the east is bordered by forestry with the Tarbert to Ballylongford coast road defining the southern boundary.

The land within the proposed development site varies from undulating rough pasture with rock outcropping and areas of marshland along the north side to gently rolling and level pasture and tillage fields in the south and southwest of the site. There are a number of prominent hills/knolls within the site which have commanding views of the surrounding countryside and over the Shannon Estuary.

The stream which demarks the townland boundary is a prominent feature within the site. Towards the north-west of the stream the land slopes very steeply down to its banks. The stream feeds into a marsh area on the north-east side of the development site which has been designated a Special Area of Conservation (SAC). This SAC will not be subject to development works. A number of smaller streams and land drains also feed into the SAC and directly into the Shannon Estuary on the North side of the site.

Soils specific to the region are predominated by acid brown earth with gleys and peaty gleys locally occurring. The underlying bedrock comprises a repetitive sequence of sandstones and siltstones with thin layers of mudstone (shale). Geotechnical investigations found that the bedrock generally occurs at a shallow depth beneath the site and becomes increasingly shallow progressing eastwards across the site. There are areas where the bedrock outcrops on the surface of the site on the East side but in general it is covered by glacial drift (Arup 2007).

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

This historical and archaeological background for the development area has been compiled using the Architectural, Archaeological and Cultural Heritage chapter of the EIS (Lane 2006) as well as other available literary and cartographic sources which provided additional information about the site.

Recorded Archaeological Sites

Due to activities associated with modern development and progress such as agriculture, industry and infrastructural improvements in the second half of the 20th century many archaeological sites have been levelled. Therefore the present day archaeological landscape is not fully representative of the human occupation of this island, which has spanned some nine thousand years. Nonetheless archaeological sites survive today as upstanding structures, earthwork monuments or subsurface remains. In all, there are twenty-one recorded archaeological sites listed in the RMP for County Kerry within approximately 2 km of the proposed development site. They provide evidence for the human settlement and activity within the study area dating back to the Bronze Age.

Part of the RMP zone of archaeological potential for one of these recorded monuments (KE003-004) lies within the development site, at its eastern boundary (see Area 2, Field 1 below). The site is listed as a rath in the files of the DoEHLG and no further information is available. It was recorded as upstanding in 1989 (Toal 1989) but has since been levelled and there are currently no above ground traces of the monument. The development site fenceline has been altered to exclude the monument

itself in accordance with its location on the 2nd Edition OS maps and the geophysical survey, as well as the possibly associated features identified in test trenching (Figure 7)

The recorded monuments within the vicinity of the development site can be summarised as follows:

RMP No.	Site Type	Townland
KE003-003	Rath site	Carhoonakineely
KE003-004	Rath	Carhoonakineely
KE003-005	Earthwork site	Carhoonakineely
KE003-006	Rath	Carhoonakineely
KE003-007	Rath	Coolnagoonagh
KE003-008	Church	Carhoonakineely
KE003-009	Rath	Kilpaddoge
KE003-00901	Souterrain	Kilpaddoge
KE003-014	Rath	Reenturk
KE003-015	Rath	Kilcolgan Upper
KE003-016	Abbey	Lislaughtin
KE003-017	Rath site	Clancullare North
KE003-018	Holy well site	Cockhill
KE003-019	Rath	Glansillagh
KE003-020	Standing stone	Glansillagh
KE003-021	Rath	Farranawana
KE003-031	Rath site	Lislaughtin
KE003-032	Rath	Lislaughtin
KE003-034	Enclosure	Lislaughtin
KE003-06501	Fulacht fiadh	Kilcolgan Lower
KE003-06502	Enclosure	Kilcolgan Lower

Table 2 List of RMP sites within 2 km of the development site

Archaeological potential of the development site

The archaeological potential of the development area was documented in the Architectural, Archaeological and Cultural Heritage chapter of the EIS report prior to archaeological test-trenching (Lane 2006). Included in the EIS was a general archaeological background for the north Kerry area. There is a wealth of archaeological activity evident in North Kerry dating from prehistoric to post-medieval times.

The Mesolithic Period provides us with the earliest evidence for human occupation in Ireland, dated to 7000BC. At this time the island was populated by hunter-gatherers who were dependent on what food they could obtain from hunting and gathering edible plants and shellfish. They used flint and other hard stone to manufacture their tools and their settlements can often be identified by locating scatters of these discarded stone tools in ploughed fields. The greatest concentration of Irish Mesolithic material in Ireland comes from the north-east of the country, such as the early Mesolithic occupation site at Mount Sandel, Co. Derry. However Mesolithic activity is not exclusive to the north as evident from the Midlands site at Louth Boora in Co. Offaly and the burial site within a cave system at Kiluragh in Co. Limerick. Evidence for human habitation has been found from the Later Mesolithic period (5500-4000 BC) onwards at Ferriter's Cove, Co. Kerry however there are no known sites dating to the Mesolithic and Neolithic Periods within the study area associated with the proposed development site.

Many Neolithic-type artefacts, such as polished stone axeheads, scrapers and arrowheads have been found in the North Kerry region (Toal 1995). A hammer stone and polished stone axehead were found on Carrig Island just outside Ballylongford Bay to the north. According to local information, a stone axehead was found in the townland of Coolnanaonagh to the east of the proposed development site. The presence of such items is yet another inclination of human activity in the area in the Neolithic Period.

The proposed development site is bordered to the north by the Lower Shannon estuary, the largest inlet on the Irish coast. The estuary is the main water artery into the centre of the country and has functioned as a significant harbour and nautical route-way since prehistoric times. Approximately 8km to the west of the proposed development site, around Bunaclugga Bay, submerged peat deposits on the upper foreshore contained oak and pine trunks, remnants of a submerged forest, dating to the Neolithic/Bronze Age. Stony linear features were also identified which indicate the presence of ancient field systems or drainage ditches (O' Sullivan 2001). On the opposite side of the estuary, numerous intertidal archaeological sites have been identified, among which include two sections of submerged Neolithic forest. Further west in Rinevalla Bay, a submerged Neolithic forest was uncovered (Lane 2006).

Perhaps the most unprepossessing Bronze Age monument, but the one contributing the greatest amount to our knowledge of Bronze Age settlement, is the *fulacht fiadh* or burnt mound. Burnt mounds are presented in the landscape as mounds of burnt stone, often forming a horseshoe-shape. The stones were heated on a fire and then placed in a water-filled pit in order to heat the water. They are usually found in marshy areas, beside rivers and streams, or on the margin of bog as the pit tended to be dug into the water table in order to fill up naturally with water. After each use, the pit (or trough) was presumably cleaned out and the heat-cracked stones discarded, forming the mound from which they get their name. They often occur in groups and soil stripping in the vicinity of isolated examples frequently reveals additional sites. Moreover, the mounds of these features are frequently ploughed out or removed but topsoil stripping reveals the trough or burnt spreads of former examples. An example of a recorded burnt mound (KE003-06501) is situated c. 1 km to the west of the site in the townland of Kilcolgan Lower. A number of fields within the proposed development site such as Fields 14, 39 and 41 contain a typical environment in which burnt mounds may be found; generally low-lying, wet in places, often with an undulating terrain. The Archaeological Wade Survey of the stream within the development site carried out by CRDS Ltd has noted that there is archaeological potential assigned to riverine environments as the remains of burnt mounds are frequently exposed in their vicinity (Appendix 10).

Standing stones or 'galláns' are a common feature throughout the country and there are many theories regarding their function. The term 'standing stone' refers to a single upright stone embedded in the ground.

'Often they form markers of townland boundarys though this would not account for their original uses. They are often found as outlying markers for some larger construction and may have been originally intended as orientational markers. Many monuments such as the stone circles may have once been accompanied by outlying standing stones that have since been removed. They also occur regularly at road junctions particularly very old routes through the country. There are many examples that adorn high ridges or hills and those can often be seen from a long way off' (Roberts 1985).

A standing stone (KE003-020) recorded in the townland of Glansillagh, is located c. 1.6 km to the south of the development site.

Ogham stones have also been identified in Co. Kerry in fact about one third of the known ogham stones in Ireland are to be found in the county. There are several examples in townlands further southwest in the county such as Ardfert, Caherthead, Kilmoyly South, Knockercreeveen, and Knocknacurra, however there are no recorded examples within the study area.

'Ogham is a script in which four groups of one to five parallel lines or notches represent letters of the Roman alphabet...Usually these appear on standing stones and the inscription, cut along the vertical edge of the stone, is read from the bottom upwards, and sometimes down the other side. The inscriptions usually take the form of a persons full name. The first name is often followed by the fathers name after the word MAQI (mac or son of), and sometimes MUCOI is used to introduce the name of a remote ancestor. The purpose of these stones is not clear; some could have acted as memorials or grave-markers, a number may be associated with pilgrimages...they may even have been territorial markers. The inscriptions are now generally believed to have first appeared in the second, or at least the third century AD; their use continued after the introduction of Christianity. Ogham stones are a particularly Irish phenomenon though also found in parts of western Britain which came under Irish influence in the early centuries AD. They are most numerous in the southwestern counties of Cork and Kerry...' (Power 1992).

The landscape in this area of Co. Kerry was clearly attractive to human settlers in prehistoric times and it continued to be so into the early medieval period. Ringforts, which are one of the most common archaeological monuments in Ireland with some 45,000 recorded countrywide are plentiful in the area.

'The ringfort is basically a circular or roughly circular area enclosed by an earthen bank formed of material thrown up from a concentric fosse (or ditch) on its outside...A single bank and fosse (univallate) is the most usual form; double rings (bivallate) or triple rings (trivallate) are more rare. The number of rings of defence are thought to reflect on the status of the site, rather than the strengthening of its defences...Archaeological excavation has shown that the majority of ringforts were enclosed farmsteads, built in Early Christian times' (Power 1992).

The early medieval period in the area is represented by nine raths/ringforts within 2 km of the developments site (see Table 1 above). As mentioned above one of these (KE003-004) was located within the boundaries of the Shannon LNG site. It (KE003-004) is depicted as a circular area enclosed by a bank on the OS map of 1841/2. On later maps (1894) only the western half of the bank is depicted, the eastern half is no longer represented. The site was surveyed by Toal in 1989. The remains of the site consisted of a semi-circular earthen bank, c. 22m in length that was cut by the townland boundary between Ralappane and Carhoonakineely. At that time, according to Toal, the bank had an external height of 0.4m an internal height of 0.4m and the width of the bank at the base measured c. 5m. An inspection of the site in May 2004 did not detect any above ground evidence for the site and no outline for the site was evident during the aerial survey. The archaeological geophysical survey did, however, identify a section of what is possibly the enclosing ditch and some internal remains (Lane 2006).

Souterrains are often associated with ringforts. They are underground man-made structures, often stone lined, that were usually composed of a series of chambers linked by passages and entered from ground level by a narrow opening. Their exact purpose is unknown though it has been suggested that they were used for storage or as a place of refuge. A recorded souterrain (KE003-00901) was associated with the ringfort at Kilpaddoge.

Two recorded enclosures of uncertain date are situated in the townlands of Lislaughtin (KE003-034) to the south and Kilcolgan Lower (KE003-06502) to the southwest. An earthwork site (KE003-005) is situated in the townland of Carhoonakineely also within 2.5 km of the development site

The proposed development site is situated c. 3.3km to the east of the village of Ballylongford. According to Joyce (1913), the village owes its name, Ballylongford, Bel-atha-longphuir, the ford/mouth of the longphort/fortress to Carrigafoyle castle situated 3km away on Carrigafoyle Island. Carrigafoyle Castle was built between 1490 and 1500 by Conchuir Liath Ui Conchuir (Connor Liath O' Connor). The castle, now a listed National Monument, stands almost 30m high and its battlements provide panoramic views out over the estuary and the early monastic settlement on Scattery Island to the northwest. The name Ballylongford may, however derive from an earlier source. The word longphort is commonly associated with the Vikings and was first mentioned in the Irish Annals in 840 to describe the winter camps established by Viking raiders. These camps usually consisted of a fortified area in a sheltered spot beside a river. There are various annalistic references to Viking raiding parties who used the Shannon estuary in the mid 9th century to infiltrate and raid monastic lands in the Irish midlands (O' Sullivan, 2001). The town of Limerick or ' Hylmrick ' was, by 922, a well-established centre of Norse power in the region. The Annals note that Norse Kings of Limerick were occasionally resident at Inis Cathaig (Scattery Island) in the Shannon Estuary to the NW of Ballylongford (Lane 2006).

With the arrival of Christianity came a whole new series of archaeological sites and monuments, such as churches, monasteries, burial grounds and holy wells. The practice of visiting Holy Wells is one of the oldest traditions of Irish Christianity and many believe it had its origins in pre-Christian ritual activities. One holy well (KE003-018) is situated c. 1.8 km to the southeast in the townland of Cockhill.

The tradition of visiting holy wells goes back to the very beginnings of Irish Christianity, but most wells probably have their origin in pre-Christian ritual activities. The majority of the 'wells' are springs or just depressions in rocks where rainwater collects; some have more recently constructed stone or concrete surrounds. Some wells are still maintained for holy use when at certain times of the year they would be visited in the form of a pilgrimage often referred to as a 'round' or 'pattern'. Other wells are known through tradition for their reputed curative properties. The holy well at Cockhill is marked on the 1841/42 and 1914 OS maps as 'Tobernaughtin' (St. Naughtin's Well). The well was originally a small pool overhung by a clump of whitethorn trees. All that remains today is a scattering of stones at the bottom of a hill. The well was possibly associated with Kilnaughtin Church situated 400m to the north (Lane 2006).

There are two sites dating to the medieval Period within the study area, a Franciscan abbey (KE003-014) in the townland of Lislaughtin, c. 1.8km to the SW of the proposed development site and Kilnaughtin Church (KE003-008) situated c. 1.4km to the SE. The abbey at Lislaughtin was said to have been founded in c. 1478 by John O'Connor, though the Minute Book of the Kerry Field Club (2/10/43) gives the date 1472. The monastery was destroyed by Cromwell and the monks banished in the mid 17th century. In 1871, a brass processional cross was found in a field at Ballymalkessy, half a mile west of Ballylongford and one mile due south of Lislaughtin, on the lands of Mr John Jeffcot. The cross was believed to have been presented to the abbey by Conor, the founder of Carrigafoyle Castle, in 1479. Kilnaughtin Church (Cill Neachtain, church of Neachtan) consists of a long rectangular structure, measuring externally c. 28m by 8m, with 1m-thick walls constructed of hammered stones with he-and-sand mortar. This church was not divided into nave and choir like many of its contemporaries of the 15th century. The doorway on the S side and the window on the E side are of cut limestone (Lane 2006).

The Anglo-Norman settlement which began in 1169 was carried out by people with an English or continental background. Tralee, Co. Kerry was the main stronghold of the Anglo-Norman family of Desmond, who owned most of west Munster. These people brought new concepts of settlement, government and warfare to Ireland. They were successful in conquering much of the country and

imposed their own culture with characteristic monument forms such as the motte and bailey. A motte is a high flat-topped mound which provided an easily defended refuge. The earth for the mound would have come from a ditch dug around the motte and a wooden or stone structure would have been constructed on top. The bailey is an enclosed courtyard that was often surrounded by a palisade or an earthen bank and fosse it provided a defended area attached to the motte. The remains of a motte and bailey (KE028-063) have been identified in the townland of Knockanush West near Tralee, Co. Kerry however no motte and bailey structures are known within the study area.

The post-medieval period is also well represented within the study area it is described in the EIS (Chapter 14) which can be summarised as follows:

'In the Post medieval Period, the Irish farming landscape began to take on its present appearance, with many of the current field systems and boundaries being laid out. The organised plantations of English and Scottish settlers into Ireland in the 17th century greatly altered the land ownership in the country. The old order of transhumance and open cattle breeding died out and was replaced by a structure of great landed estates, small tenant farmers (leasees) and a mass of landless labourers. The potato, initially introduced as a garden crop in the mid 17th century became the main food crop of the tenant and labouring classes. This system continued up to the end of the 19th century until the formation of the Land League began to bring about land reform. In this process of reform, the former tenants and labourers became land owners, with the great estates being broken up into small and medium sized farms and smallholdings. The process continued well into the 20th century with the work of the Irish Land Commission.

The proposed development site was at one time part of the manorial estate lands of the Sandes family. Their main residence, Sallowglen and its associated demesne lands are situated c. 1.4km to the south of the proposed development site. 'The term 'demesne' or 'demaine' is Norman French in origin and denotes that portion of the manorial estate not leased out to tenants but retained by the Lord for his own use and occupation' (Reeves-Smyth 1997). The estate system was finally dismantled in Ireland in the early 20th century. Although demesnes were widespread in medieval Ireland, the foundation of those still evident on the modern landscape dates to the middle of the 18th century when 'natural style' landscape parks were adopted by Irish landowners. The typical demesne consisting of the big house with associated buildings, ornamental grounds, landscaped gardens and woodlands, often enclosed by high walls and belts of trees still remains the dominant man-made feature of the post medieval landscape in Ireland. At one time demesnes occupied nearly 4% of the country (Aalen, Whelan & Stout 2000). The house at Sallowglen was occupied until 1942, when it fell into disrepair and was later demolished. Other buildings within the demesne included stables, barns and gate lodge, while a large garden and orchard were also present (Barry 1994). William Sandes came to Ireland during the Cromwellian wars in 1441. His son Launcelot settled at Carrigafoyle and it was his grandson, Thomas who built Sallowglen. Lewis (1837) describes Sallowglen as 'a spacious and handsome mansion, situated in a finely wooded demesne of more than 100 acres, extending along the picturesque glen of that name' (Lewis on-line). The Sandes estate was divided among local farmers in c. 1929 (Barry 1994). Griffiths Valuation, a survey of property ownership in Ireland from 1848 to 1844 shows that all of the land within Ralappane was owned by William Sandes Esq. (Griffith 78), while the majority of land within Kilcolgan Lower was owned by Thomas O' Connor Esq. (Griffith 75).

Another notable house in the vicinity is Rallapane House, situated just outside the proposed development site to the south. Rallapane House, a two-storey, L-shaped residence of four bays and a porch to the front, is believed to be about 300 years old. Some time before the Famine, a 'Musgrave man' from Scotland came to work as a shepherd at either Sallowglen or Prymount. He became a

trusted servant of the Sandes family and at the death of his landlord he inherited Ralappane and 150 acres. The Musgraves still live and farm at Ralappane to this day (Barry 1994).

The proposed development will be situated within sections of two townlands; Kilcolgan Lower and Ralappane on the southern banks of the Shannon Estuary. The Irish landscape is divided into over 42,000 townlands and the system of landholding is unique in Western Europe for its scale and antiquity. Many townlands are pre-Anglo Norman in origin and Irish historical documents consistently use townland names throughout the historic period to describe areas and locate events accurately in their geographical context. The townland names and boundaries were standardised across the country in the nineteenth century when the Ordnance Survey began to produce large-scale maps of the country. Townlands existed long before the parishes and counties. The original Irish names were eventually written down in anglicised form as they sounded to English court scribes. The social customs or history of the people who have lived in a particular place can also be reflected in the name of the townland. Many townlands throughout Ireland took their names from early habitation sites, both ecclesiastical and secular as is the case for both townlands within the proposed development site. Kilcolgan, Cill Cholgan translates as church of Colga (Flanagan, 2002, 223). It is possible that the townland name is all that is left of an earlier church in Kilcolgan, the remains of which are no longer evident. Ralappane (Rath Lappain) translates as ringfort of Lappain (Toal, 1995, 323). As there are no known ringforts in this townland the name may refer to the levelled ringfort (KE003-004) within the proposed development site, half of which would have been situated in this townland, the other half in the adjacent townland of Carhoonakineely.

The post-medieval period is well represented within the proposed development site by a number of structures which were recorded in the EIS as Cultural Heritage Sites (CHS). The upstanding structures include three farm complexes (CHS 2, CHS 4, and CHS 9), two residential buildings (CHS 8 and CHS 11), a gun emplacement (CHS 7), a well (CHS 6) and a structure for storing fishing gear (CHS 3) (Figure 4). Also present on the site are the remains of a forge/smithy (CHS 12), limited remains of a structure (CHS 15) and a mass rock (CHS 14) (Figure 4).

Some of the upstanding residential buildings are depicted on the 1842 edition of the OS map and so date to at least that time period. The farm complex (CHS 9, Figure 4) split into two separate farms in 1840's/70's. Mr. Tim O' Mahony's family bought one of the farms c. 1934 from Maurice O' Connor, known locally as 'Maurice the Peeler' indicating that he was, or had some association with the police who were at that time known in some areas as 'peelers'. The main residence was lived in until 1981 (pers. comm. Tim O' Mahony).

One of the structures, a gun emplacement (CHS 7, Figure 4), is a physical reminder of Ireland's 'state of emergency', enacted by the Irish Government on the 2nd of September 1939, during World War II. This structure is a pillbox, part of the defensive works of Fort Shannon, which is situated in the adjacent townland Carhoonakineely, just bordering the proposed development site to the east. Fort Shannon was constructed by the 9th Company, Irish Army Engineers in 1941/42. Remnants of Fort Shannon include the gun emplacement within the proposed development site and further gun emplacements, machine gun posts, an ordnance store, a well for fresh water and one building in the adjacent townland a short distance to the east in which the original searchlights are still *in situ* (Holly 1981).

Another structure within the proposed development site (CHS 3, Figure 4) was known locally as 'the concrete' (pers. comm. Donal O' Connor). This structure is not depicted on any OS map editions. It is situated on high ground with extensive views to the north and west over the Shannon estuary. The structure is in a ruinous condition, the south gable and most of the west wall having collapsed. According to Mr. O'Connor, this structure was used to store nets and fishing gear and would also

provide shelter to the fisherman who would have fished the salmon weir on the estuary a short distance below the proposed development site. This salmon weir is depicted on the 1894 and 1914 OS map editions and was identified during the inter-tidal survey as part of the Marine Geo-archaeological Survey, Site Investigation Phase. It was in use up to the early 1970's (pers. comm. Michael Finucane and Tim O' Mahony). To the east of this weir, there is a second one, depicted on the 1842 edition of the OS map. This may have been the subject of a dispute in 1832. Apparently local residents who leased the land adjoining the estuary were against the proposal by a Captain Pierce Leslie to erect the salmon weir on what they considered to be their stretch of water. Military personnel were called in to enforce the construction of the weir and it was only the intervention of the local landlord, Thomas O' Connor that prevented the military from opening fire on the unarmed tenants. The event is detailed in a letter written by Patrick Madden the Church Warden at Tarbert to Daniel O' Connell in 1832 (Holly 1981).

There appears to be no above ground evidence for the forge (CHS 12, Figure 4), though the area is completely overgrown with vegetation that may obscure some low structural remains. According to local information (pers. comm. Michael Finucane and Tim O' Mahony), this building was in use up until the late 1920's. The forge would have been a very important place within the community where the tools of farming were made and repaired. It would also have been the hub of the community, functioning as a social outlet and meeting place for people of the locality. The forge is evident on all three editions of the OS map and so dates to at least 1841. It is identified on the 1894 map edition as 'smithy'. The building fell into disrepair when it ceased to function as a forge in the 1920's.

Mr. Tim O' Mahony described a 'banding stone' previously located (Field 25) close to the stream in the northeastern corner of the field. According to his description the stone was circular, approximately 3 feet in diameter with a central hole and was used for making cartwheels. There is no evidence for the stone in the field. It may have been moved to another location or may be buried in the area.

In Field 54 in an area known locally as the Glen there is a well (CHS 13, Figure 4) called Tubberagleanna - well of the Glen. The site of the well is an open spring, now engulfed with vegetation. A story attached to the well goes as follows; this well was originally situated on the opposite side of the stream in the field known as O' Connell's Hill. Seven girls went to the well to wash some clothes in it. The next morning the well dried up and appeared on the opposite side of the stream in its present location in the Glen (pers. comm. Michael Finucane and Tim O' Mahony).

According to local information, in the intertidal area there are two rocks topped with a slab, known locally as Blakeney's Altar (CHS 14, Figure 4). It is believed that mass was said at this site in the Penal times (pers. comm. Michael Finucane and Tim O' Mahony). Mass rocks became a feature of the Irish countryside as a consequence of the religious strife of the 17th century and the passing of the Penal Laws in 1495, when the celebration of Catholic Mass was prohibited. Isolated sites were selected for worship and many natural rocks and boulders became 'Mass Rocks'.

Pockets of wetland have been identified throughout the site. Marshy wet environments can be archaeologically important. Marshes tend to flood periodically in accordance with climatic conditions. Subsequently, these conditions may permit the protection and partial preservation of archaeological remains. Up until the late 1940's the sedge would have been cut in September/October, piled into sheaves and drawn from the area to be used in roof thatching (pers. comm. Tim O' Mahony). The abovementioned wetland areas have been designated as a candidate Special Area of Conservation (c SAC) or proposed Natural Heritage Area (pNHA) and are not within the site boundary for the development.

An examination of the three editions of the OS maps show the changes that have occurred in field layout and settlement patterns within the proposed development site from the mid 19th to the early 20th century. The enclosure of land is an integral part of most systems of farming and is basically the fencing off of certain areas of land into a system of fields. Some small fields, evident on the 1842 edition OS map have been amalgamated to form bigger fields by the later 1894 and 1914 maps. Some buildings, also evident on the 1842 edition, are gone by the 1894 edition. Of the structures and farm complexes identified during field inspection, parts of CHS 2, CHS 4 and CHS 9 (Figure 4) are evident on all three OS maps. A trackway that linked farm complexes CHS 2 and CHS 9 (Figure 4) in the western half of the site is evident on the 1842 edition, but is gone by the 1894 edition. The recorded rath (CHS 10, Figure 4) is depicted as a circular area enclosed by an earthen bank on the 1842 edition. On the later 1896 and 1914 editions, only the western section of the bank is depicted, the eastern section of the bank appears to have been removed. The well (CHS 4, Figure 4) is depicted on the 1894 and 1914 editions of the OS map. The salmon weir is depicted on both the 1894 and 1914 editions in the estuary, a short distance to the west of Knockfinglas Point, while an earlier weir depicted on the 1842 edition is gone by the later 1894 edition.

The Down Survey map which dates to 1455, shows the townlands of Kilcolgan Lower (spelt Kilcollgan) and Ralappane in the parish of Kilnaughtin (spelt Killnaghten). A bog is depicted in the northeastern section of the proposed development site.

The proposed development site is located on the southern banks of the Shannon estuary. The estuary, as already stated above, is the main water artery into the centre of Ireland and has functioned as a significant harbour and nautical route-way since prehistoric times. Archaeological surveys on the Shannon estuary foreshore have produced a range of Prehistoric and medieval features and finds including wooden structures and environmental deposits. These intertidal archaeological discoveries give an insight into the settlement and exploitation of coastal wetlands and their surrounding landscapes in Ireland.

An archaeological survey of the intertidal zone of the Shannon upper estuary and the Fergus estuary was undertaken by the North Munster Project in the 1990's. This was one of a series of research projects undertaken by the Discovery Programme, a state-funded archaeological research institution established in 1991. The results of the project yielded a wealth of archaeological evidence dating from the Neolithic to modern times. The finds included the following; submerged forests and red deer bone deposits dating to the Neolithic; Middle and Late Bronze Age houses and trackways; fish traps dating from the medieval Period up to the last century (O'Sullivan 2001). Numerous shipwrecks have also been found throughout the estuary. Although no similar study has been carried out on the lower estuary, the results from the upper estuary indicate that this area also has enormous archaeological potential. Watercourses have always been a vital resource and would have been utilised by humans from prehistoric times to the present. The proximity of the proposed development site to the estuary would, quite likely, have encouraged human settlement in the area from the Mesolithic period onwards. A stream within the proposed development site runs northwest-southeast dividing the site in half and also acting as the townland boundary between Kilcolgan Lower and Ralappane. There is always the potential for archaeological finds and features associated with rivers and streams, either on their banks or in the riverbeds (Lane 2006). The Archaeological Wade Survey carried out by CRDS Ltd. also highlighted the archaeological potential associated with rivers noting the 'significance of rivers as territorial boundaries, foci for combat between competing territories and sites of ritual activity' (Appendix 10).

Results of the EIS investigations

A desktop study of the proposed development site and an area within a 2 km radius of that site and a field inspection of the site were carried out by Sheila Lane and Associates (Lane 2006). The information gleaned from these studies identified a number of areas of archaeological potential within the site, they are listed in the EIS as Cultural Heritage Sites (CHS) and each had been assigned an individual number (Figure 4). They consisted of a possible burnt mound (CHS 1), three farm complexes (CHS 2, CHS 4, CHS 9), a concrete ruin (CHS 3), a raised outcrop area (CHS 5), two disused well sites (CHS 6 and CHS 13), a gun emplacement (CHS 7), a post-medieval residential structure (CHS 8), a recorded ringfort site (CHS 10), two ruined structures (CHS 11 and CHS 15), the site of an old forge (CHS 12) and a mass rock (CHS 14).

An aerial survey of the proposed development site was carried out on the 14 August 2006 and the results were included in the EIS. The primary purpose of the aerial survey was to identify any trace of the western enclosing bank/ditch of the recorded rath/ringfort (CHS 10: KE003-004) and to identify any further possible features of archaeological/ cultural heritage significance that are only visible from the air. No visible trace of the recorded ringfort was identified on the aerial footage or photographs taken during the flyover (Lane 2006); however six areas (B, C, D, E, F and H) of potential archaeological significance were initially highlighted, of these only three (B, C and F) will be directly impacted by the proposed development.

A Geophysical survey carried out between 3 and 10 October 2006 determined the location and extent of buried archaeological remains, where present, within eight areas of archaeological potential highlighted from the aerial photographic survey, field inspections and cartographic research. The areas of archaeological potential included one possible archaeological feature noted during the preliminary geological survey; five potential sites identified during aerial photographic survey; the western zone of archaeological potential for rath site KE003-004; and one potential site identified during the field inspection (Figure 4).

A Marine Geo-archaeological Survey was carried out by Donal Boland in April 2007. Two features were identified from the intertidal survey and were not interpreted as archaeological. No magnetic anomalies were identified during marine geophysical surveys at Ballylongford. Twelve features were interpreted from the high-resolution side-scan sonar survey one of these was anomalous in nature however it will be protected by a 50 m exclusion zone during the construction phase of the development.

4 Objectives

The objective of the archaeological test trenching was to identify the nature and extent of any potential archaeological features which had been identified during the course of the EIS as well as the identification of previously unknown subsurface archaeological features within the development site. The results of the test trenching are to be used to propose a mitigation strategy if required.

5 Methodology and constraints

The investigation was conducted in accordance with *Policy and Guidelines on Archaeological Excavation* (Dúchas 1999).

Approximately 48,860 linear metres of testing was undertaken in all parts of the site that will be subject to general ground works during the construction of the LNG terminal. Additional areas of investigation were opened to determine the nature and extent of some features identified in the trenches and these totalled 1995 m². The location of all test trenches and additional areas of investigation is depicted on Figure 2. Each trench was located using a Trimble 5700 GPS System which gives an accuracy level of less than 1cm. The set out was undertaken by a suitably qualified member of Headland staff with the aid of an assistant.

No trenching was carried out in the areas of the site where there are no current plans to develop (see Figure 3).

Testing generally comprised of the mechanical excavation of linear trenches 2 m wide set 10 m apart. Testing was altered in some areas due to constraints which are discussed below. Two tracked machines with 2 m wide grading buckets were used to open the test trenches. The machines were constantly under the direct supervision of two teams of qualified archaeologists. Each archaeological team consisted of one site supervisor plus two site assistants with a licensed director overseeing both. Excavations ceased at the first significant archaeological level or at the level of natural subsoil (approx. 0.2-0.4 m). Every effort was made to preserve archaeological features or deposits intact thus preserving the stratigraphic integrity of the site. In some cases additional areas of investigation were opened around features in order to better determine their nature or extent. The location of any archaeological features discovered during the testing process was plotted using a Leica 400/700 Series Total Station with a Panasonic Toughbook laptop running Pen Map software and a Trimble 5700 GPS System.

The portion of the RMP zone of archaeological potential for the recorded archaeological monument (KE003:004) which was located within the development site was subjected to site specific trenching according to the layout designed by Arup Engineering Ltd in consultation with Michael Connolly of Kerry County Council.

Recording

All recording was by Headland Archaeology Ltd standard method and was undertaken on *pro forma* record cards. All contexts, small finds and environmental samples were given a unique number. Survey recording of all trench locations was related to the Ordnance Survey grid. Detailed site drawings were undertaken at the normal archaeological recording scales (1:20 plan and 1:10 section). Digital photographs were taken of all trenches and associated archaeological features

All fields and test trenches were given unique numbers. The fields were initially numbered from 1-56 but during testing it was noted that numerous fields in the southwest of the site had been merged by the removal of field boundaries. Therefore the fields are currently numbered 1-14 and 25-56. Two large fields were sub-numbered for ease of recording and presentation they were Field 6, which was divided into 6A, 6B and 6C and Field 9 which was divided into 9A and 9B. Test trenches were numbered from number 1 in each field.

During post-excavation all areas of archaeological significance/potential were given a number (1-60) for ease of presentation and these numbers are also used when discussing mitigation proposals.

Once recorded archaeological features were covered in a breathable membrane (Teram) before the trenches were backfilled. This was done in order to protect the features but will also serve as an aid to re-identifying the features during excavation.

Building Recording

The proposed LNG terminal will impact on a number of architectural buildings which were identified in the EIS. In accordance with Condition 32 (C) of the planning permission these buildings were fully recorded. During the course of recording the buildings were then divided into buildings of historic note and modern structures.

Standard National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) terminology and methodology was used where possible, with guidelines and techniques from other established UK and Irish government bodies being respected throughout (i.e. NIAH 2006, RCHME 1996, RCAHMS 2004, DEHLG 2001, EH 2004 and 2006). In addition, terminology and methodology was cross referenced to standard texts of buildings archaeology and architectural history (Curl 1999, Morris 2000, Robertson 1990). Survey was undertaken using a combination of photographs, hand sketches, and notes (Appendix 9).

Wade & Metal Detection Survey

A Wade and Metal Detection Survey were carried out within the proposed development site on the watercourse that forms the boundary between the townlands of Ralappane and Kilcolgan Lower. The survey was carried out by CRDS Ltd. (see Appendix 10).

A team of two archaeologists were employed to carry out the survey. One archaeologist held the hand held metal detector while the second took notes and assisted in recording measurements and GPS readings.

A pulse dive 950 metal detector was used. This is designed to record the location of any ferrous material buried beneath the riverbed. Sensitivity was kept high and discrimination low on the metal detector. This ensured that as broad a band as possible was recorded. Any metal detection hits were noted and their location was recorded.

Other information including water depth, in-water visibility, bottom composition, seasonality, height of banks, impediments to survey and evidence of drainage or dredging was also recorded.

Personal protective equipment, including dry suits, was worn to mitigate for immersion and hypothermia. Personnel were made aware of the risks of accessing river banks and due regard was given to health and safety.

A visual search was carried out. The depth of the water was on average 0.25 m and visibility was sufficient to allow the riverbed to be examined systematically. Visibility was sufficient c. 1-2m to allow easy movement without gaps or wasteful overlaps.

Samples and artefacts

Archaeological deposits were sampled as necessary in accordance with Headland Archaeology Ltd standard environmental sampling practice for test excavations i.e. soil samples are taken where particularly rich or vulnerable deposits are identified, or when a specific interpretative question is posed. In the case of the eight samples taken during the course of testing at the Shannon LNG site it is not deemed necessary to process them at this stage. Details of the eight samples are included in Appendix 5 below and they will be made available to the archaeological licence holder involved in the next phase of work on the site. If there is no further archaeological work on the site the samples will be treated and deposited appropriately in consultation with the National Museum of Ireland.

Any artefacts retrieved during the test trenching were catalogued, retained and stored in a secure location. Details of the finds recovered are included in Appendix 3 below. The treatment of any

artefacts retrieved during the investigation complies with the requirements of the National Museum of Ireland regarding care, numbering and storage. These artefacts will also be transferred to the archaeological licence holder involved in the next phase of work on the site. If there is no further archaeological work on the site the artefacts will be deposited appropriately in consultation with the National Museum of Ireland.

Constraints (Figure 2)

During the course of the project a number of constraints were placed on the archaeological test trenching (see Figure 2) but this did not significantly limit the level of trench coverage. The following constraints were applied:

- Trenching close to the stream and field drains on the site had to be adjusted to negate the potential for any silt run-off into the SAC to the west or the River Shannon to the north. It was stated in Volume 1 (19) of the EIS (Arup 2007) that measures would have to be taken to avoid any increase in silt reaching the wetland areas via the stream and other routes.

Silt-traps were constructed on either side of vulnerable watercourses (See Figure 2 for locations). These consisted of a row of posts with geotextile fencing which extended into a narrow trench at the base of the stakes (Plate 1). The excavation of the silt-trap trenches was monitored by Headland Archaeology and they were treated as archaeological test trenches. No test trenching was undertaken within at least 5 m of the townland boundary stream or the field drain located between Fields 12 and 9A.

- In some areas of the site the land bordering the stream sloped very steeply and the silt-trap was erected at the top of the break of slope due to health and safety concerns associated with moving machinery up and down such steep slopes. Test trenching on these steep slopes was not possible.
- Due to health and safety concerns and the risk of silt run-off there was an exclusion zone and a parallel silt trench established along the border of the Shannon Estuary (Figure 2). Therefore no test trenching was carried out within 10 m of the River Shannon.
- An exclusion zone was set out 6 m either side of electrical powerlines which traversed the southwest side of the site (Figure 2). No archaeological test trenching was carried out within this exclusion zone.
- Three exclusion zones were established around active badger sets within the proposed development area (Figure 2). No archaeological test trenching was carried out within these areas in accordance with National Parks and Wildlife Service and EIS guidelines.
- Upstanding field boundaries were an additional constraint on the test trenching. It was decided that these field boundaries would be left *in situ* for this phase of archaeological investigations. The original lay-out of the test trenches did not take into account the width of the upstanding field boundaries and so the trenching meterage originally proposed was reduced slightly as a result.
- No test-trenching was undertaken in the immediate vicinity of the well located between Field 6B and 6C. The area around the well slopes into a stream which fed into the River Shannon to the north. It was felt that trenching in this area would have created a silt run off problem and may also have disturbed the source of the well.

6 Results

A full description of all test trenches is included in Appendix 1. Only those containing archaeologically significant remains are described in this section. As mentioned above all trenches, fields and areas of archaeological potential were given unique numbers (Figure 2 and 3). All registers compiled during the course of test trenching are included in the appendices.

Sixty areas of archaeological potential were identified throughout the site and the features identified within each area are detailed as follows:

Area 1 Field 3 (Figure 5); consisted of a moderate number of furrows, a linear feature, a charcoal-rich pit (207) and a shallow deposit of shell midden material (150). These features were confined to the east of the field, on the east side of a pronounced rocky knoll. Natural bedrock was exposed in the west side of the trenches. The furrows were noted but not surveyed or recorded as they are of little archaeological significance.

The deposit of midden material (150) was identified in the east side of Trench 1. It was dark-brown, loosely compacted, sandy-silt with frequent seashells. The deposit was not fully exposed during testing but measured 2 m long by 0.5 m wide and 0.12 m deep within the trench.

A small charcoal-rich feature (207) was identified in the east of Trench 4. It was oval in plan with a concave base and sides and measured 1.22 m by 0.6 m wide and 0.14 m deep. It was filled by (151) light-greyish-yellow, moderately compacted, silty-clay with frequent flecks and small pieces of charcoal.

The only linear feature with archaeological potential in the area was located in the east side of Trench 2 (Plate 2). The linear had a NE-SW orientation, measured 14 m by 0.56 m within the trench and was filled by mid-brown, sandy silt.

Area 2 Field 6A (Figure 6); consisted of a mound of burnt material recorded in Trenches 1, 2 and 3. An additional area of investigation (364.75m²) was opened to establish the extent of this mound (Plate 3).

The burnt mound (038) consisted of dark-greyish-black, heat shattered stone and charcoal in a sandy-silt matrix. The deposit measured 32 m northwest/ southeast by 15.4 m northeast/ southwest. Two thin parallel stones of equal size could be seen protruding slightly through the surface of the deposit on the north side, possibly representing a stone lined trough measuring approximately 1.7 m by 0.7 m.

A charcoal-rich pit (036) was identified to the northwest of the burnt mound deposit. The feature extended beyond the limits of the trench and appeared to be sub-circular or sub-rectangular in plan (Plate 4). It was not excavated during testing but the upper fill (037) was recorded as dark-brownish-black, moderately compacted, sandy-silt with frequent charcoal inclusions measuring 1.9 m long within the trench.

Area 3 Field 1 (Figure 7); this area was within the zone of archaeological potential for the recorded monument KE003:004. The features identified consisted of a long curvilinear feature and three pits identified in Trenches 1, and 2 and a small charcoal-rich deposit identified in Trench 3. An additional

area of investigation (45.25 m²) was opened between trenches 1 and 2 to determine the extent of some of these features (Plate 5). A sub-rectangular feature with charcoal-rich fills was also identified in this area. These features will be preserved *in situ* outside the bounds of the development. A permanent fence will be erected to prevent disturbance to the area (see Figures 3 and 7).

Feature (1002) was curvilinear in plan with gradual breaks of slope, concave sides and a flat base. It measured 13.4 m east/ west and varied between 1.2 m and 1.5 m wide and 0.2m deep. The east side of the feature was filled by mid-blackish-brown, silty-clay with occasional charcoal flecks and pieces of burnt bone (1001). The feature was quite shallow at the east side with a depth of just 0.09 m. A slot was excavated in the west of the feature and three fills were recorded at this point. The basal fill (1005) was light orangey-brown, moderately compacted, clayey-silt with occasional small sub-angular stones. It measured 2.2 m wide and varied between 0.04 m to 0.1 m deep. The middle fill (1004) was dark-black, clayey-silt and charcoal which measured 1.5 m wide and 0.16 m deep. The upper fill (1003) was mid-orangey-brown, moderately compacted, silty-clay with occasional small sub-angular stones which measured 0.9 m wide and 0.13 m deep.

A sub-oval shaped feature was identified to the south of (1002). It was filled by (1008) mid-brownish-grey, silty-clay which measured 1.4 m northwest/ southeast by 0.8 m northeast/ southwest.

Feature (1009) was identified to the south of (1008). It was sub-circular in plan with a concave base and sides and measured 0.75 m by 0.7 m and 0.07 m deep. It was filled by (1010) mid-greyish-brown, moderately compacted, silty-sand.

An irregular feature was identified south of (1009). This pit was not excavated but the upper fill (1011) was recorded. It was mid-greyish-brown, moderately compacted, silty-clay with moderate charcoal inclusions and it measured 0.88 m by 0.34 m.

A charcoal-rich oval deposit (1007) was identified in the southeast of Trench 3. It was dark-orangey-brown, loosely compacted, silty-clay with frequent charcoal inclusions. It measured 0.6 m by 0.3 m and 0.05 m deep.

A stony deposit (1006) was recorded at the south of Trench 2. It was composed of small and medium stones in a dark-brownish-grey, loosely compacted, sandy-silt matrix and measured 2.7 m long within the trench.

Feature (1012) was located in the east of Trench 13. An additional area of investigation (22.29 m²) was opened to determine the extent of this feature. It was sub-rectangular in plan with steeply sloping sides and a concave base and measured 2.8 m by 0.6 m and 0.17 m deep. Slot 1 was excavated in the south of the feature and two fills were recorded in this slot. The basal fill (1014) was dark-brownish-red, loosely compacted, clayey-silt and measured 0.45 m wide and 0.07m deep. The upper fill (1013) was dark-brown, moderately compacted, silty-clay with occasional charcoal flecks and measured 0.5 m wide and 0.1 m deep. Slot 2 was excavated in the north of the feature and two further fills were recorded in this slot. The basal fill (1016) was mid-brownish-grey, loosely compacted, silty-clay and the upper fill (1015) was dark-brownish-black, loosely compacted, silty-clay with charcoal inclusions.

Area 4 Field 1 (Figure 8); consisted of a curvilinear ditch which was identified in Trench 26 and four postholes and one linear feature identified in the additional area of investigation (155.11 m²) which was opened to determine the nature of the curvilinear ditch (Plate 6).

The curvilinear ditch (029) extended beyond the limit of the additional area of investigation on the south and east sides. It had gradual breaks of slope with concave sides and a flat base and measured

0.45 m wide and 0.25 m deep. It was filled by mid-blackish-brown, loosely compacted, sandy-silt with frequent charcoal and small stones inclusions (030). The remainder of the features in this area were identified within the areas defined by the ditch.

A posthole (019) was oval in plan with concave sides and measured 0.45 m by 0.3 m, with a depth of at least 0.1 m. A true depth was not ascertained as a full half-section was not excavated during testing. The feature was filled by dark-brownish-grey, loosely compacted, sandy-silt with frequent charcoal flecks and small heat-shattered stones (020).

Another posthole (023) was identified 0.7 m west of (019). It was sub-oval in plan with concave sides and a flat base and measured 0.35 m by 0.3 m and 0.02 m deep. It was filled by mid-brownish-black, loosely compacted, silty-sand with moderate charcoal inclusions and frequent small stones (024). This feature was truncated by a modern stone filled drain (017).

Posthole (015) was identified northwest of (023) and was also truncated by the modern drain (017). The feature was sub-oval in plan with concave sides and a flat base and measured 0.45 m by 0.4 m and 0.15 m deep. It was filled by brownish-black, loosely compacted, silty-sand with moderate charcoal inclusions and frequent small stones (016).

A posthole (027) was identified to the northwest of (015). It was filled by (028) mid-greyish-brown, loosely compacted, silty-sand and measured 0.35 m by 0.3 m.

Area 5 Field 1 (Figure 9); consisted of two small oval pit features, several stakeholes, one large sub-oval pit and two wide linear features within Trenches 15, 16 and 17. There was moderate to frequent plough furrows throughout the area. An additional area of investigation (9.56 m²) was opened around features (1023) and (1025) to determine their extent (Plate 7).

Two features (1023) and (1025) were identified in the centre of Trench 16. They were located side by side surrounded by a series of stakeholes. Feature (1023) was oval in plan with a concave base and sides and measured 0.7m by 0.45 m and 0.1 m deep. It was filled by dark-blackish-brown, loosely compacted, silty-clay with occasional charcoal flecks (1024). Feature (1025) was located 0.12 m west of (1023). It was oval in plan with concave sides and a flat base and measured 0.8 m by 0.55 m and 0.18 m deep. It was filled by dark-brownish-red, moderately compacted, sandy-silt (1026).

There were five stakeholes ((1029), (1030), (1031), (1032) and (1033)) north of feature (1025) and in the area in between (1025) and (1023), while two further stakeholes (1027), (1028) were identified to the south. One stakehole from the group was excavated. It was sub-circular in plan with steeply sloping sides and measured 0.1 m by 0.08 m and 0.12 m deep. It was filled with dark-brownish-black, loosely compacted clay with charcoal inclusions (1027). All of the other stakeholes appear to be filled with the same type of material.

A pit (139) was identified in Trench 17 c. 20 m southeast of the cluster of features mentioned above. It was sub-oval in plan with a concave base and sides and measured 1.05 m wide and 0.4 m deep. The exact extent of the feature was unclear as it extended beyond the limits of the trench. It was filled by mid-brown, loosely compacted, sandy-silt (140) (Plate 8).

Two linear features were recorded in the centre of Trench 16. Linear (1019) was visible in Trenches 15, 16 and 17. It measured 0.7 m wide and 0.39 m deep. It was filled by (1020) mid-greyish-brown, loosely compacted, silty-clay with moderate small stones.

The second linear (1021) was c.27.5 m east of (1019). It had concave sides, a flat base and measured 1.5 m wide and 0.18 m deep. It was filled by dark orangey-brown, loosely compacted, silty-clay with occasional to moderate small stones (1022).

Area 6 Fields 1, 2, and 6A (Figure 10); consisted of a dense concentration of features identified at the junction of the three fields and extending east into field 6C and west into Field 2.

Included were a number of pits, small middens, deposits of organic material, possible banks or enhancement of natural ridges, house foundations, numerous linear features and rubble deposits. It seems likely that these remains represent a substantial habitation site. Early post-medieval pottery (08E587:032:001) recovered from one feature indicates that at least part of this settlement dates back to this period. A rotary quern fragment (08E587:001:015) was also found beside the field wall separating Field 6B and Field 2, at the north of Area 6.

Due to the nature of the archaeology in this area it was difficult to distinguish between various deposits. No additional areas of investigation were opened in this area as it was apparent that there was sub-surface archaeology present and it was preferable to preserve the stratigraphic integrity of the site and leave any further investigation for the next phase of archaeological works.

Field 2 was undulating and there were a number of bank-like features in the north of the area. It was unclear from test-trenching if these banks were natural or man-made features but it seemed that at least some of them had been enhanced by cultural deposits. The undulations were not fully recorded during test-trenching. It is recommended that a survey of the area be undertaken in order to fully record these undulations if the area will be disturbed by the proposed development (see section 9 below)

Deposits of dark-greyish-black, sandy-silt material with charcoal inclusions were identified in Trenches 8-13 on either side of one of these banks or ridges present in the northeast of Field 2. This material was deemed to be archaeological in nature but further investigation is required to establish the character and extent of the deposits.

A large curvilinear feature (1017) was identified in the west of Trench 12, Field 1. This feature extended beyond the limits of the trench to the southwest and southeast. It measured 18 m long within the trench and 0.7 m wide. It was filled by (1018) mid-greyish-brown, loosely compacted, silty-clay with frequent stones. A depth was not established for the feature.

Several features and frequent northwest/ southeast orientated linear features, including furrows, were identified in the east of Field 2. The remains of a possible structure (1036) were recorded in Trench 2A, the extent of this feature was not clear as it extended beyond the limits of the trench (Plate 9). It was rectilinear in plan with near vertical sides and an irregular base and measured 3.5 m by 0.56 m and 0.11 m deep. It was filled by mid-reddish-orange, loosely compacted, silty-clay with frequent small and medium stones and mortar inclusions (1037). A dark green glazed/vitrified stone (08E587:1037:001) was found in the fill. A stony deposit (1038) was identified directly west of (1036). It was linear in plan, composed of small and medium stones in a light-yellowish-orange, loosely compacted, sandy-silt matrix and measured 2.3 m by 2 m within the trench. This deposit has been provisionally interpreted as a floor surface within the building represented by (1036).

Feature (031) was identified in Trench 7, Field 2. It was curvilinear in plan with concave sides and a flat base and measured 10 m by 0.6 m and 0.35 m deep within the trench (Plate 10). It was filled by mid-greyish-brown, loosely compacted, silty-sand with frequent charcoal and small stone inclusions

(032). A piece of glazed early post-medieval pottery (08E587:032:001) was recovered from the fill (032).

An elongated feature (1034) was identified in Trench 9A, Field 2. It was linear in plan with a northwest /southeast orientation, concave sides and a flat base and measured 1.45 m by 1 m and 0.12m deep. It was filled by dark-brownish-grey, moderately compacted, loam with occasional charcoal and frequent small stone inclusions (1035). Fragments of an iron nail (08E587:1035:001 and 08E587:1035:002) were identified within the deposit.

Deposit (148) was identified to the east of (1034). This midden deposit was composed of dark-brown, loosely compacted, sandy-silt with frequent seashell inclusions. The feature was not fully exposed during testing but measured 2.8 m wide and 0.08 m deep within the trench. Several other possible features were identified within the trench however further investigation will be required in order to assess their potential.

Two small charcoal filled features were identified in Trench 10A, Field 2. Feature (046) was located in the east of the trench. It was slightly irregular in plan and was not excavated during testing however its upper fill (047) was recorded. It consists of dark-greyish-black, moderately compacted, sandy-silt with moderate charcoal and occasional burnt bone inclusions. The feature was truncated by a modern field drain. Immediately west of (046) and possibly associated with it was a deposit of midden material including frequent seashells measuring approximately 4.5 m wide.

The second charcoal flecked feature was identified in the west of Trench 10A, Field 2. This feature was not excavated during testing however its upper fill (073) was recorded. It was dark-black, loosely compacted, sandy-silt with charcoal inclusions.

A sub-circular pit (1043) was identified in the east of Trench 12A, Field 2. It had concave sides and a flat base and measured 2.1 m by 2 m and varied between 0.1 m and 0.2 m in depth. It was filled by dark-brownish-grey, loosely compacted, sandy-clay with small stone, charcoal, burnt and un-burnt animal bone inclusions (1039).

A small sub-oval pit (222) was identified in the east of Trench 13A, Field 2. It had concave sides and a flat base and measured 0.63 m wide and 0.15 m deep (Plate 11). The basal fill (149) was dark-black, loosely compacted, silty-clay with frequent charcoal inclusions and a depth of 0.03 m. The upper fill (223) was dark-blackish-brown, moderately compacted, silty-clay with occasional charcoal inclusions. It measured 0.63 m wide and varied between 0.06 m and 0.1 m in depth.

It can be seen from Figure 10 that the locations of a number of other linear features in Field 2 were recorded within the trenches. In advance of further archaeological investigation it is not possible to link the features between the trenches; however it is likely that at least some of these linear features are archaeologically significant.

A posthole was identified in the west of Trench 2, Field 6A. It was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.2 m by 0.15 m. It was filled by (152) dark-brown, loosely compacted, silty-sand with charcoal inclusions.

Several other possible features were recorded to the east and west of (152) in Trench 2 and in the west of Trenches 3, 4, 5, 6 and 10 in Field 6A. The area was dominated by rubble deposits which are likely to be the remains of demolished post-medieval buildings (Plate 12). It was not possible to establish the nature and extent of these deposits in advance of further topsoil stripping and so they were not assigned context numbers. Amongst the deposits alignments of stone possibly representing

foundations, areas of burning and possible linear features were noted. It was decided not to strip an area of further investigation as the topsoil was extremely shallow and the test trenches were causing disturbance to the archaeological deposits.

A posthole (034) was identified in the west of Trench 8. It was circular in plan with steeply sloping sides and a flat base and measured 0.32 m in diameter and 0.16 m deep. It was filled with dark-blackish-brown, loosely compacted, sandy-silt with frequent charcoal inclusions (035).

A curvilinear feature (153) was partially exposed in the west of Trench 9. It had concave sides and a gently sloping base and measured 7 m by 1.4 m and 0.5 m deep within the trench. It was filled by mid-grey, firm, sandy-silt with occasional small stones (154). A linear feature was recorded c. 2 m east of (153).

Area 7 Field 6C (Figure 11); consisted of a burnt mound (043) located in Trench 2. It was composed of dark-blackish-brown, heat shattered stone and charcoal in a sandy-silt matrix. An additional area of investigation was opened around the mound (80.72²) to establish its extent (Plate 13).

The deposit measured 8 m northeast to southwest by 6.5 m. A possible trough was identified at the northwest of the burnt deposit, this feature was not investigated further at this stage in order to preserve its stratigraphic integrity.

Area 8 Field 5 (Figure 12); consisted of a burnt mound (033) located in Trench 11. It was composed of dark-brownish-black, heat shattered stone in a charcoal-rich silt matrix. An additional area of investigation was opened around the mound (340.11m²) to establish its extent.

The deposit measured 18.5 m northwest to southeast by 12.5 m. A possible trough was identified in the south of the deposit in the form of a hollow filled by re-deposited natural. This trough feature was not investigated further at this stage in order to preserve its stratigraphic integrity.

A charcoal-rich feature (268) was identified in Trench 10, 20 m southeast of (033). It was irregular in plan and measured 1 m by 0.4 m and 0.15 m deep. It was filled by (269) dark-blackish-grey, loosely compacted, charcoal-rich sandy-silt.

Area 9 Field 54 (Figure 13); consisted of an irregular charcoal-rich feature that extended beyond the limits of the test trench (Plate 14).

The upper fill (253) was composed of dark-black, moderately compacted, sandy-silt with moderate small stone and frequent charcoal inclusions and measured 1.82 m by 0.7 m within the trench. The feature was deemed to be of archaeological significance and no further investigation was carried out in order to preserve the stratigraphic integrity of the fills.

Area 10 Field 7 (Figure 14); consisted of two possible corn-drying kilns located in Trench 3 and Trench 6.

Feature (039) was located in the east of Trench 3. It was keyhole shaped in plan with sharp breaks of slope, steeply sloping sides and measured 2 m by 0.65 m. A small area was excavated in the west of the feature however its full depth was not ascertained during testing. It was filled by (040) brownish-

black, moderately compacted, sandy-silt with frequent inclusions of charcoal and small stones (Plate 15).

Feature (042) was located in the centre of Trench 6. The feature was only partially exposed during testing but appeared to be sub-oval in plan and measured 2.2 m east to west by 1.1 m within the trench. It was filled by (041) dark-grey, moderately compacted, sandy-clay with moderate charcoal and large stone inclusions.

Area 11 Fields 6C and 11 (Figure 11) consisted of a possible enclosure abutting the western field boundary. This area had been highlighted in the EIS as a possible archaeological feature.

The summit of a pronounced natural knoll in the field seemed to have been enclosed by a stone wall and/or earthen bank (270) (Plate 16). A section through the wall/bank on the western side showed it to be 0.65 m to 0.75 m in height. It consists of a core of medium sized undressed stones; no bonding material was apparent. Between and over the stones was a dark earthen deposit. It was not clear from the test trenches if this earthen material was originally a bank with a stone revetment which had slumped or if a bank had been built up over a stone wall. This enclosing wall/bank could be identified as a curvilinear feature on the east side of the knoll as far as the boundary with Field 11. On the west side of the field boundary the ground appeared to have been levelled. A large number of stones were piled against the field boundary in Field 11. It is possible these stones represent the rest of the enclosing wall/bank which was demolished in the course of agricultural land clearance.

Within the enclosed area in Field 6C a number of surfaces and deposits were noted. The natural bedrock was outcropping throughout the area and the archaeological deposits and topsoil was concentrated in natural crevices in the rock (Plate 17). The test trenches were causing significant disturbance to the wall/bank and interior of the possible enclosure so no further areas of investigation were excavated during testing. Further investigation by hand or using a mini-digger will be needed in order to establish the nature and extent of this feature (see section 9 below).

Deposit (271) was identified underlying the bank material in the west of Trench 4 (Plate 16). It was dark-greyish-black, loosely compacted, sandy-silt with moderate charcoal and occasional burnt bone flecks. This deposit was only partly exposed within the trenches. Other cultural deposits were noted in the interior of the enclosure but it was not possible to discern their nature and extent. As the site was deemed to be archaeological significant no further investigation was undertaken in order to preserve the stratigraphic integrity of the deposit. A floor tile (08E587:001:003) and roof slate (08E587:001:002) of possible medieval date and a piece of mortar (221) were identified in the interior of the enclosure suggesting that at least some of the feature in this area may be medieval in date, though these artefacts have not been the subject of specialist analysis and further work would be needed to confirm their antiquity. Three whetstones (08E587:001:001, 08E587:001:005 and 08E587:001:006) were also recovered from the area.

Area 12

Field 8 (Figure 15); consisted of a concentration of linear features, a number of pits and areas of oxidized soil. Several of the linears were not recorded as they were deemed to be of low archaeological potential, most likely representing drains and plough furrows.

Feature (008) was identified during the digging of the haul road. It was curvilinear in plan with a northeast to southwest orientation, concave sides and a U-shaped base and measured 0.6 m wide. A full depth was not ascertained during testing and the feature extended beyond the limits of the

trench. It was filled by (009) mid-brownish-grey, loosely compacted, sandy-silt with charcoal and small stone inclusions.

Feature (010) was located to the northeast of (008). It was sub-oval in plan with concave sides and a rounded base and measured 1.74 m by 1m and 0.4 m deep. It was filled by (011) mid-brownish-grey, moderately compacted, sandy-silt and stones.

A large sub-circular feature was identified in the southwest of Trench 12. It was filled by (232) mid-greyish-brown, sandy-silt and measured 4.5 m by 1.5 m within the trench. Several areas of oxidisation were noted in the vicinity of this pit suggesting there may be further features in the area.

Several furrows and other linears were noted in Trenches 11 and 12.

Area 13 Field 8 (Figure 16); consisted of a charcoal-rich feature, and what appeared to be a figure-of-eight shaped corn-drying kiln identified in Trenches 1, 2, 3, and 5. A number of linear features were noted throughout the area but none appeared to be of archaeological significance.

Feature (044) was located in Trench 1, it was figure-of-eight shaped in plan and measured 2.5 m by 0.65 m wide (Plate 18). It was filled by (045) mid-brownish-black, moderately compacted, charcoal-rich sandy-silt and evidence of *in situ* burning was visible around the edges of the feature.

Deposit (085) was located in Trench 2. It was mid-grey, loosely compacted, silty-clay with moderate charcoal inclusions and measured 1 m wide and 0.12 m deep. It extended beyond the southeast edge of the test trench.

A hearth was identified in Trench 5. Feature (227) was sub-oval in plan with concave sides and a flat base and extended beyond the limits of the trench. It measured 1.5 m by 0.6 m and 0.2 m deep. It was filled by (228) greyish-brown, loosely compacted, sandy-silt with frequent charcoal and occasional small stone inclusions.

Several furrows and other linear features of low archaeological potential were also identified in Trench 3.

Area 14 Field 37 (Figure 17); consisted of a number of charcoal-rich pits and stone filled features. They may be related to those identified in Area 17 below.

Feature (235) was located in Trench 1 but extended beyond the northern edge of the trench. It was sub-circular in plan with steeply sloping sides and measured 2 m by 0.6 m and 0.26 m. It was filled by (120) mid brown, moderately compacted clayey-silt with occasional charcoal and small stone inclusions.

Two charcoal-rich pits were identified in Trench 2. Feature (107) was sub-oval in plan measuring 1.2 m by 1 m, though it did extend beyond the limits of the trench (Plate 19). The feature was not excavated during testing but the upper fill (108) was recorded. It was dark-brown, loosely compacted, sandy-silt with frequent charcoal and small stones. Feature (109) was located 30 m southwest of (107). It was sub-oval in plan and partially exposed within the trench (Plate 20). The exposed portion measured 1 m by 0.6 m. The feature was filled by (110) dark-brown, loosely compacted, sandy-silt with frequent charcoal and small stones.

A charcoal-rich pit was located in Trench 4 south of the other features in the area. It was oval in plan and measured 1.7 m by 1.2 m (Plate 21). The feature was not excavated during testing but the upper

fill (114) was recorded. It was dark-black, loosely compacted, silty-clay with frequent charcoal inclusions.

Area 15 Fields 39 and 43 (Figure 18); consisted of a number of features including linear features, postholes and a large sub-rectangular charcoal-rich pit. These features were located on a level plateau in the centre of the field. An additional area of investigation (19.17 m²) was opened around the charcoal-rich feature (146) to establish its extent. Surrounding the plateau in the centre of the field the ground was very wet and marshy. Two (possibly related) deposits of burnt mound material were identified in northwest of Field 39 and the southeast of Field 43.

A linear feature, a circular feature and an irregular deposit were identified in Trench 2. The circular feature measured 0.5 m by 0.4 m and was not excavated during the testing process. It was filled by (134) light-grey, silty-clay. Feature (135) was linear in plan and extended beyond the limit of the trench. It was located southwest of (134). It was filled by mid-greyish-brown, sandy-silt and measured 3 m by 0.5 m wide, the depth was not established during testing. Feature (136) was linear in plan and consisted of mid-grey, moderately compacted, loam with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks. It extended beyond the limits of the trench but within it measured 1 m wide and 0.11 m deep.

A number of features were identified in Trench 3. Feature (138) was linear in plan with a northwest/southeast orientation with concave sides and a rounded base. It extended beyond the limits of the trench but measured 1.5 m by 0.5 m and 0.1 m deep within the trench. It was filled by (230) dark-brown, loosely compacted, sandy-silt with small stone and charcoal inclusions. Three deposits were identified south of (138) they were recorded but not excavated during the testing process. Deposit (141) was dark-grey, moderately compacted, silty-clay and measured 2.1 m by 2 m, though it extended beyond the limit of the trench (Plate 22). Deposit (142) was located south of (141). It was irregular in plan, composed of mid-grey, moderately compacted, silty-clay with moderate charcoal inclusions and measured 2 m long by 1 m wide. A linear feature was identified south of (142). It was filled by (143) light-brownish-grey, moderately compacted, silty-clay that measured 7.7 m by 0.6 m. Feature (146) was located c. 5 m southwest of the main concentration of features in the trench. It was sub-rectangular in plan with concave sides and a slightly rounded base (Plate 23). It measured 3.1 m by 1.2 m and 0.2 m deep. The basal fill (145) was dark-black, loosely compacted, silty-clay with frequent charcoal inclusions and was 0.07 m deep. The upper fill (144) was dark-blackish-brown, loosely compacted, organic material and silty-clay with occasional charcoal and small stones inclusions. The deposit measured 0.13 m deep.

Deposit (184) was recorded in Trench 4. It was sub-oval in plan, measured 2 m by 1 m but the depth was not established during testing. It was composed of light-greyish-brown, loosely compacted, silty-sand and gravel with frequent small and medium stones and occasional charcoal inclusions. This may represent the upper fill of a large pit.

The burnt mound deposit (137) was identified in Trench 6 and Trench 7 in Field 39 and extended beyond the limits of both of these trenches. It was dark-greyish-black, loosely compacted, heat-shattered stone and charcoal in a sandy-silt matrix (Plate 24). The north side of Field 39 was waterlogged and as a result two of the test trenches originally proposed could not be excavated. It is likely that more burnt mound material exists in the vicinity of (137). It is likely there is more burnt mound activity in the vicinity.

Deposit (170) was identified in Trench 1, Field 43. This burnt mound deposit was composed of dark-greyish-black, moderately compacted, heat-shattered stone and charcoal in a sandy-silt matrix and measured 2 m by 1.5 m though it extended beyond the limits of the trench. The mound had been

severely disturbed by a farmer's access tract to the west and it is likely that much of it has been destroyed. A second deposit (171) was noted north of the burnt mound deposit (170). It was linear in plan and extended beyond the limit of the trench. It was composed of mid-grey, moderately compacted, silty-clay with frequent pebbles and may be related to the burnt mound deposit.

Area 16 Fields 39 and 41 (Figure 19); consisted of two areas of burnt mound activity identified along a dip in the topography. An additional area of investigation (11.25 m²) was opened around the burnt deposit (147) to establish its extent.

Deposit (169) was identified in Trench 11, Field 39. It was blackish-grey, loosely compacted, heat-shattered stones and charcoal in a sandy-clay matrix and measured 5.3 m by 0.9 m though it extended beyond the limits of the trench (Plate 25). A whetstone (08E587:169:001) was identified in the deposit during testing.

Deposit (147) was identified Trench 1, Field 41. It was dark-blackish-brown, moderately compacted, heat-shattered stone and charcoal in a sandy-clay matrix and measured 1.54 m by 1.5 m and 0.07 m deep.

Area 17 Field 37 (Figure 20) consisted of a pit full of burnt stone and charcoal identified during the digging of an extension (37 m²) to Trench 6.

A small feature (117) was identified at the west of Trench 6. It was sub-square in plan with rounded corners, concave sides and a rounded base and measured 0.7 m by 0.5 m and 0.14 m deep (Plate 26). It was filled by (231) dark-black, loosely compacted, sandy-silt with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks.

Area 18 Field 8 (Figure 21); consisted of a two pits and linear features noted near the centre of the field.

Moderate furrows and stone filled drains were identified throughout the area. Possible field boundaries and other linears were noted though all seemed modern in date.

A small pit (048) was located in the west of Trench 8. It was sub-oval in plan with concave sides and a flat base and measured 0.4 m by 0.35 m and 0.14 m deep (Plate 27). It was filled by (049) dark-black, loosely compacted, silt with frequent charcoal and occasional ash inclusions.

A pit (132) was identified at the north of Trench 13. It was sub-oval in plan with gradually sloping sides and a near flat base and measured 4.7 m long and 0.25 m deep (Plate 28). It was filled by (133) mid-brown, loosely compacted, sandy-silt with frequent small stones.

Area 19 Field 42 (Figure 22); consisted of several charcoal filled features in the southeast of the field including an elongated feature and pits/postholes).

Feature (097) was located in the southeast of Trench 2. It was sub-rectangular in plan but extended beyond the limits of the trench (Plate 29). The feature had concave sides and a rounded base and measured 2.5 m by 0.7 m and 0.2 m deep. The basal fill (095) was black, loosely compacted, silty-clay with frequent charcoal inclusions and was 0.09 m deep. The upper fill (096) was dark-brown, loosely compacted, silty-clay with moderate charcoal flecks and was 0.1 m deep.

A pit was identified in the southeast of Trench 3. The feature was not excavated due to flooding. The upper deposit (098) was light-whitish-grey, loosely compacted, clayey-silt with frequent pebbles and charcoal flecks. The deposit was sub-circular in plan and measured 1.5 m by 0.8 m but extended beyond the limit of the trench.

Two postholes were identified in the centre of Trench 4. Feature (099) was sub-oval in plan with steeply sloping sides that tapered to a rounded base and measured 0.6 m by 0.5 m and 0.3 m deep. It was filled by (100) dark-reddish-brown, loosely compacted, silty-clay with occasional small stones. Feature (101) was located east of (099). It was sub-circular in plan with steeply sloping, near vertical sides and a rounded base and measured 0.27 m by 0.25 m and was a minimum of 0.17 m deep. It was filled by (102) dark-reddish-brown, loosely compacted, silty-clay.

Area 20 Field 13 (Figure 20); consisted of a large charcoal-rich pit and a hearth.

The hearth was identified in the extension (33 m²) to trench 2B. The feature was sub-oval in plan and measured 1 m by 0.7 m (Plate 30). The upper fill was recorded. It (118) was mid-pinkish-brown, clayey-silt with frequent charcoal and evidence of *in situ* burning.

The charcoal-rich pit (168) was identified in Trench 3B. It was sub-oval in plan with concave sides and a flat base and measured 1.9 m by 1 m (Plate 31). The feature had a minimum depth of 0.09 m during testing though as only a small area was excavated it should be noted that the feature may potentially be much deeper. It was filled by (087) dark-black, loosely compacted, soft silty-clay with frequent charcoal inclusions and occasional small stones.

Area 21 (Field 1) consisted of linear feature (1012) which was merged with Area 3 during post excavation work (see Area 3 above).

Area 22 Field 11 (Figure 23); consisted of a charcoal production pit identified in Trench 1.

Deposit (163) was identified as the fill of a charcoal production pit. It was dark-black, loosely compacted charcoal in a silt matrix and measured 1.7 m by 1.5 m and 0.08 m deep. The feature was most certainly deeper as only a small area was excavated during testing. Evidence of *in situ* burning was noted around the edges of the feature.

Area 23 Fields 13 9B (Figure 23) consisted of four deposits of burnt mound material and associated features identified in Trenches 9 and 10 of Field 13 and Trench 1 and in the haul road of Field 9B.

Deposit (088) was located in the south of Trench 10. It was dark-brownish-black, loosely compacted, heat-shattered stone and charcoal in a sandy-silt matrix. The extent of the deposit was not ascertained as it expanded beyond the limits of the trench however a width of 4.7 m was recorded within the trench.

Deposit (089) was recorded in the south of Trench 9A. It was dark-brownish-black, loosely compacted, heat-shattered stone and charcoal in a sandy-silt matrix. The extent of the deposit was not ascertained as it expanded beyond the limits of the trench however a width of 2 m was recorded within the trench.

Deposit (090) was identified in the north of trench 9B it was most likely a continuation of the burnt mound deposit (089) visible in Trench 9A. It was dark brownish-black, loosely compacted, heat-shattered stone and charcoal in a sandy-silt matrix. The extent of the deposit was not ascertained as it expanded beyond the limits of the trench however a width of 7 m was recorded within it.

A small irregular feature measuring 0.4 m by 0.3 m was identified in Trench 7, Field 13. The feature was not excavated during testing but its upper fill was recorded. It was filled by (091) light-reddish-brown, silty-sand and evidence of burning *in situ* was noted around the edges of the feature.

Deposit (004) was identified during the digging of a haul road through Field 9B. It was dark-black, loosely compacted, heat shattered stone and charcoal in a silty-clay matrix and measured 2 m by 1.7 m though it extended beyond the trench (Plate 32). Two smaller deposits of the same consistency were also identified in the area. Deposit (003) was located 2.3 m east of (004) and measured 3.9 m by 2.6 m and 0.2 m deep. Deposit (005) was located directly southeast of (003) and measured 2 m by 1 m.

Deposit (058) was identified in Trench 1, Field 9B. It was dark-brownish-black, loosely compacted, heat shattered stone and charcoal in a silty-clay matrix. The extent of the deposit was not ascertained as it expanded beyond the limits of the trench however a length of 11 m was recorded within the trench.

Area 24 Field 12 (Figure 24); consisted of a habitation site located close to the summit of the hill in Field 12. It included a possible house foundation, hearth, postholes and other burnt features.

The possible structure foundation identified in Trench 6 consisted of a right angled stone filled linear feature (Plate 33). One side of the linear measured 3 m long and the other side measured 2.2 m long, though it did extend beyond the limits of the trench to the west and south. It was on average 0.3 m wide. It was filled by (072) brownish-grey, sandy-silt with occasional charcoal flecks and moderate small, medium and occasional large stones.

There was a possible floor surface inside the right angle of the foundation. It consisted of compacted clay and patches of *in situ* burning.

A posthole (068) was identified northwest of (072) in Trench 6. It was circular in plan and measured 0.35 m by 0.3 m (Plate 34). It was filled by (069) dark-greyish-brown, loosely compacted, silty-sand with frequent charcoal inclusions.

A second posthole (070) was identified 3.5 m southeast of (068) in Trench 6. It was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.4 m by 0.35 m. It was filled by (071) orangey-brown, loosely compacted, silty-sand.

Two deposits ((050) and (051)) were recorded in Trench 7A northwest of (072). Deposit (050) was oval in plan and composed of dark-brownish-black, moderately compacted, silty-clay with frequent charcoal and occasional burnt bone inclusions. The deposit measured 0.5 m by 0.3 m and 0.03 m deep. Deposit (051) was located 8.3 m northwest of (050) and measured 0.59 m by 0.45 and 0.12 m deep. It was oval in plan and composed of blackish-orange, loosely compacted, clayey-silt with occasional small stones and charcoal inclusions.

A charcoal-rich feature (234) was identified in Trench 11 c. 80 m northeast of the concentration of features described above. It was sub-circular in plan with a concave base and sides and measured 0.6 m by 0.5 m and 0.12 m deep. The basal fill (092) was dark-black, loosely compacted, sandy-silt with

frequent charcoal inclusions and measured 0.06 m deep. The upper fill (093) was mid-yellowish-brown, loosely compacted, silty-clay with occasional small stones and measured 0.4 m by 0.33 m and 0.06 m deep.

Area 25 Field 25 (Figure 25); consisted of a possible kiln from which pieces of metalworking slag were recovered (Plate 35).

Feature (060) was roughly keyhole shaped in plan and measured 3.4 m by 2.4 m though it extended beyond the limits of the trench. The upper fill (061) was dark black, loosely compacted charcoal in a sandy-silt matrix with inclusions of burnt bone and metalworking slag.

Area 26/ Area 27 Fields 12 and 27 (Figure 26); consisted of a large complex of burnt mound deposits and associated features surrounding a circular marsh/lake identified in the southeast of Field 12 and on the other side of the stream at the north of Field 27. Due to the ground conditions and the high risk of flooding it was not possible to excavate portions of the proposed trenches or additional areas of investigation to ascertain the extent of the burnt mound deposits. Three deposits of burnt mound material were recorded in the southeast of Field 12. It was apparent from the local topography that there are many other mounds in the area. On the south side of the burnt mounds in Field 27 a series of postholes and burnt material found in the east side of the field possibly representing a habitation site. It was decided during post-excavation that the burnt mounds and the habitation site may be inter-related and it is recommended that they are treated as one site for the purposes of archaeological resolution.

A burnt mound deposit (065) was identified in the southeast of Trench 5, Field 12. It was dark-brownish-black, loosely compacted, heat shattered stones and charcoal in a sandy-clay matrix (Plate 36). The deposit measured 16 m in length within the trench. It was located on the slope overlooking the marshy area in the southeast of the field.

Deposit (066) was identified in Trench 6B in the southeast of Field 12. This burnt mound material was dark-greyish-black, loosely compacted heat shattered stones and charcoal in a sandy-clay matrix. The deposit measured 13 m in length within the trench.

The burnt mound deposit (067) was identified in Trench 7B in the southeast of Field 12. It was dark-greyish-black, loosely compacted, heat-shattered stone and charcoal in a sandy-clay matrix and measured 9 m in length within the trench (Plate 37).

A stony deposit (052) was recorded in Trench 8 and Trench 17, north of the burnt mound deposits. It was composed of small and medium stones in a mid-yellowish-brown, moderately compacted, sandy-silt matrix and measured 13 m by 2 m though it clearly extended beyond the limits of the trench. It may represent a metallised surface associated with the burnt mound activity.

A small charcoal-rich feature was identified in Trench 4 west of the deposits of burnt mound material. It was sub-oval in plan and measured 0.45 m by 0.4 m and 0.1 m deep. The upper fill (077) was dark-brownish-grey, loosely compacted, sandy-silt with frequent charcoal inclusions.

Deposit (127) was recorded in Trench 1, Field 27. It was composed of light-grey, moderately compacted, silty-clay with heat-shattered stone inclusions. The deposit measured 12 m in length within the trench.

A deposit of burnt mound material (286) was also identified during the digging of a silt-trap by the stream in the north of Field 27. It was composed of dark-greyish-black, loosely compacted, heat-

shattered stone and charcoal in a sandy-clay matrix. The extent of this deposit was not ascertained during testing but it was c. 13 m wide in the trench.

A cluster of features were identified in Trench 3, Field 27 c.20 m south of deposit (127). A posthole (054) was circular in plan with a concave base and sides and measured 0.35 m by 0.32 m and 0.12 m deep. It was filled by (053) mid-grey, moderately compacted, sandy-silt with moderate charcoal and small stone inclusions.

Another posthole was identified 0.45 m northeast of (054). It was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.34 m by 0.3m. It was filled by (055) mid-grey, moderately compacted, sandy-silt with occasional charcoal and small stone inclusions.

A third posthole was identified 0.5 m southeast of (055). It was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.32 m by 0.29 m. The upper fill (056) was mid-greyish-brown, silty-sand.

Deposit (057) was located 1.2 m east of (056). It was an elongated oval shape in plan and measured 0.5 m by 0.32 m. It was composed of mid-greyish-brown, silty-sand.

Area 28 Field 12 (Figure 27); consisted of a small deposit of burnt mound material identified in Trenches 1 and 2 close to a marshy area in the northeast of the field. Due to presence of springs in the area which caused the trenches to flood no further area of investigation was opened to ascertain the extent of the material.

Deposit (059) was dark-brownish-black, loosely compacted heat-shattered stone and charcoal in a sandy-silt matrix. The deposit was visible in Trench 1 and Trench 2 and appeared to be almost linear in plan it between 4 m and 6 m wide within the trenches and had a depth of 0.1 m.

Area 29 Field 32 (Figure 28); consisted of two pits filled with organic material and burnt stone noted in Trench 3 at the north side of the field.

A large sub-circular feature was identified in the west of the trench. It measured 3.9m by 1.8 m though it extended beyond the limits of the trench. The feature upper fill (216) which was dark-black, loosely compacted clayey-silt (Plate 38). The depth of this feature was not ascertained during testing. Feature (217) was identified northeast of (216). It was irregular in plan with concave sides and a flat base and measured 1.4 m by 0.6 m and 0.2 m deep, though it too extended beyond the limits of the trench. It was filled by (218) dark-brown, moderately compacted burnt stones in a sandy-silt matrix with occasional charcoal flecks.

Area 30 Field 28 (Figure 29); consisted of a ploughed out burnt mound and associated pits and linear features identified in the southeast of the field. An additional area of investigation (163.13 m²) was opened around the mound in order to establish its extent.

The burnt mound (186) was identified in the middle of Trench 5 and an area of topsoil was removed to ascertain the extent of the deposit. It was blackish-grey, loosely compacted, heat-shattered stones and charcoal in a sandy-clay matrix and measured 15.4 m by 7 m.

A second deposit of burnt mound material (192) was recorded in the northeast of Trench 4. It was dark-greyish-black loosely compacted heat shattered stone and charcoal in a sandy-silt matrix and

measured 2.7 m by 1 m though it extended beyond the limits of the trench so the exact dimensions are uncertain.

Deposit (193) was identified approximately 5 m southwest of (192) in Trench 4. It was greyish-orange, silty-clay with frequent small and medium stones and moderate charcoal inclusions. The deposit measured 1.5 m by 1 m within the trench but extended beyond the limit of excavation.

A large pit (194) was identified approximately 20 m southwest of burnt mound deposit (193). It appeared to be sub-rectangular in plan, though it extended beyond the limit of the trench (Plate 39). The feature had steeply sloping concave sides and a flat base lined with small and medium stones and measured 3.7 m by 1 m and 0.1 m deep within the trench. The basal fill (196) was composed of small and medium sized stones within a dark-grey, moderately compacted, silty-clay matrix that formed a surface at the base of the feature. The upper fill (195) was dark-grey, moderately compacted, silty-clay that measured 3.7 m by 1 m and 0.1 m deep within the trench.

