



Bellshiel's Rig, Otterburn Northumberland

Archaeological Evaluation



Ref: 221930.04
February 2020



© Wessex Archaeology Ltd 2020, all rights reserved.

21-23 Slater's Steps
Edinburgh
EH8 8PB

www.wessexarch.co.uk

Wessex Archaeology Ltd is a Registered Charity no. 287786 (England & Wales) and SC042630 (Scotland)


Disclaimer

The material contained in this report was designed as an integral part of a report to an individual client and was prepared solely for the benefit of that client. The material contained in this report does not necessarily stand on its own and is not intended to nor should it be relied upon by any third party. To the fullest extent permitted by law Wessex Archaeology will not be liable by reason of breach of contract negligence or otherwise for any loss or damage (whether direct indirect or consequential) occasioned to any person acting or omitting to act or refraining from acting in reliance upon the material contained in this report arising from or connected with any error or omission in the material contained in the report. Loss or damage as referred to above shall be deemed to include, but is not limited to, any loss of profits or anticipated profits damage to reputation or goodwill loss of business or anticipated business damages costs expenses incurred or payable to any third party (in all cases whether direct indirect or consequential) or any other direct indirect or consequential loss or damage.

Document Information

Document title	Bellshiel's Rig, Otterburn, Northumberland
Document subtitle	Archaeological Evaluation
Document reference	221930.04
Client name	Landmarc Support Services Limited
Address	DIO SD North Wathgill Camp Downholme Richmond North Yorkshire DL11 6AH
Site location	Otterburn Training Area
County	Northumberland
National grid reference (NGR)	381569 600546 (NT 81569 00546)
Statutory designations	N/A
Planning authority	Northumberland National Park Authority (NNPA)
Planning reference	N/A
Museum name	Great North Museum
Museum accession code	TBC
WA project name	Bellshiel's Rig, Otterburn, Northumberland
WA project code	221930
Date of fieldwork	12/08/2019 – 23/08/2019
Fieldwork directed by	Ben Saunders
Project management by	Christopher Swales
Document compiled by	Ben Saunders
Contributions from	N/A
Graphics by	Nancy Dixon

Quality Assurance

Issue number & date	Status	Author	Approved by
1	Internal draft	BJS	
2	External draft	BJS	



Contents

Summary	iii
Acknowledgements.....	v
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Project background.....	1
1.2 Scope of the report	1
1.3 Location, topography and geology	1
2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	2
2.1 Introduction.....	2
2.2 Prehistoric to Romano- British	2
2.3 Medieval	2
2.4 Post- medieval.....	3
2.5 Modern	3
2.6 Previous investigations	3
3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	5
4 METHODS.....	6
4.1 Introduction.....	6
4.2 Fieldwork methods.....	6
4.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies	8
4.4 Monitoring.....	8
5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS	8
5.1 Introduction.....	8
5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits	8
5.3 Uncertain date	8
6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE	10
6.1 Introduction.....	10
7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE.....	11
7.1 Introduction.....	11
7.2 Aims and Methods	11
7.3 Results	11
7.4 Conclusions	11
7.5 Further potential.....	12
8 CONCLUSIONS	12
8.1 Summary	12
9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION.....	12
9.1 Museum.....	12
9.2 Preparation of the archive	12
9.3 Selection policy.....	13
9.4 Security copy	13
9.5 OASIS	13
10 COPYRIGHT	13
10.1 Archive and report copyright	13
10.2 Third party data copyright	14
REFERENCES	15
APPENDICES	16
Appendix 1 Trench summaries	16



Appendix 2 Photo Register	18
Appendix 3 Drawing Register.....	26
Appendix 4 Sample Register.....	27
Appendix 5 Environmental Data.....	28
Appendix 6 Object Register	29

List of Figures

- Figure 1: Site Location
- Figure 2: Trench 1 plan and section
- Figure 3: Trench 2 plan and sections
- Figure 4: Trench 3 plan and section
- Figure 5: Potential archaeological features identified through walkover survey
- Figure 6: HER results for the Bellshiel's Rig area (© Northumberland National Park Authority)

List of Plates

- Cover: Trench 1 looking northeast
- Plate 1: Southeast facing section of trench 1 showing bank material 1003
- Plate 2: Trench 1 after full excavation facing southwest
- Plate 3: Quadrant 2 of round cairn 2004/2005 showing curbing and infill facing southeast
- Plate 4: Slot through stone infill 2005 and stone curb 2004 in quadrant 1 in trench 2 facing southeast
- Plate 5: Southwest facing section through quadrant 1 of round cairn in trench 2
- Plate 6: Trench 3 after deturfing facing northeast
- Plate 7: Trench 3 after removal of subsoil 3004 facing northwest
- Plate 8: Northeast facing section of trench 3 through ditch 3007
- Plate 9: Trench 3 fully excavated facing northeast
- Plate 10: SF101 cup marked stone (1 definite large cup)
- Plate 11: SF102 cup marked stone (3 definite cups)
- Plate 12: SF103 cup marked stone (7+ definite cups)
- Plate 13: SF104 cup marked stone (2 small basins)

List of Tables

- Table 1 Gazetteer of sites within 1 km



Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Landmarc Support Services Ltd to carry out an archaeological evaluation of possible archaeological features within the Bellshiel's Rig area of the Otterburn Training Area in Northumberland. Bellshiel's Rig is located on the western edge of the range and includes several important Scheduled site such as the Bellshiel Neolithic long cairn and a Roman marching camp straddling Dere Street.

The evaluation was made up of three trenches across three features identified through walkover surveys and LiDAR assessments. These three features were:

- Site 1: a circular, embanked feature, c.20 m in diameter. The feature bears similarities to a Bronze Age Ring Cairn and comprises a low, grass-covered, circular bank, c.0.30 m high x 1.5 m wide enclosing a flat internal area, centred on NGR NT 81622 00507
- Site 2: an earth and stone mound, 5 m in diameter and c.0.50 m high, thought to be either a prehistoric clearance cairn or a burial monument, centred on NGR NT 81562 00531
- Site 3: a linear earthwork, possibly forming part of an enclosure, comprising an earth and stone bank, c. 0.30 m high and 1 m wide, centred on NGR NT 81569 00546

Excavation demonstrated that Site 1 was made up of a turf bank, the turf of which had been cut from the area immediately outside the bank. No subsoil was present within this area outside the ring bank, suggesting that the turf had been cut relatively recently. No internal features were found other than an area of vitrified soil inside the bank. Samples were taken from the bank deposit and the buried ground surface below it to attempt to recover organics which could be C14 dated, however no suitable material was recovered.

Site 2 proved to be two stone and earth clearance cairns of indeterminate date, with the more northerly being more robustly built with clear curbing and an inner rubble fill, both on to a previous land surface. Radiocarbon dating was completed on two non-oak wood charcoal fragments from the old land surface layer 2008 below the main cairn and returned two Late Iron Age to Romano-British dates. The cairn must therefore post-date this, and may relate to late Romano-British field clearance.

Site 3 proved to be a northeast-southwest running bank of upcast material from a shallow ditch to the southeast running in a similar alignment. A fragment of charcoal was recovered from the lower fill of the ditch but was not suitable for C14 dating. This ditch/bank formed a rectilinear enclosure to the northwest of the bank.

Both Site 1 and Site 2 contained ditch features which were cut through the old land surface, with bank material piled on to it. It is considered likely that the old land surface in these two trenches is contemporary with that dated below the Site 2 cairn and so it is likely that both features post-date the Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British period.

In addition to these excavations, the works included providing training in archaeological skills to the volunteers from Revitalising Redesdale Landscape Partnership scheme. Workshops on geophysical survey, metric survey and osteology were completed over the course of the two weeks, as well as developing 'soft skills' of the volunteers through coaching from Wessex Archaeology staff.



Training was also provided to volunteers in the basics of undertaking an archaeological walkover survey. A walkover survey was undertaken within 500 m of sites 1-3 and identified a number of cairns including two possible curb cairns, as well as locating several cup-and-ring marked stones

The project archive will be held at the Edinburgh office of Wessex Archaeology until deposition with the Great North Museum.



Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Landmarc Support Services Ltd, for commissioning the archaeological evaluation, in particular Jonathon Pounder. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Phil Abramson and Alex Sotheran who monitored the project for the Defence Infrastructure Organisation, to Chris Jones of Northumberland National Park Authority, and to Karen Collins of Revitalising Redesdale and all the volunteers for their cooperation, support and help on site.

The fieldwork was directed by Ben Saunders, with the assistance of Sam Birchall. Chris Hirst provided geophysical training for the volunteers, while Dr Diana Swales co-ordinated the osteology training. The environmental samples were processed by Liz Foulston and Samantha Rogerson. The flots were sorted by Nicki Mulhall and assessed by Inés López-Dóriga. Charcoal identification was completed by Lucy Allott of Archaeology South East and radiocarbon dating completed at the Chrono14 labs in Belfast. The environmental report was written by Inés López-Dóriga, with contributions from Samantha Rogerson and Nicki Mulhall.

This report was written by Ben Saunders and edited by Chris Swales. The project was managed by Chris Swales on behalf of Wessex Archaeology. Graphics were completed by Nancy Dixon.



Bellshiel's Rig Otterburn, Northumberland

Archaeological Evaluation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Landmarc Support Services Ltd (hereafter the 'Client'), to carry out an archaeological evaluation within Otterburn Training Area Northumberland (Figure 1), centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 381569, 600546, (hereafter the 'Site').

1.1.2 All works were undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed in order to undertake the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2019). Phil Abramson (DIO) and Chris Jones (NNPA) approved the WSI prior to fieldwork commencing.

1.1.3 The evaluation comprising three trial trenches was undertaken between 12/08/2019 and 23/08/2019.

1.2 Scope of the report

1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed description of the results of the evaluation, to interpret the results within a local, regional or wider archaeological context and assess whether the aims of the evaluation have been met.

1.2.2 The presented results will provide further information on the archaeological resource within the Bellshiel's area.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

1.3.1 The Site is located within Otterburn Training area (OTA) and is 10 km to the north west of Otterburn. OTA itself is a 23,000 ha. upland estate and a major UK training area predominantly used for artillery firing and field firing by infantry, with the majority of OTA within Northumberland National Park.

1.3.2 The Site itself is mainly located on rough land c.400 m to the north east of the A68 and is bounded to the east as Bellshiel Burn.

1.3.3 The underlying geology is mapped as: Tyne Limestone Formation - Limestone, Sandstone, Siltstone and Mudstone. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 331 to 339 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. Local environment previously dominated by shallow carbonate seas' (British Geological Survey 2019). Superficial deposits are mapped as 'Peat 9- Peat. Superficial Deposits formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. Local environment previously dominated by organic accumulations' (ibid.).



2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The name of Otterburn means otter stream, a stream frequented by otters (Old English "otor" + "brunna"). Otterburn lies in west Northumberland in the Northumberland National Park. It has a long history, much of it associated with defence from prehistoric times to the present day. The remote and inaccessible nature of much of the parish, together with the presence of the army's Otterburn Training Area, has led to exceptional preservation of some prehistoric and later settlements and field systems. A selection of records of the archaeology and historic environment of Otterburn is available online at Keys to the Past (<http://www.keystothepast.info/>). A summary of the archaeological and historical background, based on the records referred to, is provided below.

2.2 Prehistoric to Romano- British

2.2.1 There are a number of rich prehistoric sites in the vicinity and the earliest remains in the parish are Neolithic. The finds include a piece of pottery and some stone tools, such as worked flint, polished stone axe and axehead. The sites are particularly notable for the area such as a number of cup marked stones, HER N340 Bellshiel Law Cairns which comprises of over 15 cairns in varying states of preservation and HER N331 Bellshiel Law long cairn.

2.2.2 The Bronze Age remains in the area were mainly ritual monuments and cairns. Many of these remains lie in places where people reused the same places in the Iron Age Roman and medieval periods, such as on Barracker Rigg. Here, a round cairn lies amongst remains of a Roman period settlement and field system. At Todlaw Pike, a round cairn and enclosed cremation cemetery have been discovered, and another round cairn cemetery stands on Levey Bog. Many more round cairns have been discovered across the parish, suggesting there was a great deal of activity here in the Bronze Age. Few bronze objects have been discovered, but those that have include a spearhead and axehead.

2.2.3 The oldest settlements in the parish are Iron Age. Two different types of settlement have been found in Otterburn: defended settlements on Colwell Hill and Fawdon Hill and an unenclosed hut circle settlement on Todlaw Pike. The first settlement is encircled by three ramparts and ditches, while the latter sits unprotected amidst its field system of cairnfields and small rectangular plots. None of these settlements seems to have been used in the Roman period and a series of small farmsteads appear to have been established instead. For example at Woodhill East, Wood Hill, Greenchesters, Little Crag and Barracker Rigg. On Fairney Cleugh there are at least four Roman farmsteads and one of the most extensive cord rig field systems in the county. The Roman army built two roads through this area: the High Rochester to Bridge of Aln road and Dere Street. The two large Roman camps at Silloans (HER N327) and Bellshiel's (HER N8087) are to the east and south respectively.

