Leadketty excavations 2016

Data Structure Report

Kenneth Brophy and Helen Green

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Cover image: the LK16 trench from the south (top), pit [2009] after excavation (bottom)

SUMMARY

Phase 2 of the SERF (Strathearn Environs and Royal Forteviot) Project commenced in 2012, with the focus of fieldwork shifting from the Forteviot area, to Dunning and environs, Perth & Kinross. Since then, we have carried out fieldwork at a range of prehistoric sites and monuments, most of which have been cropmarks, which have offered valuable contextualization for our work 4km upstream along the River Earn. SERF excavations at Leadketty, north of Dunning, have focused to date on the boundary and interior of a Late Neolithic palisaded enclosure and a possible Iron Age settlement complex at Baldinnies, while work at nearby Wellhill has added depth to our understanding of Early Neolithic activity in this area. This report presents the interim account of excavations in a small area of the interior of the Leadketty palisaded enclosure, south of where we previously worked and 50 m to the west of similarly modest excavations we undertook in 2015. Our excavations complement those from 2015, namely the identification of a posthole and a series of pits containing burnt material; a bifurcating pair of ditches, possible a field boundary, was also excavated.

The Leadketty cropmark complex

The cropmarks at Leadketty were initially recorded in 1970 by CUCAP, and regular repeat flying since 1976 by RCAHMS (now HES) has revealed a remarkable complex of cropmarks. Over 30 sorties have been flown over these fields, the most recent during our excavations in 2015. Attention in almost all the air photos taken during those many flights has almost exclusively focused on two large fields on a ridge, and south-facing slope, on a terrace on the south side of the Earn valley. The complex consists of a range of sites which date to the Neolithic through to the Iron Age, although some elements are perhaps medieval. The crop markings in this area have a patchy character, with variable soil depth and palaeochannels creating voids in the cropmark, evident on all air photos taken here. RCAHMS produced the most comprehensive transcription of these cropmarks to date which shows the cropmarks and the voids (see Figure 1).

The major component of the southern half of this cropmark complex is a huge timber-defined palisaded enclosure, one of only four of its kind known in Scotland, and potentially the largest, measuring some 400m E-W by at least 200m N-S (Noble & Brophy 2011). The southern boundary of the enclosure is defined by topographical feature, namely an escarpment dropping down to a stream. In 2012 the entrance avenue and part of the perimeter on the N side of the enclosure was investigated, demonstrating that it was defined by large postholes, with smaller postholes in between, suggesting a fence or stockade (Brophy et al. 2012). Grooved Ware sherds found in postholes and radiocarbon dates suggest that this enclosure was constructed in the period 2800-2500 cal. BC. This huge enclosure contains a wide range of cropmarks, including mini-henges, pits and pit-structures and a range of amorphous markings,

while large expanses of the interior show no cropmarkings at all (the aforementioned voids). Geophysical surveys, and excavations in 2012 and 2015, investigated a range of these internal features. (LK15 will be discussed in more detail below). Our excavations in 2012 picked up evidence for activity that was likely slightly earlier than or contemporary with the huge enclosure it was contained within, in the form of a four-poster building and mini-henge, the former producing a fine Grooved Ware assemblage. A series of other, undated features were found pre-dating the building and mini-henge, including pits and slots (Brophy et al. 2012). Furthermore, SERF excavations at Wellhill – located 500m to the east - in 2014 and 2015 (Wright 2014; 2015) revealed a series of pits, ard-marks and a ceramics assemblage all likely to be Earlier Neolithic in date. Taken together it seems likely that this area saw intensive Neolithic settlement and ceremonial activity throughout the Neolithic period.

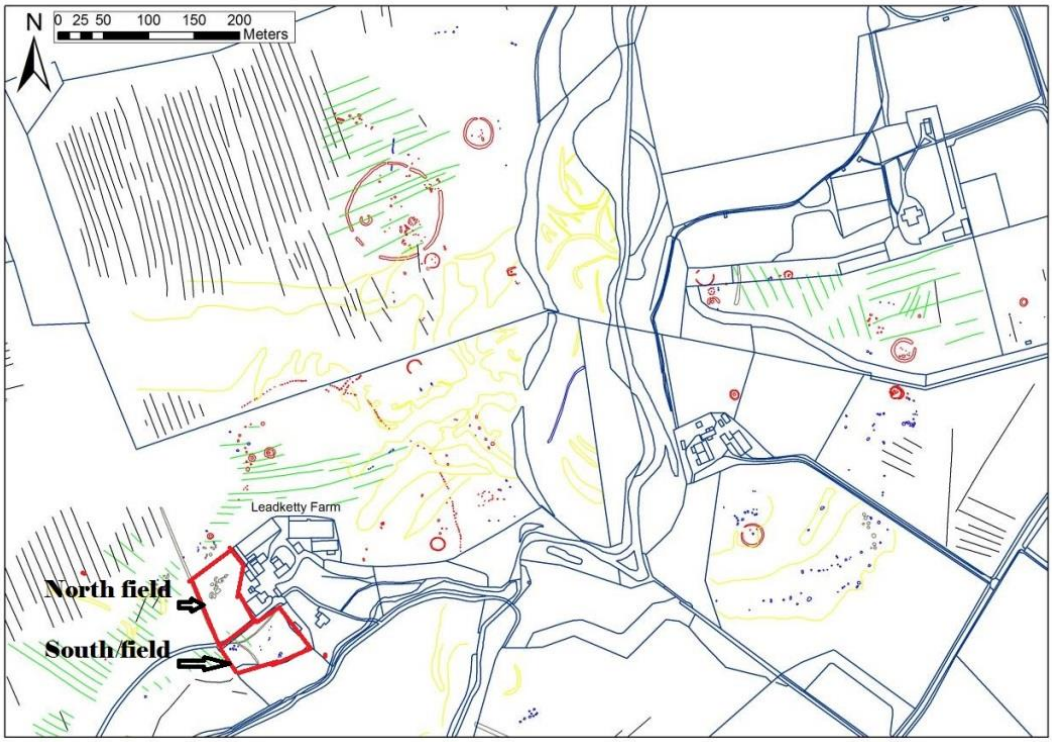

Figure 1: RCAHMS transcription of Leadketty, Baldinnies and Wellhill cropmarks, with LK15 and LK16 excavations taking place in the 'South Field' area (after RCAHMS / HES)

