ADEN COUNTRY PARK, ABERDEENSHIRE, AB42 5FQ Data structure report HLF 'Site 3'





Alison Cameron Cameron Archaeology 6 August 2017

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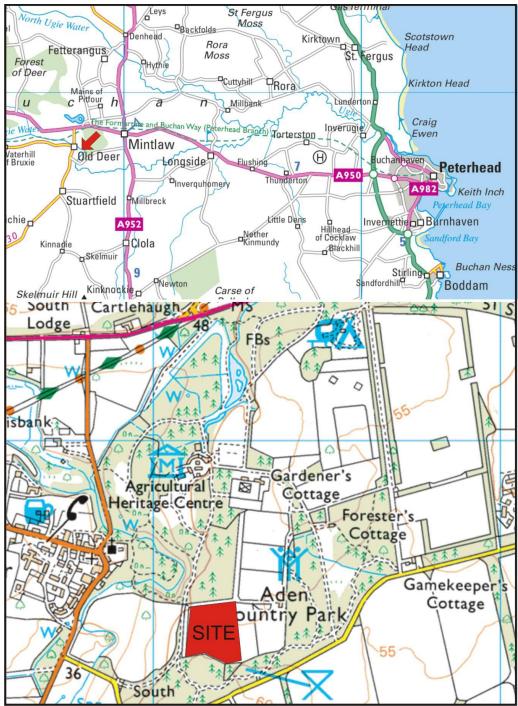
SUMMARY

The excavation took place 3-10 June 2017 following fieldwalking over the field in April 2017 prior to the field becoming overgrown. The team included 21 students from Universities of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, UCL and Minnesota as well as local volunteers and archaeologists. We hosted 3 primary school classes during the week including 58 pupils and 9 adult helpers and teachers. The 9-day excavation revealed that the field had been heavily cultivated over many centuries; medieval rig and furrow cultivation ridges were identified in the geophysical survey as well as during the excavation and deep modern plough scores in the natural subsoil were seen throughout the excavation.

In Trench 2 the bases of three post-holes were excavated; they were 2m apart and in a straight line. They were 0.41-0.57m in diameter and 0.07-0.10m deep and contained black peat which was probably the remains of the base of posts. A sample from one was dated at SUERRC to 1292 calBC. The linear arrangement of three post-holes does not suggest a circular structure which would be more usual in the Bronze and Iron Ages and further excavation to uncover the complete structure is required and further dating evidence.

1 INTRODUCTION

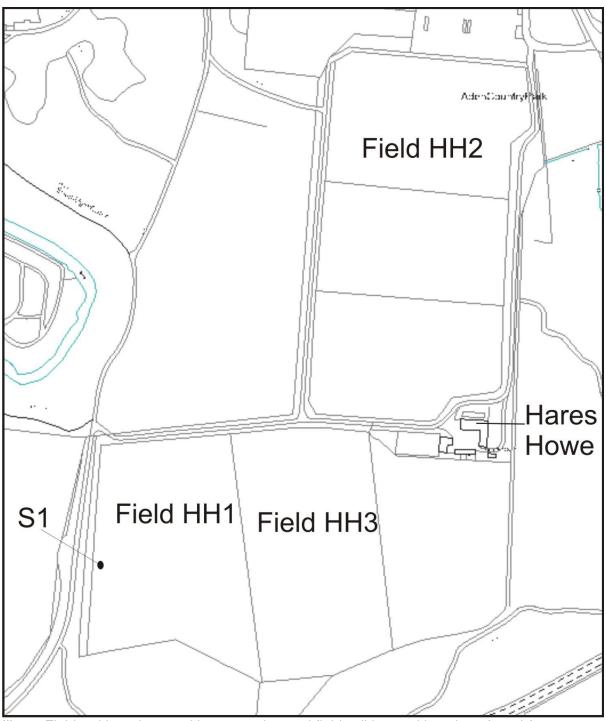
- 1.1 This site is located within Aden Country Park (Illus 1) on the S of Hareshowe. The excavation area is located at NJ 98136 47475 in the parish of Old Deer and at 50-60m OD on a gently NNW facing slope.
- 1.2 An excavation was carried out as part of a successful Aberdeenshire Council, Aden Country Park Restoration & Redevelopment application to the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) Parks for People programme at a possible stone circle site from 3-10 June 2017 following an extensive geophysical survey by Rose Geophysical Consultants.



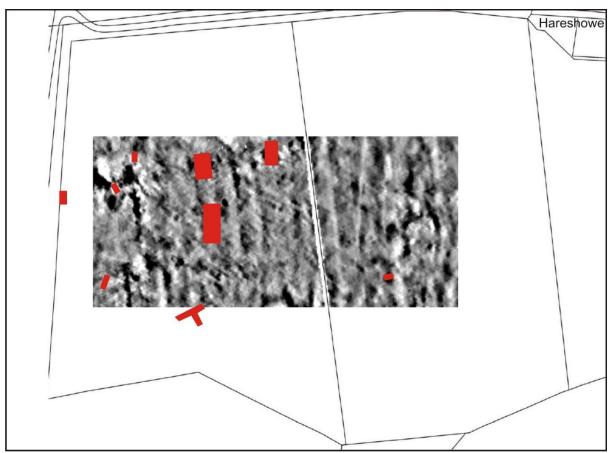
Illus 1 Site location (Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2017).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Two stone foundations have been identified in woodland within Aden Country Park (NJ94NE 63.11). The most southerly of these has been identified on Canmore as the remains of an Episcopal Meeting House (NJ94NE 70) but this identification is uncertain.
- 2.2 An evaluation in September 2015 revealed the foundations of a rectangular and T-shaped foundations; small test pits failed to reveal any dating evidence and the finds from the soil in the trenches ranged from prehistoric flint to modern bottle and plastic.
- Further excavation of two stone structures in Aden Country Park was carried out from 6-19th June 2016 by a team of 36 archaeologists, Book of Deer members, students and volunteers as well as staff and nearly 300 pupils from local primary schools and Mintlaw Academy. Structure 1 is a T-shaped building, probably built on the medieval period, possibly as a tower house and possibly later used as an Episcopalian Meeting House. Nearly 20 coins of the late 18th century, copper alloy heart-shaped brooch and copper alloy book fittings are included in the finds from the later use of the building. Burnt timbers and stone were excavated from the demolition of the building which had been burnt prior to demolition. Structure 2 may have an agricultural or mixed domestic and agricultural use. There is a hearth inside the S wall surrounded by a well-laid cobbled floor and a stone-lined pit in the NE corner of the N room which may have been an exterior courtyard.
- As part of a Book of Deer funded project, an evaluation was carried out by Murray Archaeological Services of a group of 27 circular enclosures or possible huts lie in a plantation 40m N of the former stables of Aden House between NJ 9805 4798 and NJ 9811 4819 (NJ94NE 88). An excavation of a series of features in March and April 2017 as part of the HLF project revealed an extensive military training ground and it is suggested that the Murray site may also be of a similar nature and not a Bronze Age site. A trench was also dug in the park by Guard Archaeology with no significant archaeological results.
- 2.4 Excavations in March-April 2017 in the north of the park on the west side of the camping and caravan site identified 19th and early 20th-century military trenches which were part of a military training area for local militia (Cameron 2017).



