Client: Mouchel, on behalf of The Department for Infrastructure, TransportNI
Date: June 2016

A5 Western Transport Corridor. Section 1 and 3

Final Report for Sollus A and in the townland of Sollus, Co. Tyrone

Excavation Licence Number: AE/13/61
Townland Name: Sollus
Site Type: Burnt mound (*fulachta fiadh*), burnt spreads and timber remains
National Grid Reference: 237453 407328
Archaeological Consultant: CotswoldRubicon
Director: Matt Nichol
Report Author: Matt Nichol

Client: Mouchel, on behalf of The Department for Infrastructure, TransportNI.
Date: March 2015

A5 Western Transport Corridor. Section 1 and 3

Final Report for Sollus in the townland of Sollus, Co. Tyrone.

Excavation Licence Number: AE/13/61
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the final results of an archaeological excavation undertaken at Sollus A, Co. Tyrone, on behalf of The Department for Infrastructure, TransportNI. The works were undertaken as part of Phase 2 of the Archaeological Services Contract prior to the commencement of construction of the proposed road. The site is located along Section 1 of the proposed road route. Section 1 straddles two counties, Londonderry and Tyrone but was primarily contained within County Tyrone. It extends from New Buildings in the north to Strabane in the south. Section 1 was the northernmost segment of the proposed development site which consists of 37 KM of new road in total (Figure 1 and 2). For clarity and ease of reference the site has been named Sollus A.

An excavation license- **AE/13/61-** was issued to Matt Nichol of CotswoldRubicon for the purpose of undertaking archaeological excavation at Sollus A. The licence was issued by the Northern Ireland Environment Agency, under the terms of the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order 1995.

Sollus A was a previously unknown archaeological site which was identified during Phase 1 archaeological work on the scheme. Phase 1 was carried out following an environmental impact assessment on the proposed route which included a chapter on Cultural Heritage (Mouchel 2012), and geophysical survey of the route (Durham University 2012). The results of this geophysical survey subsequently formed the basis of an evaluation strategy which involved trial trenching and/or strip and map of selected areas of high archaeological potential. The evaluation trench layout was designed by project managers Mouchel in consultation with the Historic Monuments Unit of the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA). The evaluation of the route using this trench layout was then used as a basis for the contract for the A5 WTC Archaeological Investigations which was awarded to Cotswold Archaeology Ltd and Rubicon Heritage Services Ltd in January 2013.

On Section 1 a total of 7,391 m of trial trench was excavated and 8,707 m² of strip and map was carried out. Further works were proposed but could not be carried out before work on the scheme was suspended in June 2013. A total 14 areas of archaeological significance were identified on Section 1. Some of these areas could be grouped due to proximity, giving a total of six archaeological sites, one of which was Sollus A. It was recommended that full archaeological excavation and recording be undertaken at each of these sites prior to any construction work (Stephens and Long 2013). Excavation was subsequently carried out on two of these sites before work on the scheme was suspended in June 2013.

Full archaeological excavation was undertaken at Sollus A between 15 April and 7 June 2013; a preliminary report on the results of the excavation was submitted in December 2013 (Nichol 2013). The excavation area measured 1943m² in total, revealing an extensive spread of archaeology principally dating to the later prehistoric period but with some post-medieval to modern drainage or other agricultural activity. Post-excavation analysis confirmed the presence of at least eight phases of activity and these are represented within the final report.

The earliest evidence for human activity on the site was from two residual later Mesolithic blades. A post-hole containing the remains of a substantial oak post was of Early Neolithic date. A small number of lithic artefacts are almost certainly Middle Neolithic in date and may be residual, derived from a Middle Neolithic settlement that was located close by. The majority of the lithics were *ex situ* (residual), and of a domestic nature, from the Late Neolithic period and again possibly from a settlement that was located close by. Cut features, deposits and Burnt Mounds (*fulachta fiadh*) provided absolute dating evidence for Copper Age, Early, Middle and Late Bronze Age activities on the site. The largest cut feature was a ditched enclosure with at least one entrance, resembling a hengiform monument in shape, but with ditch fills firmly dated to the Middle Bronze Age. The burnt

mound deposits provided evidence for hot stone technology ranging in date from the Copper Age to the Middle Bronze Age. They included Burnt Mound B located within the central area of the site and by other spreads of burnt material, Burnt Spread C, Burnt Spread D and Burnt Spread E. An assemblage of Late Bronze Age domestic pottery was recovered from topsoil, burnt mound deposits and ditch fills, reflecting the complex taphonomy of the site, and suggesting that there was a Late Bronze Age occupation site in the vicinity. There was some very limited evidence for some Developed Iron Age human activity at the site and then there is nothing to suggest that the site was utilised again until post-medieval or modern times.

A total of 179 finds and 25 bulk soil samples, five monolith sequences and 131 worked and unworked wood samples were retrieved samples were retrieved during excavations at Sollus A.

Ceramic assemblage

Sollus produced an assemblage of 396 prehistoric pottery sherds plus 99 crumbs (total weight: 5,130g) representing 36 Late Bronze Age domestic vessels. The assemblage consists principally of large, flat bottomed, domestic vessels from a range of features most associated with a ditched enclosure and an overlying burnt mound. The site is a very significant addition to the evidence for Bronze Age settlement in County Tyrone. The post-medieval pottery comprised three sherds of Pearlware from the single fill of a possible shallow trackway. Pearlware was falling out of use by c. 1820AD

Lithic Assemblage

One-hundred-and-sixteen lithic items were recovered comprising 114 flaked pieces and one natural piece of flint, plus one piece of worked quartz (debitage). Two Later Mesolithic flint blades were found in secondary contexts and indicate that the site or vicinity was visited by hunter-gather-fishers. The majority of the lithic artefacts however, date to the late Neolithic period, based on their technology and typology. A small assemblage component may be evidence of a residual Middle Neolithic settlement at the site or in the immediate vicinity. The lithic assemblage consists entirely of general household waste and discarded flint knapping debris. This includes formal and informal tools associated with domestic use, e.g. antler/bone/wood working, hide scraping and food preparation.

Miscellaneous small finds

Two groundstone objects were recovered during the excavation. They comprised a naturally shaped schistose cobble with pitted ends exhibiting damage from use as a hammerstone, and a hand-held quartzite rubbing stone.

Metal assemblage

A single fragment of archaeometallurgical residue (slag) recovered from subsoil was a worn fragment of a smithing hearth cake. Its modest size probably indicates that it was produced during blacksmithing (the end use of iron), rather than in any process associated with iron production. The piece is not strictly datable, but is likely to be pre-modern.

Animal Bone

The animal bone assemblage was recovered from three contexts and included 16 animal bones, all of which were mammals, including cattle and sheep/goat. The latter seems to have been consumed as lamb, suggesting possible breeding of this species on the site and it seems possible that slaughter activity was practiced at the site.

Environmental Samples

Twenty five bulk soil samples were taken from ditches, burnt spread deposits, burnt mound deposits and associated pits and troughs. After assessment and further stratigraphic revision, 15 plant macrofossil and 15 charcoal samples were analysed further. Plant macrofossils of wild and cultivated species were present including hazel nut shells and cereal remains, as was a range of charcoal which is indicative of the local environment.

Wood

A total of 124 items of waterlogged wood were recovered. The oldest item was an Early Neolithic oak post (see dating, below), and Early Bronze Age wood remains comprised a wooden trough, and a pit. The majority of the wooden material has been assigned to the Middle Bronze Age. This includes a second wooden trough, lining pit, material recovered from the fills of the enclosure ditches, and a linear spread of small stakes and horizontal material (structure F, 201178) crossing a possible natural stream. Stake 203013 from this structure has been radiocarbon dated to 1607–1431 cal. BC (95.4% probability; SUERC-60759). The wood material assigned to the Late Bronze Age was recovered from within the fills of a burnt mound, as well as the peat that subsequently formed over burnt mound.

Dating

Twelve radiocarbon dates were obtained from Sollus A. The earliest dated activity was an Early Neolithic waterlogged oak post (203140) dated to 4231–3991 cal. BC (95.4% probability; SUERC-60758), recovered from a post-hole within the interior of the enclosure. The majority of dates obtained were from the ditch fills, burnt mound layers and features such as troughs associated with them. They produced Copper Age, Early Bronze Age and Middle Bronze Age dates. The latest was from a fragment of waterlogged wood (hazel roundwood) from peat layer (201104) dating to the Developed Iron Age (SUERC-56725).

1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the preliminary results of archaeological excavations carried out at Sollus, Co. Tyrone in advance of the proposed A5 Western Transport Corridor. For clarity and ease of reference the site has been named Sollus A. The excavation area measured 1943m² in total, revealing an extensive spread of archaeology principally dating to the later prehistoric period but also the post-medieval to modern periods.

The proposed scheme straddles two counties- Londonderry and Tyrone- but is primarily contained within County Tyrone. Section 1 extends from New Buildings in the north to Strabane in the south. It is the northernmost segment of the proposed development site which consists of 37 KM of new road in total (Figure 1). Section 3, the southernmost section of the route extends from the Seskinore Road in the north to Ballygawley in the south. No work is currently proposed for Section 2, the middle section of the route.

Following an environmental impact assessment on the proposed route which included a chapter on Cultural Heritage (Mouchel 2012), geophysical survey of the route was undertaken (Durham University 2012). The results of this geophysical survey subsequently formed the basis of an evaluation strategy which involved trial trenching selected areas of high archaeological potential. The evaluation trench layout was designed by project managers Mouchel in consultation with the Historic Monuments Unit of the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA). The evaluation of the route using this trench layout was then used as a basis for the contract for the A5 WTC Archaeological Investigations which was awarded to Cotswold Archaeology Ltd and Rubicon Heritage Services Ltd in January 2013.

An excavation license- **AE/13/61-** was issued to Matt Nichol of CotswoldRubicon for the purpose of undertaking archaeological excavation at Sollus A. The licence was issued by the Northern Ireland Environment Agency, under the terms of the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order 1995.

During the course of fieldwork legal issues related to the construction of the road meant it was not possible to gain access to a large proportion of the area originally proposed for evaluation. Work on the scheme was eventually suspended and the remainder of the evaluation will only be undertaken if the development of the road progresses. Additional trenching in areas of archaeological potential was proposed during the investigations and while this had commenced before the work on the scheme was suspended, and it has not been completed to date.

The evaluation included both linear trial trenches and strip and map of pre-defined areas. In total 18571.5 m of trial trench was excavated and 38,389 m² of strip and map was carried out. As a result 25 areas of archaeological significance were identified. Some of these areas were grouped due to proximity, giving a total of 13 archaeological sites (Stephens and Long 2013). Further works are proposed but could not be carried out before work on the scheme was suspended in June 2013. It was recommended that full archaeological excavation and recording be undertaken at Sollus A prior to any construction work (Stephens and Long 2013). Excavation was subsequently carried out at the site before work on the scheme was suspended in June 2013.

Full archaeological excavation was undertaken at Sollus A between 15 April and 7 June 2013; a preliminary report on the results of the excavation was submitted in December 2013 (Nichol 2013). A program of specialist analysis and dating was then undertaken. This report presents the final excavation results including the result of all specialist analysis and radiocarbon dating.

2 SITE BACKGROUND AND LOCATION

2.1 Site location

Sollus A was located in the middle of Section 1 of the scheme within Strip and Map Area 009 (Figure 1). The site was located within an area of pasture, within a narrow north-south orientated valley, approximately 0.5km south-east from the village of Bready. The valley was characterised by a steep hill to the east and a gradual shallow slope to the west. Sedimentary deposits and several layers of peat had formed within the base of the valley, indicating there may have been a small stream running through it in the past. Indications of a watercourse were found during excavation once the overburden had been removed (see Figure 3). The River Foyle is located 2km west from the site. The area surrounding the site was characterised by drumlin fields consisting of both steep and shallow ridges and slopes.

Geology
The underlying bedrock geology for the area consisted of Till. These deposits were formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period and were formed in cold periods with Ice Age glaciers scouring the landscape and depositing moraines of till with outwash sand and gravel deposits from seasonal and post glacial meltwaters. The superficial geology for the area consisted of alluvium comprising clays, silts and sands. These superficial deposits formed up to 2 million years ago, also in the Quaternary Period.

The River Foyle is located less than 2km west of Sollus A. The local environment was previously dominated by rivers depositing mainly sand and gravel detrital material in channels to form river terrace deposits, with fine silt and clay from overbank floods forming floodplain alluvium, and some bogs depositing peat; including estuarine and coastal plain deposits mapped as alluvium (BGS online 2015).

2.2 Archaeological and historical background

The County of Tyrone is located in the north of Ireland, in the province of Ulster. It is bounded by County Donegal to the west, Derry/Londonderry to the north, Armagh and Lough Neagh to the east and counties Fermanagh and Monaghan to the south. It is the largest county in Northern Ireland and has low lying peat bogs in the east, adjacent to Lough Neagh, with the land rising to west and north. The Sperrin Mountains are located in the north of the county and the highest point in this group is Sawel Mountain. The county town of Omagh is located in the central area of the county.

The Prehistoric Period
During the Mesolithic period, people lived a nomadic existence and survived by hunting, fishing and gathering. They predominantly utilised areas close to water such as coastal regions, rivers and lakes. The area around Lough Neagh provided an ideal environment and there is evidence for activity from this period around the north and east of the lough in County Antrim. While it is very likely that there was activity from this period in County Tyrone the ephemeral nature of this activity has not left an easily identifiable imprint in the archaeological record of the area, however occupation evidence is present in the Toome area in Antrim at the north extent of Lough Neagh.

The Neolithic period saw the introduction of agriculture and pottery and a more sedentary lifestyle. Evidence of this in Tyrone was seen when a large rectangular wooden house was discovered beneath a bog at Ballynagilly, near Cookstown. These remains were excavated in the 1960s and radiocarbon dated to the Early Neolithic (ApSimon 1969). Megalithic tombs are perhaps the most prominent remains of Neolithic activity and the Clogher valley in the south of the county has a concentration of

this type of monument. The example of a passage tomb at Knockmany is the most northerly decorated tomb in Ireland. Patterns such as concentric circles, zigzag lines and lozenge nests are incised on the stones of the tomb (Wakeman 1876). Portal tombs are present at Athenree and Glenroan while wedge tombs are present at Loughmacroy and Clougherny. A court tomb is also present at Loughmacroy. One of the best preserved tombs in Tyrone is an open court tomb at Creggandevesky. Here, sherds of pottery from Neolithic carinated bowls were recovered along with worked stone tools and a necklace of 112 stone beads. Some of these megalithic tombs remained in use into the Bronze Age and at Creggandevesky some of the cremated human remains were radiocarbon dated to this period (Foley 1988). At Crockgallows Hill pits were utilised for burial and Neolithic pottery, worked stone tools and personal ornaments were recovered. Later, a court tomb was built here and the use of the area for burial continued into the Bronze Age (Davies 1941).

The Bronze Age saw a population explosion in Ireland; this is reflected in the settlement and funerary sites in Tyrone. It was also during this period that metalworking was introduced into Ireland. This technology appears to have made its way to Irish shores through trading and cultural contacts, and examples of Bronze Age swords have been found in County Tyrone. The bank and external ditch of the impressive hill fort at Clogher may have been constructed by the warrior elite of the Bronze Age. Funeral activity dating to this period often included the re-use of earlier megalithic monuments as we saw in the examples listed above but also at the wedge tomb at Loughash, Cashelbane. This was initially in use during the Neolithic period and two Bronze Age Pottery bowls recovered during excavations show it was also used during the Bronze Age (Davies and Mullen 1940). Often cremated remains were buried in pottery vessels such as the burial in a cordoned urn at Altanagh (Williams 1986). The remains of the burial cairn at Dun Ruadh contained 13 cists with burials. Other monuments associated with funerary and ceremonial activity during this period are stone circles, standing stones and cairns. A spectacular complex of these monuments was discovered beneath a bog at Beaghmore while a further complex of stone circles, stone alignments and cairns is present at Copney Hill some way to the east.

Archaeological evidence for the Iron Age is often difficult to identify, but evidence for activity from this period in Tyrone is present. A settlement site was found in a wetland area at Lough Eskragh where timber posts and brushwood formed platforms which were associated with occupation debris. Nearby, two dugout canoes were found (Williams 1978). The Tulnacross Type cauldrons found mainly in Ireland during this period are named after one found in a bog at Tulnacross (Gerloff 1986). A hoard of objects from Ardboe includes gold work and is indicative of the wealth of some of society at this time and the turbulent nature of society which lead to the deposition of hoards.

The Historic Period

The activities of the early medieval population have left a clear mark on the landscape in Tyrone. The beginning of the early medieval period, or Early Christian period as it is sometimes referred to, is generally held to correspond with the introduction of Christianity to Ireland. The influence of Christianity on Tyrone can be seen in artistic expressions such as the High Crosses at Donaghmore, Clogher and the eighteen foot high example at Ardboe. These are often associated with early ecclesiastical sites (such as at Clogher) which are also widespread, with further examples at locations such as Doras, Errigal Keerogue and Dunmisk Fort. At Dunmisk over 400 graves from this period were discovered (Ivens 1988).

The early medieval period was also a time of the rapid expansion of agriculture. Throughout this period Ireland was a predominantly rural society characterised by dispersed settlement. The economy was based on mixed agriculture, though the rearing of cattle was seen as very important. The most common archaeological monument from this period is the ringfort, which could be built of earthen banks (rath) or stone (cashel). There are at least 800 in Tyrone, such as the excavated example at

Killyliss (Ivens 1984), the multi-vallate ringfort at Dungaroran and the unusual rath with an internal mound at Sessiaghmagaroll. Another common archaeological monument in Tyrone is the crannóg, man-made islands used as settlements throughout the period. There are at least 50 in the county, the best known being that at Island McHugh which provided evidence of occupation into the 16th century (Davies 1950).

The late medieval period began with the arrival of the Anglo-Normans in 1169 and ended around 1550. However during this period Tyrone remained largely Gaelic Irish. One of the most important locations in the county at this time was the fort of Tullahogue. Although it was under the guardianship of the O'Hagans, the fort was the traditional inauguration site of the Cenél Eoghain or O'Neills from the 11th century until 1602 (Damian Shiels *pers comm*.). Nearby Dungannon also grew into an important Gaelic-Irish centre at this time. One of the best preserved 14th century castles in Ulster is to be found at Harry Avery's Castle outside Newtownstewart. Although built after the English style, the castle was in fact constructed by Henry Aimredh O'Neill as a bulwark against the O'Donnells. The Church remained important and many of the foundations such as that at Clogher were active at this time; another example of this continuity can be seen at Derryloran, an early ecclesiastical site with surviving elements of a 13th century church. Religious houses such as friaries and priories were founded across the county and were dominated by the Franciscans and Augustinians. These included sites such as Omagh Friary, Scarvagherine Friary, Magheraglass Priory and Corickmore Abbey. Other orders were also present, for example the Cistercians, who had an abbey at Dromore.

Ireland underwent considerable change during the post-medieval period which extends from around 1550 to modern times. The power of the O'Neills in Tyrone was broken following Hugh O'Neills defeat in 1603 and the subsequent Flight of the Earls in 1607. The plantations of the 17th century had a profound effect on the county, and led to the establishment of new settlements and fortifications. In the early part of the century military structures like Mountjoy Castle predominated, but Scottish and English settlers also brought with them a new architecture that can be seen in their dwellings such as those at Monea Castle, Aghintain Castle and Sir Toby Caulfield's home of Castle Caulfield. Warfare remained a constant threat throughout the 1600s and in 1646 the major Battle of Benburb was fought in Tyrone, when a Confederate Irish force defeated a Scots Covenanter force. A number of new towns were developed at this time, some on the sites of previous centres and others on greenfield areas. These included settlements such as Omagh, Strabane and Cookstown.

During the mid to late post-medieval period, the agricultural and industrial revolutions played significant roles in shaping the country and, as a consequence, Ireland enjoyed a higher degree of economic and social prosperity. Improvements in technology and advances in infrastructural developments such as road and rail provided the stimulus for this growth. Society remained hierarchical with the wealthiest living in manor houses with associated demesnes, such as Killymoon Castle, designed by the architect John Nash, and Northland House near Dungannon. The village of Moy retains an iron gate and screen built to create a grand entrance to Roxborough Castle.

Improved communications such as the Newry Canal (opened 1742), the Coalisland Canal (opened 1787) and the Ulster Canal (opened 1842) greatly improved access and egress for industry in the county, particularly the collieries operating at locations like Annagher and Drumglass. Railways followed, such as the Portadown, Dungannon and Omagh Junction Railway which later became part of the Great Northern Railway. Herdman's Flax-Spinning Mill was established at Sion Mills, a linen mill was operated at Tullymore Etra and a woollen mill at Caledon. Paper mills were started in Leckpatrick, and a peat works operated at Maghery. Donaghmore was home to a more unusual business, McClinton's Candle and Soap Factory.

Cartographic Evidence and previously recorded sites
The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) undertaken for the proposed road scheme (Chapter 9; http://www.a5wtc.com/Environmental_Statement.aspx) identified four sites in the vicinity of Sollus. These are post medieval and include a listed building (St Johns Church, Bready Ref. 679), a quarry which appears to have been filled in during land improvements (Ref. 168) a group of four vernacular buildings recently used for livestock and much altered (Ref. 845) and a field boundary (Ref. 572) shown on Figure 2. There are no archaeological monuments listed in the NISMR for the townland of Sollus.

The road corridor was fully assessed by a geophysical survey (Durham University 2012). The survey identified features of archaeological potential at this location (Geophysics Area 32), which were interpreted as a large sub-circular and two linear features.

There has only been a slight change from the time of the 1st and 2nd Edition OS Maps: the field where the site is located was originally a larger pasture but has now been divided into two smaller parcels.

2.3 Recent excavations

The excavations bulletins database and NRA excavation database and were checked for a record of any archaeological investigation carried out in the townlands of Sollus and the neighbouring townlands of Ballybeeny, Drumgauty and Gortmessan. No records were identified for the townlands stated.

3 OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Objectives

The objective of the work was the preservation-by-record through appropriate rescue excavation of any archaeological features or deposits, which have been identified within the land-take of the proposed development, in advance of the road construction programme, so as to mitigate the impact of the road development on this archaeological material.

3.2 Methodology

Full archaeological excavation was undertaken at Sollus A between 15 April and 7 June 2013. The crew for the excavation consisted of 1 director, 1 supervisor and 4 site assistants. This was increased to 1 director, 2 supervisors, 1 palaeoenvironmentalist and 16 site assistants on 20 May 2013 until completion of the work.

The specification for the excavation was agreed with the Mouchel Project Archaeologist in advance and this specification was outlined in the application for a licence to excavate the site.

Topsoil stripping of the site was conducted using a 360° tracked machine fitted with a 1.80 m wide ditching (toothless) bucket under constant archaeological supervision. The resulting surface was cleaned and all potential features investigated by hand. Archaeological features were 100% excavated. Archaeological contexts were recorded by photograph and on pro forma record sheets. Plans and sections were drawn at scales of 1:10 and 1:20. Registers are provided in the appendices (**Appendices**

1 to **5**). A site matrix is provided within **Appendix 6**. Ordnance Datum levels and feature locations were recorded using a Leica Viva NetRover.

An area of 500 m² was excavated at Sollus A during Phase 1 archaeological works, revealing a large burnt mound which corresponded with the geophysical anomaly identified at this location. The total area was increased to c. 1943m² during Phase 2 archaeological works due to the presence of further archaeology encompassing the burnt mound site. A trench extension was agreed by the Mouchel Project Archaeologist and the trench was extended over five days utilising two 360° tracked machines between 25 April and 1 May 2013.

NOTE: Where cut features such as ditches were investigated by the excavation of more than one slot or intervention through them, these were assigned unique feature and fill numbers in the field. Any slots excavated within features identified are described as interventions within the results (**Section 4**). Multiple contexts bracketed together within the report are associated with single features and associated fills. For example, seven slots, known as interventions, were hand excavated within the northern ditch of Enclosure A, known as - Ditch 1 (see Figure 3). Seven profiles, (201012, 201068, 201069, 201115, 201134, western terminus 201149, and eastern terminus 201015), and a total of 37 fill numbers were allocated to obtain maximum archaeological information of the stratigraphy contained within Ditch 1.

The presence of peat, waterlogged deposits and buried soil layers meant that a more intensive programme of sampling was put into place to maximise the palaeoenvironmental potential of the site. This included monoliths taken for geoarchaeological interpretation and micro analyses such as pollen and bulk soil samples recovered for macroanalyses such as plant macrofossil, wood, charcoal and molluscs analyses. Palaeoenvironmental data is provided within **Appendices 7** to **14**.

Any artefacts, materials and each category of data recovered during the excavation were treated in accordance with the requirements and standards set by the following:

- Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order 1995
- Excavation Standards Manual EHS - HMU
- Management of Archaeological Projects (2nd Ed.) (MAP 2) English Heritage
- Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations CIfA
- Guidelines for Archaeologists IAI
- A5 WTC Archaeological Investigation: Specification (Works Information Folder 4 of 8)

A significant assemblage of individually numbered pieces of worked and unworked wood was recovered. They were suitably wrapped to retain their moisture. They were recorded, and initial species identifications were carried out, and the potential of the waterlogged wood assemblage in terms of woodworking technology, woodland reconstruction, decay analysis, species identification, dendrochronology as well as conservation and retention has been assessed by a specialist (Appendix 12).

4 THE RESULTS (FIGURES 3 TO 15; PLATES 1 TO 25)

4.1 General

The excavation area measured 1943m² in total, revealing an extensive spread of archaeology principally dating to the later prehistoric period but also the post-medieval to modern periods. The earliest phase is Neolithic and the latest a post-medieval or modern trackway and land drainage system.

At least eight phases of activity have been identified. In addition, there was complex hydrological activity noted at the site. The eight phases are as follows: Phase I = Early Neolithic, Phase II = Middle Neolithic, Phase III = Late Neolithic, Phase IV= Copper Age, Phase V = Early Bronze Age, Phase VI = Middle Bronze Age, Phase VII = Late Bronze Age, and Phase VIII = Post-medieval/Modern. In addition, a twig from a deposit which was interpreted in the field as peat returned a radiocarbon date in the Developed Iron Age however there were no artefacts of this date and the deposit was shown by geoarchaeological analysis to be more likely to have been a fluvial/flooding deposit. It was decided therefore not to interpret this as evidence as a separate a phase of human activity.

The topsoil at the site (201001) measured up 0.11 m in depth and comprised a dark greyish/yellowish brown sandy silty clay. The subsoil (201002) measured up to 0.24 m in depth and comprised a mid yellowish brown sandy silty clay. A colluvial deposit (201183) was only evident across the north-east area of the site and measured up to 0.50 m in depth. It comprised a mid brownish orange silt, an accumulation of hillwash from the very steep west facing gradient. The natural substrata (201003) was characterised by a light yellowish brown to light blueish grey sandy silt. The former course of a stream was present on the western edge of the site and around this and on a similar orientation (southwest-northeast), lay extensive peat deposits. Preserved waterlogged remains were recovered during the excavation and the high water-table and flooding were encountered.

4.2 Sedimentary deposits

Many sedimentary deposits were noted on the site. Dating of these through artefactual remains is difficult, as many of them appear to have been the result of natural formation processes such as flooding episodes and hill wash, meaning the artefacts are almost certainly ex-*situ*. In some areas of the site stratigraphic relationships could be recorded but defining a single, stratigraphic sequence across the whole site was not possible even following detailed archaeological, environmental and geoarchaeological analysis. The latter, confirmed that various natural processes were occurring on the site, and that these were different at different times. Lithostratigraphic analysis of the primary fill of the enclosure ditch, and the natural sediments into which it was cut points to the inwash of surrounding natural deposits, or collapse of the ditch walls. This was overlain by material which was again consistent with the natural accumulation of surrounding material. The Bronze Age deposits were consistent with semi-terrestrial conditions and occasional flooding episodes, typical of a fen environment not far from a channel. The recorded sedimentary deposits are described as a group below but will be mentioned at other points later in the report.

Two sedimentary deposits (201042) and (201088), comprised a mixed sandy silty composition and were located within the interior of the south-western limits of **Enclosure** A, within the lower levels of the former watercourse, and sealed beneath Burnt Mound B and peat deposits (Figure 9; Plate 13). A late Neolithic informal side scraper (AE/13/61:088:01) was recovered from deposit 201088. It is likely

that this single artefact may be residual (Appendix 8). Deposit (201042) was covered by a small area of peat (201029) which measured approximately 0.70m in diameter.

Palaeoenvironmental sedimentary deposits were identified approximately 20m north-west from Ditch 1, Enclosure A (annotated A1 on figure). These deposits (201174) and (201184) comprised mixed sand and silt with frequent charcoal remains (particularly in 201184) and were covered by a layer of Late Bronze Age peat (201181), (Figure 15; Plate 22). These may have been associated with flooding events in the Middle or Late Bronze Age.

A complex series of peat layers and burnt stone deposits was identified to the west, south-west and south of Burnt Mound B. In these locations, peat formations were covered by primary burnt stone deposits which in turn, were covered by further peat layers and burnt stone. For example, early layer (201105) has been shown through geoarchaeological analysis (Appendix 13) to have been a silty, sandy, peat interbedded with gravelly sand with a low organic content consistent with accumulation in a fluvial environment, i.e. it is probably the result of a flooding event, possibly in the Middle to Late Bronze Age. It was covered by what was interpreted in the field as a burnt mound deposit (201009) on the west side of Burnt Mound B. Deposit (201105) in profile appeared to be irregular, compressed by the burnt mound deposit above it (Figures 7; Plate 11). A monolith sample, 202016, was taken towards to the west of the site, and the area captured by this sample may represent an interface between deposits (201009) and (201105). At this point, deposit (201009), was more indicative of a deposit laid down by flooding than of being a part of the burnt mound, although it might have been material displaced from a burnt mound.

Deposit (201104) interpreted in the field as peat but shown by geoarchaeological analysis to be more likely to have been a fluvial/flooding deposit (Appendix 13) was located west of Burnt Mound B and also covered part of deposit (201009) discussed above, (Figure 7; Plate 11). A twig recovered from deposit (201104) returned a Developed Iron Age radiocarbon date cal. 363–173 cal BC (95.4% probability) (SUERC-56725), (Appendix 15). It is likely that the twig may have been intrusive, possibly re-deposited during peat formation processes, stabilisation and environmental climate change. This timber was the only archaeological evidence from the site positively dated to the Iron Age period.

Burnt stone deposit (201036) continued the burnt spread sequence to the south-west of the burnt mound, with a sedimentary deposit (201035) forming above (Figure 9; Plate 13). A row of stakes appears to have been pushed into this deposit, and longitudinal timbers were placed on top of it. It therefore underlies platform structure F and may be of Late Neolithic or Early to Middle Bronze Age in date.

Peat deposit (201028) extended across the western limits of the site on a north/south orientation west of Enclosure A and Burnt Mound B. This natural peat deposit covered sedimentary deposit (201035) to the south-west, peat deposit (201104) (see above, interpreted in the field as peat but shown by geoarchaeological analysis to be more likely to have been a fluvial/flooding deposit (Appendix 13)) to the west and another peat / sediment layer (201170) to the south (Figure 3; Plates 1 and 2). Deposit (201170), itself covered an early burnt stone deposit (201037) (Figures 3, 8 and 9; Plates 12 and 13). An incomplete multi-platform flake with traces of use-ware of Middle of late Neolithic date (AE/13/61:037:01, Appendix 8) was recovered from (201037).

Peat formation (201028) also covered deposit (201009), discussed above, from the west but was itself covered by burnt mound deposit (201204) which was cut by trough (201213), Figures 7 and 8; Plates 11 and 12). A large assemblage of residual artefacts were recovered from the peat (201028), this included worked flint dating from the Middle and Late Neolithic period (AE/13/61:028:01-4,

AE/13/61:028:06-12, AE/13/61:028:14-29, AE/13/61:028:31, AE/13/61:028:33, AE/13/61:028:35-7, AE/13/61:028:40-6, and AE/13/61:028:48-9; Appendix 8) and Late Bronze Age potsherds (*Vessels 15* to *17*; 122g wt. , Appendix 7). Faunal remains were also recovered from peat (201028) (AE/13/61:028:05, AE/13/61:028:13 and AE/13/61:028:38, Appendix 12) although given the acidity of the peat, it is likely that these may have been intrusive and they seem unlikely to have been prehistoric. Peat deposits (201028) and (201104) were wet sieved, but poor preservation meant that no identifiable plant macrofossil were present (Appendix 10). Peat (201028) is likely to date to the Late Bronze Age period.

Sedimentary deposits (201075) and (201076), both of which were irregular in plan, comprised a light whitish grey sandy silt with frequent flecks of charcoal and were located to the south-east of Enclosure A and Burnt Mound B, below Burnt Spread C and D. The deposits were up to 0.16m thick. An assemblage of Middle to late Neolithic worked flint flakes and debitage was recovered from deposit (201076). It is likely that these artefacts (AE/13/61:076:01 - AE/13/61:076:14, Appendix 8) may have been residual.

Layers identified in the field as possible buried soils (201055), (201058), (201060), (201077), (201064) and (201148), (201065) were located below Burnt Spread C and D but above the sedimentary deposits already described. Each had a thickness measuring up to 0.17m (Figures 3, 12 and 13; Plate 20). By eye, layers (201055), (201058) and (201060) comprised a similar composition of mid brown silt with only a slight differentiation. Layers (201077) and (201064) comprised a light blueish grey sandy clay, while layers (201148) and (201065) comprised a mid white to grey silt with occasional charcoal flecks. Geoarchaeological analysis suggests that (201055) and (201065) are the same deposit. As there are no organic inclusions or evidence of soil forming processes in these deposits they seem unlikely to be buried soils. Other possibilities include hillwash or upcast from excavation of the ditch. No artefactual evidence was identified within these possible contexts.

More layers identified in the field as possible buried soils were (201030), (201031), (201034), all of which were irregular in plan, measured between 0.07m to 0.12m in thickness, were located centrally and to the east within the interior limits of Enclosure A. The deposits comprised a moderately compact, light grey silt with fine sandy grit and moderate stone and charcoal inclusions (Figure 10; Plate 14). The deposits appeared to be compacted, very uneven upon their surface, with many undulations. Deposit 2010321 was subject to detailed geoarchaeological analysis and again, no organic inclusions or evidence of soil forming processes were present, making it unlikely that the material was actually a buried soil. Other possibilities include hillwash or upcast from excavation of the ditch. It seems likely that the same interpretation might be applicable to deposits (201030), (201034). Deposit (201030) contained a small number of hazelnut shells (*Corylus avellana*), vetch/pea-type (*Vicia/Lathyrus*-type) and cabbage/mustard-type (*Brassica*-type) seeds. Charcoal was abundant and identified as alder/hazel (*Alnus glutinosa/Corylus avellana*), hazel, oak (*Quercus*) and cherry species (*Prunus*) (Appendix 10). This material may represent a mixture of charred material introduced to the deposit by bioturbation from nearby burnt mound material (201011). Another possible interpretation would be that the material may have been hillwash or be due to compression via trample.

4.3 Phase I Early Neolithic

The earliest dated archaeological feature on the site comprised a post-hole (201205) located in the area later defined as the northwestern quadrant of the interior of Enclosure A, adjacent to a gradual west facing ridge of natural clay. The post-hole was sub-circular in plan with steep to gradual sloping sides and a concave base (Figures 3 and 6b; Plate 10). It measured 0.40m in diameter, had a depth of 0.64m and contained a single fill (201197) which comprised a compact mid grey clay fill. A substantial, well preserved worked oak timber post (203140) was located at its base (Appendix 12). The waterlogged

wood (203140) returned an Early Neolithic radiocarbon date cal. 4231–3991 cal BC (95.4% probability; SUERC-60758), (Appendix 15). Post (203140) originated from the butt end of the trunk of a slow grown oak tree. The post was half split with the proximal end downwards in the ground, and had been trimmed from two directions appearing as a classic felling scar (Appendix 11). Post-hole (201205) was covered by a series of early burnt mound deposits and re-deposited natural clays to form a small mound that pre-dated Burnt Mound B. Note that there was no stratigraphic relationship between post-hole (201205) and other cut-features within the area enclosed by the ditches or with and the northern enclosure ditch A1 (see below).

4.4 Phase II Middle Neolithic

The flint assemblage recovered from the site contains evidence for a phase of Middle Neolithic domestic activity in the vicinity of the site, although no cut features have been proven through absolute dating to be from this period, or to contain convincingly *in-situ* lithic material. The small number of typologically distinct Middle Neolithic artefacts were discovered within an upper layer of peat, known as deposit (201028) which covered the lower levels on the western side of the site, (Figures 3, 7, 8 and 9), Burnt mound layer (201007), colluvial deposit (201076) and topsoil (200001). They include, the invasively retouched form (AE/13/61:028:26), convex end scraper AE/13/61:007:06, the failed hollow scraper blank (AE/13/61:076:06) and possibly also the end-of-blade scraper (AE/13/61:001:01)).

These finds provide evidence for a phase of Middle Neolithic domestic activity in the immediate vicinity of the site, probably from higher up the slope.

4.5 Phase III Late Neolithic

Excluding the Middle Neolithic flints, over a hundred flaked pieces of flint, were recovered from topsoil and various ditch fills and burnt spreads. The majority of the lithic material dates to the late Neolithic period based on their typology and the multi-platform and bipolar technologies used for their production, and again, none were convincingly recovered *in situ*. They provide evidence in the form of use-ware for various activities of a domestic nature and some have a lustre which was the result of their exposure to heat, *i.e.* they did not directly come into contact with fire, but were perhaps left lying beside a hearth (or accidentally became part of the later burnt mound deposits). Struck lithics that were smaller than 20mm were classed as debitage. The presence of 22 pieces of flint debitage (Appendix 8, Table 8.1) and a piece of quartz debitage (AE/13/61:076:08) indicates that knapping, tool manufacture and also tool re-sharpening took place at or in close proximity to the site. Thirteen debitage pieces derived from peat deposit (201028).

These finds provide evidence for a phase of Late Neolithic domestic activity in the immediate vicinity of the site, probably from higher up the slope.

4.6 ?Neolithic features

Six cut features (four post-holes, two stake-holes, 201185, 201187, 201189, 201163, 201156 and 210157) and at least two deposits, were shown to have stratigraphically pre-dated the main burnt mound (B) and they are discussed together below as they were all located within the area later defined by the ditches of Enclosure A. Three of these circular features, post-holes (201185), (201187), (201189), which measured from 0.27m to 0.32m in diameter, and depths of between 0.07m and 0.17m were located within the lower levels of the former watercourse. These features cut sedimentary deposit (201088), (a mixed sandy silty composition), which was sealed beneath Burnt Mound B and peat deposits (Figures

3 and 9; Plate 13). Although there is no evidence that the features were related and part of a structure, it is possible on spatial grounds, that the posts which we assume they once held, may have formed part of a small, circular, post-built enclosure or structure at the site .If this was the case, they may have been broadly contemporary with each other. Undated by artefacts or radiocarbon, they pre-date Copper Age deposits. On spatial grounds, it might be speculated that they were associated with Early Neolithic post-hole (201205), (Figure 3), (Appendix 6).

- Post-hole (201185) was located on the south-west side of the interior of t, Enclosure A, and was circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base (Figure 3; Plate 24). It measured 0.27m in diameter, had a depth of 0.17m and contained a single fill (201186) which comprised a dark greyish brown and peat fill. Post-hole (201185) may be associated with post-holes (201187), (201189) located several metres to the south-east forming an arc concentric to the approximate line Enclosure A if it had been cut as a full circle. Post-hole (201185) was covered by an early phase of burnt mound material (201037). No artefactual evidence was identified.

- Post-hole (201187) was located on the south-west side of the interior of Enclosure A and was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base (Figure 3; Plate 24). It measured 0.32m in diameter, had a depth of 0.07m and contained a single fill (201188) which comprised a light to mid-grey silty sand fill with occasional small pebble inclusions. Post-hole (201187) was covered by an early phase of burnt mound material (201037). No artefactual evidence was identified.

- Post-hole (201189) was located on the western side of the interior of t Enclosure A and was sub-circular in plan with steep to gradual sloping sides and a flat base (Figure 3; Plate 24). It measured 0.23m in diameter, a depth of only 0.01m and contained a single fill (201188) which comprised a dark greyish brown sandy silt fill with peat and small stone inclusions. Post-hole (201189) was covered by an early phase of burnt mound material (201037). No artefactual evidence was identified.

- Post-hole (201163) was located on the eastern side of the interior of Enclosure A, close (and central) to the eastern entrance. It was circular in plan with gradual sloping sides and a flat base (Figures 3 and 6a; Plate 9). It measured 0.30m in diameter, a depth of 0.15m and contained a single fill (201164) which comprised of mid greyish brown silty clay. The location of the post-hole suggests that it might have pre-dated the enclosure – otherwise it might have blocked the entrance. It is also approximately in line with two stake-holes ((201156) and (201158)) located a little further to the west and with posthole (201187) on the western side of the enclosed area. Post-hole (201163) was covered by a phase of burnt mound material (201005). No artefactual evidence was identified.

- Two small stake-holes were located in close proximity to each other on the eastern side of the interior of Enclosure A, close to the entrance (Figure 3; Plate 2). Stakehole (201156) contained a single fill (201157) of dark grey silty clay with charcoal inclusions. Directly to the south of stakehole (201158) was located which contained a single fill (201159) of black silty clay. Stakehole (201156) and (201158) were covered by a phase of burnt mound material (201011) associated with the south-east quadrant of the main burnt mound. No artefactual evidence was identified from either of the features.

- Deposit (201160) was located on the east side of the area later defined by Enclosure A, close to the eastern entrance, and was sub-oval in plan and located within a natural hollow (201003),(illustrated in section, Figure 10). Deposit (201160) measured 0.67m east/west, 1.21m north/south with a thickness of 0.26m and comprised a dark brown clay fill with charcoal (not

sampled). It was interpreted on site as the possible remains of a hearth. Deposit (201160) was covered by a phase of burnt mound material (201011) associated with the south-east quadrant of the main burnt mound. No artefactual evidence was identified.

- A possible buried soil (201152) which was irregular in plan measured up to 0.14m in thickness and comprised a light to mid grey silt with very occasional charcoal flecks and well-preserved remnants of organic material. It was located within the north and north-western interior limits of Enclosure A and was cut by (201149) Ditch 1 (Figures 3 and 4c; Plate 5).

4.7 Phase IV Copper Age Activity

Mound Deposits

A small mound of possibly dumped material was noted during the excavation, covering the remains of the Early Neolithic post-hole (201205), (discussed above; Figure 6b). This mound contained six layers, the lowest of which was (201196), with (201195), (201194), (201193), (201192), (201191) and (201171), all of which may have been early burnt mound layers or a mix of burnt mound deposits and redeposit/ up cast. The upper deposit (201171) was covered by a later phase of burnt mound deposit (201009) associated with the north-west quadrant of Burnt Mound B (see below). It was not sampled, and no finds were retrieved.

Burnt Mound B measured 18m east/west and 16m north/south (Figures 7, 8, 9, and 10). The depth of the burnt mound material varied due to its location upon a ridge of north/south orientated natural clay (201003) which dropped approximately 1m in height from the central area westwards into the lower levels. This drop most likely respects edge of the former palaeochannel / stream-course running through the valley.

The burnt mound was excavated in quadrants, north-east quadrant (201004), south-east quadrant (201010), south-west quadrant (201006) and north-west quadrant (201008). Excavation of the burnt mound identified a series of deposits, all distinguished by variable colour and composition and extent of burnt stone and charcoal inclusions. The deposits were cut by troughs of various forms which were sealed by later burnt mound deposits. Two of these contained preserved timbers, all of which indicated a complex burnt mound which appears to have developed over a considerable span of time. The four main deposits were (201005), (201007), (201009) and (201011) and a radiocarbon date on Hazel roundwood charcoal from deposit (201011) (south-east quadrant) returned a Copper Age date cal. 2462–2209 cal BC (95.4% probability; SUERC-56724), (Appendix 15).The temporal variety and highly residual nature of the finds recovered from the four main deposits indicates the complexity of deposition factors at this site:

Deposit (201005), north-east quadrant, contained flint scrapers (AE/13/61:005:01-4, 06) a flake (AE/13/61:005:08), debitage (AE/13/61:005:05), and a late Neolithic core (AE/13/61:005:07), (Appendix 8). The deposit also contained a rubbing stone (AE/13/61:201005:009, Appendix 9). This object appears to have been used in a rubbing motion, with only a small area of the edge used as the working surface. This, along with the particularly fine-grained nature of the petrology of this stone (quartzite) suggests the object may have been used for fine polishing relating to metalworking.

Deposit (201009) north-west quadrant, contained two flint (AE/13/61:009:04, a classic lopsided petit trenchet derivative (PTD) arrowhead; a type associated with Grooved Ware complexes; and a disc scraper AE/13/61:009:03, made and/or re-sharpened by an advanced beginner knapper and bearing extensive use-wear traces and polish; Appendix 8). It also produced a complete pale grey schistose cobble with pitted ends exhibiting probable damage from use as a hammerstone (AE/13/61:009:02,

Appendix 9). A Late Bronze Age pottery sherd was also recovered from (201009), (*Vessel 3*, 33g wt. Appendix 7).

Deposit (201007), south-west quadrant, contained several lithic artefacts (AE/13/61:007:01 – 09 and 11) including a Middle Neolithic scraper and a Middle to Late Neolithic flint flake and a Late Neolithic flint flake and scraper (Appendix 8). A single Late Bronze Age rim sherd was also recovered from deposit (201007), (*Vessel 2*; 25g wt., Appendix 7).

Deposit (201011), south-east quadrant, contained several lithic artefacts (AE/13/61:011:01-08, 11-12 and 17) including a Middle Neolithic blade and scraper, a Late Neolithic flake and scraper (Appendix 8). Late Bronze Age pottery sherds (*Vessels 4* to *8*; 191g wt. Appendix 7)) were also recovered from this deposit. It contained no plant macrofossil material but did contain a large assemblage of charcoal identified dominantly as oak, with smaller amounts of alder, hazel, alder/hazel and cherry species (Appendix 10).

Troughs

There appears to have been a sequence of, or at least a number of different, trough digging activities associated with Burnt Mound B**.** The earliest trough was trough (201153), the more centrally located of the troughs identified within Enclosure A. It contained a single fill (201154). Radiocarbon dating of fill (201154) returned a Copper Age date cal. 2471–2286 cal BC (95.4% probability; SUERC-56727), (Appendix 15).

This fill was cut by second, large, trough (201200/201155), which was filled with deposit (201201/201172). A secondary fill (201173) covered deposit (201201), (Figures 3 and 11a; Plates 15 and 16). The secondary fill, deposit (201173) was covered by a flooding deposit (201104).

Pits 201153 and 201200 both contained both organic and charred material (Appendix 10). No plant macrofossils were recovered but a large assemblage of charcoal was retrieved. Fill 201154 and fill (201201) within trough (201200) contained no plant macrofossils, although charcoal was abundant and identified dominantly as oak, alder, hazel and alder/hazel and within fill (201154) with smaller numbers of willow/poplar (*Salix*/*Populus*) fragments (Appendix 10). No artefactual evidence was identified from any of the fills.

4.8 Phase V Early Bronze Age (Figure 3)

Trough

Trough (201179) was located several metres south of the Copper Age trough (201153). It contained a substantial timber lining (201207) (Figures 3 and 11b; Plates 17 and 18). Three out of four of the sides of the pit were lined with large alder/hazel tree trunks. Two of the timbers were partially squared up. The third timber was half split. Timbers 203127 and 203128 had been trimmed and abutt to join at the corner. No clear tool facets were visible (Appendix 11). The trough contained three secondary fills, deposit (201010), deposit (201011) and deposit (201012) all used as packing to support the timber lining (201207). A tertiary fill, dark grey to black sandy gritty fill deposit (201203), and another fill deposit (201202) completed the stratigraphic sequence of trough (201179). Fills (201211) and (201210) were waterlogged deposits however whilst the deposits were rich in organic fibres, poor preservation meant none of the material was identifiable with the exception of a single charred hazelnut shell in fill (201210). The fills did contain abundant twigs although no charcoal was recorded in either fill (Appendix 10). Fill (201202) within trough (201179) did not contain any plant macrofossils but a large assemblage of charcoal identified dominantly as oak, alder and alder/hazel was recorded (Appendix 10). A fragment of waterlogged hazel roundwood from (201211) returned an Early Bronze Age

radiocarbon date cal. 1890–1695 cal BC (95.4% probability;SUERC-56732), (Appendix 15). No artefactual evidence was identified from any of the fills.

4.9 Phase VI Middle Bronze Age (Figure 3)

Mound deposits

A hollow caused by the underlying Early Bronze Age trough (201179) was filled with a black, gritty, sandy matrix approximately half comprising inclusions of burnt angular stone and high content of charcoal (201204). Although there is a chance this material might have been from trough 201179 and had slumped back in after the trough went out of use, this deposit may have been of at least Middle Bronze Age date. It was almost indistinguishable from the main Burnt Mound layer (recorded as (201007) in the south-west quadrant, 201011 in the south-east quadrant, 201009 in the north-west quadrant and 201005 in the north-east quadrant). It is assumed therefore that a substantial part of Burnt Mound B formed in the Middle Bronze Age.

Troughs

Another trough (201108) was identified as cutting the fills of large, trough (201200/201155), (Figures 3 and 7; Plates 11 and 19). Trough (201108) was shown to cut peat deposit (201104) and the main burnt mound deposit (201009) and it contained a series of fills. These were; a primary fill, deposit (201175), a secondary deposit of a timber lining (201177), and a tertiary peat deposit (201176). A burnt stone deposit (201110) continued the sequence with a fill, deposit (201109). The timber lining consisted of five large alder/hazel timbers, dressed to fit one another, but not finished as bark remained on the unworked surfaces. Two side timbers also survived consisting of alder roundwood (Appendix 11). Two fills from trough (201108) were sampled. Fill (201176) was recovered from a peat layer within the trough and contained no plant macrofossil material but charcoal was moderately abundant and identified as oak and alder/hazel. Burnt stone fill (201109) contained a large assemblage of plant macrofossil remains dominated by barley and indeterminate cereal grains and including small numbers of emmer (*Triticum dicoccum*), spelt (*Triticum spelta*) and emmer/spelt wheat grains and a small number of hazelnut shells. Charcoal was abundant and identified dominantly as oak, alder, hazel and alder/hazel with single hawthorn/rowan/crab apple and willow/poplar fragments also present (Appendix 10). No artefactual evidence was identified from any of the fills. Radiocarbon dating of fill (201176) returned a Middle Bronze Age date cal. 1683–1511 cal BC (95.4% probability; SUERC-56731), (Appendix 15).

Enclosure A

The largest archaeological feature at the site was a segmented, ditched enclosure with at least one entrance (Enclosure A). This comprised two sections of curvilinear ditch (the 'northern', 'Ditch 1' and 'southern', 'Ditch 2'), which defined an eastern entrance measuring 4m wide and a possible western access measuring 16m wide located adjacent to the lower level peat deposits. The maximum internal diameter of the monument measured 16m and the external diameter measured 21m.

There is a spatial relationship between the enclosure ditches and Mound B, the former apparently being a boundary beyond which the mound did not spread. The shape of the enclosure is that of a small 'hengiform' monument, and during the excavations and preliminary assessment, it was believed that it might have been Neolithic in date. The act of the cutting of the ditches is technically un-datable, and in only one instance was a possible example of a recut of the ditch noted during excavation. Detailed analysis of the ditch fills showed that both the primary and overlying material was consistent with the natural accumulation of surrounding material and perhaps the inwash of surrounding natural deposits.

A Later Mesolithic blade 201013 (AE/13/61:013:02), and several Neolithic flints were found in various ditch fills (201013, AE/13/61:013:01-3, and 4; 201025, AE/13/61:025:02; 201067, AE/13/61:067:02; 201071, AE/13/61:071:02-3; 201093, AE/13/61:093:01-2 and 201101, AE/13/61:101:01) but all were residual. Three Middle Bronze Age radiocarbon dates were returned from primary ditch fills and a late Bronze Age radiocarbon date came from an upper fill. Late Bronze Age pottery was also recovered from the ditch fills, suggesting that whatever date the ditch itself was cut, the excavated fills were of Middle and Late Bronze Age date. The ditches are described below and see also the discussion.

Seven slots, known as interventions, were hand excavated within the northern ditch - Ditch 1, and six slots were hand excavated within the southern ditch – Ditch 2. The recorded ditch sections showed variations in the detail of their fills, with peat-like deposits located in the wetter western side of the monument, silt deposits in the central areas and clays with bands of peat-like material located in the east within both Ditch 1 and Ditch 2. Geoarchaeological analysis has demonstrated that the material within ditches is not evidence of peat formation, but rather inwash of peaty material from elsewhere on the site.

Northern ditch – Ditch 1, A
Seven profiles, (201012, 201068, 201069, 201115, 201134, western terminus 201149, and eastern terminus 201015), and a total of 37 fill numbers were allocated to obtain maximum archaeological information of the stratigraphy contained within Ditch 1. Three ditch profiles (201149), (201069) and (201015) recorded within Ditch 1 will be detailed within this report (Figures 3, 4 and 5), (Appendix 6).

Ditch 1 formed an east facing sub-circular arc in plan, and comprised gradual sloping sides, a flat base and measured 20m externally from east to west, a width of up to 2.80m and a depth of up to 1.20m on the east side which gradually decreased to a depth of up to 0.70m on the west side. The base of the ditch was segmented in two areas dividing the ditch equally into three segments with the top of the ditch throughout appearing as one cut feature (Figure 3; Plates 2 to 4).

The western terminus, intervention (201149) of Ditch 1 measured up to 2.82m wide and had a depth of 0.41m and contained two fills. Ditch 1 terminus (201149) cut a buried soil (201152) located within the interior of Enclosure A. Primary fill (201150) comprised a series of dark brown peat and yellowish white sand lenses recorded as a single context, and a secondary fill (201151) comprised of a dark brown peaty material that looked similar to peat deposit (201028). Geoarchaeological analysis has demonstrated that the material within ditches is not evidence of peat formation, but rather inwash of peaty material from elsewhere on the site. No artefactual evidence was identified from terminus (201149), (Figures 3 and 4c; Plate 5).

The central part of Ditch 1, intervention (201069) measured up to 2.30m wide, a depth of 0.44m and contained five fills. The primary fill (201070) comprised a mid greyish grey clayey silt. Its location suggests that the primary fill may have formed part of bank that had possibly eroded from the north. A secondary fill (201071) comprised a mid greyish brown silt. It contained a scalar-like pyramid-shaped flint core that was made from a small nodule (AE/13/61:071:03), of Late Neolithic date and AE/13/61:071:02, a multi-platform flake with use ware and/or polish (Appendix 8). Late Bronze Age Pottery (AE/13/61:071:01, *Vessel 26*, 19g wt., Appendix 7) was also recovered from this fill and probably reflects the date of the fill. The other three fills (third, 201072) (fourth, 201073) (upper, 201074) comprised sandy silts of dark greyish brown, light grey and mid greyish brown colour respectively. No artefactual evidence was identified from these fills (Figures 3 and 4b; Plate 4).

The east terminus of Ditch 1, intervention (201015) measured up to 2.90m wide, a depth of 0.63m. Two primary fills were identified. Primary fill (201016) comprised a dark reddish-brown silty peat with moderate inclusions of charcoal and primary fill (201018) comprised a light orangey grey, sandy

clay fill. It is possible this primary material (201016) and (201018) were eroded into ditch (201015) from the south side. A soil sample taken from fill (201016) identified a small number of arable/opportunistic weeds and a large assemblage of charcoal (Appendix 10). Fill (201016) returned a Middle Bronze Age radiocarbon date cal. 1600–1414 cal BC (95.4% probabilitySUERC-56722), (Appendix 15). A secondary fill (201017) comprised a mid greyish-orange sandy clay fill and partially covered (201016). The size of the deposit suggests a dump of material. A third fill (201019) comprised light yellowish grey sandy clay indicating erosion from the north side into ditch (201015) above (201017). This sequence is very similar to primary fill (201070), intervention (201069), Ditch 1. The fourth fill (201020), the same as (201162), continued the sequence and comprised a dark grey sandy clay with infrequent charcoal inclusions. A substantial assemblage of Late Bronze Age rim and bodysherds was recovered from fill (201020), (AE/13/61:020:01 and 2, *Vessels 11 and 12*; 175g wt. Appendix 7). Middle fill (201020) of Ditch 1 contained a single cherry species pip fragment and a sloe pip (*Prunus spinosa*) fragment and two hazelnut shells. Charcoal was well preserved and identified as oak, alder, hazel, alder/hazel, hawthorn/rowan/crab apple (*Crataegus monogyna*/*Sorbus*/*Malus sylvestris*) and cherry species (Appendix 10). A fifth fill comprising a thin lens of dark brown peat-like material (201021) has been identified as probable inwash suggestive of flooding. This fill (201021) contained a small plant macrofossil assemblage consisting of hazelnut shells, a single barley grain (*Hordeum vulgare*), an indeterminate cereal grain fragment, cleavers seed (*Galium aparine*) and mustard/cabbage-type seed. Charcoal was moderately abundant and identified as oak and alder/hazel (Appendix 10). Fill (201021) returned a Middle Bronze Age radiocarbon date cal. 1387–1128 cal BC (95.4% probability; SUERC-56723), (Appendix 15). The fill indicates evidence for continued Bronze Age activity on the site preserved within the eastern terminus of Ditch 1. A final upper fill (201022) comprised a light grey sandy clay with infrequent charcoal inclusions with a similar assemblage of plant macrofossils to those recovered from fill (201020) and (201021). Layer (201022) was similar in composition to that identified within the northern monument ditch (201145). A setting of large flat sandstones of unknown function that formed a paved platform, (201066), was located above (201022) within the eastern terminus of the northern ditch (Figures, 3 and 4a; Plate 3).

Southern ditch – Ditch 2, A

Six profiles, (201023/ 201027/ 20189, 201114, 201123, 201130 and 201131) and a total of 22 fill numbers and one re-cut number (201090) were allocated to obtain the maximum archaeological information of the stratigraphy contained therein. Three ditch profiles (201123), (201114) and (201131) recorded within the southern ditch will be detailed within this report (Figure 3), (Appendix 6).

Ditch 2 formed a north facing gradual sub-circular arc in plan and had gradual sloping sides and a flat base. It measured 14m externally from north-east to south-west, and had a width of up to 2.50m and a depth predominantly of between 0.10m and 0.30m. The eastern terminus had a depth of 0.45m and a large tree throw hole was seen to have encroached upon the outer edge of the ditch cut (201027). The base of the ditch was segmented to the west, dividing the ditch into two segments with the top of the ditch throughout appearing as one cut feature (Figures 3; Plates 6 to 8).

Ditch 2 western terminus, intervention (201123), measured up to 2 m wide, and had a depth of 0.13m. It contained a single fill (201124) which comprised a dark brown peat similar to peat deposit (201028), (Figures 3 and 5c; Plate 8). A substantial assemblage of Late Bronze Age rim and bodysherds representing five vessels was recovered from the single ditch fill (AE/13/61:124:01 and 2, *Vessels 28 to 32*; 465g wt., Appendix 7). No plant macrofossils were identified.

The central part of Ditch 2, intervention (201114) measured up to 2m wide, with a depth of 0.14m and contained two fills (Figures 3 and 5b; Plate 7). Lower fill (201113) comprised a mid to dark brown silty clay. It contained a single hazelnut shell fragment. Charcoal was abundant and identified dominantly

as alder, hazel and alder/hazel with smaller quantities of oak, hawthorn/rowan/crab apple, cherry species, blackthorn and willow/poplar (Appendix 10). Fill (201113) returned a Middle Bronze Age radiocarbon date cal. 1615–1450 cal BC (95.4% probability SUERC-56717), (Appendix 15). The secondary fill (201112) comprised a dark to mid grey silty clay with moderate burnt sandstone inclusions. It is possible that upper fill (201112) may have included remnants of burnt mound material associated with Burnt Mound B (south-east quadrant (201011)). The location of burnt mound material (201112) within the southern ditch suggests that Ditch 2 was still partially open during the formation of Burnt Mound B.

The eastern terminus, intervention (201023/201027) of Ditch 2 was originally excavated obliquely during initial excavation and identification of the ditch feature and does not represent a true profile of the eastern terminus (Figures 3 and 5a; Plate 6). The profile recorded however does indicate evidence for a possible v-ditch re-cut to the south. The depth of the feature to the east is much greater than the western excavated interventions (Figure 3). Intervention (201023) comprised gradual sloping sides and a flat base and contained a primary fill (201024). The fill consisted of a dark brown organic clayey silt and contained several Late Bronze Age bodysherds (AE/13/61:024:01-3; *Vessel 13 and part of Vessel 14*, 58g in total wt.; Appendix 7). A soil sample taken from fill (201024) contained no plant macrofossil material, but did contain a large assemblage of charcoal identified as oak, alder, hazel, alder/hazel, blackthorn and willow/poplar (Appendix 10).

Intervention (201027) comprised gradual sloping sides, a concave base and contained a primary fill (201026), which consisted of a yellowish grey sandy silt. The fill may represent bank material that has eroded from the south. A third layer, fill (201025), completes the ditch sequence extending through intervention (201023) and (201027). The fill comprised a mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal inclusions and burnt stone and contained Late Bronze Age potsherds (AE/13/61:025:01, part of *Vessel 14*; Appendix 7). A soil sample recovered from this layer contained a small assemblage of barley, spelt and emmer/spelt wheat grains and a single hazelnut shell. Charcoal was abundant and identified as oak, alder, hazel, alder/hazel, birch, hawthorn/rowan/crab apple, cherry species and blackthorn (Appendix 10). Fill (201025) returned a Late Bronze Age radiocarbon date cal. 996–834 cal BC (95.4% probability; SUERC-56721), (Appendix 15).

Burnt Spread D

Burnt Spread D (201084) was located in the south-east of the site, immediately north of the Burnt Spread C (Figures 3 and 7; Plates 24 and 25). There was no physical relationship between Burnt Spread D (201084) and Burnt Spread C.

Spread D (201084) measured 2.72m north-south, 3.40m east/west, a depth of up to 0.15m and comprised a dark greyish black deposit with a high content of charcoal. Spread (201084) covered deposits (201065) and (201148), thought in the field to have been buried soils, but are more likely to have been hillwash or upcast from excavation of the ditch. Spread D deposit (201084) contained a substantial assemblage of Late Bronze Age pottery. Carbonised residue was present on areas of the interior pottery surfaces (AE/13/61:084:01 - 02, *Vessel 27*; 515g wt., Appendix 7). Deposit 201084 also contained a single indeterminate cereal grain. Charcoal was abundant and identified as oak, alder, hazel, alder/hazel, cherry species, blackthorn and willow/poplar (Appendix 10). Deposit (201084) returned a Middle Bronze Age radiocarbon date cal. 1620–1453 cal BC (95.4% probability; SUERC-56726), (Appendix 15). The pottery may have been intrusive however the possibility must be entertained that the material selected for dating might have been residual given the formation processes of the mound.