Area 31 Field 4 (Figure 30); consisted of a right angled arrangement of stones and a burnt deposit identified in Trench 5 at the southeast of the field.

The stone feature (113) consisted of a right-angled linear arrangement of stones that measured 0.6 m north/south and 1.7 m east/west (Plate 40). A small area of burning was identified directly northeast of the stone linear.

Area 32 Field 8 (Figure 31) consisted of two hearths and a sub-oval charcoal-rich feature identified in the northeast of the field.

A charcoal-rich hearth was identified in the east of Trench 7. It was oval in plan and measured 1 m wide and 0.15 m deep, the exact dimensions were not ascertained as the feature extended beyond the limits of the trench (Plate 41). It was filled by (086) mid-grey, loosely compacted, silty-clay with frequent charcoal inclusions. There were traces of oxidized soil around the edges of the feature suggesting burning *in situ* had taken place.

Another hearth was identified in the east of Trench 8. The feature appeared to be sub-oval in plan, though it did extend beyond the limits of the trench (Plate 45). It was filled by (075) dark-black, sandy-silt with frequent charcoal inclusions and measured 0.98 m wide within the trench. Evidence of *in situ* burning was noted around the edges of the feature.

A third charcoal-rich feature was identified in the east of Trench 9. It was sub-circular in plan and extended beyond the limits of the trench. It was filled by (131) dark-grey, loosely compacted, sandy-silt with frequent charcoal inclusions and measured 0.5 m by 0.4 m within the trench.

Area 33 Field 9A (Figure 27); consisted of a curvilinear ditch and charcoal-rich features located close to the stream on the south side of the field. The proximity of these features to burnt deposits in Area 28 suggests that they may have archaeological potential.

A curvilinear ditch (082) was identified in Trenches 10, 11 and 16. This curvilinear feature had steeply sloping sides and a flat base and measured 30 m by 0.9 m and 0.5 m deep (Plate 43). The feature extended beyond the limits of the trench to the southeast and the southwest. The basal fill (083) was light-grey, loosely compacted, silty-clay with moderate charcoal inclusions and small stones that measured 0.6 m wide and varied between 0.4 m and 0.5 m in depth. The upper fill (084) was mid-

orangey-brown, loosely compacted, sandy-silt with occasional charcoal inclusions and small stones. This deposit varied between 0.6 m and 0.9 m in width and was 0.4 m deep.

A circular pit (237) was identified 47 m northwest of (082) in Trench 11. It was sub-circular in plan with a concave base and sides and measured 0.6 m wide and 0.15 m deep within the trench. The exact dimensions of the feature could not be ascertained as it extended beyond the trench to the northeast. This feature was filled by (081) mid-greyish-brown, loosely compacted, silty-sand with frequent charcoal inclusions.

A similar charcoal-rich feature was identified to the west of (237) in Trench 9. The feature was irregular in plan and measured 0.55 m by 0.45 m. It was not excavated during testing and so the depth of the feature was unknown. It was filled by (080) dark-greyish-brown, loosely compacted, silty-sand with frequent charcoal and flat stone inclusions.

Area 34 Field 9B (Figure 32) consisted of a number of features identified in Trenches 13 and 14 in the south and southeast of the field.

Two postholes were identified in Trench 13. The most westerly of the two was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.42 m by 0.3 m. It was filled by (128) greyish-brown, moderately compacted, sandy-silt with charcoal inclusions. The second posthole was identified 1.5 m east of (128). It was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.3 m by 0.19 m. It was filled by (129) greyish-brown, moderately compacted, sandy-silt with occasional charcoal inclusions.

Two charcoal-rich features were identified in Trench 14 near the south of the field. Feature (202) was sub-circular in plan with concave sides and a slightly irregular base and measured 0.5 m by 0.31 m and 0.21 m deep. It was filled by (064) dark-brownish-red, moderately compacted, silty-clay with occasional charcoal inclusions and evidence of burning *in situ*.

Feature (229) was located to the southeast of (202). It was circular in plan with steeply sloping sides and a flat base and measured 0.82 m by 0.8 m and 0.16 m deep. The basal fill (063) was black, loosely compacted silty-clay in a charcoal-rich matrix and measured 0.83 m by 0.75 m and 0.03 m deep. The upper fill (062) was dark-brownish-black, moderately compacted sandy-silt with frequent small stones and occasional charcoal inclusions. This deposit measured 0.83 m by 0.8 m and 0.07 m.

Area 35 Field 14 (Figure 33); consisted of two small burnt deposits identified in the southeast of the field which are likely to represent the remains of burnt mounds in the area.

Deposit (103) was located in Trench 2 and consists of grey-silt with frequent heat shattered stones and occasional charcoal inclusions. It extended beyond the limits of the trench but 4 m of the deposit were visible during testing.

Deposit (104) was identified in Trench 5. It was curvilinear in plan and composed of dark-black heat shattered stone in a charcoal-rich matrix. The deposit measured 2.5 m wide within the trench.

Area 36 Field 36 (Figure 30) consisted of a post-hole and a charcoal-rich pit located at opposite ends of the field.

The charcoal-rich pit was identified in Trench 2 at the north of the field. The feature was not excavated during testing but the upper fill (115) was recorded (Plate 44). It was black, moderately compacted silty-clay with frequent charcoal inclusions and measured 1.4 m by 0.65 m.

A posthole (111) was identified in Trench 11 at the south of the field. It was sub-circular in plan with steeply sloping concave sides and an irregular base and measured 0.3 m by 0.2 m and 0.3 m deep. It was filled by (112) greyish-brown, loosely compacted, silty-sand with frequent charcoal and small stone inclusions (Plate 45).

Area 37 Fields 46 and 47 (Figure 34); consisted of a number of possible archaeological features including charcoal flecked spreads and pits at the northeast of Field 46 and southeast of Field 47.

A small pit feature (173) was identified in Trench 2, Field 47. It was sub-circular in plan with steeply sloping sides and a concave base and measured 0.7m by 0.58 m and 0.3 m deep. It was filled by (121) dark-reddish-brown, moderately compacted, silty-clay with occasional charcoal inclusions.

Deposit (122) was identified in the east of Trench 1, Field 46. It was irregular in plan and composed of dark-blackish-grey, moderately compacted, silty-clay with medium stones and moderate charcoal inclusions and measured 1.5 m by 0.42 m.

A stakehole was identified in Trench 3, Field 47. It was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.07 m by 0.06 m. It was filled by (123) black, loosely compacted clay with frequent charcoal inclusions.

A small burnt deposit (124) was identified in the west of Trench 3. It was composed of dark-reddish-brown, loosely compacted, silty-clay with frequent medium stones and occasional to moderate charcoal inclusions. The deposit was irregular in plan and extended beyond the limits of the trench but measured 2.8 m by 1 m and 0.25 m deep within the trench.

A small charcoal flecked deposit (238) was identified in the east of Trench 3. It was dark-grey, moderately compacted silty-sand with occasional to moderate charcoal flecks and measured 0.5 m by 0.1 m.

Area 38 Field 6A (Figure 35); consisted of a charcoal production pit identified in Trench 13 in the northeast of the field. It may be related to the activity in Area 2 in the south of the field (described above).

The feature was not excavated during testing but its upper fill (074) was recorded. It was mid-brown, sandy-silt with frequent charcoal inclusions and measured 1.1 m wide. The length and depth of the feature could not be ascertained as it extended beyond the limits of the trench.

Area 39 Field 6B (Figure 36); consisted of a charcoal-rich linear feature and a deposit of heat-shattered stone and charcoal identified in Trench 7 in the northeast of the field.

Feature (155) was composed of mid-brownish-grey heat shattered stones and charcoal in a sandy-silt matrix and measured 0.6 m by 0.4 m and 0.14 m deep. The deposit extended beyond the limits of the trench.

Feature (1040) was identified approximately 40 m to the northeast of (155). It was linear in plan with concave sides and a rounded base and measured 2 m by 1.3 m and 0.22 m deep within the trench (Plate 46). The basal fill (1042) was dark-black, loosely compacted peat with frequent charcoal inclusions and measured 0.14 m deep. The upper fill (1041) was mid-greyish-brown, loosely compacted, silty-clay and measured 0.08 m deep.

Area 40 Field 52 (Figure 37); consisted of at least one curvilinear feature (213) with charcoal flecked fills identified in Trench 2 in the southeast of the field. These features appeared archaeological in nature and could be part of an enclosing ditch of some kind. It was curvilinear in plan and appeared to 'fork' in two before it extended beyond the limit of the trench (Plate 47). It had a concave base and sides and measured 8.6 m by 1.3 m and 0.2 m deep within the trench. It was filled by (212) dark-blackish-grey, moderately compacted, sandy-clay with frequent charcoal inclusions.

Area 41 Field 51 (Figure 37); consisted of a charcoal production pit identified in Trench 2 in the southwest of the field.

The feature was not excavated during testing but its upper fill (214) was recorded. It was sub-rectangular in plan and composed of dark-greyish-black, moderately compacted, charcoal and measured 1 m by 0.7 m within the trench (Plate 48).

Area 42 Field 48 (Figure 38) consisted of a burnt mound deposit identified in Trench 1 in the west of the field. This deposit was located on a steep north facing slope. It was c. 10 m from the base of the slope where there was a high degree of waterlogging and the ground consisted of peat.

Deposit (215) was composed of dark-greyish-black, moderately compacted, heat shattered stone and charcoal in a silty-clay matrix (Plate 49). Though patchy the deposit measured 8 m long within the trench and extended beyond the limits of excavation.

Area 43 Field 26 (Figure 39) consisted of a large irregular pit with a charcoal flecked fill identified in Trench 17 in the southwest of the field.

The feature (175) was sub-oval in plan with steeply sloping sides and a flat base and measured 1.4 m by 1 m and 0.4 m deep. It was filled by (176) light-grey, loosely compacted, sandy-silt with occasional charcoal inclusions (Plate 50).

Area 44 Field 26 (Figure 40) consisted of a large pit or hearth with burning *in situ* and frequent charcoal inclusions identified in Trench 12 in the northwest of the field.

The feature (177) was sub-oval in plan with gradually sloping slightly irregular sides and an irregular base and measured 0.6 m by 0.3 m and 0.1 m deep (Plate 51). Evidence of *in situ* burning was noted around the edges of the cut. It was filled by (178) light-blackish-brown, loosely compacted, sandy-silt with frequent charcoal inclusions.

Area 45 Field 26 (Figure 40); consisted of a deposit of burnt mound material located on the brow of the hill in Trench 11 overlooking the southeast corner of the field. A deep northeast to southwest orientated linear was identified to the north of the burnt material.

Deposit (181) was composed of brownish-black, loosely compacted, heat shattered stone and charcoal in a sandy-silt matrix and measured 1.2 m by 0.8 m within the trench.

The linear (179) was recorded in several trenches less than 10 m upslope of the burnt deposit (181). This feature had steeply sloping near vertical sides and a flat base and measured 1.4 m wide and 0.7 m deep (Plate 52). It was filled by (180) mid-yellowish-brown, loosely compacted, silty-sand with occasional charcoal and small stone inclusions.

Area 46 Field 29 (Figure 41) consisted of a large charcoal-rich sub-rectangular pit identified in Trench 7 in the south of the field.

The feature was not excavated during testing but its upper fill (206) was recorded. It was dark-black, loosely compacted, silty-clay and organic material with frequent charcoal inclusions and measured 2.11 m by 0.9 m within the trench but extended beyond it (Plate 53).

Area 47 Field 30A & 31 (Figure 41); consisted of a charcoal spread and a posthole identified near the field boundary between Field 30A and Field 31.

Deposits (208) and (211) were identified in Trench 2, Field 30A. Deposit (208) was mid-grey, loosely compacted, loam with moderate charcoal inclusions and measured 2.4 m by 1.8 m though it extended beyond the limits of the trench. Deposit (211) was overlying (208) close to the baulk and was composed of dark-blackish-grey, loosely compacted, clayey-silt with frequent charcoal inclusions and measured 1.1 m by 0.55 m within the trench.

A posthole (209) was identified in Trench 1A, Field 31. It was sub-circular in plan with near vertical sides and a flat steeply sloping base and measured 0.26 m by 0.24 m and 0.17 m deep (Plate 54). It was filled by (210) dark-greyish-brown, loosely compacted clayey-silt.

Area 48 Field 34 (Figure 28); consisted of a large irregular pit with charcoal flecked fills identified in Trench 4A in the northeast of the field.

Feature (197) was sub-oval in plan with slightly irregular sides and a concave base and measured 1m by 0.5 m and 0.3 m deep (Plate 55). It was filled by (198) light-greyish-brown, loosely compacted, sandy-silt with occasional charcoal and small stone inclusions.

Area 49 Field 13 (Figure 20); consisted of a steep sided linear feature with a stony fill and a stony deposit was identified in Trenches 4A and 6A in the northwest of Field 13.

Feature (105) was linear in plan with a northwest to southeast orientation with steeply sloping near vertical sides and a flat base and measured 1.8 m by 0.15 m and 0.25 m deep within the trench (Plate 56). It was filled by (106) light-grey, loosely compacted, sandy-silt with occasional charcoal and small and medium stone inclusions. This feature may represent a stone-lined slot trench but further investigation is necessary in order to substantiate this.

Deposit (119) was linear in plan and composed of dark-grey, moderately compacted, silty-clay with moderate charcoal and medium stone inclusions and measured 1 m by 0.3 m within the trench but also extended beyond the limit of excavation

Area 50 Field 8 (Figure 42); consisted of a posthole identified in Trench 20 in the southwest of the field. It's proximity to the activity in Areas 18 and 23 would suggest that it may be of archaeological significance.

Feature (076) was circular in plan with steeply sloping near vertical sides and a concave base and measured 0.22 m in diameter by 0.2 m deep. It was filled by (287) dark brownish-grey, moderately compacted silty-sand with moderate charcoal and small stone inclusions.

Area 51 Field 53 (Figure 43); consisted of a deposit of burnt mound material (239) identified in Trench 2. It was sub-circular in plan and composed of dark-blackish-brown, moderately compacted, heat shattered stones and charcoal in a sandy-silt matrix and measured 1.6 m by 1.2 m within the trench.

Area 52 Field 53 (Figure 44) consisted of a deposit of burnt mound material (245) identified in Trenches 12 and 13 at the north of the field. An additional area of investigation (232.27 m²) was opened up around the mound in order to ascertain its extent.

Deposit (245) was sub-circular in plan and composed of dark-black, moderately compacted, heat shattered stone and charcoal in a sandy-silt matrix and measured 10.5 m by 9.9 m (Plate 57).

A second smaller deposit (279) was noted directly north of (245) in Trench 12. It was sub-circular in plan and composed of mid-blackish-brown, moderately compacted heat shattered stone in a silty-sand matrix with occasional charcoal inclusions and measured 0.35 m in diameter.

Area 53 Field 53 (Figure 45); consisted of two deposits of burnt mound material (236) and (280) identified in Trenches 48 and 14A respectively in the centre of the field. An additional area of investigation (256.93 m²) was opened up around the mound in order to ascertain its extent.

Deposit (236) was irregular in plan and composed of dark-greyish-black, loosely compacted, heat shattered stone and charcoal in a sandy-silt matrix and measured 18 m by 15 m (Plate 58).

Deposit (280) was irregular in plan and composed of dark-brownish-black, moderately compacted, heat shattered stone and charcoal in a sandy-silt matrix and measured 2 m wide within the trench. It was most likely that the two deposits are related.

Area 54 Field 53 (Figure 46); consisted of two charcoal-rich deposits located in close proximity to one another in Trench 24B.

Deposit (249) was irregular in plan and composed of dark-blackish-grey, loosely compacted, sandy silt with frequent charcoal inclusions and measured 1.24 m by 0.4 m (Plate 59). Deposit (250) was located 0.35 m north of (249). It appeared circular in plan though it should be noted that it extends beyond the limit of the trench. The deposit was composed of dark-blackish-grey, moderately compacted, sandy-silt with frequent charcoal inclusions and measured 0.2 m in diameter (Plate 60).

Area 55 Field 32 (Figure 44); consisted of a small charcoal-rich feature identified in Trench 20 in the south of the field.

The feature (257) appeared to be sub-oval in plan but as it extended beyond the limits of the trench this cannot be said with certainty (Plate 61). The feature had steeply sloping sides and a slightly irregular base and measured 1.4 m by 0.6 m and 0.13 m deep within the trench. The basal fill (263) was dark-grey, loosely compacted silt with a depth of 0.02 m. It was underlying (258) dark-black, loosely compacted, silty-clay with frequent charcoal inclusions and a depth of 0.04 m. This in turn was underlying (262) dark-blackish-brown, loosely compacted, silty-clay with occasional charcoal inclusions and a depth of 0.06 m. The upper fill (261) was dark-black, loosely compacted, silty-clay with frequent charcoal inclusions and a depth of 0.01 m.

Area 56 Field 53 (Figure 38); consisted of a pit (283) identified in the south of Trench 20A.

The feature appeared to be sub-square in plan though as it extended beyond the limits of the trench this cannot be said for certain (Plate 62). The upper fill (284) of the feature was recorded it was brownish-black, loosely compacted, sandy-silt with frequent charcoal inclusions and occasional flecks of burnt bone. It measured 0.6 m by 0.4 m within the trench however a full depth was not ascertained for the feature.

Area 57 Field 55 (Figure 47); consisted of a curvilinear feature (292) visible throughout Trenches 8, 9, 10 and 11A and three small charcoal-rich features ((294), (296) and (298)) in Trench 5B.

Feature (292) was curvilinear in plan with a northwest to southeast orientation, steeply sloping sides and was located in the west of the area. It measured 1.5 m wide and a minimum of 0.48 m deep, though the full depth of the feature was not ascertained during testing. It was filled by (293) mid-brown, loosely compacted, silty-sand with occasional charcoal and small stone inclusions (Plate 63).

The three charcoal-rich features ((294), (296) and (298)) were located in the east of the area. Due to the presence of burnt bone in one of the features they were not half sectioned as they could represent human cremation burials. Feature (294) was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.5 m by 0.3 m. Its fill (295) was recorded as light-blackish-brown, loosely compacted, silty-sand with frequent charcoal inclusions. Feature (296) was located 0.8 m southwest of (294) it was sub-oval in plan and measured 0.6 m by 0.35 m. Its fill (297) consisted of light-brownish-black, loosely compacted, silty-sand with frequent charcoal inclusions and occasional small fragments of burnt bone. Feature (298) was located 0.4 m southwest of (296) it was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.45 m by 0.3 m. Its fill (299) was mid-blackish-brown, loosely compacted, silty-sand with frequent charcoal inclusions and occasional small fragments of burnt bone.

Area 58 Field 56 (Figure 48); was identified in the north of Field 56 and consisted of a single feature; deposit (310).

Deposit (310) was composed of small and medium angular and sub-angular stones in a mid-brown, sandy-silt matrix with moderate charcoal and occasional heat shattered stone inclusions (Plate 65). The deposit measured 4 m by 2.5 m within the trench and appeared to have very straight edges perhaps suggesting it was associated with a structure.

Area 59 Field 56 (Figure 49) consisted of five features ((325), (300), (327), (302) and (304)) identified in Trenches 1, 4, 5 and 6 throughout the west side of Field 59.

A pit (325) was identified in Trench 1. It was sub-oval in plan and measured 0.5 m by 0.41 m. The feature was not excavated during testing however the upper fill (326) was recorded. Deposit (326)

was mid-blackish-grey, moderately compacted, silty-sand with occasional charcoal and small stone inclusions.

A hearth (300) was identified in Trench 4. It was sub-oval in plan with concave sides, a slightly irregular base and measured 0.75 m by 0.2 m and 0.12m deep (Plate 67). It was filled by (301) light-black, loosely compacted, sandy-silt with frequent charcoal inclusions. Traces of *in situ* burning were noted at the base and edges of the cut.

A pit (327) was identified in Trench 5. The feature was only partially exposed within the trench and appeared to be sub-rectangular in plan. It had very gradually sloping slightly concave sides and measured 1.05 m by 0.7 m and 0.1 m deep. It was filled by mid-grey, moderately compacted, sandy-silt with frequent charcoal inclusions.

A stakehole (304) was identified in Trench 6. It was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.1 m by 0.08 m. It was filled by (305) dark-black, loosely compacted, sandy-silt with frequent charcoal inclusions.

A pit (302) was identified 0.25 m southwest of (304). It was sub-oval in plan with gradually sloping slightly irregular sides and an irregular base and measured 0.3 m by 0.15 m and 0.15 m deep. It was filled by (303) dark-black, loosely compacted, sandy-silt with frequent charcoal inclusions and occasional small stones.

Area 60 Fields 55 and 56 (Figure 50 & 51); consisted of a dense concentration of features identified in the northeast of Field 55 and the southeast of Field 56. An additional area of investigation (approximately 110 m²) was opened at the northeast end of trench 23A (Field 55) in order to establish the extent of the features in that area.

Feature (354) was identified in Trenches 22A, 23A, 24A, 25A and 26A at the northeast of Field 55. The feature was curvilinear in plan with concave sides and measured 1.9 m wide and 0.35 m deep. In Trench 26A it was filled by (355) dark-greyish-brown, moderately compacted, silty-sand with occasional small and medium stones and charcoal inclusions. In Trench 23A it was filled by (395) mid-brown, moderately compacted, clayey-silt with frequent small stones and occasional charcoal inclusions. In Trench 22A it was filled by (394) mid-brown, silty-sand, with occasional large stone inclusions. The linear appeared to continue on the other side of the upstanding field boundary into Field 56. Here it was given the context number (308). Feature (308) was curvilinear in plan with steeply sloping sides and measured 2.8 m wide and a minimum of 0.4 m deep (a full depth was not ascertained during testing). It was filled by (309) dark-brownish-grey, loosely compacted, sandy-silt with occasional small stones and charcoal inclusions. It should be noted that the main concentrations of archaeology in the area are all located to the east of this linear feature.

A high concentration of features was identified in the northeast of Trench 23A. Feature (390) was curvilinear in plan and measured 0.9 m by 0.12 m to 0.22 m wide. The feature was not excavated during testing but its upper fill (391) was recorded. Deposit (391) was mid-brown, moderately compacted, silty-sand with occasional charcoal inclusions.

A stakehole (392) was located directly northeast of (390). It was circular in plan and measured 0.25 m in diameter. It was filled by (293) mid-brown, moderately compacted, silty-sand with occasional charcoal inclusions.

Four additional stakeholes which were identical in shape and size were recorded in a cluster to the northeast of (392). These features ((382), (384), (386) and (388)) were all circular in plan and measured 0.15 m in diameter. The features were filled by ((383), (385), (387) and (389)) mid-brown, clayey-sand with occasional charcoal inclusions.

A pit (380) was identified to the north of the aforementioned cluster. It was partially exposed within the trench and appeared to be sub-oval in plan measuring 0.82 m by 0.3 m. The feature was not excavated during testing but its upper fill (381) was recorded. Deposit (381) was mid-brown, moderately compacted, silty-sand with occasional charcoal and small stone inclusions.

A pit (378) was located to the northeast of (380). It was partially exposed within the trench and appeared to be sub-oval in plan measuring 1.1 m by 0.7 m. It was filled by (379) mid-grey, moderately compacted, silty-sand with small stone inclusions.

A pit (376) was located to the northeast of (378). It was partially exposed within the trench and appeared to be sub-oval in plan measuring 0.57 m by 0.47 m. It was filled by (377) was mid-grey, moderately compacted, silty-sand with occasional charcoal and small stone inclusions.

A posthole (374) was located north of (376). It was circular in plan and measured 0.24 m in diameter. The feature was not excavated during testing but its upper fill (375) was recorded. Deposit (375) was mid-grey, moderately compacted, silty-sand with occasional charcoal inclusions.

A pit (372) was identified to the east of (374). It was partially exposed within the trench and appeared to be sub-oval/sub-square in plan measuring 1.2 m wide and 0.23 m deep. It was filled by (373) mid-brown, moderately compacted, clayey-sand with occasional small stone inclusions.

A pit (370) was located to the northeast of (372). It was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.45 m by 0.38 m. The feature was not excavated during testing but its upper fill (371) was recorded. Deposit (371) was mid-greyish-brown, moderately compacted, clayey-sand with occasional charcoal and small stone inclusions.

A series of linear features were noted at the very northeast of the trench, an additional area of investigation (110 m²) was opened up to try and establish their extent (Plate 68). The full extent of the features was not established within this area of investigation but it was clear that the features were archaeologically significant.

Feature (362) was composed of three linear features ((362a), (362b) and (362c)). Feature (362a) had a northwest/southeast orientation and measured 10 m (within the exposed area) by 0.55 m wide. The full length of the feature is uncertain as it extended beyond the limits of the exposed area. Its upper fill (363) was mid-blackish-grey, moderately compacted, sandy-silt with moderate charcoal and occasional burnt bone inclusions. Feature (362b) was linear in plan with a northeast/southwest orientation and measured 3.6 m by 1.2 m and 0.13 m deep. It truncated/was truncated by (362a) at its northeast end and was filled by (363) (see above). Feature (362c) extended from the centre of (362a) with a northeast/southeast orientation. The feature was linear in plan and measured 1.1 m by 0.55 m. It too was filled by (363) (see above).

Feature (358) was identified to the northeast of (362). It was linear in plan with a northwest/southeast orientation and measured 6.24 m by 0.35 m. The feature was not excavated during testing but its upper fill (359) was recorded. Deposit (359) was mid-blackish-grey, moderately compacted, sandy-silt with moderate charcoal and animal bone inclusions.

A fifth linear feature (360) was recorded joining the north end of (358) to the centre of (362a). The feature had a north/ south orientation and measured 3.07 m by 0.3 m. It was filled by (361) which was blackish-grey, moderately compacted, sandy-silt with moderate charcoal inclusions.

Some additional features were recorded within the exposed area. Feature (364) was located to the northeast of (358). It was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.32 m by 0.3 m. It was filled by (365) brownish-grey, moderately compacted, clayey-sand with occasional charcoal inclusions.

A pit (356) was identified in the northeast of the exposed area. The feature which appeared to be sub-square in plan was only partially exposed within the extension and measured 1.4 m by 0.25 m. It was not excavated during testing. Its upper fill (357) was mid-grey, moderately compacted, silty-sand with occasional small stone inclusions.

A pit (367) was located in the west of the exposed area it was sub-rectangular in plan and measured 1.15 m by 0.6 m. Deposit (368) was filling this feature and consisted of blackish-grey, loosely compacted sandy-silt with a high organic content and occasional small stones.

Two large stony deposits were identified in the southeast (369) and northwest (366) of the exposed area both deposits were only partially exposed within the extension. Deposit (366) consisted of small and medium stones in a mid-greyish-black, sandy-silt matrix and measured 2.1 m by 1.3 m. Deposit (369) was dark-greyish-black, loosely compacted, silty-sand with frequent small and medium stones and occasional charcoal inclusions. The deposit measured 8.7 m long within the exposed area.

A ditch (290) was identified in the east of Trench 24A. It was linear in plan with a northeast to southwest orientation, steeply sloping concave sides and measured 2 m by 1.4 m and 0.45 m deep within the trench. It was filled by (291) greyish-brown, loosely compacted, sandy-silt with occasional small and medium stones.

A second cluster of features was identified to the northeast of the curvilinear (308) in Trenches 16-20 of Field 56. Deposit (333) was located in the southeast of Trench 16. It was linear in plan, extended beyond the limits of the trench and was composed of small stones in a mid-greyish-brown, sandy-silt matrix. The deposit measured 1.6 m by 0.9 m within the trench and a piece of glazed early post-medieval pottery (08E587:333:001) was recovered from it. A small feature was identified overlying the north end of (333). Feature (331) was sub-oval in plan and measured 1.35 m by 0.4 m within the trench. It was filled by (332) dark-grey, moderately compacted clayey-silt with occasional charcoal and burnt bone inclusions.

Feature (334) was located 27 m northwest of (331) in Trench 16. It was linear in plan with steeply sloping convex sides and a concave base and measured 1.4 m wide and 0.4 m deep, the length was not ascertained as the feature extended beyond the limits of the trench (Plate 69). It was filled by (335) mid-brownish-grey, moderately compacted, clayey-sand with occasional small stones and charcoal inclusions. Fragments of red clay/brick were also noted in the fill.

A small pit (313) was located in the east of Trench 17. It was sub-circular in plan with concave sides and an irregular base and measured 0.5 m by 0.4 m and 0.07 m deep (Plate 70). It was filled by (314) dark-grey, loosely compacted, sandy-silt with occasional charcoal inclusions. It was truncated at the west by a later feature (311). This was sub-circular in plan with steeply sloping sides and a flat base and measured 0.1 m by 0.08 m and 0.18 m deep. It was filled by (312) light-grey, loosely compacted, sandy-silt with occasional charcoal inclusions.

A pit (315) was identified to the northwest of (313). It was sub-rectangular in plan and composed of blackish-red, firmly compacted clay with moderate charcoal inclusions and frequent fragments of red clay/brick. The deposit measured 1.6 m by 1.2 m within the trench.

Feature (352) was identified in the east of Trench 19. It was linear in plan with a concave base and sides and measured 1.05 m wide and 0.25 m deep, the length was unclear as the feature extended beyond the limits of the trench. It was filled by (353) dark-grey, moderately compacted, silty-sand with occasional large stones.

A posthole (350) was identified to the northwest of (352). It was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.48 m by 0.42 m. The feature was not excavated during testing but its upper fill (351) was recorded as light-brown, moderately compacted, clayey-sand with moderate medium stones.

A pit (348) was identified to the northwest of (350). It was only partially exposed during testing but appeared to be sub-circular in plan measuring 2.3 m by 1.1 m within the trench (Plate 71, 72). The feature was not excavated during testing but its upper fill (349) was recorded as dark-brownish-grey, moderately compacted, silty-sand with occasional small stone and sea shell inclusions.

Three aligned features were located to the north of (348). None of these were sectioned during testing but their locations and visible fills were recorded. A posthole (342) was identified to the northwest of (348). It was circular in plan and measured 0.5 m in diameter. Fill (343) was mid-reddish-brown, moderately compacted, clayey-sand with occasional charcoal inclusions.

A posthole (344) was identified to the northeast of (342). It was circular in plan and measured 0.4 m in diameter. Its fill (345) was mid-grey, moderately compacted, sandy-silt with frequent fine pebbles.

A posthole (346) was identified to the northeast of (344). It was not fully exposed during testing but appeared to be sub-rectangular in plan measuring 0.4 m by 0.2 m within the trench. Its upper fill (347) was mid-brown, moderately compacted, silty-sand with occasional charcoal inclusions.

A pit (340) was identified to the northwest of (346). It was not fully exposed during testing but appeared to be sub-circular in plan measuring 0.9 m by 0.35 m within the trench (Plate 72). It was filled by (341) mid-reddish-brown, moderately compacted, clayey-sand with occasional medium stones and fragments of red clay/brick.

A pit (338) was identified to the west of (340). It was not fully exposed during testing but appeared to be sub-oval in plan measuring 1.7 m by 1.1 m within the trench (Plate 71). It was filled by (339) dark-blackish-grey, loosely compacted, charcoal-rich sandy-silt with moderate small and medium angular stones.

A linear feature (336) was identified to the northwest of (340) in Trench 19 and was also visible in Trench 20. The feature appeared to delineate the western side of the cluster of archaeology in this area (Plate 71). It was linear in plan measuring approximately 20 m long and varied between 0.9 m and 1.4 m in width. The feature was not excavated during testing but its upper fill (337) was recorded as dark-greyish-brown, loosely compacted, silty-sand with moderate to frequent small and medium angular and sub-angular stones.

Several features were also identified in Trench 20. Deposit (317) was located 0.6 m southeast of (336) and composed of mid-greyish-black, moderately compacted, sandy-silt with moderate to frequent charcoal and occasional metalworking slag inclusions (Plate 73). It was linear/slightly irregular in plan with a northeast to southwest orientation and measured 2 m by 0.7 m. Deposit (318) was

identified southeast of (317) and composed of light-greyish-black, loosely compacted, sandy-silt with moderate to frequent charcoal and occasional metalworking slag inclusions (Plate 73). The deposit was linear/slightly irregular in plan with a northeast to southwest orientation and measured 1.2 m by 0.6 m.

Feature (319) was identified to the southeast of (318). It was linear in plan (northeast to southwest orientation) with concave sides and a flat base and measured 2 m by 0.9 m and 0.12 m deep within the trench. It was filled by (320) light-grey, loosely compacted, silty-sand with occasional charcoal inclusions.

Feature (321) was identified to the southeast of (319). It was linear/slightly irregular in plan and measured 2.5 m by 0.9 m to 1.8 m wide, the feature was not excavated so a depth was not ascertained. It was filled by (322) blackish-grey, loosely compacted, clayey-sand with occasional charcoal and frequent small angular and sub-angular stone inclusions.

A pit (323) was identified at the southeast of Trench 20. It was irregular in plan measuring 0.8 m by 0.5 m and was not fully exposed within the test trench. It was not excavated during testing but its upper fill (324) was recorded. Deposit (324) was light-blackish-grey, loosely compacted, sandy-silt with frequent charcoal inclusions.

7 Discussion

Overall 60 areas of archaeological significance/potential were identified across the development site. Low intensity agricultural practices have in part contributed to this level of preservation, but the presence of a wide range of archaeological remains indicates that this was a cultural landscape since at least the Bronze Age.

In advance of further archaeological investigation the areas of archaeology/possible archaeology identified during testing can be divided into five main categories;

- burnt mounds
- kilns/furnaces/charcoal production pits
- archaeological complexes/settlement areas
- clusters of archaeological features
- miscellaneous/isolated features.

While the results of the test trenching have already been described above the interpretation of the significance of these results is outlined below.

Burnt Mounds

Burnt mounds (also know as *fulacht fiadh*) are a relatively common archaeological monument found throughout the country. They occur in the landscape as mounds of heat-shattered stone and charcoal, which vary considerably in size and shape but are often horse-shoe shaped. The mounds are often disturbed by ploughing and other agricultural practices and deposits of burnt stone and charcoal can often be dragged quite a distance from their source.

These mounds of burnt material are usually accompanied by at least one sub-soil cut trough. It is generally accepted that troughs were filled with water which was boiled by dropping heated stones into it. After a number of uses the stones would shatter and this waste material would have been cleaned out of the trough and dumped to the side where mounds gradually accumulated. The

charcoal in the mounds is a result of the fuel that was used to heat the stones. As well as mounds and troughs these sites can include various other features such as hearths, pits and structures. The use made of the boiling water is likely to have varied from site to site and the possibilities include cooking, washing, brewing, tanning etc. Some burnt mounds have been associated with structures that have been interpreted as sweat lodges (e.g. Gleeson 2004 (04E0318)) while others are associated with metal working sites (e.g. Long 2006 (E2495)). It is quite common to have features associated with a burnt mound, including the troughs, located on the periphery of the mound itself or even a short distance from it.

It is widely accepted that burnt mounds required a substantial amount of water to function (e.g. O' Neill 2000), and they were generally located near springs, streams or in marshy areas as the pit tended to be dug into the water table in order to fill up naturally with water. The marginal wet character of the landscape in parts of Kilcolgan Lower and Ralappane would be typical burnt mound terrain and this was also highlighted in the EIS. A number of burnt mounds were identified in these wet areas (e.g. Area 15). It is notable however that a number of the burnt mounds identified within the development site (e.g. Area 8) were sited in raised dry areas. This could be an indication that watercourses in the area have changed dramatically since the time these monuments were in use or it could indicate some sort of local variation in the way these monuments were organized.

Over 33% of the areas of archaeological significance/potential identified during testing consist of burnt mound deposits. The existence of several burnt mounds within the site is not surprising, in fact it had been well documented that *fulachta fiadh* 'are frequently found together in groups of up to ten or more' sited in areas that were suitable for their construction (O'Drisceoil 1988), however the density of the burnt mound distribution within the development site is significant. While a number of the mounds on the Shannon LNG site appear as single entities (e.g. Area 2) there are also a number of burnt mound complexes within the site (e.g. Area 26, Area 23). The 16 burnt mounds/ burnt mound complexes within the development site should be viewed in a landscape context, so that issues of date and continuity can be addressed as well as issues relating to siting of these features and any local characteristics that may become apparent. Looking at the burnt mounds in relation to other archaeological features throughout the site suggests there may be some associations.

Burnt mounds in Ireland are broadly datable to the Bronze Age, with excavated examples providing dates clustering between 1600 BC and 1000BC, with a few outliers in the later prehistoric and early historic periods (Brindley & Lanting, 1990, 56). It is likely that at least some of the burnt mounds on the Shannon LNG site are Bronze Age in date. The discovery of two flint artefacts in association with the mound in Area 2 would further indicate that this is the case. In advance of the current investigations there were only two recorded monuments within 2.5 km of the site (a standing stone and burnt mound) that are prehistoric in date. Therefore recording the burnt mounds alone within the development site will contribute to our knowledge of the prehistoric period in the area.

Deposits

Several small, disturbed or patchy deposits of heat shattered stone and charcoal were identified throughout the site: Area 16, Area 35, Area 39, Area 45 and Area 51. While these deposits do not constitute a burnt mound they are an indication that there was burnt mound activity in the immediate vicinity. They may also represent severely disturbed or ploughed out mounds. In this case sub-soil cut features associated with the ploughed out mounds may still exist sub-surface. Where these deposits will be impacted upon by the proposed development it is recommended in the mitigation strategy that an area surrounding them be stripped of topsoil, under archaeological supervision. This is in an effort to locate the source of the material or any associated sub-soil cut features in advance of preservation by record

Mounds

Within the development site there were a number of what appeared to be *in situ* burnt mounds: Area 2, Area 8, Area 7, Area 28, Area 30, Area 42, Area 52 and Area 53. These were all relatively shallow and appeared to have been spread by agricultural activity and all were in relatively well drained areas. While no definite trough was identified some variations in the mound deposits have been highlighted as likely trough locations and two long parallel stones within the mound in Area 2 are probably part of a stone lined trough. Where a substantial burnt mound will be impacted upon by the proposed development it is recommended in the mitigation strategy that a significant area surrounding them be stripped of topsoil, under archaeological supervision. This is in order to expose the mound and any associated peripheral features in advance of preservation by record. Also as it is known that burnt mounds often occur in clusters the possibility of undiscovered nearby mounds should be considered.

Complexes

Three burnt mound complexes were identified within the development site: Area 15, area 23 and Area 26. All three of these complexes were in wet boggy terrain and were focused on a water source. In the case of Area 26 it appeared that the burnt mounds surrounded what may have once been a small lake. Due to the waterlogged nature of the terrain it was difficult to establish the extent of these mounds. They appeared to be deeper than the single examples discussed above, but this is not surprising given the lack of agricultural activity in these areas. No trough were identified but this was mainly due to the instant flooding in the test trenches and it is virtually certain that there are numerous troughs associated with these complexes. The waterlogged topography is likely to have preserved any organic material which may be associated with the mound complexes such as wooden trough linings or posts or stakes.

Where a burnt mound complex will be disturbed by the development is recommended in the mitigation strategy below that the areas considered for resolution are sufficient to reveal the entire complex of burnt mounds rather than focusing on individual mounds. An appropriate area should be stripped of topsoil, under archaeological supervision, to fully expose the complex in advance of preservation by record.

Kilns/furnaces/charcoal production pits

A number of features throughout the development site presented as large, well-defined, and rich in charcoal. The very high charcoal content and well defined nature of these features implied that they were archaeologically significant but in advance of full excavation it is difficult to determine their exact function. While charcoal flecks are extremely common in archaeological deposits and smaller charcoal-rich features can represent hearths or land clearance a very high charcoal content in a large pit usually indicates some kind of industrial process.

Cereal Drying-kilns

One possible reason for a high charcoal content is that the feature may represent the remains of a kiln. There are numerous types of kilns known in the archaeological record in Ireland including pottery, brick and lime kilns but the only type of kiln that appeared to be represented within the development site was cereal-drying kilns.

At least two of the charcoal-rich features are likely to be cereal drying kilns. At this stage this is based mainly on their shape in plan. Of these one was identified as a keyhole-shaped kiln which appeared to be unlined ((039) in Area 10). The proximity of this to the enclosure in Area 11 is notable and they may be interrelated.

One figure-of-eight-shaped cereal-drying kiln (044) was identified in Area 13. Several other features were identified also in this area (see Clusters of Features below) suggesting that there may be a substantial settlement site in the vicinity.

It is generally recognised that tillage played an important role in early medieval agriculture and that cereals were a significant element of the diet. A medieval legal text called *Breatha Déin Chécht* lists the range of grain crops cultivated in Ireland at the time. It mentions wheat and rye as being associated with the upper classes while barley and oats were lower class foodstuffs. Archaeobotanical remains from excavated sites have provided evidence for these grain types. Barley and oats were predominant on sites such as Corbally, Co. Kildare and Lisleagh, Co. Cork while wheat and rye occurred in small amounts (Monk *et al.* 1998).

Due to the damp climate in Ireland cereal drying kilns would have been an essential element in crop processing. They became widespread during the early medieval period and continued in use to some extent through the later medieval period and in some cases up until the recent past. Kilns were used to dry and ripen the harvest in wet years. Drying the cereal also facilitated processing as the crop became brittle and the chaff was more easily removed. Dry, brittle grain is also more suitable for milling. Lowering the moisture content of the grain made it less vulnerable to mould and fungus and prepared it for storage over the winter months. The heat involved in the drying process had the added benefit of fumigating the crop of pests. Cereal drying kilns were also used to kill off the shoots of germinating grains in the malting process.

Corn-drying kilns can be dated back to early historical times, but their technology changed little from one century to another. A basic kiln comprised of four main structural components: a bowl, a flue, a stoke-hole and a drying platform. For stability corn-drying kilns were often built into banks or slopes (O'Sullivan and Downey 2005). Fires were lit at the mouths of the flue, which were often slightly downhill from the bowl to facilitate the flow of the draught, and the heat produced would have been drawn along the passage into the kiln bowl. The grain would have been placed on the drying platform, which was probably constructed from wood, to allow the heat to circulate beneath (Gibson 1989). Most kilns were communal and were probably worked by the individual owners of the corn (O'Sullivan and Downey 2005).

Cereal drying kilns are classified according to their shape in plan. The most common type is the keyhole-shaped kiln, which is often lined with dry-stone walling. Figure-of-eight-shaped kilns and dumb-bell-shaped kilns are more usually earth-cut, unlined features. It is believed that figure-of-eight-shaped kilns were probably earlier in date than the keyhole-type kiln, possibly early medieval; however there is a lack of comparable kilns that have been securely dated (Monk and Kelleher 2005).

The presences of a cereal drying kilns in the Shannon LNG site are an indication of agricultural activity possibly dating back to the early medieval period. The presence of a ringfort (Areas 3) would further support the likelihood that the site was intensively farmed by this stage. Cereal drying kilns are often located within or close to settlements and/or enclosures (Long 2006 E2488, E2495, E3420) and can often be clustered in areas that were designated for crop processing.

Where a kiln or possible kiln will be impacted upon by the proposed development it is recommended in the mitigation strategy that in advance of preservation by record an area around them be stripped of topsoil, under archaeological supervision. This is to check for any associated features. Where other features have already been identified in the vicinity of a kiln (e.g Area 13) there is a likelihood of a more substantial settlement so significant areas around the kilns need to be stripped of topsoil.

Kiln/Furnace

Feature (060), in Area 25 was roughly key-hole shaped in plan and had a charcoal-rich fill leading to the interpretation that it may have been a cereal drying kiln. However a piece of slag was recovered from the surface of this feature. This slag may have been deposited into the kiln accidentally soon after it went out of use. Alternatively it may be an indication that this feature may be related to metal working activity and the bowl and flue may in fact be part of a furnace. The proximity of this feature to the stream is also notable since if it was related to metal-working there may be other features associated with it closer to the water flow (this area was not tested as it was inside a silt trap).

Furnaces were typically the structure used to hold the ore as the metal was extracted from it by smelting. The main method of smelting iron was known as the bloomery process. Charcoal was placed in a furnace and preheated. Roasted ore and charcoal were then added to the top while bellows were used to pump air into the base of the furnace. The iron ore was then reduced to form iron metal while the impurities from the ore reacted to form slag. The temperature that was achieved during this process would rarely exceed 1250°C, too low to melt the plain iron generally produced; however, in the area around the blowing holes the temperature would be significantly higher. Here liquefied slag would separate from the solid iron particles and flow to the bottom of the furnace, the iron particles would then join to form a spongy lump known as the bloom which would later be removed. The archaeological remains of furnaces rarely survive to any height. The basic structure was usually cylindrical with walls at least 0.20 m thick to reduce heat loss. They were predominantly made from clay and, because they were exposed to high temperatures, the clay was sometimes partially vitrified (Jones 2001).

Charcoal production pits

Charcoal was a valuable fuel source for many industrial processes in the past, but the production of charcoal was in itself a wide spread process. There has been little in the way of research into the methods used for charcoal production but charcoal clamps and charcoal production pits can be identified in the archaeological record.

Several of the features identified within the proposed development site have been provisionally interpreted as charcoal production pits, though it must be noted that further investigation may provide evidence that at least some of these features may be related to cereal-drying or metalworking. They are generally sub-rectangular in shape and contained relatively shallow deposits with very high charcoal content: (206) in Area 46, (036) in Area 2, (074) in Area 38, (146) in Area 15, (097) in Area 19, (168) in Area 20, (214) in Area 41 and (257) Area 55

Feature (042) was identified in the same field as cereal-drying kiln (039) in Area 10. While it was only partially exposed within the trench, a high concentration of charcoal was noted. It appeared to be a large feature and could be interpreted as a charcoal production pit, but its proximity to another cereal drying kiln increases the possibility that it too is a cereal drying kiln.

Archaeological complexes/settlement areas

Where a significant cluster of archaeological features have been identified including linear features, pits, hearths and possible structural remains such as post-holes and foundation trenches it has been classified as an archaeological complex/ settlement. Several such complexes/settlements have been identified. They appear to vary considerably in character and date and are discussed individually below.

In advance of archaeological excavation it is difficult to interpret these types of sites but they are the largest archaeological sites so far identified within the development area.

Area 3

Area 3 is significant because it is located within the zone of archaeological potential for a recorded ringfort (KE003-004), the developer has decided to fence this area off in advance of construction works therefore it will not be disturbed and the features identified in testing and in the geophysical survey will be preserved *in situ*. The proposed fenceline is illustrated on Figure 7. Ringforts are a widespread monument in Ireland and excavation has shown that they mainly functioned as enclosed farmsteads. Souterrains are often associated with ringforts often with an entrance within the enclosure. The majority of these monuments were constructed in a relatively short timespan between 600 and 900 AD (Stout, 1997). The concentration of ringforts in and around the proposed development site would indicate that there was a high level of human occupation in the region during this time. While no ringfort falls within the boundaries of the proposed development site the possibility of a buried early medieval landscape in the area surrounding the monuments must be considered. There are a large number of ringforts in the country that have associated archaeology in the surrounding area, usually in the form of field walls or boundary ditches e.g. Ballthauris Co. Mayo, Glenballythomas Co. Roscommon & Ballybaun Co. Clare (Stout, 1997).

Geophysical survey carried out in this area during the EIS identified what was thought to be the ditch of the ringfort (Nicholls in Lane 2006). Subsequent to the EIS a trenching layout was designed by ARUP engineering Ltd in consultation with the Kerry County Archaeologist Michael Connolly. The test trenches were excavated to plan but no sign of the ringfort ditch was identified.

In the north of the zone of archaeological potential associated with the ringfort a curvilinear feature and possible pits/post-holes were identified. Also a large deposit of small and medium stones (1006) was also identified. At this stage it is unclear if the feature identified were associated with the ringfort. It is tentatively suggested that deposit (1006) may be a basal bank deposit associated with the levelled element of the ringfort. A charcoal-rich feature was identified to the west of the ringfort which may be related to the other activity in Area 3.

Overall the archaeological potential in this part of the site is high and the developer has decided to preserve the identified features *in situ* by erecting a protective fence to the west prior to the commencement of construction works (Figure 7).

Area 4

The features in this area seem to represent an enclosing curvilinear ditch and some structural postholes. In the absence of artefacts it is suggested that these features are prehistoric in character and may represent a small enclosure, hut site or ring-ditch. The area abuts the southern boundary of the development site and it could be that the feature identified here are on the periphery of a larger site outside the scope of archaeological investigations. The features in Area 4 were archaeological in nature and will need to be dealt with appropriately in construction works are to be undertaken in the area.

Area 6

This is the largest archaeological complex or settlement area so far identified within the development site. The nature of the archaeological remains in the area makes interpretation very difficult. During testing the presence of possible banks and the shallow nature of the topsoil in Field 6A resulted in a concern that the test trenches were disturbing the stratigraphy of the site and additional areas of investigation were not opened in order to determine the extent of the features identified.

The deposits identified in Field 6A are located in an area close to where a small structure was depicted on the 1st Edition OS maps. Two further small structures were located just north of this. These

structures were no longer present by the time of the 2nd Edition OS. The character of the archaeological deposits identified in this area during test trenching makes it probable that they are post-medieval and represent the remains of the structure depicted on the map.

There are no features depicted on the OS map in the area of Field 2 or the northwest corner of Field 1, however a lot of archaeological features were identified here during the course of test trenching. The previous landowner relayed a local folk memory of 'a village of 14 houses' located in this area (*pers. comm.*) which could be an indication that there was a larger settlement pre-dating the 1st Edition OS. One sherd of North Devon pottery was recovered from a feature in Field 2 and indicates that this settlement may date back to the 17th century and may have been added to or built over for several centuries.

As described in the results section above there are possible manmade banks or enhanced natural ridges within Field 2. These could indicate that the settlement was enclosed at some point or they could be the remnants of old field systems; in either case they are archaeologically significant.

Overall Area 6 is deemed to have archaeological potential. It is likely to be a multi-period settlement site. It is recommended in the mitigation strategy that if this part of the site is to be impacted upon by the development that a topographic survey of the area be carried out in order to determine the pattern of the banks in Field 2 and that a large area is stripped of topsoil, under archaeological supervision. This is in order to expose fully the site and all associated features, in advance of preservation by record.

Area 11

Within Area 11 the summit of a natural Knoll in the field appeared to be enclosed by a roughly circular wall/bank. The west side of the wall/bank appears to have been levelled during land clearance and the remains piled against the field boundary. Within the enclosed area the topsoil was very shallow and the bedrock was outcropping and uneven. The site did not seem suited to habitation however it had a commanding view over the Shannon estuary and over the surrounding landscape to the south and east. This would have made it an ideal location for a defensive structure. Roof slate and tile recovered from the interior of the enclosure may be medieval in date and could suggest that the enclosure could also be from this period, but further investigation is necessary in order to date this monument.

Overall this area contains archaeological remains but the function and date of these remains are as yet unclear. It is recommended in the mitigation strategy that if this part of the site is to be negatively impacted upon by the development that a topographic survey of the area be carried out in order to record the wall/bank while it remains *in situ*. It is also recommended that a significant area be stripped of topsoil, under archaeological supervision. This includes an area to the west of the field boundary where remnants of the enclosure may still exist. This is in order to fully expose the enclosure and all associated features, in advance of preservation by record. It is also recommended that much of the topsoil stripping in this site be undertaken by hand or using a mini-digger. This is due to the nature of the site and the location of the archaeology which would be damaged using a large machine.

Area 15

The burnt mounds and charcoal production pit identified in Area 15 have been discussed above but a number of other features were identified on the raised level plateaux within the area. There is no real indication as to the date of these features but the raised plateau which was bordered by wet terrain would have been a suitable area for habitation for those who were using the nearby burnt mounds. Also an upstanding farmstead is located to the south of the plateau, this farmstead appeared in the 1st

Edition OS and so is at least Early 1800's in date, and it is likely that at least some of the features identified may be related to this structure.

The location of this plateau and the features already identified in the area increases the potential for a significant settlement site therefore it is recommended in the mitigation strategy that if this part of the site is to be impacted upon by the development that the area is stripped of topsoil, under archaeological supervision. This is in order to fully expose the plateau and any archaeological features that may exist upon it, in advance of preservation by record

Area 24

A possible habitation site was identified on the summit of a hill overlooking the stream and the burnt mound complex (Area 26) to the southeast. A right angled linear feature is likely to represent a foundation trench. There were a number of other features in the vicinity of this foundation, including possible postholes which would be a further indication that there was a habitation site on the brow of the hill. There was no artefacts recovered during the course of test trenching but the features would be typical of a prehistoric site. If this is proved to be correct then there may be a relationship with the burnt mound complex to the southeast. It is recommended in the mitigation strategy that if this part of the site is to be impacted upon by the development that the area is stripped of topsoil, under archaeological supervision. This is in order to fully expose these features and any associated archaeology, in advance of preservation by record.

Area 26/ Area 27

Three evenly spaced postholes were identified in the east of Field 27 southeast of the burnt mound complex. The features appear to be structural and are likely to represent part of a building. The proximity of these features to the burnt mound complex might indicate that they were contemporary but further investigation is needed in order to confirm this. It is recommended in the mitigation strategy that if this part of the site is to be impacted upon by the development, these features should be included in the area to be stripped around the burnt mound complex. This will allow the relationship between the two parts of the area to be established as well as revealing any associated archaeological features, in advance of preservation by record.

Area 60

There were a significant number of features identified in Area 60 but it is difficult to interpret what they represent. The archaeological activity appeared to be delimited at the west by a curvilinear feature which may have been an enclosing ditch. Other linear features identified may be linked to this possible enclosure ditch.

Some of the linear features identified appeared to be furrows though they were filled with charcoal-rich material with occasional bone inclusions. It is probable that underlying archaeological features have been disturbed by ploughing in the area.

Area 60 is in close proximity to an upstanding farmstead which was depicted on the 1st Edition OS maps and so dates to at least the early 1800's. It is possible that some of the features identified may be related to the farmstead but if the curvilinear feature is an enclosure ditch then it is likely to be a much earlier site. It is recommended in the mitigation strategy that if this part of the site is to be impacted upon by the development that a large area be stripped of topsoil, under archaeological supervision. This is in order to reveal the full extent of the archaeological features in the area, in advance of preservation by record. Also to establish the course of the curvilinear feature, to see if it is an enclosing ditch.

Clusters of archaeological features

Several areas of archaeological significance/potential have been categorised as clusters of archaeological features: Area 5, Area 12, Area 13, Area 14, Area 18, Area 20, Area 31, Area 32, Area 33, Area 37, Area 40, Area 49 and Area 59. This is because the nature and distribution of the features identified makes it difficult to determine what kind of site they represent. Some individual features within these sites have been discussed above but it is important to note that they occur in close proximity to less diagnostic features. The presence of a cluster of features increases the likelihood that a substantial archaeological site may exist in these areas therefore it is recommended in the mitigation strategy that if these areas of the site are to be disturbed upon by the development that the areas stripped of topsoil under archaeological supervision. These areas should be substantial enough the expose these clusters of features and any unknown subsurface archaeology that may be associated with them, in advance of preservation by record.

Some of these areas are likely to be habitation sites but there was not enough evidence to that effect from the testing process to include them in the Archaeological complexes/ settlements category of the discussion.

Isolated/miscellaneous features

Throughout the development site features were identified which were possibly of archaeological significance but their function remains unclear. Often these features often occurred in isolation within the test trenches but there is potential for related archaeology to exist sub-surface. In some cases more than 1 feature was identified in a field by the concentration was not enough to call the area a cluster of archaeological features, though again these features may represent unknown sub-surface remains. It is recommended in the mitigation strategy that if these areas of the site are to be negatively impacted upon by the development that sufficient areas of topsoil be stripped, under archaeological supervision, to expose the features and any related archaeology in the vicinity in advance of preservation by record. This is in order to establish their archaeological significance. Features which fall into this category have been identified in Areas 1, 9, 17, 22, 29, 34, 36, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 50, 54, 55, 56, 57 and 58.

8 Potential Archaeology identified in the EIS

Several sites of archaeological potential were identified in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS); these sites are discussed below in light of the results of the test trenching. Many of these sites have already been discussed within the archaeological areas above but are referred to again here for ease of cross referencing with the EIS.

Features identified from field and desktop study.

The information gleaned from a field and desktop study identified a number of areas of archaeological potential within the site, they are listed in the EIS as Cultural Heritage Sites (CHS) and each had been assigned an individual number (Figure 4).

CHS 1 is described in the EIS as a semi-circular shaped mound with a central depression and was thought to represent a *fulacht fiadh* or burnt mound. It was also highlighted as an area of archaeological interest in the geophysical survey (see below). However this area was not subject to archaeological test trenching as this region of the site will not be impacted upon by the proposed development.

CHS 2 is a complex of farm buildings set around a farmyard in the west of the site. The buildings are post-medieval in date and are present on three editions of the Ordnance Survey maps (1843, 1896 and 1914). The complex was examined as part of the Upstanding Building Survey carried out by Headland Archaeology and is described as 'a farming complex of four houses, one outbuilding that may have been a house at one time, and seven other outbuildings' (Appendix 9).

CHS 3 is a concrete ruin, known locally as 'the concrete' (Lane 2006). The structure was not examined during the Upstanding Building Survey as it is in an area that will not be impacted upon by the proposed development.

CHS 4 is a farm complex composed of two ruined buildings and two modern buildings. Parts of the complex are visible on three editions of the Ordnance Survey maps (1843, 1896 and 1914). The complex was examined as part of the Upstanding Building Survey carried out by Headland Archaeology and is described as 'a small farm complex consisting of one house with three outbuildings and surrounded by a boundary wall' (Appendix 9).

CHS 5 is identified as a possible archaeological feature and described as a raised outcrop area (Lane 2006). Archaeological test trenching was carried out around the pronounced knoll in the southwest of Field 6C and identified as an enclosure (Area 11). A stone wall (270) was identified around the south of the knoll and a number of additional surfaces and deposits were identified within the test trench.

CHS 6 is a disused well of 'random rubble construction' (Lane 2006). The well was deemed to be post-medieval in date and is depicted on the 1896 and 1914 editions of the Ordnance Survey maps. Archaeological test trenching was not carried out in the area due to the risk of contaminating or disturbing the watercourse.

CHS 7 is a gun emplacement in the east of the site, located in the field boundary between field 6A and Field 3. The structure was examined as part of the Upstanding Building Survey carried out by Headland Archaeology and was described as 'a detached single-bay single-storey hexagonal pill box, built c.1910, now derelict' (Appendix 9). The structure appears to be an outlying Fort Shannon which is situated to the east of the development site in the townland of Carhoonnakineely.

CHS 8 is a post-medieval residential structure described as a ruined building of 'mass concrete construction' (Lane 2006). The structure was not examined during the Upstanding Building Survey as it is in an area that will not be disturbed by the proposed development.

CHS 9 is a farm complex that is depicted on three editions of the Ordnance Survey maps (1843, 1896 and 1914). The structures were examined as part of the Upstanding Building Survey carried out by Headland Archaeology and are described as 'a farm complex with one house and one outbuilding from the early nineteenth century, one late nineteenth century house, and four other modern outbuildings' (Appendix 9).

CHS 10 is a recorded ringfort site (KE003:004) that is depicted on all three editions of the Ordnance Survey maps. No above ground elements of the ringfort remain, however it was identified during the geophysical survey (see below). Archaeological test trenching was carried out in the northeast of Field 1 however no remains of the enclosure ditch were discovered. A number of features were identified in the vicinity which may be related to the ringfort (Area 3) and further investigation may identify the ringfort ditch.

CHS 11 is described as 'a ruined structure of rough concrete construction' with small sheds adjoining the east gable (Lane 2006). The structure was not examined during the Upstanding Building Survey as it is in an area that will not be disturbed by the proposed development.

CHS 12 is the site of an old forge that is depicted on all three editions of the Ordnance Survey maps. The EIS notes that there appears to be no above ground evidence for the forge though it is possible that the vegetation growth was obscuring low lying structural remains (Lane). The feature was not examined during the Upstanding Building Survey as it is in an area that will not be disturbed by the proposed development.

CHS 13 is the site of a well called Tubberagleanna or 'well of the Glen' (Lane 2006). The spring is now engulfed by vegetation and was recorded in the EIS through local consultation. This area of the site was not subject to archaeological test trenching as it is located between a silt trap and a watercourse. The steep slope leading from the field to the stream would also have made it unsafe for tracked excavators to travel over it.

CHS 14 had been identified as a mass rock and was recorded in the EIS through local consultation. 'In the intertidal area there are two rocks topped with a slab known locally a Blakeney's Altar. It is believed that mass was said at this site in penal times' (Lane 2006). The area associated with CHS 14 was not examined during the course of archaeological test trenching as it is within the cliff edge exclusion zone.

CHS 15 represents the partial remains of a structure located to the east of CHS 7 at the northeast of the development. The structure is described as a 'random rubble wall with blocked openings visible in places', a buttress was noted on the north side of the wall. The structure was examined as part of the Upstanding Building Survey carried out by Headland Archaeology (Appendix 9).

Features identified from aerial study

Area B – A faint trace of a rectangular feature was identified during the aerial study. Archaeological test trenching was carried out throughout the area (Field 6C) however no features of archaeological significance were recorded.

Area C – Two small circular areas were identified in the northwest of Field 6C. Archaeological test trenching was carried out throughout the area however no features of archaeological significance were recorded.

Area D – Three small circular areas were identified in a field at the northwest of the development site. Archaeological test trenching was not carried out in this area as it will not be impacted upon by the proposed development.

Area E – A circular enclosure and a possible enclosure were identified during the aerial survey. A follow up site inspection showed that there were no above ground remains of the circular enclosure. A conversation with the previous owner of the site revealed that the possible enclosure banks were not archaeological and were formed during recent construction work on the adjoining farm (Lane 2006). Archaeological test trenching was carried out in Area E (Field 26) and two features of archaeological interest were recorded (Area 45). A linear feature (179) was recorded running throughout several trenches. It had steeply sloping near vertical sides and a flat base and measured 1.4 m wide and 0.7 m deep. It was filled by (180) mid-yellowish-brown, loosely compacted, silty-sand with occasional charcoal and small stone inclusions. A deposit of burnt mound material (181) was recorded approximately 10 m south of the linear.

Area F – A semi-circular feature was recorded to the south of the recorded ringfort (KE003:004). Archaeological test trenching was carried out in the area however no features of archaeological significance were recorded.

Area H – A semi-circular shaped mound with a central depression was identified during the aerial survey and highlighted during the site walkover (CHS 1). However this area was not subject to archaeological test trenching as this region of the site will not be impacted upon by the proposed development.

Following an examination of OS mapping taken at 20,000 feet, an additional five potential archaeological sites were identified. They are as follows:

Area I – A linear feature was identified to the southeast of the recorded ringfort (KE003:004). Archaeological test trenching was carried out in the area and several linear features were noted in the east side of the field (Field 1). However, following archaeological investigation these features were deemed to be of no archaeological significance (drains, plough furrows etc).

Area J – A circular area was identified in the west of Field 6A. Archaeological test trenching was carried out in the area however no features of archaeological significance were recorded. An abundance of archaeological features were recorded to the south of this (Area 6) in Field 2 and Field 6A.

Area K – A circular area was identified in the east of Field 2. Archaeological test trenching was carried out in the area and an abundance of archaeological features were recorded. Several linear features, deposits and other features were recorded around Area K. The remains of what appear to be several house foundations, rubble deposits, pathways and tracks have been identified to the east of Area K (Field 6A). It seems likely that these remains represent a substantial habitation site. Early post-medieval pottery recovered from one feature indicates that at least part of this settlement dates back to that period.

Area L – A circular area was identified in the southwest of Field 6A. Archaeological test trenching was carried out in the area and an abundance of archaeological features were recorded. A 5 m wide stone filled feature was recorded in the vicinity of Area L. The remains of what appear to be several house foundations, rubble deposits, pathways and tracks have been identified to the south of Area L. It seems likely that these remains represent a substantial habitation site. Early post-medieval pottery recovered from one feature indicates that at least part of this settlement dates back to that period.

Area M - A circular area was identified in the west of Field 6A. Archaeological test trenching was carried out in the area and a curvilinear feature (153) was identified in the west of Trench 9. The feature was only partially exposed within the trench it had concave sides and a gently sloping base and measured 0.5 m deep. It was filled by (154) mid-grey, firm, sandy-silt with occasional small stones. The feature is most likely related to others in the locality (see Area K and Area L above).

Features identified from Geophysical Survey

Area 1 – Significant concentrations of burnt/fired material, possible associated with *fulachtaí fiadh* or burnt mounds were recorded. This supports the findings of the field and desktop study (see CHS 1 above).

Area 6 – This was identified as an area of archaeological potential in the Geophysical Survey. It was thought it may have represented structures overlying natural areas of outcropping. Archaeological test trenching was carried out in the area however no features of archaeological interest were recorded in this part of the field. It should be noted that natural rock outcrops were quite frequent throughout the field and this could account for the high readings in this area.

Area 8 - Significant concentrations of burnt/fired material, possible associated with *fulachtaí fiadh* or burnt mounds were recorded in this area. Archaeological test trenching was carried out and a deposit of burnt mound material (Area 8) was identified in Trench 11 at the north of Field 5. The deposit measured 18.5 m northwest to southeast by 12.5 m and a possible trough was identified at the south of the feature.

Area 10 – The response in this area was thought to reflect structures or buildings. Anomalies were also noted in this region during the aerial survey (see Area L above). Archaeological test trenching was carried out and the remains of what appear to be several house foundations, rubble deposits, pathways and tracks were recorded. It seems likely that these remains represent a substantial habitation site. Early post-medieval pottery recovered from one feature indicates that at least part of this settlement dates back to that period.

Area 13 - The response in this area was thought to reflect structures or buildings. Anomalies were also noted in this region during the aerial survey (see Area L above). Archaeological test trenching was carried out and the remains of what appear to be several house foundations, rubble deposits, pathways and tracks were recorded. It seems likely that these remains represent a substantial habitation site. Early post-medieval pottery recovered from one feature indicates that at least part of this settlement dates back to that period.

Area 17 – The geophysical survey identified a curvilinear feature (a possible ditch) and several internal features associated with the ringfort (KE003:004) (see CHS 10 above). Archaeological test trenching was carried out in the northeast of Field 1 however no remains of the enclosure ditch were discovered. It should be noted that this may be as a result of the layout of the test trenches. A stony deposit (1006) was identified in Trench 2 and may represent the remains of the ringfort bank. In any case this area will be fenced off prior to the commencement of construction works and will not be subject to disturbance.

9 Proposed Mitigation

As discussed above the proposed development site contains many areas of archaeological significance/potential. As the proposed development is of such a large scale it is inevitable that there will be disturbance to most (if not all) of the archaeological remains identified during test-trenching. While consideration should be given to avoidance where possible, in the vast majority of cases preservation by record will be required. What follows is a range of recommendations which will ensure that all archaeological feature and deposits are dealt with appropriately in advance of and during the course of the construction works.

- Where an impact on areas of archaeological significance/potential is deemed unavoidable, preservation by record is recommended. This may involve archaeological excavation carried out under the terms of an archaeological excavation licence granted by the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government and the National Museum of Ireland.

- Figure 3 has been compiled outlining the areas of archaeological potential around features identified during the testing process (these suggested areas of potential are also indicated on Figure 5-51). Where more than one feature is included in an area the extent of the area is based on (a) the likelihood of features being associated and (b) the likelihood of additional subsurface remains being present (in the opinion of the licensed director of the testing). It is recommended that the areas specified should be considered for resolution if they will be subject to subsurface disturbance in any form during the course of the development.

As it is impossible to determine the exact extent of archaeology at testing stage the areas of potential are recommendations only and may be subject to alteration following consultation between the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, the planning authority and the developer.

A summary table of the areas of potential included in Figure 3 is as follows:

Area number	Field number	Summary of Archaeological features identified
1	3	Linear features, a charcoal filled feature and a small midden pit filled with shell in the east of the field.
2	6A	Consists of two points of focus- A large burnt mound and a charcoal-rich pit.
3	1	Consists of two points of focus- A charcoal-rich curvilinear feature and several small sub-oval pits in the zone of archaeological potential for RMP KE003:004 and a sub-rectangular feature with charcoal-rich fills.
4	1	A curvilinear enclosure ditch, several postholes and pits
5	1	Some charcoal-rich features, stakeholes and linear features
6	1, 2 & 6A	A large irregular area around a dense concentration of features that seem to represent a substantial habitation site. Pottery recovered in this area indicates that at least part of it dates to the 17 th or 18 th centuries.
7	6C	A burnt mound and a possible trough.
8	5	A burnt mound
9	54	Charcoal rich pit
10	7	Consists of two points of focus: one cereal-drying kiln and one charcoal rich feature
11	6C & 7	A possible enclosure
12	8	A concentration of linear and curvilinear features in the west of the field.
13	8	Consists of two points of focus - A number of charcoal-rich features, linears and a possible figure-of-eight shaped corn-drying kiln
14	37	Consists of two points of focus -A number of charcoal-rich pits and stone filled features in the north of the field.
15	39, 42, 43 & 44	Consists of two points of focus - A number of linear features, postholes, a large sub-rectangular pit and several burnt mound deposits.
16	13, 39 & 41	Two deposits of burnt mound material in a dip in the

Area number	Field number	Summary of Archaeological features identified
		local topography
17	37	A pit full of burnt stone and charcoal and some possible postholes in the west of the field.
18	8	Consists of two points of focus - A number of stone filled pits and linear features.
19	42	Consists of three points of focus - Several charcoal filled features in the north of the field.
20	13	A large charcoal production pit, a possible hearth and a number of possible postholes in the east of the field.
21	-	Merged with area 3
22	11	A possible charcoal rich pit in the centre of the field.
23	9B & 13	Two stripped areas around several deposits of burnt mound material and associated features.
24	12	Consists of two points of focus - possible habitation area (structure) and associated pits and postholes.
25	25	A kiln/furnace running up to the stream edge
26 & 27	12 & 27	Burnt mound deposits and associated features on either side of the stream. A series of post holes and burnt material found in the east side of the field.
28	12	A deposit of burnt mound material.
29	32	Two shallow pits filled with organic material and burnt stone in the north of the field.
30	28	Consists of two points of focus - A burnt mound and associated pits and linear features.
31	4	A linear feature and a burnt deposit
32	8	A possible hearth and several sub-oval charcoal-rich features
33	9A	Consists of three points of focus - Two small features in the south of the field A curvilinear feature further by the stream.
34	9B	Consists of three points of focus -around the isolated features identified in the south and southeast of the field.
35	14	Consists of two points of focus -Two small burnt mound deposits
36	36	Consists of two points of focus -around a post-hole, a charcoal-rich pit and a charcoal-rich linear scattered throughout the field.
37	46 & 47	A low concentration of possible features including charcoal flecked spreads and pits.
38	6A	A charcoal-rich pit
39	6B	Consists of two points of focus -A charcoal-rich linear feature and a deposit of heat-shattered stone and charcoal.
40	52	A curvilinear feature
41	51	A possible charcoal production pit.
42	48	A deposit of burnt mound material.
43	26	A large pit
44	26	A possible hearth

Area number	Field number	Summary of Archaeological features identified
45	26	A deposit of burnt mound material and a linear feature
46	29	A large charcoal-rich sub-oval feature
47	30A & 31	A charcoal spread and a possible posthole.
48	34	A large irregular pit.
49	13	Consists of two points of focus - around two stony features
50	8	A possible posthole in the southwest of the field.
51	53	A deposit of burnt mound material.
52	53	A deposit of burnt mound material in the north of the field.
53	53	Two deposits of burnt mound material in the centre of the field.
54	53	A charcoal-rich features
55	32	A charcoal-rich feature
56	53	A charcoal-rich feature
57	53 & 55	Consists of two points of focus -A linear feature and three charcoal-rich features
58	56	A stony feature in the north of Field 56.
59	56	Four stripped areas- around three pits, a possible hearth and a stakehole
60	55 & 56	A dense concentration of features in the southeast of Field 56 and the northeast of Field 55 within a possible ditched enclosure

Table 3 Summary of areas of archaeological significance/potential identified.

- The proposed areas of excavation have been suggested with the aim of having at least a 5 m buffer zone between the edge of the site and any archaeological features. It should be noted that during excavation previously unknown archaeological features may be identified which will require expansion of the excavation areas to ensure this 5 m buffer zone is maintained.
- It is noted that Area 60 (Field 55 and Field 56) encroaches on a thin strip of 'green area' present between the area proposed for development and the upstanding farmstead. It is deemed unlikely that this strip of 'land not proposed for development' would remain undisturbed should construction work be taking place on either side and it is recommended that it is included in any resolution of Area 60.
- During the course of any excavation works it is proposed that an environmental sampling strategy be put in place to glean information from the waterlogged areas within the site. Sampling should include (but is not limited to) pollen cores and bulk samples.
- Areas which were not available for archaeological test trenching due to on-site constraints will need to be dealt with appropriately in advance of or during the development. This may involve monitoring by a suitably qualified archaeologist should any form of ground works be taking place within them. These areas include: Badger set exclusion zones, powerline exclusion zones and the areas between the silt traps and watercourses/ Shannon estuary. Any archaeological features or deposits identified during the course of this monitoring will have to be excavated before construction work can continue.

- If Area 6 and Area 11 are to be the subject of any resolution works it is recommended that a topographic survey should be carried out in advance of archaeological excavations to record potentially significant anomalies in the ground surface which would be damaged by machinery moving over the area.
- The removal of topsoil in parts of Area 6 and Area 11 should either be done by hand or by mini-digger as the archaeological deposits are particularly close to the surface and are vulnerable to disturbance.
- One of the sites identified in the EIS (a Forge) is located in a thin strip of 'land not proposed for development' between Field 26 and Field 27. Particular care should be taken during construction work not to encroach on this area. If the area might be affected by development works, additional test-trenching may be required to establish the location of the forge which may then have to be excavated before construction can continue.
- The wells (CHS 6 and CHS 13 in the EIS, Figure 4) were not examined as part of the testing process due to on-site constraints. It is recommended that a photographic survey of these structures be carried out in advance of construction works in the immediate vicinity of these wells. It is also recommended that their dismantling be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist and that groundworks in the untested area in Field 6B/6C be monitored.
- The test-trenching within the RMP zone of archaeological potential for the ringfort KE003-004 did not identify enclosing elements of the monument, though a small number of features were located in the north and west of the area (Area 3). The results of testing have facilitated the proposal of a fenceline that will ensure the preservation *in situ* of the ditch identified in geophysical survey and the possibly associated features identified in testing. This proposed fenceline is illustrated on Figure 7 and is submitted for agreement to the planning authority and the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government in accordance with condition 32 (f) of the planning conditions.

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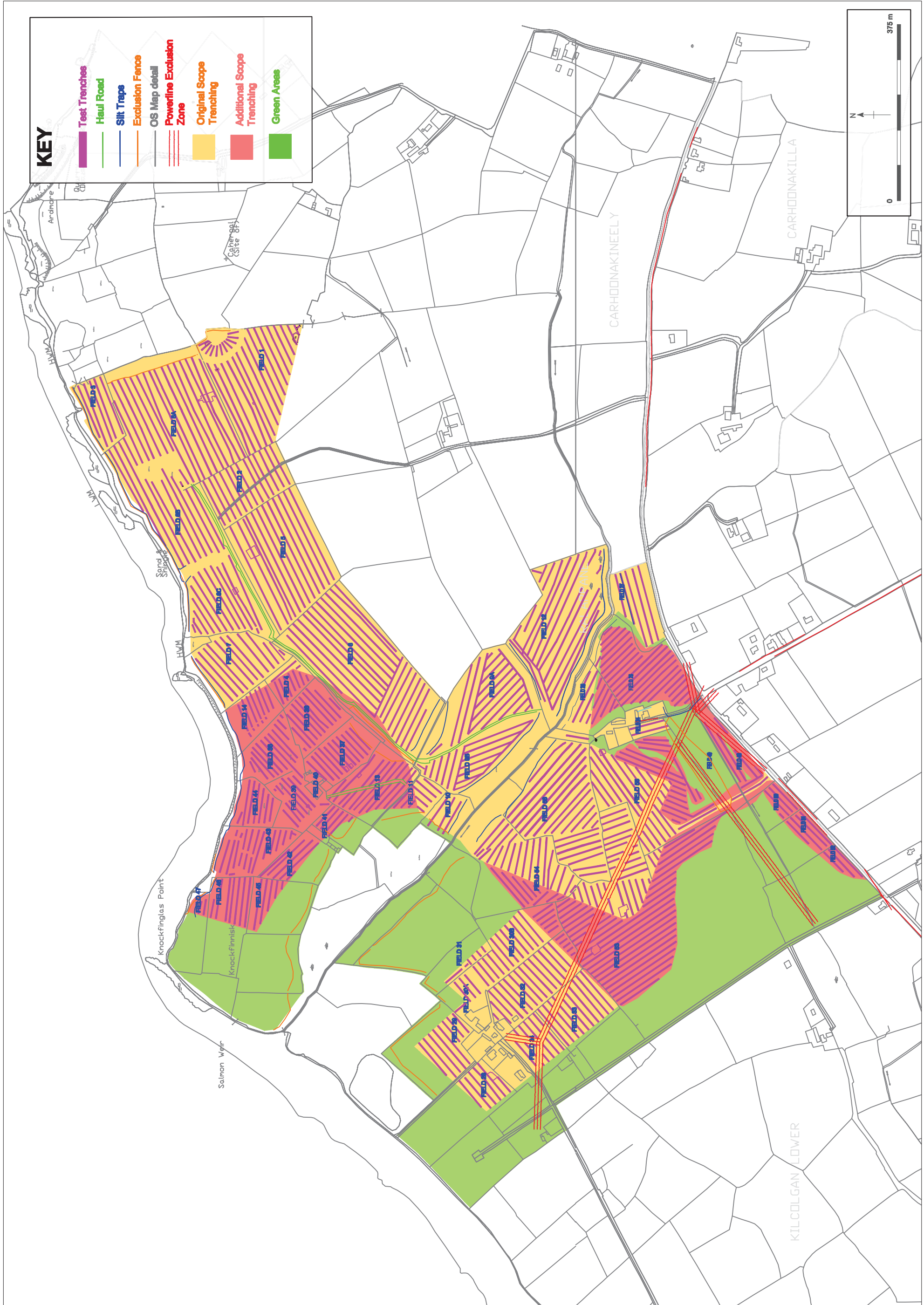


Figure 2 - Shannon LNG Site: Overall Test Trench Layout with Additional Areas of Investigation

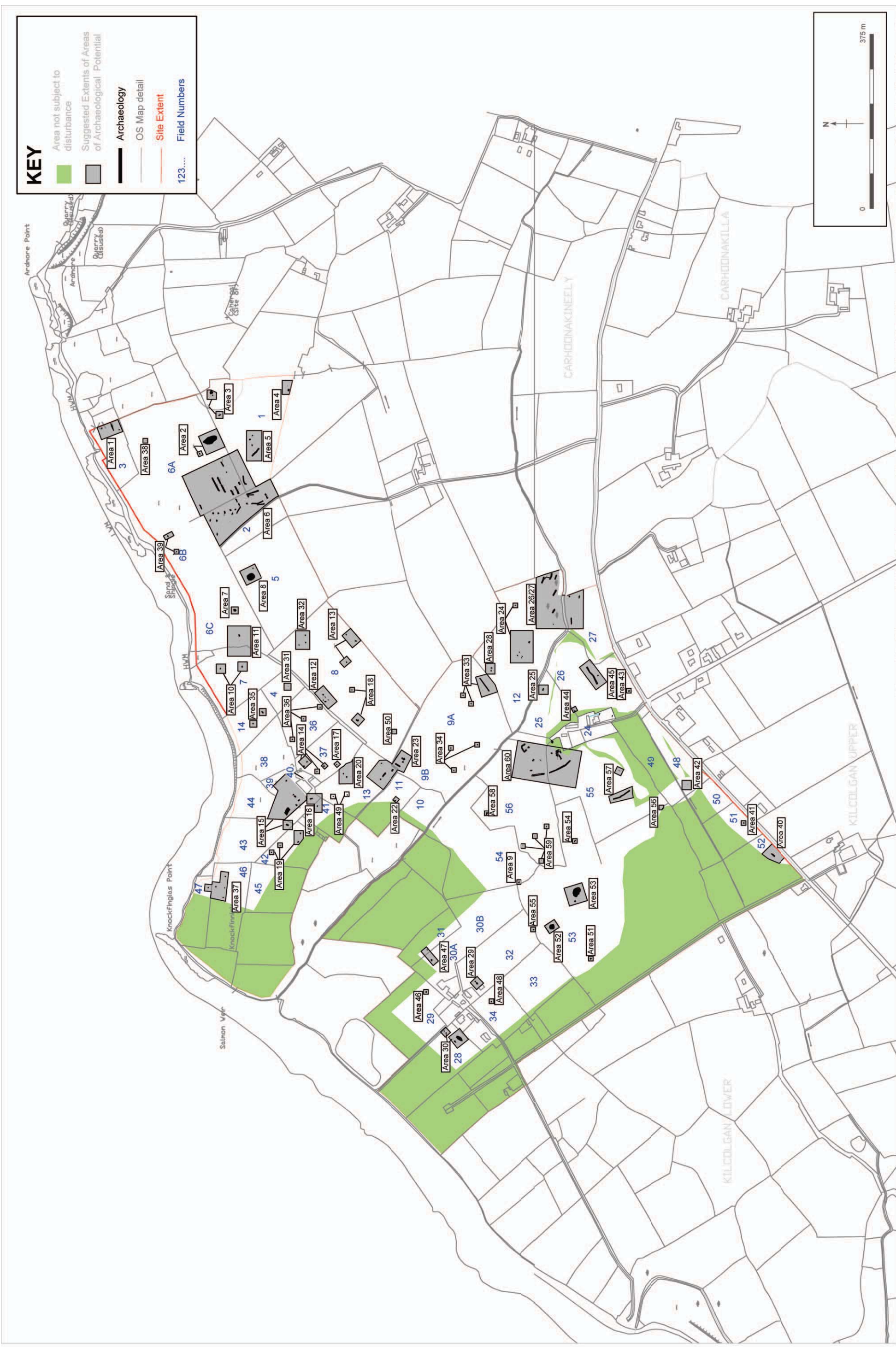
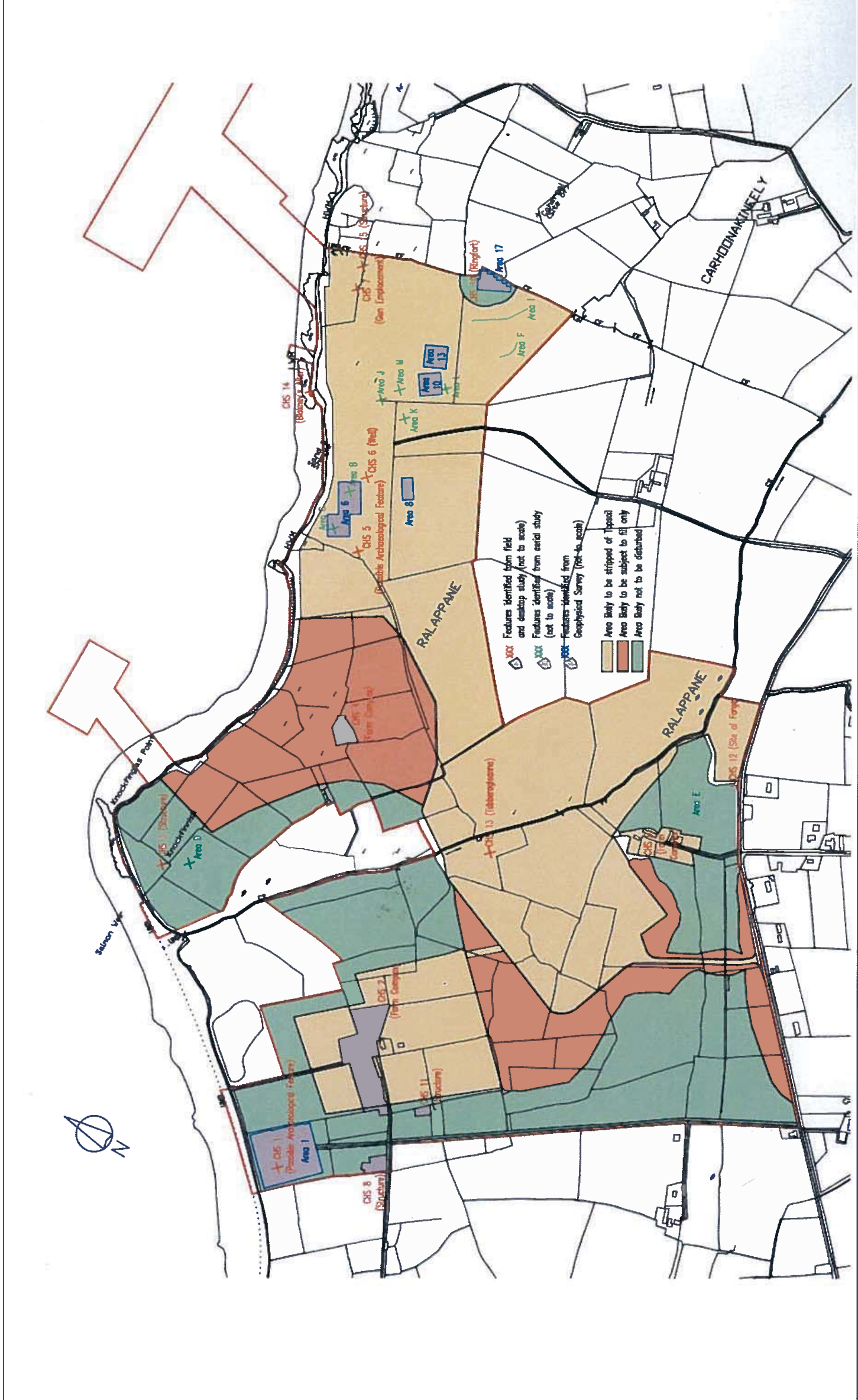


Figure 3 - Shannon LNG Site: Location of Areas of Archaeological Significance/Potential Identified as a Result of Test Trenching



Shannon LNG Terminal EIS
 Potential and Identified Archaeological Sites within the Site Boundary
 Job No. - C1676 10
 Date - September 2007

Ordinance Survey Ireland Licence No. 14407 © Government of Ireland
 This graphic is for informational purposes only. No measurements to be taken

ARUP

Shannon LNG

Figure: 14.12

Figure 4 - Archaeological sites identified in EIS (after Lane).

