

# Burn of Swartigill Excavation 2018 Thrumster Caithness



**Draft Excavations Data Structure Report** 

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# **Excavations at Swartigill Burn**

# Thrumster

# Caithness

# **Excavation Data Structure Report**

# Project No: 782

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## **Executive Summary**

The third season of excavation at the Burn of Swartigill consisted of an extension of the evaluation trench from 2017 to investigate the extent of structures identified from the geophysical survey of the site. The excavation area was extended from 10 x 5m to a 10 x 10m excavation area, with an extension trench to the south. The larger excavation area allowed for the investigation of the structural form of the buildings previously identified on the site as well as assessing the survival of anthropogenic deposits. The results of this excavation have provided important information pertaining to the phasing of the site and the structural and depositional chronology.

The excavation revealed a large sub-oval structure with a central hearth, with a possible subterranean passage structure, or souterrain, on its north side. The souterrain feature was constructed by truncating deposits and modifying structural features associated with earlier phases of occupation on the site.

The extension to the south of the site identified further structural remains, potentially associated with a large structure situated to the south of the current excavation area.

The evidence from this season of excavation, along with the information from previous investigations, further supports an Early to Middle Iron Age chronology for the site, though its origins may date back as far as the Bronze Age.

Further analysis of environmental data and artefacts is required to provide a confident interpretation of the function of the site throughout its phases. Initial assessment would suggest that there is a strong domestic aspect to the buildings, though high concentrations of carbonised material, metallic residues and cramp within sample residues could infer that specialised processes are being undertaken on the site.

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### 1.0 Introduction

#### 1.1 Site Location, Topography and Geology

The Site is situated in Thrumster, Caithness at National Grid reference ND 3210 4573 along the south side of the Swartigill Burn at *c*. 65m OD within uncultivated rough grazing land. The burn cuts through the north side of a meltwater channel (Figure 1). The meltwater channel measures c.5m deep by c.40m across.

The solid geology is part of the Lybster Flagstone Formation of sedimentary rock comprised of siltstone, mudstone and sandstone. The drift geology is recorded as alluvium, with the presence of peat to the south of the site, and of Devensian till to the north (BGS, 2014).

# 2.0 Archaeological Background

Caithness comprises a landscape rich in all archaeological periods and especially dense in Iron Age sites.

The late Iron Age settlement site of Thrumster is located *c*. 1km to the west of the Site, upstream of the Burn of Swartigill. The site is characterised as a 'wag', which is defined as a post-broch structure mainly found in Caithness and characterised by a rectangular building form possessing two rows of orthostats forming a central aisle (Baines 1999). The settlement takes the form of a low mound about 20m across, in the top of which are visible the remains of solidly constructed drystone wall-footings, perhaps for turf buildings (CANMORE 210956, HER MHG30667, NMRS ND34NW42).

Two broch sites are situated within close proximity to the site, including the Broch of Thrumster Main, which is located 1.3km to the southeast of the site (CANMORE 8963, HER MHG2043, NMRS ND34NW1). The Broch of Yarrow (CANMORE 8982, HER MHG1937, NMRS ND34SW1) is located on a spur on the edge of the Loch of Yarrow, 2.5km to the south-east, along with a range of complex secondary structures including 'wags'.

Two medieval farmsteads and farming landscapes are located in close proximity to the Burn of Swartigill (combined record as CANMORE site 271492, HER MHG48275, NMRS ND34NW66). The first farmstead, Swartigill's North settlement, is located on the northern edge of the meltwater channel, *c*. 30m to the northwest of the Swartigill Burn site. This site is comprised of a heavily robbed-out range, as well as a smaller

building and a set of run-rig cultivations. The second farmstead, Swartigill's South settlement, is situated on the southern edge of the meltwater channel, *c*. 160m in the east-southeast of the Swartigill Burn site. This site is comprised of a heavily robbed building and an enclosure situated immediately to the east with a landscape composed of field-systems and embankments to the south and east.

It was originally thought that the Swartigill Burn site represented a mill dating from the same period as the Swartigill township, and was included in the record for this site.

#### 2.1 Previous Work

The site at the Burn of Swartigill was first identified in 2004 by members of the Yarrows Heritage Trust. This was followed in 2007 by a Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey by the Orkney College Geophysics Unit (CFA Archaeology 2007), in conjunction with cleaning and recording of the burn section by CFA Archaeology Ltd. The GPR survey identified a strong reflection from the spread of stony material seen in the erosion bank, but it was not possible to assess if this was associated with either archaeologically significant material or naturally occurring stones (CFA Archaeology, 2007).

In 2012, members of the Yarrows Heritage Trust cleaned and recorded the eroding section, recovering in the process a significant quantity of Early Iron Age and Late Iron Age pottery (Yarrows Heritage Trust 2012).

In August 2014, ORCA undertook a geophysical survey of the site over an area measuring 25m wide x 30m long, with the objective of categorising the structural remains identified in the eroding section (ORCA 2014). The survey techniques employed included fluxgate gradiometer, earth resistance and GPR.

The gradiometer survey identified strong magnetic variations likely to be associated with anthropogenic activity, while the earth resistance suggested the presence of a potential sub-rectangular structure, measuring 10m wide x 16m long, possibly representing a building orientated with its long axis at right-angles to the stream. The GPR helped clarify the nature of some anomalies visible in the gradiometer and earth resistance surveys.

The University of the Highlands and Islands Archaeology Institute, in collaboration with the Yarrows Heritage Trust, undertook a small-scale exploratory excavation at the Burn of Swartigill in September 2015 (ORCA 2017). The objective of this excavation was to

evaluate the potential for future work and 'ground-truth' features identified during geophysical survey. A secondary aim was to establish something of the character of archaeological remains eroding from the banks of the Burn of Swartigill.

A small trench measuring 3.5m long x 3.0m wide was excavated from the eroding section on a northeast-southwest alignment, with a narrow trench extension measuring 3m long running southwards from the southeast trench edge.

Additionally, two small trial-pits measuring 1x1m and a small trial-trench measuring 2x1m were opened to give keyhole views into some of the other geophysical anomalies detected in the original survey.

The excavation encountered rubble and well-preserved archaeological features, which, to some extent, matched anomalies apparent in the geophysics. A large subterranean stone feature, possibly a drain, was identified at the base of a gully formed by opposing structural features.

Two radiocarbon dates were obtained from deposits in Trench 1. The first date relates to a pottery-rich deposit that abutted structural features close to the burn and returned a date of 366 - 192BC, at 95% confidence, or 357-204BC at 68.2% confidence levels (lab code: Poz-87142).

