



MONITORING REPORT: No. 283

Dunluce Castle Visitor Centre Option Site D

Magheracross

Co. Antrim

AE/14/109E

Dermot Redmond

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Site Specific Information

Site Name: Dunluce Castle Visitor Centre Option Site D

Townland: Magheracross

SMR Nos. : ANT 002:003 (Dunluce Castle), ANT 002:008 (Earthworks associated with the town and gardens), and ANT 002:013 (Unlocated souterrain)

State Care: Scheduled Other [delete as applicable]

Grid Ref. : C 90238 41148

County: Antrim

Excavation Licence No. : AE/14/109E

Planning Ref / No. : N/A

Dates of Monitoring: 21st – 25th July 2014

Archaeologist(s) Present: Dermot Redmond (CAF), Andrew Gault (NIEA), Ronan McHugh (NIEA) and Johanna Vuolteenaho (NIEA)

Brief Summary:

An archaeological evaluation was carried out in a field to the west of Dunluce Castle, village and gardens (ANT 002:003 and ANT 002:008). The work was requested by the NIEA to evaluate any potential archaeological impact should this field be chosen as the location of a proposed new visitor centre. Eighteen mechanically excavated trenches (each 2mX30m) were opened, targeting possible geophysical anomalies and a representative sample of the site where no anomalies were detected. Three of the eighteen trenches contained features, although, on investigation, none of these proved to be of archaeological significance. It is recommended that no further archaeological mitigation is undertaken at this time.

Type of monitoring:

Excavation of eighteen test trenches by mechanical excavator equipped with a 'sheugh' bucket under archaeological supervision.

Size of area opened:

Eighteen trenches each 2m wide and 30m long, a total of 540m².

Current Land Use: Pasture/grassland

Intended Land Use: Heritage tourism amenity

Account of the Monitoring

Introduction

Option Site D for the proposed Dunluce Castle visitor centre is located to the west of the castle, between the Dunluce Burn and the Magheracross car park (Figures 1 and 2). The field is approximately 2.6 Ha in area, and is improved grassland, used for grazing and silage production.

The trenches were located to target geophysical anomalies identified in the resistivity survey as being of medium and high potential (McDermott 2014). A representative sample of the site where no anomalies were detected was also excavated. In total, approximately 5% of the total area was investigated.

Excavation

Eighteen test trenches, each measuring 2m wide and 30m long were excavated at the site in the positions shown on Figure 3. The trenches were excavated to the surface of the natural subsoil which was encountered at depths of between 0.16-0.80m.

Trench 1

Trench 1 was located in the north-west corner of the field, and orientated east-west (Plate 1). It was not located over a geophysical anomaly.

The uppermost deposit in this trench was the sod layer (c100), which overlay a light brown sandy loam topsoil (c101). The sod layer was 0.1m thick and the topsoil ranged from 0.2-0.4m in thickness.

This topsoil (c101) overlay a thin humic layer (c102), which was present from 13-17m from the western end of the trench. It was a dark brown silty loam, 0.1m thick. This provides possible evidence for agricultural improvement of the land, given its relatively high humic qualities.

This layer (c102) overlay the natural subsoil in the trench (c103), which was a mix of high bedrock and an orange sandy clay. The subsoil was encountered at depths between 0.4-0.6m from the surface. There were no finds or features of archeological significance found within this trench.

Trench 2

Trench 2 was located east of Trench 1, and oriented north-south (Plate 2). It was located over the extension of the hollow-way, and potentially a path leading to Dunluce Burn (McDermott 2014, 12) and down to the 17th century mill. However, it is possible that this hollow-way has been caused by the actions of livestock traversing the field (Gault 2014, 13).

The light brown sod (c200), was 0.1m thick and overlay the mid-brown sandy loam topsoil (c201). This layer (c201) was 0.14-0.2m thick.

Beneath the topsoil (c201) was the natural subsoil (c202), which was again a combination of high bedrock and orange sandy clay. The trench ranged in depth from 0.24-0.3m. There were no finds or features of archaeological significance found within this trench.

Trench 3

Trench 3 was located east of Trench 2, and orientated north-south (Plate 3). It was located to target the main section of the hollow-way to the waterfall and mill (McDermott 2014, 8-9).

The uppermost layer of this trench was the sod (c300), which was a 0.1m thick sandy loam. Below this there was a mid-brown sandy loam topsoil (c301). This layer was 0.2m thick, and was fairly flint rich. The flint was mainly debitage from knapping, with a few small flakes (B. Sloan *pers. comm.*).

The topsoil (c301) was stratigraphied above a band of hill wash, which filled a dip in the subsoil. This layer (c302) was a 0.1m thick band of gravel, lying between 9m and 10.3m from the southern end of the trench. Beneath this layer, there were two sterile sand layers. The first was a dark grey-black sand (c303), which extended across the northern 20m of the trench. It was 0.08-0.12m thick. The second was a light grey sand (c304), underlying c303. This layer was 0.1-0.14m thick. Both of these sand layers appear to be natural accumulations.

The natural subsoil (c305), an orange sandy clay, was encountered beneath the sandy deposits (c303 and c304). This deposit (c305) ranged in depth from 0.3-0.6m from the surface. There were no features of archaeological significance within this trench.

Trench 4

Trench 4 was located to the western end of the field, and orientated east-west (Plate 4). It was not located over a geophysical anomaly.

The uppermost deposit in this trench consisted of the sod layer (c400), which was a 0.1m thick, light brown sandy loam. Beneath this layer was the topsoil (c401), which was a mid-brown sandy loam, 0.3-0.35m thick.