A different picture emerged from the SERF excavations at Leadketty in 2013 which focused on a complex of cropmarks to the north of the palisaded enclosure, in this case what *appeared* to be a Neolithic causewayed enclosure. However, this investigation did not add to our understanding of Neolithic activity in this area, and instead we found a series of cut features indicative of multiple uses of this location, perhaps for settlement activity. This was found within the large ditched enclosure, a possible timber-post-defined enclosure, and adjacent to a ring-ditch house (Brophy & Wright 2013). Recent radiocarbon dates from this excavation (see Figure 5) suggest that the activity at this site (aka Baldinnies) took place in the Late Iron Age.

LK16 background

As noted above, cropmarks suggest that a range of possible features are evident in the southern area of the Late Neolithic palisaded enclosure, on the edge of the escarpment down to the river in a small field that has been set aside for many years (although has in the past been in the plough zone); this field was also the focus of SERF excavations in 2015 (Brophy & Green 2015). The cropmarks in this field are enigmatic in nature but show a good deal of potential for revealing evidence for activities within the palisaded enclosure. These cropmarks include a cluster of pits, possible pitted / timber structures, pit alignments and linear cropmarks (Figure 2 shows these & trench locations).

Figure 2: Extract from a RCAHMS air photo B79138 showing the field that has been the focus of SERF excavations in 2015 and 2016, and trench locations © HES. North to the top.

The Ordnance Survey Name Book of 1859 notes that the escarpment edge next to, or just to the west of, these cropmarks, is where a series of cists were found in 1844 eroding from the natural slope. The OS 6-inch 1st edition map calls these 'Stone coffins or Cistbarns' (and notes a roofed building in the field as well, on the edge of the escarpment). Nothing more is known of this discovery although OS fieldworkers noted on a visit in 1965 that at least one possible cist slab was found at the bottom of the slope, although this area had been much disturbed by industrial activity and the construction of a mill lade. Therefore, there may have been a Bronze Age cemetery in this location (see NMRS number NO01NW 11) although we found no evidence for this in 2015-2016 excavations.

In 2013, a geophysical survey was undertaken by Dr Richard Jones within the two fields adjacent to Leadketty steading. Results below have been superimposed on the cropmarks.

Figure 3: processed magnetometry results, superimposed on the cropmark evidence below resistivity results

Figure 4: processed resistivity results, superimposed on the cropmark evidence

Although inconclusive, the geophysics picked up on some of the cropmark features, notably a possible pipeline or drain in the south field, a focus of the 2016 season. Strong readings were picked up in the north and south of the cluster of blobs in the north field.

In summer 2015, a small-scale excavation took place at the edge of the escarpment, focusing on a series of cropmark pit features which Millican had interpreted as a possible timber hall in her PhD (2009). The trench measured 25m by 8m. A dense concentration of cut features was found, including postholes defining a 7m diameter timber circle; one posthole contained a sherd of prehistoric pottery, while in another the post had been burned *in situ*. These features produced Late Iron Age dates (Figure 5) and, taken with daub found in features and the general vicinity, suggests this was a small wooden building. Several pits containing burnt cereals and soils were also investigated, again producing Iron Age dates where these were possible. A large posthole within the timber circle may have been Neolithic, and was more in character with features found during LK12 to the north. A post-medieval structure, consisting of a subterranean space, lime mortar fragments, walling and roofing slates partially disturbed the timber circle feature; this putative building was not the one that appears on the 1st edition map.