The second sample submitted for dating was from a deposit of sandy silt that sealed an extensive portion of the upper elements of Trench 1 and returned a date of 198-47BC at 95% likelihood, or 170-61BC at 68.2% certainty (lab code: Poz-87141).

These dates appear to confirm the *in situ* nature of the depositional sequence, and the date for the pottery-rich deposit indicates activity sometime between the mid-4<sup>th</sup> to early 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries BC and, therefore, places this element of the site towards the end of the conventional 'Early Iron Age' for Northern Scotland. The other date is 2<sup>nd</sup> to mid-1<sup>st</sup> century BC and, therefore, would be placed in the conventional 'Middle Iron Age' for Northern Scotland.

The dates from Swartigill are also highly significant when considered in comparison to dates obtained from the excavations at the nearby Thrumster House Broch (Barber and Humphreys 2012), where it was suggested that the broch was established in the Third Century BC (2012, 35). This may suggest that the broch at Yarrows was founded a little later than the earliest dates obtained for Swartigill. Since the dates from Swartigill cannot be considered to relate to the earliest activity at the site, it is tentatively suggested here that Swartigill represents an early Iron Age site, occupied before and during the establishment of brochs in the wider landscape.

The 2017 season of excavation consisted of an expansion of the exploratory testtrenches undertaken in 2015. The excavation area measured 5m wide by 10m long. It revealed significant and well-preserved structural features and the potential for preservation of deposits rich in anthropogenic material.

The location and orientation of the walls identified in the trench align with areas of high resistance from the earth resistance survey. These results strongly suggest that these structural features represent a large sub-circular structure with an internal area measuring *c* 6m east-west by 5m north-south.

A whetstone, recovered from rubble on south side of the trench, was reminiscent of 10th and 11th century artefacts from Norway and Iceland, although further analysis of this find is required before its provenance can be confirmed. The presence of this artefact raises the possibility of Viking period or early medieval activity on the site, which post-dates the demolition of the structure.

### 3.0 Fieldwork Aims and Objectives

The extension of the investigation area in 2017 confirmed the presence of wellpreserved and complex structural remains and associated deposits rich in anthropogenic material.

In order to fully understand these structures and deposits and investigate their physical, stratigraphic and chronological relationships, a further season of excavation was proposed. The aims of the third season of intrusive archaeological investigation on the site have been divided into a number of specific objectives and a number of more general research questions.

Specific Objectives:

- What is the physical and chronological relationship between the archaeological features identified within Trench 1 and the radiocarbon dated deposits within the burn section?
- What is the stratigraphic and chronological relationship of the structural remains within the main excavation area to those eroding out of the burn section?
- What is the nature and extent of the structural remains associated with geophysical Feature 1?
- What is the extent and potential preservation of well-stratified in situ deposits associated with the structural remains on the site?

- What is the form and orientation of the drain feature, Structure A?
- What is the relationship of Structure A to the substantial stonework revetment of Feature 1?

Research Questions:

- What was the lifespan of the structural features on the site?
- What was the function or the role of the site?
- How has the function or nature of the site changed through time?
- How does this site relate chronologically and spatially to other sites within its environs?
- How does this site enhance our understanding of the Early and Middle Iron Age within both local and regional contexts?

## 4.0 Fieldwork Methodology

The area targeted for excavation in the 2018 season comprised the extension of Trench 1, from the 2017 investigation. This involved extension to the east and south to a total area of 10m wide northeast-southwest by 10m long northwest-southeast, with an extension to the southwest, measuring 2.5m wide by 5m long.

The topsoil, turf layers and sub-soil were stripped by a 360<sup>°</sup> mechanical excavator onto the uppermost deposits and features of archaeological interest under continuous supervision by an ORCA archaeologist.

Following exposure of archaeological horizons, all significant archaeological features requiring examination or recording were cleaned using appropriate hand-tools. Archaeological horizons were recorded using digital photography, pro-forma context record sheets and drawings in plan and section. In addition to conventional photography, elevated photography was undertaken by means of an extendable photographic pole and an unmanned aerial system (UAS). The site was also recorded using corrected, georeferenced photomontages from the UAS system. The trenches were located on a local grid system and tied into the OS National Grid by means of a Leica GNSS GS16 GPS system with RTK correction.

Environmental samples were taken by means of bulk soil samples and spot soil samples of deposits. 3D locations of finds and sample locations were recorded in the site survey.

The excavations were covered with durable plastic sheeting (silage pit-liner), held down with stones and tyres, in order protect the archaeological remains and facilitate 10

quicker and less-damaging uncovering of the site in future seasons of investigation.

## 5.0 Fieldwork Results

For ease of interpretation, the site has been divided into sections for the purposes of reporting and recording. At the end of the 2018 excavation season, the site comprised three main structures: Structure A, Structure B and Structure C. The eroding burn section, which displays multiple structural elements that cannot, at this stage, be fully investigated, is described separately as the 'Burn Section'. Where context numbers are referred to in the text, they are given in **bold**.

#### 5.1 Burn Section.

The eroded section along the south side of the Burn of Swartigill exposed a number of features and deposits, some of which have been partially investigated in previous fieldwork.

Stratigraphically, the earliest deposit encountered within this section comprised a gritty silty clay deposit **083** at the base of the eroding burn section. This deposit was overlain and directly sealed by structural features in the form of masonry and upright set boulders. The structural feature projected 0.55m from the eroding section on a north-south alignment and was extant to a height of 0.40m. The feature was comprised of west-facing edge-set stones and coursed masonry **010**, which abutted a large boulder **033**, measuring 0.4m wide by 0.4m long and 0.5m high. A parallel linear arrangement of stone **031**, to the east of **010**, has the same dimensions and is likely to represent the east face a double-faced wall.

A deposit of grey clayey silt **011**, also truncated by the burn erosion, abutted the west face of wall **010**. Deposit **011** was present in section to a maximum depth of 0.15m deep where it abutted wall **010**. A deposit of similar composition and stratigraphic location **057** was encountered 1.5m to the west along the eroding burn section. These deposits may be the same layer, although it was not possible to confirm this relationship during the 2018 season.

