

**UNCOVERING THE TWEED: ADIES BRAE,
COREHEAD, DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY**

COMMUNITY EXCAVATION

DATA STRUCTURE REPORT

60131-4

20th June 2026

On Behalf of: *Destination Tweed*
Old Melrose Dairy Steading
Melrose
TD6 9DF
Destination Tweed

National Grid Reference: *NT 07089 11712*

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Extract 1 – From 1861 Ordnance Survey map, Dumfriesshire, Sheet IX (Inset Sheet VIII).
Survey 1857, Publication 1861, Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of
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Non-Technical Summary

A community archaeology project involving trench evaluation was carried out at the site of a probable scooped settlement at Adie's Brae, Corehead, Moffat. This project was undertaken in collaboration with Borders Forest Trust, the landowners, as part of Uncovering the Tweed.

Two phases of excavation were undertaken, the first in 2024 which opened three trenches revealed the structural remains of at least two roundhouses with associated features including pits and postholes. These were set within the interior of the scooped settlement, towards the rear and centre. The enclosing bank for the scooped settlement was also investigated which comprised large angular greywacke stone in a dark silty sand matrix. This was entirely collapsed where excavated but is likely to have once comprised an earthen bank with stone facing, at the top of a natural slope to the rear of the scooped settlement.

Several charcoal samples were retrieved that provided eight radiocarbon dates for a range of features excavated indicating that roundhouse 1 and 2 were in use from the earliest at the very end of the last century BC through the 1st century AD. During post-excavation work a pit filled with burnt bone was confirmed to represent the cremated remains of one adult male dating to broadly the same time period in the 1st century AD.

The second phase of excavation was undertaken in 2026 and focussed on the context of this cremation and uncovering more of roundhouse 2 and any associated yard features. This phase confirmed the structural components of roundhouse 2 and the remains of two stone built features which likely represent rough surfacing of the interior of the scooped settlement. One linear curving deposit could be truncated remains of a path from the entrance of the settlement between building in one of the later phases of the settlement. Excavation also revealed remains of a very truncated curving ring-groove indicating that roundhouse 2 was built on an earlier structure relating to an earlier phase of settlement, roundhouse 3.

The artefactual assemblage from both seasons was relatively small and included *in situ* fragments of iron objects, coarse stone tools, and a possible lead object. From the topsoil, fragments of a redware ceramic with a green glaze indicate later medieval or post-medieval use of the site while finds of flint and a chert core reflect earlier prehistoric activity.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 Two phases of a community archaeology project involving archaeological trial excavation were carried out in October 2024 and April 2026 at the site of Adie's Brae, Corehead, Moffat. This project was carried out in collaboration with Borders Forest Trust as part of Uncovering the Tweed – a multi-year project which aims to investigate the archaeology and heritage of the River Tweed and Annan Water between Moffat and Berwick-upon-Tweed, as part of the wider Destination Tweed project.

1.2 Location

- 1.2.1 The site is located just north of the Acre Burn centered on NT 07089 11712, c.130m west of the Annan Water at Corehead, Dumfries and Galloway (Figure 1). The site is situated on a slope between 191 -198 m AOD, with natural subsoil comprising Devensia – Diamicton Till, a sedimentary deposit formed between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago, and overlying Queensberry Formation bedrock of sandstone, mudstone, siltstone and conglomerate.



Figure 1: Location of Adie's Brae, shown in LiDAR terrain model.

2 Archaeological Background

- 2.1.1 The site of Adie's Brae (Canmore ID 48497; Trove NT01SE 5) is recorded on the 1st edition OS maps as a 'Site of Fort', delimited as an oval dotted line (Figure 2). First identified in the late 19th century by D Christison as an oval 'fort' from OS maps, the site of Adie's Brae has been

recorded as a settlement and later a scooped settlement (Iron Age) by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) (1978; 1997).



Extract 1 – From 1861 Ordnance Survey map, Dumfriesshire, Sheet IX (Inset Sheet VIII). Survey 1857, Publication 1861, Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland

- 2.1.2 In the immediate area around Adie's Brae, along the Ericstane glen, at least three major forts (White Hill (SM6192; Canmore ID 48498); Broad Tae (SM6139; Canmore ID 48496); and Ericstane Fort (SM654; Canmore ID 48495)) and a further three scooped settlements (Auchencat Burn/Frizles Linn (SM6193; Canmore ID 48500); Granton (Canmore ID 48353); and Auldhousehill Wood (SM6138; Canmore ID 48499)) are located on the margins of fields found along the valley floor. Close to the modern A701, overlooking the valley floor, a well-preserved section of Roman road (White Type-March Burn SM3329; Holehouse Linn-Auldhousehill Bridge SM 3330; Canmore ID 71647) cuts across the landscape, accompanied by a signal station (White Type SM3331; Canmore ID 48494). In the late 18th century, a peat digger found half of a Roman commander's brooch close to the road.
- 2.1.3 Scooped settlements are a form of enclosed settlement that relate to the middle and late Iron Age centuries in Scotland, and it is probable that many were in use at the time of the Roman presence. They are a common site type in Annandale and along the Tweed, with some 40 examples known but, as with many common archaeological monuments in Scotland, relatively few have been excavated. For the most part, the inference of their dating has come from the fact that some evidently overlie the ramparts and ditches of much larger earlier Iron Age forts, and so therefore must be later.
- 2.1.4 Scooped settlements are usually sub-circular or oval, typically in the region of 40m to 60m across and with a heavy earth and stone bank or rampart forming an enclosure. They are termed 'scooped' because often their interiors are dug into a slope, with upcast used to form a level platform on which roundhouses were constructed. They normally enclose a small yard area,

presumably where craft and food production and other domestic activities could take place, and perhaps where some livestock were kept.

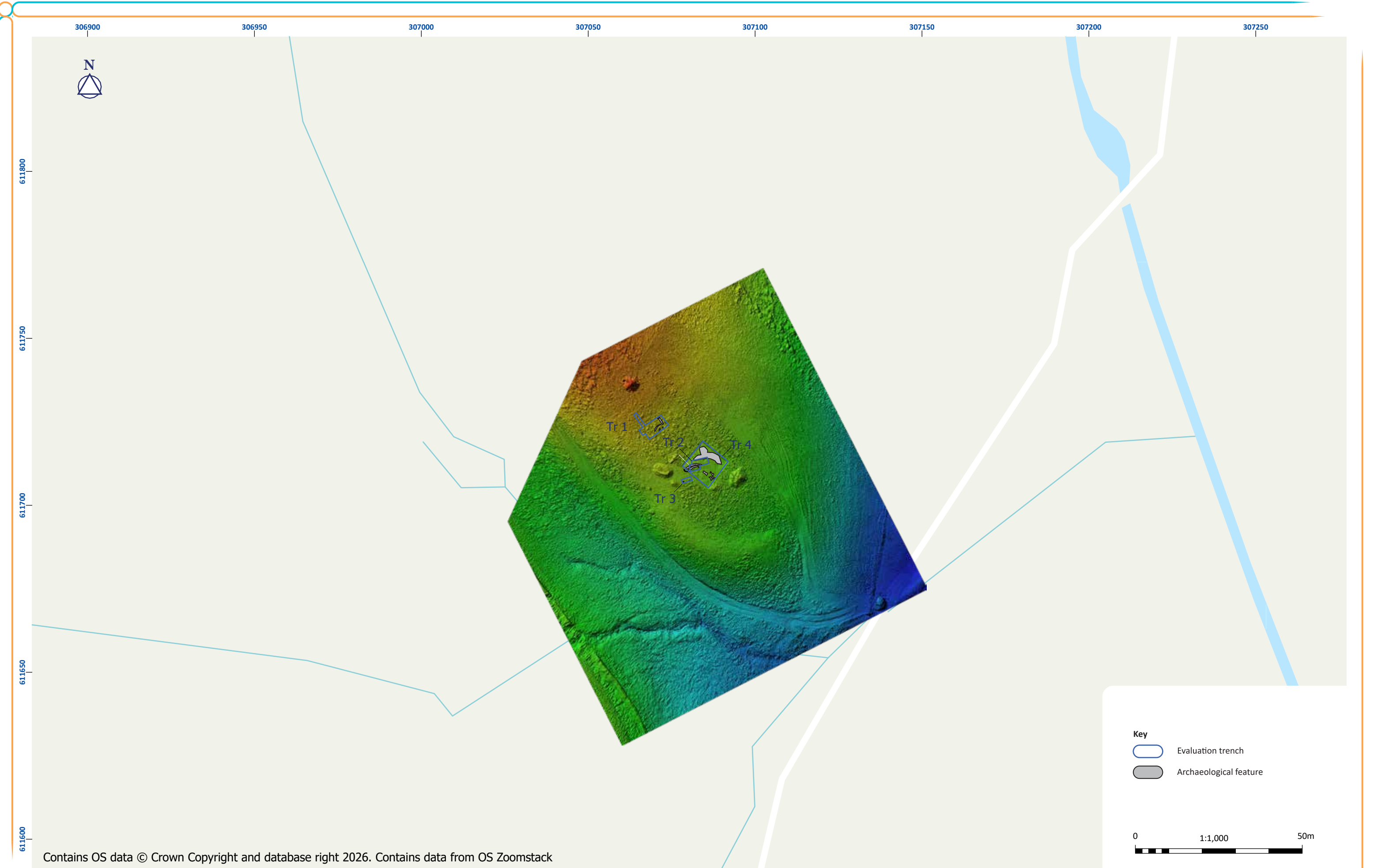
- 2.1.5 Two examples from which some of our evidence for these small middle/late Iron Age settlements comes are those excavated by Ian Banks at Woodend (Banks 2000) and by George Jobey at Boonies (Jobey 1975). At each of those settlements, sequences of timber-walled roundhouses overlay one another, some with small hearths and rough paving. Finds from these excavations included native and Roman pottery, querns and other coarse stone tools, glass bangles and other personal ornaments, including a penannular brooch. All of the material likely dates to the first and second centuries AD.
- 2.1.6 The site of Adie's Brae comprises an oval enclosure measuring internally 45m northwest/southeast and 36m northeast/southwest. While the enclosing bank is clearly visible on LiDAR mapping, there are no visible features in the interior. The entrance appears to be at the southeast corner of the enclosure, where the hillside slopes towards the Annan Water, and is likely to have been reused more recently as a trackway or enhanced for drainage. The land is currently in use for rough grazing, with areas of reeds indicating wetter ground particularly in the interior of the enclosure. It is likely that the site may have been subject to cultivation in the past.
- 2.1.7 Recent excavations at Holyrood Park undertaken by AOC on behalf of University of Edinburgh and HES focussed on the scooped settlement on the slopes of Dunsapie fort in 2023 (AOC Archaeology 2024). These excavations identified a broad stone bank enclosing the site and several stone built roundhouses set on construction and levelling deposits scooped out from the steeply sloping hillside. During excavations an abundance of worked stone tools, channel fragments and some animal bone in this area align with the interpretation as an area of domestic activity. The activity here is likely placed in the late Iron Age based on initial finds ID.

3 Objectives

- 3.1.1 The objectives of the archaeological works were:
- to assess the nature and date of construction and occupation of the settlement;
 - to provide professionally-led training opportunities in surveying and excavation for local volunteers and wider audiences;
 - to contribute towards the Historic Environment Record for this area to help with future management decisions and interpretation.

4 Methodology

- 4.1.1 The archaeological works consisted of the excavation of four trial trenches to evaluate the archaeological remains. These were excavated by hand by AOC staff, BFT staff, and volunteer participants.



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Figure 2: Location map of trenches

5 Results

5.1 Trench 1

5.1.1 Trench 1 was situated at the northern end of the enclosure orientated northeast/southwest against the interior of the bank with an arm extending across the possible bank location, northwest/southeast. The main trench area measure approximately 7 m by 3 m, with the bank extension measuring 1m by 4 m. Overlying Trench 1 was a dark black brown silty loam topsoil (100) up to 0.35 m thick. Within Trench 1, evidence of at least two phases of roundhouse construction was identified underlying rubble from the bank structure (Figure 3).

