

Leadketty Excavations 2012



Data Structure Report

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Cover image: Leadketty excavations 2012 from the air. Trench LK12.01 is shown at the top, trench LK12.03 at the bottom. © Crown Copyright RCAHMS

SUMMARY

Excavations as part of phase 2 of the SERF Project commenced in August 2012 with three trenches opened over the Leadketty cropmark complex, just north of Dunning and 4km to the west of Forteviot in Perth and Kinross. This complex of cropmarks has been recorded frequently since 1970 and consists of what appear to be late Neolithic and early Bronze Age monuments, including a palisaded enclosure, several mini-henges, pits, barrows, ring-ditches, and a putative causewayed enclosure. The focus in 2012 was the southerly part of this complex, with initial work focusing on comparable sites to those excavated at Forteviot previously (palisaded enclosure, mini-henge) as well as a four-poster structure. These excavations suggest that Leadketty and Forteviot may well have been complexes with a different character and role although were probably contemporary.

BACKGROUND

In 2007-10 the SERF project investigated the prehistoric monument complex at Forteviot, a remarkable cluster of ceremonial and burial monuments of the later Neolithic and early Bronze Age (c3000-1900BC). Excavations here focused on cropmarks which revealed a huge palisaded enclosure, several henges and burial monuments of Bronze Age and later date. A selection of these were excavated and the evidence from Forteviot suggests that the range of timber, earthwork and megalithic monuments found here represent one of the most significant power centres of the 3rd millennium BC in northern Britain (Driscoll et al 2010; Noble & Brophy 2011a). As the SERF project moves into a second phase, we have shifted our attention 4km west to the comparable prehistoric cropmark complex of Leadketty; excavations here will give us an unparalleled opportunity to explore an extensive later Neolithic monumental landscape, offer a context for Forteviot and explore just how large this power centre might have been.

The cropmarks at Leadketty were initially recorded in 1970 by Cambridge University's CUCAP, and regular repeat flying since 1976 by RCAHMS has revealed a remarkable complex of archaeological sites (Figure 1). These are largely concentrated in two large fields on a ridge, and south-facing slope, over a terrace on the south side of the Earn valley. The complex consists of a range of sites which most likely date to the Later Neolithic and Bronze Age, although some elements are probably later prehistoric, perhaps even medieval. The cropmarks in the area have a patchy character, with variable soil depth and underlying palaeochannels creating areas of clarity, and voids in the cropmark, which are evident on all air photos taken here. No archaeological excavation has been previously carried out on any of these sites, although some fieldwalking has been carried out (see below), and as part of the SERF Project, a limited geophysical survey was undertaken in April 2012 (see below, and Maldonado & Brophy 2012).

The largest element of the Leadketty complex, as with Forteviot, appears to have been a huge timber-defined palisaded enclosure, one of only four known in Scotland (Noble & Brophy 2011b.) The boundary of the Leadketty monument encloses an area just to the north of Leadketty Farm, with the southern side defined by an escarpment leading down to Duncrub Burn. At its widest extent the enclosure

measures around 400m E-W, with north-east facing entrance avenue; the constructed element of the boundary itself is some 600m long. Pre-excavation it was believed that the monument dates to the later Neolithic and is of a closely comparable form to excavated palisaded enclosures such as Forteviot, Dunragit and Meldon Bridge which have all been dated to 3000-2500BC. The palisaded enclosure at Leadketty encloses a series of hengiform enclosures, pits and post-structures, many of which may well be further examples of Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age monumental traditions. These have been interpreted as mini-henges, embanked cremation cemeteries, and a barrow is evident towards the eastern edge of the enclosure. Additional cropmarks cluster around the enclosure, particularly to the north and east.