Platform Structure F

Located in the southwest quadrant of the site adjacent to Burnt Mound B, was a linear spread or alignment of brushwood, vertical stakes and horizontal roundwood (201178), Platform Structure F (Figures 3 and 14; Plates 11 to 13 and 21). Six of the stakes were sufficiently well preserved to exhibit tool marks, most likely from a Bronze Axe. They had been worked into chisel, wedge or square points. A further six were cleft with two of these using the split to form the point at the lower end of the stake. The horizontal timbers, identified as oak, hazel, alder, willow/poplar, maple and hawthorn/rowan/crab apple exhibited some tool marks, split before they were laid down, although four remained as roundwood (Appendices 10 and 11). Initially it was thought to be a trackway, as the stakes appeared too small to have supported a superstructure such as a bridge or platform, although they could have anchored the horizontal timbers in place. The feature appears to have crossed the relict stream channel, and it seems likely that the scatter of material with a few supports provided a 'crossing point' or a somewhat drier surface to work on/from. The waterlogged wooden stake (203013) returned a Middle Bronze Age radiocarbon date cal. 1607–1431 cal BC (95.4% probability; SUERC-60759), (Appendix 15), indicating that the construction of Platform Structure F was broadly contemporary with the use of trough (201108).

4.10 Phase VII Late Bronze Age (Figure 3)

Trough

Another trough (201213) was identified which post-dated Early Bronze Age trough (201179). Trough (201213) was identified during the quadrant excavation of Burnt Mound B but was not visible on the surface during excavation so does not appear on plan. The trough contained five fills and cut burnt mound deposit (201204) which covered (201179). The fills comprised: a primary fill, deposit (201040), a secondary fill, deposit (201039), a third deposit (201167), a fourth deposit (201168) and a final upper deposit (201169), similar in composition to deposit (201107), (Figure and 8; Plates 12). A single Late Bronze Age bodysherd was recovered from fill (201039), (AE/13/61:039:01, 30g wt., *Vessel 18*; Appendix 7).

Burnt Spread C

Burnt Spread C (Figures 3 and 12; Plate 20) was located in the south-east of the Site just south of Spread D although there was no physical relationship between them. Spread C measured 14m east/west and 11m north/south and a depth of up to 0.20m. The burnt spread consisted of four excavated quadrants with each attributed unique identifying numbers, north-east quadrant (201054), south-east quadrant (201057), south-west quadrant (201061) and north-west quadrant (201063, and associated deposits. It covered a series of shallow deposits (Appendix 6).

Burnt spread deposit (201054) consisted of a mid to dark grey silty clay with frequent charcoal fragments and a depth of between 0.05 to 0.20m with the deposition suggestive of an ashy deposit absent of burnt sandstone fragments. It contained a residual late Neolithic flint flake (AE/13/61:054:02, Appendix 8) and a single bodysherd of Late Bronze Age pottery (AE/13/61:054:01, *Vessel 19*; 5g wt., Appendix 7). In the south-west quadrant a small area of dark brown peat (201182) was identified above burnt spread deposit (201061) measuring 1.60m in width and a depth of up to 0.20m. A residual flint scraper and a flake, both of which date to the Late Neolithic period were recovered from Burnt Spread (201063), (AE/13/61:063:02 and 3, Appendix 8). The deposit also contained a sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery (AE/13/61:063:01, *Vessel 20*; 9g wt., Appendix 7). A moderate assemblage of highly fragmented charcoal was recovered from Burnt Spread C (201061), (Appendix 10).

The base of monolith sample 202014 consisted of a silty gravelly sand (201003), representative of the basal natural deposits. Overlying context (201031) comprised sand and silt with a trace of gravel. No organic matter or evidence of soil forming processes were recorded in either of these units. The

uppermost unit between 0.00 and 0.06m was composed of a well-humified very organic silt with frequent charcoal fragments. This horizon is representative of context (201011), described as burnt mound B. The organic material recorded may in part be derived from the nearby peat deposits, or represent a continuation of these peat deposits in to which fragments of charcoal have been incorporated.

4.11 Developed Iron Age

A single radiocarbon date provided evidence for activity belonging to the Developed Iron Age. Deposit (201104) (discussed under sedimentary deposits above), was interpreted in the field as peat but was shown by geoarchaeological analysis to be more likely to have been a fluvial/flooding deposit (Appendix 13). It was located west of Burnt Mound B and also covered deposit (201009) also discussed above, (Figure 7; Plate 11). A waterlogged Hazel roundwood timber recovered from (201104) returned a Developed Iron Age radiocarbon date cal. 363–173 cal BC (95.4% probability; SUERC-56725), (Appendix 15). It is possible that the timber may have been intrusive, possibly re-deposited during peat formation processes, stabilisation and environmental climate change. The timber was the only archaeological evidence positively dated to the Iron Age period. There is no artefactual evidence for any Iron Age activity on the site of or in the immediate vicinity.

4.12 Phase VIII Post-Medieval/Modern (Figure 3)

Two slots, or interventions, were hand excavated within a north-west/south-east orientated shallow ditch located in the north-east of the Site and allocated to obtain maximum archaeological information of the stratigraphy contained within Ditch 3, interventions (201078/201080), (Figure 3). Ditch 3 comprised irregular cut sides, an undulating base and measured a total length of 20m, with a width of 3.05m and a depth of up to 0.24m. Excavation identified a single fill (201079) and (201111) respectively within the two interventions, each comprising of a mid greyish brown thick silty fill with moderate stone and pebble inclusions. Interpreted as a trackway the feature cut a mid brownish orange silt (201183) located only within the north-east of the site. The composition of (201183) indicated a colluvial deposit of hillwash which had eroded from the eastern upper slopes of high ground. Three sherds of Pearlware were recovered from fill (201079) indicating an 18th to 19th century AD date for Ditch 3 (Appendix 9). A series of north-south/east-west intercutting furrows were also identified upon the upper slopes to the east side of the site.

Several furrows and land drains located to the south-east of the site were seen to cut burnt spread D (201084). Two wide linear features identified and observed to extend east/west within the east entrance area of the monument were confirmed to be furrows associated with modern agricultural activity, their location was coincidental (Appendix 6).

An extensive series of north-south/east-west orientated modern land drains was identified across the site. No physical relationship was identified between hollow-way/trackway (201078/201080), the furrows or the land drains but all are typical of post-medieval agricultural activity (Appendix 6).

4.13 Unphased

A number of deposits were unphased. They include:

- Burnt Spread E (201180) was located in the south-west corner of the site, west of the former watercourse and separated from Enclosure A, Burnt Mound B and the other burnt spreads (Figure 3). The deposit comprised a small, very shallow irregular black silty deposit of

frequent heat shattered sandstone and moderate amounts of charcoal measuring 2m north/south, 2.45m east/west and a depth of 0.02m. No artefactual evidence was identified. However, it is likely that this deposit represents activity contemporary with the other burnt mound and spreads (i.e. Copper Age to Late Bronze Age).

- A small pit (201208) was located 6m east of Burnt Spread E west of a natural alluvial hollow separate from Enclosure A and Burnt Mound B (Figure 3). Pit (201208) was circular in plan and comprised gradual sloping sides, a concave base, measured 0.75m in diameter and a depth of 0.22m. Pit (201208) contained a single fill (201209) of mid to dark brown peat. No artefactual evidence was identified but is likely that this feature represents prehistoric activity contemporary with Enclosure A or Burnt Mound B.

4.14 Other non-archaeological features

- A feature (201125) was located directly adjacent to the inner edge of the southern ditch of Enclosure A, and was roughly sub-circular in plan, with uneven steep sides and base (Figures 3 and 5c). It measured 1.3m north-east/south-west and 0.82m north-west/south-east and a depth of 0.44m and contained four fills, primary fill (201129), and (201128), (201127) and (201126) respectively. The uneven, irregular, cut suggests that pit (201125) was a tree throw hole. No artefactual evidence was identified.

4.15 The finds and samples

Ceramic assemblage
Sollus produced an assemblage of 396 sherds plus 99 crumbs (total weight: 5,130g) representing 36 Late Bronze Age domestic vessels (Appendix 7). The largest portion of the assemblage (353 sherds plus 277 fragments and crumbs; 16 Vessels) came from fills in the enclosing ditch. The principal forms at Sollus can be readily paralleled in the Irish material and the assemblage is a very significant addition to the evidence for Late Bronze Age settlement in this region. It is also important at an island-wide level as it confirms the homogenous nature of ceramic production and use during this period.

Lithic assemblage
One-hundred-and-sixteen lithic finds were recovered from Sollus A. The finds were recovered from archaeological features, from peat and other deposits indicative of flooding and colluviation. Although they provide evidence for domestic activities and include debitage which shows that they have not moved far from their place of manufacture, they are in not thought to be *in situ*, and demonstrate the complexity of sedimentary activity at the site (Appendix 8).

Miscellaneous Assemblage
An assemblage consisting of two groundstone objects, and three sherds of post-medieval pottery was recovered from the site (Appendix 9).

Palaeoenvironmental remains
A total of 25 bulk soil samples were taken from a series of ditches, burnt spread deposits, burnt mound deposits and associated pits and troughs. Upon assessment and further stratigraphic revision, 15 plant macrofossil and 15 charcoal samples were deemed suitable for further work to provide evidence of socio-economic activities being undertaken on the site (crop husbandry, diet, living

conditions of communities, exploitation of woodlands for fuel, woodland management), and to infer the composition of the local flora and woodlands (Appendix 10).

Animal bone
The animal assemblage found at Sollus A was retrieved from 3 contexts (201001, 201028 and 201067) and includes 16 animal bones (Appendix 12).

5 DISCUSSION

The results of the excavation at Sollus A point to a complex sequence of non-domestic prehistoric activity at the site. Although not large, Sollus A was made more difficult to interpret by the hydrological activity associated with a periodic fluvial environment, a former watercourse, episodes of inundation and substantial coverage by areas of naturally occurring and interbedded peat deposits. The radiocarbon results demonstrated a longevity and complexity to the site that was not fully apparent during excavation. It became clear in analysis that the artefacts recovered from the fills of features, particularly the enclosure ditch, do not reflect the date at which the features were first dug, and the site in general has a high level of residuality.

Features included a ditched enclosure, post-holes, stake-holes, a burnt mound and burnt spreads. The majority of the activity dated to the Copper to Middle Bronze Age with a single Early Neolithic feature confirmed by absolute dating. The artefact assemblage however, is indicative of Later Mesolithic visitations and of Middle and Late Neolithic domestic activities as well as Late Bronze Age domestic activities. These activities were not supported by returned radiocarbon dates and as such the artefact assemblages must be considered residual in nature pointing to significant prehistoric settlement(s) within the environs of the site, the location of which is likely to have been on higher ground to the west of the current site. A single Developed Iron Age date was returned from wood incorporated in a deposit which was interpreted in the field as peat but shown by geoarchaeological analysis to be more likely to have been a fluvial/flooding deposit. Post-medieval – modern agricultural activity in the form of land drains and plough furrows were also present.

5.1 Siting and morphology

The site was located within an area of pasture, within a narrow north-south orientated valley, approximately 0.5km south-east from the village of Bready. The valley was characterised by a steep hill to the east and a gradual shallow slope to the west. Sedimentary deposits and several layers of peat had formed within the base of the valley, indicating there may have been a small stream running through it in the past. Indications of a watercourse were found during excavation once the overburden had been removed. The River Foyle is located 2km west from the site. The area surrounding the site was characterised by drumlin fields consisting of both steep and shallow ridges and slopes.

5.2 Phasing and Chronology

Evidence for at least eight phases of human activity, either at the site or in the surrounding environs, were identified at Sollus A ranging from possibly the Late Mesolithic period through to the post-medieval or modern period. The earliest evidence for human activity on the site was from two later residual Mesolithic blades. A post-hole containing the remains of a substantial oak post was of Early Neolithic date. A small number of lithic artefacts are almost certainly Middle Neolithic in date and may be residual, derived from a Middle Neolithic settlement that was located close by. The majority of the lithics were *ex situ* (residual), and of a domestic nature, from the late Neolithic period and again

possibly from a settlement that was located close by. Cut features, deposits, a Burnt Mound (*fulachta fiadh*) and burnt spreads provided absolute dating evidence for Copper Age, Early, Middle and Late Bronze Age non-domestic activities on the site. The largest cut feature was a small segmented ditched enclosure (Enclosure A; maximum internal diameter 16m and external diameter 21m) with at least one entrance, resembling a hengiform monument in shape, but with ditch fills of firmly Middle Bronze Age date. The burnt mound deposits provided evidence for hot stone technology ranging in date from the Copper Age to the Middle Bronze Age. They included Burnt Mound B located within the central area of the site and by other spreads of burnt material, Burnt Spread C, Burnt Spread D and Burnt Spread E. An assemblage of Late Bronze Age domestic pottery was recovered from topsoil, burnt mound deposits and ditch fills, reflecting the complex taphonomy of the site, and suggesting that there was Late Bronze Age occupation site in the vicinity. There was limited evidence for some developed Iron Age activity at the site and then there is nothing to suggest that the site was utilised again until the post-medieval or modern times.

5.3 Later Mesolithic Activity

Two classic Later Mesolithic flint blades were recovered from the site. They were found in secondary contexts and indicate that the site or its vicinity was visited by hunter-gather-fishers. The find circumstances of the two artefacts are typical for Later Mesolithic inland sites (Woodman 1978; Woodman and Anderson 1990; Woodman *et al.* 2006). There is a pattern of Mesolithic material in Ireland being identified from 'close to water' locations (Cooney and Grogan 1999).The river valley location of this site with the River Foyle only 2km west from the site and the indications of a former watercourse, would appear to fit the general pattern. However the small assemblage size precludes too many parallels being drawn, and Kador (2010, 154) has pointed out that it is possible to ignore the complexities of human interactions and the minutiae of individual locations. The area around Lough Neagh provided an ideal environment and there is evidence for activity from this period around the north and east of the lough in County Antrim. While it is very likely that there was activity from this period in County Tyrone the ephemeral nature of this activity has not left an easily identifiable imprint in the archaeological record of the area, however occupation evidence is present in the Toome area in Antrim at the north extent of Lough Neagh (OHara 2016) The discovery of late Mesolithic flint artefacts adjacent to burnt mound sites is quite common (Hession 2015), although there was extremely little Mesolithic material found during the works for this roadscheme. .

5.4 Early Neolithic activity

Only a single feature at the site, post-hole (201205), containing the butt end of the trunk of a slow grown oak tree.was confirmed as Early Neolithic in date. The investment of effort in raising a timber post implies that this area had significance in the Early Neolithic period, but the single post or possibly more than one post (do not imply occupation at the site at this time. In recent years the discovery and excavation of ephemeral Neolithic sites in Ireland has become more and more common. Recent archaeological excavations in advance of infrastructural development such as the N8 Cashel to Mitchelstown Road Scheme and the N25 Waterford and New Ross Bypass identified several small Neolithic sites characterised by small scatters of pits, postholes and slot trenches which did not form diagnostic ground plans (Hession 2015). Recently in Co Tyrone, a fragment of alder charcoal from a single pit (458) at Errigal D3 in the townland of Gort, (AE/13/57) produced an Early Neolithic date *(ibid)*.

Four post-holes and two stake-holes located within the area later enclosed by later enclosure ditches, remain undated by artefacts or radiocarbon dating. They show an interesting spatial distribution when compared with the setting of the Neolithic post , the former watercourse and the nominal centre point and eastern entrance of the later ditched enclosure. We do not know if the features were

Neolithic and if they represent a focus of activity / activities that continued into the Middle Bronze Age although it is tempting to see them as being likely to be related to whatever activity –was represented by the post. If this is a plausible argument, then it may imply that there was more than a single post but rather a setting of at least an arc and possibly more of a circular nature. This would considerably add to the suggestion that that this area had a significance in the Early Neolithic period. There are other possible interpretations however, and all that can be certainly shown is that they pre-dated Copper Age deposits associated with Burnt Mound B.

5.5 Middle Neolithic

No features were demonstrably Middle Neolithic in date, however, a small number of flints are almost certainly Middle Neolithic in date. and these may be residual or derived from a Middle Neolithic settlement that was located immediately above the site although many Middle Neolithic sites lack structural remains (Hession 2015). No ceramic material of this date was retrieved from the site. In general we know very little about the Middle Neolithic period, as the majority of the excavated examples consist of ephemeral activity.) Elsewhere on the A5 WTC roadscheme, in Co. Tyrone, excavations at Errigal/ Gort produced an assemblage of Middle to Late Neolithic pottery, seen as evidence of ephemeral settlement of that date (*ibid*).

5.6 Late Neolithic

Again, no features were demonstrably Late Neolithic in date, however, more than one hundred flint artefacts from the Late Neolithic period based on their technology and typology were recovered at Sollus A. The majority of the lithics were ex situ (residual), and of a domestic nature, representing general household waste and discarded flintknapping debris. They include formal and informal tools associated with antler/bone/wood working, hide scraping and food preparation. Traces of use-wear and polish observed on the unmodified blades and flakes suggest that they were used for a variety of functions without further modification. This would again suggest that there was a settlement that was located close by, although no ceramic material of this date was retrieved from the site. Lithic assemblages that add to the corpus of Later Neolithic evidence from Tyrone are significant. Evidence for Neolithic occupation has been found at Ballynagilly, Co, Tyrone, and elsewhere on the roadscheme, Late Neolithic activity was identified for a fulacht fia at Errigal/ Gort (Hession 2015).

5.7 Copper Age

Excavation of Burnt Mound B identified a series of deposits which indicated a complex multi-phase burnt mound site (*fulachta fiadh*). There appears to have been a sequence of, or at least a number of different, trough digging activities at the site. The earliest trough was of chalcolithic date and had a single fill. The troughs demonstrated a variety of size and a broadly similar sub-rectangular morphology and included two (one of Early and one of Middle Bronze Age date) with carefully made timber linings of alder or hazel trimmed to fit. A Late Bronze Age example had at least five identifiable fills. The main fuel used during the Copper Age at Sollus A as evidenced from charcoal within the burnt mound was oak, with quantities of alder, hazel and alder/hazel present. As burnt mound activities are fuel intensive, wood would have been sourced as close to the site as possible. The charcoal assemblage containing species such as alder and willow/poplar together with the topographical location of site on low lying ground within a narrow valley suggests the area surrounding the site would have primarily been a marshland and wetland environment. Oak and hazel are less tolerant to waterlogging and would have been sought from nearby higher ground, either side of the valley, which would have supported deciduous woodland.

Fulachta fiadh have been identified in almost every part of the country and large infrastructural projects have consistently identified large numbers of these sites. On the A5 scheme five of the nine

archaeological sites excavated on the scheme were burnt mound related. They have been found to have a very broad date range with a small number of sites dating from the Late Neolithic and occasional examples producing dates from the Iron Age or later. However, those that have been radiocarbon dated show a marked concentration of sites in the Middle Bronze Age, while there is a smaller but significant group indicating use in the Late Bronze Age (Brindley and Lanting 1990). More recent dating programs have generally corroborated the findings of Brindley and Lanting. Recent excavations at Errigal/ Gort for example, produced evidence for burnt mound activity of Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age date (Hession 2015).

They are typically sited close to a water source such as along the margins of wetland, marsh and on the banks of rivers and streams thus the location of Burnt Mound B is unsurprising. The technology of burnt mounds is well known. Stones were heated in a nearby fire and placed in a water-filled trough – sometimes lined with timber, stones, clay or reed matting– the heat from the stones would then bring the water to boil. Once cool the stones were removed from the trough and discarded, creating a characteristic burnt mound or spread of heat-shattered stones. How the boiled water was subsequently utilised, however, is more difficult to ascertain. The traditional interpretation of these monuments is that they were cooking sites, a view supported by the early texts, folk memory (Ó Drisceoil 1988; O'Neill 2004) and experimentation (O'Kelly 1954). The texts frequently give a dual function of cooking and bathing for the sites. However, other theories about their use have also been put forward. These include: fulling, brewing, leather working, and use as sweathouses or as multi-functional sites. It is most likely that burnt mounds were multifunctional or that different sites were used for different purposes.

5.8 Early Bronze Age

A limited amount of evidence was found for Early Bronze Age activity at the site connected with the ongoing use and creation of the burnt mound. As with the Copper Age, fuel used in burnt mound activities here was dominated by oak and including alder, hazel and alder/hazel. This suggests little change in fuel selection and therefore indicates similar local woodland composition. Elsewhere on the road scheme, excavation at Cloghcor revealed Early Bronze Age burnt mound activity (Hourihan and O'Hara 2015).

5.9 Middle Bronze Age

More evidence was recovered from Sollus A for Middle Bronze Activity associated with the Burnt mound. This included Burnt Mound deposits and troughs. However, in addition to this, small numbers of charcoal were identified as hawthorn/rowan/crab apple, cherry species and traveller's joy. This wider variety of species identified suggests woodland clearance was starting to have an impact with cleared areas promoting growth of more scrubby species and is a trend also observed on the route of the Gas Pipeline to the West (Grogan *et al.* 2007, 35). Despite the large amount of wood/timber being collected, there is no definitive evidence for woodland management with the exception of four items of waterlogged wood that exhibit morphological traits suggestive of coppicing, which is unusual for this period (Bamforth, this volume).

Of interest was a large assemblage of charred cereal remains including barley, emmer, spelt and emmer/spelt wheat grains and a culm node (cereal chaff). This is of significant interest as the presence of large charred plant macrofossil assemblages are rare in features associated with burnt mound activity. Given that this assemblage is within the top fill of this trough, it cannot be discounted that it represents activity post-dating the use of the burnt mound and is a dump of domestic waste placed in the trough, perhaps to level out the ground. Added evidence is also provided by cereal pollen indicating the presence of cultivation nearby. However, if associated with burnt mound activities,

may provide an explanation for activities undertaken on site or nearby including food production (milling of flour to bake of bread, the use of cereals within pottages/stews or possibly brewing,

Charcoal from Burnt Spread D was abundant and identified as oak, alder, hazel, alder/hazel, cherry species, blackthorn and willow/poplar (Appendix 10). Deposit (201084) returned a Middle Bronze Age radiocarbon date cal. 1620–1453 cal BC (95.4% probability; SUERC-56726), (Appendix 15). It shows that activities relating to the hot stone technology had spread beyond t Mound B, although no evidence for troughs was found within it, it is possible they exist beyond the limit of the development.

The largest archaeological feature at the site was a segmented, ditched enclosure with at least one entrance (Enclosure A). There is a spatial relationship between the enclosure ditches and Mound B, the former apparently being a boundary beyond which the mound did not spread (although in other parts of the site (Spread D), more burnt stone was accumulating). Fuel was dominated again by oak, alder, hazel and alder/hazel with moderate quantities of scrubby species such as birch, hawthorn/rowan/crab apple, cherry species, blackthorn and willow/poplar. This continues the trend seen starting in the Middle Bronze Age where a wider variety of scrubby species is suggesting a continuation of woodland clearance. Pollen data suggest the valley remained as a wetland area with flora dominated by alder/willow carr woodland, grasses, reeds, sedges, dandelions, buttercup and marsh valerian also present. Pollen from dryland deciduous woodland was also identified, although at a lower concentration, suggesting woodland was much more open compared to previous periods. Pollen from arable taxa and opportunistic species which establish quickly on disturbed ground suggests open areas nearby utilised for cultivation and pasture.

Hengiform monuments are generally defined as small, circular Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age enclosures, which bear a morphological resemblance to henges but may belong to another category of circular earthwork-defined monument, or are enclosed by something other than a bank and ditch. The earliest sites appear around 3000 BC though henges and circles of all types continued to be built and used through the period of Beaker currency into the Early Bronze Age, (Last, 2011). On chronological grounds, unless the ditches of the enclosure were completely scoured out or recut leaving little evidence for this, it seems unlikely despite its shape, to have been a Neolithic henge. There are other examples of ditched enclosures with apparently conflicting radiocarbon data and morphology. At Tonafortes for example the large (85m diameter) monument was most similar to a classic British henge, yet returned Bronze Age dates (Danaher 2007, 49-50).

It has been noted (Last 2011, 7) that smaller circles 'may be hard to distinguish from a plethora of Bronze Age monument types including round barrows, ring-ditches, ring-cairns (and other 'variant circles' in south-west and northern England) and enclosed cremation cemeteries. While not invalidating archaeological classifications, these links and overlaps show the difficulties of establishing hard-and-fast categories for societies which drew differentially on local traditions and exotic influences, and periodically added to or remodelled monument'. In the Middle to Late Bronze Age 'there was a renewed phase of ritual enclosure construction (Danaher 2007, 56) and here are a growing number of Late Bronze Age enclosures defined by ditches but lacking any evidence for associated banks, such as Lagavooren and Kilsharvan Co. Meath, (Clarke and Murphy 2002; Russell and Corcoran 2002).

The location of the Sollus A enclosure close to a probable or at least remnant water course is not unusual as many ceremonial enclosures were located close to water, some encircle ponds or springs and there has been some suggestion that some Irish sites are associated with a water cult (Connolly and Condit 1998). At Tonafortes, for example there was a small seasonal pond south-west of the site and a second pond *c*. 120m north of the site was flanked by two burnt mounds one of which was

dated to 2400-2380 cal. BC and 2360-2140 cal BC Beta-196297) (Danaher 2007, 57). One possible interpretation of the ditches at Sollus may have had a practical rather than ritual function, if they were constructed to aid in water management at the site allowing burnt mound activity to continue in spite of increasingly wet conditions.

Another of the features on site, the line of stakes and longitudinal timbers making up Platform Structure F, seems likely to have been needed because of the intermittently flooded and possibly seasonally waterlogged conditions on the western side of the site. Radiocarbon dated to the Middle Bronze Age, it is possible that the climate deterioration at that time meant that the structure was required to allow the Burnt Mound activities to continue. Analysis of the wood technology suggests that the stakes were not sufficiently robust to support a superstructure, meaning this feature is unlikely to be a trackway or a working platform. More likely, it was a scatter of material used as a 'crossing' point over an area of boggy ground or to provide a crude surface which could be worked on/from. The stakes would have been placed to anchor the horizontal timbers into place.

5.10 Late Bronze Age

Although there were no features suggesting that there was Late Bronze Age settlement on the site, the ceramic finds from the site represented 36 Late Bronze Age vessels which were almost certainly derived from domestic contexts. Both heavy and relatively fine pots, such as those from Sollus, occur on domestic, ritual and funerary sites. The domestic use of vessels did not preclude them from subsequent deposition on ceremonial sites, as at the Grange Stone Circle, Lough Gur, Co. Limerick, and Lugg, Co. Dublin (Ó Ríordáin 1951; Roche 2004; Kilbride-Jones 1950; Roche and Eogan 2007), or in funerary contexts at, for example, Kilbane, Co. Limerick (O'Callaghan 2006; 2012; Grogan and Roche 2012), and Priestsnewtown, Co. Wicklow (Grogan and Roche 2004), and in later deposits in wedge tombs as at Largantea and Loughash, Co. Derry/Londonderry (Case 1961, 228: 'Kilhoyle Pots'; Herring 1938; Davies 1939).

At Sollus, the largest portion of the assemblage, (16 vessels) came from fills in the ditch which produced 21 pots from seven contexts: of these vessels seven were represented by a single sherd and five others had fewer than five sherds present. It is clear that the pottery was deposited in a fragmentary condition and that there may have been a selective process in the deposition. The principal vessel forms at Sollus can be readily paralleled in the Irish material. Simple, bucket-shaped vessels with upright or slightly open profiles, such as Vessel Nos 2, 4, 8, 11, and 16–17, occur widely including at, for example, Stamullin and Raynestown, Co. Meath (Grogan and Roche 2007; 2008), Kilbane and Lough Gur Sites C and L, Co. Limerick (Grogan and Roche 2012; Ó Ríordáin 1954, fig. 16.2), and Haughey's Fort, Co. Armagh (Mallory 1995, fig. 7; see also Grogan 2005, fig. 3; Grogan and Roche 2010, illus. 10:C-D, G-I). The biconical form of Vessel 31, with a rounded incurving rim and closed profile, occurs at several sites including settlements, as at Mooghaun, Co. Clare (Grogan 2005), and for burials—as intact containers for cremations—such as Priestsnewtown, Co. Wicklow (Grogan and Roche 2004, fig. 1), and Knockaholet, Co. Antrim (Henry 1934, pl. 1:1–2). There are few recorded Late Bronze Age assemblages in Tyrone but parallels for the Sollus material occur at in late deposits in the Kilhoyle wedge tomb (Herring 1938; see Case 1961, fig. 24: 3 and 7) and in the small assemblage from Lough Eskragh (Collins and Seaby 1960; Williams 1978). Well-dated material, as at Haughey's Fort, Raynestown, Priestsnewtown and Mooghaun indicate that pottery of types represented at Sollus had emerged towards the end of the Middle Bronze Age, c. 1300 BC, but continued in use to the end of the Late Bronze Age around 800 BC. The Sollus assemblage is a very significant addition to the evidence for Late Bronze Age settlement in this region. It is also important at an island-wide level as it confirms the homogenous nature of ceramic production and use during this period. Again it has to be supposed that the Late Bronze Age settlement was close by.

The Burnt Mound B was still in use as trough (201213) post-dated Early Bronze Age trough (201179) and a single Late Bronze Age bodysherd was recovered from its secondary fill. Elsewhere on the road scheme, excavation at Legacurry A revealed Late Bronze Age activity related to burnt mound activity (Hourihan and Long 2015).

Burnt spread C is undated except by a small amount of Late Bronze Age pottery. However given its proximity to the Middle Bronze Age Burnt spread D it is possible that this was also Middle Bronze Age in date.

Developed Iron Age
A single timber was the only archaeological evidence positively dated to the Iron Age period and as such, it is possible that the timber may have been intrusive, possibly re-deposited during peat formation processes, stabilisation and environmental climate change. The slim suggestion for human activity on the site might indicate that the site was too wet during this period to have been a focus of activity.

Post-medieval /modern
A single boundary ditch and lands drains and plough furrows comprise the evidence for post-medieval modern activity. This indicates that the land was viable for agriculture at this period. They severely truncated earlier remains

6 ARCHIVE

Archiving
The archive from Sollus A has been quantified and described in an archive report (Appendix 15).

Storage of the archive in a suitable format and location is required in order to provide for any future archaeological research. It is proposed that in addition to the paper archive a digital copy is prepared. The archive is currently stored in the offices of Rubicon Heritage Services Ltd. Unit 2, Europa Enterprise Park, Midleton, Co. Cork. It is proposed that following completion of post-excavation the paper archive will be deposited with an appropriate repository as may be designated for the purpose by the Statutory Authorities.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The director would like to thank the following for their contribution to the excavation and post-excavation phases of this project:

- TransportNI, Northern Ireland
- Ed Danaher and Sally Hales, Project Archaeologists for Mouchel
- Derek Parody, Project Manager and Charlie Parkinson and John Cassidy, Principal Engineers, Mouchel
- Edith Logue and Maybelline Gormley of the Northern Ireland Environmental Agency
- Project Managers John Dillon and Cliff Bateman, Cotswold Rubicon.
- The excavation team.

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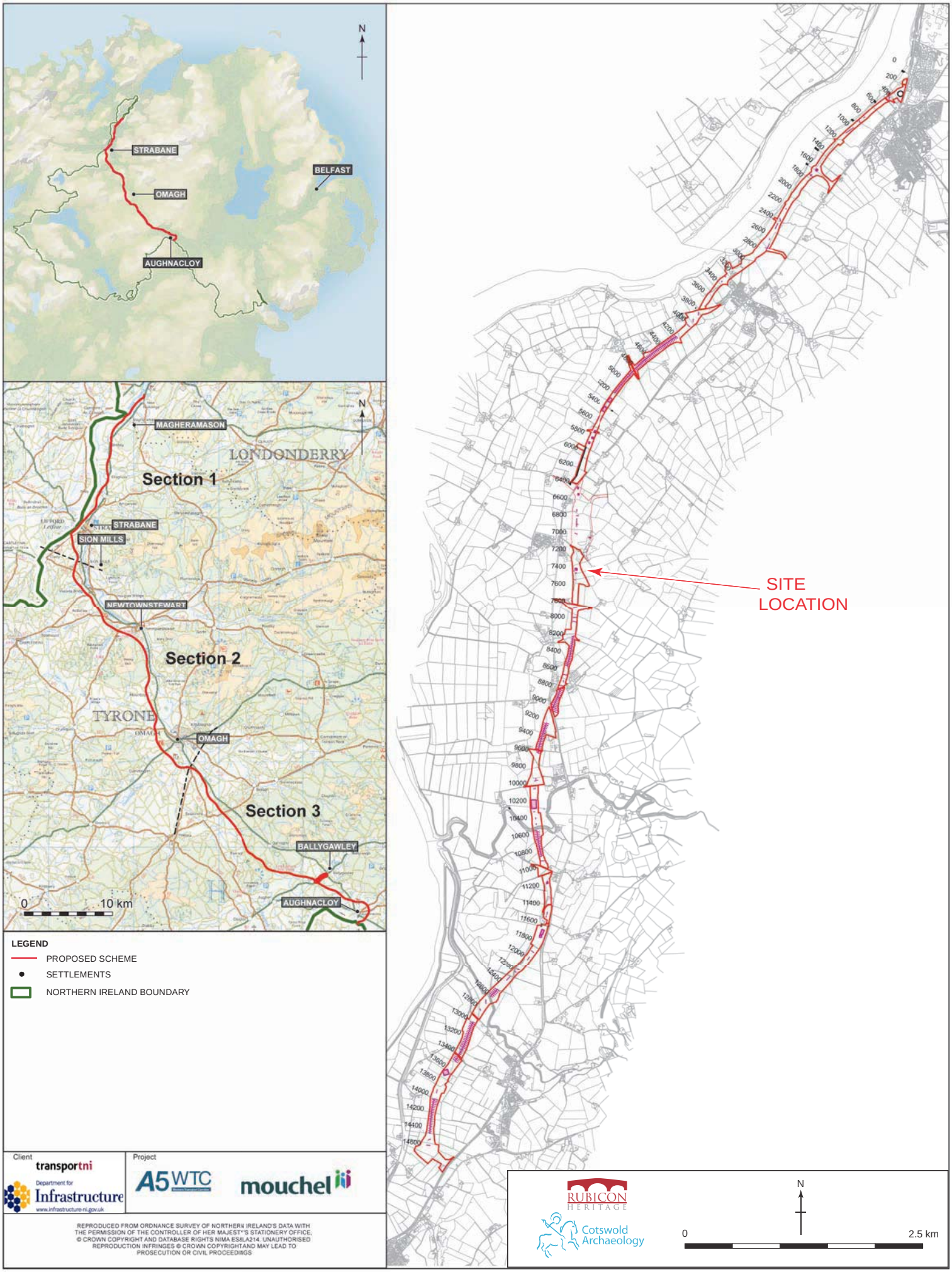


Figure 1 - A5 WTC Road Scheme Location

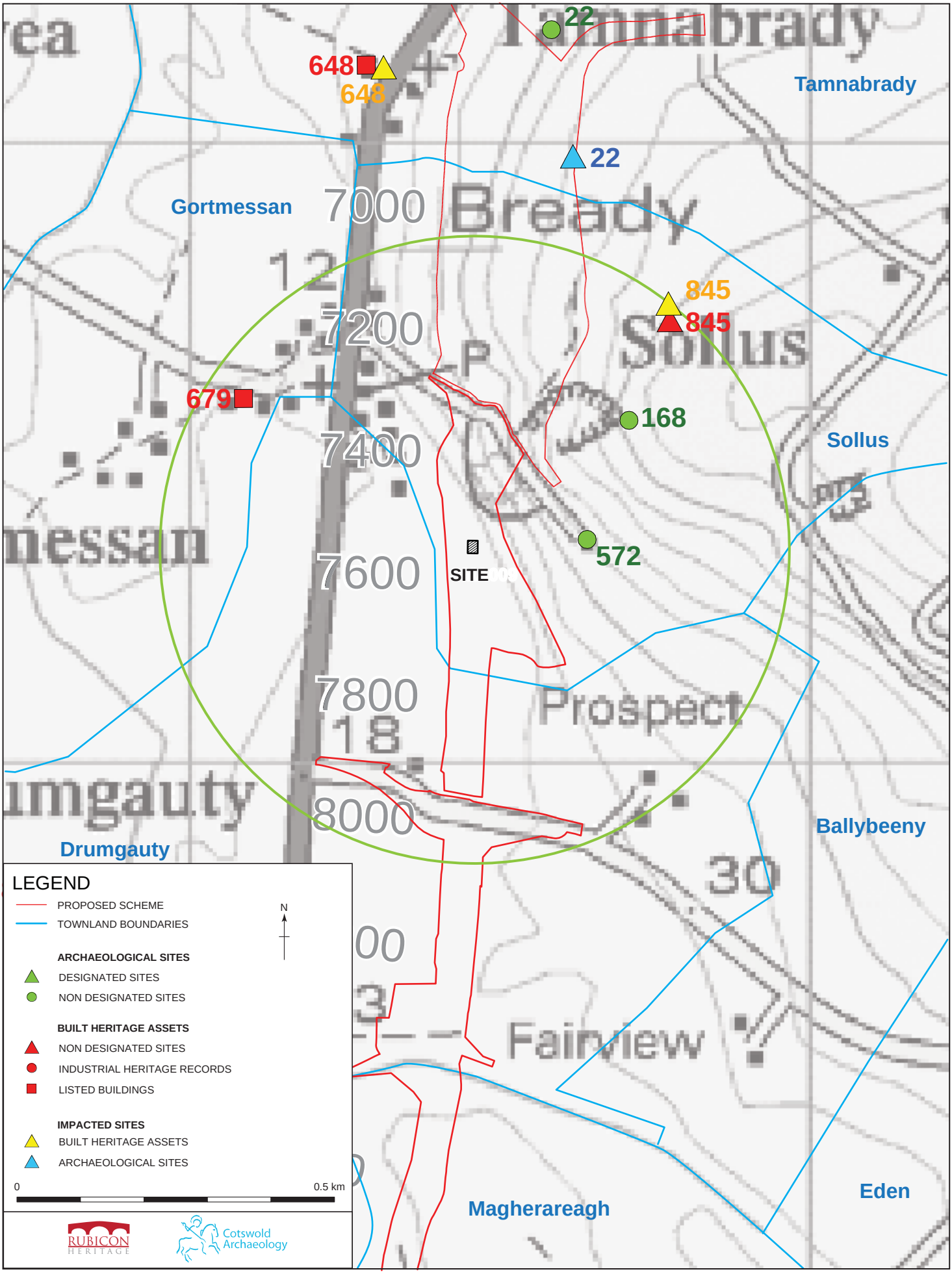


Figure 2 - Site location and RMP extract

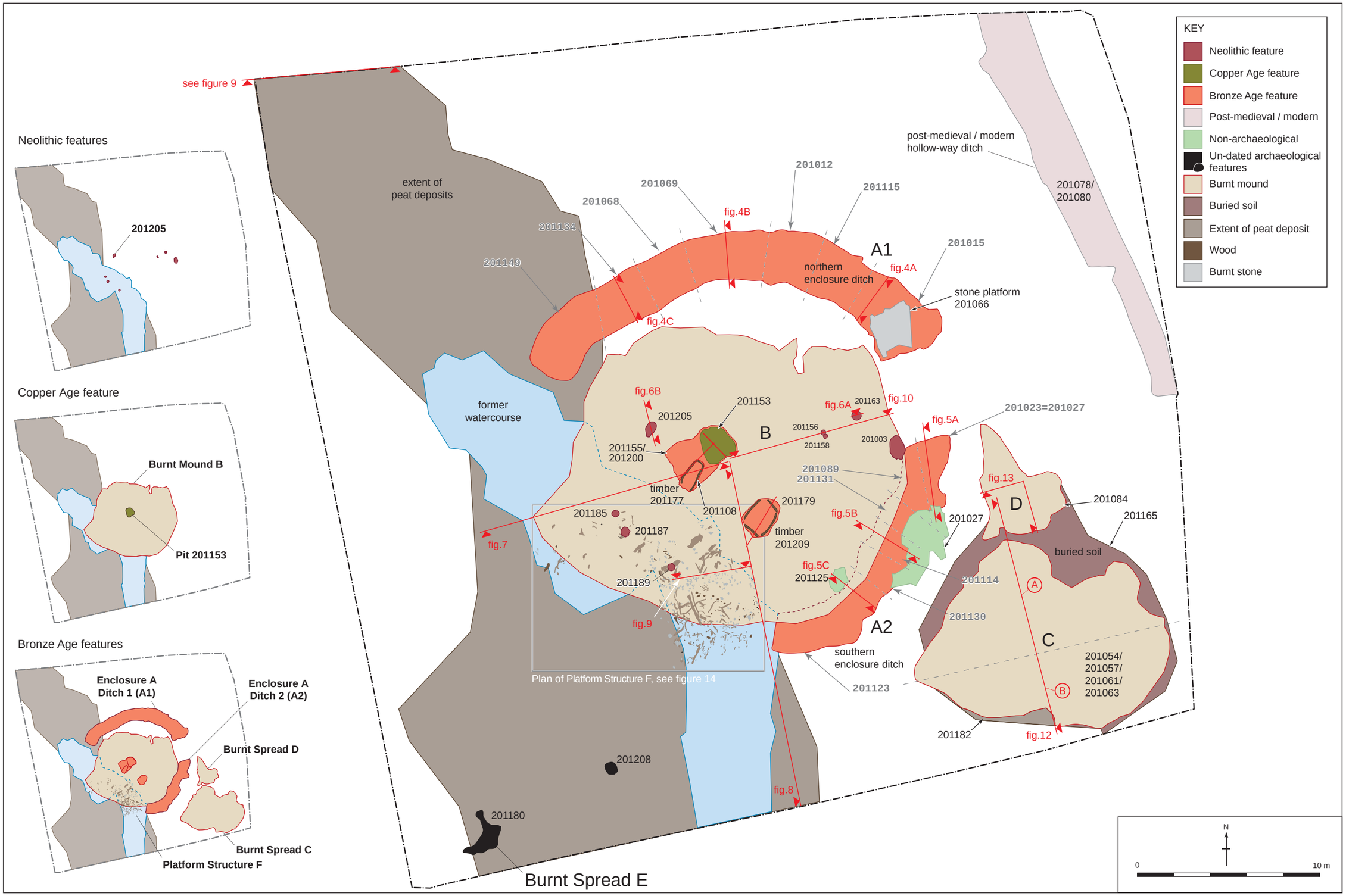


Figure 3 - Sollus, excavated site layout.

Figure 4a - Enclosure A, Northern Ditch 1 [201015], west facing mid excavation section

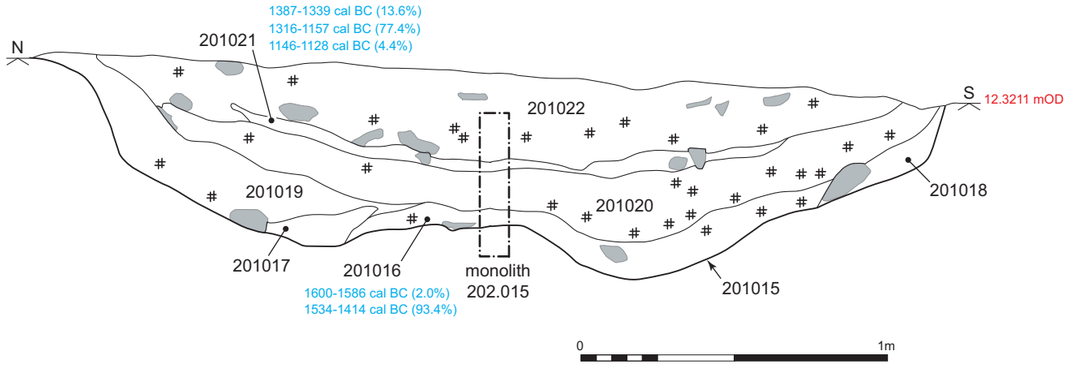


Figure 4b - Enclosure A, Northern Ditch 1 [201069], east facing mid excavation section

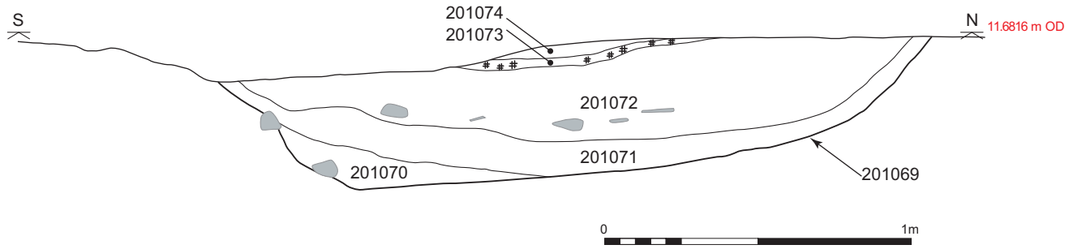


Figure 4c - Enclosure A, Northern Ditch 1 [201149], south-west facing mid excavation section

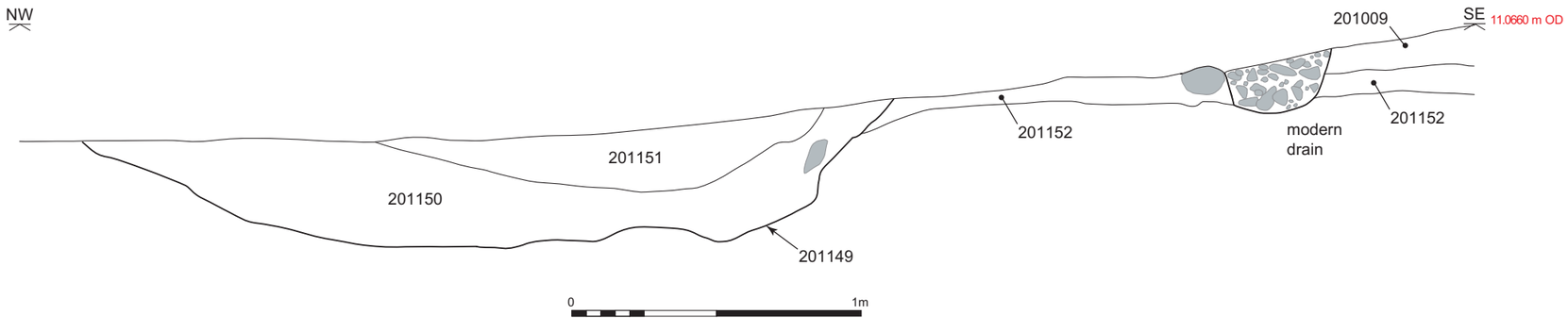


Figure 4 - Enclosure A, Northern Ditch 1, mid excavated sections.

Figure 5a - Enclosure A, Southern Ditch 2 [201023/201027], west facing mid excavation section

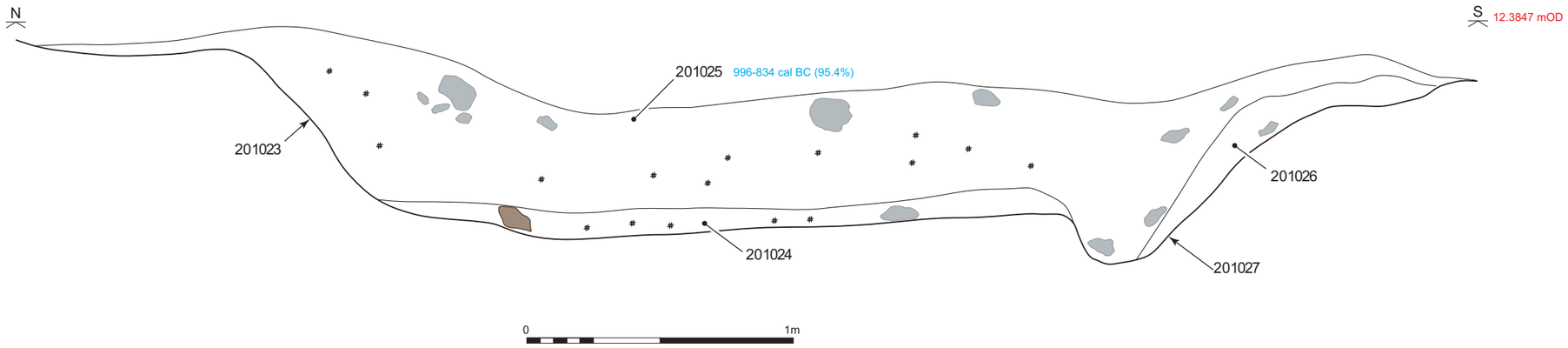


Figure 5b - Enclosure A, Southern Ditch 2 [201114], south-west facing mid excavation section

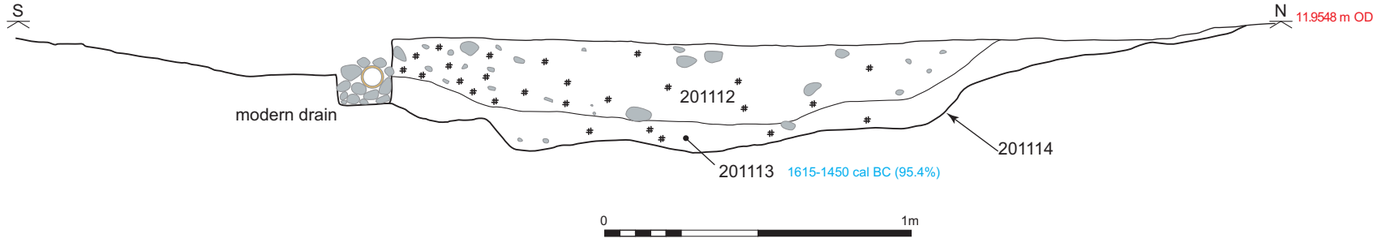
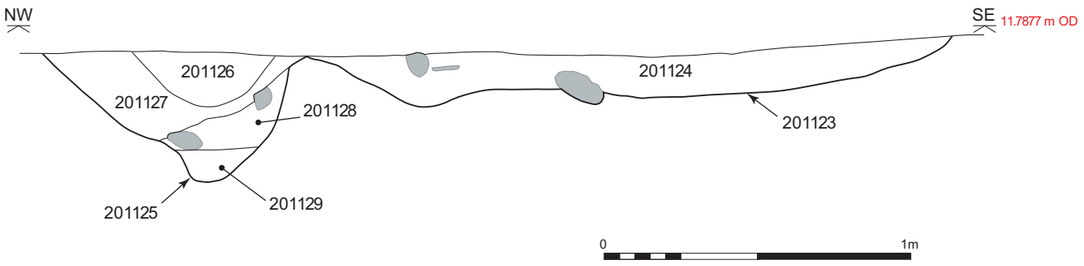


Figure 5c - Enclosure A, Southern Ditch 2 [201123], south-west facing mid excavation section



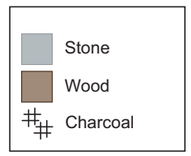


Figure 5 - Enclosure A, Southern Ditch 2, mid excavated sections.

Figure 6a - Enclosure A, Post-hole Enclosure Interior [201163], north facing mid excavation section

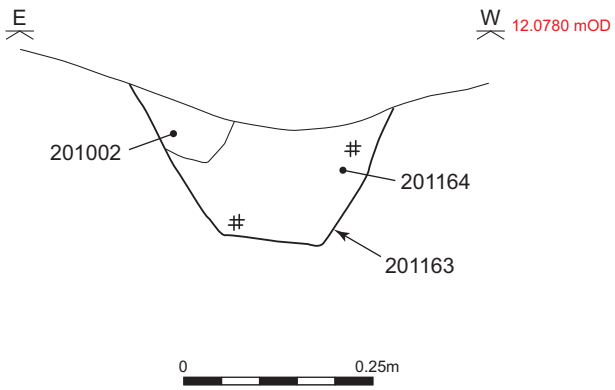


Figure 6b - Enclosure A, Post-hole Enclosure Interior [201205], north-east facing mid excavation section

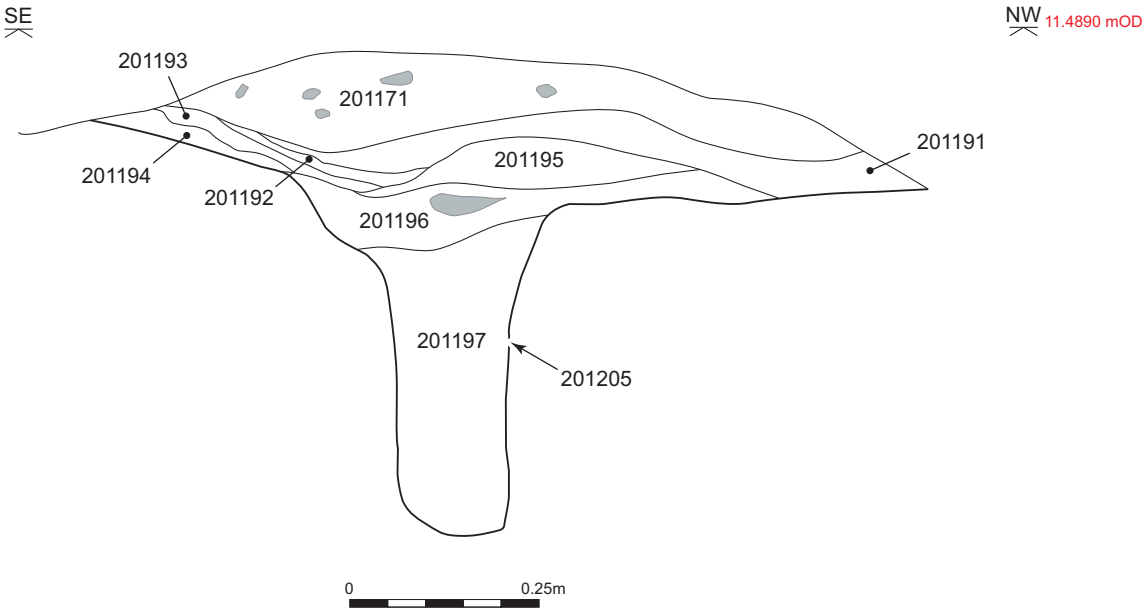


Figure 6 - Enclosure A, Post-hole Enclosure Interior, mid excavated sections

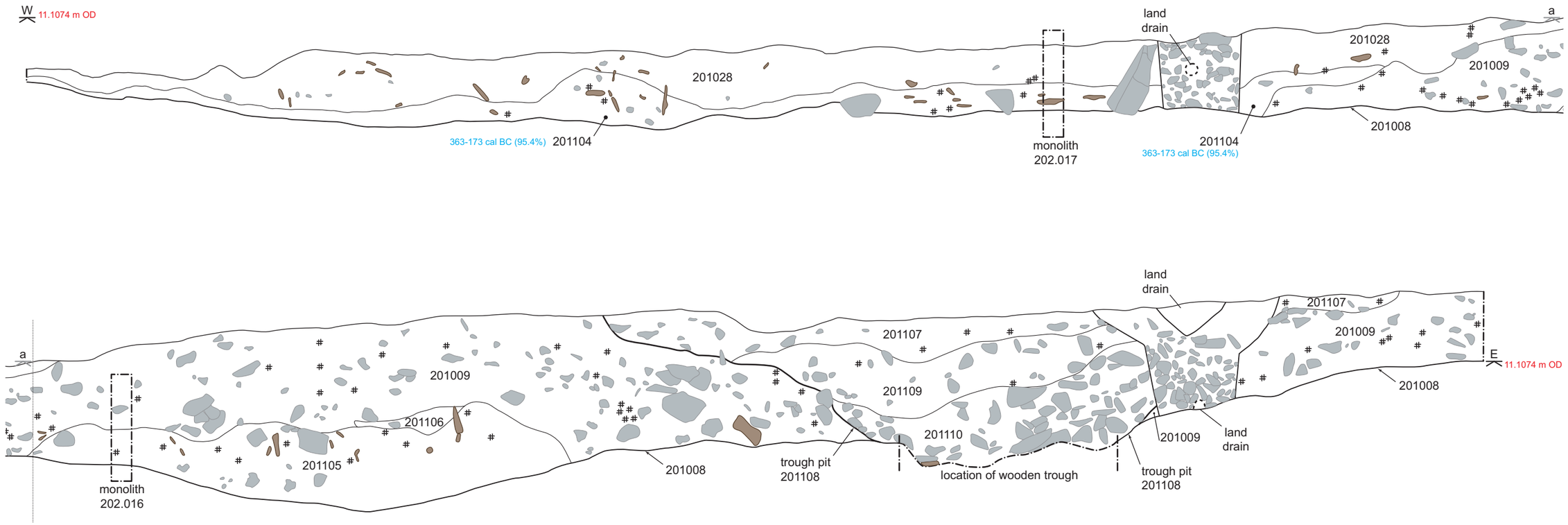


Figure 7 - Burnt mound B - Peat and Mound deposits and Trough Cut [201108], south facing mid excavation section.

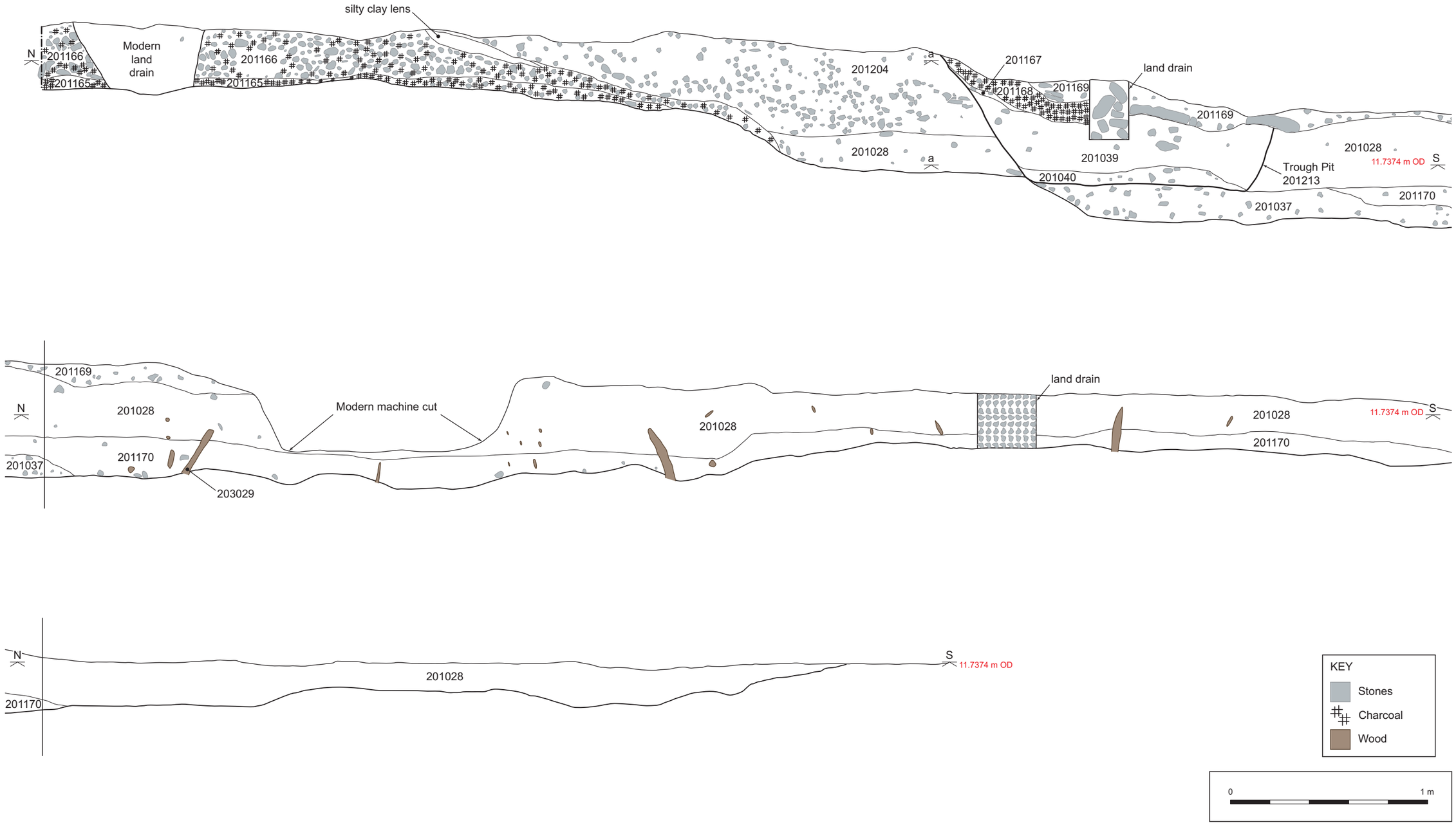


Figure 8 - Burnt mound B - Peat and Mound deposits and Trough Pit [201213], west facing mid excavation section.

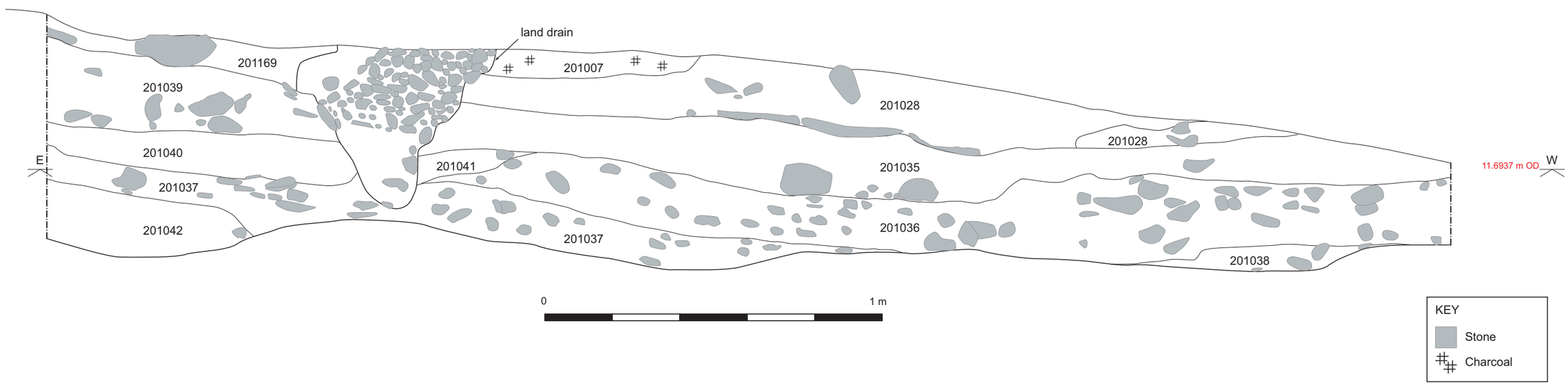


Figure 9 - Burnt mound B - Peat and Mound deposits, north facing mid excavation section.