This topsoil (c401) overlay a thin humic layer (c402), which extended eastwards from the western end of the trench for 13.6m. It was a dark brown silty loam, 0.05-0.1m thick. The same layer was encountered in Trench 1 (c102), and provides further possible evidence for agricultural improvement. Beneath this humic layer was the orange sandy clay subsoil (c403), encountered at a depth of 0.4-0.5m below the surface. There were no features of archaeological significance within this trench, although an isolated sherd of a strap handle (likely Late Medieval) was recovered from c401 (S. Gormley *pers. comm.*).

Trench 5

Trench 5 was located to the south of Trench 3, and orientated east-west (Plate 5). It was located over an anomaly which was identified as likely being geological (McDermott 2014, 9).

There was a thin sod layer (c500), only 0.05m thick over the trench. This overlay the topsoil (c501), which was a mid-brown sandy loam, 0.15m thick.

At both ends of the trench, the topsoil (c501) directly overlay the bedrock (c503), but between 2.5m and 12m from the western end, the bedrock was not as high, and is filled with a mottled deposit of stone and soil (c502). The trench was extended by 4m to the south to further investigate this context, between 4m and 6m from the western end of the trench. This deposit (c502) with a mix of large stones and a dark brown sandy loam. It ranged in thickness from 0.3-0.36m. Flint was discovered within this context (c502), mostly flint shatter and debitage, but also a snapped flint blade. The blade is likely to be Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic in date (B. Sloan *pers. comm.*). There was nothing to suggest that

this deposit was archaeological, so it is likely that it represents agricultural improvements within the field, potentially the clearing of stone.

There were no features of archaeological significance found in this trench.

Trench 6

Trench 6 was located towards the middle of the field, orientated north-east to south-west (Plate 6). It was located over a possible cairn of stony material (McDermott 2014, 8), which was suggested to be a possible barrow (Gault 2014, 15). The trench was initially excavated by hand, due to the potential archaeologically sensitive nature of the geophysical anomaly.

The sod layer (c600) in this trench was thin, 0.05-0.1m thick, as was the topsoil below it (c601), which ranged in depth from 0.06-0.22m. The topsoil (c601) was a mid-brown sandy loam, and directly overlay the natural bedrock (c602). The bedrock was encountered at a depth of 0.16-0.32m. At this point, the trench was machine excavated to its full extents.

There were no finds or features of archaeological significance found within this trench.

Trench 7

Trench 7 was located just north of Trench 6, and was orientated north-west to south-east (Plate 7). It was located over a possible drainage feature (McDermott 2014, 10), and a possible relict field wall (McDermott 2014, 11).

The uppermost layer within this trench was the sod layer (c700), which was 0.1m thick, and it overlay the topsoil (c701), a 0.3-0.4m thick layer of mid-brown sandy loam.

Beneath the topsoil (c701), there was a linear cut into the natural subsoil (Figure 4). This linear (Plates 8-9) was running east-west across the trench, and was located 8.4m from the north-west end of the trench. On investigation, this feature was identified as a linear cut (c703), 0.65m wide and u-shaped with gently sloping sides. It had a single fill (c702), which was a light brown sandy loam, and 0.09-0.11 m in depth. No finds were recovered from the section excavated through this feature. A sample was taken of the fill of this cut. It was processed in Queen's University Belfast, and was not found to have contained any charcoal or environmental material suitable for radiocarbon dating. This linear is identified as being the possible drainage or sewerage feature identified by the geophysical survey. It is of unknown date due to the lack of artefactual and environmental evidence. Apart from this linear, there were no finds or features of archaeological significance found within this trench.

Trench 8

Trench 8 was located to the east of Trench 6, and was orientated north-south (Plate 10). It was not located over a geophysical anomaly.

The sod layer (c800) was thin, 0.06-0.1m. The sod (c800) overlay the topsoil (c801), a mid-brown sandy loam, which was 0.12-0.37m thick. There were two pieces of flint found within c801, both of which are typically Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic technology (B. Sloan *pers. comm.*). Beneath the topsoil was the subsoil (c802), an orange sandy clay, encountered at a depth of 0.32-0.47m below the surface. There were no features of archaeological significance found within this trench.

Trench 9

Trench 9 was located to the north-east of Trench 8, and was orientated north-west to south-east (Plate 11). It was located over possible mid-20th century cultivation ridges (McDermott 2014, 11).

The sod layer (c900) was a sandy loam, 0.1m thick, and overlay the topsoil (c901), which was a mid-brown sandy loam, 0.2m thick. Beneath the topsoil (c901) there was a dark brown-black sandy loam layer (c902), which was very humus rich. The cartographic evidence for the site suggests a possible reason for the presence of this layer. This part of the field is marked on the 3rd (circa. 1900-1906) - 5th (circa 1931-1937) Edition Ordnance Survey maps as being rough or fallow ground, and the furrows which showed on the resistivity survey respect a field boundary which was present on the 5th Edition map (circa. 1931-1937) (*ibid.*, 11). Therefore, it is most likely that this humic layer relates to a programme of agricultural improvement, in 20th century. This layer directly overlay the natural subsoil (c903), which was an orange sandy clay. There were no finds or features of archaeological significance found within this trench.

Trench 10

Trench 10 was located in the south-west corner of the field, and orientated north-west to south-east (Plate 12). It was not located over any geophysical anomalies.

The uppermost layer in Trench 10 consisted of the sod layer (c1000) which was a light brown sandy loam, 0.1m thick. Beneath this was the topsoil (c1001), which was again a light brown sandy loam, 0.2-0.3m thick. This layer contained some large sub-angular to sub-rounded stones. The trench was extended at this point at the south-east end of the trench to further investigate this stony spread within c1001, and it was not found to be of any archaeological significance.