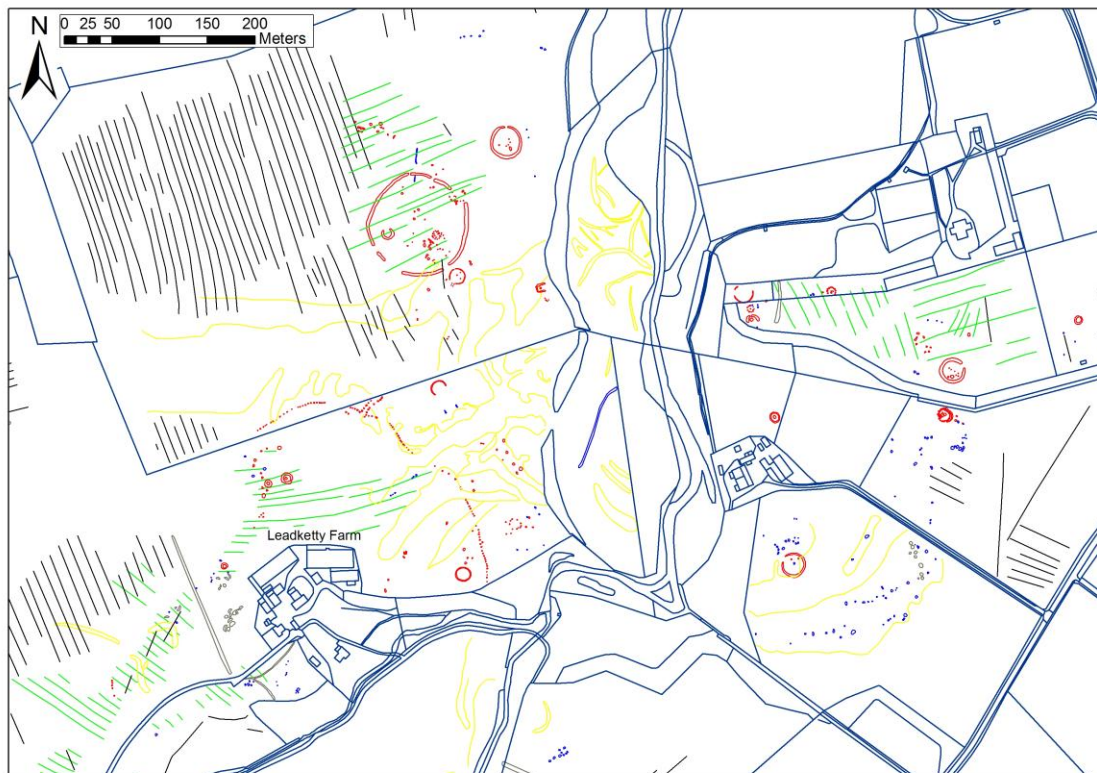


Figure 1. This RCAHMS transcription shows the palisaded enclosure with internal features in the southern field (immediately above Leadketty Farm), and the so-called causewayed enclosure in the field immediately to the north. The cropmark 'void' is situated within the western half of the palisaded enclosure © Crown Copyright RCAHMS.

In the field immediately to the north of the palisaded enclosure a very different large enclosure has been identified, again by aerial photography. This consists of an unusual circular enclosure with a causewayed ditch boundary that been recorded about 200m to the north. This enclosure, about 100m in diameter, has been compared to Neolithic causewayed enclosures, but could conceivably date to any time from the Neolithic to the medieval period. Within and around the enclosure are a series of additional cropmarks including circular enclosures. One four-poster setting is located in this field and may be an additional example of the four-post monument that is the subject of this DSR. To the east on the escarpment edge leading down to Dunning burn there are one or two possible square barrows likely to be of first millennium AD date. Extensive cropmarking of unknown age has been

recorded to the east and south of Leadketty farm, beyond the scope of this project.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY 2012 AND FIELDWALKING

In April 2012 a successful trial geophysical survey was undertaken by the SERF project (for a report on this work, see Maldonado & Brophy 2012). This aimed to clarify elements of the cropmark complex. Gradiometry and resistivity surveys were conducted at varying degrees of resolution and extent. This survey revealed a series of anomalies that confirmed the cropmark evidence, but suggested further features were likely to be present below the topsoil. However, some cropmark features, such as the palisaded enclosure boundary, did not show as convincingly, or were absent. Geophysical survey at Forteviot has also been similarly limited in further elucidating the cropmark complex meaning that excavation is the most successful method for characterizing the archaeological deposits. Where relevant, results from this survey will be included in excavation descriptions, below.

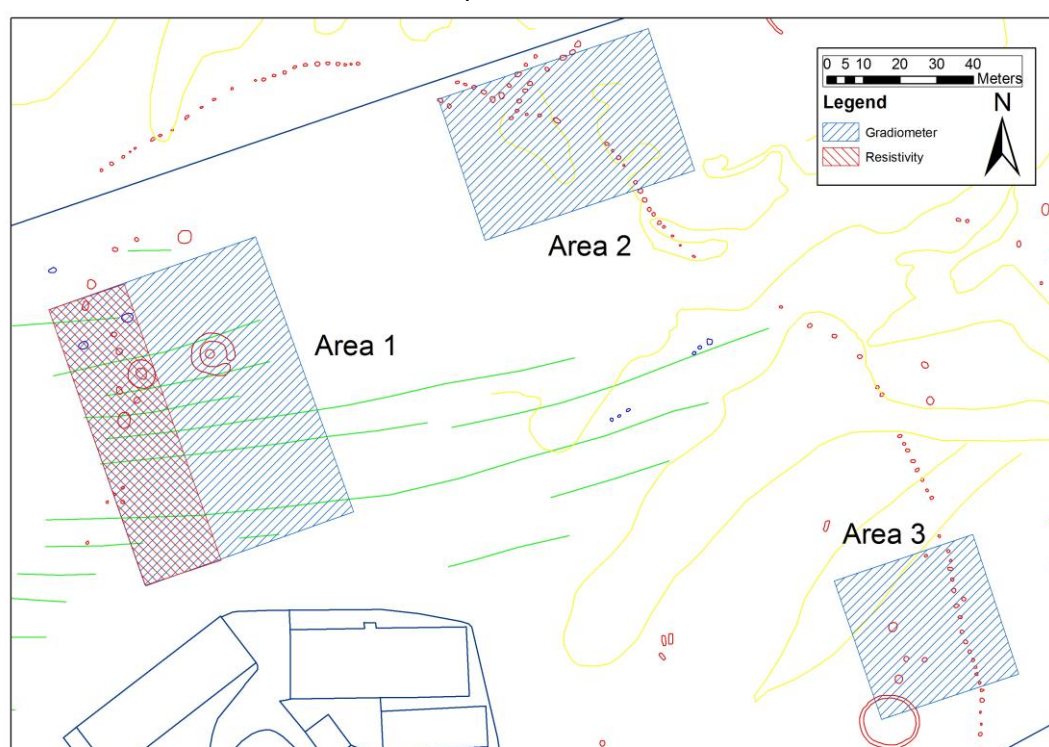


Figure 2: Areas covered by geophysical survey in April 2012, with cropmark transcription detail in red. Trenches LK12.01 and LK12.02 were within Area 1, LK12.03 in Area 2 (Maldonado & Brophy 2012)

A fieldwalking programme in the 1990s organised by Perth Museum and Art Gallery with Dunning Parish Historical Society included work at Leadketty. Finds included a transverse arrowhead located just to the east of the palisaded enclosure (NO01NW 131) and a small scatter of material including a flint core, flakes and quartz and agate in a field immediately south of Duncrub burn (NO01NW 155) (King 1993; Hallyburton & Brown 2000). Neolithic pottery has also been found during fieldwalking in the northern field (King 1993, 102) although we have not yet looked at this material. Fieldwalking was also undertaken by a small group of students from the University of Glasgow Archaeology Department in the mid 2000s, with few objects found, and no indication of any clusters or concentrations of material.