Illus 2 Fields with codes used in excavation and fieldwalking and location of earthfast boulder S1

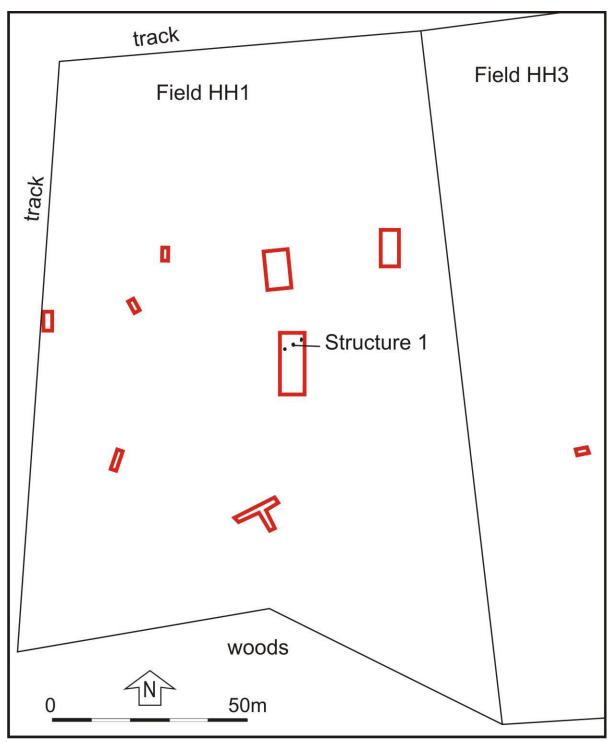


Illus 3 Location of excavation trenches in relation to Hareshowe

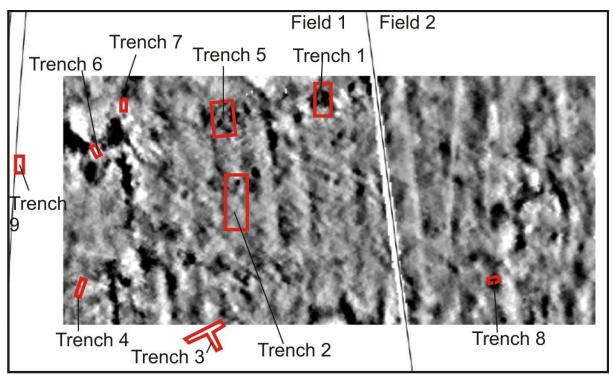
3 THE EXCAVATION

The excavation took place 3-10 June 2017. The team included 21 students from Universities of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, UCL and Minnesota as well as local volunteers and archaeologists. We hosted 3 primary school classes during the week including 58 pupils and 9 adult helpers and teachers.

Two fields were targeted for geophysical survey and the results of the resistance survey can be seen in Illus 5. At the time of the excavation Field 1 was rough grass; this field has been used for ploughing competitions for many years and this could be seen on the amount of disturbance to the natural subsoil, the irregular banks and furrows on the surface of the field and the recovery of very modern finds including plastic toggles, modern glass and tin foil deep into the plough soil. Field 2 was in a grass crops so was unavailable for machine trenching. One small trench (Tr 8) was carefully inserted by hand to check a geophysical anomaly. Trenches 1-5 were opened with mini-digger supplied by Aberdeenshire Council Aden Park staff and driven by a local volunteer. Trenches 6-9 were hand excavated.



Illus 4 Field HH1 showing trenches and location of Structure 1



Illus 5 Plan showing location of trenches on the resistance survey

Trench 1 was 3 \times 1.8m in size and located over a geophysical anomaly. The topsoil, in this trench was shallow (0.2-0.25m) and a series of N-S and E-W plough scores on the compact sand natural subsoil (Illus 6) were recorded as well as natural stone holes. No archaeological features were identified although a number of flints were recovered from the sieved topsoil.



Illus 6 N-S and W-E plough scores in Trench 1 natural subsoil; facing E

Trench 2 was 14 x 5m in size and located over a series of geophysical anomalies. The topsoil was 0.2- 0.25m deep. There was a WNW-ESE 0.7m wide furrow (205) in the S end of the trench and a large stone hole (204) in the centre of the trench. This stone hole was half excavated; a large stone had been broken up and removed from this irregular feature and portions of the stone were left in situ (Illus 7).

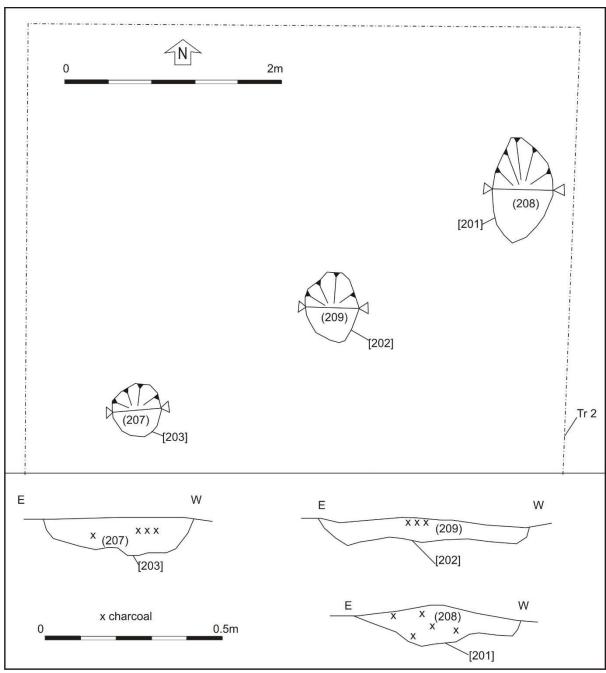


Illus 7 Stone hole 204 half excavated; facing N

Structure 1

At the N end of the trench the bases of three post-holes [201, 202, 203; Illus 8, 9, 10] were half excavated. They were 0.41-0.57m in diameter and 0.07-0.10m deep. They were filled with grey sandy loam and black peat. A sample from [201] has been sent for dating to SUERC and radiocarbon dates of 1292BC (+-30 years) gives a Late Bronze Age dates to this structure.

