



# Millhaugh cairn excavations 2014

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SERF



## Data Structure Report

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*Cover images: (top) Millhaugh cairn from the NW; (bottom) exposed kerb stones*

## **SUMMARY**

Phase 2 of the SERF (Strathearn Environs and Royal Forteviot) commenced in 2012, with the focus of fieldwork shifting from the Forteviot area, to Dunning and environs. Since then, we have carried out fieldwork at a range of prehistoric sites and monuments, all cropmarks, which have offered valuable contextualization for our work further along the River Earn. In 2014, we moved beyond the Leadketty / Baldinnies sites where we had worked in 2012 / 2013 (Brophy et al 2012; Brophy & Wright 2013) to shift our focus to sites which could relate to the Neolithic and Bronze Age activity already found in the area. Excavations at Wellhill in 2014 revealed a remarkable concentration of prehistoric pits, postholes and cultivation remains (Wright 2014). This report presents the interim account of excavations at Millhaugh cairn and offers a provisional interpretation of this upstanding monument in advance of post-excavation work. Our excavations have demonstrated that Millhaugh is a kerb cairn, possibly Bronze Age.

## **SERF BACKGROUND**

The SERF (Strathearn Environs and Royal Forteviot) is a long-term project which started in 2006 with a series of objectives related to the archaeology and landscape of three parishes in Strathearn, centred on Forteviot (see current project overview document). During this time we have excavated and surveyed a wide range of sites and monuments, and begun to piece together the story of two great periods of power and significance for this area thousands of years apart: the 3<sup>rd</sup> millennium BC and 1<sup>st</sup> millennium AD. We have discovered connections between the prehistoric monuments and the Picts (Driscoll et al 2010) and identified a diverse range of ritual and burial practice in the late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age (cf. Noble & Brophy 2011).

A key research objective of the prehistoric element of SERF (see below) is to augment our understanding of the Neolithic and Bronze Age burial record, which in turn can shed light on social conditions, material culture and so on. Our excavations to date have identified a remarkable range of different burial practices and monuments, largely belonging to the 3<sup>rd</sup> millennium BC. These include, at Forteviot, a middle Neolithic cremation cemetery, henges converted into barrows (one of which covered a Food Vessel cremation burial), and a stunning EBA dagger burial. Within the SERF study area, there are a wide range of burial monuments potentially contemporary with the major ceremonial and settlement activity we have identified in the 3<sup>rd</sup> millennium BC: these included upstanding barrows (e.g. Mijas, Millhaugh) and cairns (e.g. Jackschairs), cropmark barrows (e.g. Leadketty, Forteviot, Millhaugh, Green of Invermay) and antiquarian reports and chance finds from the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Our excavations at one of these mounds, Millhaugh, in 2014 offered the opportunity to contextualise what we have found to date, widen the scope of the study outwith the major monument complexes, potentially allow some insight into the cropmark barrows within the study area and allow us to test a hypothesis on barrow chronology first proposed by Gordon Barclay (Barclay 1995).

## THE MILLHAUGH MOUND

Prior to our excavations, no previous archaeological work had ever taken place at this monument, and indeed there is no tradition of this being a prehistoric burial mound until relatively recently. This prominent, upstanding, tree-topped mound was not even recorded formally as an archaeological site until 1991 when it was recognised by Gordon Barclay (1991), then Inspector of Ancient Monuments, as a possible barrow. The mound quickly became a scheduled ancient monument. The site is also known as Parkside, and has NMRS no. NO01SW 41 with NGR NO 010 140; it is classified in the NMRS as a 'cairn' and on scheduling documents as 'burial mound'. Although before the excavation we favored the term 'barrow', it would seem cairn is indeed correct.



*Fig 1 (top) – general view of the Millhaugh cairn from the WNW*

*Fig 2 (bottom) – close-up view of the cairn's SE side, location of proposed excavations; this location is almost clear of standing trees, although is littered with stone and wood debris*

The mound is roughly circular in plan, measuring 20m in diameter, with a maximum height of 1.8m. It is asymmetrical, more substantial on the southern side (although this may relate to differential dumping of clearance material on the mound; the mound is covered in clearance material and dead tree debitage). The mound has seven mature trees protruding from it, most of which are dead. Pre-excavation, the nature of the mound was unclear: stone, earth, or a combination of the two?

The ratio of width-to-height, and the low flat profile of this mound, suggested that this *might* be a Pitnacree-type Neolithic barrow (Brophy 2010). Barclay (1999) has argued that round barrows with high width-to-height ratios (e.g. Millhaugh is c1:10) are more likely to be Neolithic than Bronze Age (the latter being typified by the conical, tall North Mains, also in Strathearn (Barclay 1983)), although this observation has rarely been tested by excavation in Scotland. In the absence of dates at this stage of post-excavation, we cannot definitively say whether Barclay's rule of thumb is correct for Millhaugh. More discussion on this follows, below.

The solid geology is the Scone Sandstone Formation. The drift geology underlying Millhaugh is glaciofluvial sheet deposits, comprising glacial till (sands and gravels). During the past three seasons at SERF, we have encountered such subsoils, and found it to be variable (from coarse gravel to fine sand to pink clays) although reasonably easy to identify. Any sediment, other than sand and gravels, considered to be natural will be tested once recording has been completed, and referred to a soil scientist. NB there are no natural glacial mounds in the vicinity comparable to Millhaugh.