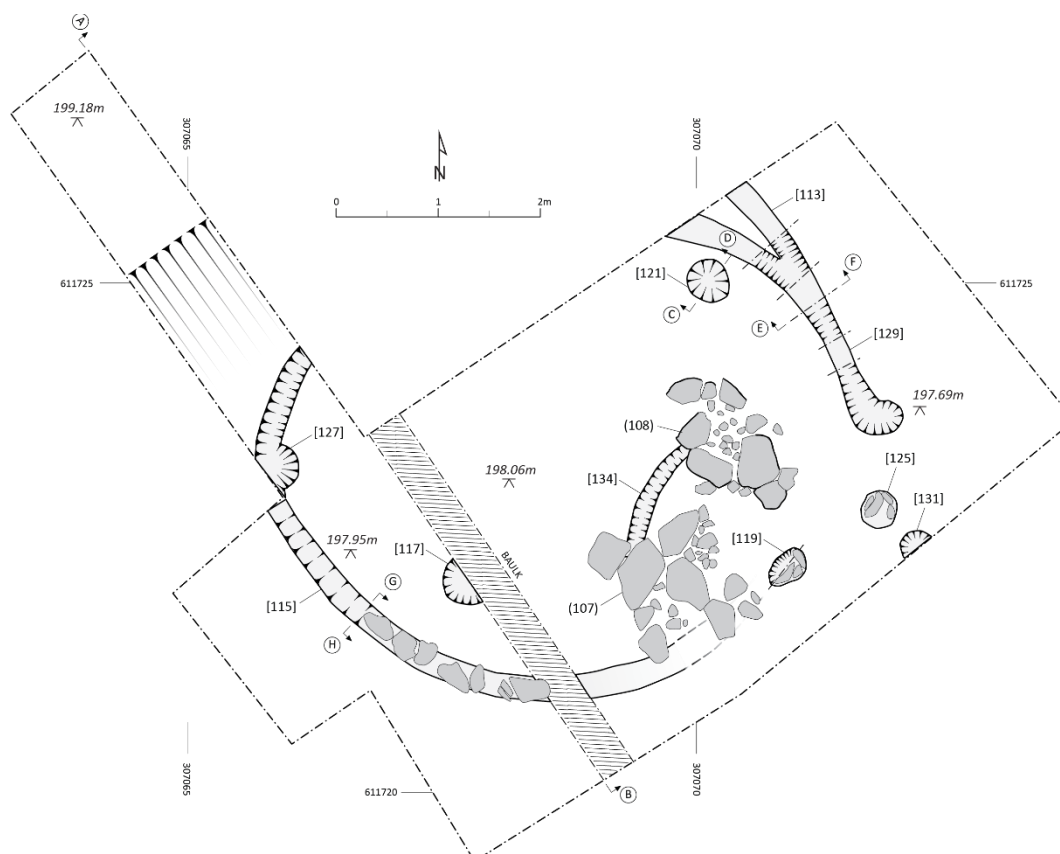


Figure 3: Plan of Trench 1 features.

5.1.2 The natural subsoil in Trench 1 was a very firm mid red yellow boulder clay with gravel. No cut was identified for the bank structure, which may have been located towards the crest of the natural slope at the northern side of the enclosure. The bank itself likely comprised a coarse stone wall, possibly revetting an earthen core on the crest of the slope. This interpretation is based on the collapsed material including large angular blocks of greywacke (109) in a matrix of dark brown silty sand (110).



Plate 15: Section through collapse bank material

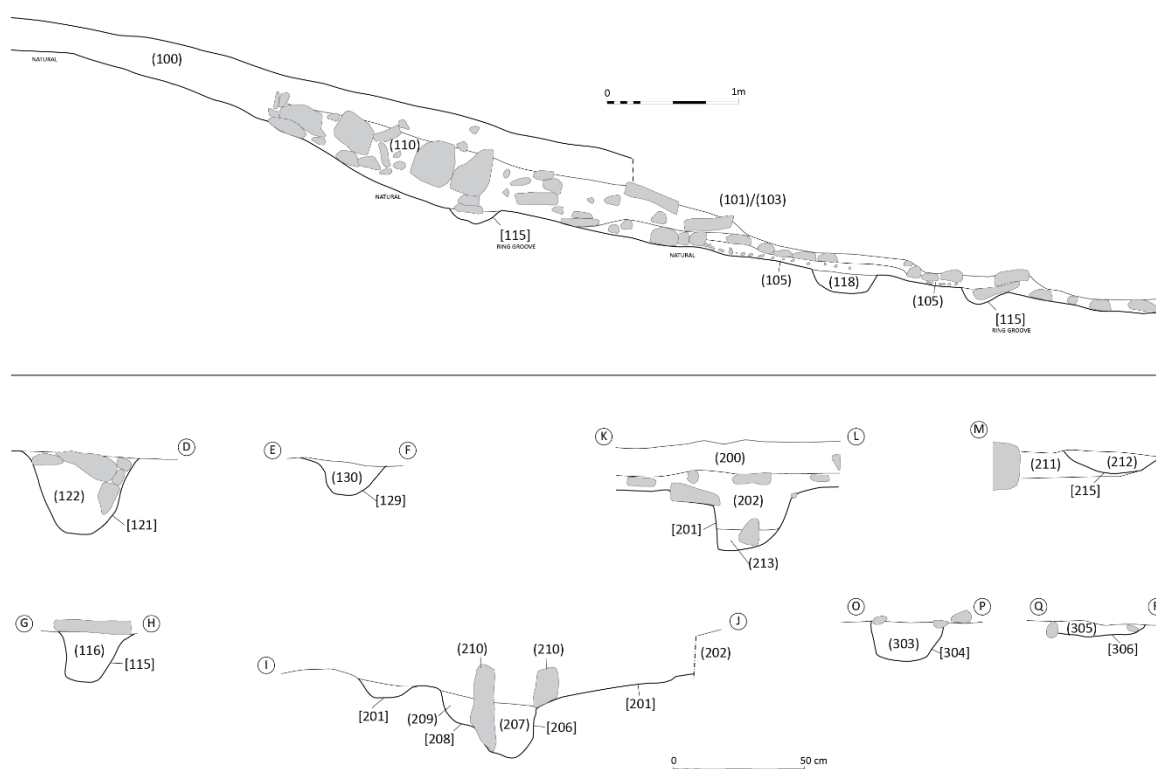


Figure 4: Sections through features at Adie's Brae.

5.1.3 Cut into the natural subsoil, curvilinear features were identified defining an internal area approximately 5 m in diameter. On the western side at the base of the slope of the northern side of the enclosure, the arc of the curvilinear feature [115] was identified. This was 0.35 m wide, with a u-shaped concave base and steep to moderate sides. In places, the interior side of the cut was more vertical with a more moderate slope to the exterior. It survived to a maximum

depth of 0.18 m. This was filled with a deposit (116) comprising mid brown grey silt with gravel and charcoal inclusions, and large angular stone packing.



Plate 16: Curvilinear ring groove [115] with stone packing.

- 5.1.4 On the eastern side two curvilinear features [111] and [113] were identified which merged to a single curvilinear [129]. It is possible that these were not contemporary and may relate to two separate phases of structures, though no stratigraphic relationship could be determined. Both [111] and [113] were c.0.2 m wide and relatively shallow with a maximum depth of 0.14 m, while [129] was c.0.4 m wide and 0.15 m thick. The deposits filling these curvilinear features was very similar with (112) filling [111], (114) filling [113] and (130) filling [129] all consisting of a firm mid brown grey sandy silt with fine gravel and charcoal inclusions.
- 5.1.5 Towards the centre of Trench 1, another curvilinear feature [134] was identified. This appeared to be truncated at either end, surviving at a length of 2.45 m, with a width of 0.25 m, and a maximum depth of 0.12 m. Overlain by later stone features [108] and [107] this may have been part of an earlier structure, or it may have formed part of an internal structure such as a screen.
- 5.1.6 Seven postholes were also identified in Trench 1. One of these may have been part of the ring groove [127] on the northwestern side, while postholes [117], [121], and [123] may have been part of an internal post-ring. At the southeast, postholes [119] and [125] may have formed part of an entrance in line with an enlarging of the ring groove [129]. These postholes had a diameter of up to 0.35m and a depth of 0.3m with stone packing evident in posthole [121]. Posthole [131] continued beyond the southern limit of excavation of Trench 1, so its complete profile or relation is unknown.
- 5.1.7 Taken together these features form remains of at least one ring-groove and post-defined roundhouse, Roundhouse 1.



Plate 17: Overview of Trench 1, drone vertical image.

- 5.1.8 Within the interior of Roundhouse 1, stone features were identified. A possible surface (106) of small to medium rounded cobble stones was identified in places though was difficult to differentiate from the overlying rubble (102). A more definite surface comprising large flat angular stones [107] was identified just within the entrance of the roundhouse, in the southern area. To the east of this, a possible hearth setting [108] comprising large flat angular stones enclosed a sub-rectangular area.
- 5.1.9 Overlying the majority of Trench 1 was a mixed rubble (102) including small sub-rounded stones and larger sub-angular blocks that likely comprised rubble from the bank structure.

5.2 Trench 2

- 5.2.1 Trench 2 was located towards the centre of the enclosure to assess evidence for structures or other occupation within the interior. Orientated east-northeast/west-southwest, it measured approximately 5 m by 3 m. Overlying Trench 2 was a dark black brown silty loam topsoil (200) up to 0.25m thick. The natural subsoil within Trench 2 was a mid brown yellow boulder clay with frequent coarse to medium gravel.

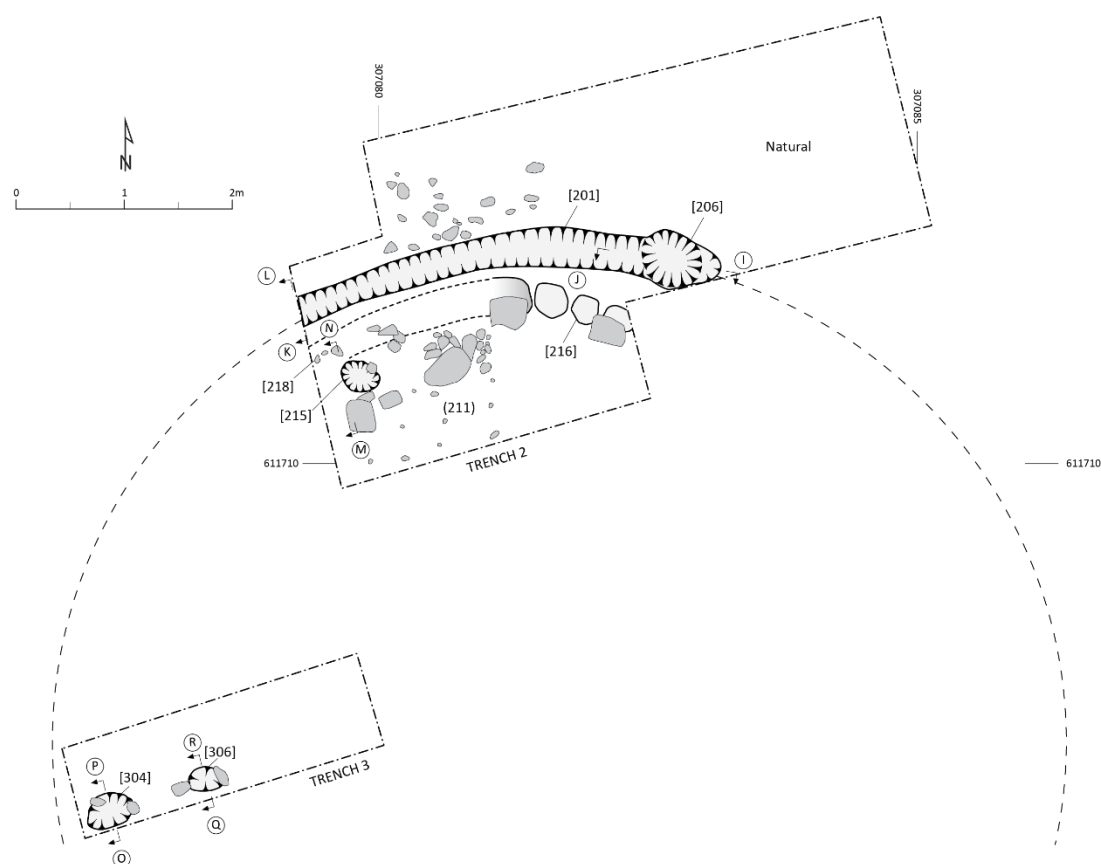


Figure 5: Plan of Trench 2 and Trench 3.