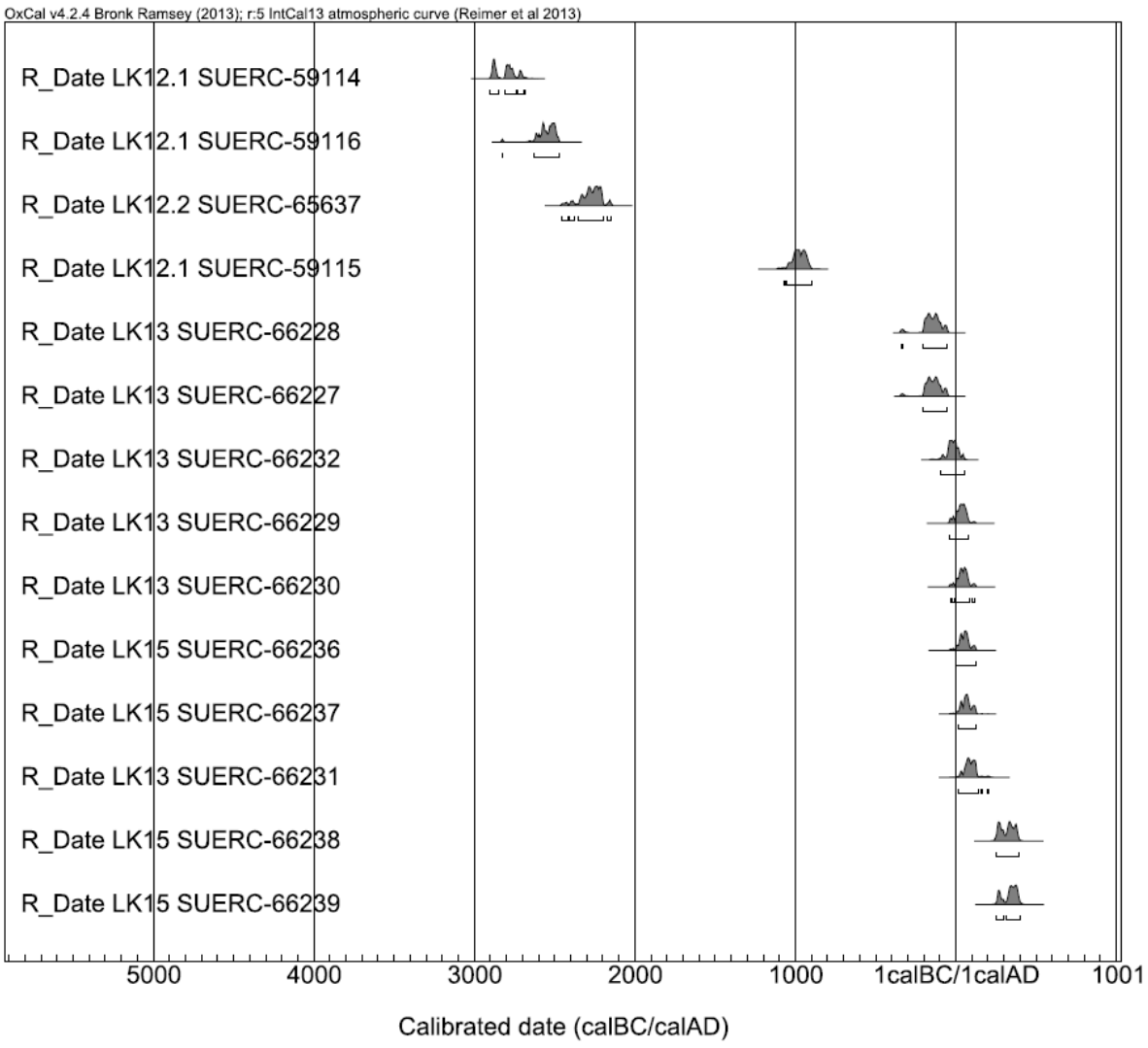

Figure 5: Radiocarbon dates from Leadketty / Baldinnies (2012-2015) – two clear phases of activity apparent – much of it Iron Age including the LK15 timber structure and pits containing burning (information from SUERC and Derek Hamilton)

LK16 specific research questions

Excavations in 2016, located 50m to the W of the LK15 pits and timber structure, focused on a distinctive setting of four pits that was identifiable as cropmarks and also in the geophysics results. There were arranged rather than a five on a die, with one corner (the SW) missing, and the central feature noticeable larger. The strong linear cropmarks were also included in the trench for investigation. The following research questions underpinned our excavation:

- What does the pit setting represent? Is it a Late Neolithic four-post building like the one identified in 2012?
- What evidence is there for activity relating to the Neolithic palisaded enclosure? What is the chronology of this activity? How does it relate to our other discoveries?
- Can we identify evidence for (a) settlement (b) farming (as found at Wellhill 2014 /2015)? Is the linear cropmark modern, or perhaps evidence for prehistoric farming?
- Is there a Bronze Age component as has been identified to the north? Can any evidence associated with the probably EBA cemetery here be recovered?
- What is the nature of the cropmarks, and geophysical anomalies, in this location?
- Can we identify management benefits to the archaeological traces in these fields given they have rarely been under cereal crop cultivation?
- Should the Scheduled Monument area be extended to include these two fields? Currently they lie out with the scheduled area but paradoxically the Neolithic enclosure is largely scheduled.
- Is the linear cropmark in this area a drain or pipeline, and if so, has its insertion damaged the archaeology here?

Methodology

The excavation trench was opened by machine stripping under careful supervision on 8th June 2015 (Figure 6). The trench was left to weather for a week or so, and then excavated using hand tools between 19th and 23rd June 2015. The trench measured 15m east-west by 8m north-south. All features uncovered were planned to 1:20 scale, and select features were excavated either to half-section or fully, and spot / bulk samples were taken where deemed appropriate. Post-excavation work is ongoing at the University of Glasgow at the time of writing (November 2016) and so these results are provisional observations.

Summary of excavation results

The relatively restricted area that we excavated ensured that we did not have very many archaeological features to investigate, and so it proved to be, with almost nothing within the trench not having previously shown up as a cropmark and / or geophysical anomaly. We found five types of feature, and these will be dealt with here in no particular order: linear field boundaries, linear scrapes, big pits, a single posthole (see Figure 7 for the relative location of these features in the trench) and assorted pits.

Figure 6: LK16 trench after machine stripping and exposure to the elements

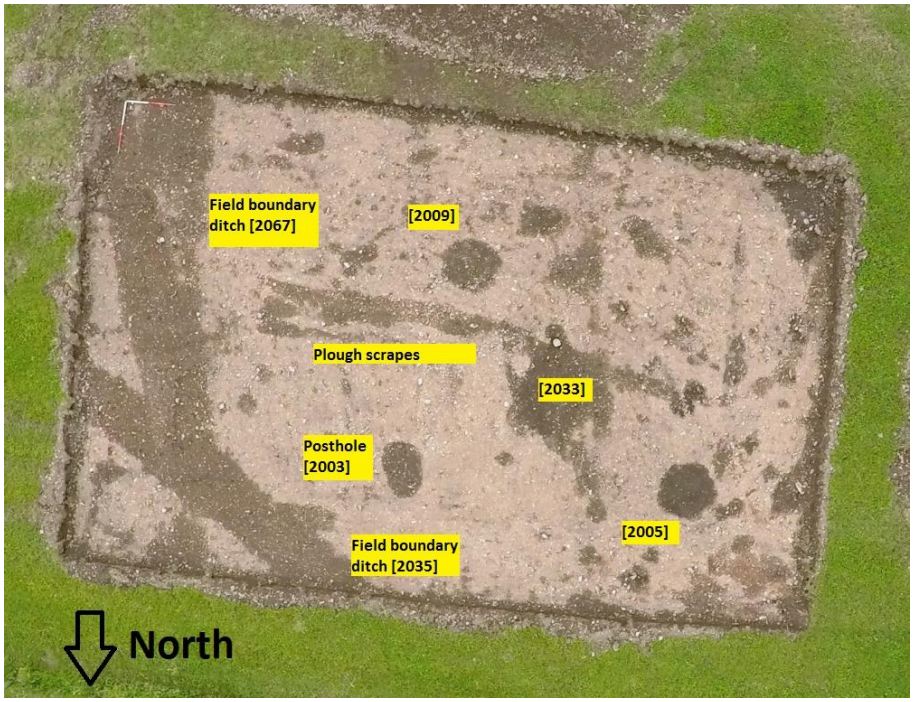

Figure 7: Drone photograph of the LK16 trench, with main features indicated (photo: Tessa Poller)