The post-holes were in a straight line and exactly 2m between each one but there has been a substantial depth lost to the plough and there may have been posts in between that have been lost. A full soil strip of the area will be required to determine the shape and nature of Structure 1.Flints were recovered from the topsoil (Illus 11) as well as medieval pottery and glass (Illus 12).



Illus 8 Trench 2 Structure 1 plan and post-hole sections



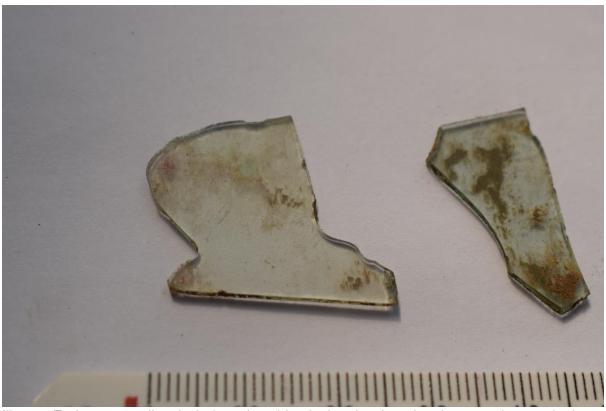
Illus 9 Post-hole bases 201 (left), 202 and 203 (right) with large stone hole 204 under excavation (top).



Illus 10 Post-hole base 203 half excavated; facing N



Illus 11 Trench 2 flints from topsoil



Illus 12 Early post-medieval window glass identical to that found at the tower house site in field to N

Trench 3 was a T-shaped trench 9m wide and 18m long positioned at the highest point in the field but outwith the area of the geophysical survey (Illus 13). Furrows were prominent in this trench as well as shallow depressions full of topsoil. No archaeological features were identified but a sherd of prehistoric pottery (Illus 14) and flints (Illus 15, 16) were recovered from the topsoil.



Illus 13 Trench 3 showing furrow in centre of the trench; facing S



Illus 14 Possible prehistoric pottery sherd from Trench 3



Illus 15 Trench 3 flints from topsoil



Illus 16 Core from Trench 3 topsoil

Trench 4 was 6m long and 1m wide position to locate a possible feature identified on Google Earth (Kirsty Lilley pers comm). No trace of the feature was identified and it is not known what caused the cropmark seen on this web page. Medieval pottery sherds and other find were recovered from the sieved topsoil (Illus 18-19).



Illus 17 Trench 4 completely excavated showing compact sand natural subsoil across the trench; facing SSW



Illus 18 Rim of small glass vessel, topsoil Trench 4



Illus 19 Medieval pottery sherds, Trench 4 topsoil

Trench 5 (Illus 20-21) was 8 x 4m in size and located over a geophysical anomaly. The natural subsoil was very compact clayey sand and there were plough marks and a furrow as well as stone holes. No archaeological features were identified but 6 flints and three sherds of medieval pottery including a rim and two handles were recovered from sieved topsoil.



Illus 20 School class works in Trench 5 on a very rainy day



Illus 21 A furrow and plough marks were recorded in Trench 5; facing S

Trench 6 was 2 x 1m in size and the topsoil was 0.2m deep (Illus 22). The natural was compact sand and no features were identified. Two flints were recovered from the topsoil.



Illus 22 Trench 6 showing compact sand natural subsoil; facing NNE

Trench 7

Trench 7 (Illus 23) was 2 x 1m in size and excavated at the N end of the field over a cropmark visible on the surface of the field. The topsoil was 0.25m deep and no archaeological features were recorded.



Illus 23 Trench 7 excavated onto compact sand natural subsoil showing 0.2m topsoil; facing S

Trench 8 (Illus 24) was 2 x 1m on size and excavated in Field 2 over a high resistance anomaly. The topsoil was 0.25m deep and there was a shallow pocket of topsoil in a depression at the W end of the trench, 0.02m deep. The natural subsoil was very compact sand and this may have been causing the anomaly on the geophysics. No archaeological features were identified but 2 flints and a sherd of medieval redware pottery were recovered from the topsoil.



Illus 24 Trench 8 showing topsoil in a very shallow natural depression (foreground); facing E

Trench 9

Trench 9 (Illus 25) was 2 x 1m in size and was located on the W boundary of the field to try to identify the linear features seen on google earth. The topsoil was 0.3m deep and the natural subsoil was hard sand. No archaeological features were identified but one flint and one shed of medieval redware pottery were recovered from the topsoil.



Illus 25 Trench 9 fully excavated with very compact sandy natural subsoil and 0.3m of topsoil; facing S

Earthfast boulder S1

NJ98105 47460

Large earthfast or glacial boulder at W edge of field with a cup mark on the upper surface and many later chisel marks and splits where previous farmers have tried to split and remove the stone unsuccessfully (Illus 26).



Illus 26 Earthfast boulder S1 with cup mark and historical wedge holes and splits

Boulder S2

This boulder has been dragged from elsewhere in the field. It was uncovered and photographed. It is likely that the scratches are natural and caused by the plough (Illus 27).



Illus 27 Boulder S2

Field HH1 (Illus 2)

Field HH1 was fieldwalked by Sheila Duthie prior to the excavation (Illus 28). This is the W field which was later excavated.



Illus 28 selection of flints from HH1 fieldwalking

Field HH2 (Illus 2)

Field HH2 was fieldwalked by Sheila Duthie. She collected 1 complete glass bottle Castle Brewery, Cruickshank, Fraserburgh. Clay pipe, 19th to 20th-century pottery, iron and 21 flints. The Aden lake was dredged a number of years ago and the silt was dumped onto HH2 and ploughed in. Some of the find may have come from that dredged material.