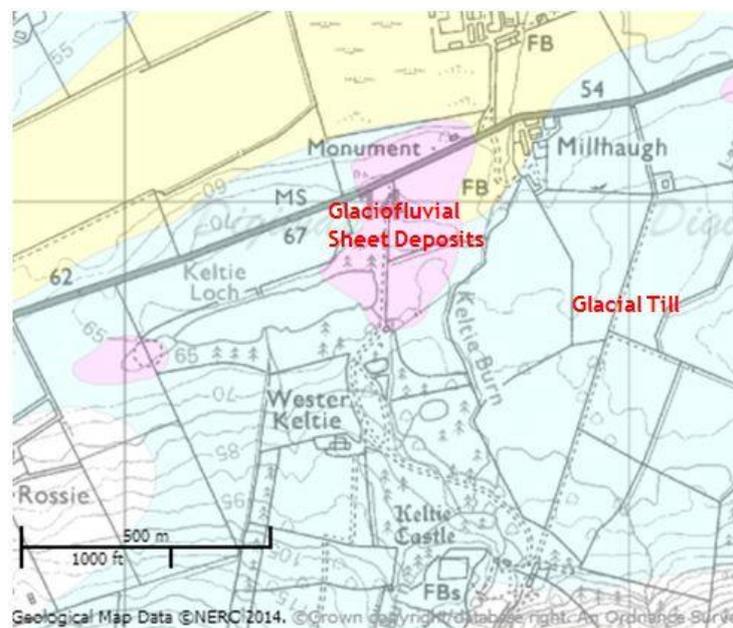


Fig 3: Digimap EDiNA Geology Room. Drift geology in the vicinity of Millhaugh cairn

## RESEARCH QUESTIONS / OBJECTIVES

Aside from the overall SERF Project objectives (see Driscoll et al 2010 and current SERF objectives document), the Millhaugh phase of the excavations will respond to the following research questions:

### *Millhaugh 'barrow'*

- Is this an artificial or natural structure? Does it show evidence for prehistoric activity?
- Has the mound been used to cover, or contain, burial(s)?
- Is there anything beneath the mound e.g. evidence for pre-mound activity such as ard marks, pits, postholes, structures or burial activity (as has been found at other prehistoric mounds in Scotland)?
- Is it possible to date any human activity related to the mound / pre-mound activities?
- What does the mound consist of? Earth, stone, turf, combination of all or some of these? [Mound composition will be examined with the assistance of a micromorphologist for indications of a turf component, as has been recognised at other Neolithic monuments in Scotland e.g. the Cleaven Dyke cursus, Blasthill passage grave.]
- Is there a ditch around the mound, and if so, what is its character?

### *Millhaugh/ Parklands area*

- What can excavations at Millhaugh tell us about the possible cropmark barrow in the field to the west?
- How does the Millhaugh mound relate to the other cropmarks in the surrounding fields? Is it possible to establish this from work at Millhaugh alone? [Fieldwalking in 2014/15 will also help answer this question]
- Is there a connection between this monument and activities at Leadketty in terms of function or chronology?
- What can excavations at Millhaugh tell us about the possible cropmark barrows in the Leadketty fields?
- What can this mound tell us about burial practices in the SERF study area, and how does it compare to what we have found in 2007-2013?

- What can excavations at Millhaugh tell us about other upstanding monuments / mounds in the study area, some of which are glacial, others artificial (e.g. Mijas cairn)?

*Environs / the bigger picture*

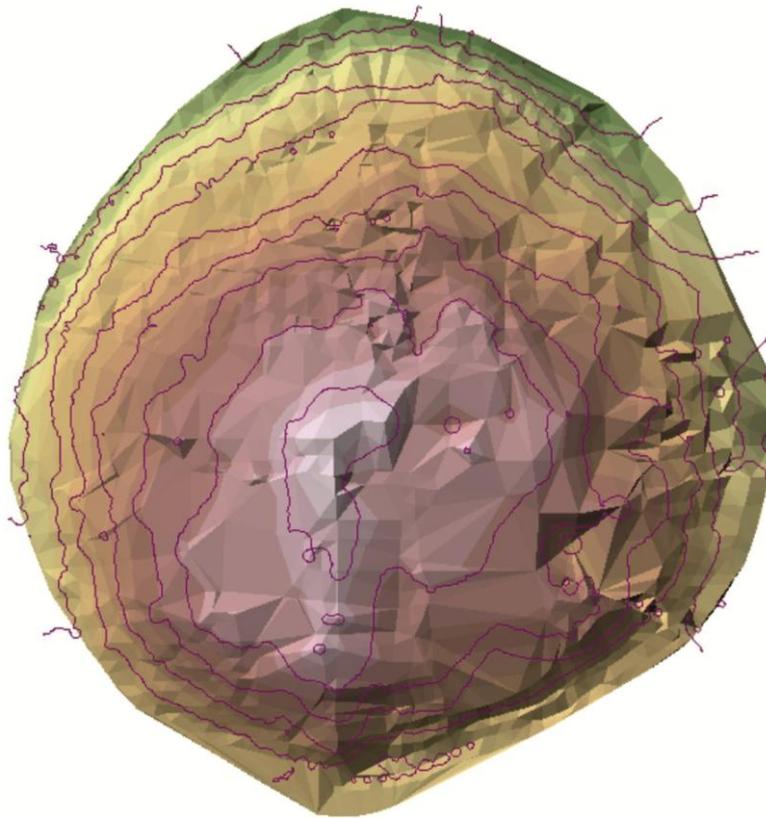
- What was the landscape like during the Neolithic and EBA in this location? What vegetation existed in the area and what can this tell us about human activity in prehistory?
- What is the chronological connection between Millhaugh, Leadketty and Forteviot?
- What is the significance of this area for our understanding of transitions in prehistory such as into the late Neolithic / Chalcolithic / early Bronze Age (EBA)? [This is an important aspect of the Pitnacree barrow for instance]
- Is it possible to identify locations for environmental sampling, coring and wider environmental work?
- Is the barrow location visible from Leadketty, or vice versa?

*Monument condition*

- What size is the mound (once clearance material has been removed)?
- If the mound is not entirely clearance material, how does clearance material interact with the mound? Does it offer protection? How best should it be reinstated?
- How much damage have tree roots caused to the mound, and is this ongoing?
- Has recent storm damage / fallen trees impacted on the monument in any obvious ways?
- Has animal burrowing caused any damage to the mound?
- If there is a ditch, how well does this survive under the plough soil?
- What is the best strategy to ensure the protection and survival of this mound into the future?