Ditch system [2035, 2067]

The most obvious feature on the air photos, and geophysical survey, was a pair of linear features which appeared to cross one another. Upon excavation, it was initially unclear if one feature was earlier, or they were contemporary. On balance, it appears that these shallow ditches were dug at the same time. The ditch system was investigated in three places: the northern section [2035], the southern section [2067] and place where the two met one another. These may be field boundaries.

Figure 8: Pre-excavation view of the pair of ditches at the eastern end of the trench [2035, 2067], viewed from the NW

The northern stretch of ditch, cut [2035], had orientation NW-SE and was visible within the trench for 6.7m, extending beyond the trench in both directions. The cut was on average 1.2m across and 0.35m in depth, with a shallow southern side, a slight step on the northern side, with a rounded bottom. The ditch contained a single homogenous fill, (2036), a dark brown clay silt with small rounded stone inclusions throughout; modern very thin green glass (SF02) was recovered from the fill towards the middle of the feature, near two fragments of daub (SF04, 08). The southern ditch section [2067] ran N-S and was visible within the trench for 7m, extending beyond the trench in a southerly direction, and meeting [2035] at the northern end. The cut of this section of ditch was on average 1.1m across and up to 0.3m in depth, with a u-shaped profile. As with the other ditch, a single homogenous fill (2068) was identified. This was a mid-brown silt clay with small rounded stone inclusions throughout. Several daub fragments (SF06, 07, 10-12), a ferrous object, perhaps a nail (SF09) and a chip of burnt flint (SF05) were found within this fill. The junction of these two ditches was excavated and both appeared to have been cut at the same time and essentially had the same fill. The faint impression of a third, wider ditch was evident running N-S and seemingly earlier, and cut by, the ditch section described above. However, due to time constraints, this observation was not tested by excavation; this may be an earlier iteration of the same phenomenon.

Figure 9: Section through ditch [2035]

Plough scrapes [2019]

In addition to the main linear ditch system, a series of thin linear features were identified in the trench, running E-W with one curving to the south in the western end of the trench. Investigation of the clearest of these features showed it to be little more than an ephemeral scrape into the subsoil [2019] (less than 0.03m deep) and it was concluded that these features were related to modern ploughing; e.g. the curving nature of [2019] relates to the turning circle of farming vehicle before the edge of the modern field. Fill (2020) was essential the natural.

Figure 10: Plough scrape pre-excavation

Pit cluster [2005, 2009, 2033]

The main reason for digging here was to explore the four pit arrangement, and upon cleaning it was clear that this arrangement was indeed evident; however, the putative missing fourth corner of the square did not exist, ruling out the explanation of this as being a coherent structure such as a building. Furthermore, these features were not all the same character; the central feature was a large pit [2033], with the surrounding features being smaller pits (2005, 2009) and a post-hole (2003, discussed in a separate section, below). Assorted smaller pits in this vicinity were also explored (see below).

Figure 11: Pit [2033] during excavation, viewed from the SW

The largest feature evident was a large amorphous pit with cut [2033]; only one quarter of this pit was excavated (the NE sector). The pit was sub-circular in plan with an irregular form. The cut was up to 1.9m across and had maximum depth of 0.5m; the sides started almost vertically until at c.0.1m depth the slope shallowed out to an apparently gently curving bottom. A single fill (2034) was identified. This was a dark brown to black greasy silt clay; it contained frequent inclusions of charcoal, burnt bone fragments and fire-cracked stones.

Two pits with similar fills but different forms were investigated to the west of this large pit, one of these, [2005] was located 2.5m to the NW. This pit was three-quarters excavated, with only the NW sector left undisturbed. The cut itself was circular in plan, 1.15m in diameter, with steep sides, a rounded bottom and a maximum depth of 0.57m. A single fill was discovered in this pit (2006), a greasy dark grey-brown to black silt clay with frequent small pebble inclusions, some fire-cracked or stained with charcoal. Frequent charcoal inclusions were found throughout the fill and extensively sampled. An uncarbonized bone fragment was also recovered (sample 2027). The second pit was remarkably similar. This feature [2009] was located 2.5m SE of [2033]. The cut was circular, 0.85m in diameter, with steep sides, a rounded bottom and maximum depth 0.5m. A single fill (2010) was identified within this feature, a dark brown silt clay, which contained numerous small pebble inclusions, as well as charcoal inclusions and occasional flecks of cremated bone. A small worked burnt flint was found within sample 2006. Two large flat stones were also found in the fill (2070, 2071), both set flat as if placed there deliberately, (2070) at depth 0.34m and the other (2071) just 0.05m above the base of the cut. These had the look of possible flat cooking stones.

Figure 12: Pit (2005) at half-section stage

Figure 13: Erin holding one of the flat slabs (2070) found in pit [2009]

Posthole [2003]

A single posthole was identified 2.5m to the NE of large pit [2033]. This was one of the 'corners' of the putative four-post structure but was in fact of entirely different character to the three pits which made up the remainder of this group of features and the relationship between the posthole and pits is unclear.