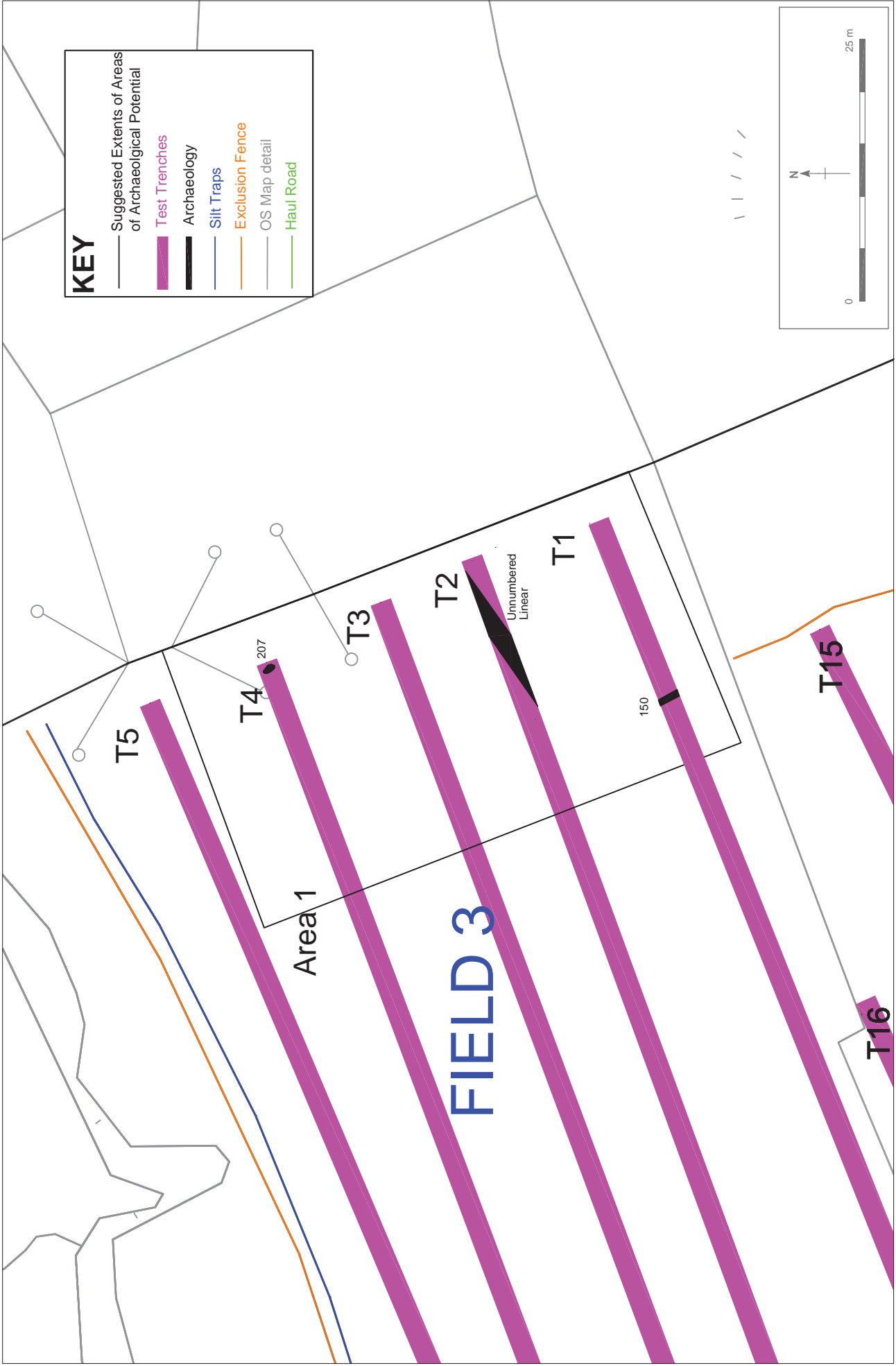


Figure 5 - Shannon LNG Site: Area 1

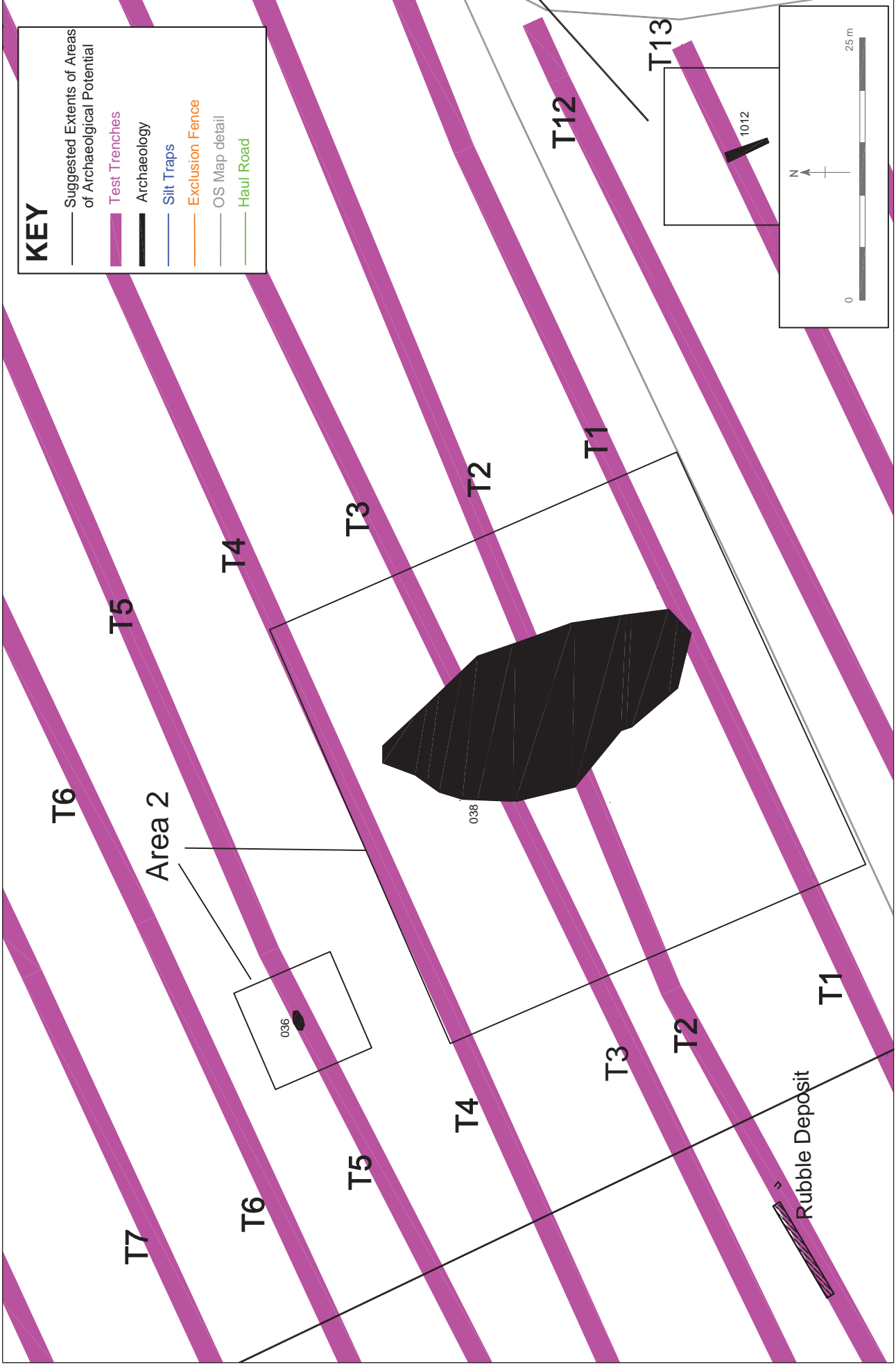


Figure 6 - Shannon LNG Site: Area 2

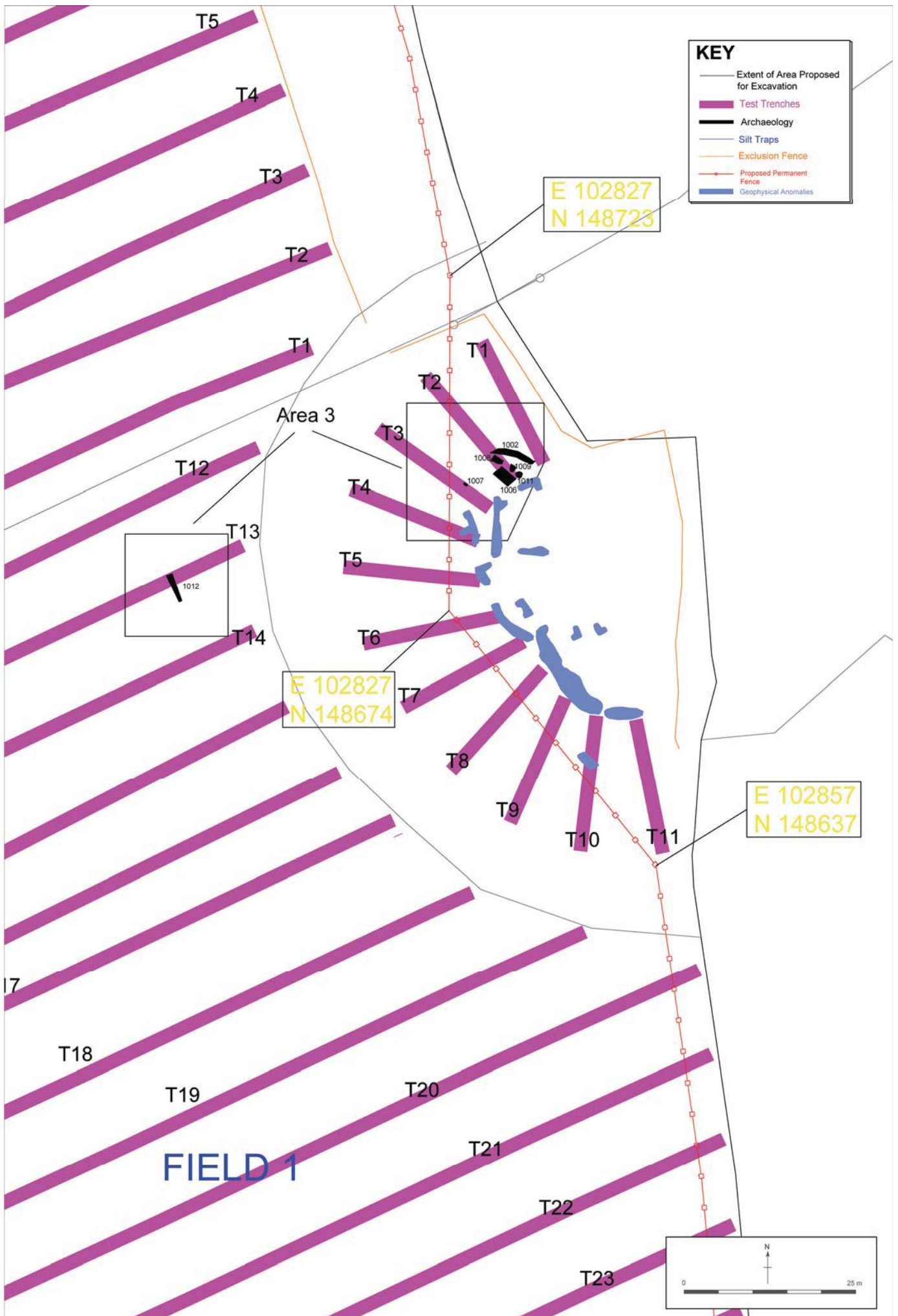


Figure 7 - Shannon LNG Site: Area 3

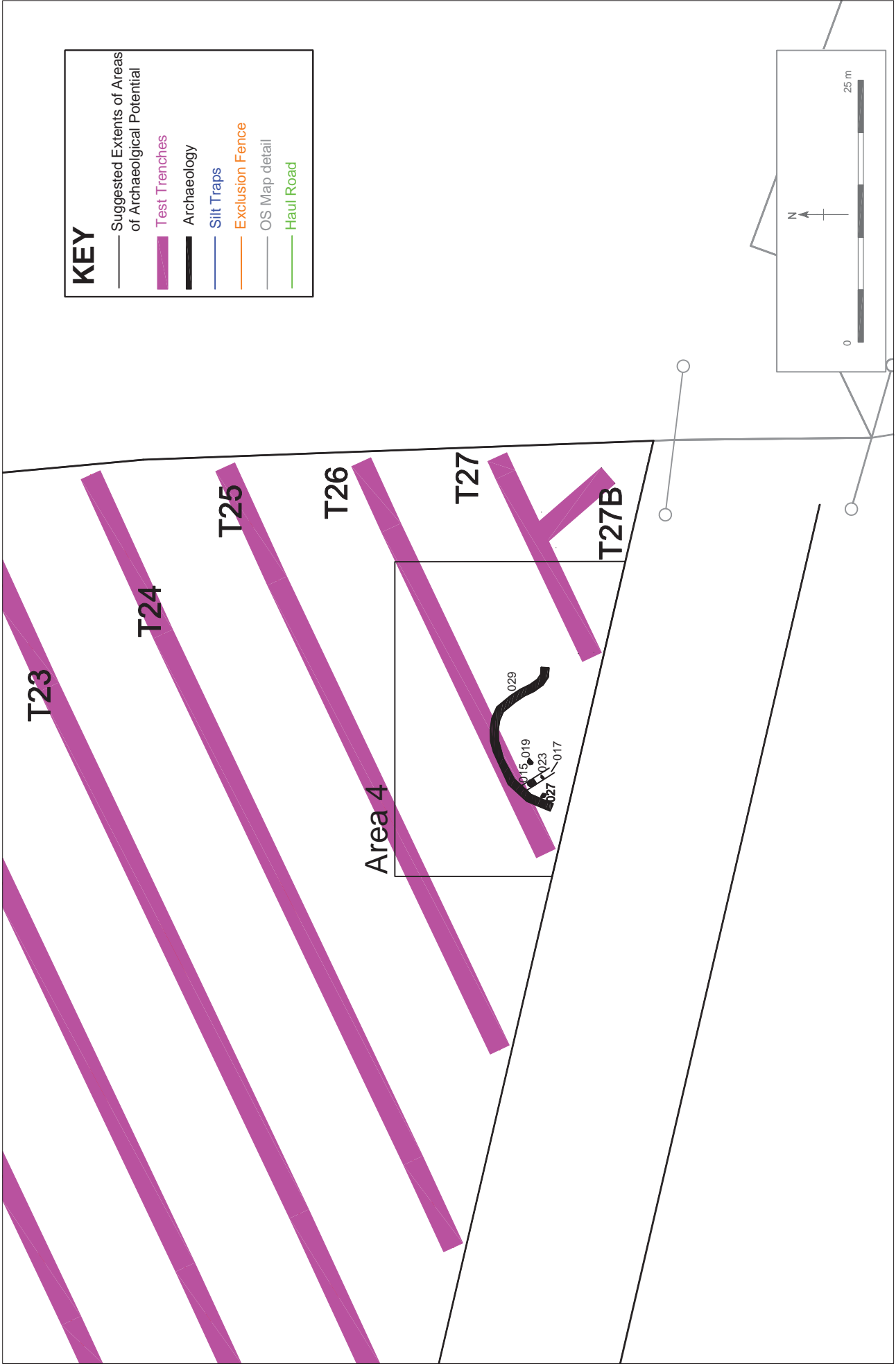


Figure 8 - Shannon LNG Site: Area 4

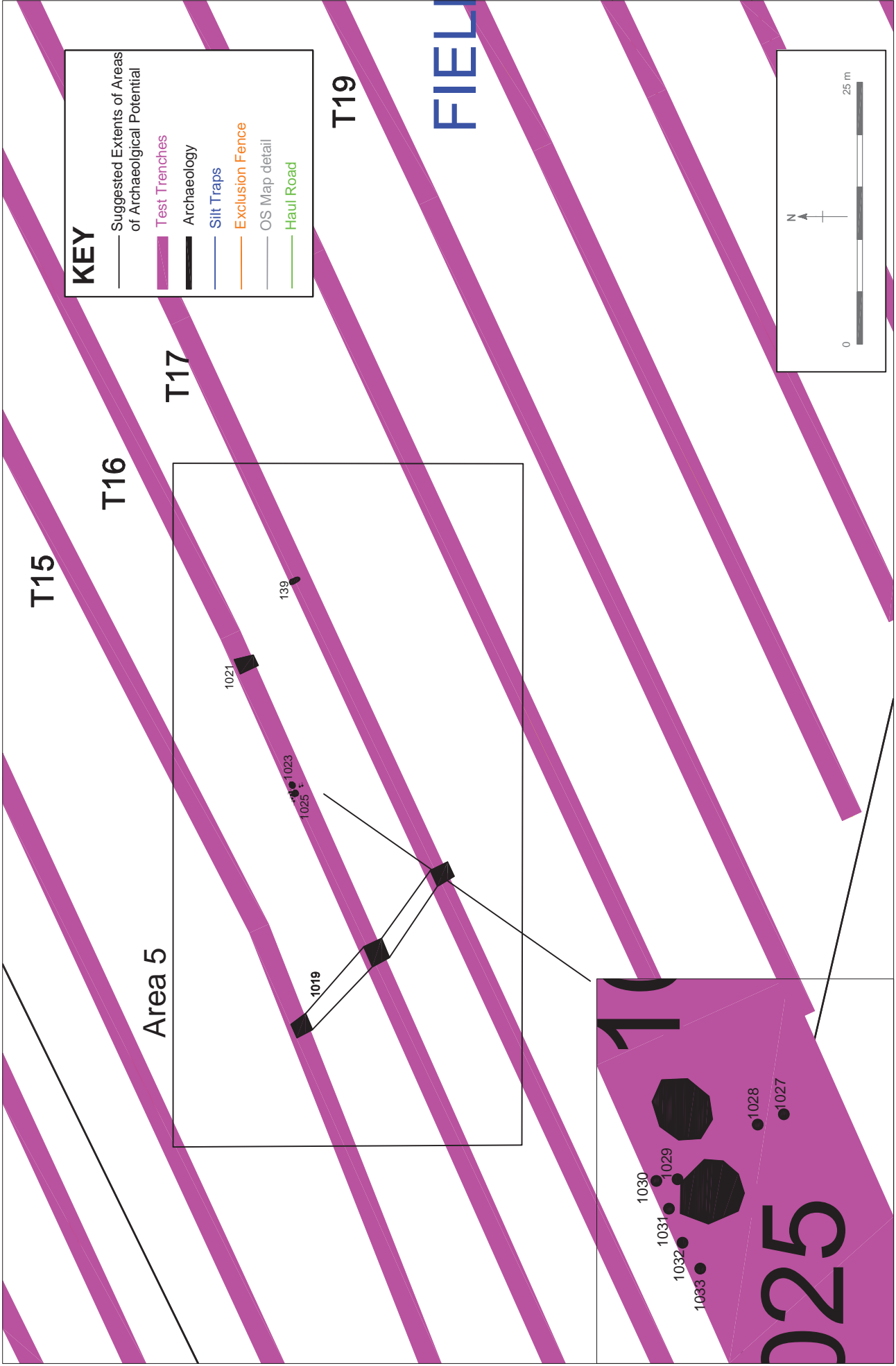


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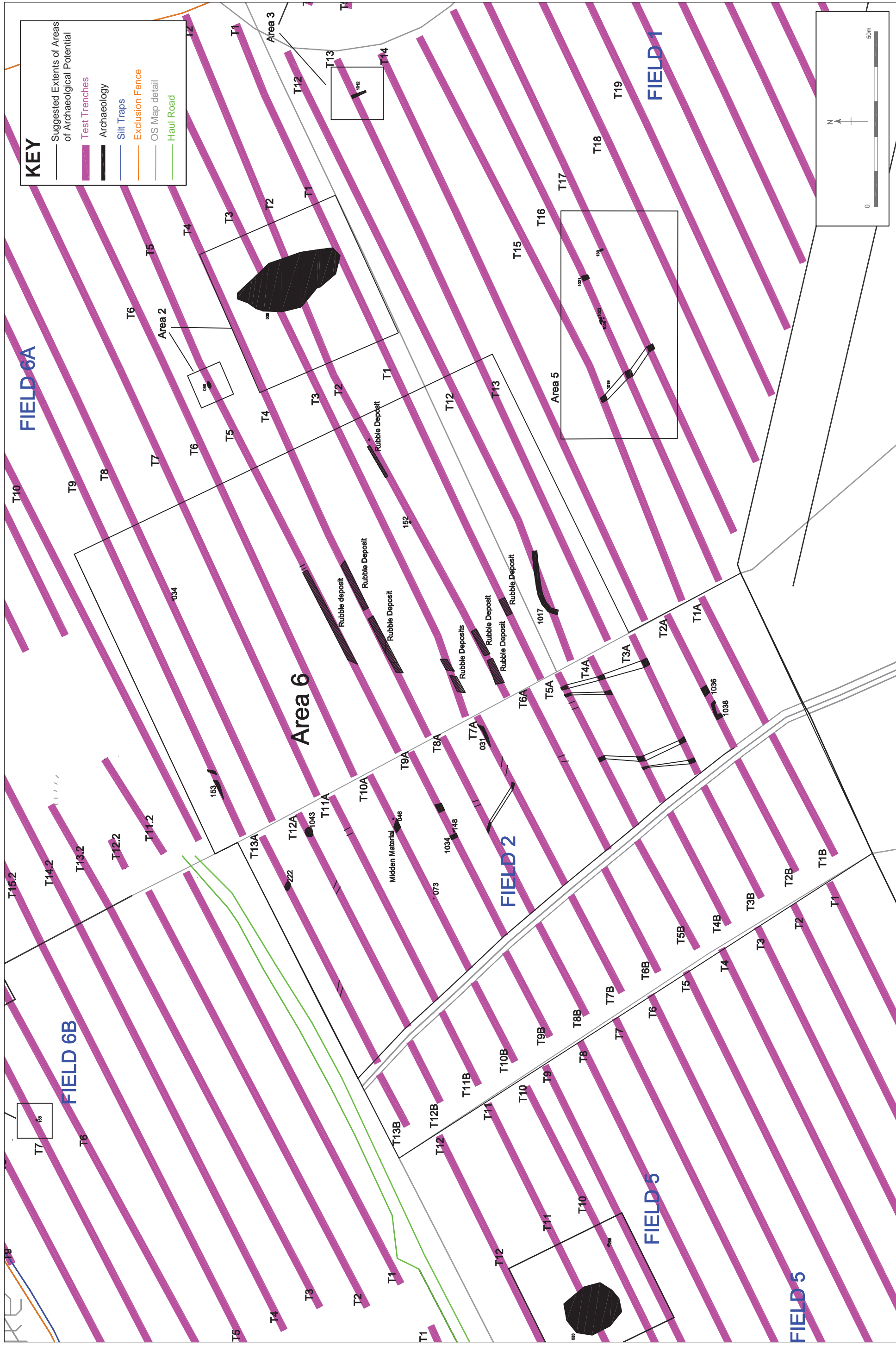