This topsoil (c1001) overlay the natural subsoil, which was an orange sandy clay (c1002), at a depth ranging from 0.3-0.4m from the surface. There were no finds or features of archaeological significance from this trench.

Trench 11

Trench 11 was located to the east of Trench 10, and orientated north-east to south-west (Plate 13). It was not located over any geophysical anomalies.

The uppermost layer of this trench was the sod layer (c1100), a light brown sandy loam, which was 0.08-0.1m thick. This layer overlay the topsoil (c1101), a mid-brown sandy loam which ranged in thickness from 0.22-0.28m. The topsoil contained a small amount of flint, most of which was unworked, except for one possibly retouched flake.

Below the topsoil (c1101) was the natural subsoil (c.1102), an orange-brown sandy clay. There were no finds or features of archaeological significance within this trench.

Trench 12

Trench 12 was located to the east of Trench 11, and orientated north-west to south-east (Plate 14). It was not located over any geophysical anomalies.

The sod layer in this trench (c1200) was a light brown sandy loam, 0.1m thick. It overlay the topsoil (c1201), a mid-brown sandy loam. The topsoil ranged in thickness from 0.3-0.4m and it produced three pieces of low quality struck flint, all undiagnostic.

Below the topsoil (c1201) was the subsoil (c1202). The subsoil (c1202) was an orange sandy clay, and was encountered between 0.4-0.5m from the surface. There were no finds or features of archaeological significance found within this trench.

Trench 13

Trench 13 was located towards the middle of the field, slightly to the south-west of Trench 6, and orientated north-south (Plate 15). It was located over a possible relict field wall (McDermott 2014, 11).

The uppermost layer of this trench was the sod layer (c1300), and was a 0.1m thick light brown sandy loam. Beneath this was the topsoil (c1301). This was a mid-brown sandy loam, 0.14-0.31m thick. There was a plastic water pipe running through this trench to service a drinker for animals. A baulk was left between 10.2-11m from the South end of the trench to avoid damaging it.

The topsoil (c1301) overlay the natural subsoil (c1302). This was an orange sandy clay, and was encountered at a depth between 0.34-0.41m. There were no finds or features of archaeological significance found within this trench.

Trench 14

Trench 14 was located close to the middle of the field, to the south-east of Trench 13, and orientated north-east to south-west (Plate 16). It was not located over any geophysical anomalies.

The sod layer in this trench (c1400) was very thin, 0.05m, and overlay the topsoil (c1401). The topsoil in this trench was a mid-brown sandy loam, 0.27-0.34m thick.

Beneath the topsoil (c1401) was the natural subsoil (c1402), an orange sandy clay, which was encountered at a depth between 0.32-0.39m. There were no finds or features of archaeological significance found within this trench.

Trench 15

Trench 15 was located to the south of Trench 8, and orientated north-west to south-east (Plate 17). The trench was located over a relict 19th century field boundary which is mapped on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map (circa. 1853-1858) (McDermott 2014, 7-8), and also to investigate the 19th century cultivation ridges which respect this boundary (*ibid.*, 9).

The sod layer (c1500) in this trench was 0.1m thick and beneath it was the topsoil (c1501), a 0.3m thick mid-brown sandy loam.

Two features were encountered upon excavation of the topsoil (c1501) (Figure 4). The first, feature B (Plate 18), was located 1.5m from the north-western end of the trench. On investigation, this feature was identified as a linear cut (c1503), 1.6m wide with gradual sloping sides and a flat bottom. It had a single fill (c1502), which was a dark brown silty loam, and 0.4m deep. It had inclusions of small to medium sized stones. A section was excavated through this feature, and a piece of pottery (red earthenware) and a small fragment of glass were recovered, neither of which appear to be of any antiquity. This feature can be identified as the 19th century field boundary which was detected in the geophysical survey.

Feature C (Plate 19) was located 19.2m from the north-western end of the trench. This feature was identified as a linear cut (c.1505), 1.6m wide, shallow with a flat bottom. It

had a single fill (c1504), which was a light brown sandy loam, 0.09-0.13m deep. It is most likely that this feature represents the base of one of the cultivation furrows.

Both of these features were cut into the natural subsoil (c1506). The subsoil was an orange sandy clay, and was encountered between 0.4-0.8m below the ground surface.

Trench 16

Trench 16 was located to the south of Trench 9, and orientated north-west to south-east (Plate 20). It was also located to investigate the 19th century field boundary (McDermott 2014, 7-8) and cultivation ridges (*ibid.*, 9). The trench was initially excavated by hand due to the potentially sensitive nature of any archaeological deposits below, before being excavated by machine to its full extents once the hand excavation section was completed.

The sod layer (c1600) was 0.1m thick, and overlay the topsoil (c1601), which was a mid-brown sandy loam, 0.3m thick. Three pieces of red earthenware were discovered within the topsoil, as well as a small piece of lead.

Two features were encountered upon excavation of the topsoil (c1601) (Figure 4). The first, Feature D (Plate 21), was located 4.1m from the north-western end of the trench. Upon investigation, it was identified as an irregularly shaped cut (c1603), 1.4m wide with an uneven bottom. It had a single fill (c1602), which was a yellow-brown sand, 0.07m deep. Eight pieces of flint were found in this fill, of which two were struck, one a small flake, and the other a fragment of debitage (B. Sloan *pers. comm.*).

Feature E (Plate 22) appears to have been a continuation of Feature B from Trench 15. It was located 7.4m from the north-western end of the trench. This feature was a linear cut (c1605), 1.4m wide, with gradually sloping sides and a flat bottom. It had a single fill (c1604), which was 0.34m deep. No finds were recovered from the section that was excavated.

