

Excavation report, Laughanstown, Dublin 18

McGLADE & NEVIN

28/05/25

AP24-07

24E0678 & 24R0344



archaeology plan

HERITAGE SOLUTIONS

PROJECT NAME

Excavation report, Lehaunstown Lane, Laughanstown, Dublin 18

CLIENTS

Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council, County Hall, Marine Road, Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin

PROJECT REF.

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RECORDED MONUMENT

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METAL DETECTION LICENCE

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DATE

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PLANNING

Pre-planning

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Finally I would like to thank the excavation crew for their hard work and dedication in Laughanstown, it was greatly appreciated.

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Cover image: Aerial view of Laughanstown burnt mound sites and water management features under excavation, looking east

Crew working on sections through the water management area to west, looking southeast (left)

Section 1 Introduction

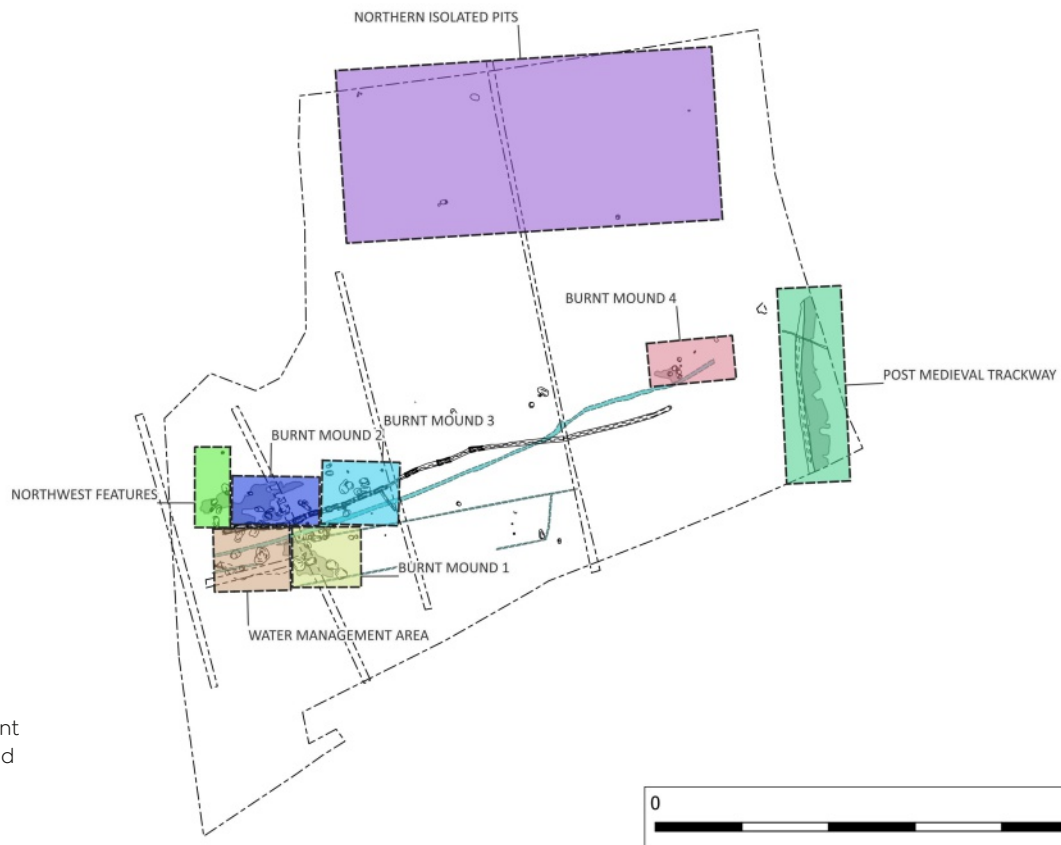
Introduction

An archaeological excavation at Laughanstown, Co. Dublin revealed a complex of burnt mounds that appeared to represent a prolonged or recurring occupation of the site. Four distinct burnt mounds were excavated with a total of nine troughs, six well-pits, three metallised work surfaces and multiple associated features. A water management area contained two of these well pits and was likely associated with two large ditches that ran east west through the centre of the site. Flint and prehistoric ceramic were among the finds retrieved from the burnt mounds and surrounding features. These finds along with the predominant features on site suggest a Bronze Age date for the site, and samples have been taken to further clarify the dating of the site.

Post-medieval activity was also identified on the site with a post-medieval trackway excavated in the southeast corner of the site with possible links to the late 18th century military camp (DU026-127). Several finds were recovered from the surface of this trackway including copper alloy buttons and a pin and numerous iron finds.

Site Location

The site location is a field located on the south side of Lehaunstown Lane centred on ITM 723608E, 723906N. It is bordered on its northern edge by the townland boundary between Laughanstown and Brenanstown and to the east by the Loughlinstown River. The western and southern borders of the site consist of unmanaged hedgerow. Prior to the



Location of burnt mound sites and other key areas excavated at Laughanstown



Site location (top)

Plan of the proposed development (bottom)

Proposed Development



Dun-Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council propose to construct a social housing development within a site in Laughanstown townland to the east of the Cabinteely Stream, which flows along the eastern boundary. The project, a residential development defined by existing field boundaries and overlooking the Carrickmines River valley within the Cherrywood Planning Scheme, consists of some 109 residential units made up of terraced houses, duplexes and apartment buildings ranging in height from 2 to 4 storeys organised around a hierarchy of pedestrian-oriented streets and spaces. Car parking is provided as on-street parking, off-street parking, and under-croft parking for apartments.

archaeological investigations the site was unmanaged pasture.

The site is divided into two areas by a steep slope running NW to SE along the western edge of the Loughlinstown River.

The area of higher ground which forms the western part of the site forms part of a broader ridge which overlooks the Loughlinstown River.

The eastern part of the site, at the base of this slope, was prone to flooding as noted on early OS maps.

The development will include the construction of a regional attenuation pond at Laughanstown within the Cherrywood SDZ (Pond 2A), along with the associated inlet and outlet surface water drainage infrastructure to the pond. This is within the eastern portion of the site, with a green space to its east.

Archaeological potential

A desktop assessment for the proposed development was conducted as part of the previous testing programme (Giacometti et al. 2023). The key findings are summarised here.



Recorded Monuments in vicinity of the site (top)

View of the results of the 2023 testing programme carried out by Archaeology Plan (bottom)

The Zone of Archaeological Potential of the late-eighteenth century military camp (DU026-127) extends into the site from the south. While previous archaeological excavations have demonstrated that this camp has left little in the way of subsurface archaeological features, a large number of finds associated with the camp are recorded in the topographical files of the NMI.

There are numerous Recorded Monuments in Laughanstown townland, including an early church associated with high crosses and carved grave-slabs; a tower house; medieval field system; and a cross-inscribed stone. Prehistoric monuments are also present, including burnt mound sites, a ring-cairn, a wedge tomb, and rock art. The closest of these to the excavation was Tully church, c. 400m to the southwest. Brenanstown to the north also contains a number of prehistoric monuments including a portal tomb, a standing stone, and a burnt mound site. Further prehistoric monuments are recorded in Cherrywood to the southeast of the excavation, emphasising that this area, in the catchment of the Loughlinstown River, was a continuous draw throughout prehistory.

Testing

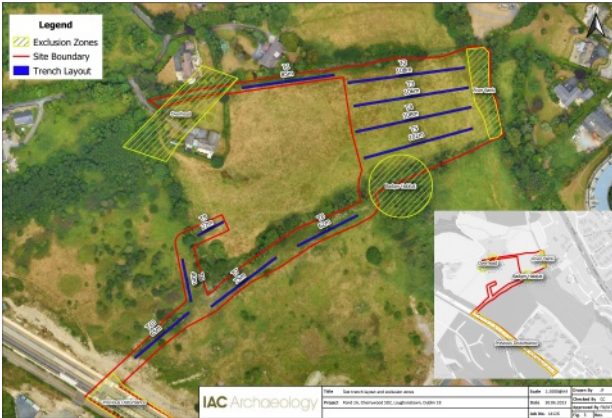
A programme of archaeological testing carried out by Antoine Giacometti on the site under licence 23E0771 uncovered a total of 22 potential archaeological features. Of these, eight were demonstrated to be archaeological in origin and

most likely form a single burnt mound site and associated activity including a trough, drains, metalled surfaces, and pits. Sherds of Bronze Age ceramic were retrieved from the fill of the trough. Five features were demonstrated to be non-archaeological in origin (consisting of modern field drains and furrows). The remaining nine features are potentially archaeological in nature. The confirmed archaeological features are concentrated in an area in the western part of the site.

During testing a possible brooch and a sherd of North Devon Sgraffito pottery were recovered from the topsoil, artefacts which may derive from the use of the site as a military camp (DU026-127).

A second programme of test trenching was conducted on site by Chris Coffey under Licence





No. 23E0394 in advance of the construction of a retention pond and associated access roads both within and adjacent to the site. This testing was concentrated on the eastern half of the site, where four test trenches (T2 – T5) were excavated from the edge of the Loughlinstown River running partway up the steep slope located centrally in the site. Two more test trenches were excavated within the site concentrating on the routes of proposed access roads along the northern edge of the site and at the site of a proposed new access point located on the eastern boundary (Coffey & Fowler 2023, 10- 11). Four additional trenches were excavated outside the boundaries of the site to the south. No archaeological features were identified during the this phase of testing, with only a number of agricultural and drainage features encountered.

Monitoring

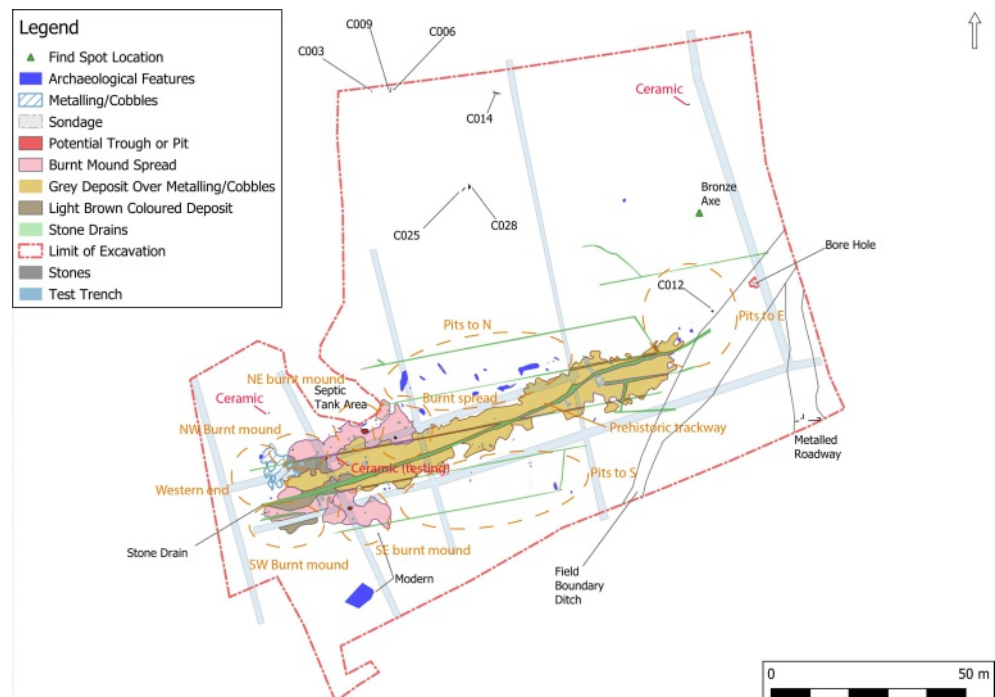
A programme of archaeological monitoring took place across the site in August and September 2024 under Licence No. 24E0678 (McGlade & Nevin 2024). This confirmed the findings of the testing programme carried out by Antoine Giacometti.

Topsoil (C1) was stripped across the site and was found to be 0.2m in depth at the top of the slope to the west and up to 0.8m in depth to the east on the steeper sloping portion of the site. Metal detection was carried out throughout the stripping under Licence No. 24R0344 due to proximity of the late eighteenth century military camp (DU026-127). Fragments of iron were identified throughout, along with occasional post-medieval ceramics. A copper-alloy palstave axe-head was also identified high up in the topsoil at a depth of 0.1m on the sloping part of the site to the east (see below).

The monitoring revealed a minimum of four burnt mound sites at in the western end of the site. The burnt mound sites are associated with an extensive burnt spread. The burnt mound sites are also associated with a possible metallised trackway running approximately east-west downslope from the burnt mound sites, possibly towards the wetlands alongside the river. The possible trackway petered out at the base of the slope with a number of pits containing burnt mound material truncating the eastern end. To the west the

Test-trench layout for 2023 programme carried out in eastern portion of the site by IAC (top)

Summary of the results of the monitoring programme (bottom)



trackway expands, possibly forming a small yard or work area, with a burnt mound site to the north and south. Two further burnt mound sites were identified to the east of this, again on either side of the trackway. The burnt mound sites consist of a minimum of one trough with a number of additional pits visible along with possible metallised work surfaces.

A number of pits were identified to the north and south of the trackway along its length. Four of these are in a north-south alignment and are similarly sized. Two of the pits, one to the northeast and one to the northwest, were associated with prehistoric ceramic, while prehistoric ceramic was also retrieved from the burnt spread during the testing.

In addition to these features a north-south orientated post-medieval trackway was identified in the southeast of the area. Based on the orientation of the trackway it may have been associated with the military camp. A shallow ditch or drain was present on either side of the trackway. A coin was retrieved from then surface of the trackway during the monitoring programme.

A number of isolated pits were encountered in the northern end of the site during the monitoring programme, which were resolved during the works. These were generally small and had no direct relationships. Most had charcoal inclusions in their fills, some of which were charcoal-rich. Only one of the pits to the northeast produced finds, two small sherds of prehistoric ceramic.

An area to the southwest was stripped following the removal of a standing agricultural building (20th century stables/byre house) in early 2025. No additional archaeology was identified in this area.

An area to the northwest in the vicinity of the current site access also remains unstripped due to the presence of a septic tank, which needs to be decommissioned and removed prior to any further works taking place. There is clear indication that one of the burnt mound sites continues into this area. This area will need to be assessed for contamination and monitored once the septic tank is removed.

Metal detection

The Zone of Archaeological Potential of the late eighteenth century military camp (DU026-127) extends into the site from the south. A metal detector licence was sought (24R0344) and a detection survey was carried out throughout the reduction of topsoil across the site. The grass was removed from the surface of the topsoil before the area was examined using the metal detecting equipment in a slow methodical sweeping pattern. Any signals from the equipment were investigated before continuing the sweep. Once an area had been cleared, the monitoring of reduction of topsoil could continue. A number of metal artefacts were identified during the detection survey including coins, buttons and a buckle that may relate to the military camp. Other later artefacts were also identified including nails, a doorknob and a cupboard door handle. A large number of ferrous objects were also found during the survey. The vast majority of these objects were determined to be fragments of pipe or agricultural machinery and were uncovered across the site.

In addition to the post medieval and early modern artefacts a copper alloy palstave axe head was also identified using the metal detector. The palstave was high up in the topsoil at a depth of 0.1m. The topsoil and underlying plough soil was deep in the part of the field the palstave was identified, up to 0.6m in depth, so the artefact was clearly ex situ. No features were found in the immediate vicinity of the axe-head when the surrounding topsoil was reduced, though some smaller pits were identified within 10m of the axe-head. It is more likely, given

Location of additional artefacts found in metal detection during monitoring



its high position in the topsoil, that the axe head was originally associated with the burnt mounds up slope to the west.

Other archaeological investigations

Ten archaeological excavations have taken place within a 500-metre radius of the site, a further 27 excavations have taken place within a one kilometre radius.

A number of archaeological investigations in close proximity to the site have revealed that this is an archaeologically rich location; the broader landscape contains the remains of archaeological sites from multiple periods from the Neolithic to the Modern period. Of particular note are the findings of three archaeological excavations (03E1598, 04E0896, and 06E0944). These three

excavations uncovered evidence of Neolithic and Bronze Age activity to include both settlement and funerary activity within 200 metres of the site.

The burnt mound or mounds identified within the western portion of the proposed development site appear to be additional components of the prehistoric landscape previously uncovered at Laughanstown. These monuments are typically located in wetland locations. It is possible the lower-lying eastern end of the site was too far into the wetlands or too frequently marsh to be usable during the prehistoric period, indeed until concerted drainage efforts in recent centuries.

Topographical Files

The topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland record 47 stray finds in Laughanstown townland including late eighteenth and early nineteenth century coins, tokens, buttons, and pottery associated with the military camp (DU026-127). Further finds include medieval pottery sherds found in the fields surrounding Tully church, as well as flint flakes, a flint scraper, and a quern stone. The neighbouring townland of Loughlinstown to the east produced three stray finds including a find of a flint blade in addition to finds of early medieval human remains at the site known locally as ‘Graves Moate’, which was excavated in 1998 (RMP No. DU026-119).

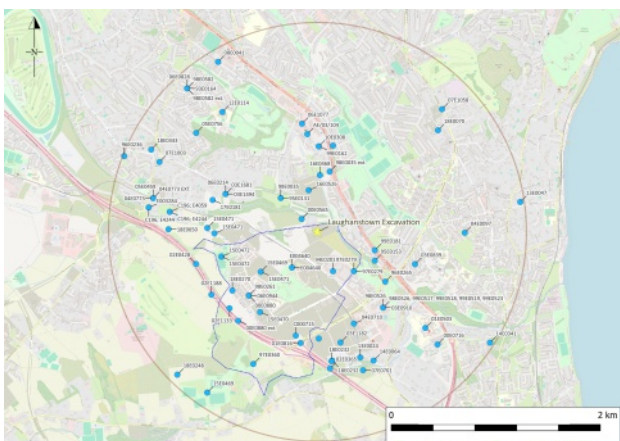
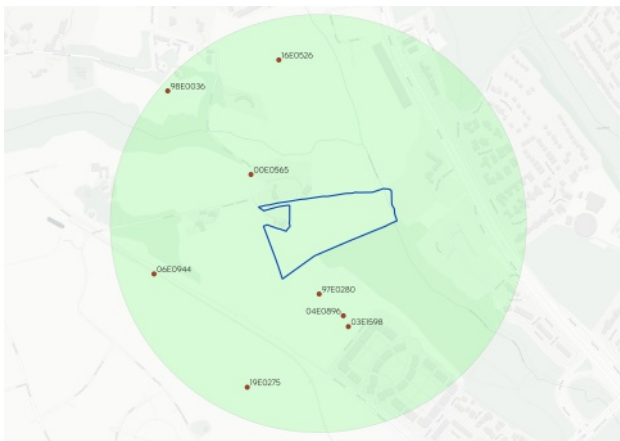
A bronze palstave axe head (NMI Ref. 1974:89) was retrieved from a field within 300m of a cluster of burnt mound sites recently excavated by the author in Glenamuck North (Licence No. 21E0734), approximately 2km to the west of the Laughanstown site.

Summary of archaeological potential

Based on the results of the monitoring programme, a number of metalised surfaces are present within the western end of the proposed development running down slope towards the river. The surfaces peter out towards the base of the slope to the east and to the west at the top of the slope. Four burnt mound sites were thought to be clustered at the top of the slope to the west on either side of the trackway. Upon excavation this proved to be three burnt mounds and an area of associated water management. The area is also truncated by a large post-medieval stone-lined drain, which may have formalised a former stream course, which may also have supplied water to the

Excavations within 500m of the site (top)

Excavations with prehistoric archaeology within 2km of the site (bottom)



burnt mound sites. Upon excavation a series of ditches associated with the burnt mounds was identified following a similar line to the much later post-medieval drain. A number of additional pits are also present on either side of the trackway, while a number of isolated pits were also encountered further to the north. A bronze palstave axe head was retrieved from topsoil during the monitoring programme, while two of the pits encountered contained small sherds of prehistoric ceramic. Additional sherds were retrieved from the burnt spread during the previous testing programme.

Additionally, a post-medieval trackway was identified at the eastern end of the monitored area running in the direction of the military camp. A number of small metal artefacts were retrieved during the topsoil removal phase that may be associated with the camp, such as coins, buttons, and a buckle, though none were clearly military objects.

The monitoring programme revealed a cluster of burnt mound sites associated with a metalled trackway at the top of the slope. Based on the finds uncovered to date these are likely to date to the Bronze Age, possibly the Middle Bronze Age.

A later phase of activity in the post-medieval period saw a metalled trackway constructed to the east running north-south, which may be associated with the military camp. The trackway does not correspond with any mapped routes.

Section 2 Methodology

Introduction

Four burnt mounds, two with associated working surfaces, a water management area and a small area with pits and another associated work surface were excavated on site. Eight troughs were identified across the four burnt mounds with five well pits also being excavated. Bronze Age ceramic and broken flint tools were found within some of the associated features along with some burnt bone and timber planks from on of the well pits.

Isolated pit features were excavated towards the northern and southern limits of excavation. Some contained charcoal-rich fills with Prehistoric ceramic fragments and burnt bone. Others were determined to be postholes of possible hearths for burning. All these features were isolated from nearby features and as a result, their association with one another was unclear.

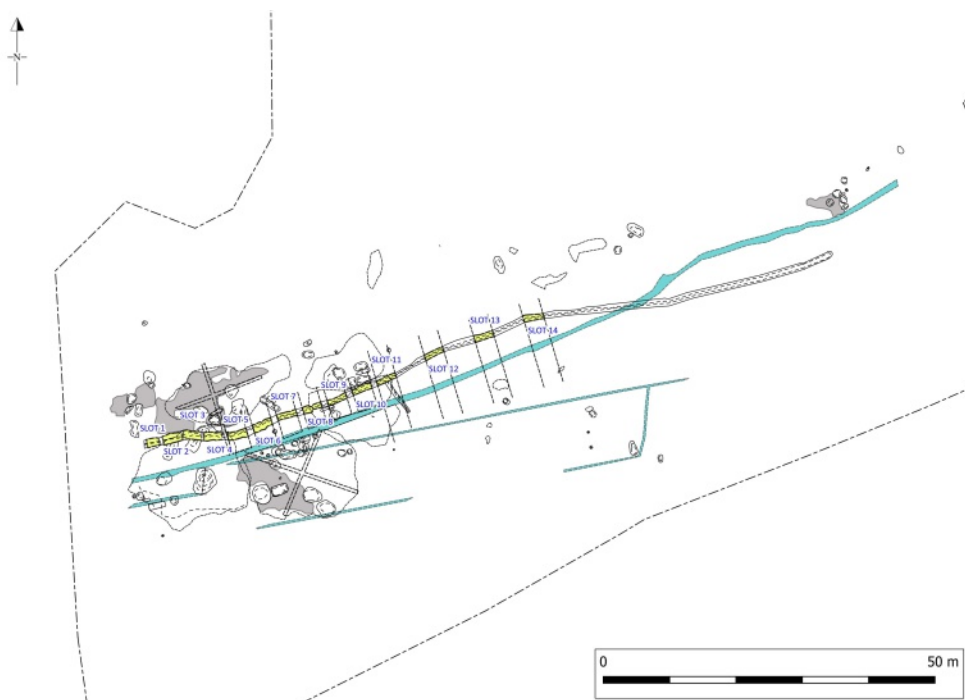
Finally, a post medieval trackway was excavated in the southeastern corner of the site. The trackway

was orientated roughly north south and was cut by a later post medieval drain and ditch. A total of twenty metal finds were recovered during the excavation of the surface which included copper alloy buttons, and a large amount of iron finds such as nails and tacks.

Methodology

Burnt mounds and water management area

Burnt Mound 1 and Burnt Mound 2 were divided into quadrants (Q1-4). Each quadrant was excavated individually leaving a 0.5m cross baulk in the centre of the area. The upper spread material was then removed within these quadrants to identify any features beneath. These features were then cleaned and half sectioned for recording purposes before being fully excavated and recorded. The section faces of the cross baulks were then drawn photographed and recorded before being fully removed to assess for additional features.



Plan showing location of the slots excavated across the water management area and Burnt Mound 3, as well as the quadrants excavated through the spreads associated with Burnt Mounds 1 and 2



Mid-ex view of Burnt Mound 1, looking north (top)



Mid-ex view of Burnt Mound 2, looking northwest (bottom)

Burnt Mound 3 and the water management area were divided into slots orientated north-south. The water management area had six slots 2m wide with a 0.5m baulk between each slot. This allowed for determination of features below several water-laid deposits while also allowed for the measuring and distribution of these water-laid deposits across the area. Upon the reduction of the water-laid deposits any features identified were cleaned and half sectioned before being fully excavated and recorded. The baulk sections were then drawn, photographed and recorded before being removed to allow for identified and additional features to be fully excavated. The same process was followed for Burnt Mound 3 with slots

measuring 3m wide with a 1m baulk between each slot.

Burnt Mound 4 was covered by a sparse layer of burnt mound material as much had been removed due to modern agricultural activity. As a result, the layer was photographed and recorded before being removed. The remaining features identified were then half sectioned before being excavated and recorded as with the other features above.

Samples were taken from key features within these burnt mounds and the water management area including from troughs and well-pits as well as important pit features. All features identified were surveyed along with the spreads of material and water-laid layers. A full photographic, written and drawn record of the excavation of the areas was created. Finally, a comprehensive survey image was created from which detailed images were taken.

Ditches

Two large ditches were excavated running east west through the middle of the Burnt Mound areas. Both ditches were divided into north south slots with many of these slots lining up with the slots created for the water management area and Burnt Mound 3. A total of 15 slots were placed through the two ditches. Slots 1-8 contained the entirety of the western ditch (C189) while slots 8-15 were placed into the eastern ditch (C328). Slot 8 contained the eastern terminus and western terminus of C189 and C328 respectively.

Each slot was fully excavated, and any intercutting features were identified and fully recorded before being excavated. The ditch sections were then cleaned drawn, photographed and recorded before being fully removed. Some of these slots were excavated as part of the excavation of Burnt Mound 2 and Burnt Mound 3. As a result, they can be seen in the long section drawings of these burnt mounds.

Northwest Corner and isolated pits

A small area in the northwest corner of the site was excavated through a systematic approach feature by feature. Seven pit features were excavated with six begin associated with a metalled work surface. Each feature was half sectioned, drawn, and photographed before being fully excavated and recorded. The work surface



View of slots opened across water management area to west, looking north (top left)



View of slots opened across drainage ditch and Burnt Mound 3 looking north (bottom left)

View of sections opened across post-medieval trackway, looking north (bottom)

was then cleaned before being photographed and fully recorded. Samples were taken from a feature in the north of the area that contained a charcoal-rich fill and burnt bone.

Isolated pits identified towards the north and south limits of excavation were also excavated with a systematic approach with each feature being half sectioned, drawn photographed, fully excavated and recorded before moving onto the next feature. Key features were identified for sampling and all features were then surveyed.

Post-medieval Trackway

A large section of post-medieval trackway was excavated in the southeast corner of the site. This trackway was divided into 5 slots that were each 2m wide, with 5m wide baulks in between. Two metal finds were retrieved during the monitoring programme, a copper alloy pin and copper alloy button. As a result, the spread material was scanned using the metal detector under Licence No. 24R0344. Responses were marked before excavation began. The spread material was reduced down to the metal surface and the

surface was then cleaned for photographs and recording. The sections were drawn and recorded. All finds identified with the metal detector were carefully retrieved and locations documented through GPS survey equipment.

Timber planks

Two prehistoric timber planks were retrieved from one of the well pits to the west. The planks had been preserved in the anerobic conditions in the well caused by the silt and the continuously high water table.

The planks were lying against one side of the well. During the excavation we cleaned down to the top of the planks using soft tools and hands so as not to damage the wood. A mid-ex plan was recorded along with a series of photographs. Following consultation with our preserved wood specialist, Cathy Moore, we then excavated around and beneath the planks to release them from the silt.

As expected was not possible to lift them fully intact, though they did come in large sections. We placed the planks on two separate boards an

secured and supported them with the silt they were found in. They boards and planks were then wrapped in clingfilm to keep them moist. The planks were moved to the site hut and were wrapped in thermal layer as well as additional plastic. We arranged for Cathy Moore to come and record the planks as soon as possible to avoid deterioration or distortion. She carried out analysis on the planks and fully recorded them

Sub-samples of the planks were subsequently taken for wood identification by our environmental specialist, Lorna O'Donnell. Both planks were identified as oak. A sample of Timber 1 was deemed suitable for dendrochronological dating and has since been sent to David Brown in Queen's University Belfast.

The base of the timber post from a nearby posthole was also recorded by Cathy Moore. It was sent in its entirety to Lorna O'Donnell for identification, with it also being oak. It was deemed suitable for dating and has also been sent to Queen's.



View of the timbers in situ within well C183, looking northwest (left)

View of Timber 2 following its removal from the well (top right)

View of the two timbers wrapped in clingfilm to ensure they stayed moist (upper centre right)

View of additional wrapping enclosing the timbers for protection prior to their recording (lower centre right)

View of Timber 1 as it was being recorded (bottom right)



Section 3 Stratigraphic report

Water management area

A small area to the southwest of site was comprised of multiple features relating to a water management area. Initially during the monitoring programme, it was believed this area contained a burnt mound, however this was not the case upon excavation. The area was defined by a ditch (C189) to the north and petered out 12.5m to the south. It covered the edge of Burnt Mound 1 to the east and petered out 18m to the west. Features uncovered included two well pits, seven smaller pits, and a short linear ditch with associated ridge of material. Five spread layers, including burnt spreads and water-laid deposits, covered all of these features.

Well-pits

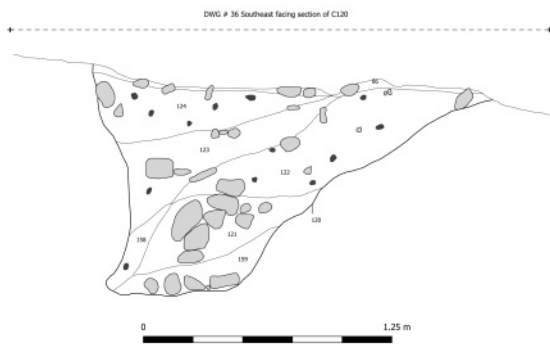
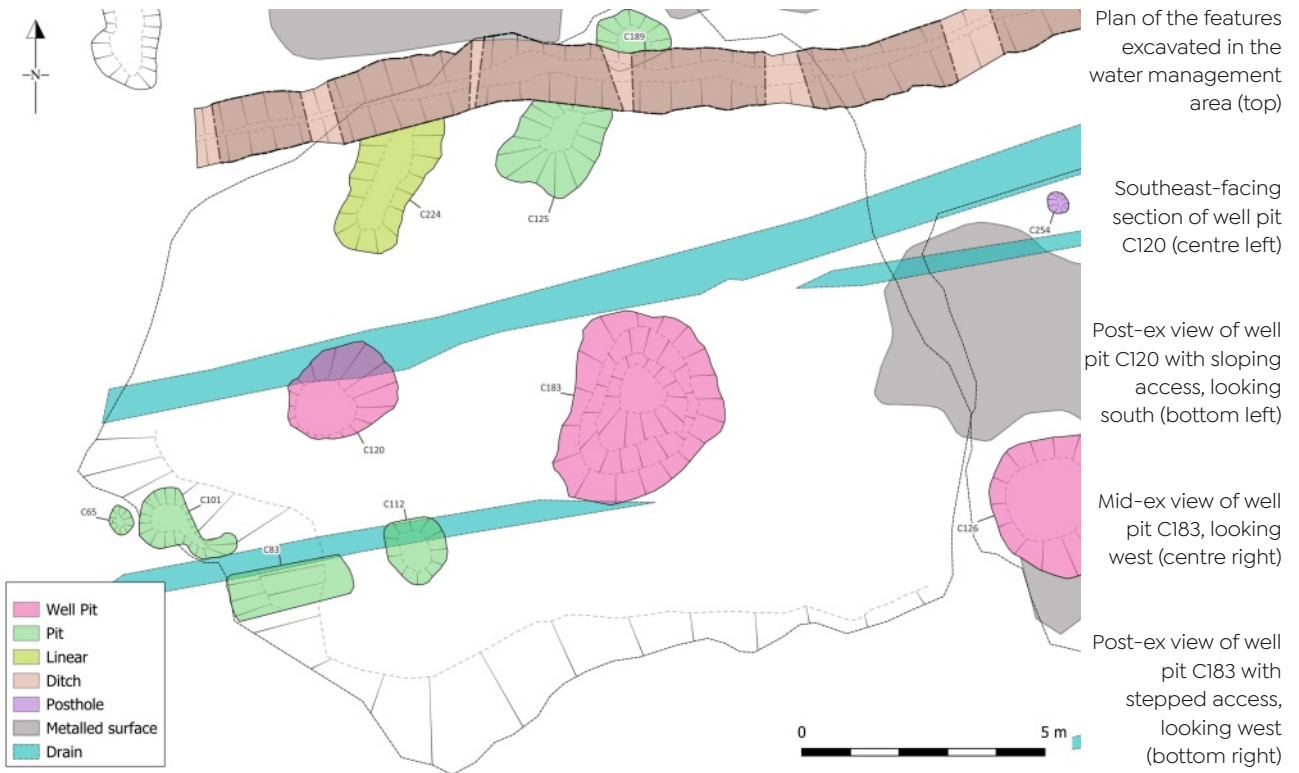
A well pit (C120) was located in the northwest of the water management area. It was sub-circular in shape with near vertical sides. Access was likely

from the northeast side where the side had a gentler slope. There were six distinct fills within the well pit. The silty clay composition of two of the lower fills (C123 and C158) suggested it was left open during its use. Above these was another fill (C122) with charcoal inclusions that suggested an association with burnt mound activity. The settling of an organic deposit on the top of the well pit implies there was water accumulation in the area followed by a series of later water-laid layers. A ridge of material (C396) and short linear (C224) on the north side were also associated with the well pit. This well pit was truncated on its north side by a large post-medieval stone drain C90.

A second larger well pit (C183) was located further to the east. The well was sub-oval in plan with steep sloping sides except to the south where it was stepped, likely for access. Organic material was observed in multiple fills (C184 and C214), with two large wooden planks in the basal fill



Plan of site with key areas highlighted





View of the two timber planks within well pit C183, looking northeast (left)



Mid-ex view of pit C125, looking north-northwest (top right)



Mid-ex view of pit C236, looking west (bottom right)

(C214). The two planks were located resting on the northeast side of the well pit and were deposited into the well with the basal fill as it was going out of use. Timber#1 was the thicker of the two planks and measured 1.7m in length, 0.22m at the widest point and 0.08m thick. Timber#2 was the thinner of the two planks and measured 1.98m in length, 0.18m at the widest point and had a thickness of 0.05m. A secondary fill (C185) comprised of clay material was likely formed due to intentional backfilling after the initial deposit of the basal fill. As with the above well pit this was covered by the later water-laid layers as the feature gradually silted up after it was abandoned. A later modern stone drain (C91) cut the south side of the well pit.

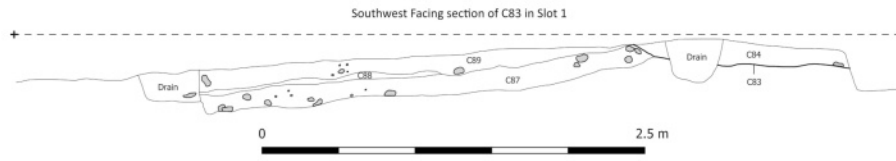
Pits

Two pits (C112 and C125) were identified within the area, beneath the water-laid layers. To the south the smaller pit (C112) was located to the east of pit C83. It was a shallow pit filled with a redeposit natural (C113) and sealed by the primary water-laid layer C110. This feature was also cut by the modern stone drain C91. The second pit (C125) was located on the north edge of the area. It had

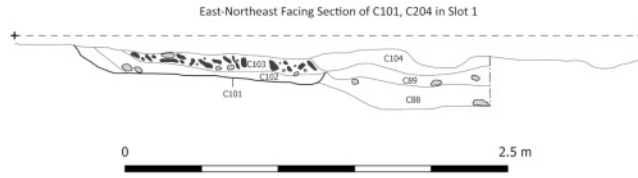
three fills, with the upper two (C193 and C194) being redeposit natural. The basal fill (C111) had charcoal and organic inclusions within a silt matrix, suggesting the feature was open for a period of time. The survival of organic material within the pit is an indication of the high level of the water table in this part of the site, despite it being on the higher ground to the west. This second pit was sealed by the lower water-laid material C86.

Beyond the north edge of the spread material on the north side of the central linear ditch C189 was another pit (C236). This pit was cut by the central ditch suggesting an early date for the feature. However, it is unclear if the feature is associated with the water management area or earlier activity. It contained three fills (C272, C273 and C274) with the basal fill C272 comprising mainly of a gravelly clay and the middle (C273) and upper (C274) fills comprised of a redeposit natural. This suggests it was left open for a period before being backfilled with sterile natural-like material, possibly from the excavation of another cut feature.

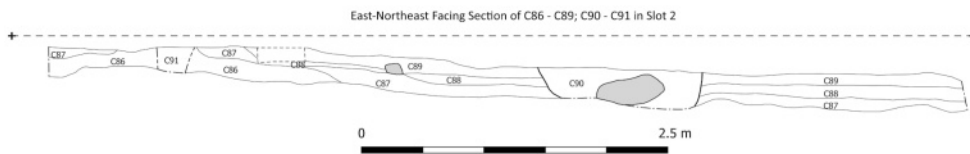
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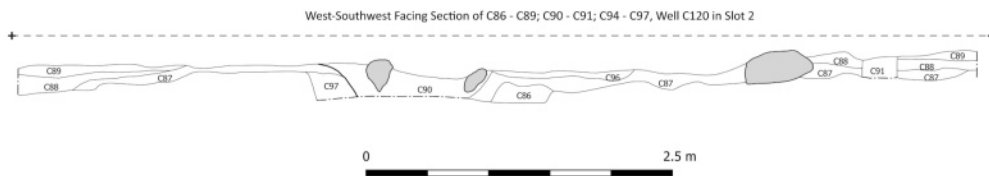
DWG # 21



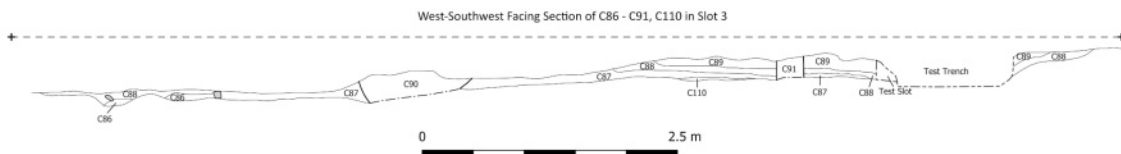
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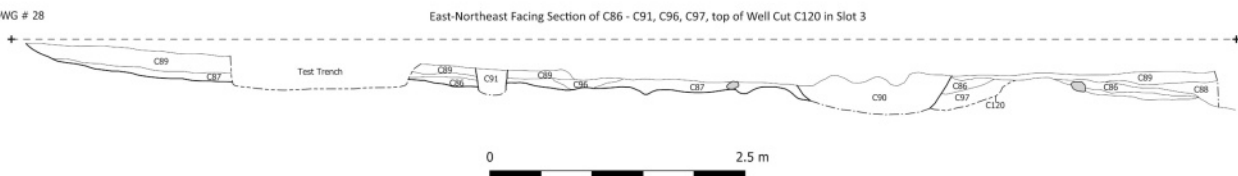
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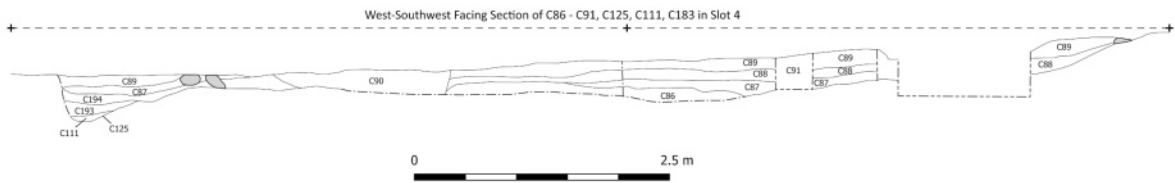
DWG # 27



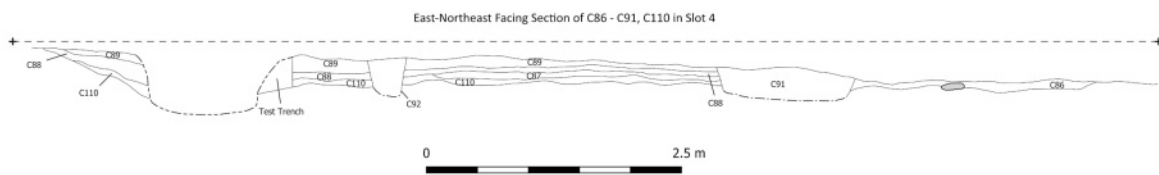
DWG # 28



DWG # 25



DWG # 26



Sections from Slots 1-4 excavated through the water management area



Plan showing the location of slots excavated across the water management area (1-4 and the mater management ditches further east (5-14; top)

ENE-facing section of pit C101 (centre left)

Mid-ex view of pit C101, looking east-southeast (bottom left)

North-facing section of ditch C224,(centre right)

Post-ex view of ditch C224, looking south (bottom right)



Two small pits (C63 and C65) were identified outside of the spread on the west side of this area. The northern pit (C65) contained a redeposit natural fill (C66) with a metal find. To the south the other pit (C63) contained a charcoal-rich fill (C64) likely related to a deposit of burnt mound material. Neither feature had any interaction with adjacent features, but both were found beneath the uppermost water-laid layer below topsoil (C1).

Two charcoal-rich pits (C83 and C101) were identified on the west extent of the area. Both of these pits were cut into the upper water-laid layer (C89) within the area. A modern stone drain cut both of these features removing any interaction

that may have been present. The basal fills (C84 and C102) were composed mainly of clay with charcoal inclusions suggesting the pits were left open for a period before being backfilled with the upper material. Both charcoal-rich upper fills (C85 and C103) of these pits were very similar and likely represent the final burning events within this area.