SERF PHASE 2 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Aside from the overall SERF Project objectives (see Driscoll et. al. 2010), the work at Leadketty is designed to develop a detailed understanding of the wider significance of the Forteviot complex through investigating the nearby monument complex at Leadketty, and the wider earlier prehistoric archaeology of Strathearn through targeted excavation, fieldwalking and analysis.

General research questions for SERF Phase 2 related to prehistory

- What was the nature of the activity at large-scale Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age monument complexes such as Leadketty and Forteviot?
- How did these complexes relate to their wider environment and landscape, and each other?
- What is the significance of the study area for our understanding of transitions in prehistory such as the late Neolithic - Chalcolithic - Early Bronze Age (EBA)?
- Were prehistoric features an important element of much later political strategies as has already been suggested for Forteviot?
- What are the implications of the Leadketty cropmarks for the formation of archaeological features of this kind and how can we manage their preservation and identification better?

Neolithic / Bronze Age Leadketty research questions

- What do the cropmarks and geophysical anomalies at Leadketty represent?
- How did Leadketty function? Was it the foci of settlement conglomerations, or a pilgrimage sites drawing people from a wider catchment?
- What is the chronological relationship between Leadketty and Forteviot? Were both palisaded enclosures in use at the same time? Can we find a connection between them? Did both 'complexes' have the same purposes, and were they used by the same people? Did one 'replace' the other? Were they competing centres of power?
- What is the nature of the Leadketty palisaded enclosure? Was it defined by timber posts, and if so, what type of timber was used, what size of posts, and how were they erected? Were there any connecting features between postholes e.g. fenceline, bank? Is there a single or double boundary, and was there phased construction? How long did it take to build?
- What is the nature of the features within and around the palisaded enclosure?
- What can we say about Neolithic / EBA burial practices at Leadketty? Was there a 'founding' cremation cemetery at Leadketty as with Forteviot? Are there mounds or barrows at Leadketty (as the cropmarks suggest)?
- Is there any evidence for early Neolithic activity e.g. pit digging?
- Why is this monument complex in this particular location?
- How do the archaeological sites and monuments related to the variable topography within the field? How did this impact on those using the

monuments? How visible was the wider landscape? Can our survey and excavation results be fed into existing GIS and viewshed models?

Enviorns / the bigger picture research questions

- What was the landscape like during the Neolithic and EBA in central Strathearn? What was the extent of woodland clearance in prehistory? How did the construction of the palisaded enclosure impact on the local and wider landscape (e.g. deforestation)? Where did the material to build the monuments come from? What other types of landuse/form existed in the area and what can this tell us about human activity in prehistory?
- What is the chronological connection between Leadketty and Forteviot? Were both palisaded enclosures in use at the same time? Can we find a connection between them? Did both 'complexes' have the same purposes, and were they used by the same people? Did one 'replace' the other? Were they visible from one another, and under what conditions?
- How do the monuments at Forteviot / Leadketty relate to Neolithic cursus monuments and other structures (such as henges and buildings), and EBA funerary monuments, located elsewhere along the Earn?
- Where were the monument builders living?

Later activity / continuity research questions (overall SERF theme)

- Can we find any direct evidence for later prehistoric or medieval interaction with the Leadketty complex?
- Are there square barrows and long graves within the enclosure? What is the nature of the internal macula within the mini-henge?
- Did later activity disturb prehistoric contexts, and how might this impact on dating strategies?
- Is there any connection between later activity at Leadketty and the hints of Pictish / early medieval activity within Dunning village?

Complex management / cropmark issues research questions (overall SERF theme)

- Why do the cropmarks show up so variably? Have we recorded all available archaeology or are there more sites in the dark 'void' areas? How many archaeological features do not show as cropmarks?
- How can we explain variations between the geophysical and cropmark showing of features such as the mini-henge?
- How does the level of truncation of archaeological features compare with Forteviot? Does this have a connection to different crop and ploughing regimes (for instance no history of potato planting at Leadketty)? How much of an impact has multiple episodes of rig-and-furrow cultivation had on these fields, and the archaeology?

2012 EXCAVATIONS

Excavations in August 2012 focused on three locations within the Leadketty southern field (Figure 3). These trenches were specifically chosen to start to answer some of the research questions outlined above, and specifically would allow us to begin to make some comparison (in terms of the archaeological remains, survival and chronology) with Forteviot. This season also gave us the opportunity to investigate a type of structure not found at Forteviot, a four-post setting (LK12.01).

For each trench, the methodology used was the same. The trench was opened and machine-stripped under careful supervision. In each case the trench was then cleaned by hand, using hoes and trowels, and subsequent cleaning occurred as and when necessary. In trenches LK12.02 and LK12.03 a good deal of silt overburden was removed by hand, as this layer was found to contain charcoal and a few small finds; this reflects the cautious approach taken to the machining. All features revealed were planned, and a sample excavated; in some cases features were only half-sectioned while in all trenches we left some features unexcavated. All stages of excavation were recorded in detail, and sampling was undertaken in line with documentation submitted to Historic Scotland in advance of the excavations.

Post-excavation work is ongoing, and so the discussion that follows should be seen in this light; *all observations are at this stage provisional*. All archive numbers used in this report are listed in tabular form in the appendices.