4 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 9-day excavation revealed that the field had been heavily cultivated over many centuries; medieval rig and furrow cultivation ridges were identified in the geophysical survey as well as during the excavation and deep modern plough scores in the natural subsoil were seen throughout the excavation.

In Trench 2 the bases of three post-holes were excavated; they were 2m apart and in a straight line. They were 0.41-0.57m in diameter and 0.07-0.10m deep and contained black peat which was probably the remains of the base of posts. A sample from one was dated at SUERRC to 1292 BC (+-30 years). The linear arrangement of three post-holes does not suggest a circular structure which would be more usual in the Bronze and Iron Ages and further excavation to uncover the complete structure is required and further dating evidence.

5 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank Neil Shirran, Aden Country Park and Gillian Smith, Ironside Farrar for initiating this project; and Bruce Mann, Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service for his advice during the work. Thanks to all the volunteers and students particularly Jan Dunbar for supervising, Brooke Creager, Louis Falkingham, Abbie Buckley and Kirsty Lilley and to Derek and Heather Jennings.

6 REFERENCES

Cameron AS 2017 Site 1 19th and early 20th-century military training ground. Report prepared for Ironside Farrar and Aden Country Park HLF.

Cameron Archaeology
45 View Terrace
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07581 181057
cameronarch@btinternet.com
www.cameronarchaeology.com
Company registration no 372223 (Scotland)
VAT registration no 990 4373 00

APPENDIX 1 CONTEXTS

Context	Trench	Details
100	1	Topsoil
101-137	1	Fil of furrows, stone holes
200	2	Topsoil
201	2	post-hole base
202	2	Post-hole base
203	2	Post-hole base
204	2	Stone hole
205	2	furrow
206	2	Not used?
207	2	Fill 203
208	2	Fill 201
209	2	Fill 202
210	2	Fill of stone hole 204
300	3	Topsoil
301	3	Furrow
302	3	Stone hole
303	3	Stone hole
304	3	Stone hole
305	3	Furrow?
306	3	Furrow
307	3	Furrow
308	3	Stoney natural
400	4	Topsoil

401	4	Stoney layer over natural
402	4	Stoney layer over natural
500	5	topsoil
600	6	topsoil
700	7	topsoil
800	8	topsoil
801	8	Second spit of topsoil
802	8	Natural scoop
803	8	Fill of shallow 1cm deep scoop
900	9	topsoil

APPENDIX 2 FINDS

Context	Trench	Details
100	1	3 glass, 3 19 th century pottery, 1 plastic, 1 nail
100	1	7 flint, 1 possible flint
141	1	Glass slag?
200	2	5 brick and tile, plastic, coal, quartz, 3 iron nails, 3 iron staples, 2 foil, 20 glass, 10 19 th -century pottery, 1 burnt bone, 1 glass slag
200	2	34 flint
200	2	2 medieval window glass like that from the tower house site (CA267)
200	2	6 medieval pottery
210	2	2 flints, 2 nails
300	1	1 prehistoric pottery
300	1	17 flints
300	1	1 quartz ?core
300	1	1 brick, 10 plant pot, coal, 7 china, 1 clay pipe, 5 glass, 1 iron nail,
306	3	1 flint
400	4	11 glass including small glass rim
400	4	3 plant pot, 1 iron nail, 1 stoneware, 4 19 th -century pottery, 1 plastic
400	4	2 flints
500	5	2 roof tile, 2 plant pot, 3 modern ceramic, 4 glass
500	5	3 medieval sherds including 1 rim and 2 handles
500	5	6 flint and one possible lithic
600	6	2 flint
600	6	3 plant pot, 3 glass, 1 ceramic, 1 plastic
801	8	6 flints
801	8	1 modern ceramic, 2 clear modern glass photographed and discarded
802	8	1 reddish brown flint
802	8	2 flint
802	8	1 medieval redware sherd

802	8	Metal, can top, plastic, plant pot x 6 all photographed and discarded.
901	9	3 ceramics – 1 medieval redware very worn. 1 flint.
Fieldwalking field HH1 (team)		1 off white core 1 grey flint
Fieldwalking field HH1 (Sheila – all flints plotted)		81 flints, 1 medieval ,pottery, 3 slag, 1 daub, 1 glass

APPENDIX 3 SAMPLES

Sample no	Context	Description	
1	207 [201]	Post-hole base	
2	208 [202]	Post-hole base	
3	209 [203]	Post-hole base	