- 5.2.2 Two curvilinear features [201] and [218] were identified in Trench 2. These were broadly concentric though the outer curvilinear feature [201] had a broader arc. The outer curvilinear feature [201] was identified for 3.2 m length in the trench, with a width of 0.35 m and a maximum depth of 0.3 m. It had a concave U-shaped base with steep sides, more vertical on the interior than the exterior. It was filled with a deposit (202) of dark grey brown sandy silt with charcoal inclusions, and a primary fill of mid yellow brown sandy silt (213) was identified at the western end of the arc. Large packing stones [203] lined the sides and were in the top of the fill (202), up to 0.3 m by 0.2 m by 0.12 m across.
- 5.2.3 At the south-eastern end of curvilinear [201], a large posthole [206] was identified, with an axis of inclination to the southeast. This was c. 0.18 m in diameter with vertical sides and a flat base, lined with packing stones, to a depth of 0.5 m. Just beyond this posthole, the curvilinear [201] ended in a curved terminus suggesting that this may have been part of an entrance to a roundhouse.
- 5.2.4 Within the arc of [201], a second curvilinear feature [218] was identified. This feature [218] had a steeper curve, measured 0.4 m wide and up to 0.12 m deep. It was filled with a soft dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks. An arc of flat angular stones overlay the deposit (204), and may have formed packing for a post structure.



Plate 18: Posthole [206] within curvilinear [201].



Plate 19: Internal curvilinear [218] with stone packing. The outer curvilinear [201] is towards the background.

- 5.2.5 A dense deposit (212) of charcoal and burnt bone was set within the fill (217) of the curvilinear feature. This was found in a discreet sub-circular area approximately 0.3 m in diameter and a maximum of 0.2m deep. The majority of the burnt bone was towards the based of the cut which was moderately sloping with a concave base. The deposit of burnt bone and charcoal was later confirmed to be human and to represent the remains of a cremated adult male, inserted into the ring-grove either during the use of the building or after it was out of use.

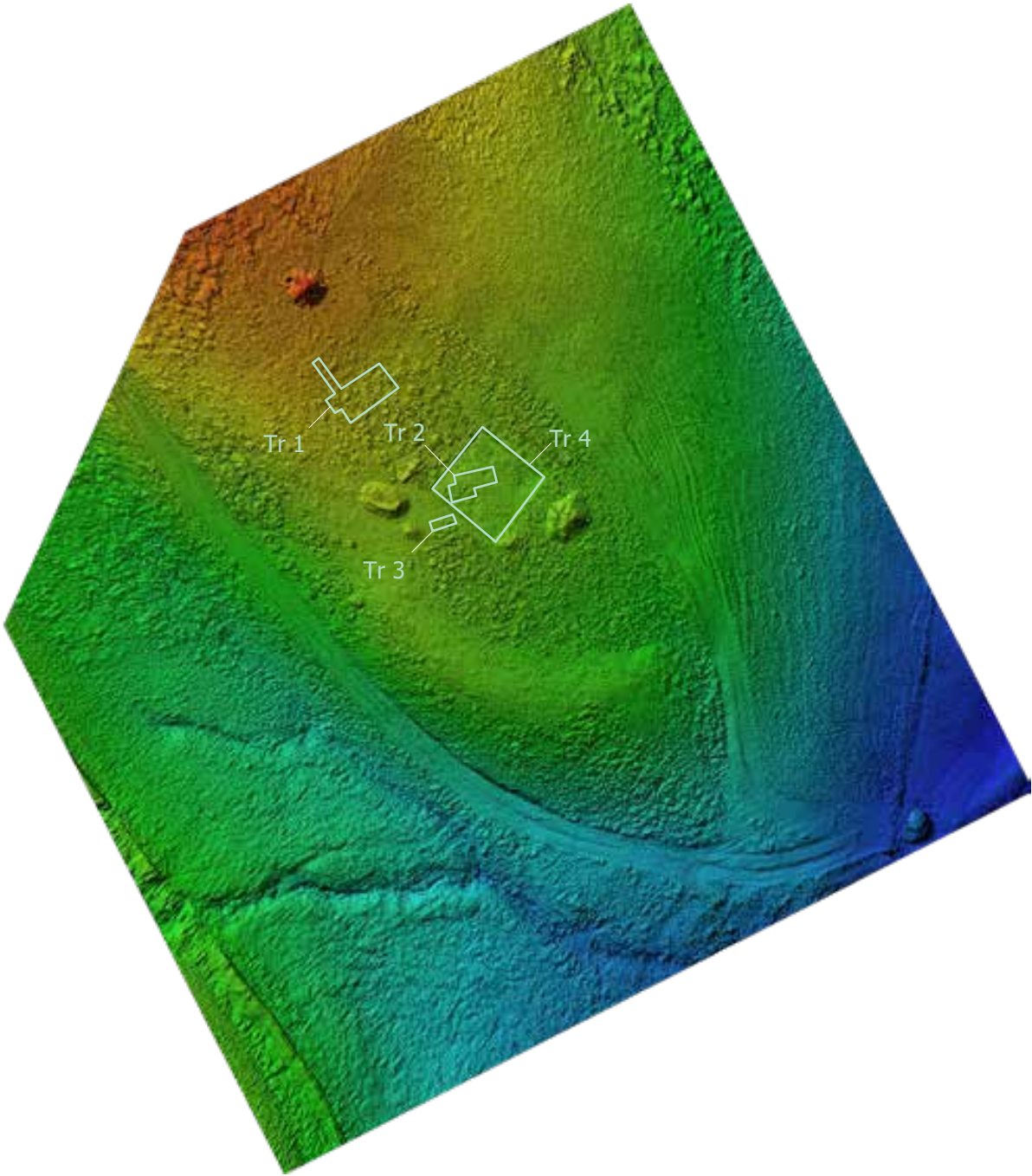
- 5.2.6 Within the interior of the curvilinear [218], a possible surface [211] was identified. This comprised an area of consolidated small to medium well-sorted rounded stones in a dark grey brown silt matrix, up to 0.1m thick.
- 5.2.7 Taken together these features form remains of at least one ring-groove and post-defined structure with some internal surfacing, forming Roundhouse 2.



Plate 20 Deposit of charcoal and burnt bone (212) with surface [211] to the right on the image.

5.3 Trench 3

- 5.3.1 A third trench was excavated to the west of Trench 2, measuring 3 m by 1 m and orientated parallel to Trench 2. This was excavated with the aim of identifying the return of the possible ring grooves identified in Trench 2. The topsoil (301) in Trench 3 was a dark black brown silty loam.
- 5.3.2 While neither of the ring grooves were identified, two features were excavated. A posthole [304] was identified at the western end of Trench 3, filled with a deposit (303) of dark brown grey sandy silt with charcoal flecks. This measured 0.35 m in diameter and 0.18 m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. A second possible posthole [306] was identified to the east, filled with a deposit (305) of dark brown grey sandy silt. This measured 0.35 m in diameter, and 0.08 m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. A layer (302) of small to medium sub-rounded stones were also identified surviving patchily across Trench 3 which may have been the same as (211) in Trench 2, though was less well-sorted. The position of the postholes when plotted in conjunction with the features in Trench 2 (Figure 5) correspond with the location of a post ring or internal posts likely related to Roundhouse 2.



0 1:400 20m

Figure 6: Digital elevation model of Aidie's Brae site showing Trench 4

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5.4 Trench 4

- 5.4.1 Trench 4 was located to overlap with Trench 2 and extended to north, east and south. It measured 12m by 12m and was excavated with the aim of identifying more of the footprint of Roundhouse 2, clarifying the location of the entrance and any potential features in the yard space to the east. Overlying Trench 4 was a dark black brown silty loam topsoil (400/401) up to 0.25m thick. The natural subsoil (425) within Trench 4 was a mid brown yellow boulder clay with frequent coarse to medium gravel. Several finds were identified in the plough and root disturbed topsoil including a possible knife blade (SF25), iron objects (SF26 and SF34), and a quartz core (SF33).
- 5.4.2 During initial cleaning of the trench an interface deposit between the topsoil (400/401) and the archaeological features was identified. It formed a thin c. 0.05m deposit of greyish brown silt with small rounded and angular stone inclusions representing the base of slightly root and plough disturbed deposits directly overlying archaeological features and natural. It was labelled (402) around the ring grooves from roundhouse 2 and (403) around the NE of the trench around stony deposits but later confirmed to be the same layer. Layer (402) contained two quartz cores (SF27 and SF29) and some burnt bone (SF30).
- 5.4.3 Two curvilinear features [201] and [218] were identified in Trench 2 in 2024. There were uncovered with a further 1.3m section extending to the west and labelled [405] and [407] respectively. These were broadly concentric, the outer curvilinear feature [201] was identified for 4.3 m length in the trench, with a width of 0.35 m and a maximum depth of 0.3 m. It had a concave U-shaped base with steep sides, more vertical on the interior than the exterior. It was filled with a deposit (202=406) of dark grey brown sandy silt with charcoal inclusions, and a primary fill of mid yellow brown sandy silt (213) was identified at the western end of the arc. Large packing stones [203] lined the sides and were in the top of the fill (202), up to 0.3 m by 0.2 m by 0.12 m across. In 2026 excavation of the western extent of this feature uncovered in the trench identified a small metal object (SF28) which could be a nail or pin in the fill of this ring groove.
- 5.4.4 Within the arc of the outer ring groove [201=405], a second curvilinear feature [218=407] was identified. This feature had a steeper curve, measured 0.4 m wide and up to 0.12 m deep. It was filled with a soft dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks. An arc of flat angular stones overlay the fill, and may have formed packing for a post structure. Excavation in 2026 confirmed these stones related to collapsed post packing.

In 2024 identification of a concentration of burnt bone and charcoal (212) within the outer ring groove fill (217=406) was later confirmed to represent remains of a cremated adult male inserted into the ring groove either during building use or perhaps more likely based on its location after the building was going out of use. During the 2026 excavation a further small concentration of burnt bone (410) was noted on the upper horizon of the inner ring-groove fill (408) c. 0.26m to the south-west of the original cremation position. This was assigned a cut number [409] although it was barely distinguishable from the ring groove fill (408). And the fill (410) which comprised a loose dark brown silt with frequent charcoal flecks and onto fragments of burnt bone was excavated in spits as a precaution in case it was later confirmed to represent

human remains. Only a few fragments of burnt bone were observed on the surface during excavation so it is feasible that this could be material related to the original cremation deposit disturbed and spread around in this location.



Plate 21 Pre/Mid-excavation drone shot after Tr 4 topsoil removal with [421] in foreground.



Plate 22 Pre-excavation vertical drone shot of Roundhouse 2 (left).



Plate 23 Ring grooves [405] and [407] of Roundhouse 2, looking south.



Plate 24 Deposit of charcoal and burnt bone (410) (right of small scale bar) within fill of ring groove (408) in unexcavated part of feature. Beyond the already excavated sections (see redline) from Trench 2 in 2024.



Plate 25 Deposit of stones (404) forming rough interior surface in Roundhouse 2, looking north-west.