At the west end of the burn section, deposits **011** and **057** were overlain by rubble deposit **034**, which comprised sub-angular sandstone measuring, on average, 0.25m long by 0.2m wide and 0.10m thick, with a matrix of greyish brown silt. Rubble deposit **034** extended 2.5m to the east from the west trench-edge and abutted the west face of wall **010**. Rubble **034** also extended 2m from the erosion edge and abutted the north

side of wall **037**, which forms the northwest side of Structure A. Rubble **034** also abutted a possible east-west alignment of stone **035**, which projects from the north side of wall **037**. Wall **035** projected 0.8m on an east alignment, and appears to comprise a combination of edge-set stones and roughly-coursed masonry. The full extant and form of this feature has not yet been investigated.

A sub-rectangular cut **080**, which accommodated a cist structure **072**, was situated to the north of wall **037**, parallel with wall **035**. The cut measured 1.3m long east-west by 0.85m wide north-south. The cist was comprised of edge-set slabs in a rectangular setting measuring 1.16m long east-west by 0.54m wide north-south. The cist featured two end slabs: **085** to the east and **084** to the west. The south side of the cist comprised slabs **074** and **076**, while only one slab **073** survived on the north side, with the upright at the west end of this side having been lost to burn erosion. The cist measured 0.9m long east-west by 0.4m wide north-south internally.

The slabs forming the south side of the cist overlay coursed masonry **077**, which possibly represented an earlier east-west orientated structural feature, but it was not possible to determine this during the 2018 fieldwork.

The lower portion of the cist was filled by a deposit of silty clay **075** with frequent inclusions of ashy material, becoming gradually darker towards the base of the cist. This deposit was likely to be related to the possible earlier structural feature **077**.

The lower cist fill **075** was overlain by a deposit mid- to dark brown slightly gritty silt deposit **071**, which occupied the east end of the interior of the cist **072**. This deposit is likely to have originally been present throughout the cist, although the western extent of this deposit has been eroded out with the loss of the northwest corner of the feature to burn erosion.

The cist structure was capped by two flagstones **060**, with one larger slab covering the majority of the cist from the east side and a smaller flagstone covering the west third of the cist and partially overlaying the larger flag. The flagstones fitted snugly over the edges of the cist with little to no overlap. The capstones of the cist were, in turn, sealed by a deposit of stony clayey silt **009**.

At the east end of the burn section, the east face of wall **031** was abutted by a surface of large flagstones **082**, measuring between 0.24 long by 0.13m wide and 0.87m long by 0.57m wide. This surface was directly overlain by a very compact stony deposit of dark greyish brown silt **056**, extending 1.64m from the erosion section to the south where it was truncated by construction cut **058**. Deposit **056** was up to 0.22m deep

and tapered to the south to less than 0.05m deep. This layer was in turn overlain by a deposit of orangey brown clayey silt, with frequent inclusions of carbon flecking and occasional inclusions of burnt bone **049**. This deposit was a maximum of 0.1m deep at its north extent and tapered to less than 0.05m deep to the south where it was also truncated by construction cut **058**. Deposit **049** was, in turn, overlain by a widespread deposit of very stony clayey silt **009**, which extended across the whole area and over deposits associated with Structure A

#### 5.2 Structure A

Structure A represents a passage structure situated at the northeast end of the trench and curving from the west excavation edge around to the east, with an entrance feature at the east end.

Deposit **049** within the burn section was truncated by construction cut **058**, which accommodates the Structure A north wall **006**. Cut **058** was investigated in a sondage on the north side of Structure A on a northwest-southeast orientation, aligned with a slot excavated through Structure A in the 2017 season.

The shape of the cut in the west-facing section showed that it was shallow on its north side, gradually sloping to the south for a distance of *c* 0.25m before dropping steeply at an almost vertical angle. Revetment wall **006** comprised roughly-coursed tabular stonework leaning back to the north, mimicking the steep slope of the cut. It was extant to a maximum of 0.5m above the level of flagstone surface **025** within the interior of the structure. Revetment **006** faced south and southeast, with the north side of the revetment formed from packing material **059**, which formed the fill of **058**.

Revetment wall **006** abutted an alignment of large edge-set boulders **037**, forming the continuation of the passage wall to the west. It is not clear at this stage whether the construction of **037** was contemporary with **006**, or whether **037** represents an earlier structural feature, which has been incorporated into the Structure A passage.

The south side of Structure A comprised a curvilinear arrangement of edge-set boulders **026**, some of which were deeply set within the structure with surface **025** abutting its north face, while other were situated overlying this surface. The south side of wall **025** comprised a tightly-packed rubble infill **019**, which also abutted the curvilinear north wall **038** of Structure B.

The entrance feature at the west end of the passage was defined by an edge-set tabular stone **047** forming a threshold across the passageway and abutting both the north **006** and south **026** walls. The exposed edge of the threshold was rounded and 13

smooth from sustained wear. The west side of the threshold stone was abutted by a flagstone **067**, forming a surface at the west end of the passage, 0.12m lower than the surface on the east side of the threshold. The masonry in the face of the north wall of Structure A, immediately to the west of the threshold **070**, has more significant signs of dressing than observed elsewhere within the structure. The area of dressed masonry coincided with the location of a pivot stone *SF 091*, within the upper surviving course of this wall. Although this is unlikely to be the pivot's original setting, its presence in such close relationship to a threshold is noteworthy.

A stony deposit of dark greyish brown gritty silt **048** sealed surface **067**. Deposit **048** also abutted threshold **047** and the north (**070**) and south (**026**) walls of the passage. This deposit had an average depth of 0.1m and gradually deepened as the underlying surface **067** sloped to the west to a depth of 0.15m at the western trench edge.

The east side of threshold **047** was butted by the capstones for a well-constructed drain feature **025**, which formed a surface that continued 8.3m to the east. A slot excavated through the drain feature in 2015 revealed that the sidewalls were constructed from coursed masonry on both the north (**029**) and south (**032**) sides, to a depth of 0.3m, with a maximum of four courses of masonry, supporting the capstones of the drain **025**. The capstones were of considerable size and girth for the size of the feature, measuring up to 0.6m long by 0.6m wide and 0.25m thick.

The northern sidewall of the drain **029** appeared to be partially incorporated into the northern revetment wall **006** of Structure A, although it was not possible to ascertain whether this was consistent throughout the structure within the confines of the narrow slot excavated into the drain feature.

The channel of the drain was an aperture measuring 0.35m wide 0.3m deep, with a primary fill of yellowish brown sandy clay **028**, overlain by a yellowish brown sandy silt deposit **027**, present throughout the drain channel to a depth of 0.25m.