Linear

A short linear feature (C224) was identified in the northwest corner of the area with an associated ridge of redeposit natural (C396). The short linear cuts the earlier ditch C189 (see ditches section below) on its south side. Two fills were identified



Mid-ex working shot of water management area, looking east (top left)

Mid-ex view of section face of Slot 4 through spreads over the water management area, looking east (centre left)

Mid-ex view of section face of Slot 3 through spreads over the water management area, looking east (bottom left)

Post-ex view of the water management area, looking east (right)



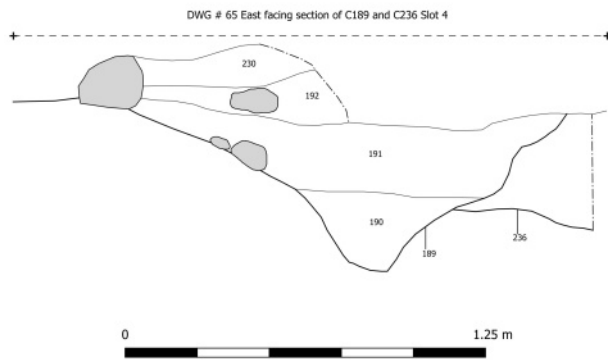
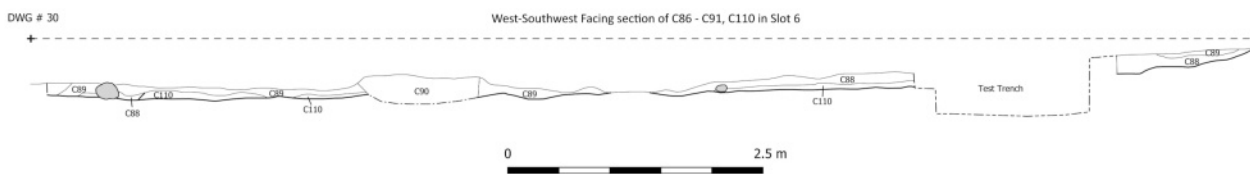
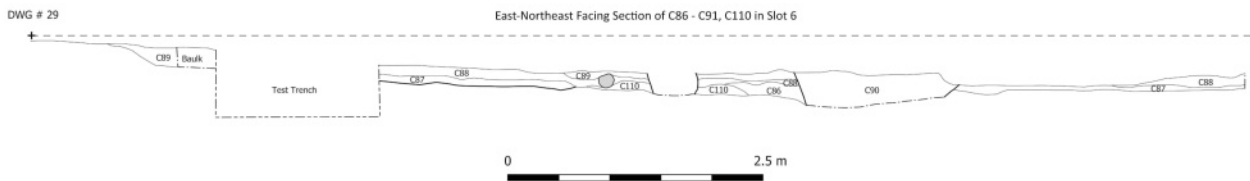
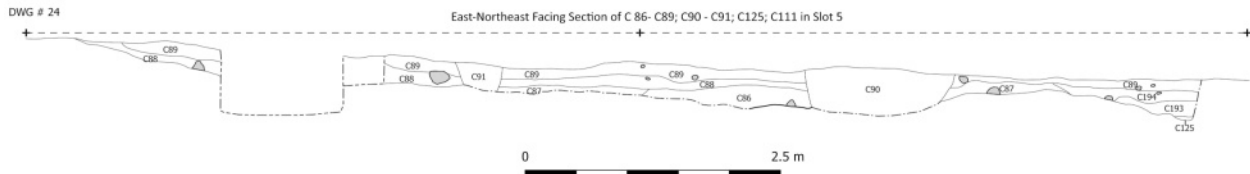
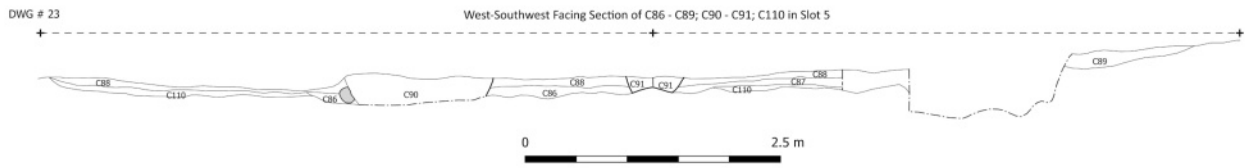
within the linear, a firm clay basal fill (C225) and a hard mixed yellow and grey sandy silt (C226) that was likely redeposit natural. These fills suggest that the linear was left open for a time during use before being intentionally backfilled with material. The upper fill of this linear was covered by the same spread material (C230) that covered the ditch suggesting a similar end of use date for both. The ridge of material could have been upcast from the adjacent well pit C120. It was also thought that the short linear was associated with the well pit, possibly as a way of directing excess water into the large ditch.

Spreads

Five spreads were identified within this area. The earliest of these was a yellow grey silty sand (C110) and likely was a water-laid layer when the area was in use as it appeared to respect the majority of features cut into the natural. Above this layer was an organic-rich silty clay (C86) that was concentrated over the larger well pit features. The next layer (C87) was a gritty sandy clay with charcoal inclusions. It represented the first of the water-laid layers that covered the entire area and was observed over the burnt spread material of Burnt Mound 1 (C108 and C109). It was overlaid by a firm grey clay layer (C88). The composition suggests it was caused by natural water-related deposition over time. The final layer (C89) was comprised of a grey-yellow sandy clay that sealed the area. The later stone drain C91 and larger stone drain C90 were both cut into this layer.

Ditches

Two prehistoric ditches were excavated running east-west through the centre of the burnt mound complex. Both were examined and determined to be water management ditches relating to the



Sections from Slots 5 and 6 through the water management area (top)

East-facing section of ditch C189 (bottom left)

Mid-ex view of Slot 2 through ditch C189, looking east (centre right)



Mid-ex view of Slot 5 through ditch C189, looking east (bottom right)



Mid-ex view of Slot 7 through ditch C189, looking east (top)



Mid-ex view of termini of ditches C189 and C328, looking southeast (upper centre)

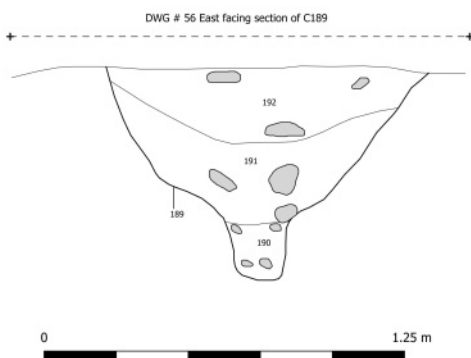


Mid-ex aerial view of ditch C189, north to left (lower centre)

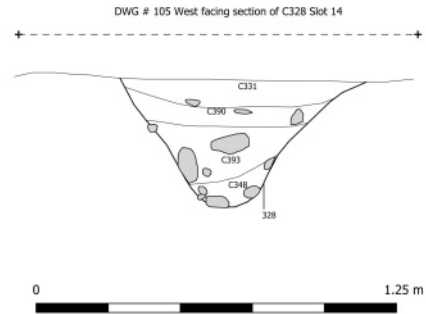
East-facing section of ditch C189 (bottom)

activity within the burnt mounds. The earlier ditch (C189) was located to the west side of the site. This feature extended beyond the limit of excavation to the west and continued 25.8m to the east where it terminated beneath two large boulders and was cut by the second ditch C328. The ditch was V-shaped in profile and linear in plan, though it meandered slightly along its length.

Twelve fills were observed within the linear with the primary basal fill (C190) was a water-laid clay rich-material. This material darkened as the linear ran to the south of Burnt Mound 2 likely from the deposition of burnt mound material. Above the basal fill within Slot 2 were two slumps (C227 and C229) and a clay deposit (C228) close to where the ditch was cut by the linear C224. The main basal fill (C190) then changed to a natural redeposit fill (C310) as at the east end of the linear. Above this was a mix of clay and redeposit natural (C191) likely the first intentional filling event of the ditch. Again, towards the east end this material became darker, likely caused by the transition from Burnt Mound 2 to Burnt Mound 3 before changing to a silty clay with iron panning (C312). The upper fill of the ditch at the west end (C192) was a silty sand that petered out in Slot 5 directly south of the centre of Burnt Mound 2. This was the fill directly below the spread of wash material C230. Two clay deposits were also observed within Slot 5, with C306 being a yellow mix slump over the basal fill and C307 being a basal deposit that varied from C190. A final deposit C312 was observed in the east end of the linear located above the fill C313.



The later ditch (C328) cut the earlier ditch (C189) at its east end. It continued 82m to the east where it petered out to the south of Burnt Mound 4 in a



Mid-ex view of Slot 8 through ditch C328, looking east (top left)

Mid-ex view of Slot 12 through ditch C328, looking west (upper centre left)



Mid-ex view of Slot 15, looking east (lower centre left)

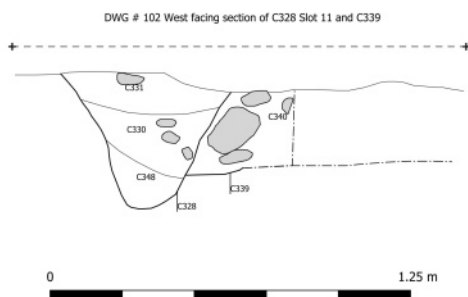
West-facing section of ditch C328 in Slot 11 (bottom left)



West-facing section of ditch C328 in Slot 14 (right)

low-lying area where water gathered just to the west of the post-medieval ditch. It was similar in shape to the earlier ditch, linear plan, V-shape profile with steep sloping sides and a U-shaped water cut channel in the base.

The primary basal fill (C348) of the ditch was a grey water-laid clay material. This was mixed with a small slump (C386) within Slots 10 and 11 on the south side. Above this was a black gritty clay (C329) likely related to the burnt mound material in Burnt Mound 3. This fill petered out between Slot 11 and Slot 12 to the east and was replaced by a yellow sandy (C387) backfill, which continued east and ran out between Slot 13 and Slot 14. A middle black coarse sandy fill (C330) was observed over C329 at the east end running out between Slot 11 and Slot 12. This could have been a deposit of burnt mound material that was eroded from Burnt Mound 3 and likely explains the spread of this material to the south side of the ditch. A main upper fill (C331) was then observed above C330; it was comprised of a soft silty sand and continued as the uppermost fill into Slot 14. Beginning in Slot 14 a soft grey silty clay was observed (C390). This continued east through the remaining slots as the main upper fill of the ditch. A number of small



slumps and deposits were also noted within the ditch, C391 a red-grey clay in Slot 10 was below the basal fill (C348), C392 a red clay in Slot 13 directly above the basal fill (C348), and C393 a brown-grey soft silty clay below the upper fill (C331) in Slot 14. There were two spreads (C332 and C349) associated with the ditch. The earlier was determined to be upcast material (C332) at the top of the north edge of the ditch. This material also lay beneath some of the burnt mound material, indicating the ditch was dug before the eroding of the burnt mound material. This material could represent the remains of a bank on the northside of the linear. The second spread was a yellow brown clayey sand (C349) that sat over the upper fill (C331) in Slot 8 and Slot 9 and extended beyond the edges of the ditch.

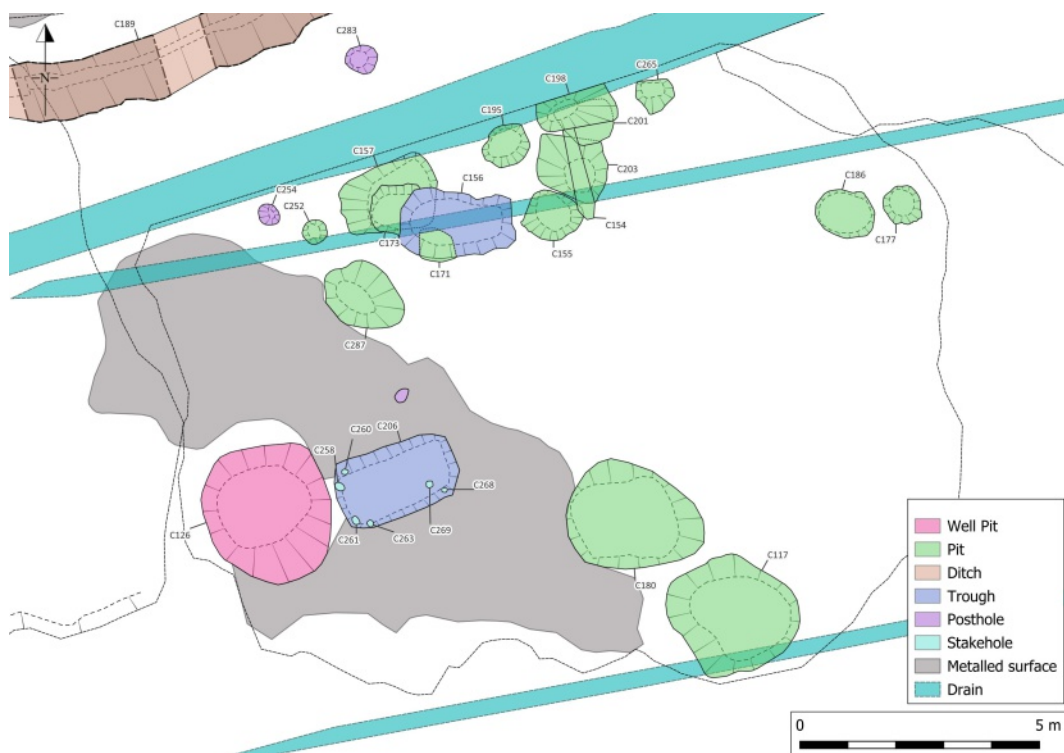
Burnt Mound 1

Burnt Mound 1 was located directly east of the water management area. The area was defined by a ditch (C189) to the north and petered out 15m to the south. It interacted with the water management area to the west and with the south extent of Burnt Mound 3 17.3m to the east. Features uncovered included two troughs, one well pit, twenty pits and two spreads.

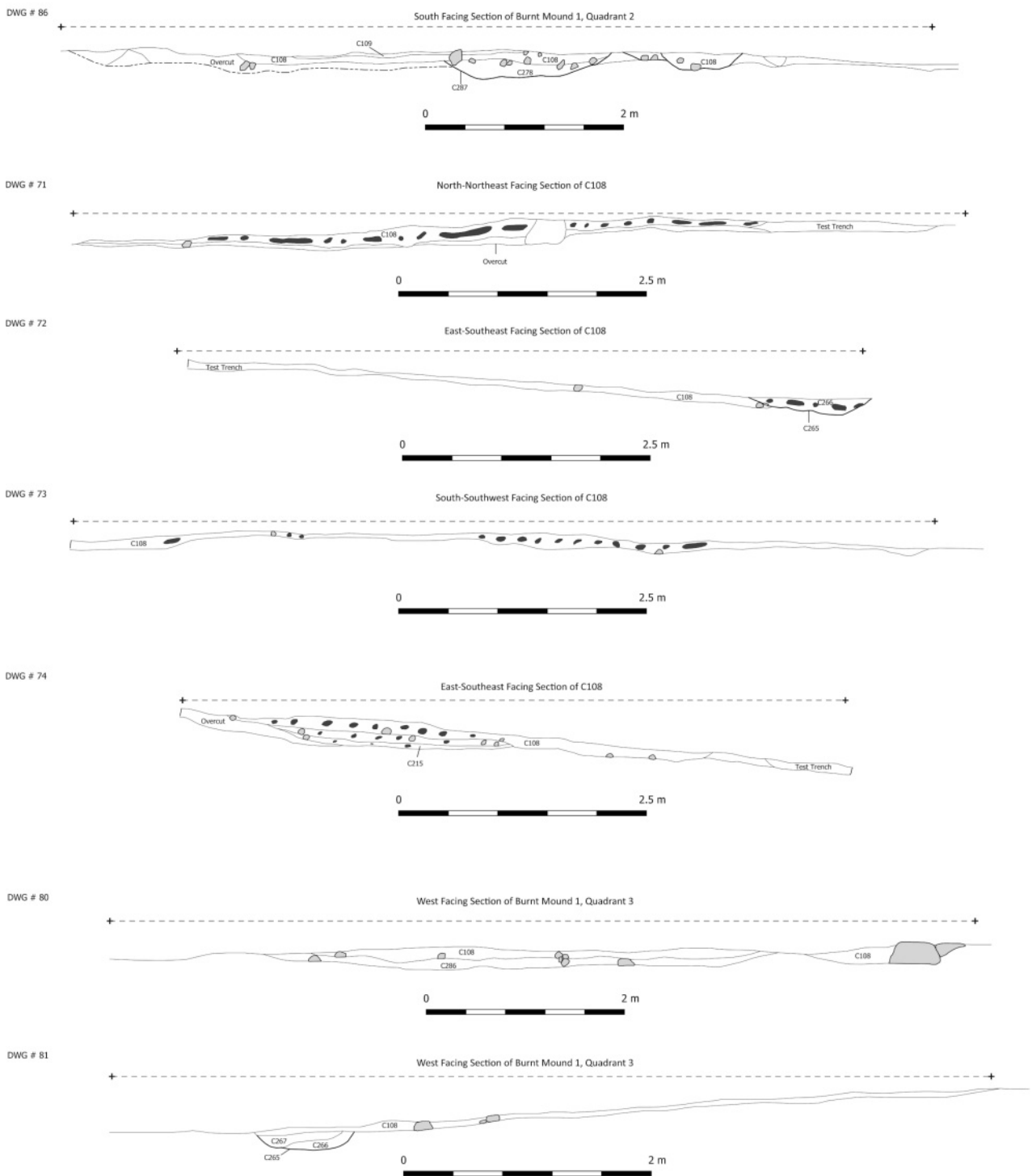
Troughs

The southern trough (C206) was located in the west side of Burnt Mound 1. It was sub-rectangular in plan with near vertical sides and a flat base. A series of postholes excavated in the corners of the feature indicated that the trough had been wood-lined.

Six postholes (C258, C260, C261, C263, C268, C269) were excavated in the base of the trough. These postholes were identified in the corners of the trough. In the northwest corner were postholes C260 and C258, in the southwest were C261 and C263 and postholes C268 and C269 were uncovered in the southeast corner. No postholes survived in the northeast corner. All the internal postholes were filled with the same material identified as the basal fill of the trough (C220). A silty clay basal fill (C221) concentrated centrally within the trough suggests it was left open for a period following its abandonment. Above this was a charcoal-rich silt (C220) packed with large heat effected granite stones that likely represents one of the final intentional filling events within the trough. A further five fills occupied the rest of the trough (C215–C219). All were relatively similar with varying amounts of inclusions; however, they were associated with burnt mound material eroding into the trough following its abandonment. The trough was cut on its west side by a large well pit (C126). A surrounding metallised



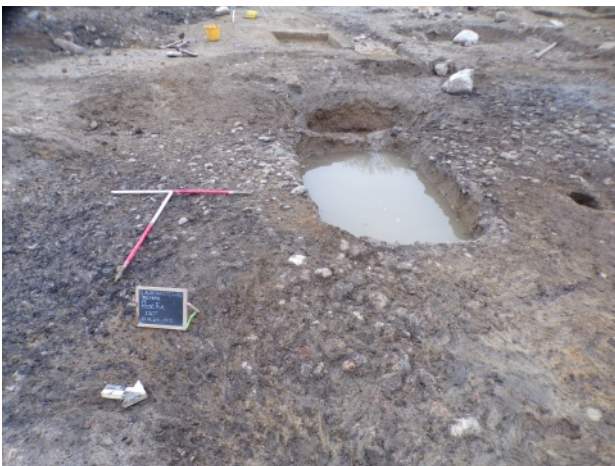
Plan of the features identified in Burnt Mound 1



Burnt Mound 1 quadrant sections

surface (C207) respected the cut of the trough and was determined to be contemporary. The metalling appeared to be a work surface formed by the repeated deposition of granite stones onto the natural subsoil. Repeated deposits suggests that the natural was likely soft and prone to waterlogging. The distribution of the surface around the trough and the associated well pit suggests the main access was located on the north

side of both features. This could also indicate a main working area for the burnt mound as the burnt material seemed to be concentrated at the east side of the trough. The spread of burnt mound material (C108) sealed the uppermost fill of the trough. Another posthole (C295) was excavated to the north of the trough. It was cut into the metallated surface C207 and was sealed by the burnt mound material C108.

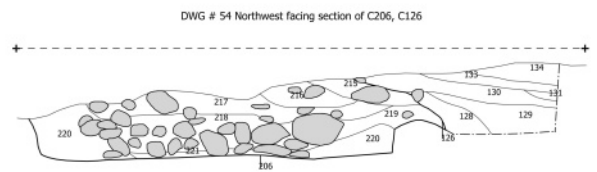


Mid-ex view of trough C206 being cut by well pit C126, looking southeast (top left)

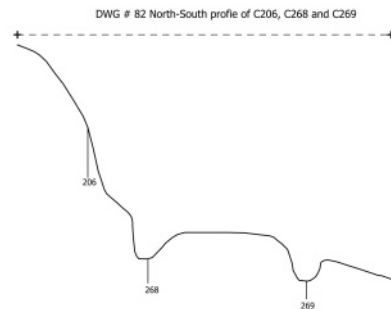
Post-ex view of trough C206 with metallised surface C207, looking southwest (centre left)

Post-ex view of postholes C258, C260, C261 and C263 in base of trough C206, looking southwest (bottom left)

Northwest-facing section of trough C206 (top right); and north-south profile of Trough C206 & postholes C268 & C269 (bottom right)

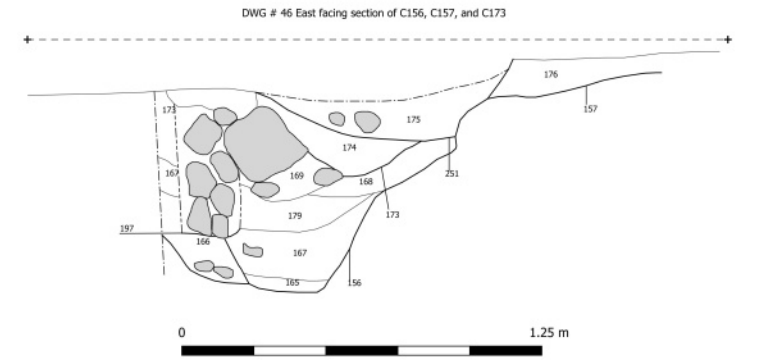
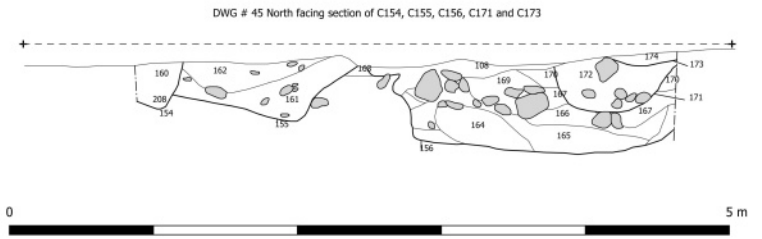


0 5 m



0 0.5 m

A second trough (C156) was located to the northeast. It was sub-rectangular in plan with near vertical sides and a flat base cut into a natural clay and was heavily truncated by a modern stone drain C197. There was no surviving indication of a lining. It was part of a large complex of intercutting features to the north side of Burnt Mound 1. Both basal fills (C164 and C165) were comprised of degraded granite stones in a silt matrix suggesting they relate to the initial accumulation of material in the trough post its abandonment. A further six fills (C166-C169, C170 and C179) were observed within the trough. All of these fills were comprised mostly of clay with varying amounts of charcoal, gravel and burnt stone inclusions. The fills likely represented a mix of burnt mound material and water-laid deposits. This trough was cut by three pits (C171, C173 and C251) and the modern stone drain C197. The three fills of the pits (C172, C174 and C175) were similar in composition with a sandy clay containing occasional charcoal flecks. A small shallow pit (C157) was located on the west side of the trough. This pit was filled prior to the filling of the trough; however, it was determined to be contemporary with the activity of the trough. All of these intercutting features were sealed by the spread of burnt mound material C108.



Mid-ex view of trough C156, looking south (top left)

Post-ex view of trough C156, looking east (upper centre left)

Mid-ex view of trough C186, looking south (lower centre left)

Post-ex view of pit C177, looking west (bottom left)

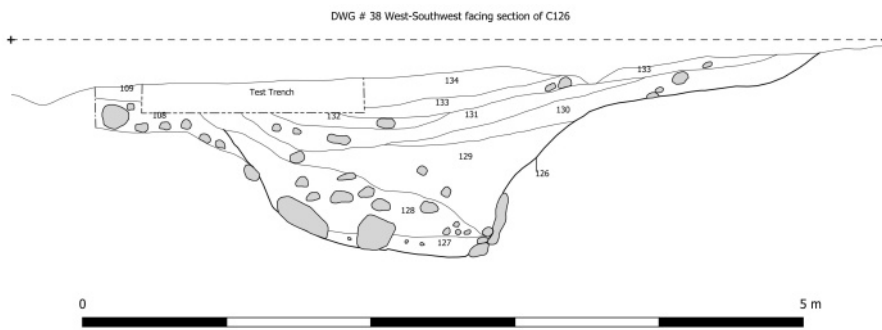


North-facing section of trough C156 and associated features (top right)

East facing section of trough C156 and associated features (bottom right)



A small informal trough (C186) was located to the east side of Burnt Mound 1. It was sub oval in shape with near vertical sides and had natural clay at the base. The pit was filled with heat affected stones and charcoal inclusions within a silty sand matrix (C188) that likely represented material from the eroded burnt mound. An associated sub-circular pit (C177) was excavated on the east side of the trough. The smaller pit (C177) contained a single fill (C178) with moderate amounts of charcoal and stones, likely representative of a deposit of burnt mound material after the spread eroded.



west-southwest facing section of well pit C126 (top)

Mid-ex view of pit C126, looking northeast (upper centre)

Post-ex view of well pit C126, looking south (lower centre)

Saddle quern retrieved from well pit C126 (bottom)



Well pit

A large well pit (C126) was identified to the west side of the trough C206. The feature had a sub-oval shape in plan with near vertical sides and a flat gravelly base. The pit filled naturally with water from the base, likely due to its depth reaching below the water table, and had three large boulders rolled into the base. It was filled with eight fills (C127-C134) mostly comprised of a clayey silt. The basal fill (C127) was a waterlogged silt deposit with a large amount of stone and moderate amounts of charcoal and snail shells. It is likely that this was a natural siltation layer that formed while the feature was in use. Above this was a mixed fill (C128) with inclusions of stones charcoal and some burnt bone and a broken saddle quern stone (Find No. 2024E0678:128:1). This suggests it was likely an intentional deposition of material while the well gradually silting up over time. The fills of the well pit were determined to be lying above the burnt mound material C108 suggesting the well pit was open during the use of the burnt mound. Similarly, the metalled surface C207 respects the cut of the well pit on the north and east edges. The arrangement of fills within the well pit and the trough suggests the well pit was filled after the trough. It is likely that both were open at the same period and likely used together.

Intercutting pits

Ten pits were identified in the immediate vicinity of the trough C156. The earliest of these pits cutting the trough was a sub circular pit (C171) with a single redeposit natural fill (C172). This pit was cut by a sub rectangular pit C173 that also cut the trough C156 and pit C157. This was then filled



Post-ex view of pit C171, looking east (top left)

Post-ex view of pit C173, looking south (centre left)

Post-ex view of pit C175, looking southwest (bottom left)

Post-ex view of intercutting pits to east of trough C156, looking northeast (right)

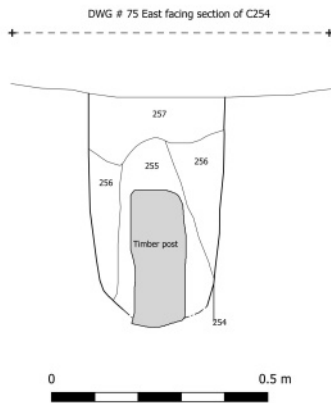


with a silty clay fill (C174) with some charcoal inclusions. The final pit in the sequence (C251) was a sub rectangular shape in plan with near vertical sides and with a single clay fill (C175). The pit was cutting the northwest corner of the trough C156. All of these pits were then sealed by the spread of burnt mound material (C108).

Another series of five intercutting pits were located directly east of the trough (C156). A sub oval pit (C155) was identified as the earliest of these pits. It contained two fills (C161 and C162) with the basal fill C161 filled with burnt stone suggesting an association with the adjacent trough C156. This pit was cut by the linear feature C154 at the east side. The linear pit (C154) ran northwest southeast and cut through another earlier pit (C203) while being cut by the later stone drain (C197). A dark grey, brown sandy silt made up the basal fill (C208) of the linear, suggesting it was left open before the burnt mound was eroded and created the upper fill. The upper fill (C160) of this linear was burnt mound material similar in composition to the overlying spread (C108). The earlier pit C203 contained two fills (C204 and C205) and was cut by a sub oval pit C201 with a single fill (C202) that contained some charcoal and burnt bone. The final pit in the sequence (C198) was the most northern and cut the earlier pit C201 on its north side. There was no recorded interaction between pits C198 and C154.

Trough associated features

Six features were uncovered close to the trough C156. Four of these features were pits and the other two were identified as postholes. All of these features were within 4.5m of the trough. The larger of the two postholes (C283) was located to



Mid-ex view of posthole C283, looking east (top)

Mid-ex detail of posthole C254 with post in situ, looking northwest (centre)

East-facing section of posthole C254 (bottom)

the north of the trough and just south of the ditch C189. Both fills (C284 and C285) were formed from the build-up of silt and clay material as the feature was left open after use. The second posthole (C254) was located to the west of the trough. The central fill of this posthole (C255) contained an organic-rich material and the end of a wood post (Timber #3). This second posthole was sealed by the burnt spread (C108).

Of the four pits in this area C287 was the largest and was located to the southwest of C156. It contained a single sandy fill C278 with occasional charcoal flecks and was sealed beneath the spread material C108. Pit C252 was located to the northwest of C287 and also contained a single sandy clay fill (C253) beneath the spread material. A shallow pit (C195) was located between the trough and the cluster of intercutting pits. The sole fill C196 contained large heat affected stones and degraded granite and was likely associated with the trough, with the stones perhaps set aside for reuse. A small shallow pit C265 was located to the east of the cluster of intercutting pits containing two fills (C266 and C267) both comprised of a sandy clay possibly from natural siltation, this was again sealed by the spread C108.

Other pits

Two additional pits were excavated beneath the spread of Burnt Mound 1. The two pits (C117 and C180) were uncovered at the south side of Burnt Mound 1. The southern pit (C117) was cut by a modern stone drain (C397) to the south side. There were three fills (C118, C119 and C141) within the pit and all of them were consistent with being natural redeposits. The other pit (C180) was located just to the northwest and contained two fills (C181 and C182). The basal fill C181 was a silty clay with some stones suggesting it was left open for a period before being filled with the charcoal-rich sandy fill C182 above. As with the previous pit it is likely that this represented the cut of a pit associated with burnt mound activity. All four of these isolated pits were found beneath the burnt mound material C108.

Spreads

The main spread in the area was the charcoal-rich burnt mound material (C108). This material covered the majority of the features within Burnt Mound 1 with the exception of the fills of the well pit C126. All the water-laid layers of the Water



Mid-ex view of Burnt Mound 1, looking north-northwest (top)

Mid-ex view of silts from water management area overlying burnt spread of Burnt Mound 1, looking northwest (centre)

Post-ex view of Burnt Mound 1, looking east (bottom)

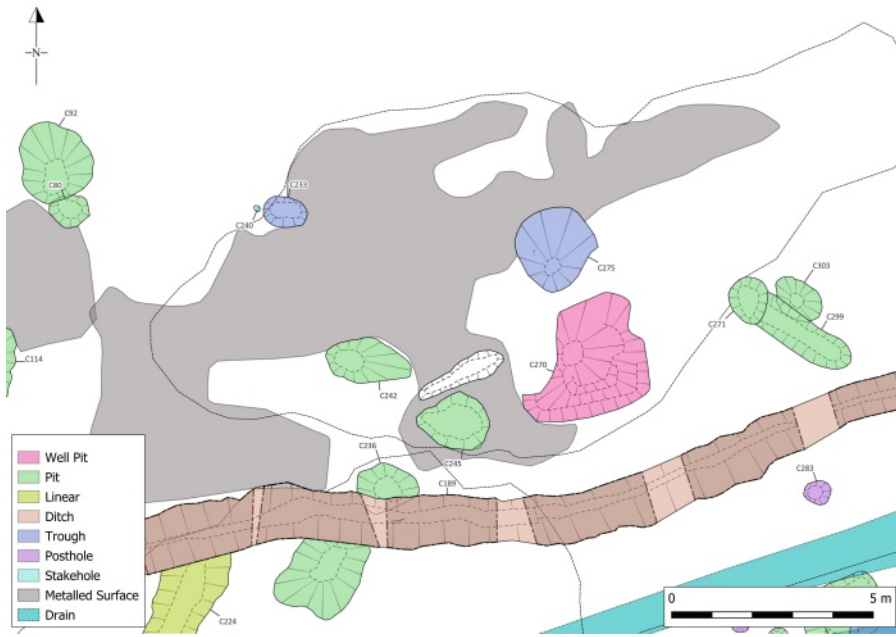
Management Area were also observed over this material suggesting it was already in situ before the water-laid layers were deposited. Above the burnt spread (C108) was a silty sand water-laid deposit (C109) that represented the final deposit before the back filling of the well pit (C126). Both of these spreads (C108/C321 and C109/C322) were identified on the north side of the large stone drain (C91) and were demonstrated to be underlying the spreads associated with Burnt Mound 3 (C323). There was no recorded interaction with the central ditch C189 due to the presence of a later feature associated with Burnt Mound 3 (C326). A short linear C326 that was associated with Burnt Mound 3 was observed cutting the spreads at their northern extent.

Burnt Mound 2

Burnt Mound 2 was located directly north of the Water Management area on the north side of the ditch C189. The area was defined by a contemporary ditch (C189) to the south and petered out 9.7m to the north. It interacts with Burnt Mound 3 to the east and petered out to 18.9m to the west. Features uncovered included one trough, one well pit, six pits, a stake-hole and six spreads.

Trough

A single informal trough (C233) was identified in Burnt Mound 2. It was located in the northwest of the area and had a sub oval shape in plan with steep sides and a flat base. This trough was respecting the water-laid deposit C238 which represented the second deposit of material in the area concentrated to the south. A silty clay basal fill (C234) was observed within the trough that contained heat affected stones and charcoal. Above this was a black charcoal-rich silty clay (C235) that likely represented a backfill of burnt mound material. The trough was sealed by the later burnt spread material (C239). A small stake-hole (C240) was excavated on the west side of the trough that likely related to an associated structural element. The fill of the stake-hole (C241) was similar to the burnt spread (C238) suggesting the stake was removed and the stake-hole filled as the burnt mound was being eroded and spread around. A metallised work surface (C388) was uncovered beneath the spread material C237 and was determined to be associated with the



Plan of Burnt Mound 2 (top)

Mid-ex view of Burnt Mound 2, looking northwest (upper centre)

Mid-ex view of trough C233, looking north (lower centre)

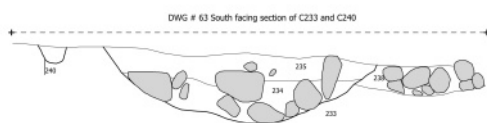
South-facing section of trough C233 (bottom)



activity centred on the trough. It surrounded the south and east sides of the trough and extended across the majority of the area of Burnt Mound 2.

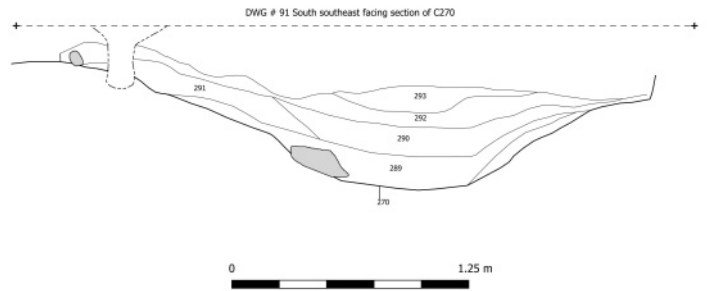
Well pit

A large well pit (C270) was identified to the southeast of the area. The feature had an irregular oval shape in plan with steep sloping sides and a pointed base cut into the natural clay. The well filled with water naturally from the base and had a large in situ boulder set into the northwest top edge. The purpose of the earth-fast boulder was unclear although it could have been used as a possible marker to indicate the location of the well pit. It was filled with nine fills (C288-C294, C308 and C309), mostly comprised of a silty or sandy clay. The basal fill (C228) was a waterlogged charcoal-rich gritty clay deposit that was located directly above the natural clay base. This basal fill likely represented the deposition of some burnt mound material during the use of the well pit. Above this were multiple mixed fills representing deposits of redeposit natural and burnt mound material. A test trench truncated the top of the well pit and the interaction with the spread material was not recorded in section. However, it was determined from the excavation that the well pit was filled after the initial layer of burnt mound material (C298) was laid down.



Pits

Six pits were identified in Burnt Mound 2. The largest of these pits (C275) was located directly



Post-ex view of trough C233 with metallised surface C388 exposed, looking northeast (top left)



Mid-ex view of well pit C270, looking north (upper centre left)



Mid-ex view of pit C275, looking northwest (lower centre left)

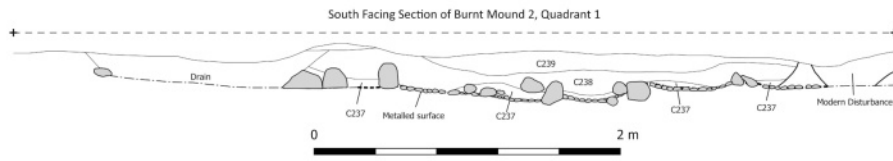
Post-ex view of well pit C270 and pit C275, looking west (bottom left)



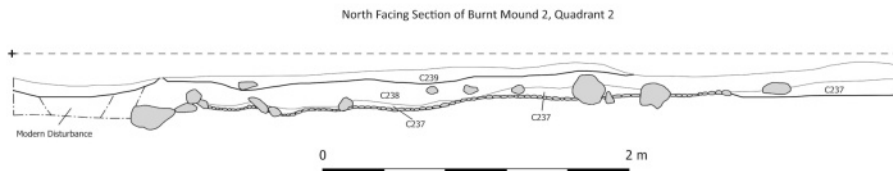
South-southeast facing section of well pit C270 (right)

north of the well pit (C270). It contained two fills (C276 and C277) with both being relatively sterile and likely a result of natural deposition through the silting up of the pit while it was left open. The north edge of the pit had stones from the metallised work surface (C388) in situ suggesting the features were contemporary. Three intercutting pits were excavated in the southeast of the area. The earliest of these pits (C303) was on the north side of the other two and contained two sterile sandy fills (C304 and C305). This pit was cut by the linear pit C299 on the south side. A charcoal-rich gritty middle fill (C301) could suggest the pit was filled with the burnt mound material as it eroded and was then backfilled with the upper sandy fill (C302) with its disuse. The final pit in the sequence (C271) was located at the west end of C299 cutting the earlier pit. The basal fill of the pit (C279) was similar to the burnt mound material in the area, suggesting it was filled as the burnt mound was in use, or as the spread dispersed. Sherds of a prehistoric, decorated ceramic vessel were retrieved from this fill. All these features were sealed by the burnt spread layer (C297). Two further pits (C242 and C245) were located in the

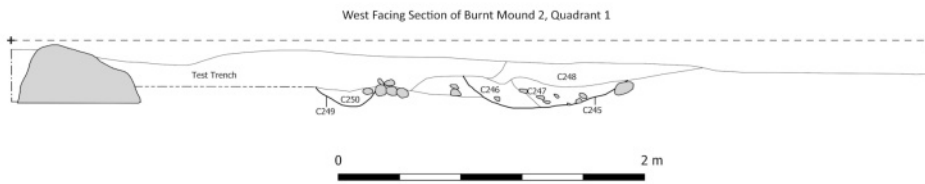
DWG # 64



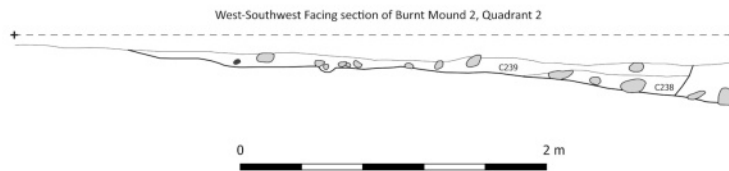
DWG # 67



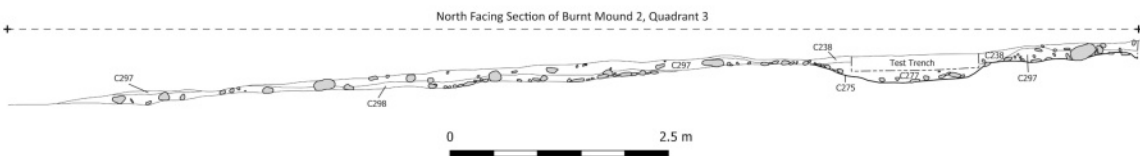
DWG # 69



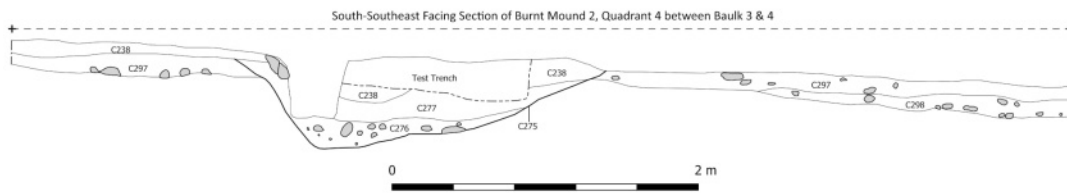
DWG # 70



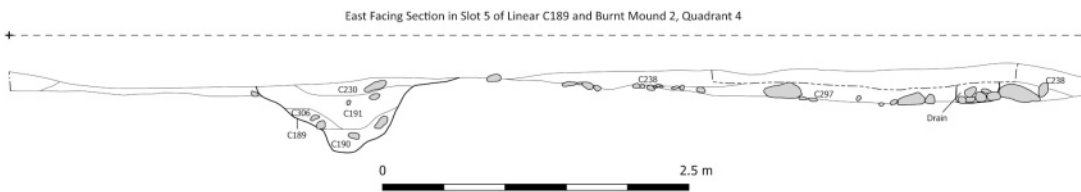
DWG # 92



DWG # 90



DWG # 85



Sections of the quadrants excavated across Burnt Mound 2



Aerial working shot of excavations underway at Bourn Mound 2, north to top (top)



Mid-ex working shot of pit C271 with ceramic visible, looking northeast (upper centre)



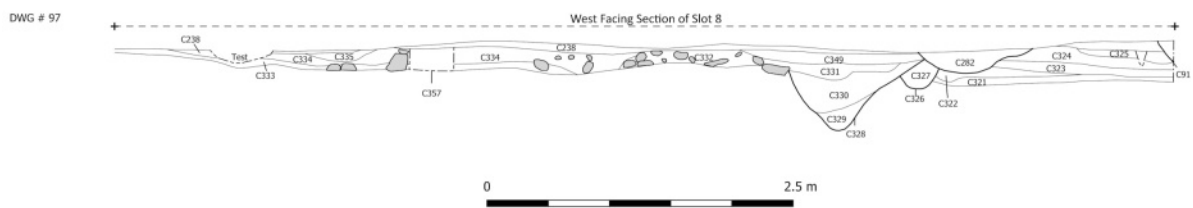
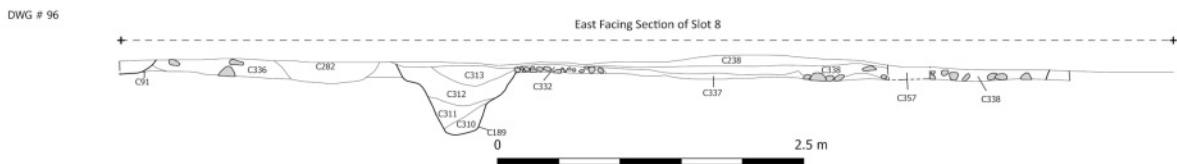
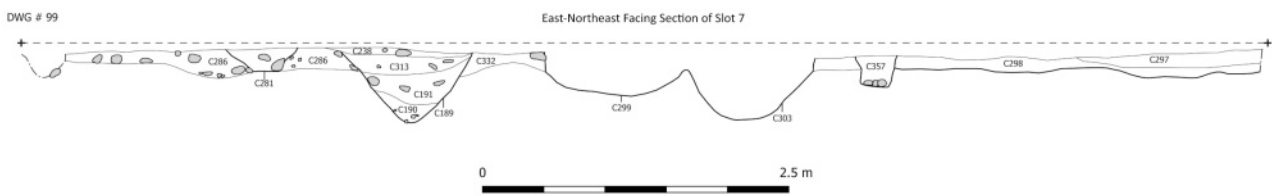
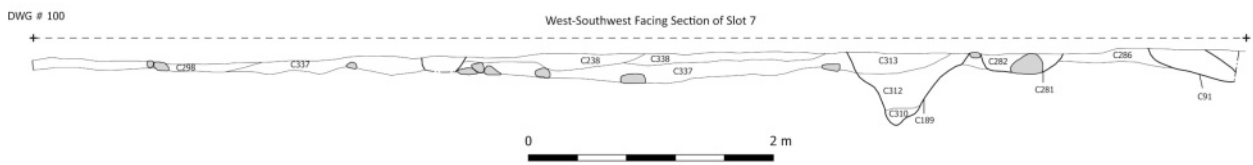
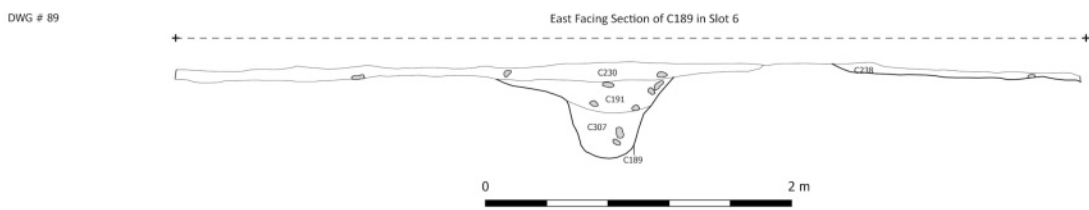
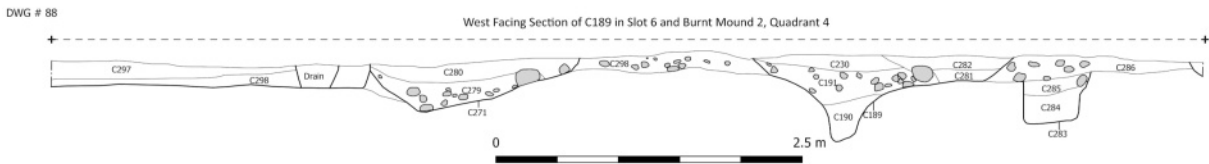
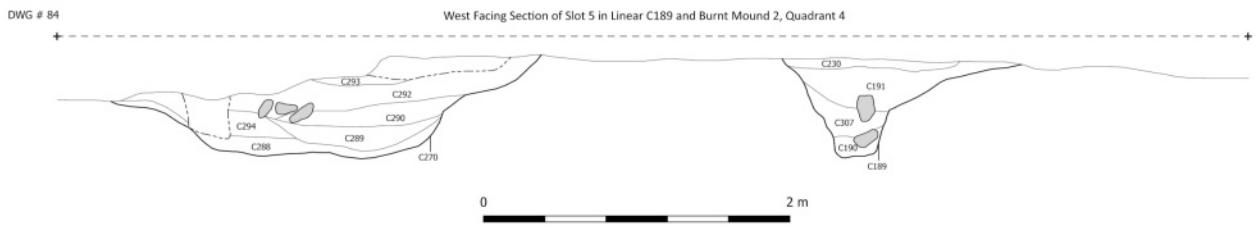
Sherds of ceramic retrieved from pit C271 (lower centre and bottom)



southwest of the area. The larger pit (C242) was located directly south of the trough (C233) and was determined to be an associated pit with undetermined purpose. It contained two fills (C243 and C244) both of which were very sterile. The metallised work surface respected the north edge of the pit indicating they were contemporary. However no clear function for the pit was determined during the excavation. The other pit to the south (C245) was less well defined as it was much shallower with irregular edges. This could be due to a loss of metallising directly around the pit that effected the edge of the feature. An agricultural furrow (C249) was noted directly north of the pit C245 that cut through and removed part of the metallising.