2.3 Medieval

2.3.1 Otterburn also lay on medieval route ways, such as the Elsdon to Gamelspath road. One of the most notable medieval events in the parish was the Battle of Otterburn, fought in 1388 between the Scots and the English. The dangers of living so close to the Scottish border meant that some people built defensive buildings called tower houses, such as at Otterburn Tower Hotel and Greenchester. There appear to have been few villages in the area at this time although Roman farmsteads on Barracker Rigg and near Shittleheugh were reoccupied at this time, and there may have been a village at Heatherwick, Davyshiel and Branshaw.

2.4 Post- medieval

- 2.4.1 In the 16th and 17th century, Otterburn lay in the midst of Border reiver country. Those who could afford it built defensive farmhouses, now called bastles. Some of these buildings have survived, albeit in ruins, at Shittleheugh, Branshaw and Girsonfield. A circular stone feature located close to the site is currently identified as a stack stand west of Silloans (HER N355) but has similarities to the prehistoric ring feature being investigated in this project.
- 2.4.2 The 18th century brought a more peaceful way of life to the area and people began to build less defensive homes, such as Monkridge Hall, The Vicarage, Old Town Farmhouse and Overacres, whose gate piers are all that survive. Later, Otterburn Hall was built as a county retreat for Lord James Douglas. The parish registers record many farmsteads in the parish, including Potts Durtrees, Hopehead East, Hopeshield West and Hopefoot. People also adopted new ideas in farming that came from the Agricultural Revolution at this time and a new, planned farm, was built at Otterburn Hall Farm.
- 2.4.3 The boundaries of landownership seem to have been formalised at this time and a series of boundary stones were erected from Rigg Moss to White Crag, Black Hill to Todlaw Pike, Cowey's Cairn to Cooper Stones and elsewhere. Transport links were improved in the late 18th century when the Jedburgh to Newcastle turnpike opened. Some early 19th century milestones still stand alongside the road (A696) at Shittleheugh Bridge and north of Otterburn. Alongside farming, other economic activities were established, including a woollen mill at Otterburn, coal mining near Hopefoot, a tile kiln at Garretshields, corn mills at Davyshiel and Troughend, and lime burning at Greenchesters. The spiritual side of life was also provided for with a Presbyterian chapel, Church of St John the Evangelist and Quaker burial ground.

2.5 Modern

- 2.5.1 The modern village grew up around a coaching inn and Otterburn Tower. It was enlarged in the 1950s with the addition of Brierley Gardens, a council estate which was expanded in the 1970s. The village further expanded in the 1990s and 2000s with the new housing development on former farm land at Willow Green.
- 2.5.2 More recently, Otterburn has been adopted by the Ministry of Defence as a training area and military remains from the 20th century are becoming important monuments in their own right, such as the target operator bunkers north of Hopehead.

2.6 Previous investigations

- 2.6.1 The first comprehensive archaeological survey of the Training Area was carried out by the Conservation Group of Otterburn Estate and the Field Research Group of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne between 1975 and 1977. Directed by Beryl Charlton, this survey resulted in the production of a gazetteer and review of archaeological remains on the estate (Charlton & Day 1977; Charlton 1996). There is an abundance of archaeological sites of most periods in the Training Area, ranging from Neolithic burial monuments to Roman forts, medieval farmsteads and post-medieval industrial sites, all of which suggest that the area was considerably more densely populated than in recent times.
- 2.6.2 Following MoD proposals for the 'Options for Change' project, archaeological surveys and evaluations were undertaken at a number of locations in the Training Area in 1995 to 1997, in order to assess the potential archaeological significance of specific areas affected by the road-widening proposals. These investigations were undertaken jointly by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit and The Archaeological Practice, University of Newcastle

upon Tyne. The evaluations identified a number of areas where the survival of significant archaeological remains would be threatened by the proposed developments (LUAU/NUAP 1996, 1997).

- 2.6.3 In 1996, an excavation was carried out on the Dour Long Cairn which gives us some insight into these prehistoric monuments in the area. In this case the long cairn was, in fact, a chambered cairn with subsequent modifications into the Early Bronze Age (Waddington 1998).
- 2.6.4 Subsequently, in 2002, Archaeological Services undertook excavation on a number of sites threatened by development for the AS90/MLRS Project, as well as further topographic survey and historic building recording (Archaeological Services 2004; 2005a).
- 2.6.5 Additional archaeological works, consisting of watching brief, evaluation and excavation, were carried out by Archaeological Services during the construction works for the AS90/MLRS Project at the Otterburn Training Area between 2003 and 2005 (Archaeological Services 2005b).
- 2.6.6 In 2017 Wessex Archaeology carried out an excavation relating to a presumed Roman marching camp (Scheduled Monument Ref: 1011392) which revealed a Roman rampart and ditch as well as a Post- medieval rough cobbled surface and ditch (Wessex Archaeology 2017).

Table 1 Gazetteer of sites within 1 km

Object ID	SMR ID	Site name	Complied	Compiled by	Compiled	Last updated
23229	23457	Bellshiel layby earthwork, Bellshiel law	Northumberland HER	Liz Williams	23/09/2008	30/01/2015
369	339	Silloans Sword	Northumberland HER	Liz Williams	13/07/1992	30/01/2015
370	340	Bellshiel Law, group of 15+cairns	Northumberland HER	Liz Williams	31/05/1991	30/01/2015
23230	23458	Medieval remains at Bellshiel Road South excavations	Northumberland HER	Liz Williams	23/09/2008	30/01/2015
408	376	Cup marked stone	Northumberland HER	Liz Williams	07/11/2000	30/01/2015
23231	23459	Possible Iron Age pit, Bellshiel Road	Northumberland HER	Liz Williams	23/09/2008	30/01/2015
409	377	Cup marked stones	Northumberland HER	Liz Williams	07/11/2000	30/01/2015



410	377	Cup marked stones	Northumberland HER	Liz Williams	07/11/2000	30/01/2015
378	347	Silloans Farm, internal farm boundary stones	Northumberland HER	Liz Williams	25/11/1991	30/01/2015
384	352	Field by Bellshiel Burn	Northumberland HER	Liz Williams	25/11/1991	30/01/2015
387	355	Stack stand west of Silloans	Northumberland HER	Liz Williams	26/11/1991	30/01/2015
388	356	Silloans stack stand and field system	Northumberland HER	Liz Williams	26/11/1991	30/01/2015
22418	22663	Bunker	Northumberland HER	Liz Williams	05/10/2007	30/01/2015
357	327	Roman camp 250m northwest of Silloans	Northumberland HER	Liz Williams	31/12/1989	30/01/2015
361	331	Bellshiel Law longcairn	Northumberland HER	Liz Williams	31/12/1989	30/01/2015
22427	22672	Mining remains within Bellshiel Camp	Northumberland HER	Liz Williams	08/10/2007	30/01/2015
364	334	Cairn group, 330m southeast of Bellshiel law	Northumberland HER	Liz Williams	31/12/1989	30/01/2015
8782	8087	Roman camp [and prehistoric round cairn] 700m northeast of Bellshiel Bridge	Northumberland HER	Liz Williams	31/12/1989	30/01/2015
8783	8088	[Roman camp and] prehistoric round cairn 700m northeast of Bellshiel Bridge	Northumberland HER	Liz Williams	31/12/1989	30/01/2015

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

3.1.1 The general aims (or purpose) of the evaluation, in compliance with the ClfA' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), are:

- To provide information about the archaeological potential of the site; and

- To inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.

3.2 General objectives

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the evaluation are:

- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;
- To establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;
- To place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- To make available information about the archaeological resource within the site by reporting on the results of the evaluation.

3.3 Site-specific objectives

3.3.1 Following consideration of the archaeological potential of the site and the regional research framework (Petts and Gerrard 2006), the site-specific objectives of the evaluation are:

- To provide volunteers from the local community and wounded, injured and sick (WIS) veterans from the military community with a high-quality experience of archaeological fieldwork by the implementation of 'on-the job' training in archaeological fieldwork techniques
- To determine the chronological and physical relationship of Sites 1-3 with features previously identified within the immediate archaeological landscape; and
- To provide artefactual or environmental remains suitable for the accurate dating of these features.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 The trench locations were set out in the approximate positions as those proposed in the WSI (Figure 1).

4.2.2 Three trenches were fully excavated by hand, with the turf being cut using shovels and spades. The turves were piled carefully soil to soil/grass to grass to help with reinstatement. Spoil was removed using hand tools and stored close to the trenches but at a safe distance from trench edges.

4.2.3 In addition, excavation work was also undertaken around a possible cup-and-ring marked stone between trenches 1 and 2 using the same methodology

- 4.2.4 In all cases archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. An appropriate number of slots and quadrants through the archaeological features and deposits identified were hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation.
- 4.2.5 Spoil derived from hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Where found, artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained.
- 4.2.6 Following the completion of recording, the trenches were backfilled using a mini-digger and the turves were replaced by hand. Re-instatement was observed and signed off by a member of Landmarc staff.

Recording

- 4.2.7 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete drawn record of excavated features and deposits was made including both plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections), and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD: Newlyn) heights of all principal features were calculated, and levels added to plans and section drawings.
- 4.2.8 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.
- 4.2.9 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

Survey

- 4.2.10 An area approximately 500 m around the site was surveyed through fieldwalking by WA staff, DIO archaeologists and volunteers over two afternoons. This was not systematically completed but allowed for the identification of cairns, cup-and-ring marked stones.
- 4.2.11 The detailed gradiometer survey was undertaken using two Bartington Grad-01-1000L gradiometers spaced 1 m apart and mounted on a non-magnetic frame carried in front of the surveyor. Data were collected with an effective sensitivity of 0.03 nT at a rate of 10 Hz, producing intervals of 0.15 m along transects spaced 2 m apart.
- 4.2.12 A 20 x 20 m grid of transects were laid out south-west of trench 2 using a Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service. This grid was walked by the WA staff and volunteers.
- 4.2.13 Data from the survey were subjected to minimal correction processes. These comprise a zero-mean traverse function (± 5 nT thresholds) applied to correct for any variation between the two Bartington sensors used, and a de-step function to account for variations in traverse position due to varying ground cover and topography. These two steps were applied throughout the survey area, with no interpolation applied.

4.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 Phil Abramson and Alex Sotheran (DIO archaeologists) monitored the evaluation on behalf of the MoD.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 All four excavated trial trenches targeted suspected archaeological features. The confirmation that at least some of these features were archaeological in nature shows the utilisation of the moorland landscape over time. Further walking survey of the surrounding area located several similar features to those excavated, including cairns, possible burial cairns and further banks/ditches (Figure 1).
- 5.1.2 The lack of dating evidence for Sites 1 and 3 means that the phasing of the landscape utilisation within the area of Bellshiel's Rig is incomplete. It is possible that further work on other features identified within the walkover survey will fill in this gap.
- 5.1.3 The following section presents the results of the evaluation with archaeological features and deposits.
- 5.1.4 Detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the trench summary tables (Appendix 1). Figure 2-4 shows all archaeological features recorded within each trench. Figure 5 provides details of the features found within the walkover survey of the surrounding area.

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 The turf layer across all trenches was rooted in a dark brown/blackish grey silty proto-peat layer. Within all trenches, excluding the northeast end of Trench 1 was a pinkish brown silty sand subsoil with occasional small sub-angular stones. Across the whole area the natural substrate was a pale yellow to mid yellow sandy clay with occasional manganese patches.

5.3 Uncertain date

Trench 1

- 5.3.1 Trench 1 opened a 15 m x 2 m trench running from southwest of the centre of the round bank enclosure across the inside of the enclosure and across the bank (Plate 1 and Plate 2). It was hoped that this would allow investigation of the bank construction, as well as identifying any central features within the enclosure.
- 5.3.2 After removing the turf and topsoil 1001, an area of vitrified material 1005 forming a hard compacted surface suggestive of intense, possibly repeated burning inside the bank on top of the subsoil 1006 was uncovered. The bank material 1003 (Plate 1) was built up 0.3 m

from the top of the subsoil inside the bank, and sat on top of a dark layer 1004, probably an old land surface, which may be the same as the old land surface 2008 located in trench 2 (see below). This sat on top of the subsoil 1006.

- 5.3.3 It was noted that the bank material 1003 was mottled and contained probable redeposited natural/subsoil. The area outside the bank to the northeast went straight onto natural substrate 1002 without any subsoil being present, and was lower than the area inside the bank, which did contain subsoil 1006. It is suggested that the bank was made up of turves and redeposited subsoil cut from outside the bank.
- 5.3.4 No dating material was recovered from this trench, however the lack of any development of subsoil outside of the bank in the area where the bank material may have been cut from would suggest that the structure is relatively recent, probably dating to the post-medieval period.