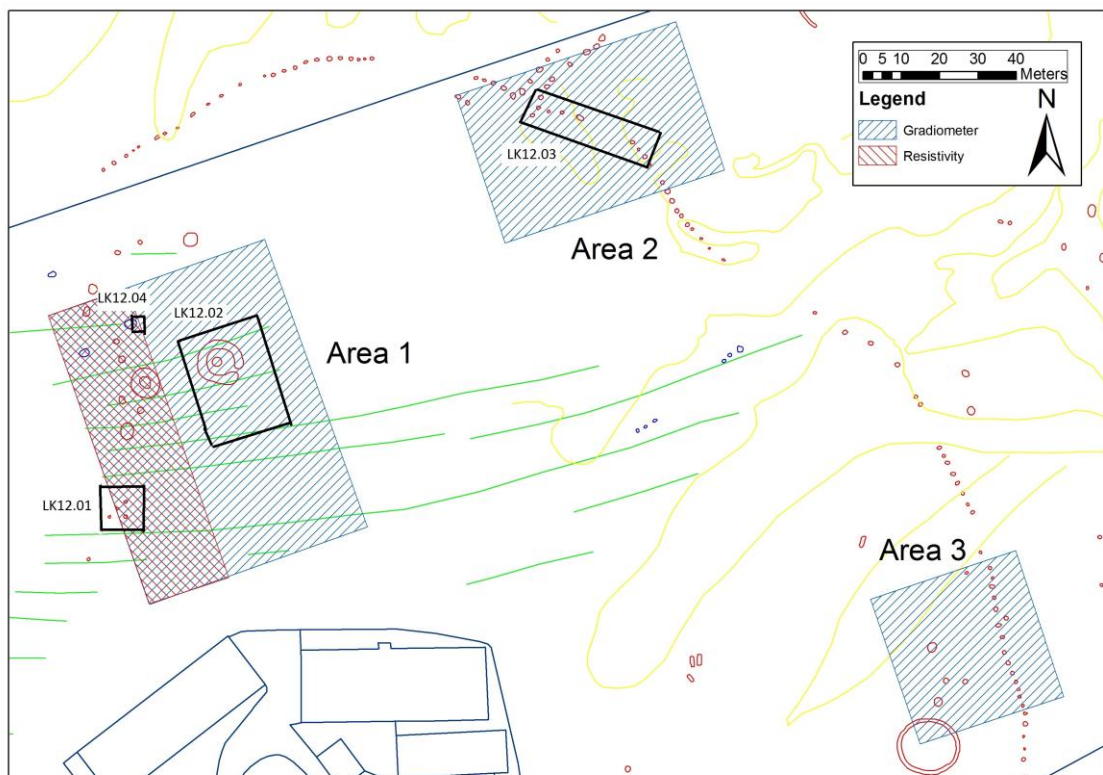


Figure 3: 2012 trench locations in relation to the cropmarks and the areas covered by geophysical survey. Putative trench LK12.04 was dropped from our programme although appears on this map.

TRENCH LK12.01. THE FOUR-POSTER



Figure 4: Cropped extract of RCAHMS print SC342755 showing cropmarks of the four-poster (bottom, middle), focus of LK12.01, and a large pit and mini-henge (unexcavated). © Crown Copyright RCAHMS

Trench 1 measured 12m by 12m and had a very specific focus, a square setting of four features (Figure 4) suspected to be of later Neolithic date and thus perhaps contemporary with the use of the surrounding palisaded enclosure. The site (NO01NW 55) is listed in the NMRS as a 'four-poster stone circle' although given the context, it seemed more likely beforehand that this was a timber setting, and this proved to be the case upon excavation (with implications for a similar setting in the field to the north). No anomalies of note were picked up by the geophysics here.

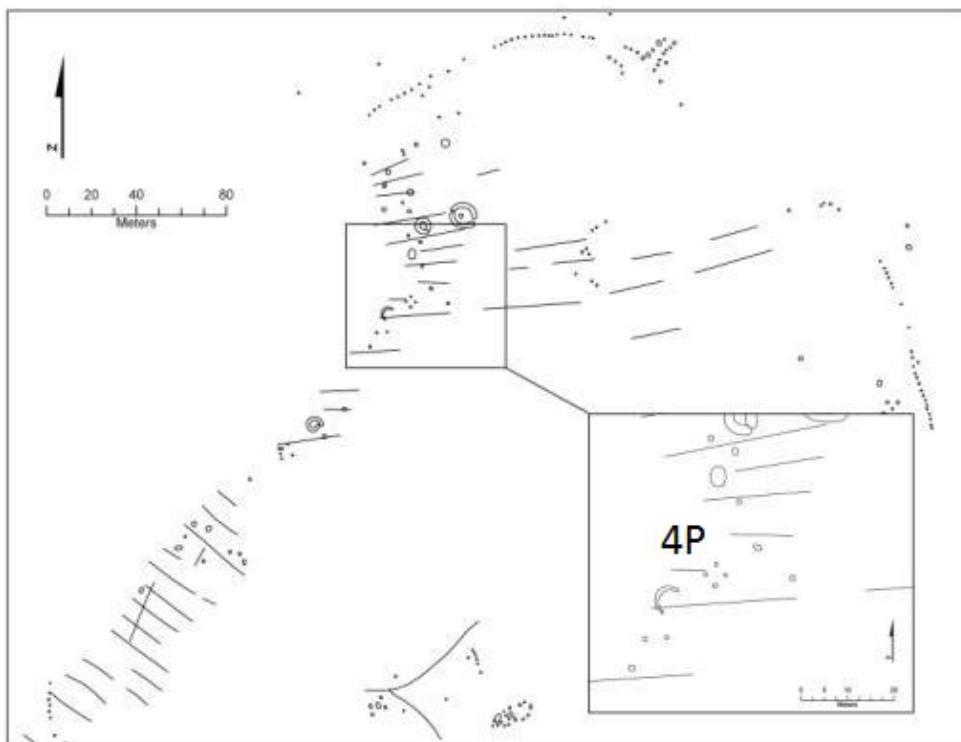


Figure 5: Transcription of Leadketty, with the four-poster indicated (4P) (source: Kirsty Millican)

The site as identified from the air simply consisted of four 'pits' defining the corners of a 'square' around 3m across. Recent excavations and a review of the cropmark evidence in Scotland suggests that four-post settings of comparable form can encompass sites that can be interpreted as roofed late Neolithic domestic structures as well as larger sites that may have played a more ceremonial role in late Neolithic society (Noble et al. 2012). One characteristic of such four-post structures is the presence of an encircling circle of posts.