Spreads

All six of the spreads were laid over the metallised work surface C388. As with the metallising in Burnt Mound 1 the work surface appeared to be laid down over a period with multiple surfaces layered sequentially as the other layer began to sink into the natural. The first spread to cover this surface was a grey, yellow clayey sand (C237) that was deposited as a water-laid layer concentrated in the west side of Burnt Mound 2. Two spreads of burnt mound material were excavated above this deposit. The earlier layer (C298) was concentrated in the east side of the area and appeared to be a mix of burnt mound material and washed in clay deposits. Directly above this was the more concentrated burnt mound material C297. This spread across the entirety of Burnt Mound 2 and covered the majority of the features. The concentration of the material suggests the original location of the burnt mound was likely to the northeast of the area.



Sections through water management ditches and Burnt Mound 2

Above this was a second water-laid layer C238 that covered the burnt mound material. While it initially appeared that the trough (C233) was cutting this layer, it was determined that some of the water-laid material was cleared from around the troughs edge showing the upper fill beneath. A similar spread (C248) was identified to the south side of Burnt Mound 2. This was determined to be a continuation of C238 towards the south over the central ditch C189 separated from C248 by a test trench. It was also very similar to the water-laid layer C230 in the Water Management Area. The final spread (C239) in Burnt Mound 2 was a silty clay water-laid layer with charcoal flecks present. This covered the majority of the area and was the final deposition in the area. These waterlaid deposits represent periods when the site of the burnt mound was inundated or where it became boggy for a period of time following its abandonment.

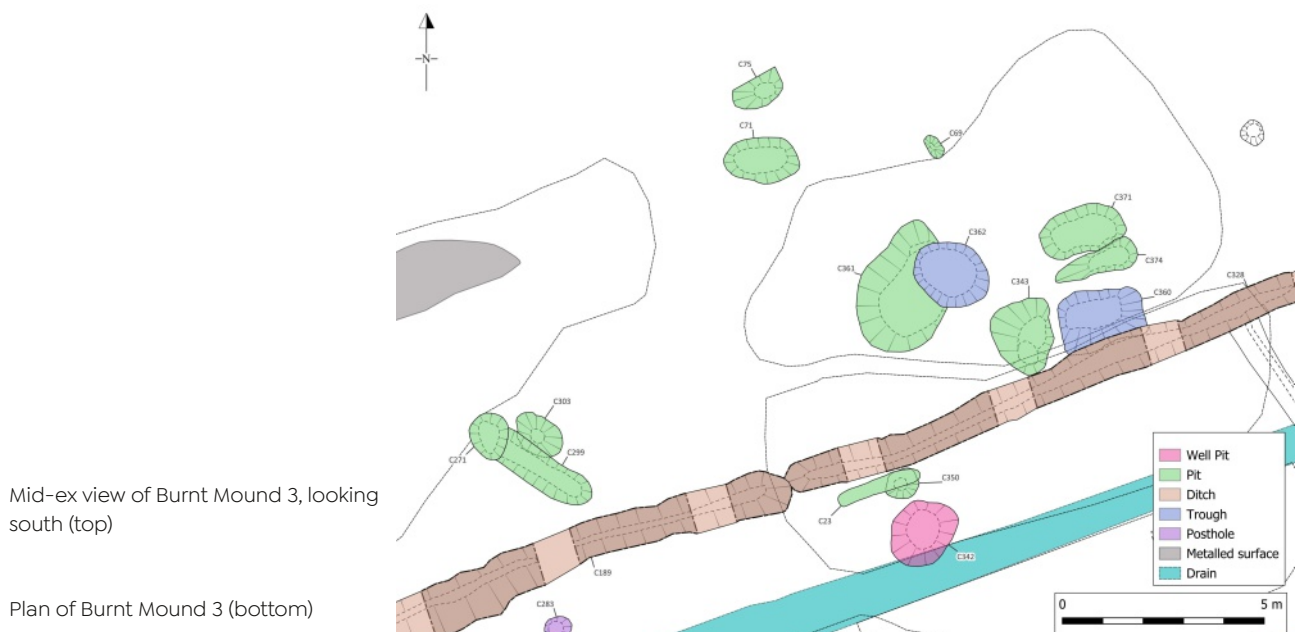
area to the north where the septic tank is located so the full extent is as yet unknown.

Troughs

Two troughs (C360 and C362) were identified associated with Burnt Mound 3. The earlier trough (C360) was a large sub rectangular feature with steep sloping sides located in the centre of the burnt mound area. The basal fill (C366) had frequent large granite stone inclusions and likely represented the final use of the trough. Above this were two clay fills (C364 and C365) that suggest an intentional backfilling of the trough with clay-rich material. A pit (C343) was located to the east, truncating the edge of the trough. This likely represented a small water collection pit associated with the trough. The trough and its fills were also cut by a later linear (C328) to the south side. A modern stone drain also cut the northeast corner

Burnt Mound 3

Burnt Mound 3 was located directly east of Burnt Mound 2 and to the northeast of Burnt Mound 1. The area was truncated by a septic tank area to the north and petered out 19.3m to the south. It interacted with Burnt Mound 2 to the west and with the northeast extent of Burnt Mound 1. It petered out 15.9m to the east. Features uncovered included two troughs, one well pit, ten pits, a single linear and three spreads. Note that this burnt mound site continued into the unstripped





Mid-ex view of trough C360 and well pit C343, looking south (top)



Post-ex view of trough C360, looking south (upper centre)



Mid-ex view of trough C362 and pit C361, looking north (lower centre)



Post-ex view of trough C362 and pit C361, looking north (bottom)

of the trough and removed any evidence of interaction with nearby pits C371 and C374. The trough was sealed by a burnt spread (C334) which represented a spread within Burnt Mound 3.

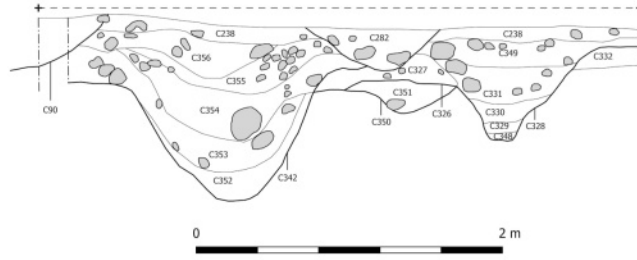
The second trough (C362) was located to the northwest of the first trough (C360). It was sub-circular in plan with near vertical sides and an associated pit (C361) located to the west. Four fills were identified within the trough with the two lower fills being comprised of a clay material (C382 and C383) with heat affected granite stones present, suggesting an intentional deposition of material. The upper two (C384 and C385) contained a more charcoal-rich sandy material. The lower middle fill C383 was indicative of a final trough deposition with large amounts of burnt granite stones present within a silty clay matrix. Above this was a charcoal-rich sandy fill (C384) that likely represented an erosion of burnt mound material into the trough post-abandonment. A shallow pit (C361) was excavated on the west side of the trough and was likely contemporary with its use. The basal and middle fills (C379 and C380) were composed of sterile silty sand suggesting both of these fills were deposited through water inundation. An abundance of stone and charcoal in the upper fill (C381) suggests it was filled as the burnt mound was dispersed.. As with the earlier trough this trough was sealed by a spread of burnt mound material (C334).

Well pit

A well pit (C342) was identified within Burnt Mound 3, located to the southwest of the troughs. The well pit had a sub-circular shape in plan with near vertical sides and was likely accessed from the lowered east side. As with some of the other

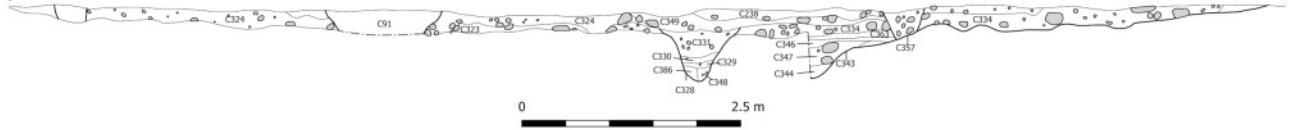
DWG # 108

East Facing Section of C328, C342



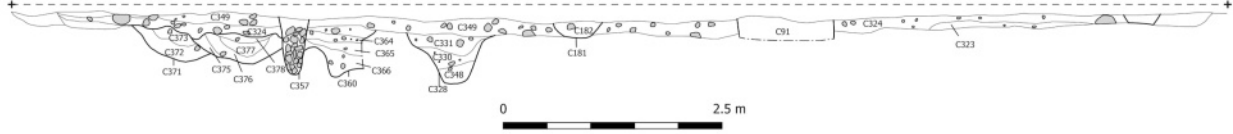
DWG # 109

East Facing Section of C91, C328, C343, C357 in Slot 10



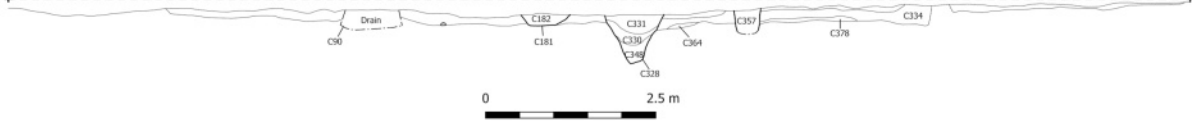
DWG # 110

West Facing Section of Slot 10



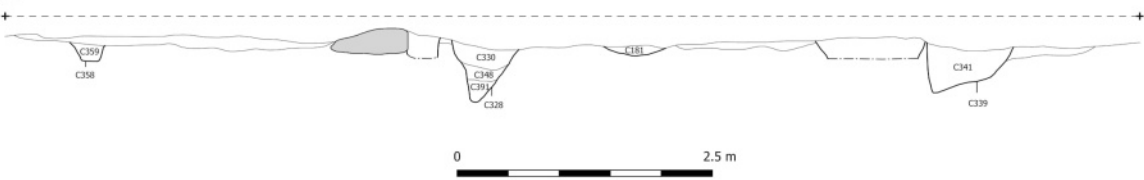
DWG # 112

East Facing Section of Slot 11



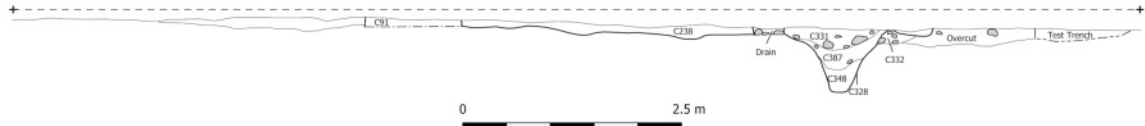
DWG # 113

West Facing Section of Slot 11



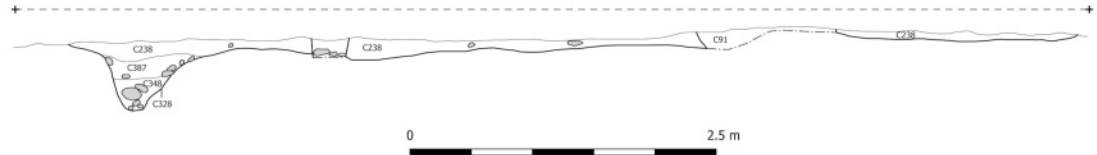
DWG # 106

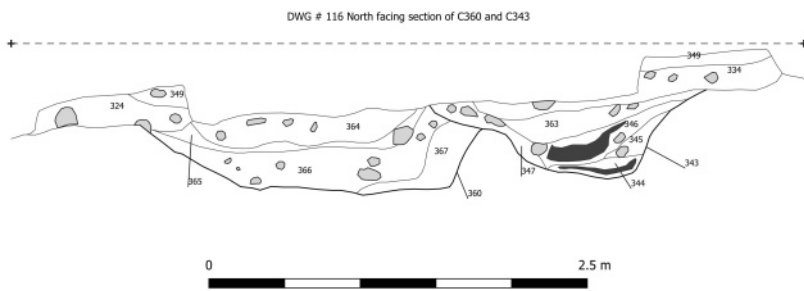
East Facing Section of Slot 12



DWG # 107

West Facing Section of Slot 12



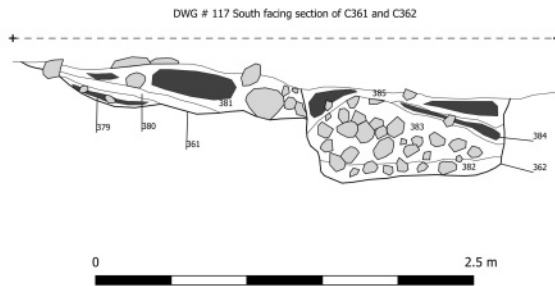


North-facing section of trough C360 and well-pit C343 (top)

South-facing section of trough C362 and pit C361 (centre)

Mid-ex view of well pit C342, looking west (bottom left)

Post-ex view of well pit C343, looking west (bottom right)



well pits identified the base was a flat and gravelly, allowing water to naturally percolate up from below. Five fills (C352-C356) were observed within the well pit with most being comprised of a silty material suggesting they were the result of the feature naturally silting up over time. The basal fill (C352) was a clayey silt with charcoal and small stones suggesting it was open for a prolonged period. Above this was a silty sandy fill (C353) that contained a small amount of burnt bone and a large amount of charcoal and burnt stones suggesting this accumulated as the burnt mound was initially being eroded. The remaining fills appeared to be different deposits of burnt mound material with higher concentrations of burnt stone and charcoal present, deposited as the burnt mound was eroding further. Any interaction with the ditch C328 was lost due to the presence of an agricultural furrow cutting both features. It was determined that the two small features (C326 and

C350) located to the north of the well pit were filled before the back filling of the well pit, it was unclear if these predated the well pit or if they were contemporary. Finally, the well pit was cut on its south side by the large modern stone drain (C90).

Pits

Ten pits were identified within Burnt Mound 3. Two of these pits (C343 and C361) were associated with the troughs in the area. One of the pits (C343) was cutting the west end of the trough (C360) and was likely a small well pit used to fill the trough. The pit was deeper to the south where it filled with water naturally, with a stepped side to the north for access. It was likely contemporary with the trough and earlier than the ditch C328 to the south. The second pit (C361) was shallow and associated with the other trough (C362), located on its west side. The pit was filled with burnt

mound material that was likely associated with the adjacent trough (C362). Two intercutting pits (C371 and C374) were located to the north of the trough C360. The earlier of the pits (C371) contained two fills, a natural redeposit basal fill (C372) and a charcoal-rich upper fill with burnt granite inclusions (C373). The later pit (C374) cut C371 on its south side. Four fills were observed within the pit, with the lower three (C375-C377) being comprised mainly of mixed brown sandy clay that likely represents multiple backfilling events of natural material. However, the upper fill (C378) contained a large amount of charcoal and some burnt granite fragments likely related to the eroding of the burnt mound material. Any interaction between the later pit (C374) and the trough was lost due to the presence of a modern stone drain (C357) that cut the south side of the pit and the north side of the trough. Both pits were sealed beneath the burnt mound spreads.

Two small pits were located on the north side of the well pit C342. The earlier of the two (C350) was a shallow sub-circular pit with a single fill likely from natural siltation. Above this was a linear pit (C326) running east-west across the top of C350. Its sole fill (C327) was a deposit of burnt mound material. Both features were filled before the fills of the well pit and were cut by the ditch C328 to the north. The remaining pits in this area were located to the north of the area. Two sub oval pits (C71 and C75) were uncovered at the limit of excavation beside the septic tank area. Only one pit (C71) could be fully excavated, it was found to contain three fills with the two basal fills representing natural siltation (C72 and C73) while the upper fill (C74) was a deposit of burnt mound material beneath a spread. To the north was the other pit (C75) filled with three mixed fills (C76-C78) all relating to deposits of burnt mound material. Only half of the feature was excavated, and it extends into the unexcavated area to the north. A small pit (C69) was located to the north of trough C362 that contained a single fill of burnt mound material with charcoal and heat affected stones present. This was in turn covered by the spread burnt mound material (C334). The final pit C358 was located to the northeast of C371 with a single sterile grey sandy clay fill (C359).

Linear

A linear (C339) was excavated in the southeast of the area. The feature ran northwest southeast at



Mid-ex working shot of excavations underway at Burnt Mound 3 with the water management area and Burnt Mounds 1 and 2 excavated in the foreground, looking east (top)

Mid-ex view of pit C71, looking south (bottom)

the east side of Burnt Mound 3. The linear had steep sloping sides finishing and a V-shaped profile. It was filled before the later ditch C328 and likely represented an earlier water management measure associated with Burnt Mound 3. The spread of burnt mound material then sealed the feature.

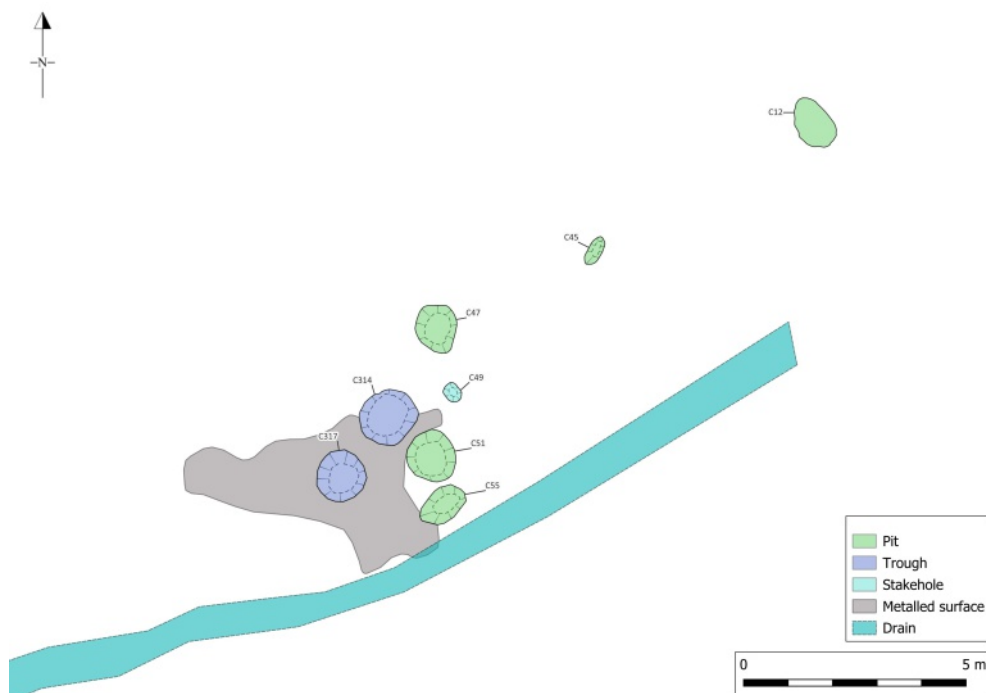
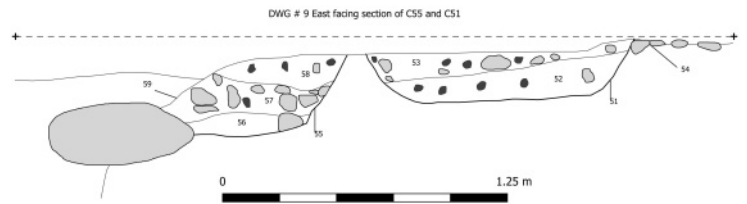
Spreads

The first of the deposits overlying the burnt mound was a water-laid layer (C333/C337) that extended from the east side of Burnt Mound 2 6.7m to the east. Above this was a spread (C334) of burnt mound material that likely represented the main waste produced at Burnt Mound 3. This spread covered the majority of features within the burnt mound and appeared to be the same as the

spread material (C324/C325) to the south of the ditch C328. This suggests that the spreads associated with Burnt Mound 3 were earlier than the ditch. The final water-laid layer (C248) in Burnt Mound 3 was likely deposited by the same event that deposited C230 and C238. This was the final water-laid layer over the three burnt mounds and represents a period where the burnt mounds were absorbed into the surrounding wetlands. Notable in this burnt mound was the lack of a metalled work surface as seen in the other two.

Burnt Mound 4

A group of eight features were identified at the east end of the site on the north side of the large stone drain C90, this was determined to be a heavily truncated burnt mound. Four of these features (C51, C55, C314 and C317) were very similar in form and likely served a similar purpose. It was unclear if the pits were contemporary as they did not interact with one another. A spread of burnt mound material was observed over two of the pits on the west side of the area (C314 and C317). It is likely that this was the remains of a burnt mound that was eroded and later diminished by agricultural activity. One of the pits (C55) was located beneath the large stone drain, with the drain cutting its south side. The pit contained three fills (C56, C57 and C58) with all



East-facing section of pits C51 and C55 (top)

Mid-ex view of trough C314, looking south (upper centre)

Mid-ex view of trough C317, looking north (lower centre)

Plan of features in Burnt Mound 4 (bottom)

containing burnt mound material, charcoal-rich with burnt granite stones. Directly north of this pit was a similar but slightly larger pit (C51). The fills of this pit (C52 and C53) consisted of charcoal-rich burnt material with the basal fill (C52) containing a large amount of decayed granite sand. It is possible these two pits represented informal troughs. Another pit (C314) was located on the northwest side of C51 and was a slightly larger sub circular pit. Of the two fills (C315 and C316), The basal fill (C315) was a silty material suggesting the pit was left open after use. The upper fill (C316) was a charcoal-rich material that was very similar to the spread of material within this area (C394). The final pit (C317) was located to the west of C314 and was subcircular in plan with two fills. The upper fill (C319) was similar to C316 and the spread C394. The shape and style of these pits suggested they were likely informal troughs that were associated with the other two pits. The burnt spread C394 covered both western pits (C314 and C317). It is likely that a substantial amount of the burnt mound was removed from the construction of the large stone drain that cuts through the south side of the burnt mound.

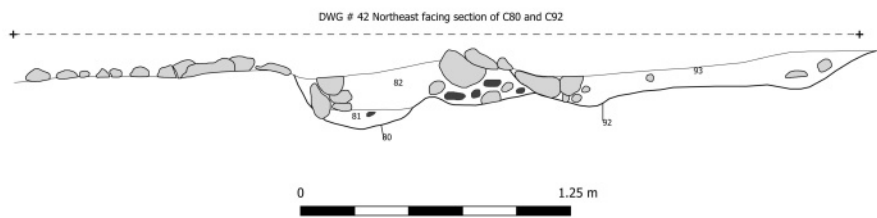
Two features were uncovered to the east of the above cluster of pits. A small, possible stake-hole (C49) was located close to C51. The pointed base of this features suggests it contained a structural element and was filled with a charcoal-rich material containing some burnt granite fragments (C50). The other feature to the north (C47) was a shallow sub oval pit with a single charcoal-rich fill with burnt clay and heat affect granite stones. While there was no spread material above these features it is likely that it was removed through agricultural activity, suggesting they were contemporary with the cluster of four pits to the west. The final two features in this area were slightly isolated to the east of the others. The smaller feature (C45) was a sub oval pit filled with very similar material to the pits C47 and C49. Further east was the larger sub oval pit C12 that contained a single fill (C13) comprised of natural redeposit with some heat affected stones suggesting an association with the rest of the features in this area. Due to the proximity of these features to the modern stone drain C90 and the large post-medieval ditch (C395) it is possible that additional related features were removed.

Northwest Corner

The northwest corner of the site contained seven pits and appeared to be separate from the adjacent Burnt Mound 2. It also had an associated work surface (C389) similar to the others seen in the burnt mound areas. The northernmost pit in this area was a small sub-circular pit (C67) filled with a charcoal-rich fill (C68) that was found to contain flint, prehistoric ceramic and burnt bone. This pit was isolated from the others features in this area, which were clustered around and associated with the metallated surface. It is likely that this pit was used for a different function to the other pits in this area, as suggested by the contents of the fill. However, its original purpose was unclear at the time of excavation.

The metallated work surface (C389) respected five of the pits (C80, C92, C94, C98 and C114) and covered a total area of 15.47m². Its construction appeared to be the same as the other work surfaces observed in Burnt Mound 1 (C207) and Burnt





Northeast-facing section of pits C80 and C92 (top)

Mid-ex view of pit C80, looking southwest (centre left)



Post-ex view of pit C94, looking south (bottom left)

Post-ex view of features in northwest area, looking northeast (bottom right)

Mound 2 (C388) resulting from the repeated deposition of multiple layers of medium subrounded granite stones into the natural subsoil. While this surface was observed running up to Burnt Mound 2 at the west side it was determined to be a separate feature due to the surface becoming very sparse on the east side. It was also not covered by the burnt mound material observed within Burnt Mound 2. The association with the surrounding pits suggests that all of these features are contemporary and represented a small working area away from the main burnt mounds.

Two larger conjoined pits (C80 and C92) were located 6.8m to the south. The shallower pit (C92) lay to the north and was filled with charcoal and

burnt stones similar to the burnt mound material observed in Burnt Mound 2. The other pit (C80) was filled with similar material (C82) over a natural silt deposit (C81), and it was clear that this pit was filled before C92 although they were determined to be broadly contemporary. These pits were also contemporary with the metallised work surface (C389) that was located around the south edge of C80. The final cluster of pits were located to the west side of the area. Three of the pits (C94, C98 and C114) were respected by the metallising with the fourth pit (C105) located slightly further to the south. None of the pits were intercutting. The sub oval pit to the north of this cluster (C94) appeared to be another waste pit with the fill containing charcoal and burnt clay. As with the other pits the metallising respected the

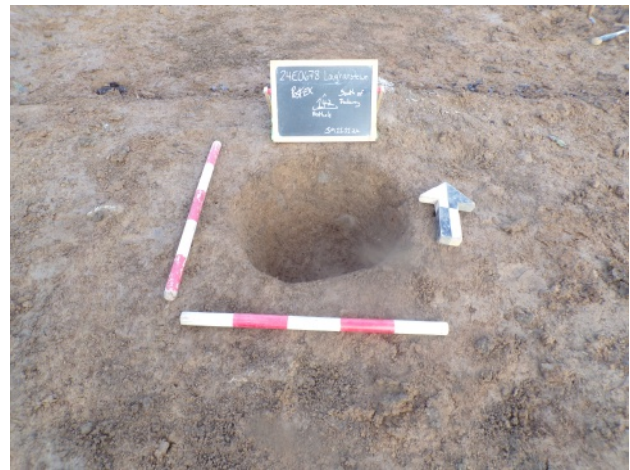
east and west edges of the pit. Two pits (C98 and C114) were excavated on the southern side of the pit (C94), both of which had similar fills indicating they had silted up gradually over time. The final pit in the cluster was located to the south (C105) and contained two fills, a silty clay basal fill (C106) and a sandy clay (C107). This pit was cut on its north end by a modern stone drain (C357). The drain removed any interaction between C105 and C114. The pits are likely to have been broadly contemporary with one another and with the metalled working surface (C389). Their function is no longer clear.

Features south of stone drain

Nine features were excavated in this area: three postholes, four pits and two patches of scorched natural. Two of the three postholes were located within a cluster of seven features close to the southern limit of excavation and showed a north-south alignment 1.93m apart. The southern posthole (C142) contained a single fill of grey clay (C143) with some charcoal inclusions. This was likely related to the posthole just to the north (C144) which was filled (C145) with a very similar material.

A large pit (C115) was located on the east side of this cluster. The sterile fill was likely a natural siltation of material with very occasional charcoal flecks.

To the southeast was a small shallow pit (C135) that contained a clay fill (C136) with charcoal and some signs of scorching present suggesting it may be the base of a hearth. Two shallow spreads of burnt material (C146 and C147) were located to the north of the two postholes. They were comprised

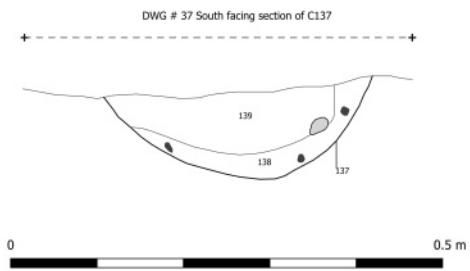


Post-ex view of posthole C142, looking north (top)

Mid-ex view of posthole C144, looking north (upper centre)

Post-ex view of pit C115, looking east (lower centre)

Mid-ex view of cremation pit C137, looking north (bottom)



Plan of features to south of large stone drain in east of site (top left)

Mid-ex view of pit C148, looking east (centre left)

Post-ex view of pit C231, looking west (bottom left)

South-facing section of cremation pit C137 (right)



of a heat affected clay material with charcoal inclusions. Some light scorching was observed around the perimeter of the spreads. It was unclear if these spreads were related to the surrounding features or later agricultural activity.

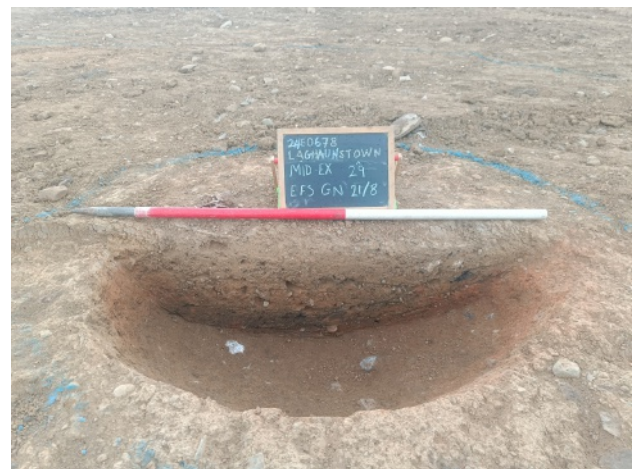
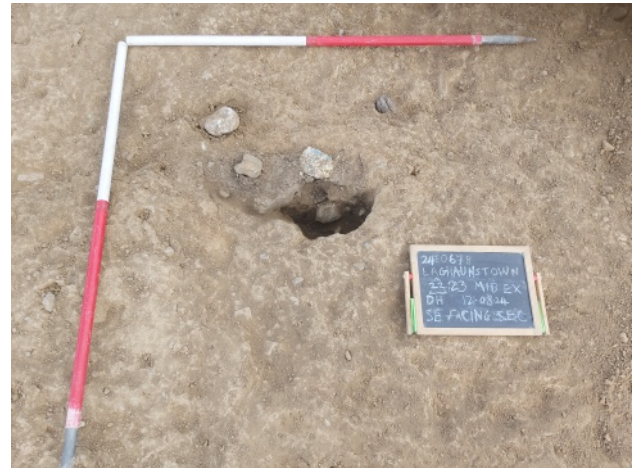
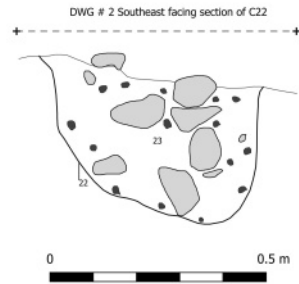
Directly south of the southern posthole (C142) was a small pit (C137) that was found to containing two fills. The basal fill (C138) was comprised of a clay material with charcoal inclusions, likely an intentional deposition. A large amount of charcoal and burnt bone was found within the upper fill (C139). This could suggest the pit represents a cremation pit.



The final two features in this area were isolated and located closer to the field drain (C90) to the north. The sub oval pit (C148) was relatively shallow with a single sandy clay fill with some charcoal inclusions. Finally, the third posthole (C152) was located to the south of the southern extent of Burnt Mound 3. It was unclear if this feature was related to the burnt mounds although, it was filled with material that contained charcoal and decayed stone. Both of these features were identified beneath the topsoil and were not covered by a layer of wash material.

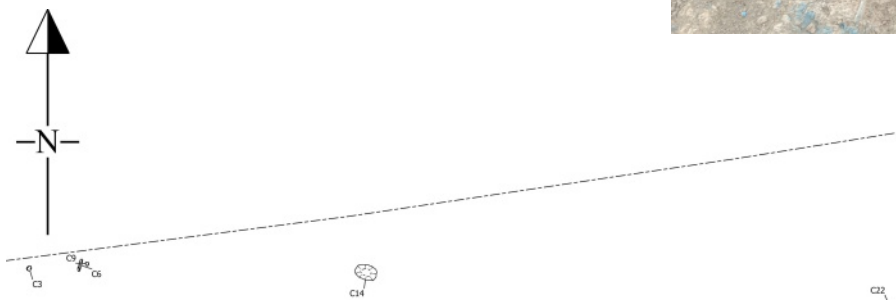
Features north of stone drain

Four pits were uncovered in the area to the north of the large modern stone drain C90. None of the pits in this area interacted with one another with all observed cutting natural subsoil, covered by the topsoil and no evidence of overlying silt deposits. Three formed a cluster to the east side of the area while one was isolated to the west. Of the three within the cluster C231, a sub oval pit, was the largest and located the furthest to the east. It contained a single fill that consisted of redeposited natural with rare charcoal flecks and a single piece of flint debitage on the surface. A much smaller sub oval pit (C211) located to the west contained a single clay fill (C212) with some charcoal inclusions, likely filled through natural siltation. Finally, a sub circular pit C209 was located to the southwest and contained a similar fill to C211. The isolated pit to the west (C222) contained more stone than charcoal but was of a similar silty clay composition suggesting natural siltation had filled the pit.



Northern isolated pits

Eight pits were excavated along the northern edge of the site. All of these pits were isolated and with the exception of two, they did not interact directly with adjacent features. The most notable of these pits was an isolated sub oval pit (C22) to the east of the area. The sole fill of this pit (C23) had inclusions of burnt material including charcoal,



Southeast-facing section of cremation pit C22 (top)

Mid-ex view of pit C22, looking northwest (upper centre)

Mid-ex view of pit C29, looking west (lower centre)



Plan of isolated features to north (bottom)

burnt stone and burnt bone. Prehistoric ceramic and flint debitage were retrieved from this fill suggesting this material was intentionally deposited.

To the southwest of this pit a large sub oval pit was excavated (C29). This pit had a burnt clay lining (C30) that contained some charcoal flecking. A large amount of scorching was observed at the top of the north edge of the feature, suggesting in situ burning within the pit. The remaining fills appear to be deposits of waste material, particularly the basal fill (C31) which contained a large amount of charcoal and burnt clay and stones. All this suggests the pit was used as a possible hearth.

A large sub oval pit (C14) was located to the centre of the area. This feature likely represented a waste pit with some scorching present likely from the deposition of a charcoal-rich burnt fill (C15). This pit was then recut by the later pit (C21) which likely served the same waste deposition purpose. This recut had four fills (C15, C18, C19 and C20) comprised of redeposit natural and material with charcoal and burnt clay inclusions.

Three features were located in the northwest of the area (C3, C6 and C9) with the western most feature determined to be a posthole (C3). This posthole had two fills (C4 and C5), both containing charcoal and heat affected granite inclusions suggesting an association with burning activity in the area. The remaining pits were likely associated due to their proximity and similar upper fills. A linear pit (C6) was on the west side of a sub circular pit (C9) although there was no direct interaction between the two. The upper fills (C8 and C11 respectively) contained charcoal and some scorched natural clay material suggesting waste material from a burning event. Both had less charcoal-rich basal fills (C7 and C10). All three of these features were discovered beneath the natural topsoil.

The final pit (C25) in the area was located to the south of C14. The feature was adjacent to an area of modern disturbance that was investigated and interpreted as non-archaeological (C28). Both fills (C26 and C27) of the pit were comprised of redeposit natural material with some charcoal flecking.

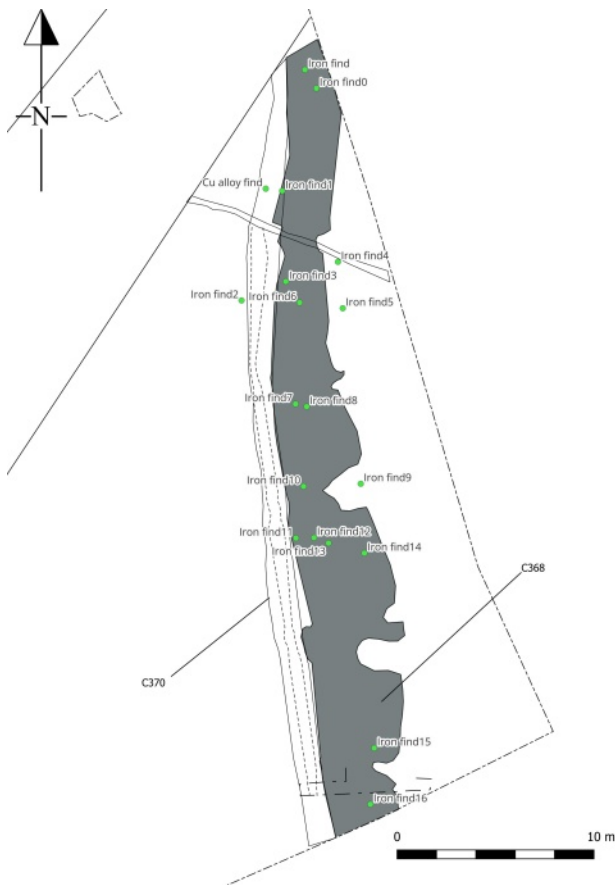
Post-medieval trackway

A metallated post-medieval trackway (C368) was identified at the eastern limit of excavation. This trackway ran north-south across the east corner of the site running downhill towards the river. It was cut at its north end by both the large stone drain C90 and post-medieval ditch C395. Eighteen metal

Mid-ex view of post-medieval trackway, looking north (top)

Mid-ex view of a southern slot across trackway, looking east (bottom)





Plan of trackway and locations of associated finds retrieved during the metal detection survey

finds were identified on the surface of this trackway including buttons and iron nails, these were added to the two other artefacts found during the monitoring programme for a total of twenty. The trackway was covered by a spread of material (C369) that was determined to have been a hill wash of silt deposited over the trackway, which also filled the associated shallow ditch on the west side of the track. This shallow ditch (C370) was cut into the natural slope on the west edge of the trackway. The creation of the drainage ditch appeared to have been associated with a cut to create a level area for the trackway which was cut at an angle to the natural slope of hillside. It was clear that the ditch was cut first before the metalling of the trackway was laid down as some of the metalling continued into parts of the ditch. The trackway continued to the south beyond the limit of excavation in the direction of the 1798 military camp. It continued to the north into the area tested by IAC in 2023 (Coffey & Fowler 2023),

however it was not identified during that testing programme, so it is unclear whether it continued.