## 2014 EXCAVATIONS – METHODOLOGY

Our excavations were necessarily limited in scope, constrained by tree growth on top of the mound. Our strategy was to open the smallest area possible and reveal as much information as we could. To this end, we opened by hand a slot trench on the SE side of the mound, measuring 1m by 2m; this narrowed in places depending on the depth of deposits.



*Fig 4: Topographic plan of the cairn [trench location to be added]*

The surface area of the trench was cleared by hand, with modern clearance heap material shifted, vegetation cleared and dangerous roots and stumps removed. The trench was then laid out and opened by hand, using spades and shovels to remove the upper ‘turf’ layer. Once this had been done, the monument was then excavated down in spits, using mattocks, trowels and hoes where appropriate, and recorded with drawings and photographs at each level. Tree roots were removed with secateurs and saws.

The following summary account of our findings was written before post-excavation analysis and so therefore should be regarded as provisional.

### ***Pre-cairn activity: Pit or posthole [o2o]***

Towards the NW extent of the trench, and the middle of the cairn, we discovered the edge of a cut feature underlying the cairn. We were unable to excavate the full depth

of this feature due to health and safety concerns, and so we are able to say very little about it. The feature consisted of a steep-sided cut [020] which we excavated to a depth of 0.4m. It had diameter of at least 0.55m although continued beyond the baulk. This feature contained two fills, the lower (023) being of unknown depth and consisting of loose medium brown silty loam, the upper (021) 0.1m in depth and consisting of compact purplish brown clay silt. Both fills had fragments of broken stones and pebbles throughout, suggesting a degree of disturbance. No postpipe was evident.



Fig 5 - Pre-cairn cut feature [020] cut into the 'old land surface' (019)

**Pre-cairn 'old land surface' (009, 012, 014, 015, 019, 022)**

Pit / posthole [020] cut through two pre-cairn levels which we are interpreting as remnants of the 'old land surface' which was the surface upon which the cairn was constructed. These layers (019=014=012) and (022=015) were found across the extent of the trench wherever we excavated to this depth, and were so similar as to probably have been one layer / deposit. These fills were extremely compact light brown silty sands with clay component in places, infrequent flecks of charcoal, and included stone fragments within their matrix. On average, the upper (019=014=012) was 0.1m to 0.2m in depth, while we only excavated to the surface of (022=015). Lower cairn material (013) lay directly on top of (019=012), but not (014 and 009) which were beyond the cairn.

### ***Kerb and 'secondary kerb' [KB]***

Presumably before the cairn itself was constructed, or at least at an early stage of construction, a substantial kerb (003) was established which we assume continued around the circumference of the monument. Where exposed in the trench, the kerb consisted of a single course of large elongate rounded boulders laid end to end directly onto the natural old land surface (019=014). These boulders were substantial and heavy and three were exposed within the trench, one wholly, the others partially in baulk. The stone we exposed to its full extent measured 0.6m x 0.3m x 0.3m, and the stones on either side seemed to be larger / longer. Two worked flints were found immediately beneath these kerbstones, and may have been placed deposits (SF11 and SF13).



*Fig 6: Kerb stones (003) in situ*

Immediately adjacent to kerb (003) on the interior side of the cairn was a massive boulder, lying on top of surface (019) and absorbed into cairn material (013). This boulder (011) measured 0.7m x 0.6m x 0.25m. Another large boulder was visible in the northern baulk of the trench in a similar location, and it may be that these stones

formed elements of a rough 'secondary kerb' which lacked the care and formality of (003).

### ***Cairn (008, 013)***

The bulk of the monument consisted of a substantial deposit of boulders of a wide range of shapes and forms, arranged into a low broad pile which was kept in place by kerb (003). Although during the excavation we identified two cairn contexts (008, 013) in reality no discernible boundary between the two was obvious, and at this stage we believe that the cairn was of a single phase of construction.

At its most substantial (towards the centre of the trench) the cairn material (overlying surface (019)) had a maximum depth of only 0.6m suggesting that when originally constructed this was a broad, but low, cairn. Towards the kerb, the cairn material tailed away to little more than 0.3m depth, and there was a degree of overspill beyond the edge of the kerb (010) (see below). The cairn (008, 013) consisted of densely spaced stones, from rounded small pebbles to large rounded and angular boulders. A few substantial boulders were found towards the base of the cairn, such as the aforementioned (011), and a similar massive boulder (018) was found at the base of the cairn towards the cairn's central area (0.7m x 0.6m x 0.23m). The cairn material also consisted of a dark brown sandy loam matrix, which decreased in quantity with depth, suggesting that it had filtered down from the surface and covering turf layer (002).

To re-iterate, the cairn (at least where we excavated it) appears to have been constructed in one phase with no obvious patterning within it, with a sense that larger stones were laid on the old land surface before smaller stones were piled on top. No cut features were identified with any confidence within the cairn material, although there was substantial root disturbance and a possible small tree or root hole was noted near the centre [016]. A few possible worked lithics / debitage flakes were found in the interface with the upper cairn deposits and the layer above.



*Fig 7: Cairn material (008) towards the top of the monument*

### **Turf layer (002)**

Overlying the cairn material was a single orange brown silty clay layer (which did not continue beyond the kerb). This layer (002) varied in depth from about 0.3m to 0.45m and seems to have formed relatively soon after the cairn was constructed. We have interpreted this compact and 'greasy' deposit as a turf layer which capped the cairn. It was heavily disturbed by root action and animal burrows. Whether the grass top on the mound was an effect that was cultivated, or developed through time, is unclear, but at one time this cairn was topped with grass.