Trench 2

- 5.3.5 Trench 2 opened opposing quadrants (north and south) over a round cairn. The southern quadrant also included a second less well constructed cairn based around a large glacial boulder to the south of the round cairn.
- 5.3.6 Having removed the turf and topsoil 2001 from the cairn, it was clear that the main round cairn was made up of a stone curb 2003 or larger unworked stones enclosing an infill of smaller unworked stones 2004 (Plate 3), with an area of tumble 2005 downslope to the south and southeast of the cairn proper. The cairn itself measured 8-10 m in diameter and was made up on only one course of curbing stones and an infilling 0.25 m deep of smaller stones. These were placed directly onto the old land surface 2008. A build up of soil 2007 around the base of the infill stones was more compact and darker than the possible hillwash/blown material 2002 which formed the matrix between the upper parts of the stone infilling.
- 5.3.7 The second cairn 2006 to the south was less structurally cohesive and appeared to be more made up of stones loosely collected around the large glacial boulder in the centre of the cairn.
- 5.3.8 Both cairns were placed directly on the old land surface 2008 which sat above the undisturbed natural substrate 2009 (Plate 4 and Plate 5). A sondage into this natural was completed within the centre of the curbed cairn.
- 5.3.9 Radiocarbon dating was completed on non-oak wood charcoal recovered from the old land surface 2008 below the cairn stones. This returned two LIA to Romano-British dates: 43 cal. BC – cal. AD 60 and cal. AD 20-210. This would suggest that the construction of the cairn postdates this period. It is therefore considered unlikely that the main cairn is modern in date and may relate to Roman/Romano-British activity nearby- possibly field clearance in relation to the nearby Roman camps.

Trench 3

- 5.3.10 Trench 3 was positioned over a northeast to southwest running bank with a possible ditch to the southeast of it running in the same direction (Plate 6). The formed a probable field boundary of unknown date.
- 5.3.11 Following the removal of the turf layer the topsoil 3001 was trowelled back to an upper pinkish brown subsoil 3004 which covered the north western side of the bank material 3003.

This mottled yellow/brown sandy clay material, originally thought to be turf material cut from the south eastern side of the bank proved instead to be upcast material from the ditch running parallel to the bank to the southeast (Plate 7). It overlay an older subsoil 3005 which had been cut by the ditch 3007. This subsoil may have been the same as the old land surface 2008 in trench 2. The ditch 3007 was 0.6 m wide and 0.35 m deep, and contained two fills (Plate 8 and Plate 9). The lower fill was a very compact fine clayish silt which appeared to have been waterlain, suggesting it was deposited while the ditch was in use. The upper fill was more mottled and contained patches of darker organic material, suggesting that it was slumped material from the bank, mixed with natural accumulation of material within the hollow of the ditch. No artefactual evidence was recovered from this trench.

Cup marked stones

- 5.3.12 Four cup marked stones were identified during the walkover survey and the grass cut back from around them. One of these stones, SF101, was excavated within trench 4, to investigate whether it was a fallen orthostat. Excavation demonstrated no evidence for this stone being a fallen orthostat and so it is likely that it was carved while in its current position lying horizontally. SF101, previously identified within the Tynedale Rock Art Project as Bellshiel 2e, had one deep cup mark within its upper face (Plate 10).
- 5.3.13 SF102 was a cup marked stone previously identified within the Tynedale Rock Art Project as Bellshiel 2a, which had three definite cup marks within its upper face (Plate 11).
- 5.3.14 SF103 was a cup marked stone previously identified within the Tynedale Rock Art Project as Bellshiel 2b, which had seven cup marks within its upper face (Plate 12).
- 5.3.15 SF104 was a cup marked stone previously identified within the Tynedale Rock Art Project as Bellshiel 2f, which had two cup/basin marks within its upper face (Plate 13).

Walkover survey

- 5.3.16 The walkover survey within the area around the trenches located a further eight probable stone cairns, a possible long cairn to the south of trench 3 and two possible curb cairns. It also located the full surviving extent of the rectilinear bank and ditch enclosure investigated in trench 3. These features are presented on Figure 5.

Geophysical survey

- 5.3.17 The results of the survey were negative with no buried archaeology identified.

6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 Very little artefactual evidence was recovered from the excavations on Bellshiel's Rig, with only three brass cartridge casings from 20th century military training being recovered from the topsoil around the stone cairn in trench 2. These were of various mid-20th century date, with two from a .303 rifle and one from a later 5.56 calibre rifle.
- 6.1.2 These finds confirm the use of the ranges as a military training ground during the 20th Century but do not assist with dating the stone cairn feature within trench 2.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Six bulk sediment samples were taken from five layers and a ditch of uncertain chronology and were processed for the recovery and assessment of the environmental evidence. An additional in situ sample of wood charcoal was taken upon the excavation. Two potential subsamples for pollen analysis were taken from a layer of buried soil from underneath a cairn, to provide information on the landscape before the time of construction of the cairn.

7.2 Aims and Methods

7.2.1 The purpose of this assessment is to determine the potential of the environmental remains preserved at the site to address project aims and to provide data valuable for wider research frameworks. The nature of this assessment follows recommendations set up by Historic England (Campbell et al. 2011).

7.2.2 The size of the bulk sediment samples varied between 4 and 34 litres, and on average was around 20 litres. The samples were processed by standard flotation methods on a Siraf-type flotation tank; the flot retained on a 0.25 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 4 mm and 1/0.5 mm fractions where appropriate. The coarse fractions (>4 mm) were sorted by eye and discarded. The environmental material extracted from the residues was added to the flots. A riffle box was used to split one large fine residue fraction (<4 mm) into a smaller subsample. The fine residue fractions and the flots were scanned using a stereo incident light microscopy (Leica MS5 microscope) at magnifications of up to x40 for the identification of environmental remains. Different bioturbation indicators were considered, including the percentage of roots, the abundance of modern seeds and the presence of mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia (e.g. *Cenococcum geophilum*) and animal remains, such as burrowing snails, or earthworm eggs and insects, which would not be preserved unless anoxic conditions prevailed on site. The preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains, as well as the presence of other environmental remains such as terrestrial and aquatic molluscs and animal bone, was recorded.

7.3 Results

7.3.1 The flots from the bulk sediment samples were generally large and there were very high numbers of roots (Appendix 5) that may be indicative of the high possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements. No environmental material was recovered from the samples other than small to moderate amounts of heavily iron coated, mature and roundwood charcoal. The in-situ charcoal fragment was also mineral coated and from mature wood.

7.4 Conclusions

7.4.1 The absence of charred plant remains suggests that there were no plant exploitation activities likely to produce that type of evidence occurring in this area. The presence of small amounts of wood charcoal may indicate the residual remains of natural fires or hearths. The mineral coating of the charcoal fragments indicates intermittent waterlogging conditions. The analysis of the wood charcoal could provide information on the woody species in the landscape; however, as the fragments are spread in layers and a ditch fill, and are of uncertain chronology, this information would be of little value.

7.4.2 Radiocarbon dating for ascertaining the chronology of the features was considered possible, but several factors may have prevented its success. To start with, most of the deposits contain only mature wood. To obtain a reliable radiocarbon date on mature wood, it is necessary to undertake species identification to select short-lived taxa. This is mostly

to avoid potential old-wood effects likely to occur when dating wood from long-lived tree species such as oak or pine. Mineral coating is likely to prevent identification level in many of the fragments but ascertaining the viability of identification requires further work not undertaken at this stage. In the absence of wood species identification, it was considered feasible to attempt to radiocarbon date the roundwood from layer 2008, sample 105, despite it being very heavily iron coated. Radiocarbon dating was completed on two non-oak wood charcoal samples from layer 2008, returning Late Iron Age/Romano-British dates (see Appendix 5).

- 7.4.3 In addition, the association between the wood charcoal and the activity to be dated may not be straightforward, as the wood may have been old at the time of burning and the charcoal was found spread in the deposits and may have been residual from older activities or fires.

7.5 Further potential

- 7.5.1 Little potential is seen in the plant macrofossils retrieved from the bulk sediment samples, other than wood charcoal identification for the selection of suitable samples for radiocarbon dating. Due to the intermittently waterlogged conditions of the deposits, there is little potential for pollen preservation. Therefore, the pollen subsamples are not recommended for further work and may be discarded.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Summary

- 8.1.1 The evaluation targeted three possible archaeological features at Bellshiel's Rig along with providing training and engagement for volunteers from Revitalising Redesdale and North of the Wall Tynedale Archaeology Group. The excavations centred on a circular bank feature, a stone cairn and a rectilinear ditch and bank enclosure. The circular bank feature is thought to be post-medieval or modern in date, while the stone cairn proved to be a clearance cairn of unknown date, although radiocarbon dating placed the old ground surface layer 2008 below the cairn as containing material from the Late Iron Age/Romano-British periods. The rectilinear bank and ditch enclosure are currently undated. Both trench 1 and trench 3 contained ditch features which were cut through the old land surface, with bank material piled on to it. It is considered likely that the old land surface in these two trenches is contemporary with that dated below the cairn in trench 2 and so it is likely that both features post-date the Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British period. The cairn and ditch/bank may relate to landscape management and agricultural practices related to the two nearby Roman camps at Silloans and Bellshiel's (Figure 6).

9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

- 9.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the evaluation be deposited with the Great North Museum. Provision has been made for the cost of long-term storage in the post-fieldwork costs. The museum will receive notification of the project prior to fieldwork commencing, and an accession number will be obtained.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

- 9.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the Great North Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClFA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

9.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the **site/accession code**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 1 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type; and
- 1 files/document cases of paper records and A3/A4 graphics.

9.3 Selection policy

9.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4). In accordance with these, and any specific guidance prepared by the museum, a process of selection and retention will be followed so that only those artefacts or ecofacts that are considered to have potential for future study will be retained. The selection policy will be agreed with the museum, and is fully documented in the project archive.

9.3.2 In this instance, the following categories are selected to not be retained: brass cartridges.

9.4 Security copy

9.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

9.5 OASIS

9.5.1 An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.

10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Archive and report copyright

10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.

10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.



10.2 Third party data copyright

- 10.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.

REFERENCES

- ADS 2013 *Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: a guide to good practice*. Archaeology Data Service and Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice
- British Geological Survey online viewer <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> (accessed 29/08/2019)
- Brown, D H 2011 *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (revised edition). Archaeological Archives Forum
- Campbell, G, Moffett, L and Straker, V 2011 *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (second edition). Portsmouth: English Heritage
- CIfA 2014a *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- CIfA 2014b *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- CIfA 2014c *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- English Heritage 2011 *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*. Swindon, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines
- SMA 1993 *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections*. Society of Museum Archaeologists
- SMA 1995 *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive*. Society of Museum Archaeologists
- Wessex Archaeology 2019 *Bellshiel's Rig, Otterburn Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation* Unpublished client report ref 221930.03



APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Trench summaries

NGR coordinates and OD heights taken at centre of each trench; depth bgl = below ground level

Trench 1	15 m x 2 m		NGR 381624 600511	260.7 m OD
Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)
1001	Topsoil		Dark brown/blackish brown sandy peat with rooting and occasional stones. Turf and Topsoil layer	0.00–0.2
1002	Natural		Natural substrate. Pale yellow/mottled brownish yellow sandy clay with occasional rounded stones and grits. Very compact.	0.2- 0.5
1003	Turf Bank		Mottled stripy deposit of lumps of degraded turf with attached subsoil. Mid brown with dark brown stripes of sandy clay with occasional degraded turf layers. Cut from area to northeast of bank	0.2-0.4
1004	Old Land surface		Dark blackish brown sandy peat with degraded turf and rooting. Buried land surface below bank material 1003	0.4-0.45
1005	Vitrified surface		Black with orange and brownish red patches vitrified compacted sand and gravel (angular). A hard surface of compacted material which has then been burnt, possibly repeatedly. Overlays 1006 subsoil but no dating evidence recovered.	0.2-0.25
1006	Subsoil		Subsoil: Mid pinkish reddish brown clayish sand with occasional sub angular stones. Not present to northeast of bank- removed and stacked as bank material 1003?	0.45-0.5