Posthole [2003] was an elongate oval measuring 1.1m N-S by 0.82m in plan, and with a maximum depth of 0.5m. The cut was steep-sided with a rounded bottom. Three fills were identified within this feature. The primary fill, (2072) was a loose orange brown gravel, no more than 0.12m in thickness, with the bulk of the fill found on the S half of the feature. Above this lay a dark brown silt gravel (2069) which also contained a selection of large rounded pebbles, the largest visible in section (see Figure 14) which may well have been packing stone; these were concentrated in the N half of the feature. A dark brown silt loam at the top centre of the feature (2004), containing charcoal flecks and cremated bone, may represent a post-pipe up to 0.6m across. A lead spindle whorl was recovered from this upper fill (SF03).

Figure 14: W-facing section posthole [2003]

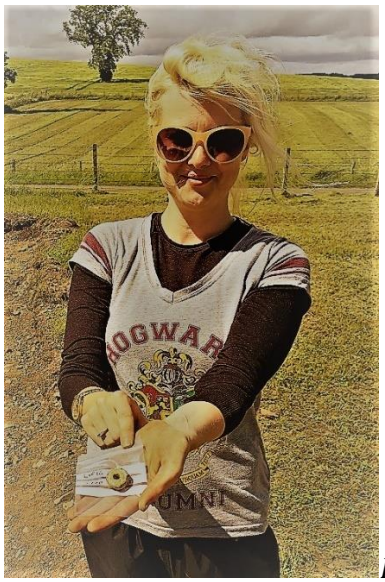

Figure 15: Alison holding the spindle whorl from posthole [2003]

Assorted pits

Several other cut features were identified across the trench, and all turned out to be small pits with no material culture found within them. It is impossible at this stage to relate these to the larger pits and posthole.

A single small pit [2007] was located 1m to the WSW of pit [2009]. It was oval in plan, measuring 0.7m E-W by 0.55m, with depth 0.22m, steep sides and an irregular bottom. The single silt clay fill (2008) was a dark brown to black silt clay with a concentration of small rounded pebbles towards the base of the fill. Charcoal and cremated bones fragments were also recovered in small quantities.

A cluster of small pits was located to the immediate N and NE of pit [2005]. The smallest of these was [2011], 2m NE of [2005]. It was sub-circular in plan, up to 0.47m across, with steep sides and an irregular bottom, depth 0.2m. The single fill (2012) was a dark black-brown sandy silt with frequent rounded and angular stone inclusions throughout. Two adjacent pits were investigated 1.2m to the W of [2011] and 1.4m N of [2005]. The largest of these was [2025] which was circular in plan, with diameter 0.8m, steep sides and a bottom sloping to the N, and maximum depth 0.25m. The single fill (2026) was a dark brown sandy silt with frequent small pebble inclusions. Cut (2073) was located just 0.1m to the SW but the two features did not cut one another. This small feature was oval in plan, measuring 0.5m E-W by 0.35m, with a gentle u-shaped profile and depth 0.11m. One fill (2074) was identified, a blackish brown silty clay with infrequent pebble and charcoal inclusions.

Two further pits were investigated, both to the W of pit [2005]. The first of these [2061] was a small sub-circular cut feature, 0.38m in diameter, u-shaped profile and maximum depth 0.2m. The only fill (2062) was a mid-brown silt gravel with frequent small pebble inclusions. This was located 1m SE of [2005], and 1.2m SW of another pit [2063]. This was a larger feature, oval in plan and measuring 0.8m NE-SW by 0.6m, with a generally u-shaped profile and maximum depth 0.18m. The fill (2064) was a mid-brown silt gravel with frequent small pebble inclusions. The fills of both pits contained one fragment of charcoal each, and one tiny fragment of cremated bone was found within (2064).

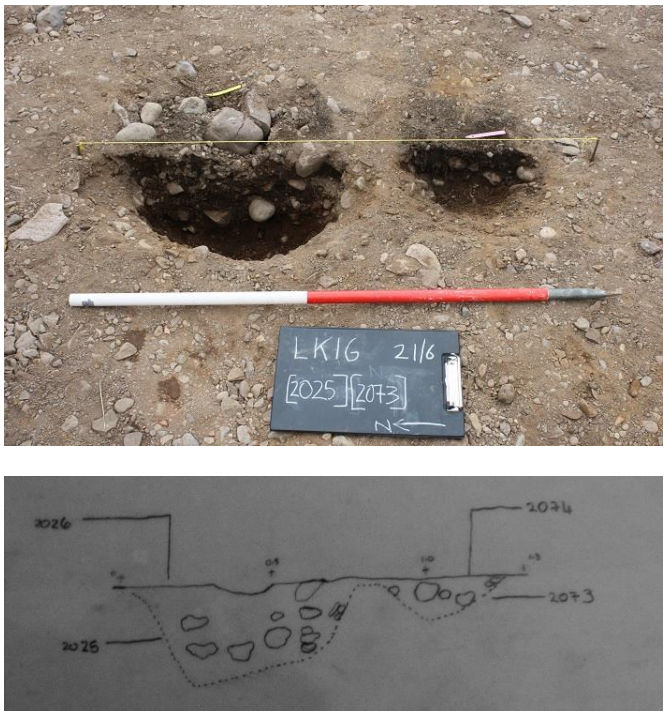

Figure 16-17: half-section of pits [2025] and [2073]

Discussion

The features that we encountered during this excavation relate to at least two phases of activity, probably more. As with 2015, we were unable to recover much in the way of diagnostic material in a secure context, and so these observations are based on a lack of chronology and are written at an early stage of post-excavation analysis.