Both of these features were cut into the natural subsoil (c1606), which was an orange sandy clay. The subsoil was encountered between 0.4m and 0.74m from the surface.

Trench 17

Trench 17 was located to the west of Trench 15, and orientated north-east to south-west (Plate 23). It was located to investigate possible 19th century cultivation ridges (McDermott 2014, 9).

The sod layer (c1700) was a light brown sandy loam and quite thin, 0.08m thick. It overlay the topsoil (c1701), which was a mid-brown sandy loam, 0.22-0.3m thick. The topsoil produced one piece of flint, a typically Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flake (B. Sloan *pers. comm.*).

Below the topsoil (c1701) was the subsoil (c1702), which was an orange sandy clay, found 0.3-0.38m below the ground surface. There were no features of archaeological significance within this trench.

Trench 18

Trench 18 was the most eastern trench located within the field, and was orientated north-west to south-east (Plate 24). It was also located to investigate the 19th century cultivation ridges (McDermott 2014, 9).

The uppermost layer in this trench was the sod (c1800), which was a 0.1m thick sandy loam. It overlay the topsoil (c1801), which was a mid-brown sandy loam. This layer

was 0.2-0.3m thick. Within this layer, there was one piece of struck flint, an undiagnostic blade (B. Sloan *pers. comm.*).

Beneath the topsoil (c1801) was the subsoil, an orange sandy clay (c1802). There were no finds or features of archaeological significance within this trench.

Discussion

Just three of the eighteen trenches (Trenches 7, 15 and 16) excavated as part of this evaluation uncovered features, although none of these seem to be of much antiquity. All of the features were also detected by the geophysical survey. The features in Trenches 15 and 16 (the field boundary and possible cultivation ridge) relate to 19th century agricultural exploitation of the land. The linear in Trench 7 was interpreted in the geophysical survey report as being a possible drainage feature (McDermott 2014, 10). However, investigation of the feature did not recover any artefacts, and the processing of the sample taken did not produce any environmental remains that could have allowed radiocarbon dating. It is however, unlikely that the feature is of much archaeological significance.

Two of the trenches (Trenches 17 and 18) were placed to investigate 19th century cultivation ridges (*ibid.*, 9). These ridges are visible topographically and appear on the LiDAR survey. The results from the geophysical survey suggested that there was a series of low resistance linears, most likely mapping the moisture rich furrows in between the cultivation ridges (*ibid.*, 9). However, there was no archaeological evidence for these features.

The archaeological evidence encountered on the site comprises the features described here, which relate to 19th century agricultural work, and a small amount of prehistoric flint within the topsoil of the trenches. Some flint was also discovered after cattle caused some erosion to the field (Gault 2014, 16). This prehistoric flint is likely to be residual within the topsoil of the site.

All of the trenches in this evaluation were excavated to the surface of the natural subsoil, which was a mixture of bedrock and orange sandy clay. It was encountered at depths ranging from 0.16-0.80m from the surface.

It is recommended that no further archaeological work is carried out at this time. A short summary will be prepared for inclusion in the annual '*Excavations*' bulletin.

Archive

Finds:

The artefacts recovered during the evaluation are archived within the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, School of Geography, Archaeology and Palaeoecology, Queen's University Belfast.

Photographs:

The digital images taken during the evaluation are archived within the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, School of Geography, Archaeology and Palaeoecology, Queen's University Belfast. A compact disc of the images taken during this evaluation is attached with this report.

Plans / Drawings: N/A

Bibliography

Gault, A. 2014. *Dunluce Development Project, Archaeological Programme of Works for the Evaluation of Visitor Centre Option Site D*. Unpublished NIEA report

McDermott, S. 2014. *Geophysical Survey Report No. 29, West Field, Dunluce, Co. Antrim*. Unpublished CAF report

Signed: _____

Date: _____

Appendix 1: Finds Register

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Number</i>
3	301	Flint	89
4	401	Pottery	1
5	502	Flint	20
8	801	Flint	2
11	1101	Flint	4
12	1201	Flint	3
15	1502	Glass	1
15	1502	Pottery	1
16	1601	Lead	1
16	1601	Pottery	3
16	1602	Flint	8
17	1701	Flint	1
18	1801	Flint	1

Appendix 2: Sample Register

<i>Sample No.</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>No. of bags</i>
1	7	702	Retrieval of dating evidence	1