The surface of the passage, formed by capstones **025**, sloped gradually from west to east and butted both the north **006** and south **026** passage walls. The larger flagstones adjacent to the alignment of wall **006** suggests that the drain feature was constructed at the same point as the revetment wall, supporting the observation that the northern side wall of the drain **029** and the revetment wall **006** were constructed contemporaneously.

The surface at the west end of the structure, adjacent to boulder wall **037**, was comprised of mainly smaller flagstones, measuring on average 0.5m long by 0.3m

wide.

Surface **025** extended to the point in the passage where revetment wall **006** stepped back to the north and the adjacent wall **026** sharply curved to the south before straightening to form a wider "chamber" at the east end of the passage. There was no formal surface encountered within the eastern chamber, which was filled by a deposit of very stony dark greyish brown silt **069**. This deposit was mainly comprised of small angular fragments of stone with some larger rounded stones, forming a schillet-type layer *c*. 0.25m deep.

Within the paved surface of the passage, capstones **025** were sealed towards the east end of the surface by a deposit of dark greyish brown greasy clay silt **068**, confined to a slight hollow in the surface where a capstone appears to have sunken by c 0.1m below the surrounding surface.

Overlying and directly sealing this deposit, as well as a sizable portion of the capstones in the east end of the passage, was a deposit of rubble collapse **065**, which extended across the full width of the passageway from the south side of the structure. The form and depositional pattern of this deposit was notably different to the more general and disorganised rubble **024** infilling the majority of the rest of the passage feature. The overlapping pattern of the rubble, along with its situation adjacent to an element of the southern wall **026**, which was noticeably less well-preserved, suggests that this deposit represents an episode of collapse, which immediately preceded the decommissioning of the building. The looser and more voided nature of the rubble infill **019** between **026** and the northern structural wall of Structure B **038** in this location would support the possibility that there was a collapse in this location. The soil matrix of the rubble comprised a greyish brown clay silt.

The rubble collapse **065**, shillet layer **069** at the east end of the passage and the deposit on the west side of the threshold **048** were all overlain and sealed by a widespread deposit of disorganised rubble **024**, which also overlay surface **025** throughout the passage and abutted walls **006** and **026**. This deposit comprised angular and sub-angular stone measuring up to 0.4m long by 0.3m wide and 0.2m thick with a matrix of loose mid-brown friable sandy silt. The rubble deposit was present to a maximum depth of 0.4m at the east end of the passage within the widened "chamber", but was less than 0.2m deep at the west end of the passage in the vicinity of threshold stone **047**.

Rubble layer 024 was, in turn, overlain and sealed by a thin deposit of friable grey clay-

silt **018** with inclusions of orangey brown mineralisation and yellowish brown degraded stone. This deposit was present throughout the passage to a maximum depth of 0.05m, and merged with widespread alluvial deposit **004**, also present throughout the passage to a maximum depth of 0.2m. This deposit was sealed and overlain by topsoil **002** and turf layer **001**.

Wall **006** was overlain by deposit **009**, which merged with subsoil deposit **004** and appears to be roughly contemporary with the formation of this deposit.

#### 5.3 Structure B

Structure B occupied the central portion of the trench and was comprised of a series of curvilinear walls and associated structural features, forming a sub-oval shaped building.

The north side of Structure B was defined by a double-faced wall **038**, extending 6.25m from west to east and curving to the southeast where it terminated at an aperture in the structure. The wall is between 0.8 and 1m in width and was extant to a maximum height of 0.5m.

The south and east sides of the structure were defined by double-faced curvilinear wall **045**, which extended from the aperture on the east side of the structure on a northwest-southeast alignment for 3m. The wall turned at this point to the west and extended a further 7m on an east-west alignment, bowing slightly to the south in the middle and extending beyond the western trench edge. Wall **045** was between 0.8m and 1m wide and extant to a maximum height of 0.45m.

A small section of possible wall was also present on a northwest-southeast alignment on the west side of the structure **040**, extending 1.8m towards, but not appearing to physically connect with, the north (**038**) or south (**045**) wall, effectively forming an island of extant stonework.

The outside face of wall **045** was modified on the southeast corner of the building, with a secondary skin of stonework forming a revetment **066** extending 2m from west to east as far as the northern return of the outside wall-face. The **066** revetment was comprised of the same structural material as the main wall **046** and survived as a single course of masonry extant to a height of 0.25m.

The inside face of **045** was butted by additional structural features, which form internal divisions within the structure. The north face of **045** was butted by an orthostat **042**, which extended 0.6m from the inside face of the wall, and was extant to a height of

#### 0.45m.

A pier of stonework **055** butted the east-facing internal wall face of **046**, on an eastwest alignment, and projected 1m from the wall. This feature is adjacent to the terminus of wall **038** and forms the south side of the entrance into the structure. The stonework of **055** comprised the same material as **045**, surviving up to two courses and 0.25m in height, with a possible edge-set stone in its northwest corner, extant up to 0.45m in height.

A possible central hearth setting, represented by a circular arrangement of edge-set stones **051**, measuring 1.6m in diameter, was located directly in the centre of Structure B. The stones forming the setting were all tabular or angular blocks measuring up to 0.5m long by 0.25m wide and 0.3m deep. The circumference of the setting was not completely enclosed, which may be due to the degradation of the feature rather than a facet of its design.

The interior of the stone setting contained a mounded deposit of very dark greyish brown clay silt **050** with frequent inclusions of carbon flecking, frequent flecks of degraded stone and lenses of red and grey ash material.

In the western quadrant of Structure B, a deposit of orangey brown clay silt, with inclusions of carbon flecking, degraded stone and lenses of ashy material **063**, butted the interior wall-face **045** and the west face of freestanding wall section **040**. This deposit was, in turn, sealed by a cemented deposit of grey silt **064** with abundant inclusions of orange degraded stone.

Cemented deposit **064** and hearth deposit **050** were overlain and directly sealed by rubble deposit **030**, which was present throughout the interior of Structure B, which abutted the interior wall face of walls **045**, **040** and **038**. Rubble deposit **030** comprised angular and sub-angular boulders with an average size of 0.4m long by 0.2m wide and 0.2m thick. The rubble spread extended across the whole of the interior of the Structure and was thickest where it abutted walls **045** and **038**.

Rubble deposit **030** was overlain and sealed by a peaty deposit **044**, which occupied the central area of Structure B in a hollow defined by the rubble **030**. The deposit extended to the east through the entrance aperture and was present outside the structure.