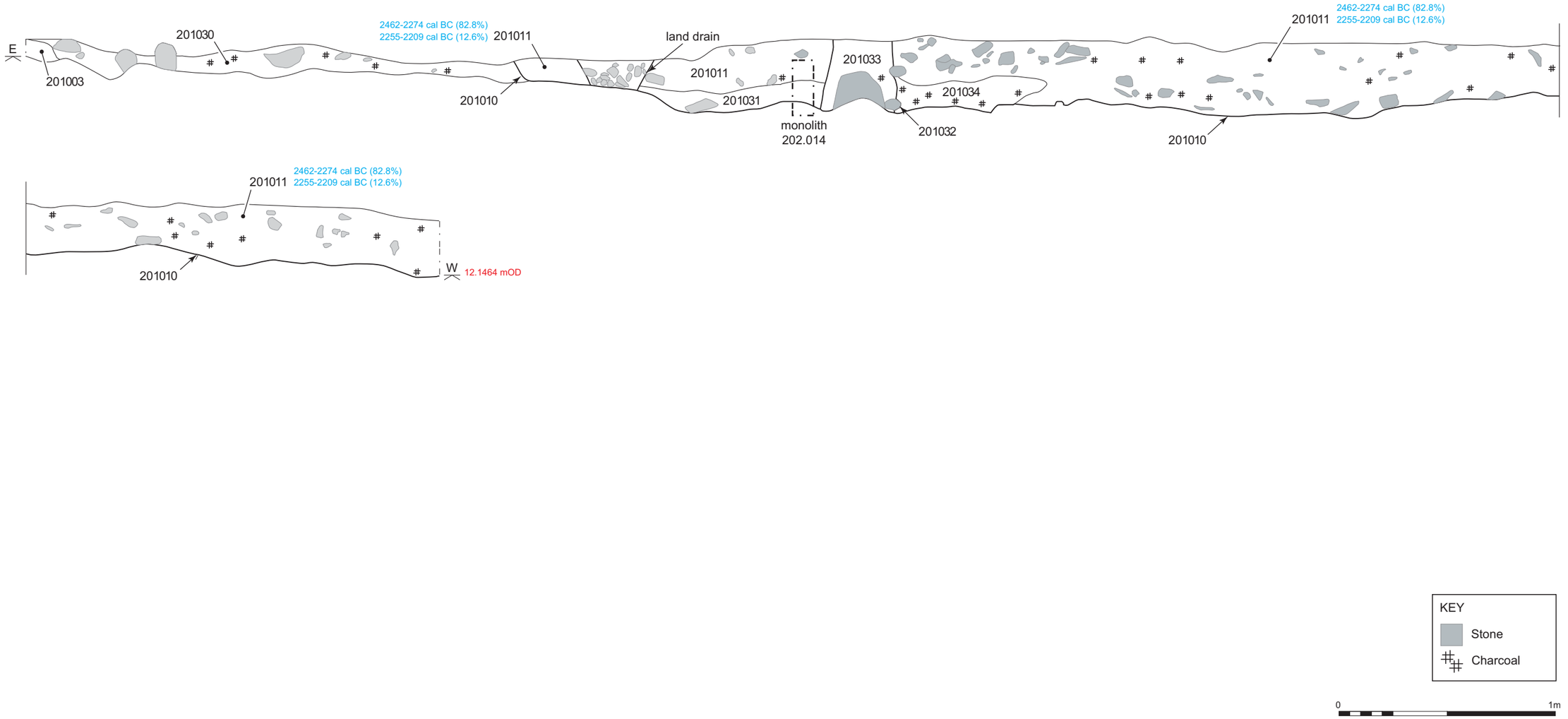


Figure 10 - Burnt Mound B: Mound deposit [201011], north facing mid excavated section.

Figure 11a - Burnt Mound B, Trough Pits [201153] & [201200], mid excavation sections

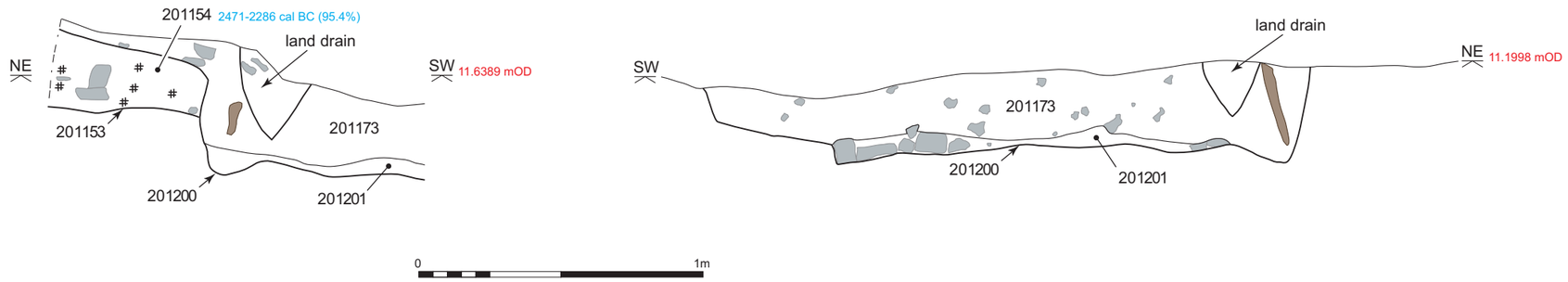
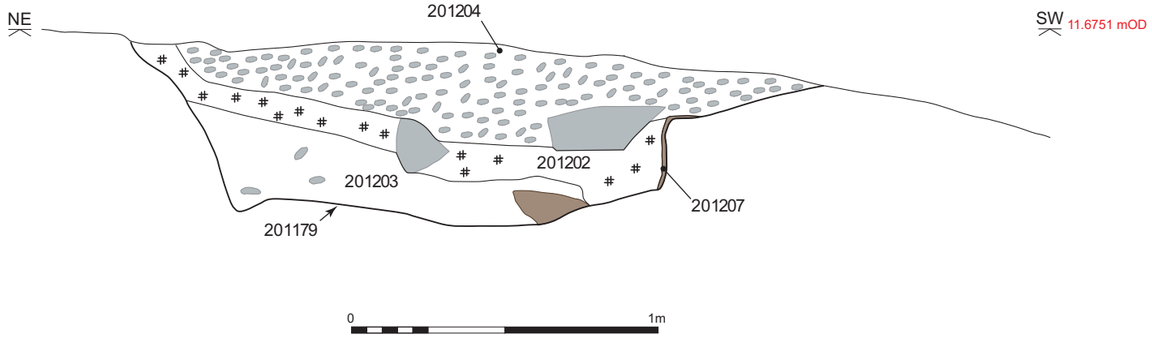


Figure 11b - Burnt Mound B, Trough Pit [201179], north-west facing mid excavation section



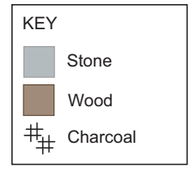
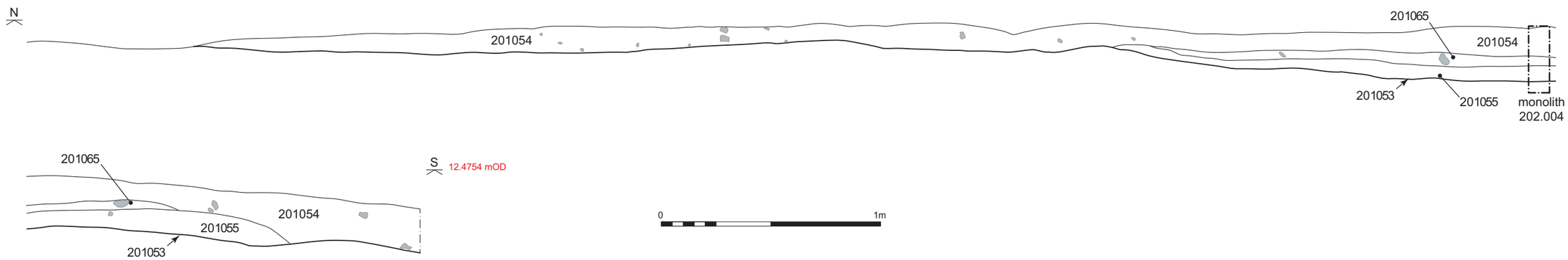
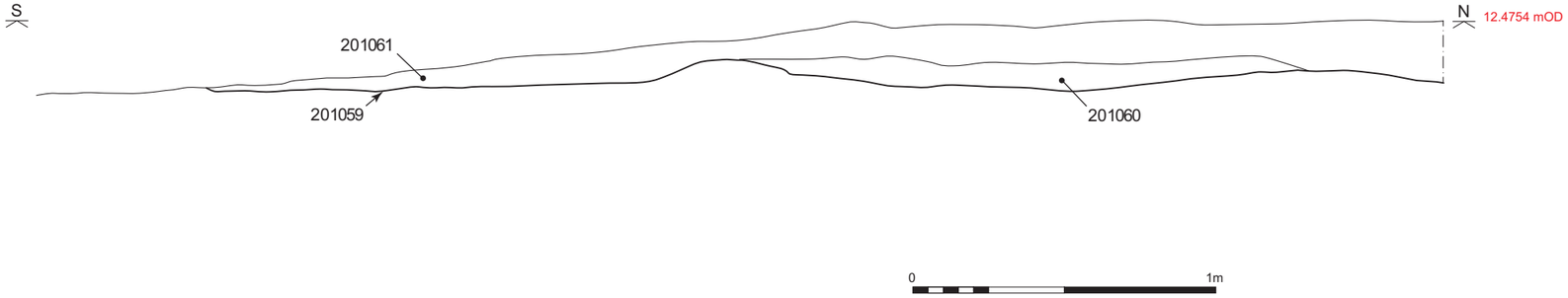


Figure 11 - Burnt Mound B: Trough Pits [201153], [201179] and [201200], north facing mid excavated sections.

West facing mid excavation section (A)



East facing mid excavation section (B)



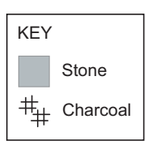


Figure 12 - Burnt Spread C: Deposits [201053] / [201059], east & west facing mid excavation section

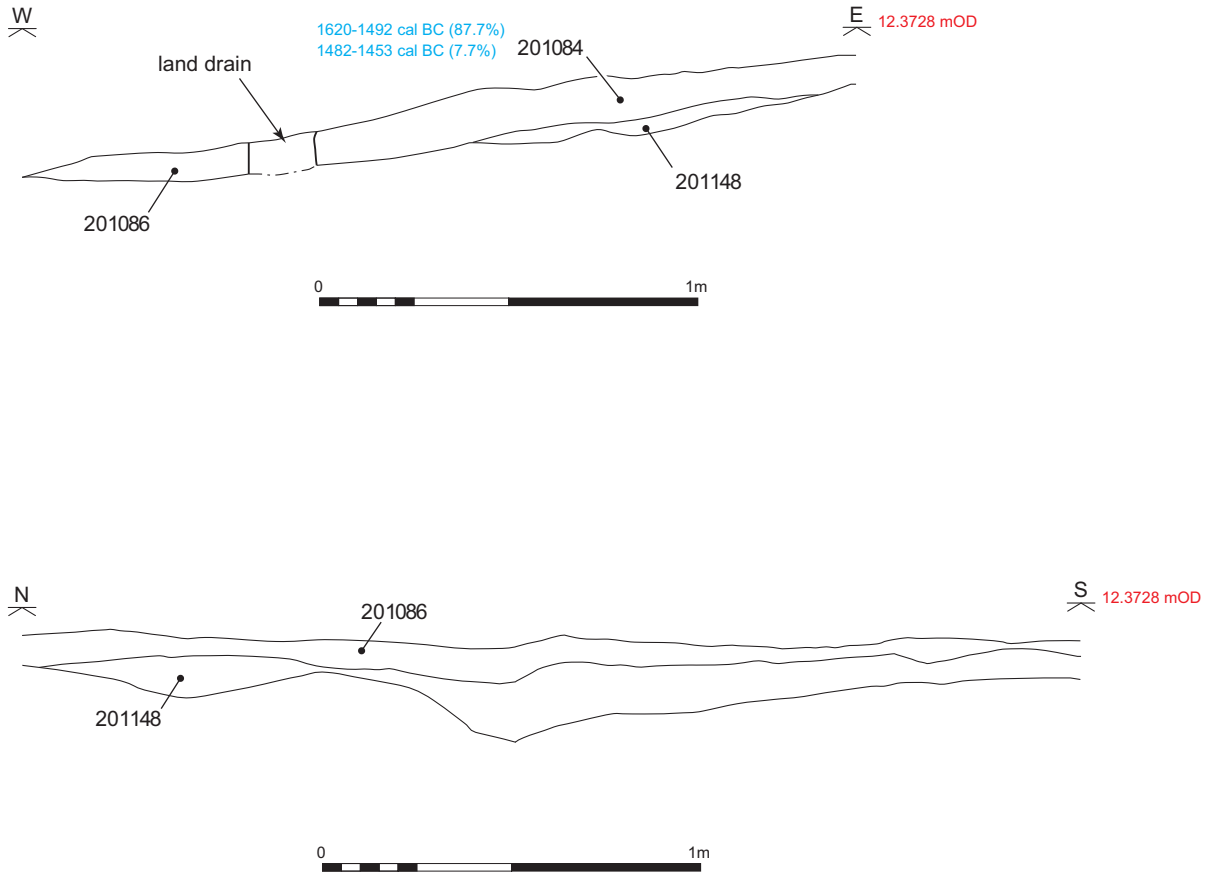


Figure 13 - Burnt Spread D: Deposit [201084], south & east facing mid excavation section

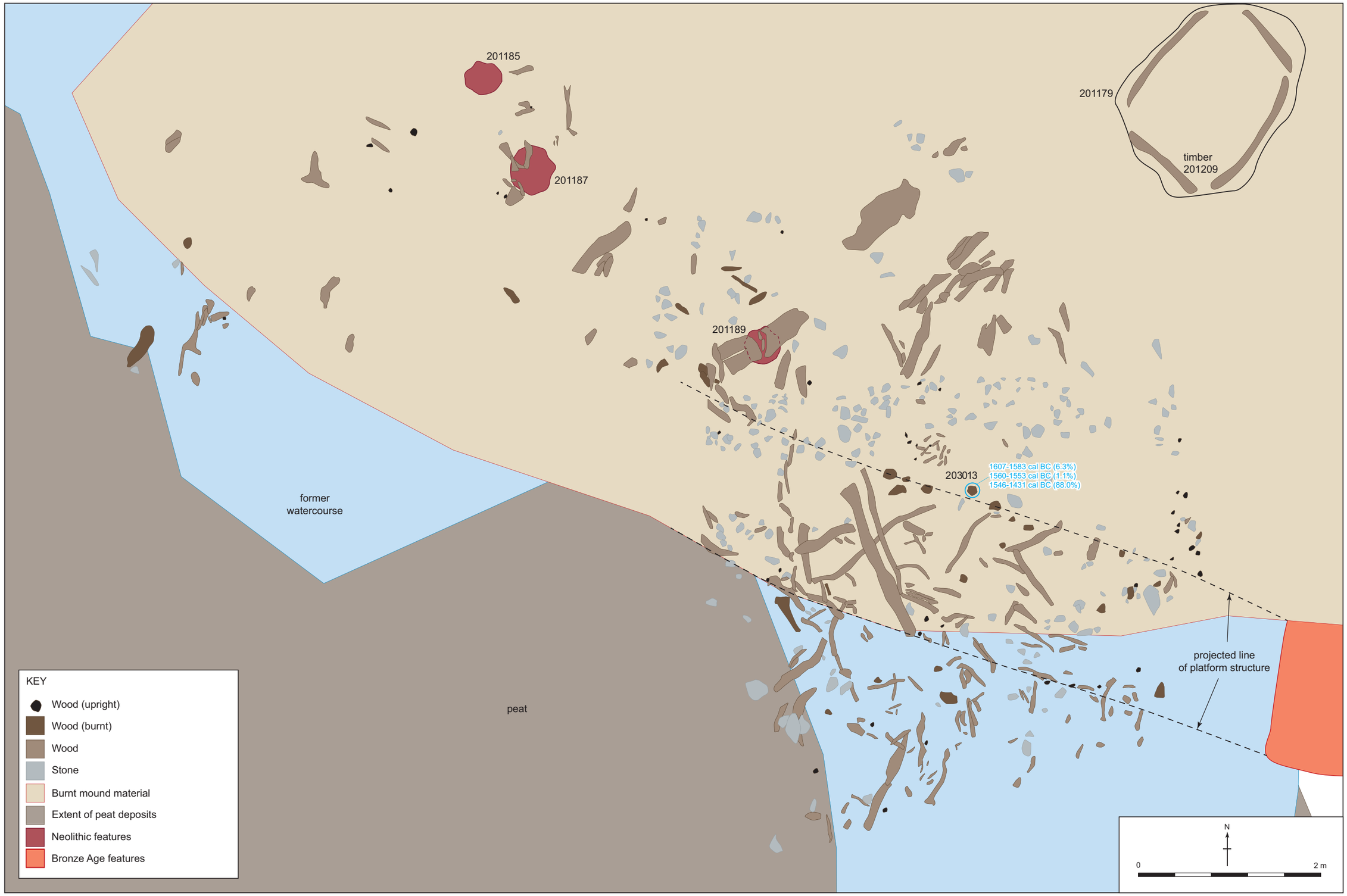


Figure 14 - Plan of Platform Structure F: 20178

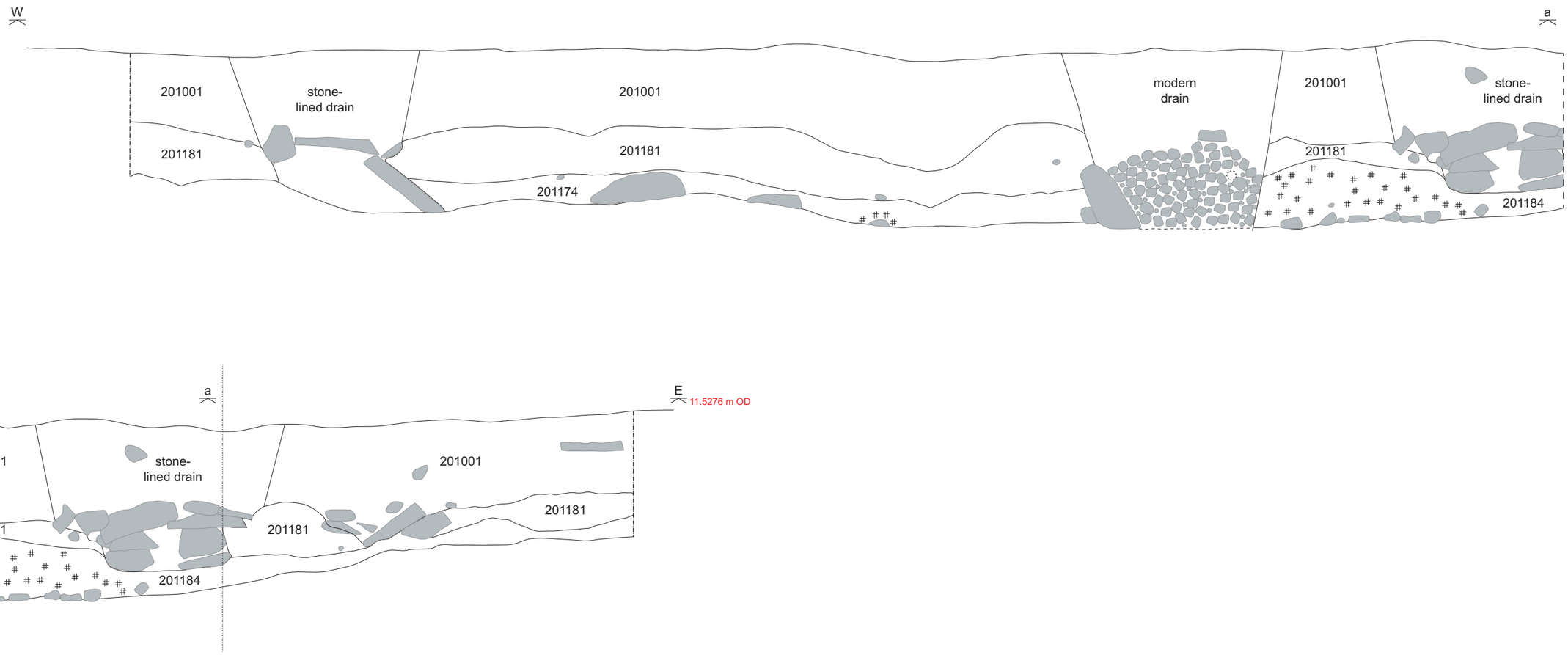


Figure 15: Sedimentary Peat / Alluvial deposits, south facing mid excavation section

Plate 1 - Working view of site facing southwest

Plate 2 - View across site facing west

Plate 3 - Enclosure A: Northern Ditch 1 [201015], west facing mid excavation section

Plate 4 - Enclosure A: Northern Ditch 1 [201069], east facing mid excavation section

Plate 5 - Enclosure A: Northern Ditch 1 [201149], south-west facing mid excavation section

Plate 6 - Enclosure A: Southern Ditch 2 [201023/201027], west facing mid excavation section

Plate 7 - Enclosure A: Northern Ditch 1 [201114], south-west facing mid excavation section

Plate 8 - Enclosure A: Southern Ditch 2 [201123], south-west facing mid excavation section

Plate 9 - Enclosure A: Post-hole Enclosure Interior [201163], north facing mid excavation section

Plate 10 - Enclosure A: Post-hole Enclosure Interior [201205], north-east facing mid excavation section

Plate 11 - Burnt Mound B: Peat & Mound deposits & Trough Cut [201108], south facing mid excavation section

Plate 12 - Burnt Mound B: Peat & Mound deposits & Trough Pit [201213], west facing mid excavation section

Plate 13 - Burnt Mound B: Peat & Mound deposits, north facing mid excavation section

Plate 14 - Burnt Mound B: Mound deposits [201011], north facing mid excavation section

Plate 15 - Burnt Mound B: Trough Pit [201153], mid excavation section

Plate 16 - Burnt Mound B: Trough Pit [201200], mid excavation section

Plate 17 - Burnt Mound B: Trough Pit [201179], north-west facing mid excavation section

Plate 18 - Burnt Mound B: Trough Pit [201179]

Plate 19 - Burnt Mound B: Trough Pit [201108]

Plate 20 - Burnt Spread C: Deposits [201053/[201059], east & west facing mid excavation section

Plate 21 - Plan of Platform Structure F: Stake alignment / platform 201178

Plate 22 - Sedimentary Peat / Alluvial deposits, south facing mid excavation section

Plate 23 - Working shot view east across site

Plate 24 - View east across site

Plate 25 - View west towards site

Appendix 1 – Context Register for Sollus A

Context no.	Site name	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
201001	Sollus A	Deposit			Trench extent	Trench extent	0.11	Dark Greyish/Yellowish Brown Sandy Silty Clay	Topsoil
201002	Sollus A	Deposit			Trench extent	Trench extent	0.24	Mid Yellowish Brown Sandy Silty Clay	Subsoil
201003	Sollus A	Deposit			Trench extent	Trench extent		Light Yellowish Brown to light Blueish Grey Sandy Silt	Natural
201004	Sollus A	Cut		(201005)	9	7.7	0.34	Gentle breaks of slope and undulating base. This context the same as [201006], [201008], [201010].	Cut of burnt mound NE quadrant
201005	Sollus A	Deposit	[201004]		6.9	7.7	0.34	Moderately compact black, charcoal rich fill with fine sand/grit. Frequent burnt stone and charcoal inclusions. Truncated by several drains. This context is the same as (201007), (201009), (201011)	Fill of burnt mound [201004]

201006	Sollus A	Cut		(201007)	10	5.9	0.65	Truncated by several drains. This context the same as [201004], [201008], [201010]	Cut of burnt mound SW quadrant
201007	Sollus A	Deposit	[201006]	-	10	5.9	0.65	Moderately compact black, charcoal rich, silty fill with fine sand/grit. Frequent burnt stone and charcoal inclusions. Quadrant truncated by several drains. (201007) is the same as (201005), (201009), (201011)	Fill of burnt mound [201006]
201008	Sollus A	Cut	-	(201009)	10	7.7	0.3	Mound becomes much deeper in the W as shown by the difference between E and S facing sections. S facing section appears to show several phases of use. This area of burnt mound overlies an area of burnt stone (201106) which covers and earlier peat formation (201105). [201008] is the same as	Cut of burnt mound NW quadrant

								[201004], [201006], [201010]	
201009	Sollus A	Deposit	[201008]	-	10	7.7	0.3	Moderately compact black, charcoal rich, silty fill with fine sand/grit. Frequent burnt stone and charcoal inclusions. Truncated by several drains. (201009) is the same as (201005), (201007), (201011)	Fill of burnt mound [201008]
201010	Sollus A	Cut	-	(201011)	9	5.9	0.34-0.55	Fairly gradual breaks of slope. Full extent of this quadrant unknown. [201010] cuts grey silty buried soils (201031) & (201034).	Cut of burnt mound SE quadrant
201011	Sollus A	Deposit	[201010]	-	9	5.9	0.34-0.55	Black, compact, silty fill with fine sand/grit. Very frequent burnt stone and charcoal inclusions. This context the same as (201005), (201007), (201009)	Fill of burnt mound [201010]

201012	Sollus A	Cut	-	(201013), (201103), (201102), (201101), (201100), (201099), (201135), (201136)	2m slot	2.88	0.56	Ditch seemed to be partially segmented due to a natural raised bank centrally within. Same as [201134], [201149], [201015], [201068], [201069].	Cut of northern Enclosure ditch
201013	Sollus A	Deposit	[201012]	-	-	1.3	0.12	Irregular deposit in top of northern Enclosure ditch.	Fill of Enclosure ditch [201013]
201014	Sollus A	-	-	-	-	-	-	VOID	VOID
201015	Sollus A	Cut	-	(201066), (201162), (201016), (201017), (201018), (201019), (201020), (201021), (201022)	-	2.9	0.63	Sudden break of slope with steep curving sides. Slightly concave base with gradual break of slope. Same as [201134], [201149], [201012], [201115], [201068], [201069].	Cut of northern Enclosure ditch
201016	Sollus A	Deposit	[201015]	-	-	1.6	0.12	Primary fill of [201015]. Dark reddish-brown silty peat fill of moderate compaction. Contains infrequent stone inclusions and moderate inclusions of charcoal. Possibly same as (201018)	Primary fill of ditch [201015]

201017	Sollus A	Deposit	[201015]	-	-	0.34	0.09	Moderately compact greyish-orange , sandy clay fill. Very similar to the natural.	Fill of ditch [201015]
201018	Sollus A	Deposit	[201015]	-	-	0.15	0.1	Moderately compact light orangey grey, sandy clay fill.	Fill of ditch [201015]
201019	Sollus A	Deposit	[201015]	-	-	0.5	0.35	Moderately compact light yellowish-grey, sandy clay fill. Lies to the W of the cut.	Fill of ditch [201015]
201020	Sollus A	Deposit	[201015]	-	-	2.5	0.2	Compact, dark grey fill with infrequent charcoal inclusions. Same as (201162)	Fill of ditch [201015]
201021	Sollus A	Deposit	[201015]	-	-	1.8	0.04	Compact, very dark brownish-black thin band of peat.	Fill of ditch [201015]

201022	Sollus A	Deposit	[201015]	-	-	2.6	0.27	Compact light grey, sandy clay fill with infrequent stone and charcoal inclusions. The same as (201013) and can be seen in the W of the site. A stone platform (201066) is located above (201022)	Fill of ditch [201015]
201023	Sollus A	Cut	-	(201024), (201025), (201026)	-	3.3	0.8	Cut of a flat-base. Same as [201027], [201089], [201131], [201114], [201130], [201123].	Cut of southern Enclosure ditch
201024	Sollus A	Deposit	[201223]	-	-	2.61	0.1	Dark brown organic clayey silt. Lower fill of [201023].	Fill of ditch [201024]
201025	Sollus A	Deposit	[201223]	-	-	4.3	0.7	Main fill of [201023] and recut [201027]. Mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal inclusions and burnt stone.	Fill of ditch [201024]
201026	Sollus A	Deposit	[201223]	-	-	0.18	0.21	Yellowish grey sandy silt on the south slope of the cut only.	Fill of ditch [201024]

201027	Sollus A	Cut	-	(201024), (201025), (201026)	-	0.68	0.18 to 0.58	Same as [201023], [201089], [201131], [201114], [201130], [201123].	Cut of southern Enclosure ditch
201028	Sollus A	Deposit	-	-	-	c. 4.9	0.18	Compact, dark brown peat fill with moderate-frequent inclusions of wood (some worked posts), quartz and charcoal. Located to the W of the site and lies over burnt mound (201009). Possibly the same as (201182).	Peat deposit
201029	Sollus A	Deposit	-	-	0.7	0.6	0.1	Organic dark brown fill above (201042).	Organic deposit
201030	Sollus A	Deposit	-	-	-	2	0.07	Moderately compact, light grey silty deposit with fine sand/grit. The same as (201031).	Buried Soil
201031	Sollus A	Deposit	-	-	-	0.87	0.12	Moderately compact, light grey silt with fine sand/grit. Moderate stone and charcoal inclusions. Truncated by post hole [201032]. The same as (201030).	Buried Soil

201032	Sollus A	Cut	-	(201033)	-	0.28	0.32	Cut into burnt mound (201011) and only noticed in section although visible in plan after weathering. Sudden breaks of slope with steep, straight sides. Stoney base. Cuts a layer of light grey silt (201031), (201034).	Cut of post hole
201033	Sollus A	Deposit	[201032]	-	-	0.28	0.32	Fairly compact, dark greyish brown silty fill with frequent pebble inclusions. 3 large stones in the base. Cuts burnt mound (201011).	Fill of post hole [201032]
201034	Sollus A	Deposit	-	-	-	0.65	0.11	Moderately compact dark grey silt with fine sand/grit and moderate inclusions of charcoal and small stones. Similar to the grey silt (201030) (201031). Possibly the same as (201031) truncated by post hole [201032].	Buried Soil

201035	Sollus A	Deposit	-	-	-	3	0.17	Light greyish silty sand.	Fill of burnt mound
201036	Sollus A	Deposit	-	-	-	3	0.18	Light greyish sandy fill with inclusions of irregular medium stones. Same as (201041).	Fill of burnt mound
201037	Sollus A	Deposit	-	-	-	2.75	0.17	Dark greyish to black sandy fill with frequent irregular stone inclusions.	Fill of burnt mound
201038	Sollus A	Deposit	-	-	-	0.73	0.16	Dark greyish to black sandy fill.	Fill of burnt mound
201039	Sollus A	Deposit	[201213]	-	-	0.87	0.22	Black, fine grained silty sand fill in pit [201213].	Fill of pit [201213]
201040	Sollus A	Deposit	[201213]	-	-	0.92	0.14	Silty basal fill of pit [201213]	Fill of pit [201213]
201041	Sollus A	Deposit	-	-	-	0.2	0.07	Same as (201036).	Fill of burnt mound
201042	Sollus A	Deposit	-	-	-	0.6	0.2	Basal fill.	Fill of burnt mound
201043	Sollus A	-	-	-	-	-	-	VOID	VOID
201044	Sollus A	-	-	-	-	-	-	VOID	VOID
201045	Sollus A	-	-	-	-	-	-	VOID	VOID
201046	Sollus A	-	-	-	-	-	-	VOID	VOID
201047	Sollus A	-	-	-	-	-	-	VOID	VOID
201048	Sollus A	-	-	-	-	-	-	VOID	VOID
201049	Sollus A	-	-	-	-	-	-	VOID	VOID
201050	Sollus A	-	-	-	-	-	-	VOID	VOID
201051	Sollus A	-	-	-	-	-	-	VOID	VOID

201052	Sollus A	-	-	-	-	-	-	VOID	VOID
201053	Sollus A	Cut	-	(201054), (201055)	15.3	12.95	0.2-0.25	Arbitrary cut for NE quadrant of burnt spread. Same as [201056], [201059] and [201062].	Cut of burnt spread
201054	Sollus A	Deposit	[201053]	-	-	12.95	0.25	Mid to dark blackish grey silty clay with frequent charcoal fragments.	Upper fill of burnt spread [201054]
201055	Sollus A	Deposit	[201053]	-	-	3.25	0.17	Friable mid brown silt	Lower fill of burnt spread [201054]
201056	Sollus A	Cut	-	(201057), (201058)	-	-	-	Arbitrary cut for SE quadrant of burnt spread. Same as [201053], [201059] and [201062].	Cut of burnt spread
201057	Sollus A	Deposit	[201056]	-	-	-	-	Upper fill of [201056]. See (201054)	Fill of burnt spread [201056]
201058	Sollus A	Deposit	[201056]	-	-	-	-	Lower fill of [201056]. See (201055)	Fill of burnt spread [201056]
201059	Sollus A	Cut	-	(201060), (201061)	-	-	-	Arbitrary cut for SW quadrant of burnt spread. Same as [201053], [201059] and [201062].	Cut of burnt spread
201060	Sollus A	Deposit	[201059]	-	-	-	-	Lower fill of [201059].	Fill of burnt

								See (201055)	spread [201059]
201061	Sollus A	Deposit	[201059]	-	-	-	-	Upper fill of [201059]. See (201054)	Fill of burnt spread [201059]
201062	Sollus A	Cut	-	(201063), (201064)	-	-	-	Arbitrary cut for NW quadrant of burnt spread. Same as [201053], [201056] and [201059].	Cut of burnt spread
201063	Sollus A	Deposit	[201062]	-	-	-	-	Upper fill of [201062]. See (201054)	Fill of burnt spread [201062]
201064	Sollus A	Deposit	[201062]	-	-	-	-	Lower fill of [201062]. See (201055)	Fill of burnt spread [201062]
201065	Sollus A	Deposit	-	-	-	2.55	0.06	Small, thin layer of silty clay below (201054).	Trample layer/redeposited natural

201066	Sollus A	Deposit	[201015]	-	2.55	3.1	-	Large grey sandstone platform above fill (201022) within terminus [201015]. Platform is rectilinear in plan. Stones are predominantly large and flat although there are some smaller ones sitting at an angle and smaller stone inclusions.	Stone platform within Enclosure ditch terminus [201015]
201067	Sollus A	Deposit	[201068]	-	>2	1.16	0.24	Fill of cut [201068].	Fill of [201068]
201068	Sollus A	Cut	-	(201067), (201082), (201083), (201098)	>2	2.83	0.43	Cut of ditch containing several fills. Same as [201134], [201149], [201015], [201115], [201069], [201012]	Cut of northern Enclosure ditch
201069	Sollus A	Cut	-	(201070), (201071), (201072), (201073), (201074)	-	2.3	0.42	Cut of ditch containing a series of fills. Partially segmented by a raised bank of natural within. Same as [201134], [201149], [201015], [201115], [201068], [201012]	Cut of northern Enclosure ditch

201070	Sollus A	Deposit	[201069]	-	-	0.85	0.12	First fill of [201069], mid greyish clayey silt	First fill of Enclosure ditch [201069]
201071	Sollus A	Deposit	[201069]	-	-	2.3	0.12	Peaty fill towards base of cut. Essentially basal fill however covers (201070).	Fill of Enclosure ditch [201069]
201072	Sollus A	Deposit	[201069]	-	-	2.2	0.3	Dark greyish sandy silt with very occasional stone inclusions	Fill of Enclosure ditch [201069]
201073	Sollus A	Deposit	[201069]	-	-	9	0.04	Light grey silty clay	Fill of Enclosure ditch [201069]
201074	Sollus A	Deposit	[201069]	-	-	0.65	0.05	Mid grey sandy silt	Fill of Enclosure ditch [201069]
201075	Sollus A	Deposit	[201053]	-	-	1.8	0.16	Light whitish grey sandy silt with frequent flecks and fragments of charcoal	Colluvial deposit
201076	Sollus A	Deposit	[201053]	-	-	0.75	0.07	Light to mid whitish grey sandy silt with occasional flecks and fragments of charcoal.	Colluvial deposit
201077	Sollus A	Deposit	[201059]	-	-	0.81	0.15	Light blue-grey sandy clay, similar to (201075) and (201076).	Redeposited natural

201078	Sollus A	Cut	-	(201079)	-	3.05	0.24	Irregular cut with an undulating base. Feature cut into colluvium (201183). Same as [201080].	Cut of track way
201079	Sollus A	Deposit	[201078]	-	-	3.05	0.24	Mid greyish brown thick silty fill with moderate stone and pebble inclusions. Infrequent charcoal inclusions and in some places appeared mixed with the bright orange hillwash. 3 pieces of glazed ceramic were found in the fill. The same as (201111)	Fill of track way [201078]
201080	Sollus A	Cut	-	(201111)	-	2.48	0.28	Cut irregular and comprises an undulating base. Feature cut into colluvium (201183). Same as [201078].	Cut of track way

201081	Sollus A	Deposit	[201134]	-	>2	1.7	0.24	Fill of [201134]. Possibly the same as (201067) in the opposing section however this context is more extensive than (201067)	Fill of northern Enclosure ditch [201134]
201082	Sollus A	Deposit	[201068]	-	>2	1.97	0.2	Firm, mid greyish clayey silt with occasional charcoal and stone inclusions. Upper fill of ditch [201068].	Fill of northern Enclosure ditch [201068]
201083	Sollus A	Deposit	[201068]	-	>2	2.48	0.18	Soft, dark brown sand clay with small stone and charcoal inclusions. Fill of [201068]. Possibly the same as (201133) however this context is more extensive.	Fill of northern Enclosure ditch [201068]
201084	Sollus A	Deposit	-	-	3.4	2.72	0.04	Spread of ashy/charcoal rich material.	Deposit of charcoal rich material
201085	Sollus A	-	-	-	-	-	-	VOID	VOID
201086	Sollus A	Deposit	[201062]	-	-	-	-	Same as (201063). Truncated by a modern land drain.	Fill of burnt spread [201062]
201087	Sollus A	-	-	-	-	-	-	VOID	VOID
201088	Sollus A	Deposit	-	-	Across site	10+	0.1	Mixed sandy silt deposit.	Natural

201089	Sollus A	Cut	-	(201091), (201090), (201092), (201093), (201094), (201095), (201096), (201097),	-	1.2	c. 0.22	The true shape of the cut is unclear due to possible recut [201090]. Base is concave and the sides are sloping. [201089] is the same as [201027], [201023], [201131], [201114], [201130], [201123].	Cut of southern Enclosure ditch
201090	Sollus A	Cut	-	(201092), (201093), (201094), (201095), (201096), (201097)	-	3.62	0.43	Curvilinear in shape running NE-SW. Break of slope is sudden with sloping sides and concave base. Cut is easily visible as it runs into peat layer (201028). This cut is the same as [201023].	Recut of Enclosure ditch [201089]
201091	Sollus A	Deposit	[201089]	-	-	1.2	0.22	Moderately compact, dark brown organic fill with moderate charcoal, infrequent wood and small stone inclusions. This fill has been truncated by recut [201090].	Fill of Enclosure ditch [201089]

201092	Sollus A	Deposit	[201090]	-	-	c. 2.4	0.19	Compact, dark brownish-grey, clayish silty fill with grit, moderate charcoal and infrequent small stone inclusions. Primary fill of [201090].	Primary fill of recut Enclosure ditch [201090]
201093	Sollus A	Deposit	[201090]	-	-	c. 2.3	0.22	Compact, mid grey clayish sandy silt fill with moderate charcoal and infrequent small stone inclusions. Secondary fill of [201090]. Sometimes difficult to distinguish from (201092) although it is much more gritty and has less frequent inclusions of charcoal.	Secondary fill of recut Enclosure ditch [201090]
201094	Sollus A	Deposit	[201090]	-	-	1.13	0.09	Compact, dark brown, organic peat/silt fill with infrequent charcoal inclusions.	Fill of recut Enclosure ditch [201090]
201095	Sollus A	Deposit	[201090]	-	-	1.05	0.32	Very compact mid-light grey clayish silt fill with fine sand and moderate stone and charcoal inclusions. This fill has moderate inclusions of burnt stone and this is likely to have come from the burnt mound.	Fill of recut Enclosure ditch [201090]

201096	Sollus A	Deposit	[201090]	-	-	0.68	0.04	Moderately compact, mid brown silty fill above (201095).	Fill of recut Enclosure ditch [201090]
201097	Sollus A	Deposit	[201090]	-	-	0.49	0.03	Moderately compact mid-brown, silty fill. Same as (201096).	Fill of recut Enclosure ditch [201090]
201098	Sollus A	Deposit	[201068]	-	>2	1.16	0.15	Yellowish grey sandy clay with occasional stone and wood inclusions. Lowest fill of curvilinear ditch [201068].	Fill of Enclosure ditch [201068]
201099	Sollus A	Deposit	[201012]	-	>2	1.1	0.15	Basal fill of curvilinear ditch [201012]. Light greyish clayey silt with yellowish sandy patches.	Fill of Enclosure ditch [201012]
201100	Sollus A	Deposit	[201012]	-	>2	1.7	0.1	Mid greyish brown peaty deposit	Fill of Enclosure ditch [201012]
201101	Sollus A	Deposit	[201012]	-	>2	2.1	0.2	Sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks.	Fill of Enclosure ditch [201012]
201102	Sollus A	Deposit	[201012]	-	>2	1.6	0.06	Thin band dark greyish to black peaty deposit	Fill of Enclosure ditch [201012]
201103	Sollus A	Deposit	[201012]	-	>2	2	0.2	Mid greyish brown silty upper fill of [201012] with occasional stone inclusions.	Fill of Enclosure ditch [201012]

201104	Sollus A	Deposit	-	-	-	c. 6.1	0.27	Very compact, dark blackish-brown, thick peaty deposit with fine grit and moderate inclusions of organic remains. Underlies (201028).	Peat deposit
201105	Sollus A	Deposit	-	-	-	c. 2.4	0.2	Moderately compact, dark brown, thick peaty fill with moderate inclusions of wood, stone and charcoal. Natural band of peat.	Peat deposit
201106	Sollus A	Deposit	-	-	-	0.55	0.07	Very compact, light greenish grey, fine sandy silt fill with moderate burnt stone inclusions.	Redeposited natural
201107	Sollus A	Deposit	[201108]	-	-	c. 3.65	0.26	Very compact, mid greyish brown silty fill with infrequent stone inclusions. This fill overlies (201109).	Possible fill of [201108]

201108	Sollus A	Cut	-	(201175), (201176), (201177)	1.8	0.85	0.1 to 0.2	Cut running SW-NE through burnt mound (201009). Truncated by modern drain.	Cut of wooden trough
201109	Sollus A	Deposit	[201108]	-	-	1.7	0.3	Very compact dark grey, fine sandy silt fill with infrequent stone inclusions. Overlies (201110) within [201108].	Fill of wooden trough [201108]
201110	Sollus A	Deposit	[201108]	-	-	1.5	c. 0.3	Compact, stoney fill. Stones appear mostly burnt.	Fill of wooden trough [201108]
201111	Sollus A	Deposit	[201080]	-	-	2.48	0.28	Fairly loose, mid greyish-brown, thick silt fill with moderate stone inclusions. Fill of [201080]. The same as (201079).	Fill of track way [201080]
201112	Sollus A	Deposit	[201114]	-	-	2	0.26	Dark to mid grey silty clay with inclusions of small angular burnt stone and charcoal flecks	Fill of ditch [201114]
201113	Sollus A	Deposit	[201114]	-	-	2.8	0.09	Mid to dark brown silty clay with decayed organic material.	Fill of ditch [201114]
201114	Sollus A	Cut	-	(201112), (201113)	-	1.4 - 2	0.14 - 0.2	[201114] is the same as [201027], [201023], [201089], [201131], [201130], [201123].	Cut of southern Enclosure ditch

201115	Sollus A	Cut	-	(201116), (201117), (201118), (201119), (201120), (201122)	-	2.8	0.52	Cut partially segmented due to a natural raised bank centrally within. Same as [201134], [201149], [201015], [201012], [201068], [201069].	Cut of northern Enclosure ditch
201116	Sollus A	Deposit	[201115]	-	-	1.85	0.1	Mid greyish brown peaty deposit.	Fill of Enclosure ditch [201115]
201117	Sollus A	Deposit	[201115]	-	-	2.3	0.18	Silty fill containing small flecks of charcoal with few stone inclusions. Containted large stone, possible tumble.	Fill of Enclosure ditch [201115]
201118	Sollus A	Deposit	[201115]	-	-	2.25	0.1	Thin band of peaty deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions.	Fill of Enclosure ditch [201115]
201119	Sollus A	Deposit	[201115]	-	-	2.3	0.25	Mid greyish brown sandy silt. Upper fill of [201115].	Fill of Enclosure ditch [201115]
201120	Sollus A	Deposit	[201115]	-	-	0.75	0.15	Light greyish brown sandy silt. First fill of [201115] located along N edge.	Fill of Enclosure ditch [201115]
201121	Sollus A							VOID	VOID
201122	Sollus A	Deposit	[201115]	-	-	0.5	0.1	Mid greyish brown sandy silt. Possibly an undulation in the top of fill (201119).	Fill of Enclosure ditch [201115]

201123	Sollus A	Cut	-	(201124)	-	2	0.13	Cut of linear, becomes very shallow towards SW and consisted of only 1 fill. [201123] is the same as [201027], [201023], [201089], [201131], [201114], [201130].	Cut of southern Enclosure ditch
201124	Sollus A	Deposit	[201123]	-	-	2	0.13	Organic, peaty material filling cut [201123].	Fill of Enclosure ditch [201123]
201125	Sollus A	Cut	-	(201126), (201127), (201128), (201129)	1.3	0.82	0.44	Cut of irregular oval shaped feature. Cut appears irregular in shape, with root disturbance. Containing 4 similar fills which were sterile. Feature occurred beneath burnt mound material in close vicinity to ditch.	Cut of pit/tree bowl
201126	Sollus A	Deposit	[201125]	-	1.26	0.42	0.16	Light to mid brown silty clay. Upper fill of oval feature [201125].	Fill of pit/tree bowl [201125]
201127	Sollus A	Deposit	[201125]	-	1.3	0.8	0.23	Mid brown silty clay. Upper fill of irregular feature [201125]. Quite sterile with occasional to moderate stone inclusions.	Fill of pit/tree bowl [201125]
201128	Sollus A	Deposit	[201125]	-	-	0.4	0.08	Greyish light brown silty clay. Middle fill of [201125].	Fill of pit/tree bowl [201125]

201129	Sollus A	Deposit	[201125]	-	-	0.3	0.14	Basal fill of [201125]. Sterile with root inclusions	Fill of pit/tree bowl [201125]
201130	Sollus A	Cut	-	(201139), (201140), (201141), (201142)	-	2.59	0.29	Base in this section is significantly disturbed with root activity and may cause the base of the ditch to appear deeper than originally cut. Modern intrusion of a land drain recorded with cut [201137] and a single fill (201138). [201131] is the same as [201027], [201023], [201089], [201114], [201130], [201123].	Cut of southern Enclosure ditch
201131	Sollus A	Cut	-	(201143), (201144), (201145), (201146), (201147)	-	1.67	0.42	Cut of Enclosure ditch. Base in this section is significantly disturbed with root activity and may cause the base of the ditch to appear deeper than originally cut. [201131] is the same as [201027], [201023], [201089], [201114], [201130], [201123].	Cut of southern Enclosure ditch
201132	Sollus A	Deposit	[201134]	-	-	1.53	0.12	Mid grey silty clay. Upper fill of curvilinear [201134].	Fill of Enclosure ditch [201134]

201133	Sollus A	Deposit	[201134]	-	-	1.03	0.15	Slumping fill of [201134]. Soft darkish brown silty clay with occasional wood fragments	Fill of Enclosure ditch [201134]
201134	Sollus A	Cut	-	(201081), (201132), (201133)	-	2.85	0.48	Cut with moderate break of slope which seemed to be partially segmented due to a natural raised bank centrally within this slot, however is continuous, the same as [201149], [201068], [201069], [201012], [201115], [201015].	Cut of northern Enclosure ditch
201135	Sollus A	Deposit	[201012]	-	-	0.35	0.07	Mid greyish brown sandy silt/peaty fill of [201012]. The same as (201100).	Fill of Enclosure ditch [201012]
201136	Sollus A	Deposit	[201012]	-	-	0.6	0.14	The same as (201101)	Fill of Enclosure ditch [201012]
201137	Sollus A	Cut	-	(201138)	-	0.2	0.19	Cut running N-S across site. Parallel cuts to E and W of [201137]	Cut of modern drain
201138	Sollus A	Deposit	[201137]	-	-	0.2	0.19	Light yellowish grey coarse pebbles and small stones, sub rounded and sub angular.	Fill of modern drain [201137]

201139	Sollus A	Deposit	[201130]	-	-	2.52	0.16	Primary/bottom fill of [201130]. Peaty with decayed roots. Slightly concave top surface.	Fill of Enclosure ditch [201130]
201140	Sollus A	Deposit	[201130]	-	-	1.05	0.16	Silty material with burnt mound inclusions deposited by the inner edge of the ditch. Greater amounts of burned stones and charcoal than (201141) and (201142) giving a darker greyish colour.	Fill of Enclosure ditch [201130]
201141	Sollus A	Deposit	[201130]	-	-	2.12	0.16	Sterile silty layer. Only a few flecks of charcoal and no burned stones visible in the section. Deposited on top of peaty layer (201139) and layer with burnt mound material (201140). No traces visible in section to SW.	Fill of Enclosure ditch [201130]
201142	Sollus A	Deposit	[201130]	-	-	1.5	0.08	Mid grey sandy silt, upper fill of [201130]. Only a few charcoal flecks visible, much less than in (201140) but with similar amounts of burnt stone. No traces visible in section to SW.	Fill of Enclosure ditch [201130]

201143	Sollus A	Deposit	[201131]	-	-	1.2	0.22	Basal deposit of [201131]. Same as (201091), (201113), (201139). Layer significantly disturbed by root activity and still contains root inclusions. Deposit has probably disturbed the base of the cut causing it to appear deeper than originally cut.	Fill of Enclosure ditch [201131]
201144	Sollus A	Deposit	[201131]	-	>0.3	0.89	0.2	Light greyish brown silty sand with frequent tiny pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks and decayed stone inclusions	Fill of Enclosure ditch [201131]
201145	Sollus A	Deposit	[201131]	-	-	1.35	0.28	Dark grey clayey silt with small stone inclusions	Fill of Enclosure ditch [201131]
201146	Sollus A	Deposit	[201131]	-	-	0.2	0.2	Dark yellowish brown silty clay.	Fill of Enclosure ditch [201131]
201147	Sollus A	Deposit	[201131]	-	-	0.47	0.08	Dark grey silty clay. Upper fill of [201131]. Contains burnt stones similar to that found in burnt mound but not in lower levels of ditch.	Fill of Enclosure ditch [201131]

201148	Sollus A	Deposit	-	-	-	-	0.02 to 0.2	Firm mid white to grey silt with occasional charcoal flecks.	Redeposited natural
201149	Sollus A	Cut	-	(201150), (201151)	2.1	2.82 to 2.35	0.41	Terminus. Gradual sloping sides and very gradual break of slope with an undulating base. Same as {201134], [201068], [201069], [201012], [201115], [201015].	Terminus of northern Enclosure ditch
201150	Sollus A	Deposit	[201149]	-	-	2.82	0.37	Soft, dark brown peat layer with waterlogged root inclusions.	Fill of ditch terminus [201149]
201151	Sollus A	Deposit	[201149]	-	-	1.56	0.23	Silty, peat deposit. Similar to (201028).	Fill of ditch terminus [201149]
201152	Sollus A	Deposit	-	-	-	-	0.14	Light to mid grey silt with very occasional charcoal flecks and organic material. Possibly the same as (201031).	Silty deposit
201153	Sollus A	Cut	-	(201154)	-	0.63	0.45	Cut of large circular pit. Steep, sloping sides which are slightly concave. Flat base making the feature appear 'bowl-like'. Lies under burnt mound material (201009). Appears to be truncated	Cut of pit

								by the wooden trough [201155]. (201173) overlies (201154) within cut [201155].	
201154	Sollus A	Deposit	[201153]	-	-	0.63	0.46	Moderately compact mixed black/dark grey, thick sandy silt with frequent inclusions of burnt and degraded stone and charcoal. There appears to be some contamination with either (201009) or (201172).	Fill of pit [201153]
201155	Sollus A	Cut	-	(201172), (201173)	-	-	-	Sub-circular cut, truncating [201153].	Sub-circular cut
201156	Sollus A	Cut	-	(201157)	0.08	0.06	0.11	Cut of stake-hole.	Cut of stake-hole
201157	Sollus A	Deposit	[201156]	-	0.08	0.06	0.11	Black to dark grey silty clay fill.	Fill of stake-hole [201156]
201158	Sollus A	Cut	-	(201159)	0.06	0.05	0.06	Cut of stake-hole associated with [201156].	Cut of stake-hole
201159	Sollus A	Deposit	[201158]	-	0.06	0.05	0.06	Black silty clay fill of stake-hole under burnt	Fill of stake-hole [201158]

								spread (201011)	
201160	Sollus A	Deposit	-	-	1.21	0.67	0.26	Dark brown clay with decayed stone and occasional inclusions.	Re-deposited natural
201161	Sollus A	-	-	-	-	-	-	VOID	VOID
201162	Sollus A	Deposit	[201015]	-	-	-	-	The same as (201020)	Fill of curvilinear ditch [201015]
201163	Sollus A	Cut	-	(201164)	-	0.3	0.15	Cut of small pit or post hole circular in plan with gradually sloping sides and a flat base.	Cut of small pit/post-hole
201164	Sollus A	Deposit	[201163]	-	-	0.3	0.15	Mid greyish brown silty clay fill.	Fill of small pit/post-hole [201163]
201165	Sollus A	Deposit	-	-	3.2	-	0.05	Deposit of dark brown charcoal rich silt. Occasional fragments of burnt stone.	Charcoal rich deposit
201166	Sollus A	Deposit	-	-	4	-	0.25	Black sandy silt/ high content of charcoal. Considerable amounts of broken stone in deposit.	Burnt mound deposit
201167	Sollus A	Deposit	[201213]	-	0.43	-	0.03	Mid orangey brown silty sand.	Fill of pit [201213]
201168	Sollus A	Deposit	[201213]	-	0.75	-	0.16	Dark brown silty sand.	Fill of pit [201213]

201169	Sollus A	Deposit	-	-	3.2	-	0.17	Relatively thin deposit of mid brownish grey sandy silt. Infrequent burnt and broken stone.	Possible final phase of burnt mound
201170	Sollus A	Deposit	-	-	6.5	-	0.1	Thin layer of peat.	Natural deposit
201171	Sollus A	Deposit	-	-	1.9	1.6	-	Light yellowish grey silty clay containing fragments of burnt stone.	Upcast/re-deposited remains
201172	Sollus A	Deposit	[201155]	-	-	-	-	See (201201)	Fill of cut [201155]
201173	Sollus A	Deposit	[201155]	-	-	0.86	<0.4	Moderately compact black silty fill with frequent burnt and degraded stone inclusions.	Fill of cut [201155]
201174	Sollus A	Deposit	-	-	-	-	0.15	Deposit of silty sand beneath a layer of peat.	Natural deposit

201175	Sollus A	Deposit	[201108]	-	1.8	0.85	0.02 to 0.05	Very sterile greyish white sand and gravel fill.	Fill of wooden trough [201108]
201176	Sollus A	Deposit	[201108]	-	1.8	0.85	0.01 to 0.05	Peat accumulation within [201108]	Fill of wooden trough [201108]
201177	Sollus A	Timbers	[201108]	-	1.8	0.85	0.1 to 0.3	Generic number assigned to trough timbers.	Timbers within wooden trough [201108]
201178	Sollus A	Timbers	-	-	-	-	-	Generic number assigned to timbers - linear alignment ?platform	Trackway timbers
201179	Sollus A	Cut	-	(201203), (201202), (201204)	2.1	1.55	0.55	Circular cut of [201108]. Gradual break of slope becoming steep sided with flat base.	Cut of wooden trough
201180	Sollus A	Deposit	-	-	2	2.45	0.02	Very shallow deposit of silt and partially formed peat	Thin burnt mound related deposit
201181	Sollus A	Deposit	-	-	-	-	0.3	Layer of peat, same as (201028).	Natural
201182	Sollus A	Deposit	-	-	-	2.7	0.2	Peat deposit.	Natural deposit
201183	Sollus A	Deposit	-	-	c. 26	c. 10	0.5	Mid brownish orange silt with sub-rounded stone inclusions	Natural deposit
201184	Sollus A	Deposit	-	-	-	-	0.3	Mixed deposit of sand and silt with frequent	Natural deposit

								charcoal remains.	
201185	Sollus A	Cut	-	(201186)	0.27	0.27	0.17	Circular cut with sharp break of slope and flat base.	Cut of possible post-hole
201186	Sollus A	Deposit	[201185]	-	0.27	0.27	0.17	Dark greyish brown silt and peat fill of [201185] with small stone inclusions.	Fill of possible post-hole
201187	Sollus A	Cut	-	(201188)	0.4	0.32	0.07	Irregular sided cut with relatively sharp break of slope	Cut of possible post-hole
201188	Sollus A	Deposit	[201187]	-	0.4	0.32	0.07	Light to mid grey silty sand with occasional small pebble inclusions.	Fill of possible post-hole
201189	Sollus A	Cut	-	(201190)	0.4	0.23	0.1	Short, linear cut with sharp break of slope at S edge and very gradual at N edge. Slightly concave base.	Cut of possible post-hole
201190	Sollus A	Deposit	[201189]	-	0.4	0.23	0.1	Loose dark greyish brown sandy silt fill with peat and small stone inclusions	Fill of possible post-hole
201191	Sollus A	Deposit	-	-	-	-	0.12	Lense of burnt mound material. Concentration of burnt stone fragments and charcoal.	Deposit of burnt mound material
201192	Sollus A	Deposit	-	-	-	-	c. 0.04	Friable, mottled mid-grey silt with occasional flecks of charcoal and	Silty deposit

								small fragments of heat affected stone.	
201193	Sollus A	Deposit	-	-	-	-	0.05	Similar to (201192) but has a dark brown, peat-like colour.	Silty deposit
201194	Sollus A	Deposit	-	-	-	-	0.07	Similar to (201192) and (201193).	Silty deposit
201195	Sollus A	Deposit	-	-	-	-	0.17	Firm, mottled yellowish-grey with inclusions of charcoal and heat affected stone. Similar to (201171).	Re-deposited natural
201196	Sollus A	Deposit	-	-	-	-	0.16	Moderately firm mid grey, clayey silt with frequent inclusions of heat-cracked sandstone and charcoal.	Deposit of burnt mound activity
201197	Sollus A	Deposit	[201205]	-	-	c. 0.4	-	Friable mid-grey clay. Contained frequent root and occasional charcoal inclusions with one large piece of wood.	Fill of [201205]
201198	Sollus A							VOID	VOID
201199	Sollus A							VOID	VOID
201200	Sollus A	Cut	-	(201201)	2.2	1.4	0.25-0.3	Roughly circular cut with vertical sides and flat base.	Cut for trough
201201	Sollus A	Deposit	[201200]	-	1.87	1.4	0.2	Mid brownish grey sandy silt. Inclusions of frequent medium to large angular stones. Primary fill of [201200].	Fill of trough

201202	Sollus A	Deposit	[201179]	-	2.6	1.9	0.13	Organic, decaying mossy fill, packing for wooden planks within trough [201179]	Fill of trough
201203	Sollus A	Deposit	[201179]	-	1.5	1.16	0.32	Dark grey to black sandy gritty fill of trough.	Fill of trough
201204	Sollus A	Deposit	-	-	2.13	1.9	0.34	Black gritty sandy fill of a hollow in the top of [201179]. With 50% inclusions of burnt angular stone and high content of charcoal.	Burnt mound spread
201205	Sollus A	Cut	-	(201197)	-	0.4	0.64	Sub circular cut with sharp break of slope and sloping sides. Excavated to a depth of approx 0.64m.	Cut of post-hole
201206	Sollus A	-	-	-	-	-	-	VOID	VOID
201207	Sollus A	Timbers	[201179]	-	-	-	-	Timber lining of trough.	Timbers within wooden trough [201179]
201208	Sollus A	Cut	-	(201209)	-	0.75	0.22	Small circular pit with gradual sides and concave base.	Cut of small pit
201209	Sollus A	Deposit	[201208]	-	-	0.75	0.22	Mid to dark brown peaty single fill of circular pit.	Fill of small pit

201210	Sollus A	Deposit	[201179]	-	1.2	0.1	0.2	Packing of dark brownish grey silt and frequent organic material inserted behind timber 201.126.	Packing within [201179]
201211	Sollus A	Deposit	[201179]	-	1.42	0.1	0.1-0.15	Packing of dark brownish grey silt and frequent organic material inserted behind timber 203.127.	Packing within [201179]
201212	Sollus A	Deposit	[201179]	-	1.11	0.1	0.1	Packing of dark brownish grey silt and frequent organic material inserted behind timber 203.128.	Packing within [201179]
201213	Sollus A	Cut	-	(201040), (201039), (201167), (201168)	1.68	0.44	>0.92	Cut of pit with gradual to steep sides and a flat base.	Cut of pit

Appendix 2 – Finds Register for Sollus A

Find no.	Context No.	Material	Type	Identification	Description
AE/13/61:001:01	201001	Stone	Flint	Knife	Bronze Age? Very fine knife. 6cm x 2cm. Smooth, flat base. Significant surface retouch.
AE/13/61:001:02	201001	Stone	Flint	Scraper	Neolithic (?) thumbnail scraper c. 2cm x 3cm. White in colour - possibly burnt. Some flaking on the base to create a grip. Moderate surface retouch.
AE/13/61:001:03	201001	Stone	Flint	Debitage	Late Neolithic flint debitage flake c. 4cm x 2.5cm. Some cortex still visible.
AE/13/61:001:04	201001	Stone	Flint	Debitage	Late Neolithic small flint debitage flake c. 2cm x 1cm. Small bulb of percussion. Smooth, flat base.
AE/13/61:001:05	201001	Stone	Flint	Scraper	Late Neolithic thumbnail scraper. Very good condition c. 3 x 4.5cm. Smooth base with bulb of percussion. Considerable surface retouch.
AE/13/61:001:06	201001	Stone	Flint	Debitage	Late Neolithic flint debitage c. 2 x 1cm.
AE/13/61:001:07	201001	Bone	Animal	Dog?	Animal bone with teeth - possible dog
AE/13/61:001:08	201001	Pottery	Body sherd	Neolithic/ Bronze Age	2 small body sherds with small angular grains of quartz in clay. Outer surface orangey, inner bronze. Found by Enclosure ditch section with (201124)
AE/13/61:002:01	201002	Stone	Flint	Scraper	Neolithic scraper 4.1 x 3.2cm. Nicely worked scraping edge.
AE/13/61:002:02	201002	Metal	Ferrous	Slag	10.5 x 8 x 4.5cm possible piece of slag. Inclusions of charcoal and has small cavities. Found in hillwash at N part of

Find no.	Context No.	Material	Type	Identification	Description
					site.
AE/13/61:002:03	201002	Stone	Flint	Worked	Bronze Age/Neolithic flint, possibly unfinished blade.
AE/13/61:002:04	201002	Stone	Flint	Worked	Late Neolithic flint flake 2 x 2.5cm. Some minor retouch.
AE/13/61:005:01	201005	Stone	Flint	Scraper	Neolithic scraper 3 x 3cm. Flat base with small amounts of retouch on top.
AE/13/61:005:02	201005	Stone	Flint	Scraper	Neolithic thumbnail scraper 3 x 3cm. Smooth, flat base with a moderate amount of retouch on the surface edge at N. The S is much more rough, possibly for grip
AE/13/61:005:03	201005	Stone	Flint	Scraper	Neolithic thumbnail scraper 2 x 2cm. Smooth, flat base with retouch on top.
AE/13/61:005:04	201005	Stone	Flint	Debitage	Large Neolithic debitage flake 3 x 4cm. Quite thin. No apparent retouch. Bulb of percussion visible. Another flake has possibly been removed from this piece.
AE/13/61:005:05	201005	Stone	Flint	Debitage	Small Neolithic debitage flake 2 x 1.5cm. Smooth base, no apparent retouch.
AE/13/61:005:06	201005	Stone	Flint	Scraper	Crude thumbnail scraper 2 x 3cm. Smooth, flat base with bulb of percussion. Some retouch on surface, although not as fine as other examples.
AE/13/61:005:07	201005	Stone	Flint	Scraper	Neolithic scraper 2.5 x 2.5cm. The base has an ovular groove - unclear if this is accidental or done purposefully for grip. Small amounts of

Find no.	Context No.	Material	Type	Identification	Description
					retouch on surface at N point. S much rougher, possibly for grip.
AE/13/61:005:08	201005	Stone	Flint	Debitage	Large debitage flake 5 x 3cm. No apparent retouch or further working c. 1cm thick
AE/13/61:005:09	201005	Stone	-	Rubbing stone?	Possible rubbing stone 9 x 5cm. Water-worn pebble. Some pocking/chips around the edge suggest it may have been utilised. Also possibly flaked.
AE/13/61:007:01	201007	Stone	Flint	Blade?	Worked flint flake 2.5 x 2cm. Very thin. Cortex visible on surface. Smooth base with small bulb of percussion.
AE/13/61:007:02	201007	Stone	Flint	Blade?	Possible crude blade/knife. Large flint flake with some retouch. 3.5 x 3cm. Cortex left on in some areas.
AE/13/61:007:03	201007	Stone	Flint	Worked	2 x 3cm. Smooth flat base, two straight edges. Some possible seration, although unlikely due to shape.
AE/13/61:007:04	201007	Stone	Flint	Scraper	Flint scraper 2 x 3cm. Smooth, flat base. Some durface retouch. Cortex left on, possibly for grip.
AE/13/61:007:05	201007	Stone	Flint	Scraper	Fairly crude scraper 3 x 2.5cm. Smooth base with clear bulb of percussion. Moderate surface retouch, although significant amount of cortex left on, possibly for grip.
AE/13/61:007:06	201007	Stone	Flint	Scraper	Thumbnail scraper 3 x 4.5cm. Smooth base with bulb of percussion. Significant surface retouch.
AE/13/61:007:07	201007	Stone	Flint	Worked	2 x 4cm. Smooth, flat base. Some surface

Find no.	Context No.	Material	Type	Identification	Description
					retouch.
AE/13/61:007:08	201007	Stone	Flint	Scraper	Crude scraper c. 2 x 4cm. Smooth, flat base with slight bulb of percussion. Moderate surface retouch. Some cortex left on.
AE/13/61:007:09	201007	Stone	Flint	Scraper	Retouched scraper c. 2.8 x 4cm. For right hand user with space for thumb. Traces of abrasion along working edge. Some traces of burning.
AE/13/61:007:10					VOID
AE/13/61:007:11	201007	Stone	Flint	Worked	Possible unfinished tool 3.6 x 2.2 cm
AE/13/61:007:12	201007	Pottery	Rim sherd	Bronze Age	Rim sherd from large vessel. 5.3 x 3cm. Slightly visible rim and slighlty sloping interior of vessel. Mid black colour inside with brown exterior. Both sides smooth.
AE/13/61:009:01	201009	Pottery	Body sherd	Neolithic/ Bronze Age	Body sherd without ornament. From the lower part of the body, probably almost the bottom. Outer surface orangey brown, inner brownish dark grey. Few grains of quartz inclusion, up to 3mm.
AE/13/61:009:02	201009	Stone	-	Possible tool	Stone with rough surface. Possibly shaped. Found in Ne corner of NW quadrant of fulacht material.
AE/13/61:009:03	201009	Stone	Flint	Scraper	Late Neolithic scraper c. 4 x 4cm. Smooth flat base, considerable surface retouch
AE/13/61:009:04	201009	Stone	Flint	Worked	Cloudy, creamy grey colour worked flint
AE/13/61:011:01	201011	Stone	Flint	Possible scraper	Large flake with retouch, possible scraper. 2.5 x 4cm. Smooth, flat base. A

Find no.	Context No.	Material	Type	Identification	Description
					moderate amount of retouch on the surface.
AE/13/61:011:02	201011	Stone	Flint	Scraper	Thumbnail scraper 2.5 x 2.5cm. Smooth base with visible bulb of percussion. Significant amount of retouch on the surface. Cortex visible. Groove for grip.
AE/13/61:011:03	201011	Stone	Flint	Worked	Worked flint 3.5 x 3.5cm. Bulb of percussion visible on base.
AE/13/61:011:04	201011	Stone	Flint	Scraper	Crude flint scraper 3 x 2.5cm. Smooth base with moderate retouch on surface.
AE/13/61:011:05	201011	Stone	Flint	Worked	2 x 2cm. Some working. Possible microlith blade removed from this piece - percussion ripples visible
AE/13/61:011:06	201011	Stone	Flint	Knife?	Worked flint flake, possible knife 6 x 2.5cm. Amooth base. Significant surface retough. Some possible seration at S. E edge appears burnt.
AE/13/61:011:07	201011	Stone	Flint	Scraper	Burnt flint scraper 3.5 x 3cm. Moderate surface retouch.
AE/13/61:011:08	201011	Stone	Flint	Worked	1.5 x 2.5cm. Smooth base with slight bulb of percussion. Some flaking on surface.
AE/13/61:011:09	201011	Pottery	Rim sherd	Bronze Age?	Dark brownish black pottery fragment
AE/13/61:011:10	201011	Stone	Flint	Worked	Worked flint 4 x 2.5cm
AE/13/61:011:11	201011	Stone	Flint	Debitage	Small debitage flake 1 x 1cm. Some cortex, no clear retouch. Slight bulb of percussion.
AE/13/61:011:12	201011	Stone	Flint	Debitage	Debitage flake 1 x 0.8cm. Cortex on outside and bulb of percussion at base

Find no.	Context No.	Material	Type	Identification	Description
AE/13/61:011:13	201011	Pottery	Body sherd	Bronze Age	Small sherd of pottery 2 x 2cm. Reddish clay visible on internal face. External face black and burnt.
AE/13/61:011:14	201011	Pottery	Body sherd	Bronze Age?	Body sherd 6 x 5cm. 0.9cm thick.
AE/13/61:011:15	201011	Pottery	Base sherd	Bronze Age	Pottery sherd black/red clay
AE/13/61:011:16	201011	Pottery	Rim sherd	-	2 sherds both found within <0.5m of each other in fulacht material while cleaning
AE/13/61:011:17	201011	Stone	Flint	Blade?	Possibly unfinished blade 4 x 3.1cm. Some retouch.
AE/13/61:013:01	201013	Stone	Flint	Scraper	Thumbnail scraper 2 x 3cm. Smooth, flat base . Significant retouch on the surface.
AE/13/61:013:02	201013	Stone	Flint	Blade?	Possible blade 5.5 x 2cm
AE/13/61:013:03	201013	Stone	Flint	Debitage	Part of flint core/debitage 2.8 x 2cm
AE/13/61:013:04	201013	Stone	Flint	Debitage	24 x 1.8cm. 0.4 cm thick.
AE/13/61:013:05	201013	Pottery	Body sherd	Neolithic/ Bronze Age	Poor quality body sherd. Black/red.
AE/13/61:013:06	201013	Pottery	Body sherd	Neolithic/ Bronze Age	Poor quality body sherd. Burned.
AE/13/61:020:01	201020	Pottery	Body sherd	Bronze Age	Red clay on obverse, black on inverse c. 3.5 x 2.5cm. Approx 1.5cm thick. Well worn.
AE/13/61:020:02	201020	Pottery	Body sherd	Neolithic/ Bronze Age	26 sherds in two parts 8cm apart in fill of ditch (201020). All appears to be form same vessel. Black with orange/red coating of clay. Smallest piece less than 1cm, largest 7 x 5cm. Majority 3 x 2cm.
AE/13/61:020:202019	202020	Stone	Flint	Neolithic	Flint debitage
AE/13/61:024:01	201024	Pottery	Body sherd	Neolithic/ Bronze Age	4.5 x 3cm. Black with a light brown clay wash on outside.