Modern agricultural features

The site contained a number of modern agricultural features. The most notable was the large stone field drain (C90) running east-west across the site. This was a stone constructed drain with large granite boulders and had multiple smaller stone drains (C91, C357, C197) running off and into it along its length. All of these features cut multiple earlier features throughout the site.

A post-medieval ditch (C395) in the east corner of the site ran downslope northeast-southwest from the southern limit of excavation across the site where it was cut by the large stone drain (C90) before turning east along the line of the drain and cutting the trackway (C368) before continuing beyond the eastern limit of excavation.

Section 4 Discussion

Introduction

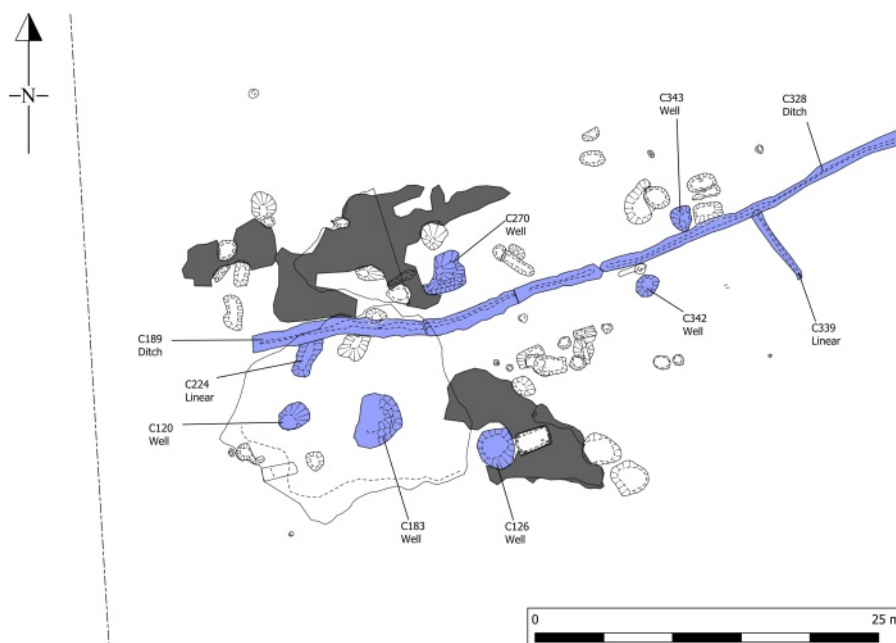
Four burnt mound sites were excavated on a sloping site to the west of the Loughlinstown River in the eastern end of Laughanstown townland. The burnt mound sites were complex, with numerous additional pits, wells and metalled work surfaces identified along with a water management system controlling the flow of water in and around the sites.

Three possible cremation pits were also excavated, two of which were associated with sherds of prehistoric ceramic. Numerous additional pits, postholes and spreads were suggestive of additional activity taking place in the vicinity of the burnt mound sites.

A post-medieval trackway likely associated with the late-eighteenth century military camp to the south was also identified at the eastern end of the site.

Water management area

The water management area was excavated in the west side of the site. This was at the highest end of the site at the top of an east-facing slope down towards the Loughlinstown River. Despite the location of the area at the top of a slope it was clear that the underlying subsoil hindered drainage, which was something that people in the past have had to deal with, with evidence for interventions in prehistory and the post-medieval period. Two large well pits were identified within this area and were likely associated with one or more of the burnt mounds and used in filling the troughs. One had sloped access on the northeast side and the other had stepped access on the south side. The water-laid deposits present over the entire area suggests the area likely remained waterlogged and was prone to water inundation and flooding. The ditch that defined the north extent of the area was used to carry water away from the area down slope. The build-up of water-laid silts over the area occurred when the ditch was no longer maintained and the area became



Plan of the main water management features



Post-ex view of water management area and ditches at Laughanstown, looking east (top)



Aerial view of water management area and ditches, north to left (bottom)

prone to flooding again. A number of other pits were excavated within the area that appeared to be filled with water-laid deposits suggesting the area flooded before it went out of use.

Prehistoric drainage ditches

Two prehistoric ditches were identified in the centre of the site between the burnt mounds with the second ditch running through the middle of Burnt Mound 3. The western ditch appeared to define the extent of the water management area and Burnt Mound 1 to the north and Burnt Mound 2 to the south. A substantial amount of burnt mound material present in the fill of the ditch suggests it was still open when the burnt mounds were eroded. It is likely that this ditch was placed in its location to avail of the slight natural valley

in the centre of the site and assist with the delivery of water down the slope to the east away from the burnt mounds (the modern stone drain also utilised this natural feature). This would have undoubtedly stopped the burnt mounds from flooding in rainy conditions. It is possible the placement of the ditches represents the formalising of a natural stream that may have been present on the site before the digging of the ditches. Interestingly, this location was also selected for the more recent stone-built drain, further suggesting that the ditches managed an existing watercourse, with the burnt mounds placed on either side of this pre-existing feature.

The western ditch continued down the slope to the east where it cut through Burnt Mound 3 and terminated to the south of Burnt Mound 4 in a waterlogged natural wetland area. This wetland area was likely fed by the ditch and could be the reason there was no well pit or watering hole present within Burnt Mound 4. Similar to the western ditch, the eastern ditch contained fills of burnt mound material as it passed by Burnt Mound 4. This suggest that the ditch, although likely a later addition to the area of Burnt Mound 4 was still open when the burnt mound was eroded and went out of use.

Both ditches were determined to be related to water management rather than land division. The base of both ditches had water channels cut into the base of the features, denoted by deeper narrow cuts in the base of the ditch. This combined with the positioning of the ditches in the centre of the shallow valley and their orientation down the slope further supports the theory they were used to guide the water away from the burnt mounds (Hawkes 2018, 82-85). Water management features have been identified on previously excavated burnt mound sites (e.g. McGlade 2020; McGlade 2023; O'Connor 2021 ,38). They are a known component of burnt mound sites (Hawkes 2018, 82). They could be used to control overflow water in the vicinity of the burnt mounds and drain excess water from the surrounding area, improving the work area in and around the troughs, which is likely the purpose of the water management features at Laughanstown. In some cases the water management features diverted water away from or around the work area, such as at Knockaphunta, Co. Mayo (McGlade 2020), or diverted water towards the troughs or cisterns,

such as at Ballinaspig More 7, Co. Cork (Hawkes 2018, 85). At Laughanstown, the water management area to the southwest protected Burnt Mound 1, diverting water towards the ditches to the north and away from the burnt mound area. There was no indication of the water management ditches being used to fill or control water flowing towards Burnt Mounds 1, 2 or 4. The ditch partially truncates one of the troughs of Burnt Mound 3 indicating the ditches may have been inserted after the burnt mounds were in use, possibly as improvement works. The presence of wells associated with three of the burnt mounds (see below) further suggests that the water management ditches were intended to divert excess water away from the work areas and troughs rather than provide water to them.

Well pits

The association of prehistoric wells with burnt mound sites is not uncommon (Hawkes 2018, 89), with recent examples in South Dublin excavated at Corke Little, Shankill (McGlade forthcoming, 20E0562) and Kiltiernan (McGlade & Nevin 2025). Other Bronze Age examples from South Dublin are

known from Carrickmines Little (Giacometti 2018, 3), Carrickmines Great (Ó Néill 2013, 48) and Lehaunstown (Seaver 2013, 29). An Early Bronze Age well and watering hole were also identified at Kilgobbin but were not associated with a burnt mound site (McGlade 2018). These features would have been important in providing access to water, which would then have been heated in the troughs, which would then have been heated in the troughs. It has been suggested (ibid., 25) that examples with sloping sides may also have allowed access for animals, however the sloping side may also have made access easier when water levels were low.



Other large prehistoric wells excavated in South Dublin (top left)

Mid-ex view of well pit C126 associated with Burnt Mound 1, looking northeast (bottom left)

Plan of Burnt Mound 4 showing proximity to a lowlying former wetland area negating the need for an associated well (left)



Cxt No.	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Area
C120	2	1.7	1.1	Water mgmt. area
C126	2.9	2.6	1.7	Burnt Mound 1
C183	4	3	1.5	Water mgmt. area
C270	3.21	2.79	0.49	Burnt Mound 2
C342	1.82	1.4	1.1	Burnt Mound 3
C343	1.6	1.1	0.82	Burnt Mound 3

Table showing dimensions of well pits at Laughanstown

At Laughanstown, the number of wells, and their association with three of the four burnt mound sites excavated, indicates they were a key component of the activities carried out here. The three burnt mounds associated with wells were on the higher ground to the west. The wells may have provided a more reliable source of water than the existing stream course, which was diverted into the ditches. All of the wells filled naturally from the base, indicating they were cut to below the water table. The lack of an associated well for one of the wells suggests it was close to another water supply, either using the water from the water management ditch, or from the wetland, which would have started just to the east.

Six large pits excavated within three of the four burnt mounds were determined to have been prehistoric wells. Four of the pits (C120, C126, C270 and C342) conform with a known form of these features, with a sloping access to one side. The remaining two pits (C183 and C343) had steep sloping sides with a single stepped side. The presence of the wells suggests that access to the Loughlinstown River at the bottom of the slope to the east was either determined to be too far or restrictive to the activities and water requirements of the burnt mound sites. As a result, a man-made solution was clearly determined to have been worth the time required to dig the well pits. These appear to have taken advantage of the poor drainage conditions caused by the clay within the subsoil at the top of the slope in the immediate vicinity of the burnt mounds, which is likely to have resulted in a boggy wetland prior to their creation. The investment in significant water management features further infers that the complex was being used intensely, or over a long period of time due to the number of wells that were dug. A secondary reason for the high number of wells became clear during the excavation, with the relatively mobile subsoil and the amount of hill-wash created after heavy rains meaning these

features would have needed to be regularly maintained and occasionally re-dug completely. This idea is supported by the large amount of silt found at the base of the wells suggesting numerous inundation events.

Prehistoric watering holes and wells of varying sizes have been identified in increasing numbers in recent years. Three large waterholes were previously excavated on a site in Laughanstown 1km to the southwest (Seaver 2003). One was associated with a burnt mound dated to the Chalcolithic period, while another returned a Middle to Late Bronze Age date, and was associated with a Middle Bronze Age burnt mound site (ibid.). Elsewhere, larger examples were identified at Carrickmines Little and Carrickmines Great, both associated with burnt mounds, while smaller examples were uncovered at Kilgobbin.

A Late Bronze Age date was returned for the large well at Carrickmines Little, which measured 3.5m by 1.5m, with an associated burnt mound site dating to the Middle- Late Bronze Age (Giacometti 2018). The well at Carrickmines Great, dated to the Late Iron Age and was adjacent to a two Iron Age unenclosed structures (Ó Drisceoil 2007, 18).

The small watering hole and well identified at Kilgobbin, both dating to the Early Bronze Age had been dug into the base of a pool that may have been receding (McGlade 2018, 23). They appear to have been associated with a contemporary Early Bronze Age settlement further west (Hagen 2013, 19).

More recently a series of intercutting prehistoric wells associated with a burnt mound site was excavated at Corke Litte, Shankill (McGlade 2025, forthcoming). Some of these were very large and deep indicating the efforts that were made to reach the water table at certain times. At Kiltiernan excavations revealed a burnt mound site associated with numerous wells (McGlade & Nevin 2025, 130). Like Laughanstown, the number of wells excavated at both sites imply that the features were occasionally abandoned and a new well excavated. This may indicate the sites were used over an extended period, or that the efforts required in maintenance were occasionally greater than the digging of a new well.

Laughanstown burnt mounds

Burnt Mound 1

Burnt Mound 1 was located on the south side of the modern stone drain, directly east of the water management area. Two formal troughs were identified in the western side of Burnt Mound 1, one of which was truncated by a modern stone drain. Both of these troughs were sub-rectangular with flat bases, and one showed evidence of having previously been wood-lined with postholes located in three of the four corners. Pairs of postholes were uncovered in both western corners and the southeast corner of the trough. The northeast corner of the trough was lower than the other and could suggest a loss of material at the base destroying the evidence for more postholes.

The other trough had an associated shallow pit at one end, possibly related to storage of material used in the trough, or representing a separate activity area. Several features were cut into the fills of the trough suggesting the area was reused multiple times before being abandoned. Directly east of the trough a series of interconnected pits were excavated. While the modern drain removed any evidence for a connection between the pits and the trough these may be indicative of water management, or of different complimentary activities being carried out within the interconnected cuts.

A smaller oval feature to the east side of Burnt Mound 1 may have been an informal trough with a base cut into the natural clay subsoil for water retention. It had an associated pit to the east side, although its purpose was unclear.

A large circular well pit with near vertical sides was identified truncating one of the troughs on its west end. While there was no sign of a sloped access to the well pit a metallised working surface was uncovered on the north side of both the trough and the well pit. This suggests that both access and the main working area was located on the north side of both features. The metallised surface ended before reaching the other trough to the north. Three postholes were associated with Burnt Mound 1, two to the northwest of the area. The smaller of the postholes was located to the west of the northern trough and contained the base of a wooden post. A larger posthole was located north of the trough close to the central ditch. A third posthole was identified to the north of the wood-lined trough. Their purpose was unclear.

Burnt Mound 2

Burnt Mound 2 was located on the north side of the central ditch, directly north of Burnt Mound 1. Two informal troughs were associated with the burnt mound, a smaller one to the northwest and a larger one positioned centrally. The smaller trough had an associated posthole on the west side of the feature and was surrounded by a metallised work surface on the other sides. The larger trough



Site plan showing the location of the burnt mounds

was to the west of the smaller one with the metalled surface on the north side and continued around the west end of the feature. The larger trough was cut into the natural clay subsoil, likely to improve water retention.

A well pit with large earth-fast boulder embedded in the subsoil at the top of one side was identified directly south of the larger informal trough. A stepped sloping side to the southwest of the feature could suggest that this was how the well was accessed. Although the well was cut into the natural clay subsoil it did fill from the base with water and was more likely to have been a well rather than a cistern. A similar metalled work surface was observed in Burnt Mound 2 as was in Burnt Mound 1. The concentration of the surface suggests the main work area lay between the two troughs and extended to the north of the larger trough.

The northwest corner area is noted here as it lay directly to the west of Burnt Mound 2. The small collection of pits all appeared to be related to one another and were associated with a metalled working surface very similar to that seen in Burnt Mound 2. A large water-laid deposit lay over the majority of the pits on the west side of the area with some of the work surface also being covered by this material. This possibly relates to an abandonment of the area and it naturally silting up over time rather than a purposeful deposition.

Despite the similarities between the work surface in this area and in Burnt Mound 2 there was no clear relationship. This was supported by the lack of burnt mound material present over the northwest area. However, an analysis of the original location of the burnt mound in Burnt Mound 2 suggested that it was located on the east side possibly due to the presence of the work area on the eastern side. As a result, the northwest corner could represent a working area that was associated with activities related to Burnt Mound 2. The exact activities are somewhat unclear due to the lack of evidence within the pits.

It should be noted that there was clear evidence that Burnt Mound 2 continues to the north into the unstripped area. This area is currently occupied by a septic tank, which needs to be decommissioned and removed before the remainder of the burnt mound can be excavated.



Post-ex view of Burnt Mound 1, looking east (top)

Mid-ex view of Burnt Mound 2, looking northwest (bottom)

Burnt Mound 3

Burnt Mound 3 was located to the east of Burnt Mound 2 and was bisected by the later central ditch. Two troughs were identified within Burnt Mound 3, a sub-circular one and a sub-rectangular one. The sub-circular trough had a flat base with vertical sides and an associated shallow pit on the west side. The sub-rectangular pit was located to the southeast of the other trough and was truncated along the south side by the later central ditch. A pit located at the west end of this trough was determined to be an associated small well pit with stepped access on the north side. There was no evidence of linings present in the base of either trough.

A large well pit with sloped access to the east side was identified to the southwest of the troughs. The

large central drain truncated the south side of this well pit. A high concentration of burnt mound material located in the southeast of Burnt Mound 3 suggests the possible original location of the burnt mound. A number of other features were identified within Burnt Mound 3 including two pits cut by a post medieval stone drain, in close proximity to the sub-rectangular trough and a short linear feature truncated by the central ditch. There was no metalled surface observed within Burnt Mound 3 perhaps suggesting that the ground here was more stable underfoot and possibly less prone to waterlogging than that of Burnt Mound 1 or Burnt Mound 2.

Burnt Mound 4

Burnt Mound 4 was located down the slope to the east side of the site and on the north side of the large central drain. Two possible informal circular troughs were identified within the burnt mound along with two associated pits. Both informal troughs had near vertical sides with flat bases and were filled with similar burnt mound material and granite stones. No structural elements were identified within the troughs and there was no trace of an associated metalled work surface.

A natural gravel band within the subsoil was exposed in the vicinity of the burnt mound, which may have negated the need for a manmade work surface.

Only a small amount of burnt mound material remained over the troughs, as a result, it was difficult to determine the location of the original burnt mound. However, as the majority of the material was concentrated on the west side of the features and the associated pits were to the east it is likely the mound was located to the west.

The troughs and associated pits were noted as being very similar to the informal trough and pit excavated in the east end of Burnt Mound 1. The low volume of the burnt spread material associated with this site also makes it hard to categorise. While it falls into Hawkes' Type 3-4 categorisation due to the low volume of associated waste present, it is more likely a Type 2 – complex burnt mound (2018, 112), similar to the other examples on site, with the majority of the burnt spread absent due to later agricultural truncation and soil creep.

Burnt mounds overview

Four burnt mounds were identified during the 2024/2025 excavations at Laughanstown. Burnt mound sites comprise three elements, although not all these elements always survive- a mound or spread of heat-shattered stones, a minimum of one trough, and a minimum of one hearth, they are always found close to a water source or where one is not located nearby, wells, cisterns, or man-made watercourses are usually present. The stones were heated in the hearth and then transferred to a trough of water in order to heat that water. The troughs were then cleared out for continued use with the used and heat shattered stones being deposited in a large mound of burnt material. This mound of burnt material usually took the form of a semi-circular or horseshoe shape at one end of the trough.

The evidence uncovered from the excavations at Laughanstown indicates a considerable investment in this location by prehistoric peoples, with the creation of numerous burnt mounds, wells and an associated water management system. However, it is unclear at present if this concentration of activity represents prolonged occupation of the site or more extensive use. This is supported by evidence of Neolithic and Bronze Age activity from three previous excavations including both settlement and funerary activity within 200 metres of the site (03E1598, 04E0896, and 06E0944). Four burnt mounds were excavated on the site along with a water management area that likely helped to divert water from flooding the primary working areas around the mounds. A further six well pits were identified as part of the complex along with three working surfaces associated with Burnt Mound 1, Burnt Mound 2 and a cluster of pits in the northwest corner to the west of Burnt Mound 2.

Burnt Mound	Type	Definition
Burnt Mound 1	2; 8/9	Complex burnt mound
Burnt Mound 2	2	Complex burnt mound
Burnt Mound 3	2	Complex burnt mound
Burnt Mound 4	3/4	Short-term pyrolithic sites

Table showing the typology of the Laughanstown burnt mounds, after Hawkes 2018

Three of the four burnt mounds were located at the top of the slope within the site before it drops away to the east into the Loughlinstown River valley. While there was a natural watercourse to the east of the site in the form of the Loughlinstown River it is unlikely that this was used as the primary water source. It is more likely the burnt mounds were supplied by the six well pits. The two large ditches that ran through the centre of the burnt mounds that controlled water in and around the mounds may also have served as an additional water source. An abundance of natural clay layers within the subsoil was likely the cause of water retention at the top of the slope, with this acting as a draw for three of the burnt mound sites. The natural clay would also have assisted in retaining water within the well pits dug in the vicinity of the burnt mounds. The fourth burnt mound was located down slope to the east at the edge of a waterlogged area that appeared to be a natural collection area for water runoff. The two water management ditches diverted water down the slope to the east where one of the ditches terminated just to the south of Burnt Mound 4. The number of wells, and the effort that would have gone into digging them, indicates that activity at this site must have been taking place for some time.

All four of the burnt mounds at Laughanstown demonstrated two of the three key elements indicative of a burnt mound site. They had at least one trough and showed evidence for an eroded burnt mound. The burnt spread associated with Burnt Mound 4 had been severely reduced by centuries of agricultural activity, compounded by the natural sloping topography in this part of the site. No hearths were identified associated with any of the burnt mound sites, but this is not unusual as often the hearths were situated upon the burnt mounds themselves, leaving no distinguishable trace from the material around it.

Similarities can be drawn to a burnt mound site located within Bealick townland, Co. Cork (O'Connor 2021). This was a similarly complex site with multiple troughs, pits, postholes, stake-holes and mettled surface. The site was at the top of a slope similar to Laughanstown with the waste burnt mound material being deposited down the slope and slowly building up over time. A reason suggested for the multiple troughs was due to the encroachment of the burnt mound into the

working area. The interaction of the metallised surfaces with some of the features was very similar to those observed at Laughanstown. In particular, the descriptions of the interactions of the surfaces with a well pit and a trough (ibid, 33, 45).

Spread of burnt mound material

The stone used in the burnt mounds at Laughanstown predominantly consisted of granite as this is the type of stone that is readily available at the site in the form of glacial erratic boulders. In her synthesis of the site type, Dennehy (2008, 8) concludes that sandstone was used predominantly, irrespective of local geology, with limestone also used to a lesser degree. A report for a site at Brighton Road found that less than 1% of burnt mound sites were recorded as being composed of granite or predominantly granite (Giacometti 2018, 8). However, at the nearby sites in Kiltiernan (22E0166), Glenamuck North (21E0734), Kilgobbin (DU026-161) and Rathmichael (DU026-136), granite made up most of the rock-type within the burnt mounds. At another nearby burnt mound site at Shankill (DU026-138) the rock-type consisted of granite and shale. Excavations at other sites in the south Dublin area have also recorded the use of granite such as at Brighton Road, Foxrock (Giacometti 2018); Site 56 at Carrickmines Great (Reilly, Licence No. 02E0428, Excavations Ref. 2002:480); Site 70 Ballyogan (Breen; Licence No. 02E0481, Excavations Ref. 2002:466); Murphystown Site 6 (Breen; Licence No. 02E0153, Excavations

Cxt No.	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Area	Volume (m3)
C79	3.2	2.4	0.1	BM 3	0.768
C87	18.4	11.02	0.04-0.12	WMA	16.22
C108	22.8	12.3	0.04-0.23	BM 1	44.87
C110	16.3	11.8	0.04	WMA	7.69
C237	5.5	5.2	0.06	BM 2	1.71
C238	6	5.5	0.12	BM 2	3.96
C248	1.4	1.3	0.14	BM 2	0.25
C286	3.1	2.3	0.13	BM 1	0.93
C297	11.4	8.36	0.07	BM 2	6.67
C298	7.6	8.3	0.08	BM 2	5.04
C316	1.36	0.95	0.13	BM 4	0.17
C323	<3	<1.5	0.1	BM 1	0.45
C324	<2	<1.4	0.14	BM 1	0.39
C333/337	6.2	2.7	0.04	BM 3	0.66
C334	11.9	6.3	0.09	BM 3	6.74
C336	5.1	1.6	0.1	BM 1	0.81
C338	3.6	0.93	0.08	BM 2	0.26
C341	1.8	1.2	0.06	East end	0.13
C394	5.9	3.2	0.1	BM 4	1.89

Table showing the dimensions of burnt spreads associated with Laughanstown burnt mounds

Ref. 2002:631); Kilgobbin Lane (Larsson; Licence No. 04E0981, Excavations Ref. 2004:646); and Taylorsgrange (McCarthy; Licence No. 05E1178, Excavations Ref. 2005:541).

The burnt mound material at Burnt Mound 1 was concentrated in two areas. The first concentration was located at the east end of the western sub-rectangular trough. The second was located to the northeast of the deeper trough that was truncated by the stone drain. Both spreads had more charcoal inclusions in the immediate vicinity of the troughs. The remainder of the spread material survived as a layer of broken-down burnt granite and granite gravel. This differentiation corresponds with the known pattern of the placement of the hearth close to the trough (Hawkes 2018, 65). The spread was overlaid by a water-laid silt deposit, which may relate to later inundation, or encroachment from the water management area to the west relating to a change in the local environment with increased rainfall and raised water levels. The burnt mound material survived within the cut features indicating these were partly open while the burnt mound was being eroded and dispersed. The volume of burnt spread material is quite substantial compared to the other burnt mounds, although this is to be expected considering Burnt Mound 1 contained the largest of the troughs. It is likely that the burnt mound was eroded and spread down and across the slope to the northeast and was subsequently removed through agricultural activity.

The burnt mound material at Burnt Mound 2 was concentrated to the northeast of the area. Charcoal inclusions were concentrated again in the immediate vicinity of the troughs, with the highest concentration located to the east side of the larger informal trough. The material was then spread across the remainder of the area in a layer that comprised primarily of granite gravel and broken-down burnt granite stones. The spread was overlaid by a silt deposit, which was very similar to the water-laid layer observed in Burnt Mound 1. The burnt mound material was present within the cut features, especially the three intercutting pits located to the east of the well pit and in the ditch to the south. This indicates these features were partly open while the burnt mound was being eroded and dispersed. The volume of burnt spread material appears much lower than the volume

observed within Burnt Mound 1. This may be due to the decreased volume of both informal troughs excavated within this burnt mound. It is likely that the burnt mound was eroded and spread down slope to the east and was subsequently truncated by agricultural activity.

The burnt mound material of Burnt Mound 3 was concentrated to the southeast of the area, with the main charcoal inclusions to the immediate south of the troughs. The material was then spread to the north and south across the remainder of the area in a layer that comprised primarily of granite gravel. The spread was overlaid by a silt deposit, which was very similar to the water-laid layer observed in Burnt Mound 2 and was likely the same material. This deposit may indicate or represent a period of increased rainfall and greater wetland formation, and this may have caused the abandonment of the burnt mound sites. It may also represent a reforming of the wetlands the burnt mounds were built to take advantage of once the water management system had been abandoned.

The burnt mound material was observed within the cut features indicating these features were partly open while the burnt mound was being eroded and dispersed. The volume of burnt spread material was very similar to the volume observed within Burnt Mound 2. However, due to the larger volume of the troughs identified in Burnt Mound 3 it is likely that there was a large amount of material removed from this burnt mound by later activity. The burnt mound was eroded and spread down slope to the east likely into a thin layer that was then mixed with water-laid deposits.

The burnt mound material of Burnt Mound 4 was mostly removed, with the spread being thin and only concentrated over the two troughs and to the west. There was no sign of a high concentration of charcoal material around the troughs suggesting it may have been removed by agricultural activity. To the west it survived over the western trough as a thin layer of granite gravel. There was evidence of a thin overlying silt deposit, with small stone inclusions that had been washed down the slope and settled on top of the burnt mound material. These likely relate to a hill-wash or water-laid deposit from the slope to the west. The burnt mound material survived best within the shallow cut features indicating these were partly open

while the burnt mound was being eroded and dispersed. The volume of burnt spread material was very low and is unlikely to be representative.

Troughs

Wood-lined troughs are the most common method of trough lining in prehistoric Ireland, with plank lining representing the highest number of examples (Hawkes 2018, 74). Examples lined with roundwood are also known. The western sub-rectangular trough (C206) in Burnt Mound 1 at Laughanstown had dual postholes in three of its four corners indicating it was lined with horizontally placed planks or round-woods, though there was no surviving evidence to indicate which. Two large planks were excavated from the large well pit in the water management area, that had roughly the same length as the distance between the postholes on the long side of this trough. While there was no definitive evidence to confirm they were used in this specific trough, this was the only wood-lined trough identified on the site so there is a greater likelihood the planks were originally used to line the trough. The double postholes could have been used for additional support. There was no evidence for a base, though wooden trough bases survive elsewhere. This wood-lined trough is the only example of this type on the site at Laughanstown, although the sub-rectangular shape of the trough was seen in the other trough in Burnt Mound 1 and in the larger trough in Burnt Mound 3. The form of the trough does not imply an age for the feature as examples are known from the Late Neolithic to the Early Iron Age, however both roundwood and plank-lined troughs are more commonly dated to the Middle and Late Bronze Age.

The other sub rectangular trough was part of Burnt Mound 1 and located to the northeast of the wood-lined trough. The trough (C156) was cut into the natural clay subsoil present across the site, which may have assisted in making the trough watertight. Clay-lined troughs are known from elsewhere in the country with 58 examples classified by 2010 (Hawkes 2018, 70). However, it is clear from this example that the clay observed in the base and partially up the sides is part of the natural subsoil rather than an intentional lining.

The third sub-rectangular trough (C360) was truncated to the south side, however there was no

Cxt No.	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Area	Volume
C156	2.3	1.4	0.68	BM 1	2.19
C186	1.09	0.9	0.4	BM 1	0.4
C206	2.56	1.3	0.56	BM 1	1.86
C233	1.2	0.8	0.35	BM 2	0.34
C275	1.9	1.9	0.48	BM 2	1.73
C360	2.2	1.54	0.64	BM 3	2.17
C362	1.5	1.8	0.6	BM 3	1.62
C314	1.36	0.95	0.27	BM 4	0.35
C317	1.1	1.02	0.4	BM 4	0.45

Table showing the dimensions of the troughs uncovered at Laughanstown



Post-ex view of formerly wood-lined trough C206 associated with Burnt Mound 1, looking northwest (top)

Post-ex view of circular trough C317 associated with Burnt Mound 4, looking west (bottom)

Burnt Mound	Vol. of troughs	1/2 filled trough	Vol. of mound	Min. uses	Max uses
Burnt Mound 1	4.45	2.23	41.84	18.76	469
Burnt Mound 2	2.07	1.04	11.71	11.26	281.5
Burnt Mound 3	3.79	1.9	6.74	3.55	88.75
Burnt Mound 4	0.8	0.4	1.89	4.73	118.25

Table showing the possible intensity of use of the burnt mound sites. The minimum use is based on volume of stone divided by a half-filled trough, the maximum accounts for up to 25 reuses of granite

surviving indication of a lining. This is common at burnt mound sites, with linings only recorded at 45% of burnt mound sites (Hawkes 2018, 69). The lack of lining associated with this trough may be due to the base of this trough lying below the high-water table of the site. This would suggest there was very little water loss when the trough was filled with water.

A large circular trough (C362) in Burnt Mound 3 was determined to be later than the sub-rectangular trough (C360) to its southeast. This trough appeared to be similar to the adjacent trough as it was cut into the natural with no indication of a lining evident. The reason for this is likely the same as the other trough as it naturally filled with water from the base.

The remaining five troughs were all smaller and more pit-like than the above-mentioned troughs. The largest of these (C275) was located in Burnt Mound 2 and was cut into the natural clay layer present on site. The smaller trough in the northwest of Burnt Mound 2 was also cut into the natural clay on the site. These draw comparisons to the larger trough (C156) in Burnt Mound 1 as they likely used the natural clay to help with their retention of water.

The remaining three troughs were all circular in shape and demonstrated similar depths and diameters. One located in Burnt Mound 1 (C186) had a clay deposit present on the base and sides. It was determined that this clay was not an intentional lining, rather it was related to water laid deposits present on site. The other two circular troughs (C314 and C317) were located in Burnt Mound 4 with a number of associated pits. There was no evidence in these troughs for a lining or structural elements in the base.

Intensity of use

The intensity of use of burnt mounds can be suggested by the volume of the burnt mound material and the volume of the associated troughs.

As many sites have been impacted and reduced over centuries, which is also the case at Laughanstown, it has been argued that such types of comparative analysis can never produce an accurate account of the number of uses of a burnt mound site (Hawkes 2018, 56). However, such calculations can suggest a minimum number of pyrolithic events at each site. A table has been included here for comparison with the burnt mounds on the site.

A water-filled trough would have required at most to be half-filled with stones to boil water (Fahy 1960; Dennehy 2008, 14), but almost certainly far fewer hot stones were used per trough heating (Hawkes 2015). Experiments carried out by M.J. O’Kelly in 1952 relating to a site at Ballyvourney I, Co. Cork demonstrated that cooking, both with the trough filled and empty of water, could be carried out in troughs and in his experiments produced c. 0.5m³ of waste broken stone in the process (O’Kelly 1954). Numerous other experiments relating the use of burnt mound sites have been carried out since then, for example Denvir’s experiments demonstrated that burnt mound sites could be used in textile processing for washing, dyeing and fulling (Denvir 1999). She found that only twelve heated stones were required to bring the trough to boil, and one stone every ten minutes added to keep a constant temperature (ibid.).

It has been shown that igneous rock, such as the granite used at Laughanstown, can be used up to twenty-five times before shattering (Hawkes 2018, 60). However, it should be noted that the large amount of degraded granite present within the natural subsoil at Laughanstown suggests the granite is brittle and naturally eroding. This is likely to have impacted the number of reuses it would have been suitable for before breaking down to granite sand and gravel.

This demonstrates that these sites were repeatedly returned to and reused over time. These events

may have been at regular intervals over a short period of time or more spread out, perhaps seasonal. The organisation of the site at Laughanstown with three of the burnt mounds being situated high on the slope above the Loughlinstown River, could suggest there may have been issues with flooding further into the valley during the wetter months. The placement of three of the four burnt mounds at the crest of the slope could be evidence of a need for good drainage. The number of events indicated suggests the burnt mounds were key components of the landscape for those that used them, forming part of their social activities and their wider settlement.

Metalled Surfaces

Two large, metalled work surfaces associated with burnt mounds were identified at Laughanstown.



Burnt Mound 1 had a surface with an area of 28.32m². The metalling was concentrated around the north and northeast side of the trough and large well pit. The second work surface was located within Burnt Mound 2 on the north side of the burnt mound around both troughs. The surface had an area of 72.38m². A third surface was identified in the northwest corner of the site associated with a group of pits. This surface had an area of 14.08m². All three surfaces were laid down onto the natural subsoil in order to create a more stable surface around the associated features, with particular focus on the troughs and wells in the burnt mounds. The layers of stones that form these surfaces suggest a prolonged use for the area while also demonstrating the instability of the subsoil after heavy rains. These surfaces are good examples of working surfaces seen across Ireland in relation to burnt mounds, with layers of unburnt stones pressed into the natural and with two of the three associated with burnt mound troughs (Hawkes 2018, 97).

Associated finds

A limited assemblage of finds was retrieved from the features associated with the burnt mounds. Two small sections of flint blade were retrieved from one of the spreads (C88) within the water management area. The basal fill of an early pit (C271) in Burnt Mound 2 contained sherds of prehistoric, decorated ceramic thought to be from



Post-ex view of metalled surface associated with Burnt Mound 1, looking east (top)

Plan highlighting the surviving metalled surfaces identified during the excavation (bottom)



Copper-alloy palstave axe-head retrieved during the monitoring phase of the project (top)

Sherds of decorated ceramic retrieved from pit associated with Burnt Mound 2 (centre)

Location of other burnt mound sites in South Dublin associated with ceramics (bottom)

a collared urn dating to the Middle Bronze Age. A grinding stone was retrieved from the lower fill of one of the wells to the east (C126).

A copper-alloy palstave axe-head was retrieved from topsoil during the monitoring programme. It was found at a shallow depth within the topsoil and was downslope of the main concentration of burnt mounds, however it is likely contemporary with the use of the sites.

A small number of prehistoric ceramic sherds were also identified within two small, isolated pits (C29 and C67) that were not directly associated with the burnt mounds. A single sherd of prehistoric ceramic was recovered during the testing programme (Giacometti et al. 2023) within the upper fill of a well pit (C270) in Burnt Mound 2.

The presence of material culture artefacts is a rare phenomenon in burnt mound sites. Prehistoric pottery accounts for just 9% of the artefacts recovered (Hawkes 2018, 117). In 2010, this amounted to forty sites, with just four within Dublin (ibid. 200; 288 Appendix 1). However, this trend appears to be changing, particularly in South Dublin, with recent burnt mound excavations in Phase 1 of this excavation; along with excavations at Glenamuck North, Carrickmines Little, Laughanstown, Kiltiernan, and Corke Little all returning prehistoric ceramics.

A pit associated with Burnt Mound 2 contained a fragmented section of decorated prehistoric ceramic. The ceramic, a large section of rim with external decoration, is similar to an example of Middle Bronze Age Collared Urn found at Drimmagh, Dublin 12 (Brindley 2007, 135). The ceramic may be contemporary with the feature, or predate it. The vessel typemay imply a relationship with activities associated with the preparation of the dead. There was no cremated bone, or any other finds located within the pit. This may imply the urn fragment is ex situ; that it was not used as a burial vessel; or that it was redeposited in the pit adjacent to the burnt mound for an unknown reason. It was likely deposited incomplete as a broken fragment of an urn along with charcoal-rich material.

At the Chalcolithic Burnt Mound 1 at Kiltiernan (McGlade & Ruddy 2022), six sherds of prehistoric ceramic were retrieved, including Early Neolithic

and Beaker. The Beaker ceramic would be contemporary with the feature, while the Early Neolithic ceramic indicates activity in the vicinity of the wetland pool contemporaneous with Structure 2 excavated in 2024. A spread of shattered Middle Bronze Age pottery was retrieved from Burnt Mound 2 at Kiltiernan (McGlade & Ruddy 2022). Over 300 individual sherds were retrieved from an area of just over 2m² and potentially represents the remnants of a single vessel. Burnt Mound 2 has been radiocarbon dated to the Middle Bronze Age, so the ceramic is contemporary with it, further implying the vessel was used and broken during the lifetime of the burnt mound site. Small sherds of as yet undated prehistoric ceramic were also retrieved from two of the wells associated with Burnt Mound 4 at Kiltiernan, along with small numbers of flint and ground stone tools (McGlade & Nevin 2025).

At a site on the Glenamuck Road, eight sherds of Beaker pottery were recovered from an Early Bronze Age burnt mound in 2021 (McGlade 2023, 15). In that case the ceramic appears to be *ex situ* or residual as it predates the use of the burnt mound by c. 400 years.

At Carrickmines Little, sherds from a single flat-bottomed Late Bronze Age vessel were retrieved from the final phase of a large watering hole or well adjacent to a burnt mound site. A Late Bronze Age date was returned for the watering hole, contemporary with the ceramic (Giacometti 2018). Radiocarbon dates from the adjacent burnt mound and trough indicate the site was in use from the Middle Bronze Age.

At Corke Little, Shankill, small fragments of eroded prehistoric ceramic were retrieved from a large well or watering hole associated with a burnt mound site (McGlade, forthcoming 2025).

At Carrickmines Great an incomplete vessel was recovered from the trough of a burnt mound. The food vessel was of the tripartite bowl variant and is suggested to date from 2000-1900 BC (Reilly 2006). Two burnt mound sites were identified at Lahaunstown, which were associated with large watering holes. Sherds of Vase food vessel dating to the Early Bronze Age were retrieved from one of the watering holes, while sherds of Middle and Late Bronze Age ceramics were found in its immediate vicinity (Seaver 2003; Seaver 2013).

Prehistoric pottery was recovered from the burnt spread of a burnt mound site at Cherrywood, with a number of sherds of Beaker pottery identified along with later Bronze Age material (Ó Néill 2009). At Taylorsgrange two sherds of prehistoric ceramic were retrieved from one of a cluster of stake-holes adjacent to a burnt mound site, however it was unclear whether the stake-holes were contemporary with the burnt mound site (McCarthy 2005; Excavations Ref. 2005:541). At Cherrywood, prehistoric pottery was recovered beneath a burnt mound, but this seems to have been associated with an earlier settlement phase rather than the activity relating to the burnt mound site (Ó Néill Licence No. 99E0518; Excavations Ref. 1999:169).

The sherds of ceramic retrieved in recent years doubles the known burnt mound sites associated with ceramics in South Dublin. The sample number is still too low to suggest this represents a trend. It should also be noted that in some cases the ceramic is clearly residual and earlier than the use of the burnt mounds themselves. However, the sites in South Dublin with ceramic now represent c. 20% of the burnt mound sites associated with ceramic nationally. It is clear that the prehistoric people using the burnt mound sites in South Dublin were bringing ceramic vessels to the sites. In the case of earlier material being identified at the sites, were they bringing parts of broken vessels to these locations, either with an unidentifiable yet practical rationale, or for more esoteric reasons? What were they using the ceramic for at these sites? Were the vessels used to hold water or other liquids or materials that were being used at these sites? Why was this activity not consistent elsewhere in the country? Were Chalcolithic and Bronze Age ceramics more plentiful in the South Dublin region, or was there a higher population in this area than elsewhere? Does the presence of ceramics indicate that the sites were being used for a specific function? These are all questions that should now be considered when additional similar sites are uncovered in the South Dublin region and in the country as a whole.