A rubble deposit **061** to the exterior of Structure B to the southeast butted the southeast exterior face of wall **046** and revetment wall **066**. Rubble layer **061** also abutted the south face of wall **045** as well as the north face of wall **078** of Structure C, effectively 17

infilling a passageway between Structures B and C. Rubble layer **061** was also sealed by peaty deposit **044**, which was itself sealed by mineralised soil deposit **005**.

#### 5.4 Structure C

Structure C was situated directly to the south of Structure B, and was only partially exposed within the southern trench extension. The structural features revealed within the trench extension represent a rectangular orthostatic setting backed by rubble and coursed masonry.

The orthostatic setting was comprised of two edge-set stones positioned at right angles to each other. Orthostat **052** was a flagstone slab orientated east-west and measuring 1.2m long by 0.05m wide and was 0.6m extant, although it continues beyond the western trench edge. The flagstone was of sandstone with a lake/riverbed fossilisation forming a "ripple" texture on the south "inside" face of the structure. Orthostat **052** was butted by orthostat **079** at the east end of its south face, creating a right-angled buttress. Orthostat **079** was 0.85m long north-south by 0.5m wide and extant to a height of 0.25m.

The north side of orthostat **053** was butted by an alignment of chocking stones **052**, comprised of angular sandstone blocks packed hard against the north face of the upright stone. This packing was, in turn, abutted by the core material for a north-facing wall **078** comprised of coursed masonry on an east-west alignment. The wall was constructed from sub-angular tabular sandstone extant to a height of 0.3m and a maximum of 3 courses. Up to 1.5m of this wall-face was visible within the excavation area, with the wall continuing to the west beyond the limit of excavation. Wall **078** formed the northern wall of Structure C and the south side of an east-west aligned passageway between Structures A and B. The passageway was infilled by rubble deposit **061**, as described above.

The east side of Structure C was comprised of a north-south alignment of stone **054** represented by an line of large roughhewn boulders measuring on average 0.6m long by 0.5m wide and 0.2m thick, with a rubble-core backing to orthostat **079**. These boulders appear to have tumbled out of their original position to the east of the main wall alignment of Structure C.

The north end of rubble-core **054** was overlain by rubble deposit **061**, which also abutted the south wall of Structure B **045** and the north wall of Structure C **078**.

The interior of Structure C was defined by orthostatic settings **079** and **053** and was infilled by rubble layer **062**, which butted the south face of orthostat **053** and the west 18

face of orthostat **079**. Rubble deposit **062** was a maximum of 0.25m thick and comprised sub-angular tabular sandstone blocks within a greyish brown clay silt matrix.

Rubble layers **062** and **061** were both overlain and directly sealed by alluvial deposit **005**, which merged with, and was sealed by, alluvium **004**. The combined maximum depth of the alluvial deposits in this area was up to 0.45m below ground level and was overlain by topsoil and turf layer **002**.

#### 6.0 Finds

#### 6.1 **Prehistoric Pottery**

The most abundant form of find on the site was prehistoric pottery, of which the overwhelming majority was recovered from deposits within the Burn Section at the north end of the site. A total of 30 sherds of pottery were recovered during the 2018 excavation season, over a third of which were from context **009**. The ceramics represented are all body sherds, some with visible internal residues and representative of fairly uniform fabric, with large course rock temper in the form of quartzite, granite and micaceous inclusions. A number of sherds seem quite poorly fired and lack identifiable shape, potentially indicating that they represent fired clay from hearth or furnace lining rather than pottery. A large number of the sherds show signs of significant abrasion in the form of loss of surface and rounding of edges. This degree of degradation may be consistent with the alluvial depositional conditions, suggesting that some of this material may have been re-deposited from further upstream.

#### 6.2 Worked Stone

A single fragment of lignite (also known as shale or canal coal) bracelet (SF 43) was also recovered from context **034**. The bangle fragment was 'D'-shaped in section with a gently rounded internal surface. The bangle was highly polished and smoothed on all surfaces, with numerous wear marks visible in the form of abrasions, scratches and scuffmarks along the outside surface, as well as chips and notches, mainly along the narrow edges. There are signs of some circumferential tool marks on the internal surface.

Length = 64mm. Width = 21mm. Depth of section = 10mm. *c* internal diameter = 50mm.

This form of bracelet is common among Early to Middle Iron Age contexts in Scotland. There are numerous sources of the raw material, notably in Fife and Carnoustie, Angus (Hunter 2013). The size of this artefact would suggest that it is likely to have been worn by a woman or child. A number of coarse stone tools were recovered during the 2018 excavation season, representing hammer-stones, pounders and grinders of varying size, form and degrees of wear.

SF 057 – **019**. Rounded sandstone cobble 100mm x 84mm x 63mm. A flake has been knocked off the tapered end, and secondary pecking on the flaked surface forms a distinct divot off centre of this surface- indicating specific and repetitive use. No other surfaces show signs of significant wear.

SF 065 - 054. Rounded cobble of micaceous sandstone 110mm x 90mm x 58mm. Considerable uniform patterns of wear on both ends and edges of the cobble, leaving only the flat surfaces free of pecking and wear. The ends and the thinnest edge have the majority of the wear, with minimal roughing of the wider surface. The wear on the ends is slightly faceted, indicating multiple grinding or hammering surfaces. Pattern of wear is mostly quite fine with occasional larger pecking.

SF 066 – **056**. Rounded micaceous sandstone cobble, fractured latterly across width. 65mm x 75mm wide x 34mm. Considerable wear and pecking along narrow tapered end of cobble. Wear pattern is quite uniform with two apparent working surfaces at the same end.

SF 067 – **019**. Possible 'heart-shaped' worked cobble of pale/white quartzite. 85mm x 80mm x 65mm. Faceted on three sides with wear and possible pecking.

SF 078 – **024**. Rounded sandstone cobble 84mm long x 64mm wide x 41mm thick. Tapers slightly at one end, with slight pecking along the flat edge of the stone. The opposite wider end shows signs of more extensive pecking across the full width of the cobble.

SF 084 – **024**. Possible incised stone. Sub-oval micaceous sandstone cobble, 110mm x 130mm x102mm. Much of the 'scoring' on this cobble appears to be natural. One narrow edge has two incised lines c. max 1mm deep, forming a relatively convincing regular square cross.

SF 086 – **044**. Irregular cobble of granular micaceous rock, 120mm x 95mm x 50mm. Multiple surfaces have large flakes knocked off them with pecking at the tapered end.