Appendix 3: Photograph Register

<i>File name</i>	<i>Description</i>
DSCF0288	Trench 6, hand excavated section, following removal of sod c600, looking SW
DSCF0289	Trench 6, hand excavated section, following removal of sod c600, looking SW
DSCF0290	Trench 6, hand excavated section, following removal of sod c600, looking NE
DSCF0291	Trench 6, hand excavated section, following removal of sod c600, looking NE
DSCF0292	Trench 6, hand excavated section, surface of bedrock c602, looking SW
DSCF0293	Trench 6, hand excavated section, surface of bedrock c602, looking SW
DSCF0294	Trench 6, hand excavated section, surface of bedrock c602, looking NE
DSCF0295	Trench 6, hand excavated section, surface of bedrock c602, looking NE
DSCF0296	Trench 16, hand excavated section, following removal of sod c1600, looking NW
DSCF0297	Trench 16, hand excavated section, following removal of sod c1600, looking NW
DSCF0298	Trench 16, hand excavated section, following removal of sod c1600, looking SE
DSCF0299	Trench 16, hand excavated section, following removal of sod c1600, looking SE
DSCF0300	Trench 16, hand excavated section, following removal of sod c1600, looking SE
DSCF0301	Trench 10, surface of bedrock c1002, looking SE
DSCF0302	Trench 10, surface of bedrock c1002, looking SE
DSCF0303	Trench 10, extension to investigate c1001, looking NE
DSCF0304	Trench 10, extension to investigate c1001, looking NE
DSCF0305	Trench 10, surface of bedrock c1002, looking NW
DSCF0306	Trench 10, surface of bedrock c1002, looking NW
DSCF0307	Trench 4, south facing section to show c402
DSCF0308	Trench 4, south facing section to show c402
DSCF0309	Trench 4, surface of subsoil c403, looking E
DSCF0310	Trench 4, surface of subsoil c403, looking E
DSCF0311	Trench 4, surface of subsoil c403, looking W
DSCF0312	Trench 4, surface of subsoil c403, looking W
DSCF0313	Trench 1, surface of bedrock and subsoil c103, looking E
DSCF0314	Trench 1, surface of bedrock and subsoil c103, looking E
DSCF0315	Trench 1, surface of bedrock and subsoil c103, looking W
DSCF0316	Trench 1, surface of bedrock and subsoil c103, looking W
DSCF0317	Trench 2, surface of bedrock and subsoil c202, looking S
DSCF0318	Trench 2, surface of bedrock and subsoil c202, looking S
DSCF0319	Trench 2, surface of bedrock and subsoil c202, looking N
DSCF0320	Trench 2, surface of bedrock and subsoil c202, looking N
DSCF0321	Trench 6, following machine extension, surface of bedrock c602, looking NE
DSCF0322	Trench 6, following machine extension, surface of bedrock c602, looking NE
DSCF0323	Trench 6, following machine extension, surface of bedrock c602, looking SW
DSCF0324	Trench 6, following machine extension, surface of bedrock c602, looking SW
DSCF0325	Trench 3, surfaces of c302, c303 and c304, looking N
DSCF0326	Trench 3, surfaces of c302, c303 and c304, looking N
DSCF0327	Trench 11, surface of subsoil c1102, looking NE
DSCF0328	Trench 11, surface of subsoil c1102, looking NE

DSCF0329	Trench 11, surface of subsoil c1102, looking SW
DSCF0330	Trench 11, surface of subsoil c1102, looking SW
DSCF0331	Trench 16, hand excavated section, surface of subsoil c1606, looking SE
DSCF0332	Trench 16, hand excavated section, surface of subsoil c1606, looking SE
DSCF0333	Trench 16, hand excavated section, surface of subsoil c1606, looking NW
DSCF0334	Trench 16, hand excavated section, surface of subsoil c1606, looking NW
DSCF0335	Trench 3, surface of subsoil c305, looking N
DSCF0336	Trench 3, surface of subsoil c305, looking N
DSCF0337	Trench 3, surface of subsoil c305, looking S
DSCF0338	Trench 3, surface of subsoil c305, looking S
DSCF0339	Trench 12, surface of subsoil c1202, looking SE
DSCF0340	Trench 12, surface of subsoil c1202, looking SE
DSCF0341	Trench 12, surface of subsoil c1202, looking NW
DSCF0342	Trench 12, surface of subsoil c1202, looking NW
DSCF0343	Trench 13, surface of subsoil c1302, looking S
DSCF0344	Trench 13, surface of subsoil c1302, looking S
DSCF0345	Trench 13, surface of subsoil c1302, looking N
DSCF0346	Trench 13, surface of subsoil c1302, looking N
DSCF0347	Trench 8, surface of subsoil c802, looking N
DSCF0348	Trench 8, surface of subsoil c802, looking N
DSCF0349	Trench 8, surface of subsoil c802, looking S
DSCF0350	Trench 8, surface of subsoil c802, looking S
DSCF0351	Trench 14, surface of subsoil c1402, looking SW
DSCF0352	Trench 14, surface of subsoil c1402, looking SW
DSCF0353	Trench 14, surface of subsoil c1402, looking NE
DSCF0354	Trench 14, surface of subsoil c1402, looking NE
DSCF0355	Trench 5, surface of bedrock c503, looking W
DSCF0356	Trench 5, surface of bedrock c503, looking W
DSCF0357	Trench 5, surface of bedrock c503, looking E
DSCF0358	Trench 5, surface of bedrock c503, looking E
DSCF0359	Trench 5, extension to investigate c502, looking S
DSCF0360	Trench 5, extension to investigate c502, looking S
DSCF0361	Trench 5, extension to investigate c502, looking N
DSCF0362	Trench 5, extension to investigate c502, looking N
DSCF0363	Trench 17, surface of subsoil c1702, looking NE
DSCF0364	Trench 17, surface of subsoil c1702, looking NE
DSCF0365	Trench 17, surface of subsoil c1702, looking SW
DSCF0366	Trench 17, surface of subsoil c1702, looking SW
DSCF0367	Trench 18, surface of subsoil c1802, looking SE
DSCF0368	Trench 18, surface of subsoil c1802, looking SE
DSCF0369	Trench 18, surface of subsoil c1802, looking NW
DSCF0370	Trench 18, surface of subsoil c1802, looking NW
DSCF0371	Trench 9, surface of subsoil c903, looking NW
DSCF0372	Trench 9, surface of subsoil c903, looking NW