Trench 2	12 m x 7 m (Opposing quadrants)		NGR 381554 600526	263.4 m OD
Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)
2001	Topsoil		Dark brown/blackish brown sandy peat with rooting and occasional stones. Turf and Topsoil layer	0.00–0.10
2002	Subsoil		Subsoil: Mid pinkish reddish brown clayish sand with occasional sub angular stones. Built up around stones within cairn	0.10-0.20
2003	North cairn facing		Unworked stones forming outer ring of cairn. A loosely defined curb of larger stones visible in both quadrants. Made up of stones up to 0.7 x 0.6 x 0.5 m in size. One course present	0.10-0.25
2004	North cairn stone infill		Unworked stone rubble infill of cairn within stone curb 2003. Made up of stones up to 0.4 x 0.2 x 0.2 m in size. No obvious structure to infill. Placed directly onto old land surface 2008	0.10-0.25
2005	North cairn tumble		Tumbled stone material from cairn infill 2004 and curb 2002 to southeast of cairn down slope.	0.10-0.20
2006	South cairn		Mixed loose cairn of mixed sandstone and limestone unworked stones between 0.2 – 1 m in diameter. Less structured than north cairn with no curb. Centred on large glacial boulder.	0.10-0.30
2007	Lower layer of cairn fill		Lower soil fill between cairn stone infill 2004. Mixed dark brown with mid orange sandy silt. Compacted, possibly by weight of cairn infill above	0.2-0.25
2008	Old land surface		Very compact dark brown/black sandy silt directly over natural 2009. Old land surface before construction of cairn	0.25



2009	Natural		Natural substrate. Pale yellow/mottled brownish yellow sandy clay with occasional rounded stones and grits. Very compact.	0.25-0.30
------	---------	--	---	-----------

Trench 3	4.75 m x 4.5 m		NGR 381564 600542	264.04 m OD
Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)
3001	Topsoil		Dark brown/blackish brown sandy peat with rooting and occasional stones. Turf and Topsoil layer	0.00-0.20
3002	Natural		Natural substrate. Pale yellow/mottled brownish yellow sandy clay with occasional rounded stones and grits. Very compact.	0.3-0.4
3003	Bank material		Mid brownish yellow sandy clay with occasional sub-rounded stones and organic patches. Redeposited natural dug out from ditch 3007	0.2-0.4
3004	Subsoil		Subsoil: Mid pinkish reddish brown clayish sand with occasional sub angular stones	0.2-0.3
3005	Earlier subsoil		Earlier subsoils: mid/pale pink/greyish brown sandy silt with occasional sub rounded stones	0.3-0.4
3006	Upper ditch fill	3007	Mid reddish brown loosely compacted silty sand with occasional greyish brown patches of slipped bank material. Upper ditch fill.	0.3-0.45
3007	Ditch cut	3006, 3008	Linear ditch cut. Northeast-southwest alignment with straight steep sides and a rounded base. Contained two fills.	0.55
3008	Lower ditch fill	3007	Lower ditch fill. Mid greyish brown fine sandy silt. Compacted waterlain fine sediment within base of the ditch.	0.45-0.55



Appendix 2 Photo Register

Photo number	Description	View From	Scale	Initials	Date
100-0001	Trench 2 pre ex	NW	1m	SHB	12/08/2019
100-0002	Trench 2 pre ex	SE	1m	SHB	12/08/2019
100-0003	Trench 2 pre ex	NE	1m	SHB	12/08/2019
100-0004	Trench 2 pre ex	N	1m	SHB	12/08/2019
100-0005	Trench 1 pre ex	SW	1m	BJS	12/08/2019
100-0006	Trench 1 pre ex	SW	1m	BJS	12/08/2019
100-0007	Trench 1 pre ex	SW	1m	BJS	12/08/2019
100-0008	Trench 1 pre ex	NE	1m	BJS	12/08/2019
100-0009	Cup marked stone SF 101	SW	0.4m	SHB	13/08/2019
100-0010	Cup marked stone SF 102	NW	0.4m	SHB	13/08/2019
100-0011	Cup marked stone SF 103	NW	N/A	SHB	13/08/2019
100-0012	Cup marked stone SF 104	W	N/A	SHB	13/08/2019
100-0013	Cup marked stone SF 105	S	N/A	SHB	13/08/2019
100-0014	Cup marked stone SF 106	SE	N/A	SHB	13/08/2019
100-0015	Cup marked stone SF 107	SE	N/A	SHB	13/08/2019
100-0016	Cup marked stone SF 108	SE	N/A	SHB	13/08/2019
100-0017	Cup marked stone SF 109	N	N/A	SHB	13/08/2019
100-0018	Cup marked stone SF 110	NW	N/A	SHB	13/08/2019
100-0019	Cup marked stone SF 111	NW	N/A	SHB	13/08/2019
100-0020	Cup marked stone SF 112	NW	0.4m	SHB	13/08/2019
100-0021	Cup marked stone SF 113	NW	0.08m	SHB	13/08/2019
100-0022	Cup marked stone SF 114	NW	0.08m	SHB	13/08/2019
100-0023	Cup marked stone SF 115	NW	N/A	SHB	13/08/2019
100-0024	Cup marked stone SF 116	SW	N/A	SHB	13/08/2019
100-0025	Trench 1 after 1001 removed	SW	2 x 1m	BJS	13/08/2019
100-0026	Trench 1 after 1001 removed	SW	2 x 1m	BJS	13/08/2019
100-0027	Trench 1 after 1001 removed	SW	2 x 1m	BJS	13/08/2019
100-0028	Trench 1 after 1001 removed	NE	2 x 1m	BJS	13/08/2019
100-0029	Trench 1 after 1001 removed	NE	2 x 1m	BJS	13/08/2019
100-0030	Trench 1 after 1001 removed	NE	2 x 1m	BJS	13/08/2019
100-0031	Trench 1 bank after removal of 1001	E	2 x 1m	BJS	13/08/2019
100-0032	Trench 1 bank after removal of 1001	E	2 x 1m	BJS	13/08/2019
100-0033	Trench 1 vitified surface 1005	SW	1m + 0.5m	BJS	13/08/2019
100-0034	Trench 1 vitified surface 1006	SW	1m + 0.5m	BJS	13/08/2019
100-0035	Trench 1 vitified surface 1007	SW	1m + 0.5m	BJS	13/08/2019
100-0036	Trench 2 Quad 1 doc shot	SE	2 x 1m	SHB	13/08/2019
100-0037	Trench 2 Quad 1 doc shot	SE	2 x 1m	SHB	13/08/2019
100-0038	Trench 2 Quad 1 doc shot	SE	2 x 1m	SHB	13/08/2019
100-0039	Trench 2 Quad 1 doc shot	NW	2 x 1m	SHB	13/08/2019



Photo number	Description	View From	Scale	Initials	Date
100-0040	Trench 2 Quad 1 doc shot	NW	2 x 1m	SHB	13/08/2019
100-0041	Trench 2 Quad 1 doc shot	NW	2 x 1m	SHB	13/08/2019
100-0042	Trench 2 Quad 1 doc shot	N	2 x 1m	SHB	13/08/2019
100-0043	Trench 2 Quad 1 doc shot	W	2 x 1m	SHB	13/08/2019
100-0044	Trench 2 Quad 1 doc shot	SE	2 x 1m	SHB	13/08/2019
100-0045	Metal object in section quad 1, trench 1	SE	0.08m	SHB	13/08/2019
100-0046	Metal object in section quad 1, trench 1	SE	0.08m	SHB	13/08/2019
100-0047	Trench 1 Bank 1003 onto 1004	SE	1m + 0.5m	BJS	14/08/2019
100-0048	Trench 1 Bank 1003 onto 1004	SE	1m + 0.5m	BJS	14/08/2019
100-0049	Trench 1 Bank 1003 onto 1004	SE	1m + 0.5m	BJS	14/08/2019
100-0050	Trench 1 Bank 1003 onto 1004	SE	1m + 0.5m	BJS	14/08/2019
100-0051	Trench 1 Bank 1003 onto 1004 close up	SE	1m + 0.5m	BJS	14/08/2019
100-0052	Trench 1 Bank 1003 onto 1004 close up	SE	1m + 0.5m	BJS	14/08/2019
100-0053	Trench 1 Bank 1003 onto 1004 oblique	E	1m + 0.5m	BJS	14/08/2019
100-0054	Trench 1 Bank 1003 onto 1004 oblique	E	1m + 0.5m	BJS	14/08/2019
100-0055	Photogrammetry of Quad 1 Trench 2	NW	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0056	Photogrammetry of Quad 1 Trench 2	NW	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0057	Photogrammetry of Quad 1 Trench 2	NW	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0058	Photogrammetry of Quad 1 Trench 2	NE	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0059	Photogrammetry of Quad 1 Trench 2	NE	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0060	Photogrammetry of Quad 1 Trench 2	NE	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0061	Photogrammetry of Quad 1 Trench 2	NE	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0062	Photogrammetry of Quad 1 Trench 2	N	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0063	Photogrammetry of Quad 1 Trench 2	NW	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0064	Photogrammetry of Quad 1 Trench 2	W	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0065	Photogrammetry of Quad 1 Trench 2	W	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0066	Photogrammetry of Quad 1 Trench 2	SW	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0067	Photogrammetry of Quad 1 Trench 2	SW	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0068	Photogrammetry of Quad 1 Trench 2	W	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0069	Photogrammetry of Quad 1 Trench 2	NW	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0070	Photogrammetry of Quad 1 Trench 2	SW	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0071	Photogrammetry of Quad 1 Trench 2	SW	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0072	Photogrammetry of Quad 1 Trench 2	S	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0073	Photogrammetry of Quad 1 Trench 2	S	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0074	Photogrammetry of Quad 1 Trench 2	S	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0075	Photogrammetry of Quad 1 Trench 2	S	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0076	Photogrammetry of Quad 1 Trench 2	W	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0077	Photogrammetry of Quad 1 Trench 2	W	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0078	Photogrammetry of Quad 1 Trench 2	NW	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019



Photo number	Description	View From	Scale	Initials	Date
100-0079	Photogrammetry of Quad 1 Trench 2	NW	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0080	Photogrammetry of Quad 1 Trench 2	S	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0081	Photogrammetry of Quad 1 Trench 2	SW	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0082	Photogrammetry of Quad 1 Trench 2	NW	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0083	Photogrammetry of Quad 1 Trench 2	S	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0084	Photogrammetry of Quad 1 Trench 2	NW	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0085	Photogrammetry of Quad 1 Trench 2	W	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0086	Photogrammetry of Quad 1 Trench 2	W	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0087	Photogrammetry of Quad 1 Trench 2	W	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0088	Photogrammetry of Quad 1 Trench 2	NW	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0089	Photogrammetry of Quad 1 Trench 2	NW	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0090	Photogrammetry of Quad 1 Trench 2	SW	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0091	Photogrammetry of Quad 1 Trench 2	S	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0092	Photogrammetry of Quad 1 Trench 2	SE	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0093	Photogrammetry of Quad 1 Trench 2	E	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0094	Photogrammetry of Quad 1 Trench 2	E	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0095	Photogrammetry of Quad 1 Trench 2	NE	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0096	Doc shots Tr2 Quad 1	S	2 x 1m	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0097	Doc shots Tr2 Quad 1	S	2 x 1m	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0098	Trench 2 Quad 1 oblique	SE	2 x 1m	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0099	Trench 2 Quad 1 oblique	SW	2 x 1m	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0100	Doc shots Tr2 Quad 1	S	2 x 1m	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0101	Trench 2 Quad 1 oblique	SE	2 x 1m	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0102	Trench 2 Quad 1 oblique	NW	2 x 1m	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0103	Doc shots of Trench 4	NW	0.4m	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0104	Doc shots of Trench 5	SW	0.4m	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0105	Doc shots of Trench 6	SW	0.4m	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0106	Doc shots of Trench 7	SE	0.4m	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0107	Doc shots of Trench 8	NE	0.4m	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0108	Trench 4 photogrammetry	E	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0109	Trench 4 photogrammetry	E	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0110	Trench 4 photogrammetry	NE	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0111	Trench 4 photogrammetry	NE	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0112	Trench 4 photogrammetry	NW	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0113	Trench 4 photogrammetry	NW	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0114	Trench 4 photogrammetry	N	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0115	Trench 4 photogrammetry	SW	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0116	Trench 4 photogrammetry	SW	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0117	Trench 4 photogrammetry	S	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0118	Trench 4 photogrammetry	S	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0119	Trench 4 photogrammetry	SE	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019