This trench was located to maximize the opportunity to:

- Identify the nature of the setting and retrieve datable artefacts and/or suitable organic deposits for radiocarbon dating;
- Assess the presence/absence of external post or timber settings around the four-post setting;
- Identify any additional features that may help elucidate the structure and purpose of these four-post monuments.

RESULTS

Four-Post Setting and 'Porch'

The four-post setting was identified in the eastern half of the trench (Figure 6) and consisted of four large postholes [1034], [1022], [1018] and [1016]. These described a square with each post around 3m apart (measured from approximate centre of postholes). Two further large postholes sat just to the northeast of the square setting forming a 'porch-like' setting: [1012] and [1014]. The four-post setting postholes were of very similar character to the larger four-post postholes although slightly smaller.

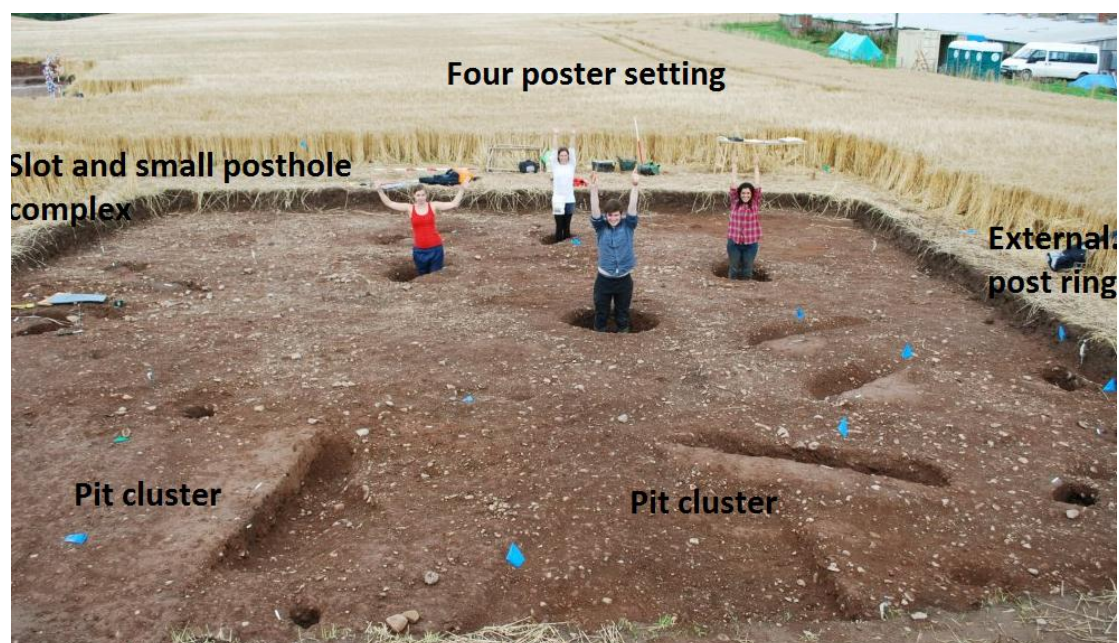


Figure 6: LK12.02 viewed from the west, with main groups of features noted. The four team members are standing in the postholes of the four-poster setting.

The western posthole of the four-post setting [1034] was circular, around 0.9m in diameter, almost 0.5m deep and consisted of a possible postpipe fill (1035) and a gravel packing (1036). Significant quantities of pottery were found from this feature including large rim sherds. Most of the pottery was plain, but two pieces of decorated Grooved Ware were found (SF 1024, 1034) and one piece of charred wood which could be part of a carved wooden vessel with grooves on one side (SF 1031). A single flint was also found (SF 1028). The main difference between [1034] and the other four-post postholes was the lack of a definitive postpipe – the two fills (1035) and (1036) were relatively homogenous, but a distinct line of charcoal around 0.5m from the eastern edge of the feature was found suggesting the edge of the post. The majority of the finds came from the uppermost fills suggesting that the finds derived from surface spreads with artefacts filtering into the decay cone of the posthole. Finds were concentrated towards the edge of the postpipe, but some were also evident tipping in towards the central fill (1035).



Fig 7: 'Dimpled' Grooved Ware sherd SF 1020, found in four-poster posthole [1018]

The southern posthole of the four-post setting [1018] was 0.85-0.97m in diameter and up to 0.41m deep. Like the western post [1034], [1018] also contained significant amounts of pottery and was the richest feature in the trench in terms of quantities of finds. This feature displayed a very obvious postpipe (1019) (seen both in section and in plan and it was in the postpipe fill that the finds occurred). The vast majority of finds were concentrated towards the uppermost fill. Only smaller pieces of pottery tended to be found lower down, but one or two larger sherds were also found towards the base of the postpipe (e.g. SF 1080). Finds included flint (SF 1003), large chunks of plain pottery and decorated Grooved Ware of a variety of different thicknesses of fabric and a variety of rim, body and base sherds were found. The pottery had grooved decoration, incised patterns (e.g. SF 1061) and applied decoration (e.g. sherd with raised pellet decoration – (SF 1020) (Figure 7) and base with large applied 'boss' (SF 1060)). There was also a small fragment of charred wood with possible carved decoration (SF 1084).