Find no.	Context No.	Material	Type	Identification	Description
AE/13/61:024:02	201024	Pottery	Body sherd	Neolithic/ Bronze Age	2 x 2cm. 1cm thick.Black with light brown clay wash on one side.
AE/13/61:024:03	201024	Pottery	Body sherd	Neolithic/ Bronze Age	4.5 x 2.5cm. 1cm thick. Black with red-clay wash on one side.
AE/13/61:025:01	201025	Pottery	Body sherd	-	5 x 3cm. 1.5cm thick
AE/13/61:025:02	201025	Stone	Flint	Debitage	4 x 3cm. 0.5cm thick
AE/13/61:028:01	201028	Stone	Flint	Scraper?	Possible bottom part of flint scraper, upper part appears to be snapped off. Bulb of percussion on base along with a small remnant of cortex. 2.5 x 1.8cm.
AE/13/61:028:02	201028	Stone	Flint	Scraper?	Possibly a crude scraper. 1 x 1cm. Some possible minor retouch.
AE/13/61:028:03	201028	Stone	Flint	Scraper?	Worked flint, possible scraper 3 x 2cm. Some retouch.
AE/13/61:028:04	201028	Stone	Flint	Worked	Angular appearance with some retouch and remaining cortex.
AE/13/61:028:05	201028	Bone	Animal	-	Fragment of bone - animal?
AE/13/61:028:06	201028	Stone	Flint	Debitage	3 x 2-1cm. In good/moderate condition. No cortex present.
AE/13/61:028:07	201028	Stone	Flint	Scraper	Bulb of percussion at base and signs of retouch four of the faces of the tool. 2.5 x 4.4cm.
AE/13/61:028:08	201028	Stone	Flint	Scraper?	Small fragment of possible thumb scraper. Bulb of percussion towards the base and the upper part appears to be broken off. 2 x 1.4cm.
AE/13/61:028:09	201028	Stone	Flint	Debitage	Very small. 1 x 1cm. Rough cut, small amount of cortex.
AE/13/61:028:10	201028	Stone	Flint	Worked	Small flake 2 x 1cm, possibly a small blade.
AE/13/61:028:11	201028	Stone	Flint	Worked	1 x 1cm flake. Signs of

Find no.	Context No.	Material	Type	Identification	Description
					retouch/working
AE/13/61:028:12	201028	Stone	Flint	Debitage	1 x 1cm flake. Slightly curved.
AE/13/61:028:13	201028	Bone	Animal	Tooth	Tooth - horse/cow?
AE/13/61:028:14	201028	Stone	Flint	Debitage	2 x 3cm. Possibly part of core. Glassy appearance. One side flat and smooth.
AE/13/61:028:15	201028	Stone	Flint	Debitage	4 x 2cm. Possibly part of a core. Curved.
AE/13/61:028:16	201028	Stone	Flint	Debitage	1 x 2cm. Possibly part of a core.
AE/13/61:028:17	201028	Stone	Flint	Debitage	Small flake 1 x 1.3cm.
AE/13/61:028:18	201028	Stone	Flint	Scraper?	Possible thumbnail scraper. No cortex. 2 x 1cm. Discolouration at tip.
AE/13/61:028:19	201028	Stone	Flint	Debitage	Small fragment 3.5 x 3.5cm. Struck from close to the edge of the nodule from the remaining cortex on the fragment.
AE/13/61:028:20	201028	Stone	Flint	Debitage	4.5 x 1.5cm. Large area of cortex still present.
AE/13/61:028:21	201028	Stone	Flint	Worked	Possible start of tool. Semi circular edges appear to show signs of working. 2 x 2.7cm
AE/13/61:028:22	201028	Stone	Flint	Debitage	2 x 1cm. Some cortex still present.
AE/13/61:028:23	201028	Stone	Flint	Scraper?	Possibly a discarded attempt at a scraper. Rear face appears broken but semi circular face has been worked.
AE/13/61:028:24	201028	Stone	Flint	Debitage	Very small debitage flake. Cortex still present.
AE/13/61:028:25	201028	Stone	Flint	Debitage	Very small flake 1.2 x 2cm. Possibly part of a core.
AE/13/61:028:26	201028	Stone	Flint	Scraper/blade?	Some cortex remaining on upper face. Bulb of percussion underside of narrowest point. Cutting edge appears to have been pressure

Find no.	Context No.	Material	Type	Identification	Description
					flaked.
AE/13/61:028:27	201028	Stone	Flint	Debitage	1 x 1cm. No cortex. Bulb of percussion.
AE/13/61:028:28	201028	Stone	Flint	Debitage	1.5 x 1cm. No cortex present.
AE/13/61:028:29	201028	Stone	Flint	Scraper	Scraper
AE/13/61:028:30	201028	Pottery	Rim sherd	Neolithic/ Bronze Age	5.2 x 5.4cm rim sherd. Possibly late Neolithic/Bronze Age
AE/13/61:028:31	201028	Stone	Flint	Debitage	2 x 1cm. No cortex.
AE/13/61:028:32	201028	Pottery	Body sherd	Bronze Age?	2.5 x 2cm. 1cm thick. One side smooth, black, other side rough, white. Fired clay inclusions.
AE/13/61:028:33	201028	Stone	Flint	Debitage	4 x 2.2cm. Possibly part of core.
AE/13/61:028:34	201028	Pottery	Body sherd	Bronze Age?	4 x 3cm. 1cm thick. White/brown rough clay on outside. Black, smooth finish on inside.
AE/13/61:028:35	201028	Stone	Flint	Debitage	2 x 1.1cm. Possibly part of a core
AE/13/61:028:36	201028	Stone	Flint	Debitage	Some cortex remaining
AE/13/61:028:37	201028	Stone	Flint	Debitage	2.3 x 1.9cm. Some cortex
AE/13/61:028:38	201028	Bone	-	-	Fragment of unidentified material - possibly heat affected bone. 2.9 x 0.9cm
AE/13/61:028:39	201028	Pottery	Body sherd	Bronze Age	Small body fragment. Black, no visible decoration. 6 x 4cm.
AE/13/61:028:40	201028	Stone	Flint	Microlith?	Small greyish flake. 1.5cm long with bulb of percussion as the base. Possible scraper or microlith.
AE/13/61:028:41	201028	Stone	Flint	Debitage	1.5cm fragement of flint, most likely debitage
AE/13/61:028:42	201028	Stone	Flint	Worked	Worked flake c. 2 x 1.5cm. Smooth flat base. Retouch on one side of surface, almost serrated. Possibly the end of a blade/knife which has snapped.
AE/13/61:028:43	201028	Stone	Flint	Worked	4.5 x 3cm. Some retouch and flaking. Some

Find no.	Context No.	Material	Type	Identification	Description
					cortex remaining. Smooth, flat base with clear bulb of percussion.
AE/13/61:028:44	201028	Stone	Quartz	-	30 pieces of quartz of mixed size, shape and condition. Collected as a sample of quartz appearing very frequently in (201025) in the timbered area. Unclear if this is naturally occuring quartz or has been redeposited by human activity.
AE/13/61:028:45	201028	Stone	Flint	Worked	Large flake 4.5 x 3.5cm. Minor retouch.
AE/13/61:028:46	201028	Stone	Flint	Worked	3.2 x 2.8cm. Cream grey colour.
AE/13/61:028:47	201028	Pottery	Rim sherd	Bronze Age	From large vessel. Light brown outside and smooth black inside.
AE/13/61:028:48	201028	Stone	Flint	Worked	With cutting edge.
AE/13/61:028:49	201028	Stone	Flint	Worked	6 x 4cm. Some retouch. Possible crude tool.
AE/13/61:035:01	201035	Stone	Flint	Debitage	1.5 x 1cm
AE/13/61:037:01	201037	Stone	Flint	Worked	3.7 x 2.4cm struck flint. Translucent at top becoming almost black grey at base. Cream coloured cortex.
AE/13/61:039:01	201039	Pottery	Body sherd	-	5 x 4.5 cm
AE/13/61:054:01	201054	Pottery	Body sherd	-	Coarse ware without decoration. 3 x 2cm
AE/13/61:054:02	201054	Stone	Flint	Worked	4 x 3cm. Retouch and bulb of percussion.
AE/13/61:063:01	201063	Pottery	Body sherd	Bronze Age?	Poor quality body sherd 3 x 2.5cm.
AE/13/61:063:02	201063	Stone	Flint	Scraper	3.3 x 3.1cm. 1 cm thick.
AE/13/61:067:01	201067	Pottery	Rim, body and base sherds	Neolithic/ Bronze Age	115 fragments of pottery from the same vessel. Very well preserved rim sherds and large numbers of body sherds.
AE/13/61:067:02	201067	Stone	Flint	Microlith?	2 x 0.8cm. Possibly microlith

Find no.	Context No.	Material	Type	Identification	Description
AE/13/61:067:03	201067	Bone	Animal	-	4 fragments of animal bone
AE/13/61:071:01	201071	Pottery	Body sherd	Neolithic/ Bronze Age	4.9 x 4cm. 1cm thick. Light brown outside, smooth black inside.
AE/13/61:071:02	201071	Stone	Flint	Debitage	3 x 2.3cm. Light grey colour.
AE/13/61:071:03	201071	Stone	Flint	Worked	Worked on all sides. Light greyish colour. 2.5 x 2.5cm
AE/13/61:076:01	201076	Stone	Flint	Scraper	White grey thumb scraper 4.1 x 3.6cm. Distinctive hollow for thumb on back. Small amount of possible retouch on front top right side.
AE/13/61:076:02	201076	Stone	Flint	Worked	White burnt in colour. No clear shape or artefact. 3.4 x 3.2cm
AE/13/61:076:03	201076	Stone	Flint	Worked	2.5 x 3.9cm. Blue grey with cortex.
AE/13/61:076:04	201076	Stone	Flint	Worked	2.4 x 3.3cm. Blue grey with pinkish clear edges.
AE/13/61:076:05	201076	Stone	Flint	Worked	2.4 x 3.5cm. Pinkish/orangey cream colour.
AE/13/61:076:06	201076	Stone	Flint	Worked	4.2 x 3.2cm. Small amount of cortex and bulb of percussion.
AE/13/61:076:07	201076	Stone	Flint	Worked	4.1 x 3.2cm. Dark centre, orange to clear edges
AE/13/61:076:08	201076	Stone	Flint	Debitage	1.3 x 0.5cm. Grey white in colour.
AE/13/61:076:09	201076	Stone	Flint	Worked	4.1 x 4.3cm. Blue grey centre with cream orange edge
AE/13/61:076:10	201076	Stone	Flint	Worked	4.7 x 3.1cm. Blue grey with some cortex.
AE/13/61:076:11	201076	Stone	Flint	Worked	4.2 x 3cm. Dark blue grey with cream to transparent edges.
AE/13/61:076:12	201076	Stone	Flint	Debitage	2.8 x 1.9cm. Cream grey colour with some cortex
AE/13/61:076:13	201076	Stone	Flint	Debitage	2 x 1.4cm. Dark blue grey centre with transparent cream edges.

Find no.	Context No.	Material	Type	Identification	Description
AE/13/61:076:14	201076	Stone	Flint	Debitage	2.3 x 1.2cm. Dark blue grey centre with transparent cream orange edges.
AE/13/61:079:01	201079	Pottery	Small sherd	20th C.	1 x 1cm sherd of modern glazed ceramic. White glaze with blue and white floral decoration.
AE/13/61:079:02	201079	Pottery	Small sherd	20th C.	1 x 1cm sherd of modern glazed ceramic. White glaze.
AE/13/61:079:03	201079	Pottery	Small sherd	20th C.	1 x 1cm sherd of modern glazed ceramic. White glaze, some chipping.
AE/13/61:082:01	201082	Pottery	Rim sherd	Neolithic/ Bronze Age	4 sherds, very bad condition.
AE/13/61:084:01	201084	Pottery	Body and base sherds	-	22 fragments of pottery, possibly from the same vessel. Coarse with no decoration. Black inside, reddish outside.
AE/13/61:084:02	201084	Pottery	Body sherds	-	2 sherds. Orange burnt coloured outer face with thick layer of black burnt inner face
AE/13/61:084:03	201084	Stone	Flint	Debitage	27 x 1.8cm. Burnt white in colour, found in charcoal rich layer.
AE/13/61:087:01	201087	Stone	Flint	Scraper	Flint thumbnail scraper c. 3 x 2cm. Smooth flat base with bulb of percussion. Significant surface retouch.
AE/13/61: 088:01	201088	Stone	Flint	Scraper	Late Neolithic/early Bronze Age thumb scraper. Bulb of percussion visible, some cortex remaining. Retouch present on two edges. 1.7 x 2.4cm.
AE/13/61:093:01	201093	Stone	Flint	Debitage	Caramel brown in colour. Cortex present on one side, bulb of percussion on other. 3.5 x 3cm. 0.5cm thick.
AE/13/61:093:02	201093	Stone	Flint	Scraper	2.9 x 3.4cm. Cortex

Find no.	Context No.	Material	Type	Identification	Description
					present and evidence of retouch.
AE/13/61:101:01	201101	Stone	Flint	Worked	Light brown/cream colour. 3.6 x 1.8cm. 0.8cm thick.
AE/13/61:124:01	201124	Pottery	Rim and body sherds	Bronze Age	21 sherds of pottery, possibly from 2 different vessels. In good condition. 3 rim and 18 body sherds.
AE/13/61:124:02	201124	Pottery	Rim and body sherds	Neolithic/ Bronze Age	6 rim and 6 body sherds from at least 2 different vessels - one of them a bowl. The bowl has an outer surface of orangey grey and inner of dark brown whereas both surfaces of other vessel are dark brown
AE/13/61:162:02	201162	Pottery	Rim, body and base sherds	Neolithic/ Bronze Age	Very poorly preserved sherds of widely varying dimensions. Boxed in a series of 15 plastic containers. All sherds are possibly from the same vessel but may be from 2 or more. Find no.s 1 to 4 were recorded as there seemed to be at least 4 distinct groupings of pottery present. All four are within cm's of each other. Find no. 5 represents sherds that were found during excavation and in spoil, not in situ, wherby it could not be ascertained from which of the 4 distinct groups they might belong.
AE/13/61:162:03	201162	Pottery	Rim, body and base sherds	Neolithic/ Bronze Age	As above

Find no.	Context No.	Material	Type	Identification	Description
AE/13/61:162:04	201162	Pottery	Rim, body and base sherds	Neolithic/ Bronze Age	As above
AE/13/61:162:05	201162	Pottery	Rim, body and base sherds	Neolithic/ Bronze Age	As above

Appendix 3 – Sample Register for Sollus A

Soil Samples

Sample No.	Context No.	Description
202.001	201025	2 bags. Mid brownish grey sandy clay fill of [201023]
202.002	201024	2 bags. Dark brown silty clay basal fill of [201023]
202.003	201011	3 bags. Dark brown sandy clay with small stone inclusions and charcoal
202.004	Monolith	1 x 0.25m monolith
202.005	201113	1 small bag. Charred wood fragment from ditch [201114]
202.006	201061	3 bags. Mid black/grey silty clay
202.007	201060	3 bags. Mid brown grey burned mound soil
202.008	201055	4 bags. Mid brown grey burned mound soil
202.009	201124	1 small bag. Big flake of charcoal from ditch [201123]
202.010	-	VOID
202.011	-	VOID
202.012	-	VOID
202.013	201084	1 bag. Black brown charcoal deposit
202.014	201011, 201031	1 x 0.25m tin. Monolith of (201011), (201031), (201003)
202.015	201022, 2010211, 201020, 201016, 201003	1 x 0.5m tin. Monolith of (201016), (201020), (201022), (201021), (201003)
202.016	201009, 201105, 201003	1 x 0.5m tin. Monolith of (201009), (201105), (201003)
202.017	201028, 201104, 201003	1 x 0.5m tin. Monolith of (201028), (201104), (201003)
202.018	201022	3 x 10l. Fill of ditch
202.019	201020	3 x 10l. Fill of ditch
202.020	201021	1 x 10l . Fill of ditch
202.021	201028	3 x 10l. Upper layer of peat
202.022	201104	3 x 10l. Lower layer of peat.
202.023	201016	3 x 10l. Base layer of [201015]
202.024	201154	3 x 10l. Base layer of [201153]
202.025	201202	3 x 10l. Organic middle fill of trough [201179]
202.026	201201	3 x 10l. Basal fill of [202200]
202.027	201109	3 x 10l. Mid fill of trough
202.028	201176	10l. Peat deposit in and around trough timbers (201177)
202.029	201100	3 x 10l. Peat basal deposit of Enclosure ditch
202.030	201113	3 x 10l. Peaty basal deposit of Enclosure ditch [201114]
202.031	201211	1 x 10l. Packing fill behind SW timber
202.032	201210	1 x 10l. Packing fill behind NE timber
202.033	201081	3 x 10l. Peat deposit from ditch.

Appendix 4 – Drawing Register for Sollus A

Drawing No.	Type	Scale	Description
201.01	Plan	-	Not to scale site sketch
201.02	Section	1:10	W facing section of curvilinear ditch [201015] et al.
201.03	Section	1:20	W facing section of ditch [201023] and recut [201027]
201.04	Section	1:10	NNW facing section of SE quad of burnt mound [201010 and E facing section of NW quad [201008]
201.05	Section	1:10	N facing section of (201007)
201.06	Section	1:10	W/E facing sections of burnt spread (201054)
201.07	Plan	1:20	Plan of stone platform (201066)
201.08	Section	1:10	N/S facing sections of burnt spread (201054), (201061)
201.09	Section	1:10	S facing section of hollow-way [201078], (201079)
201.10	Section	1:10	S facing section of hollow-way [201080], (201081)
201.11	Section	1:10	E facing section of curvilinear ditch [201089] et al
201.12	Section	1:10	W facing section of Enclosure ditch [201085]
201.13	Section	1:10	E facing section of Enclosure ditch [201085]
201.14	Section	1:10	S facing section of NW quad of burnt mound (201009)
201.15	Section	1:10	SE facing section of ditch [201114] and fills (201112), (201113)
201.16	Section	1:10	SW facing section of [201123] and [201125]
201.17	Section	1:10	NE facing section of Enclosure ditch [201130]
201.18	Plan	1:20	Plan of timbers
201.19	Section	1:10	NE facing section of Enclosure ditch [201131]
201.20	Section	1:10	SE facing section of [201115], (201116) to (201122)
201.21	Section	1:10	W facing section of [201012], (201013), (201099) to (201103), (201135), (201136)
201.22	Section	1:10	E facing section of [201069], (201070) to (201074)
201.23	Plan	1:20	Plan of Timbers
201.24	Section	1:10	SE facing section through burnt spread (201084).
201.25	Plan	1:20	Plan of Timbers
201.26	Plan	1:20	Plan of Timbers
201.27	Plan	1:20	Underlay of timbers for 201.18
201.28	Section	1:10	Section near terminus of ditch [201149] with deposits (201150) and (201151)
201.29	Section	1:10	SE-NW profile stakeholes [201156] and [201158]
201.30	Section	1:10	W facing section of (201160)
201.31	Section	1:10	W facing section of burnt mound and peat deposit (201028)
201.32	Section	1:10	W facing section of [201163], (201164)
201.33	Plan	1:20	Plan of wooden trough
201.34	Plan	1:20	Plan of trough [201155] and pit [201153], (201154)
201.35	Section	1:10	E facing section of pit [201153], (201154)
201.36	Section	1:10	N facing section of trough and pit [201153], [201155]
201.37	Section	1:10	S facing section of NW corner of N baulk of site.

Drawing No.	Type	Scale	Description
201.38	Section	1:10	NE facing section of redeposited upcast (201171) and layers beneath.
201.39	Section	1:10	SSE facing section of [201189], (201190)
201.40	Section	1:10	SSE facing section of [201187], (201188)
201.41	Section	1:10	SSE facing section of [201185], (201186)
201.42	Section	1:10	Section of trough [201179]
201.43	Plan	1:20	Plan of trough cut [201200]
201.44	Plan	1:10	Plan of trough [201179 with timbers in situ
201.45	Section	1:10	Profile of trough cut [201200]
201.46	Plan	1:20	Plan of trough timbers to include timber numbers (overlay)
201.47	Plan	1:20	Plan of timbers - upon excavation found to be roots.
201.48	-	-	Site Matrix (1 of 2)
201.49	-	-	Site Matrix (2 of 2)

Appendix 5 - Photo Register for Sollus A

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Description
100-1703	SE	Towards access
100-1704	-	View of Rubicon 4x4
100-1705	NW	View towards access
100-1706	-	View of weak gate access joints
100-1707	-	View of cabin after delivery
100-1708	-	View of cabin after delivery
100-1709	-	View of cabin after delivery
100-1710	-	View of cabin after delivery
100-1711	NW	Working shots of Trench 20.1
100-1712	NW	Working shots of Trench 20.1
100-1713	W	View of Trench 20.1
100-1714	W	View of Trench 20.1
100-1715	W	View of Trench 20.1
100-1716	W	View of Trench 20.1
100-1717	W	View of Trench 20.1
100-1718	NW	View of Trench 20.1
100-1719	SW	View of Trench 20.1 Pre-Ex
100-1720	SW	View of Trench 20.1 Pre-Ex
100-1721	SW	View of Trench 20.1 Pre-Ex
100-1722	SW	View of Trench 20.1 Pre-Ex
100-1723	SW	View of Trench 20.1 Pre-Ex
100-1724	SW	View of Trench 20.1 Pre-Ex
100-1725	SW	View of Trench 20.1 Pre-Ex
100-1726	W	View of Trench 20.1 Pre-Ex
100-1727	W	View of Trench 20.1 Pre-Ex
100-1728	W	View of Trench 20.1 Pre-Ex
100-1729	NW	View of Trench 20.1 Pre-Ex
100-1730	NW	View of Trench 20.1 Pre-Ex
100-1731	NW	View of Trench 20.1 Pre-Ex
100-1732	NW	View of Trench 20.1 Pre-Ex
100-1733	NW	View of Trench 20.1 Pre-Ex
100-1734	NW	View of Trench 20.1 Pre-Ex
100-1735	NW	View of Trench 20.1 Pre-Ex
100-1736	NW	View of Trench 20.1 Pre-Ex
100-1737	W	View of Trench 20.1 Pre-Ex
100-1738	W	View of Trench 20.1 Pre-Ex
100-1739	W	View of Trench 20.1 Pre-Ex
100-1740	W	View of Trench 20.1 Pre-Ex
100-1741	W	View of Trench 20.1 Pre-Ex
100-1742	W	View of Trench 20.1 Pre-Ex
100-1743	W	View of Trench 20.1 Pre-Ex

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Description
100-1744	W	View of Trench 20.1 Pre-Ex
100-1745	W	View of Trench 20.1 Pre-Ex
100-1746	W	View of Trench 20.1 Pre-Ex
100-1747	W	View of Trench 20.1 Pre-Ex
100-1748	W	View of Trench 20.1 Pre-Ex
100-1749	W	View of Trench 20.1 Pre-Ex
100-1750	W	View of Trench 20.1 Pre-Ex
100-1751	NW	View of Trench 20.1 Pre-Ex
100-1752	NW	View of Trench 20.1 Pre-Ex
100-1753	NW	View of Trench 20.1 Pre-Ex
100-1754	NW	View of Trench 20.1 Pre-Ex
100-1755	NW	View of Trench 20.1 Pre-Ex
100-1756	NW	View of Trench 20.1 Pre-Ex
100-1757	NW	View of Trench 20.1 Pre-Ex
100-1758	NW	View of Trench 20.1 Pre-Ex
100-1759	NW	View of Trench 20.1 Pre-Ex
100-1760	NW	View of Trench 20.1 Pre-Ex
100-1761	NW	View of Trench 20.1 Pre-Ex
100-1762	NW	View of Trench 20.1 Pre-Ex
100-1763	W	View of Trench 20.1
100-1764	W	View of Trench 20.1
100-1765	W	View of Trench 20.1
100-1766	W	View of Trench 20.1
100-1767	W	View of Trench 20.1
100-1768	W	View of Trench 20.1
100-1769	W	View of Trench 20.1
100-1770	W	View of Trench 20.1
100-1771	W	View of Trench 20.1
100-1772	W	View of Trench 20.1
100-1773	W	View of Trench 20.1
100-1774	W	View of Trench 20.1
100-1775	W	View of Trench 20.1
100-1776	SW	View of Trench 20.1
100-1777	SW	View of Trench 20.1
100-1778	SW	View of Trench 20.1
100-1779	SW	View of Trench 20.1
100-1780	SW	View of Trench 20.1
100-1781	SW	View of Trench 20.1
100-1782	SW	View of Trench 20.1
100-1783	SW	View of Trench 20.1
100-1784	SW	View of Trench 20.1
100-1785	SW	View of Trench 20.1
100-1786	SW	View of Trench 20.1

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Description
100-1787	S	View towards T. 20.1 and encroaching non CA machine
100-1788	S	View towards T. 20.1 and encroaching non CA machine
100-1789	SE	View of machining team near T. 20.1
100-1790	SW	View SW of encroaching non CA machine
100-1791	N	View of T. 20.1
100-1792	N	View from T. 20.1 of non CA work
100-1793	NE	View of non CA 360° machine
100-1794	N	View of NE quarter of trench
100-1795	S	View of non CA work S of T. 20.1
100-1796	NW	View of T. 20.1
100-1797	N	View of T. 20.1
100-1798	N	View of T. 20.1
100-1799	E	View of T. 20.1 Team
100-1800	E	View of T. 20.1 Team
100-1801	E	View of T. 20.1 Team
100-1802	E	View of S. Hourihan
100-1803	SE	View of team T. 20.1
100-1804	S	View of barrow ramp/wet!
100-1805	S	View of barrow ramp/wet!
100-1806	N	View of non CA 360° machine moving logs to CA access
100-1807	N	View of non CA 360° machine moving logs to CA access
100-1808	N	View of non CA 360° machine moving logs to CA access
100-1809	N	View of non CA 360° machine moving logs to CA access
100-1810	S	View of 360° tracks towards T. 20.1
100-1811	S	View of 360° tracks towards south of T. 20.1
100-1812	N	View of 360° tracks towards of T. 20.2
100-1813	S	View from gate access non CA machine
100-1814	E	View of ditch cut [201015]
100-1815	E	View of ditch cut [201015]
100-1816	E	View of ditch cut [201015]
100-1817	SE	View of ditch cut [201015]
100-1818	W	E facing section of ditch [201023]
100-1819	W	E facing section of ditch [201023]
100-1820	W	E facing section of ditch [201023]
100-1821	W	E facing section of ditch [201023]
100-1822	E	W facing section of ditch [201023]
100-1823	E	W facing section of ditch [201023]
100-1824	E	W facing section of ditch [201023]
100-1825	E	W facing section of ditch [201023]
100-1826	NW	View of Trench 20.1
100-1827	NW	View of Trench 20.1
100-1828	NW	View of Trench 20.1
100-1829	NW	View of Trench 20.1

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Description
100-1830	NW	View of Trench 20.1
100-1831	NW	View of Trench 20.1
100-1832	NW	View of Trench 20.1
100-1833	NW	View of Trench 20.1
100-1834	NW	View of Trench 20.1
100-1835	NW	View of Trench 20.1
100-1836	NW	View of Trench 20.1
100-1837	NW	View of Trench 20.1
100-1838	SW	View of Trench 20.1
100-1839	SW	View of Trench 20.1
100-1840	SW	View of Trench 20.1
100-1841	SW	View of Trench 20.1
100-1842	SW	View of Trench 20.1
100-1843	SW	View of Trench 20.1
100-1844	SW	View of Trench 20.1
100-1845	SW	View of Trench 20.1
100-1846	SW	View of Trench 20.1
100-1847	SW	View of Trench 20.1
100-1848	W	View of Trench 20.1
100-1849	W	View of Trench 20.1
100-1850	W	View of Trench 20.1
100-1851	W	View of Trench 20.1
100-1852	W	View of Trench 20.1
100-1853	W	View of Trench 20.1
100-1854	W	View of Trench 20.1
100-1855	W	View of Trench 20.1
100-1856	W	View of Trench 20.1
100-1857	W	View of Trench 20.1
100-1858	S	View of Trench 20.1
100-1859	S	View of Trench 20.1
100-1860	S	View of Trench 20.1
100-1861	S	View of Trench 20.1
100-1862	S	View of Trench 20.1
100-1863	S	View of Trench 20.1
100-1864	S	View of Trench 20.1
100-1865	S	View of Trench 20.1
100-1866	SE	View of Trench 20.1
100-1867	SE	View of Trench 20.1
100-1868	SE	View of Trench 20.1
100-1869	SE	View of Trench 20.1
100-1870	SE	View of Trench 20.1
100-1871	SE	View of Trench 20.1
100-1872	E	View of Trench 20.1

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Description
100-1873	E	View of Trench 20.1
100-1874	E	View of Trench 20.1
100-1875	E	View of Trench 20.1
100-1876	E	View of Trench 20.1
100-1877	E	View of Trench 20.1
100-1878	NE	View of Trench 20.1
100-1879	NE	View of Trench 20.1
100-1880	NE	View of Trench 20.1
100-1881	NE	View of Trench 20.1
100-1882	NE	View of Trench 20.1
100-1883	NE	View of Trench 20.1
100-1884	W	View of Trench 20.1
100-1885	W	View of Trench 20.1
100-1886	SW	View of Trench 20.1
100-1887	SW	View of Trench 20.1
100-1888	SW	View of Trench 20.1
100-1889	SW	View of Trench 20.1
100-1890	SW	View of Trench 20.1
100-1891	SW	View of Trench 20.1
100-1892	SW	View of Trench 20.1
100-1893	NW	View of J. Clawley/S. Hourihan SW quadrant
100-1894	NW	View of J. Clawley/S. Hourihan SW quadrant
100-1895	W	Working shots SW quadrant
100-1896	W	Working shots SW quadrant
100-1897	SW	Burnt mound working shots
100-1898	S	View towards Sollus before machining
100-1899	S	View towards Sollus before machining
100-1900	SE	View towards Sollus before machining
100-1901	NW	Donkey stable. View away from site towards access
100-1902	NW	Donkey stable. View away from site towards access
100-1903	S	View towards Trench 20.1
100-1904	N	View towards cabin/access
100-1905	W	View directly N of Trench 20.1
100-1906	S	View towards Trench 20.1
100-1907	E	View N of Trench 20.1
100-1908	S	View of T. 20.1 prior to machining
100-1909	E	View N of Trench 20.1
100-1910	N	View towards Trench 20.1
100-1911	E	View towards Trench 20.1
100-1912	SW	View of drain removal SW quadrant
100-1913	NW	View of drain removal SW quadrant
100-1914	S	View of dumper stuck
100-1915	S	View of dumper stuck

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Description
100-1916	Top-down	Wood find no. 203.001
100-1917	N	Wood find no. 203.001
100-1918	-	Shot of damaged gate
100-1919	-	Shot of damaged gate
100-1920	N	Working shot
100-1921	SW	Timber stakes
100-1922	SW	Timber stakes
100-1923	SW	Timber stakes
100-1924	NE	Timber stakes
100-1925	NE	Timber stakes
100-1926	NE	General
100-1927	NW	General
100-1928	NW	General
100-1929	NW	General
100-1930	W	General
100-1931	SW	View of Trench 20.1
100-1932	W	View of Trench 20.1
100-1933	W	View of Trench 20.1
100-1934	W	View of Trench 20.1
100-1935	W	View of Trench 20.1
100-1936	W	View of Trench 20.1
100-1937	W	View of Trench 20.1
100-1938	W	View of Trench 20.1
100-1939	W	View of Trench 20.1
100-1940	W	View of Trench 20.1
100-1941	SW	View of Trench 20.1
100-1942	SW	View of Trench 20.1
100-1943	SW	View of Trench 20.1
100-1944	SW	View of Trench 20.1
100-1945	S	View of Trench 20.1
100-1946	S	N facing section 201.05 of (201007)
100-1947	S	N facing section 201.05 of (201007)
100-1948	E	N facing section 201.05 of (201007)
100-1949	E	N facing section 201.05 of (201007)
100-1950	E	N facing section 201.05 of (201007)
100-1951	S	N facing section 201.05 of (201007)
100-1952	S	N facing section 201.05 of (201007)
100-1953	S	N facing section 201.05 of (201007)
100-1954	S	N facing section 201.05 of (201007)
100-1955	S	N facing section 201.05 of (201007)
100-1956	-	Working shots
100-1957	-	Working shots

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Description
100-1958	-	Working shots
100-1959	-	Working shots
100-1960	-	Working shots
100-1961	-	Working shots
100-1962	-	Working shots
100-1963	E	Δ 201.020.02. Pottery in ditch fill (201020)
100-1964	E	Δ 201.020.02. Pottery in ditch fill (201020)
100-1965	SW	Δ 201.020.02. Pottery in ditch fill (201020)
100-1966	SW	Δ 201.020.02. Pottery in ditch fill (201020)
100-1967	SE	NW facing section of ditch cut [201015]
100-1968	SE	NW facing section of ditch cut [201015]
100-1969	SE	NW facing section of ditch cut [201015]
100-1970	S	View of stoned area at entrance
100-1971	W/SW	View of stoned area at entrance
100-1972	W/SW	View of stoned area at entrance
100-1973	N	View of stoned area at entrance
100-1974	N	View of stoned area at entrance
100-1975	E	View of stoned area at entrance
100-1976	W	View of stoned area at entrance
100-1977	NW	SE facing section of ditch [201012]
100-1978	NW	SE facing section of ditch [201012]
100-1979	W	View of burnt spread in SE corner
100-1980	W	Cuts [201053], [201056], [201059], [201062]
100-1981	SW	Cuts [201053], [201056], [201059], [201062]
100-1982	W	Cuts [201053], [201056], [201059], [201062]
100-1983	W	Cuts [201053], [201056], [201059], [201062]
100-1984	E	Cuts [201053], [201056], [201059], [201062]
100-1985	S	Cuts [201053], [201056], [201059], [201062]
100-1986	S	Cuts [201053], [201056], [201059], [201062]
100-1987	SW	Working shot
100-1988	SW	Working shot
100-1989	SW	Working shot
100-1990	S	Working shot
100-1991	S	Working shot
100-1992	S	Working shot
100-1993	S	Working shot
100-1994	S	Working shot
100-1995	NW	Flooding of timbers
100-1996	NE	Flooding of timbers
100-1997	E	Flooding of timbers
100-1998	E	Flooding of timbers
100-1999	SE	Flooding of timbers
100-2000	E	Flooding of timbers

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Description
100-2001	SE	View of Trench 20.1
100-2002	NW	Working shot
100-2003	SW	Working shot
100-2004	NW	Working shot
100-2005	SW	Working shot
100-2006	S	Working shot
100-2007	W	View of paved stone associated with [201015]
100-2008	S	View of paved stone associated with [201015]
100-2009	E	View of paved stone associated with [201015]
100-2010	N	View of paved stone associated with [201015]
100-2011	N	View of paved stone associated with [201015]
100-2012	-	View of NW access/car park prior to cabin delivery
100-2013	-	View of NW access/car park prior to cabin delivery
100-2014	-	View of NW access/car park prior to cabin delivery
100-2015	-	Cabin delivered
100-2016	-	Cabin delivered
100-2017	E	Section of ditch [201069]
100-2018	E	Section of ditch [201069]
100-2019	E	Section of ditch [201069]
100-2020	E	Section of ditch [201069]
100-2021	E	Section of ditch [201069]
100-2022	W	Section of ditch [201069]
100-2023	W	Section of ditch [201069]
100-2024	W	Section of ditch [201069]
100-2025	W	Section of ditch [201069]
100-2026	W	Section of ditch [201069]
100-2027	S	Section of ditch (general view) [201069]
100-2028	S	Section of ditch (general view) [201069]
100-2029	N/NE	Section of burnt mound [201053], (201054), (201055)
100-2030	N/NW	Section of burnt mound [201053], (201054), (201055)
100-2031	N	Section of burnt mound [201053], (201054), (201055)
100-2032	N	Section of burnt mound [201053], (201054), (201055)
100-2033	E	Section of ditch [201069]
100-2034	E	Section of ditch [201069]
100-2035	E	View of burnt spread (201054)
100-2036	SE	View of burnt spread (201054)
100-2037	SE	View of burnt spread (201054)
100-2038	W	View of burnt spread (201061)
100-2039	NW	View of burnt spread (201061) and rest of site
100-2040	W	View of burnt spread
100-2041	W	E facing shot of (201061) & (201060)
100-2042	NW	SSE facing shot of (201054) & (201055)
100-2043	NW	SSE facing shot of (201054) & (201055)

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Description
100-2044	SE	Shot of section 201.06 W (201054)
100-2045	S	Shot of section of burnt spread showing (201061) & (201060)
100-2046	E	Working shot of AM on burnt spread
100-2047	E	Working shot of AM on burnt spread
100-2048	W	Working shot of AM on burnt spread
100-2049	W	Working shot of AM on burnt spread
100-2050	W	E facing section of curved ditch
100-2051	W	E facing section of curved ditch
100-2052	W	E facing section of curved ditch
100-2053	W	E facing section of curved ditch
100-2054	W	E facing section of curved ditch
100-2055	W	E facing section of curved ditch
100-2056	S	View of pot (201067) [201068]
100-2057	S	View of pot (201067) [201068]
100-2058	S	View of pot (201067) [201068]
100-2059	S	View of pot (201067) [201068]
100-2060	S	View of pot (201067) [201068]
100-2061	W	View of pot (201067) [201068]
100-2062	N	View of pot (201067) [201068]
100-2063	N	View of pot (201067) [201068]
100-2064	N	View of pot (201067) [201068]
100-2065	W	E facing section of curved ditch
100-2066	W	E facing section of curved ditch
100-2067	N	View of pot after cleaning
100-2068	N	View of pot after cleaning
100-2069	N	View of pot (201067) [201068]
100-2070	N	View of pot (201067) [201068]
100-2071	N	View of pot (201067) [201068]
100-2072	N	View of pot (201067) [201068]
100-2073	N	View of pot (201067) [201068]
100-2074	S	View of pot (201067) [201068]
100-2075	S	View of pot (201067) [201068]
100-2076	W	View of pot (201067) [201068]
100-2077	N	View of pot (201067) [201068]
100-2078	S	View of pot (201067) [201068]
100-2079	S	View of pot (201067) [201068]
100-2080	W	E facing section of ditch [201069] (201074)
100-2081	W	E facing section of ditch [201069] (201074)
100-2082	W	E facing section of ditch [201069] (201074)
100-2083	W	E facing section of ditch [201069] (201074)
100-2084	W	E facing section of ditch [201069] (201074)
100-2085	W	E facing section of ditch [201069] (201074)
100-2086	W	E facing section of ditch [201069] (201074)

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Description
100-2087	W	E facing section of ditch [201069] (201074)
100-2088	W	E facing section of ditch [201069] (201074)
100-2089	W	E facing section of ditch [201069] (201074)
100-2090	W	E facing section of ditch [201069] (201074)
100-2091	E	W facing section of burnt spread
100-2092	E	W facing section of burnt spread
100-2093	SE	Oblique view of W facing section of burnt spread
100-2094	S	N facing shot of section 201.08
100-2095	S	N facing shot of section 201.08
100-2096	SE	Oblique view of N facing shot of section 201.08
100-2097	E	W facing shot at section 201.06
100-2098	S	N facing shot at section 201.08
100-2099	W	E facing shot at section 201.06
100-2100	N	S facing shot at section 201.08
100-2101	N	S facing shot at section 201.08
100-2102	W	E facing shot at section 201.06
100-2103	NW	Oblique overview of burnt spread
100-2104	SE	Oblique overview of burnt spread
100-2105	-	View of main cabins
100-2106	-	View of main cabins
100-2107	-	View of main cabins with donkeys!
100-2108	SSW	S facing section of [201078] (201079)
100-2109	SW	S facing section of [201078] (201079)
100-2110	SSW	S facing section of [201080] (201081)
100-2111	SW	S facing section of [201080] (201081)
100-2112	SE	Working shot of flooding
100-2113	E	View of wood (201084)
100-2114	N	View of wood (201084)
100-2115	N	View of wood (201084)
100-2116	E	View of wood (201084)
100-2117	E	View of wood (201084)
100-2118	S	View of wood (201084)
100-2119	E	W facing section of [201068]
100-2120	E	W facing section of [201068]
100-2121	E	W facing section of [201068]
100-2122	E	W facing section of [201068]
100-2123	E	W facing section of [201068]
100-2124	-	General shot of burnt spread
100-2125	-	General shot of burnt spread
100-0001	-	Test shot
100-0002	-	Test shot
100-0003	-	Test shot
100-0004	-	Test shot

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Description
100-0005	SW	Trench 20.1 Working shot
100-0006	SW	Trench 20.1 Working shot
100-0007	SW	Trench 20.1 Working shot
100-0008	W	Trench 20.1 Working shot
100-0009	W	Trench 20.1 Working shot
100-0010	W	Trench 20.1 Working shot
100-0011	SW	Trench 20.1 Working shot
100-0012	SW	Trench 20.1 Working shot
100-0013	SW	Trench 20.1 Working shot
100-0014	S	Working shot
100-0015	S	Working shot
100-0016	W	E facing section of section (201081), [201134]
100-0017	W	E facing section of section (201081), [201134]
100-0018	W	E facing section of section (201081), [201134]
100-0019	W	E facing section of section (201081), [201134]
100-0020	S	View of the bottom after excavated
100-0021	S	View of the bottom after excavated
100-0022	S	View of the bottom after excavated
100-0023	-	Test shot
100-0024	SW	Working shot of burnt timber
100-0025	S	Working shot
100-0026	NE	Working shot of trough
100-0027	NE	Working shot of trough
100-0028	W	Working shot of trough
100-0029	W	Working shot of trough
100-0030	W	Working shot of trough
100-0031	W	Working shot of trough
100-0032	SW	Working shot of trough
100-0033	W	Working shot of trough
100-0034	SE	Working shot of trough
100-0035	SE	Working shot of timber
100-0036	SE	Working shot of timber
100-0037	SE	Working shot of timber
100-0038	SE	Working shot of timber
100-0039	S	Working shot
100-0040	S	Working shot
100-0041	SW	Working shot
100-0042	SE	Working shot
100-0043	SE	Working shot
100-0044	E	E facing section of ditch terminus
100-0045	NE	Plan view of ditch terminus and section
100-0046	SW	Plan view of ditch terminus
100-0047	W	Working shots of timbers

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Description
100-0048	S	Working shots of timbers
100-0049	SW	Working shots of timbers
100-0050	NW	Working shots of timbers
100-0051	NW	Working shots of timbers
100-0052	NW	Working shots of timbers
100-0053	NW	Working shots of timbers
100-0054	NW	Working shots of timbers
100-0055	SW	Working shots of timbers
100-0056	S	Working shots of timbers
100-0057	SW	Working shots of timbers
100-0058	SW	Working shots of timbers
100-0059	SW	Working shots of timbers
100-0060	NW	Working shots of timbers
100-0061	NW	Working shots of timbers
100-0062	NW	Working shots of timbers
100-0063	W	Working shots of timbers
100-0064	W	General working shot of site
100-0065	W	General working shot of site
100-0066	W	General working shot of site
100-0067	W	General working shot of site
100-0068	W	General working shot of site
100-0069	W	General working shot of site
100-0070	SW	General working shot of site
100-0071	SW	General working shot of site
100-0072	SW	General working shot of site
100-0073	SW	General working shot of site
100-0074	SW	General working shot of site
100-0075	SW	General working shot of site
100-0076	SW	General working shot of site
100-0077	SW	General working shot of site
100-0078	SW	General working shot of site
100-0079	W	General working shot of site
100-0080	W	General working shot of site
100-0081	W	General working shot of site
100-0082	W	General working shot of site
100-0083	W	General working shot of site
100-0084	W	General working shot of site
100-0085	W	General working shot of site
100-0086	W	General working shot of site
100-0087	W	General working shot of site
100-0088	W	General working shot of site
100-0089	W	General working shot of site
100-0090	W	Site shot

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Description
100-0091	W	Site shot
100-0092	W	Site shot
100-0093	W	Shot of site in landscape
100-0094	W	Shot of site in landscape
100-0095	W	Shot of site in landscape
100-0096	W	Shot of site in landscape
100-0097	W	Site shot
100-0098	W	Site shot
100-0099	W	Working shot of site in landscape
100-0100	W	Working shot of site in landscape
100-0101	W	Working shot of site in landscape
100-0102	W	Working shot of site in landscape
100-0103	W	Shot of site in the landscape
100-0104	W	Shot of site in the landscape
100-0105	W	Shot of site in the landscape
100-0106	W	Shot of site in the landscape
100-0107	W	Shot of site in the landscape
100-0108	W	Shot of site in the landscape
100-0109	SW	Shot of site in the landscape
100-0110	SW	Shot of site in the landscape
100-0111	SW	Shot of site in the landscape
100-0112	SW	Shot of site in the landscape
100-0113	SW	Working shot of site in landscape
100-0114	SW	Working shot of site in landscape
100-0115	-	VOID
100-0116	SW	Site shot
100-0117	SW	Site shot
100-0118	SW	Site shot
100-0119	W	Site shot
100-0120	NW	Site shot
100-0121	SW	Site shot
100-0122	W	Site shot
100-0123	W	Site shot
100-0124	-	VOID
100-0125	W	Site shot
100-0126	W	Site shot
100-0127	W	Site shot
100-0128	W	Site shot
100-0129	W	Site shot
100-0130	W	Site shot
100-0131	-	VOID
100-0132	-	VOID
100-0133	SW	Working shot of site

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Description
100-0134	SW	Working shot of site
100-0135	SW	Working shot of site
100-0136	SW	Working shot of site
100-0137	SW	Working shot of site
100-0138	SW	Working shot of site
100-0139	S	Working shot of site
100-0140	S	Working shot of site
100-0141	S	Working shot of site
100-0142	S	Working shot of site
100-0143	S	Site shot
100-0144	S	Site shot
100-0145	S	Site shot
100-0146	S	Site shot
100-0147	S	Site shot
100-0148	S	Site shot
100-0149	S	Site shot
100-0150	NE	Site shot
100-0151	NE	Site shot
100-0152	NE	Site shot
100-0153	NE	Site shot
100-0154	NE	Site shot
100-0155	NE	Site shot
100-0156	NE	Site shot
100-0157	NE	Site shot
100-0158	NE	Site shot
100-0159	E	Site shot
100-0160	E	Site shot
100-0161	E	Site shot
100-0162	E	Site shot
100-0163	E	Site shot
100-0164	E	Site shot
100-0165	E	Site shot
100-0166	E	Site shot
100-0167	E	Site shot
100-0168	E	Site shot
100-0169	E	Site shot
100-0170	E	Site shot
100-0171	E	Site shot
100-0172	E	Site shot
100-0173	S	Shot of wood area
100-0174	S	Shot of wood area
100-0175	S	N facing section of NE burnt mound quadrant [201004]
100-0176	S	N facing section of NE burnt mound quadrant [201004]

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Description
100-0177	S	N facing section of NE burnt mound quadrant [201004]
100-0178	W	E facing section of NE burnt mound quadrant [201004]
100-0179	N	S facing section of SW burnt mound quadrant [201007]
100-0180	N	S facing section of SW burnt mound quadrant [201007]
100-0181	N	S facing section of SW burnt mound quadrant [201007]
100-0182	E	W facing section of SW burnt mound quadrant [201007]
100-0183	E	W facing section of SW burnt mound quadrant [201007]
100-0184	E	Shot of burnt spread [201053]
100-0185	N	Shot of wood
100-0186	E	Shot of wood
100-0187	S	Plan shot of wood
100-0188	S	Shot of wood
100-0189	S	Shot of wood
100-0190	W	Shot of wood
100-0191	W	Shot of wood
100-0192	NW	Shot of northern Enclosure ditch
100-0193	NW	Shot of northern Enclosure ditch
100-0194	S	Shot of possible hollow way
100-0195	W	E facing section of southern Enclosure ditch
100-0196	E	W facing section of ditch [201012], (201013), (201099), (201103)
100-0197	E	W facing section of ditch [201012], (201013), (201099), (201103)
100-0198	E	W facing section of ditch [201012], (201013), (201099), (201103)
100-0199	E	W facing section of ditch [201012], (201013), (201099), (201103)
100-0200	E	W facing section of ditch [201012], (201013), (201099), (201103)
100-0201	E	W facing section of ditch [201012], (201013), (201099), (201103)
100-0202	E	W facing section of ditch [201012], (201013), (201099), (201103)
100-0203	E	W facing section of ditch [201012], (201013), (201099), (201103)
100-0204	-	Test shot
100-0205	-	Test shot
100-0206	-	Test shot
100-0207	-	Test shot
100-0208	-	VOID
100-0209	-	VOID
100-0210	-	VOID
100-0211	-	VOID
100-0212	SW	Timbers, Vertical 20cm, Horizonal 60cm
100-0213	SW	Timbers, Vertical 20cm, Horizonal 60cm
100-0214	SW	Timbers, Vertical 20cm, Horizonal 60cm
100-0215	SW	Timber, Vertical 20cm, Horizonal 60cm
100-0216	SW	Timber, Vertical 20cm, Horizonal 60cm
100-0217	SW	Timber, Vertical 20cm, Horizonal 160cm
100-0218	SW	Timber, Vertical 20cm, Horizonal 160cm
100-0219	W	Timber, Vertical 20cm, Horizontal 200cm

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Description
100-0220	W	Timber, Vertical 20cm, Horizontal 200cm
100-0221	S	Timber 203006 and 203007
100-0222	S	Timber 203006 and 203007
100-0223	S	Timber 203006 and 203007
100-0224	SE	Timber 203006 and 203007
100-0225	NE	Timber 203006 and 203007
100-0226	N	Timber 203006 and 203007
100-0227	-	VOID
100-0228	NW	Timber 203006 and 203007
100-0229	-	VOID
100-0230	SW	Timber 203006 and 203007
100-0231	S	Timber 203008
100-0232	SE	Timber 203008
100-0233	E	Timber 203008
100-0234	N	Timber 203008
100-0235	NW	Timber 203008
100-0236	NW	Timber 203008
100-0237	W	Timber 203008
100-0238	S	Timber 203009
100-0239	SE	Timber 203009
100-0240	E	Timber 203009
100-0241	NE	Timber 203009
100-0242	N	Timber 203009
100-0243	NNW	Timber 203009
100-0244	NW	Timber 203009
100-0245	-	VOID
100-0246	W	Timber 203009
100-0247	SW	Timber 203009
100-0248	SW	Timber 203010
100-0249	SW	Timber 203010
100-0250	S	Timber 203010
100-0251	N	Timber 203010
100-0252	W	Timber 203010
100-0253	S	Plan shot of timber 203011
100-0254	S	Plan shot of timber 203011
100-0255	S	Plan shot of timber 203011
100-0256	S	Plan shot of timber 203011
100-0257	N	Plan shot of timber 203011
100-0258	N	Plan shot of timber 203011
100-0259	N	Plan shot of timber 203011
100-0260	SW	Plan shot of timber 203012
100-0261	SW	Plan shot of timber 203012
100-0262	SW	Plan shot of timber 203012

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Description
100-0263	SW	Plan shot of timber 203012
100-0264	NE	Plan shot of timber 203012
100-0265	NE	Plan shot of timber 203012
100-0266	NE	Plan shot of timber 203012
100-0267	S	Timber 203013
100-0268	SSW	Timber 203013
100-0269	W	Timber 203013
100-0270	N	Timber 203013
100-0271	S	Timber 203013
100-0272	S	Timber 203014
100-0273	SW	Timber 203014
100-0274	SE	Timber 203014
100-0275	NE	Timber 203014
100-0276	N	Timber 203014
100-0277	NW	Timber 203014
100-0278	W	Timber 203014
100-0279	SW	Timber 203015
100-0280	W	Timber 203015
100-0281	S	Timber 203015
100-0282	NE	Timber 203015
100-0283	N	Timber 203015
100-0284	S	Timbers 203006, 203007, 203025
100-0285	S	Timbers 203006, 203007, 203025
100-0286	E	Timbers 203006, 203007, 203025
100-0287	NE	Timbers 203006, 203007, 203025
100-0288	N	Timbers 203006, 203007, 203025
100-0289	NW	Timbers 203006, 203007, 203025
100-0290	W	Timbers 203006, 203007, 203025
100-0291	W	Timbers 203006, 203007, 203025
100-0292	SW	Timbers 203006, 203007, 203025
100-0293	S	Timbers 203006, 203007, 203025
100-0294	S	Timber 203008
100-0295	SE	Timber 203008
100-0296	E	Timber 203008
100-0297	NE	Timber 203008
100-0298	N	Timber 203008
100-0299	N	Timber 203008
100-0300	NW	Timber 203008
100-0301	W	Timber 203008
100-0302	SW	Timber 203008
100-0303	SW	Timber 203009
100-0304	SE	Plan of timber 203009
100-0305	SE	Timber 203009

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Description
100-0306	NE	Timber 203009
100-0307	N	Timber 203009
100-0308	NW	Timber 203009
100-0309	W	Timber 203009
100-0310	S	Plan of timber 203022
100-0311	E	Timber 203022
100-0312	N	Timber 203022
100-0313	W	Timber 203022
100-0314	SW	Timber 203012
100-0315	SW	Timber 203012
100-0316	SW	Timber 203012
100-0317	SW	Plan of Timber 203012
100-0318	SW	Plan of Timber 203012
100-0319	NE	Timber 203012
100-0320	E	Timber 203012
100-0321	E	Timber 203012
100-0322	SW	Timber 203010
100-0323	S	Timber 203010
100-0324	SE	Timber 203010
100-0325	SW	Plan of timber 203010
100-0326	NW	Timber 203010
100-0327	S	Plan of timber 203011
100-0328	S	Plan of timber 203011
100-0329	S	Plan of timber 203011
100-0330	S	Timber 203011
100-0331	SW	Timber 203011
100-0332	S	Timber 203011
100-0333	NE	Timber 203011
100-0334	N	Timber 203011
100-0335	N	Timber 203011
100-0336	N	Timber 203011
100-0337	SW	Timber 203011
100-0338	SW	Timber 203016
100-0339	S	Timber 203016
100-0340	SE	Timber 203016
100-0341	NE	Timber 203016
100-0342	N	Plan of timber 203016
100-0343	N	Timber 203016
100-0344	NW	Timber 203016
100-0345	W	Timber 203016
100-0346	S	Timber 203017
100-0347	W	Timber 203017
100-0348	SE	Timber 203017