Photo number	Description	View From	Scale	Initials	Date
100-0120	Trench 4 photogrammetry	E	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0121	Trench 4 photogrammetry	NE	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0122	Trench 4 photogrammetry	N	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0123	Trench 4 photogrammetry	NW	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0124	Trench 4 photogrammetry	NW	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0125	Trench 4 photogrammetry	W	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0126	Trench 4 photogrammetry	S	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0127	Trench 4 photogrammetry	SE	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0128	Trench 4 photogrammetry	N/A	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0129	Trench 4 photogrammetry	N/A	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0130	Trench 4 photogrammetry	N/A	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0131	Working shot	N/A	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0132	Doc shot trench 2 quad 2	N	2 x 1m	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0133	Doc shot trench 2 quad 2	E	2 x 1m	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0134	Doc shot trench 2 quad 2	SE	2 x 1m	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0135	Doc shot trench 2 quad 2	W	1m	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0136	Doc shot of trench 4	NW	2 x 1m	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0137	Doc shot of trench 4	NW	2 x 1m	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0138	Doc shot of trench 4	NW	2 x 1m	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0139	Doc shot of trench 4	NW	2 x 1m	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0140	Doc shot of trench 4	NE	0.08m	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0141	Doc shot of trench 4	NE	0.08m	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0142	Trench 2 Quad 2 Photogrammetry	SE	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0143	Trench 2 Quad 2 Photogrammetry	E	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0144	Trench 2 Quad 2 Photogrammetry	E	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0145	Trench 2 Quad 2 Photogrammetry	NE	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0146	Trench 2 Quad 2 Photogrammetry	NE	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0147	Trench 2 Quad 2 Photogrammetry	NE	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0148	Trench 2 Quad 2 Photogrammetry	NE	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0149	Trench 2 Quad 2 Photogrammetry	NE	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0150	Trench 2 Quad 2 Photogrammetry	N	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0151	Trench 2 Quad 2 Photogrammetry	NW	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0152	Trench 2 Quad 2 Photogrammetry	NW	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0153	Trench 2 Quad 2 Photogrammetry	W	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0154	Trench 2 Quad 2 Photogrammetry	W	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0155	Trench 2 Quad 2 Photogrammetry	W	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0156	Trench 2 Quad 2 Photogrammetry	NW	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0157	Trench 2 Quad 2 Photogrammetry	W	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0158	Trench 2 Quad 2 Photogrammetry	S	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0159	Trench 2 Quad 2 Photogrammetry	S	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0160	Trench 2 Quad 2 Photogrammetry	S	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019



Photo number	Description	View From	Scale	Initials	Date
100-0161	Trench 2 Quad 2 Photogrammetry	SW	N/A	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0162	Doc Shot Trench 2 Quad 2	NW	2 x 1m	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0163	Doc Shot Trench 2 Quad 2	NW	2 x 1m	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0164	Doc Shot Trench 2 Quad 2	SE	2 x 1m	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0165	Doc Shot Trench 2 Quad 2	NE	1m	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0166	Doc Shot Trench 2 Quad 2	NE	1m	SHB	14/08/2019
100-0167	Trench 1 post ex	SW	2 x 1m	BJS	15/08/2019
100-0168	Trench 1 post ex	SW	2 x 1m	BJS	15/08/2019
100-0169	Trench 1 post ex	SW	2 x 1m	BJS	15/08/2019
100-0170	Trench 1 post ex	NE	2 x 1m	BJS	15/08/2019
100-0171	Trench 1 post ex	NE	2 x 1m	BJS	15/08/2019
100-0172	Trench 1 post ex	NE	2 x 1m	BJS	15/08/2019
100-0173	Trench 1 post ex	NE	2 x 1m	BJS	15/08/2019
100-0174	Trench 1 SE facing section of Bank 1003	SE	2 x 1m	BJS	15/08/2019
100-0175	Trench 1 SE facing section of Bank 1003	SE	2 x 1m	BJS	15/08/2019
100-0176	Trench 1 SE facing section of Bank 1003	SE	2 x 1m	BJS	15/08/2019
100-0177	Trench 1 SE facing section of Bank 1003	SE	2 x 1m	BJS	15/08/2019
100-0178	Trench 3 after removal 3001	SE	2 x 1m	BJS	19/08/2019
100-0179	Trench 3 after removal 3001	SE	2 x 1m	BJS	19/08/2019
100-0180	Trench 3 after removal 3001	SE	2 x 1m	BJS	19/08/2019
100-0181	Trench 3 after removal 3001	NW	2 x 1m	BJS	19/08/2019
100-0182	Trench 3 after removal 3001	NW	2 x 1m	BJS	19/08/2019
100-0183	Trench 3 after removal 3001	SW	2 x 1m	BJS	19/08/2019
100-0184	Trench 3 after removal 3001	SW	2 x 1m	BJS	19/08/2019
100-0185	Trench 3 after removal 3001	SW	2 x 1m	BJS	19/08/2019
100-0186	Trench 3 after removal 3001	NE	2 x 1m	BJS	19/08/2019
100-0187	Trench 3 after removal 3001	NE	2 x 1m	BJS	19/08/2019
100-0188	Trench 3 pre ex of ditch slot with stone tipped in	SE	0.3m	BJS	19/08/2019
100-0189	Trench 3 pre ex of ditch slot with stone tipped in	SE	0.3m	BJS	19/08/2019
100-0190	Trench 3 pre ex of ditch slot with stone tipped in	S	0.3m	BJS	19/08/2019
100-0191	Trench 3 pre ex of ditch slot with stone tipped in	S	0.3m	BJS	19/08/2019
100-0192	Trench 3 pre ex of ditch slot with stone tipped in	S	0.3m	BJS	19/08/2019
100-0193	Trench 3 pre ex of ditch slot with stone tipped in	S	0.3m	BJS	19/08/2019
100-0194	Trench 2 Quad 1 mid ex	SW	2 x 1m	SHB	21/08/2019
100-0195	Trench 2 Quad 1 mid ex	SW	2 x 1m	SHB	21/08/2019
100-0196	Trench 2 Quad 1 mid ex	SW	2 x 1m	SHB	21/08/2019
100-0197	Trench 2 Quad 1 mid ex	SW	2 x 1m	SHB	21/08/2019
100-0198	Trench 2 Quad 1 mid ex	S	2 x 1m	SHB	21/08/2019
100-0199	Trench 2 Quad 1 mid ex	SE	2 x 1m	SHB	21/08/2019
100-0200	Trench 2 Quad 1 mid ex	SE	2 x 1m	SHB	21/08/2019
100-0201	Trench 2 Quad 1 mid ex	NW	2 x 1m	SHB	21/08/2019



Photo number	Description	View From	Scale	Initials	Date
100-0202	Trench 2 Quad 1 mid ex	NW	2 x 1m	SHB	21/08/2019
100-0203	Trench 3 mid ex shot	SE	2 x 1m	BJS	21/08/2019
100-0204	Trench 3 mid ex shot	SE	2 x 1m	BJS	21/08/2019
100-0205	Trench 3 mid ex shot	SE	2 x 1m	BJS	21/08/2019
100-0206	Trench 3 mid ex shot	SW	2 x 1m	BJS	21/08/2019
100-0207	Trench 3 mid ex shot	SW	2 x 1m	BJS	21/08/2019
100-0208	Trench 3 mid ex shot	SW	2 x 1m	BJS	21/08/2019
100-0209	SF 102 cup marked stone	N/A	0.08m	VOL	21/08/2019
100-0210	SF 102 cup marked stone	N/A	1m	VOL	21/08/2019
100-0211	SF 102 cup marked stone	N/A	0.5m	VOL	21/08/2019
100-0212	SF 102 cup marked stone	N/A	0.5m	VOL	21/08/2019
100-0213	SF 102 cup marked stone	N/A	0.5m	VOL	21/08/2019
100-0214	SF 102 cup marked stone	N/A	0.5m	VOL	21/08/2019
100-0215	SF 102 cup marked stone	N/A	0.5m	VOL	21/08/2019
100-0216	SF 102 cup marked stone	N/A	1m	VOL	21/08/2019
100-0217	SF 102 cup marked stone	N/A	1m	VOL	21/08/2019
100-0218	SF 102 cup marked stone	N/A	1m	VOL	21/08/2019
100-0219	Trench 2 Natural in Quad 1	SE	2 x 1m	SHB	21/08/2019
100-0220	Trench 2 Natural in Quad 2	SE	2 x 1m	SHB	21/08/2019
100-0221	Trench 2 Natural in Quad 3	E	2 x 1m	SHB	21/08/2019
100-0222	Trench 3 ditch 3007 NE slot	SW	1m +0.3m	BJS	21/08/2019
100-0223	Trench 3 ditch 3007 NE slot	SW	1m +0.3m	BJS	21/08/2019
100-0224	Trench 3 ditch 3007 NE slot	SW	1m +0.3m	BJS	21/08/2019
100-0225	Trench 3 ditch 3007 NE slot	SW	1m +0.3m	BJS	21/08/2019
100-0226	Trench 3 ditch 3007 NE slot	SW	1m +0.3m	BJS	21/08/2019
100-0227	Trench 3 ditch 3007 NE slot	SE	1m +0.3m	BJS	21/08/2019
100-0228	Trench 3 ditch 3007 NE slot	SE	1m +0.3m	BJS	21/08/2019
100-0229	Trench 3 ditch 3007 SW slot	NE	1m +0.3m	BJS	21/08/2019
100-0230	Trench 3 ditch 3007 SW slot	NE	1m +0.3m	BJS	21/08/2019
100-0231	Trench 3 ditch 3007 SW slot	NE	1m +0.3m	BJS	21/08/2019
100-0232	Trench 3 ditch 3007 SW slot	NE	1m +0.3m	BJS	21/08/2019
100-0233	Trench 3 ditch 3007 SW slot	NE	1m +0.3m	BJS	21/08/2019
100-0234	Trench 3 ditch 3007 SW slot	SE	1m +0.3m	BJS	21/08/2019
100-0235	Trench 3 ditch 3007 SW slot	SE	1m +0.3m	BJS	21/08/2019
100-0236	Cup marked stone SF103	N	0.3m	BJS	21/08/2019
100-0237	Cup marked stone SF103	N	0.3m	BJS	21/08/2019
100-0238	Cup marked stone SF103	N	0.3m	BJS	21/08/2019



Photo number	Description	View From	Scale	Initials	Date
100-0239	Cup marked stone SF103	N	0.3m	BJS	21/08/2019
100-0240	Cup marked stone SF103	N	0.3m	BJS	21/08/2019
100-0241	Possible curb cairns	W	N/A	BJS	21/08/2019
100-0242	Possible curb cairns	W	N/A	BJS	21/08/2019
100-0243	Trench 2 Quad 2 down to natural	NW	2 x 1m	BJS	21/08/2019
100-0244	Trench 2 Quad 2 down to natural	NW	2 x 1m	BJS	21/08/2019
100-0245	Trench 2 Quad 2 down to natural	SE	2 x 1m	BJS	21/08/2019
100-0246	Trench 2 Quad 2 down to natural	SE	2 x 1m	BJS	21/08/2019
100-0247	Trench 2 Quad 2 down to natural	SE	2 x 1m	BJS	21/08/2019
100-0248	Trench 2 Quad 2 down to natural	SE	2 x 1m	BJS	21/08/2019
100-0249	Trench 2 Quad 1 down to natural	SE	1m	SHB	21/08/2019
100-0250	Trench 2 Quad 1 down to natural	NW	1m	SHB	21/08/2019
100-0251	Trench 2 Quad 1 down to natural	W	1m	SHB	21/08/2019
100-0252	Trench 2 Quad 1 down to natural	SW	1m	SHB	21/08/2019
100-0253	Trench 2 Quad 1 down to natural	W	1m	SHB	21/08/2019
100-0254	Trench 2 Quad 1 down to natural	SW	1m	SHB	21/08/2019
100-0255	Trench 2 Quad 1 after removal 2007	SSE	1m	SHB	21/08/2019
100-0256	Cup marked stone SF 104	S	0.3m	BJS	21/08/2019
100-0257	Cup marked stone SF 104	S	0.3m	BJS	21/08/2019
100-0258	Cup marked stone SF 104	S	0.3m	BJS	21/08/2019
100-0259	Cup marked stone SF 104	S	0.3m	BJS	21/08/2019
100-0260	Cup marked stone SF 104	S	0.3m	BJS	21/08/2019
100-0261	Cup marked stone SF 104	N	0.3m	BJS	21/08/2019
100-0262	Working shot in trench 2	W	N/A	SHB	22/08/2019
100-0263	Sondage in Trench 2 Quad 1 natural	SE	0.3m	SHB	22/08/2019
100-0264	Sondage in Trench 2 Quad 1 natural	SE	0.3m	SHB	22/08/2019
100-0265	Sondage in Trench 2 Quad 1 natural	SE	0.3m	SHB	22/08/2019
100-0266	Sondage in Trench 2 Quad 1 natural	E	0.3m	SHB	22/08/2019
100-0267	Sondage in Trench 2 Quad 1 natural	E	0.3m	SHB	22/08/2019
100-0268	Sondage in Trench 2 Quad 1 natural	SE	0.3m	SHB	22/08/2019
100-0269	Sondage in Trench 2 Quad 1 natural	SE	0.3m	SHB	22/08/2019
100-0270	Sondage in Trench 2 Quad 1 natural	SE	0.3m	SHB	22/08/2019
100-0271	Sondage in Trench 2 Quad 1 natural	SE	0.3m	SHB	22/08/2019
100-0272	Sondage in Trench 2 Quad 1 natural	SE	0.3m	SHB	22/08/2019
100-0273	Trench 3 Ditch 3007 full ex	SE	1m	BJS	22/08/2019
100-0274	Trench 3 Ditch 3007 full ex	SW	1m	BJS	22/08/2019
100-0275	Trench 3 Ditch 3007 full ex	SW	1m	BJS	22/08/2019
100-0276	Trench 3 Ditch 3007 full ex	SW	1m	BJS	22/08/2019
100-0277	Trench 3 Ditch 3007 full ex	SW	1m	BJS	22/08/2019
100-0278	Stones 2004 in centre of cairn Trench 2	SW	0.3m	BJS	22/08/2019
100-0279	Stones 2004 in centre of cairn Trench 2	SW	0.3m	BJS	22/08/2019