Figure 8: NE facing section of four-post setting posthole [1016]. An upper decay cone and lower postpipe outline can both be seen in section.

The eastern posthole [1016] had fewer finds, but was of similar dimensions – around 0.9m in diameter and 0.47m in depth. [1016] had the clearest section with the ghost of the post base evident in the lower fills (1058) and an upper decay cone clearly defined above (1017) (Figure 8). The basal fill (1017) contained charcoal suggesting that the base of the post may have been charred before being inserted in the posthole to aid preservation. Alternatively fire could have been one of the means of felling the post. Abundant charcoal was also evident in the decay cone suggesting that the timber setting had also been destroyed by fire with significant destruction deposits working their way into the voids left by the post destruction and decay. Very few finds were made in this feature and all were in the upper fill of the decay cone (1017) (SF 1032, 1033).

The northern posthole [1022] again had similar proportions – 1.05m in diameter and 0.64m deep. [1022]. It too had a clear postpipe/decay cone (1023). Like its eastern counterpart [1016] very few finds were made in [1022] – consisting of one piece of decorated Grooved Ware (SF 1018), two small body sherds (SF 1016) and a flint flake (SF 1017), all within the upper deposits of the postpipe/decay cone fill. Clearly the majority of finds were concentrated towards the ‘rear’ of the four-post structure.

Just to the northeast of the four-post setting a double pair of postholes [1012] and [1014] defined an entrance-way or porch-like setting (Figure 9). Again these posts were of similar character with very clear postpipes/decay cones. Only two sherds of pottery were found – both in feature [1014] in the upper fill of the postpipe (1015). The easterly of the two, [1014] was circular in plan, 0.6m in diameter, with depth 0.35m and had a u-shaped profile. A light brown silty primary / packing fill (1066)

enclosed post-pipe (1015) which was a charcoal-flecked dark brown silty sand. This posthole may have been dug through an earlier shallow pit [1083] which was 1.32m in length and 0.73m wide, with depth perhaps no more than 0.2m. The orange brown silty sand fill (1084/1085) was truncated by posthole [1014]. The second porch posthole [1012] was 0.45m away from its partner, with the distance centre of post to centre of post 1m. [1012] was roughly circular in plan, 0.65m in diameter, with depth 0.38m and had a u-shaped profile. A light brown silt with pebbles was the primary / packing fill (1055) that enclosed post-pipe (1013 / 1053) which was a charcoal-flecked dark brown silty sand.



Figure 9: The 'porch' pair of postholes prior to excavation

Pit groups

To the southeast of the four-post setting two large pits were found. Pit [1028] was over 1.05m in diameter and clearly cut through an earlier, shallower pit [1033] with a single fill. No finds were made from the earlier pit or from [1028]. The fill of the re-cut pit was a silty gravel; this feature was up to 0.24m deep. An adjacent pit [1037] was of a very similar character, 0.94m in diameter with a single sandy silt fill (1038). A flint flake (SF 1072), two small pottery sherds (SF 1075) and two charred wood pieces (SF 1082, 1083) were found in the fill of the pit. Like [1028] the pit had been cut through an earlier shallower pit [1070] (1071). About 1m to the north of [1028] was a large sub-rectangular pit [1059] orientated NE-SW that measured 2.3m long and 0.85m wide. No finds were made and the feature contained two largely sterile fills – a very compact gravel (1069) and a loose sand silt (1060). Possible interpretations include a very truncated ramped posthole or (less likely) a flat grave. No dating or stratigraphic evidence was found. Two further intercutting pits were found 2m to the north. The primary pit (perhaps a posthole) was [1025], and was irregular in plan; this measured at least 1.2m east-west, by 1.68m, and had

maximum depth of 0.28m. Small fragments of pottery (SF 1001, 1004) were found from a possible postpipe fill (1026) within [1025]. This fill was surrounded by a sandy gravel packing fill (1057/1076). A secondary pit [1056] with a silty sand fill cut through [1025] truncating the latter. [1056] was also irregular in plan, measuring 1.05m east-west by 0.48m, with depth 0.28m. This pit contained two silty fills, the primary (1056) having more gravel content than (1027). All of these features were located to the west of the four-post setting, and within the area defined by the outer ring of posts, to which we now turn.

Outer Setting Postholes and Slots

In the northern and western part of the trench a series of small postholes and slots were found arcing around the central position of the four-post setting. These were 5-8m from the centre of the four-post setting with the majority lying on the circumference of 14m diameter circular setting around a central focus. These features included [1039], [1020], [1043], [1041], [1045], [1047], [1074], [1002], [1004], [1006], [1008], [1062] and [1010]. These displayed differing forms and were of a very different scale and character to the four-poster features; all were truncated to varying degrees. They were all less than 0.6m in diameter with the majority averaging 0.3-0.4m in diameter. The features towards the north contained notable quantities of charred material indicating destruction by fire [1004], [1006], [1008] and [1062]. If these formed part of a contemporary structure with the four-post setting it is clear that the fire that destroyed this structure was concentrated towards the northern part of the structure near the entrance (if that is what the porch post pair represents). [1004] and [1006] in particular contained very dark blackish brown sandy silt deposits and the fills of both included fragments of cinder.

Posthole [1004] had a small fragment of pottery (SF 1067) of similar character to that found in other features on site. Posthole [1074] had a very large rim sherd of a vessel with a more rounded profile (SF 1089) and perhaps of a different character to the straighter sided vessels found elsewhere. Posthole [1039] had a body sherd of a coarse ware vessel of thick proportions (SF 1091) – this was found in the upper silty fill (1040) which may be the postpipe or decay cone. The upper fill of posthole [1006] (1007) also contained two small sherds of pottery (SF 1092, 1093).