Plate 26 Gully [412] with stone capping [413] in/under Roundhouse 2

- 5.4.5 Both inner [407] and outer [405] ring grooves were confirmed to terminate in postholes at their eastern ends indicating the location of an entrance way oriented to the north-east. Two meters to the south of the ring grooves an arc of postholes [416], [414] and [423] could represent the continuation of the outer edge of the roundhouse building leaving a 2m gap for an entrance to the structure.
- 5.4.6 Posthole [416] was sub-circular with very steeply sloping sides and a flat base, it measured 0.34m by 0.30m by 0.34m deep. It was filled with friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt (417) with infrequent small angular stones including a couple of collapsed packing stones.
- 5.4.7 Posthole [414] was located c. 0.58m to the south-east of [416] and was sub-circular with very steeply sloping sides and a rounded base. It measured 0.60m by 0.44m by 0.55m deep. It was filled with mid yellowish brown clayey silt (415) with frequent small to medium round and angular stones, including substantial upright packing stones and frequent charcoal. Contained within the center of the packing stones was yellowish brown clayey silt (422) forming the fill of the postpipe, perhaps indicating that the post had likely rotted *in situ* and silted up with surrounding material.
- 5.4.8 Posthole [423] was located c. 0.5m to the south-east of [414] and was oval with a bowl-shaped profile, gradually sloping sides and a flat base. It measured 0.70m by 0.56m by 0.27m deep. It was filled with brown yellow sand with small stone inclusions (424) and several upright set stones where the packing survived better.
- 5.4.9 The position of the ring grooves and the postholes confirmed that the north-eastern third of Roundhouse 2 was exposed within the trench. Within the roundhouse a compact deposit of small to medium angular and rounded stones (404=211) which were tightly set represented part of the interior cobbled surface. Within this a piece of worked chert (SF31) was identified.
- 5.4.10 Under the cobbled surface was the northern extent of a shallow wavering edged gully [412]. It was linear with a slight curve, steep to vertical sided with a concave base and aligned NW to SE measuring 4m long by 0.6m wide and 0.32m deep, extending out the trench to the south. It was filled with yellow brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks (413). After this feature was out of use and filled it seven large flat stones [418] capped this feature to the south of the cobbled surface creating a more formal surface laid over softer deposits to form a hardwearing floor/threshold at the entrance to the roundhouse.
- 5.4.11 This indicates that there are two phases of activity in this part of the site with Roundhouse 2 and associated features of cobbled surface and surfacing stones covering over a structural or drain feature which must relate to an earlier phase.
- 5.4.12 Directly to the north-east of Roundhouse 2 underlying the topsoil (401) was a patchy soft mid yellow brown silty sand deposit. It was localised in the north corner of the trench (419) covering an area of c. 2m by 1.6m and extending to 0.23m thick, partially overlying and abutting a stone structure [420]. A similar silty deposit was identified in the south-east corner of the trench (411) partially overlying a stony deposit (421). The deposits could be remnants of degraded turf or

improved soil as in general they were very finely grained and distinct from the overlying mixed topsoil and underlying gravelling natural.

- 5.4.13 The stony deposits are intriguing. One curving spread of sub-rounded and sub-angular stones with a grey brown sandy matrix [420] arcs across the trench for a length of c. 9m. The width of the deposit varied between 0.5m wide at the north end to 2.8m to 2.3m wide in the middle but continues out the trench towards the entrance of the scooped settlement enclosure. The deposit of stone abuts a sub-rectangular deposit of much larger angular and sub-rounded stone [421]. This stone deposit or structure had a clearly defined edge or kerb delineated by larger set stones and formed a platform or stance c. 2.1m by 1.8m wide, aligned N to S. The stony deposits could represent surfacing of areas, raising parts of the site up and ensuring drier paths or platforms in the yard spaces between roundhouse structures.
- 5.4.14 A third very truncated gully [426] was identified arcing across the middle of Trench 4 which pre-dated all of these features, directly underlying the cobbled surface (404) of Roundhouse 2 and the stony deposit of path [420]. It measured c. 8m in diameter and was filled with a loose friable dark brown gravel (427) which was sterile where it was identified. This likely represents all that remains of the base of an earlier roundhouse gully on this part of the site, Roundhouse 3.

5.5 Cremation

- 5.5.1 The following is a summary of the osteoarchaeology report (AOC Archaeology, Green, 2025).
- 5.5.2 The deposit of burnt bone (212) identified in the ring groove of Roundhouse 2 was confirmed to represent a single cremation pit cut into a roundhouse gully, both of which were radiocarbon dated to the late Iron Age. The cremation had an MNI of 1 and was a possible male adult, who was over 17 years at time of death based on the presence of a fully fused iliac crest fragment. The cremation probably represented a token deposit, with the pyre located elsewhere. The concentrated nature of the remains indicates either that they were deposited within an organic container within the gully that decomposed after the gully became infilled, or, more likely, that they were deposited within a cut after the gully had become infilled indicating deposition either during or after roundhouse use.
- 5.5.3 The cremated remains from Adie's Brae were mostly white, indicating that they were fully calcined, with a small portion of fragments that were white with black/grey patches on the inner surface of the bone, indicating that they were only partially calcined. This suggests that the pyre was high intensity, burning at a high heat for an extended period of time, but perhaps uneven with certain portions of the body being subjected to a lower intensity heat. The charcoal recovered from the cremation deposit was identified as hazel and willow. Hazel wood burns quickly and is an excellent firewood. However, willow burns slowly with a very low flame and has a tendency to spark, and therefore may have been included on the pyre for other reasons.
- 5.5.4 Mortuary contexts from this period are very rare in this part of Scotland, and the remains from Adie's Brae have the potential to inform on aspects of funerary ritual, and pyre technology as well as the health of the people of this period.



Plate 27 Deposit of stones (420) forming rough path, looking south-east.



Plate 28 Deposit of stones [420] forming rough platform or cairn, looking south-west.



Plate 29 Posthole (414) forming part of Roundhouse 2, with substantial upright packing stones.



Plate 30 Post-excavation of gully [412], looking north-west.



Plate 31 Post-excavation of stones [413] overlying gully [412], looking south.



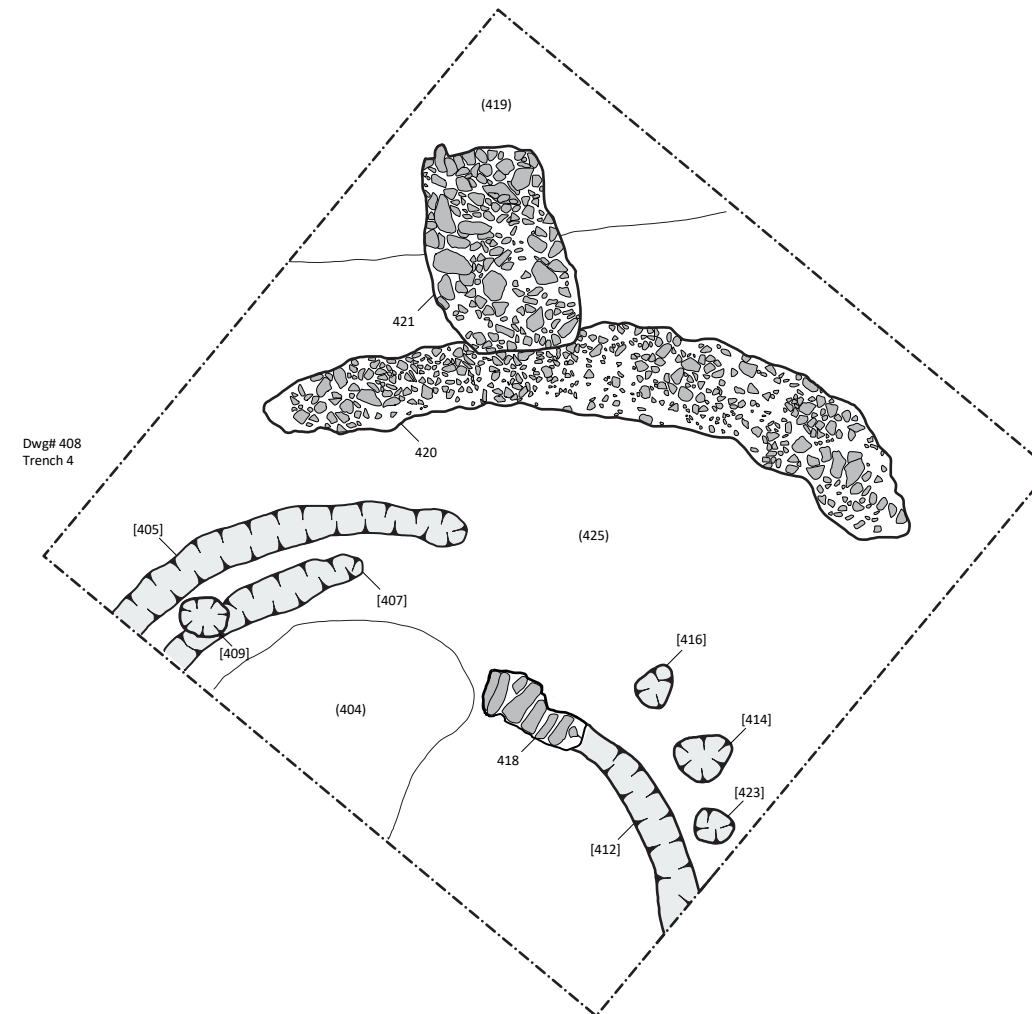
Plate 32 Mid-excavation of section through [421] demonstrating no underlying features, with [420] abutting to the right, looking east.



Plate 33 Post-excitation of slot through [420] showing it abutting [421], looking north.



Plate 34 Post-excitation vertical drone shot of Trench 4 showing earlier phase [426] (arrows).