Carlin (2018, 89) has suggested that the presence of single sherds of ceramic within the fills associated with a burnt mound site, combined with the poor preservation of many sherds retrieved is indicative of extensive life-histories



Timber planks retrieved from well pit west of Burnt Mound 1

post-breakage. This is consistent with the robust environment in which they are found, which involved using heated stones to warm water, as well as the discarding of broken and cracked stones that this process created (ibid.). In such an environment it is possible to imagine a functional vessel occasionally getting smashed. It is also possible to imagine the remains of that vessel being broken down within the waste pile, while also being subject to constant moisture from the surrounding wet ground. This may have affected the survival of ceramics on other sites. What is perhaps more intriguing is the use of highly decorated, presumably higher quality ceramic, or, wares that are usually associated with a funerary function, such as the vessels from Carrickmines Great and Laughanstown. May this be an indication of other acts being carried out at these sites, perhaps associated with funereal activities?

Two timber planks were identified in one of the wells at Laughanstown. Based on the size of the planks it is possible they were originally used to line a trough, with the formerly wood-lined trough in Burnt Mound 1 being 8m to the northwest. Analysis of the timbers was carried out by Cathy Moore on site and some tool marks were apparent. On initial inspection these appeared to be cut using a copper-alloy axe. A dendrochronological date is being sought for one of the timbers from Queen's University. Elsewhere on the site the base of a post was identified in situ within a posthole, preserved due to the poor drainage in the immediate vicinity of them burnt mounds. The post was associated with Burnt

Mound 2 and a dendrochronological date is being sought for it also.

Small quantities of worked flint were retrieved from the spreads within the Laughanstown burnt mounds. A possible rubbing/ grinding stone was also retrieved from one of the associated wells. Flaked stone tools are the most commonly retrieved artefacts from burnt mound sites in Ireland, followed by coarse stone tools (Hawkes 2018, 116). Lithics account for 61% of all artefacts recovered from these sites (ibid.). In South Dublin flint has been retrieved from burnt mounds at Cherrywood, Carmanhall, Kiltiernan, Laughanstown, Oldcourt and Taylorsgrange (ibid., 288). Ground stone tools were retrieved from examples at Cherrywood and Taylorsgrange (ibid.).

Burnt mound sites

Burnt Mounds are predominantly dated to the Chalcolithic and Bronze age although there are several examples from the Late Neolithic (Hawkes 2018, 122) and Iron Age. Large numbers of burnt mound sites have been excavated in recent times as a consequence of infrastructural and other construction projects. This has not only increased knowledge of burnt mound sites but has also questioned the basic interpretation as to both their timeframe and function (Dennehy 2008, 5). The term *fulachtfiadh* has come to be used to refer to a monument type that was involved in pyrolithic technology – or the heating of stones.

The spelling varies in both the singular (*Fulacht fiadh*, *fulacht fian*) and the plural (*fulachta fiadh*, *fulachtaí fia*). "*Fiadh*" in Old Irish meant something like "wild", often relating to animals such as deer, while *fian* refers to the mythological band of hunters and warriors, the *Fianna*. There are historical references to the use of pits dug into the earth used for cooking and bathing, with one, *Foras Feasaar Éirinn*, noting that they are known among the peasantry as *fulachtfian* (Ó Néill 2004, 80). Other historical references clearly use the term "*fulacht*" to describe a cooking spit. However, a close reading of these accounts suggests that the term derives from a word meaning support and probably carries a deliberate reference to the Irish words for blood and meat (ibid., 84). As such the term itself is incorrect when discussing sites

involved in pyrolithic technology, however this has become the understood name for the monument type.

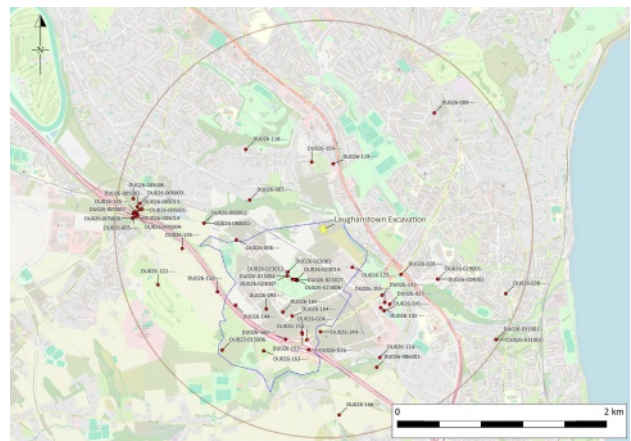
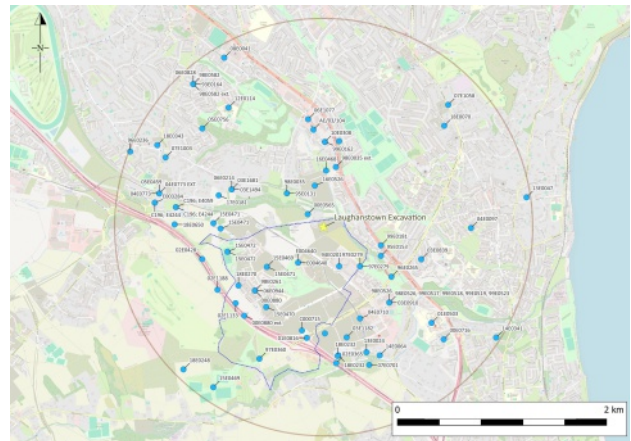
There are several theories as to the function of these sites including cooking (O’Kelly 1954; Hawkes 2018), brewing (Quinn & Moore 2009), bathing (Lucas 1965; Ó Drisceoil 1988), and processing of materials (Denvir 1999; Brown et al 2016). They may also have been used for other less definable ritualised purposes, such as the bathing or preparation of the dead perhaps.

Radiocarbon and other dating systems have shown that burnt mound sites were used from the Neolithic period, with Cherryville 7, Co. Kildare, dating to 4219-3714 BC, being one of the earliest reliably dated burnt mound sites in the country (Hawkes 2018, 122). It had been suggested that burnt mound sites were used into the medieval period (post-400 AD) due to early literary accounts of burnt mounds and pyrolithic processes (ibid., 135). However, an analysis of radiocarbon dates of the corpus of excavated burnt mound sites revealed that examples dating to this period were not securely dated (ibid.). It is now believed that these sites were not used after the Iron Age and that the references to them in the early texts may relate to preserved folk memories of a site type that had long gone out of use (Danaher 2007, 37). This also suggests that the original use or uses of such sites may have been reimagined in the intervening centuries, and that the tales of bathing and feasting are erroneous.

Many excavated sites have been dated to the Bronze Age (2200-700 BC). Some sites were used over hundreds of years, for example at Ballyglass West, Co. Galway, which was used from 1740-1618 BC to 1125- 978 BC (Hawkes 2018, 145). Others are suggested to have been returned to or re-used after an interval, such as at Knockaphunta, Co. Mayo (McGlade 2020, 15), where a burnt mound site was returned to and a new trough created 300 years after the earlier trough had gone out of use.

Surrounding landscape

The Chalcolithic period saw a concentration of settlement along the fringes of the Dublin uplands. In Ireland Beaker pottery is frequently associated with settlement and domestic sites (Carlin 2011, 2).



Maps showing the excavations that have uncovered prehistoric activity within 2km of the site (top) and the closest Recorded Monuments to the site (bottom)

Beaker pottery has been retrieved from a number of sites in the foothills of the Dublin Mountains during recent excavations, with assemblages known from sites in Taylorsgrange, Cherrywood, Kiltiernan, Carrickmines, Jamestown, Kilgobbin, Newtown Little, Blackglen, Carmanshall and Ballycullen (Grogan & Roche 2018, 3). This has added significantly to the sites previously known to have Beaker pottery in the region, which had been limited to Dalkey Island and Ballyedmonduff (Carlin 2011, 232). Recent excavations by the author of a settlement site near Shankill to the east also produced significant quantities of Beaker pottery (McGlade 2022). The construction of a new form of megalithic tomb, the wedge tomb, was also spreading across the country at this time, with five known from the South Dublin uplands at Ballyedmonduff, Kilmashogue, Killkee, Laughanstown and Shankill (Ó Maoldúin 2014, 202-3).

A number of archaeological excavations in close proximity to the Study Area have revealed that this is an archaeologically rich location; the broader landscape contains the remains of archaeological sites from multiple periods from the Neolithic to the Modern period. Of particular note are the findings of three archaeological excavations (03E1598, 04E0896, and 06E0944). These three excavations uncovered evidence of Neolithic and Bronze Age activity, including both settlement and funerary activity, and were located within 200 metres of the Study Area.

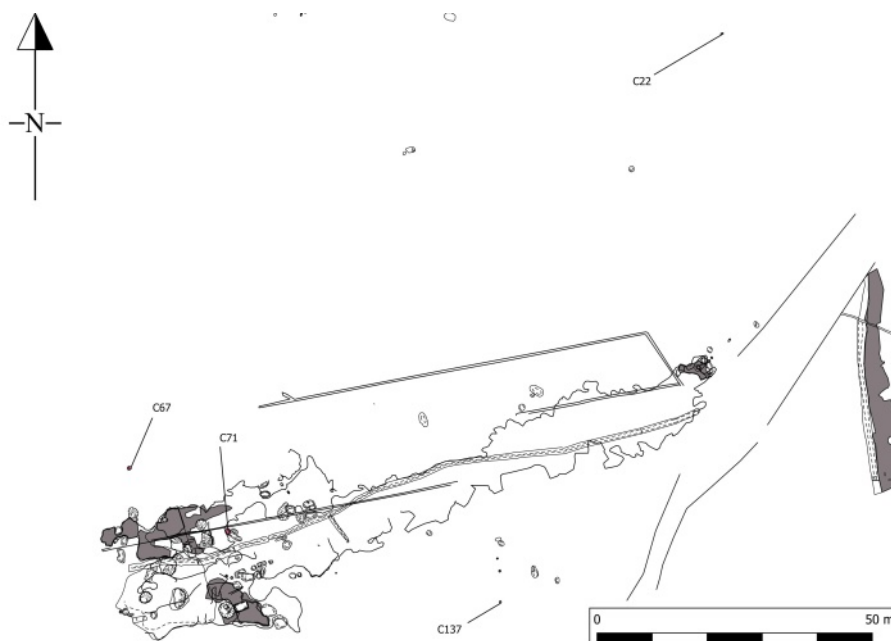
A further 55 excavations were identified within a 2km area with 31 of them demonstrating aspects of a prehistoric landscape. These sites are listed in the table below. These excavations demonstrate a wide variety of prehistoric elements from enclosures and habitation areas (03E0910, 15E0469, and 12E0114) to food and material processing (06E0214, 06E0944, and 18E0248) and a high frequency of funerary activity (18E0650, 02E1133, and 18E0232). A number of excavations also identified burnt mound sites within this region (15E0471, 15E0469, 02E1188, 98E0526, 15E0471, 02E0428, and 04E0773). These excavations combined with this one carried out at Laughanstown demonstrate the complexity of the prehistoric landscape in this region. Other excavations in the area uncovered medieval sites demonstrating that the region has had a prolonged and intensive occupation.

In the later Bronze Age, a hillfort had been established on top of Rathmichael hill c. 2.2km to the south of the site. This may have been the focus of a political centre in southeast Dublin around the year 1000 BC (Corlett 2013, 14). The hillfort at Rathmichael had extensive views to the north towards the Liffey and particularly to the east over the coastal plain from Killiney Hill to Bray. The site at Laughanstown would have been a component of a wider political landscape, with studies indicating Ireland had a complex society and social structure at this time.

A further analysis of the wider Bronze Age landscape and the significance the site at Laughanstown had within it will be made once the radiocarbon dates to the site are returned.

Pits and postholes

A number of significant pits and postholes were identified across the site at Laughanstown. Three possible cremation pits were identified across the site. One (C67) was located in the northwest corner of the site, with burnt bone and prehistoric ceramic retrieved from a charcoal-rich fill. Another (C22) was part of the northern isolated pits in the northeast corner of the site. This pit also contained a charcoal-rich fill with prehistoric ceramic sherds and burnt bone. Both features were similar in size and shape. The final possible cremation pit (C137) was close to the southern



Plan showing the location of the possible cremation pits on the site, along with the pit containing the sherds of Bronze Age urn

limit of excavation. It was slightly larger than the two above. It was similarly filled with a charcoal-rich material and large amount of burnt bone. None of these features were identified as part of adjacent burnt mounds and were likely isolated depositions. All three pits were sampled, and determination will have to wait until the bone samples have been analysed. Cremation pits, or pits containing cremation-related material, are occasionally identified in the vicinity of burnt mound sites and prehistoric wells, such as the examples at Kilgobbin (McGlade 2020). Examples with reduced quantities of burnt bone and a low number of ceramic sherds, non-representative of complete burials or associated vessels, may represent offerings as opposed to burials. Their location in the vicinity of a wetland location would therefore be appropriate, with ritualised deposition in the Bronze Age frequently being associated with liminal and watery places (Leonard 2014, 72). In this case the act of deposition itself may have been more significant than the material that was being deposited, and indeed the act of pit-digging itself has been suggested to have been imbued with meaning throughout the prehistoric period (e.g. Smyth 2012).

Three postholes were identified within Burnt Mound 1, two in the northwest corner close to one of the troughs, with the third close to the second trough. One of the postholes was found to contain the remains of a degraded post in the base, this was retained as a sample (TS#3). The proximity to the trough could suggest an associated structural element, although there is no clear evidence as to what this may have been. These features may also represent markers placed close to the troughs so they could be identified when approaching through the wetland.

Two more isolated postholes were excavated towards the southern limit of excavation. They were aligned north and south of each other and were similar in size and shape. Unlike the above postholes they were not located close to any troughs although, one of the possible cremation pits was located to the south and a large pit was excavated to the southwest. It was unclear if these features had any association to the postholes.

There were no clearly identifiable structures found on the site. While combinations of stake-holes and postholes have been noted around

troughs forming drying racks, fence-lines or windbreaks (Hawkes 2018, 104) the examples at Laughanstown do not appear to be associated with such structures. As mentioned, it is more likely these features represent markers in the landscape created to identify trough locations. As for the isolated postholes their function is less clear. Perhaps they represent a deeper elements of largely removed structures, or perhaps they relate to either the cremation pit or the large pit, but their purpose remains unclear.

A large pit was identified in the northeast of the site close to the pit with ceramic and burnt bone. The pit was filled with redeposit natural mixed with burnt clay and charcoal. The north side of the pit showed evidence of scorching suggesting in situ burning had occurred. This feature was likely a hearth., It did not appear to have associations with any of the burnt mounds. Burnt Mound 4 was the closest at 37m to the south of the feature. This may be indicative of settlement activity, perhaps temporary and associated with times when the burnt mounds were in use. However it should be noted that with evidence for the military camp to the south, it is equally possible the hearth is much later in date.

Post-medieval trackway

A section of metalled trackway with a shallow ditch along the west side was uncovered in the southeast corner of the site. It was determined that the feature was post-medieval in date due to the number of iron finds retrieved between and on top of the stones of the surface. It is possible that the feature relates to the late 18th century military camp (DU026-127) located to the south of the site. A number of metal finds were recovered from the spread covering the trackway. These included copper-alloy buttons and pins and a large number of iron nails and tacks. Analysis on these finds will help to determine the period of use of the trackway. The feature was truncated at its northern end by the modern large stone drain and the northern extent of the trackway was not found during an archaeological testing programme (by IAC under licence 23E0394) in the far east of the site.

Section 5 Specialist analysis

Specialist analysis and reporting on the archaeological material retrieved during the excavation is currently being carried out. The final findings of excavation, informed by the specialist analyses, will be compiled in a final report once this work is complete.

Environmental analysis

The environmental analysis for the excavation is being carried out by Jenny Ahlqvist and Lorna O'Donnell. Jenny will focus on the macro plant material from the various samples taken, particularly the waterlogged samples taken from the wells. Lorna will focus on the charcoal retrieved from the various features. It is hoped that the analyses will provide information on the environment and land use in the vicinity of the site during its use, as well as providing information on wood selection associated with cremations and burnt mounds on the site. The pollen analysis may also indicate the land uses in the surrounding area.

A number of samples will be selected to be sent to Queen's University for radiocarbon dating. Dendrochronological dating will also be undertaken on the timber plank and post retrieved during the excavations.

Finds analysis

While the finds from the site were somewhat limited, a number of categories of find were recovered. The palstave axe-head will be analysed by Katharina Becker. The coarse stone tool will be analysed by Stephen Mandal. Lithics will be analysed by Cian Hogan. The prehistoric ceramic will be analysed by Helen Roche. The post-medieval finds will be X-rayed by Susannah Kelly and recorded and categorised in house.

Osteological analysis

The cremated bone from the site will be analysed by Denise Keating.

The animal bone from the site is being analysed by Ruth Carden.

Section 6 Conclusion

The archaeology uncovered at Laughanstown in 2024/2025 is a great addition to our understanding of the area. The presence of a complex of burnt mound sites concentrated in this area suggests a considerable investment of time and manpower in this location. This adds to the identification of other burnt mound sites in the vicinity (15E0471, 15E0469, 02E1133, 02E1188, 98E0526, E004640, 15E0471, 02E0428) and adds to the known settlement and funerary activity in the wider area (18E0232, 97E0279, 01E0816, 16E0526, 04E0773, 18E0650, 02E1133).

The large amount of burnt mound material found at the site suggests the area was reused for an extended period. A lack of water-laid deposits between burnt mound material also suggests it was a prolonged and persistent use rather than a seasonal or sporadic use. This is not a unique site when compared to the surrounding sites within Laughanstown/Lehaunstown, Cherrywood and Glebe. It actually shows a good deal of parallels with regards arrangement of burnt mounds, water acquisition through wells and the presence of isolated features including possible cremation burials.

The excavation demonstrated a prolonged phase of human occupation and reuse. This was

exemplified by the number of burnt mounds and well pits identified on the site, features that require a large investment of time and labour to create and maintain. This combined with the isolated features containing ceramics and burnt bone the site may have had multiple functions in the larger landscape and was undoubtedly linked to nearby settlement sites (15E0469, 12E0114, 03E0910, 98E0526, 99E0517, 99E0518, 99E0519, 99E0523). The Laughanstown burnt mound sites are adding to our understanding of the use of this area by prehistoric peoples during the Chalcolithic period and Bronze Age.

Future works

The majority of the site has now been excavated and preserved by record. There is one outstanding area to the northwest that will require resolution in the future. A septic tank currently occupies this location and will need to be decommissioned and removed before the area can be stripped. Burnt Mound 3 clearly extended into this area so additional archaeology is expected, however it is unknown whether the insertion of the septic tank and associated services has impacted the remains of the burnt mound.



The highlighted areas require further archaeological resolution. Burnt Mound 3 continues into the area where the septic tank is located. The access road will also require archaeological monitoring

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archaeology plan

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Appendix A Context Register

Cxt. No.	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Cxt. Above	Cxt. Below	Area
1	Topsoil	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.2-0.8	Topsoil	Mid brown firm loamy soil with occasional granite boulders present in lower part of topsoil.	Iron, Copper alloy objects, Post-med ceramic, Bronze axe head	n/a	Multiple	Multiple
2	natural	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Natural subsoil	Mix of red clay and sandy silt deposits that change across the site. Frequent deposits of small stones.	n/a	Multiple	n/a	Multiple
3	Cut	n/a	4, 5	0.5	0.42	0.37	Cut of posthole	Sub-circular shape in plan with U-shape profile. Sharp break of slope at top with near vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at base with concave base. No clear orientation.	n/a	5	2	Northern Isolated Pits
4	Fill	3	n/a	0.5	0.42	0.2	Upper fill of posthole	Friable mid-brown grey sandy silt. Occasional charcoal and heat affected granite inclusions.	n/a	1	5	Northern Isolated Pits
5	Fill	3	n/a	0.42	0.4	0.17	Basal fill of posthole	Friable mid-orange grey sandy silt. Frequent charcoal flecks, occasional large stones.	Flint	4	3	Northern Isolated Pits

6	Cut	n/a	7, 8	1.2	0.3	0.18	Cut of linear	Linear shape in plan with u-shape profile. Sharp break of slope at top with steep sloping sides in middle becoming near vertical at either end. Sharp break of slope at base at N and S ends, and gradual at centre. Slightly concave base becoming flatter at N and S end. N-S orientation.	n/a	7	2	Northern Isolated Pits
7	Fill	6	n/a	0.35	0.22	0.08	Basal fill of linear	Firm mid-orange brown silty sand. Moderate charcoal inclusions. Concentrated solely at S end.	n/a	8	6	Northern Isolated Pits
8	Fill	6	n/a	1.2	0.3	0.18	Upper fill of linear	Friable dark orange grey silty sand. Occasional burnt stone and burnt silty sand. Frequent charcoal flecks	n/a	1	7	Northern Isolated Pits
9	Cut	n/a	10, 11	0.38	0.33	0.22	Cut of pit	Sub oval shape in plan with u-shape profile. Sharp break of slope at top to E and N gradual to S and W with steep concave sides. Gradual break of slope at base with pointed base.	n/a	10	2	Northern Isolated Pits
10	Fill	9	n/a	0.3	0.3	0.22	Basal fill of pit	Firm mid-brown orange sandy silt. Occasional charcoal flecks. Concentrated at E end of feature.	n/a	11	9	Northern Isolated Pits
11	Fill	9	n/a	0.3	0.28	0.13	Upper fill of pit	Friable grey black charcoal-rich silty sand. Similar to C8 fill of C6.	n/a	1	10	Northern Isolated Pits

12	Cut	n/a	13	1.1	0.8	0.2	Cut of pit	Sub oval shape in plan with u-shaped profile. Gradual break of slope at top with gently sloping slightly concave sides. Gradual break of slope at base with concave sloping base. N-S orientation.	n/a	13	2	Northern Isolated Pits
13	Fill	12	n/a	1.1	0.8	0.2	Fill of pit	Friable mid-grey brown sandy silt. Occasional charcoal and heat affected granite inclusions.	n/a	1	12	Northern Isolated Pits
14	Cut	n/a	16	2	1.35	0.6	Cut of pit	Sub oval shape in plan with u-shaped profile. Sharp break of slope at top becoming gradual to W side, with steep slightly concave sides. Gradual break of slope at base with flat sloping base from W to E. W-E orientation. Re cut by C21.	n/a	16	2	Northern Isolated Pits
15	Fill	21	n/a	0.58	0.55	0.03	In-situ burning with charcoal deposit	Friable mid-red orange with black concentrations. Charcoal-rich material with burnt sandy silt. Likely result of deposition of hot charcoal onto sandy silt causing scorching.	SS#1	1	20	Northern Isolated Pits
16	Fill	14	n/a	2	1.35	0.4	Basal fill of pit	Hard mid-brown orange silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks. Likely redeposit natural.	n/a	21	14	Northern Isolated Pits

17							Post med metallised trackway	See entry C368				
18	Fill	21	n/a	0.7	0.66	0.16	Basal fill of pit	Loose mid-orange grey silty sand. Frequent charcoal flecks concentrated on W side. Single piece of burnt bone.	BS#3, SS#2	19	21	Northern Isolated Pits
19	Fill	21	n/a	1.5	0.6	0.25	Middle fill of pit	Firm mid-grey orange stoney silt. Occasional charcoal flecks with thin lens of charcoal at base.	n/a	20	18	Northern Isolated Pits
20	Fill	21	n/a	1.26	0.7	0.17	Upper fill of pit	Hard mid-orange grey stoney silty sand. Frequent charcoal flecks concentrated at base on W side. Moderate large granite stones present throughout with higher concentration on NE side. Heat affected in parts from C15 burning.	n/a	15	19	Northern Isolated Pits
21	Cut	n/a	15, 18, 19, 20	1.5	0.8	0.45	Cut of pit	Sub oval shape in plan with bowl profile. Gradual break of slope at top with concave sides. Gradual break of slope at base with undulating base. Cut into earlier waste pit C14. Likely served same function.	n/a	18	16	Northern Isolated Pits

29	Cut	n/a	30, 31, 32, 33	1.06	0.98	0.33	Cut of pit	Sub oval shape in plan with bowl profile. Gradual break of slope at top to N and E becoming sharp to S and W, with steep sloping sides. Gradual break of slope at base with concave base. N-S orientation. In situ bruning present concentrated on North side. Isolated in NE quadrant of site.	n/a	30	2	Northern Isolated Pits
30	Fill	29	n/a	1.06	0.98	0.06	Burnt lining of pit	Hard red brown silty clay. Moderate small stones and occasional charcoal. Possible remains of in situ burnt lining.	n/a	31	29	Northern Isolated Pits
31	Fill	29	n/a	0.82	0.76	0.08	Basal fill of pit	Friable dark brown silty sand with charcoal-rich black and orange mottle. Moderate brunt clay and occasional small stones. Likely waste material.	SS#5, BS#6	32	30	Northern Isolated Pits
32	Fill	29	n/a	0.92	0.87	0.1	Middle fill of pit	Friable orange brown sandy silt. Frequent small stones and occasional charcoal.	n/a	33	31	Northern Isolated Pits
33	Fill	29	n/a	1.06	0.98	0.15	Upper fill of pit	Hard to friable yellow brown sandy silt. Frequent small stones and moderate charcoal. Likely natural redeposit.	n/a	1	32	Northern Isolated Pits

42	Fill	36	n/a	1	0.3	0.13	Upper fill of pit	Firm light grey orange silty sand. Occasional charcoal flecks. Likely natural redeposit. Concentrated on NW side of cut.	n/a	1	39	Northern Isolated Pits
43	Cut	n/a	44	0.13	0.11	0.03	Stone socket	Irregular oval shape in plan with irregular bowl profile. Gradual break of slope with sloping sides. Imperceptible break of slope at base with uneven base. N-S orientation. Initially thought to be base of posthole however more likely to be stone socket filled with later burnt material. Scorching present on North side.	n/a	44	2	East end
44	Fill	43	n/a	0.13	0.11	0.03	Fill in stone socket	Friable black charcoal-rich silty sand. Occasional small stones. Likely waste material from surrounding features spread into stone socket.	SS#6	1	43	East end
45	Cut	n/a	46	0.7	0.29	0.1	Cut of pit	Sub oval shape in plan with irregular uneven profile. Gradual break of slope at top with concave sides. Gradual break of slope at base with undulating base. Likely remains of truncated waste pit associated with nearby features.	n/a	46	2	East end

46	Fill	45	n/a	0.7	0.29	0.1	Fill of pit	Firm dark brown grey stoney silty sand. Frequent charcoal flecks and heat affected stones. Similar to fills of nearby associated pits C47, C49 ect.	n/a	1	45	East end
47	Cut	n/a	48	1	0.9	0.12	Cut of pit	Sub oval shape in plan with bowl shape profile. Gradual break of slope at top with gently sloping sides. Gradual break of slope at base becoming imperceptible in places with uneven base. N-S orientation.	n/a	48	2	East end
48	Fill	47	n/a	1	0.9	0.12	Fill of pit	Firm dark brown grey stoney clayey silt. Frequent charcoal and occasional burnt clay inclusions. Stones are heat affected however they were determined to be part of the back filling event rather than structural.	n/a	1	47	East end
49	Cut	n/a	50	0.4	0.36	0.23	Cut of pit	Sub circular shape in plan with v-shaped profile. Gradual break of slope at top and steep sloping sides. Sharp break of slope at base with pointed base. Located at centre of cluster of pits C47, C51, C314 ect.	n/a	50	2	East end

50	Fill	49	n/a	0.4	0.36	0.23	Fill of pit	Firm dark brown grey clayey silt. Frequent charcoal and moderate stones, some heat affected. Similar to fills of surrounding pits.	n/a	1	49	East end
51	Cut	n/a	52, 53	1.2	1.1	0.3	Cut of pit	Sub circular shape in plan with bowl profile. Sharp break of slope at top with steep concave sides. Gradual break of slope at base with uneven concave base.	n/a	52	2	East end
52	Fill	52	n/a	1.15	1.05	0.18	Basal fill of pit	Firm mottled orange grey decayed granite with sandy silt. Frequent heat affected granite stones and moderate charcoal flecks. Comprises majority of fill of pit.	n/a	53	51	East end
53	Fill	52	n/a	1.2	1.1	0.16	Upper fill of pit	Firm brown black decayed stone in sandy silt with dark grey mottle. Frequent charcoal and heat affected stones.	n/a	1	52	East end
54	VOID						Non-arch					
55	Cut	n/a	56, 57, 58	1.2	0.8	0.35	Cut of pit	Sub oval shape in plan with bowl profile. Sharp break of slope at top with steep sloping sides. Sharp break of slope at base with uneven flat base. Large granite boulder present in S side of cut. Likely related to large stone drain C59/C91.	n/a	56	2	East end

56	Fill	55	n/a	0.8	0.52	0.1	Basal fill of pit	Firm mid-grey orange silty clay. Occasional charcoal and heat affected stones with thin concentration of heat affected granite at bottom of fill.	n/a	57	55	East end
57	Fill	55	n/a	1	0.65	0.17	Middle fill of pit	Firm grey black stoney sandy silt. Frequent charcoal and heat affected granite.	n/a	58	56	East end
58	Fill	55	n/a	1.2	0.55	0.15	Upper fill of pit	Firm mid-grey brown clayey silt. Moderate charcoal and heat affected granite.	n/a	59/91	57	East end
59	Cut						Large post-med drain	See entry C90				
60	Cut						Cut of pit	See entry C314				
61	Fill						Fill of pit	See entry C316				
62	Spread	n/a	n/a	12.3	4.05	0.1	Spread of material	Soft grey clayey silt over surface c54. E extent at bottom of hill.	n/a	1	54	East end
63	Cut	n/a	64	0.43	0.3	0.08	Cut of pit	Sub oval shape in plan with shallow bowl profile. Gradual break of slope at top with gently sloping sides. Gradual break of slope at base with slightly concave base. Orientation E-W. Located 1.6m to the SW of the water management area BM1.	n/a	64	2	Water Management Area
64	Fill	63	n/a	0.43	0.3	0.08	Fill of pit	Friable dark brown black sandy clay. Moderate charcoal and occasional small stones. Sole fill of pit.	n/a	1	63	Water Management Area

65	Cut	n/a	66	0.6	0.5	0.14	Cut of pit	Sub oval shape in plan with shallow bowl profile. Gradual break of slope at top to north becoming sharp to S with concave sides. Gradual break of slope at base with concave base. N-S orientation. Located on W side of BM1.	Metal	66	2	Water Management Area
66	Fill	65	n/a	0.6	0.5	0.14	Fill of pit	Loose mid-brown yellow sandy silt. Occasional small stones and root material.	Metal	89	65	Water Management Area
67	Cut	n/a	68	0.65	0.66	0.18	Cut of pit	Sub circular shape in plan with bowl profile. Gradual break of slope at top with gently sloping sides. Gradual break of slope at base with concave base. E-W orientation. Feature located c.10m NW of BM3.	Flint debitage, PH ceramic, Burnt bone, SS#7	68	2	NW Corner
68	Fill	67	n/a	0.65	0.66	0.18	Fill of pit	Firm dark brown sandy silt. Frequent charcoal and small stones. Multiple finds.	Flint debitage, PH ceramic, Burnt bone, SS#7	1	67	NW Corner

69	Cut	n/a	70	0.33	0.3	0.09	Cut of pit	Sub oval shape in plan with bowl profile. Sharp break of slope at top to N becoming gradual to S, with concave sides. Gradual break of slope at base with slightly concave base. NW-SE orientation. Heat affected stones surrounding top edge of feature, however likely to be from surrounding B. Mound 3 due to lack of in situ burning present.	n/a	70	2	B. Mound 3
70	Fill	69	n/a	0.33	0.3	0.09	Fill of pit	Loose grey black sandy silt. Frequent charcoal, occasional mica and stones.	n/a	334	69	B. Mound 3
71	Cut	n/a	72, 73, 74	1.7	1	0.3	Cut of pit	Sub oval shape in plan with bowl profile. Sharp break of slope at top with steep sloping sides. Gradual break of slope at base with flat base. E-W orientation.	n/a	74	2	B. Mound 3
72	Fill	71	n/a	1.7	1	0.08	Upper fill of pit	Friable grey brown sandy silt. Frequent small stones. Possible wash material that settled into top of cut after back filling.	n/a	334	73	B. Mound 3
73	Fill	71	n/a	1.57	0.94	0.18	Middle fill of pit	Firm grey silty clay with occasional stone. Likely caused by natural siltation after the feature had been left open after use.	n/a	72	74	B. Mound 3

74	Fill	71	n/a	0.85	0.46	0.04	Basal fill of pit	Firm dark grey charcoal-rich silty clay. Occasional stone. Likely represents last deposition in pit before being abandoned.	n/a	73	71	B. Mound 3
75	Cut	n/a	76, 77, 78	1.6	n/a	0.22	Cut of pit	Sub oval shape in plan with irregular bowl profile. Sharp break of slope at top with steep sloping sides to E and gently sloping to W. Imperceptible break of slope at base with undulating base. E-W orientation. NOT FULLY EXCAVATED CONTINUES BENEATH SEPTIC TANK AREA.	n/a	78	2	B. Mound 3
76	Fill	75	n/a	0.82	n/a	0.07	Upper fill of pit	Friable black charcoal-rich sandy clay. Distinct from burnt mound material.	n/a	334	77	B. Mound 3
77	Fill	75	n/a	1.6	n/a	0.1	Middle fill of pit	Firm light grey clay. Occasional charcoal flecks.	n/a	76	78	B. Mound 3
78	Fill	75	n/a	0.27	n/a	0.12	Basal fill of pit	Firm dark grey coarse sandy clay. Frequent medium stones. Likely related to burnt mound material from B. Mound 3.	n/a	77	75	B. Mound 3
79	Spread	n/a	n/a	3.2	2.4	0.1	Spread of material	Same as C334	n/a	1	2	B. Mound 3

80	Cut	n/a	81, 82	1	0.8	0.3	Cut of pit	Sub circular shape in plan with bowl profile. Sharp break of slope at top with sloping sides. Gradual break of slope at base with concave base. E-W orientation. Cut by pit C92 to N.	n/a	81	2	NW Corner
81	Fill	80	n/a	0.5	0.4	0.1	Basal fill of pit	Friable grey brown silt. Occasional small to med stones. Likely natural siltation caused by pit being left open.	n/a	82	80	NW Corner
82	Fill	80	n/a	1	0.8	0.2	Upper fill of pit	Friable mid-grey brown silty sand. Moderate charocla and burnt stone. Deposition of waste material.	n/a	92	81	NW Corner
83	Cut	n/a	84, 85	2.6	1.1	0.11	Cut of pit	Sub oval shape in plan with shallow bowl profile. Gradual break of slope at top with gently sloping sides. Imperceptible break of slope at base with concave base. E-W orientation. Located within Slot 1 of Burnt mound 1, truncated by drain C91	n/a	84	2	Water Management Area
84	Fill	83	n/a	2.6	1.1	0.11	Basal fill of pit	Firm dark grey gritty clay. Moderate charcoal	n/a	85	83	Water Management Area
85	Fill	83	n/a	1.1	1,1	0.04	Upper fill of pit	Soft black charcoal-rich clayey sand. Similar to C103.	n/a	89	84	Water Management Area

86	Spread	n/a	n/a	12.7	8.8	0.04-0.1	Spread of organic-rich material	Soft mid to dark brown organic-rich silty clay. Moderate small to medium stones and occasional charcoal and large stones. Very prevalent over features, likely due to natural catchment areas over larger features.	n/a	87	110	Water Management Area
87	Spread	n/a	n/a	18.4	11.02	0.04-0.12	Spread of burnt mound material	Friable black brown gritty sandy clay. Frequent charcoal to the west decreasing to the east. Moderate small to medium stones majority heat affected. Irregular shape in plan and bond to the N by linear C189 and to the E by BM2.	SS#8, SS#10, SS#11	88	86	Water Management Area
88	Spread	n/a	n/a	18.4	11.82	0.06-0.09	Spread of wash material	Firm grey clay. Occasional charcoal and med to large stones. Layer of wash material.	n/a	89	87	Water Management Area
89	Spread	n/a	n/a	18.5	12.8	0.08-0.12	Spread of wash material	Friable mid-grey yellow sandy clay. Moderate small to medium stones and occasional large stones and charcoal.	n/a	90, 91	88	Water Management Area
90	Drain	n/a	n/a	>162.3	0.8-1	0.5	Post-med large stone drain	NE-SW large post-med stone drain running entire length of site. Cutting numerous features.	n/a	1	Numerous	Multiple

91	Drain	n/a	n/a	29.2	0.3	>0.4	Post-med stone drain	E/W stone drain cutting BM1 and multiple features turning NW into C90.	n/a	1	Numerous	Water Management Area
92	Cut	n/a	93	1.9	1.68	0.15	Cut of pit	Sub oval shape in plan with shallow bowl profile. Gradual break of slope at top with gently sloping sides. Gentle break of slope at base with concave base. E-W orientation. Possibly contemporary with C80 although unclear. Filled later than C80.	n/a	93	82	NW Corner
93	Fill	92	n/a	1.9	1.68	0.15	Fill of pit	Friable black silty clay. Frequent charcoal and stone, some heat affected. Deposit of waste material most likely.	n/a	1	92	NW Corner
94	Cut	n/a	95	1.5	1.3	0.26	Cut of pit	Sub oval shape in plan with bowl profile sharp break of slope at top with concave sides. Imperceptible break of slope at base becoming gradual to S, with concave base. N-S orientation. No clear interaction with pit C98 to S. respects metallated worksurface surrounding.	n/a	95	2	NW Corner
95	Fill	94	n/a	1.5	1.3	0.26	Fill of pit	Firm grey brown sandy clay. Moderate charcoal and occasional burnt clay and small stones. Likely waste material.	n/a	1	94	NW Corner

96	Spread	n/a	n/a	<2	0.75	0.14	Spread of organic-rich material	Soft mid brown organic-rich silty clay. Occasional small and med stones. Isolated pocket located over well pit C120 likely due to water catchment above. Overlying C87 at baulk 2/3 in BM1.	n/a	88	87	Water Management Area
97	Other	n/a	n/a	3	0.8	0.23	Deposit of material	Firm light grey sandy clay . Occasional gravel inclusions. Underlying organic layer C86 possibly associated with ridge of redeposit natural within slot 2/3 in BM1. likely related to well pit C120.	n/a	86	124	Water Management Area
98	Cut	n/a	99, 100	2.06	1.1	0.26	Cut of pit	Irregular oval shape in plan with shallow bowl profile. Sharp break of slope at top with steep sloping sides to the E becoming gentle to the W. gradual break of slope at base with a concave base. NE-SW orientation. Upper fill C114 is spread across multiple features in the area.	n/a	99	2	NW Corner
99	Fill	98	n/a	2.06	1.1	0.2	Basal fill of pit	Firm black brown silty clay. Frequent stone and charcoal.	n/a	100	98	NW Corner
100	Fill	98, 114	n/a	2.06	1.1	0.06	Upper fill of pit	Firm grey brown silty clay. Moderate stones. Similar to C107.	n/a	1	99	NW Corner

101	Cut	n/a	102, 103	2.18	1.15	0.13	Cut of pit	Irregular oval shape in plan with bowl profile. Sharp break of slope at top with gently sloping sides. Imperceptible break of slope at base with concave base. SE-NW orientation. Cut by stone drain C91, this also cuts the interaction between C83.	n/a	102	2	Water Management Area
102	Fill	101	n/a	2.18	1.15	0.04	Basal fill of pit	Firm dark grey sandy clay. Frequent charcoal inclusions.	n/a	103	101	Water Management Area
103	Fill	101	n/a	2.18	1.15	0.1	Upper fill of pit	Soft black charcoal-rich coarse clayey sand. Similar to C85.	n/a	104	102	Water Management Area
104	Deposit	n/a	n/a	2.5	1.2	0.12	Deposit of material	Firm light brown sandy clay. Occasional charcoal flecks and small stones. Determined to be later agricultural deposit of natural beside stonest drain C90.	n/a	90	89, 103	Water Management Area
105	Cut	n/a	106, 107	2.5	1.4	0.4	Cut of pit	Irregular oval shape in plan with bowl profile. Sharp break of slope at top with steep sloping sides. Gradual break of slope at base with concave base. NW-SW orientation. Part of group of pits in NW corner (C94, 98, and 114). Truncated by stonest drain to N.	n/a	106	2	NW Corner

106	Fill	105	n/a	2.5	1.4	0.2	Basal fill of pit	Firm mid grey brown silty clay. Moderate small stones and charcoal. Similar to C99.	n/a	107	105	NW Corner
107	Fill	105	n/a	2.5	1.4	0.2	Upper fill of pit	Firm mid grey brown silty sand. Occasional charcoal and small stones. Similar fill to C100.	n/a	1	106	NW Corner
108	Spread	n/a	n/a	22.8	12.3	0.04-0.23	Spread of burnt mound material in BM2	Friable black charcoal-rich silty coarse sand. Frequent burnt stone and granite sand deposits. Comprised main spread of material in BM2. Located over multiple features (incl C206, 295, 180, 140). From trough activity.	n/a	109	215	B. Mound 1
109	Spread	n/a	n/a	25	13	0.15	Spread material in BM2	Soft grey brown silty sand. Moderate charcoal and occasional small stones. Layer of wash material over BM2. Beneath layers of BM1.	n/a	87	108	B. Mound 1
110	Spread	n/a	n/a	16.3	11.8	0.04	Basal wash layer in BM1	Friable yellow grey silty sand. Moderate med to small stones and occasional gravel. Underlying layer C87, overlying stony sandy natural within BM1. Likely layer of material deposited while area was in use.	n/a	86	2	Water Management Area
111	Fill	125	n/a	0.6	0.6	0.15	Basal fill of pit	Loose dark brown organic clayey silt. Occasional small stones and moderate charcoal. Underlying multiple fills.	n/a	193	125	Water Management Area

112	Cut	n/a	113	0.9	0.75	0.2	Cut of pit	Sub oval shape in plan with shallow bowl profile. Gradual break of slope at top with concave sides. Imperceptible break of slope at base with slightly concave base. N-S orientation. Truncated to N by stone drain C91 and to S by test trench. Single fill and sealed by C110.	n/a	113	2	Water Management Area
113	Fill	112	n/a	0.9	0.75	0.2	Fill of pit	Loose mid grey gritty clay. Moderate small to medium stones and occasional charcoal. Sole fill of C112.	n/a	110	112	Water Management Area
114	Cut	n/a	99, 100	1.9	1	0.43	Cut of pit	Sub oval shape in plan with bowl profile. Sharp break of slope at top with sloping sides. Sharp break of slope at base with concave base. N-S orientation. Directly E of C98.	n/a	99	2	NW Corner
115	Cut	n/a	116	2.14	1.12	0.26	Cut of pit	Sub oval shape in plan with bowl profile. Sharp break of slope at top with steep sloping sides. Gradual break of slope at base with flat base. NW-SE orientation. Part of cluster of features on S side of site.	n/a	116	2	South side
116	Fill	115	n/a	2.14	1.12	0.26	Fill of pit	Firm mid brown silty clay. Sterile fill.	n/a	1	115	South side