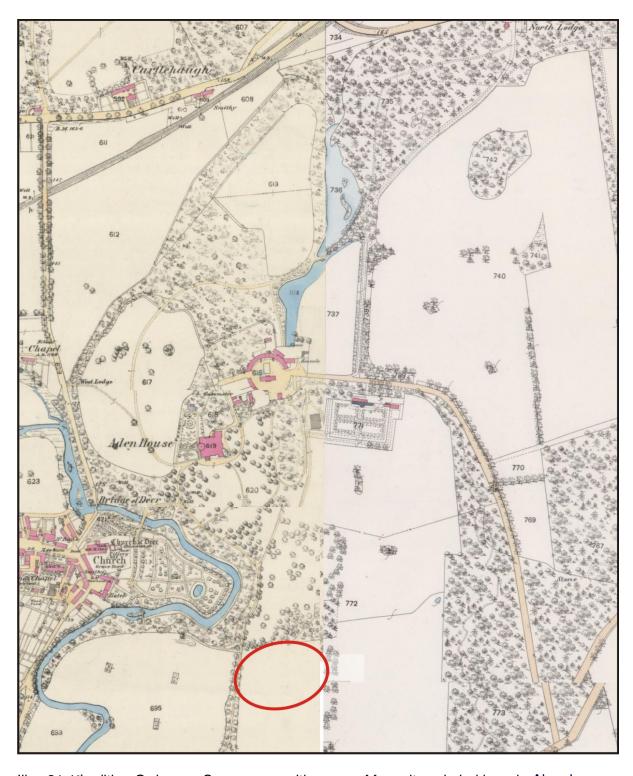
APPENDIX 4 MAPS



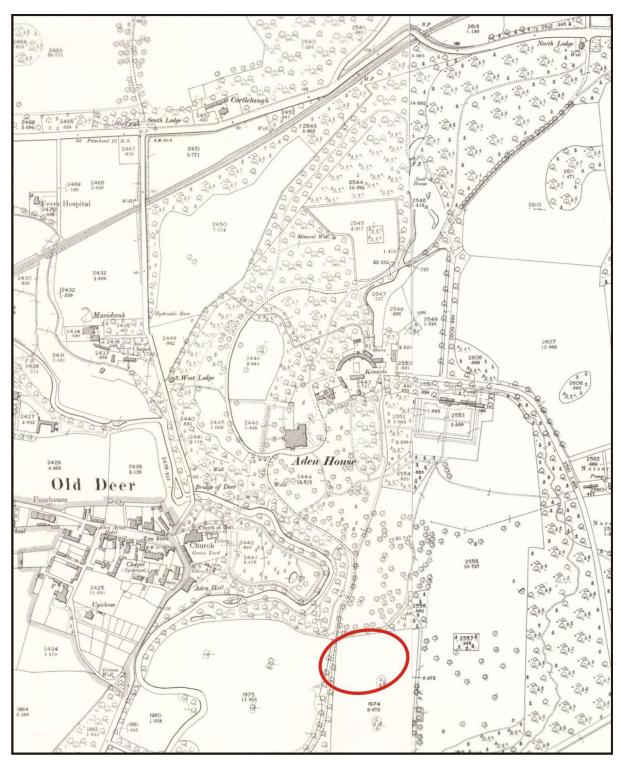
Illus 29 Pont 1583-96 with 'Aden' and 'Aden Mil' (copyright National Library of Scotland)



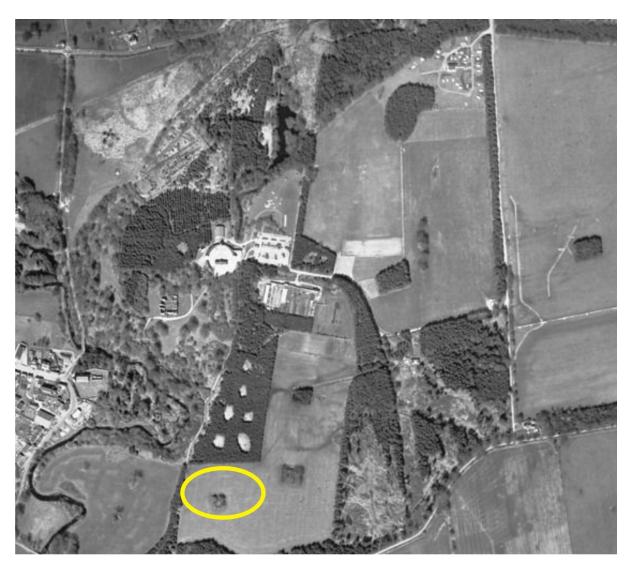
Illus 30 Roy Military Survey of Scotland, 1747-55 showing Mill of Aden and area of Aden Country Park circled in red (copyright National Library of Scotland)



Illus 31 1st edition Ordnance Survey map with areas of four sites circled in red. Aberdeen Sheet XXII.1 (Combined) Survey date: 1870 Publication date: 1872 Aberdeen Sheet XXI.4 (copyright National Library of Scotland).



Illus 32 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map with areas of four sites circled in red. Aberdeenshire 021.04/01 (includes: Old Deer) Publication date: 1902 Revised: ca. 1899 (copyright National Library of Scotland).



Illus 33 1988 aerial photograph showing approximate area of the four sites circled in yellow NCAP-000-000-144-133 (copyright NCAP)