## 7.0 Discussion

#### 7.1 Summary of the fieldwork results

The layer of greyish brown stony silty clay 083 at the base of the eroding burn section

is likely to represent the earliest deposit encountered within the excavation area. This deposit is likely to represent the post-glacial land surface, although the natural within the area of the Burn of Swartigill flood plain is likely to be mixed and disorganised by the process of colluvial deposition, rather than a more consistent layer of diamicton.

This deposit was overlain by the truncated remains of double-faced wall (**033** and **031**), which appears to represent the earliest phase of structural remains present on the site. The overlying later structural features and deposits, as well as the truncation by the burn itself, hinders interpretation of this feature at this stage, although it is likely to have represented a substantial structure with a wall width of 1.45m. The west-facing structural wall **031** was abutted by a deposit of grey silty material **011**, which likely represents eroding anthropogenic soil associated with the abandonment of the structure, evidenced by the frequency of cultural material in the form of Early to Middle Iron Age ceramics and environmental inclusions of charred grain, charcoal and charred heather. A radiocarbon date from this deposit returned a date of 366 to 192BC, at 95% confidence, or 357- 204BC at 68.2% confidence levels (lab code: Poz-87142). These dates indicate that this activity took place sometime between the mid-4th to early 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries BC and, therefore, places this element of the site towards the end of the conventional 'Early Iron Age' for Northern Scotland.

The west side of the structural wall **010** was butted by rubble **034**, which is likely to represent the deliberate infill of the structure, post-abandonment. The cist feature **072** was inserted into this layer, indicating that it is associated with the later phase of activity on the site. It was not possible to ascertain during excavation whether this feature related to funerary practices. The dimensions of the cist are smaller than would be expected in a funerary context and the burn erosion had significantly disturbed the fill of the feature. Further analysis of the environmental information gleaned from samples taken from these deposits may shed more light on the cist's purpose.

The stratigraphic sequence on the east side of wall **033** represents a paved surface **082** with subsequent build-up of deposits. The composition of the material directly sealing the paved surface is very well consolidated, which may suggest that this deposit formed a land surface in antiquity. This deposit was, in turn, overlain by ash rich deposit **049**. Processing of the environmental data from this feature indicates that *c*. 70% of the matrix of this material was comprised of cramp (fuel-ash slag). Further analysis of the environmental data from this deposit will be necessary to determine its nature.

The construction cut **058** for the Structure A north wall **006** indicates that the passage 21

structure post-dates the abandonment of the structural features and subsequent depositional events within the burn section. Radiocarbon dating from deposit **009**, a widespread deposit which sealed deposits associated with the abandonment of Structure A, returned a date of, 198-47BC at 95% likelihood, or 170-61BC at 68.2% certainty (lab code: Poz-87141). This places this deposit within the 2nd to mid-1st century BC and, therefore, in the conventional 'Middle Iron Age' for Northern Scotland.

The information gleaned from the excavation of the Structure A passage building raises further questions regarding its form, function and construction. The layout and form of the structure bears striking similarities to souterrain structures, also commonly associated with Iron Age sites throughout the Scottish Highlands and Islands. The main north wall of the structure **006** has clearly been constructed as a revetment, excavated into existing deposits, which supports the assertion that this feature was, at least partially, subterranean. There is also compelling evidence within the structural form that this feature is likely to have incorporated earlier structural features, also a common theme in souterrain construction. The drain feature, which appears to span only the central portion of the structure within the excavation area, appears to have been constructed contemporaneously with the north wall 006 of the passage. The south wall of the passage 026 also exhibits elements that may relate to earlier structural features, with some boulders within its construction extending well below the level of the paved surface 025 within the passage, while a significant amount of them sit on top of this surface. It is possible that it was the structural failure of sections of this southern wall, evidenced by deposits of collapsed material within the passage, which led to its abandonment.

The full extent of Structure A is not known, since it extends beyond both the east and west excavation edges. It is unclear at this stage whether the threshold stone **047** at the west end of the passage represents a formal entrance into the structure, or an internal division within the passage.

The south side of Structure A shares some elements with Structure B, and it certainly appears that the curvature of the Structure A passage respects the northern arc of Structure B. This excavation season has identified that there is significant potential for preservation of occupation deposits within the interior of Structure B.

The extension of the excavation area has also confirmed, as was conjectured from the geophysics data, that the structural features identified within the earlier phases of the excavation relate to a large, sub-oval structure. The full extent of the structure does appear to extend further to the west, although enough of the structure has been 22

revealed to ascertain its form and function. The building appears to have been primarily accessed from the east, where the main outer wall widens slightly before terminating for an entrance aperture. The opposite side of the entrance is directly adjacent to a pier of stonework, which extends over 1m from the inside face of the southern wall towards the centre of the structure. The combination of the pier to the south and the wider section of wall to the north forms an entrance passage *c*. 2m long.

The central hearth of the structure is, at face value, an informal setting. This is likely to be a reflection of preservation, however, rather than a facet of construction. Initial investigation of the hearth during this season indicated that there was significant build-up of ashy material within the centre of the setting. The rubble deposit **030** associated with the degradation of the structure was most pronounced where it abutted the wall interior face, and did not extend far into the centre of the structure. There does not appear to have been any robbing from this deposit, and we can infer from the quantity of rubble that the stone element of the main outer structural walls of Structure B were probably not very high, perhaps only up to a maximum of 1m. It is possible that there was also a turf or timber element over the upper courses of this building.

The surviving walls and rubble deposits formed a hollow within the centre of the structure, which led to the formation of shallow peaty deposits localised to this area of the site. This deposit most likely formed from the continual inundation of this part of the site from flooding, causing the post-abandonment land surface over the rubble to become humified. This deposit was, in turn, overlain by widespread colluvium, forming a cemented mineralised deposit with abundant inclusions of degraded stone. This sequence of alluvial deposition has not stripped the site of anthropogenic layers, as might be expected in this situation. The build-up of material has, to some degree, provided a protective layer that has ensured that occupation-type deposits are preserved underneath the peaty layers of the post-abandonment phase.

It is difficult to make an informed interpretation of the form and function of Structure C from the limited amount of the feature exposed within the excavation area. There were also no datable materials or artefacts from the deposits associated with the structure. The orthostatic setting forming the interior of the structure, along with the rough boulder wall on the east side of the structure, is reminiscent of the sort of the features in Neolithic chambered tombs, although there is not sufficient evidence to suggest that this is the feature's function. The location of the site and potential association with the neighbouring 'domestic' Structure B, as evidenced by the apparent passageway between the two structures, would be more indicative of a further domestic structure

than a large funerary monument.