Photo number	Description	View From	Scale	Initials	Date
100-0280	Stones 2004 in centre of cairn Trench 2	SW	0.3m	BJS	22/08/2019
100-0281	Natural 2009 in centre of cairn Trench 2	SW	0.3m	BJS	22/08/2019
100-0282	Natural 2009 in centre of cairn Trench 2	SW	0.3m	BJS	22/08/2019
100-0283	Trench 3 backfilled	N/A	N/A	BJS	22/08/2019
100-0284	Trench 2 backfilled	N/A	N/A	BJS	22/08/2019
100-0285	Trench 1 backfilled	N/A	N/A	BJS	22/08/2019



Appendix 3 Drawing Register

DWG #	Sheet Size	Site Div	Description	Sect/Plan #	Scale	Initials	Date
101	A3	TR2	Plan of Quad 1 in trench 2		01:20	SHB	16/08/2019
102	A3	TR2	Plan of Quad 2 in trench 2		01:20	SHB	19/08/2019
103	A3	TR1	SE facing section of bank 1003	Digi	01:10	BJJ	20/08/2019
104	A3	TR3	SW facing section of trench 3	Digi	01:10	BJJ	21/08/2019
105	A3	TR2	Wrap around section of Quad 1 in trench 2	101	01:10	SHB	21/08/2019
106	A3	TR2	Wrap around section of Quad 2 in trench 2	102	01:10	SHB	22/08/2019



Appendix 4 Sample Register

DWG #	CX	Purpose of Sample	QNT	Initials	Date
101	1003	Recovery of pollen and dating material from bank material	40L	BJS	14/08/2019
102	1004	Recovery of pollen and dating material from material below bank	40L	BJS	14/08/2019
103	1005	G.S.E. of vitrified surface	20L	BJS	14/08/2019
104	3008	Dating of lower fill of ditch	30L	BJS	21/08/2019
105	2008	G.S.E. of material within cairn	10L	SHB	21/08/2019
106	2008	G.S.E. of material within cairn	10L	SHB	21/08/2019



Appendix 5 Environmental Data

Context	Sample	Vol (l)	Flot (ml)	Sub-sample	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal > 2mm (ml)	Charcoal	Other	Comments (Preservation)
1003	101	34	1100		95%, B, E, F	-	-	-	-	-	15	Mature, some iron coating	-	-
1004	102	34	1500		70%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	50	Mature, some iron coating	-	-
1005	103	16	400	25% <4mm residue	90%, A*, E	-	-	-	-	-	25	Mature, some iron coating	-	-
3008	104	27	450		90%, B, E	-	-	-	-	-	15	Mature, some iron coating	-	-
2008	105	4	250		70%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	90	Mature + roundwood, very heavily iron concreted	-	-
2008	106	6	400		90%, A, E, I	-	-	-	-	-	10	Mature, some iron coating	-	-

Key: Scale of abundance: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = 30-10, B = 9-5, C = <5; Bioturbation proxies: Roots (%), Uncharred seeds (scale of abundance), F = mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia, E = earthworm eggs, I = insects

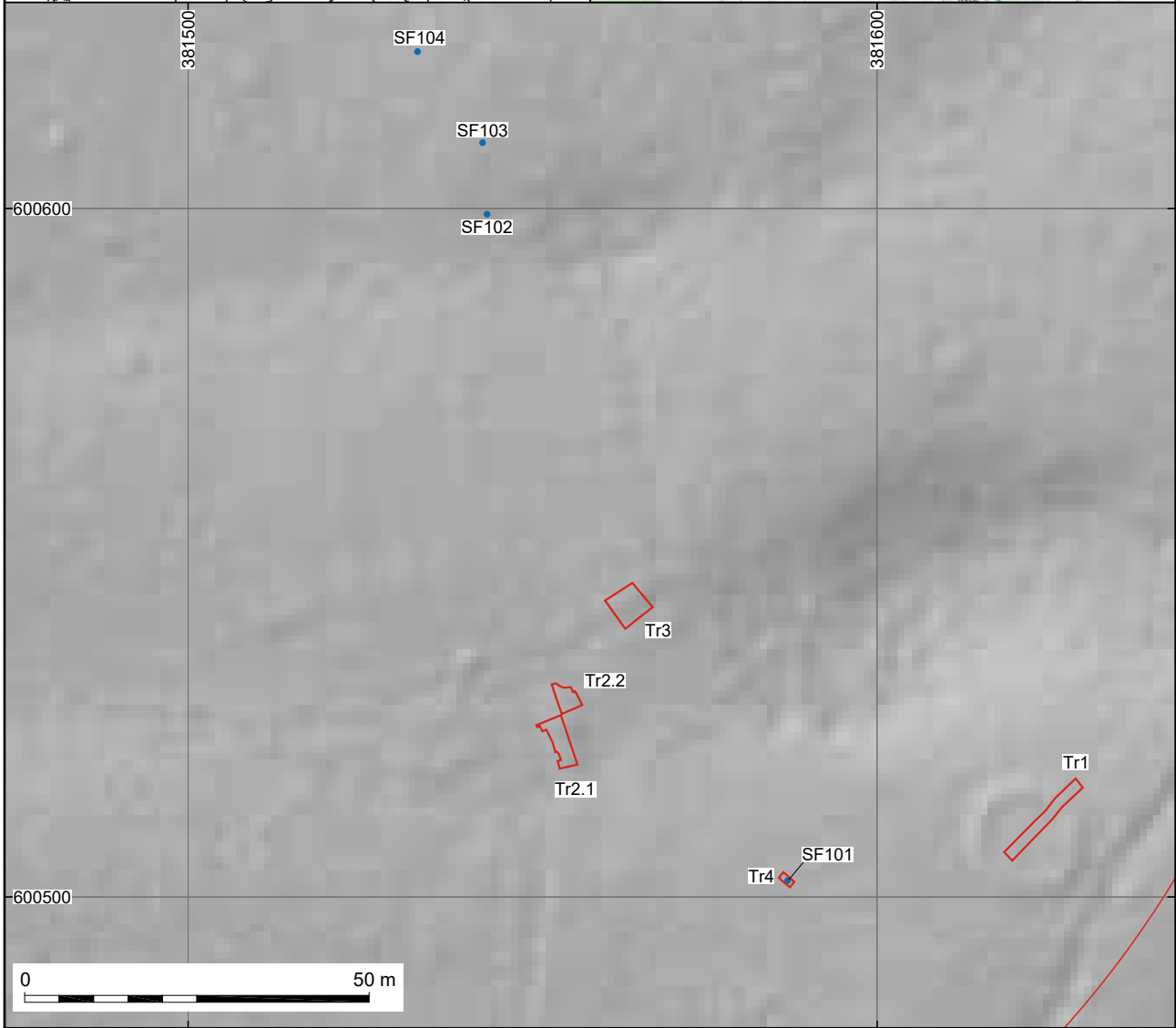
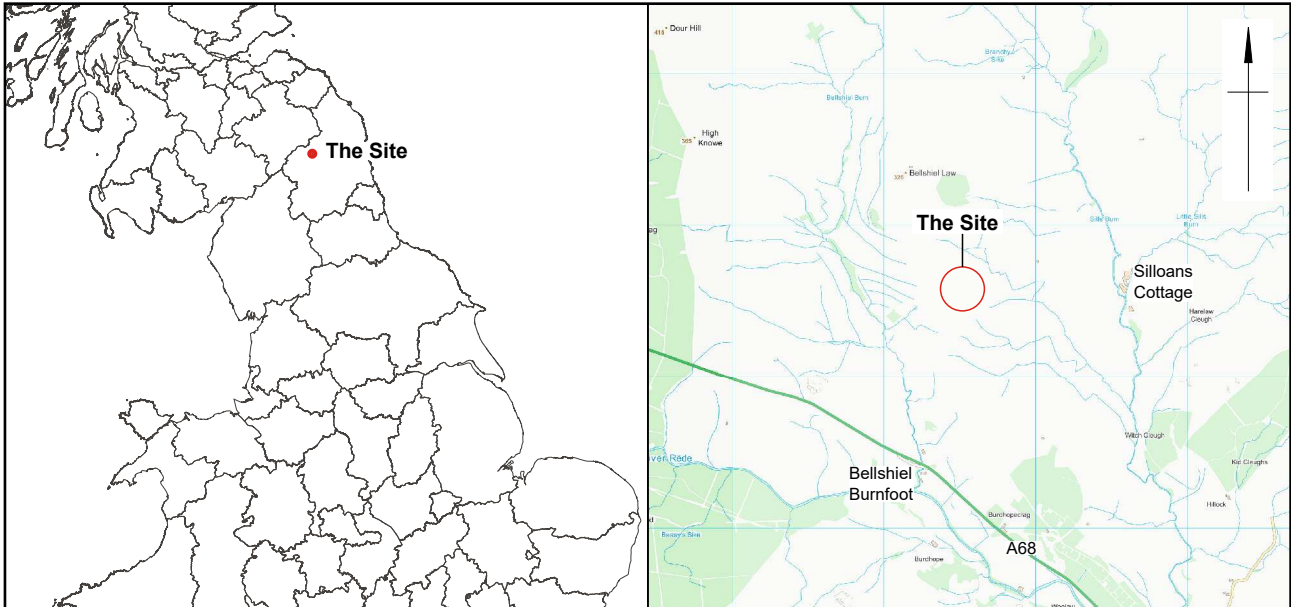
Radiocarbon dating results (from Chrono14 labs, Belfast)


UBA No	Sample ID	Material Type	14C Age	+/-	F14C	+/-	mg Graphite
UBA-42237	221930_(2008) <105> I	Roundwood charcoal	1992	24	0.7803	0.0024	0.695
UBA-42238	221930_(2008) <105> II	Unidentified- not roundwood, diffuse porous taxon	1912	30	0.7882	0.0029	0.410