DSCF0373	Trench 9, surface of subsoil c903, looking SE
DSCF0374	Trench 9, surface of subsoil c903, looking SE
DSCF0375	Trench 7, surface of subsoil c704, looking SE
DSCF0376	Trench 7, surface of subsoil c704, looking SE
DSCF0377	Trench 7, surface of subsoil c704, looking NW
DSCF0378	Trench 7, surface of subsoil c704, looking NW
DSCF0379	Trench 7, Feature A, following investigation, looking E
DSCF0380	Trench 7, Feature A, following investigation, looking E
DSCF0381	Trench 7, Feature A, following investigation, looking W
DSCF0382	Trench 7, Feature A, following investigation, looking W
DSCF0383	Trench 7, Feature A, W facing section
DSCF0384	Trench 7, Feature A, W facing section
DSCF0385	Trench 15, surface of subsoil, looking NW
DSCF0386	Trench 15, surface of subsoil, looking NW
DSCF0387	Trench 15, surface of subsoil, looking SE
DSCF0388	Trench 15, surface of subsoil, looking SE
DSCF0389	Trench 15, Feature B, following investigation, looking NE
DSCF0390	Trench 15, Feature B, following investigation, looking NE
DSCF0391	Trench 15, Feature B, following investigation, looking SW
DSCF0392	Trench 15, Feature B, following investigation, looking SW
DSCF0393	Trench 15, Feature C, following investigation, looking NE
DSCF0394	Trench 15, Feature C, following investigation, looking NE
DSCF0395	Trench 15, Feature C, following investigation, looking SW
DSCF0396	Trench 15, Feature C, following investigation, looking SW
DSCF0397	Trench 16, surface of subsoil, looking SE
DSCF0398	Trench 16, surface of subsoil, looking SE
DSCF0399	Trench 16, surface of subsoil, looking NW
DSCF0400	Trench 16, surface of subsoil, looking NW
DSCF0401	Trench 16, Feature D, following investigation, looking NE
DSCF0402	Trench 16, Feature D, following investigation, looking NE
DSCF0403	Trench 16, Feature D, following investigation, looking SW
DSCF0404	Trench 16, Feature D, following investigation, looking SW
DSCF0405	Trench 16, Feature E, following investigation, looking NE
DSCF0406	Trench 16, Feature E, following investigation, looking NE
DSCF0407	Trench 16, Feature E, following investigation, looking SW
DSCF0408	Trench 16, Feature E, following investigation, looking SW

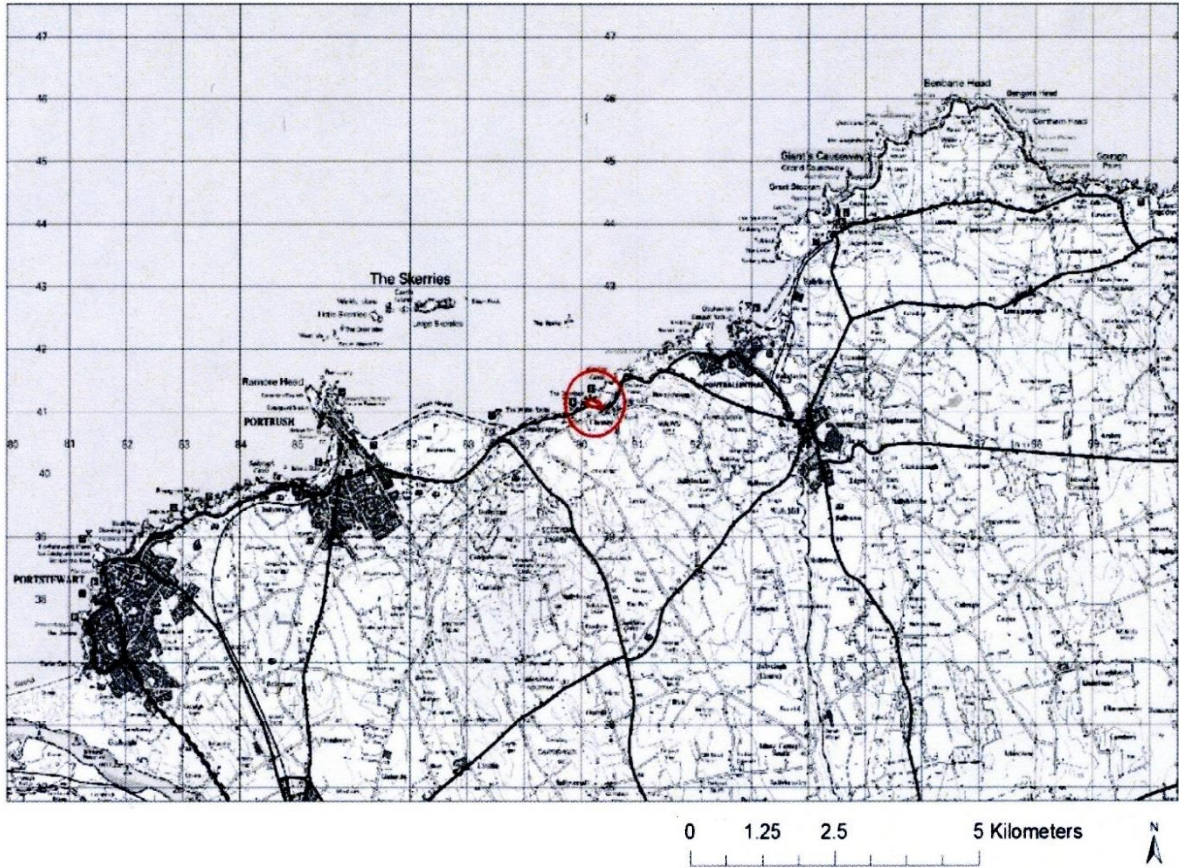


Figure 1: General location map (Site marked by red circle)