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Description
100-0349	NE	Timber 203017
100-0350	W	Timber 203015
100-0351	S	Timber 203015
100-0352	SE	Timber 203015
100-0353	NE	Timber 203015
100-0354	N	Timber 203015
100-0355	N	Plan of timber 203015
100-0356	SW	Timber 203013
100-0357	W	Timber 203013
100-0358	NW	Timber 203013
100-0359	W	Plan of timber 203013
100-0360	S	Timber 203013
100-0361	S	Timber 203014
100-0362	W	Timber 203014
100-0363	SW	Timber 203014
100-0364	NW	Timber 203014
100-0365	N	Timber 203014
100-0366	S	Timber 203014
100-0367	SE	Timber 203014
100-0368	E	Timber 203014
100-0369	S	Plan of timber 203014
100-0370	SW	Timber 203019
100-0371	S	Timber 203019
100-0372	S	Plan of timber 203019
100-0373	W	Timber 203019
100-0374	S	Plan of timber 203021
100-0375	NW	Timber 203021
100-0376	NW	Timber 203021
100-0377	N	Timber 203021
100-0378	E	Timber 203021
100-0379	SW	Timber 203018
100-0380	S	Timber 203018
100-0381	SE	Plan of timber 203018
100-0382	NE	Timber 203018
100-0383	S	Plan of timber 203023
100-0384	S	Plan of timber 203023
100-0385	SE	Timber 203023
100-0386	S	Timber 203023
100-0387	N	Timber 203023
100-0388	N	Timber 203023
100-0389	NE	Timber 203023
100-0390	N	Plan of timber 203026
100-0391	N	Plan of timber 203026

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Description
100-0392	NE	Plan of timber 203026
100-0393	NE	Plan of timber 203026
100-0394	NW	Timber 203026
100-0395	NW	Timber 203026
100-0396	NW	Timber 203026
100-0397	SE	Timber 203026
100-0398	SE	Timber 203026
100-0399	SE	Timber 203026
100-0400	SE	Timber 203026
100-0401	SE	Timber 203026
100-0402	NE	Timber 203026
100-0403	N	Timber 203026
100-0404	N	Timber 203026
100-0405	SW	Timber 203027
100-0406	SW	Plan of timber 203027
100-0407	S	Timber 203027
100-0408	NW	Timber 203027
100-0409	N	Timber 203027
100-0410	NE	Timber 203027
100-0411	SE	Timber 203027
100-0412	NW	Plan of timber 203028
100-0413	NW	Plan of timber 203028
100-0414	NW	Timber 203028
100-0415	NW	Timber 203028
100-0416	SE	Timber 203028
100-0417	SE	Timber 203028
100-0418	W	Plan of timbers 203020 and 203024
100-0419	E	Plan of timbers 203020 and 203024
100-0420	E	Plan of timbers 203020 and 203024
100-0421	E	Plan of timbers 203020 and 203024
100-0422	E	Plan of timbers 203020 and 203024
100-0423	E	Plan of timber 203024
100-0424	N	Timber 203024
100-0425	E	Timber 203024
100-0426	E	Timber 203024
100-0427	E	Timber 203024
100-0428	E	Timber 203024
100-0429	SE	Timber 203024
100-0430	S	Timber 203024
100-0431	W	Timber 203024
100-0432	W	Timber 203024
100-0433	W	Timber 203024
100-0434	W	Timber 203024

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Description
100-0435	SW	Timber 203024
100-0436	NW	Timber 203024
100-0437	W	Timber 203020
100-0438	W	Timber 203020
100-0439	W	Timber 203020
100-0440	W	Timber 203020
100-0441	S	Timber 203020
100-0442	E	Timber 203020
100-0443	E	Timber 203020
100-0444	E	Timber 203020
100-0445	E	Timber 203020
100-0446	N	Plan of timber 203020
100-0447	NW	Section of ditch [201115], (201116) to (201122)
100-0448	NW	Section of ditch [201115], (201116) to (201122)
100-0449	NW	Section of ditch [201115], (201116) to (201122)
100-0450	NW	Section of ditch [201115], (201116) to (201122)
100-0451	NW	Section of ditch [201115], (201116) to (201122)
100-0452	NW	Section of ditch [201115], (201116) to (201122)
100-0453	NW	Section of ditch [201115], (201116) to (201122)
100-0454	NW	Section of ditch [201115], (201116) to (201122)
100-0455	NW	Section of ditch [201115], (201116) to (201122)
100-0456	NW	Section of ditch [201115], (201116) to (201122)
100-0457	NW	Section of ditch [201115], (201116) to (201122)
100-0458	NW	Section of ditch [201115], (201116) to (201122)
100-0459	NW	Section of ditch [201115], (201116) to (201122)
100-0460	NW	Section of ditch [201115], (201116) to (201122)
100-0461	NE	SW facing section 201.15 of ditch [201114]
100-0462	NE	SW facing section 201.15 of ditch [201114]
100-0463	NE	SW facing section 201.15 of ditch [201114]
100-0464	NE	SW facing section 201.15 of ditch [201114]
100-0465	SW	NE facing section of Enclosure ditch cut
100-0466	SW	NE facing section of Enclosure ditch cut
100-0467	NE	SW facing section of ditch [201123] & [201125]
100-0468	NE	SW facing section of ditch [201123] & [201125]
100-0469	NE	SW facing section of ditch [201123] & [201125]
100-0470	NE	SE facing section of [201125]
100-0471	E	Monolith tin in W facing section of burnt spread (201054), (201065), (201055)
100-0472	E	Monolith tin in W facing section of burnt spread (201054), (201065), (201055)
100-0473	E	Monolith tin in W facing section of burnt spread (201054), (201065), (201055)
100-0474	NW	Spread of flints located in base of (201076) sitting on top of buried clay
100-0475	SE	Spread of flints located in base of (201076) sitting on top of buried clay
100-0476	SE	Spread of flints located in base of (201076) sitting on top of buried clay
100-0477	SW	NE facing section of ditch [201131]

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Description
100-0478	-	Working shot of timber 203008
100-0479	-	Working shot of timber 203008
100-0480	-	Working shot of timber 203008
100-0481	-	Working shot of timber 203008
100-0482	S first	Timber 203008 anticlockwise
100-0483	-	Timber 203008 anticlockwise
100-0484	-	Timber 203008 anticlockwise
100-0485	-	Timber 203008 anticlockwise
100-0486	-	Timber 203008 anticlockwise
100-0487	-	Timber 203008 anticlockwise
100-0488	-	Timber 203008 anticlockwise
100-0489	-	Timber 203008 anticlockwise
100-0490	-	Timber 203008 anticlockwise
100-0491	-	Timber 203008 anticlockwise
100-0492	-	Timber 203008 anticlockwise
100-0493	-	Timber 203008 anticlockwise
100-0494	-	Timber 203008 anticlockwise
100-0495	-	Timber 203008 anticlockwise
100-0496	-	Timber 203008 anticlockwise
100-0497	-	Timber 203008 anticlockwise
100-0498	-	Timber 203008 anticlockwise
100-0499	-	Timber 203008 anticlockwise
100-0500	-	Timber 203008 anticlockwise
100-0501	-	Timber 203008 anticlockwise
100-0502	-	Timber 203008 anticlockwise
100-0503	-	Timber 203008 anticlockwise
100-0504	-	Timber 203008 anticlockwise
100-0505	-	Timber 203008 anticlockwise
100-0506	-	Timber 203008 anticlockwise
100-0507	-	Timber 203008 anticlockwise
100-0508	S first	Timber 203009 anticlockwise
100-0509	-	Timber 203009 anticlockwise
100-0510	-	Timber 203009 anticlockwise
100-0511	-	Timber 203009 anticlockwise
100-0512	-	Timber 203009 anticlockwise
100-0513	-	Timber 203009 anticlockwise
100-0514	-	Timber 203009 anticlockwise
100-0515	-	Timber 203009 anticlockwise
100-0516	-	Timber 203009 anticlockwise
100-0517	-	Timber 203009 anticlockwise
100-0518	-	Timber 203009 anticlockwise
100-0519	-	Timber 203009 anticlockwise
100-0520	-	Timber 203009 anticlockwise

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Description
100-0521	-	Timber 203009 anticlockwise
100-0522	-	Timber 203009 anticlockwise
100-0523	-	Timber 203009 anticlockwise
100-0524	-	Timber 203009 anticlockwise
100-0525	-	Timber 203009 anticlockwise
100-0526	-	Timber 203009 anticlockwise
100-0527	-	Timber 203009 anticlockwise
100-0528	-	Timber 203009 anticlockwise
100-0529	-	Timber 203009 anticlockwise
100-0530	-	Timber 203009 anticlockwise
100-0531	-	Timber 203009 anticlockwise
100-0532	-	Timber 203009 anticlockwise
100-0533	-	Working shot
100-0534	-	Working shot
100-0535	-	Working shot
100-0536	-	Working shot
100-0537	-	Working shot
100-0538	-	Working shot
100-0539	-	Working shot
100-0540	-	Working shot
100-0541	-	Working shot
100-0542	-	Working shot
100-0543	-	Working shot
100-0544	-	Working shot
100-0545	-	Working shot
100-0546	-	Working shot
100-0547	-	Working shot
100-0548	-	Working shot
100-0549	-	Working shot
100-0550	-	Working shot
100-0551	-	Working shot
100-0552	-	Working shot
100-0553	-	Working shot
100-0554	-	Working shot
100-0555	SW first	Timber 203010 anticlockwise
100-0556	-	Timber 203010 anticlockwise
100-0557	-	Timber 203010 anticlockwise
100-0558	-	Timber 203010 anticlockwise
100-0559	-	Timber 203010 anticlockwise
100-0560	-	Timber 203010 anticlockwise
100-0561	-	Timber 203010 anticlockwise
100-0562	-	Timber 203010 anticlockwise
100-0563	-	Timber 203010 anticlockwise

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Description
100-0564	-	Timber 203010 anticlockwise
100-0565	-	Timber 203010 anticlockwise
100-0566	-	Timber 203010 anticlockwise
100-0567	-	Timber 203010 anticlockwise
100-0568	-	Timber 203010 anticlockwise
100-0569	-	Timber 203010 anticlockwise
100-0570	-	Timber 203010 anticlockwise
100-0571	-	Timber 203010 anticlockwise
100-0572	-	Timber 203010 anticlockwise
100-0573	-	Timber 203010 anticlockwise
100-0574	-	Timber 203010 anticlockwise
100-0575	-	Timber 203010 anticlockwise
100-0576	-	Timber 203010 anticlockwise
100-0577	-	Timber 203010
100-0578	-	Timber 203010
100-0579	-	Timber 203010
100-0580	-	Timber 203010
100-0581	-	Timber 203010
100-0582	SW	Tree bowl and NE facing section in cut [201131]
100-0583	E	Tree bowl in cut of Enclosure ditch [201089]
100-0584	SW first	Timber 203015 anticlockwise
100-0585	-	Timber 203015 anticlockwise
100-0586	-	Timber 203015 anticlockwise
100-0587	-	Timber 203015 anticlockwise
100-0588	-	Timber 203015 anticlockwise
100-0589	-	Timber 203015 anticlockwise
100-0590	-	Timber 203015 anticlockwise
100-0591	-	Timber 203015 anticlockwise
100-0592	-	Timber 203015 anticlockwise
100-0593	-	Timber 203015 anticlockwise
100-0594	-	Timber 203015 anticlockwise
100-0595	-	Timber 203015 anticlockwise
100-0596	-	Timber 203015 anticlockwise
100-0597	-	Timber 203015 anticlockwise
100-0598	-	Timber 203015 anticlockwise
100-0599	-	Timber 203015 anticlockwise
100-0600	-	Timber 203015 anticlockwise
100-0601	-	Timber 203015 anticlockwise
100-0602	-	Timber 203015 anticlockwise
100-0603	-	Timber 203015 anticlockwise
100-0604	-	Timber 203015 anticlockwise
100-0605	-	Timber 203015 anticlockwise
100-0606	-	Timber 203015 anticlockwise

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Description
100-0607	-	Timber 203015 anticlockwise
100-0608	-	Timber 203015 anticlockwise
100-0609	-	Timber 203015 anticlockwise
100-0610	-	Timber 203015 anticlockwise
100-0611	-	Timber 203015 anticlockwise
100-0612	-	Timber 203015 anticlockwise
100-0613	-	Timber 203015 anticlockwise
100-0614	-	Timber 203015 anticlockwise
100-0615	-	Timber 203015 anticlockwise
100-0616	-	Timber 203015 anticlockwise
100-0617	-	Timber 203015 anticlockwise
100-0618	-	Timber 203015 anticlockwise
100-0619	-	Timber 203015 anticlockwise
100-0620	-	Timber 203015 anticlockwise
100-0621	-	Timber 203015 anticlockwise
100-0622	-	Timber 203015 anticlockwise
100-0623	-	Timber 203015 anticlockwise
100-0624	-	Timber 203015 anticlockwise
100-0625	-	Timber 203015 anticlockwise
100-0626	-	Timber 203015 anticlockwise
100-0627	-	Timber 203015 anticlockwise
100-0628	-	Timber 203015 anticlockwise
100-0629	-	Timber 203015 anticlockwise
100-0630	-	Timber 203015 anticlockwise
100-0631	-	Timber 203015 anticlockwise
100-0632	-	Timber 203015 anticlockwise
100-0633	-	Timber 203015 anticlockwise
100-0634	-	Timber 203015 anticlockwise
100-0635	-	Timber 203015 anticlockwise
100-0636	-	Timber 203015 anticlockwise
100-0637	-	Timber 203015 anticlockwise
100-0638	-	Timber 203015 anticlockwise
100-0639	-	Timber 203015 anticlockwise
100-0640	-	Timber 203015 anticlockwise
100-0641	SW first	Timber 203013 anticlockwise
100-0642	-	Timber 203013 anticlockwise
100-0643	-	Timber 203013 anticlockwise
100-0644	-	Timber 203013 anticlockwise
100-0645	-	Timber 203013 anticlockwise
100-0646	-	Timber 203013 anticlockwise
100-0647	-	Timber 203013 anticlockwise
100-0648	-	Timber 203013 anticlockwise
100-0649	-	Timber 203013 anticlockwise

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Description
100-0650	-	Timber 203013 anticlockwise
100-0651	-	Timber 203013 anticlockwise
100-0652	-	Timber 203013 anticlockwise
100-0653	-	Timber 203013 anticlockwise
100-0654	-	Timber 203013 anticlockwise
100-0655	-	Timber 203013 anticlockwise
100-0656	-	Timber 203013 anticlockwise
100-0657	-	Timber 203013 anticlockwise
100-0658	-	Timber 203013 anticlockwise
100-0659	-	Timber 203013 anticlockwise
100-0660	-	Timber 203013 anticlockwise
100-0661	-	Timber 203013 anticlockwise
100-0662	-	Timber 203013 anticlockwise
100-0663	-	Timber 203013 anticlockwise
100-0664	-	Timber 203013 anticlockwise
100-0665	SW first	Timber 203014
100-0666	-	Timber 203014
100-0667	-	Timber 203014
100-0668	-	Timber 203014
100-0669	-	Timber 203014
100-0670	-	Timber 203014
100-0671	-	Timber 203014
100-0672	-	Timber 203014
100-0673	-	Timber 203014
100-0674	-	Timber 203014
100-0675	-	Timber 203014
100-0676	-	Timber 203014
100-0677	-	Timber 203014
100-0678	-	Timber 203014
100-0679	-	Timber 203014
100-0680	-	Timber 203014
100-0681	-	Timber 203014
100-0682	-	Timber 203014
100-0683	-	Timber 203014
100-0684	-	Timber 203014
100-0685	-	Timber 203014
100-0686	-	Timber 203014
100-0687	-	Timber 203014
100-0688	-	Timber 203014
100-0689	-	Timber 203014
100-0690	-	Timber 203014
100-0691	-	Timber 203014
100-0692	NE	SW facing ditch section [201149], (201150), (201151)

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Description
100-0693	NE	SW facing ditch section [201149], (201150), (201151)
100-0694	NE	SW facing ditch section [201149], (201150), (201151) and terminus
100-0695	NE	SW facing ditch section [201149], (201150), (201151) and terminus
100-0696	NE	SW facing ditch section [201149], (201150), (201151) and terminus
100-0697	NE	SW facing ditch section [201149], (201150), (201151) and terminus
100-0698	NE	SW facing ditch section [201149], (201150), (201151) and terminus
100-0699	NE	SW facing ditch section [201149], (201150), (201151) and terminus
100-0700	NW	Stones and timber 203060 at ditch terminus
100-0701	SE	Stones and timber 203060 at ditch terminus
100-0702	SE	Slot trench with ditch terminus and excavation of burnt mound
100-0703	NE	SW facing ditch section and terminus
100-0704	NE	SW facing curve of ditch
100-0705	NE	SW facing curve of ditch
100-0706	SE first	Timber 203059 anticlockwise
100-0707	SE first	Timber 203059 anticlockwise
100-0708	NNE	View of monolith in section
100-0709	SW first	Timber 203019
100-0710	-	Timber 203019
100-0711	-	Timber 203019
100-0712	-	Timber 203019
100-0713	-	Timber 203019
100-0714	-	Timber 203019
100-0715	-	Timber 203019
100-0716	-	Timber 203019
100-0717	-	Timber 203019
100-0718	-	Timber 203019
100-0719	-	Timber 203019
100-0720	-	Timber 203019
100-0721	-	Timber 203019
100-0722	-	Timber 203019
100-0723	-	Timber 203019
100-0724	-	Timber 203019
100-0725	-	Timber 203019
100-0726	-	Timber 203019
100-0727	-	Timber 203019
100-0728	-	Timber 203019
100-0729	-	Working shot
100-0730	-	Working shot
100-0731	-	Working shot
100-0732	-	Working shot
100-0733	-	Working shot
100-0734	-	Working shot
100-0735	-	Working shot

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Description
100-0736	-	Working shot
100-0737	-	Working shot
100-0738	-	Working shot
100-0739	-	Working shot
100-0740	-	Working shot
100-0741	-	Working shot
100-0742	-	Working shot
100-0743	-	Working shot
100-0744	-	Working shot
100-0745	-	Working shot
100-0746	-	Working shot
100-0747	-	Working shot
100-0748	-	Working shot
100-0749	-	Working shot
100-0750	-	Working shot
100-0751	-	Working shot
100-0752	-	Working shot
100-0753	-	Working shot
100-0754	NE first	Timber 203021 anticlockwise
100-0755	-	Timber 203021 anticlockwise
100-0756	-	Timber 203021 anticlockwise
100-0757	-	Timber 203021 anticlockwise
100-0758	-	Timber 203021 anticlockwise
100-0759	-	Timber 203021 anticlockwise
100-0760	-	Timber 203021 anticlockwise
100-0761	-	Timber 203021 anticlockwise
100-0762	-	Timber 203021 anticlockwise
100-0763	-	Timber 203021 anticlockwise
100-0764	-	Timber 203021 anticlockwise
100-0765	-	Timber 203021 anticlockwise
100-0766	-	Timber 203021 anticlockwise
100-0767	-	Timber 203021 anticlockwise
100-0768	-	Timber 203021 anticlockwise
100-0769	-	Timber 203021 anticlockwise
100-0770	-	Timber 203021 anticlockwise
100-0771	-	Timber 203021 anticlockwise
100-0772	-	Timber 203021 anticlockwise
100-0773	NNW	View of monolith in section
100-0774	SE	Mid-Ex of [201155] and wooden trough
100-0775	SE	Mid-Ex of [201155] and wooden trough
100-0776	NNE	Mid-Ex of [201155] and wooden trough
100-0777	NNE	Mid-Ex of [201155] and wooden trough
100-0778	NNE	Mid-Ex of [201155] and wooden trough

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Description
100-0779	NNE	Mid-Ex of [201155] and wooden trough
100-0780	NW	Mid-Ex of [201155] and wooden trough
100-0781	NW	Mid-Ex of [201155] and wooden trough
100-0782	NW	Mid-Ex of [201155] and wooden trough - S part
100-0783	NW	Mid-Ex of [201155] and wooden trough - N part
100-0784	SW	Mid-Ex of [201155] and wooden trough
100-0785	SW	Overview of [201155] and wooden trough
100-0786	SW	Mid-Ex of [201155] and wooden trough
100-0787	SW	Mid-Ex of [201155] and wooden trough
100-0788	NW	Mid-Ex of [201155] and wooden trough
100-0789	W	Mid-Ex of [201155] and wooden trough
100-0790	NNE	Overview of [201155] and wooden trough
100-0791	N	Overview of [201155] and wooden trough
100-0792	SW	Overview of [201155] and wooden trough
100-0793	S	Overview of [201155] and wooden trough
100-0794	W	Overview of [201155] and wooden trough
100-0795	N	Overview of [201155] and wooden trough
100-0796	NE	Mid-Ex of [201155] and wooden trough working shot
100-0797	NE	Mid-Ex of [201155] and wooden trough working shot
100-0798	NE	Mid-Ex of [201155] and wooden trough working shot
100-0799	NE	Mid-Ex of [201155] and wooden trough working shot
100-0800	NW	Wooden trough (NW side detail)
100-0801	NW	Wooden trough (N side detail)
100-0802	NW	Wooden trough (S side detail)
100-0803	SE	Wooden trough (E side detail)
100-0804	SSE	Overview of [201153], [201155] and wooden trough
100-0805	SW	NE facing section of [201153], (201154)
100-0806	SW	NE facing section of [201153], (201154)
100-0807	SW	NE facing section of [201153], (201154)
100-0808	Plan	Post-Ex of stakeholes [201156], [201158]
100-0809	SSW	View of monolith in section
100-0810	E	Mid-Ex of (201160)
100-0811	E	Post-Ex of (201160)
100-0812	SSW	View of monolith in section
100-0813	S	Mid-Ex of [201163], (201164)
100-0814	W	Working shot RA
100-0815	W	Working shot RA
100-0816	W	Wide shot RA
100-0817	W	Wide shot RA
100-0818	W	Close up RA
100-0819	-	Timber proving it is natural trunk
100-0820	-	Timber proving it is natural trunk
100-0821	-	Timber proving it is natural trunk

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Description
100-0822	E	W facing section of burnt mound section part 1.
100-0823	E	W facing section of burnt mound section part 1.
100-0824	E	W facing section of burnt mound section part 2.
100-0825	E	W facing section of burnt mound section part 2.
100-0826	E	W facing section of burnt mound section part 3.
100-0827	E	W facing section of burnt mound section part 3.
100-0828	E	W facing section of burnt mound section part 4.
100-0829	E	W facing section of burnt mound section part 4.
100-0830	E	W facing section of burnt mound section part 5.
100-0831	E	W facing section of burnt mound section part 5.
100-0832	S	View of slot through peat (201028)
100-0833	S	View of slot through peat (201028)
100-0834	E	W facing slots of burnt mound section
100-0835	E	W facing slots of burnt mound section
100-0836	NW	Timbers
100-0837	NW	Timbers
100-0838	ESE	Lump of redeposited natural and burnt mound material (201171)
100-0839	ESE	Lump of redeposited natural and burnt mound material (201171)
100-0840	NNW	Lump of redeposited natural and burnt mound material (201171)
100-0841	NNW	Lump of redeposited natural and burnt mound material (201171)
100-0842	SE	View of (201171) within trough and mound
100-0843	SE	View of (201171) within trough and mound
100-0844	SE	SE terminus of [201015]
100-0845	N	N facing section of pit and trough
100-0846	-	Working shot of trough
100-0847	-	Working shot of trough
100-0848	-	Working shot of trough
100-0849	-	Working shot of trough
100-0850	-	Working shot of trough
100-0851	-	Working shot of trough
100-0852	-	Working shot of trough
100-0853	-	Working shot of trough
100-0854	-	Working shot of trough
100-0855	-	Working shot
100-0856	-	Working shot
100-0857	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0858	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0859	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0860	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0861	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0862	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0863	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0864	-	Trough shot for 3D image

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Description
100-0865	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0866	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0867	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0868	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0869	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0870	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0871	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0872	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0873	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0874	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0875	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0876	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0877	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0878	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0879	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0880	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0881	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0882	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0883	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0884	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0885	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0886	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0887	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0888	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0889	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0890	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0891	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0892	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0893	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0894	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0895	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0896	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0897	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0898	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0899	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0900	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0901	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0902	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0903	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0904	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0905	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0906	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0907	-	Trough shot for 3D image

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Description
100-0908	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0909	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0910	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0911	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0912	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0913	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0914	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0915	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0916	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0917	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0918	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0919	-	Trough shot for 3D image
100-0920		No Record?
100-0921	N	North baulk
100-0922	N	North baulk
100-0923	W	Working shot of digger exposed trough
100-0924	W	Working shot of digger exposed trough
100-0925	W	Pre-Ex photo of burnt spread in SE corner of Tr. 1. (201180)
100-0926	W	Pre-Ex photo of burnt spread in SE corner of Tr. 1. (201180)
100-0927	W	Pre-Ex photo of burnt spread in SE corner of Tr. 1. (201180)
100-0928	SW	Pre-Ex photo of possible trough
100-0929	SW	Pre-Ex photo of possible trough
100-0930	SE	Pre-Ex photo of possible trough
100-0931	E	Pre-Ex photo of possible trough
100-0932	SW	Layers of redeposit (upcast from troughs) and fulacht material
100-0933	SW	Layers of redeposit (upcast from troughs) and fulacht material
100-0934	SW	Layers of redeposit (upcast from troughs) and fulacht material
100-0935	SE	Mid-Ex of trough
100-0936	SE	Mid-Ex of trough
100-0937	SE	Mid-Ex of trough with stones to West
100-0938	SE	Wood in base of trough
100-0939	NE	Mid-Ex of [201185], (201186)
100-0940	NNE	Mid-Ex of [201185], (201186)
100-0941	NNW	Mid-Ex of [201185], (201186)
100-0942	W	Working shot of trough [201179]
100-0943	W	Working shot of trough [201179]
100-0944	SW	Wood lined trough [201179]
100-0945	SW	Wood lined trough [201179]
100-0946	W	Wood lined trough [201179]
100-0947	NW	Shot of possible trough cut [201200]
100-0948	NW	Shot of possible trough cut [201200]
100-0949	N	Post-Ex of [201187]
100-0950	NW	Post-Ex of [201187]

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Description
100-0951	-	Working shot of trough cut [201179]
100-0952	-	Working shot of trough cut [201179]
100-0953	-	Working shot of trough cut [201179]
100-0954	-	Working shot of trough cut [201179]
100-0955	-	Working shot of trough cut [201179]
100-0956	-	Working shot of trough cut [201179]
100-0957	-	Post-Ex shot of trough cut [201200]
100-0958	-	Post-Ex shot of trough cut [201200]
100-0959	-	Post-Ex shot of trough cut [201200]
100-0960	-	Post-Ex shot of trough cut [201200]
100-0961	E	Post-Ex shot of [201130] where cut seems to terminate then abruply continue into area formerly covered by peat and where what is believed to be the natural water course/source is evidently meandering
100-0962	NE	As above
100-0963	SE	Raised are where ditch was though to to terminate before continuing again
100-0964	W	Site 20.1 Photos
100-0965	W	Site 20.1 Photos
100-0966	W	Site 20.1 Photos
100-0967	W	Site 20.1 Photos
100-0968	W	Site 20.1 Photos
100-0969	W	Site 20.1 Photos
100-0970	W	Site 20.1 Photos
100-0971	W	Site 20.1 Photos
100-0972	W	Site 20.1 Photos
100-0973	W	Site 20.1 Photos
100-0974	W	Site 20.1 Photos
100-0975	W	Site 20.1 Photos
100-0976	W	Site 20.1 Photos
100-0977	SW	Site 20.1 Photos
100-0978	SW	Site 20.1 Photos
100-0979	SW	Site 20.1 Photos
100-0980	SW	Site 20.1 Photos
100-0981	SW	Site 20.1 Photos
100-0982	SW	Site 20.1 Photos
100-0983	SW	Site 20.1 Photos
100-0984	SW	Site 20.1 Photos
100-0985	SW	Site 20.1 Photos
100-0986	SW	Site 20.1 Photos
100-0987	SW	Site 20.1 Photos
100-0988	SW	Site 20.1 Photos
100-0989	SW	Site 20.1 Photos
100-0990	SW	Site 20.1 Photos
100-0991	W	Site 20.1 Photos

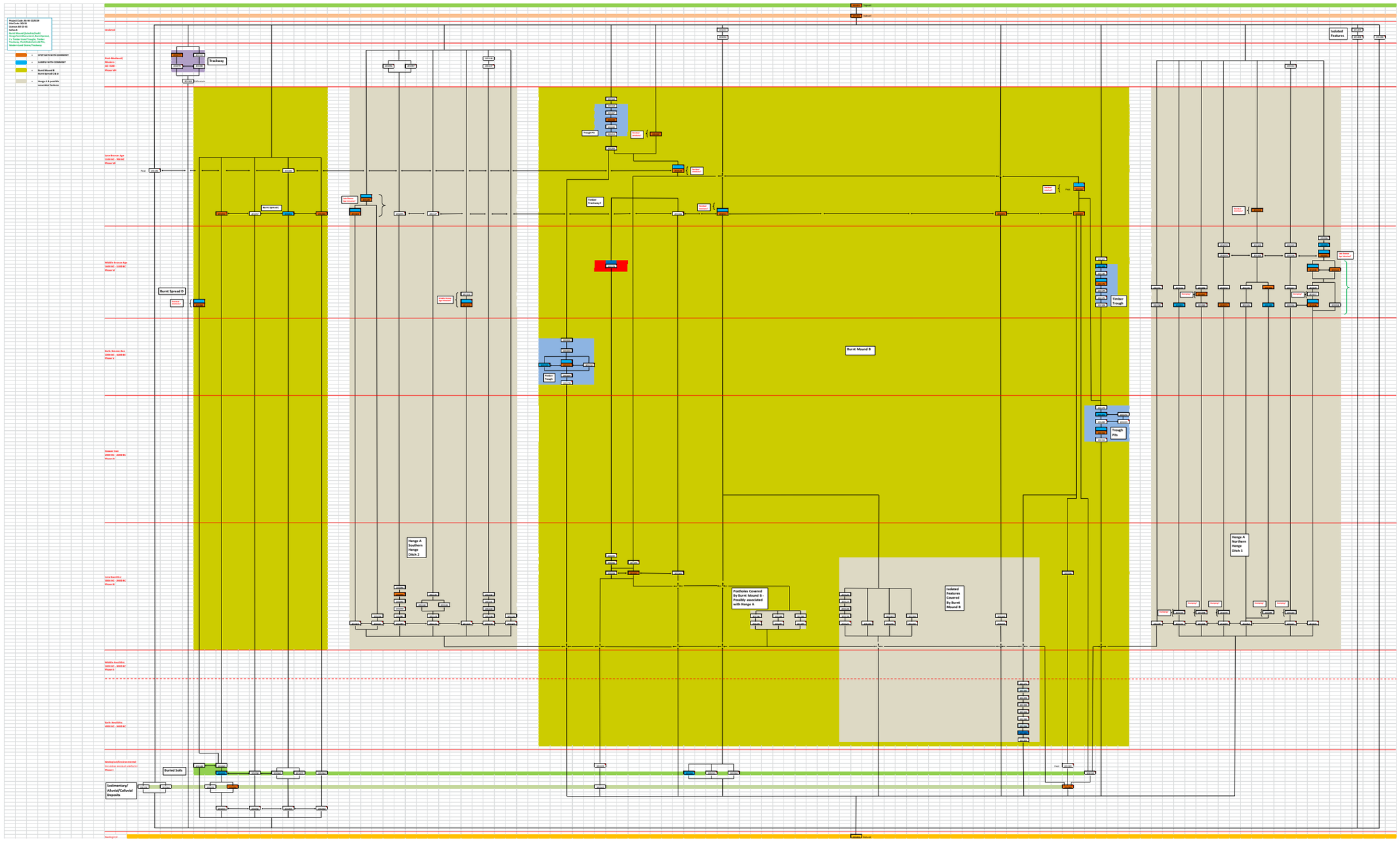
Photo No.	Direction Facing	Description
100-0992	W	Site 20.1 Photos
100-0993	W	Site 20.1 Photos
100-0994	W	Site 20.1 Photos
100-0995	W	Site 20.1 Photos
100-0996	W	Site 20.1 Photos
100-0997	S	Site 20.1 Photos
100-0998	S	Site 20.1 Photos
100-0999	S	Site 20.1 Photos
100-1000	NE	Site 20.1 Photos
100-1001	NE	Site 20.1 Photos
100-1002	NE	Site 20.1 Photos
100-1003	NE	Site 20.1 Photos
100-1004	SW	Post-Ex of trough wood in situ [201179]
100-1005	SW	Post-Ex of trough wood in situ [201179]
100-1006	NW	Post-Ex trough [201179] wood in situ
100-1007	NW	Post-Ex trough [201179] wood in situ
100-1008	NW	Post-Ex trough [201179] wood in situ
100-1009	NW	Post-Ex trough [201179] wood in situ
100-1010	SW	Post-Ex trough [201179] wood in situ
100-1011	SE	Post-Ex trough [201179] wood in situ
100-1012	SE	Post-Ex trough [201179] wood in situ
100-1013	SW	Post-Ex trough [201179] wood in situ
100-1014	NW first	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1015	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1016	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1017	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1018	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1019	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1020	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1021	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1022	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1023	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1024	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1025	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1026	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1027	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1028	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1029	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1030	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1031	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1032	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1033	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1034	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Description
100-1035	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1036	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1037	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1038	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1039	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1040	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1041	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1042	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1043	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1044	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1045	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1046	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1047	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1048	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1049	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1050	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1051	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1052	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1053	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1054	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1055	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1056	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1057	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1058	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1059	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1060	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1061	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1062	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1063	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1064	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1065	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1066	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1067	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1068	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1069	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1070	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1071	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1072	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1073	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1074	-	3D shot of wood lining (201207), clockwise
100-1075	W	Pit [201207]
100-1076	W	Pit [201207]
100-1077	W	Timbers and NW end of Enclosure ditch

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Description
100-1078	W	Timbers and NW end of Enclosure ditch
100-1079	SW	Timbers and NW end of Enclosure ditch
100-1080	SW	Timbers and NW end of Enclosure ditch
100-1081	SW	Timbers and NW end of Enclosure ditch
100-1082	SE	Timbers and NW end of Enclosure ditch
100-1083	SE	Timbers and NW end of Enclosure ditch
100-1084	-	Timber 203.127
100-1085	-	Timber 203.127
100-1086	-	Timber 203.127
100-1087	-	Timber 203.127
100-1088	-	Timber 203.127
100-1089	-	Timber 203.127
100-1090	-	Timber 203.127
100-1091	-	Timber 203.127
100-1092	-	Timber 203.127
100-1093	-	Timber 203.127
100-1094	-	Timber 203.127
100-1095	-	Timber 203.127
100-1096	-	Timber 203.127
100-1097	-	Timber 203.127
100-1098	-	Timber 203.127
100-1099	-	Timber 203.127
100-1100	-	Timber 203.128
100-1101	-	Timber 203.128
100-1102	-	Timber 203.128
100-1103	-	Timber 203.128
100-1104	-	Timber 203.128
100-1105	-	Timber 203.128
100-1106	-	Timber 203.128
100-1107	-	Timber 203.128
100-1108	-	Timber 203.128
100-1109	-	Timber 203.128
100-1110	-	Timber 203.128
100-1111	-	Timber 203.128
100-1112	-	Timber 203.128
100-1113	-	Timber 203.128
100-1114	-	Timber 203.128
100-1115	-	Timber 203.128
100-1116	-	Timber 203.128
100-1117	-	Timber 203.128
100-1118	-	Timber 203.126
100-1119	-	Timber 203.126
100-1120	-	Timber 203.126

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Description
100-1121	-	Timber 203.126
100-1122	-	Timber 203.126
100-1123	-	Timber 203.126
100-1124	-	Timber 203.126
100-1125	-	Timber 203.126
100-1126	-	Timber 203.126
100-1127	-	Timber 203.126
100-1128	-	Timber 203.126
100-1129	-	Timber 203.126
100-1130	-	Timber 203.126
100-1131	-	Timber 203.126
100-1132	-	Timber 203.126
100-1133	-	Timber 203.126
100-1134	-	Timber 203.126
100-1135	-	Timber 203.126
100-1136	-	Timber 203.126
100-1137	-	Timber 203.126
100-1138	-	Timber 203.126
100-1139	-	Timber 203.126
100-1140	-	Timber 203.126
100-1141	E	West facing section of (201215) in [201214]
100-1142	-	Working shots of [201205]
100-1143	-	Working shots of [201205]
100-1144	-	Post-Ex [201205] with wood
100-1145	-	Post-Ex [201205] with wood
100-1146	-	Post-Ex [201205] with wood
100-1147	-	Timber 203140 working shot
100-1148	-	Timber 203140 working shot
100-1149	-	Timber 203140 working shot
100-1150	-	Timber 203140 working shot
100-1151	-	Timber 203140 working shot
100-1152	-	Timber 203140 working shot
100-1153	-	Timber 203140 working shot

Appendix 6 - Site Matrix for Sollus A NEEDs altering



Appendix 7 - Report on the prehistoric pottery pottery for Sollus A

Helen Roche and Eoin Grogan

Summary

Sollus produced an assemblage of 396 sherds plus 99 crumbs (total weight: 5,130g) representing 36 late Bronze Age domestic vessels. The site is a very significant addition to the evidence for Bronze Age settlement in County Tyrone.

Context

The Sollus pottery came from a range of features associated with a ditched enclosure and an overlying burnt mound (Table 7.1). The largest portion of the assemblage (353 sherds plus 277 fragments and crumbs; 16 Vessels: Nos 9–14, 21–26, 28–36) came from fills (**13**, **20**, **24**, **25**, **67**, **71**, **124**, **162**[1]) in the enclosing ditch while Vessel 27 (**84**, 16 sherds and eight fragments) came from a charcoal-rich deposit. A related deposit (**28**) produced a small quantity of pottery, five sherds—including four rims—and one fragment from four vessels (Nos 15–18) as did a pit (**39**, Vessel 18, one bodysherd) and a burnt spread (**54/63**, Vessels 19–20, one sherd and a single fragment). A small number of sherds (eight plus two fragments) representing eight vessels (Nos 1–8, weight: 249g) came from layers in the burnt mound; this material, as indicated by the high percentage of rimsherds (five examples) and the small overall quantity, is probably disturbed from other contexts.

The late Bronze Age assemblage: form, size, fabric and wear

Sollus produced a large collection of coarse pottery representing at least 36 vessels. The assemblage consists principally of large, flat bottomed, domestic vessels. Several vessels—including Nos 2, 4, 7–8, 11, 16–17, 31–33 and 35—are simple bucket-shaped vessels with upright flattened or rounded rims and straight to gently curved body profiles. No. 11 has a gently concave rim top. Vessel 31 has an incurving rim and a closed profile[2] but the others have more upright, open profiles. A slight, incipient neck occurs on Vessel 15. All of these are comparatively fine-walled (≤ 12.89 mm thick) but some, including Nos 4, 8 and 16 are of slightly finer, thinner-walled, fabric (≤ 11.06 mm).

[1] Throughout this report context numbers are in **bold**.
[2] This is where the rim diameter is less than that of the body.

There are nine necked vessels (Nos 7, 21–25 and 28–30): these have closed profiles with sharply inturned, generally bulbous rims, short constricted necks, rounded ridge-like shoulders and rounded convex upper profiles. Vessels 24–25 have more upright profiles with short, gently concave necks. A more exaggerated form is represented by Vessel 30 which has a short, deeply concave neck above a pinched-up high ridge shoulder and a second, slighter, rounded ridge beneath. Only a small number of basesherds are present but these are universally flat-bottomed; this is confirmed by the simple flat unfooted bases from Nos 27, 33 and 35.

The pottery is generally well-preserved but there is extensive slight wear and some sherds are more extensively worn and eroded; overall, the edge-breaks are only slightly worn. Where well-preserved—as with Vessels 4, 17 and 30—the original quality of the material, and the care in finishing, is evident. The outer surfaces were finished with a fine clay and water wash, or 'slurry', rubbed over by hand or fingertips; this served to smoothen the vessel as well as mask inclusions and coil-breaks otherwise visible on the surface. While the inclusions are covered this process sometimes leaves an uneven surface. The majority of pots have a medium to high content of crushed dolerite inclusions (generally ≤ 6 by 5mm but frequently over 9mm in length). Generally the vessels are comparatively thin-walled with most examples less than 12mm thick but a few are up to 17mm thick.

Many of the vessels are represented by small numbers of sherds (fewer than three) but a more substantial part of No. 21 was recovered and the sherds (54 sherds/47 fragments and crumbs) from this weigh 1,060g. Other comparatively well-represented vessels include Nos 12 (8 sherds/33 fragments and crumbs, 162g), 23 (10/21, 396g) and 27 (16/8, 515g). However, bearing in mind that some of the larger vessels of this type frequently weigh between 5kg and 7kg, it is clear that the pottery was deposited in a fragmentary condition and was almost certainly derived from domestic contexts. For example, the sherds from Vessels 36 (12/21, 253g) and Vessel 25 (7/18, 203g) may represent only about 5% of the pots. That there may have been a selective process in the deposition of this material at Sollus is suggested by the data from the enclosure ditch fills. These produced 21 pots from seven contexts: of these vessels seven were represented by a single sherd and five others had fewer than five sherds present.

Nevertheless, that these pots originally fulfilled a domestic role is evident from the number of vessels (at least 22 of the 36 pots identified[3]) that had sooting or burnt accretions resulting from use in cooking. These figures are consistent with the originally functional nature of the assemblage but the pattern of deposition suggests that they were selected from domestic debris—refuse pits or middens—for special deposition in the ditch.

The fragmentary nature of most of the assemblage precluded any detailed reconstruction and, hampered further by the very low numbers of basesherds, no complete profiles could be established. Nevertheless, it is evident that the Sollus pots are medium to large vessels. Some of the necked and shouldered vessels, such as Nos 7 and 28, may have been quite squat pots similar to examples from Haughey's Fort, Co. Armagh (Mallory 1988, fig. 7) and Clonfinlough, Co. Offaly (Maloney *et al*. 1993, fig. 50). Generally the vessels are upright and bucket-shaped. Estimated rim diameters were determined for five vessels: No. 7 (270mm), No. 27 (220mm), No. 28 (270mm), No. 21 (280mm) and No. 32 (300mm).

Comparative material

The principal forms at Sollus can be readily paralleled in the Irish material. Simple, bucket-shaped vessels with upright or slightly open profiles, such as Nos 2, 4, 8, 11, 16–17, occur widely including at, for example, Stamullin and Raynestown, Co. Meath (Grogan and Roche 2007; 2008), Kilbane and Lough Gur Sites C and L, Co. Limerick (Grogan and Roche 2012; Ó Ríordáin 1954, fig. 16.2), and Haughey's Fort, Co. Armagh (Mallory 1995, fig. 7; see also Grogan 2005, fig. 3; Grogan and Roche 2010, illus. 10:C-D, G-I). The biconical form of Vessel 31, with a rounded incurving rim and closed profile, occurs at several sites including settlements, as at Mooghaun, Co. Clare (Grogan 2005), and burials—as intact containers for cremations—such as Priestsnewtown, Co. Wicklow (Grogan and Roche 2004, fig. 1), and Knockaholet, Co. Antrim (Henry 1934, pl. 1:1–2).

Necked vessels are not common but are represented at Ballinderry 2, Co. Offaly (Hencken 1942, fig. 2), Moynagh Lough, Co. Meath (Bradley 1997, fig. 3; 2004), and Mooghaun and Knocknalappa, Co. Clare (Grogan 2005, fig. 1; Raftery, J. 1942, fig. 3.1; Grogan *et al*. 1999). More elaborate forms, with bulbous rims and necked and/or shouldered profiles also occur at in funerary contexts as at Raynestown (Grogan and Roche 2008, figs 1–2) and on the settlement site of Haughey's Fort (Mallory 1991, fig. 13). Internally bevelled rims—as on

[3] Those without surviving evidence for cooking, including Nos 1–2, 4, 7, 9–11, 16, 21 and 28, are represented by very few sherds.

Vessel 27—are very common, as at Site C, Lough Gur, Co. Limerick (Ó Ríordáin 1954, fig 16.2). In discussing examples from other sites, including Rathgall, Raftery (1995, 154–55, fig. 76) noted the similarity to the rims of stave-built wooden vessels, such as the Iron Age examples from Corlea, Co. Longford; similar late Bronze Age ceramic vessels came from Lough Eskragh, Co. Tyrone (see Waddell 2010, fig. 7.35:A5). Echoing Case (1961, 196) Raftery suggested that these might have been designed to support lids. Likewise, it is probable that the short necks and shoulders were to help secure organic (leather or textile) lids or covers. Small perforations, usually close to the rim as on Vessel 25, occur as an occasional feature in the Irish material. In some cases, where they are clogged by burnt residues, they were clearly vents for use in cooking but other vessels show no sign of sooting or burnt accretions and these were probably used for storage. The apertures are too small for handles but, likewise, they would exclude most insects.

Regional context and date

There are few recorded Late Bronze Age assemblages in Tyrone but parallels for the Sollus material occur at in late deposits in the Kilhoyle wedge tomb (Herring 1938; see Case 1961, fig. 24: 3 and 7) and in the small assemblage from Lough Eskragh (Collins and Seaby 1960; Williams 1978). Well-dated material, as at Haughey's Fort, Raynestown, Priestsnewtown and Mooghaun indicate that pottery of types represented at Sollus had emerged towards the end of the Middle Bronze Age, *c*. 1300 BC, but continued in use to the end of the Late Bronze Age around 800 BC.

Conclusions

While there is some variation in Late Bronze Age pottery, in terms of form and fabric details, there appears to be little differentiation in the contexts in which the vessels were deposited. Both heavy and relatively fine pots, such as those from Sollus, occur on domestic, ritual and funerary sites. The domestic use of vessels did not preclude them from subsequent deposition on ceremonial sites, as at the Grange Stone Circle, Lough Gur, Co. Limerick, and Lugg, Co. Dublin (Ó Ríordáin 1951; Roche 2004; Kilbride-Jones 1950; Roche and Eogan 2007), or in funerary contexts at, for example, Kilbane, Co. Limerick (O'Callaghan 2006; 2012; Grogan and Roche 2012), and Priestsnewtown, Co. Wicklow (Grogan and Roche 2004), and in later deposits in wedge tombs as at Largantea and Loughash, Co. Derry/Londonderry (Case 1961,

228: 'Kilhoyle Pots'; Herring 1938; Davies 1939). As noted above the Sollus pottery had previously been used in domestic contexts and some of the material may been brought to the site in the form of domestic debris. This type of coarse domestic pottery had developed by the end of the middle Bronze Age (*c*. 1300 BC) and continued to the end of the period (*c*. 800 BC) or possibly into the early Hallstatt C phase of the Iron Age (Grogan and Roche 2009; 2010). The Sollus assemblage is a very significant addition to the evidence for Late Bronze Age settlement in this region. It is also important at an island-wide level as it confirms the homogenous nature of ceramic production and use during this period.

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Vessel	*Location*	*Context*	*No. of sherds*	*Rim*	*Base angle*	*Basesherds*	*Body*	*Frags*	Crumbs	*Weight*
1	Topsoil	201001	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	15g
2	Burnt mound	201007	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	25g
3	Burnt mount	201009	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	33g
4	Burnt mound	201011	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	31g
5	Burnt mound	201011	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	5g
6	Burnt mound	201011	3	1	-	-	1	1	-	52g
7	Burnt mound	201011	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	34g
8	Burnt mound	201011	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	69g
9	Enclosure ditch	201013	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	7g
10	Enclosure ditch	201013	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	7g
11	Enclosure ditch	201020	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	13g
12	Enclosure ditch	201020	20	1	-	-	7	12	21	162g
13	Enclosure ditch	201024	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	20g
14	Enclosure ditch	201024/25	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	38g
15	Deposit	201028	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	40g
16	Deposit	201028	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	54g
17	Deposit	201028	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	28g
18	Pit fill	201039	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	30g
19	Burnt spread	201054	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	5g
20	Burnt spread	201063	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	9g
21	Enclosure ditch	201067	75	2	-	-	48	25	22	1060g
22	Enclosure ditch	201067	6	1	-	-	4	1	-	93g
23	Enclosure ditch	201067	24	2	-	-	8	14	7	396g
24	Enclosure ditch	201067	5	3	-	-	2	-	-	47g
25	Enclosure ditch	201067	25	7	-	-	-	18	-	203g
26	Enclosure ditch	201071	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	19g
27	Deposit	201084	24	2	5	1	8	8	-	515g
28	Enclosure ditch	201124	6	1	-	-	3	2	-	149g
29	Enclosure ditch	201124	14	1	-	-	7	6	-	151g
30	Enclosure ditch	201124	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	54g
31	Enclosure ditch	201124	7	1	-	-	4	2	-	96g
32	Enclosure ditch	201124	4	3	-	-	1	-	-	15g
33	Enclosure ditch	201162	38	3	-	-	8	27	-	272g
34	Enclosure ditch	201162	3	-	2	-	-	1	-	58g
35	Enclosure ditch	201162	84	1	5	-	31	47	49	1072g
36	Enclosure ditch	201162	33	3	-	-	9	21	-	253g
Total			396	41	12	1	151	191	99	5130g

Table 7.1. Vessel details from Sollus, Co. Tyrone.

Catalogue

The excavation number AE/13/61 is omitted throughout: only the context (in **bold**) and find number are included (e.g. **201011**:9).

Sherd numbers incorporating a forward slash indicates joining sherds (*e.g.* 2/6). Vessel numbers have been allocated to pottery where some estimation of the form of the pot is possible, or where the detailed evidence of featured sherds (e.g. rims, shoulders) or the fabric indicates separate vessels. The colour reference refers to the outer surface/core/inner surface (e.g. orange/grey/black). The thickness refers to an average dimension; where relevant a thickness range is indicated. The inclusions were examined using simple magnification and in some cases attribution reflects probable, rather than certain, identification. Inclusions: low content: less than 15%, medium: 15–25%, high: more than 25%.

Fragments are small sherds (generally less than 10mm square) where only one surface has survived while crumbs are very small pieces (≤ 5 x 5mm) generally without surviving surfaces.

Weathered: some wear damage to surfaces and edge breaks. Abraded: considerable wear resulting in loss of surfaces

The Late Bronze Age assemblage

[Topsoil (**201001**)]
Vessel 1. Represented by a bodysherd and a fragment (**001:08**).

Hard compact fabric with a medium content of inclusions including dolerite (≤ 6.3mm). The somewhat uneven weathered exterior surface was finished with a creamy clay and water wash. Colour: buff-orange/dark grey/grey-brown. Thickness: 9.5–10.4mm. Weight: 15g.

[Burnt Mound fill (**201007**)]
Vessel 2. Represented by rimsherd (**007:12**).

Simple flat rim. Thick walled, hard compact fabric with a medium to high content of inclusions including dolerite (≤ 3.7mm). The exterior surface is smooth and finished with a creamy clay and water wash. Colour: brown-orange/dark grey/brown-orange. Thickness: 13.0mm. Weight: 25g.

[Burnt Mound fill (**201009**)]
Vessel 3. Represented by a bodysherd (**009**:01).

Thick walled, coarse but well-fired fabric with a high content of inclusions (≤ 7.4mm). The uneven weathered exterior surface was finished with a creamy clay and water wash. Traces of carbonised residue are present on the interior surface. Colour: buff-orange/dark grey/grey-black. Thickness: 13.4mm. Weight: 33g.

[Burnt Mound fill (**201011**)]
Vessel 4. Represented by a rimsherd (**011**:09).

Simple rounded rim. Thin walled, coarse fabric with a medium to high content of inclusions including dolerite (≤4.5mm). The uneven weathered exterior surface was finished with a creamy clay and water wash. Colour: brown-orange/dark grey/brown. Thickness: 9.4mm. Weight: 31g.

[Burnt Mound fill (**201011**)]
Vessel 5. Represented by a fragment (**011:13**).

Curved interior surface, possibly from the rim area. Hard, coarse fabric with a high content of inclusions (≤ 7.6mm). Most of the exterior surface is missing but traces of a clay and water wash survive. Slight traces of carbonised residue are present on the interior surface. Colour: orange/dark grey/grey-black. Thickness: 10.8mm. Weight: 5g.

[Burnt Mound fill (**201011**)]
Vessel 6. Represented by a bodysherd (**011**:14), a rim fragment and a fragment (**011**:15).

Simple rounded rim. Hard, coarse but well fired fabric with a high content of inclusions (≤ 5.3mm). The slightly uneven weathered exterior surface was finished with a creamy clay and water wash. Slight traces of carbonised residue are present on areas of the interior surface. Colour: orange-brown/grey/orange-brown. Thickness: 9.5–11.4mm. Weight: 52g.

[Burnt Mound fill (**201011**)]
Vessel 7. Represented by a rimsherd (**011**:16a).

Simple rounded rim. Thin walled, hard coarse fabric with a medium to high content of inclusions (≤ 7.2mm). The somewhat uneven weathered exterior surface was finished with a creamy clay and water wash. Colour: orange-brown/grey/orange. Estimated rim diameter: 270mm. Thickness: 10.1mm. Weight: 34g.

[Burnt Mound fill (**201011**)]
Vessel 8. Represented by a rimsherd (**011**:16b).

Rounded rim and a rounded shoulder 24.0mm below the rim, defined by a constricted neck. Thick walled, coarse but well executed fabric with a high content of inclusions (≤ 6.4mm). The slightly uneven weathered exterior surface was finished with a creamy clay and water wash. Slight traces of carbonised residue are present on both surfaces. Colour: brown/dark grey/orange-brown. Thickness: 15.2mm. Weight: 69g.

[Enclosure ditch fill (**201013**)]
Vessel 9. Represented by bodysherd (**013**:05).

Thin walled, somewhat chalky textured fabric with a low to medium content of inclusions (≤ 4.3mm). The weathered sherd was finished with a creamy clay and water wash. Colour: orange throughout. Thickness: 7.2mm. Weight: 7g.

[Enclosure ditch fill (**201013**)]
Vessel 10. Represented by a fragment (**013**:06).

Thick walled, coarse fabric with a high content of inclusions (≤ 4.2mm). The weathered exterior surface was finished with a creamy clay and water wash. Colour: orange/dark grey/orange-brown. Thickness: 12.0mm. Weight: 7g.

[Enclosure ditch fill (**201020**)]
Vessel 11. Represented by a rim (**020**:01)

Flat rim, hard, compact fabric with a medium content of inclusions (≤ 3.8mm). The weathered exterior surface was finished with a creamy clay and water wash and slightly chalky to touch. Colour: orange/grey/orange-brown. Thickness: 10.9mm. Weight: 13g.

[Enclosure ditch fill (**201020**)]
Vessel 12. Represented by a rim fragment, seven bodysherds, twelve fragments and twenty one crumbs (**020**:02).

Simple rounded rim. Thick walled, coarse fabric with a high content of inclusions (≤ 5.3mm). The uneven weathered exterior surface was finished with a creamy clay and water wash. Slight traces of carbonised residue are present on both surfaces. Colour: orange/dark grey/orange-brown. Thickness: 12.2–14.3mm. Weight: 162g.

[Enclosure ditch fill (**201024**)]
Vessel 13. Represented by a bodysherd (**024**:03) and a fragment (**024**:02).

Thick walled, hard coarse fabric with a medium content of inclusions (≤ 4.7mm). The uneven weathered exterior surface were finished with a clay and water wash. Slight traces of carbonised residue are present on the interior surface. Colour: orange/grey/brown. Thickness: 10.4–13.3mm. Weight: 20g.

[Enclosure ditch fill (**201024, 201025**)]
Vessel 14. Represented by two bodysherds (**024**:01; **025**:01).

Thick walled, hard compact fabric with a medium content of inclusions (≤ 4.7mm). The weathered exterior surface is smooth and was finished with a clay and water wash. Slight traces of carbonised residue are present on the interior surface. Colour: orange-brown/grey/brown-black. Thickness: 12.4–12.8mm. Weight: 38g.

[Deposit (**201028**)]
Vessel 15. Represented by a rimsherd (**028**:30) and a fragment (**028**:32).

Flat rim which is folded over on the exterior surface creating a slight indentation below the rim. Good quality, hard but coarse fabric with a high content of inclusions including dolerite (≤ 3.4mm). The weathered exterior surface is somewhat uneven but had been finished with a creamy clay and water wash. Carbonised residue is present on the interior surface. Colour: brown/grey-brown/black. Thickness: 10.7–11.8mm. Weight: 40g.

[Deposit (**201028**)]
Vessel 16. Represented by a rimsherd **(028**:39) and a bodysherd (**028**:34).

Simple flat rim. Good quality, hard but slightly coarse fabric with a high content of inclusions including dolerite (≤ 3.9mm). The weathered exterior surface is somewhat uneven but was finished with a creamy clay and water wash. Colour: orange-brown/dark grey/black. Thickness: 10.7–12.2mm. Weight: 54g.

[Deposit (**201028**)]
Vessel 17. Represented by a rimsherd (**028**:47).

Simple flat rim. Thick walled, coarse but good quality fabric with a medium to high content of inclusions (≤ 5.4mm). The weathered exterior surface was finished with a clay and water wash. Colour: dark brown throughout. Thickness: 14.6mm. Weight: 28g.

[Fill of pit (**201039**)]
Vessel 18. Represented by a bodysherd (**039**:01)

Hard, coarse fabric with a medium to high content of inclusions (≤ 5.9mm). The weathered exterior surface is uneven but had been finished with a clay and water wash. Slight traces of carbonised residue are present on the interior surface. Colour: orange-brown/dark grey/dark brown. Thickness: 10.2mm. Weight: 30g.

[Upper fill of burnt spread (**201054**)]
Vessel 19. Represented by a bodysherd (**054**:01)

Thin walled, compact fabric with a medium content of inclusions (≤ 2.9mm). The weathered exterior surface is slightly chalky in texture. Colour: orange/dark grey/grey-brown. Thickness: 8.6mm. Weight: 5g.

[Burnt spread (**201063**)]
Vessel 20. Represented by a fragment (**063**:01).

Thick walled, coarse fabric with a high content of inclusions (≤ 4.2mm). The weathered exterior surface was finished with a clay and water wash. Colour: orange/dark grey/grey-brown. Thickness: 14.5mm. Weight: 9g.

[Enclosure ditch fill (**201067**)]
Vessel 21. Represented by two large portions of the rim, forty eight bodysherds, twenty five fragments and twenty two crumbs (**067**:01a)

Rounded, sharply in-turned rim. Hard, coarse brittle fabric with a high content of inclusions (≤ 7.7mm). The weathered exterior surface is somewhat uneven but was finished with a creamy clay and water wash. Colour: orange/dark grey-orange/buff-orange. Estimated rim diameter: 280mm. Thickness: 10.2–12.2mm. Weight: 1060g.

[Enclosure ditch fill (**201067**)]
Vessel 22. Represented by a rimsherd, four bodysherds and a fragment (**067**:01b).

Simple rounded rim with a rounded shoulder 20.0mm below the rim, defined by a constricted neck. Hard, coarse brittle fabric with a moderate high content of inclusions (≤ 5.9mm). The weathered exterior surface is somewhat uneven but was finished with a creamy clay and water wash. Carbonised residue is present on the interior surface. Colour: orange/orange-grey/brown-black. Thickness: 9.3–10.9mm. Weight: 93g.

[Enclosure ditch fill (**201067**)]
Vessel 23. Represented by two rimsherds, eight bodysherds, fourteen fragments and seven crumbs (**067**:01c).

Simple rounded rim with a low rounded shoulder 28.1mm below the rim, defined by a constricted neck. Thick walled, hard coarse fabric with a high content of inclusions (≤ 7.7mm). The weathered exterior surface is somewhat uneven and rough to touch but was finished with a clay and water wash. Carbonised residue are present on the interior surface. Colour: buff-orange/dark grey/black. Thickness: 12.0–13.1mm. Weight: 396g.

[Enclosure ditch fill (**201067**)]
Vessel 24. Represented by three rim fragments and two bodysherds (**067**:01d).

Rounded rim with constriction below the rim forming a short 'neck'. Hard, coarse fabric with a high content of inclusions (≤ 5.2mm). The weathered and somewhat uneven exterior surface was finished with a clay and water wash. Colour: buff-orange/grey/buff-orange. Thickness: 10.4–12.8mm. Weight: 47g.

[Enclosure ditch fill (**201067**)]
Vessel 25. Represented by seven rim fragments and eighteen fragments (**067**:01e).

Simple rounded rim. Thick walled, coarse fabric with a high content of inclusions (≤ 5.7mm). The weathered and uneven exterior surface was finished with a clay and water wash. Portions of two perforations are present 16.7mm below the rim. Carbonised residue is present on the interior surface. Colour: buff-orange/grey/brown-black. Thickness: 12.4–14.2mm. Weight: 203g.

[Enclosure ditch fill (**201071**)]
Vessel 26. Represented by a bodysherd (**071**:01)

Hard, compact fabric with a medium content of inclusions (≤ 3.9mm). The weathered exterior surface is chalky in texture and finished with a creamy clay and water wash. Colour: buff-orange/dark grey/grey. Thickness: 10.3mm. Weight: 19g.

[Charcoal rich deposit (**201084)**]
Vessel 27. Represented by a rimsherd, a rim fragment, a base-angle sherd, four base-angle fragments, a base sherd, eight bodysherds and eight fragments (**084**:01, 02).

Flat inward sloping rim with a slight outward projection and a rounded un-stepped base-angle. Thick walled, coarse fabric with a high content of inclusions (≤ 7.2mm). The somewhat uneven weathered exterior surface was finished with a creamy clay and water wash. Carbonised residue is present on areas of the interior surface. The rim and the area below the rim is fire-blackened. Colour: orange/dark grey/orange-black. Estimated rim diameter: 220mm. Thickness: 11.8–16.6mm. Weight: 515g.

[Enclosure ditch fill (**201124**)]
Vessel 28. Represented by large portion of rim, three bodysherds and two fragments (**124**:01).

Rounded rim with a rounded shoulder 20.8mm below the rim, defined by a constricted neck. Thick walled, hard coarse fabric with a medium content of inclusions (≤ 5.6mm). The weathered somewhat uneven exterior surface was finished with a clay and water wash. Colour: brown/dark grey/buff-brown. Estimated rim diameter: 270mm. Thickness: 11.7–16.7mm. Weight: 149g.

[Enclosure ditch fill (**201124**)]
Vessel 29. Represented by a rimsherd, seven bodysherds and six fragments (**124**:01).

Rounded rim with a rounded shoulder 23.7mm below the rim. Hard, coarse somewhat brittle fabric with a high content of inclusions (≤ 7.2mm). The weathered and uneven exterior surface was finished with a creamy clay and water wash. Traces of carbonised residue are present on areas of the interior surface. Colour: orange-brown-brown/grey/orange-black. Thickness: 12.9–14.2mm. Weight: 151g.

[Enclosure ditch fill (**201124**)]
Vessel 30. Represented by a rimsherd (**124**:02).

Rounded rim with two shoulders below the rim; the upper is formed by a pronounced pinched up ridge and a constricted neck. Thick walled, hard compact, well executed fabric with a high content of inclusions including dolerite (≤ 5.4mm). The slightly weathered exterior surface is smoothed with a clay and water wash. Traces of carbonised residue are present on both surfaces. Colour: brown-black/dark grey/grey-brown. Thickness: 13.6mm. Weight: 54g.

[Enclosure ditch fill (**201124**)]
Vessel 31. Represented by a rimsherd, four bodysherds and two fragments (**124**:02).

Simple rounded gently in-turned rim. Hard, coarse somewhat brittle fabric with a high content of inclusions (≤ 5.3mm). The uneven weathered exterior surface was finished with a creamy clay and water wash. Carbonised residue is present on areas of the interior surface. Colour: orange-brown/dark grey/brown-black. Thickness: 11.3–12.7mm. Weight: 96g.