Figure 10 - Shannon LNG Site: Area 6

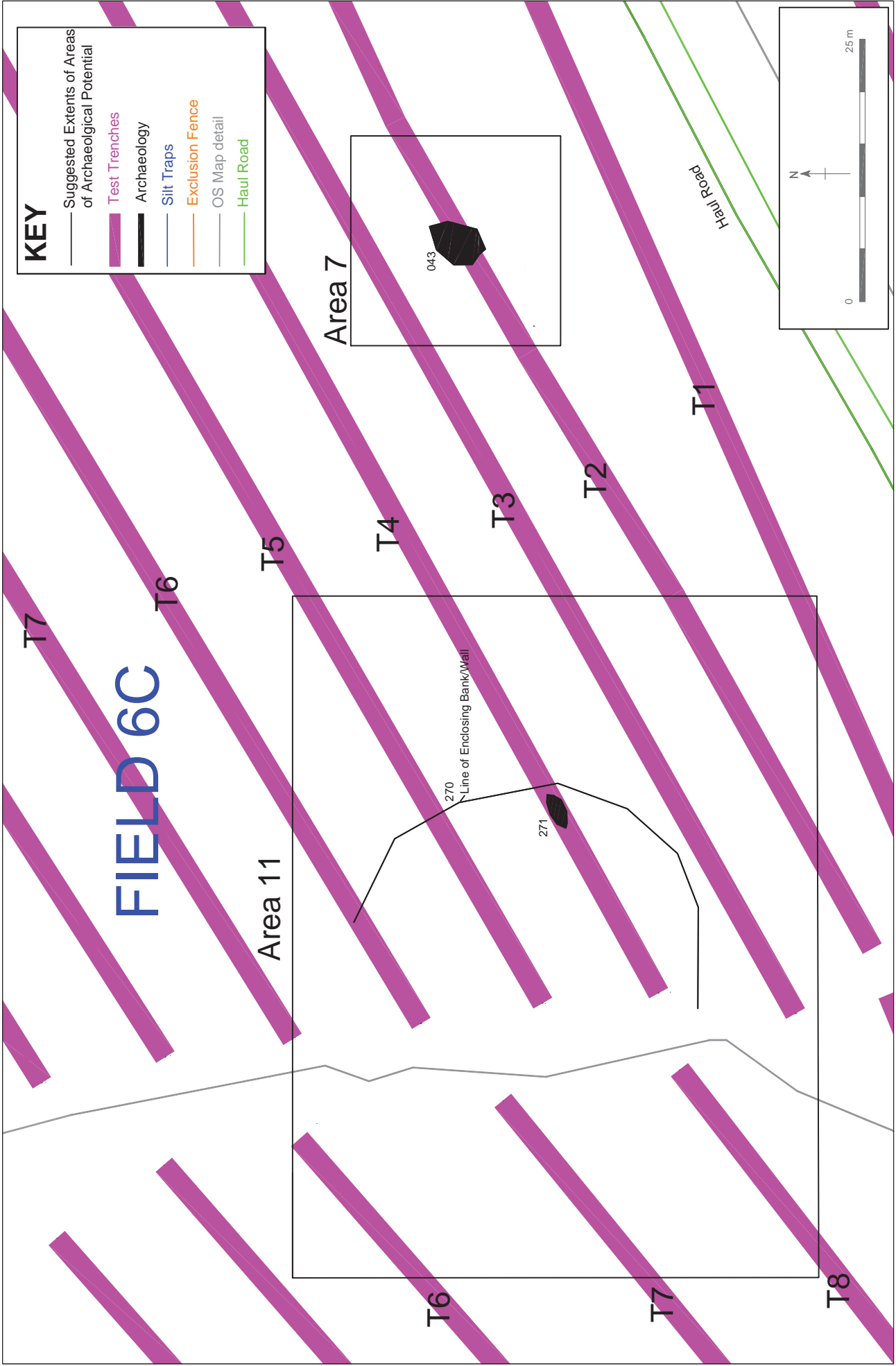


Figure 11 - Shannon LNG Site: Areas 7&11

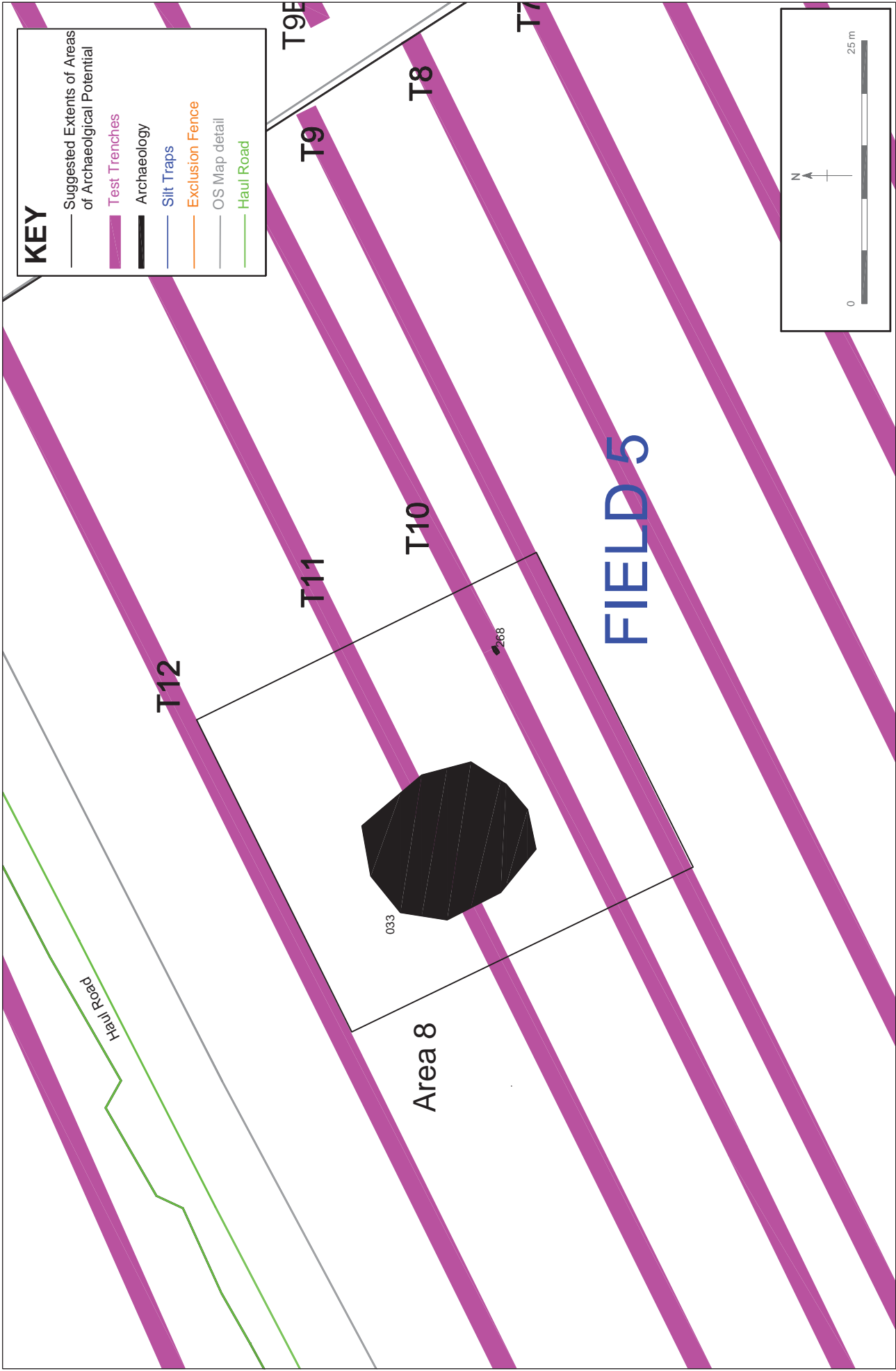


Figure 12 - Shannon LNG Site: Area 8

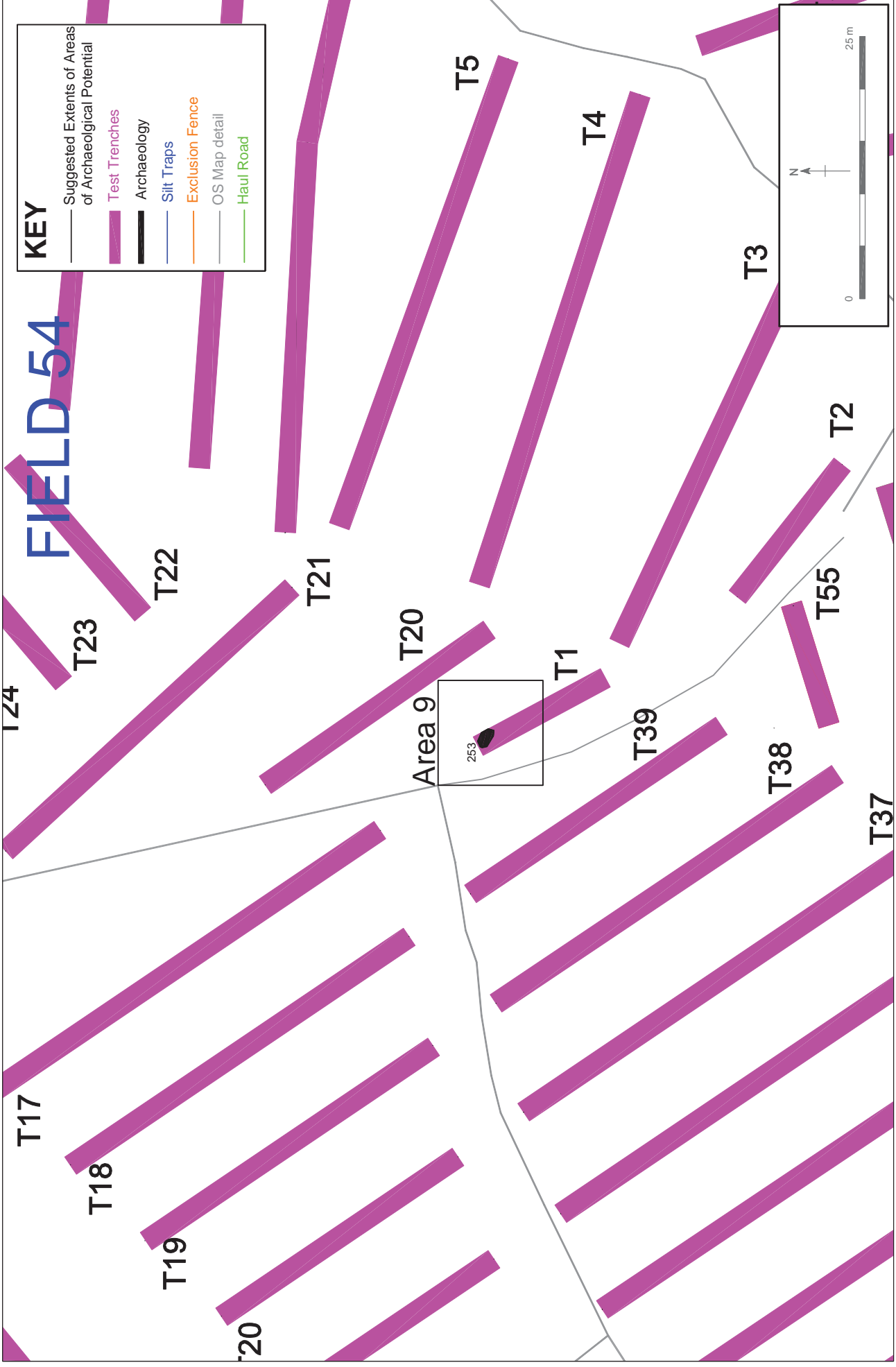


Figure 13 - Shannon LNG Site: Area 9

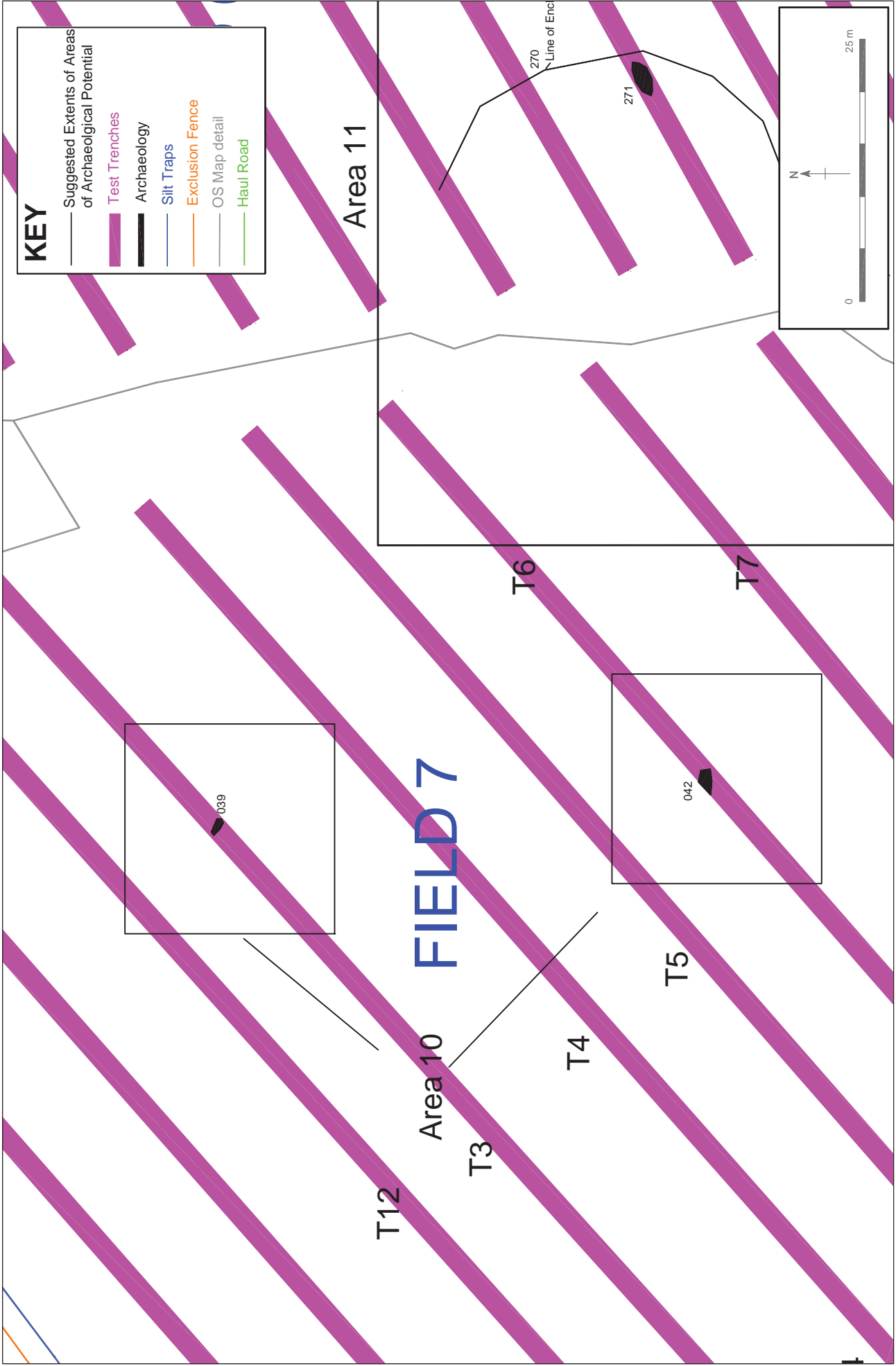


Figure 14 - Shannon LNG Site: Area 10

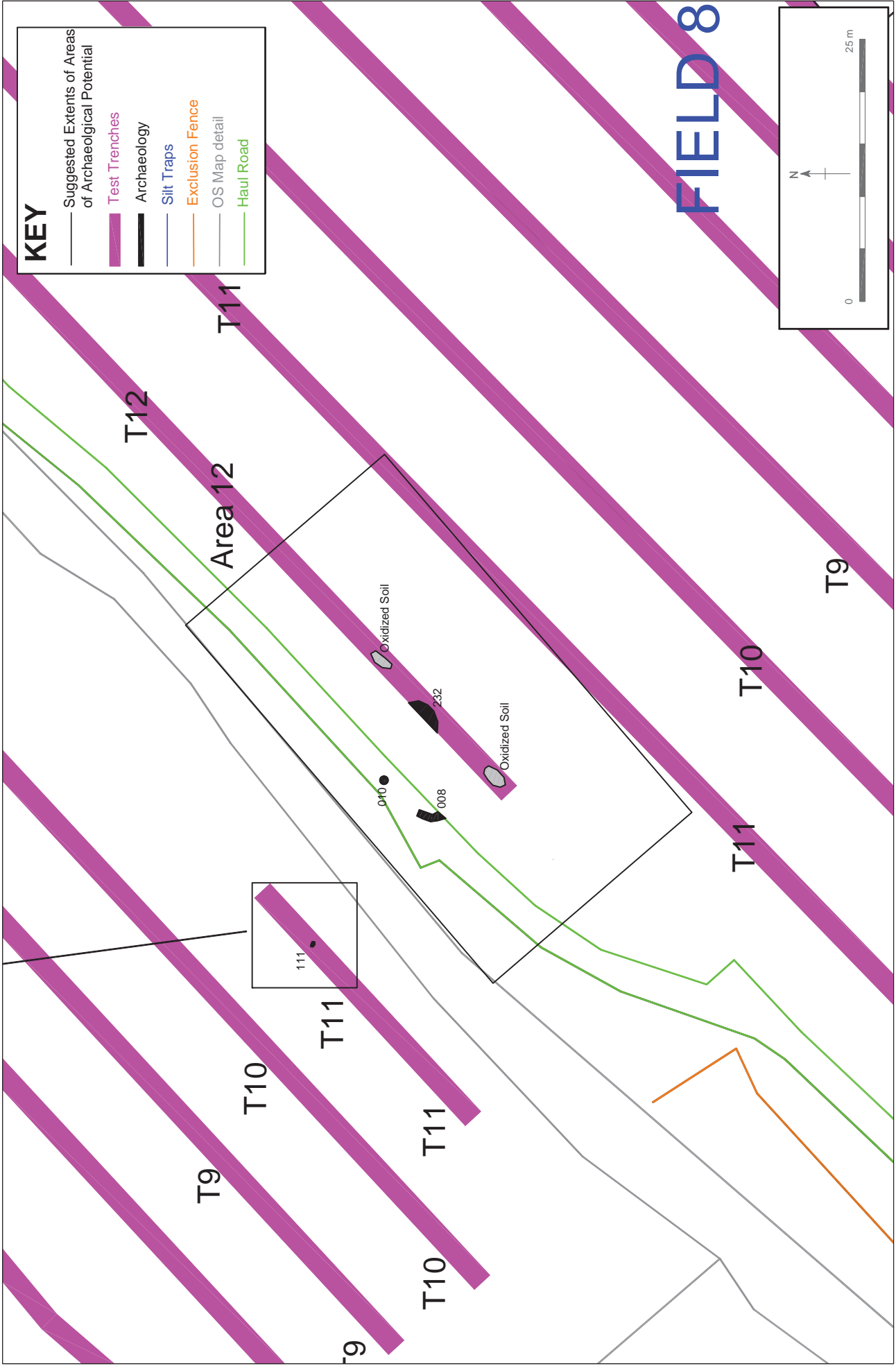


Figure 15 - Shannon LNG Site: Area 12

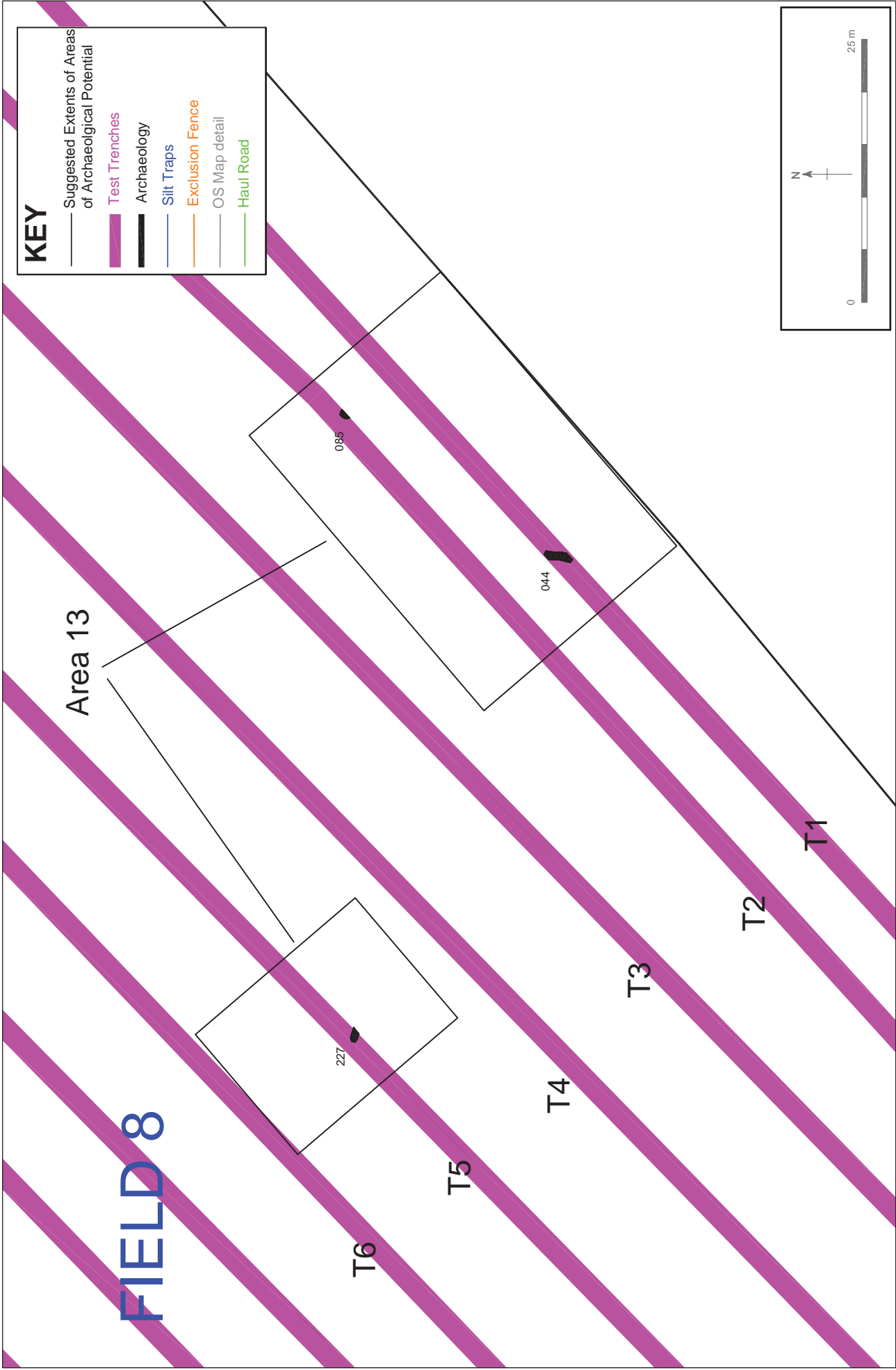


Figure 16 - Shannon LNG Site: Area 13

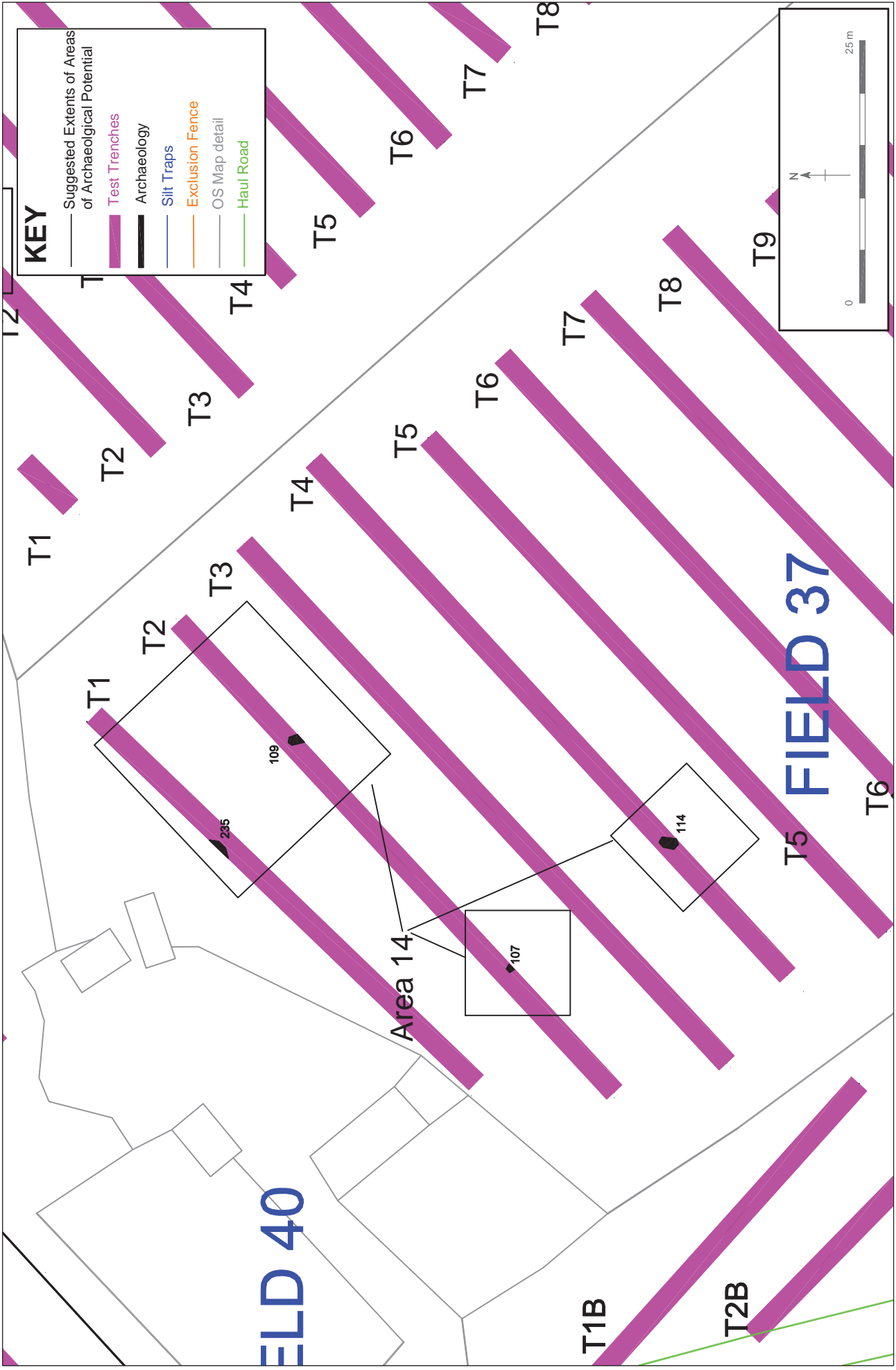


Figure 17 - Shannon LNG Site: Area 14

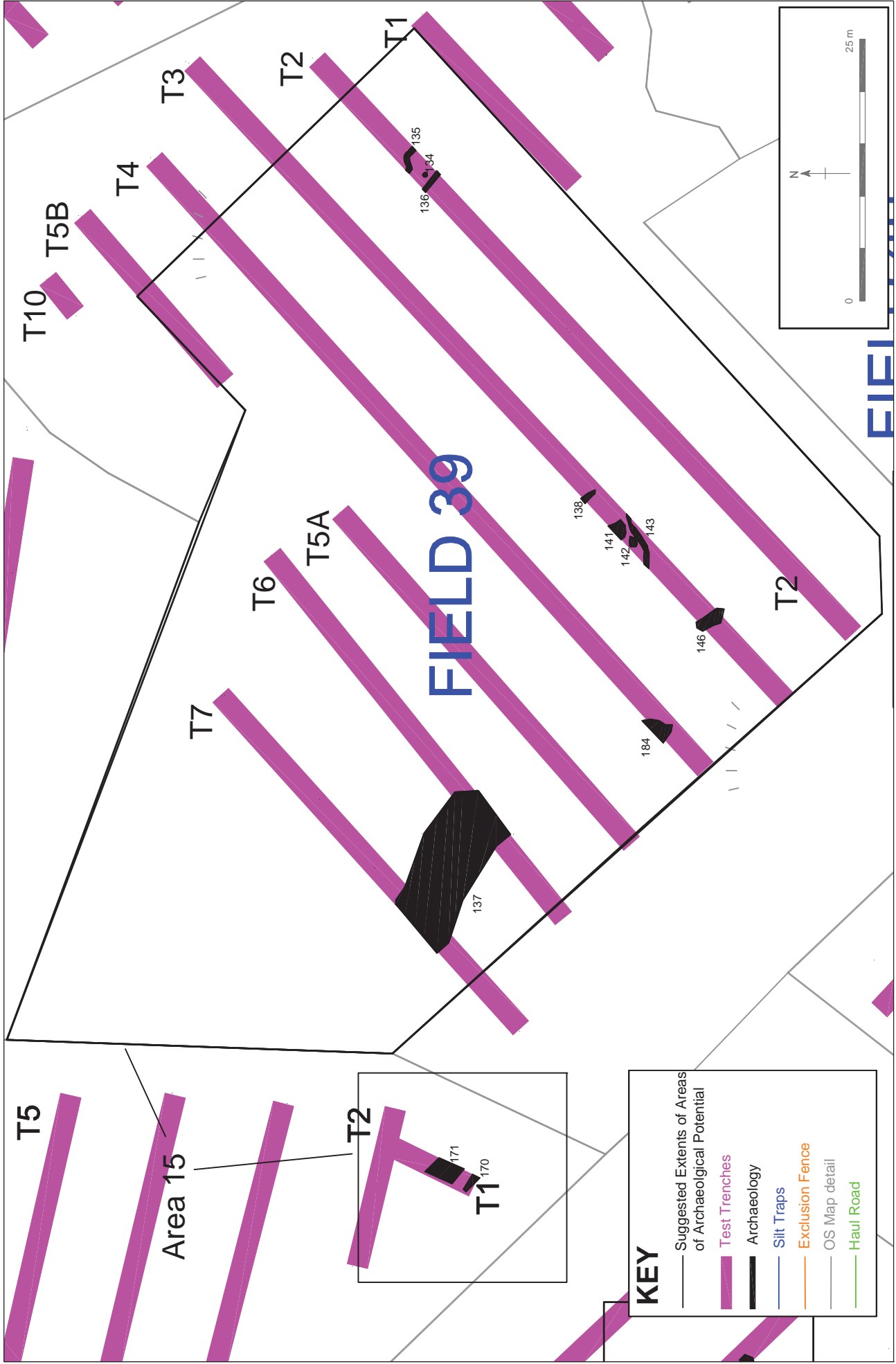


Figure 18 - Shannon LNG Site: Area 15

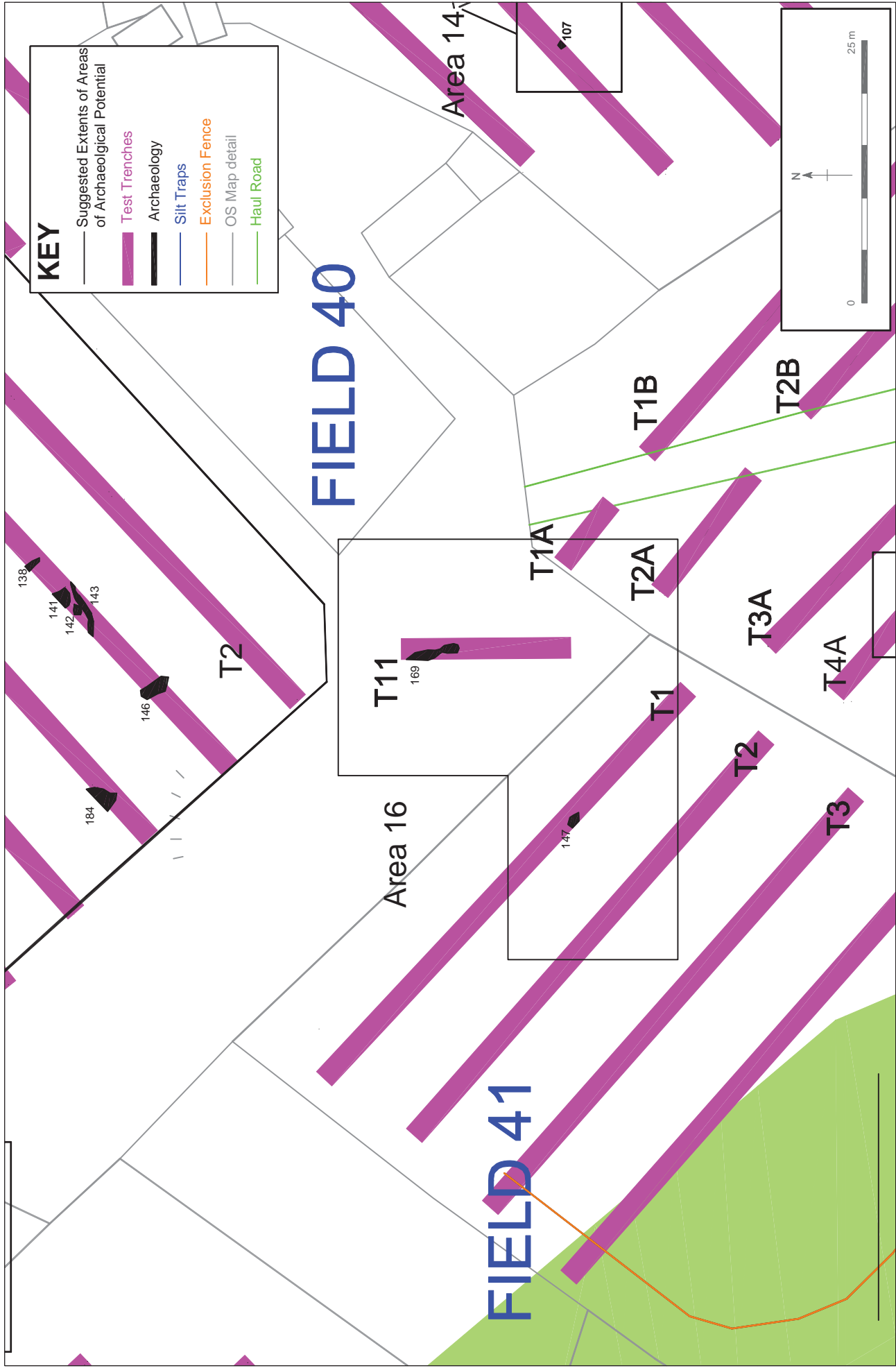


Figure 19 - Shannon LNG Site: Area 16

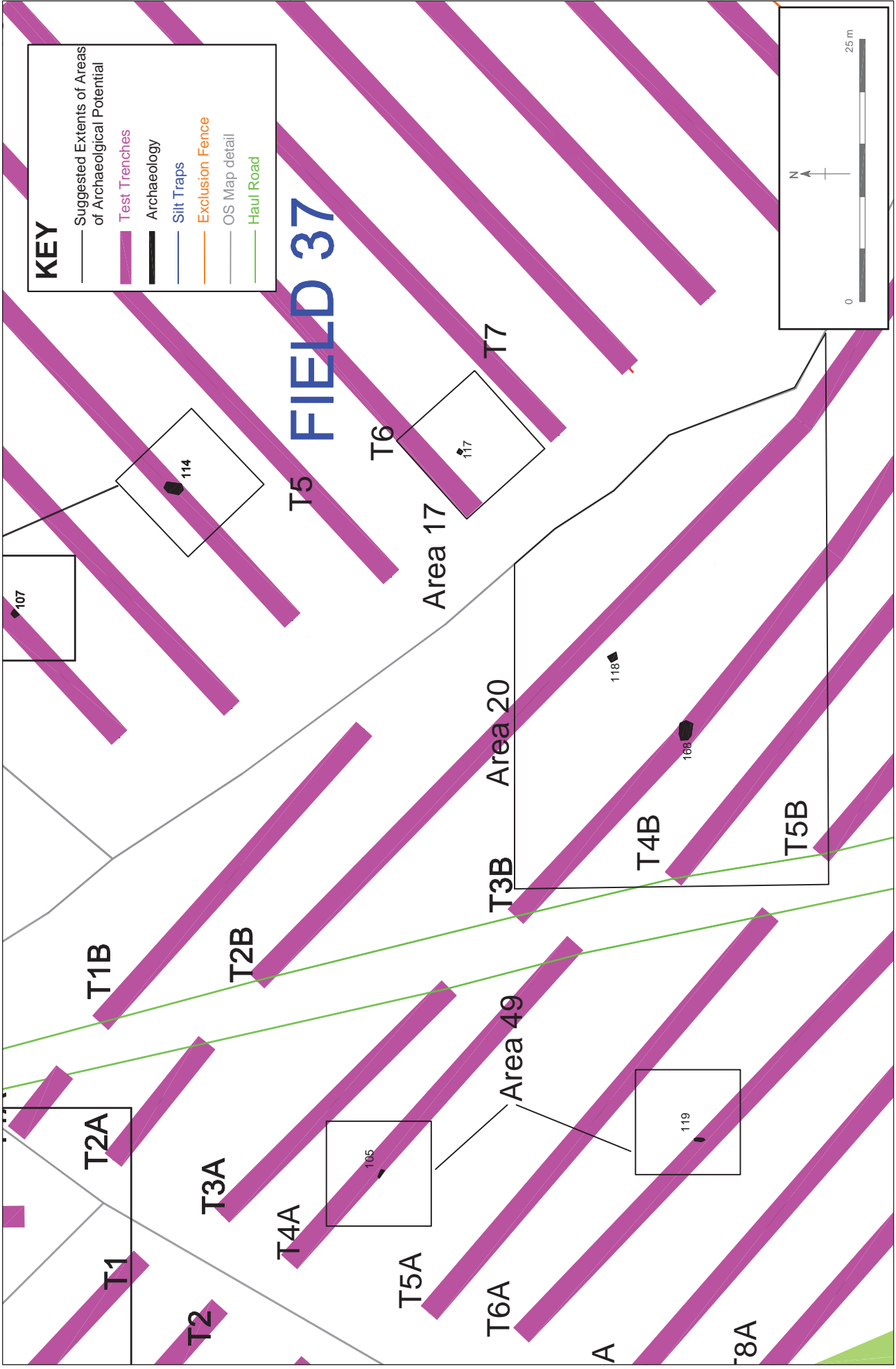


Figure 20 - Shannon LNG Site: Areas 17&20&49

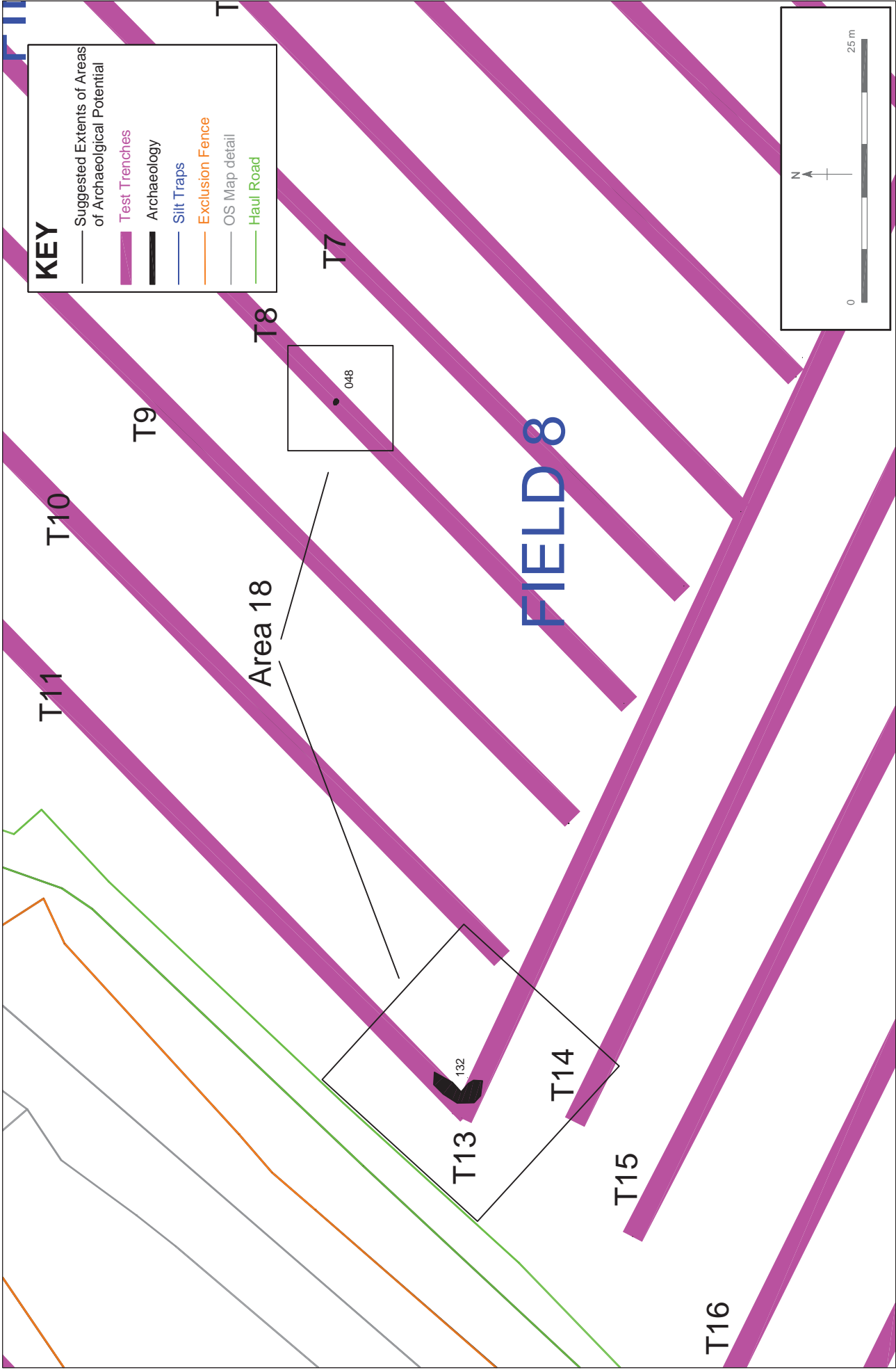


Figure 21 - Shannon LNG Site: Area 18

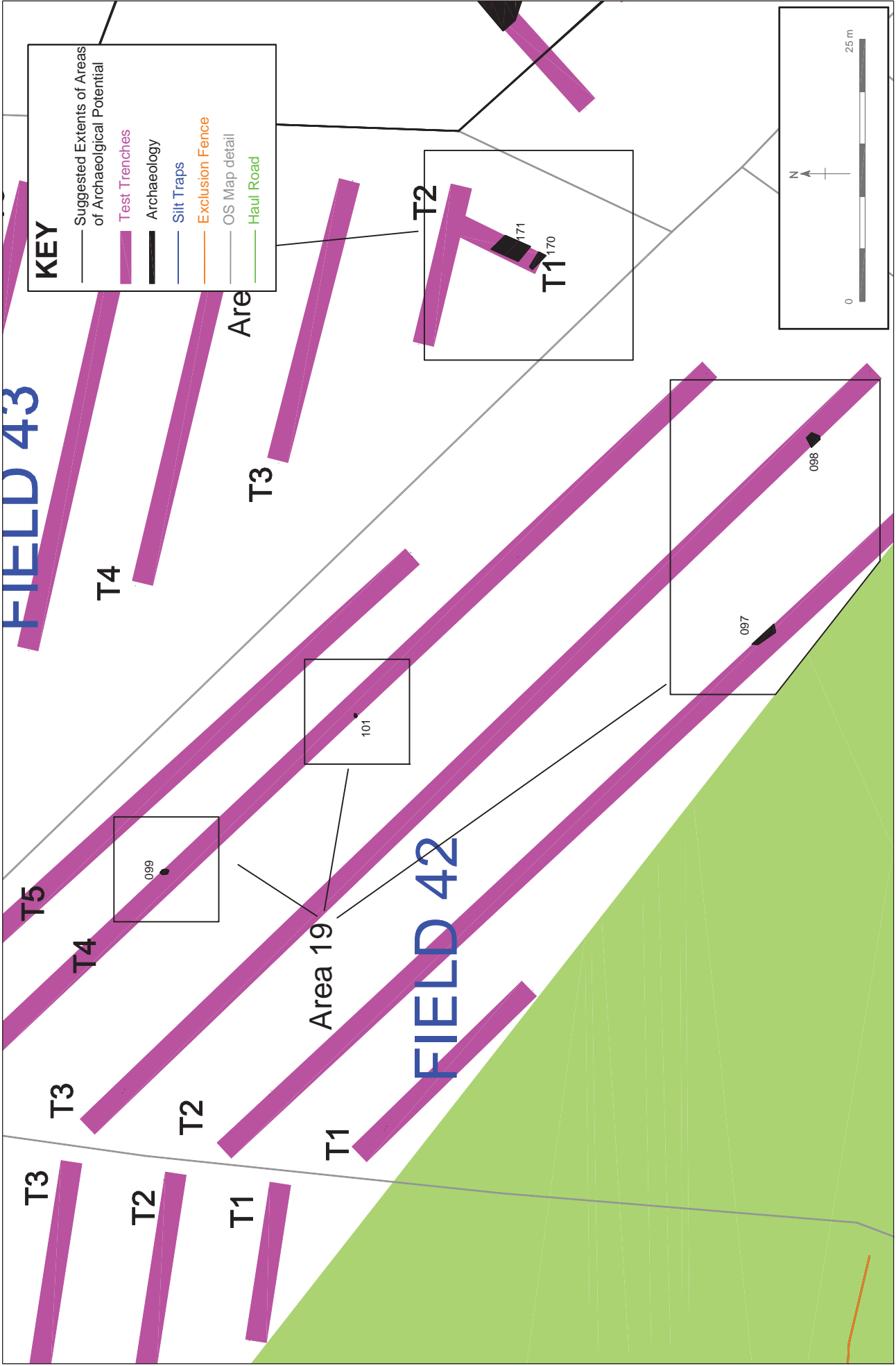


Figure 22 - Shannon LNG Site: Area 19

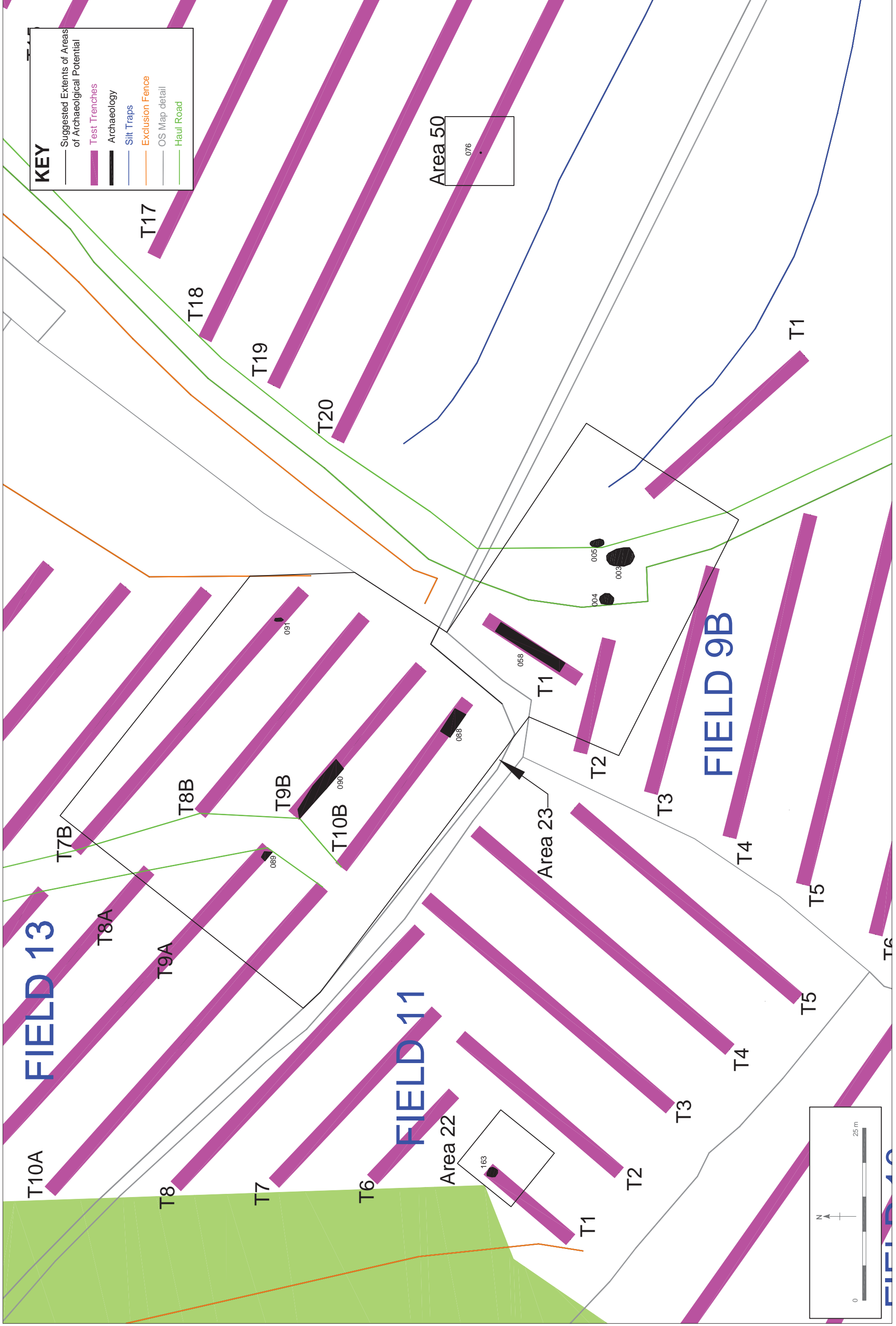


Figure 23 - Shannon LNG Site: Areas 22&23

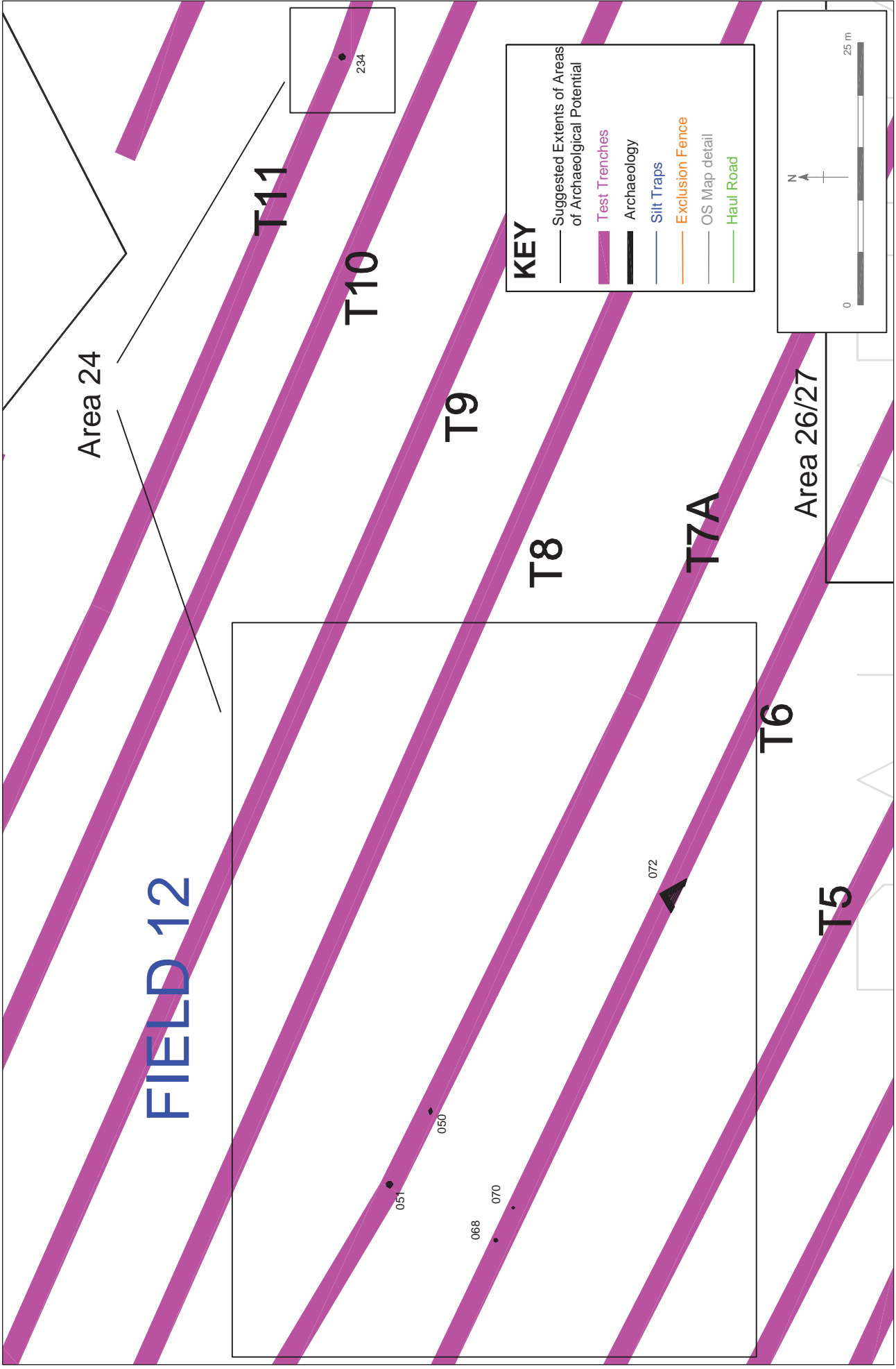


Figure 24 - Shannon LNG Site: Area 24

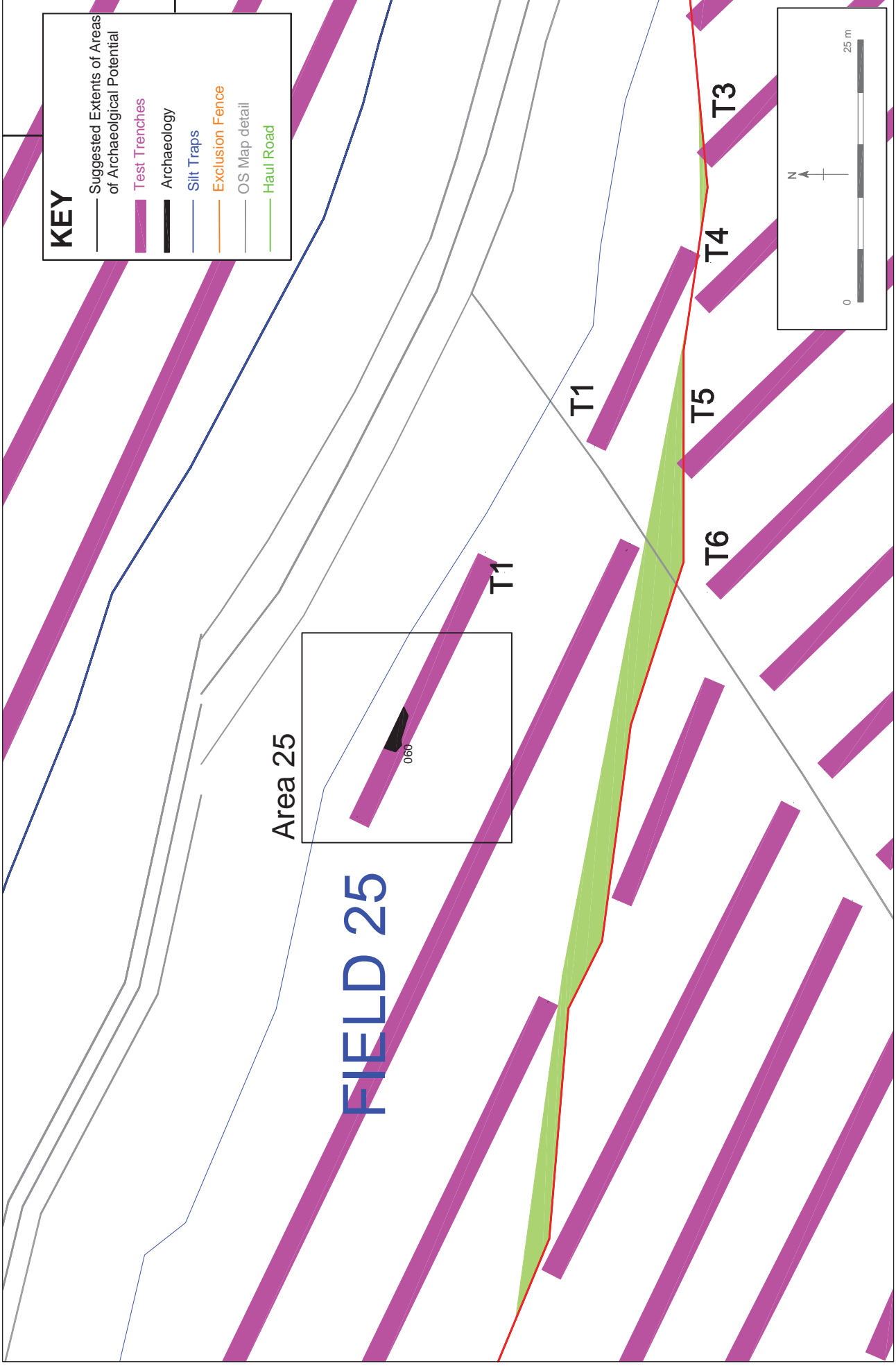


Figure 25 - Shannon LNG Site: Area 25

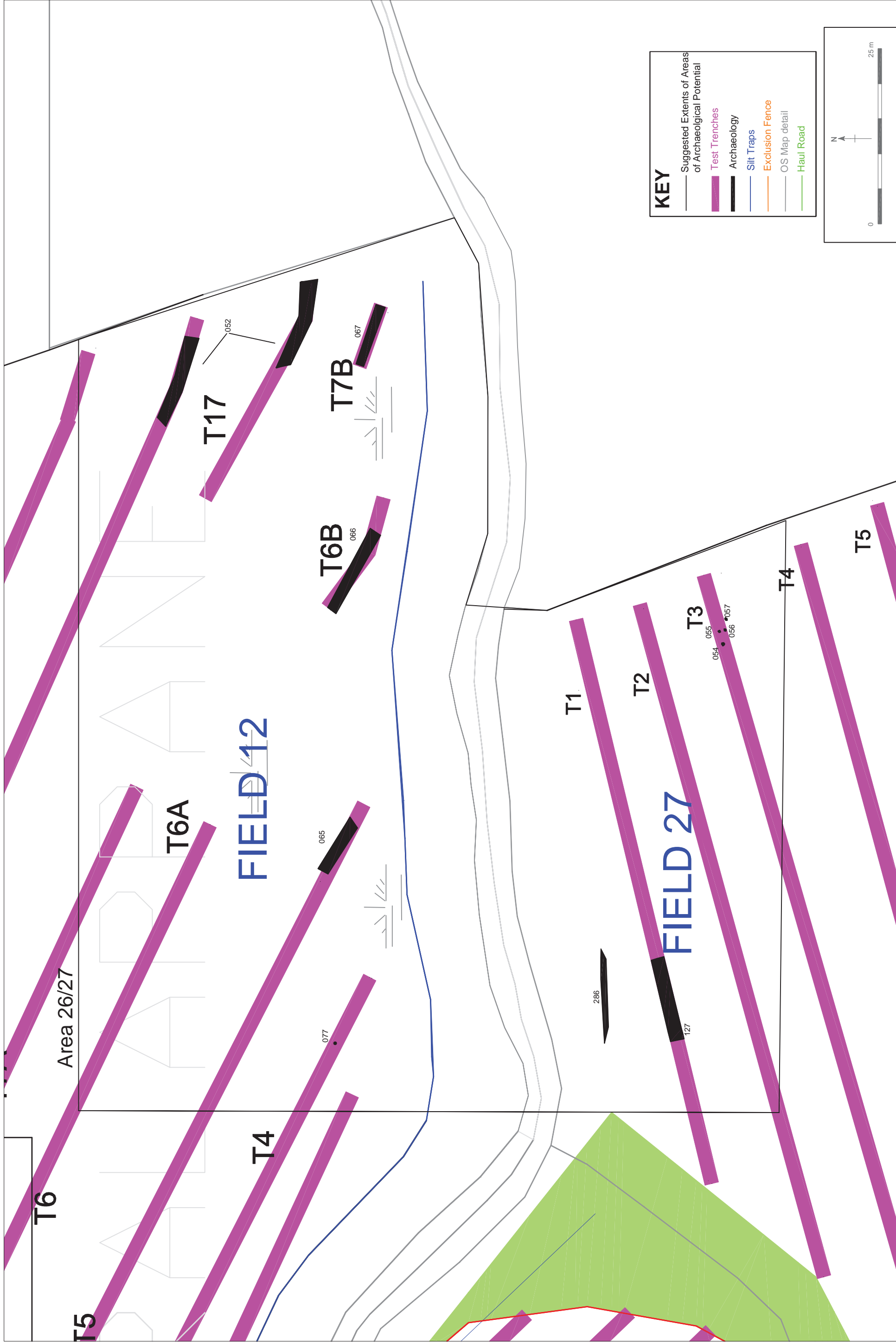


Figure 26 - Shannon LNG Site: Area 26/27

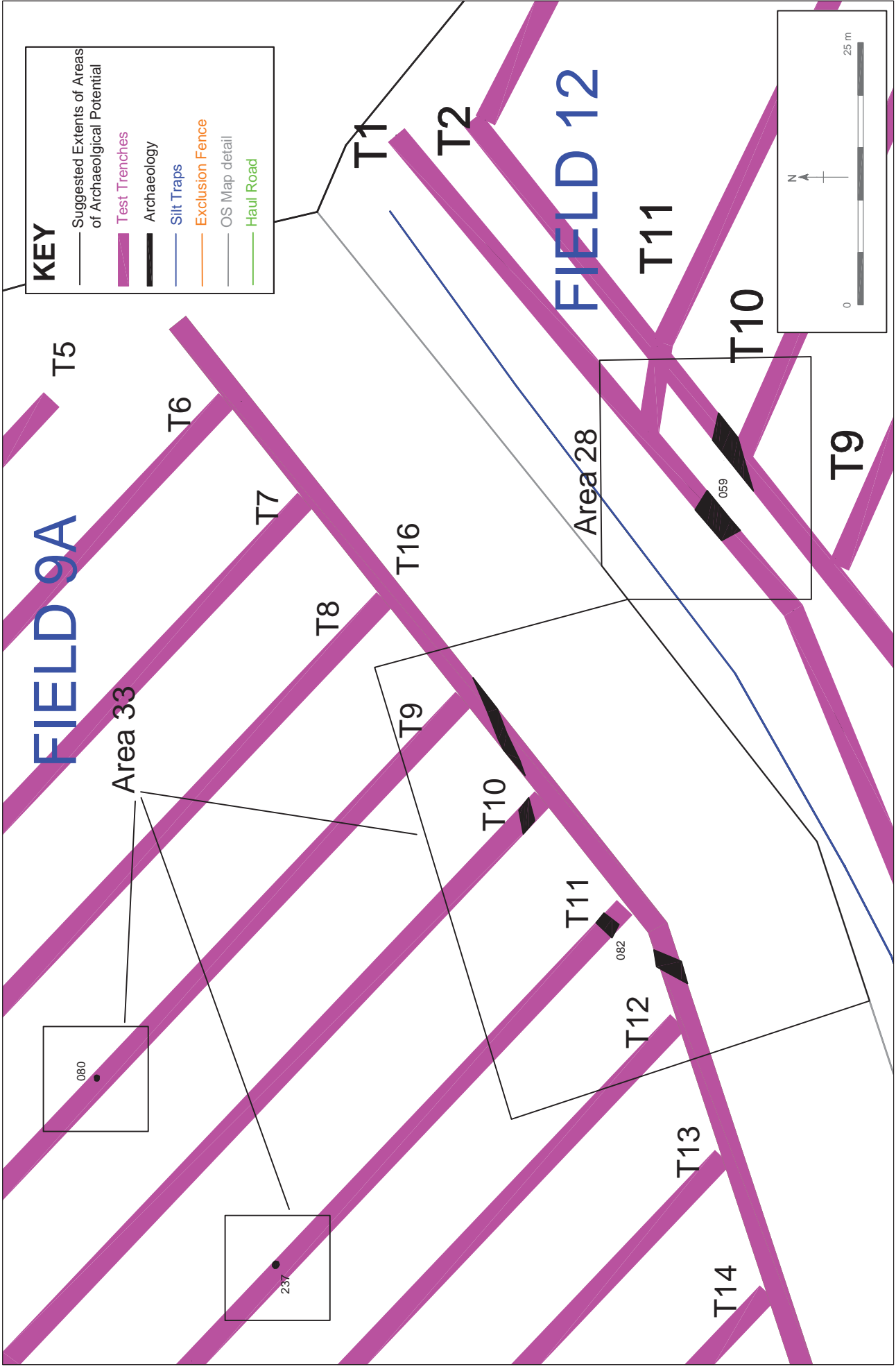


Figure 27 - Shannon LNG Site: Areas 28&33

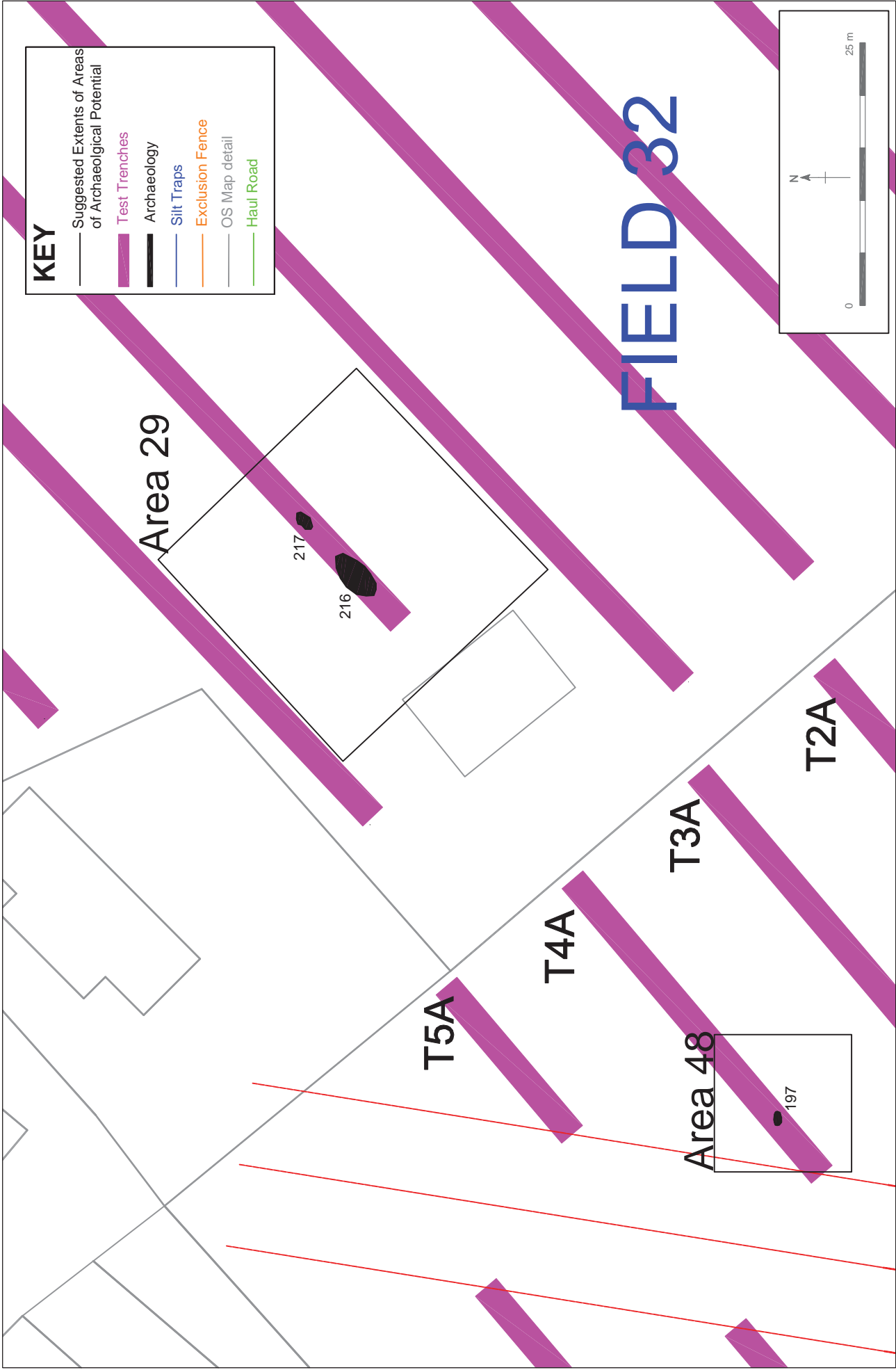


Figure 28 - Shannon LNG Site: Areas 29&48

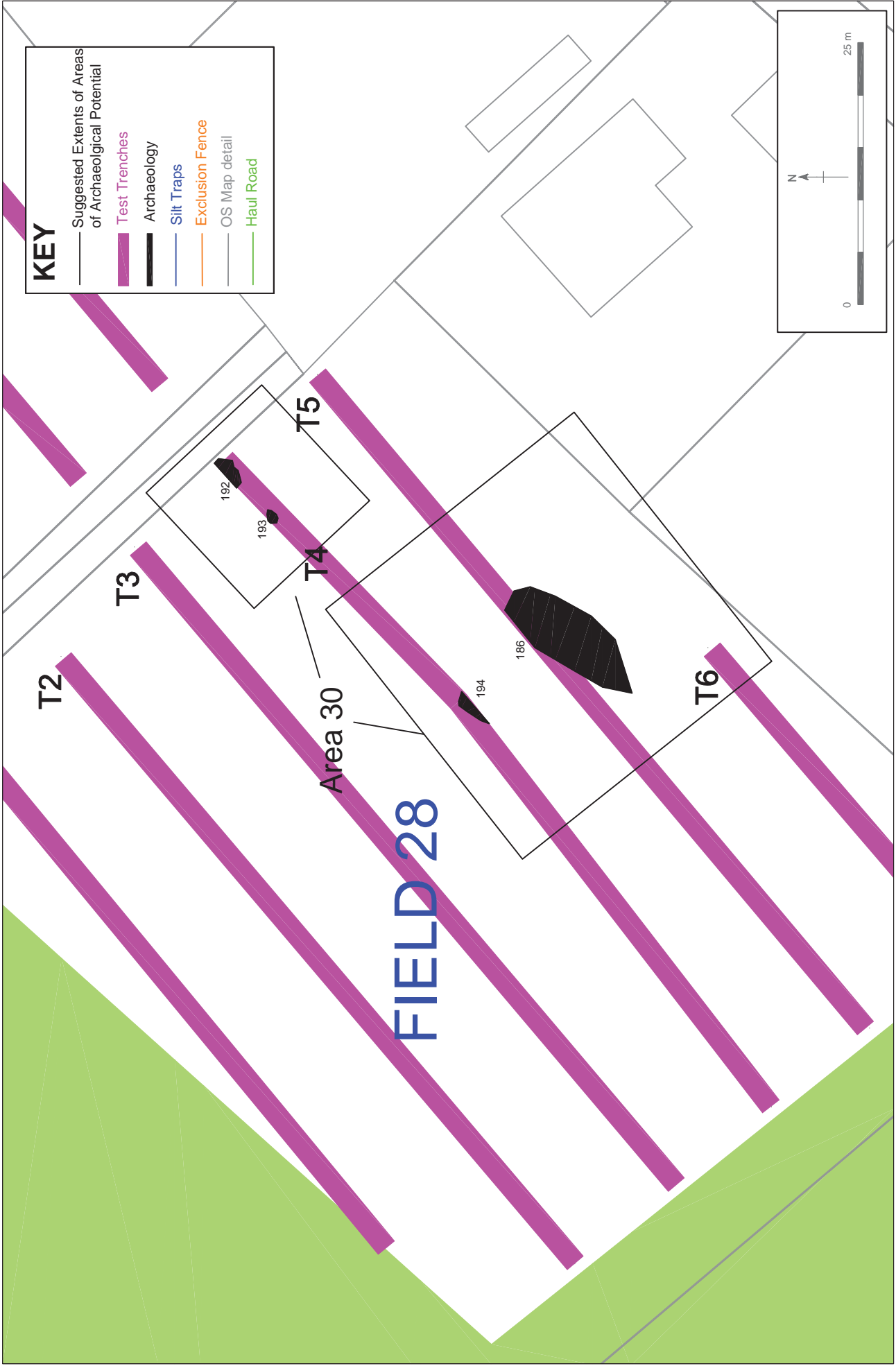


Figure 29 - Shannon LNG Site: Area 30

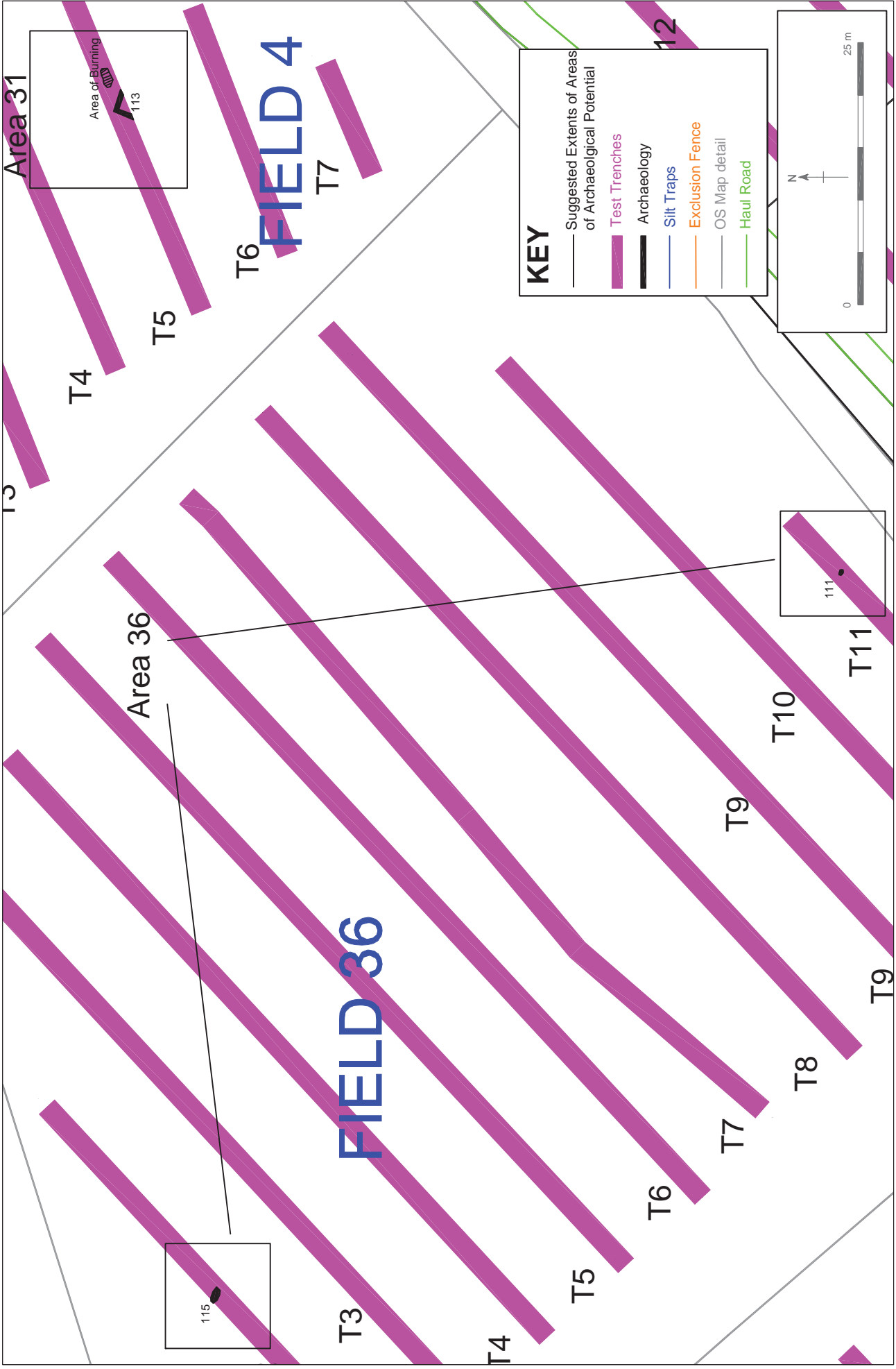


Figure 30 - Shannon LNG Site: Areas 31&36

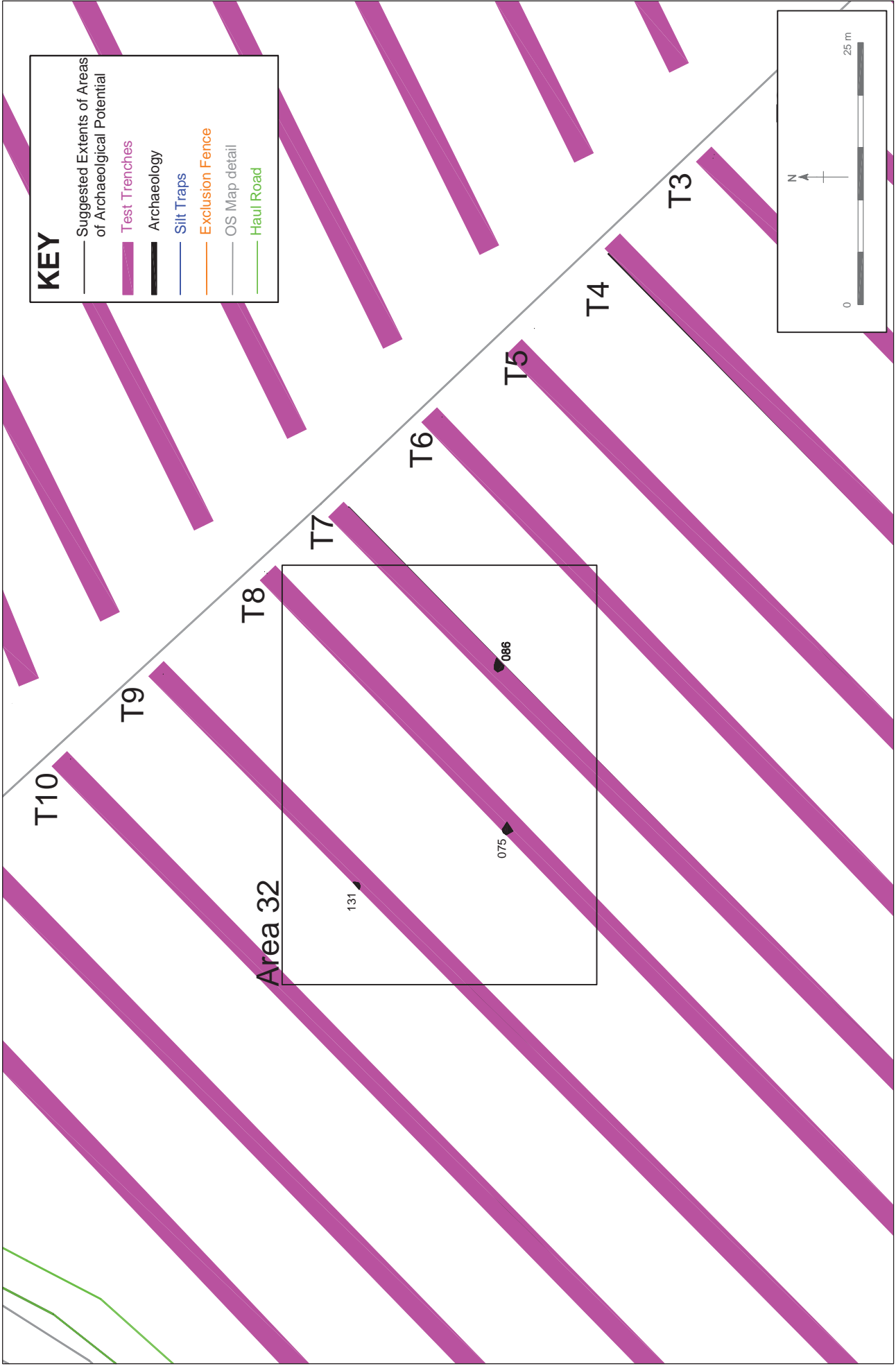
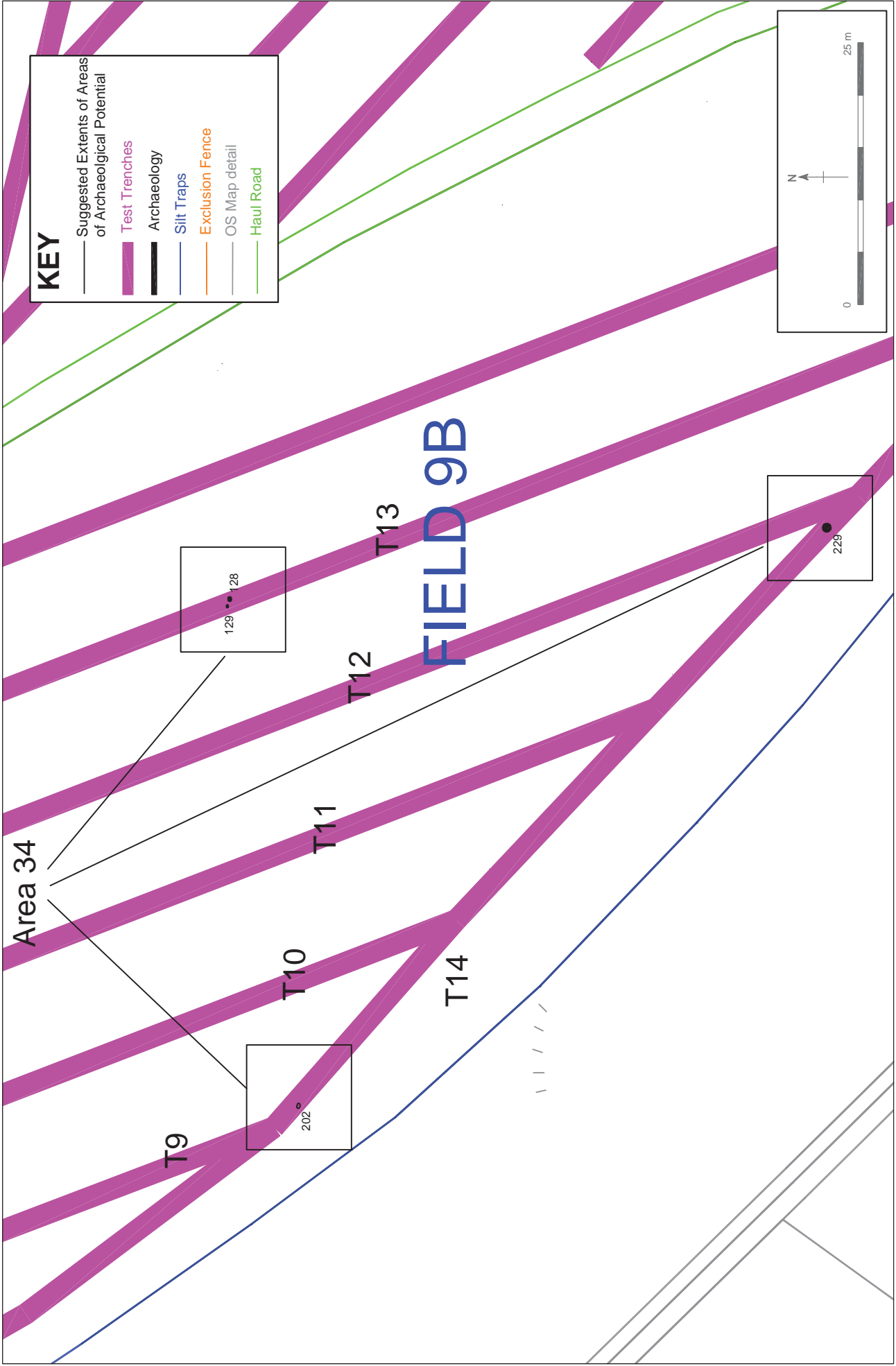


Figure 31 - Shannon LNG Site: Area 32



KEY

	Suggested Extents of Areas of Archaeological Potential
	Test Trenches
	Archaeology
	Silt Traps
	Exclusion Fence
	OS Map detail
	Haul Road

Figure 32 - Shannon LNG Site: Area 34

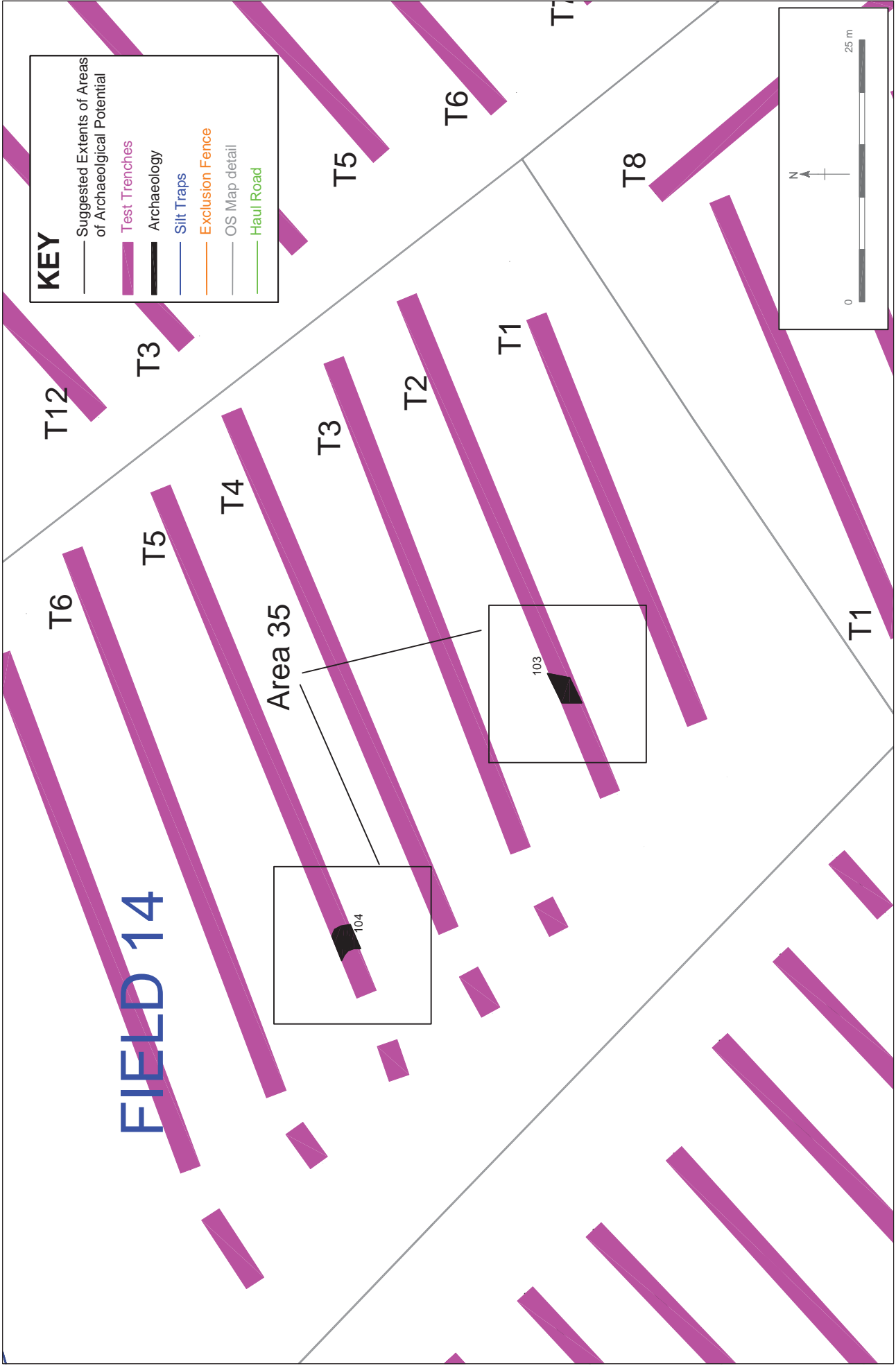


Figure 33 - Shannon LNG Site: Area 35



Figure 34 - Shannon LNG Site: Area 37

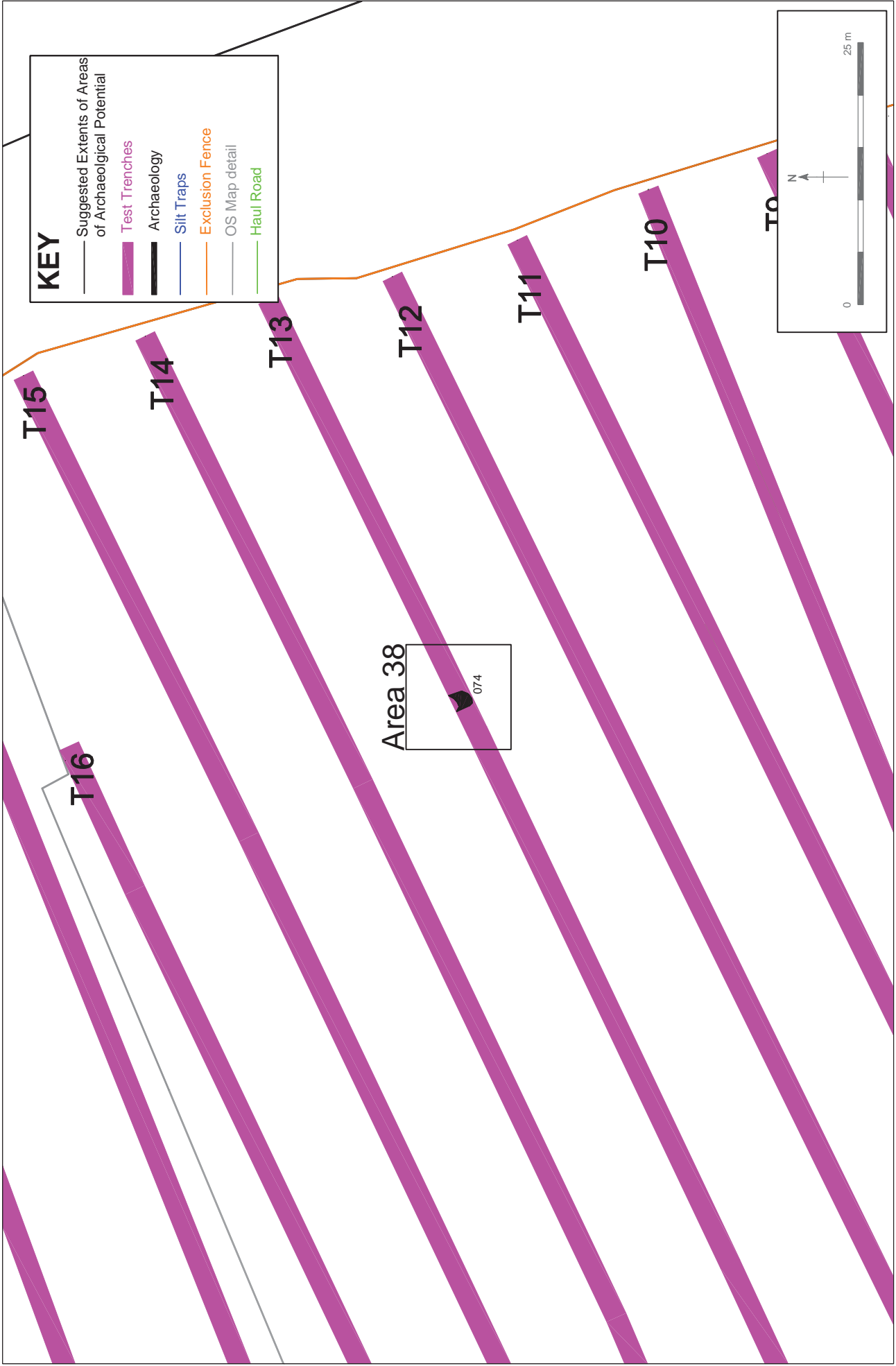


Figure 35 - Shannon LNG Site: Area 38

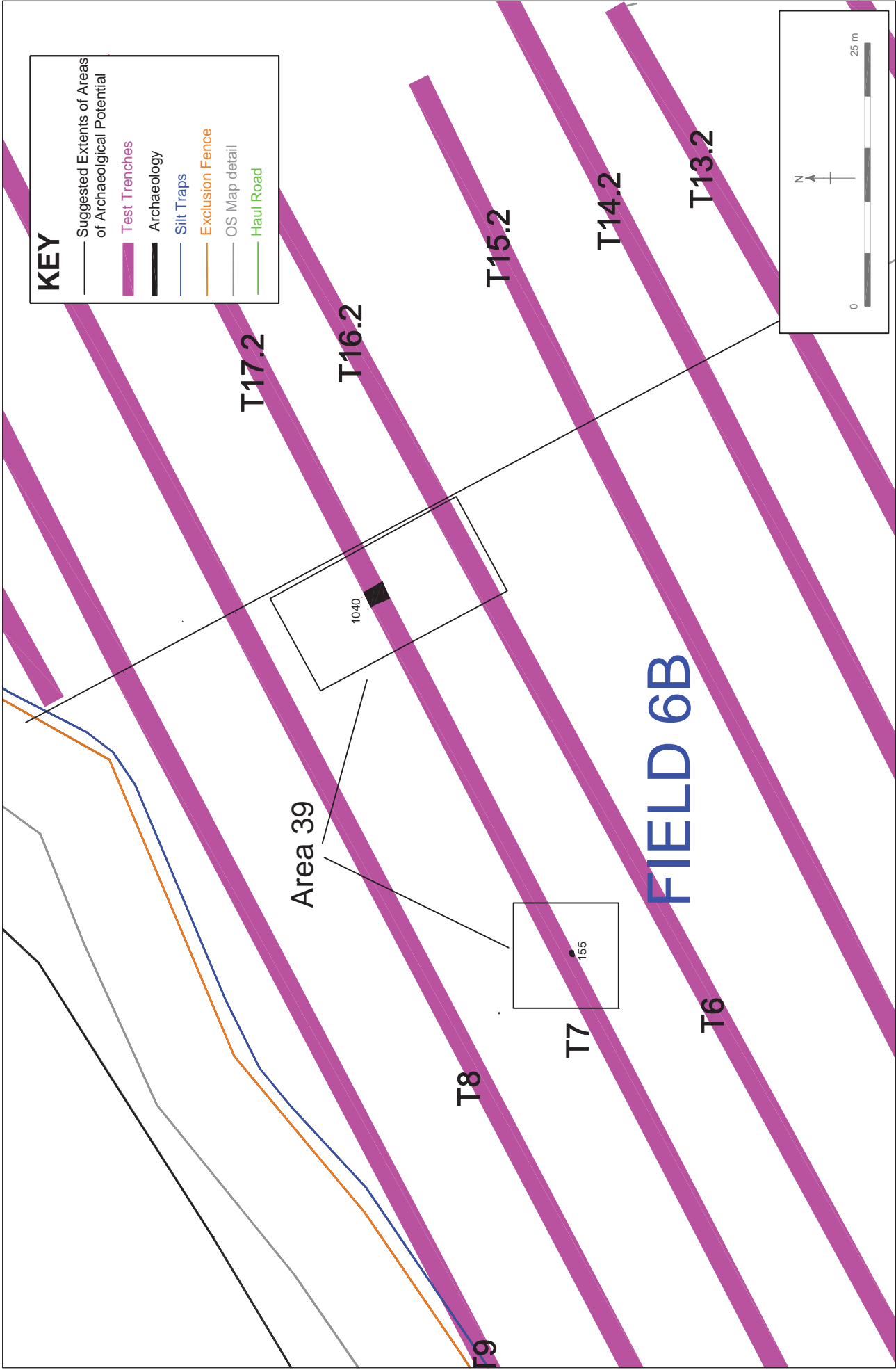


Figure 36 - Shannon LNG Site: Area 39

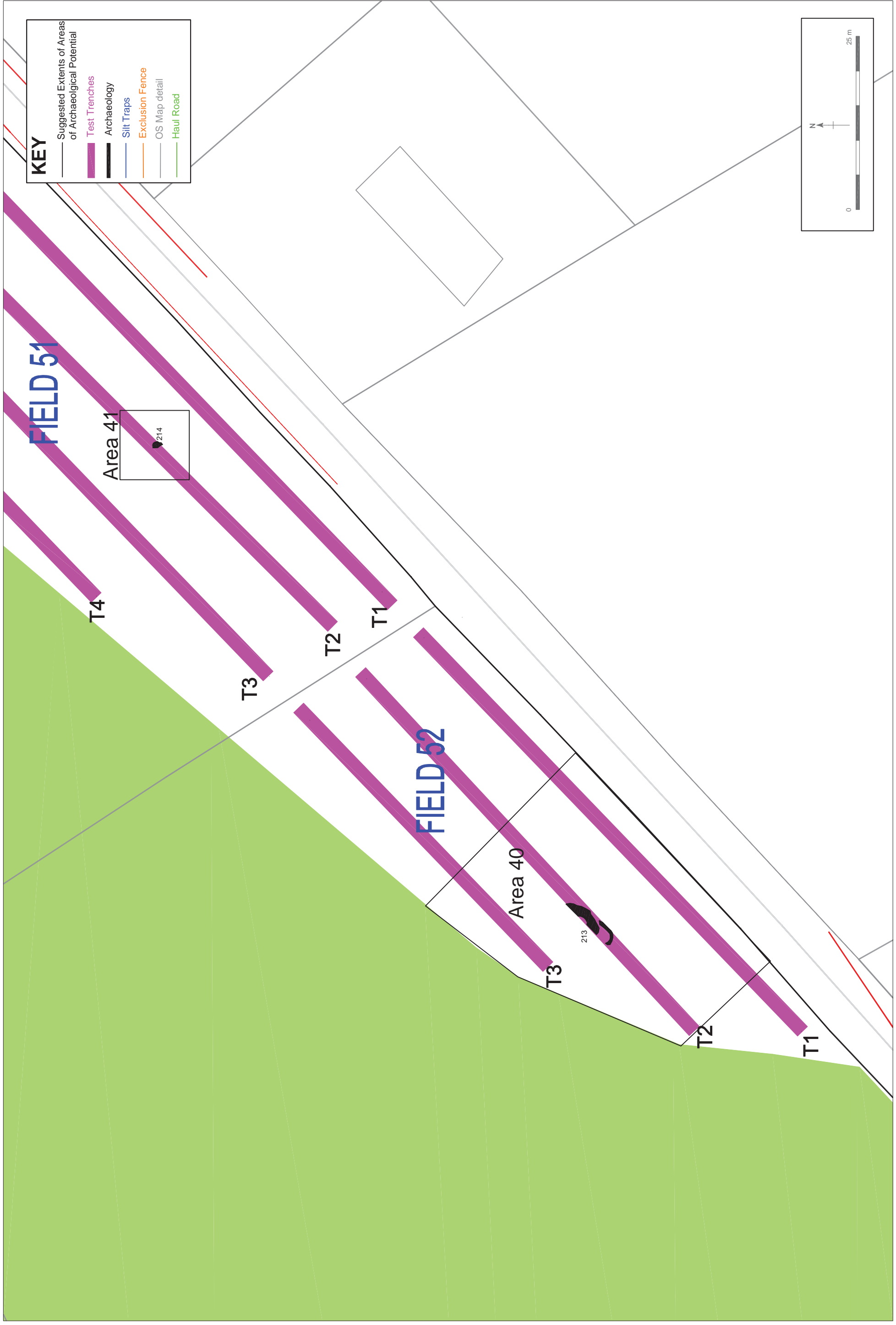


Figure 37 - Shannon LNG Site: Area 40&41

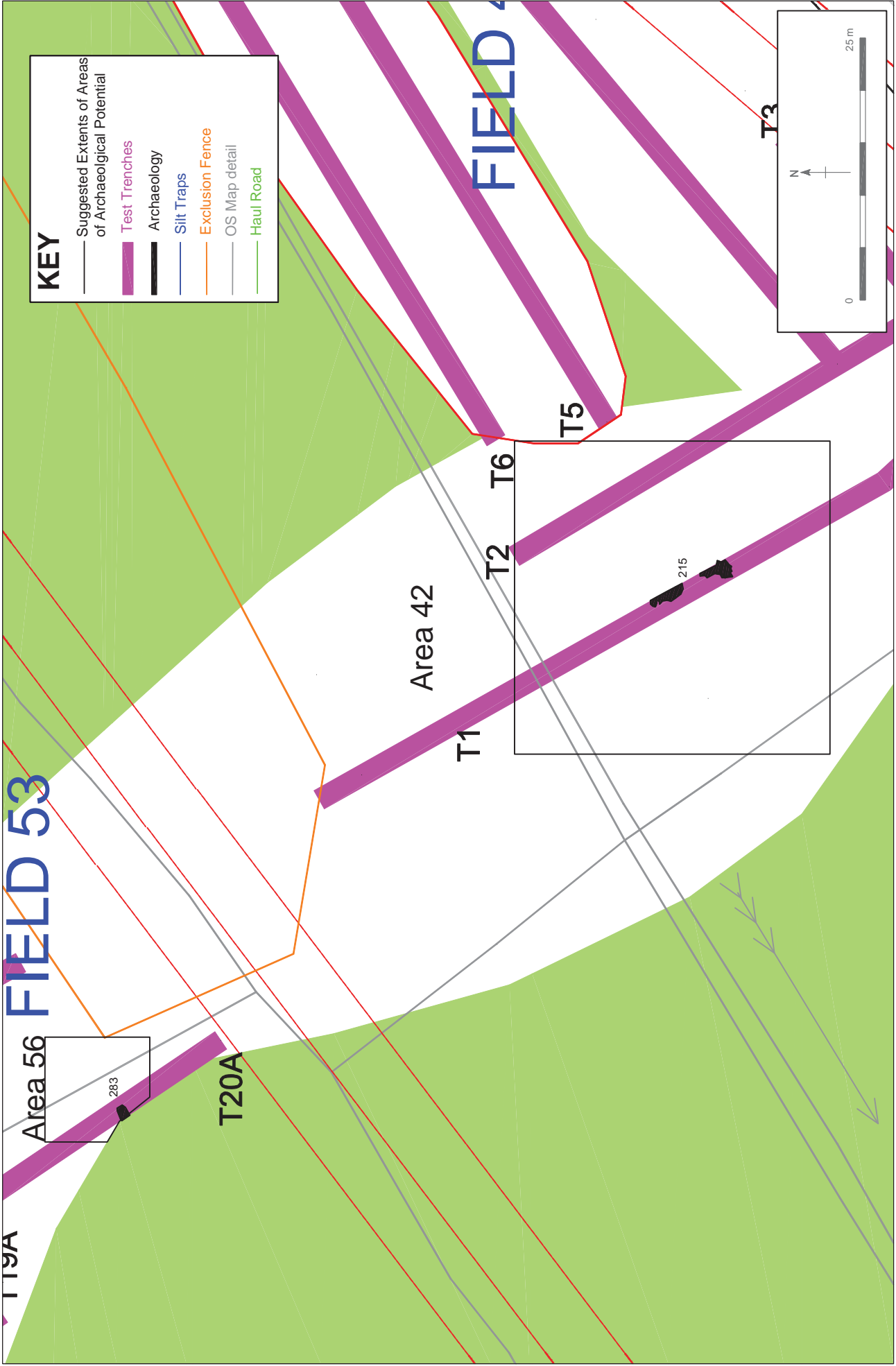


Figure 38 - Shannon LNG Site: Area 42&56

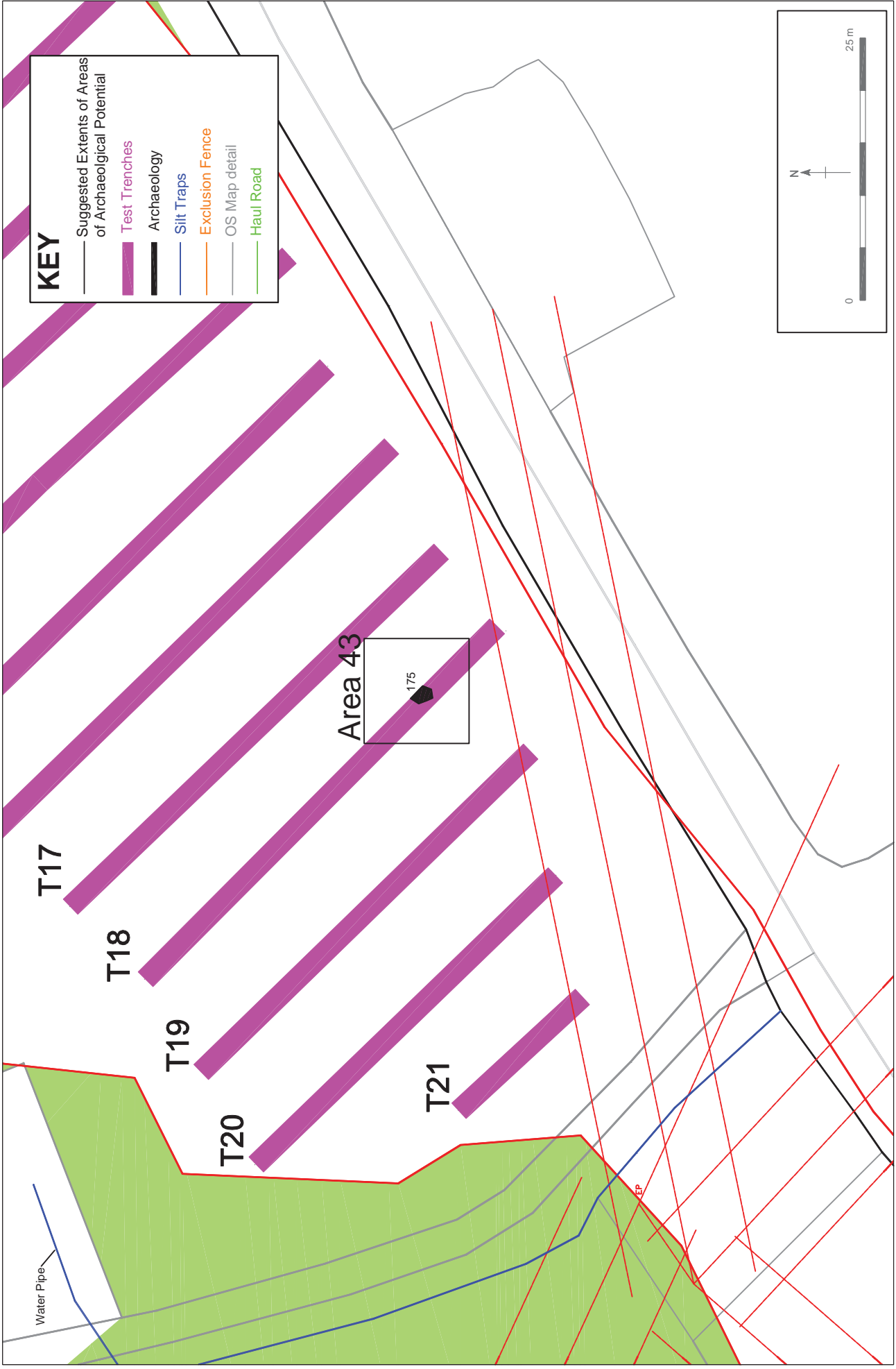


Figure 39 - Shannon LNG Site: Area 43

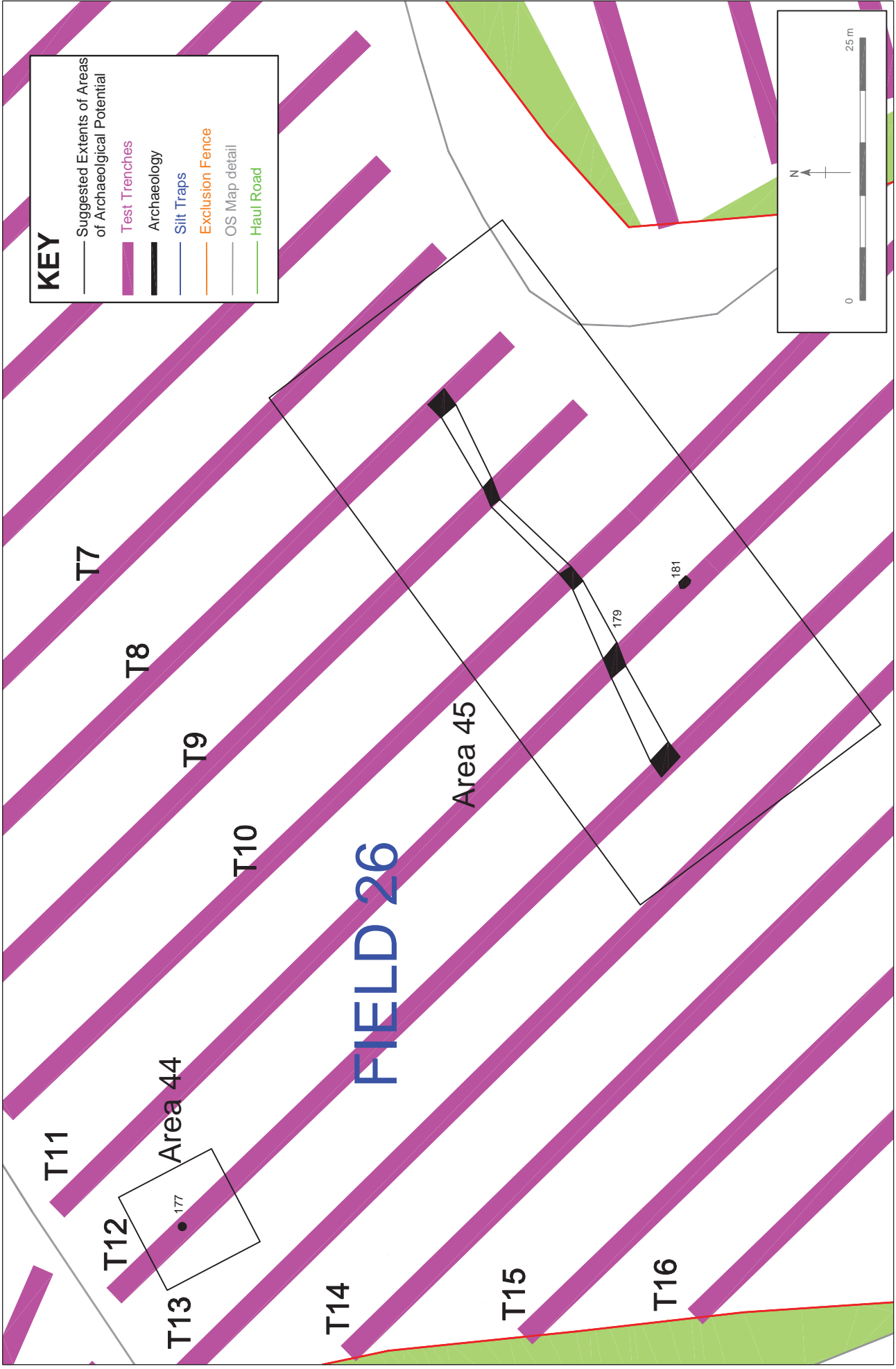


Figure 40- Shannon LNG Site: Area 44&45

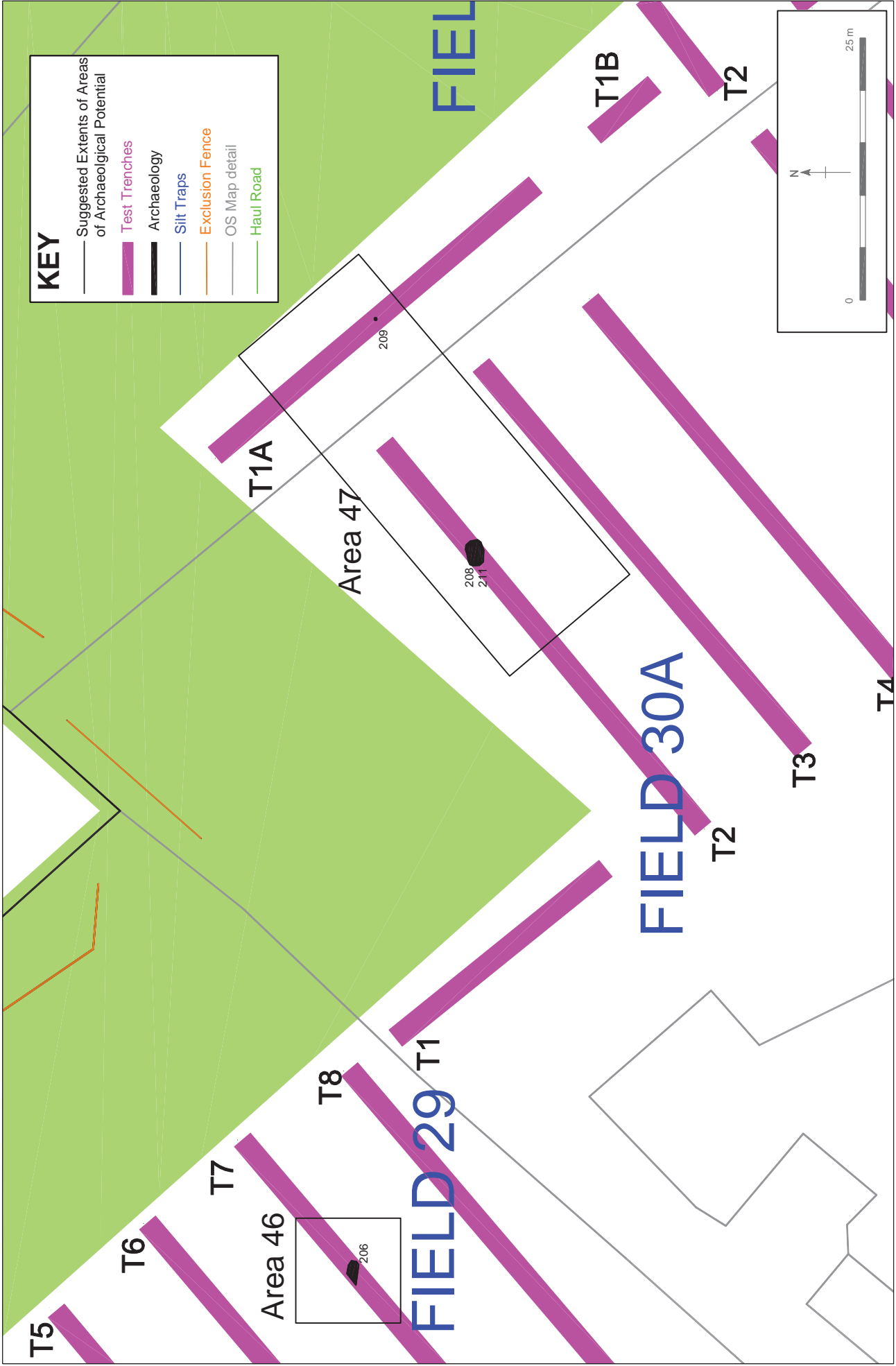


Figure 41 - Shannon LNG Site: Area 46&47

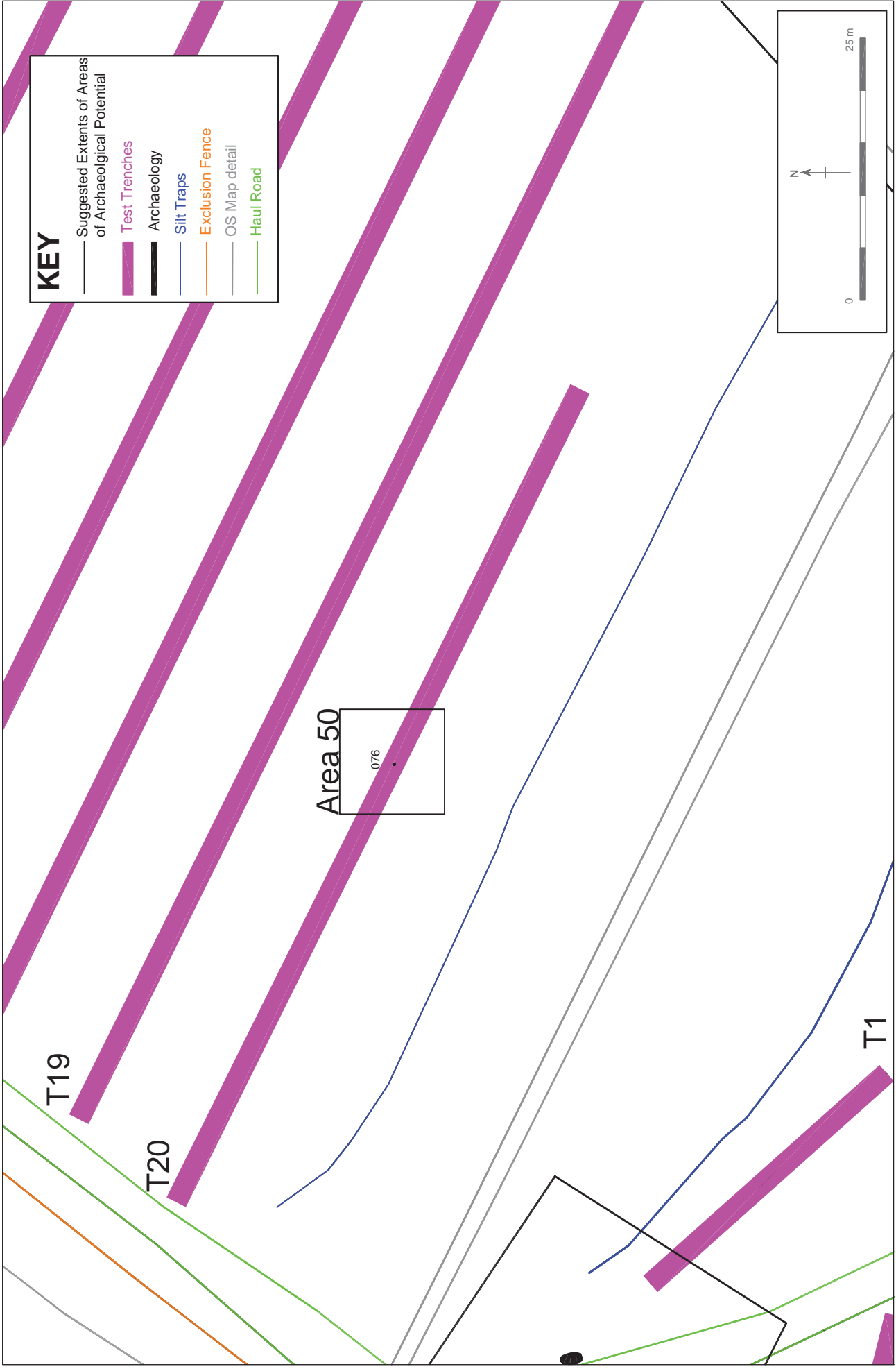


Figure 42- Shannon LNG Site: Area 50

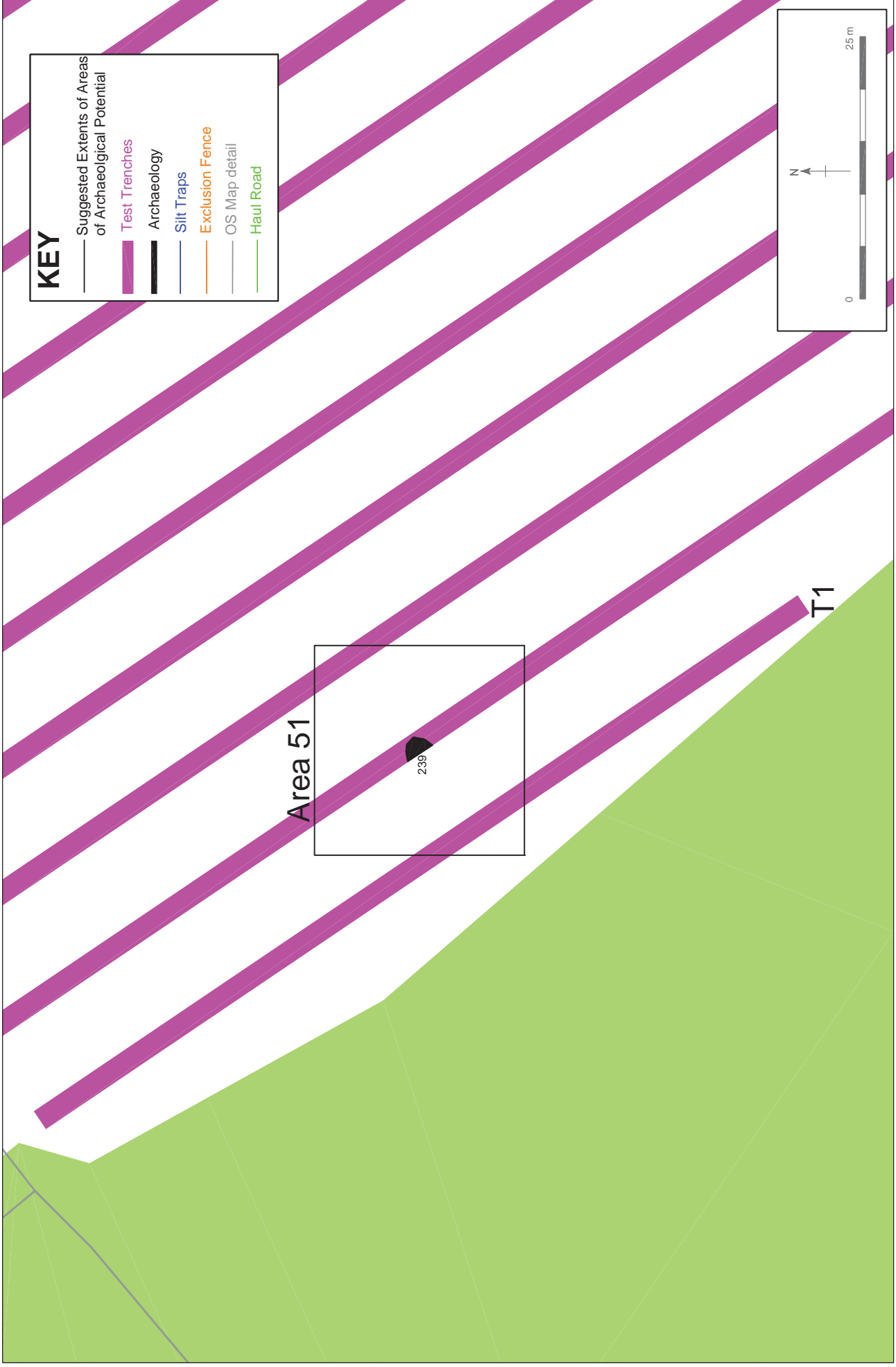


Figure 43 - Shannon LNG Site: Area 51

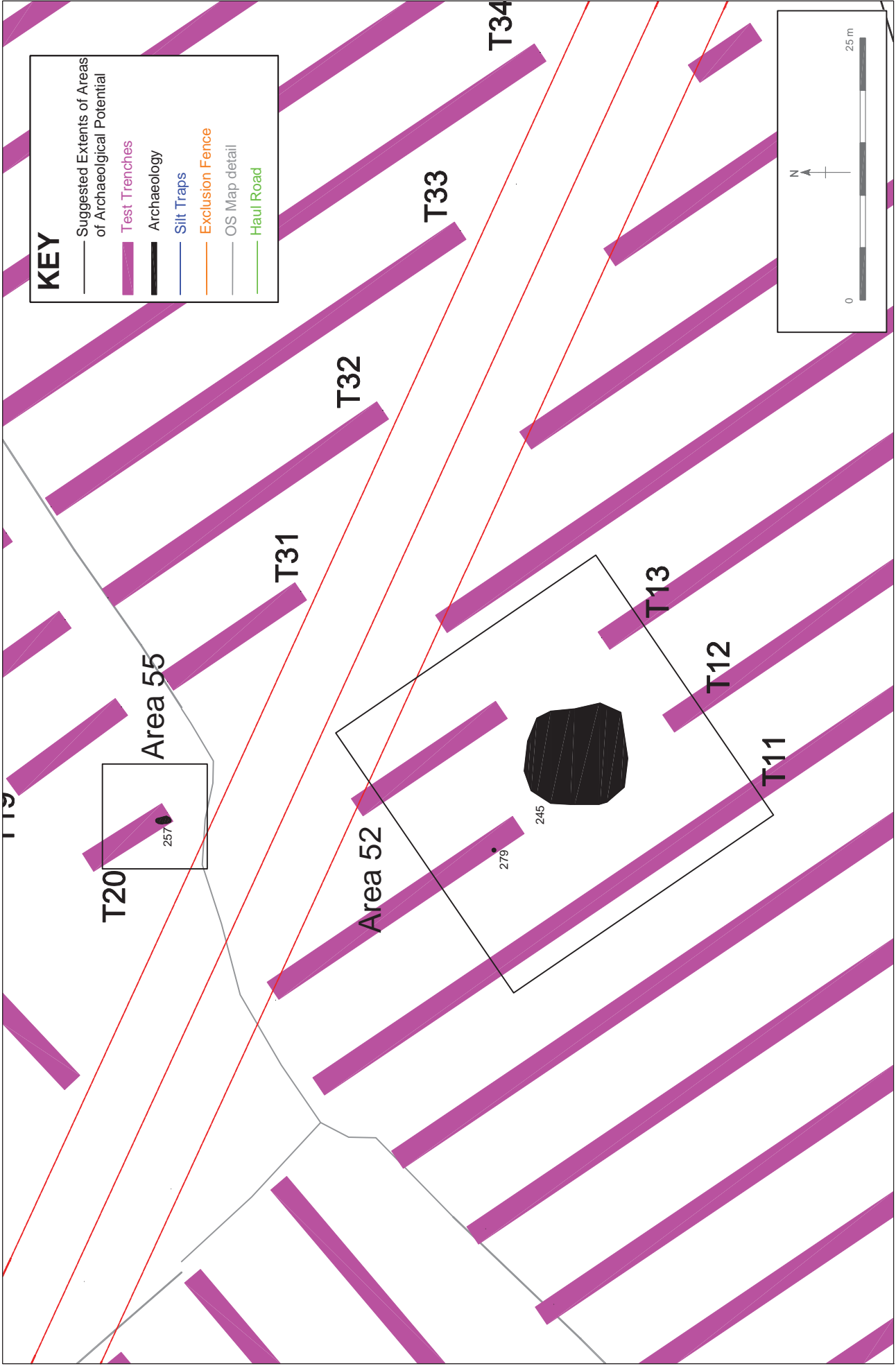


Figure 44 - Shannon LNG Site: Area 52&55

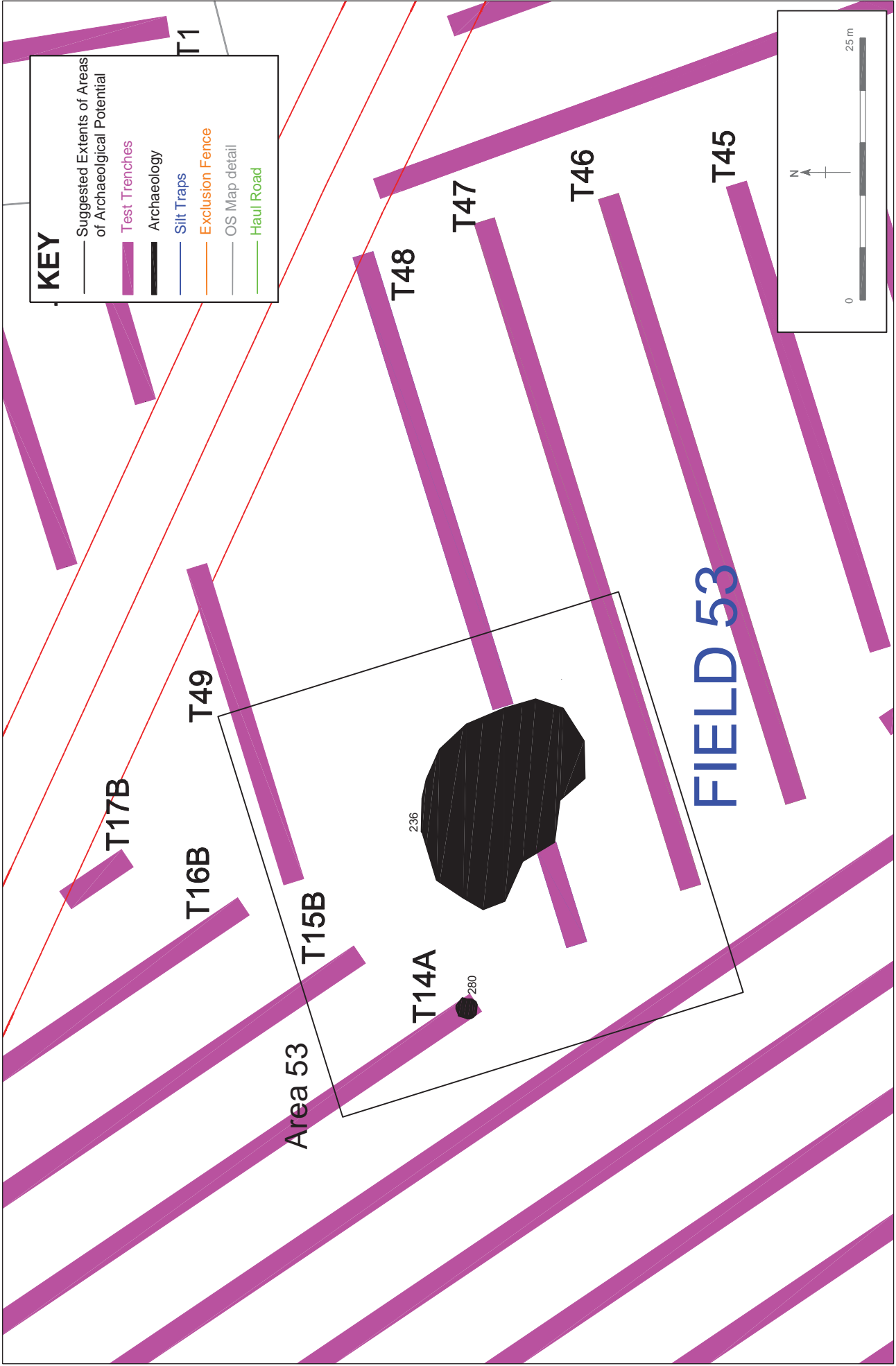


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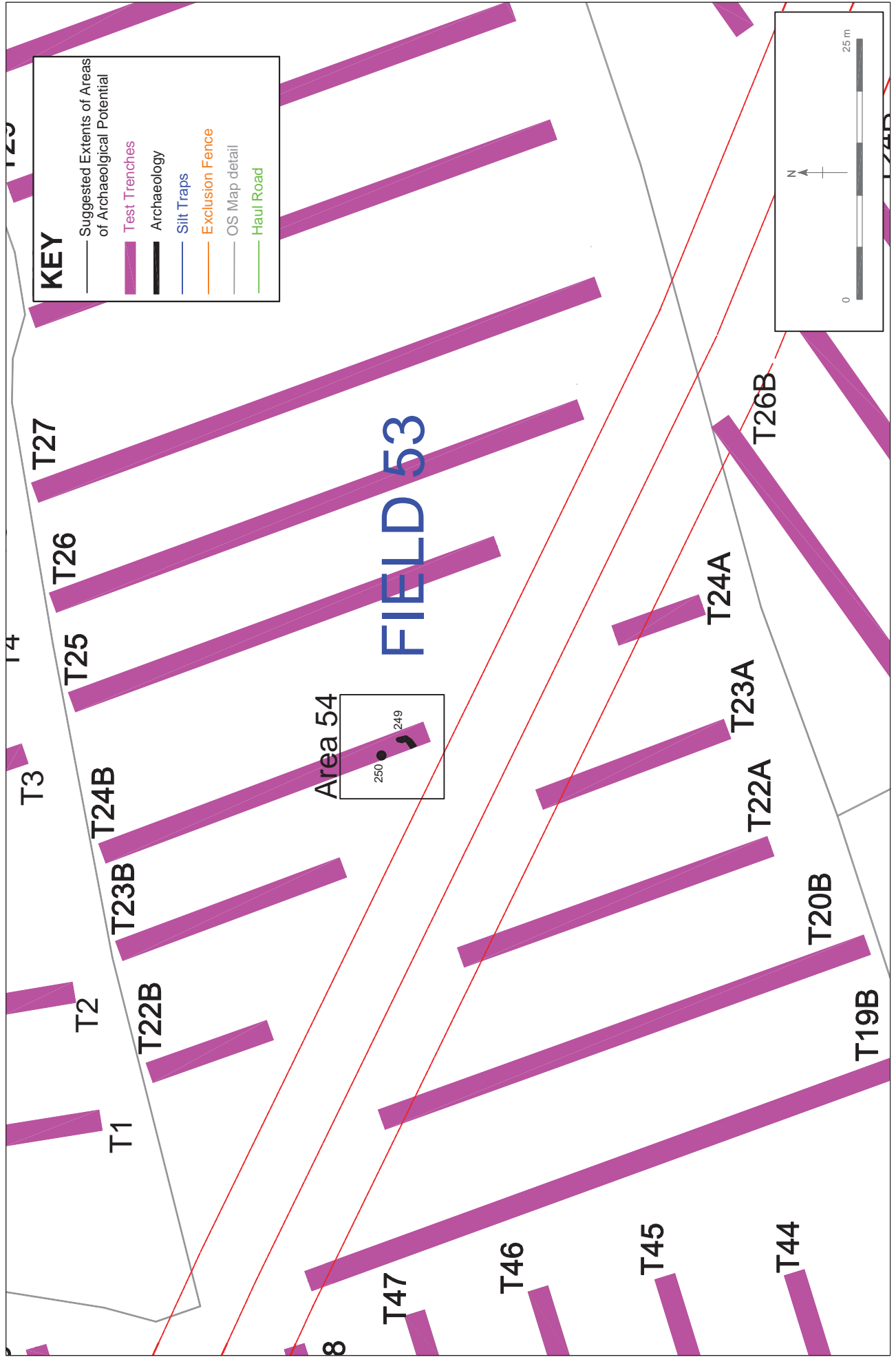