The supposed four-post setting in the end turned out to be an arrangement of three pits and a posthole, and the similarity in pit fill suggests at least that these may well be contemporary with one another. The fills were greasy, dark brown to black silty clay, with large quantities of charcoal (from lumps to staining), and fragments of cremated bone and one small uncarbonized animal bone were also recovered. Initial sorting of samples from these fills has confirmed quantities of charcoal, carboned nutshells and cremated bone have been recovered, although at the time of writing have not been further analysed. Burnt flints and one animal bone fragment add to this picture. The uniformity of fill suggests a single, or few, depositional events, perhaps associated with cooking or some industrial process being carried out in the vicinity. This aligns to an extent with the burnt cereals dumped in pit [7097] during LK15 (Brophy & Green 2015), with radiocarbon dates pointing to the Late Iron Age. This does not mean the LK16 pits were Iron Age in origin, but does hint at various similar activities happening in this location overlooking a stream that were of a similar, domestic nature. Perhaps also be could associate this with the likely Iron Age settlement site at Baldinnies (Brophy & Wright 2013) located 1km to the north. The assorted smaller pits in the LK16 trench also contain small quantities of carbonised material and could be related although this is currently impossible to tell. Posthole [2003] is entirely different in character to the adjacent pits and nothing like the massive posthole found during LK15 [7055]. The spindle whorl was likely a late intrusion once the post had rotted, and tells us little, so at this stage little more can be said other than at one time a post stood here.

Figure 18: The linear cropmarks in relation to the current road route – does this help us to understand this feature? © RCAHMS / HES

The bifurcating linear ditches are distinctive features that show clearly as cropmarks and were also picked up by the geophysical survey. The nature of these features, their uniform fill and the discovery of modern glass and a possible nail in the fills all point to a relatively recent, probably post-medieval origin for these ditches. The most likely explanation is that these were field boundaries. The location is interesting when viewed from a broader perspective, with ditch [2035] following the route of the modern road next to the field, suggesting that this marks an earlier route of the roadway (Figure 17). The discovery of several lumps of daub within this ditch does need some further analysis and explanation, perhaps suggesting a wattle fence accompanied these ditches or more likely, some kind of timber building stood in this location (and we did also find daub at LK15). There is some inconsistency here that may be resolved during post-excavation.

Conclusion

The LK16 excavations added to our understanding of the use of the interior of the Leadketty palisaded enclosure and perhaps gave some context for the discoveries of features found in 2015 within the same vicinity. It seems that evidence for Neolithic activity here is thin on the ground despite this location being within the palisaded enclosure; perhaps two single posts stood in this location. Later in prehistory activity related to burning / cooking, pit digging and rubbish deposition appears to have begun to occur here, relatively close to the river but removed from Iron Age settlement to the north. Post-medieval activity is suggested by field ditches and the subterranean structure found in 2015. Our excavations in LK15 and LK16 have unexpectedly shed more light on our 2013 work at Baldinnies than the 2012 excavations focused on the Neolithic enclosures. Additional cropmarks and geophysical anomalies in this small field would benefit from further scrutiny in the future although it is clear that even although this field has not been ploughed for some time, plough scrapes in the subsoil indicate damaging agricultural activity has taken place here in the past and so the archaeology here is probably no better preserved that within the Scheduled Monument area.

Acknowledgements

Helen and I would like to thank Iain Phillip for allowing us to excavate at Leadketty in 2016; as ever his support and enthusiasm was appreciated by all the team. The work at LK16 was undertaken by a small, but dedicated and very hard working team – many thanks to Aeli Black, Alison Douglas, Taryn Gouck and Erin Stewart - plus thanks also to Jennifer Minto, Steve Timoney and Ross Wallace who came along to give up their free time and help. Drone photos were taken by Tessa Poller, who also provided endless support for us before, during and after the dig; thanks also to our SERF colleagues Ewan Campbell, Steve Driscoll and Dene Wright for site visits and advise. The radiocarbon dates were pulled together by Adrian Maldonado and Dene Wright, with the help of Derek Hamilton, SUERC.

Finally, the whole team would like to thank Betsy the cow for being there.

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NB All SERF reports can be downloaded online from the project website:

www.gla.ac.uk/schools/humanities/research/archaeologyresearch/projects/serf/

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Data tables

Context list

NB Excavated contexts only are listed here; potential features allocated numbers initially are not included here. These amorphous features have been recorded on the site plans however.

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
2001	Layer	Dark brown loam	Topsoil
2002	Layer	Orange to light brown coarse gravel	Subsoil
2003	Cut	Oval feature measuring 1.1m by 0.82m, steep-sided, with rounded bottom, depth up to 0.5m	Posthole
2004	Fill	Dark brown silt loam, CBM towards base of fill	Upper fill / postpipe of posthole 2003
2005	Cut	Circular feature with steep sides and rounded bottom, 1.15m across, and 0.57m deep	Large pit
2006	Fill	Dark brown to black silt clay with charcoal and CBM inclusions	Fill of pit 2005
2007	Cut	Oval feature with steep sides and an irregular bottom; 07m by 0.55m by 0.22m	Small pit
2008	Fill	Dark brown to black silt clay	Fill of pit 2007
2009	Cut	Circular feature with steep sides and rounded bottom, 0.85m across, and 0.5m deep	Large pit
2010	Fill	Dark brown to black silt clay with charcoal and CBM inclusions	Fill of pit 2009
2011	Cut	Sub-circular feature with steep sides and irregular bottom, up to .47m across and 0.2m deep	Pit
2012	Fill	Mid to dark brown sandy silt	Fill of pit 2011
2019	Cut	Barely discernible linear scrape running E-W across trench, 0.2m across and no more than 0.03m deep	Modern plough scrape
2020	Fill	Light brown sandy gravel	Fill of scrape 2019
2025	Cut	Circular feature, sloped profile, 0.8m diameter and up to 0.25m depth	Small pit adjacent to pit 2073
2026	Fill	Dark brown sandy silt with frequent small pebble inclusions	Fill of pit 2025
2033	Cut	Large amorphous sub-circular feature, 1.9m across, and 0.5m deep, with steep sides giving way to gentle slopes, irregular bottom	Large pit
2034	Fill	Dark brown to black greasy silt clay with frequent charcoal and CBN inclusions	Fil of large pit 2033
2035	Cut	Linear cut feature, at least 6.7m long and 1.2m across, with depth 0.35m and sloping sides, rounded bottom, slight step on N side	Ditch, possible field boundary
2036	Fill	Dark brown clay silt with small rounded stone inclusions	Single fill of ditch 2035