This layer was found very close to the modern surface, which consisted of a very loose dark brown loamy soil (001) of between 0.1m and 0.25m thickness, and modern clearance material from the adjacent fields. This layer covers the entirety of the monument.

### **Outwith the cairn**

The trench was extended some 2.8m beyond the edge of the kerb, and a slightly different sequence was identified here. The old land surface (014=009) was the same as the compact layers found beneath the cairn (e.g. 019), but overlying this was a concentration of small rocks and pebbles (010) which we have interpreted as 'overspill' from the cairn material. This deposit consisted of compact hard grey brown silt clay with frequent small pebble inclusions; it was 0.1m to 0.3m in depth and extended 0.75m beyond the kerb. Beyond this lay a compact orange-brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks; this does not accord to the turf layer (002) which seems to be restricted to the cairn itself as one would expect. Rather, it appears to be another old surface, or further overspill from the cairn – it extends about 1.1m beyond (010). This layer tailed away to nothing, and the whole of this section of the trench was capped with topsoil (001). No ditch was identified adjacent to the cairn, and this zone of turf and collapse has protected the cairn itself from modern ploughing.

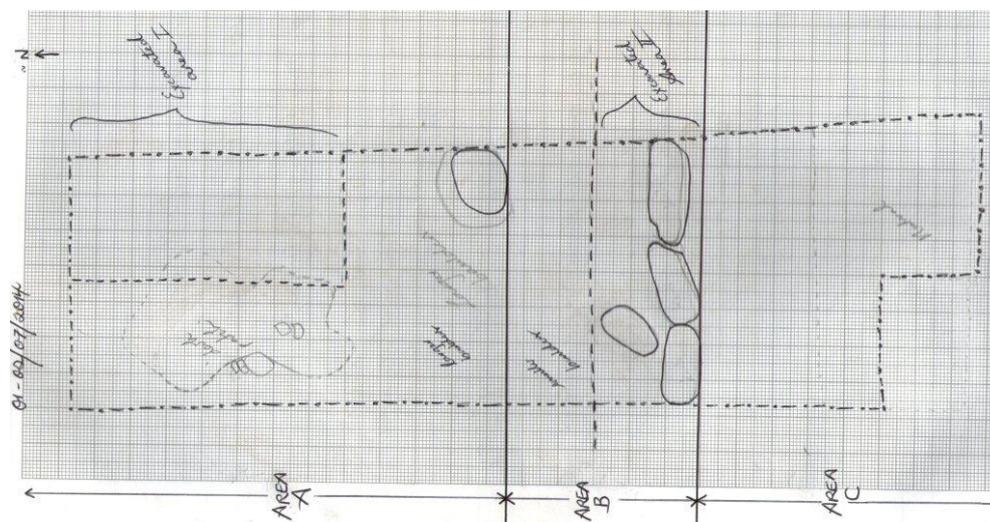


Fig 8: Daybook sketch of trench with areas A-C and kerb noted

## DISCUSSION

At the start of this excavation, at the most basic level we hoped to establish whether this was an artificial or natural mound, and in this we succeeded. Beyond this, there is yet much to be resolved and we hope that the processing of various samples, including charcoal, will help with dating and contextual information. What else can we say at this stage?

It is almost certain that this is a prehistoric burial cairn measuring some 16m to 18m in diameter and no more than 1m in height, and it was defined by a substantial single course kerb. Beyond this, things are less clear. We were unable to access the centre of the monument due to a tree being there, and so we cannot say what kind of burial(s) may underlie this cairn, nor whether it is Neolithic or Bronze Age. That this is a kerb cairn suggests a Bronze Age date is more likely, but then the profile and height to width ratio still point to a Neolithic origin. That there was some kind of activity here before the cairn was constructed (a pit or post) could suggest Neolithic activity followed by Bronze Age construction, but this is speculative. Evidence for pre-cairn activity and the clear indication that the cairn was built on a natural mound (as attested to by the difference in OLS depth from one end of the trench to the other) suggests that this monument was built on a place that had already had some significance.

Kerb cairns are relatively rare in Perth and Kinross, and kerb cairns of this size rarer still; most are simple small Bronze Age cairns. Perhaps the closest 'local' parallel is the cairn at Beech Hill, Coupar Angus (NMRS NO24SW 8), which was a complex monument that was fully excavated in advance of development in 1989 (Stevenson 1995). Here, the cairn was bounded by a kerb of single boulders, and infilled with irregular cairn material to create a monument that was 9m in diameter and just over 1m high. The kerb was of similar character to the one we found at Millhaugh although defined a smaller monument: 'Although the boulders varied in size, they were close-set and maintained an average height above geological levels of 0.4 m' (ibid, 201).

At Beech Hill, a succession of other features were found that we did not find at Millhaugh, including evidence for burials in the form of cists, and a palisade slot running around the exterior of the cairn. However, a pre-cairn land surface was found which accorded with what we found at Millhaugh, including inclusions of charcoal within this surface which, at Beech Hill, included oak and nut shells. Beech Hill was a multi-phase monument with Neolithic elements pre-dating the cairn (e.g. Grooved Ware pot) and Bronze Age burials, and is perhaps indicative of the complexity we might have identified at Millhaugh with a wider scale of investigation.

The most obvious pre-excavation parallel for Millhaugh was Pitnacree (NN95SW 6), a Neolithic barrow with complex pre-mound activity found during excavations (Coles & Simpson 1965) including a split-post structure. Although similar in size (Pitnacree is larger), at Pitnacree the mound was much more variable in construction material than we found at Millhaugh, with rubble, earth and turf components, and the barrow was bounded by a 'dry stone kerb' of a substantial nature. Therefore Pitnacree, as with Beech Hill, offers an imperfect parallel, and it may be that we have to cast our eyes

further afield to find comparable kerb cairns, for instance the final phase of Cairnpapple Hill, West Lothian.