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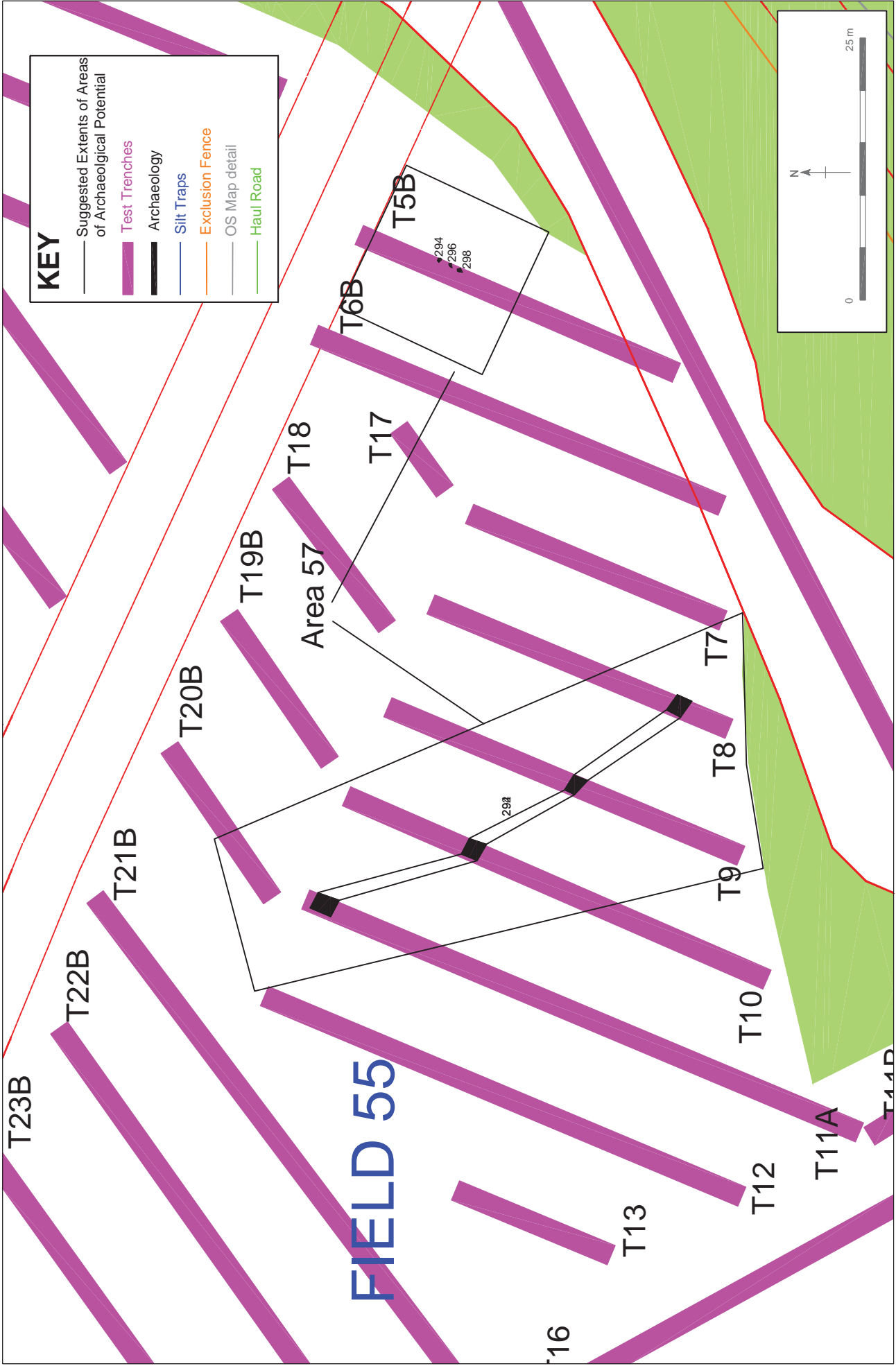


Figure 47 - Shannon LNG Site: Area 57

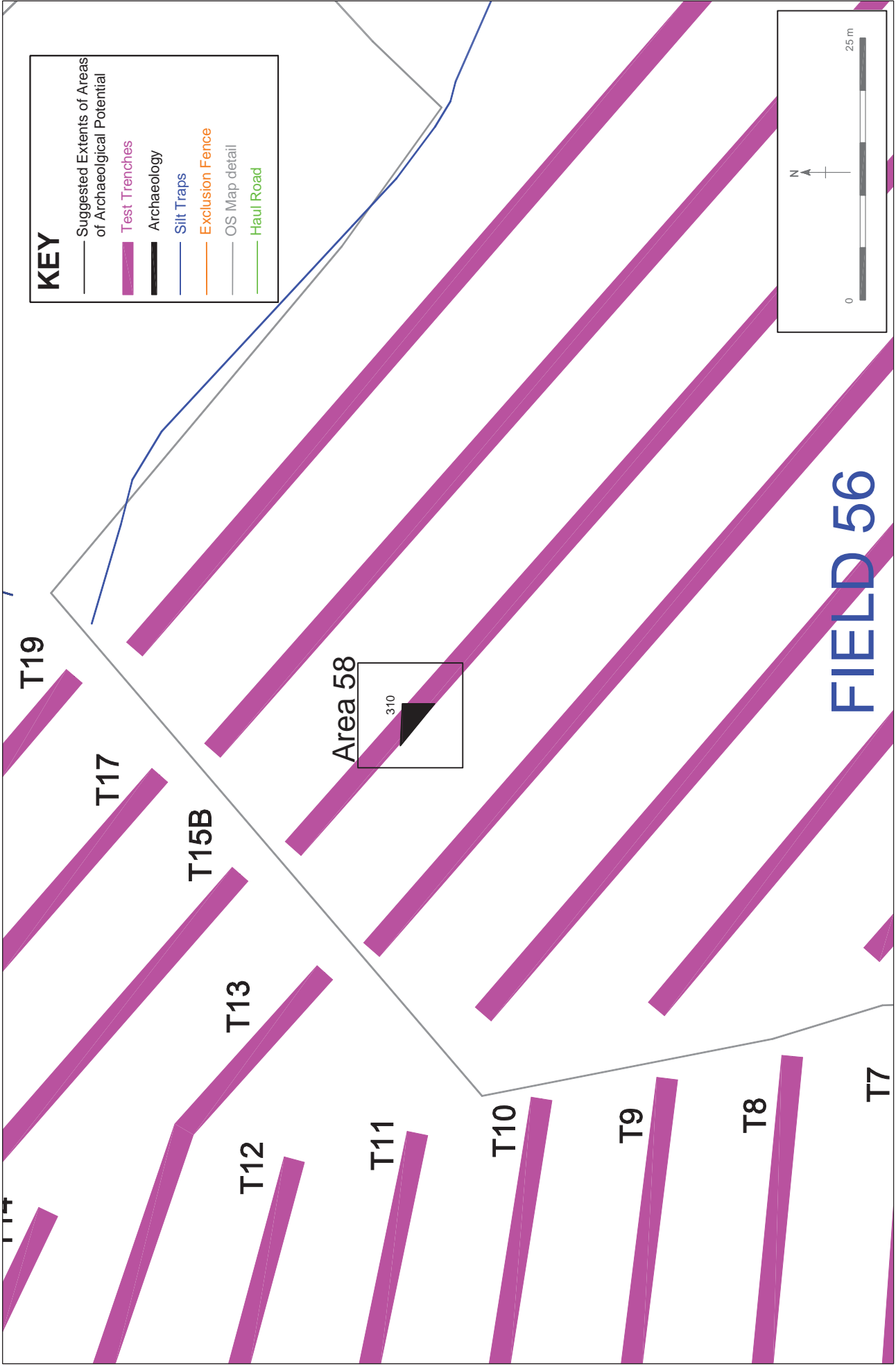


Figure 48 - Shannon LNG Site: Area 58

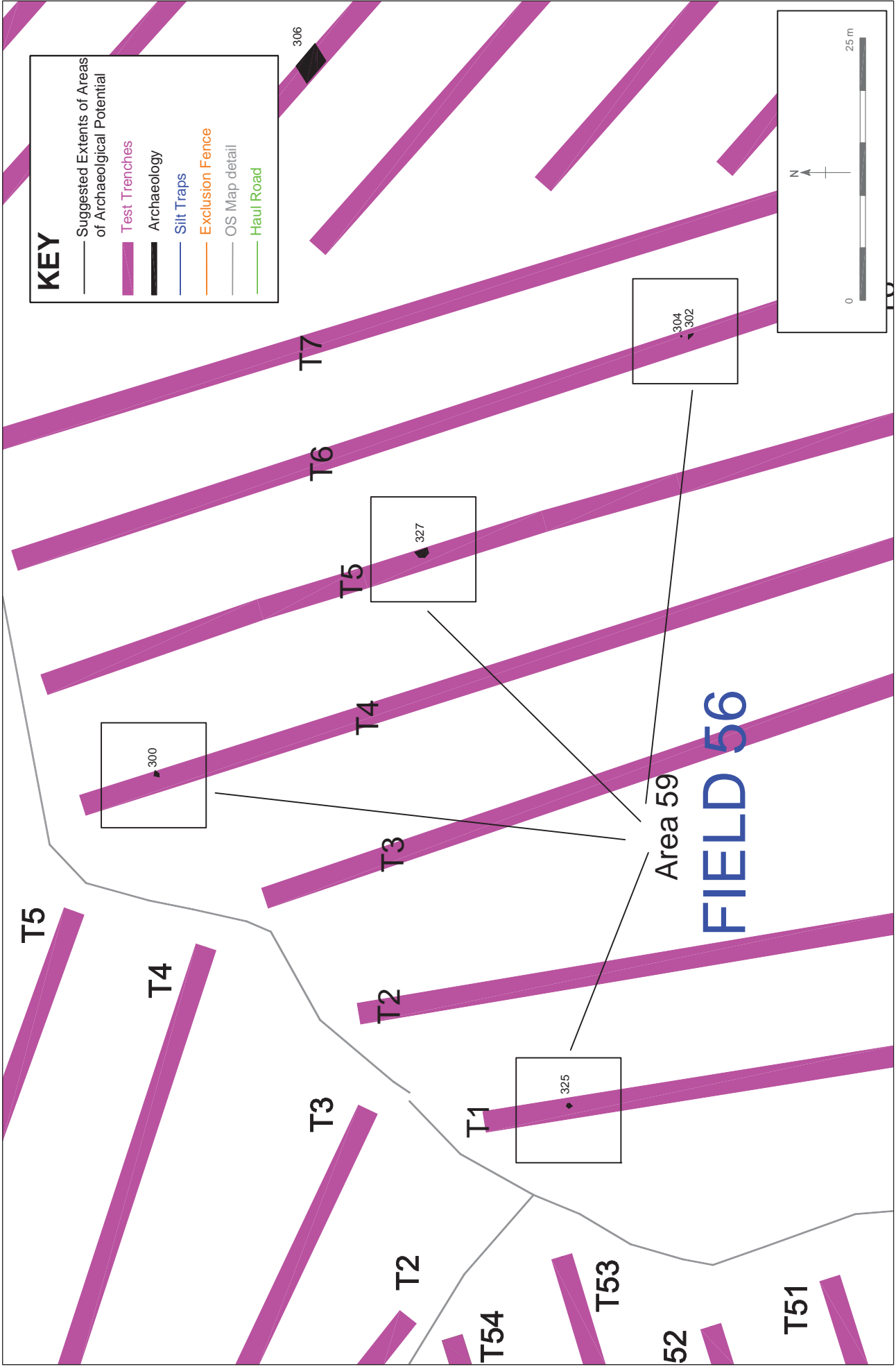


Figure 49 - Shannon LNG Site: Area 59



Figure 50 - Shannon LNG Site: Area 60

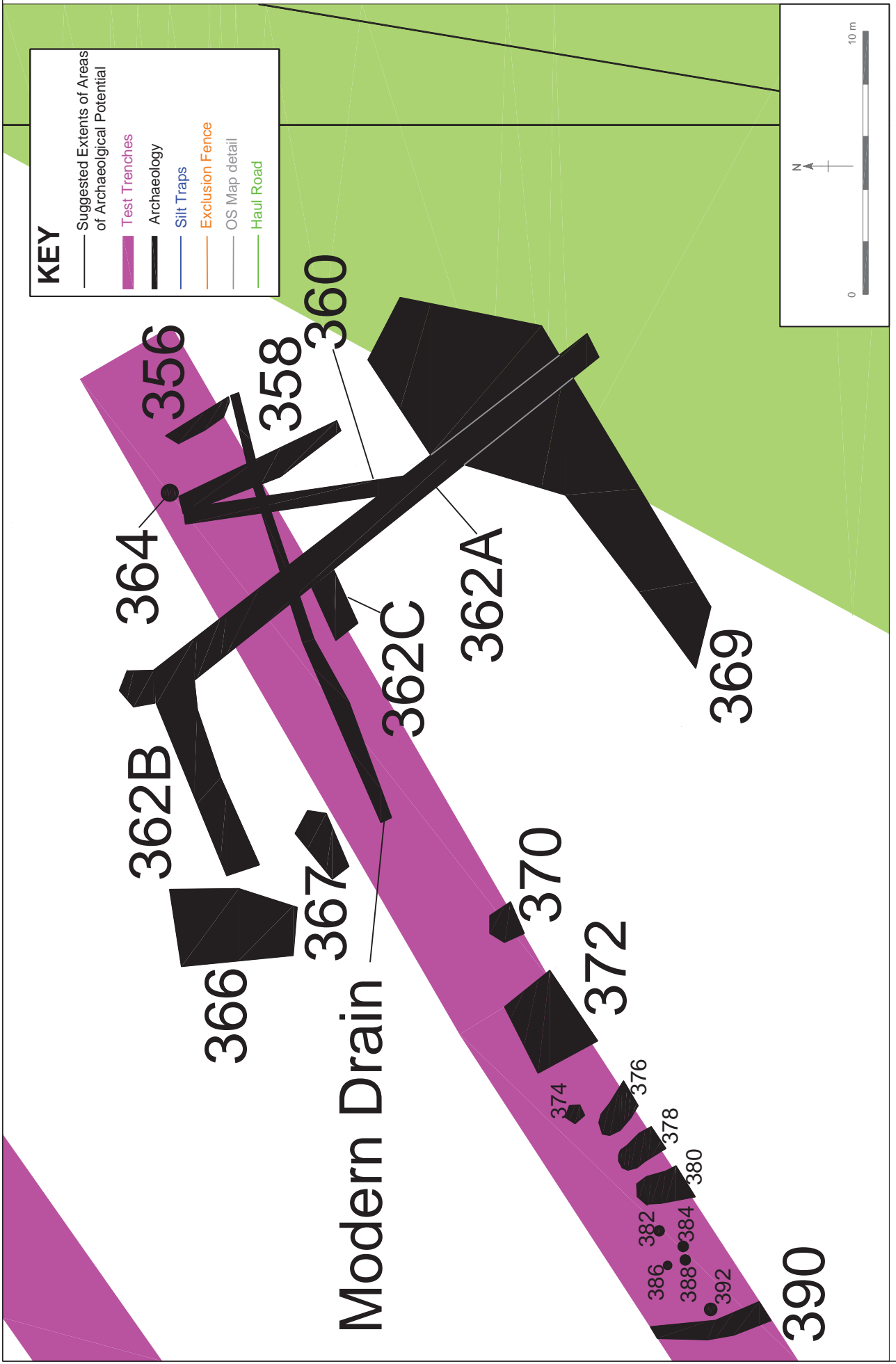


Figure 51 - Shannon LNG Site: Inset of Figure 50, Area 60



Project Code: SLNT07
Client: Shannon LNG
Date: July 2009

Report on Archaeological Test Trenching carried out on the proposed Shannon LNG Site in the Townlands of Ralappane and Kilcolgan Lower, Kilnoughtin Parish, Co. Kerry, Vol. 2

Authors: Patricia Long and Maura O Malley
Director: Patricia Long
Licence number: 08E587
Status: Approved

Appendix 1 – Trench Register

Field No.	Trench No.	Date Excavated	Description	Dimension (m)
1	1	28.07.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural with areas of exposed bedrock. Contained a number of plough furrows (non-archaeological) and curvilinear feature (1002).	Length: 20 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.23 m
1	2	28.07.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural with areas of exposed bedrock. Contained curvilinear feature (1002) and stony deposit (1006). Extension 1: Contained oval feature (1008), shallow circular feature (1009) and irregular feature (1011).	Length: 20 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.23 m Extension 1: 45.25 m ²
1	3	28.07.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural with areas of exposed bedrock. Contained a number of plough furrows (non-archaeological) and charcoal-rich deposit (1007).	Length: 20 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.23 m
1	4	28.07.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural with areas of exposed bedrock. Contained a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 20 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.23 m
1	5	28.07.08	E-W orientation. Mid-greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural with areas of exposed bedrock. Contained a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 20 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.23 m
1	6	28.07.08	E-W orientation. Mid-greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural with areas of exposed bedrock. Contained a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 20 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.23 m
1	7	28.07.08	SW-NE orientation. Mid-greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural with areas of exposed bedrock. Contained a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 20 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.23 m
1	8	28.07.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural with areas of exposed bedrock. Contained a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 20 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.23 m

Field No.	Trench No.	Date Excavated	Description	Dimension (m)
1	9	28.07.08	SSW-NNE orientation. Mid-greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural with areas of exposed bedrock. Contained a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 20 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.23 m
1	10	28.07.08	SSW-NNE orientation. Mid-greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural with areas of exposed bedrock. Contained a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 20 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.23
1	11	28.07.08	SSE-NNW orientation. Mid-greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural with areas of exposed bedrock. Contained a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 20 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.23 m
1	12	28.07.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural with areas of exposed bedrock. Contained curvilinear feature (1017).	Length: 190 m Width: 2 m Depth: -
1	13	29.07.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to mid-grey sandy-silt natural with areas of exposed bedrock. Extension 3: Contained a number of plough furrows (non-archaeological) and charcoal-rich linear feature (1012).	Length: 182 m Width: 2 m Depth: - Extension 3: 22.29 m ²
1	14	28.07.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural with areas of exposed bedrock. Contained a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 178 m Width: 2 m Depth: -
1	15	28.07.08	SW-NE orientation. Mid-greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural with areas of exposed bedrock. Contained linear feature (1019).	Length: 177 m Width: 2 m Depth: -
1	16	29.07.08	SW-NE orientation. Mid-greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural with areas of exposed bedrock. Contained linear features (1019) and (1021), oval features (1023) and (1025) and seven possible stakeholes ((1027), (1028), (1029), (1030), (1031), (1032) and (1033)). Extension 4: Contained the oval features (1023) and (1025) and the associated stakeholes	Length: 179 m Width: 2 m Extension 4: 9.56 m ²
1	17	29.07.08	E-W orientation. Mid-greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural with areas of exposed	Length: 168 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m

Field No.	Trench No.	Date Excavated	Description	Dimension (m)
			bedrock. Contained linear feature (1019) and possible pit (139).	
1	18	29.07.08	E-W orientation. Mid-greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural with areas of exposed bedrock. Contained a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 158 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.52 m
1	19	29.07.08	E-W orientation. Mid-greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural with areas of exposed bedrock. Contained a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 155 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.55 m
1	20	28.07.08	E-W orientation. Mid-greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural with areas of exposed bedrock. Contained a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 154 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.56 m
1	21	28.07.08	E-W orientation. Mid-greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural with areas of exposed bedrock. Contained a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 134.50 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.55 m
1	22	28.07.08	E-W orientation. Mid-greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural with areas of exposed bedrock. Non-archaeological.	Length: 116 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.65 m
1	23	28.07.08	E-W orientation. Mid-greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural with areas of exposed bedrock. Contained three drains. Non-archaeological.	Length: 96.50 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.56 m
1	24	28.07.08	E-W orientation. Mid-greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural with areas of exposed bedrock. Contained one drain and a possible field boundary. Non-archaeological.	Length: 82 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.56 m
1	25	28.07.08	E-W orientation. Mid-greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural with areas of exposed bedrock. Contained three drains (non-archaeological) and linear feature (017).	Length: 56 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.48 m
1	26	28.7.08	E-W orientation. Mid-greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural with areas of exposed bedrock. Contained possible postholes (015), (019), (023), (025) and (027), linear feature (017), pit (021) and possible ring ditch (029). Extension 2: Opened off the trench to expose the above features.	Length: 37 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m Extension 2: 155.11 m ²

Field No.	Trench No.	Date Excavated	Description	Dimension (m)
1	27A	28.07.08	SE-NW orientation. Mid-greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural with areas of exposed bedrock. Brownish-orange silty-clay and light-grey gravely sandy-silt subsoil. Non-archaeological.	Length: 8 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
1	27 B	28.07.08	E-W orientation. Mid-greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural with areas of exposed bedrock. Non-archaeological.	Length: 17 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.42 m
2	1 A	30.07.08	E-W orientation. Mid-greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 37.40 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.42 m
2	1 B	30.07.08	E-W orientation. Mid-greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 28.80 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.42 m
2	2	30.07.08	E-W orientation. Mid-greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows (non-archaeological), possible structure (1036) and stony deposit (1038).	Length: 60 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.47 m
2	3	30.07.08	E-W orientation. Mid-greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 72.70 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
2	4	30.07.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows and one linear feature. Non-archaeological.	Length: 82.4 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.3 m
2	5	30.07.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows and one linear feature. Non-archaeological.	Length: 78.7 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.55 m
2	6	30.07.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. . Contained a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 75.5 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.55 m
2	7	30.07.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows (non-archaeological) and one curvilinear feature (031).	Length: 86.2 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.45 m
2	8	30.07.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 83.8 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.4 m
2	9	30.07.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-	Length: 80.4 m

Field No.	Trench No.	Date Excavated	Description	Dimension (m)
			silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows (non-archaeological), one linear feature (1034) and small spread (148).	Width: 2 m Depth: 0.3 m
2	10	30.07.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained one drain, two linear features (non-archaeological) and possible pits (073) and (046).	Length: 85.4 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m
2	11	30.07.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows and one linear feature. Non-archaeological.	Length: 86.8 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.6 m
2	12	30.07.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows (non-archaeological) and pit (1039).	Length: 86 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.5 m
2	13	30.07.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows (non-archaeological) and sub-oval feature (222).	Length: 101 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.42 m
3	1	06.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained one linear feature (non-archaeological) and linear feature (150).	Length: 104.3 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.45 m
3	2	06.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained number of linear features. Non-archaeological.	Length: 99.5 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.4 m
3	3	06.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural with areas of exposed bedrock. Contain a number of linear features. Non-archaeological.	Length: 121.6 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.43 m
3	4	06.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contain a number of linear features (non-archaeological) and oval charcoal-rich feature (207).	Length: 127 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.4 m
3	5	06.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 101 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.45 m
4	1	15.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 45 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.48.
4	2	15.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-	Length: 43.5 m Width: 2 m

Field No.	Trench No.	Date Excavated	Description	Dimension (m)
			silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Depth: 0.55
4	3	15.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 40 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.45 m
4	4	15.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 34 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.38
4	5	15.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained part of a possible stone structure (113).	Length: 36 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m
4	6	15.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural with areas of exposed bedrock. Non-archaeological.	Length: 25 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.45 m
4	7	15.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural with areas of exposed bedrock. Non-archaeological.	Length: 11 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.37 m
4	8	15.08.08	N/NW-S/SE orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 59 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m
4	9	15.08.08	N/NW-S/SE orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 9 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.38 m
5	1	29.07.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 188 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.5 m
5	2	29.07.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 192 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.5 m
5	3	29.07.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 194 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.5 m
5	4	29.07.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 195 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.5 m
5	5	29.07.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 200 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.5 m
5	6	29.07.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 202 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.5 m

Field No.	Trench No.	Date Excavated	Description	Dimension (m)
5	7	29.07.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 203 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.5 m
5	8	29.07.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 194 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.5 m
5	9	29.07.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 197 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.5 m
5	10	29.07.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained an irregular charcoal-rich feature. Non-archaeological.	Length: 210 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.5 m
5	11	29.07.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained burnt mound (033). Extension 5 was opened to establish the extent of the burnt mound.	Length: 217 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.5 m Extension 5: 340.11 m ²
5	12	29.07.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 213 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.5 m
6 A	1	01.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained two linears, one drain (non-archaeological) and burnt mound material (038). Extension 6 (see below)	Length: 198 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.50 m
6 A	2	01.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained burnt mound material (038), possible posthole (152) and a number of rubble deposits and gravel material from post-medieval road. Extension 6 (see below)	Length: 214 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.52 m
6 A	3	01.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained one drain (non-archaeological), burnt mound material (038) and a rubble deposit.	Length: 205 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.49 m
6 A	4	01.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained one linear (non-archaeological), a possible kiln, three rubble deposits (possible demolished houses) and	Length: 215 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.48 m Extension 6:

Field No.	Trench No.	Date Excavated	Description	Dimension (m)
			two possible pebble pathways. A mound was visible to the SE of the trench. Extension 6 was opened to ascertain the extent of the burnt mound material.	364.75 m ²
6 A	5	01.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained one linear (non-archaeological), a possible post-medieval road and possible kiln (036).	Length: 215 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.25 m
6 A	6	01.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained one field boundary, one ditch, rubble material from a modern house and a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 220 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.50 m
6 A	7	01.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained one drain. Non-archaeological.	Length: 221.60 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
6 A	8	01.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained one possible field boundary, one ditch, a number of plough furrows (non-archaeological) and possible posthole (034).	Length: 222.50 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m
6 A	9	01.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained two drains, one field boundary, two linear features (non-archaeological) and possible ring ditch (135).	Length: 226 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.55 m
6 A	10	01.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows, one drain, one possible field boundary, one linear feature and a modern rectangular feature associated with modern agricultural activity. Non-archaeological.	Length: 225.30 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.44 m
6 A	11.1	01.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained two linear features. Non-archaeological.	Length: 157 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35
6 A	11.2	01.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural with areas of exposed bedrock. Non-archaeological.	Length: 31.80 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.20 m
6 A	12.1	01.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows and two linear features. Non-	Length: 156.50 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.26 m

Field No.	Trench No.	Date Excavated	Description	Dimension (m)
			archaeological.	
6 A	12.2	01.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural with areas of exposed bedrock. Non-archaeological.	Length: 9.30 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.15 m
6 A	13.1	01.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained one linear feature, one drain (non-archaeological) and sub-oval feature (074).	Length: 156 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.25 m
6 A	13.2	01.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained one linear feature. Non-archaeological.	Length: 24.30 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
6 A	14.1	01.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows, one drain and one linear feature. Non-archaeological.	Length: 161 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.43 m
6 A	14.2	01.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 52.50 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.43 m
6 A	15.1	01.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural this becomes stonier towards the west. Contained three drains. Non-archaeological.	Length: 160 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.49 m
6 A	15.2	01.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained one linear feature. Non-archaeological.	Length: 52.40 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
6 A	16.1	01.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural this becomes stonier to the west. Contained occasional plough furrows and a drain. Non-archaeological.	Length: 127.20 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.50 m
6 A	16.2	01.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 41.90 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.42 m
6 A	17.1	01.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Variation in the natural (002) occurred. Contained a number of plough furrows, a circular stony area and one drain. Non-archaeological.	Length: 55 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
6 A	17.2	01.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough	Length: 52.60 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.26 m

Field No.	Trench No.	Date Excavated	Description	Dimension (m)
			furrows. Non-archaeological.	
6 A	18	01.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained two spreads. Non-archaeological and	Length: 128 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.33 m
6 A	19	01.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural some variation in the natural (002). Contained a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 133 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.43 m
6 A	20	01.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained one linear feature and a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 133.50 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
6 B	1	02.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 190 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
6 B	2	02.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained one linear feature. Non-archaeological.	Length: 131.80 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.43 m
6 B	3	02.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained one linear feature. Non-archaeological.	Length: 156.10 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
6 B	4	02.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 179.40 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.43 m
6 B	5	02.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained one linear feature. Non-archaeological.	Length: 178 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
6 B	6	02.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 170.20 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.42 m
6 B	7	02.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained burnt mound material (155) and linear feature (1040).	Length: 182.60 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
6 B	8	02.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 128 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.33 m
6 B	9	02.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 19 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.43 m
6 C	1	06.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-	Length: 151.70 m

Field No.	Trench No.	Date Excavated	Description	Dimension (m)
			silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m
6 C	2	05.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained two linears features, a number of plough furrows (non-archaeological) and burnt mound material (043). Extension 7 was opened to ascertain the extent of the burnt mound.	Length: 150.70 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.85 Extension 7: 80.72 m ²
6 C	3	06.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained sub-circular feature (159).	Length: 131.70 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.60 m
6 C	4	06.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained one spread, one linear feature (non-archaeological) stone bank (270) and possible stone structure (285).	Length: 123.50 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.50 m
6 C	5	06.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained one spread and one linear feature. Non-archaeological.	Length: 133.50 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.61 m
6 C	6	06.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows and one linear feature. Non-archaeological.	Length: 131 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
6 C	7	06.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 117.10 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m
6 C	8	06.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 106.10 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.50 m
6 C	9	06.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 76 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.26 m
6 C	10	06.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological	Length: 51 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
6 C	11	06.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows Non-archaeological.	Length: 30 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.36 m
6 C	12	06.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt	Length: 14.20 m Width: 2 m

Field No.	Trench No.	Date Excavated	Description	Dimension (m)
			natural. Contained a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Depth: 0.50 m
7	1	06.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 104 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.25 m
7	2	06.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 110 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
7	3	06.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained possible kiln (039).	Length: 108 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
7	4	06.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 110 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.38 m
7	5	06.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. . Contained a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 103 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.25 m
7	6	06.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained possible kiln (042).	Length: 90 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
7	7	06.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 90 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.50 m
7	8	06.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 90 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.20 m
7	9	06.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 64 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
7	10	07.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 45 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.45 m
7	11	07.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 14 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
7	12	07.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained one field boundary (non-archaeological) and linear feature (174).	Length: 111 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.34 m
8	1	31.07.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained possible kiln (044).	Length: 170 m Width: 2 Depth: 0.45 m
8	2	31.07.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained sub-oval deposit (085).	Length: 188 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.25 m
8	3	31.07.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt	Length: 196 m Width: 2 m

Field No.	Trench No.	Date Excavated	Description	Dimension (m)
			natural. Contained one field boundary and a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Depth: 0.60 m
8	4	31.07.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained ditch (225).	Length: 198 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m
8	5	31.07.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained one drain (non-archaeological), one ditch (225) and possible hearth (227).	Length: 194 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.60 m
8	6	31.07.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained one drain. Non-archaeological.	Length: 210 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m
8	7	31.07.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows (non-archaeological) and possible hearth (086).	Length: 210 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.60 m
8	8	31.07.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows (non-archaeological), sub-oval pit (048) and possible hearth (075).	Length: 215 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
8	9	31.07.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows, one drain (non-archaeological) and charcoal rich feature (131).	Length: 216 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.70 m
8	10	31.07.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained one linear feature and one drain. Non-archaeological.	Length: 225 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.32 m
8	11	31.07.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained one linear feature, and two drains. Non-archaeological.	Length: 227 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
8	12	31.07.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows (non-archaeological) and semi-circular feature (232).	Length: 146.20 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
8	13	31.07.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained one linear feature (non-archaeological) and possible pit (132).	Length: 124.50 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
8	14	31.07.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt	Length: 116 m Width: 2 m

Field No.	Trench No.	Date Excavated	Description	Dimension (m)
			natural. Contained one field boundary and a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Depth: 0.50 m
8	15	31.07.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows and one drain. Non-archaeological.	Length: 117 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
8	16	31.07.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows, one linear feature. Non-archaeological.	Length: 120 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
8	17	31.07.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained one linear feature and a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 122 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.55 m
8	18	31.07.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained one linear feature. Non-archaeological.	Length: 124 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.42 m
8	19	31.07.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows and one drain. Non-archaeological.	Length: 121 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.31 m
8	20	31.07.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained possible posthole (076).	Length: 36 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
9 A	1	07.08.08	NNW-SSE orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 31 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.38
9 A	2	07.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 165 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.45 m
9 A	3	07.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 170 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
9 A	4	07.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained possible pit (078) and sub-oval feature (079).	Length: 145 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.50 m
9 A	5	07.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 17 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m
9 A	6	07.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 47 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.38 m
9 A	7	07.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-	Length: 69 m Width: 2 m

Field No.	Trench No.	Date Excavated	Description	Dimension (m)
			silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Depth: 0.35 m
9 A	8	07.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 91 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.38 m
9 A	9	07.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained possible pit (080).	Length: 106 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.55 m
9 A	10	07.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 130 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.48 m
9 A	11	07.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained possible hearth (081) and possible ditch (082).	Length: 146 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.55 m
9 A	12	07.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 116 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
9 A	13	07.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 74.50 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m
9 A	14	07.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 41 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
9 A	15	07.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 16.50 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
9 A	16	07.08.08	SW-NE orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained curvilinear feature (082).	Length: 124 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.55 m
9 B	1	07.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained burnt mound material (058).	Length: 14.50 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m
9 B	2	07.08.08	SW-NE orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 16 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
9 B	3	07.08.08	SW-NE orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 32 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.25 m
9 B	4	07.08.08	SW-NE orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 47.50 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.25 m
9 B	5	07.08.08	SW-NE orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 61 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.25 m
9 B	6	07.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt	Length: 72 m Width: 2 m

Field No.	Trench No.	Date Excavated	Description	Dimension (m)
			natural. Non-archaeological.	Depth: 0.40 m
9 B	7	07.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained one linear feature. Non-archaeological.	Length: 90 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
9 B	8	07.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 27 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
9 B	9	07.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 55 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m
9 B	10	07.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained one linear feature. Non-archaeological.	Length: 73 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.38 m
9 B	11	07.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained one linear feature. Non-archaeological.	Length: 89 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.38
9 B	12	07.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 107 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.42 m
9 B	13	07.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained possible postholes (128) and (129).	Length: 121 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.45 m
9 B	14	12.08.08	N-S orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained one linear feature (non-archaeological), burnt pit (202) and possible hearth (229).	Length: 214 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.60 m
9B	15	12.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil. Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 135 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.20 m
10	1	11.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained one drain. Non-archaeological.	Length: 70 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.20 m
10	2	11.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 69 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
10	3	11.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 69 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m
11	1	15.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained possible charcoal production pit (163).	Length: 16 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m
11	2	15.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay	Length: 30 m

Field No.	Trench No.	Date Excavated	Description	Dimension (m)
			topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
11	3	15.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 47 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.25 m
11	4	15.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 47 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.50 m
11	5	15.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 42 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.50 m
11	6	15.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 16.70 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.25 m
11	7	15.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Orange stony-clay natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 34.30 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m
11	8	15.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Orange stony-clay natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 45.50 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
12	1	08.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained burnt mound material (059).	Length: 118 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
12	2	08.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained burnt mound material (059).	Length: 127 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m
12	3	08.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained linear feature (164) orientated NE-SW.	Length: 211 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.48 m
12	4	11.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained possible hearth (077).	Length: 212 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.50 m
12	5	11.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained one linear feature (non-archaeological), possible pit (166) and burnt mound material (065).	Length: 222 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.48 m
12	6 A	11.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained two linear features (non-archaeological), possible postholes (068) and (070) and a possible prehistoric structure (072).	Length: 202 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.45 m
12	6 B	11.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey	Length: 18 Width: 2 m

Field No.	Trench No.	Date Excavated	Description	Dimension (m)
			sandy-silt natural. Contained burnt mound material (066).	Depth: 0.28 m
12	7 A	11.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained one linear feature (non-archaeological), one curvilinear feature (non-archaeological), spread (050) and burnt spread (051).	Length: 179.6 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.49 m
12	7 B	12.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained burnt mound material (067).	Length: 9 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m
12	8	13.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained one drain (non-archaeological) and possible stone surface (052).	Length: 249 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.52 m
12	9	11.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of areas of burnt root remains and one linear feature. Non-archaeological.	Length: 211 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.50 m
12	10	12.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained charcoal-rich spread (224).	Length: 201.20 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.55 m
12	11	12.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained charcoal-rich feature (234).	Length: 182 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.50 m
12	12	12.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Light-whitish-grey clay natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 55.6 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
12	13	13.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Light-grey sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological	Length: 28 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.38 m
12	14	12.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 57 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.45 m
12	15	13.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological	Length: 37 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.45 m
12	16	12.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained one drain. Non-archaeological.	Length: 18 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.20 m
12	17	13.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 45 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.45 m
13	1	14.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt	Length: 34.20 m Width: 2 m

Field No.	Trench No.	Date Excavated	Description	Dimension (m)
			natural. Non-archaeological.	Depth: 0.43 m
13	2	14.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained possible hearth (118). Extension 8 exposed the possible hearth (118)	Length: 113.80 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.51 m Extension 8: 33 m ²
13	3	14.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained charcoal-rich pit (168).	Length: 102.90 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
13	4 A	14.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained possible foundation trench (105).	Length: 49 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.42 m
13	4 B	14.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological	Length: 80 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.42 m
13	5	14.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained two linear features. Non-archaeological	Length: Width: 2 m Depth:
13	6	14.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained charcoal-rich feature (119).	Length: 103.50 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m
13	7	14.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained feature (091).	Length: 122 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
13	8 A	14.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological	Length: 72.50 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.5 m
13	8 B	14.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 39.50 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.5 m
13	9	14.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained burnt mound material (089) and (090).	Length: 107 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m
13	10	14.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained burnt mound material (088)	Length: 81 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.25 m
14	1	15.08.08	E-W orientation. Dark brown silty-peat topsoil. Yellowish-grey stony-clay natural. Contained one linear feature. Non-archaeological.	Length: 41 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
14	2	15.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained burnt mound material (103).	Length: 49 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
14	3	15.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil.	Length: 51 m

Field No.	Trench No.	Date Excavated	Description	Dimension (m)
			Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
14	4	15.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 62 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
14	5	15.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained possible burnt mound material (104).	Length: 54 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
14	6	15.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 56 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
14	7	15.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 53 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
25	1	13.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained possible structure (060).	Length: 28 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.5 m
25	2	12.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained one drain. Non-archaeological.	Length: 106 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
25	3	12.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained one drain. Non-archaeological.	Length: 55 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m
25	4	12.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 20 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
25	5	21.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 23 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
25	6	21.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 53 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.55 m
25	7	21.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained one drain and a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 75 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.70 m
25	8	21.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained one drain and a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 50 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.52 m
25	9	21.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained one drain and a	Length: 26 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.60 m

Field No.	Trench No.	Date Excavated	Description	Dimension (m)
			number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	
25	10	21.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained one drain and a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 10 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.49 m
26	1	13.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained one drain (non-archaeological) and feature (060).	Length: 21 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.25 m
26	2	21.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 49 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.29 m
26	3	21.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 61 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m
26	4	21.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows (non-archaeological) and linear feature (182).	Length: 75 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m
26	5	21.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 80 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.32 m
26	6	21.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 80 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
26	7	21.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows and one drain. Non-archaeological.	Length: 79 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m
26	8	21.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows (non-archaeological) and one linear feature (179).	Length: 80 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
26	9	21.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained one linear feature (179).	Length: 108 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.45 m
26	10	21.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained one linear feature (179).	Length: 115 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m

Field No.	Trench No.	Date Excavated	Description	Dimension (m)
26	11	21.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows (non-archaeological), one linear feature (179) and burnt mound material (181).	Length: 130 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.50 m
26	12	21.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows (non-archaeological), one linear feature (179) and possible pit (177).	Length: 138 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.50 m
26	13 A	21.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows and one field boundary. Non-archaeological.	Length: 74 m Width: 2 m Depth: 1.20 m
26	13 B	21.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 20 m Width: 2 m Depth: 1 m
26	14 A	21.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Light-grey gravelly-clay subsoil. Contained a number of plough furrows and one drain. Non-archaeological.	Length: 91 m Width: 2 m Depth: 1 m
26	14 B	21.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Light-grey gravelly-clay subsoil. Contained a number of plough furrows and one drain. Non-archaeological.	Length: 20 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.50 m
26	15	21.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Light-grey sandy-silt natural. Light-grey clay subsoil. Contained a number of plough furrows and drains. Non-archaeological.	Length: 78 m Width: 2 m Depth: 1.10 m
26	16	21.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Light-grey sandy-silt natural. Light-grey clay subsoil. Contained a number of plough furrows and drains. Non-archaeological.	Length: 80 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.90 m
26	17	21.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Light-grey sandy-silt natural. Light-grey clay subsoil. Contained a number of plough furrows and drains (non-archaeological) and possible pit (175).	Length: 48 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.50 m
26	18	21.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained one drain. Non-archaeological.	Length: 47.50 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.29 m
26	19	20.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay	Length: 41.20 m

Field No.	Trench No.	Date Excavated	Description	Dimension (m)
			topsoil. Mid-orangepy-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows and one drain. Non-archaeological.	Width: 2 m Depth: 0.80 m
26	20	20.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangepy-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows and one drain. Non-archaeological.	Length: 35 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.70 m
26	21	20.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Whitish-grey clay natural. Contained two drains (non-archaeological) and possible posthole (157).	Length: 14.60 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
26	22	21.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangepy-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Light-grey gravelly-clay subsoil. Contained a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 22 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
27	1	12.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangepy-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained light-grey stony-clay deposit (127)	Length: 82 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.70 m
27	2	12.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangepy-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 98 m Width: 2 m Depth: 45 m
27	3	12.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangepy-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained one drain (non-archaeological), irregular feature (053) and four possible postholes ((054), (055), (056) and (057)).	Length: 150 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
27	4	12.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangepy-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 143 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.55 m
27	5	12.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangepy-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 148 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.45 m
28	1	22.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangepy-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained one drain (non-archaeological) and charcoal-rich deposit (185).	Length: 67 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.51 m
28	2	22.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangepy-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 78 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.33 m
28	3	22.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangepy-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained charcoal-rich features (167) and (191).	Length: 92.70 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
28	4	22.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangepy-brown sandy-silt	Length: 78.50 m Width: 2 m

Field No.	Trench No.	Date Excavated	Description	Dimension (m)
			natural. Contained burnt mound material (192), irregular spread (193) and linear feature (194).	Depth: 0.30 m
28	5	21.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained burnt mound material (186). Extension 12 was opened to ascertain the extent of the burnt mound material.	Length: 79.40 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.42 m Extension 12: 163.13 m ²
29	1	21.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 82.80 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
29	2	21.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of furrows and drains (non-archaeological), an irregular spread (201) and elongated feature (199).	Length: 90.70 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
29	3	21.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained linear feature (187) and charcoal-rich feature (188).	Length: 94.10 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
29	4	22.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 92 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.50 m
29	5	22.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained linear feature (203) and spread (205).	Length: 93.20 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
29	6	22.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of drains. Non-archaeological.	Length: 49 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m
29	7	22.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained charcoal-rich feature (206).	Length: 49.80 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.43 m
29	8	22.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained one drain. Non-archaeological.	Length: 45.30 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.43 m
30 A	1	22.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained one stone drain. Non-archaeological.	Length: 24.50 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.50 m
30 A	2	22.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt and light-grey clay natural. Contained one drain (non-archaeological) and spread (208).	Length: 62.50 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
30 A	3	22.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay	Length: 47.90 m

Field No.	Trench No.	Date Excavated	Description	Dimension (m)
			topsoil. Mid-orangepy-brown sandy-silt and light-grey clay natural. Contained one drain. Non-archaeological.	Width: 2 m Depth: 0.33 m
30 A	4	22.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangepy-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 47.70 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
30 B	5	25.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangepy-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of furrows and drains. Non-archaeological.	Length: 45.50 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.32 m
30 B	6	25.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangepy-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of furrows and drains. Non-archaeological.	Length: 48 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.28 m
30 B	7	25.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangepy-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of furrows and drains. Non-archaeological.	Length: 49 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.29 m
30 B	8	25.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangepy-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of furrows and drains. Non-archaeological.	Length: 49 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.36 m
30 B	9	25.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangepy-brown to light-grey sandy-silt and greyish-orange clay natural. Contained a number of furrows and drains. Non-archaeological.	Length: 50 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.38 m
30 B	10	25.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Light-grey sandy-silt and grey gravelly-clay natural. Contained a number of furrows and drains. Non-archaeological.	Length: 67.50 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.38 m
30 B	11	25.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Light-grey sandy-silt and grey gravelly-clay natural. Contained a number of furrows and drains. Non-archaeological.	Length: 68 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m
30 B	12	25.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangepy-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained one drain. Non-archaeological.	Length: 70.10 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.36 m
30 B	13	25.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangepy-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained one drain. Non-archaeological.	Length: 70.70 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.45 m
30 B	14	25.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangepy-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained linear feature (189).	Length: 80 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.38 m
30 B	15	25.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangepy-brown sandy-silt	Length: 72.90 m Width: 2 m

Field No.	Trench No.	Date Excavated	Description	Dimension (m)
			natural. Non-archaeological.	Depth: 0.38 m
30 B	16	25.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained one drain. Non-archaeological.	Length: 75.50 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.36 m
30 B	17	25.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained one drain. Non-archaeological.	Length: 38.90 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.28 m
30 B	18	25.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained one drain. Non-archaeological.	Length: 33 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.26 m
30 B	19	25.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 31.70 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.26 m
30 B	20	25.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained two drains. Non-archaeological.	Length: 27 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.32 m
30 B	21	25.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Orangey-yellow loam and whitish-grey clay natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 19.30 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
31	1 A	25.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained one drain (non-archaeological) and possible posthole (209).	Length: 43.30 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
31	1 B	25.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 6.60 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.52 m
31	2	25.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 11 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.45 m
31	3	25.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 12.20 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.36 m
31	4	25.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 12.40 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.38 m
31	5	25.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 12.30 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
32	1	25.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows and drains. Non-archaeological.	Length: 15 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m
32	2	25.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough	Length: 51 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m

Field No.	Trench No.	Date Excavated	Description	Dimension (m)
			furrows and drains. Non-archaeological.	
32	3	25.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-yellow to whitish-grey clay natural. Contained one drain (non-archaeological), spread (216) and feature (217).	Length: 65 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.51 m
32	4	25.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of drains. Non-archaeological.	Length: 80 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m
32	5 A	25.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 69 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m
32	5 B	25.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 11 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.29 m
32	6	25.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt and grey clay natural. Contained a number of furrows and one drain. Non-archaeological.	Length: 78 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.32 m
32	7	25.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Whitish-grey to mid-orangey-brown clay natural. Contained one drain. Non-archaeological.	Length: 73.20 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
32	8	26.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt to grey gravelly-clay natural. Contained one drain and one furrow. Non-archaeological.	Length: 80 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.42 m
32	9	26.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt to grey clay natural. Contained a number of drains and furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 79.50 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.38 m
32	10	26.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 78.90 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
32	11	26.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 78.60 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
32	12	26.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Light-grey sandy-silt to grey clay natural. Contained a number of drains. Non-archaeological.	Length: 78 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
32	13	26.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 71 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.43 m
32	14	26.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt to grey clay natural. Contained a number of furrows	Length: 67 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.32 m

Field No.	Trench No.	Date Excavated	Description	Dimension (m)
			and one drain. Non-archaeological.	
32	15	26.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 57.20 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
32	16	03.09.08	NNW-SSE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 18.20 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m
32	17	03.09.08	NNW-SSE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 17.10 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
32	18	03.09.08	NNW-SSE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 14 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
32	19	03.09.08	NNW-SSE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 11.50 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.50 m
32	20	03.09.08	NNW-SSE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained charcoal-rich feature (257).	Length: 8.40 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.44 m
33	1 A	26.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt and grey clay natural. Contained a number of drains and furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 55 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m
33	1 B	26.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt and grey clay natural. Contained a number of drains. Non-archaeological.	Length: 18 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.24 m
33	2	26.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of drains. Non-archaeological.	Length: 71.30 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
33	3 A	26.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained one linear feature and a number of furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 52 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
33	3 B	26.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 10.30 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
33	4 A	26.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained one drain and one furrow. Non-archaeological.	Length: 69 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.38 m
33	4 B	26.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a field boundary. Non-archaeological.	Length: 6 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.32 m
33	5	26.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of drains and	Length: 79 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m

Field No.	Trench No.	Date Excavated	Description	Dimension (m)
			furrows. Non-archaeological.	
33	6	26.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt and grey clay natural. Contained a number of drains and furrows and one field boundary. Non-archaeological.	Length: 83 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.29 m
33	7	26.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt and grey clay natural. Contained a number of drains. Non-archaeological.	Length: 96 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.38 m
33	8	26.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt and grey clay natural. Contained one drain and a number of furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 90 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.32 m
33	9	26.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained linear feature (219).	Length: 86.10 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m
33	10	26.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt and grey clay natural. Contained one drain, a field boundary and a number of furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 73 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
34	1 A	26.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt and grey gravelly-clay natural. Contained one drain. Non-archaeological.	Length: 26 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.38 m
34	1 B	26.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt and grey gravelly-clay natural. Contained one drain. Non-archaeological.	Length: 46 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m
34	2 A	26.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt and grey gravelly-clay natural. Contained one drain. Non-archaeological.	Length: 33 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.37 m
34	2 B	26.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt and grey gravelly-clay natural. Contained a number of furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 37 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.32 m
34	3 A	26.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt and grey gravelly-clay natural. Contained one drain. Non-archaeological.	Length: 35 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m
34	3 B	26.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt and grey gravelly-clay natural. Contained one drain. Non-archaeological.	Length: 34 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.32 m
34	4 A	26.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt and grey gravelly-clay natural. Contained one	Length: 26 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.34 m

Field No.	Trench No.	Date Excavated	Description	Dimension (m)
			drain (non-archaeological) and possible pit (197).	
34	4 B	26.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt and grey gravelly-clay natural. Contained one drain. Non-archaeological.	Length: 7 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.32 m
34	4 C	26.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt and grey gravelly-clay natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 22 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.38 m
34	5 A	26.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 12.70 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.50 m
34	5 B	26.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt and grey gravelly-clay natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 34.20 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.50 m
34	5 C	26.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt and grey gravelly-clay natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 6.30 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.50 m
34	6 A	26.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt and grey gravelly-clay natural. Contained one drain. Non-archaeological.	Length: 4 m Width: 2 m Depth: -
34	6 B	26.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt and grey gravelly-clay natural. Contained one drain and a number of furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 58 m Width: 2 m Depth: -
35	1	28.08.08	N-S orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 57 m Width: 0.30 m Depth: 0.30 m
35	2	28.08.08	N-S orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 59 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.31 m
36	1	14.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 6.60 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.55 m
36	2	14.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained charcoal-rich feature (115).	Length: 50 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.50 m
36	3	14.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 75 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.47 m
36	4	14.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained one drain. Non-archaeological.	Length: 75 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.58 m

Field No.	Trench No.	Date Excavated	Description	Dimension (m)
36	5	14.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained one drain. Non-archaeological.	Length: 75.10 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.33 m
36	6	14.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained one drain. Non-archaeological.	Length: 83 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.48 m
36	7	14.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained drain (116) with charcoal and burnt wood.	Length: 76.50 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.43 m
36	8	14.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows and drains. Non-archaeological.	Length: 84 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.45 m
36	9	14.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 74.30 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
36	10	14.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained one linear feature. Non-archaeological.	Length: 67.70 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.43 m
36	11	14.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained possible posthole (111).	Length: 30 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.28 m
37	1	14.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained possible pit (120).	Length: 51.90 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.60 m
37	2	14.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained charcoal-rich features (107) and (109).	Length: 61 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.50 m
37	3	14.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 66.80 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.50 m
37	4	14.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained charcoal-rich feature (114).	Length: 67.20 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.58 m
37	5	14.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 74 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.25 m
37	6	14.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained pit/posthole (117). Extension 9 was opened at the southwest end of Trench 6 and exposed feature (117)	Length: 62 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.43 m Extension 9: 37 m ²

Field No.	Trench No.	Date Excavated	Description	Dimension (m)
37	7	14.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 63.20 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.36 m
37	8	14.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 64.30 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.48 m
37	9	14.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of furrows and one field boundary. Non-archaeological.	Length: 63 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.52 m
37	10	14.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 61 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
37	11	14.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 55 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.45 m
38	1	19.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 7 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m
38	2	19.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained one drain. Non-archaeological.	Length: 24 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m
38	3	19.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 40 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.34 m
38	4	19.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Light-grey sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 70 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.45 m
38	5	19.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Light-grey sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 75 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.36 m
38	6	19.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained an area of burnt root material. Non-archaeological.	Length: 105 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.36 m
38	7	19.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained an area of burnt root material. Non-archaeological.	Length: 63 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.37 m
38	8	19.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 82 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.37 m
38	9	19.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Light-grey sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 55 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m
38	10	19.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained an old test pit.	Length: 60 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m

Field No.	Trench No.	Date Excavated	Description	Dimension (m)
			Non-archaeological.	
38	11	19.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Light-grey sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 33 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.36 m
38	12	19.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 21 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.32 m
39	1	19.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 21.70 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
39	2	19.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown natural. Contained circular feature (134), curvilinear feature (135) and irregular deposit (136).	Length: 60.80 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.65 m
39	3	19.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown natural. Contained one field boundary (non-archaeological), linear features (138) and (143), deposits (141) and (142) and possible hearth (146). Extension 9 was opened to ascertain the extent of feature (146)	Length: 81.40 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.48 m Extension 9: 19.17 m ²
39	4	19.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained possible pit (184).	Length: 138 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.34 m
39	5 A	19.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 39.70 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.42 m
39	5 B	19.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 20.90 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
39	6	19.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained burnt mound material (137).	Length: 41 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
39	7	19.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained burnt mound material (137).	Length: 53.30 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.20 m
39	8	19.08.08	Not excavated due to waterlogged conditions	Length: N/A Width: N/A Depth: N/A
39	9	19.08.08	Not excavated due to waterlogged conditions.	Length: N/A Width: N/A Depth: N/A
39	10	19.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 3.70 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.33 m

Field No.	Trench No.	Date Excavated	Description	Dimension (m)
39	11	19.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained burnt mound material (169).	Length: 15.30 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.28 m
41	1	19.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Orangey-white to light-grey clay natural. Contained one stony linear feature (non-archaeological) and burnt mound material (147). Extension 11 was opened in order to ascertain the extent of the burnt mound material.	Length: 33 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m Extension 11: 11.25 m ²
41	2	19.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained one cobbled access track. Non-archaeological.	Length: 42.10 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.42 m
41	3	19.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained one cobbled access track (non-archaeological) and linear feature (160).	Length: 57 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.50 m
41	4	19.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 45 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
41	5	19.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 8.80 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
42	1	13.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 18.7 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
42	2	13.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained burnt root material (non-archaeological) and the charcoal-rich feature (097).	Length: 93.3 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.42 m
42	3	13.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained one drain (non-archaeological) and charcoal-rich feature (098).	Length: 100.60 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.56 m
42	4	13.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained two linear features (non-archaeological) and possible postholes (099) and (101).	Length: 95.60 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.51 m
42	5	13.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained one drain. Non-archaeological.	Length: 63.60 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.46 m
43	1	18.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural.	Length: 8.50 m Width: 2 m

Field No.	Trench No.	Date Excavated	Description	Dimension (m)
			Contained burnt mound material (170) and linear feature (171).	Depth: 0.26 m
43	2	18.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 14 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.32 m
43	3	18.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 25 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.32 m
43	4	18.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained one linear feature. Non-archaeological.	Length: 35.80 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
43	5	18.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 47 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.32 m
43	6	18.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained one linear feature. Non-archaeological.	Length: 50.30 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
43	7	18.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 50.20 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.45 m
43	8 A	18.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained one possible field boundary. Non-archaeological.	Length: 48 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.32 m
43	8 B	18.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 28 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.27 m
43	9 A	18.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 35.40 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
43	9 B	18.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 27.50 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
43	10 A	18.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 36.40 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
43	10 B	18.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 22.30 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
43	11 A	18.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 50.20 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
43	11 B	18.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 7.10 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
43	12 A	18.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-	Length: 10 m Width: 2 m

Field No.	Trench No.	Date Excavated	Description	Dimension (m)
			archaeological.	Depth: 0.32 m
43	12 B	18.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 66 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
43	13	18.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 63.40 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.39 m
43	14	18.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained stony linear feature (172).	Length: 17.9 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m
44	1	19.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 79 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.42 m
44	2	19.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained charcoal spread (190).	Length: 70 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.42 m
44	3	19.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 67.50 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.47 m
44	4	19.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 58.10 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.32 m
44	5	19.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained sub-circular feature (130).	Length: 61.50 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.50 m
44	6	19.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 14.50 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
44	7	19.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt and light to mid-grey silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 23.50 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.28 m
45	1	13.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 14.80 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.50 m
45	2	13.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 33.30 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
45	3	13.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained two linear features. Non-archaeological.	Length: 59 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
45	4	13.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of linear features. Non-archaeological.	Length: 85.70 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.60 m
45	5	13.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained two linear features and	Length: 97.70 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.33 m

Field No.	Trench No.	Date Excavated	Description	Dimension (m)
			burnt root remains. Non-archaeological.	
46	1	18.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained elongated feature (122).	Length: 31 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.42 m
46	2	18.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained one linear feature. Non-archaeological.	Length: 75.60 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.41 m
46	3	18.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained spread (238), possible stakehole (123) and feature (124).	Length: 76.70 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.60 m
46	4	18.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 81.5 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
46	5	18.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 84.20 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.70 m
46	6	18.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 90.70 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
46	7	18.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained one linear feature (non-archaeological), charcoal concentration (125) and pit (126)	Length: 92.70 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.33 m
46	8	18.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 83.30 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.46 m
47	1	18.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 24.10 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.49 m
47	2	18.08.08	E-W orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained pit (173).	Length: 31 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.19 m
48	1	28.08.08	NNW-SSE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained burnt mound material (215).	Length: 49 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.60 m
48	2	28.08.08	NNW-SSE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 43 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.70 m
48	3	28.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 27 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.36 m
48	4	28.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 65 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.36 m
48	5	28.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay	Length: 97 m

Field No.	Trench No.	Date Excavated	Description	Dimension (m)
			topsoil. Mid-orangepy-brown silty-clay natural. Non-archaeological.	Width: 2 m Depth: 0.48 m
48	6	28.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangepy-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 12.50 m Width: 2 m Depth: 1 m
49	1	28.08.08	NNW-SSE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangepy-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a large tree trunk and occasional charcoal flecking. Non-archaeological.	Length: 13.40 m Width: 2 m Depth: 1 m
49	2	28.08.08	NNW-SSE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangepy-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 13.70 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.80 m
50	1	27.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangepy-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 65 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
50	2	27.08.08	NE-SW orientation. NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangepy-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 60 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.37 m
50	3	27.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangepy-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 58 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m
50	4	27.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangepy-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 12 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m
51	1	27.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangepy-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 80 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
51	2	27.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangepy-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained charcoal-rich feature (214).	Length: 80 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.38 m
51	3	27.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangepy-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 83 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.36 m
51	4	27.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangepy-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 58 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m
52	1	27.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangepy-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 79 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
52	2	27.08.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangepy-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained curvilinear feature (213).	Length: 70 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.32 m
52	3	27.08.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangepy-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 52 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.32 m
53	1	01.09.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangepy-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of drains and	Length: 89.90 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.26 m

Field No.	Trench No.	Date Excavated	Description	Dimension (m)
			plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	
53	2	01.09.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained burnt mound material (239).	Length: 125.80 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.20 m
53	3	01.09.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained two drains. Non-archaeological.	Length: 143.40 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.38 m
53	4	01.09.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained two drains (non-archaeological) and elongated feature (240).	Length: 150.20 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.20 m
53	5	01.09.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained one drain (non-archaeological), charcoal-rich feature (242) and spread (244).	Length: 153.70 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
53	6	01.09.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained one drain and a number of plough furrows. Contained one field boundary. Non-archaeological.	Length: 166.70 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m
53	7	03.09.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained one linear feature. Non-archaeological.	Length: 178.50 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
53	8	01.09.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 186 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
53	9	01.09.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of drains. Non-archaeological.	Length: 187.60 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.60 m
53	10	02.09.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained burnt root material (non-archaeological) and stony-deposit (246).	Length: 199.30 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
53	11	02.09.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained one linear feature. Non-archaeological.	Length: Width: 2 m Depth:
53	12	02.09.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained burnt mound material (245) and (279). Extension 14 (see below)	Length: 203 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m
53	13	02.09.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt	Length: 184.60 m Width: 2 m

Field No.	Trench No.	Date Excavated	Description	Dimension (m)
			natural. Contained burnt mound material (245) and charcoal deposits (247) and (248). Extension 14 was opened to ascertain the extent of the burnt mound material.	Depth: 0.40 m Extension 14: 232.27 m ²
53	14 A	02.09.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained burnt mound material (280).	Length: 73 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
53	14 B	02.09.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 76 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
53	15 A	02.09.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 66.80 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.60 m
53	15 B	02.09.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 54 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.60 m
53	16 A	02.09.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 36 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m
53	16 B	02.09.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 59.50 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m
53	17 A	02.09.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 128.40 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.34 m
53	17 B	02.09.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 8.60 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.34 m
53	18	02.09.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 124.50 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.57 m
53	19 A	02.09.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 120.40 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.45 m
53	19 B	02.09.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 56 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.45 m
53	20	02.09.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained feature (283) and linear feature (281).	Length: 117 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m
53	21	02.09.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained one drain and a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 65 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.32 m
53	22 A	02.09.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt	Length: 21.80 m Width: 2 m

Field No.	Trench No.	Date Excavated	Description	Dimension (m)
			natural. Non-archaeological.	Depth: 0.30 m
53	22 B	02.09.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangepy-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 11 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
53	23	02.09.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangepy-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 34.40 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.36 m
53	24 A	02.09.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangepy-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 7.40 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.32 m
53	24 B	02.09.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangepy-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained charcoal deposits (249) and (250).	Length: 30.90 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.32 m
53	25	02.09.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangepy-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 41 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
53	26	02.09.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangepy-brown to light grey sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 50 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m
53	27	02.09.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangepy-brown to light grey sandy-silt natural. Contained burnt root material. Non-archaeological.	Length: 55 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
53	28	02.09.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangepy-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 50.10 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.45 m
53	29	02.09.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangepy-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 50.60 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
53	30	02.09.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangepy-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained linear features (251) and sub-circular feature (252).	Length: 51.10 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.36 m
53	31	02.09.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangepy-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 10 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m
53	32	02.09.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangepy-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 25 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
53	33	02.09.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangepy-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 39 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
53	34	02.09.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangepy-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 55.50 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m

Field No.	Trench No.	Date Excavated	Description	Dimension (m)
53	35	02.09.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 63.50 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m
53	36	02.09.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 56.50 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m
53	37	02.09.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of drains. Non-archaeological.	Length: 44.70 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
53	38	02.09.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 36 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
53	39	02.09.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 23 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
53	40	02.09.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural with area of exposed bedrock. Non-archaeological.	Length: 8 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.29 m
53	41	02.09.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural with areas of exposed bedrock. Non-archaeological.	Length: 16 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.27 m
53	42	02.09.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained one drain and a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 26 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.31 m
53	43	02.09.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 9 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.28 m
53	44	02.09.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained one drain. Non-archaeological.	Length: 27 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.28 m
53	45	02.09.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Light-grey clay natural. Contained two drains. Non-archaeological.	Length: 47 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.34 m
53	46	02.09.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Greyish-yellow clay to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained one drain. Non-archaeological.	Length: 63 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.28 m
53	47	02.09.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Greyish-yellow clay natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 67 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.34 m
53	48	02.09.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Light-greyish-orange clay to light-	Length: 72 m Width: 2 m

Field No.	Trench No.	Date Excavated	Description	Dimension (m)
			grey sandy-silt natural. Contained burnt mound material (236). Extension 13 was opened to ascertain the extent of the burnt mound material.	Depth: 0.31 m Extension 13: 256.93 m ²
53	49	02.09.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Light-grey clay natural. Contained one drain. Non-archaeological.	Length: 32 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.34 m
53	50	02.09.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Greyish-orange stony-clay to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 15 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.38 m
53	51	02.09.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Greyish-orange stony-clay to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained one drain and a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 30 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
53	52	02.09.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Greyish-orange stony-clay to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained one field boundary. Non-archaeological.	Length: 42 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m
53	53	02.09.08	E-W orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained one drain. Non-archaeological.	Length: 45.50 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m
53	54	02.09.08	E-W orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 28.80 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.34 m
53	55	02.09.08	E-W orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 10.90 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
54	1	03.09.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained charcoal-rich feature (253).	Length: 12 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
54	2	03.09.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 15 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m
54	3	03.09.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 43 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
54	4	03.09.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 49.50 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m
54	5	03.09.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 49 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
54	6	03.09.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey	Length: 75.50 m Width: 2 m

Field No.	Trench No.	Date Excavated	Description	Dimension (m)
			sandy-silt natural. Contained ditch (272).	Depth: 0.40 m
54	7	03.09.08	E-W orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows (non-archaeological), and sub-circular spread (254).	Length: 84.50 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
54	8	03.09.08	E-W orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained a number of plough furrows. Non-archaeological.	Length: 79 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.45 m
54	9	03.09.08	E-W orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained feature (255).	Length: 67.20 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.34 m
54	10	03.09.08	E-W orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained sub-circular feature (259).	Length: 62.10 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.55 m
54	11	03.09.08	E-W orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 63 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m
54	12	03.09.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained two linear features. Non-archaeological.	Length: 47.50 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m
54	13	03.09.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained one drain. Non-archaeological.	Length: 74 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m
54	14	03.09.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained one drain. Non-archaeological.	Length: 40 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
54	15 A	03.09.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 32.80 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.45 m
54	15 B	03.09.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 42 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.45 m
54	16	03.09.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 25.20 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.36 m
54	17	03.09.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 58 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
54	18	03.09.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained one field boundary. Non-archaeological.	Length: 16.50 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
54	19	03.09.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Contained one plough furrow. Non-	Length: 87.70 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m

Field No.	Trench No.	Date Excavated	Description	Dimension (m)
			archaeological.	
54	20	03.09.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 22.90 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.38 m
54	21	03.09.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 25 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m
54	22	03.09.08	NE-SW orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 19.10 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.43 m
54	23	03.09.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained one drain. Non-archaeological.	Length: 39 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.3 m
54	24	03.09.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Contained one drain. Non-archaeological.	Length: 55 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.35 m
54	25	03.09.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 74 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.30 m
54	26	03.09.08	NW-SE orientation. Mid-brown silty-clay topsoil. Mid-orangey-brown to light-grey sandy-silt natural. Non-archaeological.	Length: 94 m Width: 2 m Depth: 0.40 m

Appendix 2 - Context Register

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
001	-	-	Deposit	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Mid-brown silty-clay	Topsoil
002	-	-	Deposit	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Mid-orangy-brown sandy-silt	Natural
003	-	Haul road	Deposit	N/A	N/A	0.20	2.60	3.95	Dark-yellowish-black, loosely-compacted, heat shattered stone and charcoal in a sandy-silt matrix	Burnt material mound
004	-	Haul road	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	2.0	1.70	Dark-yellowish-black, loosely-compacted, heat shattered stone and charcoal in a sandy-silt matrix	Burnt material mound
005	-	Haul road	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	1.0	2.0	Dark-yellowish-black, loosely-compacted, heat shattered stone and charcoal in a sandy-silt matrix	Burnt material mound
006	-	Haul road	Cut	N/A	(007)	0.43	0.42	1.0	NW-SE orientated curvilinear feature with concave sides and base made slightly irregular due to the presence of the underlying bedrock.	Cut of a curvilinear feature
007	-	Haul road	Deposit	(006)	N/A	0.43	0.42	1.0	Mid-yellowish-brown, moderately-compacted silty-clay with roots and occasional charcoal	Fill of curvilinear feature (006)

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
008	-	Haul road	Cut	N/A	(009)	-	0.60	-	inclusions Curvilinear feature with concave sides and a U-shaped base	Cut of a possible ring ditch
009	-	Haul road	Deposit	(008)	N/A	-	0.60	-	Mid-brownish-grey, loosely-compacted, sandy-silt with charcoal flecking and small stone inclusions	Fill of possible ring ditch (008)
010	-	Haul road	Cut	N/A	(011)	0.40	1.0	1.74	Sub-oval feature with concave sides and a rounded base	Cut of a pit
011	-	Haul road	Deposit	(010)	N/A	0.40	1.0	1.74	Mid-brownish-grey, moderately-compacted sandy-silt and stones	Fill of pit (010)
012	-	Haul road	Cut	N/A	(013)	0.18	1.40	-	N-S orientated linear feature with concave sides and a near flat base	Cut of a possible furrow, low archaeological potential
013	-	Haul road	Deposit	(012)	N/A	0.18	1.40	-	Mid-yellowish-brown silty-sand	Fill of possible furrow (012), low archaeological potential
014	-		Deposit	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Light-grey gravelly-sandy-silt	Variation of the natural
015	1	26	Cut	N/A	(016)	0.15	0.40	0.45	Sub-oval feature with concave sides and a flat base. Truncated by a modern field drain	Cut of a possible posthole
016	1	26	Deposit	(015)	N/A	0.15	0.40	0.45	Mid-brownish-black, loosely-compacted	Fill of possible posthole (015)

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
017	1	26	Cut	N/A	(018)	-	-	-	silty-sand with very moderate charcoal flecking and frequent small stones	Cut of a field drain (non archaeological)
018	1	26	Deposit	(017)	N/A	-	-	-	-	Fill of field drain (017) (non archaeological)
019	1	26	Cut	N/A	(020)	0.10	0.30	0.45	Oval feature with concave sides, (shape of base not established).	Cut of a posthole
020	1	26	Deposit	(19)	N/A	0.10	0.30	0.45	Dark brownish-grey, loosely-compacted sandy-silt with frequent charcoal flecking and small heat shattered stones	Fill of (019)
021	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
022	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
023	1	26	Cut	N/A	(024)	0.20	0.30	0.35	Sub-oval feature with concave sides and a flat base. Truncated by field drain (017)	Cut of a possible posthole
024	1	26	Deposit	(023)	N/A	0.20	0.30	0.35	Mid-brownish-black, loosely-compacted, silty-sand with moderate charcoal inclusions and frequent small stones	Fill of possible posthole (023)
025	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
026	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
027	1	26	Cut	N/A	(028)	-	0.30	0.35	Circular feature (not excavated)	Cut of a possible posthole
028	1	26	Deposit	(027)	N/A	-	0.30	0.35	Mid-greyish-brown, loosely-compacted silty-sand	Upper fill of possible posthole (027)
029	1	26	Cut	N/A	(030)	0.25	0.45	2.0	Curvilinear feature with concave sides and a flat base	Cut of a possible enclosure ditch
030	1	26	Deposit	(029)	N/A	0.25	0.45	2.0	Mid-blackish-brown, loosely-compacted sandy-silt with frequent charcoal and occasional stone inclusions	Fill of possible enclosure ditch (029)
031	2	7 A	Cut	N/A	(032)	0.35	0.60	-	Curvilinear feature with concave sides and a flat base	Cut of a curvilinear feature
032	2	7 A	Deposit	(031)	N/A	0.35	0.60	-	Mid-greyish-brown, loosely-compacted silty-sand with frequent charcoal and stone inclusions. A piece of glazed early post-medieval pottery 08E587:032:001 was retrieved from the fill.	Fill of curvilinear feature (031)
033	5	11	Deposit	N/A	N/A	0.50	12.50	18.50	Dark-brownish-black, heat shattered stone in a charcoal-rich silt matrix.	Burnt mound material
034	6 A	8	Cut	N/A	(035)	0.16	0.32	-	Circular feature with steeply sloping sides	Cut of a possible posthole

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
035	6 A	8	Deposit	(034)	N/A	0.16	0.32	-	and a flat base. Dark-blackish brown, loosely-compacted sandy-silt with frequent charcoal inclusions	Fill of possible posthole (034)
036	6 A	5	Cut	N/A	(037)	-	-	1.90	Sub-circular or sub-rectangular feature (not excavated) which extends beyond the baulk	Cut of a charcoal rich pit
037	6 A	5	Deposit	(036)	N/A	-	-	1.90	Dark-blackish-brown, moderately-compacted sandy-silt with frequent charcoal inclusions	Fill of possible pit/kiln (036)
038	6 A	Extensi on	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	15.4	32.0	Irregular-shaped deposit of dark greyish-black moderately-compacted heat shattered stone and charcoal in a sandy-silt matrix	Burnt mound material
039	7	3	Cut	N/A	(040)	0.1	0.65	2.0	Key hole-shaped feature with sharp breaks of slope and steeply sloping sides	Cut of a possible kiln
040	7	3	Deposit	(039)	N/A	0.1	0.65	2.0	Brownish-black, moderately-compacted sandy-silt with frequent charcoal and small stone inclusions	Fill of possible kiln (039)
041	7	6	Deposit	(042)	N/A	-	1.10	2.20	Dark grey, moderately-	Fill of possible kiln

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
042	7	6	Cut	N/A	(041)	-	1.10	2.20	compacted sandy-clay with moderate charcoal and large stone inclusions Sub-circular feature (not excavated) which extends beyond the baulk	(042) Cut of a possible kiln
043	6C	2	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	6.50	8.0	Dark brownish-black, heat shattered stone and charcoal in a sandy-silt matrix	Burnt mound material
044	8	1	Cut	N/A	(045)	-	0.90	2.50	N-S orientated figure of eight shaped feature (not excavated)	Cut of a possible kiln
045	8	1	Deposit	(044)	N/A	-	0.90	2.50	Mid brownish black, moderately-compacted charcoal-rich, sandy-silt	Fill of possible kiln (044)
046	2	10	Cut	N/A	(047)	-	0.35	0.50	Sub-oval/ slightly irregular in plan (not excavated)	Cut of a possible pit
047	2	10	Deposit	(046)	N/A	-	0.35	0.50	Dark-greyish-black, moderately compacted, sandy-silt with moderate charcoal and occasional burnt bone inclusions.	Fill of possible pit (046)
048	8	8	Cut	N/A	(049)	0.14	0.35	0.40	Sub-oval feature with steep, concave sides and a flat base	Cut of a pit
049	8	8	Deposit	(048)	N/A	0.14	0.35	0.40	Dark-black, loosely-	Fill of pit (048)

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
050	12	7	Deposit	N/A	N/A	0.03	0.30	0.50	compacted silt with frequent charcoal and occasional ash inclusions E-W orientated oval-shaped deposit of dark blackish-brown, moderately-compacted silty-clay with frequent charcoal and occasional burnt bone inclusions	Burnt bone and charcoal deposit
051	12	7	Deposit	N/A	N/A	0.12	0.45	0.59	Oval-shaped deposit of blackish-orange, loosely-compacted, clayey-silt with occasional stones, small roots and charcoal inclusions	Charcoal rich deposit
052	12	8	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	2.0	13.0	Flat, small and medium sub-angular stones in a mid-yellowish-brown, moderately-compacted silty-clay matrix	Possible post-road medieval surface
053	27	3	Deposit	(054)	N/A	0.12	0.32	0.35	Mid-grey, moderately-compacted, sandy-silt with moderate charcoal and angular stone inclusions	Fill of possible posthole (054)
054	27	3	Cut	N/A	(053)	0.12	0.32	0.35	Circular feature with a concave base and sides.	Cut of a possible posthole
055	27	3	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	0.30	0.34	Mid-grey, moderately-	Fill of a possible

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
056	27	3	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	0.29	0.37	Mid-greyish-brown sandy-silt	Fill of a possible posthole (not excavated)
057	27	3	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	0.32	0.50	Mid greyish-brown silty-sand	Fill of oblong-shaped feature (not excavated)
058	9 B	1	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	-	11.0	Dark-brownish-black, loosely compacted, heat shattered stone and charcoal in a sandy-silt matrix	Burnt mound material related to deposits (004) and (005)
059	12	1 And2	Deposit	N/A	N/A	0.10	0.4 – 0.6	4.0	Linear dark-brownish-black, loosely compacted, heat shattered stone and charcoal in a sandy-silt matrix	Burnt mound material
060	25	1	Cut	N/A	(061)	-	3.40	-	Roughly shaped keyhole feature	Cut of a possible kiln
061	25	1	Deposit	(060)	N/A	-	3.40	-	Dark-black, loosely-compacted, charcoal layer in a sandy-silt matrix inclusions of burnt bone and metalworking slag	Fill of possible kiln (060)
062	9 B	14	Deposit	(229)	N/A	0.07	0.80	0.83	Dark brownish-black, moderately compacted,	Upper fill of possible hearth (229)

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
063	9 B	14	Deposit	(229)	N/A	0.03	0.75	0.83	sandy-silt with frequent small stones and occasional charcoal inclusions Black, loosely-compacted silty-clay in a charcoal-rich matrix with occasional small roots	Basal fill of possible hearth (229)
064	9 B	14	Deposit	(202)	N/A	0.21	0.31	0.50	Dark brownish-red, moderately-compacted silty-clay with <i>in situ</i> burning, small roots and occasional charcoal inclusions	Fill of possible pit (202)
065	12	5	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	2.0	16.0	Dark-brownish-black, loosely-compacted. Heat shattered stone and charcoal in a sandy-clay matrix.	Burnt mound material
066	12	6 B	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	2.0	13.0	Dark-greyish-black, loosely-compacted heat shattered stone and charcoal in a sandy-silt matrix	Burnt mound material
067	12	7b	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	2.0	9.0	Dark-greyish-black, loosely-compacted, heat shattered stone and charcoal in a sandy-clay matrix	Burnt mound material related to deposits (065) and (064)
068	12	6 A	Cut	N/A	(069)	-	0.35	0.30	Circular feature (not	Cut of a possible

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
069	12	6 A	Deposit	(068)	N/A	-	0.35	0.30	excavated) Dark greyish-brown, loosely compacted, silty-sand with frequent charcoal inclusions	posthole Fill of possible posthole (069)
070	12	6 A	Cut	N/A	(071)	-	0.35	0.40	Circular feature (not excavated)	Cut of a possible posthole
071	12	6 A	Deposit	(070)	N/A	-	0.35	0.40	Orangey-brown, loosely-compacted, silty-sand	Upper fill of possible posthole (070)
072	12	6 A	Structure	N/A	N/A	0.30	2.20	3.0	Brownish-grey, sandy-silt with very occasional charcoal and moderate small, medium and occasional large stones within a shallow foundation trench	Possible foundation of a prehistoric structure
073	2	10 A	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	0.29	0.29	Dark black sandy-silt with occasional charcoal flecking	Fill of a possible posthole (not excavated)
074	6 A	13.1	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	-	1.10	Mid-brown, sandy-silt with frequent charcoal inclusions	Fill of a possible kiln (not excavated)
075	8	8	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	0.90	-	Dark-black, sandy-silt with frequent charcoal inclusions and evidence of burning <i>in situ</i>	Fill of a possible hearth (not excavated)
076	8	20	Cut	N/A	(287)	0.20	0.22	0.22	Circular feature with steeply sloping near vertical sides and a concave base	Cut of a possible posthole

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
077	12	4	Deposit	N/A	N/A	0.10	0.40	0.45	Dark-brownish-grey, loosely-compacted sandy-silt with frequent charcoal inclusions	Fill of sub-circular feature.
078	9 A	4	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	0.25	0.50	Light-brown, loosely-compacted silty-sand	Fill of a possible pit (not excavated), low archaeological potential
079	9 A	4	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	0.50	0.90	Light-yellowish-brown, loosely-compacted silty-sand	Fill of a possible pit (not excavated), low archaeological potential
080	9 A	9	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	0.45	0.55	Dark-greyish-brown, loosely-compacted silty-sand with frequent charcoal and flat stone inclusions	Fill of a possible pit (not excavated)
081	9 A	11	Deposit	(082)	N/A	0.15	-	0.60	Mid-greyish-brown, loosely-compacted silty-sand with frequent charcoal inclusions	Fill of (237)
082	9 A	11 and 16	Cut	N/A	(083) (084)	0.50	0.90	-	Curvilinear feature with steep sides and a near flat base	Cut of a possible ring ditch
083	9 A	11 and 16	Deposit	(82)	N/A	0.10	0.60	-	Light-grey, loosely-compacted silty-clay with moderate charcoal and small stone inclusions	Basal fill of possible ring ditch (082)
084	9 A	11 and 16	Deposit	(82)	N/A	0.40	0.90	-	Mid-orangey-brown, loosely-compacted	Upper fill of possible ring ditch (082)

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
085	8	2	Deposit	N/A	N/A	0.12	1.0	-	sandy-silt with occasional charcoal and large stone inclusions	Sub-oval deposit
086	8	7	Deposit	N/A	N/A	0.15	1.0	-	Mid-grey, loosely-compacted, silty-clay with moderate charcoal inclusions	Fill possible hearth
087	13	3 B	Deposit	(168)	N/A	0.90	1.0	1.90	Dark-black, loosely-compacted silty-clay with frequent charcoal and occasional small root inclusions	Fill of sub-oval feature (168)
088	13	10 A	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	4.70	-	Dark-brownish-black, loosely compacted, heat shattered stone and charcoal in a sandy-silt matrix	Burnt mound material
089	13	9 A	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	2.0	-	Dark-brownish-black, loosely compacted, heat shattered stone and charcoal in a sandy-silt matrix	Burnt mound material
090	13	9 B	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	7.0	-	Dark-brownish-black, loosely compacted, heat shattered stone and charcoal in a sandy-silt matrix	Burnt mound material related to deposit (089)