2061	Cut	Small circular feature with u-shaped profile, 0.38m across and 0.2m deep	Pit
2062	Fill	Mid-brown silt gravel	Fill of pit 2061
2063	Cut	Oval feature with steep sides and flat bottom, 0.6m by 0.8m by 0.18m	Pit
2064	Fill	Mid-brown silt gravel	Fil of pit 2063
2067	Cut	Linear cut feature, at least 7m long and 1.1m acoss, with depth 0.3m and sloping sides, rounded bottom	Ditch, possible field boundary
2068	Fill	Dark brown clay ailt with small rounded stone inclusions	Single fill of ditch 2067
2069	Fill	Dark brown silt gravel with large rounded pebble inclusions	Fill and packing stones from posthole 2003
2070	Fill	Large flat stone in centre of feature	Within fill 2010 in pit 2009
2071	Fill	Large flat stone near base of feature	Within fill 2010 in pit 2009
2072	Fill	Loose orange brown gravel	Primary fil of posthole 2003
2073	Cut	Small oval feature, 0.48m by 0.35m, depth 0.11m and gentle u-shaped profile	Small pit adjacent to pit 2025
2074	Fill	Black to brown silty clay with charcoal and pebble inclusions	Fill of pit 2073

Small finds

Find	Context	No. pieces	Material	Description	Date
SF01	2034	1	Lithic	Burnt, worked flint chip	20/06/2016
SF02	2036	7	Glass	Thin, green glass sherds	20/06/2016
SF03	2004	1	Metal	Lead spindle whorl / weight	20/06/2016
SF04	2036	1	Clay	Possible daub fragments	20/06/2016
SF05	2068	1	Lithic	Burnt, worked flint chip	20/06/2016
SF06	2068	1	Clay	Possible daub fragment	20/06/2016
SF07	2068	2	Clay	Possible daub fragments	20/06/2016
SF08	2036	1	Clay	Possible daub fragment	20/06/2016
SF09	2068	1	Metal	Ferrous object, nail?	23/06/2016
SF10	2068	1	Clay	Possible daub fragment	23/06/2016
SF11	2068	1	Clay	Possible daub fragment	23/06/2016
SF12	2068	1	Clay	Possible daub fragment	23/06/2016

Samples

Sample	Context	Size	Sample description and rationale	Date
2001	2004	M	Charcoal identified in fill	19/06/2016
2002	2070	M	Charcoal identified in fill	19/06/2016
2003	2008	M	Charcoal & CBM identified in fill	19/06/2016
2004	2006	M	Charcoal & CBM identified in fill	19/06/2016
2005	2010	M	Charcoal identified in fill	20/06/2016
2006	2008	L	Routine bulk sample	20/06/2016
2007	2006	L	Routine bulk sample	19/06/2016
2008	2012	M	Routine bulk sample	20/06/2016
2009	2034	L	Routine bulk sample	20/06/2016
2010	2010	S	Charcoal found directly beneath 2071	20/06/2016
2011	2004	L	Routine bulk sample	20/06/2016
2012	2074	L	Charcoal identified in fill	21/06/2016
2013	2004	M	CBM at base of fill	21/06/2016
2014	2074	S	Routine bulk sample	21/06/2016
2015	2034	L	Charcoal & CBM identified in fill	21/06/2016
2016	2068	S	Charcoal identified in fill	21/06/2016
2017	2068	S	CBM identified in fill	22/06/2016
2018	2034	L	Routine bulk sample	22/06/2016
2019	2064	S	Charcoal & CBM identified in fill	22/06/2016
2020	2006	L	Charcoal & CBM identified in fill	23/06/2016
2021	2006	L	Charcoal & CBM identified in fill	23/06/2016
2022	2010	S	Charcoal identified in fill	23/06/2016
2023	2010	L	Routine bulk sample	23/06/2016
2024	2026	S	Charcoal identified in fill	23/06/2016
2025	2006	M	CBM identified in fill	23/06/2016
2026	2068	S	Charcoal identified in fill	23/06/2016
2027	2006	S	CBM and uncarbonised bone	23/06/2016

Drawings

Drawing	Subject	Description	Scale	Type	Date
1	2011	E facing section	01:10	S	19/06/2016
2	2008	S facing section	01:10	S	19/06/2016
3	2003	W facing section	01:10	S	20/06/2016
4	2009	S facing section	01:10	S	20/06/2016
5	2023, 2025	W facing section	01:10	S	21/06/2016
6	2035	E facing section	01:10	S	22/06/2016
7	2035	W facing section	01:10	S	22/06/2016

8		Post-ex plan A	01:20	P	22/06/2016
9		Post-ex plan B	01:20	P	22/06/2016
10	2061	W facing section	01:10	S	22/06/2016
11		Post-ex plan C	01:20	P	22/06/2016
12		Post-ex plan D	01:20	P	22/06/2016
13		Post-ex plan E	01:20	P	22/06/2016
14	2033	E facing section	01:10	S	23/06/2016
15	2033	W facing section	01:10	S	23/06/2016
16		Post-ex plan F	01:20	P	23/06/2016
17	2067	S facing section	01:10	S	23/06/2016
18	2067	N facing section	01:10	S	23/06/2016
19	2063	E facing section	01:10	S	23/06/2016
20		Post-ex plan G	01:20	P	23/06/2016
21	2067	SE facing section	01:10	S	23/06/2016
22	2067	NW facing section	01:10	S	23/06/2016
23		Post-ex plan H	01:20	P	23/06/2016

Photos

NB Photos up to LK16_015 were taken on the wrong setting on the camera and so the images are duller than they should be.