Appendix 6 Object Register

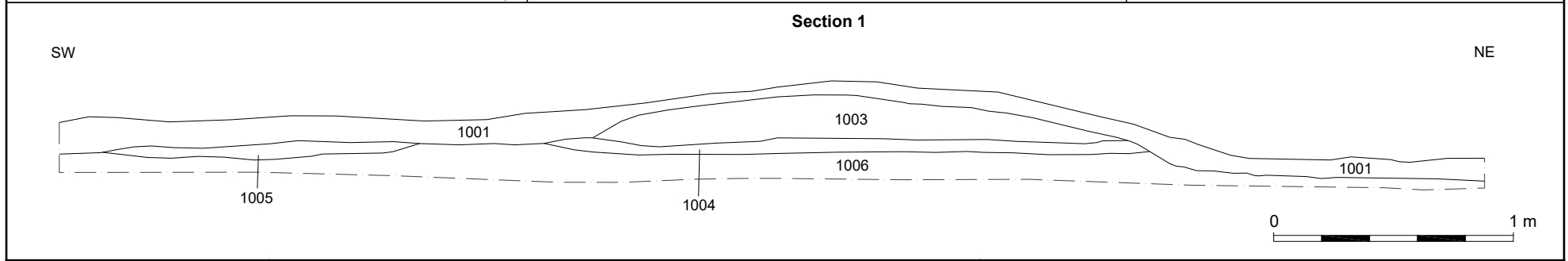
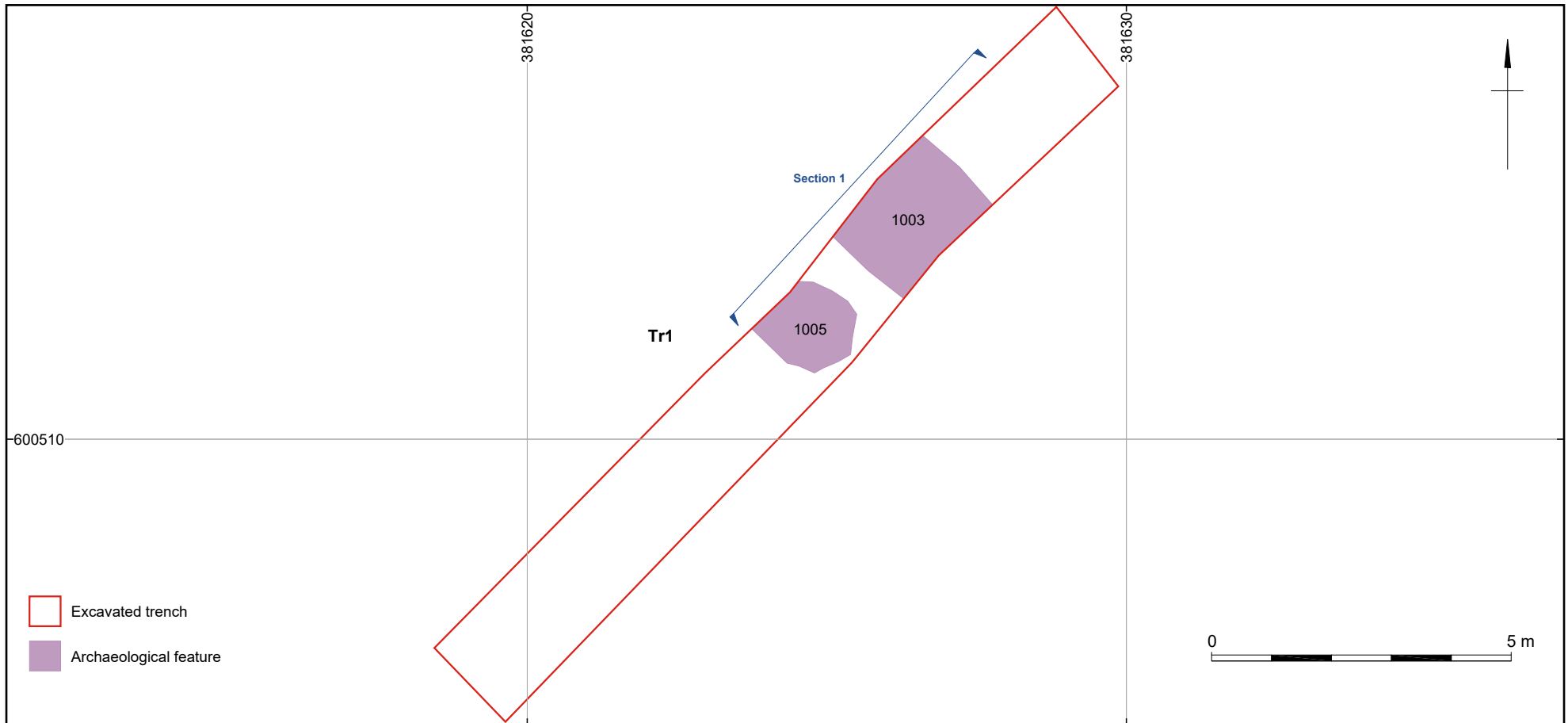
DWG #	GPS	Material	Description	Initials	Date
101	Digi	Stone	Cup marked stone	SHB	13/08/2019
102	Digi	Stone	Cup marked stone	BJS	19/08/2019
103	Digi	Stone	Cup marked stone	BJS	21/08/2019
104	Digi	Stone	Cup marked stone	BJS	21/08/2019



	▭ Excavated trench ● Small find location			
	<small>LiDAR image provided by Environment Agency. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2019. This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.</small>			
	Date:	09/10/2019	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	Main graphic - 1:1000 @ A4	Illustrator:	JD
Path:		S:\PROJECTS\221930\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\DSR\2019_10_09		

Site location

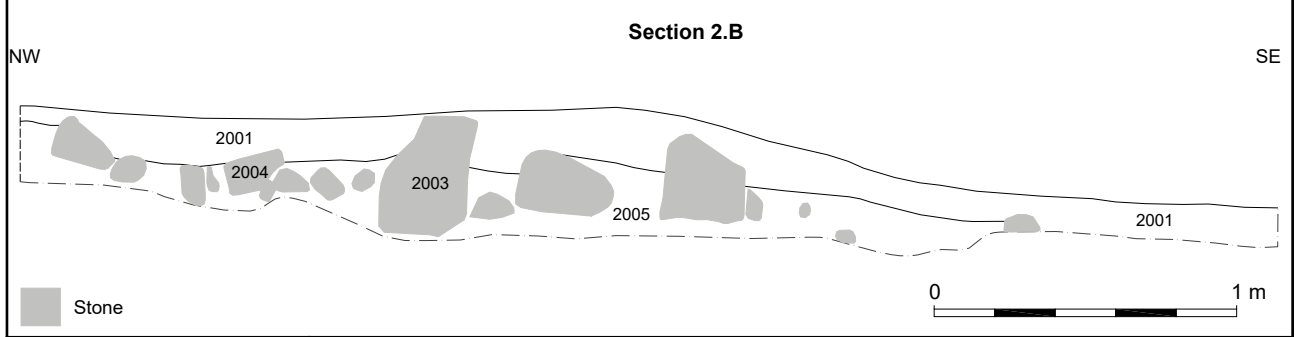
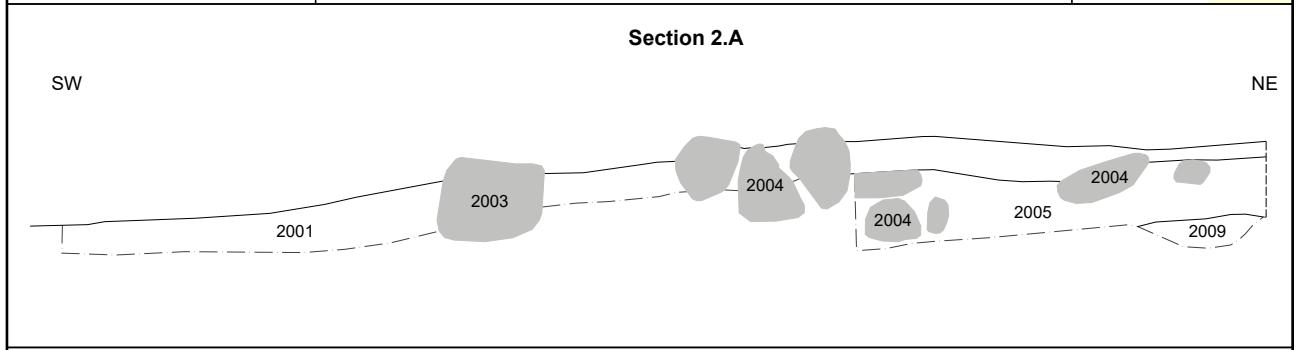
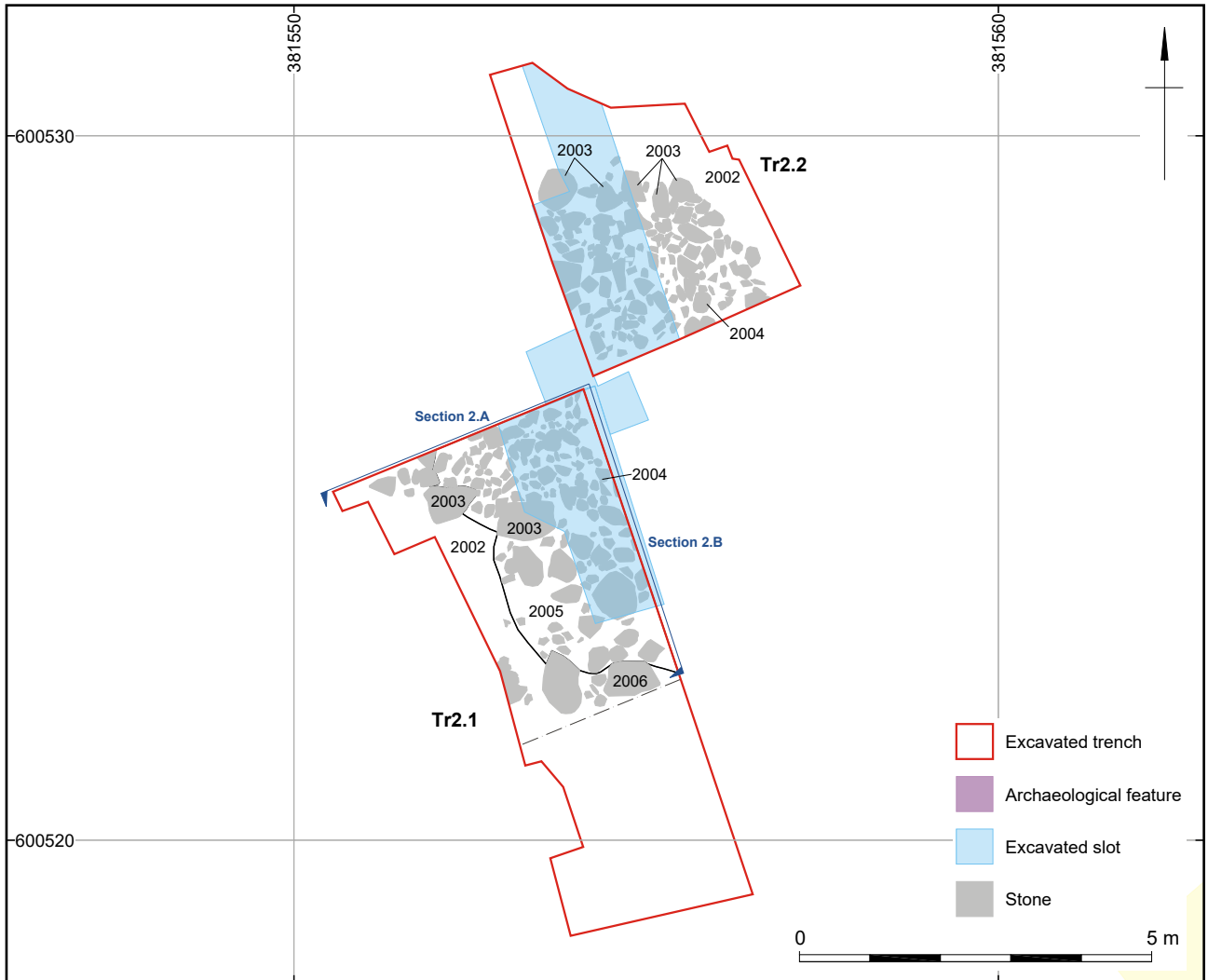
Figure 1




	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.	Date:	10/10/2019	Revision Number:	0
		Scale:	Plan 1:100, section 1:25 @A4	Illustrator:	JD
		Path:	S:\PROJECTS\221930\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\DSR\2019_10_09		

Trench 1 plan and section

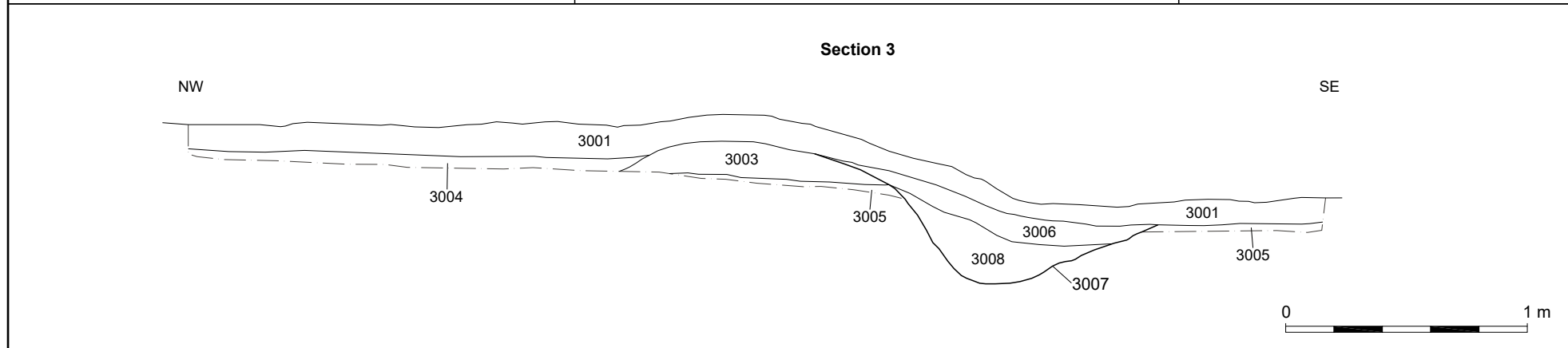
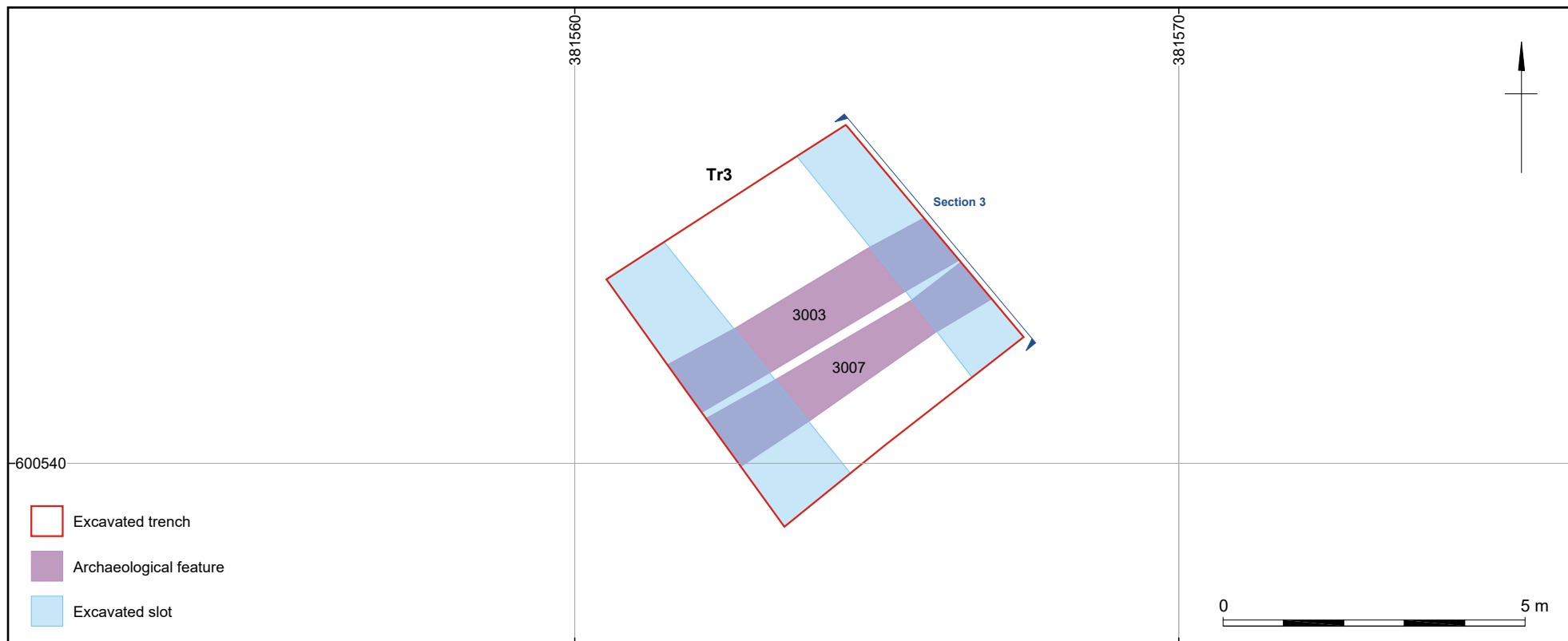
Figure 2