[Enclosure ditch fill (**201124**)]
Vessel 32. Represented by three rim fragments and a bodysherd (**124**:02).

Simple rounded rim. Hard, coarse somewhat brittle with a medium content of inclusions (≤ 4.5mm). The weathered somewhat uneven exterior surface was finished with a clay and water wash. Carbonised residue is present on the interior surface of the bodysherd. Colour: orange/dark grey/orange. Estimated rim diameter: 300mm. Thickness: 9.2–9.4mm. Weight: 15g.

[Enclosure ditch fill (**201162**)]
Vessel 33. Represented by three rimsherds, eight bodysherds, and twenty seven fragments (**162**:01. 02).

Simple flat rim. Thick walled, coarse but compact fabric with a high content of inclusions (≤ 6.2mm). The weathered exterior surface is uneven but had been finished with a clay and water wash. Carbonised residue is present on areas of the interior surface. Colour: orange-brown/grey/brown-black. Thickness: 12.4–14.1mm. Weight: 272g.

[Enclosure ditch fill (**201162**)]
Vessel 34. Represented by a base-angle sherd, a base-angle fragment and a fragment (**162**:03).

Thick walled, coarse fabric with a medium to high content of inclusions (≤ 7.8mm). The surfaces are weathered and uneven but had been finished with a clay and water wash. Carbonised residue is present on the interior surface of the bodysherd. Colour: orange/grey/grey-black. Thickness of base: 13.5mm. Thickness of body: 14.6mm. Weight: 58g.

[Enclosure ditch fill (**201162**)]
Vessel 35. Represented by a rim fragment, five base-angle fragments, thirty one bodysherds, forty seven fragments and forty nine crumbs (**162**:04, 05).

Simple rounded rim, simple un-stepped base. Thick walled, hard coarse with a medium to high content of inclusions (≤5.6mm). The weathered uneven exterior surface was finished with a creamy clay and water wash. Carbonised residue is present on the interior surface. Colour: orange/dark grey/brown-black. Thickness: 13.1–16.2mm. Weight: 1072g.

[Enclosure ditch fill (**201162**)]
Vessel 36. Represented by three rim fragments, nine bodysherds and twenty one fragments (**162**:04).

Rounded, gently out-turned rim. Hard, coarse but compact fabric with a medium to high content of inclusions (≤8.7mm). The weathered exterior surface is rough to touch and had been finished with a clay and water wash. Carbonised residue are present on the interior surface. Colour: brown/brown/brown-black. Thickness: 11.5–12.5mm. Weight: 253g.

Illustrated Vessels

Fig. Appendix.7.1

Vessel	**Context**
V. 2	201007:12
V. 4	201011:9
V. 7	201011:16a
V. 8	201011:16b
V. 15	201028:30
V. 16	201028:39

Fig. Appendix.7.2

Vessel	**Context**
V. 21	201067:01
V. 22	201067:01
V. 23	201067:01
V. 24	201067:01
V. 25	201067:01

Fig. Appendix. 7.3

Vessel	**Context**
V. 27	201084:01
V. 28	201124:01

Fig. Appendix. 7.4

Vessel	**Context**
V. 29	201124:01
V. 30	201124:02
V. 31	201124:02
V. 33	201162:01

Appendix 8 - Lithic Assemblage for Sollus A

Introduction

One-hundred-and-sixteen lithic finds from the archaeological resolution phase of Section 1 of the A5 Road Scheme carried out on behalf of The Department for Regional Development, Roads Service in the townland of Sollus, Co. Tyrone were presented for analysis (Table 8.1). The finds are associated with a prehistoric Enclosure and postholes, a burnt mound with associated troughs, and a possible brushwood platform.

Methodology
All lithic artefacts are examined visually and catalogued using Microsoft Excel. The following details are recorded for each artefact which measures at least 20 mm in length or width: context information, raw material type, artefact type, the presence of cortex, artefact condition, length, width and thickness measurements, fragmentation and the type of retouch (where applicable). The technological criteria recorded are based on the terminology and technology presented in Inizan *et al.* 1999. The general typological and morphological classifications are based on Woodman *et al.* 2006. Struck lithics smaller than 20mm were classed as debitage and were not analysed further, unless they are typologically or technologically significant.

Quantification
The finds are 114 flaked pieces of flint, one piece of worked quartz and a natural piece of flint (Table 8.1). Ninety-two artefacts are larger than 20mm in length and width, or are typologically or technologically significant, and were therefore recorded in detail.

Provenance
The majority of the artefacts derived from the topsoil and various ditch fills and burnt spreads (Tables 8.1 and 8.2). Many lithics are *ex situ* (residual), a fact which is reflected in their variable condition (see below).

Condition:
The lithics survive in very variable condition (Tables 8.1 and 8.3). The lustre observed on 64 artefacts (Table 8.1) is the result of their exposure to heat, *i.e.* they did not directly come into contact with fire, but were perhaps left lying beside a hearth (or in this case accidentally became part of the burnt mound deposits). Thirty-two artefacts are incomplete. Fifty-nine flint artefacts bear the remnants of cortex.

Technology/Morphology:
The assemblage comprises four types of flaking products and 52 retouched artefacts (Table 8.4).

CORES AND CORE FRAGMENTS

Six cores (AE/13/61:001:06, AE/13/61:005:07, AE/13/61:028:14, 31, 45 and AE/13/61:071:03), a possible core (AE/13/61:101:01) and two core fragments (AE/13/61:011:03 & 05) were identified in the assemblage.

Find Number	Context	Material	Type	Condition	Cortex/Crust	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Complete	Retouch
AE/13/61:001:01	201001	Flint	Retouched Artefact	Reasonably Fresh	No	52	19	5	Yes	distal direct abrupt, proximal, left and right edge direct semiabrupt
AE/13/61:001:02	201001	Flint	Retouched Artefact	Lustred	Yes	24	26	9	Yes	distal direct abrupt, left and right edge direct semiabrupt
AE/13/61:001:03	201001	Flint	Flake	Lustred	Yes	19	29	11	No	No
AE/13/61:001:04	201001	Flint	Debitage							
AE/13/61:001:05	201001	Flint	Retouched Artefact	Lustred	No	27	25	7	Yes	distal and distal left edge direct semiabrupt
AE/13/61:001:06	201001	Flint	Core	Lustred	Yes	25	10	15	Yes	No
AE/13/61:002:01	201002	Flint	Retouched Artefact	Lustred	Yes	31	40	9	No	distal direct abrupt, distal right edge direct semiabrupt
AE/13/61:002:03	201002	Flint	Blade	Slightly Patinated	No	73	26	12	Yes	No
AE/13/61:002:04	201002	Flint	Retouched Artefact	Reasonably Fresh	No	23	13	6	No	distal and left edge direct abrupt
AE/13/61:005:01	201005	Flint	Retouched Artefact	Lustred	No	32	27	10	Yes	distal direct abrupt
AE/13/61:005:02	201005	Flint	Retouched Artefact	Lustred	Yes	27	24	13	Yes	distal and left edge direct abrupt, right edge direct semiabrupt
AE/13/61:005:03	201005	Flint	Retouched Artefact	Reasonably Fresh	No	18	15	7	Yes	distal, right and left edge direct semiabrupt
AE/13/61:005:04	201005	Flint	Retouched Artefact	Lustred	Yes	33	28	8	Yes	distal direct abrupt, distal left edge direct semiabrupt
AE/13/61:005:05	201005	Flint	Debitage							
AE/13/61:005:06	201005	Flint	Retouched Artefact	Lustred	Yes	22	28	9	Yes	distal and left edge direct abrupt, right edge direct semiabrupt
AE/13/61:005:07	201005	Flint	Core	Burnt	No	22	24	5	No	No
AE/13/61:005:08	201005	Flint	Flake	Lustred	No	28	50	7	No	No
AE/13/61:007:01	201007	Flint	Flake	Lustred	Yes	23	18	4	No	No
AE/13/61:007:02	201007	Flint	Flake	Lustred	Yes	28	34	10	No	No
AE/13/61:007:03	201007	Flint	Retouched Artefact	Lustred	No	21	18	5	No	distal left direct abrupt
AE/13/61:007:04	201007	Flint	Retouched Artefact	Lustred	Yes	20	26	5	No	distal direct and left edge direct abrupt, right edge direct semiabrupt
AE/13/61:007:05	201007	Flint	Retouched Artefact	Lustred	Yes	24	24	6	No	right edge direct semiabrupt
AE/13/61:007:06	201007	Flint	Retouched Artefact	Lustred	No	36	25	8	Yes	distal and right edge direct semiabrupt
AE/13/61:007:07	201007	Flint	Retouched Artefact	Lustred	Yes	27	37	12	No	proximal direct semiabrupt
AE/13/61:007:08	201007	Flint	Retouched Artefact	Lustred	Yes	31	24	15	Yes	distal direct abrupt, left and right edge direct semiabrupt
AE/13/61:007:09	201007	Flint	Retouched Artefact	Lustred	Yes	32	32	7	Yes	distal, and proximal right direct semiabrupt
AE/13/61:007:11	201007	Flint	Flake	Lustred	Yes	36	21	9	Yes	No
AE/13/61:009:03	201009	Flint	Retouched Artefact	Lustred	No	29	27	11	Yes	distal and proximal direct abrupt, left and right edge direct semiabrupt
AE/13/61:009:04	201009	Flint	Retouched Artefact	Lustred	No	39	20	6	No	right edge direct abrupt, proximal direct semiabrupt, proximal bifacial
AE/13/61:011:01	201011	Flint	Retouched Artefact	Lustred	No	37	29	9	Yes	distal direct abrupt, proximal and proximal left and right edge direct semiabrupt
AE/13/61:011:02	201011	Flint	Retouched Artefact	Lustred	Yes	24	24	11	Yes	distal direct abrupt, left and right edge direct semiabrupt
AE/13/61:011:03	201011	Flint	Chunk	Reasonably Fresh	Yes	23	23	13	No	No

Find Number	Context	Material	Type	Condition	Cortex/Crust	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Complete	Retouch
AE/13/61:011:04	201011	Flint	Retouched Artefact	Lustred	Yes	22	25	14	No	distal and left edge inverse semiabrupt
AE/13/61:011:05	201011	Flint	Chunk	Lustred	No	21	14	13	No	No
AE/13/61:011:06	201011	Flint	Retouched Artefact	Lustred	Yes	55	25	10	Yes	left edge and proximal and central right edge direct semiabrupt
AE/13/61:011:07	201011	Flint	Flake	Burnt	Yes	30	33	12	No	No
AE/13/61:011:08	201011	Flint	Retouched Artefact	Lustred	No	20	18	7	No	distal right and right edge direct abrupt, left edge direct semiabrupt
AE/13/61:011:10	201011	Flint	Blade	Lustred	Yes	39	24	8	No	No
AE/13/61:011:11	201011	Flint	Debitage							
AE/13/61:011:12	201011	Flint	Debitage							
AE/13/61:011:17	201011	Flint	Retouched Artefact	Lustred	Yes	40	26	6	Yes	central right edge direct abrupt
AE/13/61:013:01	201013	Flint	Retouched Artefact	Reasonably Fresh	Yes	21	26	13	Yes	distal, right and left edge direct abrupt
AE/13/61:013:02	201013	Flint	Blade	Burnt	Yes	70	25	9	Yes	No
AE/13/61:013:03	201013	Flint	Blade	Reasonably Fresh	Yes	25	12	4	No	No
AE/13/61:013:04	201013	Flint	Retouched Artefact	Lustred	No	26	21	9	Yes	proximal left edge inverse abrupt, proximal right edge direct semiabrupt
AE/13/61:025:02	201025	Flint	Retouched Artefact	Lustred	Yes	29	27	9	No	proximal right direct abrupt, right edge direct semiabrupt
AE/13/61:028:01	201028	Flint	Retouched Artefact	Lustred	Yes	27	17	5	No	distal direct abrupt
AE/13/61:028:02	201028	Flint	Debitage							
AE/13/61:028:03	201028	Flint	Retouched Artefact	Reasonably Fresh	No	31	24	12	Yes	distal direct abrupt, left and right edge direct semiabrupt
AE/13/61:028:04	201028	Flint	Retouched Artefact	Reasonably Fresh	Yes	26	18	9	Yes	distal right direct semiabrupt
AE/13/61:028:06	201028	Flint	Flake	Reasonably Fresh	No	14	35	11	Yes	No
AE/13/61:028:07	201028	Flint	Retouched Artefact	Lustred	No	43	21	7	Yes	distal, left edge and distal right edge direct abrupt, proximal right edge direct semiabrupt
AE/13/61:028:08	201028	Flint	Debitage							
AE/13/61:028:09	201028	Flint	Debitage							
AE/13/61:028:10	201028	Flint	Debitage							
AE/13/61:028:11	201028	Flint	Debitage							
AE/13/61:028:12	201028	Flint	Debitage							
AE/13/61:028:14	201028	Flint	Core	Reasonably Fresh	No	24	18	8	Yes	former distal direct abrupt, left edge direct semiabrupt
AE/13/61:028:15	201028	Flint	Retouched Artefact	Reasonably Fresh	Yes	24	37	11	Yes	distal direct and right edge inverse semiabrupt
AE/13/61:028:16	201028	Flint	Flake	Reasonably Fresh	No	22	14	6	Yes	No
AE/13/61:028:17	201028	Flint	Debitage							
AE/13/61:028:18	201028	Flint	Retouched Artefact	Reasonably Fresh	No	19	23	7	Yes	right edge inverse abrupt
AE/13/61:028:19	201028	Flint	Flake	Reasonably Fresh	Yes	34	36	12	No	No
AE/13/61:028:20	201028	Flint	Blade	Lustred	Yes	45	20	12	No	No

Find Number	Context	Material	Type	Condition	Cortex/Crust	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Complete	Retouch
AE/13/61:028:21	201028	Flint	Retouched Artefact	Reasonably Fresh	Yes	28	19	8	Yes	distal direct abrupt, left edge direct semiabrupt
AE/13/61:028:22	201028	Flint	Flake	Lustred	Yes	20	21	7	Yes	No
AE/13/61:028:23	201028	Flint	Retouched Artefact	Lustred	Yes	16	28	9	No	distal direct abrupt
AE/13/61:028:24	201028	Flint	Debitage							
AE/13/61:028:25	201028	Flint	Debitage							
AE/13/61:028:26	201028	Flint	Retouched Artefact	Lustred	Yes	62	30	11	Yes	distal right edge direct abrupt, left edge and distal direct semiabrupt
AE/13/61:028:27	201028	Flint	Debitage							
AE/13/61:028:28	201028	Flint	Debitage							
AE/13/61:028:29	201028	Flint	Retouched Artefact	Lustred	No	25	32	11	Yes	distal direct semiabrupt, right edge direct abrupt, left edge inverse semiabrupt
AE/13/61:028:31	201028	Flint	Core	Lustred	No	20	14	8	Yes	former distal direct abrupt
AE/13/61:028:33	201028	Flint	Flake	Lustred	Yes	37	23	10	Yes	No
AE/13/61:028:35	201028	Flint	Debitage							
AE/13/61:028:36	201028	Flint	Retouched Artefact	Reasonably Fresh	Yes	18	21	7	Yes	distal direct semiabrupt
AE/13/61:028:37	201028	Flint	Natural Chunk							
AE/13/61:028:40	201028	Flint	Flake	Lustred	No	14	13	3	Yes	proximal inverse abrupt
AE/13/61:028:41	201028	Flint	Debitage							
AE/13/61:028:42	201028	Flint	Retouched Artefact	Reasonably Fresh	No	18	16	4	No	central left edge direct abrupt, distal left edge direct semiabrupt
AE/13/61:028:43	201028	Flint	Retouched Artefact	Lustred	Yes	33	27	8	Yes	left edge and distal right edge direct abrupt, proximal and central right edge direct semiabrupt
AE/13/61:028:45	201028	Flint	Core	Lustred	No	33	39	8	Yes	distal inverse abrupt
AE/13/61:028:46	201028	Flint	Flake	Reasonably Fresh	No	27	26	5	Yes	No
AE/13/61:028:48	201028	Flint	Retouched Artefact	Lustred	Yes	38	15	5	No	distal right edge direct abrupt
AE/13/61:028:49	201028	Flint	Retouched Artefact	Lustred	No	48	44	13	Yes	distal and left edge direct abrupt, right edge direct semiabrupt
AE/13/61:035:01	201035	Flint	Debitage							
AE/13/61:037:01	201037	Flint	Flake	Lustred	Yes	30	32	11	No	No
AE/13/61:054:02	201054	Flint	Flake	Lustred	Yes	35	28	7	Yes	No
AE/13/61:060:202007	201060	Flint	Debitage							
AE/13/61:063:02	201063	Flint	Retouched Artefact	Lustred	Yes	34	34	14	Yes	distal and left edge direct abrupt, right edge direct semiabrupt
AE/13/61:063:03	201063	Flint	Flake	Lustred	No	16	22	3	No	No
AE/13/61:067:02	201067	Flint	Retouched Artefact	Reasonably Fresh	No	17	8	3	Yes	distal direct abrupt
AE/13/61:071:02	201071	Flint	Flake	Lustred	No	32	22	8	Yes	No
AE/13/61:071:03	201071	Flint	Core	Lustred	No	26	24	18	Yes	No
AE/13/61:076:01	201076	Flint	Retouched Artefact	Reasonably Fresh	Yes	42	33	10	Yes	central left edge inverse abrupt

Find Number	Context	Material	Type	Condition	Cortex/Crust	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Complete	Retouch
AE/13/61:076:03	201076	Flint	Flake	Reasonably Fresh	Yes	38	27	9	Yes	No
AE/13/61:076:04	201076	Flint	Retouched Artefact	Lustred	Yes	35	25	8	Yes	distal right edge direct abrupt
AE/13/61:076:05	201076	Flint	Flake	Lustred	Yes	38	26	5	No	No
AE/13/61:076:06	201076	Flint	Flake	Lustred	Yes	42	33	6	Yes	No
AE/13/61:076:07	201076	Flint	Flake	Lustred	Yes	35	36	9	Yes	No
AE/13/61:076:08	201076	Quartz	Debitage							
AE/13/61:076:09	201076	Flint	Flake	Reasonably Fresh	Yes	44	44	11	Yes	No
AE/13/61:076:10	201076	Flint	Flake	Lustred	Yes	48	34	7	Yes	No
AE/13/61:076:11	201076	Flint	Retouched Artefact	Reasonably Fresh	Yes	30	43	10	No	right edge and proximal left edge inverse semiabrupt
AE/13/61:076:12	201076	Flint	Flake	Lustred	Yes	20	30	6	No	No
AE/13/61:076:13	201076	Flint	Debitage							
AE/13/61:076:14	201076	Flint	Flake	Reasonably Fresh	Yes	28	13	3	No	No
AE/13/61:084:03	201084	Flint	Debitage							
AE/13/61:087:01	201087	Flint	Retouched Artefact	Lustred	Yes	19	18	8	Yes	distal direct abrupt, left edge direct semiabrupt
AE/13/61:088:01	201088	Flint	Retouched Artefact	Lustred	Yes	24	24	9	Yes	right edge direct abrupt, distal left edge direct semiabrupt
AE/13/61:093:01	201093	Flint	Retouched Artefact	Lustred	Yes	32	33	12	Yes	distal and distal left edge direct abrupt, right edge direct semiabrupt
AE/13/61:093:02	201093	Flint	Retouched Artefact	Lustred	Yes	28	31	9	Yes	proximal and distal right direct abrupt, left and right edge direct semiabrupt
AE/13/61:101:01	201101	Flint	Core?	Lustred	Yes	25	18	8	Yes	No
AE/13/61:020:202019	202020	Flint	Debitage							

Table 8.1 Composition of the lithic assemblage from Sollus A (AE/13/61)

The six cores and the possible core are all bipolar examples. Cores AE/13/61:005:07 and AE/13/61:028:31 are controlled bipolar cores. AE/13/61:005:07 was made from a flake and AE/13/61:028:31 from a small reused convex end scraper. Core AE/13/61:028:14 was also produced from a reused convex end scraper, but it was not struck in a controlled manner. Instead, it bears stray impact marks that are associated with an advanced beginner knapper (Sternke and Sørensen 2009). Artefact AE/13/61:028:45 is a flake that was struck off a flake and then used as a bipolar-on-anvil core and as convex end scraper or side scraper. Core AE/13/61:001:06 was made from a possible multi-platform flake. It is possible that this core was also used as a natural burin. AE/13/61:071:03 is scalar-like pyramid-shaped core that was made from a small nodule. The possible core (AE/13/61:101:01) is a bipolar example that was produced from a small pebble.

Context Number	Description	Number of Lithics
201001	Topsoil	6
201002	Subsoil	3
201005	Burnt mound deposit	8
201007	Burnt mound deposit	10
201009	Burnt mound deposit	2
201011	Burnt mound deposit	12
201013	Fill of ditch (201012)	4
201025	Fill of ditch slot (201023/201027)	1
201028	Peat deposits	39
201035	Burnt mound deposit	1
201037	Burnt mound deposit	1
201054	Burnt spread	1
201060	Isolated buried soil	1
201063	Burnt spread	2
201067	Upper fill of Enclosure ditch (201068)	1
201071	Secondary fill of Enclosure ditch (201069)	2
201076	Colluvial deposit	14
201084	Burnt spread	1
201087	Topsoil	1
201088	Sedimentary deposit/ Natural	1
201093	Secondary fill of recut Enclosure ditch (201090)	2
201101	Fill of Enclosure ditch (201012)	1
202020	Upper fill of ditch slot (201015)	1

Table 8.2 Context Information for the assemblage from Sollus A (AE/13/61)

CONDITION	AMOUNT
Reasonably fresh	24
Slightly patinated	1
Lustred	64
Burnt	3
Total	**92**

Table 8.3 Assemblage condition from Sollus A (AE/13/61)

Artefact AE/13/61:011:05 is a bipolar core fragment. AE/13/61:011:03 is too damaged to classify it further. Cores AE/13/61:001:06, AE/13/61:005:07, AE/13/61:028:14, AE/13/61:028:31 and AE/13/61:071:03 date to the late Neolithic period, based on their technology and size. AE/13/61:028:45 may be somewhat older and date closer to the middle Neolithic period. The possible core (AE/13/61:101:01) probably also dates to the late Neolithic period. With the exception of the slightly larger core AE/13/61:028:45, the cores are quite uniform in size, measuring between 20mm to 26mm in length (Figure 8.1 and Table 8.1).

TYPE	AMOUNT
Core and core fragment	9
Blade	5
Flake	26
Debitage	23
Retouched artefact	52
Total	**115**

Table 8.4 Assemblage composition from Sollus A (AE/13/61)

BLADES

All five blades (AE/13/61:002:03, AE/13/61:011:10, AE/13/61:013:02-03 and AE/13/61:028:20) identified in the assemblage appear to be single platform examples, but could also have been struck from a multi platform cores.

Blades AE/13/61:002:03 and AE/13/61:013:02 are classic Later Mesolithic examples that were produced with hard hammer stones. AE/13/61:002:03 sustained slight post-depositional edge damage on its central left edge. The blade is 73mm long, 26mm wide and 12mm thick. AE/13/61:013:02 also sustained slight edge damage and measures 70mm long, 25mm wide and 9mm thick.

The other three blades (AE/13/61:011:10, AE/13/61:013:03 and AE/13/61:028:20) are missing their distal ends. AE/13/61:011:10 is a primary blade struck from a small pebble. AE/13/61:028:20 was detached from its core with excessive force. It displays traces of use-wear and polish on its right edge. The three

blades date to the second half of the Neolithic period. AE/13/61:028:20 and AE/13/61:011:10 may date closer to the middle Neolithic period, as they are slightly larger, formal blades (Figure 8.1).

FLAKES

The 26 flakes can be divided in to three main technological categories: at least 15 flakes (see below) were struck from platform cores, three from bipolar cores (AE/13/61:007:11, AE/13/61:011:07 and AE/13/61:076:14) and four flakes (AE/13/61:076:02-03, 05 &12) are primary examples struck from nodules/pebbles. Flake AE/13/61:076:07 is a bipolar-on-anvil or multi platform example. The technology of the remaining three flakes (AE/13/61:005:08, AE/13/61:007:02 and AE/13/61:028:40) cannot be determined.

The 15 platform flakes can be further classified into five single platform examples (AE/13/61:007:01, AE/13/61:028:16, 19, 22 and AE/13/61:076:06) and 10 multi platform examples (AE/13/61:001:03, AE/13/61:028:06, 33, 46, AE/13/61:037:01, AE/13/61:054:02, AE/13/61:063:03, AE/13/61:071:02 and AE/13/61:076:09-10).

Flake AE/13/61:007:01 is missing its distal end. The break surface was used as an end scraper. The flake has polish traces on the distal break surface and on its left and right edges. AE/13/61:028:19 is missing its proximal end and sustained some post-depositional edge damage. AE/13/61:028:22 was removed from its core with excessive force. Its left edge bears traces of use-wear and polish. Flake AE/13/61:076:06 was removed from a well prepared single platform core. The flake is almost certainly a failed hollow scraper blank that terminated in a hinged fracture. Polish and use-wear traces on its distal (hinged) end indicate that the flake was probably used as a natural end scraper. Its left edge has also use-wear traces.

The single platform flakes date to the second half of the Neolithic period. The failed hollow scraper blank most likely dates closer to the middle Neolithic period.

Three (AE/13/61:001:03, AE/13/61:037:01 and AE/13/61:063:03) of the 10 multi platform flakes are incomplete. Eight multi platform flakes (AE/13/61:028:06, 33, 46, AE/13/61:037:01, AE/13/61:054:02, AE/13/61:071:02 and AE/13/61:076:09-10) bear traces of use-wear and/or polish on one or more edges. The distal end of AE/13/61:028:06 was used as a natural hollow/concave scraper and its right edge as a natural burin. The proximal right edge of AE/13/61:028:46 was probably also used as a natural burin, as was the right edge of AE/13/61:054:02. AE/13/61:054:02 was also used as a natural concave scraper. Flake AE/13/61:054:02 was used as a natural end scraper and AE/13/61:076:10 probably as a natural concave scraper.

The multi platform flakes date to the late middle Neolithic or late Neolithic period.

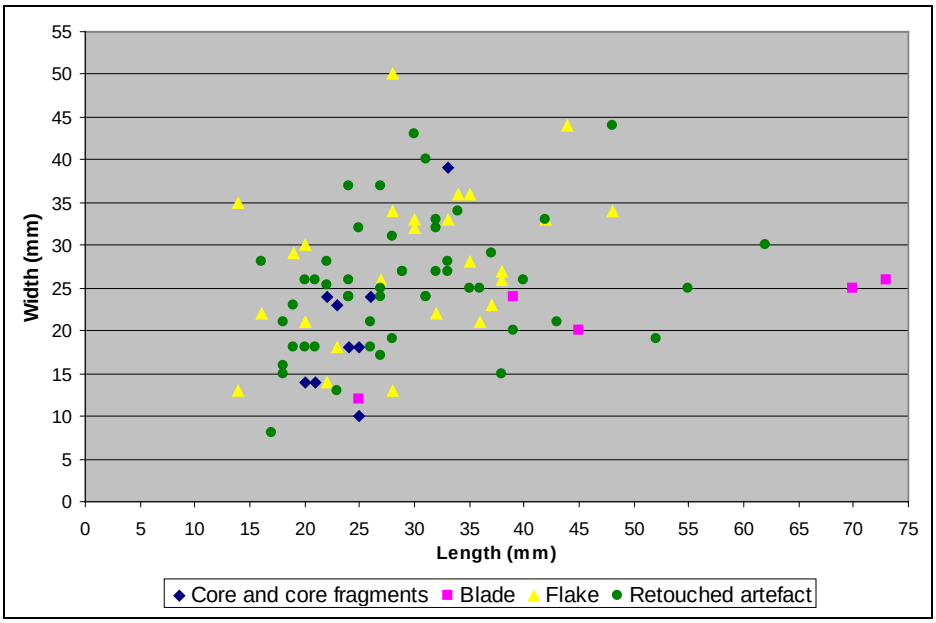

Figure 8.1 Dimensions of the assemblage from Sollus A (AE/13/61)

Bipolar flake AE/13/61:007:11 was struck from its core in a controlled manner. It displays traces of polish on its right edge. Bipolar flake AE/13/61:011:07 was removed from a pebble using extensive force and sustained extensive heat damage. AE/13/61:076:14 is a simple bipolar flake that has a central siret fracture. The three bipolar flakes are late Neolithic in date.

One (AE/13/61:076:02) of the four primary pebble flakes has use-wear traces and polish on its right edge and distal end. The four flakes date to the late Neolithic period.

Bipolar-on-anvil or multi platform flake AE/13/61:076:07 bears traces of use-wear and polish on its left and right edges. This artefact might date closer to the middle Neolithic period, rather than the late Neolithic period.

Flake AE/13/61:028:40 was struck off the distal end of a convex end scraper that had been reused as a core. Subsequent use-wear traces and polish on its left and right edges indicate that this very small flake was used as a natural convex end scraper. It dates to the late Neolithic or, less likely, to the Bronze Age.

The flakes vary in size, but the majority measure between 20mm and 40mm in length, which corresponds to the size of the retouched artefacts (Figure 8.1).

DEBITAGE

The presence of 22 pieces of flint debitage (Table 8.1) and a piece of quartz debitage (AE/13/61:076:08) indicates that knapping, tool manufacture and also tool re-sharpening took place at or in close proximity to the site.

Thirteen debitage pieces derived from a peat deposit (201028) (Table 8.1).

Three pieces of debitage (AE/13/61:028:17, AE/13/61:084:03 and AE/13/61:020:202019) appear to have been struck from single platform cores, at least four pieces (AE/13/61:028:08-09, 11 & 25) derived from multi-platform cores and eight debitage pieces (AE/13/61:001:04, AE/13/61:005:05, AE/13/61:028:02, 10, 12, 24, AE/13/61:076:08 & 13) are the by-product of bipolar knapping. Three pieces (AE/13/61:028:27, 28 & 35) were struck from multi platform or bipolar cores and one (AE/13/61:060:202007) is the result of retouching.

All 23 pieces of debitage are most likely linked to knapping and tool manufacturing activities that took place in the second half of the Neolithic period.

Retouched Artefacts:

Fifty-two retouched artefacts were recovered at the site; this is just over 45 percent, which might be considered high. However, similar assemblages rich in retouched artefacts are known from domestic settlements associated with Enclosure monuments, *e.g.* Grange Stone Circle, Lough Gur, Co. Limerick (Woodman and Scannell 1993), and areas with possible nearby Enclosure monuments, *e.g.* Glenleslie, Co. Antrim (Woodman *et al.* 2006). For the most part, the retouched artefacts are evenly distributed across the site. Peat deposit 201028 contained the largest number of retouched artefacts, predominantly convex end scrapers.
All but nine retouched artefacts are scrapers (Table 8.5). AE/13/61:028:26 is an invasively retouched form and AE/13/61:009:04 is petit tranchet derivative (PTD). Seven finds are miscellaneous retouched artefacts (AE/13/61:011:06, AE/13/61:028:42 & 48, AE/13/61:067:02, AE/13/61:076:01, 04 & 11).

TYPE	AMOUNT
Convex end scraper	32
Disc scraper	5
Side scraper	4
End-of-blade scraper	1
Concave scraper	1
Invasively retouched form	1
Petit tranchet derivative (PTD)	1
Miscellaneous retouched artefact	7
Total	**52**

Table 8.5 Retouched artefact types from Sollus (AE/13/61)

Scrapers

The scrapers comprise 32 convex end scrapers (see below), five disc scrapers (AE/13/61:001:02, AE/13/61:005:03, AE/13/61:009:03, AE/13/61:011:02 and AE/13/61:063:02), four side scrapers (AE/13/61:007:07, 09, AE/13/61:028:43 and AE/13/61:088:01), an end-of-blade scraper (AE/13/61:001:01) and a concave scraper (AE/13/61:007:03).

Convex End Scrapers

The 32 convex end scrapers can be further divided into 24 formal examples (AE/13/61:001:05, AE/13/61:002:04, AE/13/61:005:01-02, 04 & 06, AE/13/61:007:04-06 & 08, AE/13/61:011:01 & 04, AE/13/61:013:01, AE/13/61:028:03, 07, 15, 21, 23, 29, 36 & 49, AE/13/61:087:01 and AE/13/61:093:01 & 02) and eight informal examples (AE/13/61:002:01, AE/13/61:011:08 &17, AE/13/61:013:04, AE/13/61:025:02 and AE/13/61:028:01, 04 & 18).

Three formal convex end scrapers are domed, split pebble examples (AE/13/61:005:02, AE/13/61:007:08 and AE/13/61:013:01). Similar scrapers were excavated at Tullahedy, Co. Tipperary (Sternke *et al.* 2011; Cleary and Kelleher 2011). Seven formal convex end scrapers (AE/13/61:007:04 & 06, AE/13/61:028:03, 07 & 21 and AE/13/61:093:01 & 02) were made from single platform flakes and six (AE/13/61:005:01 & 06, AE/13/61:011:01, AE/13/61:028:15 & 49 and AE/13/61:087:01) from multi platform flakes. Three scrapers (AE/13/61:001:05, AE/13/61:005:04 and AE/13/61:011:04) were produced from bipolar flakes and another three (AE/13/61:007:05 and AE/13/61:028:23 & 36) from primary pebble flakes.
Two (AE/13/61:002:01) of the eight informal convex end scrapers appear to have been made from single platform flakes. AE/13/61:011:17 and AE/13/61:025:02 were produced from bipolar-on-anvil flakes. AE/13/61:011:08, AE/13/61:013:04 and AE/13/61:028:04 &18 were made from simple bipolar flakes.

Convex end scrapers AE/13/61:005:01, 04 and AE/13/61:028:49 were manufactured by advanced beginner or novice knappers, as is evident from the stray impact marks that these scrapers display.

Twenty convex end scrapers (AE/13/61:001:05, AE/13/61:002:01, AE/13/61:005:01-02, 04 & 06, AE/13/61:007:04-05, AE/13/61:011:01 & 17, AE/13/61:013:04, AE/13/61:025:02, AE/13/61:028:01,07, 15, 21, 23 & 29 and AE/13/61:093:01 & 02) display traces of use-wear and polish. Five scrapers (AE/13/61:028:07, 15 & 21 and AE/13/61:028:07) were also used as side scrapers and one (AE/13/61:028:01) as a natural burin.

The convex end scrapers date to the second half of the Neolithic period. It is possible that scrapers AE/13/61:007:06 & 08, AE/13/61:011:01 and AE/13/61:028:03 & 07 date closer to the middle Neolithic rather than late Neolithic period.

The majority of the scrapers measure between 20mm and 35mm long (Figure 8. 2).

Disc and Micro Disc Scrapers

Five artefacts can be classified as disc scrapers (AE/13/61:001:02, AE/13/61:005:03, AE/13/61:009:03, AE/13/61:011:02 and AE/13/61:063:02). AE/13/61:005:03 is morphologically closest to the domed micro disc scraper type, but not a classic example. Three disc scrapers (AE/13/61:001:02, AE/13/61:009:03 and AE/13/61:063:02) were produced from multi platform flakes. AE/13/61:009:03 appears to have been made and/or resharpened by an advanced beginner knapper. This scraper bears extensive use-wear traces and polish. AE/13/61:011:02 also shows signs of heavy use.

The disc scrapers all date to the second half of the Neolithic period. It is tempting to assign a Chalcolithic or Bronze Age date to the micro disc scraper, but such scrapers were also recovered from securely dated middle and late Neolithic assemblages (*e.g.* Tullahedy, Co. Tipperary) and this example is almost certainly late Neolithic in date.

The disc scrapers which are all complete measure between 18mm and 34mm long (Figure 8.2).

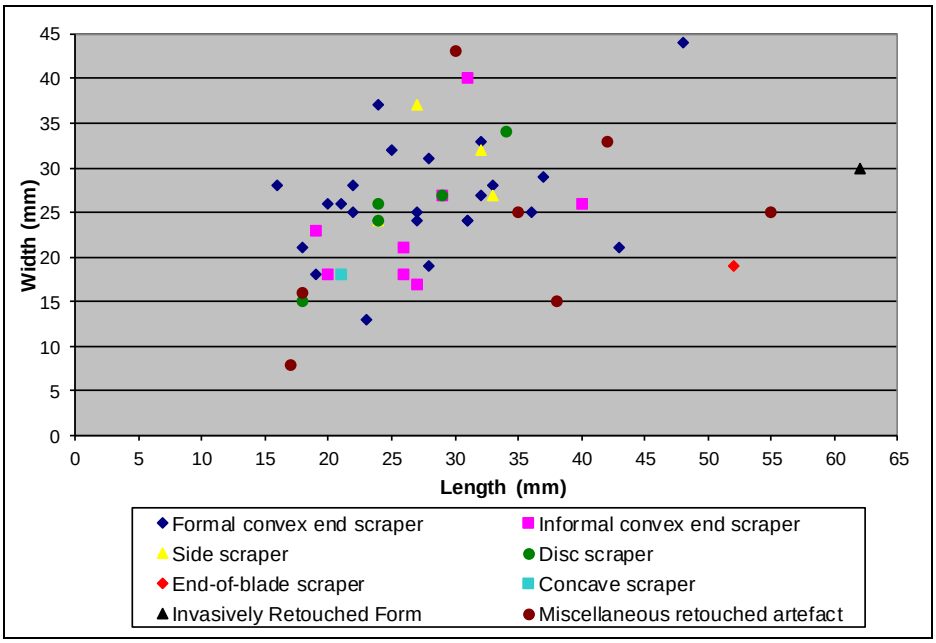

Figure 8.2 Dimensions of the retouched artefacts from Sollus A (AE/13/61)

Side Scrapers

The lithic assemblage contains two formal side scrapers (AE/13/61:007:09 and AE/13/61:028:43) and two informal side scrapers (AE/13/61:007:07 and AE/13/61:088:01). Scraper AE/13/61:028:43 was produced from a single platform flake, AE/13/61:007:07 and AE/13/61:088:01 from bipolar flakes and AE/13/61:007:09 from a primary flake. AE/13/61:028:43 was also used as a natural end scraper and its distal end was probably used as a natural burin. AE/13/61:088:01 was probably also used as a natural burin. Side scrapers AE/13/61:007:07, AE/13/61:028:43 and AE/13/61:088:01 have traces of use-wear and polish on one or more of their edges.

The side scrapers date to the second half of the Neolithic period and measure between 24mm and 33mm long (Figure 8.2).

End-of-Blade Scraper

Find AE/13/61:001:01 is a classic end-of-blade scraper. It was produced from a blade that was removed from a single platform core. The scraper shows extensive use wear and polish traces on all its edges. Its proximal end may also have been used as a plano-convex knife. The scraper measures 52mm long, 19mm wide and 5mm thick and dates to the Neolithic period.

Concave Scraper

One informal concave scraper (AE/13/61:007:03) was identified in the assemblage. It was made from a multi platform flake and is missing its proximal end and its right edge. The artefact's distal left edge

is retouched and has traces of polish and use wear on this edge. The scraper measures 21mm long, 18mm wide and 5mm thick and most likely dates to the late Neolithic period.

Invasively Retouched Form

The only invasively retouched form (AE/13/61:028:26) identified in the assemblage was made from a large blade-like single platform flake. The artefact displays use-wear traces and polish on all of its edges. It was possibly used like a plano-convex knife. The invasively retouched form is 62mm long, 20mm wide and 11mm thick and most likely dates to the late early or early middle Neolithic period.

Petit tranchet derivative (PTD)

Artefact AE/13/61:009:04 is a classic lopsided PTD. It is missing its tip and was probably made from a single platform blade The PTD is 39mm long, 20mm wide and 6mm thick. Lopsided PTDs are associated with Grooved Ware complexes (Woodman *et al.* 2006).

Miscellaneous Retouched Artefacts

The seven miscellaneous retouched artefacts (AE/13/61:011:06, AE/13/61:028:42 & 48, AE/13/61:067:02, AE/13/61:076:01, 04 & 11) include two that were probably used as knives (AE/13/61:028:48 and AE/13/61:076:11) and a small retouched single platform blade (AE/13/61:076:11) that appears to have been used as inset in a composite tool. The other four artefacts were probably used in the same way as knives or scrapers were. AE/13/61:028:42 & 48, AE/13/61:067:02 and AE/13/61:076:01 were produced from single platform blades and flakes, AE/13/61:076:11 from a multi platform flake and AE/13/61:011:06 and AE/13/61:076:04 from a bipolar-on-anvil blade and flake, respectively.

The miscellaneous retouched artefacts date to the second half of the Neolithic period, but AE/13/61:011:06, AE/13/61:028:48 and AE/13/61:076:01, 04 & 11 most likely date closer to the middle Neolithic period. The artefacts vary greatly in size (Figure 8.2).

Dating:

The lithic finds from Sollus A are technologically and typologically diagnostic. Late Neolithic lithics, and possibly also middle Neolithic lithics, were recovered in almost all lithic bearing contexts. It is important to note that most of the lithics are believed to be from secondary contexts, i.e. they were re-deposited during later activities, and in some cases were the result of hillwash (see e.g. context 201076).
Two Later Mesolithic blades were recovered at Sollus A. They are residual at this site and may have been associated with the exploration and use of the small stream in the Later Mesolithic period.

The majority of the lithics date to the late Neolithic period based on their typology and the multi platform and bipolar technologies used for their production. The lopsided PTD is a typical artefact associated with Grooved Ware pottery (Woodman *et al.* 2006).

A small number of artefacts, mostly those from context 201076, and some from peat deposit 201028, are almost certainly middle Neolithic in date (*e.g.* the invasively retouched form (AE/13/61:028:26), convex end scraper AE/13/61:007:06, the failed hollow scraper blank (AE/13/61:076:06) and possibly

also the end-of-blade scraper (AE/13/61:001:01)) and may be residual or derived from a middle Neolithic settlement that was located immediately above the site.

Comparative Material

The Knockadoon complex and Grange Stone Circle, Lough Gur, Co. Limerick (Ó'Ríordáin 1951, 1954; Woodman and Scannell 1993), Knowth, Co. Meath (see Eogan 1984; Dillon in Eogan and Roche 1997; Warren and Little in Eogan and Cleary forthcoming) and Longstone Cullen, Co. Tipperary (Sternke 2014) are probably the closest parallels to Sollus A, in terms of the typological and technological character of its lithic assemblage. A preliminary assessment of the Lough Gur lithic assemblages (particularly from Site C) confirmed the presence of controlled bipolar and simple bipolar elements (Sternke pers. obs). The Lough Gur assemblage and the assemblage associated with the Grooved Ware complex at Knowth also contain large amounts of convex end scrapers (Woodman and Scannell 1993; see Eogan 1984; Dillon in Eogan and Roche 1997; Warren and Little in Eogan and Cleary forthcoming).
The possible residual middle Neolithic component of the lithic assemblage from Sollus A is similar in technology and typology to that recovered at Tullahedy, Co. Tipperary (Sternke 2010; Sternke *et al.* 2011).

Discussion

The lithic assemblage from Sollus A is domestic in character and belonged to a Late Neolithic settlement that would in all likelihood have been associated with the construction of the henge. The lithic artefacts are associated with flint knapping, tool use and tool resharpening as part of the domestic settlement. The convex end scrapers were used in hide scraping. Those artefacts that were classified as formal or informal concave scrapers (*i.e.* those that bear use-wear traces indicative of their use as natural concave scrapers) would have been used for wood working activities (Bamforth 2006). In addition, artefacts which have wear consistent with their use as natural burins would have been used for wood or bone working. Other artefacts would have been used for food processing. The small amount of possible middle Neolithic artefacts excavated at Sollus A would have served similar domestic purposes. The two Later Mesolithic blades recovered at this site are evidence that the locality was used by hunter-gatherer-fishers. The find circumstances of the two artefacts are typical for Later Mesolithic inland sites (Woodman 1978; Woodman and Anderson 1990; Woodman *et al.* 2006).

Summary

The lithic assemblage from the archaeological excavation at Sollus A, Co. Tyrone consists of 114 worked flint artefacts and one piece of quartz debitage. The lithics survive in variable condition. Most derived from secondary contexts and various domestic waste deposits thought to be connected to a domestic settlement that was associated with the construction and use of the henge.

The assemblage consists of six cores, a possible seventh core, two core fragments, five blades, 26 flakes, 23 pieces of debitage and 52 retouched artefacts. The retouched artefacts comprise 24 formal convex end scrapers, eight informal convex end scrapers, four disc scrapers, a micro disc scraper, four side scrapers, an end-of-blade scraper, a concave scraper, an invasively retouched form, a lopsided petit tranchet derivative (PTD) and seven miscellaneous retouched artefacts.

The majority of the artefacts date to the late Neolithic period, based on their technology and typology. A small assemblage component, including the invasively retouched form and a failed hollow scraper blank may be evidence of a residual middle Neolithic settlement at the site or in the immediate vicinity.

The lithic assemblage consists entirely of general household waste and discarded flintknapping debris. This includes formal and informal tools associated with domestic use, *e.g.* antler/bone/wood working, hide scraping and food preparation. Traces of use-wear and polish observed on the unmodified blades and flakes suggest that they were used for a variety of functions without further modification.

Two Later Mesolithic flint blades were found in secondary contexts and indicate that the site or vicinity was visited by hunter-gather-fishers.
assemblage
The lithic from Sollus A makes a significant contribution to the evidence for Mesolithic and Neolithic activities and settlement in Co. Tyrone.

Illustrated artefacts:
Fig. Appendix 8.1

- End-of-blade scraper (AE/13/61:001:01)
- Disc scraper (AE/13/61:001:02)
- Convex end scraper (AE/13/61:001:05)
- Later Mesolithic blade (AE/13/61:002:03)
- Convex end scraper (AE/13/61:005:02)
- Micro disc scraper (AE/13/61:005:03)

Fig. Appendix 8.2

- Convex end scraper (AE/13/61:007:04)
- Convex end scraper (AE/13/61:007:06)
- Domed convex end scraper (AE/13/61:007:08)
- Lopsided PTD (AE/13/61:009:04)
- Convex end scraper (AE/13/61:011:01)
- Disc scraper (AE/13/61:011:02)
- Later Mesolithic blade (AE/13/61:013:02)

Fig. Appendix 8.3

- Convex end scraper (AE/13/61:028:03)
- Convex end scraper (AE/13/61:028:07)
- Invasively retouched form (AE/13/61:028:26)
- Convex end scraper (AE/13/61:028:29)
- Core (AE/13/61:028:31)
- Flake (AE/13/61:028:40)
- Core (AE/13/61:028:45)
- Convex end scraper (AE/13/61:028:49)

Fig. Appendix 8.4

- Disc scraper (AE/13/61:063:02)
- Convex end scraper (AE/13/61:087:01)
- Convex end scraper and side scraper (AE/13/61:093:01)
- Convex end scraper and side scraper (AE/13/61:093:02)

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Appendix 9 – Analysis of the miscellaneous artefactual assemblage for Sollus A,
Alison Kyle

Introduction
The discussed assemblage from Sollus, Co. Tyrone, consists of two groundstone objects, and three sherds of post-medieval pottery.

These finds, although limited in quantity and scope, indicate that a range of activity occurred at Sollus from the prehistoric to post-medieval period.

Analysis
The Sollus artefacts have been categorised by material, and are catalogued in-text with subsequent discussion. Where obtainable, maximum dimensions have been recorded in millimetres; the following abbreviations have been used: length (L), width (W), and depth (D).

Ground Stone

Hammerstone
AE/13/61:009:02
Complete pale grey schistose object which is elongated ovate in shape and sub-triangular in cross-section; the object appears to be a naturally shaped cobble with one rounded end and one roughly bevelled end; both ends appear pitted, with the bevelled end also exhibiting probable damage from use as a hammerstone.
L c 170 mm, W c 70 mm, D c 60 mm

One object in this assemblage appears to have originally intended as a hammer stone, and a small degree of use-wear suggests it experienced some, if minimal, use as such.

This object was recovered from a burnt mound deposit (201009) which overlay an earlier artificial mound. The dating of typologically undiagnostic groundstone objects is typically dependent on associated finds or absolute dating. Associated finds in the same context included a single sherd of prehistoric pottery, and two lithics. The associated lithics may suggest the discussed object was used in association with this percussion-based technology.

Rubbing Stone
AE/13/61:201005:009
Hand-held rubbing stone (quartzite); produced using a natural rounded cobble (near-complete, two spalled chips missing); sub-circular in shape, sub-oval in profile; use is evident all along the edge of the stone in the form of micro-polish and edges which have become flattened through use in a rubbing/polishing motion; in one area the edge has become bevelled through use of both edges in such a manner; patches of micropolish are also evident along the two flat surfaces.
L c 85 mm, W c 95 mm, D c 30 mm

This object appears to have been used in a rubbing motion, with only a small area of the edge used as the working surface. This, along with the particularly fine-grained nature of the petrology of this stone (quartzite) suggests the object may have been used for fine polishing relating to metalworking, however the suggested Neolithic date of the associated lithics may suggest it was utilised in the fine polishing of other materials. The stone has been damaged, two spalls have been chipped off, possibly accidentally through

additional use as a hammerstone; however, the chips appear fresh and may have occurred after the object had been decommissioned as a working tool.

This object was recovered within the material of a burnt mound, and was in association with lithics of suggested Neolithic date.

Post-medieval Pottery

Pearlware

AE/13/61;201079:001, 002, 003

Three sherds of Pearlware were present in this assemblage, recovered from the single fill of a possible shallow trackway. All three were very small body sherds, potentially deriving from a single fine-walled vessel, possibly a cup. One of the three sherds possesses the remains of blue hand-painted decorative motif, possibly floral, but this remains uncertain. The cream earthenware fabric of Pearlware is coated in a translucent glaze which appears pale blue- this is particularly noticeable in regions where the glaze 'pools' such as the foot or around handles. The blue tint resulted from the presence of a trace of cobalt oxide (Savage and Newman 1974, 216). Pearlware was used for a wide variety of vessel forms, but was most commonly used for shell-edged plates (Hume 1969, 131). Pearlware was introduced by Josiah Wedgewood in 1779AD (Savage and Newman 1974, 216) as an improvement on Creamware - it was harder and whiter as a result of the addition of larger quantities of flint and white clay to the fabric (Hughes 1970, 126). Pearlware was falling out of use by c1820AD when it began to be superseded by "various forms of hard white wares and semiporcelain...which ran parallel to stonechina" (Hume 1969, 130-131).

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Appendix 10 – The Plant Macrofossil and Charcoal Remains for Sollus A
by Sarah Cobain

Introduction

A total of 25 bulk soil samples were taken from a series of ditches, burnt spread deposits, burnt mound deposits and associated pits and troughs. Upon assessment and further stratigraphic revision, 15 plant macrofossil and 15 charcoal samples were deemed suitable for further work to provide evidence of socio-economic activities being undertaken on the site (crop husbandry, diet, living conditions of communities, exploitation of woodlands for fuel, woodland management), and to infer the composition of the local flora and woodlands.

Methodology

The soil samples consisted of a mixture of waterlogged and dry deposits. Dry samples were processed using standard flotation techniques (CA Technical Manual No 2), the residues were then dried and sorted by eye. Waterlogged samples were gently wet sieved through a stack of sieves (to 0.25mm) and waterlogged material kept damp. The plant material was scanned and seeds identified using a low power stereo-microscope (Brunel MX1) at magnifications of x10 to x40. Identifications were carried out with reference to images and descriptions by Cappers *et al.* (2006), Neef *et al*. (2012) Berggren (1981) and Anderberg (1994). Up to 100 charcoal fragments of the >2mm sieve fraction were fractured by hand to reveal the wood anatomy on radial, tangential and transverse planes. The pieces were then identified using an epi-illuminating microscope (Brunel SP400) (x40–x400). Identifications were carried out with reference to images and descriptions by Gale and Cutler (2000), Schoch *et al.* (2004) and Wheeler *et al.* (1989). Nomenclature and habitat description follows Stace (1997).

Results

The full results are presented in tabular form (Tables 10.1–10.4). Where taxa have been identified as one of two possibilities (for example alder/hazel (*Alnus glutinosa*/*Corylus avellana*) this is where the two species exhibit similar morphology but are not sufficiently well-preserved to observe subtle anatomical differences required for full identification.

Geological/Environmental

Deposit (201030) an alluvial deposit / possible upcast from the enclosure ditches, contained a small number of hazelnut shells (*Corylus avellana*), vetch/pea-type (*Vicia/Lathyrus*-type) and cabbage/mustard-type

(*Brassica*-type) seeds. Charcoal was abundant and identified as alder/hazel (*Alnus glutinosa*/*Corylus avellana*), hazel, oak (*Quercus*) and cherry species (*Prunus*). This material may represent a mixture of charred material introduced to the deposit by bioturbation from nearby burnt mound material (201011). This being the case, no further discussion is warranted.

Phase IV Copper Age

Fill 201154 within trough pit (201153) and fill (201201) within trough pit (201200) contained no plant macrofossils, although charcoal was abundant and identified dominantly as oak, alder, hazel and alder/hazel and within fill (201154) smaller numbers of willow/poplar (*Salix*/*Populus*) fragments.

Phase V Early Bronze Age

Organic rich packing fills (201210) and (201211) within trough (201179) were wet sieved to identify any potential plant macrofossil remains, however whilst the deposits were rich in organic fibres, poor preservation meant none of the material was identifiable. No charcoal was recorded in either fill. Mid fill (201202) within trough (201179) did not contain any plant macrofossils but a large assemblage of charcoal identified dominantly as oak, alder and alder/hazel was recorded.

Phase VI Middle Bronze Age

Organic rich lower fill (201081) of Enclosure A ditch 1 was wet sieved to identify any potential plant macrofossil remains; however the remains were poorly preserved and unidentifiable. No charcoal was recovered from this deposit. Lower fill (201016) of Enclosure A ditch 1 contained a moderate assemblage of charcoal identified as oak, alder/hazel, cherry species and traveller's joy (*Clematis vitalba*). No plant macrofossils were recorded.

Mid fill (201020) of Enclosure A ditch 1 contained a single cherry species pip fragment and a sloe pip (*Prunus spinosa*) fragment and two hazelnut shells. Charcoal was well preserved and identified as oak, alder, hazel, alder/hazel, hawthorn/rowan/crab apple (*Crataegus monogyna*/*Sorbus*/*Malus sylvestris*) and cherry species. Mid fill (201021) of Enclosure A ditch 1 contained a small plant macrofossil assemblage consisting of hazelnut shells, a single barley grain (*Hordeum vulgare*), an indeterminate cereal grain fragment, cleavers seed (*Galium aparine*) and mustard/cabbage-type seed. Charcoal was moderately abundant and identified as oak and alder/hazel. Upper fill (201022) of Enclosure A ditch 1 contained two possible barley grains and an indeterminate cereal grain fragment. Charcoal was moderately well preserved and identified as oak, hazel and alder/hazel

Primary fill (201113) of Enclosure A ditch 2 contained a single hazelnut shell fragment. Charcoal was abundant and identified dominantly as alder, hazel and alder/hazel with smaller quantities of oak, hawthorn/rowan/crab apple, cherry species, blackthorn and willow/poplar.

Upper fill (201109) of trough (201108) contained a large assemblage of plant macrofossil remains dominated by barley and indeterminate cereal grains and including small numbers of emmer (*Triticum dicoccum*), spelt (*Triticum spelta*) and emmer/spelt wheat grains. Two oat (*Avena*) grains were also present; however the absence of any floret bases means it was not possible to ascertain whether they were wild or cultivated. Other remains include ten hazelnut shells, a possible bracken (*Pteridium*) frond and a culm node. Charcoal was abundant and identified dominantly as oak, alder, hazel and alder/hazel with single hawthorn/rowan/crab apple and willow/poplar fragments also present. Peat rich material from mid fill (201176) within trough (201108) was wet sieved but no plant macrofossil material was identified. Charcoal was moderately abundant and identified as oak and alder/hazel.

Phase VII Late Bronze Age

Primary fill (201024) of Enclosure A ditch 2 contained no plant macrofossil material, but did contain a large assemblage of charcoal identified as oak, alder, hazel, alder/hazel, blackthorn and willow/poplar. Upper fill (201025) of Enclosure A ditch 2 included a small assemblage of barley, spelt and emmer/spelt wheat grains and a single hazelnut shell. Charcoal was abundant and identified as oak, alder, hazel, alder/hazel, birch, hawthorn/rowan/crab apple, cherry species and blackthorn.

Deposit (201011) part of burnt mound B contained no plant macrofossil material but did contain a large assemblage of charcoal identified dominantly as oak, with smaller amounts of alder, hazel, alder/hazel and cherry species. Upper deposit (201084) making up burnt spread D contained a single indeterminate cereal grain. Charcoal was abundant and identified as oak, alder, hazel, alder/hazel, cherry species, blackthorn and willow/poplar. Peat deposits (201028) and (201104) were wet sieved, but poor preservation mean no identifiable plant macrofossil were recorded.

Discussion

Phase IV Copper Age

The earliest features associated with burnt mound activity at Sollus were trough pits (201153) and (201200). Charcoal was abundant, but no plant macrofossils were identified. The rich charcoal assemblage in conjunction with fire cracked stones dumped within these pits is typical of burnt mound activity where burnt stones are heated and added to water within a trough. The stones are then raked out and piled into disused pits/troughs eventually forming a horseshoe shaped mound and around the working area (Brindley and Lanting 1990, 55–56).

Fuel was dominated by oak, with large amounts of alder, hazel and alder/hazel also present which are common fuels recorded across Ireland in burnt mound deposits (Grogan *et al.* 2007, 32). Oak and hazel would have been ideal fuels as they are both densely grained wood and burn efficiently (Gale and Cutler 2000, 88 and 205). Alder and willow/poplar are less dense, burning poorly and were most likely selected to use as brushwood bundles for kindling (Gale and Cutler 2000, 34, 190, 236). Given the location of the site within a narrow valley, together with the Bronze Age evidence of peat formation and the small stream running through the valley suggests the area surrounding the site would have been a marshland and wetland environment. This is supported by the use of alder and willow/poplar as fuels (which would have been collected locally) and are trees that tolerate wet conditions. As these are poor fuels, the oak and hazel would have been sought from nearby higher ground, either side of the valley, which would have been less waterlogged and supported deciduous woodland.

Phase V Early Bronze Age

Contexts (201020) and (201211) within trough (201179) contained abundant waterlogged material as packing material surrounding trough timbers (203126), (203127) and (203128), although none of this material was sufficiently well preserved to identify. Given the fibrous nature of the material, it is possible it represent a mixture of mosses, sedges and other vegetational material used as packing between the trough cut (201179) and the timbers and perhaps as a way of ensuring the trough was watertight.

Similar to trough pits (201153) and (201200), trough (201179) had been backfilled with burnt stones and charcoal. No plant remains were identified and the fuel used dominated by oak and including alder, hazel and alder/hazel is similar in composition to that of the Phase III trough pits. This suggests little change in fuel selection and therefore indicates similar local woodland composition in Period V Early Bronze Age.

Phase VI Middle Bronze Age

Plant macrofossil material within the fills of Enclosure A ditches 1 and 2 was low in quantity and consisted of hazelnut shells, barley grains and cherry species/blackthorn pips. Charcoal was more abundant and identified as oak, alder, hazel and alder hazel, with smaller amounts of hawthorn/rowan/crab apple, cherry species, traveller's joy, blackthorn and willow/poplar. This material most likely originates from the burnt stone mound inside the enclosure, which has subsequently washed into the ditches.

Fill 201109 within trough 201108 contained abundant charcoal identified as oak, alder, hazel, alder/hazel and willow/poplar. In addition a large assemblage of charred cereal remains including barley, emmer, spelt and emmer/spelt wheat grains and a culm node (cereal chaff). Pollen data (Batchelor *et al.* this volume) also confirms the presence of cereal taxa suggesting arable cultivated nearby. This is of significant interest as the presence of large charred plant macrofossil assemblages are rare in features associated with burnt mound activity. Given that this assemblage is within the top fill of this trough, it cannot be discounted that it

represents activity post-dating the use of the burnt mound and is a dump of domestic waste placed in the trough, perhaps to level out the ground. However, if associated with burnt mound activities, may provide an explanation for activities undertaken on site.

The presence of cereal grains with very little chaff/few weed seeds suggests the clean grain was brought into site for domestic food production. It is possible the charred material represents accidental losses whilst adding whole grain to soups/pottages or whilst drying the grain prior to milling in order to produce bread. Another explanation may be the use of barley grains for malting and producing ale. In order to produce ale cereals are soaked in warm water and allowed to germinate, releasing sugars. The grain is then roasted/dried to halt the germination process prior to mashing and fermenting stages which are required to produce ale (Dineley 1999, 7–19). A burnt mound site with available warm water and troughs would be suitable for this type of processing to take place. Whether ale production was taking place is debatable. There is no evidence of charred sprouted grains which would be expected if brewing were taking place. Also given the number of excavated burnt mound sites in Ireland, if they were used for brewing, it would be expected that grain waste would be more ubiquitous generally across these site.

The hazelnut shells and cherry species pip fragments may represent be waste from snacks being consumed whilst burnt mound activities were taking place. It is however equally possibly they represent remnant hazelnuts/cherries left on branches subsequently used as fuel. Hazelnuts and cherries would have been an important part of the diet as they provided additional vitamins and minerals as well as making food more palatable. Hazelnuts may have been roasted and eaten, added to stews, or processed into a type of biscuit for long term storage. Cherries may have been eaten raw or added to stews/desert-type dishes although sloes are very sour and would require processing before use.

Since very few weed seeds were identified, it is not possible to deduce any information regarding the local plant-based flora. The charcoal identifications suggest a similar local woodland composition to the Early Bronze Age with the presence of oak, and hazel on higher ground and alder and willow/poplar in the wetter areas closest to the site. However, in addition to this, small numbers of charcoal were identified as hawthorn/rowan/crab apple, cherry species and traveller's joy, a trend also identified on the Gas Pipeline to the West (Grogan *et al.* 2007, 35). This wider variety of species identified suggests woodland clearance was starting to have an impact with cleared areas promoting growth of more scrubby species.

Phase VII Late Bronze Age

A small number of plant macrofossils were identified within fill 201025 Enclosure A ditch 2 and included barley, spelt and emmer/spelt wheat. It is possible that these represent continuation of food preparation activities suggested in the Middle Bronze Age, although a larger assemblage would be required to confirm. Charcoal from later fills of Enclosure A ditch 2, burnt mound B and burnt spread D was dominated again by oak, alder, hazel and alder/hazel with moderate quantities of scrubby species such as birch, hawthorn/rowan/crab apple, cherry species, blackthorn and willow/poplar. This continues the trend seen

starting in the Middle Bronze Age where a wider variety of scrubby species is suggesting a continuation of woodland clearance. This is supported by pollen analysis which suggests a decrease in oak pollen in the area again indicating woodland clearance.