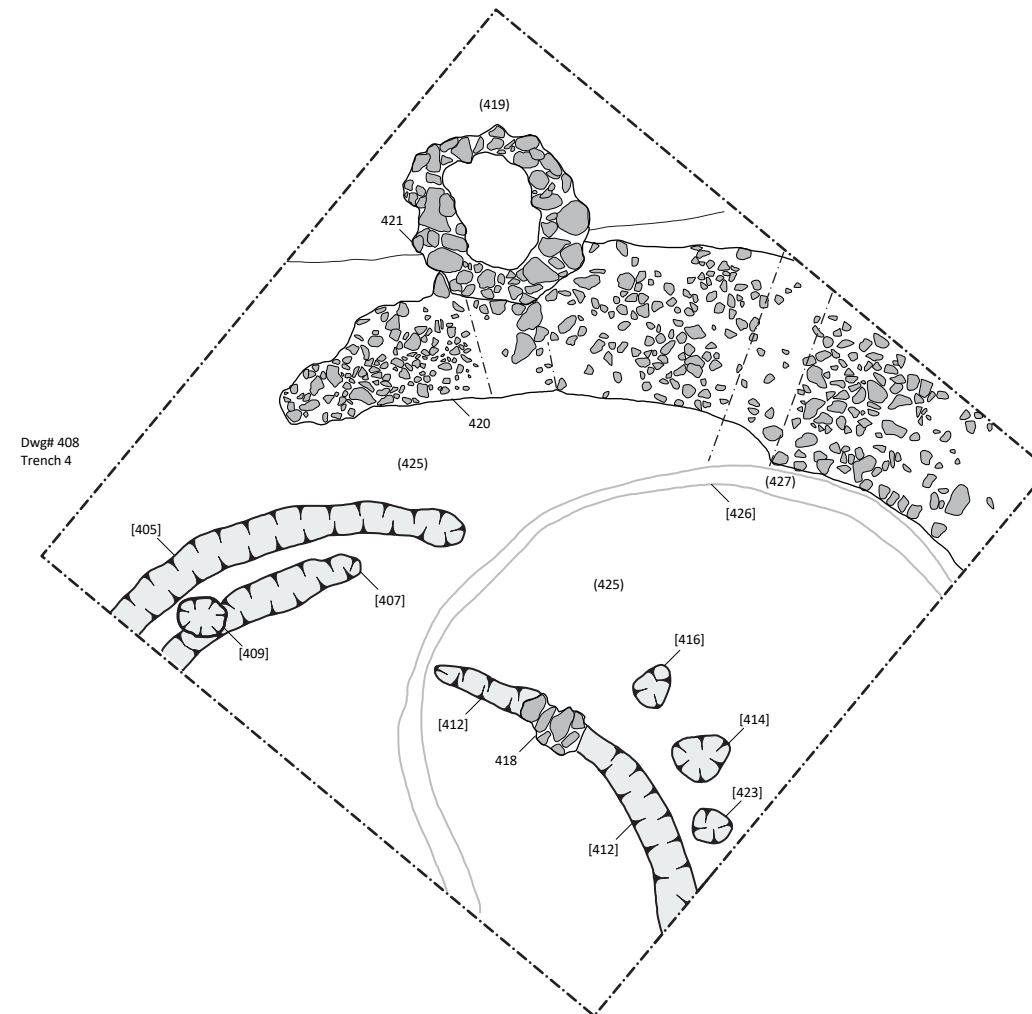
Dwg# 408
Trench 4

0 1:100 5m

Key

Stones

Figure 7: Mid ex plan of Trench 4



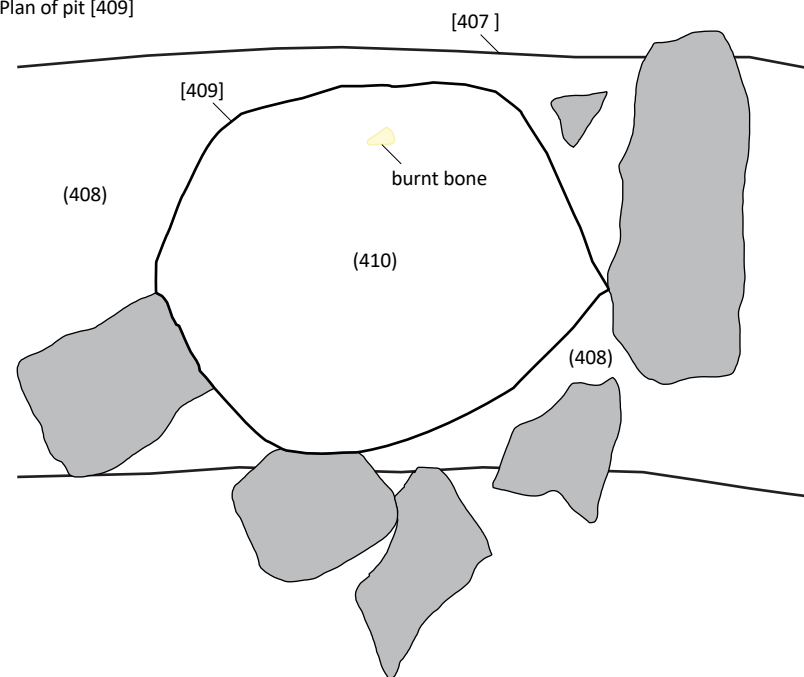
0 1:100 5m

Key
Stones

Figure 8: Post ex plan of Trench 4



Dwg# 401
Sheet# 6
Plan of pit [409]



Key

	Burnt bone
	Stones

0 1:10 0.5m

Figure 9: Plan of pit in ring groove

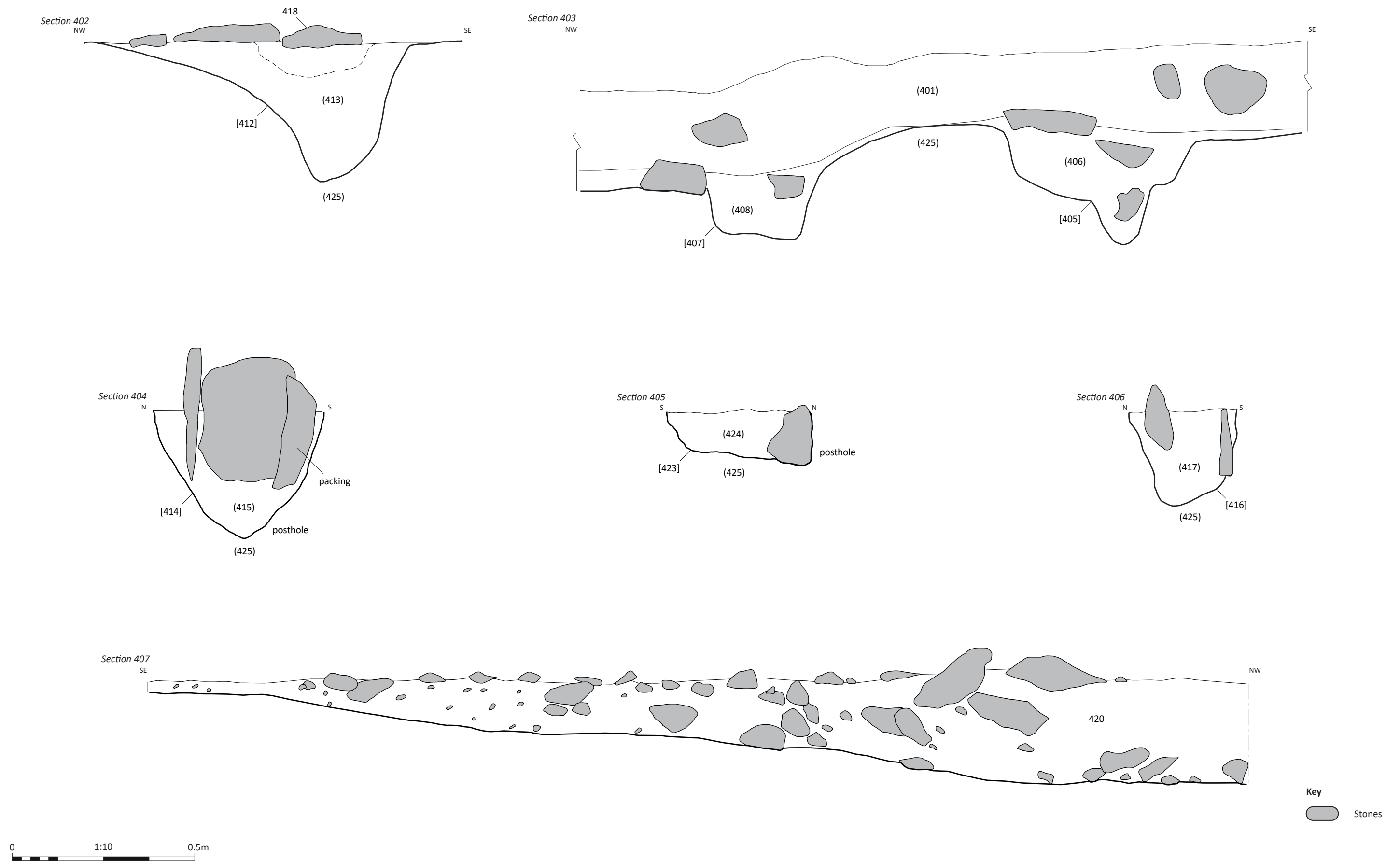


Figure 10: Sections drawings from Trench 4

5.6 Radiocarbon dating

- 5.6.1 The radiocarbon dating of several features from the roundhouses was undertaken including ring groove fills (112) and posthole fills (126) and (128) from Roundhouse 1 and the ring groove fills (202) and (213) in Roundhouse 2 indicate that the settlement here was in use during the late Iron Age from the latter decades BC at the earliest and in use throughout the 1st century AD. It appeared to be out of use sometime before the end of the 2nd century AD (Table 2).
- 5.6.2 The radiocarbon dating of human bone and charcoal from the same cremation deposit indicate this individual was cremated sometime between the mid 1st century BC and the first few decades of the 2nd century AD. Most likely sometime within the 1st century AD, and therefore broadly contemporary with the use of the settlement. The stratigraphical relationship with the Roundhouse 2 ring groove, although hard to determine, could indicate that this deposit was made after the structure was built and in use or perhaps as it was falling out of use.

Context	Sample	Lab Code	Determination	Error	Description
212	1	SUERC-134517	1982	25	cremated human bone (cal BC 41 to 117 cal AD)
212	2	SUERC-134518	1962	25	hazel charcoal (cal BC 35 to 124 cal AD)

Table 1: C14 dates from cremation (212)

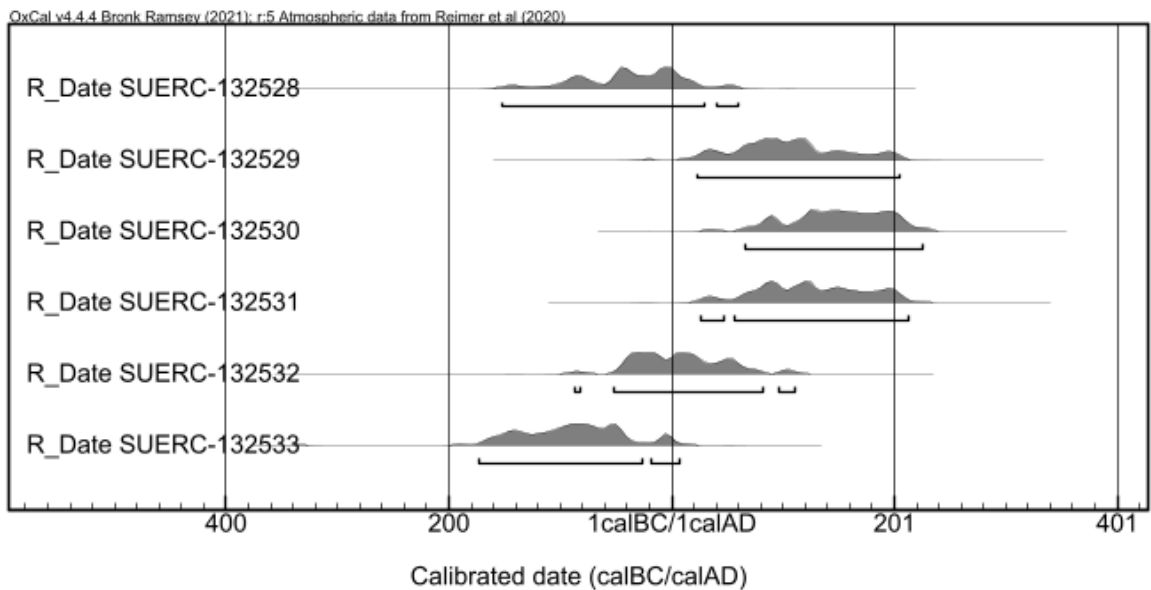


Table 2: Plot of C14 dates from Roundhouse 1 and 2

6 Discussion

- 6.1.1 The results of the excavation revealed at least two roundhouse structures, with later phases within the enclosure at Adie's Brae.

Roundhouse 1

- 6.1.2 In Trench 1, curvilinear features likely relate to ring grooves of a roundhouse (Roundhouse 1)- with evidence of at least one additional structural phase where features [111] and [113] join on the eastern side. One of these may have been part of an earlier roundhouse structure, or may relate to a reinforcement / restructuring of the rear wall at the northern side near the bank. A curvilinear feature [134] within the interior may relate to an internal screen within the roundhouse though it may have also related to an earlier roundhouse structure to the southeast. A probable entrance to Roundhouse 1 was identified in the southeastern arc, where the ring groove [129] was widened to facilitate a post, and paired with other postholes [119] and [125].
- 6.1.3 Paving was identified within the interior of the entrance comprising large flat angular stones, while additional flooring consisting of a consolidated surface of waterworn cobbles was identified elsewhere. A possible hearth setting was identified off-centre, directly in line with the entrance.

Roundhouse 2

- 6.1.4 In Trench 2 and 3, and later 4 evidence for a second Roundhouse (Roundhouse 2) was identified. With two ring grooves, this may relate to sequences of construction, or to a double ringed roundhouse. Projected to a full circumference, this would have had an internal diameter of c.6 m and up to 7 m in external diameter with elements of rough stone surfacing surviving in the interior.

The absence of either ring groove within Trench 3 raises the possibility that an entrance was located in this area (southwest), with another entrance confirmed at the north-east of the structure. Double-entranced roundhouses are a feature of the archaeological record for the Iron age particularly in south-central Scotland with examples such as Rispaig (Haggarty and Haggarty 1983), Hayknowes Farm (Gregory 2001), at Chlenry Cottages, Cults Loch (Cavers and Crone 2018: 162-3), and more recently at Weirston Road, Kilwinning where the excavators argued that this may be an emerging building tradition in the region between the 2nd century BC and 2nd century AD (Wood and Paton, forthcoming).