117	Cut	n/a	118, 119, 141	2.64	2.4	0.34	Cut of pit	Subcircular shape in plan with irregular bowl profile. Gradual break of slope at top to east becomes sharp to west, with sloping sides. Sharp break of slope at base to east becoming gradual to west, with concave base. E-W orientation. Cut of pit in south side of BM2. Under spread 108. Same as C140	n/a	141	2	B. Mound 1
118	Fill	117	n/a	2.24	0.64	0.28	Fill of pit	Friable dark brown clayey sand with frequent charcoal inclusions. Same as C150.	n/a	119	141	B. Mound 1
119	Fill	117	n/a	0.8	0.64	0.29	Fill of pit	Friable brown clayey sand with occasional stones. Upper deposit present in C117. Same as C151.	n/a	108	118	B. Mound 1
120	Cut	n/a	121, 122, 123, 124, 158, 159	2	1.7	1.1	Cut of well pit	Sub oval shape in plan with irregular Ushape profile. Sharp break of slope at top except to NE (possible access), with Near vertical to undercut sides, except to NE where sloping gently. Sharp break of slope at base with flat irregular base. NE-SW orientation. Related to ridge of redep to N. Feature filling from base. Sealed by organic layer on uppermost fill.	SS#12, SS#13, SS#14	159	2	Water Management Area

121	Fill	120	n/a	0.92	0.8	0.36	Fill of well pit	Friable mid grey stoney clayey sand. Frequent large to medium stones, occasional charcoal and shell (small snail). Similar to basal fill C159.	n/a	158	159	Water Management Area
122	Fill	120	n/a	1.6	1.5	0.42	Fill of well pit	Firm mid yellow grey coarse sandy clay. Moderate charcoal, gravel and small stones and occasional medium stones. Similar to C124.	SS#12	123	158	Water Management Area
123	Fill	120	n/a	1.1	1	0.45	Fill of well pit	Plastic light grey silty clay. Moderate small stones and charcoal and occasional medium to large stones. Likely natural siltation from feature being left open.	n/a	124	122	Water Management Area
124	Fill	120	n/a	1.2	1.1	0.36	Fill of well pit	Firm mid brown grey clayey coarse sand. Moderate charcoal and small stones and occasional large to medium stones, shell (snail) and water rolled flint. Sealed by layer C86.	n/a	97	123	Water Management Area
125	Cut	n/a	111, 193, 194	1.8	1.3	0.6	Cut of pit	Sub oval shape in plan with bowl profile. Sharp break of slope at top to N becoming gradual to S, with sloping sides. Gradual break of slope at base with slightly concave base. Located Just S of linear C189.	n/a	111	2	Water Management Area

126	Cut	n/a	127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134	2.9	2.6		Cut of well pit	Sub circular shape in plan with flat bottomed u-shape profile. Gradual break of slope at top with near vertical sides. Sharp break of slope at base with flat base.	n/a	127	206	B. Mound 1
127	Fill	126	n/a	1.24	1.5	0.14	Fill of well pit	Plastic black grey waterlogged silt. Frequent gravel and stones, moderate charcoal and occasional shell.	SS#19	128	126	B. Mound 1
128	Fill	126	n/a	1.98	2.5	0.44	Fill of well pit	Soft dark grey waterlogged clayey silt. Frequent stones, moderate gravel and occasional charcoal and burnt bone.	Grind stone	129	127	B. Mound 1
129	Fill	126	n/a	2.64	1.5	0.64	Fill of well pit	Plastic blue grey clayey silt with moderate stones and occasional gravel and charcoal.	n/a	130	128	B. Mound 1
130	Fill	126	n/a	3.06	0.7	0.14	Fill of well pit	Plastic mid grey clayey silt with moderate gravel and small stones and occasional charcoal.	n/a	131	129	B. Mound 1
131	Fill	126	n/a	2.82	2.3	0.18	Fill of well pit	Plastic dark grey clayey silt. Moderate heat affected granite with occasional charcoal flecks.	n/a	132	130	B. Mound 1
132	Fill	126	n/a	1.26	1.1	0.08	Fill of well pit	Firm dark brown grey organic-rich silty clay with occasional charcoal and decayed granite. Organic lens of material.	n/a	133	131	B. Mound 1

133	Fill	126	n/a	3.1	1.6	0.1	Fill of well pit	Plastic grey brown silty clay with occasional decayed granite. This was more likely a spread that settled over the feature.	n/a	134	132	B. Mound 1
134	Fill	126	n/a	4.2	3.05	0.2	Fill of well pit	Soft brown sandy silt with frequent small stones. This was more likely a spread that settled over the feature.	n/a	1	133	B. Mound 1
135	Cut	n/a	136	1.02	0.53	0.15	Cut of pit	Sub oval shape in plan with u-shape profile. Sharp break of slope at top with sloping sides. Imperceptible break of slope at base with concave base. N-S orientation. Shallow isolated pit. Possible sorching.	n/a	136	2	South side
136	Fill	135	n/a	1.02	0.53	0.15	Fill of pit	Hard light brown clay with frequent charcoal. Very similar to natural clay with charcoal inclusions.	n/a	1	135	South side
137	Cut	n/a	138, 139	0.4	0.34	0.15	Cut of pit	Sub circular shape in plan with bowl profile. Gradual break of slope at top with steep sloping sides. Gradual break of slope at base with concave base. N-S orientation. Located to south of postholes C142 and C144.	n/a	138	2	South side
138	Fill	137	n/a	0.4	0.34	0.07	Basal fill of pit	Firm grey brown clay. Frequent charcoal inclusions.	n/a	139	137	South side

139	Fill	137	n/a	0.4	0.34	0.07	Upper fill of pit	Friable black charcoal-rich fine clayey sand. Frequent burnt bone.	BS#11	1	138	South side
140	Cut	n/a	141, 150, 151					Same as 117.				B. Mound 1
141	Fill	117/140	n/a	1.2	0.9	0.06	Basal fill of pit	Firm grey silty clay with small stones.	n/a	118/150	117/140	B. Mound 1
142	Cut	n/a	143	0.43	0.43	0.26	Cut of posthole	Sub circular shape in plan with sub rectangular profile. Gradual break of slope at top with near vertical sides. Sharp break of slope at top with flat base. N-S orientation. Possibly related to posthole C144 nearby.	n/a	143	2	South side
143	Fill	142	n/a	0.43	0.43	0.26	Fill of posthole	Firm grey clay with occasional charcoal inclusions.	n/a	1	142	South side
144	Cut	n/a	145	0.32	0.3	0.2	Cut of posthole	Sub circular shape in plan with u-shape profile. Gradual break of slope at top with near vertical sides. Sharp break of slope at base with flat base. N-S orientation. Possibly related to Posthole C142.	n/a	145	2	South side
145	Fill	144	n/a	0.32	0.3	0.2	Fill of posthole	Firm grey clay with occasional charcoal inclusions.	n/a	1	144	South side
146	Spread	n/a	n/a	0.8	0.6	0.05	Spread of material	Firm dark grey charcoal-rich clay. Spread of burnt waste material. Related to other spread C147 to N.	n/a	1	2	South side

147	Spread	n/a	n/a	0.97	0.44	0.08	Spread of material	Firm red heat affected clay. Moderate charcoal and occasional ash inclusions.	n/a	1	2	South side
148	Cut	n/a	149	1.04	0.8	0.32	Cut of pit	Sub oval shape in plan with u-shape profile. Sharp break of slope at top with steep sloping sides. Gradual break of slope at base with flat base. NNW-SSE orientation.	n/a	149	2	South side
149	Fill	148	n/a	1.04	0.8	0.32	Fill of pit	Firm grey sandy clay with occasional charcoal inclusions.	n/a	1	148	South side
150	Fill							Same as 118.				B. Mound 1
151	Fill							Same as 119.				B. Mound 1
152	Cut	n/a	153	0.3	0.25	0.25	Cut of posthole	Sub circular shape in plan with u-shape profile. Sharp break of slope at top with near vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at base with concave base. Located to east of BM 2	n/a	153	2	B. Mound 1
153	Fill	152	n/a	0.3	0.25	0.25	Fill of posthole	Firm mid grey sandy clay. Occasional charcoal and decayed stone.	n/a	1	152	B. Mound 1

154	Cut	n/a	160, 208	2.6	0.3	0.34	Cut of linear	Linear shape in plan with u-shape profile. Sharp break of slope at top with steep sloping sides becoming concave. Gradual break of slope at base with u-shape base. NW-SE orientation. Cutting C155 and C203 and cut by C197. Possibly contemporary with C198 and C201.	PH ceramic	208	203	B. Mound 1
155	Cut	n/a	161, 162	1.1	0.98	0.44	Cut of pit	Sub oval shape in plan with irregular bowl profile. Truncated at top, gradual sloping sides. Imperceptible break of slope at base with concave base. E-W orientation. Cut by C154 and C197, cutting C163. Interaction with trough C156 lost but likely cut by this. underlying spread C108. Possible waste pit.	n/a	161	163	B. Mound 1
156	Cut	n/a	164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170,	2.3	1.4	0.68	Cut of trough	Sub rectangular shape in plan with sub rectangular profile. Sharp break of slope at top with near vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at base with flat base. W-E orientation. Earliest feature in cluster in Q3. Cut by C171, C173, . Possibly contemporary with pit C157.	n/a	164	2	B. Mound 1

157	Cut	n/a	176	2.1	1.3	0.14	Cut of pit	Sub rectangular shape in plan with sub rectangular profile. Gradual break of slope at top with steep sloping sides. Gradual break of slope at base with flat sloping base. E-W orientation. Likely contemporary with trough C156. Cut by C251. sealed by spread C108.	n/a	176	2	B. Mound 1
158	Fill	120	n/a	1.6	0.2	0.3	Fill of well pit	Plastic dark brown grey silty clay. Moderate charcoal and occasional small stones and snail shell. Organic rich layer in base of well. Over 121. Formed by natural siltation.	SS#13	123	121	Water Management Area
159	Fill	120	n/a	0.9	0.8	0.2	Basal fill of well pit	Gritty plastic mid brown grey sandy clay. Moderate stones and occasional charcoal and snail shell. Water rolled flint present. Possible mix of siltation and slumpage.	SS#14	121	120	Water Management Area
160	Fill	154	n/a	2	0.3	0.26	Upper fill of linear	Friable black brown coarse sandy clay. Occasional charcoal and small stones. Similar to spread C108.	n/a	108	208	B. Mound 1

161	Fill	155	n/a	1.1	0.98	0.32	Basal fill of pit	Firm black brown coarse sandy clay. Moderate small to medium stones, heat affected granite. Basal fill, possible waste material from C156.	n/a	162	155	B. Mound 1
162	Fill	155	n/a	0.6	0.98	0.2	Upper fill of pit	Firm mid grey sandy silt. Occasional charcoal and small stones.	n/a	154	161	B. Mound 1
163	Deposit	n/a	n/a	0.22	0.1	0.08	Deposit of material	Firm mid grey sandy clay with occasional mica inclusions. Likely upcast material from either C155 or C156.	n/a	155	2	B. Mound 1
164	Fill	156	n/a	0.48	1.6	0.3	Basal fill of trough	Firm yellow grey coarse sand. Frequent decayed stone (granite). Deposit in base of trough. Likely remains of large stone left in base of trough. Covered by C165.	n/a	165	156	B. Mound 1
165	Fill	156	n/a	1.65	1.6	0.24	Basal fill of trough	Friable dark grey gritty sandy silt. Occasional small stones. First backfilling event of trough C156.	SS#15	166	164	B. Mound 1
166	Fill	156	n/a	1.6	1.05	0.16	Fill of trough	Firm light grey with yellow mottle silty clay. Moderate coarse grained sand and occasional charcoal and stones. Heat affected granite. Siltation after first filling event.	n/a	167	165	B. Mound 1

167	Fill	156	n/a	1.6	0.8	0.2	Fill of trough	Firm dark grey coarse sandy clay. Frequent decayed granite to east and occasional charcoal flecks.	n/a	179	166	B. Mound 1
168	Fill	156	n/a	1.65	0.6	0.1	Fill of trough	Firm dark grey coarse grained sandy clay. Occasional charcoal and small stones. Small deposit fill cut by later recuts C173 and C251.	n/a	169	179	B. Mound 1
169	Fill	156	n/a	1.65	0.6	0.2	Fill of trough	Plastic grey yellow silty clay. Occasional large granite stones some heat affected and lens of organic material present within fill. Likely natural siltation around organic matter. (prolonged open?).	n/a	170	168	B. Mound 1
170	Fill	156	n/a	0.25	0.13	0.14	Fill of trough	Firm yellow brown coarse sandy clay with occasional stones. Upper fill of trough cut by C173. sealed by spread C108.	n/a	171	169	B. Mound 1
171	Cut	n/a	172	0.84	0.64	0.4	Cut of pit	Sub circular shape in plan with bowl profile. Sharp break of slope at top with steep sloping sides. Gradual break of slope at base with concave base. Cut into top of trough C156. Cut by later pit C173 located in W end of trough.	n/a	172	170	B. Mound 1

172	Fill	171	n/a	0.84	0.64	0.4	Fill of pit	Firm yellow brown coarse sandy clay. Frequent medium stones and occasional charcoal. Sole fill of pit C171.	n/a	173	171	B. Mound 1
173	Cut	n/a	174	1	0.6	0.16	Cut of pit	Sub rectangular shape in plan with bowl profile. Sharp break of slope at top with sloping sides. Gradual break of slope at base with concave base. Cutting c171, C157 and c156 and cut by C251. Covered by C108.	n/a	174	172	B. Mound 1
174	Fill	173	n/a	1	0.6	0.16	Fill of pit	Firm mid grey gravelly silty clay with occasional charcoal. Sole fill of pit c173	n/a	251	173	B. Mound 1
175	Fill	251	n/a	1.3	0.66	0.16	Fill of pit	Firm mid grey sandy clay. Occasional charcoal and small stones. Sole fill of recut C251.	n/a	108	251	B. Mound 1
176	Fill	157	n/a	2.1	1.3	0.14	Fill of pit	Friable hard black coarse gravelly sand. Possible waste material associated with trough C156.	n/a	173	157	B. Mound 1
177	Cut	n/a	178	0.8	0.86	0.13	Cut of pit	Sub circular shape in plan with bowl profile. Gradual break of slope at top with sloping sides. Gradual break of slope at base with concave base. E-W orientation. Located close to C186.	n/a	178	2	B. Mound 1
178	Fill	177	n/a	0.8	0.86	0.13	Fill of pit	Friable black brown silty clay with moderate charcoal and stone. Sole fill of pit.	n/a	108	177	B. Mound 1

179	Fill	156	n/a	0.3	0.48	0.12	Fill of trough	Loose light grey gravelly sand. Likely comprised of decayed granite. Middle fill possibly related to burnt granite deposit.	n/a	167	168	B. Mound 1
180	Cut	n/a	181, 182	2.37	2.05	0.15	Cut of pit	Sub circular shape in plan with shallow bowl profile. Gradual break of slope at top with sloping sides. Gradual break of slope at base with uneven flat base. E-W orientation. Possible shallow waste pit.	n/a	182	2	B. Mound 1
181	Fill	180	n/a	2.37	2.05	0.08	Upper fill of pit	Friable black silty sand with occasional charcoal and small stones.	n/a	108	182	B. Mound 1
182	Fill	180	n/a	2.37	2.05	0.07	Basal fill of pit	Firm grey silty clay with frequent small stones.	n/a	181	180	B. Mound 1
183	Cut	n/a	184, 185, 213, 214	4	3	1.5	Cut of well pit	Sub rectangular shape in plan with stepped irregular profile. Sharp break of slope at top with steep sloping sides stepped to the south. Sharp break of slope at base with slightly concave base. N-S orientation. Large well pit part of BM 1. Timber planks found at base and along N side.	TS#1-2, SS#17-18	214	2	Water Management Area
184	Fill	183	n/a	2.3	1.9	0.3	Upper fill of well pit	Friable purple brown organic-rich material. Frequent root material and occasional seeds and branches.	Flint debitage, SS#17	86	213	Water Management Area

185	Fill	183	n/a	4	3	0.6	Lower middle fill of well pit	Plastic mid grey clayey silt with occasional small stones and wood. Root activity present within fill.	n/a	213	214	Water Management Area
186	Cut	n/a	188	1.09	0.9	0.4	Cut of pit	Sub oval shape in plan with irregular bowl profile. Sharp break of slope at top with steep sloping sides. Gradual break of slope at base with concave base. Stepped base is likely overccut into natural clay. E-W orientation. Intentional dump of heat affected stones from BM 2.	n/a	188	2	B. Mound 1
187	Non-arch	n/a	n/a					Natural clay denoting base of pit C186				B. Mound 1
188	Fill	186	n/a	1.09	0.9	0.4	Fill of pit	Firm mid grey brown silty sand. Moderate heat affeced stone and charcoal. Likely related to activity in BM 2.	n/a	108	186	B. Mound 1

189	Cut	n/a	190, 191, 192, 227, 228, 229, 306, 307, 310, 313	26	1.4-0.9	0.55-0.70	Cut of linear	Linear shape in plan with v-shape profile, becoming rounded in places. Slightly more gradual break of slope at top to S and sharper to N, steep sloping sides concave in parts. Sharp break of slope at base gradual in places, mostly flat base slightly concave in places. E-W orientation. Represents water management ditch. Cut by C224 and cutting C236. Runs into second ditch C328. Located in central valley of site.	n/a	190, 307	274	Water Management Area
190	Fill	189	n/a	22.5	0.3	0.15-0.27	Basal fill of linear	Firm mid grey clay with moderate small to medium stones. Fills tapered 'v' area in base of linear. Becomes darker from slot 6 and terminates in slot 7. Gives way to redep C310.	n/a	191	189	Water Management Area
191	Fill	189	n/a	22.5	1	0.13-0.33	Middle fill of linear	Firm but friable mid grey with yellow mottle silty clay. Frequent stones ranging from small to large. Likely redeposit natural with some siltation present. Terminates within slot 7. Replaced with darker fill C312 and under C313 in slot 7.	n/a	192	190	Water Management Area

192	Fill	189	n/a	19.4	1.4-0.9	0.15-0.27	Upper fill of linear	Loose mid grey coarse sandy silt. Moderate small to medium stones. Becomes more silty in slot 3. Terminates in slot 5 and under C230 from slot 2 eastwards. Likely relates to end of BM 1.	n/a	230	191	Water Management Area
193	Fill	125	n/a	1.8	0.74 min	0.28	Middle fill of pit	Loose light grey with yellow mottle gritty sandy clay. Occasional small stones. Likely redep material.	n/a	194	111	Water Management Area
194	Fill	125	n/a	1.8	1.3	0.28	Upper fill of pit	Loose mottled brown and yellow sandy silt. Occasional small to medium stones some decayed granite. Likely redep natural.	n/a	86	193	Water Management Area
195	Cut	n/a	196	0.96	0.85	0.1	Cut of shallow pit	Sub circular shape in plan with shallow bowl profile. Gradual break of slope at base with gently sloping sides. Imperceptible break of slope at base with slightly concave base. N-S orientation. Likely waste pit related to trough C156.	n/a	196	2	B. Mound 1
196	Fill	195	n/a	0.96	0.85	0.1	Fill of pit	Firm dark grey coarse sandy clay. Frequent large granite stones some heat affected and occasional charcoal. Sole fill of pit C195. Likely associated with waste material from trough C156.	Chert debitage	108	195	B. Mound 1

197	Cut	n/a	n/a				Modern stone drain	Cut of modern stone drain cutting multiple features.	n/a			Multiple
198	Cut	n/a	199, 200	1.2	0.6	0.54	Cut of pit	Sub oval shape in plan with u-shape profile. Gradual break of slope at top with steep sloping sides. Gradual break of slope at base with concave base. E-W orientation. Truncated on N side by large stone drain C91. Latest pit in cluster of intercutting pit at N side of BM2. Cutting C201.	n/a	199	202	B. Mound 1
199	Fill	198	n/a	1	0.32	0.08	Fill of pit	Firm dark grey brown with yellow mottle coarse sandy clay. Occasional small stones. Likely redep natural. Basal fill of pit.	n/a	200	198	B. Mound 1
200	Fill	198	n/a	1.2	0.9	0.54	Fill of pit	Loose black sandy clay. Occasional small stones and charcoal inclusions. Upper fill of pit. Very similar to C202.	n/a	108	199	B. Mound 1
201	Cut	n/a	202	1.4	0.9	0.3	Cut of pit	Sub oval shape in plan with irregular bowl profile. Sharp break of slope at top with steep sloping sides. Gradual break of slope at base with uneven base. E-W orientation. Cut by later pit C198. Cutting pit C203.	n/a	202	205	B. Mound 1

202	Fill	201	n/a	1.4	0.9	0.3	Fill of pit	Loose black sandy clay. Occasional small stones, charcoal and animal bone. Sole fill of C201.	n/a	198	201	B. Mound 1
203	Cut	n/a	204, 205	1.3	0.9	0.5	Cut of pit	Sub oval shape in plan with bowl profile. Gradual break of slope at top with steep sloping sides. Gradual break of slope at base with concave base. N-S orientation. Earliest pit in cluster. Cut by C197, C198, C201, and C154.	n/a	204	2	B. Mound 1
204	Fill	203	n/a	1.2	0.9	0.07	Basal fill of pit	Firm dark grey sandy silt. Occasional small stones. Basal fill of pit C203.	n/a	205	203	B. Mound 1
205	Fill	203	n/a	1.3	0.9	0.45	Upper fill of pit	Loose black sandy clay. Frequent small stones and occasional charcoal. Upper fill of pit C203.	n/a	197	204	B. Mound 1
206	Cut	n/a	215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221	2.56	1.3	0.56	Cut of trough	Sub rectangular shape in plan with sub rectangular profile. Sharp break of slope at top with near vertical sides. Sharp break of slope at base with flat base, sloping to down to E. E-W orientation. Cut by well pit C126 at W side. Likely contemporary with metalling C207. Cut by postholes C258, C260, C261, C263, C268, C269.	SS#16	220	2	B. Mound 1

207	Mettling	n/a	n/a	5.9	4.8	0.11	Metalled surface in BM2	Irregular shape in plan surrounding trough C206. extends to N and S of trough and to N of well pit C126. Mid grey clayey silt matrix with medium subrounded granite stones. Formed as work surface around features. Comprised of multiple layers of stones laid down over period of time. Likely due to subsidence of ground when waterlogged. Contemporary with trough C206.	n/a	108	2	B. Mound 1
208	Fill	154	n/a	2	0.22	0.1	Basal fill of linear	Firm dark grey brown sandy silt. Occasional small stones. Basal fill of linear in cluster.	n/a	160	154	B. Mound 1
209	Cut	n/a	210	1.2	1.07	0.3	Cut of pit	Sub circular shape in plan with bowl profile. Sharp break of slope at top with steep sloping sides. Gradual break of slope at base with concave base. N-S orientation. Located centrally to N side of linear C328.	n/a	210	2	North side
210	Fill	209	n/a	1.2	1.07	0.3	Fill of pit	Friable grey brown silty clay. Moderate charcoal and small stones. Sole fill of pit C209.	n/a	1	209	North side

211	Cut	n/a	212	0.7	0.6	0.3	Cut of pit	Sub oval shape in plan with bowl profile. Sharp break of slope at top with sloping sides. Gradual break of slope at base with concave base. E-W orientation.	n/a	212	2	North side
212	Fill	211	n/a	0.7	0.6	0.3	Fill of pit	Firm mid grey silty clay. Moderate charcoal and small stones.	n/a	1	211	North side
213	Fill	183	n/a	4	3	0.4	Middle upper fill of well pit	Hard light grey gritty clay with frequent small stones. Similar to C185.	n/a	184	185	Water Management Area
214	Fill	183	n/a	2.4	2	1.5	Basal fill of well pit	Firm dark grey brown organic-rich clay. Frequent root material and occasional small stones.	TS#1-2, SS#18	185	183	Water Management Area
215	Fill	206	n/a	0.78	0.19	0.17	Upper fill of trough	Plastic orange grey clayey silt. Occasional small to large granite stones.	n/a	126	216	B. Mound 1
216	Fill	206	n/a	0.65	0.38	0.19	Upper fill of trough	Plastic mid grey brown clayey silt. Occasional small to large granite stones.	n/a	215	217	B. Mound 1
217	Fill	206	n/a	2.1	0.21	0.17	Middle fill of trough	Plastic dark grey-black charcoal-rich sandy silt. Moderate small to large heat affected granite. Possible burnt mound material.	n/a	216	219	B. Mound 1
218	Fill	206	n/a	1.17	0.19	0.27	Middle fill of trough	Plastic brown clayey silt. Occasional charcoal and frequent small to large heat affected granite. Possible burnt mound material.	n/a	219	221	B. Mound 1

219	Fill	206	n/a	1.02	0.18	0.12	Middle fill of trough	Plastic mid grey brown clayey silt. Occasional small to large granite stones and charcoal. Possible build up from water movement from well pit C126.	n/a	217	218	B. Mound 1
220	Fill	206	n/a	2.56	0.21	0.56	Basal fill of trough	Friable black charcoal-rich clayey silt with frequent heat affected granite stones. Located around the edges of the cut.	SS#16	221	206	B. Mound 1
221	Fill	206	n/a	0.96	0.21	0.04	Basal fill of trough	Plastic mid grey silty clay. Sterile fill. Concentrated in the centre of the trough C206. possible build up of natural siltation when left open.	n/a	218	220	B. Mound 1
222	Cut	n/a	223	2.7	1.6	0.42	Cut of pit	Sub oval shape in plan with bowl profile. Gradual break of slope at top with sloping sides. Gradual break of slope at base with concave base. NW-SE orientation.	n/a	223	2	North side
223	Fill	222	n/a	2.7	1.6	0.42	Fill of pit	Friable grey brown silty clay with moderate stone and charcoal. Sole fill of pit C222.	n/a	1	222	North side

224	Cut	n/a	225, 226	3.9	1.1-1.4	0.74-0.86	Cut of linear	Linear shape in plan with v-shape profile. Gradual break of slope at top with sloping sides becoming steep in parts. Gradual break of slope at base with rounded v-shape base. NE-SW orientation. Likely part of overflow management of well pit C120 into ditch C189. Cutting ditch C189.	n/a	225	192	Water Management Area
225	Fill	224	n/a	3.9	1.1	0.3	Basal fill of linear	Firm mid grey clay with moderate small to medium stones. Similar to C190.	n/a	226	224	Water Management Area
226	Fill	224	n/a	3.9	1.1	0.44	Upper fill of linear	Hard mixed yellow grey silty clay. Moderate medium to large stones. Likely redep natural.	n/a	230	225	Water Management Area
227	Fill	189	n/a	0.6	0.52	0.2	Slump within linear	Loose yellow and dark grey mix sandy silt. Moderate small stones. Slump of natural on S side of C189 in slot 2.	n/a	191	228	Water Management Area
228	Fill	189	n/a	0.6	0.58	0.12	Fill of linear	Firm red clay. Sterile fill. Possible related to recut C224.	n/a	227	190	Water Management Area
229	Fill	189	n/a	0.6	0.52	0.17	Slump within linear	Loose mixed yellow grey sandy silt. Moderate small stones. Slump of natural on S side of slot 2.	n/a	191	190	Water Management Area
230	Spread	n/a	n/a	17.9	1-1.5	0.12	Spread of material	Loose mid to dark brown clay. Similar to C238. Overlies C189 from slot 2 to slot 8. Associated with BM1.	n/a	1	192	Water Management Area

231	Cut	n/a	232	2.45	1.3	0.42	Cut of pit	Sub oval shape in plan with bowl profile. Gradual break of slope at top with gently sloping sides. Gradual break of slope at base with concave base. N-S orientation.	n/a	232	2	North side
232	Fill	231	n/a	2.45	1.3	0.42	Fill of pit	Friable grey brown sandy silt. Moderate stones and occasional charcoal. Surface flint.	n/a	1	231	North side
233	Cut	n/a	234, 235	1.2	0.8	0.35	Cut of informal trough	Sub oval shape in plan with bowl profile. Sharp break of slope at top with steep sloping sides. Sharp break of slope at base with flat base. E-W orientation. Possible informal trough located in BM3. Surrounded by metalled work surface.	n/a	234	238	B. Mound 2
234	Fill	233	n/a	1.1	0.7	0.22	Basal fill of trough	Friable light brown grey sandy clay. Moderate large heat affected stones and charcoal, occasional small heat affected stones. Stones within fill are heat affected unlike those of the work surface.	n/a	235	233	B. Mound 2
235	Fill	233	n/a	1.2	0.8	0.18	Upper fill of trough	Soft dark grey to black charcoal rich silty clay. Moderate medium busnt stones.	n/a	1	234	B. Mound 2

236	Cut	n/a	272, 273, 274	1.4	0.88	0.38	Cut of pit	Sub oval shape in plan with bowl profile. Sharp break of slope at top with steep sloping sides. Gradual break of slope at base with concave base. Truncated on S side by C189.	n/a	272	2	Water Management Area
237	Spread	n/a	n/a	5.5	5.2	0.06	Spread of material	Friable light grey yellow clayey sand. Occasional charcoal and frequent small to medium stones. Material that has settled over stones in work surface in BM3. Concentrated on west side of BM3.	n/a	238	388	B. Mound 2
238	Spread	n/a	n/a	6	5.5	0.12	Spread of material	Firm mid grey brown silty clay. Moderate small to medium stones and occasional charcoal. Water-laid layer over BM3.	Flint debitage	239	237	B. Mound 2
239	Spread	n/a	n/a	4.2	2.6	0.07	Spread of material	Firm brown grey silty clay. Occasional small stones and moderate charcoal.	n/a	1	238	B. Mound 2
240	Stake-hole	n/a	241	0.1	0.1	0.08	Stake-hole	Sub circular shape in plan with v-shape profile. Sharp break of slope at top with steep sloping sides. Gradual break of slope at base with pointed base. Located directly west of trough C233.	n/a	241	2	B. Mound 2
241	Fill	240	n/a	0.1	0.1	0.08	Fill of stake-hole	Firm brown grey silty clay with occasional charcoal. Similar to spread C238.	n/a	1	240	B. Mound 2

242	Cut	n/a	243, 244	1.6	0.93	0.4	Cut of pit	Sub oval shape in plan with bowl profile. Gradual break of slope at top with sloping sides. Sharp break of slope at base with sloping base. E-W Orientation. Cutting metalling C388.	n/a	243	207	B. Mound 2
243	Fill	242	n/a	0.93	0.8	0.2	Basal fill of pit	Loose mid grey coarse clayey sand. Frequent small stones.	n/a	244	242	B. Mound 2
244	Fill	242	n/a	0.9	0.4	0.28	Upper fill of pit	Firm mid brown grey sandy clay. Occasional small to medium stones.	n/a	197	244	B. Mound 2
245	Cut	n/a	246, 247, 248	1.3	1.1-1.55	0.3	Cut of pit	Sub oval shape in plan with semi ellipse profile. Gradual break of slope at top with gently sloping sides. Imperceptible break of slope at base with slightly concave base.	n/a	246	2	B. Mound 2
246	Fill	245	n/a	1.3	0.5	0.18	Basal fill of pit	Firm mid orange grey sandy clay. Moderate gravel inclusions. Possible slump on N side of feature.	n/a	247	245	B. Mound 2
247	Fill	245	n/a	1.3	0.76	0.15	Middle fill of pit	Firm mid brown grey sandy clay . Frequent small to medium stones and moderate gravel.	n/a	248	246	B. Mound 2
248	Spread	n/a	n/a	1.4	1.3	0.14	Spread of material	Firm grey brown silty clay. Moderate small to medium stone. Liekly same as C230 and C238.	n/a	1	247	B. Mound 2
249	Cut	n/a	250	0.9	0.4	0.1	Furrow	Cut of Agri furrow				B. Mound 2
250	Fill	249	n/a	0.9	0.4	0.1	Fill of furrow	Fill of furrow C249.				B. Mound 2

251	Cut	n/a	175	1.3	0.66	0.16	Cut of pit	Sub rectangular shape in plan with sub rectangular profile. Sharp break of slope at top with near vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at base with flat base. E-W orientation. Possible informal trough located in BM2 over lareger trough C156. Cuts C156, C157, and C173. Cut by C197. Latest feature in cluster.	n/a	175	174	B. Mound 1
252	Cut	n/a	253	0.34	0.34	0.2	Cut of pit	Sub circular shape in plan with u-shape profile. Sharp break of slope at top with steep sloping sides. Gradual break of slope at base with concave base. Cut by C197.	n/a	253	2	B. Mound 1
253	Fill	252	n/a	0.34	0.34	0.2	Fill of pit	Firm dark grey to black coarse sandy clay. Frequent small stones.	n/a	108	252	B. Mound 1
254	Cut	n/a	255, 256, 257	0.31	0.16	0.6	Cut of posthole	Sub oval shape in plan with u-shape profile. Sharp break of slope at top with near vertical sides. Gradual break of slope at base with flat base. Timber found in base was burnt. Likely remains of post.	TS#3	255	2	B. Mound 1

255	Fill	254	n/a	0.23	0.15	0.43	Central fill of posthole	Loose dark grey brown organic-rich clay. Moderate wood inclusions. Possibly comprised of decayed wood that represents remains of post.	TS#3	256	254	B. Mound 1
256	Fill	254	n/a	0.31	0.08	0.36	Fill of posthole	Loose light grey clayey sand. Occasional small stones. Packing material for post.	n/a	257	255	B. Mound 1
257	Fill	254	n/a	0.31	0.16	0.15	Fill of posthole	Firm mid grey sandy clay. Occasional small stones. Top fill that seals posthole. Under burnt mound material C108.	n/a	108	256	B. Mound 1
258	Cut	n/a	259	0.17	0.12	0.25	Cut of posthole	Sub circular shape in plan with u-shape profile. Sharp break of slope at top with near vertical sides. Sharp break of slope at base with slightly concave base. NW-SE orientation. Cutting trough C206.	n/a	259	206	B. Mound 1
259	Fill	258	n/a	0.17	0.12	0.25	Fill of posthole	Plastic black clayey silt with occasional charcoal and burnt stone fragments.	n/a	220	258	B. Mound 1

260	Stake-hole	n/a	n/a	0.09	0.09	0.08	Stake-hole	Sub circular shape in plan with v-shape profile. Sharp break of slope at top with near vertical sides. Sharp break of slope at base with pointed base. N-S orientation. Cut through trough C206 in NW corner. Fill was a plastic mid grey silty clay with occasional charcoal and burnt stone fragments.	n/a	220	206	B. Mound 1
261	Cut	n/a	262	0.13	0.13	0.24	Cut of posthole	Sub circular shape in plan with u-shape profile. Sharp break of slope at top with near vertical sides. Sharp break of slope at base with concave base. E-W orientation. Located in the SW corner of c206. Most westerly of 2 post-holes located here	n/a	262	206	B. Mound 1
262	Fill	261	n/a	0.13	0.13	0.24	Fill of posthole	Plastic dark grey black clayey silt. Occasional charcoal and small stones. Sole fill of C261.	n/a	220	261	B. Mound 1

263	Cut	n/a	264	0.13	0.12	0.2	Cut of posthole	Sub circular shape in plan with u-shape profile. Sharp break of slope at top with near vertical sides. Sharp break of slope at base with concave base. N-S orientation. Located in the SW corner of c206. It's the southern most of the 2 postholes located here	n/a	264	206	B. Mound 1
264	Fill	263	n/a	0.13	0.12	0.2	Fill of posthole	Plastic dark grey black clayey silt. Occasional charcoal and small stones. Sole fill of C263.	n/a	220	263	B. Mound 1
265	Cut	n/a	266, 267	1.1	0.9	0.15	Cut of pit	Sub oval shape in plan with bowl profile. Gradual break of slope at top with gently sloping sides. Imperceptible break of slope at base with concave base. SE-NW orientation.	n/a	266	2	B. Mound 1
266	Fill	265	n/a	1.1	0.9	0.1	Basal fill of pit	Firm brown grey coarse sandy clay. Occasional small stones. Possibly natural siltation.	n/a	267	265	B. Mound 1
267	Fill	265	n/a	1.1	0.9	0.15	Upper fill of pit	Firm dark grey coarse sandy clay with moderate charcoal and occasional small stones.	n/a	108	266	B. Mound 1

268	Stake-hole	n/a	n/a	0.1	0.07	0.13	Stake-hole	Sub circular shape in plan with u-shape profile. Sharp break of slope at top with near vertical sides. Sharp break of slope at base and concave base. NE-SW orientation. Stake-hole in the SE corner of c206. Filled by plastic grey clayey silt.	n/a	220	206	B. Mound 1
269	Stake-hole	n/a	n/a	0.1	0.08	0.1	Stake-hole	Sub circular shape in plan with u-shape profile. Sharp break of slope at top with near vertical sides. Sharp break of slope at base with concave base. E-W orientation. This is a stake-hole in the SE corner of c206. This is the 2nd of 2 stake-holes in that area	n/a	220	206	B. Mound 1
270	Cut	n/a	288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 294, 308, 309	3.21	2.79	1.49	Cut of well pit	Sub circular shape in plan with conical shape in profile. Gradual break of slope at top with steep sloping sides. Gradual break of slope at base with concave base. NE-SW orientation. Cut of well pit within BM3	n/a	288	2	B. Mound 2

271	Cut	n/a	279, 280	1	0.9	0.4	Cut of pit	Sub circular shape in plan with bowl profile. Sharp break of slope at top with sloping sides. Imperceptible break of slope at base with concave base. N-S orientation. Cut of pit in Q4 of BM3 to e of C270. Cutting C299.	PH ceramic	279	302	B. Mound 2
272	Fill	236	n/a	1	0.64	0.14	Basal fill of pit	Light grey soft gravelly clay with occasional granite stones.	n/a	273	236	B. Mound 2
273	Fill	236	n/a	1.1	0.53	0.3	Middle fill of pit	Friable mixed yellow grey clayey sand with frequent stones. Redeposit natural.	n/a	274	272	B. Mound 2
274	Fill	236	n/a	1.4	0.68	0.13	Upper fill of pit	Soft mid grey gritty silt with frequent stones.	n/a	189	273	B. Mound 2
275	Cut	n/a	276, 277	1.9	1.9	0.48	Cut of pit	Sub circular shape in plan with bowl profile. Sharp break of slope at top to west becoming gradual to east, with sloping sides. Gradual break of slope at base with concave base. Cut of pit in BM3 Q4 north of C.270. Metalling present at N side suggests access. Natural clay at base.	n/a	276	2	B. Mound 2
276	Fill	275	n/a	1.35	1.5	0.13	Basal fill of pit	Friable mid brown yellow. Frequent medium to large stones.	n/a	277	275	B. Mound 2
277	Fill	275	n/a	1.74	1.9	0.35	Upper fill of pit	Friable mid brown grey silty clay. Frequent medium to large stones.	n/a	298	276	B. Mound 2

278	Fill	287	n/a	1.05	0.95	0.4	Fill of pit	Firm grey brown silty sand with moderate stone and occasional charcoal.	n/a	108	287	B. Mound 1
279	Fill	271	n/a	1	0.9	0.4	Basal fill of pit	Firm black charcoal-rich gritty clay with occasional small stones.	PH ceramic	280	271	B. Mound 2
280	Fill	271	n/a	1	0.9	0.2	Upper fill of pit	Firm dark grey slity clay with frequent medium stones.	n/a	1	279	B. Mound 2
281	Cut	n/a	282	6.7	0.2-0.4	0.15	Cut of furrow	E/W furrow starting in BM2 continues east through BM3. U-shaped profile, concave sides and base, linear in plan	n/a	282	238	B. Mound 2 & 3
282	Fill	281	n/a	6.7	0.2-0.4	0.15	Fill of furrow	Sole fill of furrrow C281. Topsoil-like fill	n/a	1	281	B. Mound 2 & 3
283	Cut	n/a	284, 285	0.63	0.6	0.4	Cut of posthole	Sub circular shape in plan with u-shape profile. Sharp break of slope at top with near vertical sides. Sharp break of slope at base with flat base. E-W orientation. Located on S side of ditch C189.	n/a	284	2	B. Mound 1
284	Fill	283	n/a	0.63	0.6	0.2	Fill of posthole	Firm grey sandy silt with occasional small stones. Basal fill of posthole.	n/a	285	283	B. Mound 1
285	Fill	283	n/a	0.63	0.6	0.2	Fill of posthole	Firm brown silty clay with occasional small stones.	n/a	286	284	B. Mound 1
286	Spread	n/a	n/a	3.1	2.3	0.13	Spread of material	Friable black charcoal-rich coarse silty sand with frequent stone inclusions. Likely burnt mound material.	n/a	281	285	B. Mound 1

287	Cut	n/a	278	1.05	0.95	0.35	Cut of pit	Sub circular shape in plan with gradual break of slope at top with gently sloping sides. Gradual break of slope at base with concave base. E-W orientation. Shallow pit within BM2.	n/a	278	2	B. Mound 1
288	Fill	270	n/a	0.83	1.17	0.06	Basal fill of well pit	Firm black gritty clay with frequent small stones. Basal fill of well pit located in BM3	SS#21	308	270	B. Mound 2
289	Fill	270	n/a	3.28	2.66	0.18	Middle fill of well pit	Firm mid grey brown silty clay with frequent small stones. Fill on S side of well pit.	n/a	291	294	B. Mound 2
290	Fill	270	n/a	1.62	1.82	0.2	Middle fill of well pit	Firm mixed dark and light grey sandy clay with frequent small stones.	n/a	292	291	B. Mound 2
291	Fill	270	n/a	1.36	1.21	0.16	Middle fill of well pit	Firm yellow light grey silty clay. Frequent small stones.	n/a	291	289	B. Mound 2
292	Fill	270	n/a	3.2	2.7	0.17	Upper fill of well pit	Friable black charcoal rich sandy clay with frequent small stones. Possibly related to burnt mound material.	n/a	293	290	B. Mound 2
293	Fill	270	n/a	1.52	1.54	0.12	Uppermost fill of well pit	Firm mixed grey yellow silty clay with frequent small stones. Similar to C290 possible redep natural wash.	n/a	297	292	B. Mound 2
294	Fill	270	n/a	1.8	1.02	0.18	Fill of well pit	Friable black charcoal-rich coarse clayey sand. Isolated fill at northern side of C270.	n/a	289	288	B. Mound 2