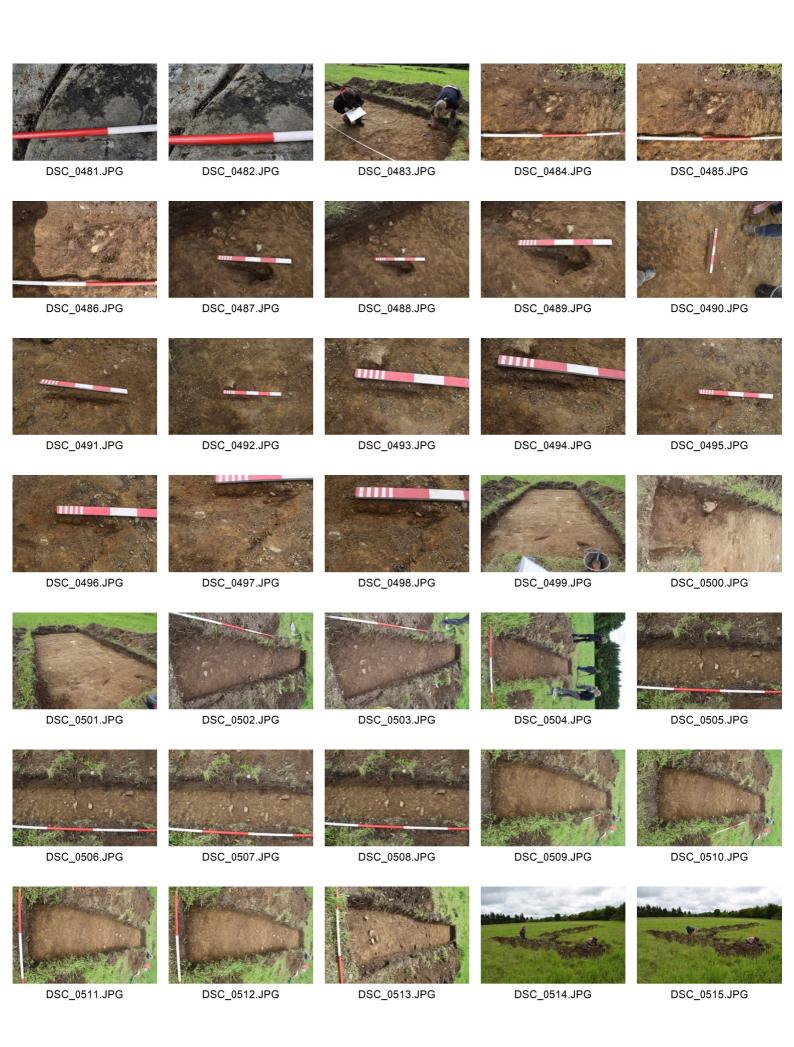
APPENDIX 5 PHOTOGRAPHS

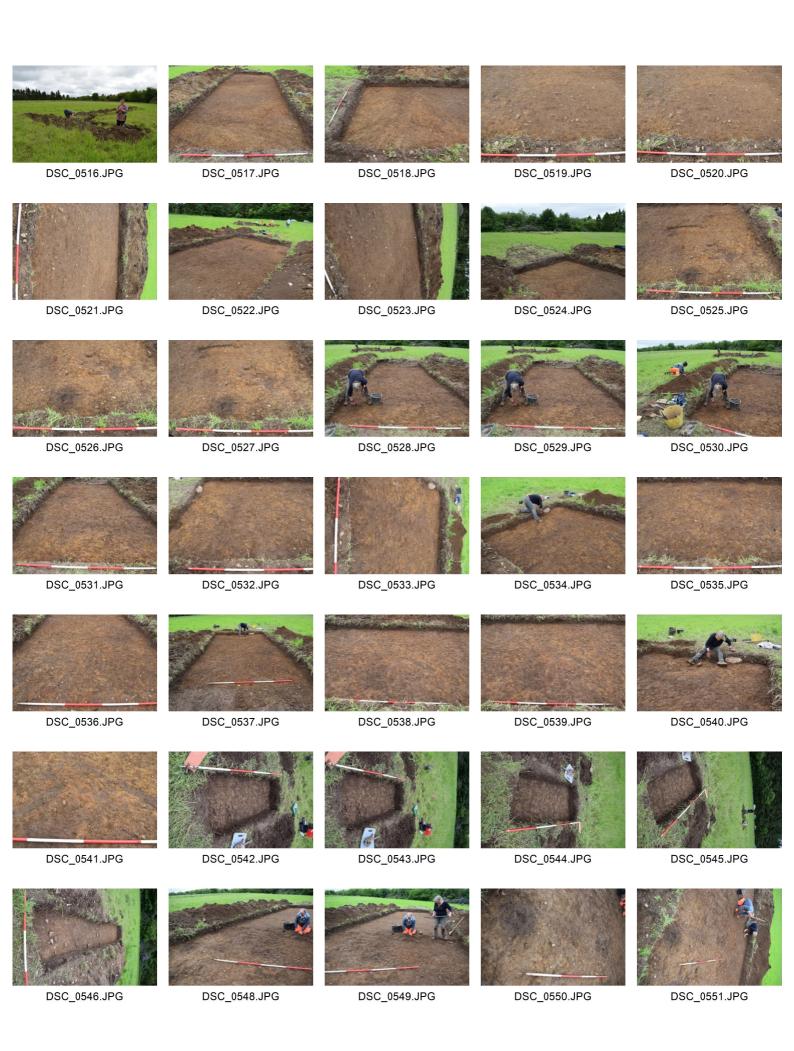
Photo no	Description	Facing
DSC_0446-8	Trench 1 natural cleaned plough marks	S
DSC_0449	Trench 1 137 stone hole	S
DSC_0450	Trench 1 140 stone hole	S
DSC_0451	Trench 1 Jacob studying his features	E
DSC_0452	Trench 1 natural cleaned plough marks	E
DSC_0453	Trench 1 natural cleaned plough marks	E
DSC_0454	Trench 1 natural cleaned plough marks	E
DSC_0455-8	Trench 1 natural cleaned plough marks	N
DSC_0459	Trench 1 natural cleaned plough marks	W
DSC_0460	Derek, Sandy, Brooke, Abbie, Jacob, Louis	NW
	admiring their handiwork	
DSC_0461-2	Trench 1 natural cleaned plough marks	N
DSC_0463	Trench 1 natural cleaned plough marks	NW
DSC_0464	Trench 1 natural cleaned plough marks	W

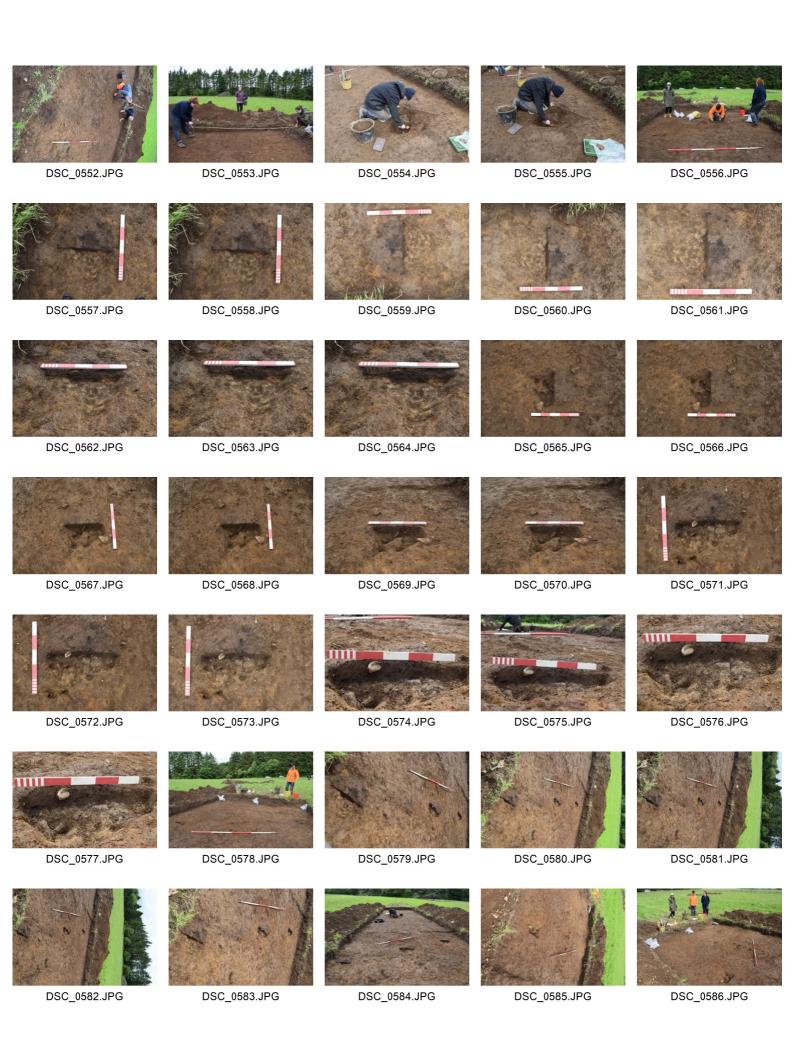
DSC_0465-6	Trench 1 natural cleaned plough marks	NW
DSC_0467-8	Trench 1 natural cleaned plough marks	NE
DSC_0469	Trench 2 Team Brooke, Abbie, Louis, Liz and	S
	Sandy	
DSC_0470-1	Trench 4	SSW
DSC_0472-482	Large earthfast boulder (S1) NJ98105 47460	
700 2100	cleared by school classes	0111
DSC_0483	Trench 1 Jacob planning Jan cleaning	SW
DSC_0484-6	Tr 1 stone hole N trench edge	-
DSC_0487-9	Burrow 140	-
DSC_0490-8	Shallow scoop 127	-
DSC_0499	Tr 1 completed	S
DSC_0500	Tr1 NE corner stone hole 137	S
DSC_0501	Tr 1 topsoil removed	SSW
DSC_0502-3	Tr 1 topsoil removed	SSW
DSC_0504	Tr 1 topsoil removed	NNE
DSC_0505-8	Tr 1 topsoil removed	E
DSC_0509-12	Tr 1 topsoil removed	NNE
DSC_0513	Tr 1 topsoil removed	SSW
DSC_0514-6	Tr 3 first cleaning after machining	ESE
DSC_0517	Tr 2 first clean; furrow 205 at S end	N
DSC_0518	Furrow 205	W
DSC_0519-21	Soil 204	W
DSC_0522-4	Tr 2	NW
DSC_0525-7	Tr 2 post-hole 201 appears	SW
DSC_0528-9	Tr 5 cleaned on natural; furrow	S
DSC_0530	Tr 5 Jan cleaning	SSE
DSC_0531	Tr 5 furrow	S
DSC_0532-3	Tr 5 furrow	E
DSC_0534	Tr 5 Jan cleaning	NE .
DSC_0535	Tr 5 natural	E
DSC_0536-7	Tr5 stone holes and plough marks	N
DSC_0538-9	Tr5 stone holes and plough marks	W
DSC_0540	Tr 5 Jan cleaning	N
DSC_0541	Tr 5 plough marks	SE
DSC_0542-3	Tr 6 cleaned to natural	SE
DSC_0544	Tr 6 cleaned to natural	NW
DSC_0545	Tr 6 cleaned to natural	NE
DSC_0546	Tr 4 cleaned to hard natural	SSW
DSC_0548-9	Tr2 post-holes	S
DSC_0550-4	Tr2 post-holes pre excavation	SW
DSC_0553	Brooke and Abbie planning post holes	
DSC_0555	Jacob excavating 204	
DSC_0556	Brooke. Louis, Abbey starting half sections of	
D00 0555 0	postholes	
DSC_0557-9	201 half excavated	S
DSC_0560-1	201 half excavated	E
DSC_0562-4	202 half excavated	S E
DSC_0565-6	203 half excavated	E
DSC_0567-70	203 half excavated	S
DSC_0571-77	201 half excavated	S
DSC_0578	201, 202, 203 being recorded	N
DSC_0579-83	201, 202, 203	SW