Photo	Context	Description	Taken from	Date
LK16_001		General view of trench pre-ex	SE	19/06/2016
LK16_002		General view of trench pre-ex	S	19/06/2016
LK16_003		General view of trench pre-ex	S	19/06/2016
LK16_004		General view of trench pre-ex	S	19/06/2016
LK16_005		General view of trench pre-ex	W	19/06/2016
LK16_006		General view of trench pre-ex	NW	19/06/2016
LK16_007	2003	Pre-ex photo of posthole	E	19/06/2016
LK16_008	2005	Pre-ex photo of pit	E	19/06/2016
LK16_009	2007	Pre-ex photo of pit	S	19/06/2016
LK16_010	2009	Pre-ex photo of pit	S	19/06/2016
LK16_011	2011	Pre-ex photo of pit	E	19/06/2016
LK16_012	2011	E facing section of pit	E	19/06/2016
LK16_013		Team working shot		19/06/2016
LK16_014		Team working shot		19/06/2016
LK16_015		Team working shot		19/06/2016
LK16_016		Team working shot		19/06/2016
LK16_017	2067	Pre-ex photo of linear feature	S	19/06/2016
LK16_018	2067	Team working shot	S	19/06/2016
LK16_019	2035	Pre-ex photo of linear feature	NW	19/06/2016
LK16_020	2035	Pre-ex photo of linear feature	NW	19/06/2016

LK16_021	2035, 2067	Pre-ex photo of linear feature	SE	19/06/2016
LK16_022	2035, 2067	Pre-ex photo of linear feature	SE	19/06/2016
LK16_023	2069, 2003	Mid-ex photo showing packing stones at N end of posthole	E	19/06/2016
LK16_024	2033	Pre-ex photo of pit	S	19/06/2016
LK16_025		Team working shot		20/06/2016
LK16_026	2070, 2009	Flat stone in situ within pit	N	20/06/2016
LK16_027		Team working shot		20/06/2016
LK16_028	2007	S facing section of pit	S	20/06/2016
LK16_029	2011	Post-ex photo of pit	E	20/06/2016
LK16_030		Team working shot		20/06/2016
LK16_031	2071, 2009	Flat stone in situ within pit	S	20/06/2016
LK16_032	2007	Post-ex photo of pit	S	20/06/2016
LK16_033	2025, 2073	Pre-ex photo of pits	S	20/06/2016
LK16_034		General view of trench mid-ex	S	20/06/2016
LK16_035		General view of trench mid-ex	S	20/06/2016
LK16_036		General view of trench mid-ex	S	20/06/2016
LK16_037	2003	W facing section of posthole	W	20/06/2016
LK16_038	2009. 2010	S facing section of pit. Wrong number of info board.	S	20/06/2016
LK16_039	2069	Packing stones from posthole 2003 after their removal from posthole		20/06/2016
LK16_040	2070, 2071	Flat stones from pit after removal		21/06/2016
LK16_041	2025, 2073	W facing section of two pits	W	21/06/2016
LK16_042	2035	E facing section through ditch	SE	21/06/2016
LK16_043	2035	E facing section through ditch	SE	21/06/2016
LK16_044	2035	W facing section through ditch	NW	21/06/2016
LK16_045	2035	W facing section through ditch	NW	21/06/2016
LK16_046	2035	Slot through ditch	S	21/06/2016
LK16_047	2035	General view of ditch with slot through it	NW	21/06/2016
LK16_048	2003	Post-ex photo of posthole	N	21/06/2016
LK16_049	2003	Post-ex photo of posthole	N	21/06/2016
LK16_050	2005	S facing section of pit	S	21/06/2016
LK16_051	2005	S facing section of pit	S	21/06/2016
LK16_052		Team working shot		21/06/2016
LK16_053		Team working shot		21/06/2016

LK16_054		Team working shot		21/06/2016
LK16_055	2009	Post-ex photo of pit	S	21/06/2016
LK16_056	2061	Pre-ex photo of small pit	W	22/06/2016
LK16_057	2033	Team working shot		22/06/2016
LK16_058		Team working shot		22/06/2016
LK16_059	2061	W facing section of pit	W	22/06/2016
LK16_060	2019	Pre-ex photo of plough scrape	W	22/06/2016
LK16_061	2019	Pre-ex photo of plough scrape	S	22/06/2016
LK16_062		Team working shot		22/06/2016
LK16_063	2033	Large pit after quarter sectioned	N	23/06/2016
LK16_064	2033	Large pit after quarter sectioned, detail	N	23/06/2016
LK16_065	2033	N facting section within pit quarter	N	23/06/2016
LK16_066	2033	E facting section within pit quarter	E	23/06/2016
LK16_067	2063	Pre-ex photo of pit	N	23/06/2016
LK16_068		Team working shot		23/06/2016
LK16_069	2035, 2067	S facing section of location where two ditches meet	S	23/06/2016
LK16_070	2035, 2067	N facing section of location where two ditches meet	N	23/06/2016
LK16_071	2063	NE facing section through pit	NE	23/06/2016
LK16_072		Team working shot		23/06/2016
LK16_073	2005	Post-ex shot of pit with quarter of fill still remaining	E	23/06/2016
LK16_074	2005	Post-ex shot of pit with quarter of fill still remaining	E	23/06/2016
LK16_075	2005	Post-ex shot of pit with quarter of fill still remaining - detail	E	23/06/2016
LK16_076	2005	Post-ex shot of pit from above		23/06/2016
LK16_077	2067	SE facing section through linear ditch	SE	23/06/2016
LK16_078	2067	NW facing section through linear ditch	NW	23/06/2016
LK16_079		Final view of trench at end of dig	SW	23/06/2016
LK16_080		Final view of trench at end of dig	S	23/06/2016
LK16_081		Final view of trench at end of dig	SE	23/06/2016
LK16_082		Final view of trench at end of dig	W	23/06/2016