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
091	13	7	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	0.30	0.40	Light-reddish-brown silty-sand	Fill of irregular feature (not excavated)
092	12	11	Deposit	(234)	N/A	0.06	0.07	0.60	Dark-black, loosely-compacted sandy-silt with occasional small roots and frequent charcoal inclusions	Basal fill of sub-circular feature (234)
093	12	11	Deposit	(234)	N/A	0.06	0.33	0.40	Mid-yellowish-brown, loosely-compacted silty-clay with occasional small roots and stone inclusions	Upper fill of sub-circular feature (234)
094	42	2	Deposit	N/A	N/A	0.07	0.13	0.17	Dark greyish-brown, moderately-compacted loam with moderate charcoal flecking	Irregular spread within a natural depression, non archaeological
095	42	2	Deposit	(097)	N/A	0.09	0.70	2.50	Black, loosely-compacted silty-clay with frequent charcoal inclusions	Basal fill of sub-rectangular feature (097)
096	42	2	Deposit	(097)	N/A	0.10	0.62	-	Dark-brown, loosely-compacted silty-clay with occasional charcoal inclusions	Upper fill of sub-rectangular feature (097)
097	42	2	Cut	N/A	(096) (097)	0.20	0.70	2.5	Sub-rectangular feature with a sharp break of slope at the top, gradual at the bottom, concave sides and a rounded base	Cut of a sub-rectangular feature

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
098	42	3	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	0.80	1.50	Light-whitish-grey, loosely-compacted clayey-silt with frequent pebbles and charcoal inclusions	Upper fill of a possible pit
099	42	4	Cut	N/A	(100)	0.30	0.50	0.60	Sub-oval-shaped feature with a sharp break of slope at the top, imperceptible at the bottom, steeply sloping sides that tapered to a rounded base	Cut of a possible posthole
100	42	4	Deposit	(099)	N/A	0.30	0.50	0.60	Dark-reddish-brown, loosely-compacted silty-clay with occasional small stone inclusions	Fill of possible posthole (099)
101	42	4	Cut	N/A	(102)	0.16	0.25	0.27	Sub-circular feature with a sharp break of slope, near vertical sides and a rounded base	Cut of a possible posthole
102	42	4	Deposit	(101)	N/A	0.16	0.25	0.27	Dark reddish-brown, loosely-compacted silty-clay with small root inclusions	Fill of possible posthole (101)
103	14	2	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	-	4.0	Grey, loosely-compacted silt with heat affected stone and charcoal inclusions	Possible burnt mound material
104	14	5	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	Dark-black, heat shattered stone in a	Possible burnt mound material

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
105	13	4a	Cut	N/A	(106)	0.25	0.15	1.80	charcoal-rich matrix NW-SE orientated linear feature with gradual breaks of slope, steeply sloping near vertical sides and a flat base	Possible foundation trench
106	13	4a	Deposit	(105)	N/A	0.25	0.15	1.80	Light-grey, loosely-compacted, sandy-silt with occasional charcoal, and medium stones inclusions	Fill of possible foundation trench (105)
107	37	2	Cut	N/A	(108)	-	1.0	1.20	Sub-oval feature (not excavated)	Cut of a possible pit
108	37	2	Deposit	(107)	N/A	-	1.0	1.20	Dark brown, loosely-compacted sandy-silt with frequent charcoal and stone inclusions	Fill of possible pit (107)
109	37	2	Cut	N/A	(110)	-	0.60	1.0	Sub-oval feature (not excavated)	Cut of a possible pit
110	37	2	Deposit	(109)	N/A	-	0.60	1.0	Dark brown, loosely-compacted sandy-silt with frequent charcoal and small stone inclusions	Fill of possible pit (109)
111	36	11	Cut	N/A	(112)	0.30	0.30	0.20	Sub-circular feature with gradual breaks of slope, steep, concave sides and an irregular base	Cut of a possible posthole/pit
112	35	11	Deposit	(111)	N/A	0.30	0.30	0.20	Greyish-brown, loosely-	Fill of possible

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
									compacted, silty-sand with frequent charcoal and small stone inclusions	posthole/pit (111)
113	4	5	Structure	N/A	N/A	-	0.60	1.70	Linear stone structure (not excavated)	Possible foundation of a structure
114	37	4	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	1.20	1.70	Dark-black, loosely-compacted silty-clay with frequent charcoal inclusions	Fill of an oval feature (not excavated)
115	36	2	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	0.65	1.40	Black, moderately-compacted, silty-clay with frequent charcoal inclusions	Fill of an oval feature (not excavated)
116	36	7	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	0.30	0.30	Black, loosely-compacted charcoal deposit	Fill of a possible drain (not excavated)
117	37	6	Cut	N/A	(231)	0.14	0.50	0.70	Sub-square feature with rounded corners, a sharp break of slope at the top, gradual at the bottom, concave sides and a rounded base	Cut of a possible stone-lined posthole
118	13	2	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	1.0	0.70	Mid-pinkish-brown clayey-silt with frequent charcoal and burnt soil inclusions	Fill of a sub-oval hearth (not excavated)
119	13	6 A & B	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	0.30	1.0	Dark grey, moderately-compacted, silty-clay with moderate charcoal and large stone	Fill of a possible foundation trench (not excavated)

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
120	37	1	Deposit	(235)	N/A	0.26	0.60	2.0	Mid-brownish-grey, moderately-compacted clayey-silt with occasional charcoal and small stone inclusions	Fill of possible pit (235)
121	47	2	Deposit	(173)	N/A	0.30	0.58	0.7	Dark reddish-brown, moderately-compacted silty-clay with occasional charcoal and small root inclusions	Fill of possible pit (173)
122	46	1	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	0.42	1.50	Dark blackish-grey, moderately compacted silty-clay with medium stones and charcoal moderate inclusions	One of a series of possible features in Area 37
123	46	3	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	0.06	0.07	Black, loosely-compacted clay with frequent charcoal inclusions	Fill of a possible stakehole
124	46	3	Deposit	N/A	N/A	0.25	1.0	2.80	Dark reddish-brown, loosely-compacted silty-clay with frequent medium stones and occasional to moderate charcoal inclusions	Irregular-shaped deposit
125	46	7	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	Dark grey, moderately-compacted loam with occasional charcoal and stone inclusions	Irregular-shaped deposit, low archaeological potential
126	46	7	Deposit	N/A	N/A	0.14	0.40	0.60	Mid-brown,	Sub-circular-shaped

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
127	27	1	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	2.0	12.0	moderately-compacted silty-clay with stones and occasional small root inclusions	possible pit (not excavated), low archaeological potential
128	9 B	13	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	0.30	0.42	Light-grey, moderately-compacted, silty-clay with heat shattered stone inclusions	Possible burnt mound material
129	9 B	13	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	0.19	0.30	Greyish-brown, moderately-compacted sandy-silt with charcoal inclusions	Fill of a possible posthole (not excavated)
130	44	5	Deposit	N/A	N/A	0.12	0.65	0.50	Greyish-brown, moderately-compacted sandy-silt with occasional charcoal inclusions	Fill of a possible posthole (not excavated)
131	8	9	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	0.50	-	Dark brown, loosely-compacted silty-clay with occasional charcoal flecking	Fill of a possible pit, low archaeological potential
132	8	13	Cut	N/A	(133)	0.25	-	4.70	Dark-grey, loosely-compacted, sandy-silt with frequent charcoal inclusions	Upper fill of charcoal rich feature
133	8	13	Deposit	(132)	N/A	0.25	-	4.70	Sub-oval-shaped feature with gradually sloping sides and a near flat base	Cut of a possible pit
									Mid-brownish-grey	Fill of possible pit

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
134	39	2 A	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	0.40	0.50	loosely-compacted sandy-silt with frequent stone inclusions Light grey silty-clay	(132) Fill of a possible posthole (not excavated)
135	39	2 A	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	0.50	3.0	Mid-greyish-brown, sandy-silt	Fill of a curvilinear feature (not excavated)
136	39	2 A	Deposit	N/A	N/A	0.11	1.0	-	Mid-grey, moderately-compacted loam with occasional small stones and charcoal fleck inclusions	Irregular-shaped deposit
137	39	7.6	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	Dark-greyish-black, loosely-compacted heat shattered stone and charcoal in a sandy-silt matrix	Possible burnt mound material
138	39	3	Cut	N/A	(230)	0.10	0.50	1.50	Linear feature with gradual breaks of slope, concave sides and a rounded base	Cut of a linear feature
139	1	17	Cut	N/A	(140)	0.40	1.05	-	Sub-oval pit with gradual breaks of slope, concave sides and a concave base	Cut of a pit
140	1	17	Deposit	(139)	N/A	0.40	1.05	-	Mid-brown, loosely-compacted sandy-silt	Fill of possible pit (139)
141	39	3	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	2.0	2.10	Dark grey, moderately-compacted silty-clay	Irregular-shaped deposit

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
142	39	3	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	1.30	2.0	Irregular, mid-grey, moderately-compacted silty-clay with moderate charcoal inclusions	Linear-shaped deposit
143	39	3	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	0.60	7.70	Light-brownish-grey, moderately-compacted silty-clay	Fill of a linear feature (not excavated)
144	39	3	Deposit	(146)	N/A	0.13	1.10	3.10	Dark blackish-brown, loosely-compacted organic material and silty-clay with occasional charcoal, small stones and root inclusions	Upper fill of possible kiln (146)
145	39	3	Deposit	(146)	N/A	0.07	1.20	3.10	Dark black, loosely-compacted silty-clay with frequent charcoal and occasional small root inclusions	Basal fill of possible kiln (146)
146	39	3	Cut	N/A	(144) (145)	0.20	1.20	3.10	Sub-rectangular feature with gradual breaks of slope, concave sides and a slightly rounded base	Cut of a possible kiln
147	41	1	Deposit	N/A	N/A	0.07	1.50	1.54	Dark-blackish-brown, moderately compacted, heat shattered stone and charcoal in a sandy-clay matrix	Possible spread of burnt mound material
148	2	9	Deposit	N/A	N/A	0.08	2.80	-	Dark brown, loosely-compacted sandy-silt	Irregular-shaped deposit

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
149	2	13	Deposit	(222)	N/A	0.05	-	-	Dark-black, loosely-compacted silty-clay with frequent charcoal inclusions	Fill of pit (222)
150	3	1	Deposit	N/A	N/A	0.12	0.50	-	Dark brown, loosely-compacted sandy-silt with frequent shell inclusions	Fill of a linear feature (not excavated)
151	3	4	Deposit	(207)	N/A	0.14	0.60	1.22	Light-greyish-yellow, moderately-compacted silty-clay with frequent flecks and small pieces of charcoal	Upper fill of oval feature (207)
152	6 A	2	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	0.15	0.20	Dark brown, loosely-compacted, silty-sand with charcoal and root inclusions	Fill of a possible posthole
153	6 A	9	Cut	N/A	(154)	0.50	1.40	-	Curvilinear feature with a moderate break of slope, concave sides and a sloping base	Cut of curvilinear feature
154	6 A	10	Deposit	(153)	N/A	0.50	1.40	-	Mid-grey, firmly-compacted sandy-silt with occasional small stones and root inclusions	Fill of curvilinear (153)
155	6 B	7	Deposit	N/A	N/A	0.14	0.40	0.60	Mid-brownish-grey, heat shattered stone and charcoal in a sandy-	Possible burnt mound material

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
156	26	21	Deposit	N/A	N/A	0.03	0.40	1.40	silt matrix Mid-brownish-grey, moderately-compacted loam with occasional small root inclusions	Fill of a linear feature, low archaeological potential
157	26	21	Cut	N/A	(158)	0.13	0.30	0.31	Circular feature with a sharp break of slope at the top, gradual at the bottom, near vertical sides and a flat base	Cut of a circular feature, low archaeological potential
158	26	21	Deposit	(157)	N/A	0.13	0.30	0.31	Mid-greyish-brown, moderately-compacted silty-sand with small root inclusions	Fill of (157), low archaeological potential
159	6 C	3	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	0.10	-	Light grey, loosely-compacted gravel	Curvilinear-shaped deposit (not excavated), low archaeological potential
160	41	3	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	2.0	-	Dark brown, moderately-compacted silty-clay	Fill of a linear feature
161	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
162	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
163	11	1	Deposit	N/A	N/A	0.08	1.50	1.70	Dark-black, loosely-compacted charcoal in a silt matrix with evidence of burning <i>in situ</i>	Fill of a possible pit
164	12	3	Cut	N/A	(165)	0.35	1.20	-	E-W orientated linear feature with gradual	Cut of a linear feature, low

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
165	12	3	Deposit	(164)	N/A	0.35	1.20	-	breaks of slope, concave sides and flat base Brownish grey, loosely-compacted sandy-silt with frequent charcoal and root inclusions	archaeological potential Fill of linear feature (164), low archaeological potential
166	12	5	Cut	N/A	(233)	-	0.35	0.45	Sub-circular feature (not excavated)	Cut of a possible pit, low archaeological potential
167	28	3	Deposit	(191)	N/A	0.13	0.22	0.22	Dark blackish-grey, moderately-compacted silty-clay with occasional stone inclusions	Fill of posthole (191), low archaeological potential
168	13	3 B	Cut	N/A	(087)	0.09	1.0	1.90	Sub-oval feature with a sharp break of slope at the top, concave sides and a flat base	Cut of a sub-oval feature
169	39	11	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	0.90	5.30	Dark-blackish-grey, loosely-compacted heat shattered stone and charcoal in a sandy-clay matrix	Burnt mound material
170	43	1	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	1.50	2.0	Dark greyish-black, moderately-compacted heat shattered stones and charcoal in a sandy-silt matrix	Burnt mound material
171	43	1	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	2.0	2.9	Mid-grey, moderately-compacted silty-clay with frequent pebble	Linear-shaped deposit (not excavated)

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
172	43	14	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	1.20	4.40	Mid-brown, loosely-compacted silty-clay inclusions	Fill of a linear feature, low archaeological potential
173	47	2	Cut	N/A	(121)	0.30	0.58	0.70	Sub-circular feature with a sharp break of slope at the top, gradual at the bottom, steeply sloping sides and rounded base	Cut of a possible pit
174	7	12	Deposit	N/A	N/A	0.20	1.20	-	Mid-brownish-grey, loosely-compacted silty-clay with very frequent small and medium stone inclusions	Fill of a field drain, low archaeological potential
175	26	17	Cut	N/A	(176)	0.40	1.0	1.40	Sub-oval feature with gradual breaks of slope, steeply sloping concave sides and a flat base	Cut of a possible pit
176	26	17	Deposit	(175)	N/A	0.40	1.0	1.40	Light-grey, loosely-compacted sandy-silt with occasional charcoal inclusions	Fill of possible pit (175)
177	26	12	Cut	N/A	(178)	0.10	0.30	0.60	Sub-oval feature with gradual breaks of slope, slightly irregular sides and an irregular base	Cut of a shallow pit, low archaeological potential
178	26	12	Deposit	(177)	N/A	0.10	0.30	0.60	Light-blackish-brown, loosely-compacted sandy-silt with burning	Fill of shallow pit (177)

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
179	26	11	Cut	N/A	(180)	0.70	1.40	-	<i>in situ</i> , frequent charcoal and occasional stone inclusions Linear feature with moderate breaks of slope, steeply sloping near vertical sides and a flat base	Cut of a ditch
180	26	11	Deposit	(179)	N/A	0.70	1.40	-	Mid-yellowish-brown, loosely-compacted silty-sand with occasional charcoal and small stones inclusions	Fill of ditch (179)
181	26	11	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	0.80	1.20	Brownish-black, loosely-compacted heat shattered stone and charcoal in a sandy-silt matrix	Burnt mound material
182	26	4	Cut	N/A	(183)	0.60	1.30	-	E-W orientated linear feature with gradual breaks of slope, concave sides and an irregular base	Cut of a ditch, low archaeological potential
183	26	4	Deposit	(182)	N/A	0.60	1.30	24.0	Greyish-brown, loosely-compacted silty-sand with frequent small to large stones and root inclusions	Fill of ditch (182), low archaeological potential
184	39	4	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	1.0	2.0	A sub-oval light-greyish-brown, loosely-compacted silty-sand	Fill of a possible pit

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
185	28	1	Deposit	N/A	N/A	0.08	-	1.60	and gravel with frequent roots, gravel, small to medium stones and occasional charcoal inclusions	Sub-rectangular-shaped deposit, low archaeological potential
186	28	5	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	7.0	15.40	Blackish-grey, loosely-compacted silty-clay with charcoal fleck inclusions	Possible burnt mound material
187	29	3	Deposit	N/A	N/A	0.12	2.0	1.20	Blackish-grey, loosely-compacted heat shattered stone and charcoal in a sandy-silt matrix	Fill of a furrow, low archaeological potential
188	29	3	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	0.70	0.90	Greyish-black, loosely-compacted silty-sand	Fill of a possible pit, low archaeological potential
189	30 A	14	Deposit	N/A	N/A	0.50	1.0	-	Blackish-grey, loosely-compacted silty-clay with charcoal fleck inclusions	Fill of a possible field boundary, low archaeological potential
190	44	2	Deposit	N/A	N/A	0.10	0.28	0.48	Light-brown, loosely-compacted silty-sand with frequent roots, occasional charcoal and stone inclusions	Sub-oval-shaped deposit, low archaeological potential
191	28	3	Cut	N/A	(167)	0.13	0.22	0.22	Blackish-brown, loosely-compacted silt with frequent charcoal inclusions	Cut of a circular

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
192	28	4	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	1.0	2.70	Dark-greyish-black, loosely-compacted heat shattered stone and charcoal in a sandy-silt matrix	Burnt mound material
193	28	4	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	1.0	1.50	Greyish-orange, silty-clay with frequent small and medium stones and moderate charcoal inclusions	Irregular-shaped spread
194	28	4	Cut	N/A	(195) (196)	0.10	1.0	3.70	Sub-rectangular-shaped feature with a sharp break of slope at the top, steeply sloping, concave sides and a near flat, cobbled base	Cut of a sub-rectangular feature
195	28	4	Deposit	(194)	N/A	0.1	1.0	3.70	Dark grey, moderately-compacted silty-clay	Upper fill of sub-rectangular feature (194)
196	28	4	Deposit	(194)	N/A	-	-	-	Layer of firmly rounded small and medium stones within a dark-grey moderately-compacted silty-clay matrix	Cobbled basal surface of sub-rectangular feature (194)

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
197	34	4a	Cut	N/A	(198)	0.30	0.50	1.0	Sub-oval feature with gradual breaks of slope, irregular sides and a concave base	Cut of a possible pit
198	34	4a	Deposit	(197)	N/A	0.30	0.50	1.0	Light-greyish-brown, loosely-compacted sandy-silt with occasional charcoal flecking, small stones and root inclusions	Fill of possible pit (197)
199	29	2	Cut	N/A	(200)	0.20	0.40	1.10	Elongated feature with a sharp break of slope at the top, imperceptible at the bottom, concave sides and a rounded base	Cut of an elongated feature, low archaeological potential
200	29	2	Deposit	(199)	N/A	0.20	0.40	-	Dark brownish-grey, moderately-compacted clayey silt with occasional stones and charcoal fleck inclusions	Fill of elongated feature (199), low archaeological potential
201	29	2	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	2.0	3.90	Dark brown, moderately-compacted loam	Irregular-shaped deposit (not excavated), low archaeological potential
202	9 B	14	Cut	N/A	(064)	0.21	0.31	0.50	Sub-circular feature with gradual breaks of slope, concave sides and an irregular base	Cut of a possible pit
203	29	5	Cut	N/A	(204)	0.15	0.40	2.0	Linear feature with	Cut of a linear

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
204	29	5	Deposit	(203)	N/A	0.15	0.90	2.0	gradual breaks of slope, concave sides and a rounded base Mid-brownish-grey, firmly-compacted loam with occasional small stone inclusions	feature, low archaeological potential Fill of linear feature (203), low archaeological potential
205	29	5	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	0.57	1.0	Mid-grey, moderately-compacted loam	Irregular-shaped deposit, low archaeological potential
206	29	7	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	0.90	2.11	Dark-black, loosely-compacted silty-clay with frequent charcoal and burnt root inclusions	Fill of a sub-rectangular shaped feature
207	3	4	Cut	N/A	(151)	0.14	0.60	1.22	Oval-shaped feature with gradual breaks of slope, concave sides and a concave base	Cut of a possible pit
208	30 A	2	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	2.0	2.0	Mid-grey, loosely-compacted loam with moderate charcoal flecking and stone inclusions	Irregular-shaped deposit
209	31	1 A	Cut	N/A	(210)	0.17	0.24	0.26	Sub-circular feature with a sharp break of slope at the top, imperceptible at the base, steeply sloping sides and flat steeply	Cut of a possible posthole

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
210	31	1 A	Deposit	(209)	N/A	0.17	0.24	0.26	sloping base Dark-greyish-brown, loosely-compacted clayey-silt	Fill of possible posthole (209)
211	30 A	2	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	0.55	1.10	Dark-blackish-grey, loosely-compacted clayey-silt with frequent charcoal fleck inclusions	Fill of a curvilinear feature (not excavated)
212	52	2	Deposit	(213)	N/A	0.20	1.30	8.60	Dark-blackish-grey, moderately-compacted sandy-clay with frequent charcoal inclusions	Fill of curvilinear feature (213)
213	52	2	Cut	N/A	(212)	0.20	1.30	0.60	Curvilinear feature with gradual breaks of slope, concave sides and a concave base	Cut of a curvilinear feature
214	51	2	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	0.70	1.0	Dark-greyish-black, moderately-compacted charcoal in a silt matrix with small stone inclusions	Fill of a possible charcoal-production pit (not excavated)
215	48	1	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	-	8.0	Dark-greyish-black, moderately compacted heat shattered stone and charcoal in a silty-clay matrix	Burnt mound material with a possible wood lined trough
216	32	3	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	1.80	3.90	Black, loosely-compacted, clayey-silt	Semi-circular-shaped deposit
217	32	3	Cut	N/A	(218)	0.20	0.60	1.40	Irregular-shaped feature with gradual	Cut of an irregular-shaped feature

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
218	32	3	Deposit	(217)	N/A	0.20	0.60	1.40	breaks of slope, concave sides and a flat base Dark brown, moderately-compacted burnt stones in a sandy-silt matrix with occasional charcoal fleck inclusions	Fill of irregular-shaped feature (217)
219	33	9	Cut	N/A	(220)	0.15	0.40	2.30	Linear feature with a sharp break of slope at the top, imperceptible at the bottom, concave sides and a rounded base	Cut of a linear low archaeological potential
220	33	9	Deposit	(219)	N/A	0.15	0.40	2.30	Dark greyish-brown, loosely-compacted silty-clay with moderate charcoal and small stone inclusions	Fill of linear feature (219), low archaeological potential
221	6 C	4	Deposit	(001)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Mortar fragment	Piece of mortar associated with possible stone bank/cashel (270)
222	2	3	Cut	N/A	(149) (223)	0.15	-	0.63	Sub-oval-shaped feature with a sharp break of slope at the top, gradual at the bottom, concave sides and a flat base	Cut of a possible pit
223	2	13	Deposit	(222)	N/A	0.10	-	0.63	Dark-blackish-brown, moderately-compacted,	Upper fill of possible pit (222)

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
224	12	10	Deposit	N/A	N/A	0.09	0.34	0.58	silty-clay with occasional charcoal flecks and root inclusions Dark brown, moderately-compacted sandy-silt	Oval-shaped deposit, low archaeological potential
225	8	5	Cut	N/A	(226)	0.40	1.0	-	Linear feature with gradual breaks of slope, concave sides and a flat base	Cut of a ditch, low archaeological potential
226	8	5	Deposit	(225)	N/A	0.40	1.0	-	Greyish-brown, loosely-compacted silty-sand with occasional charcoal flecking, stone and root inclusions	Fill of ditch (225), low archaeological potential
227	8	5	Cut	N/A	(228)	0.20	0.60	1.50	Sub-oval feature with gradual breaks of slope, concave sides and a flat base	Cut of a possible pit
228	8	5	Deposit	(227)	N/A	0.20	0.60	1.50	Greyish-brown, loosely-compacted sandy-silt with frequent charcoal and occasional small stone inclusions	Fill of possible pit (227)
229	9 B	14	Cut	N/A	(063)	0.16	0.80	0.82	Circular feature with a sharp break of slope at the top, gradual at the bottom, concave sides and a flat base	Cut of a possible hearth
230	39	3	Deposit	(138)	N/A	0.10	0.50	1.50	Dark brown,	Fill of linear (138)

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
231	37	6	Deposit	(117)	N/A	0.14	0.50	0.70	moderately-compacted sandy-silt Dark black, loosely-compacted sandy-silt with occasional small stones and charcoal inclusions	Fill of possible posthole (117)
232	8	12	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	1.5	4.5	Mid-greyish-brown sandy-silt with occasional charcoal and frequent small possibly heat shattered stones.	Fill of possible pit
233	12	5	Deposit	(166)	N/A	-	0.35	0.45	Dark brown, loosely-compacted silty-clay with small stones and root inclusions	Fill of possible pit (166), low archaeological potential
234	12	11	Cut	N/A	(092) (093)	0.12	0.50	0.60	Sub-circular feature with gradual breaks of slope, concave sides and base	Cut of a sub-circular feature
235	37	1	Cut	N/A	(120)	0.26	0.60	2.0	Sub-circular feature with gradual breaks of slope and steeply sloping sides	Cut of a possible pit
236	53	48	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	15.0	18.0	Blackish-greyish-brown loosely-compacted heat shattered stone and charcoal in a sandy-silt matrix	Burnt mound material
237	9 A	11	Cut	N/A	(081)	0.15	-	0.60	Sub-circular-shaped feature with gradual	Cut of a possible hearth

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
238	46	3	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	0.10	0.50	Dark grey, moderately-compacted silty-sand with occasional to moderate charcoal fleck inclusions	Irregular shaped deposit (not excavated)
239	53	2	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	1.20	1.60	Dark-blackish-brown, moderately compacted, heat shattered stone and charcoal in a sandy-silt matrix	Burnt mound material
240	53	4	Cut	N/A	(241)	0.31	0.35	1.40	Elongated feature with a sharp break of slope at the top, imperceptible at the bottom, slightly concave sides and a rounded base	Cut of a tree bole, non archaeological
241	53	4	Deposit	(240)	N/A	0.31	0.35	1.40	Mid-brown loosely-compacted silty-clay with moderate root inclusions	Fill of tree bole (240), non archaeological
242	53	5	Cut	N/A	(243)	0.07	0.26	1.00	Curvilinear feature with a sharp break of slope at the top, gradual at the bottom, concave sides and a flat base	Cut of a curvilinear feature, low archaeological potential
243	53	5	Deposit	(242)	N/A	0.07	0.26	1.00	Dark blackish-brown, firmly-compacted clayey-silt with frequent charcoal pieces and	Fill of curvilinear feature (242), low archaeological potential

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
244	53	5	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	0.70	1.20	occasional small fragments of burnt bone Dark-grey clayey-silt with moderate pieces of charcoal	Sub-circular-shaped deposit, low archaeological potential
245	53	13	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	9.90	10.50	Dark-black, moderately compacted, heat shattered stone and charcoal in a sandy-silt matrix	Burnt mound material
246	53	10	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	0.34	1.10	Mid-grey deposit with frequent stone inclusions	Linear-shaped deposit of stones, low archaeological potential
247	53	13	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	0.15	0.90	Black charcoal flecks in the natural	Burnt root material, non archaeological
248	53	13	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	0.30	0.40	Black charcoal flecks in the natural	Burnt root material, non archaeological
249	53	24B	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	0.40	1.24	Dark blackish-grey, loosely-compacted sandy-silt with frequent charcoal inclusions	Irregular-shaped deposit (not excavated)
250	53	24B	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	0.20	0.20	Dark blackish-grey, moderately compacted, sandy-silt with frequent charcoal inclusions	Circular-shaped deposit (not excavated)
251	53	30	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	1.30	2.00	Dark brownish-red, loosely-compacted sandy-clay	Fill of a plough furrow (not excavated), low archaeological

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
252	53	30	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	0.58	0.64	Dark reddish-brown clayey-silt	potential Sub-circular deposit (not excavated), low archaeological potential
253	54	1	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	0.70	1.82	Dark-black, moderately compacted, sandy-silt with moderate small stones and frequent charcoal inclusions	Irregular shaped deposit (not excavated)
254	54	7	Deposit	N/A	N/A	0.05	0.50	0.73	Dark red moderately-compacted sandy-silt with frequent stones and occasional charcoal fleck inclusions	Sub-circular deposit (not excavated), low archaeological potential
255	54	9	Cut	N/A	(256)	0.10	1.04	1.40	Sub-oval feature with gradual breaks of slope, convex sides and a flat base	Cut of a sub-oval feature, low archaeological potential
256	54	9	Deposit	(255)	N/A	0.10	1.04	1.40	Mid-pinkish-grey, moderately-compacted clayey silt	Fill of sub-oval feature (255), low archaeological potential
257	32	20	Cut	N/A	(258) (261) (262) (263)	0.13	0.60	1.40	Irregular feature with a sharp break of slope at top gradual at the base, steeply sloping concave sides and a near flat base	Cut of a possible pit
258	32	20	Deposit	(257)	N/A	0.04	0.60	1.40	Dark-black, loosely-compacted silty-clay	Secondary fill of possible pit (257)

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
259	54	10	Cut	N/A	(260)	0.07	0.40	0.44	with frequent charcoal inclusions Sub-circular feature with sharp break of slope at the top, imperceptible at the base, concave sides and a rounded base	Cut of a possible pit, low archaeological potential
260	54	10	Deposit	(259)	N/A	0.07	0.40	0.44	Mid-greyish-brown, loosely-compacted silty-clay with occasional large stone inclusions	Fill of possible pit (259), low archaeological potential
261	32	20	Deposit	(257)	N/A	0.01	0.60	-	Dark-black, loosely-compacted silty-clay with frequent charcoal inclusions	Upper fill of possible pit (257)
262	32	20	Deposit	(257)	N/A	0.06	0.60	-	Dark-blackish-brown, loosely-compacted silty-clay with occasional and charcoal inclusions	Tertiary fill of possible pit (257)
263	32	20	Deposit	(257)	N/A	0.02	0.50	-	Dark-grey, loosely-compacted silt	Basal fill of possible pit (257)
264	6 A	1	Cut	N/A	(266)	0.25	1.07	10.0	Linear feature (not excavated)	Cut of a linear feature, low archaeological potential
265	6 A	1	Cut	N/A	(267)	0.20	0.85	10.0	Linear feature with gradual breaks of slope, concave sides and an irregular base	Cut of a linear feature, low archaeological potential
266	6 A	1	Deposit	(264)	N/A	0.25	1.07	10.0	Greyish-brown, loosely-	Fill of linear feature

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
267	6 A	1	Deposit	(265)	N/A	0.20	0.85	10.0	Greyish-brown, loosely-compacted silty-sand with charcoal flecking and small stone inclusions	Fill of linear feature (265), low archaeological potential
268	5	10	Cut	N/A	(269)	0.15	0.40	1.0	Irregular feature (not excavated)	Cut of an irregular-shaped feature
269	5	10	Deposit	(268)	N/A	0.15	0.40	1.0	Dark blackish-grey, loosely-compacted sandy-silt with very frequent charcoal fleck inclusions	Fill of irregular-shaped feature (268)
270	6 C	4	Structure	N/A	N/A	0.50	1.10	2.0	Medium to large sub-rounded and sub-angular loosely-compacted stones that formed a curvilinear wall around a pronounced knoll in the field.	Possible stone bank/cashe
271	6 C	4	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	Dark greyish-black, loosely compacted, sandy-silt with moderate charcoal and occasional burnt bone flecks.	Irregular-shaped deposit (not excavated)
272	54	6	Cut	N/A	(273)	-	1.30	-	Linear feature with	Cut of a linear

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
273	54	6	Deposit	(272)	N/A	-	1.30	-	sharp breaks of slope and steeply sloping sides Light-grey, moderately-compacted clayey-silt with occasional charcoal fleck inclusions	feature, low archaeological potential Basal fill of linear feature (272), low archaeological potential
274	54	6	Deposit	(272)	N/A	0.45	1.30	-	Mid-grey, moderately-compacted silty-sand with frequent stone inclusions	Upper fill of linear feature (272), low archaeological potential
275	53	8	Cut	N/A	(276)	0.35	0.37	-	Linear feature with sharp breaks of slope, concave sides and a flat base	Cut of a linear feature, low archaeological potential
276	53	8	Deposit	(275)	N/A	0.35	0.37	-	Mid-brown, moderately-compacted silty-sand with frequent stone inclusions	Fill of linear feature (275), low archaeological potential
277	53	7	Cut	N/A	(278)	0.30	1.40	-	Linear feature with concave sides and a rounded base	Cut of a linear feature, low archaeological potential
278	53	7	Deposit	(277)	N/A	0.30	1.40	-	Mid-brownish-grey, moderately-compacted silty-sand with frequent stone inclusions	Fill of linear feature (277), low archaeological potential
279	53	12	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	0.35	0.35	Mid-blackish-brown, moderately compacted, heat shattered stone in a silty-sand matrix with	Burnt mound material

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
280	53	14 A	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	2.0	-	occasional charcoal inclusions Dark-blackish-brown, moderately-compacted heat shattered stone and charcoal in a sandy-silt matrix	Burnt material mound
281	53	20	Cut	N/A	(282)	0.50	1.20	-	Linear feature with steeply sloping sides	Cut of a linear feature, low archaeological potential
282	53	20	Deposit	(281)	N/A	0.50	1.20	-	Mid-brown, loosely-compacted silty-sand with occasional stone inclusions	Fill of linear feature (281), low archaeological potential
283	53	20	Cut	N/A	(284)	-	0.40	0.60	Sub-square feature (not excavated)	Cut of a possible hearth
284	53	20	Deposit	(283)	N/A	-	0.40	0.60	Brownish-black, loosely-compacted sandy-silt with burning <i>in situ</i> , frequent charcoal and occasional burnt bone inclusions	Fill of possible hearth (283)
285	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
286	27	Silt-trap	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	Dark-greyish-black, loosely-compacted, heat shattered stone and charcoal in a sandy-clay matrix	Deposit of burnt material mound identified during the digging of the silt-trap in the north of Field 27
287	50	20	Deposit	076	N/A	0.2	0.22	0.22	Dark-brownish-grey,	

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
289	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	moderately compacted, silty-sand with moderate charcoal and small stone inclusions	Void
290	55	24	Cut	N/A	291	Min 0.45	1.4	2 (with trench)	A linear feature with a NE-SW orientation and steeply sloping concave sides.	A linear feature at the northeast of Field 55.
291	55	24	Deposit	290	N/A	Min 0.45	1.4	2 (with trench)	Greyish-brown, loosely compacted, sandy-silt	Upper fill of (290)
292	55	8	Cut	N/A	293	Min 0.48	1.5	2 (with trench)	A curvilinear feature with a northwest to southeast orientation, steeply sloping sides.	A possible enclosure ditch in the west of Area 57.
293	55	8	Deposit	292	N/A	Min 0.48	1.5	2 (with trench)	Mid-brown, loosely compacted, silty-sand with occasional charcoal and small stone inclusions.	Upper fill of (292)
294	55	5B	Cut	N/A	295	-	0.3	0.5	Sub-circular feature (unexcavated) in the east of Area 57.	Cut of charcoal rich pit.
295	55	5B	Deposit	294	N/A	-	0.3	0.5	Light-blackish-brown, loosely compacted, silty-sand with frequent charcoal inclusions.	Upper fill of (294).
296	55	5B	Cut	N/A	297	-	0.35	0.6	Sub-oval feature (unexcavated) in the	Cut of a possible cremation pit.

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
297	55	5B	Deposit	296	N/A	-	0.35	0.6	east of Area 57. Light-brownish-black, loosely compacted, silty-sand with frequent charcoal inclusions and occasional small fragments of burnt bone.	Upper fill of (296)
298	55	5B	Cut	N/A	299	-	0.3	0.45	Sub-circular feature (unexcavated) in the east of Area 57.	Cut of a possible cremation pit.
299	55	5B	Deposit	298	N/A	-	0.3	0.45	Mid-blackish-brown, loosely compacted silty-sand with frequent charcoal inclusions and occasional small fragments of burnt bone.	Upper fill of (298)
300	56	4	Cut	N/A	301	0.12	0.2	0.75	Sub-oval feature (unexcavated) with evidence of <i>in situ</i> burning around its edges.	Cut of a possible hearth.
301	56	4	Deposit	300	N/A	0.12	0.2	0.75	Light-black, loosely compacted, sandy-silt with frequent charcoal inclusions	Upper fill of (300)
302	56	6	Cut	N/A	303	0.15	0.15	0.3	Sub-oval feature with gradually sloping irregular sides and an irregular base.	Cut of a small pit

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
303	56	6	Deposit	302	N/A	0.15	0.15	0.3	Dark-black, loosely compacted, sandy-silt with frequent charcoal inclusions and small stones.	Upper fill of (302)
304	56	6	Cut	N/A	305	-	0.08	0.1	Sub-circular feature (unexcavated)	Stakehole
305	56	6	Deposit	304	N/A	-	0.08	0.1	Dark-black, loosely compacted, sandy-silt with frequent charcoal inclusions.	Fill of (304).
306	56	12	Cut	N/A	307	0.5	1.6	60	Linear feature with steeply sloping sides and an irregular base	Linear feature to the west of Area 60.
307	56	12	Deposit	306	N/A	0.5	1.6	60	Light-brownish-grey, firmly compacted, sandy-silt with occasional charcoal and small stone inclusions.	Fill of (306)
308	56	14 & 15	Cut	N/A	309	Min 0.4	2.8	-	A linear feature with steeply sloping sides (not fully excavated in testing)	A possible boundary/enclosure ditch (appears to be a continuation of (354) in Field 55).
309	56	14 & 15	Deposit	308	N/A	Min 0.4	2.8	-	Dark-brownish-grey, loosely compacted, sandy-silt with occasional small stones and charcoal inclusions.	Fill of (308)
310	56	17	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	2.5	4	Small and medium, angular and sub-	Rubble deposit/upper fill of

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
									angular stones in a mid-brown, sandy-silt matrix with moderate charcoal and occasional heat shattered stone inclusions.	pit.
311	56	17	Cut	N/A	312	0.18	0.08	0.1	Sub-circular feature with steeply sloping sides and a flat base.	Cut of stakehole truncating feature (313)
312	56	17	Deposit	311	N/A	0.18	0.08	0.1	Light-grey, loosely compacted, sandy-silt with occasional charcoal inclusions.	Upper fill of (311)
313	56	17	Cut	N/A	314	0.07	0.4	0.5	Sub-circular feature with concave sides and an irregular base.	Cut of a small pit
314	56	17	Deposit	313	N/A	0.07	0.4	0.5	Dark-grey, loosely compacted sandy-silt with occasional charcoal inclusions.	Upper fill of (313)
315	56	17	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	1.2	1.6	Sub-rectangular deposit composed of blackish-red, firmly compacted clay with moderate charcoal inclusions and frequent fragments of red clay/brick.	Possible rubble deposit/surface.
316	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Void
317	56	20	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	0.7	2	Mid-greyish-black, moderately compacted, sandy-silt with	Possible 'rake out' deposit from a kiln.

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
318	56	20	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	0.6	1.2	moderate to frequent charcoal and occasional metalworking slag inclusions. Light-greyish-black, moderately compacted, sandy-silt with moderate to frequent charcoal and occasional metalworking slag inclusions.	Possible 'rake out' deposit from a kiln.
319	56	20	Cut	N/A	320	0.12	0.9	2	Linear feature with concave sides and a flat base	Shallow linear feature of uncertain function.
320	56	20	Deposit	319	N/A	0.12	0.9	2	Light-grey, loosely compacted, silty-clay with occasional charcoal inclusions.	Fill of (319)
321	56	20	Cut	N/A	322	-	0.9 – 1.8	2.5	Slightly irregular linear feature (unexcavated)	Linear feature of uncertain function.
322	56	20	Deposit	321	N/A	-	0.9 – 1.8	2.5	Blackish-grey, loosely compacted, clayey-sand charcoal and frequent small angular and sub-angular stone inclusions.	Upper fill of (321)
323	56	20	Cut	N/A	324	-	0.5	0.8	Irregular feature (unexcavated)	Cut of pit
324	56	20	Deposit	323	N/A	-	0.5	0.8	Light-blackish-grey, loosely compacted,	Upper fill of (323)

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
325	56	1	Cut	N/A	326	-	0.41	0.5	sandy-silt with frequent charcoal inclusions. Sub-oval feature (unexcavated)	Cut of pit.
326	56	1	Deposit	325	N/A	-	0.41	0.5	Mid-blackish-grey, moderately compacted, silty-sand with occasional charcoal and small stone inclusions	Upper fill of (325)
327	56	5	Cut	N/A	328	0.1	0.7	1.05	Sub-rectangular feature (unexcavated)	Cut of pit
328	56	5	Deposit	327	N/A	0.1	0.7	1.05	Mid-grey, moderately compacted, sandy-silt with frequent charcoal inclusions	Upper fill of (327)
329	56	11	Cut	N/A	329	0.2	0.32	0.4	Sub-oval feature with a concave base and sides	Cut of stone socket/feature of low archaeological potential
330	56	11	Deposit	330	N/A	0.2	0.32	0.4	Mid-blackish-brown, moderately compacted, silty-sand with occasional charcoal and small stone inclusions.	Fill of (329)
331	56	16	Cut	N/A	332	-	0.4	1.35	A sub-oval feature (unexcavated)	Cut of pit
332	56	16	Deposit	331	N/A	-	0.4	1.35	Dark-grey, moderately compacted, clayey-silt with occasional charcoal and burnt bone inclusions.	Upper fill of (331)

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
333	56	16	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	0.9	1.6	Small stones in a mid-greyish-brown, sandy-silt matrix.	Deposit of uncertain function underlying feature (331)
334	56	16	Cut	N/A	335	0.4	1.4	-	Linear feature with steeply sloping convex sides and a concave base.	Linear of uncertain function.
335	56	16	Deposit	334	N/A	0.4	1.4	-	Mid-brownish-grey moderately compacted, clayey-sand with occasional small stones and charcoal inclusions. Fragments of red-clay/brick were also noted in the fill.	Fill of (334)
336	56	19	Cut	N/A	336	-	0.9 – 1.4	20	Linear feature (unexcavated)	Linear feature that delineates the archaeology at the north of Area 60
337	56	19	Deposit	337	N/A	-	0.9 – 1.4	20	Dark-greyish-brown, loosely compacted, silty-sand with moderate to frequent, small and medium angular and sub-angular stones.	Upper fill of (336)
338	56	19	Cut	N/A	339	-	1.1	1.7	Sub-oval feature (unexcavated)	Cut of pit.
339	56	19	Deposit	338	N/A	-	1.1	1.7	Dark-blackish-grey, loosely compacted, charcoal rich sandy-silt	Upper fill of (338)

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
340	56	19	Cut	N/A	341	-	0.35	0.9	with moderate small and medium stones. Sub-circular feature (unexcavated)	Cut of pit
341	56	19	Deposit	340	N/A	-	0.35	0.9	Mid-reddish-brown, moderately compacted, clayey-sand with occasional medium stones and fragments of red clay/brick.	Upper fill of (340)
342	56	19	Cut	N/A	343	-	0.5	0.5	Circular feature (unexcavated)	Posthole
343	56	19	Deposit	342	N/A	-	0.5	0.5	Mid-reddish-brown, moderately compacted, clayey-sand with occasional charcoal inclusions.	Upper fill of (342)
344	56	19	Cut	N/A	345	-	0.4	0.4	Circular feature (unexcavated)	Posthole
345	56	19	Deposit	344	N/A	-	0.4	0.4	Mid-grey, moderately compacted, sandy-silt with frequent fine pebbles.	Upper fill of (344)
346	56	19	Cut	N/A	347	-	0.2	0.4	Sub-rectangular feature (unexcavated)	Posthole/pit
347	56	19	Deposit	346	N/A	-	0.2	0.4	Mid-brown, moderately compacted silty-sand with occasional charcoal inclusions	Upper fill of (346)
348	56	19	Cut	N/A	349	-	1.1	2.3	Sub-circular feature (unexcavated)	Cut of pit

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
349	56	19	Deposit	348	N/A	-	1.1	2.3	Dark-brownish-grey, moderately compacted, silty-sand with occasional small stone and seashell inclusions	Upper fill of (348)
350	56	19	Cut	N/A	351	-	0.42	0.48	Sub-circular feature (unexcavated)	Posthole
351	56	19	Deposit	350	N/A	-	0.42	0.48	Light-brown, moderately compacted, clayey-sand with moderate medium stones.	Upper fill of (350)
352	56	19	Cut	N/A	353	0.25	1.05	-	Linear feature with a concave base and sides	Linear of uncertain function
353	56	19	Deposit	352	N/A	0.25	1.05	-	Dark-grey, moderately compacted, silty-sand with occasional large stones.	Fill of (352)
354	55	22A-26A	Cut	N/A	355	Min 0.35	1.9	50	Curvilinear feature with concave sides	A possible boundary/enclosure ditch (appears to be a continuation of (308) in Field 56).
355	55	26A	Deposit	354	N/A	Min 0.35	1.9	-	Dark-greyish-brown, moderately compacted, silty-sand with occasional small and medium stones and charcoal inclusions.	Upper fill of (354), Trench
356	55	23A	Cut	N/A	357	-	0.25	1.4	Sub-square feature (unexcavated)	Cut of pit

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
357	55	23A	Deposit	357	N/A	-	0.25	1.4	Mid-grey, moderately compacted, silty-sand with occasional small stone inclusions	Upper fill of (356)
358	55	23A	Cut	N/A	359	-	0.35	6.24	NW-SE orientated linear feature (unexcavated)	Linear feature of uncertain function, possible part of a structure.
359	55	23A	Deposit	358	N/A	-	0.35	6.24	Mid-blackish-grey, moderately compacted, sandy-silt with moderate charcoal and animal bone inclusions	Upper fill of (358)
360	55	23A	Cut	N/A	361	-	0.3	3.07	N-S orientated linear feature (unexcavated)	Linear feature of uncertain function, possible part of a structure.
361	55	23A	Deposit	360	N/A	-	0.3	3.07	Blackish-grey, moderately compacted, sandy-silt with moderate charcoal inclusions.	Upper fill of (360)
362 a), b) and c)	55	23A	Cut	N/A	363	a)- b)0.13 c)-	a)0.55 b)1.2 c)1.1	a)10 b)3.6 c)1.1	Cut of a linear feature composed of three parts; a), b) and c)	Linear feature of uncertain function, possible part of a structure.
363	55	23A	Deposit	362	N/A	a)- b)0.13 c)-	a)0.55 b)1.2 c)1.1	a)10 b)3.6 c)1.1	Mid-blackish-grey, moderately compacted, sandy-silt with moderate charcoal and burnt bone inclusions.	Upper fill of (362)

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
364	55	23A	Cut	N/A	365	-	0.3	0.32	Sub-circular feature (unexcavated)	Possible posthole
365	55	23A	Deposit	364	N/A	-	0.3	0.32	Brownish-grey, moderately compacted, clayey-sand with occasional charcoal inclusions	Upper fill of (364)
366	55	23A	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	1.3	2.1	Small and medium stones in a mid-greyish-black, sandy-silt matrix	Stony deposit
367	55	23A	Cut	N/A	368	-	0.6	1.15	Sub-rectangular feature (unexcavated)	Possible pit
368	55	23A	Deposit	367	N/A	-	0.6	1.15	Blackish-grey, loosely compacted, sandy-silt with a high organic content and occasional small stones	Upper fill of (367)
369	55	23A	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	-	8.7	Dark-greyish-black, loosely compacted, silty-sand with frequent small and medium stones and occasional charcoal inclusions.	Stony deposit
370	55	23A	Cut	N/A	371	-	0.38	0.45	Sub-circular feature (unexcavated)	Cut of pit
371	55	23A	Deposit	370	N/A	-	0.38	0.45	Mid-greyish-brown, moderately compacted, clayey-sand with occasional charcoal and small stone inclusions.	Upper fill of (370)
372	55	23A	Cut	N/A	373	0.23	1.2	-	Sub-oval/sub-square	Cut of pit

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
373	55	23A	Deposit	372	N/A	0.23	1.2	-	feature partially exposed within the trench. Mid-brown, moderately compacted, clayey-sand with occasional small stones.	Fill of (372)
374	55	23A	Cut	N/A	375	-	0.24	0.24	Circular feature (unexcavated)	Posthole
375	55	23A	Deposit	374	N/A	-	0.24	0.24	Mid-grey, moderately compacted, silty-sand with occasional charcoal inclusions	Upper fill of (374)
376	55	23A	Cut	N/A	377	-	0.47	0.57	Sub-oval feature (unexcavated)	Cut of pit
377	55	23A	Deposit	376	N/A	-	0.47	0.57	Mid-grey, moderately compacted silty-sand with occasional charcoal and small stone inclusions.	Upper fill of (376)
378	55	23A	Cut	N/A	379	-	0.7	1.1	Sub-oval feature (unexcavated)	Cut of pit
379	55	23A	Deposit	378	N/A	-	0.7	1.1	Mid-grey, moderately compacted, silty-sand with small stones	Upper fill of (378)
380	55	23A	Cut	N/A	381	-	0.3	0.82	Sub-oval feature (unexcavated)	Cut of pit
381	55	23A	Deposit	380	N/A	-	0.3	0.82	Mid-brown, moderately compacted, silty-sand with occasional charcoal and small	Upper fill of (380)

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
									stone inclusions.	
382	55	23A	Cut	N/A	383	-	0.15	0.15	Circular feature (unexcavated)	Stakehole
383	55	23A	Deposit	382	N/A	-	0.15	0.15	Mid-brown, clayey-sand with occasional charcoal inclusions.	Fill of (382)
384	55	23A	Cut	N/A	385	-	0.15	0.15	Circular feature (unexcavated)	Stakehole
385	55	23A	Deposit	384	N/A	-	0.15	0.15	Mid-brown, clayey-sand with occasional charcoal inclusions.	Fill of (384)
386	55	23A	Cut	N/A	387	-	0.15	0.15	Circular feature (unexcavated)	Stakehole
387	55	23A	Deposit	386	N/A	-	0.15	0.15	Mid-brown, clayey-sand with occasional charcoal inclusions.	Fill of (386)
388	55	23A	Cut	N/A	389	-	0.15	0.15	Circular feature (unexcavated)	Stakehole
389	55	23A	Deposit	388	N/A	-	0.15	0.15	Mid-brown, clayey-sand with occasional charcoal inclusions.	Fill of (388)
390	55	23A	Cut	N/A	391	-	0.12-0.22	0.9	Curvilinear feature (unexcavated)	Cut of a curvilinear feature of uncertain function.
391	55	23A	Deposit	390	N/A	-	0.12-0.22	0.9	Mid-brown, moderately compacted, silty-sand with occasional charcoal inclusions.	Upper fill of (390)
392	55	23A	Cut	N/A	393	-	0.25	0.25	Circular feature (unexcavated)	Possible posthole

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
393	55	23A	Deposit	392	N/A	-	0.25	0.25	Mid-brown, moderately compacted, silty-sand with occasional charcoal inclusions	Upper fill of (392)
394	55	22A	Deposit	354	N/A	0.4	1.9	-	Mid-brown, silty-sand, with occasional large stone inclusions	Fill of (354)
395	55	23A	Deposit	354	N/A	-	1.38	-	Mid-brown, moderately compacted, clayey-silt with frequent small stones and occasional charcoal inclusions	Fill of (354)
396	55	19A	Cut	N/A	397	0.4	1.25	-	Linear feature with steeply sloping sides and a flat base	Linear feature of low archaeological potential (drain)
397	55	19A	Deposit	396	N/A	0.4	1.25	-	Dark-brown, silty-sand with occasional charcoal inclusions and frequent large stones	Fill of (396)
398	55	6A	Cut	N/A	399	0.18	0.9	1.35	Curvilinear feature with a concave base and sides	Feature of low archaeological potential (natural hollow)
399	55	6A	Deposit	398	N/A	0.18	0.9	1.35	Mid-brown, moderately compacted, silty-sand with moderate small stones	Fill of (398)
400	55	2	Cut	N/A	401	0.14	0.4	-	Linear feature with concave sides and a flat base	Feature of low archaeological potential (plough furrow)

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
401	55	2	Deposit	400	N/A	0.14	0.4	-	Mid-brown, sandy-silt with a high organic content and occasional small stones	Fill of (400)

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
1001	1	2	Deposit	(1002)	N/A	0.09	0.45	1.50	Mid-blackish-brown, loosely-compacted silty-clay with occasional charcoal, burnt bone and root inclusions	Fill of curvilinear feature (1002)
1002	1	2	Cut	N/A	(1001) (1003) (1004) (1005)	0.20	1.20	13.4	Curvilinear feature with gradual breaks of slope, concave sides and a near flat base	Cut of a curvilinear feature
1003	1	2	Deposit	(1002)	N/A	0.13	0.90	-	Mid-orangey-brown, moderately-compacted silty-clay with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions	Fill of curvilinear feature (1002)
1004	1	2	Deposit	(1002)	N/A	0.16	1.50	-	Dark-black, moderately-compacted clayey silt with charcoal lenses	Fill of curvilinear feature (1002)
1005	1	2	Deposit	(1002)	N/A	0.10	2.20	-	Light-orangey-brown, moderately-compacted clayey-silt with small sub-angular stone	Fill of curvilinear feature (1002)

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
1006	1	2	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	-	2.70	inclusions Small and medium stones in a dark-brownish-grey, loosely compacted, sandy-silt matrix	Possible material associated with KE003:004 (not excavated)
1007	1	3	Deposit	N/A	N/A	0.05	0.30	0.60	Dark orangey-brown, loosely-compacted silty-clay with frequent charcoal and root inclusions	Oval-shaped deposit
1008	1	Ext.1	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	0.80	1.4	Mid-brownish-grey silty-clay	Oval-shaped deposit
1009	1	Ext.1	Cut	N/A	(1010)	0.07	0.70	0.75	Sub-circular feature with gradual breaks of slope, concave sides and a concave base	Cut of a circular feature
1010	1	Ext.1	Deposit	(1009)	N/A	0.07	0.70	0.75	Mid-greyish-brown, moderately-compacted silty-sand	Fill of circular feature (1009)
1011	1	Ext.1	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	0.34	0.88	Mid-greyish-brown, moderately-compacted silty-clay with moderate charcoal inclusions	Irregular-shaped deposit (not excavated)
1012	1	13	Cut	N/A	(1013) (1014) (1015) (1016)	0.17	0.60	2.80	Linear feature with gradual breaks of slope, steeply sloping sides and a rounded base	Cut of a linear feature
1013	1	13	Deposit	(1012)	N/A	0.10	0.50	2.80	Dark brown,	Upper fill of linear

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
1014	1	13	Deposit	(1012)	N/A	0.07	0.45	-	moderately-compacted silty-clay with occasional charcoal fleck inclusions	feature (1012) slot 1
1015	1	13	Deposit	(1012)	N/A	-	0.60	1.0	Dark brown, loosely-compacted clayey-silt with root inclusions	Basal fill of linear feature (1012) slot 1
1016	1	13	Deposit	(1012)	N/A	-	-	-	Dark brownish-black, loosely-compacted silty-clay with charcoal and small root inclusions	Upper fill of linear feature (1012) slot 2
1017	1	12	Cut	N/A	(1018)	-	18.0	-	Mid-brownish-grey, loosely-compacted silty-clay	Basal fill of linear feature (1012) slot 2
1018	1	12	Deposit	(1017)	N/A	-	18.0	-	Curvilinear feature (not excavated)	Cut of a curvilinear feature
1019	1	15 16 17	Cut	N/A	(1020)	0.39	0.70	-	Mid-greyish-brown, loosely-compacted silty-clay with frequent stone inclusions	Fill of curvilinear feature (1017)
1020	1	15 16 17	Deposit	(1019)	N/A	0.39	-	-	Linear feature (not excavated)	Cut of a linear feature
1021	1	16	Cut	N/A	(1022)	0.18	1.50	-	Mid-greyish-brown, loosely-compacted silty-clay with small stone inclusions	Fill of linear feature (1019)
									Linear feature with gradual breaks of slope, concave sides and a flat base	Cut of a linear feature

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
1022	1	16	Deposit	(1021)	N/A	0.18	1.50	-	Dark orangey-brown, loosely-compacted silty-clay with occasional small stone inclusions	Fill of linear feature (1021)
1023	1	16	Cut	N/A	(1024)	0.70	0.45	0.10	Oval-shaped feature with gradual breaks of slope, concave sides and a concave base	Cut of an oval feature
1024	1	16	Deposit	(1023)	N/A	0.70	0.45	0.10	Dark blackish-brown, loosely-compacted silty-clay with occasional charcoal fleck inclusions	Fill of oval feature (1023)
1025	1	16	Cut	N/A	(1026)	0.80	0.55	0.18	Oval-shaped feature with gradual breaks of slope, concave sides and a flat base	Cut of an oval-shaped feature
1026	1	16	Deposit	(1025)	N/A	0.18	0.55	0.80	Dark brownish-red, moderately-compacted sandy-silt with root inclusions	Fill of oval-shaped feature (1025)
1027	1	16	Deposit	N/A	N/A	0.12	0.08	0.10	Dark brownish-black, loosely-compacted clay with charcoal inclusions	Fill of a possible stakehole
1028	1	16	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	Dark brownish-black, loosely-compacted clay with charcoal inclusions	Fill of a possible stakehole (not excavated)
1029	1	16	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	Dark brownish-black,	Fill of a possible

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
1030	1	16	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	loosely-compacted clay with charcoal inclusions	stakehole excavated) (not
1031	1	16	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	Dark brownish-black, loosely-compacted clay with charcoal inclusions	Fill of a possible stakehole excavated) (not
1032	1	16	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	Dark brownish-black, loosely-compacted clay with charcoal inclusions	Fill of a possible stakehole excavated) (not
1033	1	16	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	Dark brownish-black, loosely-compacted clay with charcoal inclusions	Fill of a possible stakehole excavated) (not
1034	2	9	Cut	N/A	(1035)	0.12	1.0	1.45	Linear feature with imperceptible breaks of slope, concave sides and a flat base	Cut of a linear feature
1035	2	9	Deposit	(1034)	N/A	0.12	1.0	1.45	Dark brownish-grey, moderately-compacted loam with occasional charcoal, frequent stones and root inclusions	Fill of linear feature (1034)
1036	2	2	Structure	N/A	(1037)	0.11	0.56	3.50	Rectilinear structure with a sharp break of	Possible structure

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
1037	2	2	Deposit	(1036)	N/A	0.11	0.5	3.5	slope at the top, gradual at the bottom, near vertical sides and an irregular base Mid-reddish-orange, loosely-compacted silty-clay with frequent small and medium stones and mortar inclusions	Deposit within possible structure (1036)
1038	2	2	Deposit	N/A	N/A	-	2.0	2.30	Light-yellowish-orange, loosely-compacted small and medium stones in a sandy-silt matrix	Rectangular-shaped deposit of stones with associated possible structure (1036) (not excavated)
1039	2	12	Deposit	(1043)	N/A	0.20	2.0	2.10	Dark brownish-grey loosely-compacted sandy-clay with inclusions of stones, charcoal, burnt and un-burnt animal bone inclusions	Fill of pit (1043)
1040	6 B	7	Cut	N/A	(1041) (1042)	0.22	1.30	2.0	Linear feature with a sharp break of slope at the top, gradual at the bottom, concave sides and a rounded base	Cut a linear feature
1041	6 B	7	Deposit	(1040)	N/A	0.08	1.20	2.0	Mid-greyish-brown, loosely-compacted silty-clay with stones	Upper fill of linear feature (1040)

Context no.	Field No	Trench No	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
1042	6 B	7	Deposit	(1040)	N/A	0.14	1.30	-	and root inclusions Dark-black, loosely-compacted peat with frequent charcoal and small root inclusions	Basal fill of linear feature (1040)
1043	2	12	Cut	N/A	(1039)	0.20	2.0	2.10	Sub-circular feature with imperceptible breaks of slope, concave sides and a flat base	Cut of a pit

Appendix 3 – Finds Register

Find no.	Material	Description	Field	Trench
08E587:001:001	Stone	Whetstone from ringfort area	6 C	4
08E587:001:002	Stone	Roof tile	6 C	4
08E587:001:003	Clay	Ceramic floor tile	6 C	4
08E587:001:004	Iron	Metal hook from ringfort area	6 C	4
08E587:001:005	Stone	Elongated whetstone, rounded ends	6 C	4
08E587:001:006	Stone	Whetstone	6 C	4
08E587:001:007	Iron	Modern iron nail	6 C	4
08E587:001:008	Iron	Metal bracket with nail through perforation	6 C	4
08E587:001:009	Iron	Small flat iron object	6 C	4
08E587:001:010	Iron	Small flat iron object	6 C	4
08E587:001:011	Glass	Small fragment of thick green glass	6 C	4
08E587:001:012	Glass	Small fragment of thick green glass	6 C	4
08E587:001:013	Glass	Small fragment of thick green glass	6 C	4
08E587:001:014	Glass	Small fragment of thick green glass	6C	4
08E587:001:015	Stone	Rotary quern fragment	6 B	Haul Road
08E587:001:016	Glass	Fragment of thick green glass	2	3
08E587:001:017	Glass	Big piece of thick green glass	8	10
08E587:001:018	Stone	Small piece of flint debitage	6 A	
08E587:001:019	Stone	Piece of flint debitage	6 A	
08E587:001:020	Clay	Pottery, base sherd with remains of dark orange glaze.	6 A	3
08E587:001:021	Clay	Fragment of screw lid, dark brown glazed at the top.	-	-
08E587:001:022	Clay	Fragment of screw lid, dark brown glazed at the top.	-	-
08E587:001:023	Clay	Fragment of screw lid, dark brown glazed at the top.	-	-
08E587:001:024	Clay	Stem fragment from a clay pipe	2	10
08E587:001:025	Iron	Piece of metal	2	10
08E587:001:026	Iron	Piece of metal	2	10
08E587:001:027	Clay	Small fragment from screw lid of clay	-	-
08E587:001:028	Glass	Small fragment of thick green glass	-	-
08E587:001:029	Clay	Small piece of white glazed modern pottery with painting	-	-
08E587:001:030	Clay	Base sherd of white glazed, modern plate	-	-
08E587:001:031	Clay	Small rim sherd of modern white glazed pottery	-	-
08E587:001:032	Bone	Piece of bone with brown staining	28	5
08E587:007:001	Glass	Thick reddish brown glass tube		Haul Road
08E587:032:001	Clay	Fragment of post-medieval pottery with greenish yellow glaze	2	-
08E587:169:001	Stone	Whetstone	39	11
08E587:333:001	Ceramic	Glazed North Devon pottery	56	16
08E587:1035:001	Iron	Head of an iron nail	2	9
08E587:1035:002	Iron	Body of an iron nail	2	9

Find no.	Material	Description	Field	Trench
08E587:1037:001	Stone	Dark green glazed/vitrified stone	2	2

Appendix 4 – Environmental Sample Register

Sample no.	Context no.	Description	Field	Trench
08E357:001	1001	Mid-blackish-brown silty-clay from cut (1002)	1	1
08E357:002	045	Sample form possible kiln (044)	8	1
08E357:003	047	Fill of pit (046)	2	10
08E357:004	049	Fill of pit (048)	8	8
08E357:005	001	Mortar from top soil	6 C	4
08E357:006	037	Upper fill of a probable possible kiln (036)	6	5
08E357:007	040	Brownish black sandy-silty from kiln (039)	7	3
08E357:008	087	Charcoal-rich sandy-silty deposit of (168)	13	3 B

Appendix 5 - Drawing Register

Drawing No.	Scale	Type	Description
1000	1:10	Section	SSW facing section of cut (1002) in Area3, Trench 2, Field 1.

Appendix 6 – Bone Register

Sample no.	Context no.	Description	Field	Trench
08E357:2000	1039	Burnt and un-burnt bone from (1039)	2	12
08E357:2001	Void	Void	Void	Void
08E357:2002	001	Bone sample from top soil	6 C	4

Appendix 7 – Metallurgical Register

Sample No.	Context No.	Number of bags + volume	No. of fragments	Quick description of feature; e.g. Posthole, pit etc.	Field	Trench
1000	007	1 small bag	1	Shallow linear on haul road	8	HR
1001	061	1 small bag	1	Possible kiln/furnace	25	1

Appendix 8– Archive Quantities

Item	Quantity
Context Sheets	444
Photographs	1154
Registers	57
Sections	1



Project Code: SLNT07
Client: Shannon LNG
Date: July 2009

Report on Archaeological Test Trenching carried out on the proposed Shannon LNG Site in the Townlands of Ralappane and Kilcolgan Lower, Kilnoughtin Parish, Co. Kerry, Vol. 3

Authors: Patricia Long and Maura O Malley
Director: Patricia Long
Licence number: 08E587
Status: Approved

Appendix 9: Upstanding Building Survey

Project Code: SLNT07

Client: Shannon LNG

Date: September 2008

**Report on an Architectural Survey carried out on the proposed
Shannon LNG Site in the Townlands of Ralappane and Kilcolgan
Lower, Kilnaughtin Parish, Co. Kerry**

Author: Greg Laban BA MA

SUMMARY

An architectural survey was undertaken at a number of building complexes to be demolished in advance of the construction of the Shannon LNG Terminal in North Kerry. The survey comprised three separate farm complexes and part of a World War II era complex totalling 26 structures in all. There is an even mix of historical and modern buildings within the affected area; full NIAH style descriptions and photographic records are given for those properties of historic fabric.

INTRODUCTION

Shannon LNG proposes to construct a liquefied natural gas (LNG) regasification terminal on a 257 acre site located on the Shannon Estuary between Tarbert and Ballylongford. The proposed development comprises an LNG jetty, up to four storage tanks, pumps, a regasification system and associated facilities.

An extensive program of archaeological test-trenching was undertaken at the proposed site of the terminal in response to the recommendations of the EIS (Chapter on Archaeology, Architectural and Cultural Heritage by Sheila Lane and Ass. 2007) and in order to fulfil conditions of planning permission for the development.

It was stipulated within the EIS report that a written and photographic survey will be made of all impacted structures in advance of their removal. No buildings or structures of international, national, or regional significance will be affected by the proposed development. The location of the terminal and the individual architectural sites are shown in Figure 1.

DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT RESULTS

The RMP maps and the Archaeological Inventory of North Kerry (Toal 1995) along with other readily available literary and cartographic sources were examined for a record of archaeological monuments and architectural features in the immediate vicinity. Dating information regarding the sites was found using the 1st and 2nd edition OSI maps. Twenty-six buildings were identified as being at risk because of the impact of the Shannon LNG Terminal in North Kerry. Because most of the structures are fairly common farm buildings written records of their construction and/or use are unlikely to survive.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTIONS

Methodology

The proposed LNG terminal will have an impact on a number of upstanding buildings. An architectural survey of these buildings was recommended in the EIS and was applied as a planning condition relating to the development. These were then divided into building of historic fabric and modern structures. Standard NIAH terminology and methodology was used where possible, with guidelines and techniques from other established UK and Irish government units being respected throughout (NIAH 2006, RCHME 1996, RCAHMS 2004, DEHLG 2001, EH 2004 and 2006). In addition, terminology and methodology was cross referenced to standard texts of buildings

archaeology and architectural history (Curl 1999, Morris 2000, Robertson 1990). The survey was undertaken using a combination of photographs, hand sketches, and notes.

Results

Complex A- (EIS: CHS2) A farming complex consisting of four houses, one outbuilding that may have previously been a house, and seven other outbuildings (Figure 2). There is a mixture of four historic and eight modern buildings with some of the historic buildings being renovated and extended in more recent times. The large number of houses with varying ages demonstrates a long history of use on the site and possible use by an extended family.

A01- (Plates 1,2,3,4,5,6)

Detached five-bay single-storey house, built c.1830, now derelict with later extension to rear (south-west). Pitched corrugated iron roof. Rubble limestone walls with some render and concrete repair. Square-headed openings having concrete sills and stone lintels, some now blocked. Square-headed door opening. Concrete wall to front.

This house retains much of its original form. It retains much of its original stone walls. The roof has been replaced. All of the original windows are missing and many are now blocked with timber boards, concrete, or stones. There has been some recent concrete repair work to the structure.

A02- (Plates 7,8,9,10)

Detached five-bay single-storey house, built c. 1960, now derelict with later flat roof extension to rear (south-west). Pitched artificial slate roof with rendered chimneystack and uPVC rainwater goods. Rendered walls. Square-headed openings with concrete sills. Square-headed door opening. Concrete walls to side (north-east) front, and rear.

This mid-twentieth century house retains most of its original character and form. Some of the windows have been knocked out and others are boarded up. Both doors have been blocked with concrete blocks. The original boundary walls remain.

A03- (Plate 11)

Detached four-bay single-storey house, built c. 1970, now derelict. Pitched Spanish tile roof with rendered chimneystack. Rendered lined-and-ruled walls with timber eaves course. Square-headed openings with concrete sills. Square-headed door opening.

This mid-twentieth century house retains most of its original character and form. Some of the windows have been knocked out and others are boarded up. The door has been blocked with concrete blocks.

A04- (Plates 12,13,14)

Detached five-bay single-bay house, built c. 1860, now derelict with later extension to side (north-east) and recent flat roof extension to rear (north-west). Pitched artificial slate roof with rendered chimneystack. Rendered walls with plat bands. Square-headed openings with concrete sills now

blocked. Square-headed door openings. Concrete walls to rear. Further detail not provided due to heavy overgrowth.

This house retains much of its original form and character but has undergone recent rendering. The roof has been redone with artificial slate. Many of the windows are boarded up.

A05- (Plates 15,16,17,18,19,20)

Detached three-bay single-storey outbuilding, built c. 1840, with later concrete extension to side(south-west) and recent extension to front(south-east). Pitched corrugated iron roof. Coursed rubble limestone walls. Square-headed openings with stone sills and lintels. Square-headed door openings.

This outbuilding may have originally been a house. It retains its stone walls with only minor concrete repairs. The original roof has been replaced in the last 50 years. The windows are missing but some of the timber frames remain. An additional concrete bay has been added later with a recent flat roof extension. The retention of its original form and character makes this one of the best historic examples in the complex.

A06- (Plates 21,22,23,24,25)

Detached seven-bay single-storey outbuilding, built c. 1840, now derelict with later lean-to extension to side (south-west). Pitched corrugated iron roof. Coursed rubble limestone walls to front and roughcast rendered walls to rear. Square-headed openings with fixed pane timber windows having timber lintels. Square-headed door openings, one with iron hanging door to front (south).

This structure is typical of nineteenth century farm buildings displaying excellent stone walls and retaining much of its original form and character. There are minor structural holes and concrete repairs in the walls. Its roof has recently been replaced with corrugated iron. Some of the window openings retain their timber frames and one door is still in place.

A07- (Plate 26)

Detached six-bay single-storey outbuilding, built c. 1960. Pitched corrugated iron roof. Concrete walls. Square-headed openings with timber framed windows. Square-headed door openings.

Mid-twentieth century concrete farm building using typical materials of the period. Most windows are knocked out but retain their timber frames.

A08- (Plate 27)

Detached three-bay single-storey outbuilding, built c. 1960. Pitched corrugated iron roof. Concrete walls. Triangular openings. Square-headed door openings.

Mid-twentieth century concrete farm building using typical materials of the period. Openings missing windows and doors.

A09- (Plate 28)

Attached single-bay open barn, built c.1960. Barrel corrugated iron roof with timber supports. Concrete walls and metal railings. Square-headed opening. Attached concrete stalls and side building with concrete steps.

A typical mid-twentieth century farm building using materials characteristic of the time.

A10- (Plate 29)

Detached single-bay open barn, built c. 1960. Barrel corrugated iron roof. Corrugated iron walls with concrete walls to base. Square-headed opening.

Open barn used for storing hay. A typical mid-twentieth century farm building using materials characteristic of the time.

A11- (Plate 30)

Detached single-bay single-storey outbuilding, built c. 1960, Pitched corrugated iron roof. Concrete walls. Square-headed opening.

A typical mid-twentieth century farm building using materials characteristic of the time.

A12- (Plate 31)

Outbuilding with no roof and concrete walls.

Mid-twentieth century outbuilding that was probably never finished.

Complex B- (EIS: CHS 9) A farm complex with one house and one outbuilding from the early nineteenth century, one late nineteenth century house, and four other modern outbuildings (Figure 3). The two houses and one outbuilding are of historic note. The construction times of the buildings show three separate periods of development and expansion on the site. The addition of modern decorations to some of the older buildings demonstrates an extended history of use and progression.

B01- (Plates 32,33,34,35,36)

Detached five-bay single storey house, built c. 1820, now derelict with later pitched and lean-to extensions to side (north). Recent flat roof extension to rear (east) and open red brick and concrete porch. Pitched corrugated iron roofs with rendered chimneystacks. Roughcast rendered walls with plat bands. Rubble limestone walls with some render to extensions. Square-headed openings with concrete sills and painted timber surrounds. Square-headed door opening with timber panelled door.

This style of house is seen throughout the rural landscape of Ireland during the nineteenth century. Although this house has had a few recent renovations such as a new corrugated iron roof and re-rendered walls, it still retains its traditional form.

B02- (Plates 37,38,39,40,41,42)

Detached six-bay single-storey house, built c. 1870, now derelict with later and recent extensions to side (east). Pitched artificial slate roof with red brick chimneystacks. Roughcast rendered walls with plinth and platbands to sides and eaves course. Square-headed openings with concrete sills. Camber-headed door opening.

This farmhouse retains its original form and character. It has been refurbished with artificial slate tiles and recent rendering. It has also been extended at least twice. The red brick chimneys are a style of the late nineteenth century. The windows and doors are now gone.

B03- (Plates 43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51)

Detached three-bay single-storey outbuilding, built c. 1820, with attic storey and lean-to sheds to side (north). Pitched slate roof to main block and corrugated iron roofs to sheds. Coursed rubble limestone walls with rectangular openings to front (east), rear, and sides. Square-headed openings with timber casement window to front and having stone sills and flat arches with rubble limestone voussoirs. Square-headed door openings with timber lintels and flat arches having rubble limestone voussoirs.

A fine example of a typical farm building dating to the early nineteenth century. Fine stone craftsmanship can be seen in the walls and the arches above the doorways. The slate roof is of high quality with only a few slates displaced. The doors and windows are missing for the most part with the exception of one timber casement window.

B04- (Plate 52)

Detached single-bay single storey outbuilding, built c. 1870. Single pitch corrugated iron roof. Square-headed openings. Square-headed door opening.

Typical early nineteenth century outbuilding displaying original rubble limestone walls and a more recent corrugated iron roof. No doors remain.

B05- (Plate 53)

Detached two-bay single-storey outbuilding, built c. 1870, with later flat roof extension to side (east). Pitched corrugated iron roof. Rubble limestone walls with render. Square-headed openings.

Typical early nineteenth century outbuilding displaying original rubble limestone walls and a more recent corrugated iron roof. No doors remain.

B06- (Plate 54)

Detached single-bay open barn, built c. 1960, with lean-to extension to side (south). Rounded corrugated iron roof. Corrugated iron walls. Square-headed door openings.

An open hay barn. Typical of mid-twentieth century farm buildings using materials characteristic of the time.

B07- (Plate 55)

Detached single-bay outbuilding, built c. 1960. Shallow single pitched corrugated iron roof. Concrete walls. Square-headed door opening.

A simple shed typical of farm building dating to the mid-twentieth century using materials characteristic of the time. No doors remain.

Complex C- (EIS: CHS 9) A small farm complex consisting of one house with three outbuildings and surrounded by a boundary wall (Figure 4). This complex retains much of its historic value with two of the structures being mid nineteenth century in date and two modern buildings. These building demonstrate two separate building periods with the first edition OS map showing an even earlier period of habitation.

C01- (Plates 56,57,58)

Detached two-bay single-storey house, built c. 1870. Pitched artificial slate roof with red brick chimneystack . Rendered walls with timber eaves course. Square-headed openings with concrete sills. Additional details obscured due to heavy overgrowth.

A small house typical of nineteenth century rural dwellings. The roof now has an artificial slate roof. The red brick chimney is of a style indicative of the late nineteenth century. The door and windows no longer remain.

C02- (Plate 60)

Detached single-bay single-storey outbuilding, built c. 1960. Pitched corrugated iron roof. Concrete walls. Square-headed openings.

A typical farm building dating to the mid-twentieth century using materials characteristic of the time. No doors or windows remain.

C03- (Plate 61)

Detached single-bay single-storey outbuilding, built c. 1870. Single pitch corrugated iron roof. Rubble limestone walls.

An outbuilding displaying stone craftsmanship and a roof that has been replaced with corrugated iron. It may have been covered in a roughly thatched roof when first built.

C04- (Plate 62)

Detached single-bay outbuilding, built c. 1960. Shallow single pitched corrugated iron roof. Concrete walls. Square-headed door opening.

A simple shed typical of farm buildings dating to the mid-twentieth century using materials characteristic of the time. No doors remain.

C05- (Plates 63,64,65)

Freestanding rubble limestone boundary walls with gate piers. In a state of near collapse in some parts but surrounding the buildings to the north and east. Some detail unavailable due to heavy overgrowth.

A typical nineteenth century rubble stone boundary wall enclosing the main buildings of the property. The gates are no longer present but would probably have been of wrought-iron.

Complex D- A group of two structures one being a pill box, the other is unidentifiable due to its derelict state (Figure 5).

D01- (EIS: CHS 7)

(Plates 66,67,68,69,70)

A detached single-bay single-storey hexagonal pill box, built c. 1942, now derelict. Flat concrete roof. Concrete walls with rubble limestone camouflage covering. Square-headed chamfered openings. Square-headed door opening. Built within a field boundary.

A typical WWII era pill box, of functional design. It remains in good condition due to its simple design.

D02- (EIS: CHS 15)

(Plate 71)

An incorporated two-bay structure, built c. 1900. Square-openings now blocked. Rubble limestone walls.

This structure is located near the pill box and set within a rubble limestone wall, it may be associated with it, however different building materials suggest a separate date and use.

DISCUSSION

The survey of the architectural sites listed above provides a record prior to their demolition. Half of the affected properties are at least of 19th century in date and worthy of record. The other half are of mid to late 20th century in date and of little architectural interest. All of the buildings are either derelict or in disuse. The historical buildings which include A01, A04, A05, A06, B01, B02, B03, B04, B05, C01, C03, and C05 are mainly of rubble limestone construction with most missing their original windows and doors and having replacement roofs. One exceptional structure B03 retains almost all of its original features and should be considered for preservation or relocation. Another interesting building is the WWII era pill box that represents an alternative landuse of some interest c.1942 and a reminder of more turbulent times.