	<small>This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.</small>			
	Date:	09/10/2019	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	Plan 1:100, section 1:25 @A4	Illustrator:	JD
	Path:	S:\PROJECTS\221930\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\DSR\2019_10_09		

Trench 2 plan and section

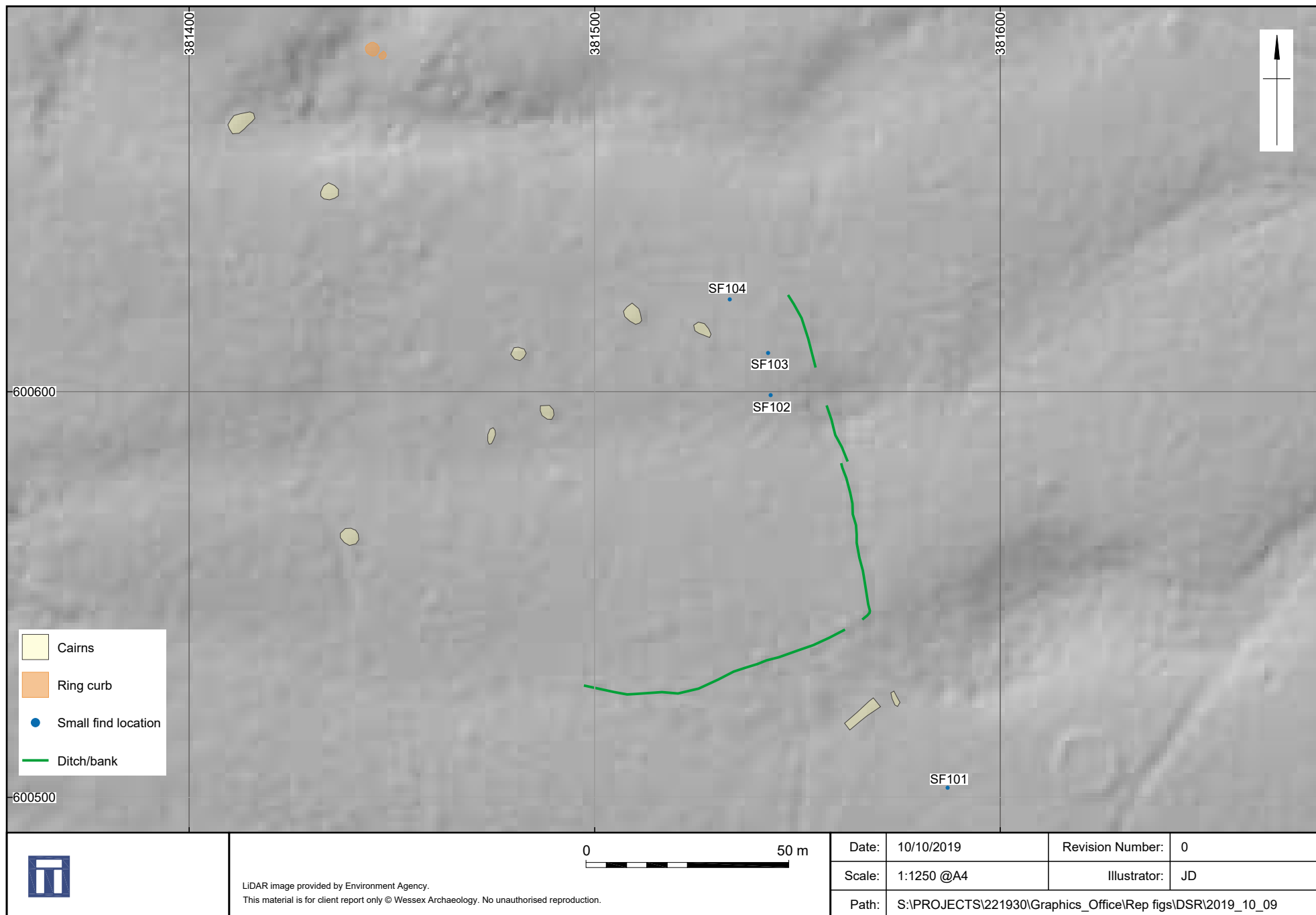
Figure 3



	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.	Date:	10/10/2019	Revision Number:	0
		Scale:	Plan 1:100, section 1:25 @A4	Illustrator:	JD
		Path:	S:\PROJECTS\221930\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\DSR\2019_10_09		

Trench 3 plan and section

Figure 4



Potential archaeological features identified through walkover survey

Figure 5

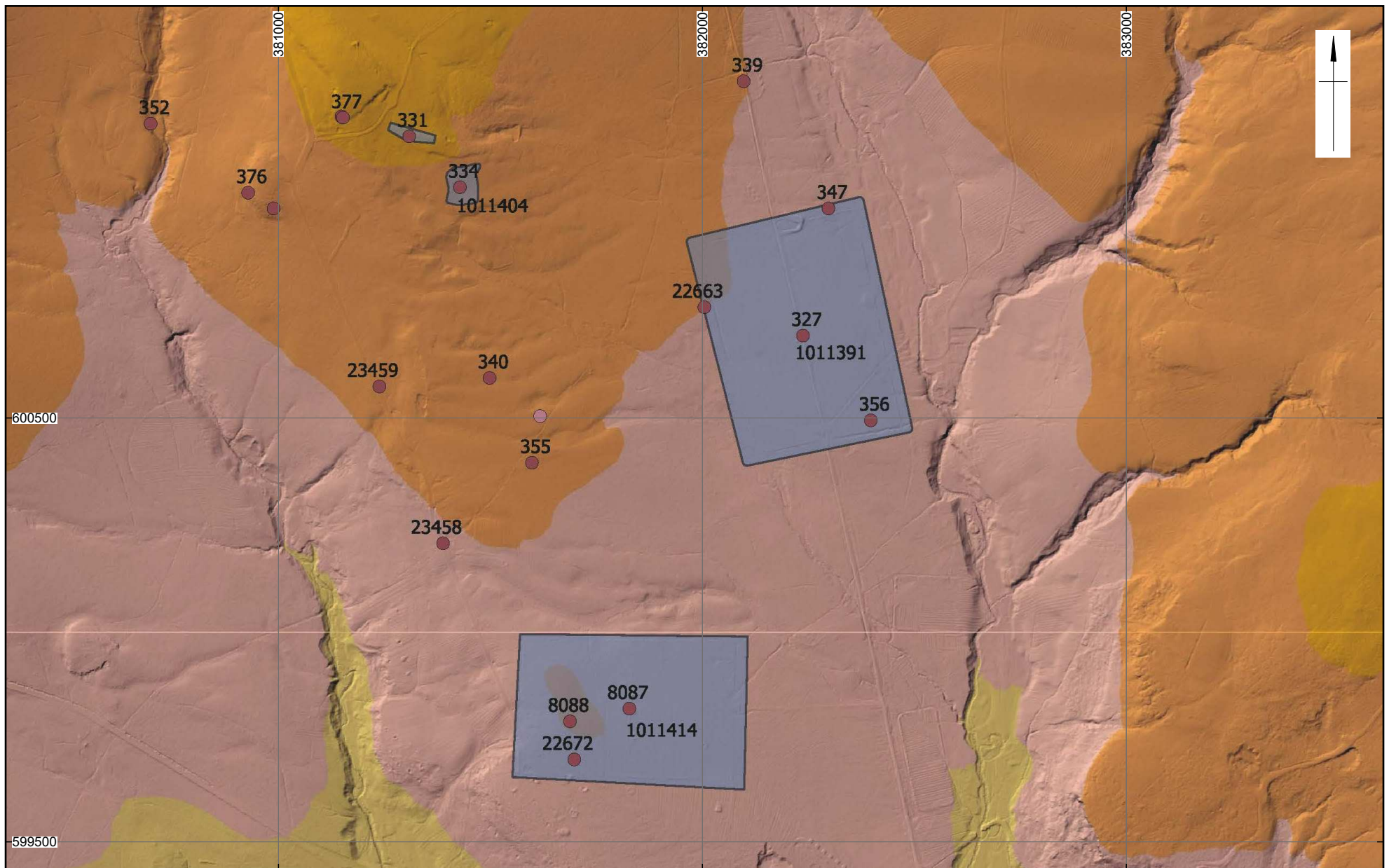


	 Image data © Northumberland National Park Authority. This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Site of excavation ● HER entries Scheduled Monument 	Date: 30/01/2020	Revision Number: 0
			Scale: 1:12500 @A4	Illustrator: JD
			Path: S:\PROJECTS\221930\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\DSR\2019_10_09	

HER results for Bellshiel's Rig area

Figure 6



Plate 1: Southeast facing section of trench 1 showing bank material 1003



Plate 2: Trench 1 after full excavation facing southwest


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.		
	Date:	09/10/2019	Revision Number: 0
	Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator: JD
	Path:	S:\PROJECTS\221930\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\DSR\2019_10_09	



Plate 3: Quadrant 2 of round cairn 2004/2005 showing curbing and infill facing southeast



Plate 4: Slot through stone infill 2005 and stone curb 2004 in quadrant 1 in trench 2 facing southeast


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.		
	Date:	09/10/2019	Revision Number: 0
	Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator: JD
	Path:	S:\PROJECTS\221930\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\DSR\2019_10_09	



Plate 5: Southwest facing section through quadrant 1 of round cairn in trench 2



Plate 6: Trench 3 after deturfing facing northeast


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	09/10/2019	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	JD
	Path:	S:\PROJECTS\221930\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\DSR\2019_10_09		



Plate 7: Trench 3 after removal of subsoil 3004 facing northwest



Plate 8: Northeast facing section of trench 3 through ditch 3007


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	09/10/2019	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	JD
	Path:	S:\PROJECTS\221930\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\DSR\2019_10_09		



Plate 9: Trench 3 fully excavated facing northeast



Plate 10: SF101 cup marked stone (1 definite large cup)


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	09/10/2019	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	JD
	Path:	S:\PROJECTS\221930\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\DSR\2019_10_09		



Plate 11: SF102 cup marked stone (3 definite cups)



Plate 12: SF103 cup marked stone (7+ definite cups)



	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	09/10/2019	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	JD
	Path:	S:\PROJECTS\221930\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\DSR\2019_10_09		



Plate 13: SF104 cup marked stone (2 small basins)

	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.		
	Date:	09/10/2019	Revision Number: 0
	Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator: JD
	Path:	S:\PROJECTS\221930\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\DSR\2019_10_09	



Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk