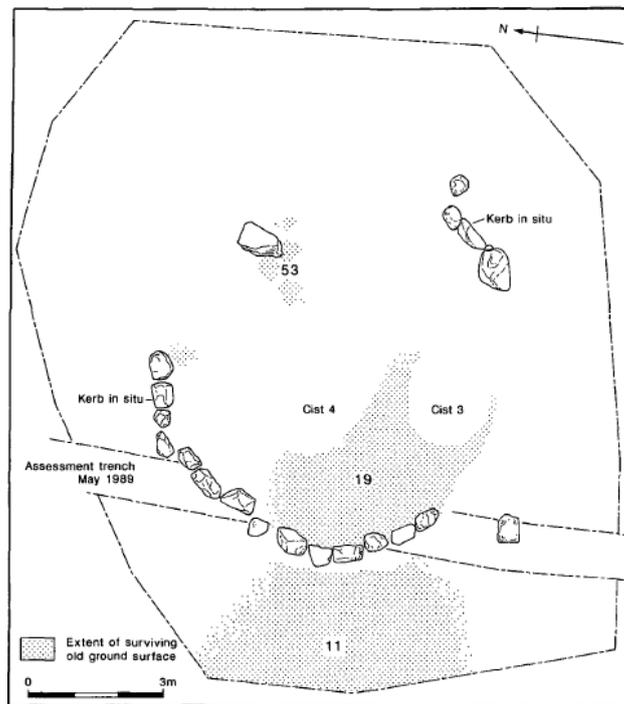


Fig 9: Plan of kerb and old land surface traces at Beech Hill (from Stevenson 1995): note the kerb is very similar in character to that found at Millhaugh.



Fig 10: Excavation photo from Pitnacree, showing the stone and earthen barrow clearly in section, with a pre-barrow feature unexcavated in mid-shot; here the barrow has a very different character from the Millhaugh cairn (source: RCAHMS image SC1241720).

## CONCLUSION

One of the key issues we wanted to explore in this excavation was the damage to the site done by trees, animal burrowing and modern farming. The latter is most easily dealt with – the cairn is not under any threat from current agricultural activities, with ploughing stopping almost 2m from the kerb and so the site is well protected by the overlying topsoil and clearance material. Burrowing is a factor only in the upper turf layers, with no animals able to penetrate the dense cairn material. And tree roots have caused disturbance to the cairn, but nothing problematic as far as we could tell, and many of the trees are dead or dying. Roots could well impact on secondary burials located with the cairn if there are any however, something future management of the site should take into consideration. Damage from windblown trees, or woodland removal, is a potential future threat.

Our rather inconclusive results to date (awaiting C14 dates etc) mean that the implications for our understanding of mortuary activity within the SERF study area are not yet clear. The nearby cropmark barrow mentioned above is defined by a ditch, and so appears to be a different kind of monument, and it may be Millhaugh cairn can shed little light on the cropmark record. We will continue to contextualise this cairn however, with fieldwalking in the surrounding field planned for winter 2014-15 and excavation at the cropmark barrow in summer 2016.

Our excavations have demonstrated that this is a monument that has prehistoric origins and should remain a Scheduled Ancient Monument; hopefully further revelations will follow as post-excavation analysis continues.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



*Team Millhaugh (Helen is hiding behind Felix!)*

Firstly, we would like to thank Calum Rollo, and John Neill, for allowing us access to this site and being very supportive throughout.

The excavation was carried out by a very small and dedicated team – and we are very appreciative of the huge amount of work they put in. Many thanks to Team Millhaugh: Ashleigh Airey, Joshua Jensen, Brenda MacDonald, Rebecca Millar, Andrew Mitchell and Felix Petrovicius.

The excavation was funded by Historic Scotland and the University of Glasgow. Historic Scotland consented to our excavation, and we would like to thank Rod McCullagh and Oliver Lewis for support and advice during this process. Gordon Barclay, who identified the site in the first place, visited and offered his own thoughts, which were much appreciated.

We would also like to thank the other members of the SERF team for support, advice and practical assistance: Steve Driscoll, Ewan Campbell, Dene Wright, Tessa Poller and Gert Peterson. And the topo survey was carried out under the guidance of Jeremy Huggett, Lorraine MacEwan and Cathy MacIver.

Many thanks to Dr Johnny Dickson who was our most enthusiastic and supportive visitor, and who brought us strawberries and cream, and to Jan Brophy for lots and lots of cakes.

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NB For all SERF reports and more information about the project, see out webpage: [www.gla.ac.uk/schools/humanities/research/archaeologyresearch/projects/serf/](http://www.gla.ac.uk/schools/humanities/research/archaeologyresearch/projects/serf/)

## DATA TABLES

### Areas

A+ = 1m x 1m extension at N end of trench

A = northern edge of trench to break of slope (cairn)

B = break of slope to kerb (cairn)

C = outwith cairn at southern end of trench

### Contexts

Context	Area	Type	Interpretation	Description	Relationships
001	ALL	DEP	Topsoil	Dark brown friable loam with frequent stone inclusion, between 0.1 and 0.2m thick	Overlies site and on top of 002
002	A/B	DEP	Turf capping	Orange brown silty clay, greasy feel, varies between 0.3 and 0.45m thick	Overlies cairn (008) and kerb (003)
003	B	DEP	Kerb	Three elongate rounded boulders, only fully exposed example measures 0.7m x 0.6m x 0.25m	Probably pre-dates cairn (013, 008, 010) and lies directly on OLS (019)
004	C	DEP	Tumble or OLS	Compact orange-brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks, spread 1.1m long across trench, max thickness 0.3m	Either overspill or another old surface, abuts cairn overspill (010), underlies topsoil (001) and overlies OLS (014)
005	A	FILL	Topsoil	Dark brown loam	Fill of slight hollow in cairn (008), probably topsoil filling plant disturbance
006	Void				
007	Void				
008	A/B	DEP	Cairn material	Densely packed boulders, rocks and pebbles, to depth of max 0.3m, dark brown loam silt matrix	Overlies cairn material (013), and beyond kerb (003) becomes tumble (010)
009	C	DEP	Prehistoric OLS	Highly compact light grey brown clay silt, depth unknown	At S edge of trench, perhaps simply compacted version of adjacent (014)
010	C	DEP	Cairn tumble	Compact hard grey brown silt clay with frequent small pebble inclusions; thickness 0.1m to 0.3m, extends 0.7m	Overlies and extends beyond kerb (003) and OLS (019)

011	B	DEP	Secondary kerbstone?	Massive boulder measuring 0.7m x 0.6m x 0.23m	Immediately adjacent to kerb (003), part of (013), overlies (019)
012	B	DEP	Prehistoric OLS	Loose orange brown silty clay with frequent sharp pebble inclusions, up to 0.2m depth.	Same as (019, 014) and underlies cairn material (013). Overlies (015)
013	A	DEP	Cairn material	Densely packed boulders, rocks and pebbles, to depth of max 0.4m, dark brown loam silt matrix and a few massive boulders	Underlies cairn material (008), and overlies OLS (019, 014). Contains boulders (011, 018)
014	C	DEP	Prehistoric OLS	Highly compact light grey brown clay silt, max 0.2m depth	Same as (019, 012) but on outside of cairn
015	B	DEP	Prehistoric OLS	Highly compact light grey brown clay silt, depth unknown	Sames as (022), underlies compact layer (012)
016	A+	CUT	Tree throw / hollow?	Indistinct possible cut feature with amorphous form	Prob evidence for root or plant disturbance in cairn material (008, 016)
017	A+	FILL	Topsoil	Dark brown loam with charcoal flecks	Fill of amorphous hollow (016) in cairn (008), probably topsoil filling plant disturbance
018	A	DEP	Boulder	Large rounded boulder measuring 0.7m x 0.6m x 0.23m	In base of cairn material (013) and atop OLS (019)
019	A	DEP	Prehistoric OLS	Compact light to orange brown silty sand with charcoal flecking	Same as (014, 012), underlies cairn (013) and overlies OLS (022)
020	A+	CUT	Pit / posthole	Steep-sided cut feature with subcircular in plan, unknown diameter, depth at least 0.4m	Cuts OLS (019, 022), underlies cairn (013) and has two fills (021, 023). Not fully excavated
021	A+	FILL	Upper fill	Compact purplish brown clay silt with thickness 0.1m and extent unknown	Upper fill of pit or posthole (020)
022	A	DEP	Prehistoric OLS	Very compact orange brown silty sand with clay patches	Beneath OLS (019), and same as (015)
023	A+	FILL	Lower fill	Loose medium brown silty loam and extent unknown	Lower fill of pit or posthole (020)

## Drawings

Dr No.	Subject	Description	Scale	Type
001	Area A: Context 002	Pre-excavation plan of Areas A and B (northern part of trench)	1:20	plan

002	Area A: Contexts 002 & 003	Pre-excavation plan of Areas B and C (southern part of trench)	1:20	plan
003	Area A: Context 008	Plan of top of cairn material Area A (northern part of barrow)	1:20	plan
004	Area A: Context 008	Plan of top of cairn material Area B (southern part of barrow)	1:20	plan
005	Area A: Context 008	Plan cairn material c.40cm depth	1:20	plan
006	Area A: Context 003	Profile of kerbstones	1:10	section
007	Area A: Context 008	Mid-ex plan of sondage in NE corner of Area A (1), c.65cm depth	1:20	plan
008	Area B: Contexts 003, 011, 012	Mid-ex plan of cairn at kerb slot area	1:20	plan
009	Area A: Context 013	Mid-ex plan of cairn in Area A (2), c.1m depth	1:20	plan
010	Area B: Contexts 003, 011, 012	Mid-ex plan of cairn and kerb slot area	1:20	plan
011	Area A: Contexts 008, 013	Mid-ex plan of sondage in NE corner of Area A 3), > 1m depth	1:20	plan
012	Area A: Context 013	Mid-ex plan of sondage in NE corner of Area A (4)	1:20	plan
013	Area C: Contexts 014, 010, 004, 001, 003	W facing section of Area C - kerb baulk	1:10	section
014	Area B: Contexts 012, 008	W facing section of Area behind kerb	1:10	section
015	Area A+: Contexts 008, 016, 017	Mid-ex plan of Area A+	1:20	plan
016	Area B: Contexts 008, 012, 015	S facing section through cairn, Area B	1:10	section
017	Area A/B: Contexts 001, 002, 008	W-facing section in cairn interior	1:10	section
019	Area A: Contexts 001, 002, 008	S-facing section through cairn before extension to trench	1:10	section
020	Area A+: Contexts 020, 021	Pre-ex plan of possible feature under cairn	1:20	plan
021	Area A: Contexts 007, 002, 08, 003, 019, 020	Section drawing, W-facing through cairn	1:10	section
022	Area A+: Context 002	Post-ex plan of possible cut feature	1:10	plan
023	Area A+: Contexts 001, 002, 008, 013, 022	S-facing section through cairn in A+	1:10	section

## Small Finds

Find	Context	Area	Number of pieces	Material	Description
001	001/002 interface	A	1	Agate/pink flint	Scraper
002	002	C	1	Red flint	Scraper
003	002	A	1	Agate/pink flint	Chip
004	002/008 interface	A	1	Beige flint	Chip
005	002/008 interface	A	1	Quartz	Chip
006	002	A	1	Agate	Jaggy chip
007	008	A	1	?	Lithic
008	008	A/B	1	Flint?	Lithic?
009	008	B	1	Coarse stone	Natural
010	008	A	1	Lithic	Flint chip
011	012?	B	1	Lithic	Worked flint
012	012	B	1	Quartz	Quartz with flat surface
013	012	A	1	Flint	Scraper
014	001/002	A	1	Lithic	Possibly worked flint chip
015	002	A	1	Quartz	Quartz chip
016	022	A	1	Flint	Flint debitage?

## Samples

Sample	Area	Context	Size	Material	Reason for sample
001	A	002	L	Very infrequent charcoal flecks	Bulk sample of turf layer at norther end of trench
002	A	002	L	Very infrequent charcoal flecks	Bulk sample of turf layer at middle of trench
003	B	002	L	Very infrequent charcoal flecks	Bulk sample in sandy layer
004	C	004	M	Charcoal	Spot sample of charcoal, 901.5N, 1000.03E
005	B	008	M	Charcoal	Charcoal fragments in cairn material, 995.5N, 1000.1E
006	A	008	M	Charcoal-rich soil matrix from (008)	Relatively charcoal-rich sample from putative feature
007	A	008	M	Charcoal-rich soil matrix from (008)	To capture charcoal from deposit

008	B	012	M	Charcoal	Charcoal adjacent to stone (011)
009	A	013	S	Charcoal	Charcoal deposit in cairn material in SE corner of trench
010	B	012	L	Charcoal/burnt matter	Bulk sample of deposit immediately behind (011)
011	C	004	M	Charcoal flecks	Bulk sample of old land surface
012	A	013	L	Charcoal	Charcoal at S end of sondage in Area A (c.998N)
013	A+	002	L	Charcoal from silty deposit	Charcoal from sealed deposit in NE extension of trench from sondage in NE corner of Area A
014	A+	017	M	Dark loamy fill of feature in Area A+	Charcoal rich possible feature at N of extension of trench (Area A+)
015	A+	013	M	Charcoal	Charcoal rich deposit in lower cairn material
016	A+	016	M	Charcoal	Charcoal rich deposit in upper cairn disturbance layer
017	A	019	L	Charcoal	Charcoal rich pre-cairn layer
018	A+	021	M x 2	Charcoal	Charcoal flecked fill of pre-cairn feature
019	A	022	M	Charcoal	Charcoal rich pre-cairn layer

### Digital photographs

No.	Area	Context(s)	Description	Taken from	Date
001			Deturfing / cleaning trench area		23rd June
002			Deturfing / cleaning trench area		23rd June
003			Deturfing / cleaning trench area		23rd June
004			Deturfing / cleaning trench area		23rd June
005			Deturfing / cleaning trench area		23rd June
006	A,B,C	001	Trench after first clean	S	24th June
007	A,B,C	001	Trench after first clean	S	24th June
008	A,B,C	001	Trench after first clean	S	24th June
009	A,B,C	001	Trench after first clean	S	24th June
010	A,B,C	001	Trench after first clean	N	24th June

011	A,B,C	001	Trench after first clean	N	24th June
012	A	001	Mattocking topsoil	N	25th June
013	C	001	Mattocking topsoil	N	25th June
014	B	003	Kerb after first exposure	S	25th June
015	B	003	Kerb after first exposure	S	25th June
016	C	001, 009	Southern extent of trench after 1st clean	N	25th June
017	C	001, 009	Southern extent of trench after 1st clean	N	25th June
018	A,B,C	001, 003	Trench after second clean	S	25th June
019	A,B,C	001, 003	Trench after second clean	S	25th June
020	A,B,C	001	Trench after second clean	N	25th June
021	A,B,C	001	Trench after second clean	N	25th June
022	A		AA and JJ planning		26th June
023	B,C		BM and RM planning		26th June
024	A,B,C		Planning		26th June
025	A,B,C		Planning		26th June
026	A,B,C		Planning		26th June
027	A	001, 002	Pre-excavation photo of possible blob	N	26th June
028	A	002, 008	Sondage through silt layer	S	28th June
029	A	002, 008	Sondage through silt layer	E	28th June
030	A	008	Trowelling to reveal cairn material		28th June
031	A	008	Trowelling to reveal cairn material		28th June
032	A	008	Trowelling to reveal cairn material		28th June
033	A,B,C	003, 004, 008, 010	Trench after third clean	S	29th June
034	A,B,C	003, 004, 008, 010	Trench after third clean	S	29th June
035	A	002, 008	Trench after third clean	S	29th June

036	A,B,C	002, 008	Trench after third clean	N	29th June
037	C		Planning and supervision		29th June
038	C	003, 010	Trowelling at exterior of kerb		29th June
039	A	008	Putative void in the cairn material	E	1st July
040	C	003	Kerb	S	1st July
041	C	003	Kerb	S	1st July
042	A,B,C		Working on the cairn material	SSE	1st July
043	A	008	Cairn material revealed by fourth clean	N	1st July
044	A	008	Digging on cairn material	NNW	1st July
045	A,B,C		Team working with survey setting up	NNW	1st July
046	A,B,C		Large boulder from cairn material		1st July
047	A,B,C	008	Trench after fourth clean, cairn material	N	1st July
048	A,B,C	008	Trench after fourth clean, cairn material	N	1st July
049	A,B,C	003, 008	Trench after fourth clean, kerb exposed	S	1st July
050	A,B,C	003, 008	Trench after fourth clean, kerb exposed	S	1st July
051	A,B,C	004, 008	Trench after fourth clean, kerb exposed	S	1st July
052	A	008	Void in cairn material	S	2nd July
053	A	008	Void in cairn material	E	2nd July
054	A	008	Sondage through cairn material, NE corner of the trench	E	2nd July
055	A	008	Sondage through cairn material, NE corner of the trench	N	2nd July
056	B	003, 008, 011	Kerb and 'secondary kerb' being exposed	E	2nd July
057	B	003, 008, 011	Kerb and 'secondary kerb' being exposed	E	2nd July
058	B	003, 011, 012	Kerb and 'secondary kerb' being exposed	E	3rd July
059	B	003, 011, 012	Kerb and 'secondary kerb' being exposed	E	3rd July
060	A	013	Exposed lower cairn material	N	3rd July
061	A	013	Exposed lower cairn material	S	3rd July
062	B	003, 011, 012	Kerb and 'secondary kerb'	E	5th July
063	B	003, 011, 012	Kerb and 'secondary kerb'	N	5th July
064	B	003, 011, 012	Kerb and 'secondary kerb'	N	5th July
065	A	008, 013	Lower cairn material in NE corner	N	5th July
066	A	008, 013	Lower cairn material in NE corner	S	5th July
067	A		Shifting cairn material		5th July
068	B, C		General view of excavating ongoing	NW	5th July
069	A	008, 013, 018	Lower cairn material with very large boulder exposed	S	6th July