DSC 0584	201, 202, 203	N
DSC 0585-6	203, 202, 201	NE
DSC 0587-8	Tr3	NW
DSC 0589	Tr 3 309 furrow	NE
DSC 0590-1	Tr 3 302, 303 stone holes	NE
DSC 0592	Tr 3 302, 303 stone holes	NE
DSC 0593-4	Tr 3 furrow 306	N
DSC 0595	Tr 3 307 furrow	NW
DSC 0596	Tr 3 308 stoney natural subsoil	NW
DSC 0597	Tr 3	NE
DSC 0598	Tr 3	SE
DSC 0599	Tr 3	SW
DSC_0599	Tr 3 306	SE
DSC_0600	204 quarter sectioned	NNE
DSC_0601	204 quarter sectioned	NNW
DSC_0605-9	Stone with scratches on S2	ININVV
DSC_0003-9	Tr 2 204 half sectioned	N
DSC_0010-14	Tr 2 204 half sectioned	NE
DSC_0013	Tr 7 on hard natural subsoil	N
DSC_0616		E
DSC_0617-8	Tr 7 on hard natural subsoil	N
DSC_0619	Tr 9 on hard natural subsoil	W
	Tr 9 on hard natural subsoil	E
DSC_0622	Tr 10 on hard natural subsoil	N
DSC_0623	Tr 10 on hard natural subsoil with shallow soil	IN
DCC 0604	pocket at W end Tr 10 on hard natural subsoil with shallow soil	E
DSC_0624		<u></u>
IMG2996-8	pocket at W end Machining trench 1	
	First flint find from Tr 1	
IMG2999-3001		
IMG3002-3029	Working shots and tea break in rain	
IMG3030	S2	
IMG3031-65	Working shots	
IMG3066-84	School group Tr 5 in the rain	
IMG3085-93	S1 being cleaned by school class in rain	
IMG3094-3154	Bailing and working in rain	
IMG3155-59	S1 cup mark	
IMG3160-88	Working shots	
IMG3189-93	School class with Heather Sabnis and flints	
IMG3194-3257	Working shots	
IMG3323-27	S2	
IMG3328-3370	Working shots	
IMG3371	Gate at end of dig	
IMG3372-81	Farming equipment Hareshowe (of the type used	
	to make scars on natural subsoil)	