#### 8.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

The results from the 2018 excavation season have achieved the main objectives of the set out in the project outline.

It is clear from the examination of the features and deposits identified within the burn section that an early sequence of structures with associated deposits dating to between the mid 4<sup>th</sup> – early 2<sup>nd</sup> Century BC were truncated and possibly partially modified during the construction of passage Structure A. The dating evidence for this structure indicates that it had been abandoned by the 2<sup>nd</sup> to mid 1<sup>st</sup> Century BC. This provides not only a structural and depositional sequence for this part of the site, but also a chronology which implies a lifespan for the site stretching from the Early Iron Age through to the Middle Iron Age.

The exposure of more of passage Structure A and investigation into the sequence of deposition shows that the drain and revetment wall feature are likely to represent a souterrain incorporating modified elements of earlier structures and incorporating a number of specialised structural elements, such as threshold stone for a doorway and a drain feature.

The excavations have also determined that the geophysical features on the site are associated with structural features. This lends confidence to earlier interpretations of the geophysical results that suggest there are further significant and extensive structural remains and anthropogenic deposits across the site, including those likely to be associated with the partially exposed Structure C in the southern extension of the 2018 excavation area.

The investigation encountered deposits within the burn section of the excavation area, as well as those within Structure B, which are rich anthropogenic material. Initial assessment of the environmental samples from these deposits indicates excellent preservation of environmental material.

The physical and stratigraphic relationship between Structures A and B is still unclear at this stage. Investigation of this sequence of construction and deposition is likely to require the partial dismantling of structural features and investigation of later features and deposits is required before this can be done.

The artefact evidence from the site, in particular the presence of shale bangle fragment 24

and the ceramics, supports the current interpretation that this site represents an Early to Middle Iron Age settlement. Further analysis of environmental evidence combined with an extended programme of radiocarbon dating will potentially help to ascertain more information for the function and activity on the site throughout its phases, as well as provide a secure chronology for that activity.

It is recommended that further environmental analysis of the samples obtained from the 2018 excavation season be undertaken. This analysis should take the form of an assessment of the environmental material available, including results from previous work, in order to further form research questions and sampling strategies for subsequent seasons of excavation.

Assessment of the environmental data will also facilitate a scheme of radio carbon dating. It is highly recommended that the existing suite of radiocarbon dates be extended from the material recovered from the 2018 season excavations in order to refine the chronological sequence for the site.

Further intrusive investigation on the site should aim to further investigate the extent of the structures encountered within the 2018 season. Any further excavation should include a detailed and structured sampling strategy to investigate the rich anthropogenic deposits present within Structure B and within the Burn Section. Such investigation will aid our understanding of the function of the site as well as the wider palaeoenvironment.

## 9.0 References

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# 10.0 Figures





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# 11.0 Plates



Plate 1: Aerial Photograph of site at end of 2018 excavation

Plate 2: Threshold Stone 047, Structure C. View facing east



Plate 3: Hearth deposit 050 and stone setting 051. View facing west



Plate 4: Cist feature 072 post excavation. View facing east



Plate 5: Deposit 049 and Structure A construction cut 058. View facing east





Plate 7: Small Find 043 – Lignite (shale) bracelet fragment



Plate 6: Working shot with volunteers on site. View facing southeast

# 12.0 Appendices

# Appendix 1:Contexts Register

Context	Туре	Description
001	LAYER	Topsoil/ turf layer
002	LAYER	Subsoil
003	FEATURE	2012 trial pit
004	LAYER	Alluvial deposit with orange mineralisation
005	LAYER	Grey clay silt sealed by <b>004</b>
006	STRUCTURE	Wall on north side of Str A
007	LAYER	Mineralised soil, same as 004
008	LAYER	Silty deposit sealed by 007
009	LAYER	Silty deposit with patches of possible turf material
010	STRUCTURE	Wall face in burn erosion section
011	LAYER	Dark silty layer butting 010
012	LAYER	Topsoil, same as 001
013	LAYER	Subsoil, same as 002
014	LAYER	Stony deposit sealed by 002
015	LAYER	Topsoil, same as 001
016	LAYER	Subsoil, same as 002
017	LAYER	Silty layer, same as <b>004</b>
018	LAYER	Grey silty clay deposit sealed by 005
019	LAYER	Rubble core between 026 and 038
020	LAYER	Top soil
021	LAYER	Orangey brown subsoil
022	LAYER	Dark greyish brown deposit (Sealed by 021)
023	STRUCTURE	Stonework of possible dyke
024	LAYER	Rubble infill of Str A
025	STRUCTURE	Capstones of drain features
026	STRUCTURE	South wall of Str A
027	FILL	Upper fill of drain
028	FILL	Lower fill of drain
029	STRUCTURE	Side wall of drain on north side
030	LAYER	Rubble infill of Str B
031	STRUCTURE	Possible wall face in eroding burn section
032	STRUCTURE	South supporting wall of drain
033	STRUCTURE	Large upright boulder in burn section
034	LAYER	Rubble deposit in possible cellular feature
035	STRUCTURE	Boulder wall of possible cellular feature
036	LAYER	Subsoil, same as 008
037	STRUCTURE	Boulder wall, continuation of <b>006</b> Str A
038	STRUCTURE	North wall Str B
039	LAYER	Carbon rich deposit overlaying 041 in west side of trench
040	STRUCTURE	Freestanding section of wall, Str B
041	LAYER	Rubble layer, continuation of <b>019</b>
042	STRUCTURE	Orthostat butting south interior wall of Str B
043	LAYER	Rubble spread on south side of Str B
044	LAYER	Peaty deposit in central depression of Str B
045	STRUCTURE	South wall of Str B
046	STRUCTURE	Continuation of wall 045