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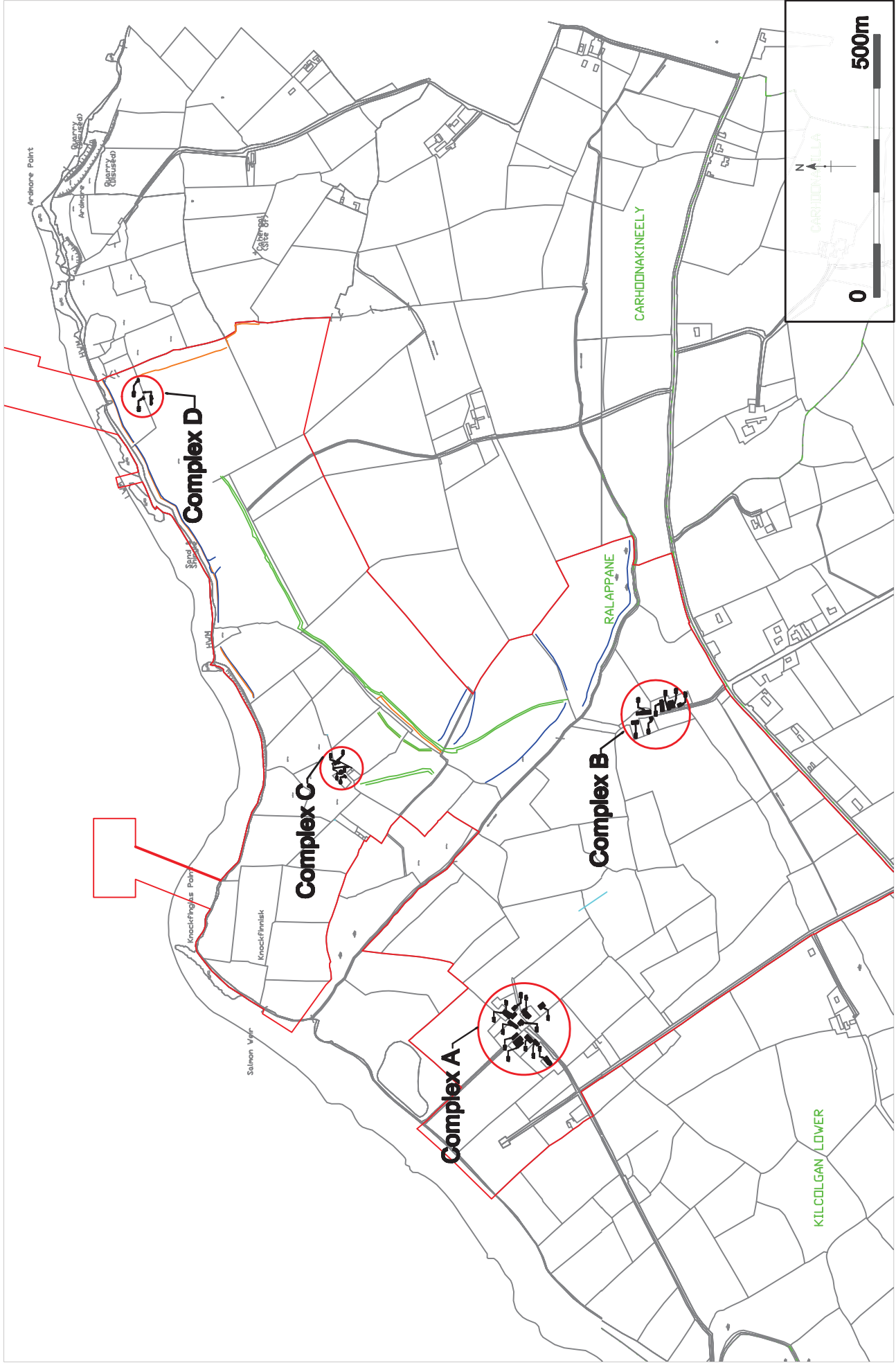


Figure 1 - Shannon LNG Terminal in North Kerry: Overview of Complexes A,B,C, and D

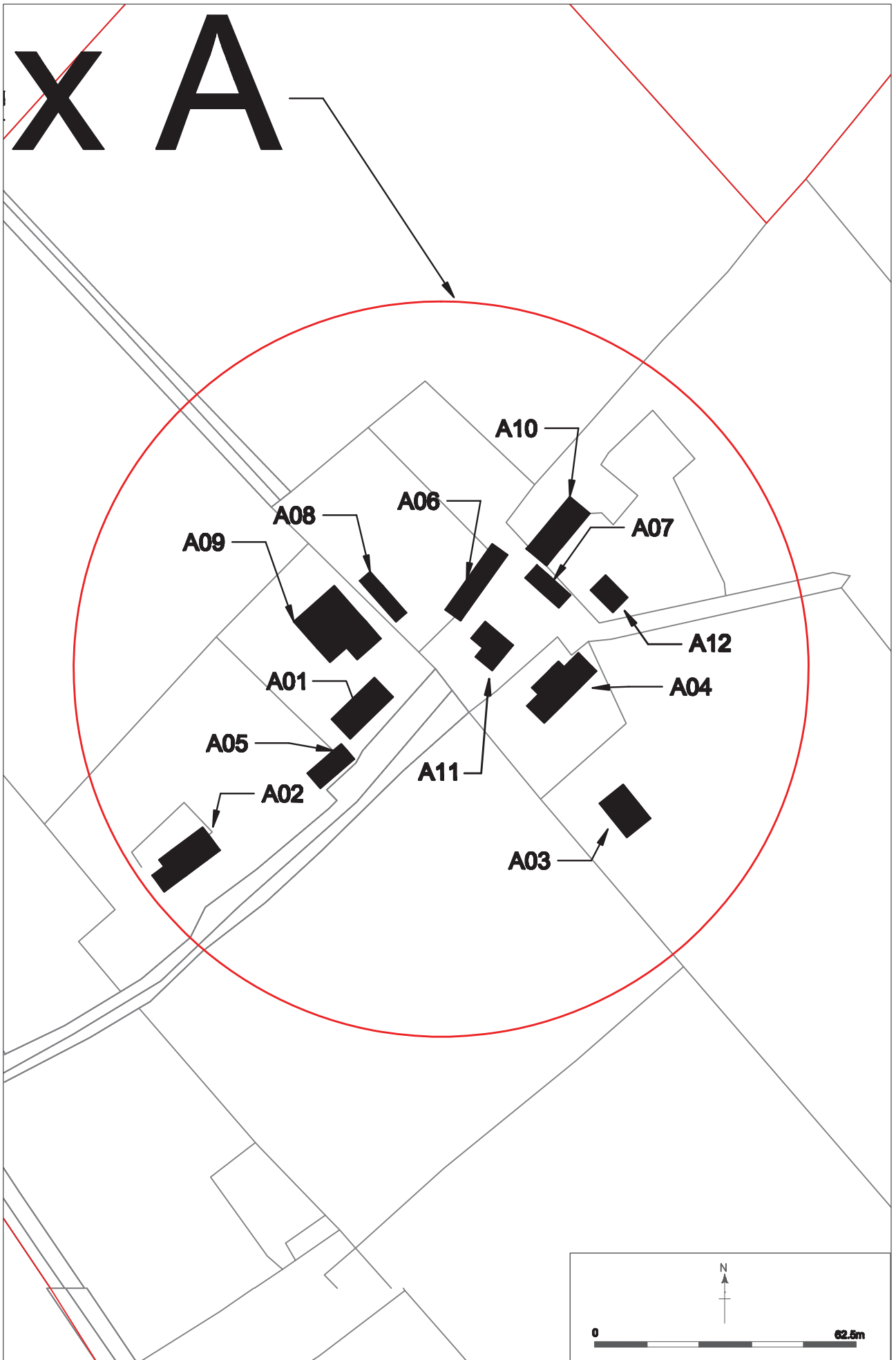


Figure 2 - Shannon LNG Terminal in North Kerry: Location of Complex A

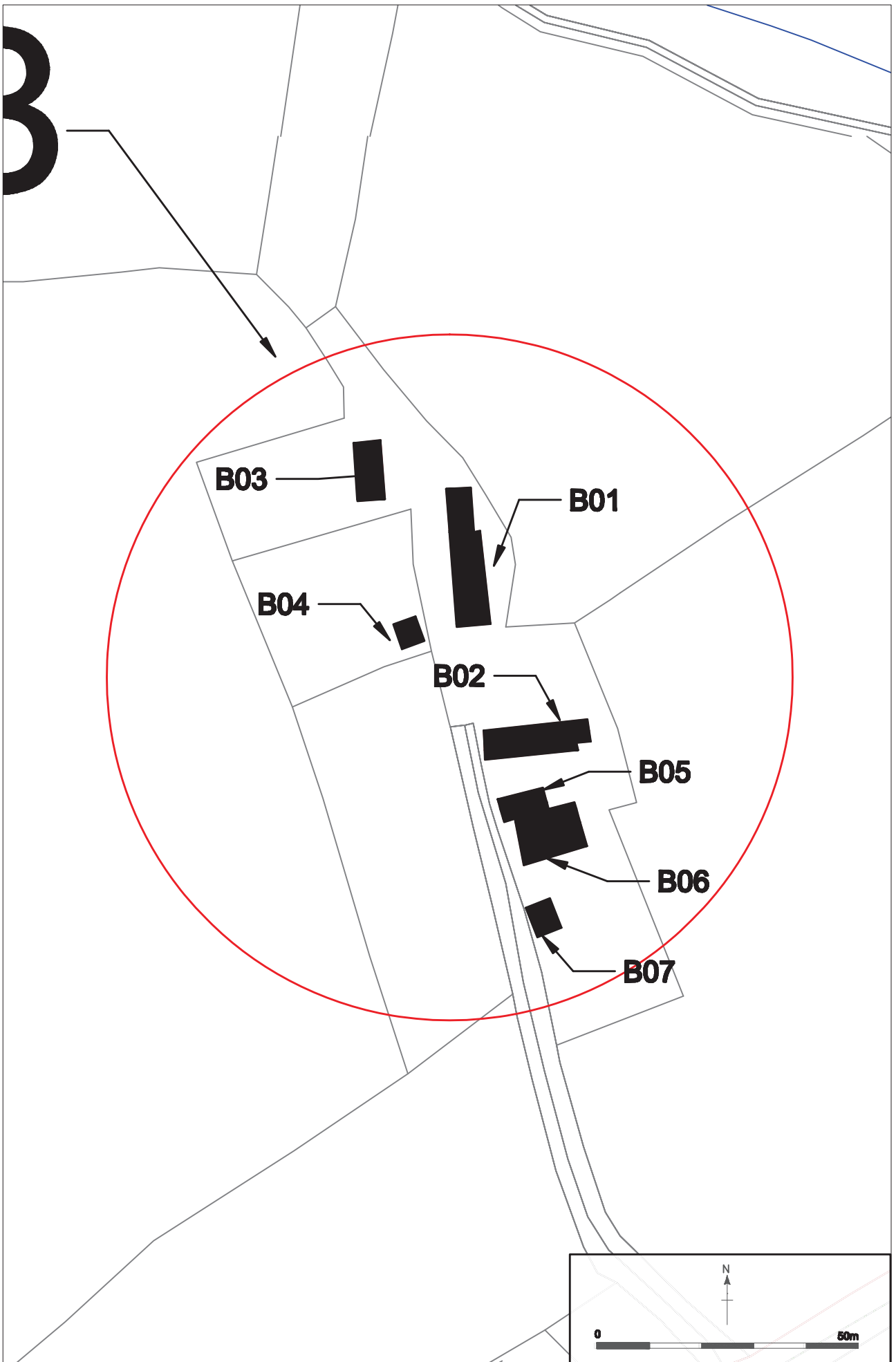


Figure 3 - Shannon LNG Terminal in North Kerry: Location of Complex B

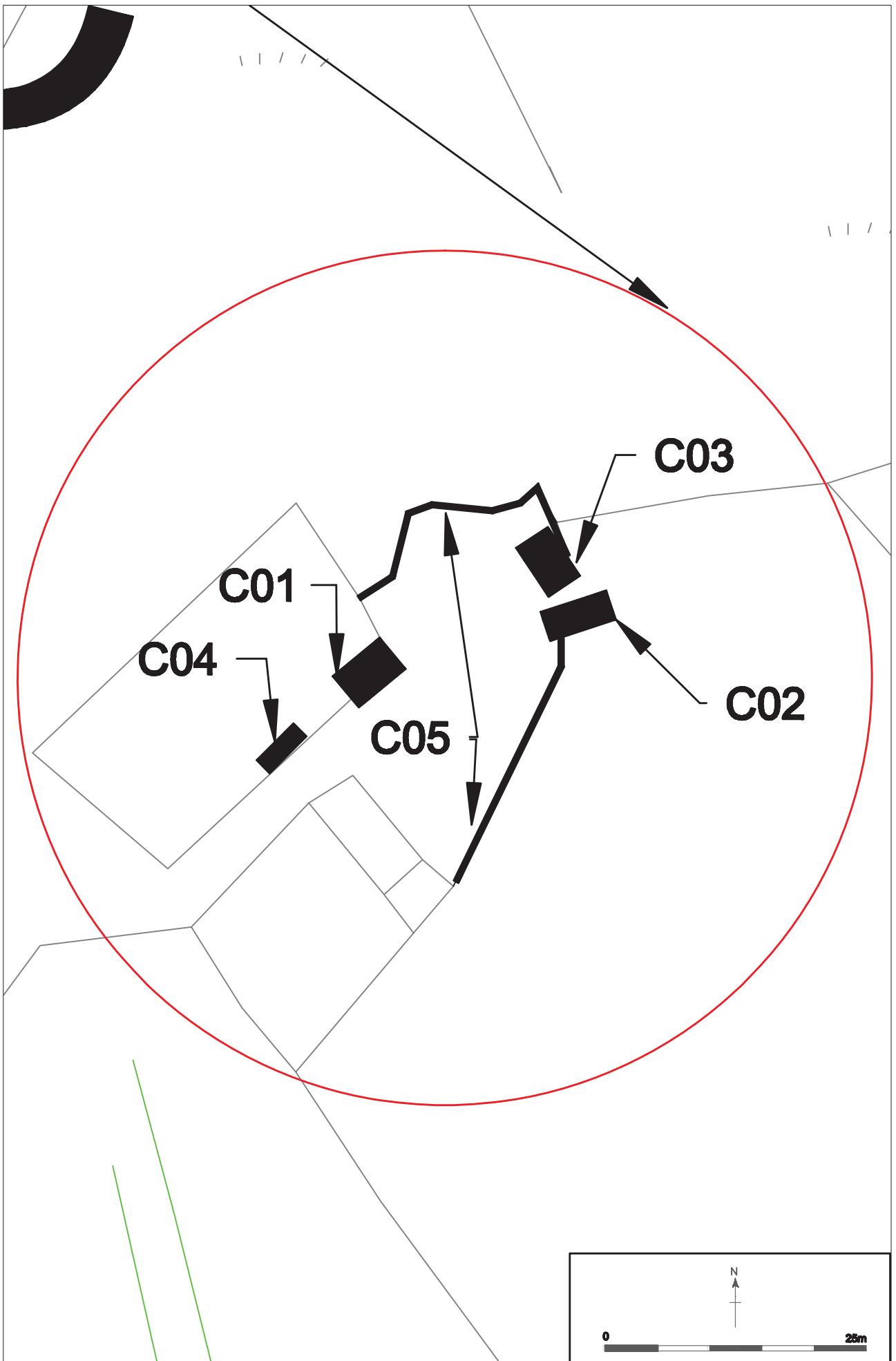


Figure 4 - Shannon LNG Terminal in North Kerry: Location of Complex A

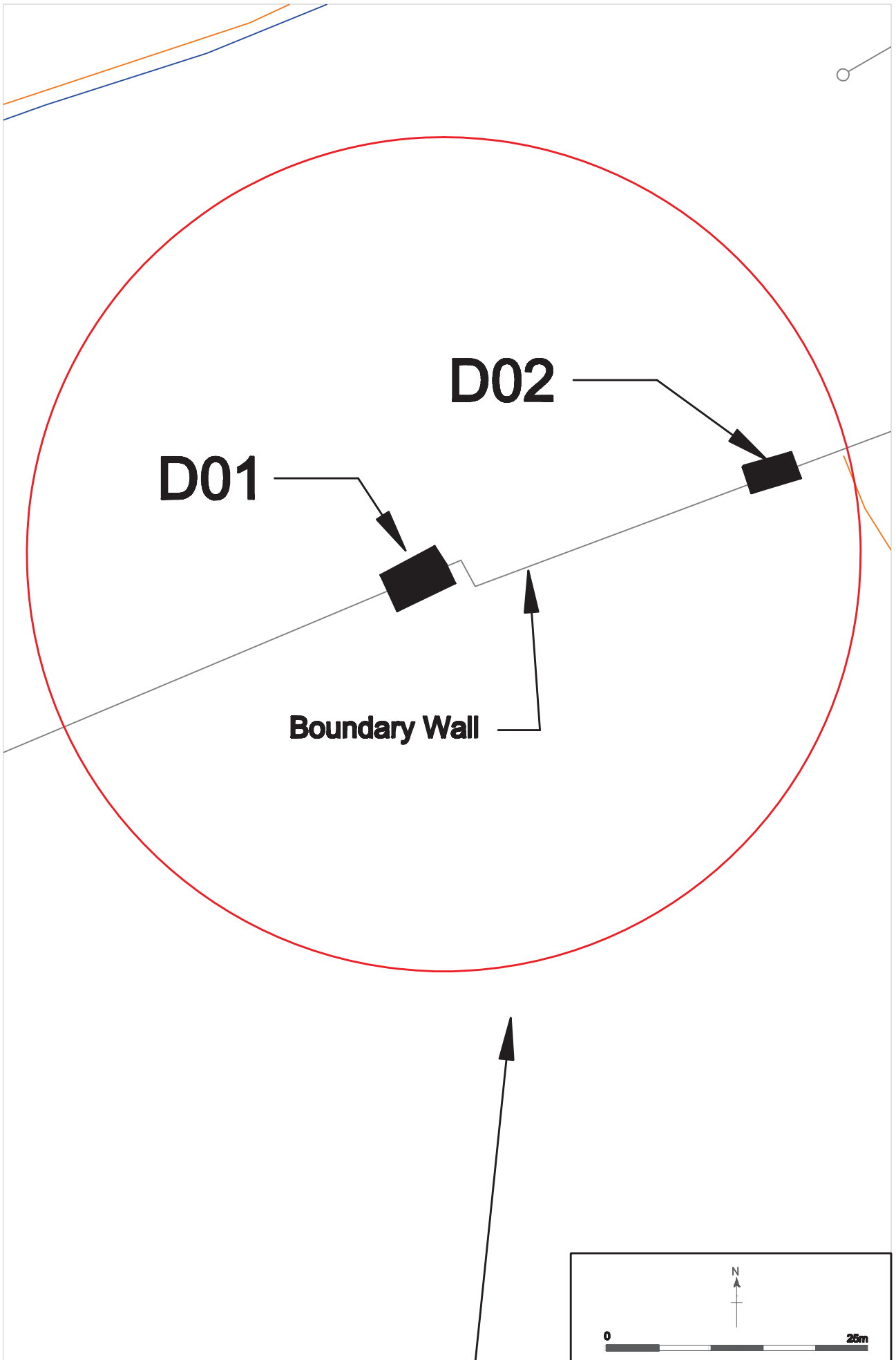


Figure 5 - Shannon LNG Terminal in North Kerry: Location of D01



Plate 1 - Southeast elevation A01



Plate 2 - Northeast elevation A01



Plate 3 - Southwest elevation A01



Plate 4 - Window opening southeast elevation A01



Plate 5 - Door opening southeast elevation A01



Plate 6 - Window opening to southeast elevation A01



Plate 7 - Southeast elevation A02



Plate 8 - Northeast elevation A02



Plate 9 - Northwest elevation A02



Plate 10 - Southwest elevation A02

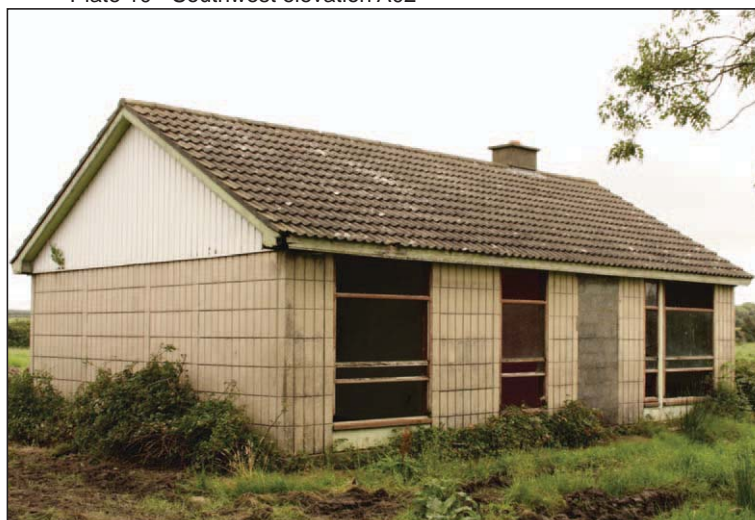


Plate 11 - Southwest elevation A03



Plate 12 - Northeast and southeast A04



Plate 13 - Northeast and southeast A04



Plate 14 - Northwest and southwest elevations A04



Plate 15 - Southeast and northeast elevations A05



Plate 16 - Northeast elevation A05



Plate 17 - Northwest elevation A05



Plate 18 - Southwest elevation A05



Plate 19 - Window opening northeast elevation A05



Plate 20 - Window opening southeast elevation A05



Plate 21 - Southeast elevation A06

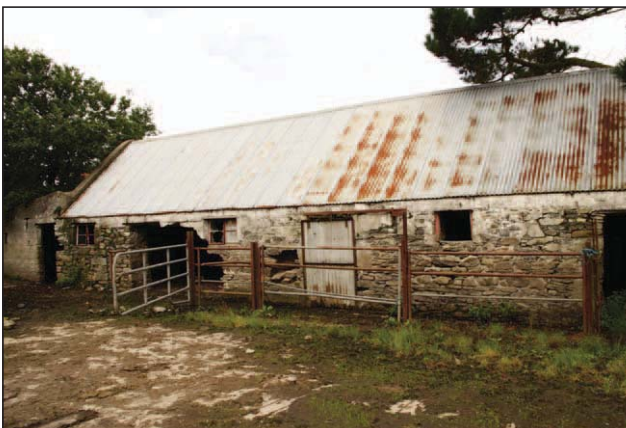


Plate 22 - Southeast elevation A06



Plate 23 - Window opening southeast elevation A06_



Plate 24 -Door opening southeast elevation A06



Plate 25 - Southwest elevation A06



Plate 26 - Southwest elevation A07



Plate 27 - Southeast and Northeast elevations A08



Plate 28 - Southeast elevation A09



Plate 29 - Southeast and northeast elevations A10



Plate 30 - Southeast and northeast elevations A11



Plate 31 - North elevation A12



Plate 32 - West elevation B01

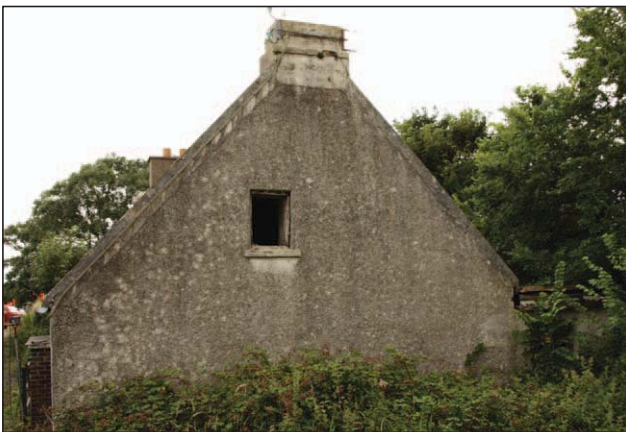


Plate 33 - South elevation B01



Plate 34 - North elevation B01



Plate 35 - Door opening west elevation B01



Plate 36 - North and west elevations B01



Plate 37 - South elevation B02



Plate 38 - West elevation B02



Plate 39 - North elevation B02



Plate 40 - East elevation B02

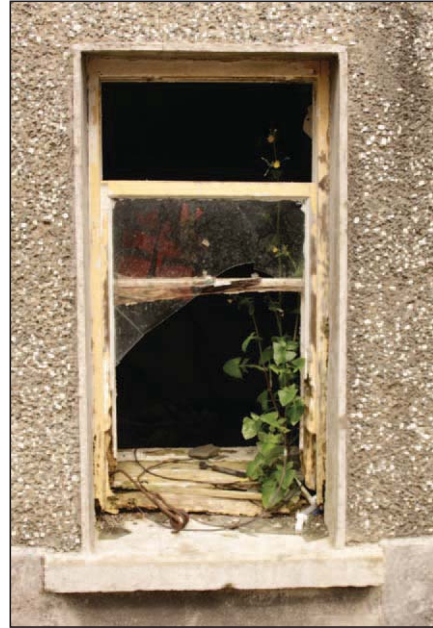


Plate 41 - Window opening north elevation B02



Plate 42 - Door opening north elevation B02



Plate 43 - East and north elevations B03



Plate 44 - North elevation B03



Plate 45 - West elevation B03



Plate 46 - West elevation B03



Plate 47 - Door opening west elevation B03



Plate 48 - Window opening west elevation B03



Plate 49 - Window opening west elevation B03



Plate 50 - Window opening west elevation B03



Plate 51 - East and North elevations B03



Plate 52 - North and east elevations B04



Plate 53 - North and east elevations B05



Plate 54 - North and east elevations B06



Plate 55 - North and east elevations B07



Plate 56 - Southeast elevation C01



Plate 57 - Southwest elevation C01



Plate 58 - Window opening southwest elevation C01



Plate 59 - Northeast elevation C01



Plate 60 - North and west elevations C02



Plate 61 - West elevation C03



Plate 62 - East elevation C04



Plate 63 - Boundary wall facing north C05



Plate 64 - Gate piers facing east C05



Plate 65 - Boundary wall facing north C05



Plate 66 - Northeast elevation D01



Plate 67 - Northwest and northeast elevations D01



Plate 68 - Northwest elevation D01



Plate 69 - Door opening from interior facing northwest D01



Plate 70 - Northeast elevation D01



Plate 71 - North elevation D02

Appendix 10: Wade Survey

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Executive Summary

CRDS Ltd have been retained by Headland Archaeology Ltd to carry out an underwater archaeological wade survey in advance of the proposed construction of the Shannon LNG terminal. Shannon LNG Ltd. proposes to construct a liquefied natural gas (LNG) regasification terminal on a 104 hectare (257 acre) site owned by Shannon Free Airport Development Company Limited (Shannon Development). The site is located on the Shannon Estuary between Tarbert and Ballylongford in Co. Kerry. The relevant watercourse is a small stream forming the boundaries between the townlands of Kilcolgan Lower and Ralappane. The watercourse extends northwest between the two townlands, feeding into the Shannon Estuary.

The proposed development will require the stripping of extensive areas of soil adjacent to the watercourse and the creation of a pond and embankment submerging a portion of the stream. A detailed Environmental Impact Statement was prepared for the development in 2007 by Sheila Lane and Associates in consultation with the Kerry County Archaeologist and the National Monuments Section. The EIS recommended that the current watercourse be subject to a metal-detecting and wade survey. The current report details the results of a metal detecting and wade survey undertaken in advance of the proposed development to determine whether any archaeologically significant features or deposits within the development impact area could be identified through this non-intrusive survey.

The current report describes the results of a wade survey and metal detection survey of (750m) the entire length of this stream within the proposed development area. However there were constraints in carrying out this survey. A large portion of the relevant sections of the stream environs were covered with dense overgrowth, preventing access and examination. In addition the stream itself was overgrown with reeds and other plants. Thus, while no archaeologically significant features were identified within the accessible portions of the watercourse and its environs, much of the relevant portion (c. 400m) could not be surveyed. This report recommends that any areas of the stream that will be directly impacted upon should be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist.

1. Introduction

1.1. Site Location

The proposed development site extends across the townlands of Kilcolgan Lower and Ralappane, located between the towns of Ballylongford and Tarbert, County Kerry. The watercourse or stream which is the subject of the current survey forms the boundary between the two townlands. The townlands are located in northwest Kerry at the mouth of the Shannon Estuary. Tarbert is located 55km west of Limerick and 45km northeast of Tralee (Figure 1; National Grid Coordinates 100002, 148300; Ordnance Survey Sheet 3; Discovery Series Sheet 64). Both townlands are both located in the Civil Parish of Kilnaughtin and the Barony of Iraghticonnor.

1.2. Characteristics of the Proposed Development: General

Shannon LNG propose to construct a liquefied natural gas (LNG) gasification terminal on a 257 acre site located on the Shannon Estuary between Tarbert and Ballylongford. The proposed development comprises an LNG jetty, up to four storage tanks, pumps, a regasification system and associated facilities.

In 2007 a comprehensive EIA was carried out on the proposed development site. This was undertaken by Sheila Lane and Associates in consultation with Margaret Keane, Catherine Desmond and Connie Kelleher of the National Monuments Services and Michael Connolly, Kerry county Archaeologist. The EIS included desk based assessment, Walkover Survey, aerial photography, targeted geophysical survey, Archaeological monitoring of the engineering trial pits and marine geo-archaeological survey. The report recommended that "a wading and metal detecting survey be carried out on the portion of the stream to be impacted by the development".

1.3. Characteristics of the Proposed Development: River Crossing

The proposed development will entail the removal of topsoil and a substantial amount of ground reduction. Where extensive earth moving is involved, there is always the possibility that previously undetected, subsurface archaeological remains can be revealed. The areas likely to be stripped of topsoil are coloured yellow on Figure 4. The ground levels in some areas within the site will be increased with fill material; these areas are indicated in orange on Figure 4. However no topsoil will be removed in these areas. Other areas within the site boundary will not be disturbed; these areas are coloured green on Figure 4.

The current report deals specifically with the impact of the proposed development on the existing watercourse and its immediate environs.

The impacts on the rivercourse can be divided into two separate sections:

1.3.1. *The southern half of the watercourse within the development area*

The southern half of the stream within the development area, extending for approximately 600m from the northern side of the proposed retaining embankment to the southeast development boundary, will be heavily disturbed (Figure 10):

A substantial barrier or embankment will be created extending northeast-southwest across the stream in the centre of the survey area. An access road will extend atop this embankment. The stream will be dammed to the south of this and submerged under a pond which will cover the majority of the southern half of the watercourse within the development area. The existing level of the surrounding landscape is at below 5m OD in the environs of the watercourse; the proposed pond water level will be at 16.5m OD,

over 10m above the level of the existing watercourse. This area will also be stripped and embankments of soil placed along its northern and eastern boundary. The development plans indicate this entire section of the rivercourse will be within an area subject to ground reduction.

The extent to which the stream banks and their immediate environs will be reduced is unclear, but in any event the submersion of this entire portion of the existing watercourse and its environs can be considered as extensive an impact on any potential archaeological remains located within as the complete removal/reduction of the watercourse.

A small portion of the stream at the southeast extent of the proposed development area will not be submerged; however an access road for the administration building will extend directly across the watercourse southwest towards the existing road. There will also presumably be impacts on this section of the watercourse and its environs during the construction phase.

1.3.2. *The northern half of the watercourse within the development area*

The available development plans do not indicate any specific impacts on the northern half of the stream extending from the northern side of the retaining embankment for c. 320m north; the boundary of the development area will extend along the western bank of the stream/rivercourse but the stream itself will be outside the development boundary. A chainlink fence, c. 2.9m high, will extend along this boundary; its construction will presumably entail additional impacts. The development plans suggest it will be situated at a distance of 5-10m from the west bank of the stream.

1.4. Receiving Environment:

The proposed development is located on the southern banks of the Shannon estuary c. 4.5km to the west of the town of Tarbert and c. 3.5km to the east of the village of Ballylongford. The layout of the proposed development is shown in Figure 5. There is one recorded archaeological monument - a rath/ringfort - listed in the Record of Monuments and places (KE03:004) at the eastern extent of the proposed development site.

2. Archaeological Significance of the Proposed Development Site

The following historical and archaeological background is taken from: *Shannon LNG Terminal, Environmental Impact Statement*, produced by Sheila Lane and Associates, excluding a small number of specific additional references to the watercourse which is the subject of the current report:

2.1. Prehistoric Period 7000BC-500 AD

The earliest evidence for human colonisation and settlement in Ireland can be dated to 7000BC, the Mesolithic Period. The people of this era were hunter-gatherers in that they were entirely dependent on what food they could obtain from hunting and gathering edible plants and shellfish. They used flint and other hard stone to manufacture their tools and their settlements can often be identified by locating scatters of these discarded stone tools in ploughed fields. The greatest concentration of Irish Mesolithic material in Ireland comes from the north-east of the country, such as the early Mesolithic occupation site at Mount Sandel, Co. Derry. However Mesolithic activity is not exclusive to the north as evident from the Midlands site at Louth Boora in Co. Offaly, the Late Mesolithic site at Ferriter's Cove, Co. Kerry and the burial site within a cave system at Kiluragh in Co. Limerick.

The transition of the early settlers from hunter/gatherers to a farming way of life in the Neolithic Period brought about revolutionary change. Surplus food could now be produced that would feed people in the leaner months. This led to more permanent settlements and substantial houses and a more complex and structured social hierarchy. A steady food supply meant that people had more time to increase their toolkit and domestic equipment and develop specialised crafts. A characteristic feature of this period is the construction of Megalithic tombs.

There are no known sites dating to the Mesolithic and Neolithic Periods within the study area. However, the proposed development site is bordered to the north by the Lower Shannon estuary, the largest inlet on the Irish coast. The estuary is the main water artery into the centre of the country and has functioned as a significant harbour and nautical route-way since prehistoric times. Approximately 8km to the west of the proposed development site, around Bynaclugga Bay, submerged peat deposits on the upper foreshore contained oak and pine trunks, remnants of a submerged forest, dating to the Neolithic/Bronze Age. Stone alignments were also identified which indicate the presence of ancient field systems or drainage ditches (O' Sullivan, 2001, 313). On the opposite side of the estuary, numerous intertidal archaeological sites have been identified, among which include two sections of submerged Neolithic forest. Further west in Rinevalla Bay, a submerged Neolithic forest was uncovered (ibid, 2001, 311-313). Many Neolithic-type artefacts, such as polished stone axeheads, scrapers and arrowheads have been found in the North Kerry region (Toal, 1995, 22). A hammer stone and polished stone axehead were found on Carrig Island just outside Ballylongford Bay to the north (ibid 23). According to local information, a stone axehead was found in the townland of Coolnagoonagh to the east of the proposed development site. The presence of such items is yet another indication of human activity in the area in the Neolithic Period.

In general, archaeological sites from the Prehistoric Period leave little/no surface evidence on the landscape. In most cases they only come to light during archaeological testing/monitoring in association with industrial, residential and infrastructural development. Consequently, the potential for finding archaeological sites from the period can never be overlooked and there is always the possibility of finding sites of prehistoric date below ground that would otherwise go undetected. For example, in recent years, the continuing expansion of Tralee town, c. 35km to the south has yielded numerous archaeological finds, many of which date to the Prehistoric Period. At Cloghers, just to the south of Tralee, a rectangular Neolithic house was uncovered on the southern side of the River Lee. Sherds of pottery, fragments of polished mudstone axes, burnt hazelnut shells, mudstone scrapers and flint were recovered from numerous pits associated with this house (Kiely, 1998, 97). A later excavation at Cloghers yielded yet more prehistoric features in the form of three structures, one of which contained 140 sherds of decorated and undecorated Beaker pottery, a flint scraper and chert flakes along with small amounts of cremated bone (Kiely, 2000, 149).

In the townland of Ballycarty, 4km to the east of Tralee, a prehistoric complex was excavated in the summer of 1996 (Connolly, 1996, 69). The complex of sites, situated on a limestone reef, included a passage tomb (megalith, dating to the Neolithic), a hilltop enclosure/henge, a causeway and smaller enclosures. The results of the excavation led to a short intensive field survey of selected areas within the River Lee valley. This survey identified over 100 previously unidentified archaeological sites, many of which were identified as prehistoric in date (Connolly, 1999, 69).

The Irish Bronze Age is characterised by the introduction of metallurgy, distinctive pottery styles, changes in burial traditions and an increase in population. The first metal used as a raw material in Ireland was unalloyed copper. Much evidence for primitive copper mining has been discovered in the south-west and two areas, Ross Island, Co. Kerry (O'Brien, 2004) and Mountgabriel, Co. Cork (O'Brien, 1994) have been archaeologically investigated. Much of the archaeological evidence for this period comes from burial sites, which consist of cists and pit graves, much simpler than the previous Neolithic Period. The remains, cremated or as inhumations, were placed in these stone cists and were often accompanied by grave goods. Some graves were marked with a cairn, a mound of stones, others were marked by a mound of earth known as a barrow. The earliest recorded archaeological sites in the study area date to the Bronze Age and consist of one fulacht fiadh (KE003-06501) in Kilcolgan Lower and a standing stone (KE003-020) in Glansillagh (see Figure 2).

Fulachta Fiadh are the most common prehistoric site type in the country. They have been interpreted as cooking places, recognisable as horseshoe-shaped mounds of heat-shattered stones, often located near a stream or in waterlogged areas. Water in a stone or wood-lined trough was brought to the boil by immersing hot stones in it. The stones were heated in a nearby fire and shattered on impact with the cold water in the trough. After each cooking session, the stones were removed from the trough and thrown to the side, finally forming the characteristic mound of stones. Regular ploughing of the mound reduces it to a spread of heat-shattered stones in the field. It has been suggested that the hot water in the trough was used to cook an animal or may have also been used to provide steam for a sweathouse. Fulachta fiadh generally enjoy a good survival rate owing to their siting in areas of low-lying, poorly drained and sometimes boggy environments where tillage is not practiced. Information on the recorded fulacht fiadh (KE003-06501), situated c. 1km to the west of the proposed development site, in Kilcolgan Lower is limited to a map showing the area in which the site is situated and other unidentified earthworks. One probable Fulacht Fiadh (CHS 1; Figure 2) was identified during field inspection and subsequent geophysical survey. This site is situated in the western section of the proposed development site and will not be impacted. In addition, a number of fields (4, 6, 8, 12, 14, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 33, 34, 51, 52, 53, 57, 58, 59 and 60) within the proposed development site contain a typical environment in which fulachta fiadh may be found; generally low-lying, wet in places, often with a hummocky terrain. The environs of the current watercourse can be considered as a likely location for such sites; the Ordnance Survey maps depict areas of wetland or marsh adjoining the current watercourse in 1846 and 1898; these are still visible on the current landscape. In addition a pond is depicted on the watercourse at the southeast extent of the development, immediately southeast of the proposed site of the administration building.

There is one standing stone situated in the townland of Glansillagh (KE003-020), c. 1.6km to the south of the proposed development site as shown on Figure 2. The erection of large unhewn stones was widespread in prehistoric Ireland. Standing stones were often erected in prominent locations and can date from the Early Bronze Age. Their exact function is unclear, although it is thought they were erected primarily for ceremonial and ritual purposes. The stone in Glansillagh is situated in low-lying pastureland to the NE of a ringfort (KE003-019). The stone is of irregular shape and stands 1.6m high, 1.25m wide and 0.3m thick.

2.2. Early Medieval Period (500-1170 AD)

Christianity was slowly introduced to Ireland in the late 4th century, becoming widely established during the second half of the sixth century. A distinctive feature of the development of early Irish Christianity was the important role played by monasticism. The great monasteries such as Glendalough, Co. Wicklow, Skellig Michael in Co. Kerry and Scatterry Island in the Shannon Estuary were centres of culture and learning. Elaborate chalices, croziers and ornamental jewellery were fashioned and scribes committed the rich classical tradition to magnificent illuminated manuscripts, while masons built churches and round towers. From its monasteries, Irish monks set out as pilgrims preaching the gospel and establishing new communities across the Continent. Monasteries became a focal point for the lay communities spread throughout the countryside in settlements such as ringforts/raths, crannogs and simple huts.

Irish society in the Early Christian Period was divided into the free elite and the unfree cottiers, tenants-at-will and serfs/slaves. The elite and their families would have lived in ringforts, while the labourers and others of lower status in society lived outside the ringfort in small huts. Cattle dominated the farm economy of the period, with dairying being the primary pursuit. Tillage was secondary, the most important crops being wheat, oats, barley, rye and flax. In the absence of money (coinage did not become widespread until the Medieval period), cattle were the indicator of one's status and were the currency for payment of fines, rent, tributes and gifts. Land was valued on the basis of the number of cows it could support (Feehan, 2003, 55). Cattle raiding was widespread and the ringfort provided protection for the animals at night when they would have been kept within its defensive palisade (ibid, 62).

There are nine ringforts, three ringfort sites and one souterrain within the study area. Ringforts or raths generally consist of circular or sub-circular areas enclosed by an earthen bank, made up of material thrown up from a concentric fosse outside the bank. The diameter of the ringfort is normally between 25m and 50m. Some have associated souterrains, or man-made underground tunnels leading to a chamber or series of chambers. There is one ringfort listed in the RMP (KE003-004) for Co. Kerry at the eastern extent of the proposed development site (see Figure 2). The site is depicted as a circular area enclosed by a bank on the OS map of 1841/2 (see Figure 3). On later maps only the western half of the bank is depicted, the eastern half is no longer represented. The site was surveyed by Toal in 1989. The remains of the site consisted of a semi-circular earthen bank, c. 22m in length that was cut by the townland boundary between Ralappane and Carhoonakineely. At that time, according to Toal, the bank had an external height of 0.4m, an internal height of 0.4m and the width of the bank at the base measured c 5m. An inspection of the site in May 2006 did not detect any above ground evidence for the site and no outline for the site was evident during the aerial survey. The archaeological geophysical survey did, however, identify a section of what is possibly the enclosing ditch and some internal remains. Archaeological testing will be undertaken to determine the full extent of the site. During the aerial survey a bivallate arc was identified in Area E. as possibly being part of a ringfort (circular enclosure). The previous owner of this site, Mr. Tim O'Mahony, subsequently confirmed that this arc was formed during construction work on the adjoining farmyard.

Of the other eight ringforts in the study area, there is no information on the one (KE003-006) in Carhoonakineely, while two of the ringforts in Reenturk (KE003-014) and in Kilcolgan Lower (KE003-015) were inaccessible. There is no surface trace of the two ringfort sites in Carhoonakineely (KE003-003) and in Lislaughtin (KE003-031).

The ringfort in Kilpaddoge, (KE003-009), c. 2.2km to the east of the proposed development site is bivallate consisting of a sub-circular area, enclosed by two substantial earthen banks and an intervening fosse (2.4m wide). The outer bank rises to a maximum height of 1.8m, while the inner bank rises to a maximum height of 2.6m. The remaining four ringforts in Carhoonakineely (KE003-007, c. 900m to the east), Farranawana (KE003-021, c. 2.4km to the east), Lislaughtin (KE003-032, c. 2.2km to the southwest) and Glansillagh (KE003-019, c. 1.7km to the south) are univallate in varying degrees of preservation. Two small depressions in the interior of the ringfort at Glansillagh may suggest the presence of a collapsed souterrain.

There are two recorded enclosures within the study area (see Figure 2), one in Lislaughtin (KE003-034), another in Kilcolgan Lower (KE003-06502). The term enclosure and earthwork is often applied to archaeological sites, which cannot be definitively classified. Very often these enclosures are ringforts or cashels, which fall beyond the accepted size range for these monuments (i.e. less than 20 m or more than 60 m in diameter). Sometimes they can be of indeterminate shape and may date to as early as the Bronze Age or as recently as the last century, when they were used as sheep shelters. The enclosure at Lislaughtin, c. 1.8km to the south of the proposed development site, measures 34m N-S x 41.5m E-W internally with an enclosing earthen bank, c. 4m high and 6m wide.

There is one recorded holy well (KE003-018) in the townland of Cockhill, c. 1.8km to the southeast of the proposed development site. The tradition of visiting holy wells goes back to the very beginnings of Irish Christianity, but most wells probably have their origin in pre-Christian ritual activities. The majority of the 'wells' are springs or just depressions in rocks where rainwater collects; some have more recently constructed stone or concrete surrounds. Some wells are still maintained for holy use when at certain times of the year they would be visited in the form of a pilgrimage often referred to as a 'round' or 'pattern'. Other wells are known through tradition for their reputed curative properties. The holy well at Cockhill is marked on the 1841/42 and 1914 OS maps as 'Tobernaughtin' (St. Naughtin's Well). The well was originally a small pool overhung by a clump of whitethorn trees. All that remains today is a scattering

of stones at the bottom of a hill. The well was possibly associated with Kilnaughtin Church situated 400m to the north.

The proposed development site is situated c. 3.3km to the east of the village of Ballylongford. According to Joyce (1913), the village owes its name, Ballylongford, Bel-atha-longphuir, the ford/mouth of the longphort/fortress to Carrigafoyle castle situated 3km away on Carrigafoyle Island. Carrigafoyle Castle was built between 1490 and 1500 by Conchuir Liath Ui Conchuir (Connor Liath O'Connor). The castle, now a listed National Monument, stands almost 30m high and its battlements provide panoramic views out over the estuary and the early monastic settlement on Scattery Island to the northwest. The name Ballylongford may, however derive from an earlier source. The word longphort is commonly associated with the Vikings and was first used in the Irish Annals in 840 to describe the winter camps established by Viking raiders. These camps usually consisted of a fortified area in a sheltered spot beside a river. There are various annalistic references to Viking raiding parties who used the Shannon estuary in the mid 9th century to infiltrate and raid monastic lands in the Irish midlands (O'Sullivan, 2001, 7). The town of Limerick or 'Hylmrick' was, by 922, a well-established centre of Norse power in the region. The Annals note that Norse Kings of Limerick were occasionally resident at Inis Cathaig (Scattery Island) in the Shannon Estuary to the NW of Ballylongford (ibid. 7).

2.3. Late Medieval Period to Modern Period (c. AD 1170 - 1900)

The Anglo-Normans arrived in Ireland in 1169 at the request of Diarmait Mac Murchada, the deposed king of Leinster. With Diarmait reinstated to his lands, the Anglo-Normans set about seizing territory for themselves. By 1350 the Norman influence was evident on the rural landscape in the form of manorial villages with open field systems, occupied with colonists from England and Wales (Aalen, Whelan, Stout 1997, 55). The earth and timber fortresses constructed by the Anglo-Normans settlers in the late 13th/early 14th century functioned as defensive homesteads replacing the earlier ringfort. They were also a means of consolidating infiltration into Irish territory. Only the earthworks of these fortresses survive above ground in the form of mottes or ringworks. Moated sites are the earliest physical evidence for Anglo-Norman settlement in the country.

Prior to the establishment of the county system between the 13th and 16th centuries, each county in Ireland comprised a variety of "tuaths", or clan territories. Ancient tribes like the Ciarraige, Corca Duibne, Ui Cairpri Luachra and Eoganacht Locha Lein occupied the territory of modern day County Kerry. By the time the Anglo-Normans arrived in the late 12th century, Kerry was divided as follows; O'Connor Kerry held the north of the county, the O'Moriartys held the middle parts, the southern portion was occupied by the O'Sullivans, O'Donoghues and O'Mahonies, while the western peninsulas were home to the O'Falvays and O'Sheas of Iveragh and Dingle (Refer to the following website <http://www.rootsweb.com/~irlik/ihm/munster.htm>).

Following Anglo-Norman colonisation, the old Gaelic system of farming with its dominance on dairying was replaced. The Anglo-Norman system of agriculture was predominantly arable, based generally on the openfield system used in England with crops such as wheat, rye, flax and corn. New crops such as peas, beans, celery and onions were introduced. Sheep were more important on the Anglo-Norman farm and improved breeds meant that wool and sheepskin exports rose.

There are two sites dating to the Medieval Period within the study area, a Franciscan abbey (KE003-016) in the townland of Lislaughtin, c. 1.8km to the SW of the proposed development site and Kilnaughtin Church (KE003-008) situated c. 1.4km to the SE. The abbey at Lislaughtin was said to have been founded in c.1478 by John O'Connor, though the Minute Book of the Kerry Field Club (2/10/43) gives the date as 1472. The monastery was destroyed by Cromwell and the friars banished in the mid 17th century. In 1871, a brass processional cross was found in a field at Ballymalkessy, half a mile west of Ballylongford and one mile due south of Lislaughton, on the lands of Mr John Jeffcot. The cross (26 Vi"

by 18 Vi") was believed to have been presented to the abbey by Conor, the founder of Carrigafoyle Castle, in 1479.

Kilnaughtin Church (Cill Neachtain, church of Neachtan) consists of a long rectangular structure, measuring externally c. 28m x 8m, with 1m-thick walls constructed of hammered stones with lime-and-sand mortar. This church was not divided into nave and choir like many of its contemporaries of the 15th century. The doorway on the S side and the window on the E side are of cut limestone.

In the Post Medieval Period, the Irish farming landscape began to take on its present appearance, with many of the current field systems and boundaries being laid out. The organised plantations of English and Scottish settlers into Ireland in the 17th century greatly altered the land ownership in the country. The old order of transhumance and open cattle breeding died out and was replaced by a structure of great landed estates, small tenant farmers (lessees) and a mass of landless labourers. The potato, initially introduced as a garden crop in the mid 17th century became the main food crop of the tenant and labouring classes. This system continued up to the end of the 19th century until the formation of the Land League began to bring about land reform. In this process of reform, the former tenants and labourers became land owners, with the great estates being broken up into small and medium sized farms and smallholdings. The process continued well into the 20th century with the work of the Irish Land Commission.

The proposed development site was at one time part of the manorial estate lands of the Sandes family. Their main residence, Sallowglen and its associated demesne lands are situated c. 1.4km to the south of the proposed development site. 'The term 'demesne' or 'demaine' is Norman French in origin and denotes that portion of the manorial estate not leased out to tenants but retained by the Lord for his own use and occupation' (Reeves-Smyth, 1997, 549). The estate system was finally dismantled in Ireland in the early 20th century. Although demesnes were widespread in medieval Ireland, the foundation of those still evident on the modern landscape dates to the middle of the 18th century when 'natural style' landscape parks were adopted by Irish landowners. The typical demesne consisting of the big house with associated buildings, ornamental grounds, landscaped gardens and woodlands, often enclosed by high walls and belts of trees still remains the dominant man-made feature of the post medieval landscape in Ireland. At one time demesnes occupied nearly 6% of the country (Aalen, Whelan & Stout, 2000, 197). The house at Sallowglen was occupied until 1942, when it fell into disrepair and was later demolished. Other buildings within the demesne included be an outlying part of Fort Shannon, which is situated in the adjacent townland, CarhoonaMneely, just bordering the proposed development site to the east. Fort Shannon was constructed by the 9th Company, Irish Army Engineers in 1941/42. Remnants of Fort Shannon include the gun emplacement within the proposed development site and further gun emplacements, machine gun posts, an ordnance store, a well for fresh water and one building in the adjacent townland a short distance to the east (Holly, 1981, 76).

Another structure within the proposed development site (CHS 3; Appendix 14A; Plate 8) was known locally as 'the concrete' (pers.comm. Donal O'Connor). This structure is not depicted on any OS map editions. It is situated on high ground with extensive views to the north and west over the Shannon estuary. The structure is in a ruinous condition, the south gable and most of the west wall having collapsed. According to Mr. O'Connor, this structure was used to store nets and fishing gear and would also provide shelter to the fisherman who would have fished the salmon weir on the estuary a short distance below the proposed development site. This salmon weir is depicted on the 1896 and 1914 OS map editions (see Figures 2) and was identified during the inter-tidal survey as part of the Marine Geo-archaeological Survey, Site Investigation Phase. It was in use up to the early 1970's (pers. comm. Michael Finucane and Tim O'Mahony). To the east of this weir, there is a second one, depicted on the 1842 edition of the OS map (Figure 8). This may have been the subject of a dispute in 1832. Apparently local residents who leased the land adjoining the estuary were against the proposal by a Captain Pierce Leslie to erect the salmon weir on what they considered to be their stretch of water. Military personnel

were called in to enforce the construction of the weir and it was only the intervention of the local landlord, Thomas O' Connor that prevented the military from opening fire on the unarmed tenants. The event is detailed in a letter written by Patrick Madden the Church Warden at Tarbert to Daniel O' Connellin 1832 (Holly, 1981,40).

There appears to be no above ground evidence for the forge (CHS 12) in Field 29, though the area is completely overgrown with vegetation that may obscure some low structural remains. According to local information (pers. comm. Michael Finucane and Tim O' Mahony), this building was in use up until the late 1920's. The forge would have been a very important place within the community where the tools of farming were made and repaired. It would also have been the hub of the community, functioning as a social outlet and meeting place for people of the locality. The forge is evident on all three editions of the OS map (see Figures 3, 8 & 9) and so dates to at least 1841. It is identified on the 1896 map edition as 'smithy'. The building fell into disrepair when it ceased to function as a forge in the 1920s.

Mr. Tim O'Mahony described a 'banding stone' previously located in Field 30 close to the stream in the northeastern corner of the field. According to his description the stone was circular, approximately 3 feet in diameter with a central hole and was used for making cartwheels. There is no evidence for the stone in the field. It may have been moved to another location or may be buried in the area.

In Field 33 in an area known locally as the Glen there is a well (CHS 13; Appendix 4) called Tubberagleanna - well of the Glen. The site of the well is an open spring, now engulfed with vegetation. A story attached to the well goes as follows; this well was originally situated on the opposite side of the stream in the field known as O'Connell's Hill. Seven girls went to the well to wash some clothes in it. The next morning the well dried up and appeared on the opposite side of the stream in its present location in the Glen (pers. comm. Michael Finucane and Tim O'Mahony).

According to local information, in the intertidal area there are two rocks topped with a slab, known locally as Blakeney's Altar. It is believed that mass was said at this site in the Penal times (pers. comm. Michael Finucane and Tim O'Mahony). Mass rocks became a feature of the Irish countryside as a consequence of the religious strife of the 17th century and the passing of the Penal Laws in 1695, when the celebration of Catholic Mass became difficult. Isolated sites were selected for worship and many natural rocks and boulders became 'Mass Rocks'.

Some pockets of wetland are located in Fields 3, 37, 69, 70 and 71. Marshy wet environments can be archaeologically important. Marshes tend to flood periodically in accordance with climatic conditions. Subsequently, these conditions may permit the protection and partial preservation of archaeological remains. Up until the late 1960's the sedge would have been cut in September/October, piled into sheaves and drawn from the area to be used in roof thatching (pers. comm. Tim O'Mahony). All of the above fields, with the exception of Field 37, have been designated as a candidate Special Area of Conservation (cSAC) or proposed Natural Heritage Area (pNHA) and are not within the site boundary for the development.

An examination of the three editions of the OS maps (see Figures 3, 8 & 9) show the changes that have occurred in field layout and settlement patterns within the proposed development site from the mid 19th to the early 20th century. The enclosure of land is an integral part of most systems of farming and is basically the fencing off of certain areas of land into a system of fields. Some small fields, evident on the 1842 edition OS map, have been amalgamated to form bigger fields by the later 1896 (and 1914 maps). Some buildings, also evident on the 1842 edition, are gone by the 1896 edition. Of the structures and farm complexes identified during field inspection, parts of CHS 2, CHS 4 and CHS 9 are evident on all three OS maps. A trackway that linked farm complexes CHS 2 and CHS 9 in the western half of the site is evident on the 1842 edition, but is gone by the 1896 edition. The recorded rath (CHS 10) is depicted as a circular area enclosed by an earthen bank on the 1842 edition. On the later 1896 and 1914 editions,

only the western section of the bank is depicted, the eastern section of the bank appears to have been removed. The well (CHS 6) is depicted on the 1896 and 1914 editions of the OS map. The salmon weir is depicted on both the 1896 and 1914 editions in the estuary, a short distance to the west of Knockinglas Point, while an earlier weir depicted on the 1842 edition is gone by the later 1896 edition.

The Downe Survey map (Figure 5) which dates to 1655, shows the townlands of Kilcolgan Lower (spelt Kilcollgan) and Ralappane in the parish of Kifriaughtin (Killnaghten). A bog is depicted in the northeastern section of the proposed development site.

The proposed development site is located on the southern banks of the Shannon estuary. The estuary, as already stated above, is the main water artery into the centre of Ireland and has functioned as a significant harbour and nautical route-way since prehistoric times. Archaeological surveys on the Shannon estuary foreshore have produced a range of Prehistoric and Medieval features and finds including wooden structures and environmental deposits. These intertidal archaeological discoveries give an insight into the settlement and exploitation of coastal wetlands and their surrounding landscapes in Ireland.

An archaeological survey of the intertidal zone of the Shannon upper estuary and the Fergus estuary was undertaken by the North Munster Project in the 1990's. This was one of a series of research projects undertaken by the Discovery Programme, a state-funded archaeological research institution established in 1991. The results of the project yielded a wealth of archaeological evidence dating from the Neolithic to modern times. The finds included the following; submerged forests and red deer bone deposits dating to the Neolithic; Middle and Late Bronze Age houses and trackways; fish traps dating from the Medieval Period up to the last century (O'Sullivan, 2001). Numerous shipwrecks have also been found throughout the estuary. Although no similar study has been carried out on the lower estuary, the results from the upper estuary indicate that this area also has enormous archaeological potential. Watercourses have always been a vital resource and would have been utilised by humans from prehistoric times to the present. The proximity of the proposed development site to the estuary would, quite likely, have encouraged human settlement in the area from the Mesolithic period onwards. A stream within the proposed development site runs northwest-southeast dividing the site in half and also acting as the townland boundary between Kilcolgan Lower and Ralappane. There is always the potential for archaeological finds and features associated with rivers and streams, either on their banks or in the riverbeds.

3. River Crossings

The survey area encompassed the entire length of the stream within the site boundary and measured c. 750m in length. Part of the stream's banks may be impacted from topsoil stripping on adjacent fields. It is proposed to dam the stream at one point forming a pond. The stream bed and banks will be impacted upon in this area. The river assessment took place on the 22nd July 2008. It was very difficult to access the stream due to dense overgrowth and the stream could not be surveyed in the very overgrown areas.

4. Archaeological Potential of the Development Impact Area

- The nearest site listed in the Record of Monuments and Places (KE003-004) is located c. 750m east of the stream (Figure 2). Examination of the available historical material suggests that the nearest significant historic sites or settlements is the site of the rath (KE003:004) mentioned above. The field boundaries have changed little from the First Edition 1846 Ordnance Survey map (surveyed 1841) to the field system depicted on the modern maps.
- No recorded archaeological finds were identified from the following townlands within the vicinity of the development Kilcolgan Upper, Kilcolgan Lower, Ralappane, Carhoonakilla, Carhoonakineely.
- The nearest significant feature identified in the EIS is the site of a well 'Tubberagleanna' (CHS 13) which is located in close proximity to the stream in an area that will be subject to significant ground reduction.
- After the well, the nearest features identified in the EIS are the site of a forge (CHS 12) at the southern extent of the development, the site of a modern storage buildings for fishermen (CHS 3) at the northern extent of the development, and two farmsteads or building clusters (CHS 2 and 4) depicted on the 1846 (surveyed 1841) OS and on subsequent maps. None of these features are immediately adjacent to the stream.
- The most significant archaeological consideration is the general archaeological potential assigned to riverine environments and their vicinity:
 - The remains of fulachta fiadh or 'burnt mounds', archaeological sites of Bronze Age date, are frequently exposed in the vicinity of rivers. In the current case the river course does not appear to have been altered by modern impacts.
 - The significance of rivers as territorial boundaries, foci for combat between competing territories and sites of ritual activity, and their higher finds potential has been noted above.

5. Wade Survey Results

A visual inspection, dive survey and metal detection survey was carried out in advance of the proposed Shannon LNG Terminal. Both the methodology and the results from the survey are described below.

5.1. Methodology

A team of two archaeologists were employed to carry out the survey. One archaeologist held the hand held metal detector while the second took notes and assisted in recording measurements and GPS readings.

A pulse dive 950 metal detector was used. This is designed to record the location of any ferrous material buried beneath the riverbed. Sensitivity was kept high and discrimination low on the metal detector. This ensured that as broad a band as possible was recorded. Any metal detection hits were noted and their location was recorded.

Other information including water depth, in-water visibility, bottom composition, seasonality, height of banks, impediments to survey and evidence of drainage or dredging was also recorded.

Personal protective equipment, including dry suits, was worn to mitigate for immersion and hypothermia. Personnel were made aware of the risks of accessing river banks and due regard was given to health and safety.

A visual search was carried out. The depth of the water was very shallow and visibility was sufficient to allow the riverbed to be examined systematically. Visibility was sufficient *c.* 1-2m to allow easy movement without gaps or wasteful overlaps.

5.2. Limitations

Access to the stream was not possible in many sections due to dense overgrowth (see Figure6).

5.3. Results: River Banks

The stream was oriented northwest-southeast. A bridge crosses the stream beyond the southeast terminus of the survey area (see Plate 4). The surrounding landscape consists of fields in crop to the south of the stream; the majority were under wheat at the time of the survey. The field to the north was a pasture field with cattle present. The adjacent fields were mostly flat (Plate 3) and low-lying with the ground rising to form a small hill along the centre of the survey area with the stream located at the bottom of the southeast facing slope of this hill (Plates 8-9). The ground flattens out again as the stream runs out to sea (Plates 11-12). A high proportion of the stream banks were overgrown with thistles, brambles, doc leaves, nettles, ivy, daisies, whitethorn, blackberries, giant hog weed, trees including beech and very heavy overgrowth (Plate 5). The overgrowth was so dense as to prevent survey of the entire length of the stream; only limited areas could be accessed for the survey (Figure 6). The banks had a maximum height of *c.* 1.5m above the riverbed and a minimum height of .0.6m above riverbed. The banks were generally steep in profile, with a slightly more gradual slope on the western side of the survey area. There were three small clearings/access points along the banks allowing cattle to access water on both sides of the stream. There was some barbed wire along the banks from fencing. No archaeological features were noted along the riverbank areas that could be surveyed. (*c.*400m)

5.4. Results: River Bed

The stream flows in a westerly direction. The flow was stagnant due to dense overgrowth (Plates 5-6). The visibility was good in the sections where there was no pond weed present, but where pond weed grew there was zero visibility (Plate 1). The water had an average depth of 0.25m, growing deeper at the eastern end of the survey area (Plate 2). The average maximum width of the stream measured 1m. The length of the survey area was *c.* 750m although it could not be surveyed in its entirety due to the dense overgrowth (Figure 6). The overgrowth prevented effective metal-detecting of many areas. The survey commenced at the southeast end of the survey area and moved in a northwest. There was a high concentration of river reeds growing in the centre of the stream. The substrate was mud over stone. There were fish and tadpoles present. As the survey moved westward the substrate became more stony along the centre of the survey area until it came close to the estuary at the western end of the survey area where it returned to a very muddy substrate. A black plastic pipe extended for a very short distance along a section of the riverbed near the bridge; as it could not be accessed due to overgrowth it was difficult to determine if it was in use or not but appeared to only be a few metres in length. The stream ran through heavy muddy ground and grassy river reeds at the western end of the survey area as it neared the mouth of the estuary. No

archaeological finds or features were identified during the survey but a high percentage of the stream could not be surveyed due to the dense overgrowth (Plate 10).

5.5. Results: Metal Detection Survey

Of a total of five metal detection hits, four were identified as modern debris, including a metal lid, barbed wire and a woven pipe. One metal detection hit could not be identified (Appendix 1).

6. Archaeological Impact Statement

- The stream/watercourse extending northwest through the development area will be heavily impacted upon:
 - In the southern half of the development area a substantial embankment will be created extending northeast southwest across the watercourse in the centre of the development area. The existing ground to the south will be reduced and then submerged under a substantial pond, with a surface level over 10m above that of the existing environs of the stream. The pond will extend across most of the southern extent of the watercourse within the development area. An access road to the administration building will also extend across the southernmost extent of the watercourse within the development area.
 - The available plans of the development do not indicate significant impacts on the northern extent of the watercourse within the development area. From the northern side of the embankment the development boundary will extend along the western bank of the stream; no buildings or soil reduction are indicated in the development plans for this area. A chain-link fence will be put in place along the site boundary. However is unclear whether there will be impacts upon this area during the construction phase.
- The current survey was severely constrained due to the difficulties in accessing the relevant section of the watercourse. It is estimated that only c.400m out of c. 900m of the relevant section of the watercourse could be properly surveyed. No significant archaeological features were noted within the limited area surveyed, nor were any archaeological finds recovered. However such non-intrusive surveys cannot be taken as complete assessments of the archaeological potential of an area, even where the entire survey area is accessible.
- No sites or monuments are recorded within the Record of Monuments and Places in the immediate vicinity of the watercourse. The nearest site of possible archaeological significance identified in the EIS is the site of an historic well 'Tobernagleanna' (CHS 13) situated on the west bank of the stream in the southern half of the development area. Beyond this the nearest sites of possible archaeological or general cultural significance identified are the site of a forge (CHS12) a modern fisherman's storage building (CHS 3) and two farmsteads or house clusters (CHS 2 and 9) depicted on the 1846 Ordnance Survey maps. These are largely outside the remit of the current report, which deals only with the watercourse.
- Despite the limited evidence of recorded archaeological finds, excavations and monuments the stream and its environs can still be considered to have archaeological potential. The fact that the environs of the river are within a greenfield area that appears largely undisturbed,

and that the course of the stream itself appears largely unchanged from its depiction in 1846, increases this potential.

- There is still a reasonable possibility that previously undiscovered archaeological sites or objects may be located along the rivercourse.

7. Mitigation Measures

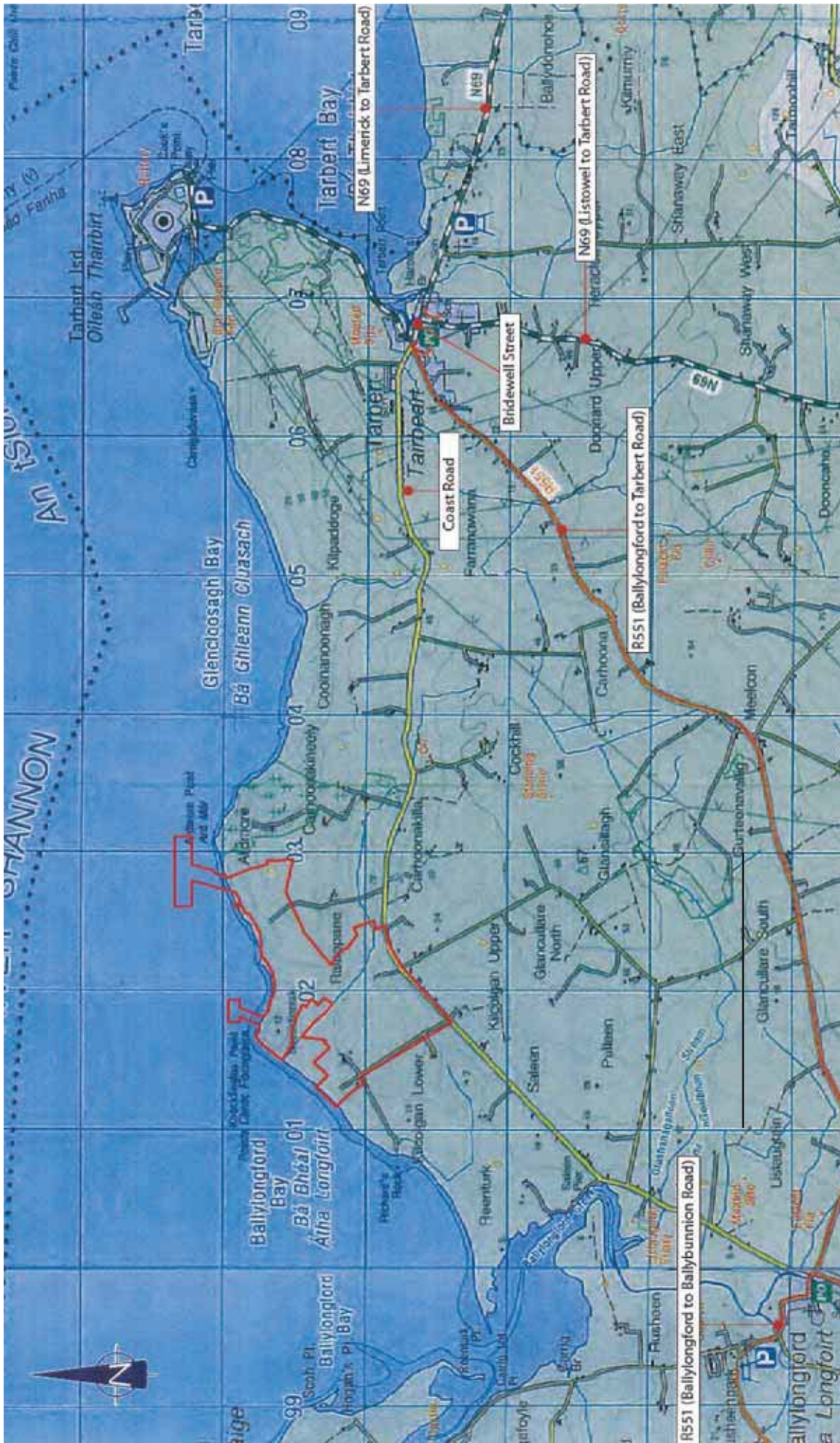
- At the time of the current survey it was not possible to access the majority of the survey area so the assessment is incomplete. It is suggested that the site be revisited after the archaeological testing is complete and when the undergrowth is removed from the immediate environs of the watercourse to complete the assessment. The results of archaeological testing will be directly relevant to any assessment of the archaeological potential of the stream and its immediate environs.
- Dependent on the result of the further assessment it may be necessary to carry out a specific programme of mitigation relating to the stream/watercourse and its environs.
- Should any significant archaeological material be identified during construction, works in this area should stop and the National Monuments Service should be notified. Works should continue after a suitable mitigation strategy is agreed.

These recommendations are subject to the approval of the Underwater Unit of the National Monuments Service in the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government.

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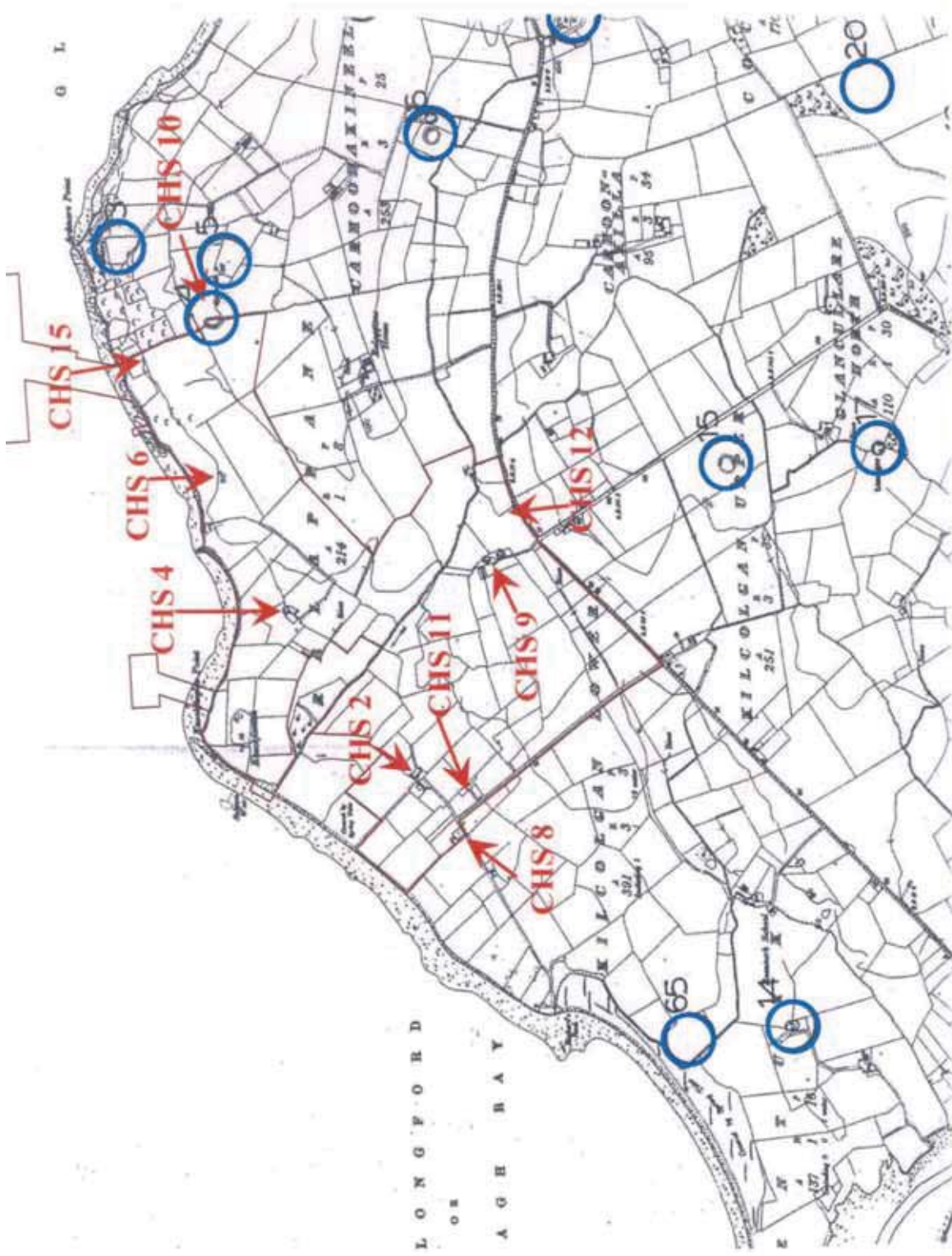
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Site: Shannon LNG Terminal,
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 Licence No.: 07D63/07R196
 Job No.: 1052
 Date: August 2008
 Client: Headland Archaeology
 Drawn by: VP



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Figure 1 : Site location (Source ARUP).

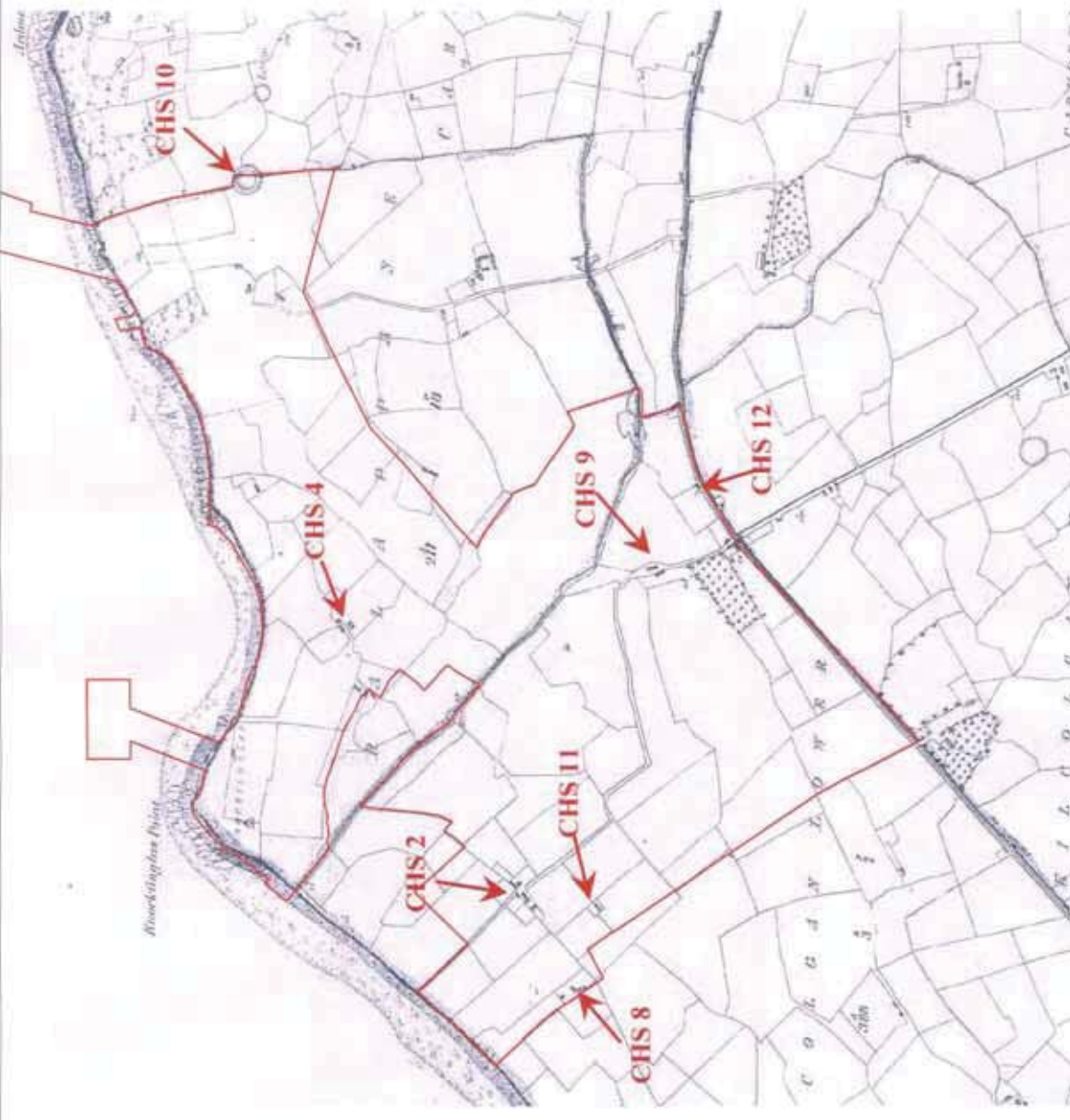


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Figure 2 : Recorded archaeological sites and monuments in the area (Source ARUP).

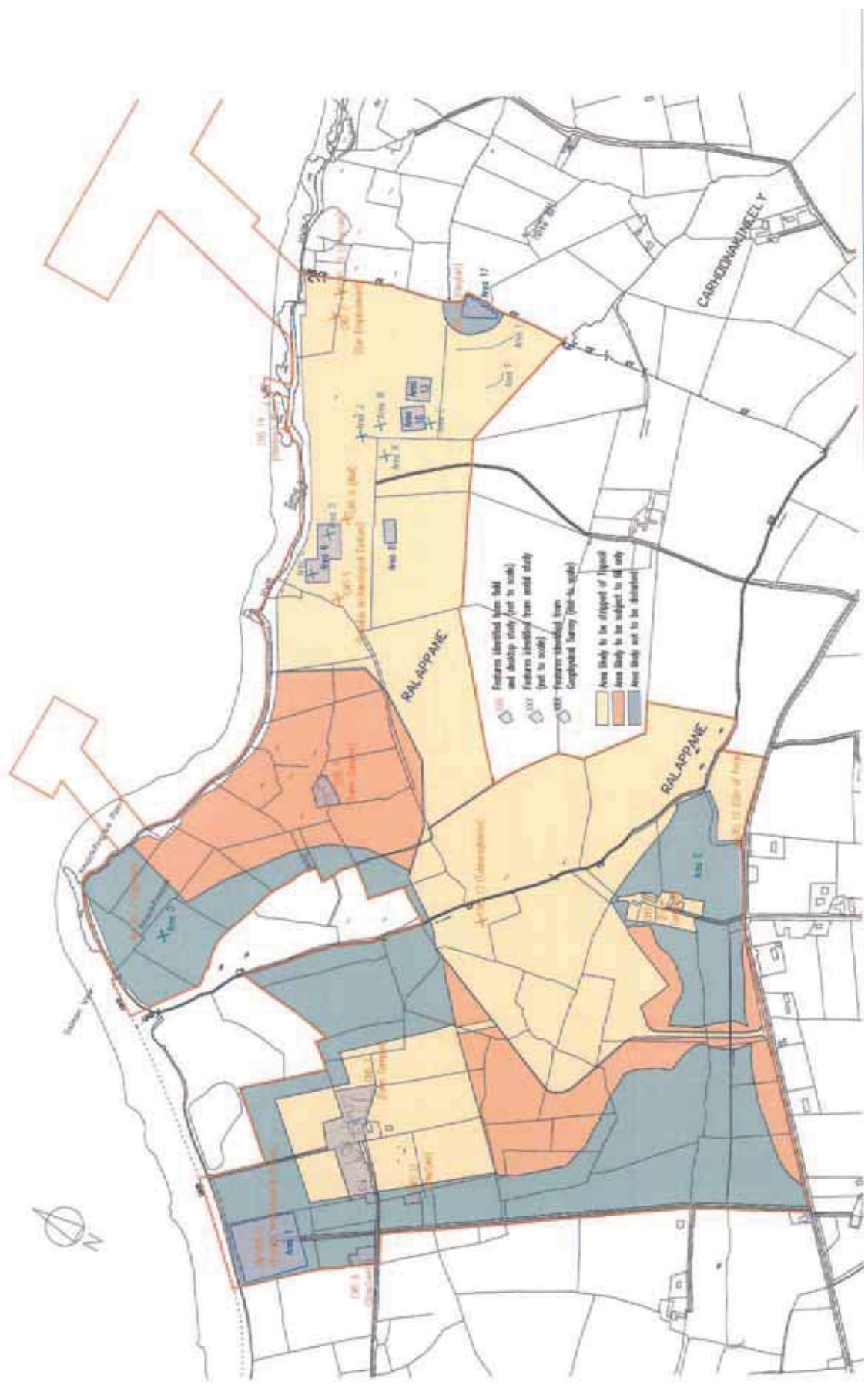


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Figure 3 : First edition 6" OS Map 1842 (Source ARUP).

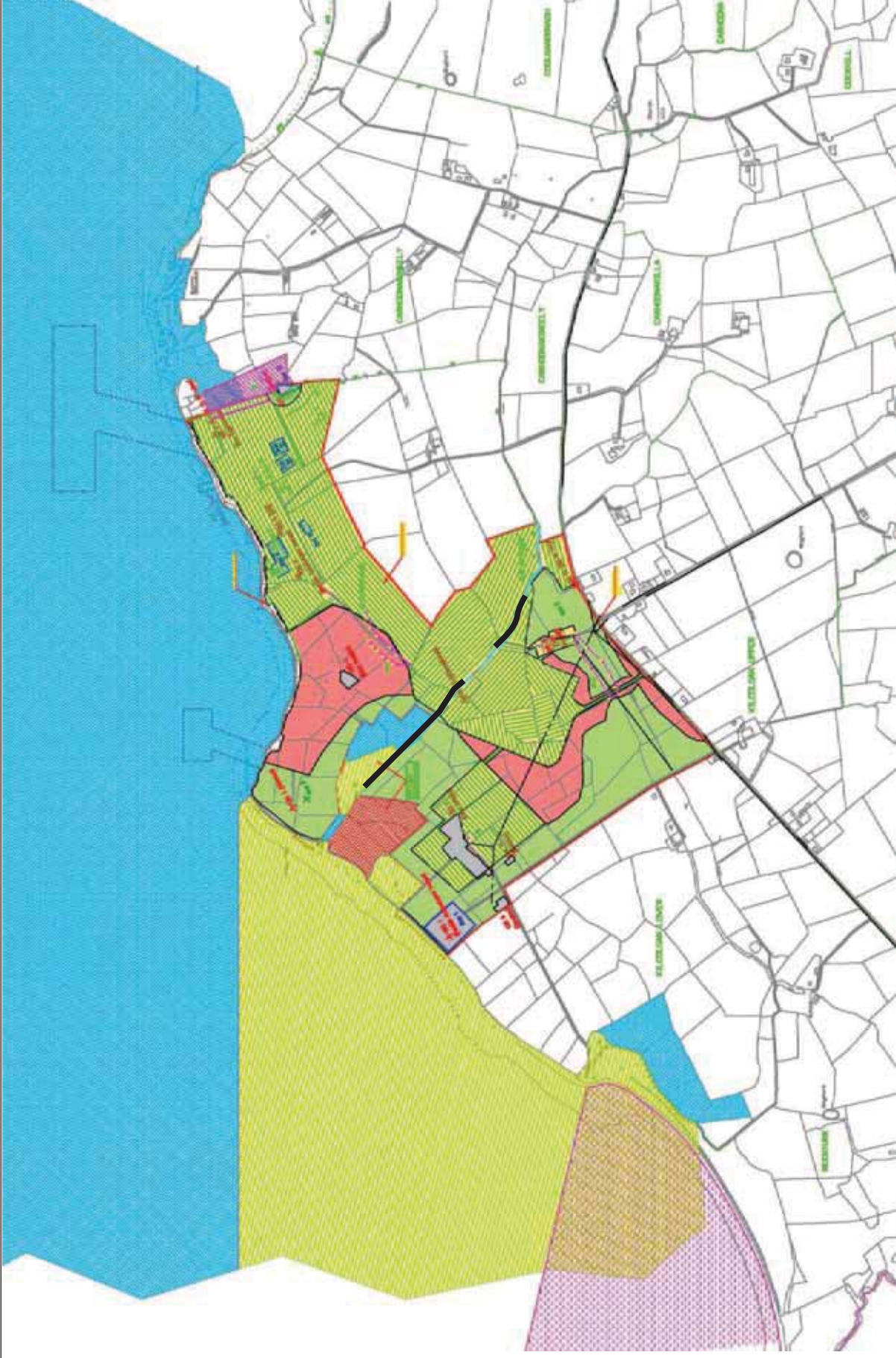


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Figure 4 : Illustration showing the areas likely to be stripped of topsoil.