295	Cut	n/a	296	0.32	0.28	0.24	Cut of posthole	Sub oval shape in plan with u-shape profile. Gradual break of slope at top to SW becoming sharp to NE with steep sloping sides. Sharp break of slope at base with concave base. NE-SW orientation. Located to the N of trough C206.	n/a	296	2	B. Mound 1
296	Fill	295	n/a	0.32	0.28	0.24	Fill of posthole	Friable charcoal-rich dark grey to black clayey silt. Moderate burnt granite fragments. Contained possible packing stones.	n/a	108	295	B. Mound 1
297	Spread	n/a	n/a	11.4	8.36	0.07	Spread of material	Dark grey black charcoal rich silty clay spread within BM3, concentrated in Q3/Q4 and extending east.	n/a	238, 275	298, 293	B. Mound 2
298	Spread	n/a	n/a	7.6	8.3	0.08	Spread of material	Light grey sandy clay spread settled over stones/in depressions east of BM3, underlying black layer C297.	n/a	297	2	B. Mound 2
299	Cut	n/a	300, 301, 302	2.5	0.8	0.4	Cut of linear pit	Linear shape in plan with u-shape profile. Sharp break of slope at top with steep sloping sides. Imperceptible break of slope at base with u-shape base. NW-SE orientation. Cutting C303 and cut by C271. Possible waste pit.	n/a	300	305	B. Mound 2
300	Fill	299	n/a	2.5	0.8	0.4	Fill of linear pit	Firm dark grey gritty clay. Frequent Small stones. Basal fill of c299	n/a	301	299	B. Mound 2

301	Fill	299	n/a	2.5	0.8	0.3	Fill of linear pit	Friable black charcoal -rich gritty clay. Middle fill of C299	n/a	302	300	B. Mound 2
302	Fill	299	n/a	2.5	0.8	0.1	Fill of liner pit	Firm brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal and moderate small stones. Top fill of linear pit. Spreads outside of SE side of pit.	n/a	271	301	B. Mound 2
303	Cut	n/a	304, 305	1.2	0.85	0.6	Cut of pit	Sub circular shape in plan with bowl profile. Sharp break of slope at top with steep sloping sides. Imperceptible break of slope at base with concave base. N-S orientation. Earliest of three intercutting features on N side of ditch. Cut by C299.	n/a	304	2	B. Mound 2
304	Fill	303	n/a	0.8	0.7	0.2	Basal fill of pit	Firm light yellow brown clayey sand. Moderate small stones.	n/a	305	303	B. Mound 2
305	Fill	303	n/a	1.2	0.85	0.4	Upper fill of pit	Firm dark grey with brown mottle sandy clay. Occasional charcoal flecking.	n/a	299	304	B. Mound 2
306	Fill	189	n/a	0.5	0.48	0.12	Fill of linear	Firm mixed yellow compact silty clay with moderate small stones. Slump redeposit within east facing section of ditch slot 5.	n/a	191	190	Multiple

307	Fill	189	n/a	0.54	0.4	0.24-0.3	Fill of linear	Firm red and grey clay. Present only in west facing section of C189 slot 5. Represents change in basal fill from C190. Possibly from interaction with BM3 to north.	n/a	191	190	Multiple
308	Fill	270	n/a	1.2	1.4	0.49	Fill of well pit	Friable organic rich black silt. Present in centre of well pit.	SS#20	289	309	B. Mound 2
309	Fill	270	n/a	1.9	1.4	0.45	Fill of well pit	Friable yellow grey clayey sand. Redep natural on N side of cut.	n/a	309	270	B. Mound 2
310	Fill	189	n/a	4	0.28	0.17	Fill of linear	Loose yellow brown silty sand. Basal fill of ditch C189 in slot 7 west and slot 8 eastern end.	n/a	311, 312	189	Multiple
311	Fill	189	n/a	3.9	0.4	0.19	Fill of linear	Loose mid to dark grey silty clay. Only present in slot 8. Change possibly due to interaction with material in B. Mound 3.	n/a	312	310	Multiple
312	Fill	189	n/a	4	0.94	0.3	Fill of linear	Hard dark brown grey silty clay with frequent iron panning. Only present in slot 7 and 8.	n/a	313	311, 310	Multiple
313	Fill	189	n/a	4	0.66	0.19	Fill of linear	Loose light to mid grey sandy silt. Frequent iron panning and medium to large stones.	n/a	230	191, 312	Multiple

314	Cut	n/a	315, 316	1.36	0.95	0.27	Cut of pit	Sub oval shape in plan with sharp break of slope at top with steep sloping sides. Imperceptible break of slope at base with concave base. E-W orientation.	n/a	315	2	East end
315	Fill	314	n/a	1.24	0.95	0.15	Basal fill of pit	Firm light grey brown clayey silt. Moderate medium stones and occasional charcoal.	n/a	316	314	East end
316	Fill	314	n/a	1.36	0.95	0.13	Upper fill of pit	Friable black charcoal-rich gritty clay. Similar to other charcoal -rich material in immediate area.	n/a	1	315	East end
317	Cut	n/a	318, 319	1.1	1.02	0.4	Cut of pit	Sub circular shape in plan with sub rectangular profile. Sharp break of slope at top with near vertical sides. Sharp break of slope at base with flat base. N-S orientation.	n/a	318	2	East end
318	Fill	317	n/a	1.1	1.02	0.26	Basal fill of pit	Firm light grey brown silty clay. Frequent large stones and occasional charcoal flecking.	n/a	319	317	East end
319	Fill	317	n/a	1.1	1.02	0.14	Upper fill of pit	Friable black charcoal-rich gritty clay. Similar to other charcoal -rich material in immediate area.	n/a	1	318	East end
320	Other							VOID				
321	Spread	n/a	n/a	<3	<2	0.08	Spread of material	Friable light grey gritty silt with occasional stones. Similar to 333/337. Cut by C326.	n/a	322	2	B. Mound 1

322	Spread	n/a	n/a	<3	1.22	0.06	Spread of material	Friable light grey brown gritty silt.	n/a	323	321	B. Mound 1
323	Spread	n/a	n/a	<3	<1.5	0.1	Spread of material	Friable dark grey gritty sand with moderate burnt stones.	n/a	324	322	B. Mound 3
324	Spread	n/a	n/a	<2	<1.4	0.14	Spread of material	Friable black charcoal-rich coarse silty sand. Frequent burnt stone most heat affected. Burnt mound material.	n/a	281	323	B. Mound 3
325	Spread	n/a	n/a				Spread of material	Same as C324	n/a			B. Mound 1
326	Cut	n/a	327	2.03	0.35	0.17	Cut of linear	Linear shape in plan with shallow bowl profile. Gradual break of slope at top with gently sloping sides. Imperceptible break of slope at base with flat base. Cutting C350. E-W orientation.	n/a	327	351	B. Mound 1
327	Fill	326	n/a	2.03	0.35	0.17	Fill of linear	Friable dark grey silty sand with frequent stone inclusions and occasional charcoal. Burnt mound material.	n/a	328,342	326	B. Mound 3
328	Cut	n/a	329, 330, 331,	81.7	0.7-1.1	0.5	Cut of ditch	Cut of ditch related to c189 ditch which both terminate in slot 8. C328 continues East	n/a	329	360	Multiple
329	Fill	328	n/a	15.3	0.24	0.08	Basal fill of ditch	Black friable gritty clay with occasional stones at base.	n/a	330	328	B. Mound 3
330	Fill	328	n/a	10.1	0.56	0.12	Middle fill of ditch	Firm dark grey to black silty sand.	n/a	331	329	B. Mound 3
331	Fill	328	n/a	35.7	0.94	0.24	Upper fill of ditch	Soft grey silty sand with occasional small stones. Possibly water-laid deposit.	n/a	349	330	B. Mound 3

332	Spread	n/a	n/a	3.8	1.2	0.1	Spread of material	Friable yellow grey coarse silty sand. Spread of upcast material along north edge of ditch C328 present in slot 8	n/a	334	2	B. Mound 3
333	Spread	n/a	n/a	6.2	2.7	0.04	Spread of material	Friable light grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks. Initial water-laid layer below burnt mound material. Starts slot 8 continues east.	n/a	334	2	B. Mound 3
334	Spread	n/a	n/a	11.9	6.3	0.09	Spread of material	Friable black charcoal-rich coarse silty sand. Frequent burnt stone most heat affected. Burnt mound material. Very similar to C324. Located on N side of linear C328.	n/a	335	333	B. Mound 3
335	Spread	n/a	n/a	3.38	0.57	0.04	Spread of material	Friable grey sandy silt. Likely water-laid deposit that filled a shallow hollow. Starting midway through slot 8 continuing through slot 9	n/a	248	334	B. Mound 3
336	Spread	n/a	n/a	5.1	1.6	0.1	Spread of material	Friable dark grey silty sand with frequent charcoal and burnt stone. Likely spread of burnt mound material in south of slot 8 asc with bm2.	n/a	189	2	B. Mound 1
337	Spread	n/a	n/a	6.2	2.7	0.04	Spread of material	Spread of light grey water-laid material in central slot 7/8 extending east in B. Mound 3, underlying C297, Same as C333	n/a	297	2	B. Mound 2

338	Spread	n/a	n/a	3.6	0.93	0.08	Spread of material	Firm grey brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal and moderate small stones. Spread of mixed water-laid and BM material in central slot baulk 6/7 + baulk 7/8 overlying C299 and C337. Ends mid way through slot 8 continuing westward. Appears between BM2 and BM3 but doesn't appear to be part of the body of either.	n/a	280	337	B. Mound 2
339	Cut	n/a	340	6	0.55	0.31	Cut of linear	Linear shape in plan with v-shape profile. Gradual break of slope at top with steep sloping sides. Gradual break of slope at base with v-shape base. NNW-SSE orientation. Cut by C328, possibly contemporary as overflow ditch for C328.	n/a	340	2	B. Mound 3
340	Fill	339	n/a	6	0.55	0.31	Fill of linear	Plastic mottled grey sandy clay and red brown clay redeposit. Frequent medium to large stones. No indication if these were linings.	n/a	328	339	B. Mound 3

341	Spread	n/a	n/a	1.8	1.2	0.06	Spread of material	Firm black brown silty clay with charcoal and burnt stone. Isolated spread within southern end of slot 13. Likely related to burnt mound material washed down hill from burnt mounds.	n/a	1	2	East end
342	Cut	n/a	353, 354, 355, 356	1.82	1.4	1.1	Cut of well pit	Sub circular shape in plan with conical profile. Gradual break of slope at top with steep sloping sides. Gradual break of slope at base with concave base. NE-SW orientation. Well pit located on south side of ditch C328. Filling with water from base.	n/a	352	2	B. Mound 3
343	Cut	n/a	344, 345, 346, 347, 363	1.6	1.1	0.82	Cut of well pit	Sub oval shape in plan with u-shaped stepped profile. Sharp break of slope at top with steep sloping sides to S and stepped to N. Gradual break of slope at base with concave base. N-S orientation. Part of cluster of pits on N side of ditch C328. Heavily waterlogged fills. Filling with water from base.	n/a	344	2	B. Mound 3
344	Fill	343	n/a	0.74	0.62	0.34	Basal fill of pit	Friable charcoal-rich black clayey silt. Moderate burnt granite fragments.	SS#24	345	343	B. Mound 3

345	Fill	343	n/a	1.44	0.27	0.2	Fill of pit	Friable mid grey clayey silt. Frequent small granite fragments. Slump fill at west edge.	n/a	346	344	B. Mound 3
346	Fill	343	n/a	1.36	0.89	0.56	Fill of pit	Friable charcoal-rich black clayey silt. Moderate burnt granite fragments.	n/a	363	345	B. Mound 3
347	Fill	343	n/a	0.72	0.38	0.19	Fill of pit	Plastic dark grey clayey silt. Frequent charcoal fragments and moderate small to medium stones. Slump fill on east edge.	n/a	346	344	B. Mound 3
348	Fill	328	n/a	29.3	0.22	0.06	Fill of linear	Dark grey clayey silt with moderate stone inclusions. Basal fill of linear C328 from west end to slot 14.	n/a	329		B. Mound 3
349	Spread	n/a	n/a	4.84	0.8	0.2	Spread of material	Friable yellow brown clayey sand with some stone inclusions. Spread of material over uppermost fill of 328 in slot 8&9.	n/a	281	331	B. Mound 3
350	Cut	n/a	351	0.85	0.72	0.2	Cut of pit	Sub oval shape in plan with bowl profile. Gradual break of slope at top with sloping sides. Gradual break of slope at base with concave base. E-W orientation. Cut of small pit between 342 and 328 in slot9. Cut by C326.	n/a	351	2	B. Mound 3
351	Fill	350	n/a	0.85	0.72	0.2	Fill of pit	Friable light grey clayey sand moderate stone inclusions, some burnt, and occasional charcoal.	n/a	326	350	B. Mound 3

352	Fill	342	n/a	1.8	2	1.1	Basal fill of well pit	Plastic blue grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal and moderate stone.	SS#23	353	342	B. Mound 3
353	Fill	342	n/a	1.1	1.06	0.22	Lower fill of well pit	Friable dark blue grey silty sand. Frequent stone and charcoal and occasional animal bone.	n/a	354	352	B. Mound 3
354	Fill	342	n/a	1.59	1.17	0.32	Middle fill of well pit	Black soft silt with frequent grit and degraded granite, moderate stones and charcoal.	n/a	355	353	B. Mound 3
355	Fill	342	n/a	1.48	1.39	0.29	Upper fill of well pit	Firm dark grey coarse sandy silt. Frequent burnt stone and occasional charcoal. Likely related to burnt mound material in B. Mound 3.	n/a	356	354	B. Mound 3
356	Fill	342	n/a	1.84	1.24	0.24	Upper fill of well pit	Friable grey brown coarse sandy silt with moderate small stones, some burnt and occ charcoal.	n/a	281	355	B. Mound 3
357	Cut	n/a	n/a					Modern field drain north of c328				Multiple
358	Cut	n/a	359	0.66	0.57	0.11	Cut of pit	Sub circular shape in plan with u-shape profile. Sharp break of slope at top with near vertical sides. Gradual break fo slope at base with flat base. N-S orientation.	n/a	359	2	B. Mound 3
359	Fill	358	n/a	0.66	0.57	0.11	Fill of pit	Firm grey sandy clay with frequent small stones.	n/a	281	358	B. Mound 3

360	Cut	n/a	364, 365, 366, 367	2.2	1.54	0.64	Cut of trough	Sub rectangular shape in plan with irregular bowl profile. Sharp break of slope at top and gradual to the S. Steep sloping sides, gently sloping to S. Sharp break of slope at base, gradual to S with flat base. Change to cut on S side suggests possible access point. Feature also filled with water from base. Cut by c343	n/a	366, 367	2	B. Mound 3
361	Cut	n/a	379, 380, 381	1.6	2.4	0.45	Cut of pit	Sub oval shape in plan with shallow bowl profile. Gradual break of slope at top with gently sloping sides. Imperceptible break of slope at base with slightly concave base. E-W orientation. Associated with trough C362 located to E. Pit is earlier than trough.	SS#26	362	2	B. Mound 3
362	Cut	n/a	382, 383, 384, 385	1.5	1.8	0.6	Cut of trough	Subcircular shape in plan with subrectangular profile. Sharp break of slope at top with near vertical sides. Sharp break of slope at base with flat base. E-W orientation. Early trough in B. Mound 3. Likely contemporary with pit C361. Feature filled naturally from base.	SS#25	382	2	B. Mound 3

363	Fill	343	n/a	1.6	1.1	0.48	Upper fill of well pit	Mid grey upper fill of c343 slot 10	n/a	281	346	B. Mound 3
364	Fill	360	n/a	1.54	1.5	0.2	Upper fill of trough	Plastic light red brown clay. Moderate small stones. Top fill of pit.	n/a	347	365	B. Mound 3
365	Fill	360	n/a	1.74	1.36	0.16	Middle fill of trough	Friable dark brown sandy clay with occasional small stones.	n/a	364	366	B. Mound 3
366	Fill	360	n/a	2.04	1.36	0.24	Basal fill of trough	Friable dark grey clayey silt with medium to large granite stones.	n/a	365	367	B. Mound 3
367	Fill	360	n/a	0.82	0.58	0.46	Fill of trough	Friable mid brown clay with small stones. Slump of material on west side of cut.	n/a	366	360	B. Mound 3
368	Surface	n/a	n/a	40.6	2.4-4.5	0.1	Trackway	Linear surface comprised of small sub rounded stones pressed into the natural subsoil. Metalled surface in SE corner of site. Trackway, post med	Iron, Copper alloy objects.	369	2	East end
369	Spread	n/a	n/a	40.6	2.4-4.6	0.04-0.15	Spread of material	Spread of material over surface 368	n/a	1	368/370	East end
370	Cut	n/a	369	39.38	1.19-1.38	0.08-0.23	Cut of linear	Linear shape in plan with shallow u-shape profile. Gradual break of slope at top with concave sides, steep section on the west side at the southern limit of excavation. Imperceptible break of slope at base with shallow concave base. Linear at west side of surface 368	n/a	369	2	East end

371	Cut	n/a	372, 373	2.2	1.04	0.48	Cut of pit	Sub oval shape in plan with bowl profile. Sharp break of slope at top with steep sloping to concave sides. Gradual break of slope at base with concave base. E-W orientation. Cut of earliest pit in cluster of pits. Truncated by C374 on S side.	SS#27	372	2	B. Mound 3
372	Fill	371	n/a	2.2	0.69	0.2	Basal fill of pit	Firm yellow brown with grey mottle sandy clay. Basal redeposit natural.	n/a	373	371	B. Mound 3
373	Fill	371	n/a	1.68	0.42	0.14	Upper fill of pit	Friable charcoal-rich black clayey silt. Moderate burnt granite fragments.	SS#27	374	372	B. Mound 3
374	Cut	n/a	375, 376, 377, 378	1.95	0.76	0.34	Cut of pit	Sub oval shape in plan with u-shape profile. Sharp break of slope at top with steep sloping sides. Gradual break of slope at base with concave base. E-W orientation. Cut by stone drain C357. Cutting earlier pit C371.	n/a	375	373	B. Mound 3
375	Fill	374	n/a	0.94	0.44	0.14	Fill of pit	Firm light mixed yellow brown sandy clay with occasional small stones.	n/a	376	374	B. Mound 3
376	Fill	374	n/a	1.9	0.89	0.17	Basal fill of pit	Friable mid grey brown sandy clay. Occasional small stones.	n/a	377	375	B. Mound 3
377	Fill	374	n/a	1.54	0.55	0.11	Middle fill of pit	Friable mid yellow brown silty clay. Occasional small stones.	n/a	378	376	B. Mound 3

378	Fill	374	n/a	0.98	0.34	0.11	Upper fill of pit	Friable black charcoal-rich silty clay with occasional burnt fragmanets.	n/a	349	377	B. Mound 3
379	Fill	361	n/a	1.6	2.4	0.3	Basal fill of pit	Friable mid black brown slity sand. Occasional charcoal and small stones.	SS#25	380	361	B. Mound 3
380	Fill	361	n/a	1.6	2.4	0.3	Middle fill of pit	Friable grey brown silty sand with occasional stones. Possible natural siltation layer from feature being left open.	n/a	381	379	B. Mound 3
381	Fill	361	n/a	1.6	2.4	0.3	Upper fill of pit	Firm black brown silty sand with frequernt stone and charcoal.	n/a	1	380	B. Mound 3
382	Fill	362	n/a	1.5	1.8	0.12	Basal fill of pit	Firm grey brown silty clay with moderate small stones and medium burnt granite.	SS#26	383	362	B. Mound 3
383	Fill	362	n/a	1.5	1.8	0.6	Middle fill of pit	Firm orange brown silty clay filled with frequent large burnt stones. Likely related to adjacent trough C361.	n/a	384	382	B. Mound 3
384	Fill	362	n/a	1.5	1.8	0.6	Upper fill of pit	Friable black charcoal-rich silty sand. Occasional small stones. Likely associated with adjacent trough C261.	n/a	385	383	B. Mound 3
385	Fill	362	n/a	1.5	1.8	0.6	Uppermost fill of pit	Firm dark grey brown silty sand with frequent charcoal and occasional small stones. Beneath spread of material in Slot 9.	n/a	349	384	B. Mound 3
386	fill	328	n/a	~3	0.2	0.16	Slump within linear	Grey brown soft clayey silt with occasional small stone inclusions.	n/a	348	328	B. Mound 2

387	fill	328	n/a	52.1	0.5-1.1	0.113-0.25	Fill of linear	Friable yellow grey mottled silty coarse sand with moderate stone inclusions.	n/a	331	348	B. Mound 2
388	Metalling	n/a	n/a	9.4	7.7	0.13	Metalled surface	Mettalled work surface comprised of layers of medium sub rounded granite stones placed into the natural in multiple events.	n/a	298	2	B. Mound 2
389	Metalling	n/a	n/a	6.4	2.2	0.13	Metalled surface	Mettalled work surface comprised of layers of medium sub rounded granite stones placed into the natural in multiple events. More sparse in places due to loss of material. Not as deep as C388.	n/a	1	2	NW Corner
390	Fill	328	n/a	43.35	0.9	0.17	Middle fill of linear	Soft mid grey silty clay. Present in Slot 14 and contiues east.	n/a	331	393	Multiple
391	Fill	328	n/a	0.45	0.13	0.16	Slump within linear	Firm mottled red and grey clay. Likely slump of material from edge of ditch.	n/a	348	328	Multiple
392	Fill	328	n/a	3.4	0.39	0.08	Fill of linear	Soft red clay with no inclusions. Likely a water-laid deposit of natural clay material from the surrounding area.	n/a	387	348	Multiple
393	Fill	328	n/a	47.8	0.69	0.16	Fill of linear	Soft brown grey silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions. Continues to the east from Slot 14.	n/a	390	348	Multiple

394	Spread	n/a	n/a	5.9	3.2	0.1	Spread of material	Friable black charcoal-rich coarse silty sand with moderate small stone fragments most heat affected.	n/a	1	316	B. Mound 3
395	Cut	n/a	n/a	>80	2.91	1.1	Cut of ditch	Large post-med ditch	Post-med ceramic, iron and glass	1	2	East end
396	Spread	n/a	n/a	3.77	1.19	0.31	Spread	Hard yellow grey gritty silty sand with moderate granite stone inclusions. Likely upcast material associated with well pit C120.	n/a	1	120	Water Management Area
397	Cut	n/a	n/a	63.3	0.4	n/a	Modern stone drain	Stone drain cutting C140	n/a	1	2	B. Mound 1

Appendix B Finds Register

ExcavNo	SiteNo	ContextNo	ItemNo	FullName	Material	Description
2024E0678:001:001	24E0678	1	1	Prehistoric Pottery - Unidentified	Ceramic	Unidentified prehistoric ceramic. Two horizontal grooves on
2024E0678:001:002	24E0678	1	2	Iron Nail	Iron	Large iron nail, curved. Head missing.
2024E0678:001:003	24E0678	1	3	Iron Nail	Iron	Large iron nail, bent at end.
2024E0678:001:004	24E0678	1	4	Iron Nail	Iron	Large iron nail, circular head, broken at base.
2024E0678:001:005	24E0678	1	5	Iron Nail	Iron	Large iron nail, intact. Circular head. Handmade.
2024E0678:001:006	24E0678	1	6	Iron Nail	Iron	Large iron nail, head missing.
2024E0678:001:007	24E0678	1	7	Iron Nail	Iron	Iron nail, rectangular head - intact.
2024E0678:001:008	24E0678	1	8	Iron Nail	Iron	Iron nail, intact. High adhesion during corrosion so head shape not discernable.
2024E0678:001:009	24E0678	1	9	Iron Nail	Iron	Iron nail, head and base missing.
2024E0678:001:010	24E0678	1	10	Iron Nail	Iron	Iron nail, 'T' shaped head, base flat - possibly broken.
2024E0678:001:011	24E0678	1	11	Iron Nail	Iron	Iron nail, squared base - possibly broken. Head not intact.
2024E0678:001:012	24E0678	1	12	Iron Nail	Iron	Iron nail, appears to be intact. Modern. Slightly curved.
2024E0678:001:013	24E0678	1	13	Iron Nail	Iron	Iron nail - intact. Modern.
2024E0678:001:014	24E0678	1	14	Iron Nail	Iron	Large iron nail - head broken due to corrosion. In two parts.
2024E0678:001:015	24E0678	1	15	Iron Nail	Iron	Iron nail - body fragment.
2024E0678:001:016	24E0678	1	16	Iron Nail	Iron	Iron nail, rectangular head. Base appears to be broken.
2024E0678:001:017	24E0678	1	17	Iron Nail	Iron	Small iron nail. High corrosion.
2024E0678:001:018	24E0678	1	18	Iron Nail	Iron	Iron nail fragment.
2024E0678:001:019	24E0678	1	19	Iron Nail	Iron	Iron nail, beant.
2024E0678:001:020	24E0678	1	20	Iron Nail	Iron	Iron nail, broken at base. Circular head.
2024E0678:001:021	24E0678	1	21	Iron Link	Iron	Iron link.
2024E0678:001:022	24E0678	1	22	Copper Alloy Button	Copper Alloy	Copper alloy button, intact. Surface corroded. Fitting on backplate intact.
2024E0678:001:023	24E0678	1	23	Copper Alloy Disc with Square Perforation	Copper Alloy	Copper alloy disc with squared perforation in the center. Highly corroded on both sides.
2024E0678:001:024	24E0678	1	24	Iron Nail	Iron	Iron nail - high corrosion. In two parts. Appears to be intact.
2024E0678:001:025	24E0678	1	25	Iron Nail	Iron	Iron nail - high corrosion. Appears to have leaf-shaped head.
2024E0678:001:026	24E0678	1	26	Large Iron Nail	Iron	Large iron nail - intact. Rectangular head. Base intact.
2024E0678:001:027	24E0678	1	27	Strip of Iron	Iron	Strip of iron - rectangular in shape then flares out to semi circular shape on one end with a slight circular depression on the surface. Break present on other end.
2024E0678:001:028	24E0678	1	28	Cast Iron Cauldron Rim Sherd	Iron	Rim sherd of cast iron cauldron.

2024E0678:001:029	24E0678	1	29	Iron Object	Iron	Iron object, possible lid. Similar in shape to a ploughshare but iron too thin. Crack appears half way on surface but two sides still together.
2024E0678:001:030	24E0678	1	30	Iron Link Chain	Iron	Iron link chain with five links attached together.
2024E0678:001:031	24E0678	1	31	Iron Bracket	Iron	Iron bracket. Flat piece of iron with a small band of iron curling in to a loop. No evidence of perforation on flat surface but artefact highly corroded.
2024E0678:001:032	24E0678	1	32	Iron Band	Iron	Rectangular band of iron.
2024E0678:001:033	24E0678	1	33	Iron Handle	Iron	Iron handle. Rectangular in shape, narrowing before flaring in to a perforated loop at the end.
2024E0678:001:034	24E0678	1	34	Iron Object	Iron	Curved piece of iron. Possible water pipe or fragment of cauldron (24E0678:001:028).
2024E0678:001:035	24E0678	1	35	Iron Band	Iron	Iron band bent in half. Highly corroded. Possible blade.
2024E0678:001:036	24E0678	1	36	Iron Horse Bridle Fitting	Iron	Iron bridle bit. Oval band of iron with semi circular fitting on one site. Heavy corrosion so perforation not visible. Break on one side of the band but intact.
2024E0678:001:037	24E0678	1	37	Iron Washer	Iron	Iron washer.
2024E0678:001:038	24E0678	1	38	Iron Nail	Iron	Large iron nail. Head intact, base missing. Flat, square head.
2024E0678:001:039	24E0678	1	39	Iron Object	Iron	Iron object. Flat on one side, straight side, curving to a semi circle before break. Solid.
2024E0678:001:040	24E0678	1	40	Iron Handle or Fitting	Iron	Iron handle or fitting. Long, rectangular band of iron, petering to a point with two pieces of iron bar protruding from it. One bar of iron is badly corroded, however the other appears to have been looped to form a rounded head.
2024E0678:001:041	24E0678	1	41	Iron Ring	Iron	Iron ring. Thick, rolled band of iron, broken. Circular in shape.
2024E0678:001:042	24E0678	1	42	Iron Object	Iron	Iron bar.
2024E0678:001:043	24E0678	1	43	Iron Bolt	Iron	Iron bolt fragment. Half fragment.
2024E0678:001:044	24E0678	1	44	Iron Bolt	Iron	Large iron bolt, intact. Double ended bolts with iron pin.
2024E0678:001:045	24E0678	1	45	Iron Band	Iron	Rectangular band of iron.
2024E0678:001:046	24E0678	1	46	Iron Fitting	Iron	Y shaped iron fitting.
2024E0678:001:047	24E0678	1	47	Iron Bracket	Iron	Iron bracket for door fitting.
2024E0678:001:048	24E0678	1	48	Iron Object	Iron	Rectangular band of iron.
2024E0678:001:049	24E0678	1	49	Iron Fireback Plate Panel	Iron	Fragment of iron from fireback plate. Glossy paint still evident on one surface.
2024E0678:001:050	24E0678	1	50	Iron Window Latch	Iron	Iron window latch.

2024E0678:001:051	24E0678	1	51	Iron Nail	Iron	Large iron nail. Domed head. Base missing.
2024E0678:001:052	24E0678	1	52	Iron Fitting	Iron	Double pronged decorative suspension fitting.
2024E0678:001:053	24E0678	1	53	Iron Buckle	Iron	Iron buckle - large. Mens belt buckle or equestrain. Modern.
2024E0678:001:054	24E0678	1	54	Iron Nail	Iron	Large iron nail with domed head, circular.
2024E0678:001:055	24E0678	1	55	Iron Object	Iron	Iron object, possible cast iron leg for iron cauldron (24E0678:001:28). Rectangular shaped, hollow piece of iron, thicking towards the base. Heavy. Squared perforation on thinner edge for attachement to another piece by bolt.
2024E0678:001:056	24E0678	1	56	Iron Object	Iron	Possible iron mount, roughly triangular in shape.
2024E0678:001:057	24E0678	1	57	Iron Band	Iron	Rectangular band of iron.
2024E0678:001:058	24E0678	1	58	Iron Bolt	Iron	Square iron bolt with circular perforation in the middle.
2024E0678:001:059	24E0678	1	59	Iron Bolt	Iron	Possible iron bolt - square. No perforation.
2024E0678:001:060	24E0678	1	60	Iron Band	Iron	Flat band of iron with semi circular end on one side, break on the other. Possible door hinge mount.
2024E0678:001:061	24E0678	1	61	Iron Band	Iron	Flat band of iron, rectangular with flared end. Broken on one end.
2024E0678:001:062	24E0678	1	62	Iron Shoe Heel	Iron	Men's iron shoe reinforcement for the heel.
2024E0678:001:063	24E0678	1	63	Large Iron Bolt	Iron	Large iron bolt - most likely architectural.
2024E0678:001:064	24E0678	1	64	Iron Horseshoe	Iron	Iron horseshoe, bent out of shape but intact.
2024E0678:001:065	24E0678	1	65	Iron Horseshoe	Iron	Iron horseshoe, intact and in shape.
2024E0678:001:066	24E0678	1	66	Copper Alloy Fitting	Copper Alloy	Copper alloy circular fitting.
2024E0678:001:067	24E0678	1	67	Copper Alloy Mount	Copper Alloy	Thin, oval piece of copper alloy with rounded edges. Possible mount or numbering plate.
2024E0678:001:068	24E0678	1	68	Copper Alloy Coin	Copper Alloy	Coin, highly corroded. Raised rouletting apparent on outer lip of one side of the coin.
2024E0678:001:069	24E0678	1	69	Copper Alloy Perforated Lid with Black Glazed Red Earthenware	Copper Alloy	Circular copper alloy lid (?) with square perforation with rounded edges attached to broken black glazed red earthenware sherd. Lid has rounded edges, attaching it to the ceramic. Perforation on lid leads to hollow chamber with a circular perforation on the side, of with the ceramic also has a hole which is glazed.
2024E0678:001:070	24E0678	1	70	Copper Alloy Decorative Keyhole Mount	Copper Alloy	Decorative keyhole mount with two iron rivets.
2024E0678:001:071	24E0678	1	71	Copper Alloy Belt Buckle	Copper Alloy	Large copper alloy belt buckle, no pin attached.
2024E0678:001:072	24E0678	1	72	Folding Iron Razor/Blade with Possible Horn Casing	Iron	Flip razor or pocket blade with iron blade and possible horn casing. Heavily corroded iron. Two iron rivets intact on either end.

2024E0678:001:073	24E0678	1	73	Brass Doorknob	Copper Alloy	Brass doorknob, hollow. Crushed and broken in to three parts.
2024E0678:001:074	24E0678	1	74	Nickle/Pewter/Silver Plated Bridle Rosette	Nickle	Decorated bridle rosette with remnants of fittings on back. Raised decoration of fourteen small circles surrounding a central circle. Unknown material but has slightly polished patina on surface caused by scraping.
2024E0678:001:075	24E0678	1	75	Copper Alloy Handle	Copper Alloy	Copper alloy handle, likely for furniture. Intact. Two circular perforations on flat plates of rectangular band before curving into semi circle.
2024E0678:001:076	24E0678	1	76	Copper Alloy Mount	Copper Alloy	Copper alloy mount, rough 'T' shape. Break on extending band. Two circular perforations. Possible hinge bracket.
2024E0678:001:077	24E0678	1	77	Copper Alloy Slag	Copper Alloy	Two fragments of copper alloy slag.
2024E0678:001:078	24E0678	1	78	Copper Alloy 'T'-Shaped Key	Copper Alloy	Copper alloy 'T'-shaped key, most likely radiator key or key for lockbox/cabinet.
2024E0678:001:079	24E0678	1	79	Copper Alloy Washer	Copper Alloy	Copper alloy washer. Circular disc with single oval perforation, slightly concave in profile. Perforation off center.
2024E0678:001:080	24E0678	1	80	Copper Alloy Button with Nickle/Silver Plating	Copper Alloy	Circular copper alloy button with either nickle or silver plating on front facing surface. Copper alloy loop (intact) on back panel. No evidence of plating on back panel.
2024E0678:001:081	24E0678	1	81	Copper Alloy Curved Bracket	Copper Alloy	Copper alloy curved bracket with three circular perforations. Roughly rectangular in shape with smooth sides before break at edge.
2024E0678:001:082	24E0678	1	82	Copper Alloy Buckle	Copper Alloy	D-Shaped copper alloy buckle. Iron corrosion on straight side suggesting an iron pin (not attached). Either for men's belt or horse bridle.
2024E0678:001:083	24E0678	1	83	Brass Button	Brass	Circular brass button, intact. Very badly corrosion which is only surface level on both sides. Brass visible under corrosion along edge or button on one portion.
2024E0678:001:084	24E0678	1	84	Coin - 1861 Half Penny	Copper Alloy	1861 half penny coin.
2024E0678:001:085	24E0678	1	85	Copper Alloy Buckle	Copper Alloy	D-Shaped copper alloy buckle. Smaller than 24E0678:1:82. Iron corrosion on straight side suggesting an iron pin (not attached). Either for men's belt or horse bridle.
2024E0678:001:086	24E0678	1	86	Copper Alloy Decorative Object	Copper Alloy	Decorative copper alloy object. Possible handle. Decoration similar to leaves and stem of a strawberry- twelve leaves protruding from central 'stem' in a concave shape. Perforation on 'stem'. Underside has no decoration but has a circular tube with screw grooves on inside. Possible handle?

2024E0678:001:087	24E0678	1	87	Coin - 1855 Emperor Napoleon III & French Imperial Eagle	Copper Alloy	1855 Emperor Napoleon III and French Imperial Eagle coin stamped 1855.
2024E0678:001:088	24E0678	1	88	Silver Octagon Shaped Locket with Fragments of Glass	Silver	One side of an octagon shaped locket with nine fragments of glass/mirror (?) present under lip of folded edge. Eight sherds of glass/mirror (?) have red staining, one sherd is reflective suggesting it is a pocket mirror. Slight corrosion on interior and exterior surface.
2024E0678:001:089	24E0678	1	89	Copper Alloy Object	Copper Alloy	Copper alloy object, possible pull ring. Oval shaped band of metal with a pointed edge and a perforated strip of metal on top. Embossed on surface and flat on the back.
2024E0678:001:090	24E0678	1	90	Copper Alloy Bronze Age Palstave Axe Head	Copper Alloy	Copper alloy Bronze Age palstave axe head.
2024E0678:001:091	24E0678	1	91	Copper Alloy Button	Copper Alloy	Copper alloy button. Ring attachment at back is missing. Front surface appears to be undecorated but it is corroded. The back plate has a circular groove and markings, which could be letters but are indiscernable.
2024E0678:001:092	24E0678	1	92	Copper Alloy Coin	Copper Alloy	Heavily corroded copper alloy coin. No markings visible.
2024E0678:001:093	24E0678	1	93	Nickle Button	Nickle	Circular nickle button, no markings. Looped fastener at back intact, possibly made from iron.
2024E0678:001:094	24E0678	1	94	Irish 1956 Sixpence Coin	Copper Alloy	Irish sixpence coin, stamped 1956.
2024E0678:001:095	24E0678	1	95	Copper Alloy Weight	Copper Alloy	Copper alloy weight. 24.01g. High level of surface corrosion, no visible markings.
2024E0678:001:096	24E0678	1	96	King George VI 1941 Half Crown	Silver	50% Silver alloy King George VI half crown coin. In good condition, slight corrosion around edge of coin.
2024E0678:001:097	24E0678	1	97	Lead Object with Iron Rivets - Possible Harmonica Fragment	Lead	Lead object with iron rivets. Rough rectangular shaped flat piece of lead with three sets of two straight cut verticle lines. Verticle lines change in length from larger to smaller until break at one end. Possible draw reed plate for a harmonica.
2024E0678:001:098	24E0678	1	98	Lead Band	Lead	Thick, rectangular band of lead, flaring slightly at one end, broken on the other. Possible latch?
2024E0678:001:099	24E0678	1	99	Curved Lead Band - Washer	Lead	Circular band of lead, twisted. Washer.
2024E0678:001:100	24E0678	1	100	White Salt-glazed Earthenware Jar Base Sherd	Ceramic	White salt-glazed earthenware jar base sherd.
2024E0678:001:101	24E0678	1	101	White Salt-glazed Earthenware Jar Base Sherd	Ceramic	White salt-glazed earthenware jar base sherd.
2024E0678:001:102	24E0678	1	102	Salt-glazed Stoneware Body Sherd	Ceramic	Salt-glazed stoneware body sherd.

2024E0678:001:103	24E0678	1	103	Refined Whiteware Serving Dish Rim Sherd	Ceramic	Refined whiteware, earthenware fabric with white glaze. Rim sherd of serving dish. Embossed decoration on underside.
2024E0678:001:104	24E0678	1	104	White Glazed Earthenware Plate Rim Sherd with Decorative Edge and Black Stamped Botanic Pattern	Ceramic	Decorative rim sherd of plate. White glaze on earthenware fabric with black stamped botanic design.
2024E0678:001:105	24E0678	1	105	Glazed Refined Whiteware Cup Rim Sherd	Ceramic	White refined whiteware cup rim sherd.
2024E0678:001:106	24E0678	1	106	Salt-glazed Stoneware Body Sherd	Ceramic	Salt-glazed stoneware body sherd.
2024E0678:001:107	24E0678	1	107	Brown and White Transferware Base Sherd	Ceramic	Brown and White Transferware base sherd of saucer/small dish
2024E0678:001:108	24E0678	1	108	Brown and White Transferware Base Sherd	Ceramic	Brown and white transferware base sherd of plate.
2024E0678:001:109	24E0678	1	109	Black on White Transferware Plate Rim Sherd	Ceramic	Black on white transferware plate rim sherd with leaf and floral design. Possible Davenport Ironstone.
2024E0678:001:110	24E0678	1	110	Decorated Clay Pipe Stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem mouthpiece with rouletted design around edge.
2024E0678:001:111	24E0678	1	111	Plain Clay Pipe Stem	Ceramic	Plain clay pipe stem. Broken on both ends.
2024E0678:001:112	24E0678	1	112	Plain Clay Pipe Stem	Ceramic	Plain clay pipe stem. Broken on both ends.
2024E0678:001:113	24E0678	1	113	Blue on White Transferware Body Sherd	Ceramic	Blue on white transferware body sherd of large serving dish. Floral design.
2024E0678:001:114	24E0678	1	114	Blue on White Transferware Rim Sherd	Ceramic	Blue on white transferware rim sherd of large serving dish.
2024E0678:001:115	24E0678	1	115	Blue on White Transferware Rim Sherd	Ceramic	Blue on white transferware rim sherd of tableware - possible plate. Floral design.
2024E0678:001:116	24E0678	1	116	Blue on White Transferware Rim Sherd	Ceramic	Blue on white refined tableware with transfer print rim sherd.
2024E0678:001:117	24E0678	1	117	White Salt-glazed Earthenware Body Sherd	Ceramic	White salt-glazed earthenware body sherd.
2024E0678:001:118	24E0678	1	118	White Glazed Earthenware Base Sherd	Ceramic	White glazed earthenware base sherd of possible saucer/plate.
2024E0678:001:119	24E0678	1	119	White Glazed Earthenware Base Sherd	Ceramic	White glazed earthenware base sherd of possible storage jar.
2024E0678:001:120	24E0678	1	120	White Glazed Earthenware Jar Rim Sherd	Ceramic	White glazed earthenware rim sherd of possible storage jar.
2024E0678:001:121	24E0678	1	121	White Glazed Earthenware Base Sherd	Ceramic	White glazed earthenware base sherd of saucer/plate.