047	STRUCTURE	Threshold Stone in Str A
048	LAYER	Dark stony deposit west of Threshold 047
049	STRUCTURE	Peat ash deposit below 009
050	LAYER	Hearth deposit in centre of Str A
051	STRUCTURE	Hearth Setting in centre of Structure A
052	STRUCTURE	Packing material behind orthostat 053 Str C
053	STRUCTURE	South facing orthostat setting Str C
054	STRUCTURE	Boulder wall on east side of Str C
055	STRUCTURE	Pier of stonework on south side of Str B entrance
056	LAYER	Stony consolidated deposit sealed by 049
057	LAYER	Deposit of grey silt at base of burn section
058	CUT	Construction cut for Str A north wall 006
059	FILL	Fill of cut 058 behind wall 006
060	STRUCTURE	Capstones of cist feature
061	LAYER	Rubble on southeast exterior of Str B
062	LAYER	Rubble inside ortho setting 057/079
063	LAYER	Peat ash layer in southwest corner of Str B
064	LAYER	Consolidated surface overlaying 063
065	LAYER	Rubble collapse in Str A
066	STRUCTURE	Secondary wall southeast corner of Str B
067	STRUCTURE	Flagstone surface below 048 butting 031
068	LAYER	Discrete deposit overlaying flagstones 025 Str A
069	LAYER	Schillet layer in cell at east end of Str A
070	STRUCTURE	Coursed element of Str A north wall – continuation of 037
071	LAYER	Silty fill of cist feature 072
072	STRUCTURE	Group context for cist box
073	STRUCTURE	North side slab of cist 072
074	STRUCTURE	Main south side slab of cist 072
075	LAYER	Ash rich silty clay – lower fill deposit of 072
076	STRUCTURE	Small side south side slab of cist 072
077	STRUCTURE	Coursed masonry below cist 072
078	STRUCTURE	North wall of Str C, forming south side of passage
079	STRUCTURE	East facing orthostatic setting in Str C
080	CUT	Possible cut for cist feature 072
081	FILL	Stony infill of cut for 072
082	STRUCTURE	Flagstone surface overlain by 056
083	LAYER	Grey clayey silt in burn section. Possibly same as 057
084	STRUCTURE	West end slab of cist 072
085	STRUCTURE	East end slab of cist 072

# Appendix 2: Drawing Register

Drawing Number	Drawing Type	Description	Sheet Number	Scale
1	Plan	General site plan	1	1:20
2	Section	Southwest facing section Str A	2	1:10
3	Plan	Plan of cist lid 060 and cut 058	3	1:20
4	Plan	Hearth 050 + 051	4	1:20
5	Sect	Section of deposit 049 + cut 058	5	1:10
6	Plan	Cist 072 post excavation	6	1:20

# Appendix 3:Samples Register

Sample Number	Sample type	Context number
01	Bulk Sample (GBA)	004
02	Bulk Sample (GBA)	005
03	Bulk Sample (GBA)	009
04	Bulk Sample (GBA)	018
05	Bulk Sample (GBA)	024
06	Bulk Sample (GBA)	011
07	Bulk Sample (GBA)	027
08	Bulk Sample (GBA)	028
09	Bulk Sample (GBA)	004
10	Bulk Sample (GBA)	004
11	Bulk Sample (GBA)	024
12	Bulk Sample (GBA)	024
13	Bulk Sample (GBA)	027
14	Bulk Sample (GBA)	039
15	Bulk Sample (GBA)	044
16	Bulk Sample (GBA)	049
17	Bulk Sample (GBA)	048
18	Bulk Sample (GBA)	059
19	Bulk Sample (GBA)	049
20	Bulk Sample (GBA)	024
21	Bulk Sample (GBA)	050
22	Bulk Sample (GBA)	065
23	Bulk Sample (GBA)	068
24	Bulk Sample (GBA)	069
25	Bulk Sample (GBA)	071
26	Bulk Sample (GBA)	075
27	Bulk Sample (GBA)	075
28	Bulk Sample (GBA)	071

# Appendix 4:Small Finds Register

SF	Context	Material
1	001	Prehistoric pot sherd
2	006	Prehistoric pot sherd
3	006	Prehistoric pot sherd
4	004	Prehistoric pot sherd
5	006	Prehistoric pot sherd
6	011	Prehistoric pot sherd
7	004	Cu Alloy object
8	004	Prehistoric pot sherd
9	005	Charcoal fragments
10	014	Charcoal fragments
11	012	Prehistoric pot sherd

12	011	Prehistoric pot sherd
13	011	Prehistoric pot sherd
14	009	Prehistoric pot sherd
15	009	Prehistoric pot sherd
16	017	Charcoal fragments
17	009	Prehistoric pot sherd
18	009	Prehistoric pot sherd
19	009	Prehistoric pot sherd
20	009	Prehistoric pot sherd
21	009	Prehistoric pot sherd
22	009	Burnt bone fragment
23	009	Prehistoric pot sherd
24	009	Prehistoric pot sherd
25	N/A	Worked stone – quern
26	009	Worked stone – fragment of quern stone?
27	009	Prehistoric pot sherd
28	009	Prehistoric pot sherd
29	009	Prehistoric pot sherd
30	009	Prehistoric pot sherd
31	009	Prehistoric pot sherd
32	028	Worked Stone
33	004	Prehistoric pot sherd
34	004	Prehistoric pot sherd
35	019	Worked Stone – hone stone
36	024	Worked Stone – granite coble.
37	004	Prehistoric pot sherd
38	002	Flint – flake
39	024	Prehistoric pot rim sherd
40	030	Chert nodule
41	043	Charcoal fragments
42	009	Lignite bracelet fragment
43	034	Prehistoric pot sherd
44	009	Prehistoric pot sherd
45	009	Prehistoric pot sherd
46	009	Prehistoric pot sherd
47	009	Prehistoric pot sherd
48	009	Prehistoric pot sherd
49	009	Prehistoric pot sherd
50	009	Cramp
51	009	Prehistoric pot sherd

52	046	Charcoal
53	009	Prehistoric pot sherd
54	009	Prehistoric pot sherd
55	009	Prehistoric pot sherd
56	038	Prehistoric pot sherd
57	011	Worked Stone
58	011	Prehistoric pot sherd
59	052	Charcoal
60	049	Charred peat
61	044	Charcoal
62		Not Assigned
63	049	Prehistoric pot sherd
64		Not Assigned
65	056	Worked Stone
66	019	Worked Stone
67	019	Worked Stone
68	057	Prehistoric pot sherd
69	057	Prehistoric pot sherd
70	057	Prehistoric pot sherd
71	057	Prehistoric pot sherd
72	049	Stone
73	049	Charcoal
74	049	Charcoal
75	057	Prehistoric pot sherd
76	009	Prehistoric pot sherd
77	024	Prehistoric pot sherd
78	024	Worked stone
79	009	Prehistoric pot sherd
80	024	Prehistoric pot sherd
81	009	Cramp
82	009	Worked stone
83	009	Brunt bone
84	024	Incised Stone
85	024	Prehistoric pot sherd
86	044	Worked stone
87	075	Heat affected stone
88	071	Prehistoric pot sherd
89	071	Prehistoric pot sherd
90	075	Heat affected stone
91	070	Worked stone (Pivot)