Roundhouse 3

- 6.1.5 In Trench 4, evidence for a third Roundhouse (Roundhouse 3) was identified. With only one truncated ring groove remaining this clearly related to an earlier structure on this part of the site later truncated by Roundhouse 2 and covered over by the stony deposit or path [420]. As appears to be typical of these scooped settlements there are multiple phases of structures identified overlapping each other indicating a relatively long-lived settlement with multiple restructuring of the buildings, presumably as they required refurbishment or replacement, perhaps as the community expanded.

Paths and Platforms

- 6.1.6 In Trench 4, evidence for several stone structures was observed, a curving arc of stones running between roundhouses in the direction of the entrance to the scooped settlement enclosure could be a rough surfacing or path. A sub-rectangular stone kerbed structure was reminiscent of a cairn or drying stance but few parallels for this exist on other Iron Age sites so it remains unclear in function.
- 6.1.7 The scale of stony deposits combined with the house platform scoops indicate a degree of landscaping was taking place for the roundhouse foundations and surrounding yard features. This combined with the multi-phase elements of the structures and platform reuse could indicate a relatively long-lived settlement here.

Mortuary practices

- 6.1.8 Scotland, like the rest of Britain, displays a large amount of variation within Iron Age mortuary practices, including both inhumation and cremation as well as the deposition of remains in both cemetery and non-cemetery contexts. Formal burial appears to have been the exception rather than the rule (Armit & Ginn 2007; Whimster 1981). Iron Age mortuary contexts in southwest Scotland are rare, particularly in comparison to earlier periods (Alexander 2015). Archaeologically invisible mortuary rites, such as excarnation, have been theorised to be widespread, and may account for the lack of remains. Disarticulated and cremated remains have been recovered from midden contexts in the southeast of Scotland (Armit et al. 2013, Lelong 2008), which suggests that the process of breaking down the body (via fire, excarnation or similar processes) may have been more important than subsequent interring of the remains. The deposition of remains in a settlement context has been noted in Atlantic Scotland during the Iron Age; however, the vast majority of cases comprised unburned bone (Armit & Ginn 2007).
- 6.1.9 The remains recovered from Adie's Brae were deposited in a gully which most probably represented the construction cut of the roundhouse, based on the positions of the postholes in Trench 3, or a drip gully. In both cases, the presence of the cut through the infill (217) suggests that the cremation was interred after the roundhouse had fallen out of use, potentially as a closing deposit. Given the rarity of remains dated to this period within the area, this is unlikely to be a common mortuary practice, and a degree of selection must have been applied. It is impossible to know whether this practice would have been considered an honour or a punishment, but it undoubtedly would have carried meaning within the community given the lack of comparable examples in the region.

Scooped Settlements

- 6.1.10 A relative paucity of artefactual material did not provide much insight to the date of the settlement in advance of radiocarbon dating. However, the paucity itself is relatively characteristic of the late Iron Age – and of scooped settlements. At Woodend Farm scooped

settlement, a much wider area was excavated with few artefacts found excepting coarse stone tools and querns (Banks 2000). There, three banks enclosed an area with multiple structural phases.

- 6.1.11 The cobbled surfacing identified within both Roundhouse 1 and 2 was similarly identified at the scooped settlement at Woodend Farm where it was noted that some of these deposits were more “purposeful” than others (Banks 2000: 228). Both roundhouses more clearly identified have a relatively small diameter at approximately 5 m for Roundhouse 1, and an estimated 7 m for Roundhouse 2. At the Scooped Settlement of Boonies, however, examples within this size range were noted including ‘House 1’ at 5.5 m diameter, and three further structures between 6 m and 7.5 m in diameter.
- 6.1.12 The radiocarbon dating of several features indicate that the settlement here was in use from the latter decades BC at the earliest and in use throughout the 1st century AD. It appeared to be out of use sometime before the end of the 2nd century AD.

7 Conclusion

- 7.1.1 The excavations in 2024 and 2026 at Adie’s Brae revealed elements of at least three roundhouses with evidence of multiple phases. The artefactual assemblage is consistent with a middle to late Iron Age date for the site while unstratified artefacts suggest intermittent activity at the site from earlier prehistory to the medieval/post-medieval period. A deposit of burnt bone was identified within Trench 2 which represented an unusual (for the region) insertion of an adult male cremation in the 1st century AD. The radiocarbon dates indicate a settlement in use across the 1st century AD.

8 Bibliography

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8.2 Cartographic References

Ordnance Survey. 1861. *Dumfriesshire, Sheet IX (Inset Sheet VIII)*. Survey 1857, Publication 1861. Six inch to the mile. Available at: <https://maps.nls.uk/>.

Appendix 1. Context Register

Trench	Context No.	Description
1	100	Turf and topsoil
1	101	Orange-grey silt immediately below (100)
1	102	Rubble debris
1	103	Deposit just above stone surface, may be same as (101)
1	104	Deposit of charcoal-rich soil under rubble (102)
1	105	Gravel-rich deposit below stones (106)
1	106	Cobble-like stones, possibly part of a surface within a structure
1	107	Large flat stones, possibly part of a surface
1	108	Large flat stones, possibly delimiting/part of a hearth within roundhouse
1	109	Large blocks greywacke, probable tumble from bank
1	110	Dark brown silty sand. Soil matrix of bank tumble.
1	111	Cut of ring groove at east end of trench.
1	112	Fill of [111]
1	113	Cut of ring groove at east end of trench. East of [111]
1	114	Fill of [113]
1	115	Cut of ring groove at west side of trench
1	116	Fill of ring groove [115]
1	117	Cut of posthole
1	118	Fill of [117], within west interior of RH.
1	119	Cut of posthole, possibly part of entrance at SE of RH
1	120	Fill of [119].
1	121	Cut of posthole at eastern interior of RH
1	122	Fill of [121]
1	123	Cut of posthole to south of [121]
1	124	Fill of [123]
1	125	Cut of posthole in entrance gap to RH
1	126	Fill of [125]
1	127	Posthole within ring groove near bank
1	128	Fill of [127]

1	129	Cut of ring groove where [111] and [113] merged
1	130	Fill of [129]
1	131	Cut of posthole, south of [125]
1	132	Fill of [131]
1	133	Cut of possible earlier ring groove
1	134	Fill of [133]
1	135	Area of burning next to [133]
1	136	Deposit within bank cut - possibly relating to stone hole or to posthole/post slot
2	200	Topsoil and turf in Trench 2
2	201	Cut of ring groove
2	202	Fill of [201]
2	203	Stone packing within [201]
2	204	Cut of possible pit = 217
2	205	Fill of [204] =218
2	206	Cut of large posthole
2	207	Fill of [206]
2	208	Cut of smaller posthole to the east, this may in fact be an axis of inclination of [206]
2	209	Fill of [208]
2	210	Stone packing of [206]
2	211	Possible cobbled surface within roundhouse structure
2	212	Charcoal and burnt bone deposit; possible cremation
2	213	Redeposited material at base of [201]
2	214	VOID
2	215	Cut of charcoal-rich pit
2	216	Arc of stones
2	217	Fill of ring groove [218]
2	218	Cut of ring groove, interior of [201]
3	300	-
3	301	Topsoil and turf in Trench 3
3	302	Cobble stones, possibly a surface as in (211)

3	303	Fill of posthole [304]
3	304	Cut of posthole
3	305	Fill of possible posthole [306]
3	306	Cut of possible posthole

Appendix 2. Context Register for Trench 4

Trench	Context No.	Description	Interpretation
4	400	Grey brown rooted silt with frequent small to medium rounded and sub-rounded stones.	Topsoil
4	401	Grey brown rooted silt with frequent small to medium rounded and sub-rounded stones. Included Fe object possible knife/blade fragment (SF 25), Iron object (SF 26), Quartz Core (SF 33), and Iron object (SF 34).	Topsoil
4	402	Greyish brown silt with small rounded stones. Included two quartz cores (SF 27), Slag (SF 29) and burnt bone (SF30). Located around ring groove.	An interface at base of topsoil and top of surviving archaeological features.
4	403	Greyish brown silt with small rounded stones. Located to the NE around stoney deposit.	An interface at base of topsoil and top of surviving archaeological features.
4	404	Cobble spread with charcoal flecked silty matrix. Included worked chert (SF 31).	Cobble Spread. Same as (211).
4	405	Curvilinear cut with NW side steeply sloping and SE side gradually sloping with uneven base. Measured 5m by 0.56m by 0.37m and continues outwith trench at SW.	Ring groove for roundhouse. (outer) Same as [201].
4	406	Compact mid yellowish brown with black patches coarse sand. Included frequent sub-rounded medium to larger stones, infrequent charcoal and a nail or pin (SF 28).	Fill of ring groove [405]. Same as (202).
4	407	Curvilinear cut with u shaped profile, steeply sloping sides with rounded base. Measured 3.36m by 0.40m by 0.2m and continues out of trench at SW.	Ring groove for roundhouse. (inner) Same as [218].

Trench	Context No.	Description	Interpretation
4	408	Compact mid yellowish brown coarse sand with very frequent subrounded small stones and rare charcoal.	Fill of ring groove [407]. Same as (217).
4	409	Sub-circular to irregular cut of possible pit. Very shallow sloping sides and irregular base. Measured 0.60m in diameter and max 0.08m deep.	Cut of possible pit containing possible cremated remains or burnt animal bone. Cut into and barely distinguishable from fill (408) of ring groove [407].
4	410	Moderate to loose compact dark orange brown sandy silt, with frequent charcoal and one fragment of burnt bone.	Fill of possible pit [409]. Could be very similar or same as to (212)?
4	411	Soft mid yellowish brown silty sand with infrequent stones inclusions poorly sorted sub-angular to sub-rounded small stones. C. 2m by 1.8m by 0.2m thick. Contained 2x Grey flint (SF 32).	Deposit in SE of Trench 4, very similar to (419) in composition but localised around SE corner of trench. Could represent degraded turf slumped downslope from a now unidentifiable structure?
4	412	Linear with a slight curve, aligned NW to SE. Measured 4m long by 0.6m wide and 0.32m deep. Steep to vertical sides with a concave base.	Cut of gully or ring groove, could be the remains of a roundhouse or a more likely drain inside roundhouse.
4	413	Mid compaction yellow brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks and frequent small subrounded stones, six large flat angular stones laid flat on NW end of feature which measured 0.45m by 0.39m by 0.11m. Contained one possible scraper (SF 37).	Fill of [412].
4	414	Sub-circular cut of posthole with very steeply sloping sides and rounded base. Orientated SE-NW and measured 0.60m by 0.44m by 0.55m deep.	Cut of posthole. Forms part of southern arc of roundhouse.
4	415	Mid yellowish brown clayey silt with frequent small to medium round and angular stones, including packing stones and frequent charcoal.	Fill of posthole [414], including packing stones.

Trench	Context No.	Description	Interpretation
4	416	Sub-circular cut of posthole with very steeply sloping sides and flat base. Orientated E-W and measured 0.34m by 0.30m by 0.34m deep.	Cut of posthole. Forms part of southern arc of roundhouse.
4	417	Friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt with infrequent small angular stones including packing stones.	Fill of posthole [416].
4	418	Seven large angular flat sided stones placed in a line along the top of gully [412] fill (413). Form a cap on a possible drain feature, location near the gap in the ring grooves could indicate this was a laid surface over the softer deposits of the silted up gully to prevent too much wear and tear near the roundhouse entrance.	Surface laid over softer deposits to form a hardwearing floor/threshold at the entrance to the roundhouse.
4	419	Soft mid yellowish brown silty sand with infrequent stones inclusions poorly sorted sub-angular to sub-rounded small stones.	Silt deposit in north corner of trench possible representing degraded turf.
4	420	Curving spread of sub-rounded and sub-angular stones with a grey brown sandy matrix. Width varied between 0.5m wide at the north end to 2.8m to 2.3m wide in the middle but east side continue outwith trench towards entrance of scooped settlement enclosure.	Large spread of various size curving from east to west of trench possible forming a cobbled surface. Possible deliberate surfacing of path between structures or general landscaping to fill a wear hollow.
4	421	Sub-oval kerbed cairn of stone, located in north corner of trenches and measured 2.20m by 2.70m orientated N to S. Two possible fragments of Quern (SF 35 & 36).	Oval kerbed cairn of stones. No burial evident so could represent small clearance cairn or deposit of stones to fill a hollow. However the neatness of the stones indicates a deliberate structure. Could form a drying stance?
4	422	Mid yellowish brown clayey silt with frequent small to medium stones within packing stones forming postpipe where post has likely rotted in situ.	Fill of postpipe in posthole [414].