2024E0678:001:122	24E0678	1	122	White Salt-Glazed Earthenware Base Sherd	Ceramic	White salt-glazed earthenware base sherd of a possible dish.
2024E0678:001:123	24E0678	1	123	White Glazed Earthenware Base Sherd	Ceramic	White glazed earthenware base sherd of saucer/plate.
2024E0678:001:124	24E0678	1	124	Salt-glazed Stoneware Body Sherd	Ceramic	Salt-glazed stoneware body sherd.
2024E0678:001:125	24E0678	1	125	White Glazed Earthenware Body Sherd	Ceramic	White glazed earthenware body sherd
2024E0678:001:126	24E0678	1	126	Decorated Pearlware Body Sherd	Ceramic	Embossed decoration on pearlware body sherd.
2024E0678:001:127	24E0678	1	127	Refined Whiteware Cup Body Sherd with Hand Painted Floral Design	Ceramic	Refined whiteware cup body sherd with hand painted green vine with one green leaf and one blue petal.
2024E0678:001:128	24E0678	1	128	Rockingham Ware Teapot Handle	Ceramic	Rockingham ware teapot handle fragment.
2024E0678:001:129	24E0678	1	129	Refined Whiteware Plate Base Sherd	Ceramic	White glazed refined whiteware plate base sherd
2024E0678:001:130	24E0678	1	130	English Mocha Ware Striped Pitcher Body Sherd	Ceramic	English Mochaware striped ware tapered cylindrical pitcher body sherd fragment
2024E0678:001:131	24E0678	1	131	Sgraffito Earthenware Dish Rim Sherd	Ceramic	Sgraffito earthenware plate rim sherd. Dish.
2024E0678:001:132	24E0678	1	132	Yellow Glazed Red Earthenware Body Sherd	Ceramic	Yellow glazed red earthenware body sherd.
2024E0678:001:133	24E0678	1	133	Blue on White Glazed Earthenware - Large Vessel	Ceramic	Blue on white glazed earthenware body or base sherd of a large vessel. Pattern appears on body sides of sherd.
2024E0678:001:134	24E0678	1	134	Refined White Glazed Earthenware Base Sherd	Ceramic	Refined white glazed earthenware base sherd for a plate or saucer.
2024E0678:001:135	24E0678	1	135	Refined White Glazed Earthenware Rim Sherd	Ceramic	Refined white glazed earthenware rim sherd.
2024E0678:001:136	24E0678	1	136	Black on White Transferware Plate Rim Sherd	Ceramic	Black on white transferware plate rim sherd with spiral and diamond interwoven design.
2024E0678:001:137	24E0678	1	137	Blue on White Refined Tableware - Willow Pattern Cup Rim Sherd	Ceramic	Blue on White Refined tableware with willow pattern transfer print. Cup rim sherd.
2024E0678:001:138	24E0678	1	138	Blue on White Refined Tableware - Willow Pattern Cup Body Sherd	Ceramic	Blue on White Refined tableware with willow pattern transfer print. Cup body sherd.

2024E0678:001:139	24E0678	1	139	Blue on White Refined Earthenware Tableware Body Sherd	Ceramic	Blue on white refined earthenware. Tableware body sherd.
2024E0678:001:140	24E0678	1	140	Fired Ceramic Bottle Stopper	Ceramic	Fired ceramic bottle stopper. Heat affected. Partial fragment. Cracked.
2024E0678:001:141	24E0678	1	141	Red Earthenware Floor Tile	Ceramic	Red earthenware floor tile with sooting on top surface
2024E0678:001:142	24E0678	1	142	Red Earthenware Floor Tile	Ceramic	Red earthenware floor tile with sooting on top surface
2024E0678:001:143	24E0678	1	143	Dublin-Type Earthenware Body Sherd	Ceramic	Dublin-type earthenware body sherd. No glaze present.
2024E0678:001:144	24E0678	1	144	Yellow Glazed Red Earthenware Body Sherd	Ceramic	Yellow glazed red earthenware body sherd.
2024E0678:001:145	24E0678	1	145	Yellow and Brown Glazed Earthenware Decorated Body Sherd	Ceramic	Yellow and brown glazed earthenware body sherd. Wave design embossed on exterior surface.
2024E0678:001:146	24E0678	1	146	Unglazed Red Earthenware Body Sherd	Ceramic	Unglazed red earthenware body sherd.
2024E0678:001:147	24E0678	1	147	Salt-glazed Stoneware Base Sherd	Ceramic	Salt-glazed stoneware base sherd. Possible chamber pot.
2024E0678:001:148	24E0678	1	148	Black on White Transferware Body Sherd	Ceramic	Black on white transferware body sherd.
2024E0678:001:149	24E0678	1	149	Rockingham Ware Body Sherd	Ceramic	Rockingham ware embossed body sherd. Either from cup or teapot.
2024E0678:001:150	24E0678	1	150	Refined White Glazed Earthenware Plate Rim Sherd	Ceramic	Refined white glazed earthenware plate rim sherd with hollowed groove along rim.
2024E0678:001:151	24E0678	1	151	Blue on White Transferware Cup Rim Sherd	Ceramic	Blue on white transferware cup rim sherd. Design on both sides of sherd.
2024E0678:001:152	24E0678	1	152	Blue on White Tableware Handle F	Ceramic	Thin blue on white glazed earthenware tableware handle fragment.
2024E0678:001:153	24E0678	1	153	Salt Glazed Earthenware Body Sherd	Ceramic	Salt glazed earthenware body sherd.
2024E0678:001:154	24E0678	1	154	White Glazed Refined Earthenware Body Sherd	Ceramic	White glazed refined earthenware body sherd from cup or vessel.
2024E0678:001:155	24E0678	1	155	Blue on White Tableware Rim Frag	Ceramic	Faded sponged blue on white tableware rim sherd fragment from plate.
2024E0678:001:156	24E0678	1	156	Blue on White Refined Earthenware Tableware Body Sherd	Ceramic	Blue on white refined earthenware. Tableware body sherd.

2024E0678:001:157	24E0678	1	157	Blue on White Transferware Body Sherd	Ceramic	Blue on white transferware body sherd.
2024E0678:001:158	24E0678	1	158	Blue on White Refined Earthenware Base Sherd	Ceramic	Blue on white refined earthenware base sherd of plate or serving dish. Possibly hand painted.
2024E0678:001:159	24E0678	1	159	Refined Whiteware Body Sherd	Ceramic	Refined whiteware body sherd of cup.
2024E0678:001:160	24E0678	1	160	Blue on White Transferware Body Sherd	Ceramic	Blue on white transferware body sherd.
2024E0678:001:161	24E0678	1	161	Blue on White Refined Earthenware Base Sherd	Ceramic	Blue on white refined earthenware base sherd of plate or serving dish. Possibly hand painted.
2024E0678:001:162	24E0678	1	162	Salt Glazed Earthenware Body Sherd	Ceramic	Salt glazed earthenware body sherd.
2024E0678:001:163	24E0678	1	163	Blue on White Refined Earthenware Rim Sherd	Ceramic	Blue on white refined earthenware rim sherd or plate. Possibly hand painted.
2024E0678:001:164	24E0678	1	164	White Glazed Earthenware Base Sherd	Ceramic	White glazed earthenware base sherd. Possible chamber pot.
2024E0678:001:165	24E0678	1	165	Salt-glazed Stoneware Body Sherd	Ceramic	Salt-glazed stoneware body sherd.
2024E0678:001:166	24E0678	1	166	Salt-glazed Stoneware Body Sherd	Ceramic	Salt-glazed stoneware body sherd.
2024E0678:001:167	24E0678	1	167	Salt-glazed Stoneware Body Sherd	Ceramic	Salt-glazed stoneware body sherd.
2024E0678:001:168	24E0678	1	168	English Stoneware Brown Salt-Glazed Body Sherd	Ceramic	English stoneware brown salt-glazed body sherd of jug.
2024E0678:001:169	24E0678	1	169	Salt-glazed Stoneware Body Sherd	Ceramic	Salt-glazed stoneware body sherd of jug or ink bottle.
2024E0678:001:170	24E0678	1	170	Brown Salt-glazed Stoneware Rim Sherd	Ceramic	Brown salt-glazed stoneware rim sherd or ink bottle. In two fragments.
2024E0678:001:171	24E0678	1	171	Porcelain Cup Rim Sherd	Ceramic	Plain white porcelain cup rim sherd.
2024E0678:001:172	24E0678	1	172	Pearware Pipe Bowl or Ornament	Ceramic	Fired pearlware (?) conical bowl shaped object. Possible pipe bowl or ornament fragment.
2024E0678:001:173	24E0678	1	173	Flint Scraper	Flint	Retouched flint, possible scraper.
2024E0678:001:174	24E0678	1	174	Flint Scraper	Flint	Retouched burnt flint, possible scraper.
2024E0678:001:175	24E0678	1	175	Flint Scraper	Flint	Retouched flint, possible scraper.
2024E0678:001:176	24E0678	1	176	Flint Blade	Flint	Honey coloured flint blade
2024E0678:001:177	24E0678	1	177	Green Wine Bottle Base Shard	Glass	Green wine bottle base shard.
2024E0678:001:178	24E0678	1	178	Clear Dessert Glass Base Shard	Glass	Clear glass base shard of a dessert vessel.

2024E0678:001:179	24E0678	1	179	Clear Glass Neck Shard	Glass	Complete neck shard of sauce bottle - machine made. Clear glass.
2024E0678:001:180	24E0678	1	180	Green Bottle Glass - Body Shard	Glass	Green bottle glass. Body shard.
2024E0678:001:181	24E0678	1	181	Clear Glass Body Shard	Glass	Clear glass body shard - machine made.
2024E0678:001:182	24E0678	1	182	Clear Glass Phial - Neck shard	Glass	Clear glass phial - neck shard.
2024E0678:001:183	24E0678	1	183	Clear Glass Jar Rim Shard	Glass	Clear glass rim shard.
2024E0678:001:184	24E0678	1	184	Green Bottle Glass - Body Shard	Glass	Green bottle glass. Body shard.
2024E0678:001:185	24E0678	1	185	Green Bottle Glass - Body Shard	Glass	Green bottle glass. Body shard.
2024E0678:001:186	24E0678	1	186	Clear Glass Body Shard	Glass	Clear glass body shard.
2024E0678:001:187	24E0678	1	187	Clear Glass Body Shard	Glass	Clear glass body shard.
2024E0678:001:188	24E0678	1	188	Opaque Glass - Neck Shard	Glass	Opaque glass - neck shard.
2024E0678:001:189	24E0678	1	189	Green Bottle Glass - Base Shard	Glass	Green bottle glass. Body shard.
2024E0678:001:190	24E0678	1	190	Green Wine Bottle Base Shard	Glass	Green wine bottle base shard.
2024E0678:001:191	24E0678	1	191	Clear Glass Dessert Cup/Vessel Base Shard	Glass	Circular base shard of dessert cup/vessel. Clear glass.
2024E0678:005:001	24E0678	5	1	Flint Fragment	Flint	Fragment of flint - grey in colour
2024E0678:011:001	24E0678	11	1	Flint Fragment	Flint	Flint fragment
2024E0678:011:002	24E0678	11	2	Flint Fragment	Flint	Flint fragment
2024E0678:016:001	24E0678	16	1	Flint Nodule	Flint	Grey and white flint nodule
2024E0678:016:002	24E0678	16	2	Flint Nodule	Flint	Grey and white flint nodule
2024E0678:017:001	24E0678	17	1	Copper Alloy Button	Copper Alloy	Small copper alloy button, highly corroded.
2024E0678:017:002	24E0678	17	2	Copper Alloy Dress Pin	Copper Alloy	Small, thin copper alloy dress pin. Badly corroded. In two parts.
2024E0678:017:003	24E0678	17	3	Copper Alloy Hook	Copper Alloy	Highly corroded copper alloy hook from a dress fastener.
2024E0678:018:001	24E0678	18	1	Flint Debitage	Flint	Flintdebitage.
2024E0678:019:001	24E0678	19	1	Chert Fragment	Chert	Small chert fragment.
2024E0678:019:002	24E0678	19	2	Flint Debitage	Flint	Honey coloured flintdebitage.

2024E0678:023:001	24E0678	23	1	Prehistoric Pottery Sherd - Decorated	Ceramic	Prehistoric pottery sherd - decorated. Body sherd. Four horizontal groove lines on exterior surface. Possible Bronze Age in date.
2024E0678:023:002	24E0678	23	2	Prehistoric Pottery Sherd - Decorated	Ceramic	Prehistoric pottery sherd - decorated. Body sherd. Two horizontal groove lines on exterior surface. Possible Bronze Age in date.
2024E0678:023:003	24E0678	23	3	Prehistoric Pottery Sherd	Ceramic	Prehistoric pottery rim sherd with a possible horizontal groove at bottom of sherd. Possible Bronze Age Grooved Ware.
2024E0678:023:004	24E0678	23	4	Prehistoric Pottery Sherd	Ceramic	Prehistoric pottery body sherd. Possible Bronze Age in date.
2024E0678:023:005	24E0678	23	5	Prehistoric Pottery Sherd	Ceramic	Prehistoric pottery body sherd. Possible Bronze Age in date.
2024E0678:023:006	24E0678	23	6	Prehistoric Pottery Sherd	Ceramic	Prehistoric pottery body sherd. Possibly same vessel as 24E0678:023:007-008.
2024E0678:023:007	24E0678	23	7	Prehistoric Pottery Sherd	Ceramic	Prehistoric pottery body sherd. Possibly same vessel as 24E0678:023:006 & 008.
2024E0678:023:008	24E0678	23	8	Prehistoric Pottery Fragments	Ceramic	Prehistoric pottery fragments. Possibly from same vessel as 24E0678:023:006-007.
2024E0678:023:009	24E0678	23	9	Prehistoric Pottery Fragments	Ceramic	Prehistoric pottery fragments x 3
2024E0678:023:010	24E0678	23	10	Struck flint pebble	Flint	Struck flint pebble
2024E0678:023:011	24E0678	23	11	Struck flint pebble	Flint	Struck flint pebble
2024E0678:023:012	24E0678	23	12	Flint Fragment	Flint	Burnt flint fragment
2024E0678:023:013	24E0678	23	13	Flint Fragment	Flint	Burnt flint fragment

2024E0678:023:014	24E0678	23	14	Flint Fragment	Flint	Burnt flint fragment
2024E0678:023:015	24E0678	23	15	Flint Fragment	Flint	Burnt flint fragment
2024E0678:023:016	24E0678	23	16	Burnt Flint	Flint	Burnt cortex fragment
2024E0678:023:017	24E0678	23	17	Burnt Flint Debitage	Flint	Burnt flintdebitage
2024E0678:023:018	24E0678	23	18	Flint Fragment	Flint	Struck flint pebble fragment
2024E0678:023:019	24E0678	23	19	Burnt Flint	Flint	Burnt flint. Possible butt of blade or arrowhead. Small amount of cortex attached
2024E0678:023:020	24E0678	23	20	Flint Fragment	Flint	Burnt cortex flake
2024E0678:023:021	24E0678	23	21	Flint Fragment	Flint	Flintdebitage.
2024E0678:023:022	24E0678	23	22	Burnt Flint Flake	Flint	Burnt flint cortex flake
2024E0678:023:023	24E0678	23	23	Flint - Possible Microlith	Flint	Possible microlith
2024E0678:023:024	24E0678	23	24	Flint Thumbnail Scraper	Flint	Flint thumbnail scraper.
2024E0678:038:001	24E0678	38	1	Flint	Flint	Honey coloured flint fragment with white cortex.
2024E0678:066:001	24E0678	66	1	Iron Nail	Iron	Iron nail fragment - bottom of nail. Head missing.
2024E0678:066:002	24E0678	66	2	Chert Fragment	Chert	Chert fragment

2024E0678:068:001	24E0678	68	1	Prehistoric Pottery Sherd	Ceramic	Prehistoric pottery body sherd. Related to 24E0678:068:002.
2024E0678:068:002	24E0678	68	2	Prehistoric Pottery Fragments	Ceramic	Prehistoric pottery fragments. Related to 24E0678:068:001
2024E0678:068:003	24E0678	68	3	Flint Debitage	Flint	Flint debitage.
2024E0678:085:001	24E0678	85	1	Worked Stone Lithic	Stone	Rounded stone with circular depression. Possible use as a hand lamp.
2024E0678:086:001	24E0678	86	1	Flint Flake	Flint	Flint flake, honey coloured.
2024E0678:086:002	24E0678	86	2	Flint Flake	Flint	Flint flake, honey coloured.
2024E0678:086:003	24E0678	86	3	Flint Flake	Flint	Flint flake, creamy coloured.
2024E0678:086:004	24E0678	86	4	Flint Fragment	Flint	Flint fragment with retouch on two sides and white cortex.
2024E0678:086:005	24E0678	86	5	Flint Nodule	Flint	Flint nodule
2024E0678:086:006	24E0678	86	6	Flint Fragment	Flint	Flint fragment - honey coloured
2024E0678:088:001	24E0678	88	1	Flint Flake	Flint	Flint flake, light brown colour.
2024E0678:088:002	24E0678	88	2	Flint Fragment	Flint	Fragment of flint - medium brown in colour
2024E0678:088:003	24E0678	88	3	Flint Nodule	Flint	Flint nodule - worked. Cortex (white) present.
2024E0678:090:001	24E0678	90	1	Flint Nodule	Flint	Flint nodule, possibly natural. Greyey green in colour.
2024E0678:090:002	24E0678	90	2	Flint Nodule	Flint	Flint nodule, possibly natural. Medium brown in colour with grey cortex.
2024E0678:090:003	24E0678	90	3	Flint Nodule	Flint	Flint nodule, possibly natural. Medium brown in colour with creamy coloured cortex.
2024E0678:090:004	24E0678	90	4	Possible Flint Debitage	Flint	Possible flint debitage. Honey coloured with creamy coloured cortex.
2024E0678:090:005	24E0678	90	5	Possible Flint Debitage	Flint	Possible cortex fragment.
2024E0678:128:001	24E0678	128	1	Granite Grinding Stone	Stone	Rectangular granite grinding stone. Flat on base, rounded top.

2024E0678:160:001	24E0678	160	1	Bronze Age Pottery Sherd	Ceramic	Medium sized Bronze Age ceramic body sherd. Poorly perserved, very crumbly.
2024E0678:160:002	24E0678	160	2	Bronze Age Pottery Sherd	Ceramic	Small sized Bronze Age ceramic body sherd. Poorly perserved, very crumbly.
2024E0678:160:003	24E0678	160	3	Bronze Age Pottery Fragments	Ceramic	Crumbs within bag of 24E0678:160:001-002.
2024E0678:196:001	24E0678	196	1	Chert core	Chert	Dark grey chert core
2024E0678:196:002	24E0678	196	2	Chert scraper	Chert	Dark grey chert scraper.
2024E0678:207:001	24E0678	207	1	Flint Nodule	Flint	Flint nodule. Cortex on surface.
2024E0678:238:001	24E0678	238	1	Flint Fragment	Flint	Flint fragment
2024E0678:238:002	24E0678	238	2	Flint Fragment	Flint	Flint fragment
2024E0678:238:003	24E0678	238	3	Flint Fragment	Flint	Flint fragment
2024E0678:238:004	24E0678	238	4	Flint Fragment	Flint	Flint fragment
2024E0678:238:005	24E0678	238	5	Flint Fragment	Flint	Flint fragment
2024E0678:238:006	24E0678	238	6	Flint Fragment	Flint	Flint fragment
2024E0678:238:007	24E0678	238	7	Flint Fragment	Flint	Flint fragment
2024E0678:238:008	24E0678	238	8	Flint Fragment	Flint	Flint fragment
2024E0678:238:009	24E0678	238	9	Flint Fragment	Flint	Flint fragment
2024E0678:279:001	24E0678	279	1	Bronze Age Groove Ware Vessel	Ceramic	Bronze Age Groove ware vessel. Thirty five fragments, including decorated sherds.
2024E0678:292:001	24E0678	292	1	Prehistoric Pottery Sherd	Ceramic	Prehistoric pottery body sherd.
2024E0678:292:002	24E0678	292	2	Prehistoric Pottery Sherd	Ceramic	Prehistoric pottery body sherd.

2024E0678:292:003	24E0678	292	3	Prehistoric Pottery Sherd	Ceramic	Prehistoric pottery body sherd.
2024E0678:369:001	24E0678	369	1	Copper Alloy Button	Copper Alloy	Copper alloy button. Domed shape, with back fitting intact.
2024E0678:369:002	24E0678	369	2	Curved Copper Alloy Object	Copper Alloy	Curved copper alloy object, High levels of corrosion. Possible hook.
2024E0678:369:003	24E0678	369	3	Iron Buckle	Iron	Iron buckle, possible belt buckle.
2024E0678:369:004	24E0678	369	4	Iron Object	Iron	Iron object - flat piece of iron, heavy. Tapering from a squared edge, narrowing to the break.
2024E0678:369:005	24E0678	369	5	Iron Object	Iron	Iron object - possible nail. High level of adhesion during corrosion.
2024E0678:369:006	24E0678	369	6	Iron Object	Iron	Iron object - possible nail. High level of adhesion during corrosion.
2024E0678:369:007	24E0678	369	7	Iron Object	Iron	Iron object, highly corroded. Possible flat band of iron.
2024E0678:369:008	24E0678	369	8	Iron Sheet	Iron	Flat sheet of iron. Roughly rectangular in shape - broken on two of four sides.
2024E0678:369:009	24E0678	369	9	Iron Band	Iron	Band of iron.
2024E0678:369:010	24E0678	369	10	Iron Object	Iron	Iron object. High corrosion. Irregular in shape.
2024E0678:369:011	24E0678	369	11	Iron Object	Iron	Flat piece of iron with rounded edge on one side. Heavy in porportion to size. Only one side intact, other three sides broken.
2024E0678:369:012	24E0678	369	12	Iron Object	Iron	Iron object. Rectangular in shape and triangular in profile. Appears to be hollow but high levels of adhesion during corrosion. Possible bracket?
2024E0678:369:013	24E0678	369	13	Large Iron Nail	Iron	Large iron nail. Intact. Roughly square head.
2024E0678:369:014	24E0678	369	14	Iron Nail	Iron	Large iron nail - head missing. Appears to be similar to 24E0679:369:013.
2024E0678:369:015	24E0678	369	15	Large Iron Nail	Iron	Large iron nail head. Similar in size to 24E0679:369:013.
2024E0678:369:016	24E0678	369	16	Iron Nail	Iron	Iron nail - intact. Circular head.
2024E0678:369:017	24E0678	369	17	Iron Nail	Iron	Small iron nail.
2024E0678:369:018	24E0678	369	18	Iron Nail	Iron	Small iron nail.
2024E0678:369:019	24E0678	369	19	Iron Nail	Iron	Iron nail - intact. Rectangular head.
2024E0678:369:020	24E0678	369	20	Iron Nail	Iron	Iron nail - intact. Rectangular head.
2024E0678:369:021	24E0678	369	21	Iron Nail	Iron	Iron nail - intact. Circular head.
2024E0678:369:022	24E0678	369	22	Iron Nail	Iron	Iron nail - intact. Square head.
2024E0678:369:023	24E0678	369	23	Iron Nail	Iron	Iron nail - intact. Leaf shaped head.
2024E0678:369:024	24E0678	369	24	Iron Nail	Iron	Iron nail - intact. Circular head.

2024E0678:369:025	24E0678	369	25	Iron Nail	Iron	Iron nail - intact. Bent. Oval shaped head.
2024E0678:369:026	24E0678	369	26	Iron Nail	Iron	Iron nail - head missing.
2024E0678:369:027	24E0678	369	27	Iron Nail	Iron	Iron nail - intact. Circular head. Bent near top.
2024E0678:369:028	24E0678	369	28	Iron Nail	Iron	Iron nail - head missing.
2024E0678:369:029	24E0678	369	29	Iron Nail	Iron	Iron nail - high level of adhesion - possible other nail attached to arefact. Shape not discernable.
2024E0678:369:030	24E0678	369	30	Iron Nail	Iron	Small iron nail - rectangular shaped head.
2024E0678:369:031	24E0678	369	31	Iron Nail	Iron	Smaill iron nail - circular head.
2024E0278:369:032	24E0678	369	32	Iron Horseshoe Fragment	Iron	Iron horseshoe fragment, broken either end and badly corroded.
2024E0278:369:033	24E0678	369	33	English Light Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	Ceramic	English light brown salt glazed stoneware body sherd
2024E0278:369:034	24E0678	369	34	English Light Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	Ceramic	English light brown salt glazed stoneware body sherd

Appendix C Sample Register

Sample No.	Fill No.	Cut No.	Area	Feature Type	Bags	Reason for sampling	Type of sample		
1	15	21	Northern Isolated Pits	Pit	1L	Charcoal	C14		
2	18	21	Northern Isolated Pits	Pit	3x1L	Burnt Bone			
3	23	22	Northern Isolated Pits	Pit	2x1L	Burnt Bone			
4	37	36	Northern Isolated Pits	Pit	2x1L	Charcoal	C14		
5	31	29	Northern Isolated Pits	Pit	2x1L	Charcoal	C14		
6	44	43	Northern Isolated Pits	Non-arch	1L	Charcoal	C14	Cancelled	
7	68	67	Northern Isolated Pits	Pit	1L	Burnt Bone	Environmental C14		
8	87		Water management area	Spread	1 10L Bucket	baulk 1/2 dating	C14		
9	103	101	Water management area	Pit	1 10L Bucket	Charcoal	Environmental C14		
10	87		Water management area	Spread	1 10L Bucket	Middle of burnt mound 1; centre of baulk 3/4	Environmental C14		
11	87		Water management area	Spread	1 10L Bucket	East most sample of context; baulk 4/5	Environmental C14		
12	122	120	Water management area	Well pit	1 10L Bucket	Mid fill in well pit slot 2	C14 Environment	Macro plant analysis	waterlogged
13	158	120	Water management area	Well pit	2L	Secure lower material in well pit	C14 Environment	Macro plant analysis	waterlogged
14	159	120	Water management area	Well pit	1 10L Bucket	Lowest material which could be securely sampled in well pit, poss. Basal	C14 Environment	Macro plant analysis	waterlogged
15	165	156	B. Mound 1	Trough	1 10L Bucket	Charcoal	C14		
16	220	206	B. Mound 1	Trough	1 10L Bucket	Charcoal rich fill of trough	C14		
17	184	183	Water management area	Well pit	1 10L Bucket	Flora	Environmental C14	Macro plant analysis	waterlogged

18	214	183	Water management area	Well pit	1 10L Bucket	Flora	Environmental C14	Macro plant analysis	waterlogged
19	127	126	B. Mound 1	Well pit	1 10L Bucket	Flora	Environmental C14	Macro plant analysis	waterlogged
20	308	270	B. Mound 2	Well pit	1 10L Bucket	Flora	Environmental C14	Macro plant analysis	waterlogged
21	288	270	B. Mound 3	Well pit	1 10L Bucket	Charcoal	C14	Macro plant analysis	waterlogged
22	139	137	South side	Pit	1L	Burnt Bone	C14 Environment		
23	352	342	B. Mound 3	Well pit	1 10L Bucket	Charcoal	C14	Macro plant analysis	waterlogged
24	344	343	B. Mound 3	Well pit	1 10L Bucket	Charcoal but sample is water logged	C14	Macro plant analysis	waterlogged
25	379	361	B. Mound 3	Pit	1 10L Bucket	Charcoal	Environmental C14		
26	382	362	B. Mound 3	Trough	1 10L Bucket	Charcoal	C14 Environment	Macro plant analysis	waterlogged
27	373	371	B. Mound 3	Pit	1 10L Bucket	Charcoal	C14		
28	11	9	Northern Isolated Pits	Pit	2 1L	Charcoal	C14		
29	5	3	Northern Isolated Pits	Posthole	2 1L	Charcoal	C14		

Appendix D Bone Register					
Sample No.	Fill No.	Cut No.	Description	Bags	Area
1 & 2	1	n/a	Topsoil finds - modern context, discard	n/a	n/a
3	18	21	Basal fill of C21 containing burnt bone sampled 100%	1x 0.25L	Isolated Pits
4	24	n/a	Metalled surface	1x 0.25L	NW Corner
5	23	22	Burnt bone fragments. From single fill of pit	1x 0.25L	E end
6	31	29	Animal bone from pit C29	1L	Isolated Pits
7	54		Animal bone from surface C54 (modern context, discard)	1L	n/a
8	86	n/a	Animal bone from organic-rich layer in with burnt	1L	Management
9	68	67	Burnt bone from possible cremation pit.		NW Corner
10	88	n/a	Slot 6 associated with west burnt mound	2L	Management
11	139	137	Burnt bone from pit possibly cremation related (mixed)	1L	South side
12	86	n/a	Slot 2 associated with burnt mound 1 overlying well	1x 0.25L	B. Mound 1,
13	110	n/a	Animal teeth from basal wash layer in BM1	1x 0.25L	B. Mound 1,
14	202	201	Small amount of animal bone from section of DWG#51	1L	B. Mound 1
15	41	40	Animal bone tooth (modern context, discard)	1L	N/A
16	86	n/a	Animal bone from baulk 3/4	1L	B. Mound 1,
17	230		Animal bone teeth and possible jaw. From spread over	1L	B. Mound 1,
18	128	126	Burnt bone from well pit	1x 0.25L	B. Mound 1
19	100	98	Animal bone in soil	1L	NW Corner
20	278	287	Animal bone and burnt bone	2x 1L	B. Mound 1
21	278	287	Animal bone	1L	B. Mound 1
22	238	n/a	Animal Bone from spread material.	1L	B. Mound 2
23	108	n/a	Animal bone from spread of burnt mound material	1L	B. Mound 1
24	369	n/a	Animal bone from spread material	1L	East end
25	207	n/a	Animal bone from metalled surface in BM2	1L	B. Mound 1
26	366	360	Animal bone from basal fill of trough	1L	B. Mound 3

Appendix E Drawing Register

Dwg No.	Type	Description	Direction Facing	Scale	Area	Sheet No.
1	Section	C14; C16 and C21; C15, C18-C20	North	01:20	Northern isolated pits	1
2	Section	C22; C23	Southeast	01:10	Northern isolated pits	1
3	Section	C25; C26-C27	Northwest	01:20	Northern isolated pits	1
4	Section	C34; C37-C39, C42 & C34; C35	East	01:20	Northern isolated pits	1
5	Section	C29, C30-C33	East	01:20	Northern isolated pits	1
6	Section	C45, C46	East	01:20	Northern isolated pits	1
7	Section	C47, C48	East	01:20	Northern isolated pits	1
8	Section	C49, C50	East	01:10	Northern isolated pits	1
9	Section	C55, C56-C58 & C51, C52-C53 & surface C54	East	01:20	Northern isolated pits	1
10	Section	Small pit C63, C64	East	01:10	B. Mound 1	1
11	Section	C65 pit, C66	West	01:10	B. Mound 1	1
12	Section	Possible cremation pit C67, C68	East	01:10	NW corner	1
13	Section	Pit C71, C72-C74 on NW Fulacht	North	01:20	NW corner	1
14	Plan	Plan of N. side of BM3: C69, C71, C75, Drain C397	n/a	01:50	NW corner	2
15	Plan	Plan of c.71 pit in NW Fulacht	n/a	01:20	B. Mound 3	2
16	Section	Pit C83, C84-C85	Northeast	01:20	Water management area	1
17	Section	Slot 1 SW section of burnt mound C83, C84-C85, C88-C89	Southwest	01:20	B. Mound 1	1
18	Section	Slot 1 Section of C83, C84-C85	SSE	01:20	B. Mound 1	1
19	Section	C94 Pit with charcoal in fill C95	Southwest	01:20	Water management area	1
20	Section	Slot 2 C86-C91 & Drains C90-C91	ENE	01:20	B. Mound 1	2
21	Section	Slot 1 includes C101, C102, C103, C104, C88, C89	ENE	01:20	B. Mound 1	1
22	Section	Slot 2 C86-C89; C90-C91; C96-C97, top of well C120.	WSW	01:20	B. Mound 1	2
23	Section	Slot 5 C86-C89; C90-C91 (drains), C110	WSW	01:20	B. Mound 1	3
24	Section	Slot 5 C86-C91; C125, C111, top of C183	ENE	01:20	B. Mound 1	3
25	Section	Slot 4 C86-C91; C125, C111, top of C183	WSW	01:20	B. Mound 1	3
26	Section	Slot 4 C86-C91, C110	ENE	01:20	B. Mound 1	3
27	Section	Slot 3 C86-C91, C110	WSW	01:20	B. Mound 1	3
28	Section	Slot 3 C86-C91, C96, C97, top of well cut C120	ENE	01:20	B. Mound 1	4
29	Section	Slot 6 C86-C91, C110	ENE	01:20	B. Mound 1	4

30	Section	Slot 6 C88-C91, C110	WSW	01:20	B. Mound 1	4
31	Section	Interaction of BM1 and BM2 showing C87, C88, C89, C108 & C109	SSE	01:20	B. Mound 2	2
32	Section	Pit 'complex' of C98, C99-C100 & C105, C106-C107 and Drain	Southeast	01:20	NW corner	4
33	Section	SF of pit C98. Fills C99 C100.	Northwest	01:20	NW corner	4
34	Section	Section of pit cut C115 and fill C116	West	01:20	South side	2
35	Section	Pit C117, C118-C119	Northeast	01:20	B. Mound 2	2
36	Section	Well pit C120, C86, C121-C124, C158-C159.	Southeast	01:20	B. Mound 1	4
37	Section	Section of cut C137 and 2 related fills C138 & C139	South	01:10	South side	4
38	Section	WSW facing section of C126, fills C127-C134 and 108	WSW	01:20	B. Mound 2	5
39	Section	Section of posthole C142, C143	South	01:10	South side	4
40	Section	Section of posthole C144, C145	South	01:10	South side	4
41	Section	C75, fills C76-C78	South	01:20	B. Mound 3	1
42	Section	pit C80, C81-C82 & pit C92, C93	Northeast	01:20	NW corner	1
43	Section	pit C148 fill C149	Southwest	01:20	South side	5
44	Section	Section of posthole/poss. Stakehole C152 C153	SSW	01:10	South side	5
45	Section	North facing sec of 5 cuts. C154, C155, C156, C171, C173	North	01:20	B. Mound 2	5
46	Section	Trough C156 and pits C173, C157, C197	East	01:20	B. Mound 2	5
47	Section	pit C177, C178	East	01:20	B. Mound 2	4
48	Section	Pit C180, Q1	South	01:20	B. Mound 2	5
49	Section	Slot 3 Pits C189; fills C190, C191, C192 and C125; fills C111, C193, C194	ENE	01:20	B. Mound 1	5
50	Section	clay lined pit C186, fills C187, C188 in BM2 Q4	North	01:20	B. Mound 2	6
51	Section	Pits C197, C201, C203 & ditch C91	East	01:20	B. Mound 2	5
52	Section	SF of pit C209	East	01:20	North side	6
53	Section	SF of pit C211	North	01:20	North side	6
54	Section	Northwest section of C126 + C206	Northwest	01:20	B. Mound 2	5
55	Section	Well pit C183	East	01:20	B. Mound 1	6
56	Section	Slot 1 C189	East	01:20	B. Mound 1	5
57	Section	Slot 1 C189	West	01:20	B. Mound 1	5
58	Section	Slot 2 C189	East	01:20	B. Mound 1	5
59	Section	C224 present within Slot 2 of C189	North	01:20	B. Mound 1	6
60	Section	C117/C140 pit Q1	North	01:20	B. Mound 2	4
61	Section	Slot 2 C189	West	01:20	B. Mound 1	6
62	Section	Slot 3 C189	West	01:20	B. Mound 1	5
63	Section	Trough C233, stakehole C240 in Q2	South	01:20	B. Mound 3	5
64	Section	South facing section of Q1 BM3	South	01:20	B. Mound 3	6
65	Section	Slot 4 C189 truncating possible feature to north C236	East	01:20	B. Mound 1	5
66	Section	Slot 4 C189	West	01:20	B. Mound 1	5
67	Section	North facing section of Q2 BM3	North	01:20	B. Mound 3	6

68	Section	South facing section of pit C242 in Q1 of BM3	South	01:20	B. Mound 3	6
69	Section	Q1 bm3 baulk Q1/4	West	01:20	B. Mound 3	6
70	Section	BM3 Q2 baulk Q2/3	WSW	01:20	B. Mound 3	6
71	Section	BM2 Q4	NNE	01:20	B. Mound 2	7
72	Section	BM2 Q4	ESE	01:20	B. Mound 2	7
73	Section	BM2 Q2	SSW	01:20	B. Mound 2	7
74	Section	BM2 Q2	ESE	01:20	B. Mound 2	7
75	Section	East facing section of C254 with timber in section	East	01:10	B. Mound 2	6
76	Section	Section of c. In west of Q3 BM2	East	01:20	B. Mound 2	6
77	Profile	East facing section of C206, C258, C261		01:10	B. Mound 2	7
78	Section	Section of C195 pit in Q3 BM2	Northwest	01:20	B. Mound 2	6
79	Profile	East facing section of C206, C260 + C263	East	01:10	B. Mound 2	7
80	Section	SF of BM2 Q3 with pit C265	West	01:20	B. Mound 2	8
81	Section	FS of Q3 BM2	North	01:20	B. Mound 2	8
82	Profile	North facing section of C206, C268, C269	North	01:10	B. Mound 2	6
83	Section	SF of Q1 in BM2	West	01:20	B. Mound 2	8
84	Section	Slot 5 of ditch C189 central surface slot south of BM3 and pit C270 BM3 Q4 (east facing section in photo, drawn facing west)	West	01:20	B. Mound 3	8
85	Section	Slot 5 ditch C189 Central surface slot and BM3 Q4 with drain C90, E/W test trench and black spread to west of C270	East	01:20	B. Mound 3	8
86	Section	SF of Bm 2 Q2	South	01:20	B. Mound 2	9
87	Section	BM3 Q3 between baulk 2/3	East	01:20	B. Mound 3	8
88	Section	Slot 6 ditch C189 Central surface slot and BM3 Q4 containing pit C271	West	01:20	B. Mound 3	9
89	Section	Slot 6 ditch C189 Central surface slot	East	01:20	B. Mound 3	9
90	Section	BM3 Q4 between baulk 3/4	SSE	01:20	B. Mound 3	9
91	Section	Pit C270 BM3 Q4	SSE	01:20	B. Mound 3	9
92	Section	BM 3 Q3 baulk Q3/4: spreads C238, C297, C298; pit C275	North	01:20	B. Mound 3	9
93	Section	Drawing of C299, C300, C301, C302 linear between Slot 6 + 7 of central ditch	Southwest	01:20	Central ditch	9
94	Section	Drawing of C303, C304 & C305 pit in Slot 7 of central ditch	Southwest	01:20	Central ditch	9
95	Section	N facing section of C314	North	01:20	B. Mound 4	9
96	Section	East facing long section of Slot 8	East	01:20	B. Mound 2	10
97	Section	West facing long section of Slot 8	West	01:20	B. Mound 3	10
98	Section	Section of C317	South	01:20	B. Mound 4	8
99	Section	Central Slot 7	ENE	01:20	B. Mound 2	11
100	Section	Central Slot 7	WSW	01:20	B. Mound 2	11
101	Section	Linear C328 Slot 13	East	01:20	Central ditch	10

102	Section	Ditch C328 cutting linear C339 Slot 11	West	01:20	B. Mound 3	11
103	Section	Linear C328 Slot 13	West	01:20	Central ditch	10
104	Section	Linear C328 Slot 14	East	01:20	Central ditch	10
105	Section	Linear C328 Slot 14	West	01:20	Central ditch	10
106	Section	Central Slot 12 w/linear C328	East	01:20	Central ditch	11
107	Section	Central Slot 12 w/linear C328	West	01:20	Central ditch	11
108	Section	Detail of C342, C328	East	01:20	B. Mound 4	11
109	Section	East facing section of Slot 10 + C91, C328, C343, C357	East	01:20	B. Mound 3	10
110	Section	Central Slot 10	West	01:20	B. Mound 3	12
111	Section	Linear C328 slot in baulk between Slots 15/16	West	01:20	Central ditch	12
112	Section	East facing section of Slot 11	East	01:20	B. Mound 3	12
113	Section	West facing section of Slot 11	West	01:20	B. Mound 3	12
114	Section	C328 within baulk 16/17 south of drain C90	East	01:20	Central ditch	14
115	Section	Section of BM 4 Slot 9	West	01:20	B. Mound 4	11
116	Section	North facing section of C343 + C360 in Slot 10	North	01:20	B. Mound 3	12
117	Section	Section of C361 C362 well pit	South	01:20	B. Mound 4	14
118	Section	S facing section of metalised surface in Slot 2	South	01:20	East end	14

Appendix F Timber Register

Timber No.	Fill No.	Cut No.	Area	Description
1	185	183	B. Mound 1	Thick timber plank with worked end.
2	185	183	B. Mound 1	Thin timber plank with worked
3	255	254	B. Mound 2	Noted as post 1. Possible sap wood

* dendro

Appendix G Photo Register

The photographic record from the site has been organised into 4 folders and 74 sub-folders. The archive consists of 1,382 photos. The photos have generally been arranged in folders assigned to the primary context number. The photos of smaller features were arranged in folders according to where they were on the site. A photo board and north arrow were used in most cases.

The folders are as follows:

Aerial images (98 photos)

Main camera (1,199 photos arranged in 74 folders)

SMG photos (28 photos)

GN photos (57 photos)

Appendix H Archive Register

Site name: Lehaunstown Lane, Laughanstown, Dublin 18

Archaeological Licence: 24E0678

Site Director: Steven McGlade

Date: 23/05/2025

Field Records	Items (quantity)	Comments
Site drawings (plans)	2	Sheet #2
Site sections, profiles, elevations	116	Across thirteen sheets
Other plans, sketches, etc.	0	
Timber drawings	1	Sketch sheet #7
Stone structural drawings	0	
Site diary/ notebooks	3	
Site registers (folders)	2	
Survey/levels data (origin information)	Various	Hand-drawn, digital and GIS
Context sheets (paper)	397	
Context sheets (digital)	397	
Wood sheets	0	Created by specialist
Skeleton sheets	0	
Worked stone sheets	0	
Digital photographs	1382	
Photographs (print)	0	
Photographs (slide)	0	
Finds and environmental archive		
Flint/chert	45	
Stone artefacts	1	
Pottery - prehistoric	42	
Medieval	0	
Post-medieval & early modern	78	
Ceramic building materials (specify types eg daub, tile)	0	
Metal artefacts (specify types - bronze, iron) -	188	37 Cu alloy, 98 Iron, 53 other
Glass	15	All post-medieval
Other find types or special finds	0	
Human bone (specify type eg cremated, skeleton, disarticulated) - cremated bone	8	Burnt bone to be analysed
Animal bone	10	
Metallurgical waste	0	
Environmental bulk soil (specify no. of samples)	27	
Timbers/ stakes	3	2 planks and 1 post base
Security of archive		Digital and paper archive