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Table 10.1 Plant macrofossil identifications

Context number				201030	201210	201211	201020	201021	201022	201081	201113	201113
Feature number				-	201179	201179	201015	201015	201015	201134	201114	201114
Generic number							A; 1	A; 1	A; 1	A; 1	A; 2	A; 2
Sample number (SS)				202007	202032	202031	202019	202020	202018	202033	202030	202030
Flot volume (ml)				131	320	290	103	0	11	1370	40	470
Dry (D) or waterlogged (WL) sample				D	WL	WL	D	D	D	WL	D	WL
Sample volume processed (l)				30	1	1	30	10	30	3	10	3
Period				I	V	V	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI
Plant macrofossil preservation				Good	N/A	N/A	Moderate	Good	Poor	N/A	Good	N/A
Habitat Code	**Family**	**Species**	**Common Name**									
HSW	Betulaceae	*Corylus avellana* L.	Hazelnut shells	1			6	2			2	
D	Brassicaceae	*Brassica* L./*Sinapsis* L.	Cabbages/Mustards	4			1					
D/A/P	Fabaceae	*Vicia* L./*Lathyrus* L.	Vetches/Peas	1								
E	Poaceae	*Hordeum vulgare* L.	cf barley grain						2			
E		*Hordeum vulgare* L.	Barley grain				1					
E		*Poaceae*	Indet. cereal grain (whole)	1								
E		*Poaceae*	Indet. cereal grain (fragment)	2			1		1			
HSW	Rosaceae	*Prunus* L.	Cherry species pip fragment					1				

HSW		*Prunus spinosa* L.	Blackthorn/sloe pip fragment					2				
A/D	Rubiaceae	*Galium aparine* L.	Cleavers				1					
			Total	9	0	0	10	5	3	0	2	0

Key

E = economic species; A = arable weed; D = opportunistic weeds; P = grassland species; HSW = hedgerow/scrub/woodland species; H = heathland species;

+ = 1–4 items; ++ = 5–20 items; +++ = 21–50 items; ++++ = 51–100 items; +++++ = 101–500 items; ++++++ = >500 items

r/w = roundwood; h/w = heartwood (tyloses present)

indet. = indeterminate

Table 10.2 Plant macrofossil identifications

Context number				201109	201176	201025	201028	201084	201104
Feature number				201108	201108	201023	-	-	-
Generic number						A; 2			
Sample number (SS)				202027	202028	202001	202021	202013	202022
Flot volume (ml)				244	41	179.5	1120	1	880
Dry (D) or waterlogged (WL) sample				D	WL	D	WL	D	WL
Sample volume processed (l)				10	3	20	3	10	3
Period				VI	VI	VII	VII	VII	VII
Plant macrofossil preservation				Moderate	N/A	Moderate	N/A	Poor	N/A
Habitat Code	**Family**	**Species**	**Common Name**						
HSW	Betulaceae	*Corylus avellana* L.	Hazelnut shells	10		1			
HSW/H	Dennstaedtiaceae	*Pteridium* Gled. Ex Scop.	Bracken frond	cf 1					

E	Poaceae	*Avena* L.	Oats grain	2					
E		*Hordeum vulgare* L.	Barley grain (twisted)	12					
E		*Hordeum vulgare* L.	Barley grain (straight)	9		1			
E		*Hordeum vulgare* L.	cf barley grain			5			
E		*Hordeum vulgare* L.	Barley grain	155		7			
E		*Triticum dicoccum*	Emmer wheat grain	2					
E		*Triticum spelta*	Spelt wheat grain	6		1			
E		*Triticum dicoccum*/ *Triticum spelta*	Emmer/spelt wheat grain	10		2			
E		*Poaceae*	Indet. cereal grain (whole)	23		3		1	
E		*Poaceae*	Indet. cereal grain (fragment)	173		21			
E		*Poaceae*	Indet. cereal grain (fragment <1mm)	++++		++			
E		*Poaceae*	Culm node (whole)	1					
			Total	404	0	40	0	1	0

Table 10.3 Charcoal identifications

Context number	201030	201154	201201	201202	201016	201020	201021	201022
Feature number	-	201153	201200	201179	201015	201015	201015	201015
Generic number					A; 1	A; 1	A; 1	A; 1
Sample number (SS)	202007	202024	202026	202025	202023	202019	202020	202018
Flot volume (ml)	131	1	0.5	26	10.5	103	0	11
Sample volume processed (l)	30	9	9	10	1	30	10	30
Period	I	IV	IV	V	VI	VI	VI	VI
Charcoal quantity	+++++	+++++	++++++	+++++	++++	+++++	+++	++++

Charcoal preservation			Moderate	Good	Good	Good	Good	Moderate	Good	Moderate
Family	**Species**	**Common Name**								
Betulaceae	*Alnus glutinosa* (L.) Gaertn.	Alder		1	5					
	Alnus glutinosa (L.) Gaertn.	Alder r/w			2	4		3		
	Alnus glutinosa (L.) Gaertn./ *Corylus avellana* L.	Alder/Hazel	11	17	34	10	6	5	10	3
	Alnus glutinosa (L.) Gaertn./ *Corylus avellana* L.	Alder/Hazel r/w	1	7	13	25	2	3		
	Corylus avellana L.	Hazel	2	2	2					1
	Corylus avellana L.	Hazel r/w		10	9	8		1		
Fagaceae	*Quercus petraea* (Matt.) Liebl./*Quercus robur* L.	Sessile Oak/ Pedunculate Oak	5	43	35	53	8	4	1	16
	Quercus petraea (Matt.) Liebl./*Quercus robur* L.	Sessile Oak/ Pedunculate Oak h/w		9			1			
Rosaceae	*Crataegus monogyna* Jacq./ *Sorbus* L./*Malus sylvestris* (L.) Mill.	Hawthorn/Rowans/ Crab apple					1	1		
	Prunus L.	Cherries	1				1	3		
Salicaceae	*Salix L./Populus* L.	Willows/Poplars		7						
	Salix L./Populus L.	Willows/Poplars r/w		4						
		Traveller's joy r/w					1			
		Total	20	100	100	100	20	20	11	20

Table 10.4 Charcoal identifications

Context number			201109	201113	201176	201011	201024	201025	201084
Feature number			201108	201114	201108	-	201023	201023	-
Generic number				A; 2		B	A; 2	A; 2	D
Sample number (SS)			202027	202030	202028	202003	202002	202001	202013
Flot volume (ml)			244	40	358	1.6	93	179.5	1
Sample volume processed (l)			10	10	9	10	20	20	10
Period			VI	VI	VI	VII	VII	VII	VII
Charcoal quantity			+++++	+++++	++++	+++++ +	+++++	+++++	++++++
Charcoal preservation			Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good
Family	**Species**	**Common Name**							
Betulaceae	*Alnus glutinosa* (L.) Gaertn.	Alder	3	7		1	1	6	6
	Alnus glutinosa (L.) Gaertn.	Alder r/w		5			2	5	1
	Alnus glutinosa (L.) Gaertn./*Corylus avellana* L.	Alder/Hazel	24	41	19	24	4	9	15
	Alnus glutinosa (L.) Gaertn./*Corylus avellana* L.	Alder/Hazel r/w		5					2
	Alnus glutinosa (L.) Gaertn./*Corylus avellana* L.	Alder/Hazel twig	1						
	Betula L.	Birches						2	
	Corylus avellana L.	Hazel	8	4		1	3	12	7
	Corylus avellana L. r/w	Hazel r/w		9				13	2
Fagaceae	*Quercus petraea* (Matt.) Liebl./*Quercus robur* L.	Sessile Oak/Pedunculate Oak	57	9	40	66	3	24	39
	Quercus petraea (Matt.) Liebl./*Quercus robur* L.	Sessile Oak/Pedunculate Oak h/w	5	1			3	6	10

	Quercus petraea (Matt.) Liebl./*Quercus robur* L.	Sessile Oak/Pedunculate Oak r/w		2		3	1		6
Rosaceae	*Crataegus monogyna* Jacq./*Sorbus* L./*Malus sylvestris* (L.) Mill.	Hawthorn/Rowans/Crab apple	1	3		4		4	
	Crataegus monogyna Jacq./*Sorbus* L./*Malus sylvestris* (L.) Mill.	Hawthorn/Rowans/Crab apple r/w		2					
	Prunus L.	Cherries r/w						2	5
	Prunus L.	Cherries		4		1		3	2
	Prunus spinosa L.	Blackthorn		3			2	14	1
Salicaceae	*Salix* L./*Populus* L.	Willows/Poplars	1	3			1		4
	Salix L./*Populus* L.	Willows/Poplars r/w		2					
		Total	100	100	59	100	20	100	100

Appendix 11 - The Waterlogged Wood for Sollus A

by Michael Bamforth

Introduction

A total of 131 individually numbered pieces of waterlogged wood were recovered from Sollus A. All the material was situated in waterlogged deposits which created the anaerobic conditions necessary for organic preservation. The material was recorded, and initial species identifications were carried out, by Sarah Cobain of Cotswold Archaeology (CA). This document aims to assess the potential of the waterlogged wood assemblage in terms of woodworking technology, woodland reconstruction, decay analysis, species identification, dendrochronology and conservation and retention.

Methodology

This document has been produced in accordance with English Heritage guidelines for the treatment of waterlogged wood (Brunning 2010). Each discreet item was recorded individually using a pro forma 'wood recording sheet', all records were then entered into a database. The metric data were measured with hand tools including rulers and tapes.

Results

Sollus A

A total of 131 items were recovered from this site (Table 11.1). The majority of the material is associated with a Bronze Age burnt stone mound, including two wood lined troughs (201108 and 201179). A linear spread of small stakes and horizontal roundwood crossing a possible natural stream was also encountered in close association with the burnt stone mound (Structure 201178). Eight items, probably dating to the Neolithic, were recovered from an enclosure ditch.

The wood recovered from this site is in poor to good condition. It will generally, although not always, be possible to ascertain the primary conversion. Surface data such as tool facets may be visible, and in some cases may be clear. Stop marks describing the cutting edge of a tool may survive.

Troughs 201108 and 201179

Eleven items were recovered from Trough 201108 (Table 11.3). These include roundwood stakes retaining converted and unconverted side and base timbers.

Nine items were recovered from Trough 201179 (Table 11.4). These include whole and radially half split timbers of the trough lining.

Structure 201178

Seventeen driven stakes, the lower ends of which are generally trimmed to a point, were recovered from this structure (Table 11.5). The majority (14 items) are roundwood, varying in diameter from 20-120mm. There is also a single radially half split stake, a boxed half or whole stake and a stake of uncertain conversion.

Seventeen worked horizontal items were recorded from this structure (Table 11.6). The majority of these (16 items) are roundwood, generally with trimmed ends and with distorted diameters ranging from 10-220mm. There is also a single radially half split item.

A total of 53 pieces of unworked, horizontal roundwood, with compressed diameters ranging from 10-330mm were recorded from this structure (Table 11.7). Where identified these are alder (*Alnus* sp.) or hazel (*Corylus* sp.).

Other Bronze Age material
Sixteen Bronze Age items not assigned to a structure were also recorded (Table 11.8). These include one possible artefact, two roundwood stakes, one roundwood post, eight pieces of horizontal roundwood, three pieces of worked debris and a single length of tree trunk.

Material from Neolithic enclosure ditch
Eight items were recovered from a Neolithic enclosure ditch (Table 11.9). The majority are unworked pieces of roundwood, one of which is charred. There is a single half split item.

Discussion and Statement of potential

Structures
Burnt stone mounds, usually consisting of fire cracked pebbles or flint, are often found in association with a hearth, water source and trough. When found together, this group of features are often referred to as '*fulachtaí fia*' (Brindley and Lanting 1990). Groupings of these monuments are not uncommon in Ireland (O'Drisceoil 1987). The troughs often associated with associated burnt mounds are lined with a variety of material including stone (Fahy 1960, Sheehan 1990), clay (Buckley and Lawless 1988) and wood. Previously recorded wood lined troughs include those with plank linings (Hurley 1987B, Ryan 1976, Walsh 1990), those with hollowed out trunks (Buckley 1985, Hurley 1987A) and also wattle constructions. *Fulachtaí fia* in Northern Ireland have been dated to the Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and medieval periods.

The assumed function of *fulachtaí fia* is for heating water and they are often interpreted as cooking places (Banks *et. al.* 1999). However, the function of these features is widely debated with alternative suggestions including ceremonial feasting (Beamish 2001), sweat lodges (Barfield and Hodder 1987) and most recently, a suggestion from Ireland that they were used for brewing beer (Quinn and Moore 2007). The wood lined troughs should be compared with other published examples.

The stakes of Structure 201178 seem somewhat small to support a superstructure such as a bridge or platform. A literature search may elucidate the function of this feature.

General
Evidence of primary conversions and tooling has been recorded from the assemblage. Detailed recording of the worked material will allow the woodworking technology utilised in the construction of the troughs and Structure 201178 to be quantified. If tool facets are visible from the potentially Neolithic material recovered from the enclosure ditch, they may be indicative of the use of either stone or metal tools.

A programme of species identification will allow an understanding of the species utilised in the construction of different types of structures at the sites. If there is morphological evidence for woodland management in the form of coppicing, a programme of growth ring counts may be appropriate to further investigate this possibility.

The author is not aware of an ongoing discussion regarding the nature or stability of the burial environment at the sites from which the waterlogged wood was recovered. As such, it is suggested that a programme of decay analysis is not required.

If any oak timbers with >50 years of growth are present, dendrochronological dating may be possible. There is one possible artefact (Sollus A Timber 203001). If this item is confirmed as an artefact, conservation and retention may be appropriate.

Recommendations for further work (Table 13.10)

Production of archive

The material should all be recorded in detail to produce a full catalogue. It may be appropriate to illustrate and photograph representative examples of the material. If artefacts are identified, they may require conservation

The worked material and any unworked material with potential evidence for woodland management should all be identified to taxa. If morphological evidence of coppicing is present within the roundwood assemblage, it may be necessary to carry out a programme of ring counts alongside the programme of identification.

Suggested Analysis

If the potential artefacts can be identified as a specific type, they should be considered alongside similar published items in the literature.

The construction, size form and woodworking technology of the wooden troughs considered herein should be compared with the wider corpus of similar published features.

The construction, size form and woodworking technology of the material forming structure 201178 should be considered in detail in an attempt to define the function of this material.

The woodworking technology and any evidence for possible woodland management from the remainder of the waterlogged wood assemblage should be considered in detail.

Upon completion of the analysis report, it is suggested that any items not selected for conservation and retention be discarded.

Suggested Timetable of Works

Once removed from an anoxic burial environment, waterlogged wooden remains will begin to breakdown and decay. It is therefore essential that provision the further production of archive (Table 13.10) and any required conservation take place as soon as possible, preferably within a maximum of **one year** from the date of excavation.

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Table 11.1 Material recovered from Sollus A

DESCRIPTION	PERIOD	FREQUENCY
Trough 201108	BA	11
Trough 201179	BA	9
Structure 201178	BA	87
Other	BA	16
Enclosure	Neo	8
total		*131*

Table 11.2 Sollus A - material recovered from trough (201108)

WOOD NUMBER	CONTEXT	DIMENSIONS (m)	DESCRIPTION	SPECIES
203108	Trough side	1.31 x 0.08 x 0.05	Whole	
203109	Trough			
203110	Trough base	1.68 x 0.14 x 0.06	Radial half, bark present	
203111	Trough base	1.46 x 0.18 x 0.09	Radial half, bark present	
203112	Trough base	1.7 x 0.17 x 0.04	Radial half, bark present	
203113	Trough base	1.24 x 0.15 x 0.05	Radial half, bark present	*Alnus* sp. / *Corylus* sp.
203114	Trough base	1.2 x 0.11 x 0.07	Boxed half	
203115	Stake		Whole	
203116	Stake		Whole	
203117	Stake		Whole	
203119	Stake	0.22 x 0.04 x 0.04	Whole	

Table 11.3 Sollus A - material recovered from trough (201179)

WOOD NUMBER	CONTEXT	DIMENSIONS (m)	DESCRIPTION	NOTES	SPECIES
203121		0.29 x 0.08 x 0.05			*Corylus* sp.
203122		0.12 x 0.08 x 0.05			
203123		0.19 x 0.06 x 0.07			
203124		0.73 x 0.13 x 0.04			
203125		0.37 x 0.05 x 0.04			
203126	Trough side	1.2 x 0.24 x 0.16	Whole, bark present		
203127	Trough side	1.24 x 0.24 x 0.12	Whole, bark present	Jointed with 203128	
203128	Trough side	1.11 x 0.2 x 0.11	Radial half split, bark present	Jointed with 203127	
203129	Trough				

Table 11.4 Sollus A - Stakes from structure (201178)

WOOD NUMBER	CONTEXT	DIMENSIONS (m)	DESCRIPTION	NOTES	SPECIES
203007	201035	0.12 x 0.07 x 0.04	Whole	Worked to a point at base	
203008	201035	0.33 x 0.05 x 0.05	boxed or half boxed	Worked to a point at base; surface marks/chips	
203009	201035	0.32 x 0.07 x 0.04	boxed or half boxed	Worked to a point at base	
203010	201035	0.25 x 0.07 x 0.06	Whole with bark	Worked to a point at base	*Alnus* sp. / *Corylus* sp.
203013	201035	0.29 x 0.09 x 0.07	Whole	Worked to a point at base	
203014	201035	0.25 x 0.1 x 0.1	Whole	Worked to a point on NE and E edges	
203015	201035	0.3 x 0.12 x 0.09	Whole	Worked to a point at base	

203016	201035	0.19 x 0.08 x 0.06	Radial half split	Worked to a point at base	
203017	201035	0.08 x 0.02 x 0.02	Whole	None visible	
203018	201035	0.16 x 0.1 x 0.05	Whole	Worked to a point at base	
203019	201035	0.33 x 0.08 x 0.05	Whole	Worked to a point at base	
203022	201035	0.08 x 0.03 x 0.02	Uncertain	None visible	
203027	201035	0.67 x 0.06 x 0.04	Whole	Worked at a 45º angle at NW end	
203036	201035	0.16 x 0.03 x 0.02	Whole	Cut horizontally/transverse at base	
203038	201035	0.18 x 0.05 x 0.03	Whole with bark		
203053	201035	0.1 x 0.12 x 0.12	Whole		
203118	201035	0.13 x 0.07 x 0.05	Whole	Worked to a point	

Table 11.5 Sollus A – worked horizontal material from structure (201178)

WOOD NUMBER	CONTEXT	DIMENSIONS (m)	DESCRIPTION	NOTES	SPECIES
203011	201035	0.88 x 0.07 x 0.05	Whole with bark	Possibly worked to a point at base	
203012	201035	0.83 x 0.07 x 0.06	Whole with bark	Worked to a point at base; SE end	
203020	201035	1.32 x 0.06 x 0.04	Whole; with bark	Possible worked to a point at N end	
203021	201035	0.23 x 0.11 x 0.09	Whole	Worked to a point at base	
203023	201035	0.88 x 0.11 x 0.02	Whole	Possible worked to a point at NE end	
203024	201035	180 x 0.3 x 0.08	Whole	Possible v-shaped cut toward N end	
203026	201035	1.29 x 0.06 x 0.05	Whole; with bark	Possibly worked at SW and NE ends	
203028	201035	0.51 x 0.05 x 0.04	Whole	Possibly worked at SW end	
203059	201035	1.74 x 0.22 x 0.08	Whole	Possibly worked at ends	
203065	201035	0.16 x 0.06 x 0.02	Whole	Possible worked at NE end	
203073	201035	0.82 x 0.07 x 0.05			
203078	201035	0.24 x 0.11 x 0.08	Whole	Worked at south end. Charred	
203082	201035	0.95 x 0.12 x 0.1	Whole	Possible toolmarks to create a 'flattened' top	
203091	201035	0.44 x 0.09 x 0.06	Whole	Worked to a point at S end. Cut mark towards top of N end	
203095	201035	0.18 x 0.07 x 0.06	Whole	Worked at NE end	
203099	201035	0.21 x 0.15 x 0.07	Radial half split	Halved and flat base - SE end	
203120	201035		Whole	Worked to a point	

Table 11.6 Sollus A – unworked horizontal roundwood from structure 201178

WOOD NUMBER	CONTEXT	DIMENSIONS (m)	DESCRIPTION	NOTES	SPECIES
203034	201035	0.53 x 0.09 x 0.04			
203039	201035	0.14 x 0.07 x 0.05			
203040	201035	0.37 x 0.04 x 0.04			
203041	201035	0.23 x 0.06 x 0.05		*Alnus* sp.	
203042	201035	0.11 x 0.06 x 0.04			
203043	201035	0.13 x 0.06 x 0.02			
203044	201035	0.38 x 0.06 x 0.03		*Corylus* sp.	
203045	201035	0.39 x 0.07 x 0.01			
203046	201035	0.16 x 0.08 x 0.06			
203047	201035	0.38 x 0.03 x 0.03			
203048	201035	0.28 x 0.07 x 0.02			
203049	201035	0.5 x 0.06 x 0.02			

WOOD NUMBER	CONTEXT	DIMENSIONS (m)	DESCRIPTION	NOTES	SPECIES
203050		0.43 x 0.08 x 0.03			
203051	201035	0.74 x 0.04 x 0.04			
203052	201035	0.48 x 0.04 x 0.04			
203054	201035	0.35 x 0.04 x 0.04		*Alnus* sp. / *Corylus* sp.	
203055	201035	0.29 x 0.04 x 0.04		*Alnus* sp.	
203056	201035	0.33 x 0.05 x 0.03			
203057	201035	0.45 x 0.09 x 0.03			
203058	201035	0.31 x 0.07 x 0.02		*Alnus* sp.	
203061	201035	0.65 x 0.08 x 0.04			
203062	201035	0.32 x 0.05 x 0.04			
203063	201035	0.36 x 0.08 x 0.04			
203064	201035	0.33 x 0.04 x 0.03			
203066	201035	0.11 x 0.07 x 0.04			
203067	201035	0.31 x 0.04 x 0.03			
203068	201035	0.86 x 0.05 x 0.05			
203069	201035	0.22 x 0.04 x 0.03		*Corylus* sp.	
203070	201035	0.54 x 0.05 x 0.03			
203071	201035	0.24 x 0.05 x 0.03			
203072	201035	0.24 x 0.08 x 0.05			
203075	201035	0.31 x 0.1 x 0.09			
203076	201035	0.33 x 0.18 x 0.05	Charred		
203077	201035	0.42 x 0.09 x 0.04			
203079	201035	0.14 x 0.09 x 0.03	Charred		
203080	201035	0.45 x 0.03 x 0.03			
203081	201035	0.1 x 0.07 x 0.01			
203083	201035	0.57 x 0.1 x 0.06			
203084	201035	0.48 x 0.23 x 0.08			
203085	201035	0.52 x 0.18 x 0.14			
203086	201035	0.49 x 0.18 x 0.05			
203087	201035	0.49 x 0.08 x 0.06			
203088	201035	0.82 x 0.33 x 0.08			
203089	201035	0.23 x 0.04 x 0.05			
203090	201035	0.5 x 0.06 x 0.05			
203092	201035	0.34 x 0.11 x 0.07			
203093	201035	0.16 x 0.12 x 0.08	Charred		
203094	201035	0.76 x 0.15 x 0.06			
203096	201035	0.36 x 0.11 x 0.08	Charred		
203097	201035	0.14 x 0.09 x 0.05			
203098	201035	0.12 x 0.08 x 0.04	Charred		
203100	201035	0.08 x 0.05 x 0.04			
203101	201035	0.11 x 0.06 x 0.02			

Table 11.7 Sollus A – other Bronze Age material

WOOD NUMBER	CONTEXT	TYPE	DIMENSIONS (m)	DESCRIPTION	SPECIES
203001	201029	Possible artefact	0.19 x 0.11 x 0.09	Uncertain. Possibly worked on one face	
203002	201028	Roundwood stake	0.12 x 0.45 x 0.3	Whole. Possible worked tip	
203003	201001	Roundwood, possible stake		Whole. Worked on side and back	
203004	201028	Roundwood	0.13 x 0.06 x 0.03	Whole	*Quercus* sp.
203032	201035	Roundwood	0.42 x 0.08 x 0.04	Whole	
203033	201035	Roundwood	0.61 x 0.08 x 0.03	Whole	
203035	201007	Debris		Uncertain, Possibly worked to a point	
203037	201113	Debris	0.1 x 0.06 x 0.03	Possibly radial; straight grained. Charred	

203060	201150	Debris	0.36 x 0.09 x 0.02	Radial	*Quercus* sp.
203074	201035	Trunk	1 x 0.3 x 0.18	Thought to be worked but upon further inspection appears natural.	
203102	201035	Roundwood	0.87 x 0.1 x 0.05	Whole	
203103	201035	Roundwood	0.83 x 0.04 x 0.04	Whole	
203105	201035	Roundwood	0.1 x 0.03 x 0.03	Whole	
203106	201035	Roundwood	0.44 x 0.11 x 0.09	Whole	
203107	201035	Roundwood	0.13 x 0.04 x 0.03	Whole	
203140	201197	Roundwood post	0.5 x 0.3-0.2	Whole	

Table 11.8 Sollus A – material from enclosure ditch

WOOD NUMBER	CONTEXT	DIMENSIONS (m)	DESCRIPTION	SPECIES
203005	201081		Whole, Charred	
203130	201081	0.85 x 0.08 x 0.02	Whole	*Alnus* sp. / *Corylus* sp.
203131	201081	0.5 x 0.05 x 0.02	Whole	
203132	201081	0.38 x 0.06 x 0.03	Whole	
203133	201081	0.67 x 0.04 x 0.04	Half split, cut at NE end	
203134	201081	0.61 x 0.05 x 0.03	Whole	
203135	201081	0.39 x 0.13 x 0.06	Whole	
203136	201081	0.91 x 0.13 x 0.05	Whole	

Appendix 12 – Faunal remains assessment for Sollus
By: Claudia Tommasino Suárez

Introduction

The animal assemblage found in Sollus was retrieved from three contexts (201001, 201028 and 201067) and encompasses one sample and four finds. This assessment is aimed at establishing the potential of the assemblage to reveal information on animal consumption and husbandry methods at the site.

Methodology

During the assessment each specimen was identified according to species, skeletal element, age and sex where possible. The mammal specimens that could not be assigned to a species were recorded using the categories "large mammal" (lm), "medium mammal 1" (mm1), "medium mammal 2" (mm2) and "small mammal" (sm) (Harland *et al.* 2003). The specimens categorised as "large mammal" could belong to cattle, horse or a big cervid such as red deer or reindeer. The "medium mammal 1" category refers to sheep, goat, pig or a small cervid. The "medium mammal 2" category refers to cat, dog and hare/rabbit. The skeletal elements are divided into the four parts of the skeleton: head (skull, mandible); axial carcass or trunk (vertebrae and ribs); meaty bones or upper limbs (scapulae, pelvis and its respective limb); and feet or lower limbs (metapodials, phalanges and carpals/tarsals).

The quantification of the assemblage was carried out using NISP (Number of Identifiable Specimens) calculated as the total of fragments attributed to a specific taxon (Grayson 1984; O'Connor 2004; Reitz and Wing 1999).

The tooth wear for sheep/goat was assessed using the method described by Payne (1973; 1987). Subsequently, Higham (1967) and O'Connor (2003) were used to assigned age categories for mandibles and mandibular loose M3.

The recognition of any taphonomic factors such as gnawing, burning, texture and completeness of the bones and the butchery marks presents was dealt with using Lyman's (1994) and Harland *et al.* (2003) methodology.

Results

Context	*Total NISP*	*NISP%*
201001	1	6.25
201028	10	62.5
201067	5	31.25
Total	16	100

Table 12.1 - NISP recovery by context

The animal bone assemblage from the comes from three different contexts and includes 16 animal bones (see Table 12.1). The preservation of the assemblage is poor to fair with 56.3% of the bones highly fragmented and the remaining 43.75 % of the bones are between 30-50% complete.

All animal bones found in Sollus were mammals, including cattle and sheep/goat (Table 12.2). The only part of the carcass identified on the site's assemblage is head elements including teeth and mandible fragments. Only one diagnostic element is present in the assemblage which allowed further age analysis of the sheep/goat specimen, identified as an infant. One of the specimens could only be identified as mammal as its level of fragmentation and calcined state did not allow further classification. The general characteristics of remaining specimens did not permit further examination.

Species	*Mandible*	*Molar*	*Unidentified*	*NISP*
Sheep/goat	1			***1***
Cattle		14		***14***
Unidentified mammal			***1***	***1***
Total NISP	***1***	***14***	***1***	***16***

Table 12.2 – Summary of faunal assemblage

Discussion

The assemblage found in Sollus is small and, although most elements could be identified to species, the limited amount of diagnostic elements is too restricted to allow extensive interpretation of the husbandry practices of the area. However, it is possible to determine most of the species present, including cattle and sheep/goat, of which the latter seems to have been consumed as lambs, suggesting possible breeding of this species on the site. Furthermore, the limited carcass distribution of head elements allows the interpretation of slaughter activity been practiced on the site.

Conclusions

The assessment of the faunal remains from Sollus suggests that what is represented is a slaughter waste assemblage with evidences of possible breeding of animals. All animal species present at the site and their possible exploitation have been commonly found in Ireland since the Neolithic onwards (Waddell 1998; McCormick and Murray 2007; Denham 2007) which impedes a clear confirmation of the site's phasing.

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Appendix 13: The Geoarchaeology, Pollen and Plant Macrofossil remains for Sollus

by C.R. Batchelor, D.S. Young and S.A. Elias

Introduction

This report summarises the findings arising out of the geoarchaeology, plant macrofossil and pollen work from Phase VI ditch fills, Phase VII burnt spread and burnt mound deposits and Period VII peat deposits.

A series of monolith samples (Figure 13.1) were recovered from the site for environmental archaeological assessment as follows:

Sample 202004 – Late Bronze Age Phase VII burnt-spread deposits over possible trample layer/redeposited material

Sample 202014 - Late Bronze Age Phase VII burnt-mound deposits over possible buried soil or upcast over natural

Sample 202015 – Middle Bronze Age Phase VI ditch fills over natural

Sample 202016 - Late Bronze Age Phase VII burnt mound deposits over Phase I peat

Sample 202017 – Late Bronze Age Phase VII peat

An assessment of samples 202014, 202015, 202016 and 202017 revealed no identifiable mosses, herbaceous remains or seeds. However, a very high concentration of pollen was recorded in the majority of the samples, in a variable state of preservation. All but one of the 14 subsamples assessed had the potential to provide a detailed reconstruction of vegetation history and to elucidate evidence of human activity; 11 of these (from samples 202014, 202016 and 202017) were selected for further analysis. The aims of the analysis were: (1) to provide a detailed reconstruction of the former vegetation history of the site, and (2) to elucidate the evidence for human activity.

Methodology

Lithostratigraphic descriptions

The column samples were described in the laboratory using standard procedures for recording unconsolidated sediment and peat (Tröels-Smith, 1955), noting the physical properties (colour), composition (gravel, sand, clay, silt and organic matter) and inclusions (e.g. artefacts). The

procedure involved: (1) cleaning the samples with a spatula or scalpel blade and distilled water to remove surface contaminants; (2) recording the physical properties, most notably colour; (3) recording the composition e.g. organic matter/peat (Sh), gravel (Gg), fine sand (Ga), silt (Ag) and clay (As); (4) recording the degree of peat humification, and (5) recording the unit boundaries e.g. sharp or diffuse. The results are displayed in Tables 14. 1 to 5.

Organic matter determinations

A total of seven sub-samples from monolith 202017 and five from monolith 202016 were taken for determination of the organic matter content (Tables 14.6 and 7). The organic matter content was determined by standard procedures involving: (1) drying the sub-sample at 110^0C for 12 hours to remove excess moisture; (2) placing the sub-sample in a muffle furnace at 550°C for 2 hours to remove organic matter (thermal oxidation), and (3) re-weighing the sub-sample obtain the 'loss-on-ignition' value (see Bengtsson and Enell, 1986). The results are displayed in Tables 14.6 and 7.

Pollen analysis

Fourteen sub-samples were extracted as follows: (1) sampling a standard volume of sediment ($1cm^3$); (2) adding two tablets of the exotic clubmoss *Lycopodium clavatum* to provide a measure of pollen concentration in each sample; (3) deflocculation of the sample in 1% Sodium pyrophosphate; (4) sieving of the sample to remove coarse mineral and organic fractions (>125µ); (5) acetolysis; (6) removal of finer minerogenic fraction using Sodium polytungstate (specific gravity of $2.0g/cm^3$); (7) mounting of the sample in glycerol jelly. Each stage of the procedure was preceded and followed by thorough sample cleaning in filtered distilled water. Quality control is maintained by periodic checking of residues, and assembling sample batches from various depths to test for systematic laboratory effects. The assessment consisted of recording the concentration, preservation and main taxa of pollen and spores recorded on 10% of the slide. The subsequent analysis procedure (11 selected samples) consisted of counting all pollen until a minimum of 300 Total Land Pollen (TLP; trees, shrubs and herbs) was reached. Aquatic pollen and spores were also counted. Pollen percentage and pollen concentration diagrams were produced in 'Tilia'. Pollen percentage values were calculated as follows: Tree, shrub and herb taxa were calculated as a percentage of total land pollen (TLP); Aquatic taxa as a percentage of TLP+Aquatics, and spores as a percentage of TLP+Spores. Pollen grains and spores were identified using the University of Reading pollen type collection and the following sources of keys and photographs: Moore *et al* (1991); Reille (1992). The semi-quantitative concentration of microscopic charred particles is also recorded. The results are displayed in Figures 14.2 and 3.

Plant macrofossil assessment

A total of 12 sub-samples with a standard volume of 4cm^3, one each from monoliths 202014 and 202015, four from monolith 202016 and six from monolith 202017 were extracted for plant macrofossil assessment. The preparation and quantification of the samples follows the methodology of Hughes and Barber (2004). Samples were gently washed through a 125µm sieve using a standard five litres of tap water to remove the fine residue of unidentifiable organic material. Plant macrofossils were examined using an incident light microscope with fibre-optic illumination at x10 magnification, and where necessary plant macrofossils were mounted on slides and identified at x200 to x400 magnification using a high powered light-transmitting microscope. All macrofossil remains were quantified using a simple five-point scale of abundance (0 = Estimated Minimum Number of Specimens (MNS) = 0; 1 = 1 to 25; 2 = 26 to 50; 3 = 51 to 75; 4 = 76 to 100; 5 = 101+). The results of the assessment are shown in Table 14.9.

Results and Discussion

Lithostratigraphic descriptions and organic matter determinations

The results of the lithostratigraphic descriptions are shown in Tables 13.1 to 5, with the results of the organic content analysis of monoliths 202016 and 202017 shown in Tables 13.6 and 7 respectively.

Monolith sample 202004: Phase VII Burnt Spread C

The basal unit in monolith sample 202004 is a horizon of very sandy silt with occasional gravel clasts, incorporating contexts (201055) and (202065). No organic matter or evidence for soil forming processes was identified in this unit. Above this and incorporating context (201054) was a horizon of silty and gravelly sand with frequent charcoal fragments, consistent with a waste deposit incorporating burnt material.

Monolith sample 202014: Phase VI Burnt Mound B (contexts 201003, 201031, 201011)

The base of monolith sample 202014 consisted of a silty gravelly sand (201003), representative of the basal natural deposits. Overlying context (201031) comprised sand and silt with a trace of gravel. No organic matter or evidence of soil forming processes were recorded in either of these units. The uppermost unit between 0.00 and 0.06m was composed of a well-humified very organic silt with frequent charcoal fragments. This horizon is representative of context (201011), described

as burnt mound B. The organic material recorded may in part be derived from the nearby peat deposits, or represent a continuation of these peat deposits in to which fragments of charcoal have been incorporated.

Monolith sample 202015: Phase VI Enclosure Ditch 1

Monolith sample 202015 was taken from the Enclosure ditch 1. The lowermost unit recorded consisted of a generally sandy or clayey silty gravel. This material represents the primary fill of the ditch (201016), and the natural sediments (201003) into which it was cut. The overlying material is of a similar composition, representative of fill (201020). The similarity of the natural to the lower fills of the ditch, perhaps suggest the inwash of surrounding natural deposits, or collapse of the Enclosure ditch walls. This is overlain by a very organic silt with frequent charcoal fragments (201021), prior to more inorganic sediments of sand, silt, clay and gravel (201022), again consistent with the natural accumulation of surrounding material.

Monolith sample 202016: Phase VI burnt mound B (contexts 201105, 201009)

Monolith sample 202016 is composed of sand with occasional fragments of detrital wood between 0.42 and 0.50m (0.47% organic content), consistent with fluvial deposition in a stream or river. This is overlain by silty and sandy peat, interbedded with silty and gravelly sand (201105), (12–14% organic content). This unit is consistent with accumulation in a fluvial environment with episodes of reduced flow, during which semi-terrestrial conditions were dominant and peat formation occurred. This is overlain by well-humified, silty and sandy peat (201009), 15-25% organic content), This uppermost context was identified archaeologically as material deriving from burnt B however, on the basis of the material recorded in the monolith, whilst fragments of charcoal were recorded, it appears more consistent with semi-terrestrial conditions and occasional flooding episodes, typical of a fen environment not far from a channel.

Monolith sample 202017: Developed Iron Age peat

In monolith sample 202017, silt and sand is recorded between 0.42 and 0.50m (<1% organic content), consistent with fluvial deposition in a low-energy stream or river, as recorded at the base of monolith sample 202.016. This is overlain by silty peat interbedded with silty sand between 0.25 and 0.42m (201104), [12–15% organic content], similar to context (201105) recorded in monolith sample 202.016 and consistent with accumulation in a fluvial environment with episodes of reduced flow, during which semi-terrestrial conditions were dominant and peat formation occurred. Radiocarbon dating indicates that this period of accumulation occurred around 363–173 cal BC (SUERC-56725). This horizon is overlain between 0.03 and 0.25m by well humified silty

peat (28–30% organic content), indicative of peat formation in a semi-terrestrial environment typical of a fen.

Pollen analysis

The results of the pollen analysis demonstrated that the majority of the samples contained a high concentration of pollen in a poor to moderate state of preservation; percentage values of unidentifiable grains were 10 and 20% of the pollen sum in almost all samples. Due to the close proximity of the monoliths taken, the following results and interpretations are provided on a phase by phase basis rather than monolith by monolith.

Geological

Geological conditions are represented by context (201031) of monolith sample 202014 and context (201105) of monolith sample 202016. The sample from context (201031) is characterised by high tree (42%) and shrub (39%) values. *Corylus* type dominates (38%) with *Alnus* (27%), *Quercus*, *Pinus*, *Ulmus* (all <6%) and *Calluna vulgaris* (1%). Herbs are dominated by Poaceae (10%) with Cyperaceae, *Cereale* type, Asteraceae, Caryophyllaceae and *Ranunculus* type (all <2%). No aquatics are recorded and the spore assemblage is strongly dominated by *Polypodium vulgare* (60%). Abundant concentrations of microcharcoal were recorded.

The sample from context (201105) contained a similar pollen assemblage with the following key exceptions: (1) higher values of *Quercus* (32%); (2) lower values of *Corylus* type (16%), (3) an absence of *Cereale* type and (4) lower values of *Polypodium vulgare* (3%).

Phase VI: Middle Bronze Age

This phase is represented by samples from contexts (201021) and (201022) of monolith sample 202015. Both samples were only assessed with low pollen sums reached. Nevertheless, the results indicate that the samples are characterised by high values of tree and shrub pollen, dominated by *Alnus*, with *Corylus* type and sporadic occurrences of *Quercus*, *Betula Calluna vulgaris* and *Hedera*. The herbaceous assemblage is dominated by Poaceae and Lactuceae with *Cereale* type, Caryophyllaceae and *Ranunculus* type. No aquatic taxa were recorded, whilst spores include *Pteridium aquilinum* and *Polypodium vulgare*. Moderate to very high concentrations of charcoal were recorded. These preliminary results also indicate lower concentrations of *Alnus* and higher concentrations of Poaceae and Lactuceae in uppermost context (201022).

Phase VII: Late Bronze Age

Phase VII is represented by samples from context (201009) of monolith sample 202016 and contexts (201104) and (201028) of monolith sample 202017. The samples from context (201009) al contain a similar assemblage characterised by high tree (65%) and shrub (30%) values. *Alnus* (35%) *Quercus* (25%) and *Corylus* type (30%) dominate with *Pinus*, *Ulmus* and *Betula* (all <2%). *Alnus* values tend to decline through the samples whilst *Corylus* type increases. Herbs are dominated by Poaceae (5%) with Cyperaceae (3%), and occasional *Cereale* type, Asteraceae, and Lactuceae (all <2%). Aquatic pollen comprise a single grain of *Sparganium* type and the spore assemblage is dominated by *Filicales* and *Polypodium vulgare* (60%). Microcharcoal concentrations were moderate.

The samples from contexts (201104) and (201028) contain a similar assemblage of pollen with the following exceptions: (1) higher values of *Alnus* (45-50%), Poaceae (20%), Lactucae (2%); (2) lower values of *Quercus* (10%), (3) more consistent occurrences of *Cereale* type, and (4) persistent occurrences of *Pteridium aquilinum*.

Interpretation of the pollen analysis

Geological

The results of the analysis indicate that in the geological era of the site, the wetland environment was dominated by alder carr woodland (*Alnus*) with a ground flora including grasses (Poaceae - possibly *Phragmites australis* (reeds)), sedges (Cyperaceae), and herbs such as daisies (Asteraceae) and buttercups/water crowsfoot (*Ranunculus* type), mixed and polypody ferns (*Filicales* and *Polypodium vulgare*). The nearby dryland environment was occupied by mixed deciduous woodland dominated by oak (*Quercus*) and hazel (*Corylus* type) with elm (*Ulmus*) and pine (*Pinus*).

Variations in the dryland woodland cover are recorded between contexts (201031) and (201105). In context (201031), the dryland is dominated by hazel with lesser proportions of oak; elm and pine are also recorded in higher concentrations, together with cereal pollen (*Cereale* type). Combined, this assemblage suggests a more open environment, possibly as a consequence of clearance for nearby cultivation. Context (201105) contains higher values of oak indicating a more mature, enclosed nearby dryland woodland canopy. It also does not contain a cultivation signal. One possible reason for the different vegetation signals of the two samples, is that they are not of contemporaneous age; since the samples are taken from features in close proximity to one another, it is unlikely the vegetation signal would vary considerably if they were of contemporaneous.

Alternatively, the difference between the two samples may a consequence of taphonomic processes; as outlined above, pollen preservation is particularly poor potentially resulting in a biased assemblage. This possibility is enhanced by the inorganic nature of and over-abundance of poorly preserved polypody spores in the sample from context (201031).

Phase VI: Middle Bronze Age

The results of the assessment indicate that during Phase *VI*, similarly to the geological era, the wetland environment was dominated by alder carr woodland with a ground flora including grasses, and herbs such as dandelions (Lactuceae), pinks (Caryophyllaceae) and buttercups / water crowsfoot, mixed and polypody ferns. On the dryland, a relatively open environment is indicated by the limited proportions of pollen taxa representative of typical woodland taxa. Stands of oak, birch and hazel woodland are indicated however. The presence of cereal taxa also suggests nearby cultivation. It is not possible to provide further detail to the vegetation reconstruction of the Phase *VI* samples due to the limited pollen sum achieved during the pollen assessment.

Phase VII: Late Bronze Age

The Phase *VII* samples from the peat and alluvial deposits of monolith sample 202017 contain a strong wetland signal indicative of a local environment dominated by alder and willow (*Salix*) carr woodland, with a ground flora dominated by grasses/reeds with sedges dandelions, buttercups, mint (Mentha type), marsh valerian (*Valeriana dioica*), daises, mixed ferns and polypody. The dryland comprised mixed deciduous woodland dominated by oak and hazel with ash (*Fraxinus*), birch (*Betula*) and holly (*Ilex*). However, the low concentrations of these taxa indicate the woodland was relatively open. Furthermore decreasing values of *Quercus* indicate the woodland declined over time. High values of grasses and consistent values of both bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*) and cereal taxa, together with disturbed ground taxa (e.g. *Polygonum aviculare* - knotweed) indicate a strong anthropogenic influence during this period incorporating clearance, cultivation and most likely pastoral activities.

The Phase *VII* samples from the burnt mound of monolith sample 202016 indicate a similar range of pollen taxa. However, in this case, the dryland woodland vegetation signal is stronger, with higher values of both oak and hazel; elm and pine are also consistently present. Conversely, values of alder, willow and grasses are much lower. There would appear to be two potential reasons for the difference in vegetation indicated by the two features. Firstly, it is possible that the sediments did not accumulate contemporaneously within the two features during the late Bronze Age; thus different periods of vegetation are represented. Secondly, whilst the two features are

located close together, it is possible that the different signals reflect the different environments from which the samples were taken; the peat containing a strong wetland signal dominated by alder carr woodland, whilst the burnt mound deposits are taken from the margins of the peat deposits, thus more likely to contain a stronger dryland signal. This second scenario does not however explain the near absence of cereal pollen recorded in the burnt mound deposits; a stronger cultivation signal might be expected if the two features are of contemporaneous age. Due to the poor pollen preservation and high number of unidentified grains recorded in all samples however, the possibility of a partially biased vegetation signal cannot be excluded.

Macrofossil assessment

The results of the macrofossil assessment indicate that charcoal was present in low to moderate quantities in all but three samples from monolith sample 202017 (5–6, 12–13 and 19–20cm; all context 201028). Waterlogged wood was present in low quantities in three samples from monolith sample 202016 (20–21, 27–28 and 34–35cm; context 201008), and four samples from monolith sample 202017 (5–6, 12–13 and 19–20cm, context 201028 and 40–41cm (context 201104)). Waterlogged herbaceous remains (mainly cf. sedges) were present in low to moderate quantities in three samples from monolith sample 202017 (19–20cm; context 201.028 and 26–27 and 33–34cm, context 201104); however many of these lacked the diagnostic epidermal tissue necessary for identification. No waterlogged seeds or mosses, mollusca or insects were identified during the assessment.

In the absence of any identifiable mosses, herbaceous remains or seeds in the samples no further work was recommended. Selected samples contain identifiable charcoal (greater than 2mm in diameter on all axes); however, these are present in very low concentrations.

Conclusions

The aims of the analysis were: (1) to provide a detailed reconstruction of the former vegetation history of the site, and (2) to elucidate the evidence for human activity. The results of the lithostratigraphic, pollen and plant macrofossil investigations indicate a similar diversity of plants occupied the site throughout the geological era, Middle and Late Bronze Ages. During these periods the wetland environment was occupied by alder-dominated woodland, and the dryland by mixed deciduous woodland that appears to have varied in extent both spatially and temporally. Definitive evidence for clearance, cultivation and burning is recorded in all three Phases.

References

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Figure 13.1 Location of monolith samples

Comment [KW1]: Need up to date labels version

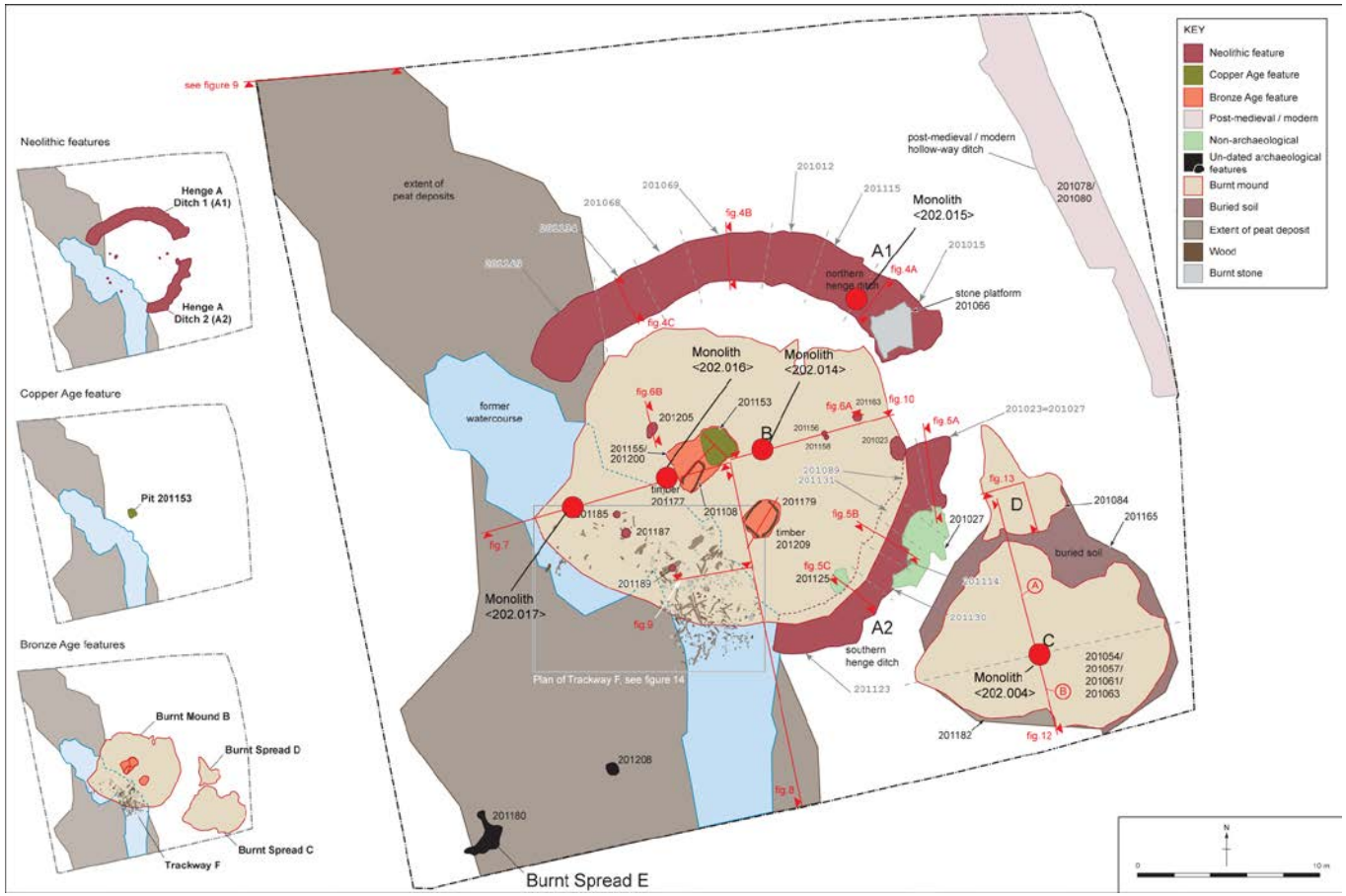

Figure 13.2: Percentage pollen diagram for monoliths 202.014, 202.015, 202.016 and 202.017

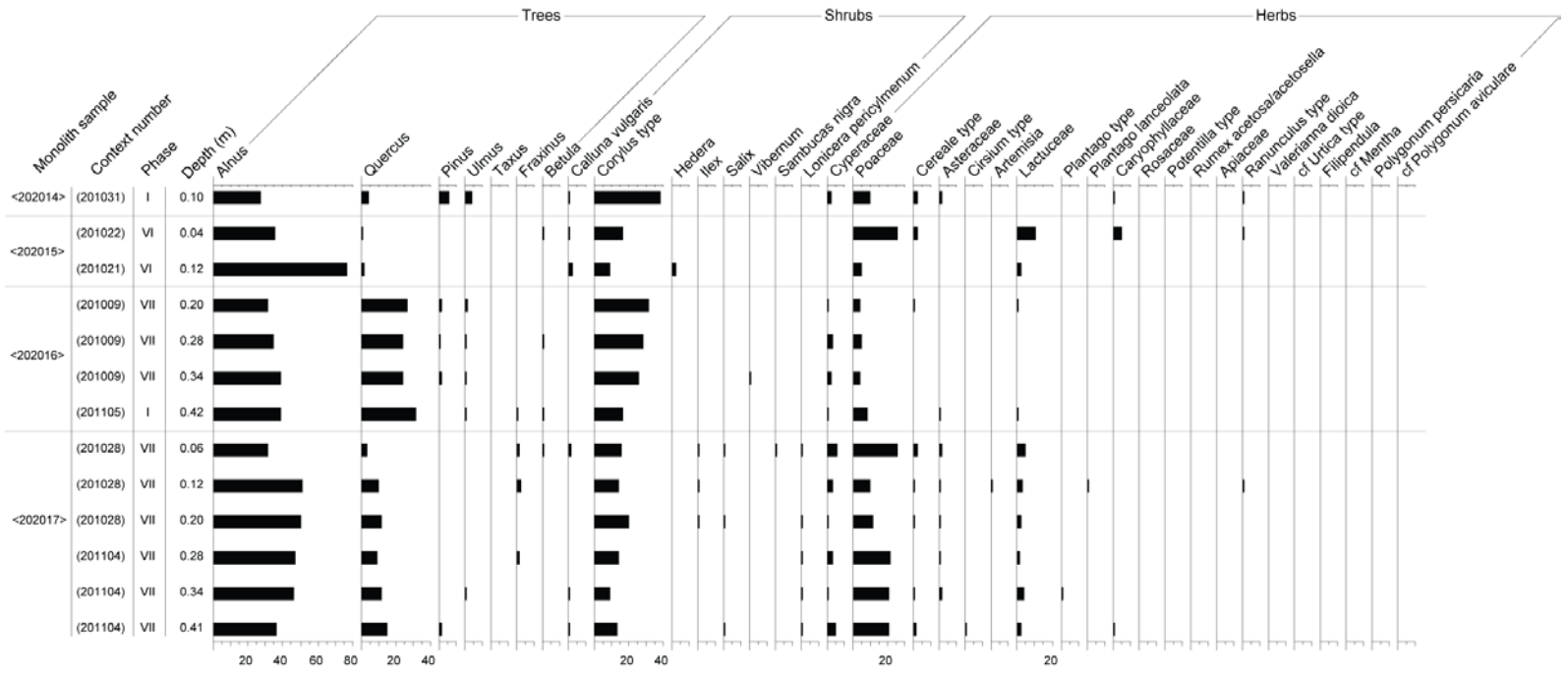

Figure 13.3: Percentage pollen diagram for monoliths 202.014, 202.015, 202.016 and 202.017

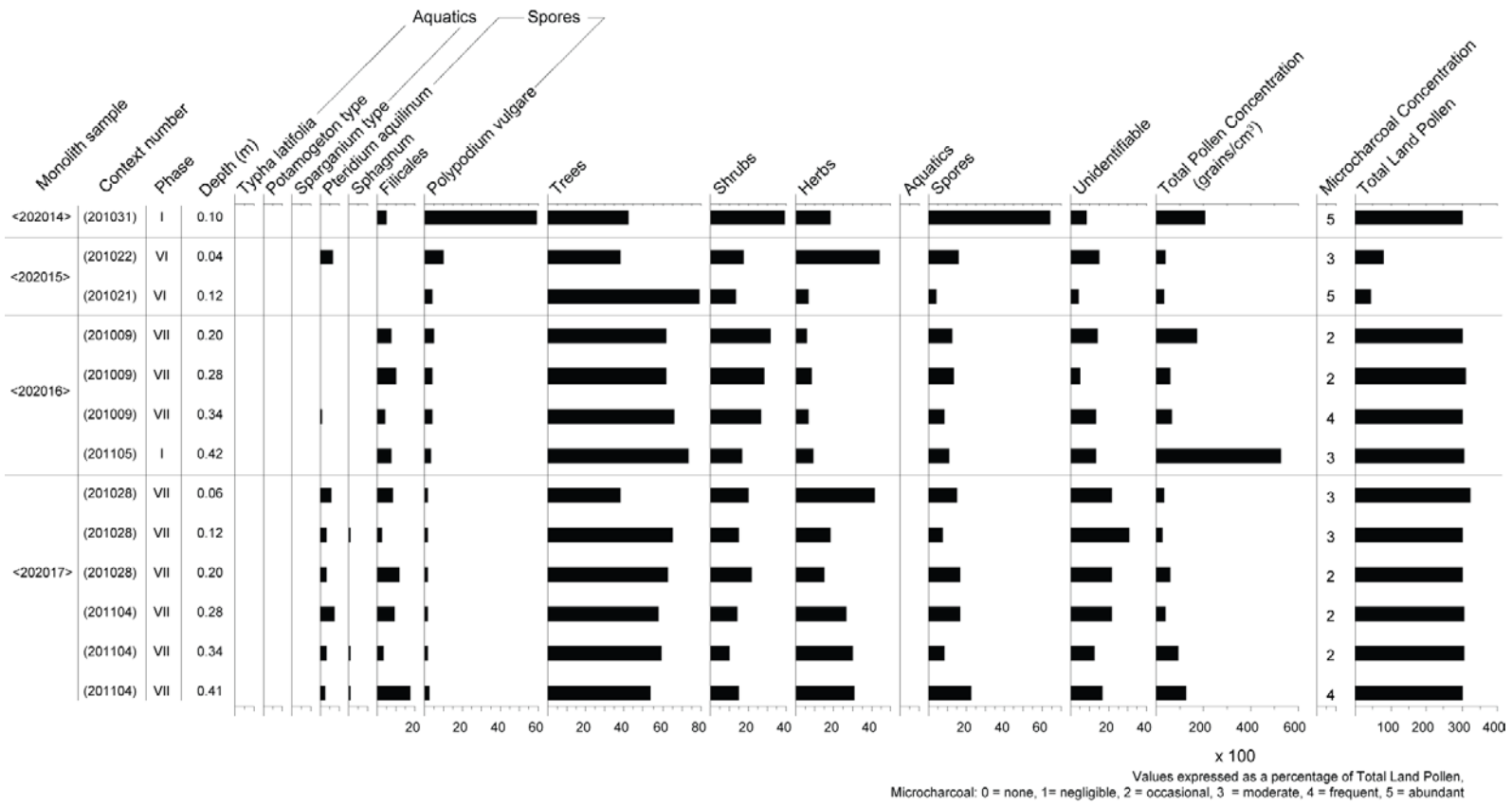

Table 13.1: Photograph and lithostratigraphic description of monolith sample 202004

Context number	Description	Phase	Depth (m)	Composition
(201054)	Upper fill of burnt spread C	VII	0.00 to 0.12	10YR 3/1; Ga2 Ag1 Gg1; very dark grey silty gravelly sand with frequent charcoal inclusions. Gravel clasts up to 5mm in diameter. Sharp contact in to:
(201055) / (202065)	Lower fill of burnt spread C	Geology	0.12 to 0.25	10YR 4/2; Ag2 Ga2 Gg+; dark greyish brown silt and sand with occasional gravel clasts. Gravel clasts up to 10mm in diameter.

Table 13.2: Photograph and lithostratigraphic description of monolith sample 202014

Context number	Description	Phase	Depth (m)	Composition
(201011)	Fill of burnt mound B	IV	0.00 to 0.06	10YR 2/1; Sh2 Ag2; humo. 4; black burnt very organic silt, well humified and frequent charcoal fragments. Sharp contact in to:
(201031)	Redeposited sand/silt	Geology	0.06 to 0.17	10YR 4/2; Ga2 Ag2 Gg+; dark greyish brown silt and sand with occasional gravel clasts. Diffuse contact in to:
(201003)	Natural	Natural	0.17 to 0.25	10YR 4/4; Ga2 Ag1 Gg1; dark yellowish brown silty gravelly sand. Gravel clasts sub-angular to angular, up to 50mm in diameter. Diffuse contact in to:

Table 13.3 Photograph and lithostratigraphic description of monolith sample 202015

Context number	Description	Phase	Depth (m)	Composition
(201022)	Fill of Enclosure ditch 1	VI	0.00 to 0.11	10YR 4/1; Gg1 Ga1 As1 Ag1; dark grey sand, silt, clay and gravel. Gravel clasts up to 20mm in diameter, angular to sub-rounded. Sharp contact in to:
(201021)	Fill of Enclosure ditch 1	VI	0.11 to 0.13	10YR 2/1; Sh2 Ag2; humo. 4; black burnt very organic silt, well humified and frequent charcoal fragments. Sharp contact in to:
(201020)	Fill of Enclosure ditch 1	VI	0.13 to 0.35	10YR 4/1; Gg1 Ga1 As1 Ag1; dark grey sand, silt, clay and gravel. Gravel clasts up to 20mm in diameter, angular to sub-rounded. Sharp contact in to:
(201016) / (201003)	Fill of Enclosure ditch 1/Natural	VI / Natural	0.35 to 0.50	2.5Y 5/3; Ga2 Ag1 Gg1; light olive brown silty gravelly sand. Gravel clasts up to 15mm in diameter, angular to sub-rounded.

Table 13.4: Photograph and lithostratigraphic description of monolith sample 202016

Context number	Description	Phase	Depth (m)	Composition
N/A	-	-	0.00 to 0.16	VOID
(201009)	Fill of burnt mound B	VII	0.16 to 0.35	10YR 2/1; Sh2 Ag1 Ga1 Th+; humo. 3/4; black well to very well humified very organic silty sand. Sharp contact in to:
(201105)	Peat deposit	I	0.35 to 0.42	10YR 3/1; Sh2 Ag1 Ga1; very dark grey very organic silty sand interbedded with 10YR 4/1; Ga2 Ag1 Gg1 Dl+; dark grey silty gravelly sand with traces of detrital wood. Sharp contact in to:
(201003)	Natural		0.42 to 0.50	Gley 1 5/10Y; Ga4 Gg+ Dl+; greenish grey sand with occasional gravel clasts and a trace of detrital wood. Some possible horizontal bedding.

Table 13.5: Photograph and lithostratigraphic description of monolith sample 202.017

Context number	Description	Phase	Depth (m)	Composition
N/A	-	-	0.00 to 0.03	VOID
(201028)	Peat deposit	VII	0.03 to 0.25	10YR 2/1; Sh3 Ag1 Th+ Gg+; humo. 4; black silty peat with traces of wood material and occasional gravel clasts. Diffuse contact in to:
(201104)	Peat deposit	Developed Iron Age	0.25 to 0.42	10YR 2/1; Sh3 Ag1 Th+ Gg+; humo. 4; black silty peat with traces of wood material and occasional gravel clasts interbedded with 10YR 5/3; Ga3 Ag1; brown silty peat. Sharp contact in to:
(201003)	Natural		0.42 to 0.50	10YR 4/2; Ga2 Ag2; dark greyish brown silt and very fine sand.

Table 13.6: Organic matter determinations, monolith sample 202016

Depth (m)		Organic matter content (%)
From	To	
0.20	0.21	27.81
0.27	0.28	14.99
0.34	0.35	7.51
0.41	0.42	1.06
0.48	0.49	0.47

Table 13.7: Organic matter determinations, monolith sample 202017

Depth (m)		Organic matter content (%)
From	To	
0.05	0.06	30.27
0.12	0.13	35.47
0.19	0.20	28.16
0.26	0.27	14.59
0.33	0.34	12.67
0.40	0.41	13.92
0.47	0.48	0.84

Table 13.9: Results of the macrofossil assessment of samples from monolith samples 202014, 202015, 202016 and 202017

					Charred					Waterlogged				Mollusca		Bone			
Monolith sample	Depth (cm)	Context number	Volume processed (l)	Fraction	Charcoal (>4mm)	Charcoal (2-4mm)	Charcoal (<2mm)	Seeds	Chaff	Wood	Seeds	Mosses	Sedges	Whole	Fragments	Large	Small	Fragments	Insects
202014	0.10 to 0.11	(201031)	4cm³	>125µm	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
202015	0.11 to 0.12	(201021)	4cm³	>125µm	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
202016	0.20 to 0.21	(201009)	4cm³	>125µm	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.27 to 0.28	(201009)	4cm³	>125µm	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.34 to 0.35	(201009)	4cm³	>125µm	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.41 to 0.42	(201105)	4cm³	>125µm	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2020 17	0.05 to 0.06	(20102 8)	4cm³	>125µ m	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.12 to 0.13	(20102 8)	4cm³	>125µ m	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.19 to 0.20	(20102 8)	4cm³	>125µ m	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.26 to 0.27	(20110 4)	4cm³	>125µ m	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.33 to 0.34	(20110 4)	4cm³	>125µ m	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.40 to 0.41	(20110 4)	4cm³	>125µ m	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Key: 0 = Estimated Minimum Number of Specimens (MNS) = 0; 1 = 1 to 25; 2 = 26 to 50; 3 = 51 to 75; 4 = 76 to 100; 5 = 101+

Appendix 14 - The Metallurgical Material for Sollus A

Dr T.P. Young

Methods

The material was examined visually (with a low powered microscope when required). As an evaluation, the material was not subjected to any high magnification optical inspection, not to any form of instrumental analysis. The identifications of materials in this report are therefore necessarily limited and must be regarded as provisional. This project was commissioned by Carmelita Troy, of Rubicon Heritage Services.