070	A	008, 013, 018	Lower cairn material with very large boulder exposed	N	6th July
071	A+		Extending the trench to the north	W	6th July
072			Visitors on site - open day	NW	6th July
073	C	014	Compact layer outside the cairn	E	6th July
074	C	014	Compact layer outside the cairn	S	6th July
075	A+	002, 005	Top of turf layer in trench extension	S	7th July
076	C	001, 002, 004, 010, 014	W facing section of mound outwith cairn	W	7th July
077	C	001, 002, 004, 010, 014	W facing section of mound outwith cairn	W	7th July
078		011	Large boulder - secondary kerb - not in situ		7th July
079	A+		Work on trench extension		7th July
080	B, C		General view of work in southern end of the trench		7th July
081			General view - excavation ongoing		7th July
082	A+	008	Cairn material in trench extension	N	7th July
083	B	001, 002, 008, 012, 015	W facing section through cairn adjacent to kerb	W	7th July
084	B	001, 002, 008, 012, 015	W facing section through cairn adjacent to kerb	W	7th July
085	B	008, 012, 015	Working shot - section thro cairn material	S	7th July
086	B	008, 012, 015	Working shot - section thro cairn material	S	7th July
087			Drawing / recording		7th July
088			Drawing / recording		7th July
089			Drawing / recording		7th July
090	A+	008, 016, 017	Cairn material and poss cut feature / root disturbance in plan in trench extension	N	7th July
091			Paperwork being done on site		7th July
092			Excavation in the rain		8th July
093			Excavation in the rain		8th July
094			Section drawing in the kerb area		8th July
095			Team at work on the cairn		8th July
096			Team at work on the cairn		8th July
097	A+	008	Cairn material in extension c60cm depth	S	8th July
098	A+	008	Cairn material in extension c60cm depth	E	8th July
099	A+		Excavation ongoing in trench extension	N	8th July
100	A+	008, 016, 017	Cairn material and poss cut feature / root disturbance in plan in trench	N	9th July

			extension		
101	A+	008	Working shot of extension	S	9th July
102	B	003	Kerb	E	9th July
103	B	003	Kerb	E	9th July
104	B	003	Kerb	S	9th July
105	B	003	Kerb	S	9th July
106	B	003	Kerb	W	9th July
107	B	003	Kerb	W	9th July
108	B	003	Kerb	N	9th July
109	B	003	Kerb	N	9th July
110			Commencement of backfilling		9th July
111	A+	001, 002, 008, 013	S facing section through cairn in trench extension, down to top of lower cairn material	S	9th July
112	A+	001, 002, 008, 013	S facing section through cairn in trench extension, down to top of lower cairn material	E	9th July
113	A	001, 002, 008	E facing section through upper part of cairn, down to top of cairn material	E	9th July
114	A, A+		Excavation near base of cairn		10th July
115	B, C		Backfilled southern section of trench	SSE	10th July
116	B, C		Backfilled southern section of trench	S	10th July
117	B, C		Backfilled southern section of trench	SSW	10th July
118	B	001, 002, 008	W facing section through upper part of cairn, down to top of cairn material	W	10th July
119	A	001, 002, 008	W facing section through upper part of cairn, down to top of cairn material	W	10th July
120	B	001, 002, 008	E facing section through upper part of cairn, down to top of cairn material	E	10th July
121	A+	020, 021	Pre-ex photo of pre-cairn feature	SE	10th July
122	A+	020, 021	Pre-ex photo of pre-cairn feature	SE	10th July
123	A+	020, 021	Pre-ex photo of pre-cairn feature	SE	10th July
124	A+	020, 021	Pre-ex photo of pre-cairn feature	W	10th July
125		018	Large boulder - lower cairn - not in situ		10th July
126	A, A+	022	Pre-cairn level	N	10th July
127	A	008, 013,	E facing section through centre of cairn	E	10th

		022			July
128	A, A+		Work ongoing in main sondage		10th July
129	A, A+		Work ongoing in main sondage		10th July
130	A	001, 002, 008, 013, 019, 022	W facing section through centre of cairn	W	10th July
131	A	001, 002, 008, 013, 019, 022	W facing section through centre of cairn	W	10th July
132	A	001, 002, 008, 013, 019, 022	W facing section through centre of cairn	W	10th July
133	A	008, 013, 019, 022	E facing section through centre of cairn	E	10th July
134	A+	020	Cut feature at full extent of excavation	N	10th July
135	A+	020	Cut feature at full extent of excavation	S	10th July
136	A+	001, 002, 008, 013, 020	S facing section thro cairn, and cut feature to full extent of excavation	S	10th July
137	A+	001, 002, 008, 013, 020	S facing section thro cairn, and cut feature to full extent of excavation	S	10th July
138	A+	001, 002, 008, 013, 020	S facing section thro cairn, and cut feature to full extent of excavation	SE	10th July
139	A+	001,002, 005, 008	E facing section showing disturbed upper cairn material	E	10th July
140	A+	001,002, 005, 008	E facing section showing disturbed upper cairn material	E	10th July
141			Backfilling completed	SSE	10th July
142			Team photo		10th July
143			Team photo		10th July