Trench	Context No.	Description	Interpretation
4	423	Oval cut of posthole with bowl shaped profile, gradually sloping sides and flat base. Measured 0.70m by 0.56m by 0.27m deep.	Cut of posthole. Forms part of southern arc of roundhouse.
4	424	Mid brownish yellow sand with small stone inclusions. Several larger upright set packing stones where post packing survives.	Fill of posthole [423].
4	425	Mid brown yellow boulder clay with frequent coarse to medium gravel.	Natural
4	426	Curving cut visible on PXC ortho after heavy rain. Barely identifiable on the ground. Curvilinear all that remains of a previous phase of settlement in this part of the site. Represents remains of another roundhouse Roundhouse 3.	Cut of early ring groove
4	427	Fill of [426]. Very loose friable sterile dark brown gravelly sand.	Fill of [426]

Appendix 3. Find Register

Find No.	Context	Material Code	Description
1	101	Ce	Green glaze pot sherd
2	102	Me	Metallic object, possibly lead, with white corrosion
3	101	Ce	Green glaze pot sherd
4	101	St	Black flint flake
5	200	St	Mixed stone from topsoil
6	200	St	Possible worked agate
7	200	Ce	Red earthenware from topsoil
8	204	Ce	Possible prehistoric pottery fragments
9	105	St	Quartzite pebble
10	105	Bo	Burnt bone/charcoal
11	112	Charcoal	Charcoal
12	??	Charcoal	Charcoal from posthole in slot
13	112	Charcoal	Charcoal from ring groove slot
14	202	St	Possible chert
15	126	Charcoal	Charcoal from posthole fill
16	212	Bo / Human Remains?	Burnt bone/charcoal from either a hearth deposit or a possible cremation
17	217	St	Possible chert
18	100	St	Stone/slag from topsoil
19	100	Ce	Red earthenware from topsoil
20	100	St	Chert/stone
21	100	Fe	Iron object fragments topsoil
22	100	St	Two larger stones, unclear if worked, from topsoil
23	200	St	Coarse stone tool
24	202	Charcoal	Charcoal from ring groove slot
25	401	Fe	Fe object possible knife/blade fragment
26	401	Me	Iron Object
27	402	St	2x worked quartz core
28	406	Fe	Nail/pin, Fe object

29	402	Sl	Slag, Fe?
30	402	Bo	Burnt bone fragments from 402 close to cremation pit.
31	404	St	Worked chert
32	411	St	2x grey flint/chert scraper and 2 fragments
33	401	St	Quartz Core
34	401	Me	Iron object
35	421	St	Quern fragment
36	421	St	Quern fragment
37	413	St	1x possible scraper

Appendix 4. Sample Register

Trench	Context	Quantity	Notes
1	101	10	
1	104	10	
1	110	10	
2	202, 207	10	Slot A
2	202	10	Slot B
2	202	10	Slot C
2	202	1	Charcoal Sample
2	213	1	Charcoal Sample
2	205	10	
2	205	1	Burnt Bone
1	122	10	
1	120	10	
1	135	10	
1	126	10	
1	135	5	Ring groove fill
1	105	10	
1	112	3	
1	118	10	
1	116	10	

2	211	20	
2	212	10	Possible cremation
2	216	10	
3	302	10	
3	303	10	
2	217	20	
1	136	2	
4	404	10	base of cobble spread in roundhouse
4	406	2	Charcoal Sample Dating - fill of ring groove
4	406	20	Ring groove fill charcoal
4	408	2	Charcoal Sample - fill of inner ring groove
4	408	10	Ring gully fill
4	408	2	Charcoal Sample
4	410	10	4 bags in one tub each bag is from a different spit of the 100% sampled fill
4	413	10	Groove fill under stones
4	413 Slot 2	10	Slot 2 process different from other slot gully
4	415	10	Posthole fill - large stones
4	420	10	matrix under stone deposit
4	421	10	Deposit under largest stone setting
4	422	2	Charcoal Sample lower fill posthole
4	422	10	Postpipe
4	424	10	Posthole fill
4	424	2	charcoal posthole fill

Appendix 5. Photographic Register

Photo No.	Trench	Description	From	Date
1		Pre-excavation photos	Various	02/10/2024
2		Pre-excavation photos		02/10/2024
3		Pre-excavation photos		02/10/2024

4		Pre-excavation photos		02/10/2024
5	1	Upper rubble deposit (102) and sondage	Southeast	04/10/2024
6	1	Upper rubble deposit (102) and sondage	Southeast	04/10/2024
7	1	Possible lead object SF2 found in situ in (102)	N/A	04/10/2024
8	1	Possible lead object SF2 found in situ in (102)	N/A	04/10/2024
9	1	Possible lead object SF2 found in situ in (102)	N/A	04/10/2024
10	1	Possible lead object SF2 found in situ in (102)	N/A	04/10/2024
11	1	Possible lead object SF2 found in situ in (102)	N/A	04/10/2024
12	1	Trench 1 at rubble (102) mixed with (106)	Northeast	05/10/2024
13	1	Trench 1 at rubble (102) mixed with (106)	Northeast	05/10/2024
14	1	Trench 1 at rubble (102) mixed with (106)	Southwest	05/10/2024
15	1	Trench 1 at rubble (102) mixed with (106) - flat stones [107]	Southeast	05/10/2024
16	1	Trench 1 at rubble (102) mixed with (106)	Northwest	05/10/2024
17	1	Bank Rubble (109)	Southeast	06/10/2024
18	1	Bank Rubble (109)	Southeast	06/10/2024
19	1	Bank Rubble (109)	Southwest	06/10/2024
20	1	Bank Rubble (109)	Southwest	06/10/2024
21	1	Overall Trench 1	Southwest	06/10/2024
22	1	Overall Trench 1	Southeast	06/10/2024
23	1	Overall Trench 1	Southeast	06/10/2024
24	1	Overall Trench 1	Southwest	06/10/2024
25	1	Overall Trench 1	Southwest	06/10/2024

26	1	Overall Trench 1	Southeast	06/10/2024
27	1	Overall Trench 1	Southeast	06/10/2024
28	2	Trench 2 cleaned to reveal curvilinear [201]	North	09/10/2024
29	2	Trench 2 cleaned to reveal curvilinear [201]	North	09/10/2024
30	2	Trench 2 cleaned to reveal curvilinear [201]	South	09/10/2024
31	2	Trench 2 cleaned to reveal curvilinear [201]	East	09/10/2024
32	2	Trench 2 cleaned to reveal curvilinear [201]	East	09/10/2024
33	2	Trench 2 cleaned to reveal curvilinear [201]	East	09/10/2024
34	2	Trench 2 cleaned to reveal curvilinear [201]	East	09/10/2024
35	2	Trench 2 cleaned to reveal curvilinear [201]	East	09/10/2024
36	2	Trench 2 cleaned to reveal curvilinear [201]	South	09/10/2024
37	2	Trench 2 cleaned to reveal curvilinear [201]	South	09/10/2024
38	2	Trench 2 cleaned to reveal curvilinear [201] - plan	East	09/10/2024
39	2	Trench 2 cleaned to reveal curvilinear [201]	West	09/10/2024
40	2	Trench 2 cleaned to reveal curvilinear [201]	West	09/10/2024
41	1	Bank tumble in Trench1	Southwest	10/10/2024
42	1	Bank tumble in Trench1	Southwest	10/10/2024
43	1	Bank tumble in Trench1	Norhtwest	10/10/2024
44	1	Bank tumble in Trench1	Norhtwest	10/10/2024
45	1	Bank tumble in Trench1	Southeast	10/10/2024
46	1	Bank tumble in Trench1	Southeast	10/10/2024
47	1	Bank tumble in Trench1	Southeast	10/10/2024

48	1	Overview of Trench 1 with stone paving	West	10/10/2024
49	1	Overview of Trench 1 with stone paving	West	10/10/2024
50	1	Overview of Trench 1 with stone paving	East	10/10/2024
51	1	Overview of Trench 1 with stone paving	East	10/10/2024
52	1	Possible hearth settling [108]	Southeast	10/10/2024
53	1	Possible hearth settling [108]	Southeast	10/10/2024
54	1	Overview of Trench 1 with stone paving	Northeast	10/10/2024
55	1	Overview of Trench 1 with stone paving	Northeast	10/10/2024
56	1	Overview of Trench 1 with stone paving	Northeast	10/10/2024
57	1	Overview of Trench 1 with stone paving	Northeast	10/10/2024
58	1	View towards bank	Southeast	10/10/2024
59	2	Possible stone surface [211] and curvilinear with charcoal (212)	West	10/10/2024
60	2	Possible stone surface [211] and curvilinear with charcoal (212)	West	10/10/2024
61	2	Overview Trench 2 with stone surface [211]	Southwest	10/10/2024
62	2	Overview Trench 2 with stone surface [211]	South	10/10/2024
63	2	Overview Trench 2 with stone surface [211]	Southeast	10/10/2024
64	2	Overview Trench 2 with stone surface [211]	East	10/10/2024
65	2	Overview Trench 2 with stone surface [211]	East	10/10/2024

66	2	Detail of charcoal deposit (212) pre-ex	South	10/10/2024
67	2	Detail of charcoal deposit (212) pre-ex	South	10/10/2024
68	2	Detail of charcoal deposit (212) pre-ex	South	10/10/2024
69	2	Detail of charcoal deposit (212) pre-ex	South	10/10/2024
70	2	Detail of charcoal deposit (212) pre-ex	South	10/10/2024
71	2	Bank rubble mid-ex	Northwest	11/10/2024
72	2	Bank rubble mid-ex	Northwest	11/10/2024
73	2	Bank rubble mid-ex	Northwest	11/10/2024
74	2	Bank rubble mid-ex	Northwest	11/10/2024
75	1	Bank rubble mid-ex	Northwest	11/10/2024
76	1	Bank rubble mid-ex	Northwest	11/10/2024
77	1	Bank rubble mid-ex	West	11/10/2024
78	1	Bank rubble mid-ex	West	11/10/2024
79	1	Bank rubble mid-ex	West	11/10/2024
80	1	Bank rubble mid-ex	West	11/10/2024
81	1	Curvilinear [115] underlying collapsed bank rubble	Southeast	11/10/2024
82	1	Curvilinear [115] underlying collapsed bank rubble	Southeast	11/10/2024
83	1	Bank rubble mid-ex	Southwest	11/10/2024
84	1	Bank rubble mid-ex	Southwest	11/10/2024
85	2	Stone packing in curvilinear [201]	North	11/10/2024
86	2	Stone packing in curvilinear [201]	North	11/10/2024
87	2	Stone packing in curvilinear [201]	North	11/10/2024
88	2	Stone packing in curvilinear [201]	North	11/10/2024
89	2	Posthole [206]	West	11/10/2024