Some of the features in the northern part of the trench were clearly linked by slots that may have held timber screens or wattle walls linking separate timber uprights. These were only visible under certain dry conditions, and the relationship between the slots and small post-features described above was not always clear in plan or section. Slot [1051] (see figures 10 and 11) was partly excavated showing a varying profile extending between posthole [1004], [1006] and [1062]. The slot measured from 0.04m in depth to 0.15m and where the slot deepened a darker silty fill with small fragments of charcoal was evident suggesting the slots held small supporting posts with more ephemeral wattlework or planking between. A section through posthole [1004] clearly showed the slot [1051] abutting the post. The slot also ran towards [1062] terminating at this feature and an additional element of [1051] curved towards posthole [1006]. Postholes [1062] and [1008] were also linked by a shallow slot (1064), which was up to 0.1m deep.



Figure 10: Slot [1051] linking postholes in northern half of trench pre-excitation



Figure 11: Slot [1051] half sectioned, with a posthole at both ends.

DISCUSSION

Despite being a relatively small trench, there was a good deal of archaeology, and it seems likely that this continued beyond the trench edges (with various features running under the baulk). Many more features were found upon excavation than were shown as cropmarks, although this is not surprising given the slight nature of some of these postholes, pits and slots. Cropmarks did accurately pick up the four-post setting (but not the porch) and the RCAHMS transcription was shown to be very accurate (Figure 1). This area did not reveal any particularly clear anomalies during geophysical survey; surprisingly even the charcoal rich features do not seem to have been picked up, although it may be that the survey just missed the four-post setting.

The Leadketty four-poster is part of an increasingly recognized late Neolithic tradition of architecture that extended across large areas of Britain and Ireland – timber structures defined by central square post settings with encircling timber circles or wall lines. These structures appear to encompass sites interpreted as both domestic sites and ceremonial monuments dating to the period 3000-2500 cal BC (Figures 12-13). In Scotland, parallels include two recently identified four-post structures identified as domestic structures at Greenbogs, Aberdeenshire (Noble et. al. 2012) and two-four-post monuments at Beckton Farm, Lockerbie (Pollard 1997). The Greenbogs structures consisted of timber structures with central four-post settings and encircling palisades, while the four-post structures at Beckton were found in association with a cluster of late Neolithic structures and domestic activity. Four-post structures interpreted in a domestic context have also been identified in England at sites such as at Wyke Down in Dorset (Green 2000), Redgate Hill in Norfolk and Willington, Derbyshire (Darvill 1996, 102, 106; Green 2000) and parallels may also be present in Ireland (Smyth 2010, 20-26, Fig.5). A recent review of the aerial photography record in Scotland has also shown that further examples exist hitherto unidentified in the aerial record. The most striking cropmark site is Chapelton in Angus (NO64NW 105), where aerial photography has documented the presence of a cluster of at least eight structures, seven of which show the square within circle structural arrangement present at Leadketty. In Perth and Kinross examples identified in aerial photographs include Leadketty north field, Balcathie and Green of Invermay (near Forteviot) providing further parallels. And further sites likely lurk beyond the cropmark record: the recently excavated four-poster structure at Pittentian (Figure 14), also Strathearn (near Crieff and much further up-river than Leadketty) was only discovered in advance of the erection of an electricity pylon (Becket 2011) and was not known as a cropmark site.

Important parallels for the Leadketty structure also exist in the context of major later Neolithic monumental complexes (Figure 12). At Machrie Moor, Arran, a four/five-post structure was identified at the centre of a series of timber circles (Haggarty 1991). Similarly at Durrington Walls in England four-post structures have also been recently discovered within the massive late Neolithic henge (Thomas 2010). The latter site in particular provides an important parallel for a four-post structure within a massive late Neolithic enclosure, although the timber structures and henge may not necessarily be contemporary. Excavations at Durrington Walls have also

demonstrated that the four-posters were part of a much wider tradition that included late Neolithic houses (Parker Pearson 2007). Thomas (2010) has recently suggested such structures form part of what he terms the late Neolithic ‘Grooved Ware’ complex, and of course we found a fine assemblage of Grooved Ware associated with the four-poster at Leadketty.

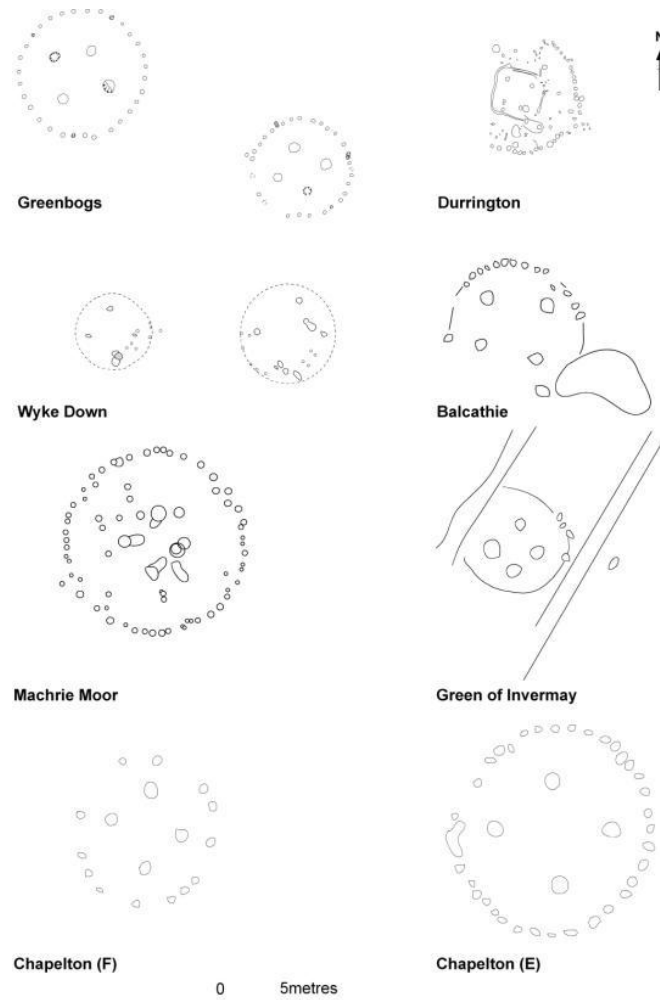


Figure 12: Selected comparisons for the Leadketty structure. From Noble et al 2012.