Results

The submitted material comprised a single fragment of slag (TR.20.1, Find #201.002.002, Context 002) weighing 270g. The fragment is a broken and abraded part of a concavo-convex smithing hearth cake (SHC), formed of porous slag (with the porosity largely being moulds of charcoal fuel fragments). The slag is internally prilly. The upper surface of the cake appears less porous than the lower parts.

Interpretation

The fragment is from a slag cake produced during charcoal fuelled smithing. The relatively low weight (even considering that the surviving fragment is probably less than 50% of the size of the original cake) suggests that this cake was likely to have been formed during blacksmithing (the end use of iron), rather than at any stage in the process of the production of iron. The piece is not strictly datable (apart from being Iron Age or younger), but is probably unlikely to be of modern or later post-medieval age (when SHCs tended to become smaller and more compact and when coal increasingly became the preferred fuel).

Appendix 15 – Radiocarbon Dates and Certificates for Sollus A

by Sarah Cobain

Radiocarbon dating (AMS) was undertaken in order to confirm the date of features excavated at site AE/13/61 Sollus A. The samples were analysed during November/December 2014 at Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC), Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow, G75 0QF, Scotland.

The uncalibrated dates are conventional radiocarbon ages. The radiocarbon ages were calibrated using the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration programme OxCal 4.2 (Bronk Ramsey 2009) using the IntCal13 curve (Reimer *et al.* 2013) (Table 15.1).

Table 15.1 Radiocarbon date and calibration

Feature	**Lab No.**	**Material**	**δ ^{13}C**	**Radiocarbon Age**	**Calibrated Radiocarbon date; 95.4% probability**	**Calibrated Radiocarbon date; 68.2% probability**
Context 201113 South Enclosure ditch 201114 (primary fill)	SUERC-56717	Charred nut - *Corylus avellana* (Hazel nut shell)	-23.1‰	3254 ± 32 yr BP	1615–1450 cal BC (95.4%)	1608–1582 cal BC (18.2%) 1561–1497 cal BC (50.0%)
Context 201025 South Enclosure ditch 201023 (upper fill)	SUERC-56721	Charred seed - *Hordeum vulgare* (Barley grain)	-24.3‰	2765 ± 32 yr BP	996–834 cal BC (95.4%)	970–961 cal BC (5.9%) 935–889 cal BC (38.6%) 881–845 cal BC (23.8%)
Context 201016 E end North Enclosure ditch 201015 (primary fill)	SUERC-56722	Charcoal - *Crataegus monogyna/Sorbus /Malus sylvestris* (Hawthorn/ rowan/crab apple, roundwood)	-26.7‰	3208 ± 32 yr BP	1600–1586 cal BC (2.0%) 1534–1414 cal BC (93.4%)	1503–1442 cal BC (68.2%)
Context 201021 E end north Enclosure ditch 201015(Peat lense)	SUERC-56723	Charred seed - *Prunus spinosa* (Blackthorn/sloe pip fragment)	-26.0‰	3011 ± 32 yr BP	1387–1339 cal BC (13.6%) 1316–1157 cal BC (77.4%) 1146–1128 cal BC (4.4%)	1371–1359 cal BC (5.2%) 1298–1209 cal BC (63.0%)
Context 201011 Burnt mound spread	SUERC-56724	Charcoal - *Corylus avellana* (Hazel, roundwood)	-26.5‰	3860 ± 32 yr BP	2462–2274 cal BC (82.8%) 2255–2209 cal BC (12.6%)	2454–2419 cal BC (14.9%) 2407– 2376 cal BC (14.5%) 2351–2286 cal BC (37.0%) 2247–2244 cal BC (0.9%) 2238–2236 cal BC (0.9%)
Context 201104 Peat layer	SUERC-56725	Waterlogged wood - *Corylus avellana* (Hazel, roundwood)	-28.9‰	2188 ± 32 yr BP	363–173 cal BC (95.4%)	356–286 cal BC (45.8%) 234–197 cal BC (22.4%)
Context 201084 Burnt mound spread	SUERC-56726	Charcoal - *Corylus avellana* (Hazel, roundwood)	-24.9‰	3262 ± 32 yr BP	1620–1492 cal BC (87.7%) 1482–1453 cal BC (7.7%)	1608–1582 cal BC (20.2%) 1561–1501 cal BC (48.0%)
Context 201154 Earliest trough 201153	SUERC-56727	Charcoal - *Corylus avellana* (Hazel, roundwood)	-26.1‰	3891 ± 32 yr BP	2471–2286 cal BC (95.4%)	2459–2344 cal BC (68.2%)

Context 201176 Trough 201108 (peat in trough)	SUERC-56731	Waterlogged wood - *Corylus avellana* (Hazel, roundwood)	-27.9‰	3317 ± 32 yr BP	1683–1672 cal BC (2.1%) 1666–1511cal BC (93.3%)	1632–1598 cal BC (27.1%) 1587–1533 cal BC (41.1%)
Context 201211 Trough 201179 (peat in trough)	SUERC-56732	Waterlogged wood - *Corylus avellana* (Hazel, roundwood)	-29.8‰	3480 ± 32 yr BP	1890–1736 cal BC (90.1%) 1716–1695 cal BC (5.3%)	1877–1841 cal BC (26.5%) 1823–1795 cal BC (19.5%) 1782–1751 cal BC (22.2%)
Post 203140	SUERC-60758	Waterlogged wood - *Quercus* (Oak, sapwood)	-26.3‰	5271 ± 29 yr BP	4231–4194 cal BC (16.4%) 4176–4033 cal BC (66.5%) 4027–3991 cal BC (12.6%)	4225–4205 cal BC (12.3%) 4164–4130 cal BC (22.1%) 4112– 4101 cal BC (5.0%) 4073– 4040 cal BC (21.9%) 4015–4001 cal BC (6.9%)
Stake 203013	SUERC-60759	Waterlogged wood - *Salix/Populus* (Willow/poplar)	26.1‰	3227 ± 29 yr BP	1607–1583 cal BC (6.3%) 1560–1553 cal BC (1.1%) 1546–1431 cal BC (88.0%)	1526–1490 cal BC (34.6%) 1485–1451 cal BC (33.6%)

References

Bronk Ramsey, C. 2009 'Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates', *Radiocarbon 51*(1), 337–360.

Reimer, P.J., Bard, E., Bayliss, A., Beck, J.W., Blackwell, P.G., Bronk Ramsey, C., Grootes, P.M., Guilderson, T.P., Haflidason, H., Hajdas, I., HattŽ, C., Heaton, T.J., Hoffmann, D.L., Hogg, A.G., Hughen, K.A., Kaiser, K.F., Kromer, B., Manning, S.W., Niu, M., Reimer, R.W., Richards, D.A., Scott, E.M., Southon, J.R., Staff, R.A., Turney, C.S.M., & van der Plicht, J. 2013 'IntCal13 and Marine13 Radiocarbon Age Calibration Curves 0–50,000 Years cal BP', *Radiocarbon 55*(4), 1869–1887.

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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

01 July 2015

Laboratory Code	SUERC-60759 (GU37788)
Submitter	Sarah Cobain Cotswold Archaeology Building 11 Kemble Enterprise Park Cirencester GL7 6BL
Site Reference	A5 - Sollus A (AE/13/61)
Context Reference	203013
Sample Reference	SOLL203013
Material	Wood : Willow/poplar roundwood (Salix/Populus)
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-26.1 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	3227 ± 29

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

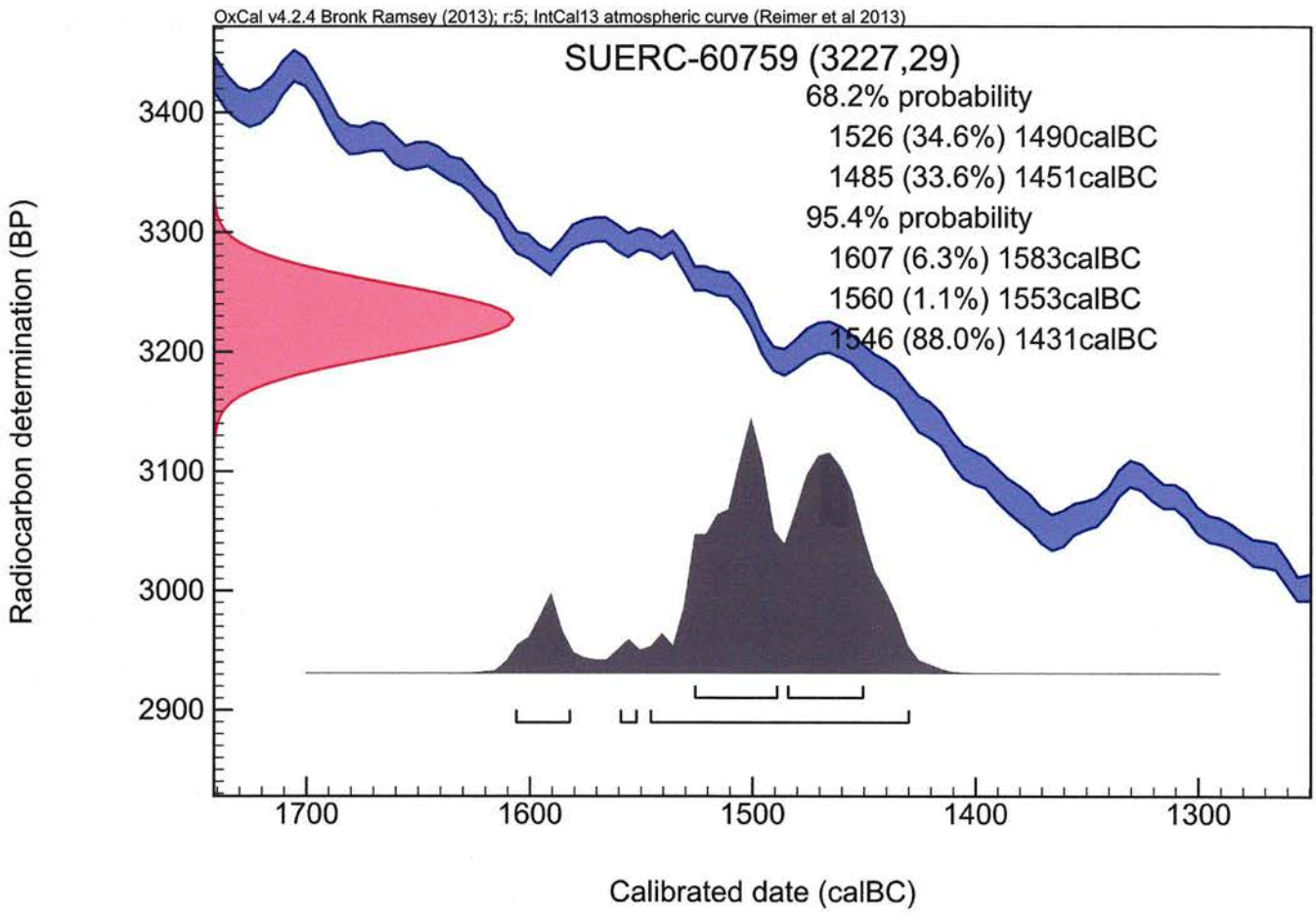
The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email Gordon.Cook@glasgow.ac.uk or telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- E. Dunbar Date :- 1/7/15

Checked and signed off by :- P. Naysmith Date :- 1-7-15.

Calibration Plot



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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

01 July 2015

Laboratory Code	SUERC-60758 (GU37787)
Submitter	Sarah Cobain Cotswold Archaeology Building 11 Kemble Enterprise Park Cirencester GL7 6BL
Site Reference	A5 - Sollus A (AE/13/61)
Context Reference	203140
Sample Reference	SOLL203140
Material	Wood : Oak sapwood (Quercus)
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-26.3 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	5271 ± 29

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

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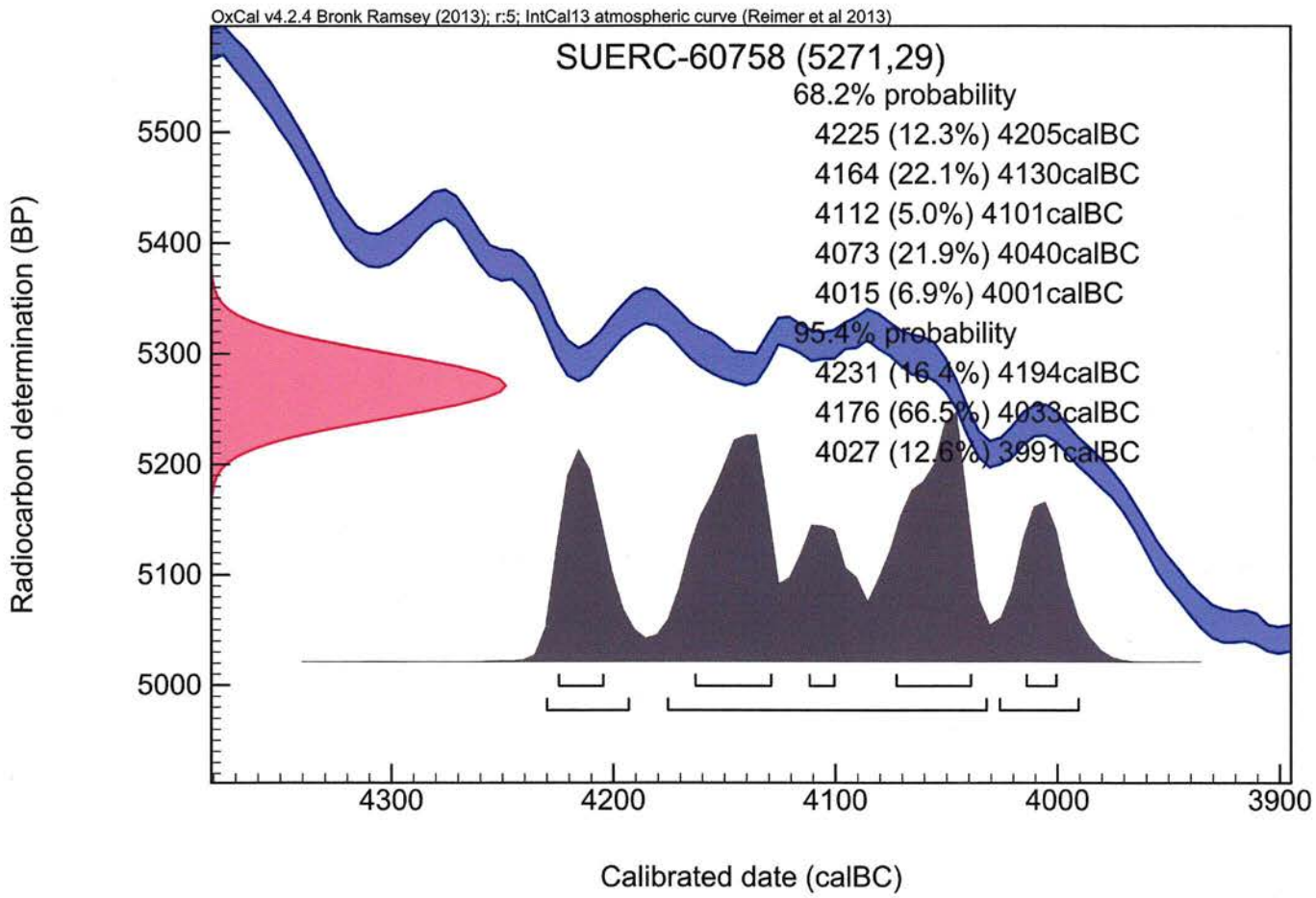
Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- E Dunbar Date :- 1/7/15

Checked and signed off by :- P. Naysmith Date :- 1-7-15

Calibration Plot



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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

05 December 2014

Laboratory Code	SUERC-56717 (GU35712)
Submitter	Sarah Cobain Cotswold Archaeology Building 11 Kemble Enterprise Park Cirencester GL7 6BL
Site Reference	A5 - Sollus A (AE/13/61)
Context Reference	201113
Sample Reference	SOLL201113
Material	Charred nut : Hazelnut (Corylus avellana)
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-23.1 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	3254 ± 32

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

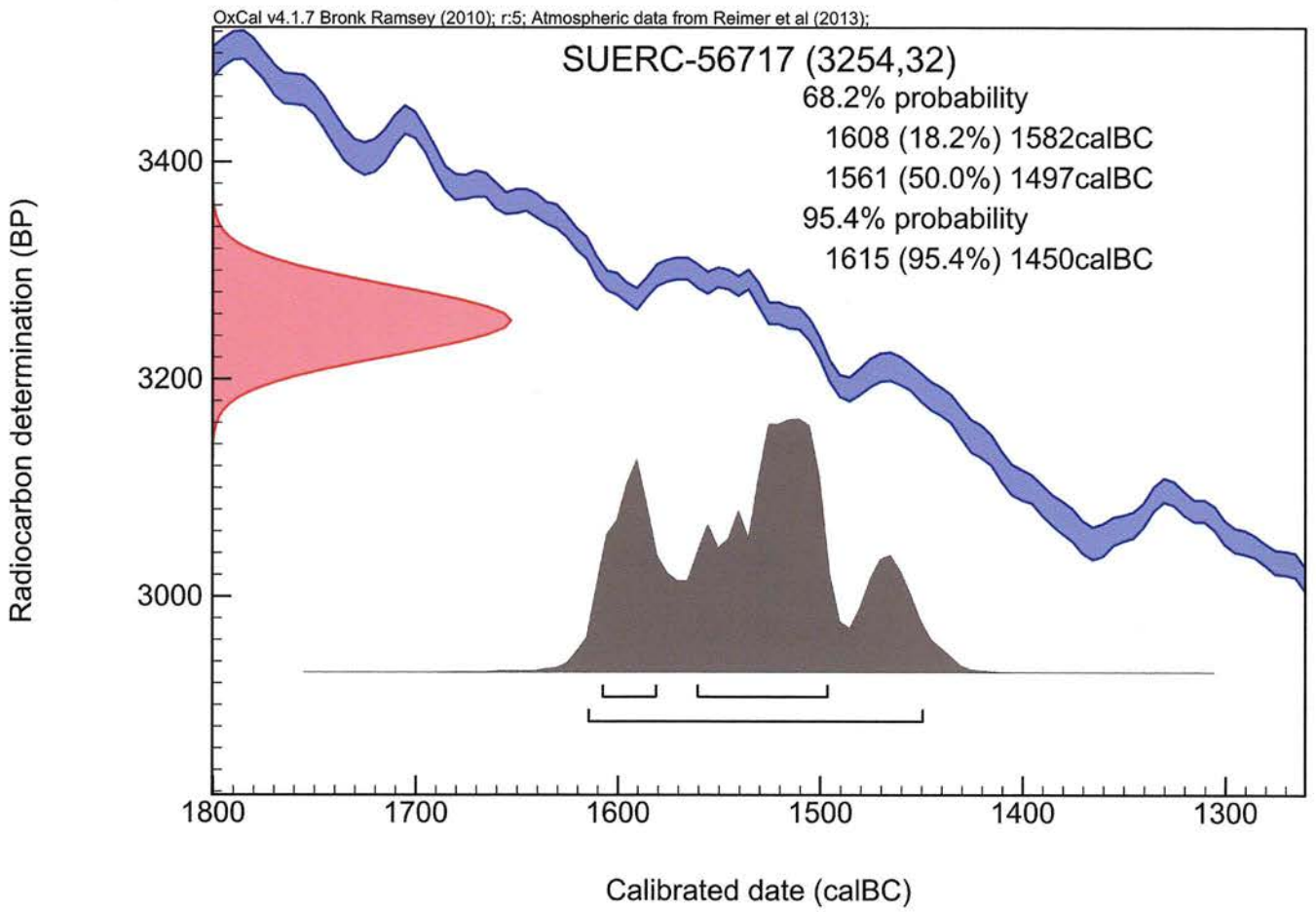
The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- E. Dunbar Date :- 5/12/14

Checked and signed off by :- P. Naysmith Date :- 5-12-14

Calibration Plot



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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

05 December 2014

Laboratory Code	SUERC-56721 (GU35713)
Submitter	Sarah Cobain Cotswold Archaeology Building 11 Kemble Enterprise Park Cirencester GL7 6BL
Site Reference	A5 - Sollus A (AE/13/61)
Context Reference	201025
Sample Reference	SOLL201025
Material	Charred grain : Barley (Hordeum vulgare)
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-24.3 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	2765 ± 32

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

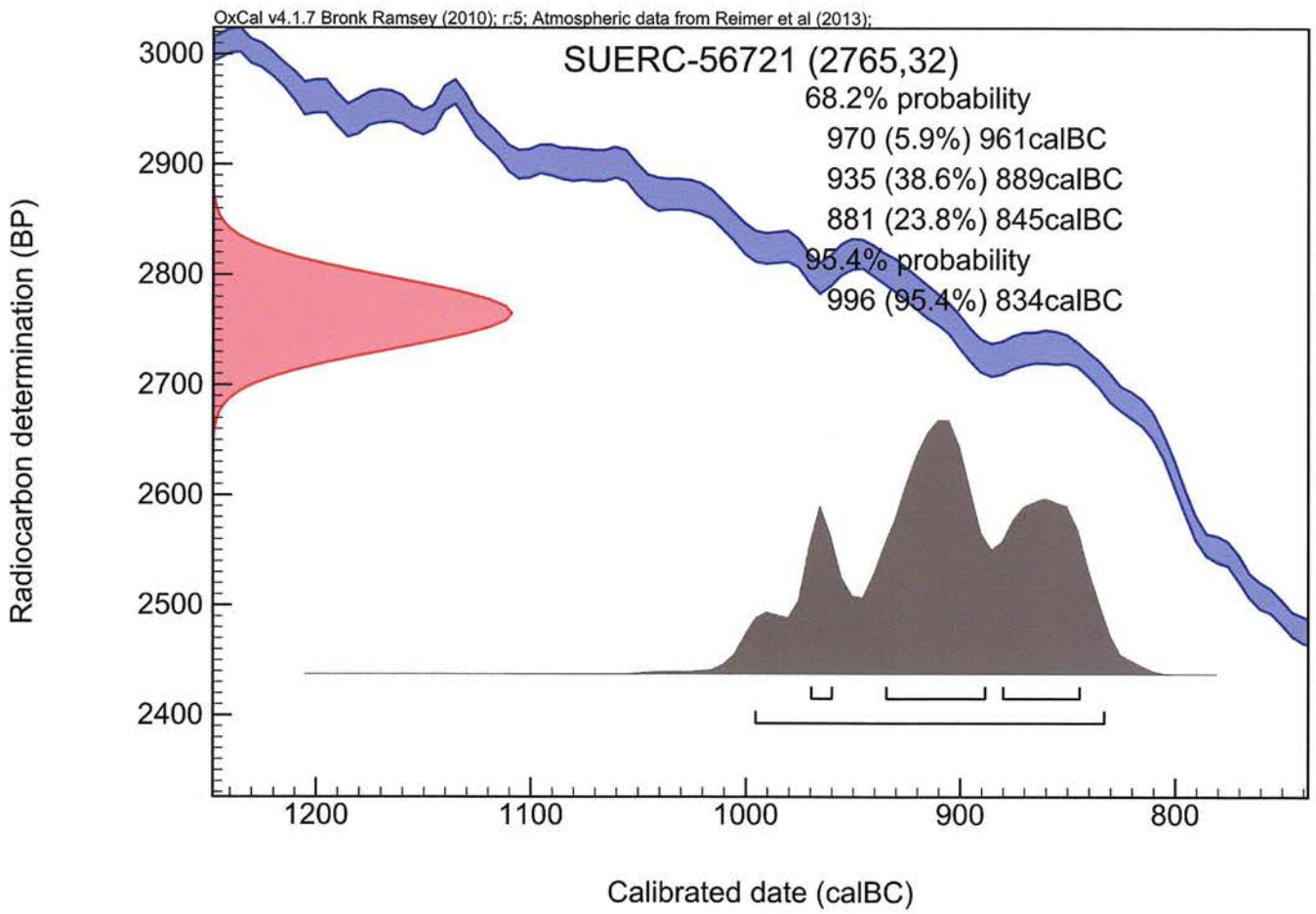
The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- E Dunbar Date :- 5/12/14

Checked and signed off by :- P. Naysmith Date :- 5-12-14.

Calibration Plot



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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

05 December 2014

Laboratory Code	SUERC-56722 (GU35714)
Submitter	Sarah Cobain Cotswold Archaeology Building 11 Kemble Enterprise Park Cirencester GL7 6BL
Site Reference	A5 - Sollus A (AE/13/61)
Context Reference	201016
Sample Reference	SOLL201016
Material	Charcoal : Hawthorn/rowan/crab apple r/w (Crataegus…
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-26.7 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	3208 ± 33

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

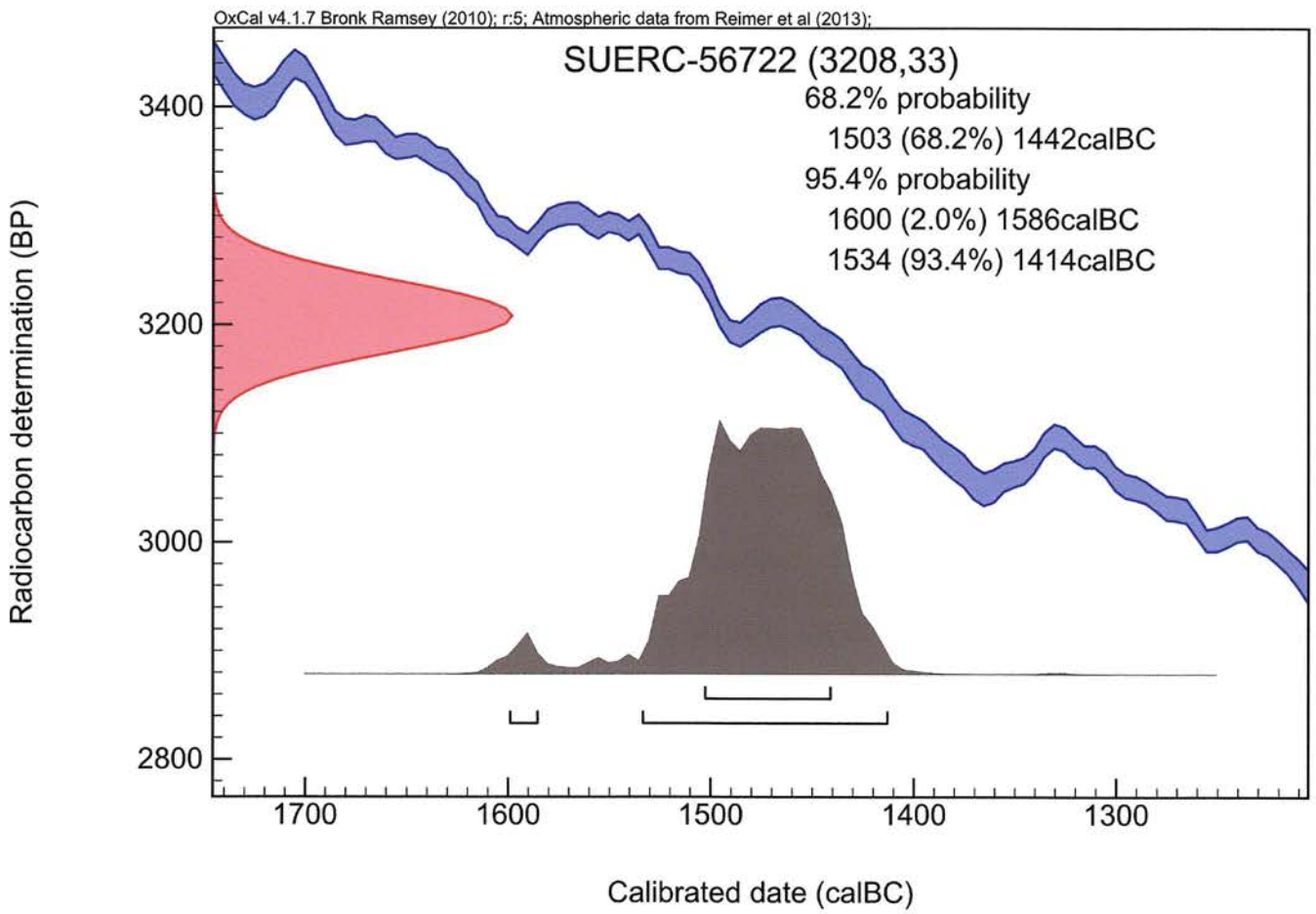
The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- E. Dunbar Date :- 5/12/14

Checked and signed off by :- P. Naysmith Date :- 5-12-14.

Calibration Plot



Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

05 December 2014

Laboratory Code	SUERC-56723 (GU35715)
Submitter	Sarah Cobain Cotswold Archaeology Building 11 Kemble Enterprise Park Cirencester GL7 6BL
Site Reference	A5 - Sollus A (AE/13/61)
Context Reference	201021
Sample Reference	SOLL201021
Material	Charred seed : Sloe pip fragment (Prunus spinosa)
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-26.0 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	3011 ± 32

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

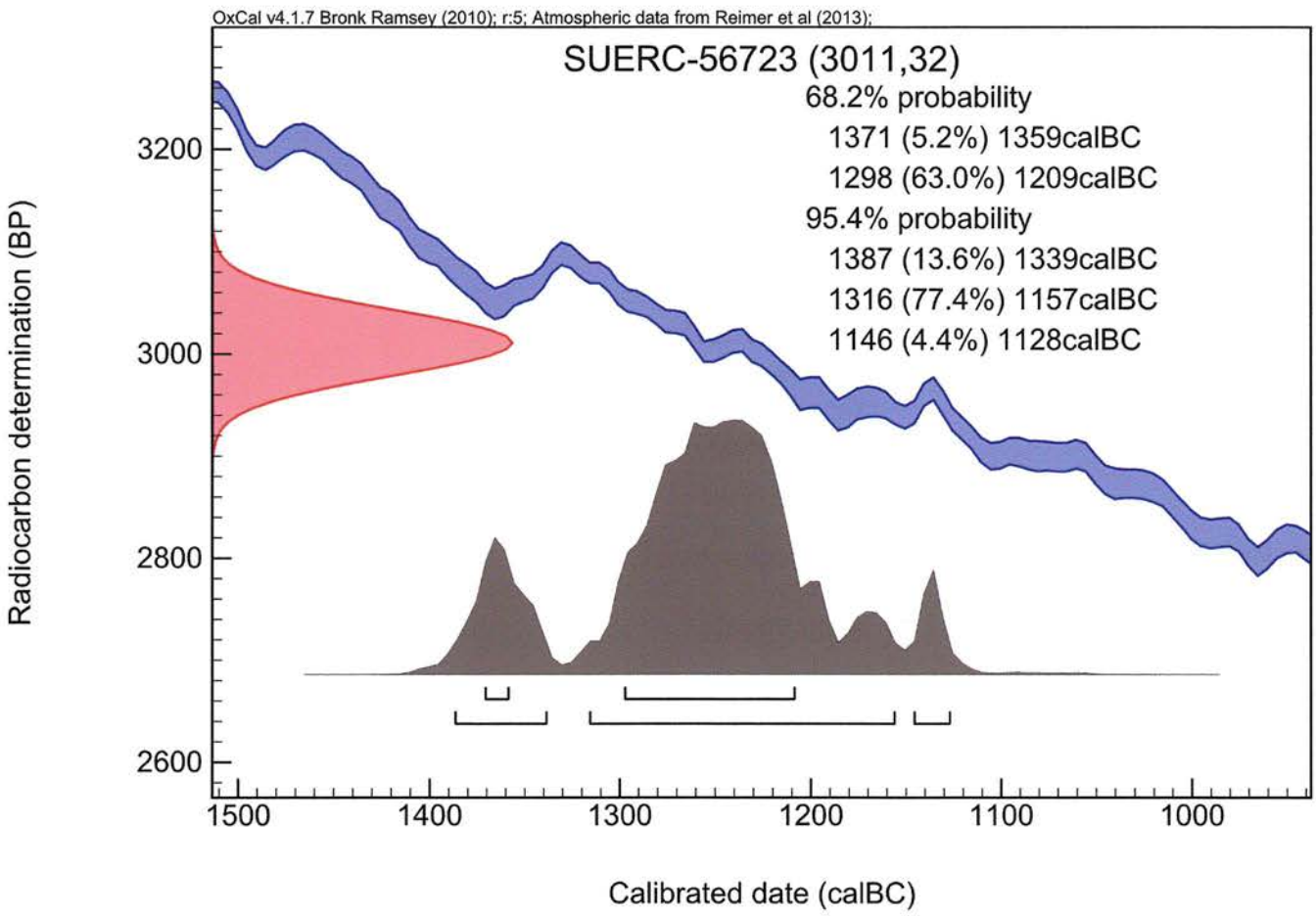
The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- E. Dunbar Date :- 5/12/14

Checked and signed off by :- P. Naysmith Date :- 5-12-14.

Calibration Plot



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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

05 December 2014

Laboratory Code	SUERC-56724 (GU35716)
Submitter	Sarah Cobain Cotswold Archaeology Building 11 Kemble Enterprise Park Cirencester GL7 6BL
Site Reference	A5 - Sollus A (AE/13/61)
Context Reference	201011
Sample Reference	SOLL201011
Material	Charcoal : Hazel r/w (Corylus avellana)
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-26.5 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	3860 ± 32

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

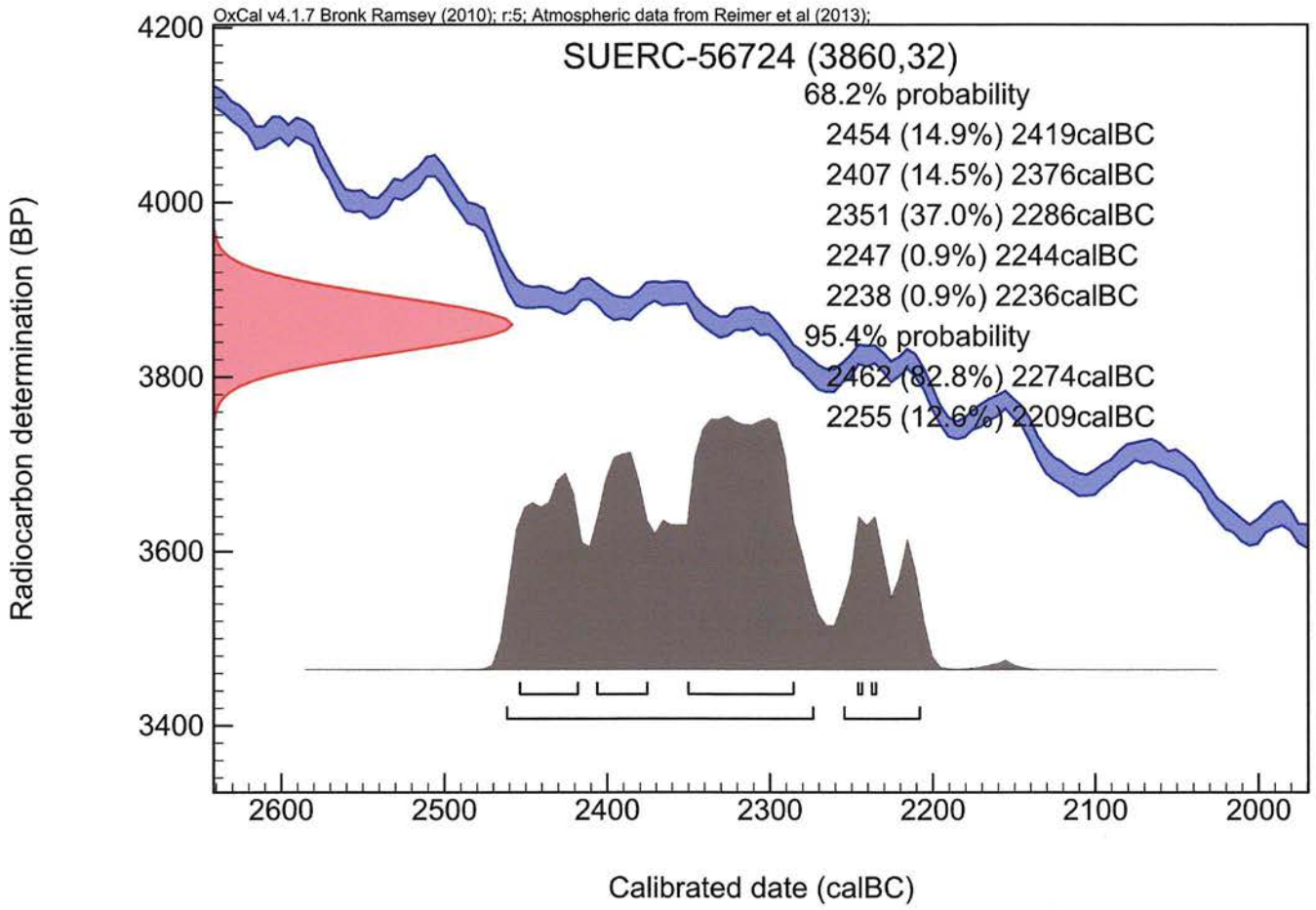
The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- E. Dunbar Date :- 5/12/14

Checked and signed off by :- P. Naysmith Date :- 5-12-14.

Calibration Plot



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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

05 December 2014

Laboratory Code	SUERC-56725 (GU35717)
Submitter	Sarah Cobain Cotswold Archaeology Building 11 Kemble Enterprise Park Cirencester GL7 6BL
Site Reference	A5 - Sollus A (AE/13/61)
Context Reference	201104
Sample Reference	SOLL201104
Material	Wood : Hazel r/w (Corylus avellana)
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-28.9 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	2188 ± 32

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

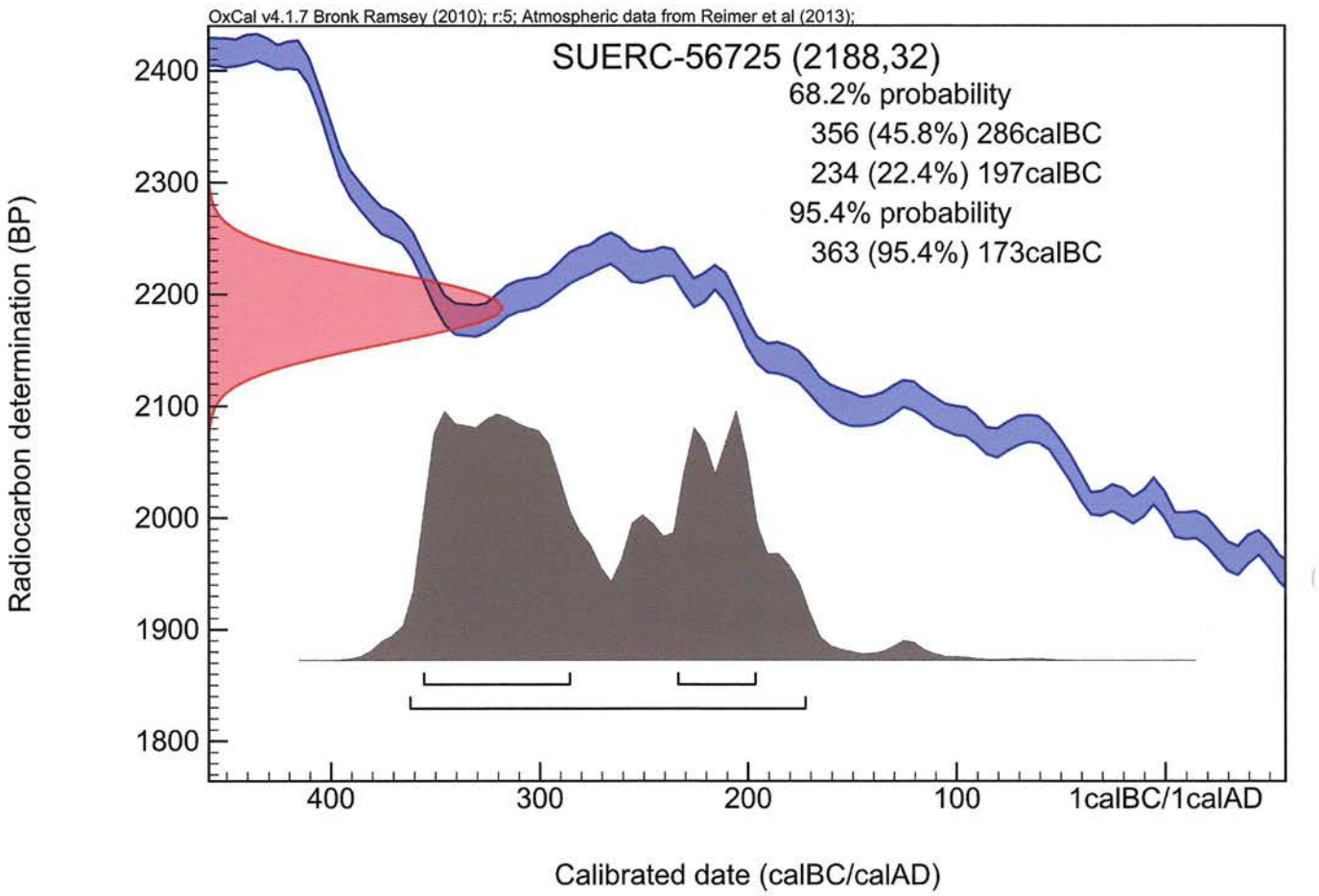
The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- E. Dunbar Date :- 5/12/14

Checked and signed off by :- P. Naysmith Date :- 5-12-14

Calibration Plot



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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

05 December 2014

Laboratory Code	SUERC-56726 (GU35718)
Submitter	Sarah Cobain Cotswold Archaeology Building 11 Kemble Enterprise Park Cirencester GL7 6BL
Site Reference	A5 - Sollus A (AE/13/61)
Context Reference	201084
Sample Reference	SOLL201084
Material	Charcoal : Hazel r/w (Corylus avellana)
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-24.9 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	3262 ± 32

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

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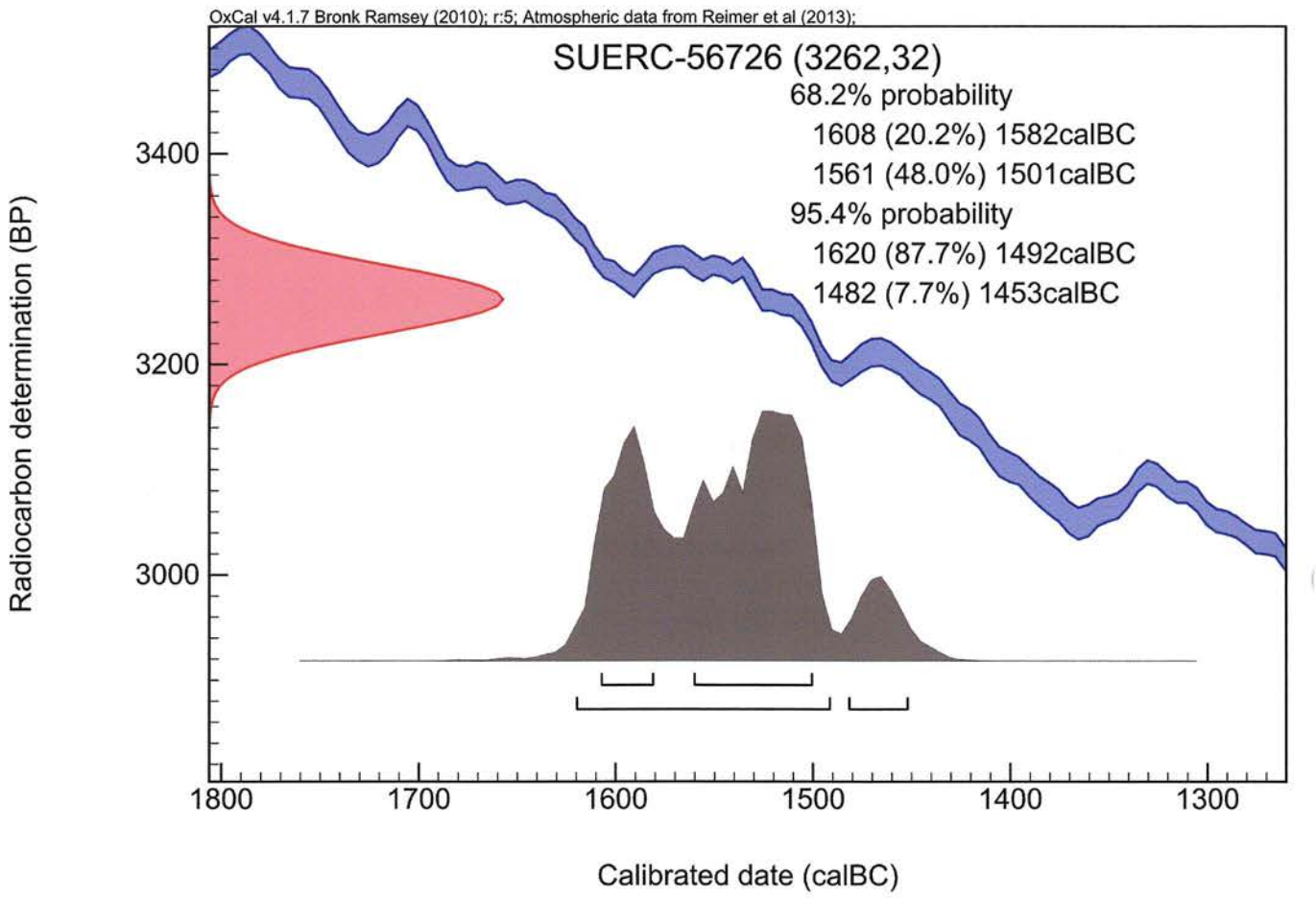
Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- E. Dunbar Date :- 5/12/14

Checked and signed off by :- P. Naysmith Date :- 5-12-14

Calibration Plot



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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

05 December 2014

Laboratory Code	SUERC-56727 (GU35719)
Submitter	Sarah Cobain Cotswold Archaeology Building 11 Kemble Enterprise Park Cirencester GL7 6BL
Site Reference	A5 - Sollus A (AE/13/61)
Context Reference	201154
Sample Reference	SOLL201154
Material	Charcoal : Hazel r/w (Corylus avellana)
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-26.1 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	3891 ± 32

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

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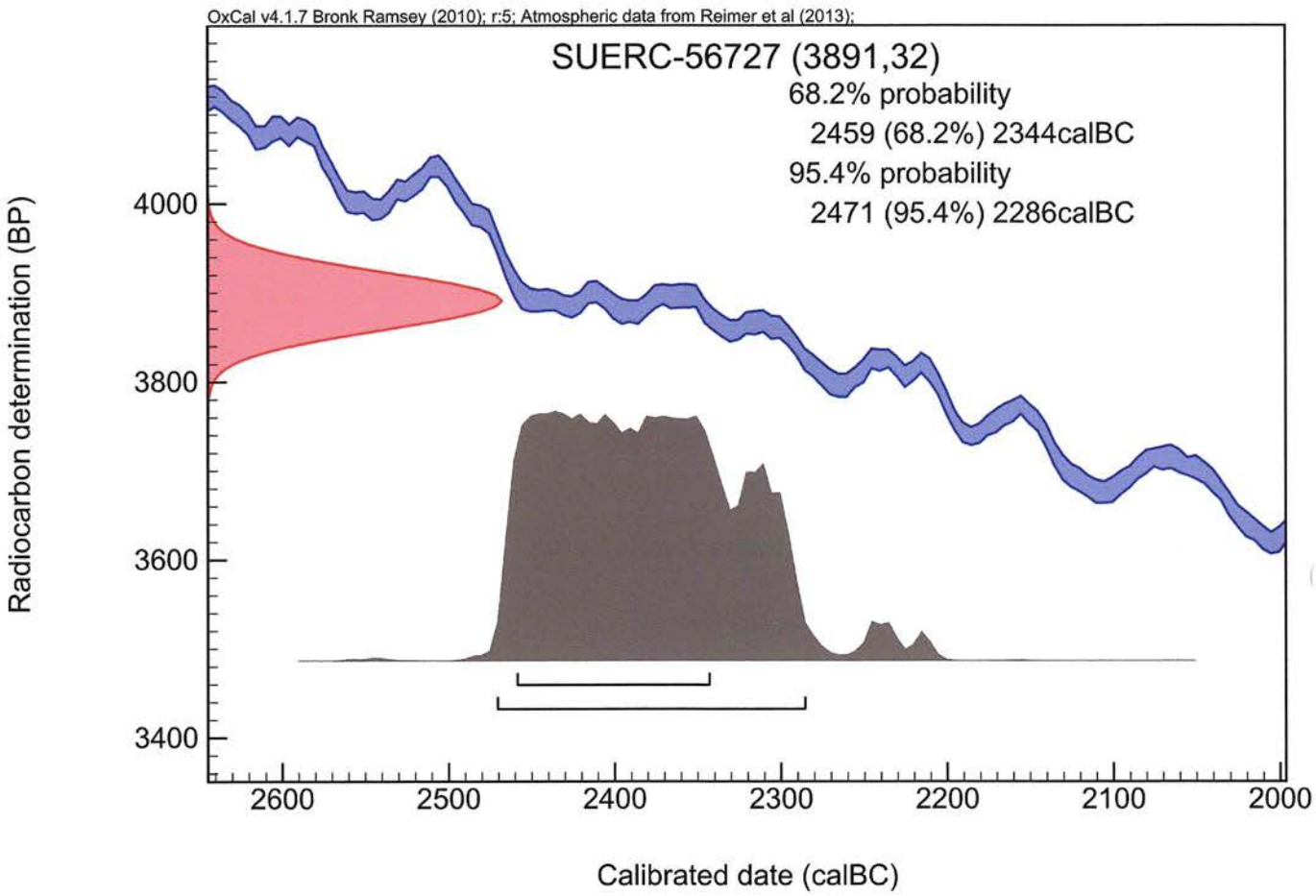
Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- E Dunbar Date :- 5/12/14

Checked and signed off by :- P. Naysmith Date :- 5-12-14

Calibration Plot



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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

05 December 2014

Laboratory Code	SUERC-56731 (GU35720)
Submitter	Sarah Cobain Cotswold Archaeology Building 11 Kemble Enterprise Park Cirencester GL7 6BL
Site Reference	A5 - Sollus A (AE/13/61)
Context Reference	201176
Sample Reference	SOLL201176
Material	Wood : Hazel r/w (Corylus avellana)
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-27.9 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	3317 ± 32

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

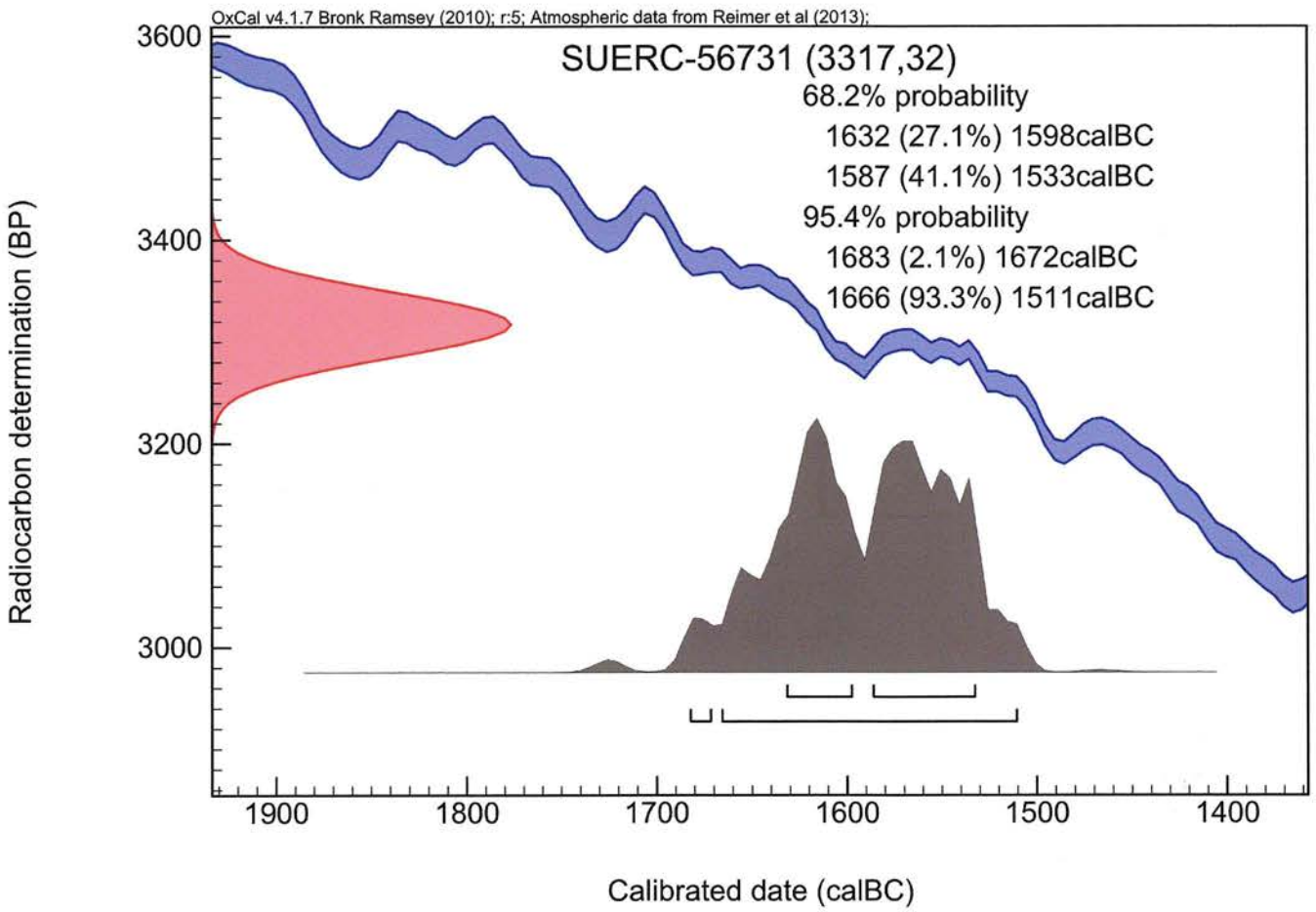
The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- E. Dunbar Date :- 5/12/14

Checked and signed off by :- P. Naysmith Date :- 5-12-14

Calibration Plot



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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

05 December 2014

Laboratory Code	SUERC-56732 (GU35721)
Submitter	Sarah Cobain Cotswold Archaeology Building 11 Kemble Enterprise Park Cirencester GL7 6BL
Site Reference	A5 - Sollus A (AE/13/61)
Context Reference	201211
Sample Reference	SOLL201211
Material	Wood : Hazel r/w (Corylus avellana)
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-29.8 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	3480 ± 32

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- E. Dunbar Date :- 5/12/14

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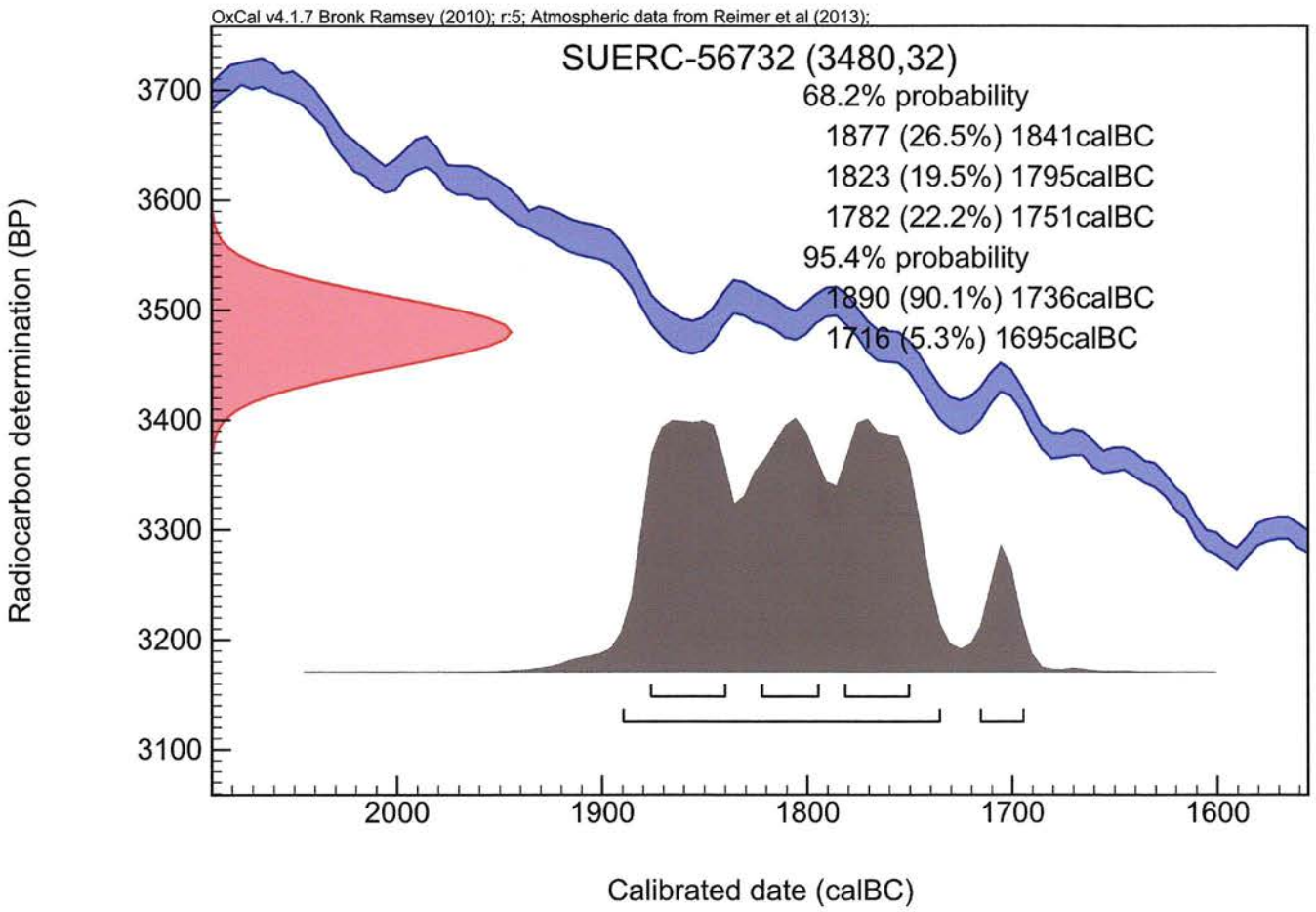
Calibration Plot



Appendix 16 - Archive report for Sollus A

This Archive Report is based on Appendix 3 of MAP2 and on "Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation", published by the Institute of Field Archaeologists' 2007 (for the Archaeological Archives Forum).

An archaeological archive may be divided into two main elements:

- **The documentary archive** comprises all records made during an archaeological project, including those in hard copy and digital form. This includes written records, drawings and photographs (including negatives, prints, transparencies and x-radiographs), reports, publication drafts, published work, and publication drawings and photographs. Digital material comprises all born digital material, including text, data, drawings, three-dimensional models, photographs and video, as well as files generated from digitised material, such as data entered from paper pro-forma, scanned images and text.
- **The material archive** comprises all objects (artefacts, building materials or environmental remains) and associated samples (of contextual materials or objects).

All archive quantities are listed in tabular form below. Certain fields within this report may be updated following the completion of post-excavation analysis and the final excavation report.

Project Information	
Project Name	
A5 Western Transport Corridor. Section 1 – Sollus	
Project Code	*Project Dates*
N/A	15th April-17th June 2013
Site Director	*Type of Project (i.e. Watching Brief, Evaluation...)*
Matt Nichol	Excavation
Sponsor/Client	
Mouchel, on behalf of The Department for Infrastructure, TransportNI	

Site Information		
Site Name (and Address if appropriate)		
Sollus A, Sollus Townland, Co. Tyrone		
NGR	*License Number*	*Site Classification (i.e. Hut Circle)*
237453/407328	AE/13/61	Henge, Burnt Mound & troughs, timber ?revetment
Council Area	*Parish*	
Strabane	Civil parish Donaghedy	

Archive Contents – Primary Records			
Type of Record	*No. of Items*	*Type of Record*	*No. of Items*
Context Sheets	205	Photo Register	23
Context Register	7	Levels/Survey Record	4
Finds Register	1	Site Notebooks	
Sample Register	31	Finds Recording Sheets	162
Drawings Register	2	Environmental Sheets	33

Archive Contents – Reports			
Type of Record	*No. of Items*	*Type of Record*	*No. of Items*
Preliminary Report	1	Specialist Reports	1
Final Report	Forthcoming	C14 Certificates	Forthcoming

Archive Contents – Illustrations (hard copy)			
Type of Record	*No. of Items*	*Type of Record*	*No. of Items*
Pencil Drawings	42	Inked Drawings	
Annotated Maps		Finds Illustrations	

Archive Contents – Project Records			
Type of Record	*No. of Items*	*Type of Record*	*No. of Items*
Licence application	1	Planning Documents	
WSI	1	Letters/emails	
Other			

Archive Contents – Number and Location of Finds and Samples	
Finds Repository	N/A
Samples Repository	Rubicon Heritage Services Ltd. Unit 2, Europa Enterprise Park, Midleton, Co. Cork (Temporary)
Number of processed Environmental Samples	30
Number of unprocessed Environmental Samples	0
Number of Finds	179
Number of Wood Samples	131
Number of MWD Samples	N/A
Number of Animal Bone Samples	5

Number of Human Remains	N/A
Other	N/A

Digital Records	
Type of Record	*No. of Files*
Digital copy of Reports (Preliminary and Final)	2
Digital copy of figures and plates	1
Survey from GPS	1

Digital Photographs		
Type of Record	*No. of Folders*	*No. of Photos/ files*
Photographic Records	23 digital folders	1574

Software Packages Used			
Vendor	*Name*	*Version*	*File Types Created with this Software*
AutoCAD	AutoCAD	LT	DWG
Adobe	Illustrator	CS3	AI
Microsoft	Word	7	DOC
Adobe	Photoshop	CS3	JPG

Recommendations and final deposition

Items that require special storage conditions:
No items in this archive require special storage conditions. All materials should be kept in dry acid free locations.

Organisations which have agreed to take all or part of the archive for permanent curation:
No arrangements yet in place