90	2	Posthole [206]	West	11/10/2024
91	2	Posthole [206]	West	11/10/2024
92	2	Posthole [206]	West	11/10/2024
93	2	Posthole [206]	North	11/10/2024
94	2	Posthole [206]	North	11/10/2024
95	2	Posthole [206]	North	11/10/2024
96	2	Posthole [206]	North	11/10/2024
97	2	Posthole [206]	North	11/10/2024
98	2	Posthole [206]	North	11/10/2024
99	2	Posthole [206]	North	11/10/2024
100	1	Posthole [121]	North	11/10/2024
101	1	Posthole [121]	North	11/10/2024
102	1	West side of Roundhouse 1 / Trench 1	Northwest	11/10/2024
103	1	West side of Roundhouse 1 / Trench 1	Northwest	11/10/2024
104	1	West side of Roundhouse 1 / Trench 1	Northwest	11/10/2024
105	1	West side of Roundhouse 1 / Trench 1	West	11/10/2024
106	1	West side of Roundhouse 1 / Trench 1	West	11/10/2024
107	1	Pit / Posthole [117] in section under baulk	West	11/10/2024
108	1	Pit / Posthole [117] in section under baulk	West	11/10/2024
109	1	Pit / Posthole [117] in section under baulk	West	11/10/2024
110	1	West side of Roundhouse 1 / Trench 1	West	11/10/2024
111	2	Slot excavated in Trench 2 curvilinear [201] west side	South	11/10/2024
112	2	Slot excavated in Trench 2 curvilinear [201] west side	North	11/10/2024

113	2	Slot excavated in Trench 2 curvilinear [201] west side	East	11/10/2024
114	2	Slot excavated in Trench 2 curvilinear [201] west side, with stone packing in section	West	11/10/2024
115	2	Slot excavated in Trench 2 curvilinear [201] west side, with stone packing in section	West	11/10/2024
116	2	Slot excavated in curvilinear [201] west side	South	11/10/2024
117	1	Posthole [121]	North	11/10/2024
118	1	Posthole [121]	North	11/10/2024
119	1	Bank excavated with probable curvilinear [115] below]	Southeast	11/10/2024
120	1	Bank excavated with probable curvilinear [115] below]	Southeast	11/10/2024
121	2	Posthole [206] within curvilinear [201]	North	11/10/2024
122	2	Posthole [206] within curvilinear [201]	North	11/10/2024
123	2	Posthole [206] within curvilinear [201]	North	11/10/2024
124	2	Posthole [206] within curvilinear [201]	North	11/10/2024
125	2	Posthole [206] within curvilinear [201]	East	11/10/2024
126	2	Slot through curvilinear [201] east side	East	11/10/2024
127	2	Slot through curvilinear [201] east side	East	11/10/2024
128	1	Possible posthole at base of bank structure, below rubble	South	11/10/2024
129	1	Possible posthole at base of bank structure, below rubble	South	11/10/2024

130	1	Curvilinear [111] with stone packing, possible entrance area	North	11/10/2024
131	1	Curvilinear [111] with stone packing, possible entrance area	North	11/10/2024
132	1	Section through [108]	Northwest	11/10/2024
133	1	Section through [108]	Northwest	11/10/2024
134	1	Deposit below flat stone	N/A	11/10/2024
135	1	Curvilinear [115] with stone packing at southern side	North	11/10/2024
136	2	Central slot through curvilinear [201]	North	11/10/2024
137	2	Central slot through curvilinear [201]	North	11/10/2024
138	2	Central slot through curvilinear [201]	North	11/10/2024
139	2	Central slot through curvilinear [201]	North	11/10/2024
140	2	Central slot through curvilinear [201]	Northeast	11/10/2024
141	2	Central slot through curvilinear [201]	East	11/10/2024
142	2	Central slot through curvilinear [201]	East	11/10/2024
143	2	Central slot through curvilinear [201]	East	11/10/2024
144	2	Central slot through curvilinear [201]	East	11/10/2024
145		VOID		11/10/2024
146	1	Possible posthole at base of bank structure, below rubble	East	11/10/2024
147	1	Possible posthole at base of bank structure, below rubble	East	11/10/2024
148	2	Stone linear [216] [218] within Roundhouse 2	South	12/10/2024

149	2	Stone linear [216] [218] within Roundhouse 2	South	12/10/2024
150	2	Stone linear [216] [218] within Roundhouse 2	North	12/10/2024
151	2	Stone linear [216] [218] within Roundhouse 2	North	12/10/2024
152		VOID		12/10/2024
153	1	Bank fully excavated	West	12/10/2024
154	1	Bank fully excavated	Southwest	12/10/2024
155	1	Bank fully excavated	Southwest	12/10/2024
156	1	Bank fully excavated	South	12/10/2024
157	1	Ring gully [115] fully excavated	Southeast	12/10/2024
158	1	Slope of bank	Southeast	12/10/2024
159	1	Southwest facing section through bank	Southwest	12/10/2024
160	1	Southwest facing section through bank	Southwest	12/10/2024
161	1	Southwest facing section through bank	Southwest	12/10/2024
162	1	Southwest facing section through bank	Southwest	12/10/2024
163	1	Southwest facing section through bank	Southwest	12/10/2024
164	1	Wider view of bank	Northwest	12/10/2024
165		VOID		12/10/2024
166	1	Ring gully [115] fully excavated	Various	12/10/2024
167	1	Ring gully [115] fully excavated	Various	12/10/2024
168	1	Ring gully [115] fully excavated	Various	12/10/2024
169	2	Trench 2 ring gullies [201] and [218]	West	12/10/2024
170		Site backfilled	Various	13/10/2024

171		Site backfilled	Various	13/10/2024
172		Site backfilled	Various	13/10/2024
173		Site backfilled	Various	13/10/2024
174		Site backfilled	Various	13/10/2024
175		Site backfilled	Various	13/10/2024
176		Site backfilled	Various	13/10/2024
177		Site backfilled	Various	13/10/2024
178		Site backfilled	Various	13/10/2024
179		Site backfilled	Various	13/10/2024
180		Site backfilled	Various	13/10/2024

Appendix 6. Photographic Register 2026

Photo No.	Trench	Description	From	Date
1	4	Working shots	South	23/04/2026
2	4	Working shots	South	23/04/2026
3	4	Working shots	South	23/04/2026
4	4	Cremation pit [409] pre ex	Northeast	25/04/2026
5	4	Cremation pit [409] pre ex	Northeast	25/04/2026
6	4	Cremation pit [409] pre ex	Northeast	25/04/2026
7	4	Cremation pit [409] pre ex	Northeast	25/04/2026
8	4	(410) after removal of spit 1	Northeast	25/04/2026
9	4	(410) after removal of spit 1	Northeast	25/04/2026
10	4	Cremation pit [409] post ex	Northeast	25/04/2026
11	4	Cremation pit [409] post ex	Northeast	25/04/2026
12	4	Ring grooves [405] and [407] pre ex	South	25/04/2026
13	4	Ring grooves [405] and [407] pre ex	South	25/04/2026
14	4	Cobble surface within ring grooves pre ex	North	25/04/2026
15	4	Cobble surface within ring grooves pre ex	North	25/04/2026
16	4	Cobble surface within ring grooves pre ex	North	25/04/2026
17	4	Cobble surface within ring grooves pre ex	North	25/04/2026
18	4	Stone feature [421] pre ex	Southeast	28/04/2026
19	4	Stone feature [421] pre ex	Southeast	28/04/2026
20	4	Stone surface [420] pre ex	Northeast	28/04/2026
21	4	Stone surface [420] pre ex	Northeast	28/04/2026
22	4	Trench 4 pre ex general	Northeast	28/04/2026

23	4	Trench 4 pre ex general	Northeast	28/04/2026
24	4	Gully [412] pre ex and stones [418]	Northwest	28/04/2026
25	4	Gully [412] pre ex and stones [418]	Northwest	28/04/2026
26	4	Gully [412] pre ex and stones [418]	Northwest	28/04/2026
27	4	Pre ex of [416]	Northwest	28/04/2026
28	4	Mid ex trench 4	North	28/04/2026
29	4	Pre ex of (419)	southwest	28/04/2026
30	4	Pre ex of (419)	Southwest	28/04/2026
31	4	Mid ex of [414]	West	29/04/2026
32	4	Mid ex of [414]	North	29/04/2026
33	4	Mid ex of [414]	North	29/04/2026
34	4	Mid ex of [414]	South	29/04/2026
35	4	Mid ex of [414]	South	29/04/2026
36	4	Mid ex of [414]	West	29/04/2026
37	4	Working shots	Southwest	29/04/2026
38	4	Working shots	Southwest	29/04/2026
39	4	SW facing section of ditch [405]	Northeast	29/04/2026
40	4	SW facing section of ditch [405]	Northeast	29/04/2026
41	4	SW facing section of ditch [405]	Northeast	29/04/2026
42	4	W facing section of posthole [415]	East	29/04/2026
43	4	W facing section of posthole [415]	East	29/04/2026
44	4	W facing section of posthole [415]	East	29/04/2026
45	4	W facing section of posthole [415]	East	29/04/2026
46	4	W facing section of posthole [415]	East	29/04/2026
47	4	Plan of [415]	Above	29/04/2026
48	4	E facing section of posthole [423]	West	29/04/2026
49	4	E facing section of posthole [423]	West	29/04/2026
50	4	E facing section of posthole [423]	Northwest	29/04/2026
51	4	E facing section of posthole [423]	Northwest	29/04/2026
52	4	SE facing section of gully [412]	Northwest	29/04/2026
53	4	SE facing section of gully [412]	Northwest	29/04/2026
54	4	SE facing section of gully [412]	Northwest	29/04/2026
55	4	SE facing section of gully [412]	Northwest	29/04/2026
56	4	Working shot showing [418]	Southeast	29/04/2026
57	4	Working shot showing [418]	Southeast	29/04/2026
58	4	Working shot showing [418]	Southeast	29/04/2026
59	4	Working shot showing [418]	Southeast	29/04/2026
60	4	Working shot showing [418]	Northeast	29/04/2026
61	4	VOID		29/04/2026

62	4	SW facing section of gully [405] and [407]	Northeast	29/04/2026
63	4	SW facing section of gully [405] and [407]	Northeast	29/04/2026
64	4	NE facing section of trench showing [405] and [407]	Southwest	29/04/2026
65	4	NE facing section of trench showing [405] and [407]	Southwest	29/04/2026
66	4	NE facing section of trench showing [405] and [407]	Southwest	29/04/2026
67	4	Post excavation plan of [405] and [407]	Southwest	29/04/2026
68	4	NE facing section of trench showing [405] and [407]	Southwest	29/04/2026
69	4	NE facing section of trench showing [405] and [407]	Southwest	29/04/2026
70	4	N facing section of [421]	South	29/04/2026
71	4	N facing section of [421]	South	29/04/2026
72	4	E facing section of posthole [416]	West	29/04/2026
73	4	E facing section of posthole [416]	West	29/04/2026
74	4	E facing section of posthole [416]	West	29/04/2026
75	4	Mid excavation of (419) and [421]	South	30/04/2026
76	4	Mid excavation of (419) and [421]	East	30/04/2026
77	4	Mid excavation of (419) and [421]	East	30/04/2026
78	4	North facing section of [421]	South	30/04/2026
79	4	North facing section of [421]	South	30/04/2026
80	4	North facing section of [421]	South	30/04/2026
81	4	North facing section of [421]	South	30/04/2026
82	4	SE facing section of [420]	Northwest	30/04/2026
83	4	SE facing section of [420]	Northwest	30/04/2026
84	4	SE facing section of [420]	Northwest	30/04/2026
85	4	SE facing section of [420]	Northwest	30/04/2026
86	4	SE facing section of [412]	Northwest	30/04/2026
87	4	SE facing section of [412]	Northwest	30/04/2026
88	4	SE facing section of [412]	Northwest	30/04/2026
89	4	SE facing section of [412]	Northwest	30/04/2026
90	4	Post excavation of [412]	East	30/04/2026
91	4	Post excavation of [412]	South	30/04/2026
92	4	Post excavation of [412]	South	30/04/2026
93	4	Plan of slot thought [405]	North	30/04/2026
94	4	E facing section of [405]	West	30/04/2026
95	4	W facing section of [418]	East	01/05/2026
96	4	W facing section of [418]	East	01/05/2026
97	4	Plan of [418] and surround posthole [416], [414] and [423]	Northeast	01/05/2026

98	4	Plan of [418] and surround posthole [416], [414] and [423]	Northeast	01/05/2026
99	4	Plan of [420] and [421]	North	01/05/2026
100	4	Plan of [420] and [421]	North	01/05/2026
101	4	Plan of [420] and [421]	West	01/05/2026

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