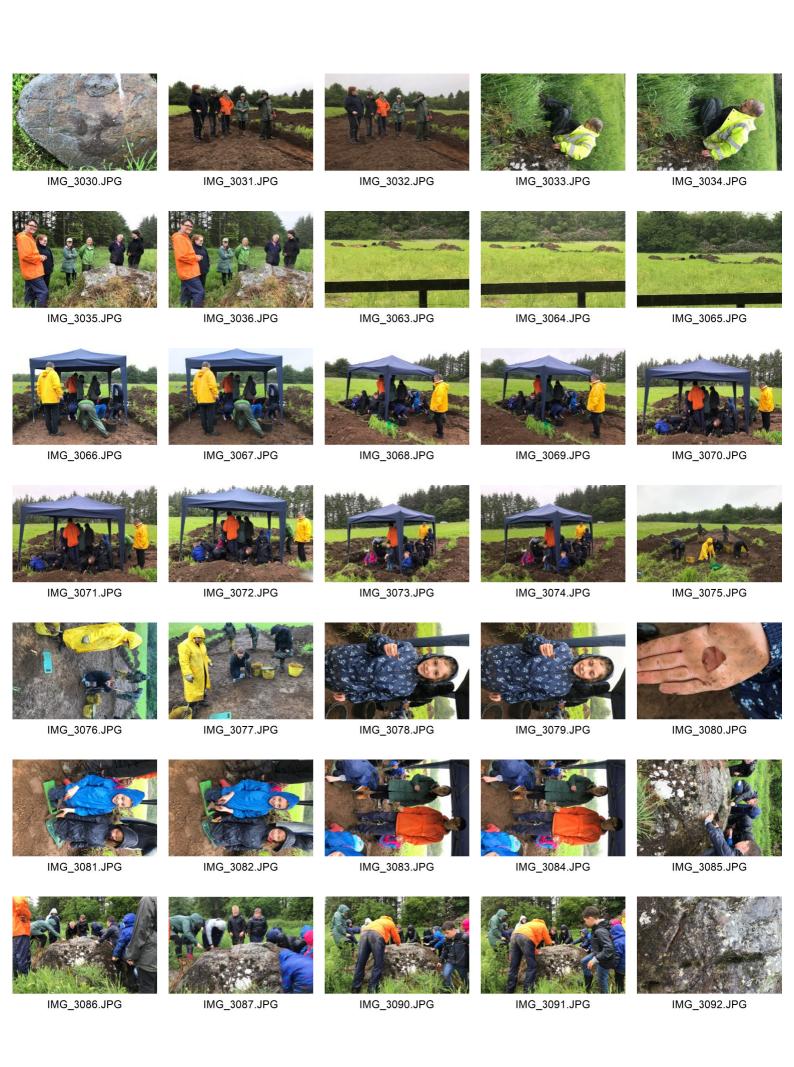




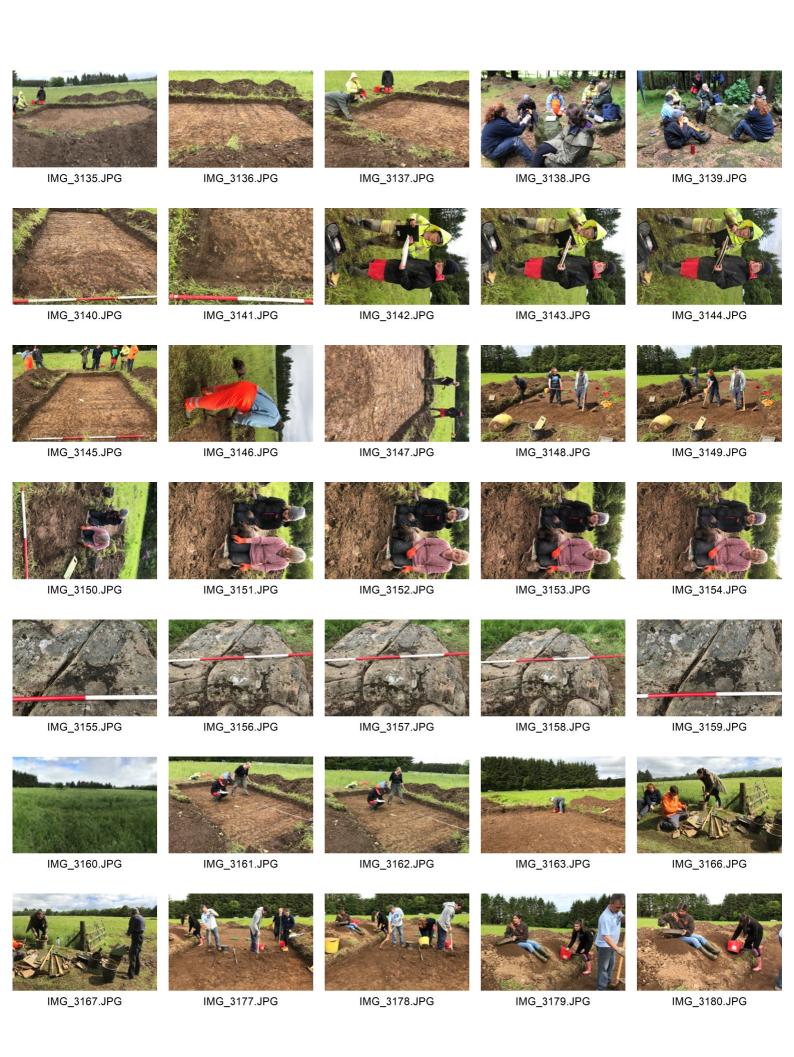








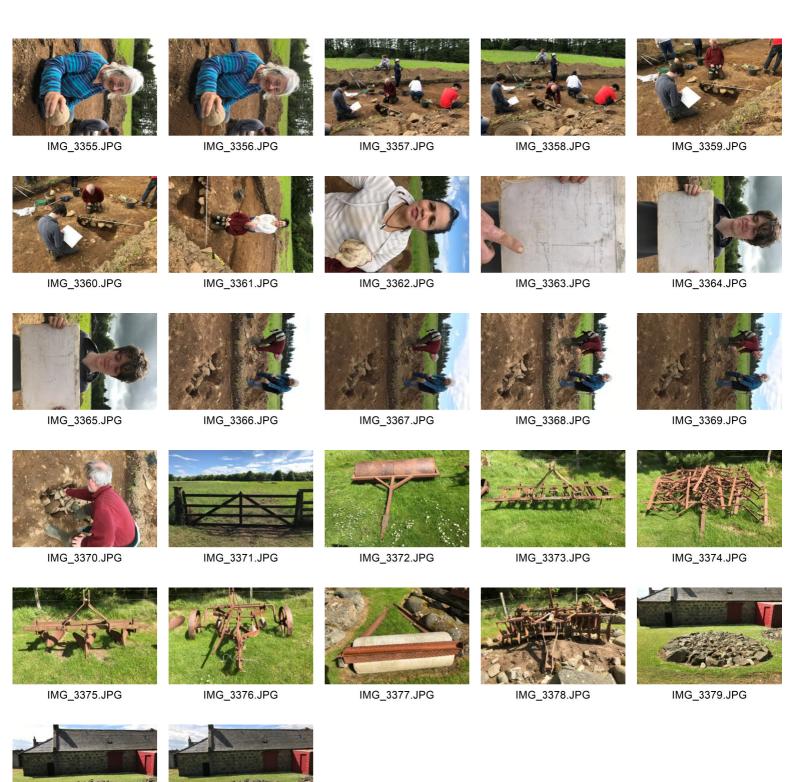












IMG_3380.JPG

IMG_3381.JPG