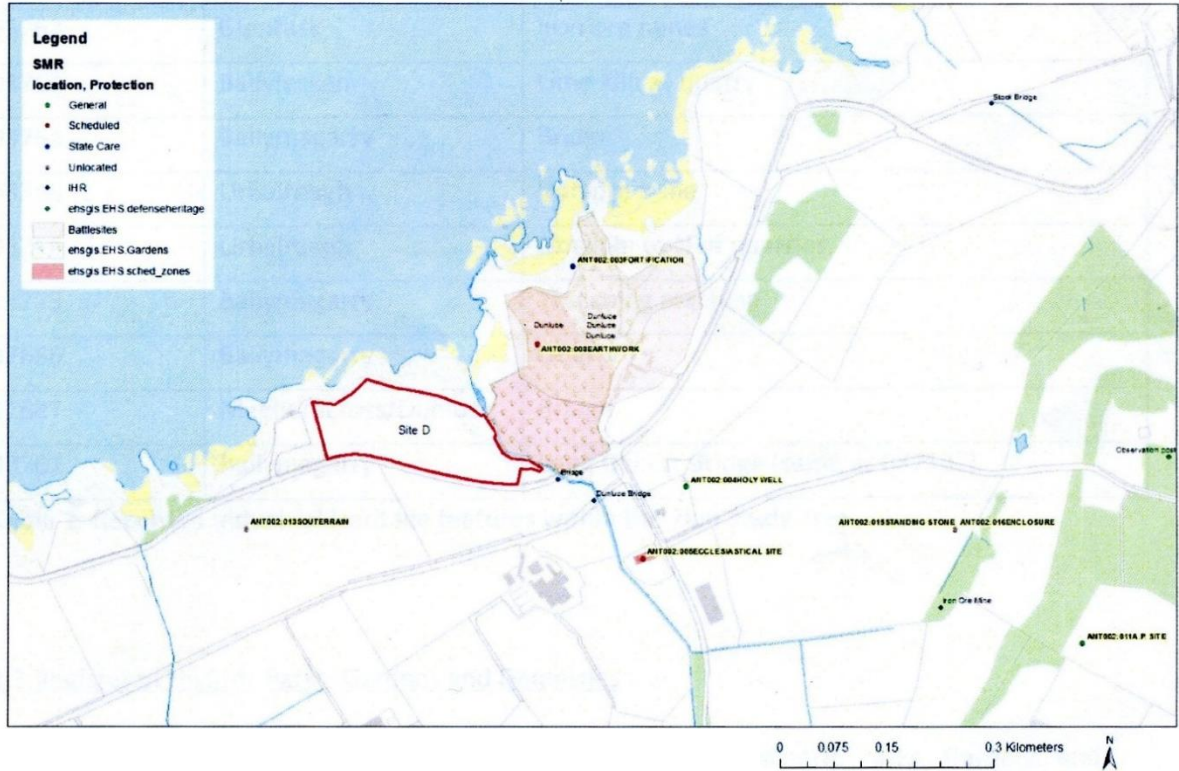


Figure 2: Detailed map of site showing locations of nearby historic monuments

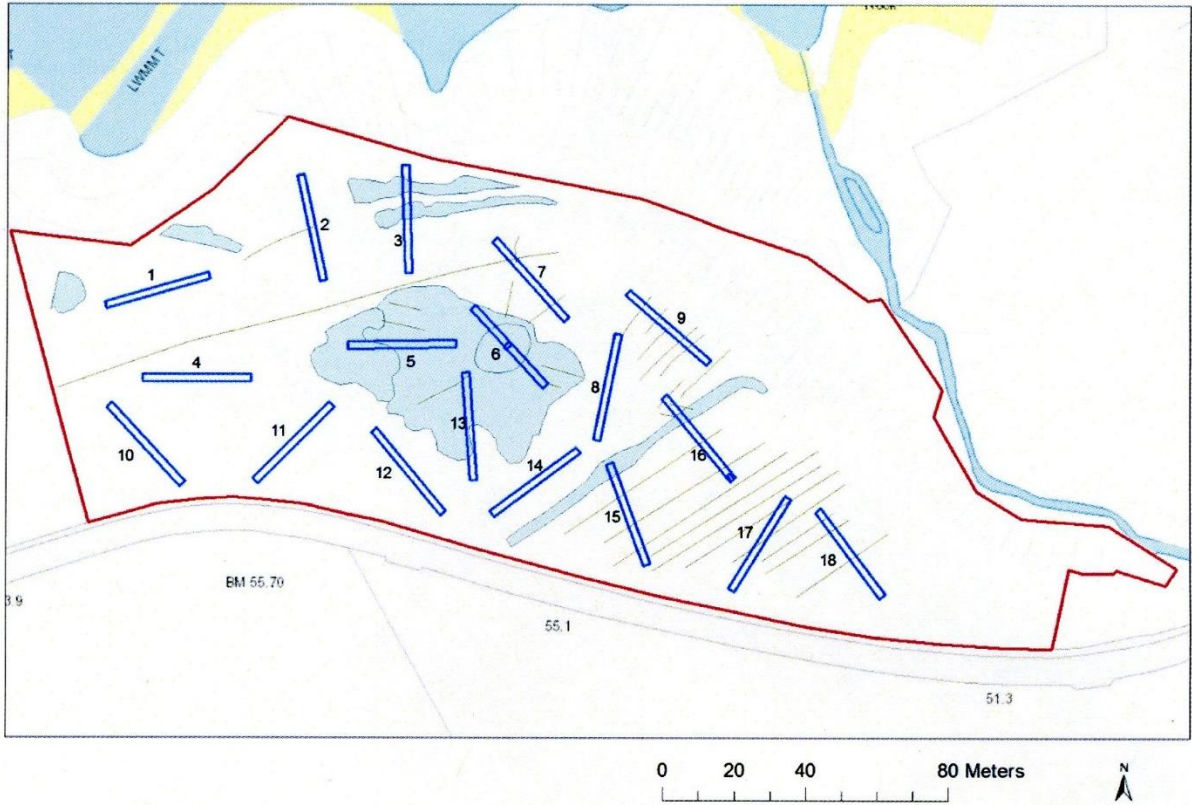


Figure 3: Evaluation trench layout

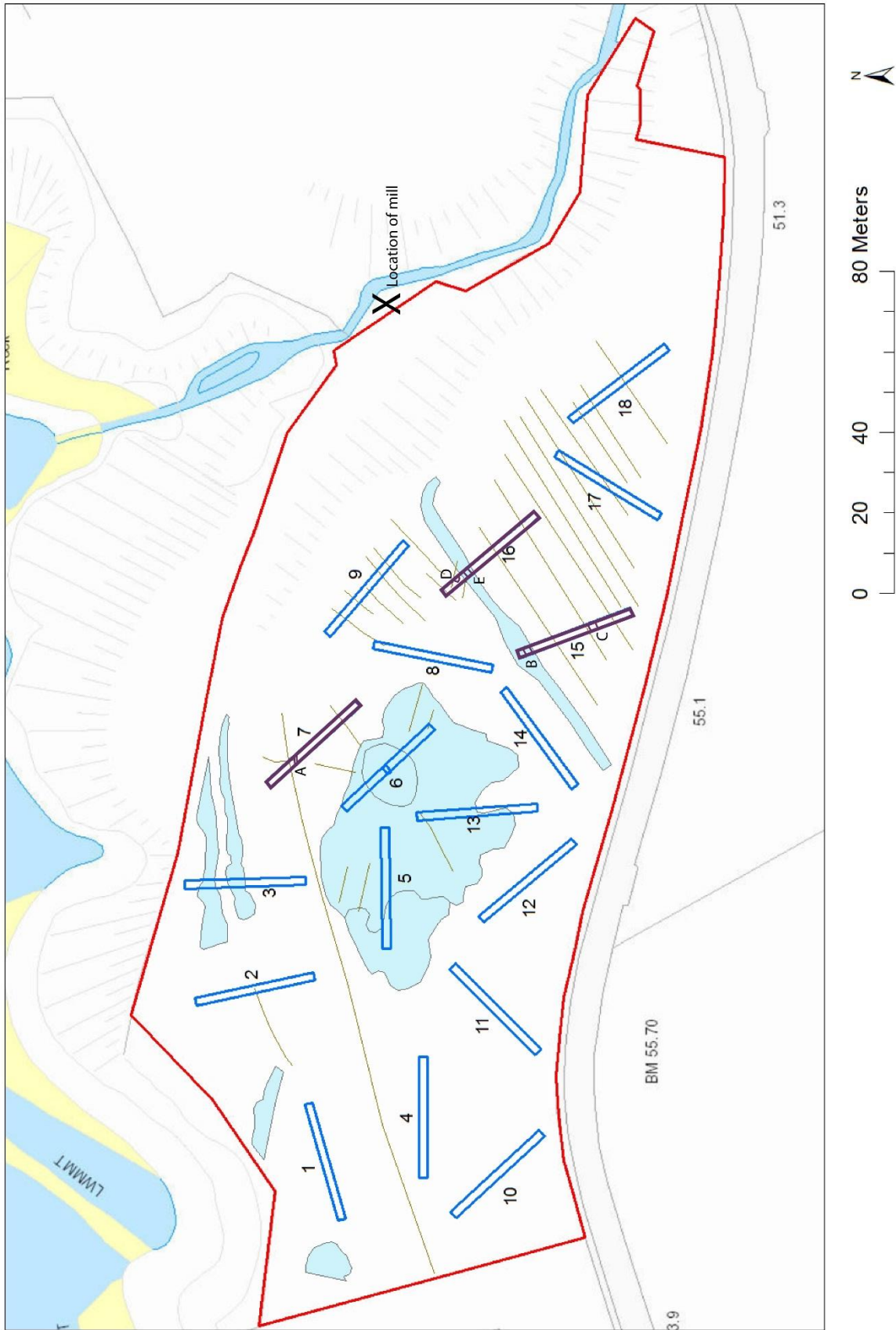


Figure 4: Results of the excavation, showing encountered features in purple



Plate 1: Trench 1, following excavation, looking West



Plate 2: Trench 2, following excavation, looking North



Plate 3: Trench 3, following excavation, looking North



Plate 4: Trench 4, following excavation, looking East



Plate 5: Trench 5, following excavation, looking West



Plate 6: Trench 6, following excavation, looking North-East



Plate 7: Trench 7, following excavation, looking South-East



Plate 8: Trench 7, Feature A, in plan



Plate 9: Trench 7, Feature A, West facing section



Plate 10: Trench 8, following excavation, looking North



Plate 11: Trench 9, following excavation, looking North-West



Plate 12: Trench 10, following excavation, looking South-East



Plate 13: Trench 11, following excavation, looking North-East



Plate 14: Trench 12, following excavation, looking North-West



Plate 15: Trench 13, following excavation, looking North



Plate 16: Trench 14, following excavation, looking North-East



Plate 17: Trench 15, following excavation, looking South-East



Plate 18: Trench 15, Feature B, looking North-East



Plate 19: Trench 15, Feature C, looking North-East



Plate 20: Trench 16, following excavation, looking South-East



Plate 21: Trench 16, Feature D, looking North-East



Plate 22: Trench 16, Feature E, looking South-West



Plate 23: Trench 17, following excavation, looking North-East



Plate 24: Trench 18, following excavation, looking South-East