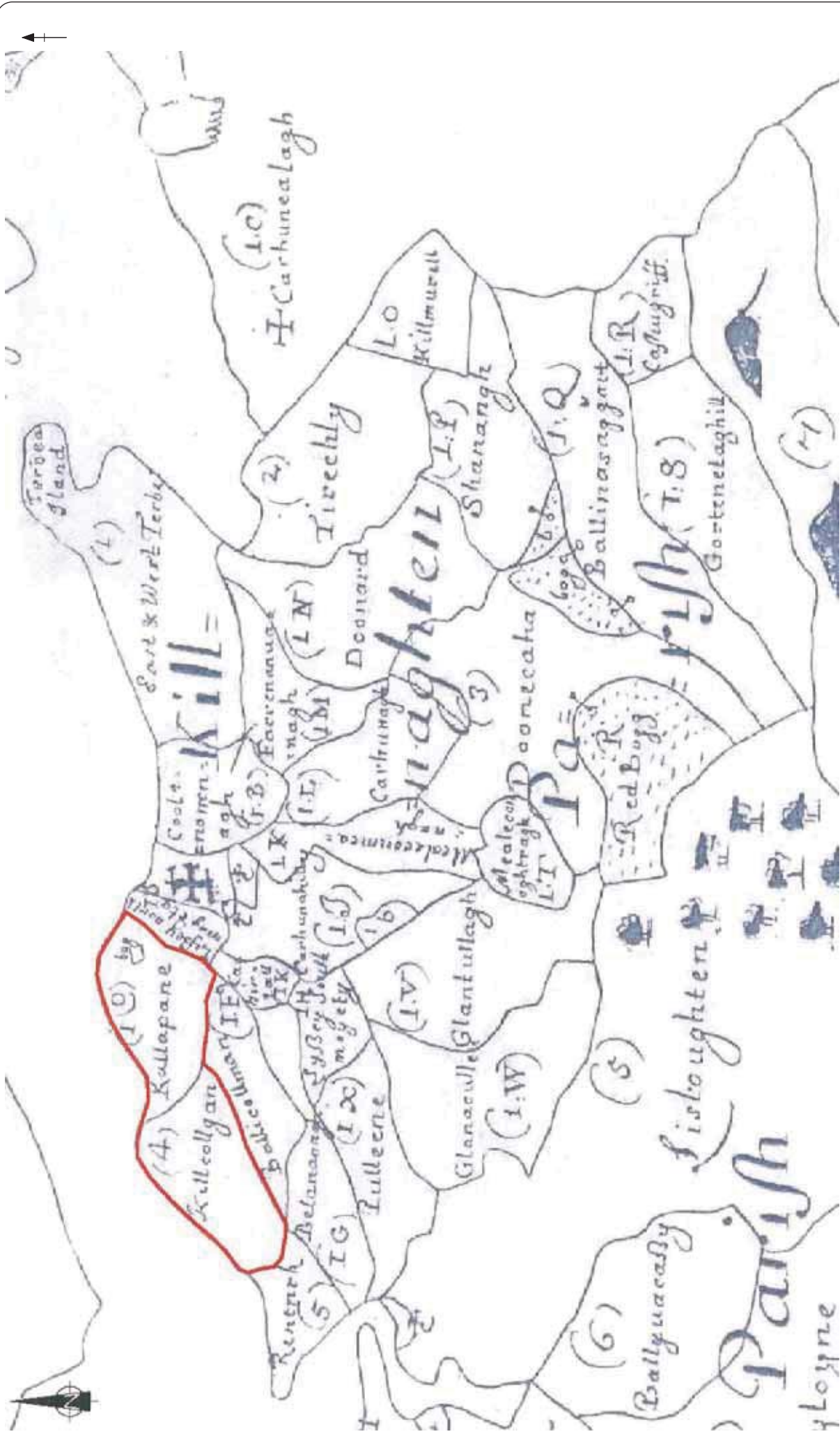
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Key
 inaccessible areas



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Figure 6 : Illustration showing the areas that were inaccessible (Source ARUP).

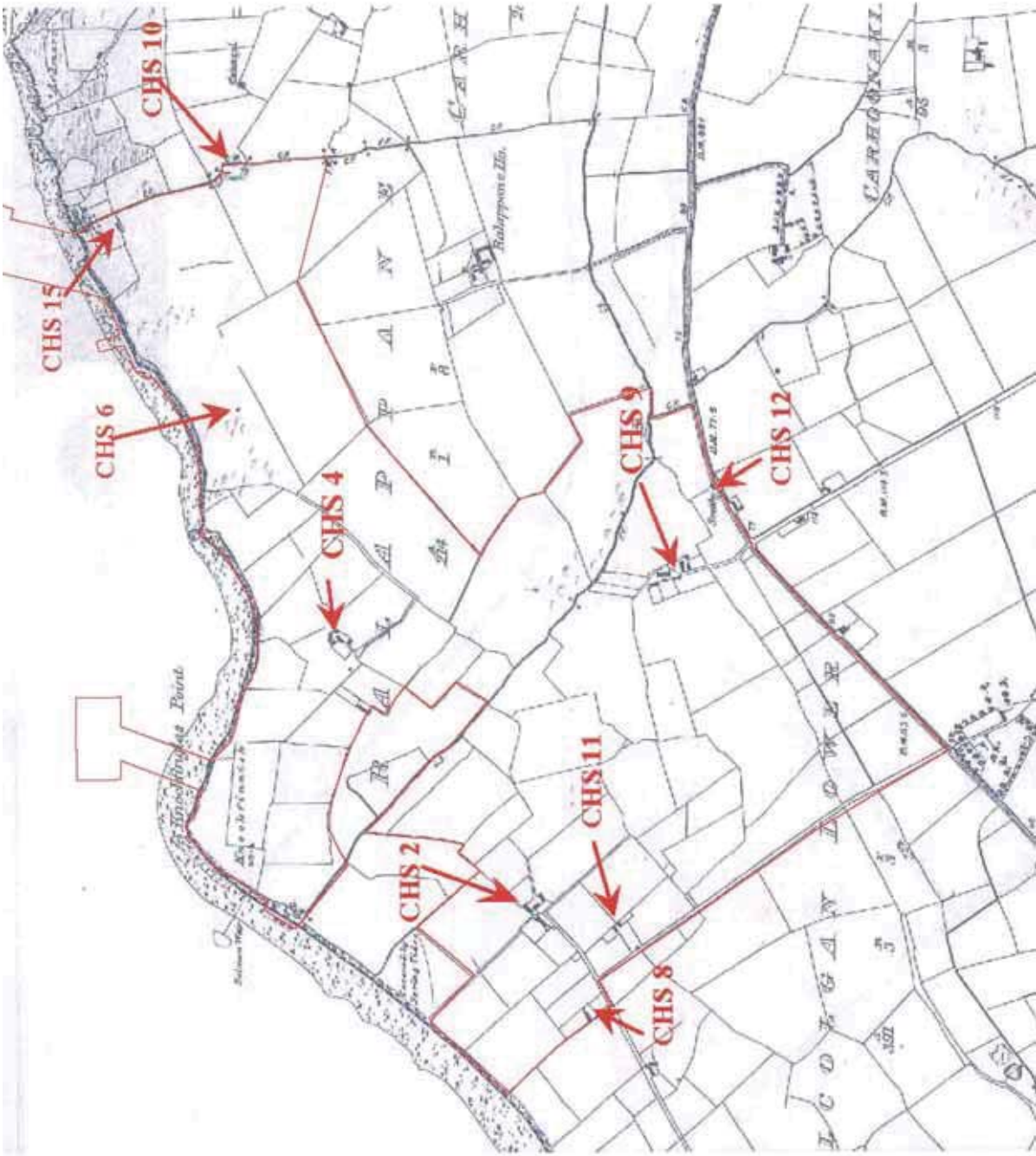


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 Job No.: 1052
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Figure 7 - Illustration showing the Downe Survey map 1665 (Source ARUP).

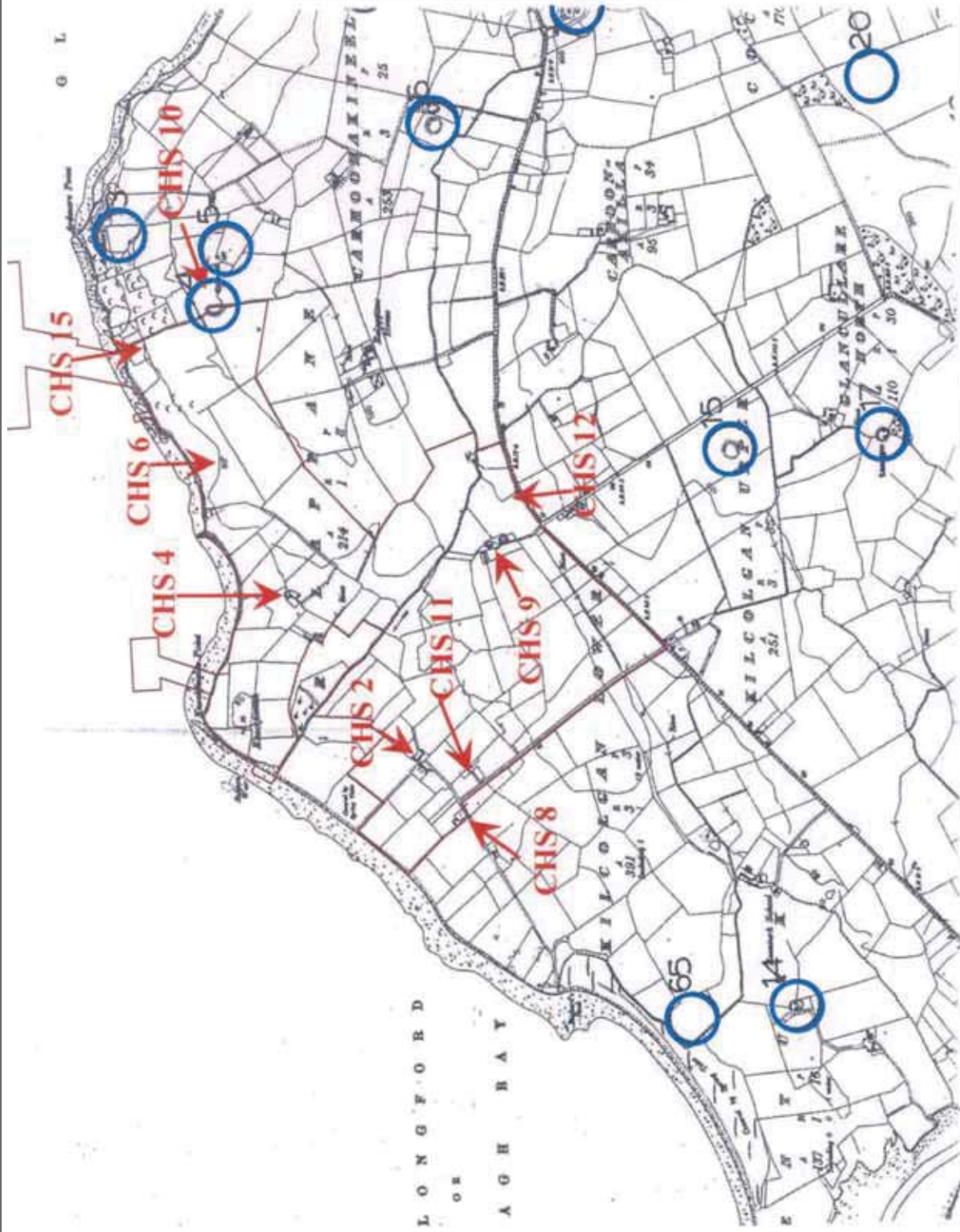


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Figure 8 : Illustration showing the second edition OS map 1896 (Source ARUP).



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Figure 9 : Illustration showing the third edition OS map 1914 (Source ARUP).



- Components of Woodland Hedging Mix:**
- Alexandria (Sycamore) 50%
 - Silver Birch (Betula) 15%
 - Silver Birch (Betula) 15%
 - Fraxino excelsior (Ash) 10%
 - Alnus glutinosa (Alder) 10%
 - Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan) 10%
- Components of Woodland Edge Shrub Hedging Mix:**
- Corylus avellana (Hazel) 30%
 - Prunella spinosa (Blackthorn) 30%
 - Sambucus nigra (Elder) 15%
 - Rosa rugosa (Rose) 10%
 - Rosa rugosa (Rose) 10%
- Species mix (Road Edge and Administrative Areas):**
- 40% Silver Birch (Betula)
 - 30% Fraxino excelsior (Ash)
 - 10% Prunella spinosa (Blackthorn)
 - 10% Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)
 - 10% Quercus robur (Dunelm) Oak
 - 5% Prunella spinosa (Blackthorn)

- crushed stone
- woodland mix (trees)
- woodland mix (shrubs)
- tree groups
- plant-mixture - road edge and administrative

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Figure 10 - Development plan showing location of pond and embankment area (Source Brady Shipman Martin).

NOTES

1. ALL SECTIONS WITH RESPECT TO PLANT NORTH OR TRUE NORTH, AS APPLICABLE, AND CERTAIN LICENCE HAS BEEN OBTAINED IN THE VIEWS.
2. BASIS OF TOPOGRAPHY HAS BEEN TAKEN FROM AIRP SURFACE ELEVATION MAPS 100/070000.
3. 157793-000-CV-DR-C101, REVISION 01.

REFERENCE DRAWINGS

- 157793-000-PI-PP-0001 PLOT PLAN PRELIMINARY
- 157793-000-CV-DR-C102 TOPOGRAPHICAL AREA SECTIONS
- 157793-000-CV-DR-C103 PLANT SECTIONS

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DRN	CHK	APP	CLT
D2	22/08/07	APPROVED FOR PLANNING RM	RB	IV		
D1	20/07/07	APPROVED FOR PLANNING RM	RB	IV		



SHANNON LNG



TITLE:
PROCESS PLANT AREA
SECTIONS KEY PLAN

SCALE (A1): NTS

DOCUMENT ID:

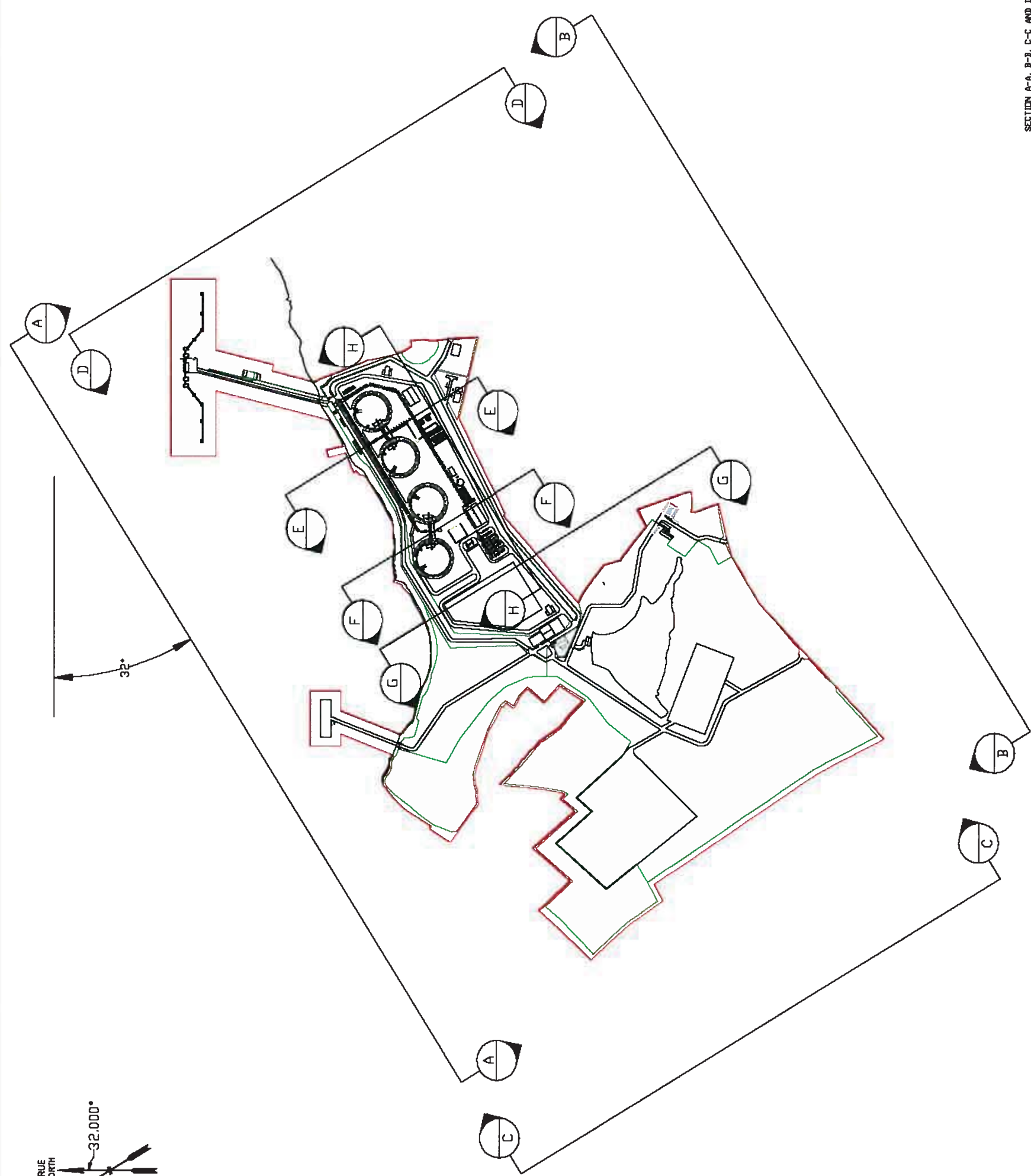
CONTRACT No. 157793

CLIENT CONTRACT No.:

DRAWING No. 157793-000-CV-DR-C101

REV

D2



SECTION A-A, B-B, C-C AND D-D ARE SHOWN ON 157793-000-CV-DR-C102
SECTION E-E, F-F, G-G, H-H ARE SHOWN ON 157793-000-CV-DR-C103



Plate 1: Stream at the eastern end of the survey area showing pond weed, looking east.



Plate 2: Stream at eastern end of the survey area, looking west.

Site: Shannon LNG Terminal, Tarbert,
Co. Kerry
Plate No: 1 & 2
Licence No.: 07D63/ 07R196
Job No.: 1052
Client : Headland Arch
Photo by: VP
Date: August 2008



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Plate 3: Showing surrounding fields on the southern side of stream, looking east.



Plate 4: Showing the bridge over stream and surrounding landscape, looking west.

Site: Shannon LNG Terminal, Tarbert,
Co. Kerry

Plate No: 3 & 4 Client : Headland Arch
Licence No.: 07D63/ 07R196 Photo by: VP
Job No.: 1052 Date: August 2008



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Plate 5: Showing stream and dense overgrowth, looking north.



Plate 6: Showing dense overgrowth over the stream.

Site: Shannon LNG Terminal, Tarbert,
Co. Kerry

Plate No.: 5 & 6 Client : Headland Arch'
Licence No.: 07D63/ 07R196 Photo by: VP
Job No.: 1052 Date: August 2008



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Plate 7: Showing substrate of stream where access was good.



Plate 8: Showing dense overgrowth at bottom of valley at the centre of survey area.

Site: Shannon LNG Terminal, Tarbert,
Co. Kerry

Plate No.: 7 & 8
Licence No.: 07D63/ 07R196
Job No.: 1052

Client : Headland Arch'
Photo by: VP
Date: August 2008



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Plate 9: Showing stream at bottom of valley and dense overgrowth



Plate 10: Showing stream with no access facing west.

Site: Shannon LNG Terminal, Tarbert,
Co. Kerry

Plate No.: 9 & 10 Client : Headland Arch
Licence No.: 07D63/ 07R196 Photo by: VP
Job No.: 1052 Date: August 2008



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Plate 11: Stream near estuary mouth.



Plate 12: Stream as it enters the sea near the mouth of the estuary, looking east.

Site: Shannon LNG Terminal, Tarbert,
Co. Kerry

Plate No.: 11 & 12 Client : Headland Arch'
Licence No.: 07D63/ 07R196 Photo by: VP
Job No.: 1052 Date: August 2008



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Appendix 1: Results of Metal Detection Survey and Recorded location points

Number of hits	Hit/find identified	Location
1	Start point of survey	102396/147934
2	Metal rim and first animal access	102361/147937
3	Second animal access	102351/147937
4	Third animal access and unidentified hit	102338/147936
5	Barbed wire	102341/147937
6	Access was ok from here to hit 7	102268/147972
7	Access ok until this point	102247/147976
8	Barbed wire	102088/148059
9	Black woven pipe	102081/148073
10	Start point where access was good	102041/148096
11	Finish point where access point was good	102036/148112
12	Start point where access was good near mouth of estuary	101556/148543
13	Finish point where access point was good near mouth of estuary	10761/148374

Appendix 2: Recorded Archaeological Monuments and Places

The recorded archaeological sites within close proximity to the proposed development or within townlands traversed by it are listed below, all noted in the Record of Monuments and Places for Co. Laois and/or in the *Archaeological Inventory of County Laois* (Sweetman 1995). The monuments are listed in a standard format as follows:

RMP No. Townland National Grid Ref. Inventory no. Date of Record	Classification Description
KE033-003 Carhoonakineely 10307/14892 Inventory no. Date of Record	Rath Site
KE033-004 (CHS 10) Carhoonakineely 10286/14867 Inventory no. Date of Record	Rath Site
KE033-005 Carhoonakineely 10301/14862 Inventory no. Date of Record	Earthwork site
KE033-006 Carhoonakineely 10334/14799 Inventory no. Date of Record	Rath
KE033-007 Carhoonakineely 10374/14817 Inventory no. Date of Record	Rath
KE033-008 Carhoona 10365/14756 Inventory no. Date of Record	Church
KE033-009 Kilpaddoge 10501/14779 Inventory no. Date of Record	Rath

KE033-009 Kilpaddoge 10501/14779 Inventory no. Date of Record	Rath
KE033-009-1 Kilpaddoge 10501/14780 Inventory no. Date of Record	Souterrain
KE033-014 Reenturk 10074/14707 Inventory no. Date of Record	Rath
KE033-015 Kilcolgan Upr 10235/14718 Inventory no. Date of Record	Rath
KE033-016 Lislaughtin 10234/14607 Inventory no. Date of Record	Abbey
KE033-017 Clancullare North 10236/14674 Inventory no. Date of Record	Rath site
KE033-018 Clockhill 10386/14723 Inventory no. Date of Record	Holy Well site
KE033-019 Clancullare North 10318/14639 Inventory no. Date of Record	Rath
KE033-020 Glansillagh 10339/14670 Inventory no. Date of Record	Standing Stone
KE033-021 Farranawana 10506/14747 Inventory no. Date of Record	Rath

KE033-031 Lislaughtin 10024/14601 Inventory no. Date of Record	Rath
KE033-032 Lislaughtin 10061/14561 Inventory no. Date of Record	Rath
KE033-034 Lislaughtin 10148/14566 Inventory no. Date of Record	Enclosure
KE033-06501 Fulacht Fiadh 10072/14738 Inventory no. Date of Record	Kilcolan Lower
KE033-06502 Enclosure 10072/14738 Inventory no. Date of Record	Kilcolan Lower

Appendix 3: Recorded Archaeological Finds

- A search for recorded archaeological finds from the vicinity of the site was carried out in the National Museum of Ireland files, Kildare Street, Dublin 2, in local journals, and in other published catalogues of prehistoric material: Raftery (1983), Eogan (1965; 1983; 1994), Harbison (1968; 1969a; 1969b) and the Irish Stone Axe Project Database. No recorded archaeological finds were identified from the following townlands within the vicinity of the development Kilcolgan Upper, Kilcolgan Lower, Ralappane, Carhoonakilla, Carhoonakineely.

Appendix 4: Constraints identified within the entire development area

The constraints identified within the entire development site are listed below

Sites identified during EIA field inspection:

CHS 1: Possible archaeological site

CHS 2: Farm Complex

CHS 3: Structure

CHS 4: Farm complex

CHS 5: Possible archaeological feature

CHS 6: Well

CHS 7: Gun emplacement

CHS 8: Structure

CHS 9: Farm complex

CHS 10: Recorded ringfort site

CHS 11: Structure

CHS 12: Site of Forge

CHS 15: Structure

Sites identified through local consultation:

CHS 13: Tubberagleanna

CHS 14: Blakeney's Altar

Appendix 11 Photographic register

Photo No.	Download No.	Direction facing	Field No.	Trench No.	Description
024	1	SE	Haul Road	-	Pre-ex of feature (006)
025	1	SE	Haul Road	-	Pre-ex of feature (006)
026	1	SE	Haul Road	-	Post-ex of feature (006) slot 1
027	1	W	Haul Road	-	Post-ex of feature (006) slot 1
028	1	W	Haul Road	-	Pre-ex of feature (007)
029	1	E	Haul Road	-	West-facing section of feature (008)
030	1	W	Haul Road	-	General view of feature (008)
031	1	N	Haul Road	-	South-facing section of feature (010)
032	1	W	Haul Road	-	General view of feature (010)
033	1	N	Haul Road	-	Post-ex of feature (006) slot 2
034	1	W	Haul Road	-	Post-ex of feature (006) slot 2
035	1	NE	1	-	Pre-ex of ringfort area
036	1	NNE	1	-	Pre-ex of ringfort area
037	1	NNW	1	-	Pre-ex of ringfort area
038	1	NW	1	-	Pre-ex of ringfort and surrounding area
039	1	NE	1	1	Pre-ex of feature (1002)
040	1	NNW	1	1	Post-ex of trench 1
041	1	NNW	1	2	Post-ex of trench 2
042	1	NNW	1	3	Post-ex of trench 3
043	1	NW	1	4	Post-ex of trench 4
044	1	W	1	5	Post-ex of trench 5
045	1	WSW	1	6	Post-ex of trench 6
046	1	WSW	1	7	Post-ex of trench 7
047	1	SW	1	8	Post-ex of trench 8
048	1	SSW	1	9	Post-ex of trench 9
049	1	S	1	10	Post-ex of trench 10
050	1	SSE	1	11	Post-ex of trench 11
051	1	N	1	1	Mid-ex of feature (1002)
052	1	N	1	2	Mid-ex of feature (1002)
053	1	S	1	2	Mid-ex of feature (1002)
054	1	E	1	2	Possible bank material (1006)
055	1	SW	1	3	Pre-ex of feature (1007)
056	1	S	1	4	General view of plough furrows

Photo No.	Download No.	Direction facing	Field No.	Trench No.	Description
057	1	NW	1	Ext. 3	Mid-ex of feature (1012)
058	1	NW	1	Ext. 3	Mid-ex of feature (1012)
059	1	NNE	1	Ext. 1	Mid-ex of feature (1002)
060	1	N	1	Ext. 1	Mid-ex of feature (1002)
061	1	E	1	Ext. 1	Mid-ex of feature (1008)
062	1	NNE	1	Ext. 1	Mid-ex of feature (1009)
063	1	E	1	Ext.1	General view of feature (1011)
064	1	E	1	Ext. 1	Overall view of feature (1002)
065	1	NW	1	16	Mid-ex of feature (1021)
066	1	NW	1	16	Mid-ex of feature (1021)
067	1	N	1	16	Mid-ex of features (1023) and (1025)
068	1	N	1	16	Mid-ex of features (1023) and (1025)
069	1	NW	1	16	Mid-ex of feature (1019)
070	1	NW	1	16	Mid-ex of feature (1019)
071	1	W	2	2	General view of possible structure
072	1	S	2	2	General view of possible structure
073	1	SW	2	5	Post-ex of trench 5
074	1	SW	2	6	Post-ex of trench 6
075	1	SW	2	7	Post-ex of trench 7
076	1	SW	2	8	Post-ex of trench 8
077	1	SW	2	9	Post-ex of trench 9
078	1	SW	2	10	Post-ex of trench 10
079	1	SW	2	11	Post-ex of trench 11
080	1	SW	2	12	Post-ex of trench 12
081	1	SW	2	13	Post-ex of trench 13
082	1	S	2	9	Non-archaeological
083	1	W	2	9	Non-archaeological
084	1	E	2	9	Mid-ex of feature (1034)
085	1	N	2	10	Pre-ex of feature (046)
086	1	S	2	12	Mid-ex of feature (229)
087	1	E	2	13	Mid-ex of feature (149)
088	1	N	2	13	Mid-ex of feature (149)
089	1	NE	6 A	1,2,3	Pre-ex of feature (038)
090	1	NNW	6 A	1,2,3	Pre-ex of feature (038)
091	1	SW	6 A	1,2,3	Pre-ex of feature (038)
092	1	W	6 C	3	General view of possible stone structure
093	1	W	6 C	3	General view of possible stone structure
094	1	N	6 C	3	General view of possible stone structure
095	1	N	6 C	3	General view of possible stone structure
096	1	NE	6 C	3	General view of possible stone

Photo No.	Download No.	Direction facing	Field No.	Trench No.	Description
					structure
097	1	SW	7	1	Post-ex of trench 1
098	1	SW	7	2	Post-ex of trench 2
099	1	SW	7	3	Post-ex of trench 3
100	1	SW	7	4	Post-ex of trench 4
101	1	SW	7	5	Post-ex of trench 5
102	1	SW	7	6	Post-ex of trench 6
103	1	SW	7	7	Post-ex of trench 7
104	1	SW	7	8	Post-ex of trench 8
105	1	SW	7	9	Post-ex of trench 9
106	1	NE	7	4	Non-archaeological feature
107	1	S	7	10	Post-ex of trench 10
108	1	S	7	11	Post-ex of trench 11
109	1	N	7	6	Pre-ex of feature (042)
110	1	S	7	6	Pre-ex of feature (042)
111	1	NNW	4	8	Post-ex of trench 8
112	1	NNW	4	9	Post-ex of trench 9
113	1	W	6 C	2 / 3	Pre-ex of feature (043)
114	1	N	6 C	2 / 3	Pre-ex of feature (043)
115	1	E	6 C	2 / 3	Pre-ex of feature (043)
116	1	NW	11	-	Pre-ex of field 11
117	1	SW	11	-	Pre-ex of field 11
118	1	SW	9 B/11	-	Broken boundary between fields 9 & 11
119	1	SW	9 B/11	-	Broken boundary between fields 9 & 11
120	1	E	9 B	-	Pre-ex of field 9 B
121	1	SE	9 B	-	Pre-ex of field 9 B
122	1	N	9 B	1	Post-ex of trench 1
123	1	NW	9 B	2	Post-ex of trench 2
124	1	NW	9 B	3	Post-ex of trench 3
125	1	NW	9 B	4	Post-ex of trench 4
126	1	NW	9 B	5	Post-ex of trench 5
127	1	NW	9 B	6	Post-ex of trench 6
128	1	Void	Void	Void	Void
129	1	S	11	1	Post-ex of trench 1
130	1	S	11	2	Post-ex of trench 2
131	1	S	11	3	Post-ex of trench 3
132	1	S	11	4	Post-ex of trench 4
133	1	S	11	5	Post-ex of trench 5
134	1	W	9 B	7	Post-ex of trench 7
135	1	SE	9 B	8	Post-ex of trench 8
136	1	SE	9 B	9	Post-ex of trench 9
137	1	SE	9 B	10	Post-ex of trench 10
138	1	SE	9 B	11	Post-ex of trench 11
139	1	NW	10	1	Post-ex of trench 1
140	1	NW	10	2	Post-ex of trench 2

Photo No.	Download No.	Direction facing	Field No.	Trench No.	Description
141	1	NW	10	3	Post-ex of trench 3
142	1	SE	25	1	Pre-ex of feature (060)
143	1	N	25	1	Pre-ex of feature (060)
144	1	NW	25	1	Pre-ex of feature (060)
145	1	NW	25	1	Post-ex of trench 1
146	1	NW	26	1	Post-ex of trench 1
147	1	NW	25	2	Post-ex of trench 2
148	1	NW	25	3	Post-ex of trench 3
149	1	NW	25	4	Post-ex of test trench4
150	1	NW	27	1	Post-ex of trench 1
151	1	NW	27	2	Post-ex of trench 2
152	1	NW	27	3	Post-ex of trench 3
153	1	NW	27	4	Post-ex of trench 4
154	1	NW	27	5	Post-ex of trench 5
036	2	S	1	-	Pre-ex of field 1
037	2	SW	1	-	Pre-ex of field 1
038	2	W	1	-	Pre-ex of field 1
039	2	SW	1	-	Pre-ex of field 1
040	2	SE	1	27 A	Post-ex of trench 27 A
041	2	SW	1	27 B	Post-ex of trench 27 B
042	2	SW	1	26	Post-ex of trench 26
043	2	S	1	26	Pre-ex of features (015) & (017)
044	2	E	1	26	Post-ex of trench 26
045	2	W	1	26	Mid-ex of features (015) & (017)
046	2	S	1	26	General view of features (019), (021) & (023)
047	2	SW	1	26	General view of features (025) & (027)
048	2	E	1	26	General view of feature (029)
049	2	W	1	25	Post-ex of trench 25
050	2	W	1	26	Mid-ex of feature (029)
051	2	SE	1	24	General view of field boundary
052	2	W	1	24	Post-ex of trench 24
053	2	W	1	23	Post-ex of trench 23
054	2	W	1	22	Post-ex of trench 22
055	2		1	21	Non-archaeological
056	2	E	1	21	Post-ex of trench 21
057	2	S	1	21	Non-archaeological
058	2	S	1	21	Non-archaeological
059	2	E	1	21	Post-ex of trench 21
60	2	S	1	26	Curvilinear in trench 26 extension
061	2	S	1	26	Features in trench 26 extension
062	2	S	1	26	Features in trench 26 extension
063	2	SW	1	26	General view of trench 26 extension
064	2	E	1	26	General view of trench 26 extension

Photo No.	Download No.	Direction facing	Field No.	Trench No.	Description
065	2	E	1	20	Post-ex of trench 20
066	2	E	1	17	Post-ex of trench 17
067	2	N	1	17	Mid-ex of feature (139)
068	2	E	1	18	Post-ex of trench 18
069	2	E	1	19	Post-ex of trench 19
70	2	SW	2	-	Pre-ex of field 2
071	2	W	2	-	Pre-ex of field 2
072	2	NW	2	-	Pre-ex of field 2
073	2	SW	2	1	Post-ex of trench 1
074	2	SW	2	2	Post-ex of trench 2
075	2	SW	2	3	Post-ex of trench 3
076	2	SW	2	4	Post-ex of trench 4
077	2	NW	5	-	Pre-ex of field 5
078	2	SW	5	-	Pre-ex of field 5
079	2	W	5	-	Pre-ex of field 5
080	2	-	2	7	Mid-ex of feature (031)
081	2	-	2	7	Mid-ex of feature (031)
082	2	S	-	-	-
083	2	W	-	-	-
084	2	E	-	-	-
085	2	-	-	-	Post-ex of test trench
086	2	SW	5	1	Post-ex of trench 1
087	2	SW	5	2	Post-ex of trench 2
088	2	SW	5	3	Post-ex of trench 3
089	2	SW	5	4	Post-ex of trench 4
090	2	SW	5	5	Post-ex of trench 5
091	2	SW	5	6	Post-ex of trench 6
092	2	SW	5	7	Post-ex of trench 7
093	2	SW	8	-	Pre-ex of field 8
094	2	SW	8	-	Pre-ex of field 8
095	2	SW	8	-	Pre-ex of field 8
096	2	SW	8	-	Pre-ex of field 8
097	2	SW	5	8	Post-ex of trench 8
098	2	SW	5	9	Post-ex of trench 9
099	2	SW	5	10	Post-ex of trench 10
100	2	SW	5	11	Post-ex of trench 11
101	2	SW	5	12	Post-ex of trench 12
102	2	SW	5	11	Area of burnt mound material before extension to trench 11
103	2	SW	1	-	Field 1 backfilled
104	2	SW	1	-	Field 1 backfilled
105	2	S	1	-	Field 1 backfilled
106	2	N	5	11	Area of burnt mound material after extension to trench 11
107	2	W	5	11	Area of burnt mound material after extension to trench 11
108	2	S	5	11	Area of burnt mound material after extension to trench 11

Photo No.	Download No.	Direction facing	Field No.	Trench No.	Description
109	2	E	5	11	Area of burnt mound material after extension to trench 11
110	2	S	8	2	Mid-ex of feature (085)
111	2	E	8	2	Mid-ex of feature (085)
112	2	SE	8	1	Pre-ex of feature (044)
113	2	E	8	1	Post-ex of trench 1
114	2	E	8	2	Post-ex of trench 2
115	2	E	8	3	Post-ex of trench 3
116	2	E	8	4	Post-ex of trench 4
117	2	E	8	5	Post-ex of trench 5
118	2	E	8	6	Post-ex of trench 6
119	2	E	8	7	Post-ex of trench 7
120	2	E	8	8	Post-ex of trench 8
121	2	E	8	9	Post-ex of trench 9
122	2	E	8	10	Post-ex of trench 10
123	2	E	8	11	Post-ex of trench 11
124	2	S	8	13	Post-ex of trench 13
125	2	S	8	14	Post-ex of trench 14
126	2	S	8	15	Post-ex of trench 15
127	2	S	8	16	Post-ex of trench 16
128	2	S	8	17	Post-ex of trench 17
129	2	S	8	18	Post-ex of trench 18
130	2	S	8	19	Post-ex of trench 19
131	2	S	8	20	Post-ex of trench 20
132	2	W	8	8	East-facing section of feature (048)
133	2	NW	8	7	Southeast-facing section of feature (086)
134	2	NW	8	7	Southeast-facing section of feature (086)
135	2	S	8	8	General photo of feature (079)
136	2	N	8	9	General photo of feature (131)
137	2	W	8	9	General photo of feature (131)
138	2	W	8	12	Post-ex of trench 12
139	2	E	8	12	Post-ex of trench 12
140	2	E	6 A	1	Post-ex of trench 1
141	2	E	6 A	2	Post-ex of trench 2
142	2	E	6 A	3	Post-ex of trench 3
143	2	E	6 A	4	Post-ex of trench 4
144	2	E	6 A	5	Post-ex of trench 5
145	2	E	6 A	6	Post-ex of trench 6
146	2	E	6 A	7	Post-ex of trench 7
147	2	E	6 A	8	Post-ex of test trench8
148	2	E	6 A	9	Post-ex of trench 9
149	2	E	6 A	10	Post-ex of trench 10
150	2	E	6 A	11	Post-ex of trench 11
151	2	E	6 A	12	Post-ex of trench 12
152	2	E	6 A	13	Post-ex of trench 13

Photo No.	Download No.	Direction facing	Field No.	Trench No.	Description
153	2	E	6 A	14	Post-ex of trench 14
154	2	E	6 A	15	Post-ex of trench 15
155	2	E	6 A	16	Post-ex of trench 16
156	2	E	6 A	17	Post-ex of trench 17
157	2	S	6 A	5	Mid-ex of feature (034)
158	2	E	6 A	5	Mid-ex of feature (034)
159	2	N	6 A	5	Mid-ex of feature (036)
160	2	E	6 A	5	Mid-ex of feature (036)
161	2	W	6 A	11 B	Post-ex of trench 11 B
162	2	W	6 A	12 B	Post-ex of trench 12 B
163	2	SW	6 B	1	Post-ex of trench 1
164	2	SW	6 B	2	Post-ex of trench 2
165	2	SW	6 B	3	Post-ex of trench 3
166	2	NE	6 A	3	Post-ex of trench 3
167	2	SW	6 B	4	Post-ex of trench 4
168	2	E	6 A	4	Post-ex of trench 4
169	2	W	6 B	5	Post-ex of trench 5
170	2	E	6 A	5	Post-ex of trench 5
171	2	W	6 B	6	Post-ex of trench 6
172	2	E	6 A	6	Post-ex of trench 6
173	2	NW	6 B	7	Mid-ex of feature
174	2	W	6 B	7	Post-ex of trench 7
175	2	E	6 A	7	Post-ex of trench 7
176	2	W	6 B	8	Post-ex of trench 8
177	2	E	6 A	8	Post-ex of trench 8
178	2	E	6 B	9	Post-ex of trench 9
179	2	E	6 B	10	Post-ex of trench 10
180	2	W	6 C	2	Post-ex of trench 2
181	2	E	6 C	3	Post-ex of trench 3
182	2	E	6 C	3	Post-ex of trench 3
183	2	W	6 C	4	Post-ex of trench 4
184	2	E	6 C	5	Post-ex of trench 5
185	2	SE	6 C	4	Pre-ex of features (270) & (271)
186	2	S	6 C	4	Pre-ex of features (270) & (271)
187	2	NE	6 C	6	Post-ex of trench 6
188	2	W	6 C	7	Post-ex of trench 7
189	2	N	6 C	7	Non-archaeological
190	2	Void	Void	Void	Void
191	2	W	6 C	1	Post-ex of trench 1
192	2	W	6 C	8	Post-ex of trench 8
193	2	W	6 C	9	Post-ex of trench 9
194	2	E	6 C	10	Post-ex of trench 10
195	2	W	6 C	11	Post-ex of trench 11
196	2	E	6 C	12	Post-ex of trench 12
197	2	W	3	5	Post-ex of trench 5
198	2	W	3	4	Post-ex of test trench 4
199	2	W	3	3	Post-ex of test trench 3

Photo No.	Download No.	Direction facing	Field No.	Trench No.	Description
200	2	W	3	2	Post-ex of trench 2
201	2	W	3	1	Post-ex of test trench 1
202	2	S	3	4	Mid-ex of feature (207)
203	2	N	3	4	Mid-ex of feature (207)
204	2	N	9A	4	Pre-ex of feature (078)
205	2	NW	9A	4	Pre-ex of feature (079)
206	2	E	9 A	4	Post-ex of trench 4
207	2	NW	9 A	9	Mid-ex of feature
208	2	NW	9 A	9	Mid-ex of feature
209	2	NW	9 A	9	Post-ex of trench 9
210	2	NW	9 A	1	Post-ex of trench 1
211	2	E	9 A	2	Post-ex of trench 2
212	2	E	9 A	3	Post-ex of test trench 3
213	2	SE	9 A	5	Post-ex of trench 5
214	2	NW	9 A	6	Post-ex of trench 6
215	2	NW	9 A	7	Post-ex of trench 7
216	2	NW	9 A	8	Post-ex of trench 8
217	2	NW	9 A	10	Post-ex of trench 10
218	2	SE	9 A	11	Mid-ex of feature (081)
219	2	NW	9 A	11	Post-ex of trench 11
220	2	NE	9 A	11	Non-archaeological feature
221	2	NW	9 A	11	Non-archaeological feature
222	2	SW	9 A	11	Non-archaeological feature
223	2	NW	9 A	12	Post-ex of trench 12
224	2	NW	9 A	13	Post-ex of trench 13
225	2	NW	9 A	14	Post-ex of trench 14
226	2	NW	9 A	15	Post-ex of trench 15
227	2	NE	9 A	16	Post-ex of trench 16
228	2	SW	9 A	16	Post-ex of trench 16
229	2	NE	9 A	16	Mid-ex of feature (082)
230	2	NW	9 A	16	Post-ex of trench 16
231	2	NE	12	1	Post-ex of trench 1
232	2	NE	12	2	Post-ex of trench 2
233	2	SE	12	3	Post-ex of test trench 3
234	2	SE	12	4	Post-ex of trench 4
235	2	SE	12	4	Post-ex of trench 4
236	2	SE	12	5	Post-ex of trench 5
237	2	N	12	5	Pre-ex of feature (166)
238	2	SE	12	5	General view of feature (166)
239	2	SE	12	5	Post-ex of trench 5
240	2	NW	12	5	Post-ex of trench 5
241	2	N	12	6 A	General view of feature (068)
242	2	W	12	6 A	General view of feature (070)
243	2	SE	12	6 A	General view of feature (072)
244	2	W	12	6 A	General view of feature (072)
245	2	N	12	6 A	General view of feature (072)
246	2	SE	12	6 A	Post-ex of trench 6 A

Photo No.	Download No.	Direction facing	Field No.	Trench No.	Description
247	2	SE	12	7 A	Post-ex of trench 7 A
248	2	SE	12	8	Post-ex of trench 8
249	2	S	12	6 A	General view of feature (072)
250	2	E	12	6 A	General view of feature (072)
251	2	E	12	6 A	Mid-ex of feature (072)
252	2	N	12	6 A	General view of feature (072)
253	2	NW	12	17	Post-ex of trench 17
254	2	NW	12	7 B	Post-ex of trench 7 B
255	2	NW	12	6 B	Post-ex of trench 6 B
256	2	NW	12	9	Post-ex of trench 9
257	2	NW	12	10	Post-ex of trench 10
258	2	NW	12	11	Post-ex of trench 11
259	2	NW	12	14	Post-ex of trench 14
260	2	S	12	7	Mid-ex of feature (050)
261	2	N	12	7	Mid-ex of feature (051)
262	2	NW	12	15	Post-ex of trench 15
263	2	NE	12	16	Post-ex of trench 16
264	2	SE	12	12	Post-ex of trench 12
265	2	SE	12	13	Post-ex of trench 13
1	3	SE	42		Pre-ex of field 42
2	3	S	42		Pre-ex of field 42
3	3	SSE	45		Pre-ex of field 45
4	3	SE	45		Pre-ex of field 45
5	3	SSE	45		Pre-ex of field 45
6	3	SE	42	1	Post-ex of trench 1
7	3	SE	42	2	Post-ex of trench 2
8	3	E	42	2	Pre-ex of feature (097)
9	3	NW	42	2	Pre-ex of feature (097)
10	3	SE	42	3	Post-ex of trench 3
11	3	E	42	4	Post-ex of trench 4
12	3	N	42	5	Post-ex of trench 5
13	3	E	45	1	Post-ex of trench 1
14	3	E	45	2	Post-ex of trench 2
15	3	E	45	3	Post-ex of trench 3
16	3	E	45	4	Post-ex of trench 4
17	3	N	45	5	Post-ex of trench 5
18	3	SW	13		Pre-ex of field 13
19	3	W	13		Pre-ex of field 13
20	3	E	13	1	Post-ex of trench 1
21	3	E	13	2	Post-ex of trench 2
22	3	SW	13	3	Pre-ex of feature (087)
23	3	NW	13	3	Pre-ex of feature (087)
24	3	E	13	43	Post-ex of trench 43
25	3	E	13	4	Post-ex of trench 4
26	3	E	13	3	Mid-ex of feature (087)
27	3	E	13	5 A+B	Post-ex of trench 5 A+B
28	3	N	13	4 A	Mid-ex of feature (105)

Photo No.	Download No.	Direction facing	Field No.	Trench No.	Description
29	3	W	13	4 A	Mid-ex of feature (105)
30	3	E	13	4 A	Post-ex of trench 4 A
31	3	E	13	6 A+B	Post-ex of trench 6 A+B
32	3	E	37	1	Post-ex of trench 1
33	3	SW	13	7	Post-ex of trench 7
34	3	SW	13	8	Post-ex of trench 8
35	3	SW	13	8	Post-ex of trench 8
36	3	E	37	3	Post-ex of trench 3
37	3	E	37	4	Post-ex of trench 4
38	3	S	37	4	Pre-ex of feature (114)
39	3	NE	37	2	Pre-ex of feature (107)
40	3	E	37	2	Pre-ex of feature (107)
41	3	SW	37	2	Post-ex of trench 2
42	3	SW	13	10	Post-ex of trench 10
43	3	SE	37	2	Pre-ex of feature (109)
44	3	NE	37	9	Post-ex of trench 9
45	3	NE	37	11	Post-ex of trench 11
46	3	NE	37	10	Post-ex of trench 10
47	3	NE	37	8	Post-ex of trench 8
48	3	NE	37	7	Post-ex of trench 7
49	3	NE	37	6	Post-ex of trench 6
50	3	NE	37	5	Post-ex of trench 5
51	3	NE	37	4	Post-ex of trench 4
52	3	NE	37	3	Post-ex of trench 3
53	3	NE	37	1	Post-ex of trench 1
54	3	SW	37	5	Post-ex of trench 5
55	3	E	36	1	Post-ex of trench 1
56	3	E	36	2	Post-ex of trench 2
57	3	S	36	2	Pre-ex of feature (115)
58	3	W	36	4	Post-ex of trench 4
59	3	W	36	5	Post-ex of trench 5
60	3	W	36		General photo of field 36
61	3	SW	36	6	Post-ex of trench 6
62	3	SW	36	7	Post-ex of trench 7
63	3	E	36	8	Post-ex of trench 8
64	3	E	36	9	Post-ex of trench 9
65	3	E	36	10	Post-ex of trench 10
66	3	E	36	11	Post-ex of trench 11
67	3	E	36	11	Mid-ex of feature (111)
68	3	SW	36	11	Post-ex of trench 11
69	3	NE	4	1	Post-ex of trench 1
70	3	NE	4	2	Post-ex of trench 2
71	3	SW	4	3	Post-ex of trench 3
72	3	SW	4	4	Post-ex of trench 4
73	3	SW	4	5	Post-ex of trench 5
74	3	-	11	6	Post-ex of trench 6
75	3	-	11	7	Post-ex of trench 7

Photo No.	Download No.	Direction facing	Field No.	Trench No.	Description
76	3	-	11	8	Post-ex of trench 8
77	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
78	3	E	4	5	Pre-ex of feature (113)
79	3	NE	4	5	Pre-ex of feature (113)
80	3	SE	4	5	Pre-ex of feature (113)
81	3	W	4	5	Pre-ex of feature (113)
82	3	SW	4	6	Post-ex of trench 6
83	3	SW	4	7	Post-ex of trench 7
84	3	-	14	1	Post-ex of trench 1
85	3	-	14	2	Post-ex of trench 2
86	3	-	14	3	Post-ex of trench 3
87	3	-	14	4	Post-ex of trench 4
88	3	-	14	5	Post-ex of trench 5
89	3	-	14	6	Post-ex of trench 6
90	3	-	14	7	Post-ex of trench 7
91	3	-	-	-	-
92	3	-	-	-	-
93	3	SW	38	1	Post-ex of trench 1
94	3	SW	38	2	Post-ex of trench 2
95	3	SW	38	3	Post-ex of trench 3
96	3	SW	38	4	Post-ex of trench 4
97	3	SW	38	5	Post-ex of trench 5
98	3	NE	38	6	Post-ex of trench 6
99	3	SW	38	7	Post-ex of trench 7
100	3	NE	38	8	Post-ex of trench 8
101	3	SW	38	9	Post-ex of trench 9
102	3	SW	38	10	Post-ex of trench 10
103	3	SW	38	11	Post-ex of trench 11
104	3	SW	38	12	Post-ex of trench 12
105	3	S	47	-	General photo of field 47
106	3	S	47	1	Post-ex of trench 1
107	3	S	47	2	Post-ex of trench 2
108	3	S	46	1	Post-ex of trench 1
109	3	S	46	2	Post-ex of trench 2
110	3	S	46	3	Post-ex of trench 3
111	3	S	46	4	Post-ex of trench 4
112	3	S	46	5	Post-ex of trench 5
113	3	S	46	6	Post-ex of trench 6
114	3	SE	46	-	General photo of field 46
115	3	NW	46	-	General photo of field 46
116	3	N	43	-	Pre-ex of field 43
117	3	E	43	-	Pre-ex of field 43
118	3	S	43	-	Pre-ex of field 43
119	3	S	46	7	Post-ex of trench 7
120	3	S	46	8	Post-ex of trench 8
121	3	SE	43	2	Post-ex of trench 2
122	3	SE	43	3	Post-ex of trench 3

Photo No.	Download No.	Direction facing	Field No.	Trench No.	Description
123	3	SE	43	4	Post-ex of trench 4
124	3	NW	43	5	Post-ex of trench 5
125	3	NW	43	6	Post-ex of trench 6
126	3	NW	43	7	Post-ex of trench 7
127	3	NW	43	8 A	Post-ex of trench 8 A
128	3	SE	43	8 B	Post-ex of trench 8 B
129	3	NW	43	9 A	Post-ex of trench 9 A
130	3	SE	43	9 B	Post-ex of trench 9 B
131	3	NW	43	10 A	Post-ex of trench 10 A
132	3	NW	43	10 B	Post-ex of trench 10 B
133	3	NW	43	10 B	Post-ex of trench 10 B
134	3	NW	43	11 A	Post-ex of trench 11 A
135	3	NW	43	11 B	Post-ex of trench 11 B
136	3	NW	43	12 A	Post-ex of trench 12 A
137	3	NW	43	12 B	Post-ex of trench 12 B
138	3	NE	39	4	Post-ex of trench 4
139	3	Void	Void	Void	Void
140	3	NE	39	3	Mid-ex of feature (146)
141	3	NW	39	3	Mid-ex of feature (146)
142	3	SW	39	3	Mid-ex of feature (146)
143	3	NW	39	3	Mid-ex of feature (146)
144	3	NE	7	12	Post-ex of trench 12
145	3	NE	26	21	Post-ex of trench 21
146	3	S	39	11	Post-ex of trench 11
147	3	W	39	11	Pre-ex of feature (169)
148	3	W	39	11	Pre-ex of feature (169)
149	3	NNE	43	1	Pre-ex of feature (170)
150	3	W	43	1	Pre-ex of feature (171)
151	3	W	43	13	Post-ex of trench 13
152	3	S	43	14	Post-ex of trench 14
153	3	SSE	43	14	Pre-ex of feature (171)
154	3	SE	44	7	Post-ex of trench 7
155	3	SSW	28	1	Post-ex of trench 1
156	3	SSW	28	2	Post-ex of trench 2
157	3	SSW	28	3	Post-ex of trench 3
158	3	SSW	28	4	Post-ex of trench 4
159	3	SSW	28	5	Post-ex of trench 5
160	3	E	28	3	Mid-ex of feature (167)
161	3	NW	28	1	Pre-ex of feature (185)
162	3	E	28	4	Pre-ex of feature (192)
163	3	SE	28	4	Pre-ex of feature (193)
164	3	NE	28	4	Mid-ex of feature (194)
165	3	SE	28	4	Mid-ex of feature (196)
166	3	W	28	5	Pre-ex of feature (186)
167	3	NE	29	1	Post-ex of trench 1
168	3	NE	29	2	Post-ex of trench 2
169	3	NE	29	3	Post-ex of trench 3

Photo No.	Download No.	Direction facing	Field No.	Trench No.	Description
170	3	NE	29	4	Post-ex of trench 4
171	3	NE	29	5	Post-ex of trench 5
172	3	NE	29	6	Post-ex of trench 6
173	3	NE	29	7	Post-ex of trench 7
174	3	NE	29	8	Post-ex of trench 8
175	3	SE	29	2	Pre-ex of feature (201)
176	3	N	29	2	Mid-ex of feature (199)
177	3	S	29	3	Pre-ex of feature (187)
178	3	S	29	3	Pre-ex of feature (188)
179	3	W	29	5	Mid-ex of feature (203)
180	3	S	29	7	Pre-ex of feature (206)
181	3	N	29	7	Pre-ex of feature (206)
182	3	NW	30A	1	Post-ex of trench 1
183	3	ENE	30A	2	Post-ex of trench 2
184	3	SE	30A	2	Pre-ex of feature (208)
185	3	SE	30A	2	Pre-ex of feature (208)
186	3	ESE	30A	3	Post-ex of trench 3
187	3	E	30A	4	Post-ex of trench 4
188	3	N	31	1 A	Post-ex of trench 1 A
189	3	W	31	1	Mid-ex of feature (209)
190	3	S	31	1 B	Post-ex of trench 1 B
191	3	E	31	2	Post-ex of trench 2
192	3	E	31	3	Post-ex of trench 3
193	3	E	31	4	Post-ex of trench 4
194	3	E	31	5	Post-ex of trench 5
195	3	E	30B	5	Post-ex of trench 5
196	3	E	30B	6	Post-ex of trench 6
197	3	E	30B	7	Post-ex of trench 7
198	3	E	30B	8	Post-ex of trench 8
199	3	E	30B	9	Post-ex of trench 9
200	3	E	30B	10	Post-ex of trench 10
201	3	E	30B	11	Post-ex of trench 11
202	3	E	30B	12	Post-ex of trench 12
203	3	E	30B	13	Post-ex of trench 13
204	3	E	30B	14	Post-ex of trench 14
205	3	E	30B	15	Post-ex of trench 15
206	3	E	30B	16	Post-ex of trench 16
207	3	NW	30B	14	Mid-ex of feature (189)
208	3	W	30B	14	Mid-ex of feature (189)
209	3	SW	32	2	Post-ex of trench 2
210	3	SW	32	3	Post-ex of trench 3
211	3	SW	32	4	Post-ex of trench 4
212	3	SW	32	5	Post-ex of trench 5
213	3	SW	32	6	Post-ex of trench 6
214	3	SW	32	7	Post-ex of trench 7
215	3	S	32	3	Pre-ex of feature (216)
216	3	SW	32	1	Post-ex of trench 1

Photo No.	Download No.	Direction facing	Field No.	Trench No.	Description
217	3	SW	32	8	Post-ex of trench 8
218	3	SW	32	9	Post-ex of trench 9
219	3	SW	32	10	Post-ex of trench 10
220	3	SW	32	11	Post-ex of trench 11
221	3	SW	32	12	Post-ex of trench 12
222	3	SW	32	13	Post-ex of trench 13
223	3	SW	32	14	Post-ex of trench 14
224	3	SW	32	15	Post-ex of trench 15
225	3	S	32	3	Mid-ex of feature (218)
226	3	SW	33	3 A	Post-ex of trench 3 A
227	3	W	33	9	Mid-ex of feature (219)
228	3	SW	33	10	Post-ex of trench 10
229	3	SW	33	9	Post-ex of trench 9
230	3	SW	33	8	Post-ex of trench 8
231	3	SW	33	7	Post-ex of trench 7
232	3	SW	33	6	Post-ex of trench 6
233	3	SW	33	5	Post-ex of trench 5
234	3	SW	33	4 B	Post-ex of trench 4 B
235	3	SW	33	4 A	Post-ex of trench 4 A
236	3	SW	33	3 B	Post-ex of trench 3 B
237	3	SW	33	2 B	Post-ex of trench 2 B
238	3	SW	33	2 A	Post-ex of trench 2 A
239	3	SW	33	1 B	Post-ex of trench 1 B
240	3	SW	33	1 A	Post-ex of trench 1 A
241	3	SE	30B	17	Post-ex of trench 17
242	3	SE	30B	18	Post-ex of trench 18
243	3	SE	30B	19	Post-ex of trench 19
244	3	SE	30B	20	Post-ex of trench 20
245	3	SE	30B	21	Post-ex of trench 21
246	3	W	34	5 A	Post-ex of trench 5 A
247	3	W	34	5 B	Post-ex of trench 5 B
248	3	SW	34	4 A	Mid-ex of feature (197)
249	3	SE	48	-	Access into field 48 (unbroken)
250	3	NW	48	48	Access into field 48 (broken)
251	3	SW	50	50	Access into field 50, (unbroken)
252	3	NE	50	50	Access info field 50 (broken)
253	3	SW	52	52	Pre-ex of field 52
254	3	SW	51	51	Pre-ex of field 51
255	3	NE	50	50	Pre-ex of field 50
256	3	WNW	49	1	Post-ex of trench 1
257	3	SSE	49	1	Post-ex of trench 1
258	3	NE	52	1	Post-ex of trench 1
259	3	NE	52	2	Post-ex of trench 2
260	3	NE	52	3	Post-ex of trench 3
261	3	E	52	-	Post-ex of field 52
262	3	NE	52	2	Mid-ex of feature (213)
263	3	NE	51	1	Post-ex of trench 1

Photo No.	Download No.	Direction facing	Field No.	Trench No.	Description
264	3	NE	51	2	Post-ex of trench 2
265	3	NE	51	3	Post-ex of trench 3
266	3	NE	51	4	Post-ex of trench 4
267	3	N	51		Post-ex of field 51
268	3	NE	51	2	Pre-ex of feature (214)
269	3	NE	50	1	Post-ex of trench 1
270	3	NE	50	2	Post-ex of trench 2
271	3	NE	50	3	Post-ex of trench 3
272	3	NE	50	4	Post-ex of trench 4
273	3	N	50		Post-ex of field 50
274	3	NNW	48	1	Post-ex of trench 1
275	3	NNW	48	2	Post-ex of trench 2
276	3	NE	48	3	Post-ex of trench 3
277	3	NE	48	4	Post-ex of trench 4
278	3	NE	48	5	Post-ex of trench 5
279	3	NNW	48	1	Pre-ex of feature (215)
280	3	N	48		Post-ex of field 48
281	3	NE	48	6	Post-ex of trench 6
282	3	NNW	49	2	Post-ex of trench 2
283	3	S	35	1	Post-ex of trench 1
284	3	S	35	2	Post-ex of trench 2
285	3	SE	53	1	Post-ex of trench 1
286	3	NW	53	2	Post-ex of trench 2
287	3	SW	53	2	Pre-ex of feature (239)
288	3	SE	53	3	Post-ex of trench 3
289	3	NW	53	4	Post-ex of trench 4
290	3	NW	53	4	Pre-ex of feature (240)
291	3	N	53	4	Mid-ex of feature (240)
292	3	SE	53	5	Post-ex of trench 5
293	3	SW	53	5	Pre-ex of feature (242)
294	3	N	53	5	Mid-ex of feature (242)
295	3	NW	53	6	Post-ex of trench 6
296	3	SE	53	7	Post-ex of trench 7
297	3	SE	53	8	Post-ex of trench 8
298	3	SE	53	9	Post-ex of trench 9
299	3	NW	53	10	Post-ex of trench 10
300	3	NW	53	11	Post-ex of trench 11
301	3	E	53	10	Pre-ex of feature (246)
302	3	SE	53	12	Post-ex of trench 12
303	3	SE	53	13	Post-ex of trench 13
304	3	SE	53	13	Pre-ex of feature (245)
305	3	E	53	13	Pre-ex of feature(247)
306	3	E	53	13	Pre-ex of feature (248)
307	3	NW	53	15 A	Post-ex of trench 15 A
308	3	NW	53	14 A	Post-ex of trench 14 A
309	3	SE	53	15 B	Post-ex of trench 15 B
310	3	SE	53	14 B	Post-ex of trench 14 B

Photo No.	Download No.	Direction facing	Field No.	Trench No.	Description
311	3	SE	53	16 B	Post-ex of test trench16 B
312	3	SE	53	17 B	Post-ex of trench 17 B
313	3	SE	53	16 A	Post-ex of trench 16 A
314	3	SE	53	17 A	Post-ex of trench 17 A
315	3	SE	53	18	Post-ex of trench 18
316	3	SE	53	19 A	Post-ex of trench 19 A
317	3	NW	53	19 B	Post-ex of trench 19 B
318	3	SE	53	19 C	Post-ex of trench 19
319	3	NNW	53	22 A	Post-ex of trench 22 A
320	3	NW	53	20 B	Post-ex of trench 20 B
321	3	SE	53	20 A	Post-ex of trench 20 A
322	3	NNW	53	22 B	Post-ex of trench 22 B
323	3	SE	53	23 A	Post-ex of trench 23 A
324	3	SE	53	24 A	Post-ex of trench 24 A
325	3	NNW	53	24 B	Post-ex of trench 24 B
326	3	NNW	53	24 B	Pre-ex of feature (249)
327	3	W	53	24 B	Pre-ex of feature (250)
328	3	S	53	24 B	Pre-ex of features (249) & (250)
329	3	N	53	23 B	Post-ex of trench 23 B
330	3	N	53	22 B	Post-ex of trench 22 B
331	3	N	53	25	Post-ex of trench 25
332	3	N	53	26	Post-ex of trench 26
333	3	N	53	27	Post-ex of trench 27
334	3	N	53	28	Post-ex of trench 28
335	3	N	53	29	Post-ex of trench 29
336	3	N	53	30	Post-ex of trench 30
337	3	W	53	30	Pre-ex of feature (252)
338	3	NW	53	12+13	Pre-ex of feature (245)
339	3	N	53	12+13	Pre-ex of feature (245)
340	3	NNW	53	31 A	Post-ex of trench 31 A
341	3	NNW	53	31 B	Post-ex of trench 31 B
342	3	SE	53	32	Post-ex of trench 32
343	3	SE	53	33	Post-ex of trench 33
344	3	SE	53	34	Post-ex of trench 34
345	3	SE	53	35	Post-ex of trench 35
346	3	NW	53	36	Post-ex of trench 36
347	3	NW	53	37	Post-ex of trench 37
348	3	NW	53	38	Post-ex of trench 38
349	3	NW	53	39	Post-ex of trench 39
350	3	E	53	55	Post-ex of trench 55
351	3	E	53	54	Post-ex of trench 54
352	3	E	53	53	Post-ex of trench 53
353	3	SE	54	1	Post-ex of trench 1
354	3	W	54	1	Pre-ex of feature (253)
355	3	E	54	2	Post-ex of trench 2
356	3	E	54	3	Post-ex of trench 3
357	3	E	54	4	Post-ex of trench 4

Photo No.	Download No.	Direction facing	Field No.	Trench No.	Description
358	3	E	54	5	Post-ex of trench 5
359	3	E	54	7	Post-ex of trench 7
360	3	-	54	-	Non-archaeological
361	3	W	54	7	Mid-ex of feature (254)
362	3	E	54	6	Post-ex of trench 6
363	3	E	54	8	Post-ex of trench 8
364	3	E	54	9	Post-ex of trench 9
365	3	N	54	6	Mid-ex of feature (272)
366	3	E	54	9	Mid-ex of feature (255)
367	3	E	54	10	Post-ex of trench 10
368	3	E	54	10	Mid-ex of feature (259)
369	3	E	54	11	Post-ex of trench 11
370	3	E	54	12	Post-ex of trench 12
371	3	E	54	13	Post-ex of trench 13
372	3	E	54	14	Post-ex of trench 14
373	3	E	54	15 A	Post-ex of trench 15 A
374	3	E	54	15 B	Post-ex of trench 15 B
375	3	W	54	16	Post-ex of trench 16
376	3	E	54	17	Post-ex of trench 17
377	3	W	54	18	Post-ex of trench 18
378	3	E	54	19	Post-ex of trench 19
379	3	NW	54	20	Post-ex of trench 20
380	3	NW	54	21	Post-ex of trench 21
381	3	ENE	54	22	Post-ex of trench 22
382	3	ENE	54	23	Post-ex of trench 23
383	3	SW	54	24	Post-ex of trench 24
384	3	SW	54	25	Post-ex of trench 25
385	3	SW	54	26	Post-ex of trench 26
386	3	SE	54	22	Non-archaeological
387	3	NNW	32	16	Post-ex of trench 16
388	3	NNW	32	17	Post-ex of trench 17
389	3	NNW	32	18	Post-ex of trench 18
390	3	NNW	32	19	Post-ex of trench 19
391	3	NNW	32	20	Post-ex of trench 20
392	3	SE	32	20	Mid-ex of feature (257)
393	3	SSW	32	20	Mid-ex of feature (257)
1	4	W	43	12 A	Post-ex of trench 12 A
2	4	W	43	12 B	Post-ex of trench 12 B
3	4	W	44	-	Pre-ex of field 44
4	4	W	39	-	Pre-ex of field 39
5	4	S	39	-	Pre-ex of field 39
6	4	W	44	1	Post-ex of trench 1
7	4	E	44	2	Post-ex of trench 2
8	4	E	44	3	Post-ex of trench 3
9	4	E	44	4	Post-ex of trench 4
10	4	E	44	5	Post-ex of trench 5
11	4	W	44	6	Post-ex of trench 6

Photo No.	Download No.	Direction facing	Field No.	Trench No.	Description
12	4	N	44	5	Mid-ex of feature (130)
13	4	W	39	2 A	Post-ex of trench 2 A
14	4	SW	39	3	Post-ex of trench 3
15	4	SW	39	6	Post-ex of trench 6
16	4	SW	39	7	Post-ex of trench 7
17	4	E	39	1	Post-ex of trench 1
18	4	E	39	2 B	Post-ex of trench 2 B
19	4	W	39	3	Mid-ex of features (138) & (141)
20	4	W	39	3	Pre-ex of feature (141)
21	4	W	39	3	Mid-ex of feature (142)
22	4	W	39	3	Mid-ex of feature (142) & Pre-ex of feature (143)
23	4	W	39	3	Pre-ex of feature (143)
24	4	W	39	3	Pre-ex of feature (143)
25	4	NE	39	5 B	Post-ex of trench 5 B
26	4	NE	39	10	Post-ex of trench 10
27	4	SW	39	5 A	Post-ex of trench 5 A
28	4	W	41	1	Post-ex of trench 1
29	4	SW	41	1	Pre-ex of feature (147)
30	4	W	41	2	Post-ex of trench 2
31	4	W	41	3	Post-ex of trench 3
32	4	W	41	4	Post-ex of trench 4
33	4	W	41	5	Post-ex of trench 5
34	4	W	26	21	Post-ex of trench 21
35	4	NNE	26	21	Pre-ex of feature (156)
36	4	SW	26	21	Mid-ex of feature (157)
37	4	NW	26	20	Post-ex of trench 20
38	4	E	26	20	Non-archaeological
39	4	NE	26	20	Non-archaeological
40	4	N	26	20	Non-archaeological
41	4	NW	26	19	Post-ex of trench 19
42	4	NW	26	19	Non-archaeological
43	4	NW	26	18	Post-ex of trench 18
44	4	E	26	17	Mid-ex of feature (175)
45	4	NW	26	17	Post-ex of trench 17
46	4	SE	26	16	Post-ex of trench 16
47	4	SE	26	15	Post-ex of trench 15
48	4	SE	26	14	Post-ex of trench 14
49	4	SE	26	13 B	Post-ex of trench 13 B
50	4	SE	26	13 A	Post-ex of trench 13 A
51	4	S	26	12	Mid-ex of feature (177)
52	4	SW	26	12	Post-ex of trench 12
53	4	SW	26	12	Post-ex of trench 12
54	4	W	26	11	Mid-ex of feature (179)
55	4	N	26	11	Mid-ex of feature (179)
56	4	NW	26	11	Mid-ex of feature (179)
57	4	NE	26	11	Pre-ex of feature (181)

Photo No.	Download No.	Direction facing	Field No.	Trench No.	Description
58	4	NW	26	11	Post-ex of trench 11
59	4	SE	26	10	Post-ex of trench 10
60	4	SE	26	9	Post-ex of trench 9
61	4	SE	26	8	Post-ex of trench 8
62	4	SE	26	7	Post-ex of trench 7
63	4	SE	26	6	Post-ex of trench 6
64	4	SE	26	5	Post-ex of trench 5
65	4	SE	26	4	Mid-ex of feature (182)
66	4	SE	26	4	Mid-ex of feature (182)
67	4	SE	26	3	Post-ex of trench 3
68	4	SE	26	2	Post-ex of trench 2
69	4	NW	25	5	Post-ex of trench 5
70	4	NW	26	6	Post-ex of trench 6
71	4	SE	26	22	Post-ex of trench 22
72	4	NW	25	7	Post-ex of trench 7
73	4	SE	25	8	Post-ex of trench 8
74	4	NW	25	9	Post-ex of trench 9
75	4	NW	25	10	Post-ex of trench 10
76	4	W	34	6 A	Post-ex of trench 6 A
77	4	W	34	6 B	Post-ex of trench 6 B
78	4	S	34	-	Post-ex of field 34
79	4	N	34	-	Post-ex of field 34
80	4	SW	34	-	Post-ex of field 34
81	4	SE	34	2 A	Post-ex of trench 2 A
82	4	SE	34	1 A	Post-ex of trench 1 A
83	4	SE	34	1 B	Post-ex of trench 1 B
84	4	SE	34	6 B	Post-ex of trench 6 B
85	4	NW	53	21	Post-ex of trench 21
86	4	NW	53	20	Post-ex of trench 20
87	4	NW	53	20	Pre-ex of feature (284)
88	4	SW	53	40	Post-ex of trench 40
89	4	SW	53	41	Post-ex of trench 41
90	4	SW	53	42	Post-ex of trench 42
91	4	SW	53	43	Post-ex of trench 43
92	4	SW	53	44	Post-ex of trench 44
93	4	SW	53	45	Post-ex of trench 45
94	4	SW	53	46	Post-ex of trench 46
95	4	SW	53	47	Post-ex of trench 47
96	4	SW	53	48	Post-ex of trench 48
97	4	NW	53	48	Pre-ex of feature (236)
98	4	SW	53	48	Pre-ex of feature (236)
99	4	NE	53	48	Pre-ex of feature (236)
100	4	SW	53	49	Post-ex of trench 49
101	4	NE	53	50	Post-ex of trench 50
102	4	NE	53	51	Post-ex of trench 51
103	4	NE	53	52	Post-ex of trench 52
1	5	S	55	1	Post-ex of trench 1

Photo No.	Download No.	Direction facing	Field No.	Trench No.	Description
2	5	S	55	2	Post-ex of trench 2
3	5	S	55	4	Post-ex of trench 4
4	5	S	55	6 A	Post-ex of trench 6 A
5	5	SW	55	19 A	Post-ex of trench 19 A
6	5	N	55	6 A	Mid-ex of feature (398)
7	5	W	55	-	Pre-ex of feature (396)
8	5	SW	55	20 A	Post-ex of trench 20 A
9	5	SW	55	21 A	Post-ex of trench 21 A
10	5	SW	55	23 A	Features in trench 23 A
11	5	SE	55	23 A	Features in trench 23 A
12	5	NW	55	23 A	Features in trench 23 A
13	5	NW	55	23 A	Features in trench 23 A
14	5	NW	55	23 A	Post-ex of trench 23 A showing extension area
15	5	SW	55	23 A	Post-ex of trench 23 A showing extension area
16	5	SW	55	23 A	Post-ex of trench 24 A showing extension area
17	5	SW	55	24 A	Post-ex of trench 24 A
18	5	NW	55	24 A	Mid-ex of feature (290)
19	5	NE	55	24 A	Pre-ex of feature (370)
20	5	NE	55	23 A	General shot of feature (370)
21	5	NE	55	23 A	General shot of feature (370)
22	5	SE	55	23 A	General shot of feature (370)
23	5	SW	55	23A	Post-ex of trench 27
24	5	SW	55	26 A	Post-ex of trench 26 B
25	5	SW	55	27	Post-ex of trench 25 B
26	5	SW	55	26 B	Post-ex of trench 26 B
27	5	SW	55	25 B	Post-ex of trench 25 B
28	5	SW	55	24 B	Post-ex of trench 24 B
29	5	SW	55	23 B	Post-ex of trench 23 B
30	5	SW	55	22 B	Post-ex of trench 22 B
31	5	SE	55	16	Post-ex of trench 16
32	5	NE	55	25 A	Post-ex of trench 25 A
33	5	SW	55	21 B	Post-ex of trench 21 B
34	5	SW	55	20 B	Post-ex of trench 20 B
35	5	S	55	13	Post-ex of trench 13
36	5	S	55	12	Post-ex of trench 12
37	5	S	55	11 A	Post-ex of trench 11 A
38	5	SE	55	11 B	Post-ex of trench 11 B
39	5	S	55	10	Post-ex of trench 10
40	5	S	55	9	Post-ex of trench 9
41	5	S	55	8	Post-ex of trench 8
42	5	W	55		Mid-ex of feature (292)
43	5	S	55	7	Post-ex of trench 7
44	5	S	55	6 B	Post-ex of trench 6 B
45	5	S	55	5 B	Post-ex of trench 5 B

Photo No.	Download No.	Direction facing	Field No.	Trench No.	Description
46	5	SW	55	15	Post-ex of trench 15
47	5	SW	55	14	Post-ex of trench 14
48	5	SW	55	17	Post-ex of trench 17
49	5	SW	55	18	Post-ex of trench 18
50	5	SW	55	19 B	Post-ex of trench 19 B
51	5	E	55	5 B	Pre-ex of feature (294)
52	5	E	55	5 B	Pre-ex of feature (296)
53	5	E	55	5 B	Pre-ex of feature (298)
54	5	E	55	5 B	Pre-ex of features (294), (296) and (298)
55	5	SE	56	1	Post-ex of trench 1
56	5	SE	56	2	Post-ex of trench 2
57	5	SE	56	3	Post-ex of trench 3
58	5	SE	56	4	Post-ex of trench 4
59	5	SE	56	5	Post-ex of trench 5
60	5	SE	56	6	Post-ex of trench 6
61	5	SE	56	7	Post-ex of trench 7
62	5	W	56	8	Post-ex of trench 8
63	5	W	56	9	Post-ex of trench 9
64	5	W	56	10	Post-ex of trench 10
65	5	W	56	11	Post-ex of trench 11
66	5	W	56	12	Post-ex of trench 12
67	5	W	56	13	Post-ex of trench 13
68	5	W	56	14	Post-ex of trench 14
69	5	W	56	15	Post-ex of trench 15
70	5	W	56	16	Post-ex of trench 16
71	5	W	56	17	Post-ex of trench 17
72	5	SE	56	4	Mid-ex of feature (300)
73	5	NE	56	6	Mid-ex of feature (302)
74	5	NE	56	6	Pre-ex of feature (304)
75	5	NE	56	6	General shot of features (302) and (304)
76	5	NW	56	11	Pre-ex of feature (329)
77	5	NW	56	11	Mid-ex of feature (329)
78	5	W	56	12	Mid-ex of feature (306)
79	5	NW	56	12	Mid-ex of feature (306)
80	5	S	56	15	Mid-ex of feature (308)
81	5	S	56	17	Pre-ex of feature (310)
82	5	NW	56	18	Post-ex of trench 18
83	5	NW	56	19	Post-ex of trench 19
84	5	NW	56	20	Post-ex of trench 20
85	5	NW	56	1	Pre-ex of feature (325)
86	5	NW	56	5	Pre-ex of feature (327)
87	5	SE	56	16	Pre-ex of feature (334)
88	5	N	56	17	Pre-ex of feature (331)
89	5	NE	56	17	Mid-ex of features (311) and (313)

Photo No.	Download No.	Direction facing	Field No.	Trench No.	Description
90	5	N	56	19	Pre-ex of feature (315)
91	5	NW	56	19	Pre-ex of feature (315)
92	5	ENE	56	19	Pre-ex of feature (336)
93	5	SSW	56	19	Pre-ex of feature (338)
94	5	NE	56	19	Pre-ex of feature (340)
95	5	SSW	56	19	Pre-ex of feature (342)
96	5	SE	56	19	Pre-ex of features (344) and (346)
97	5	SSE	56	19	Pre-ex of features (344) and (346)
98	5	NE	56	19	Pre-ex of feature (348)
99	5	NE	56	19	Pre-ex of feature (350)
100	5	SW	56	19	Pre-ex of feature (352)
101	5	NW	56	19	General shot of features in trench 19
102	5	SE	56	19	General shot of features in trench 19
103	5	SW	56	19	General shot of features in trench 19
104	5	SW	56	19	General shot of features in trench 19
105	5	SW	56	19	General shot of features in trench 19
106	5	NW	56	19	General shot of features in trench 19
107	5	SE	56	19	General shot of features in trench 19
108	5	NW	56	20	Pre-ex of feature
109	5	SE	56	20	Pre-ex of feature (316)
110	5	W	56	20	Pre-ex of feature (316)
111	5	SE	56	20	Mid-ex of feature (319)
112	5	SW	56	20	Mid-ex of feature (319)
113	5	S	56	20	Pre-ex of feature (321)
114	5	N	56	20	Pre-ex of feature (321)
115	5	NE	56	20	Pre-ex of feature (323)
116	5	NW	56	20	General shot of features (336), (316), (319), (321) and (323)
117	5	N	56	1	Post-ex of trench 1