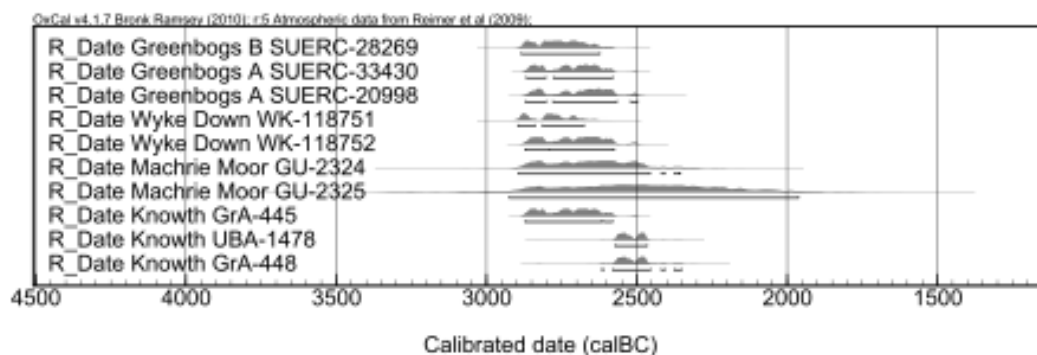


Fig 13: Radiocarbon dating of four-post sites in Britain and Ireland. This is a refined list of dates, removing dates with large error margins as outlined in Noble et al 2012.

Due to the plough-truncated nature of all of these structures debate has surrounded whether late Neolithic four-post structures were roofed buildings and whether they played domestic or more specialized roles in Late Neolithic society (see Noble et al 2012 for a fuller rehearsal of the arguments). The recent identification of preserved floor hollows at the four-post structures at Durrington Walls (Thomas 2007, 156; 2010) have demonstrated that at least some of these structures are likely to have been roofed. The Durrington evidence is supported by more circumstantial evidence from sites such as Wyke Down in Dorset with ‘porch’ settings and suggests the presence of outer walls enclosing the central four-posts. However, the four-post structures at sites such as Durrington Walls are different to other forms of late Neolithic domestic structures including the numerous houses found at Durrington, prompting suggestions that the four-posters at Durrington may have been more specialized structures than the ‘normal’ late Neolithic house, perhaps places for veneration of ancestors with large timber trilithons (Thomas 2010)

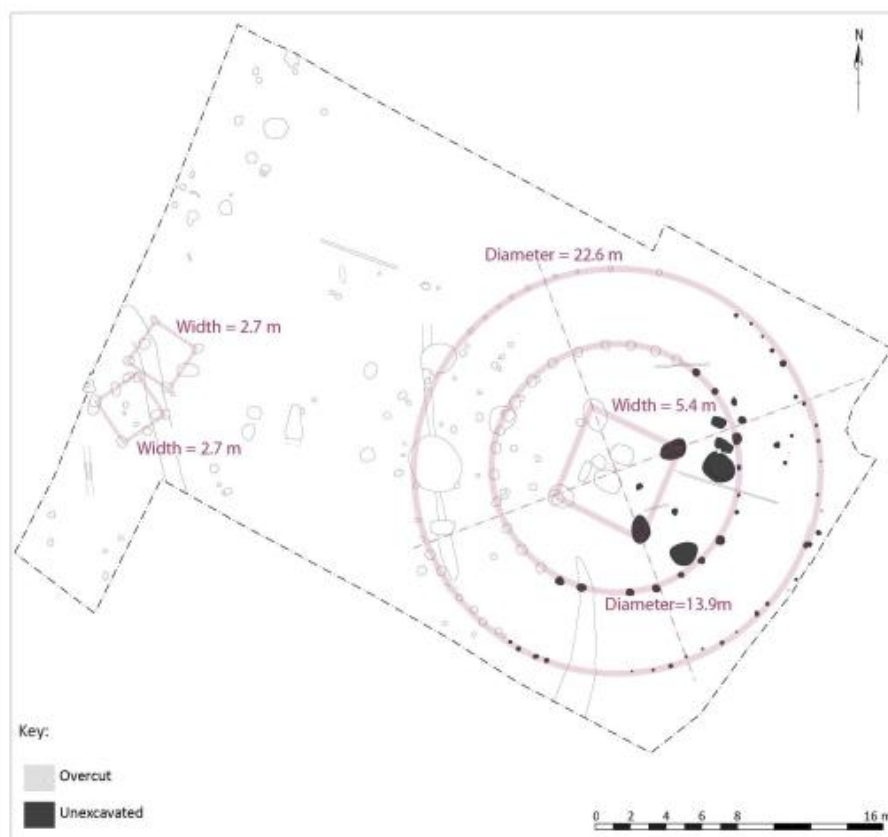


Figure 14: Squares and circles at Pittentian, Perth & Kinross (source: Becket 2011). The four-poster here had a concentric pair of timber circles around, and clusters of pits and smaller structures were found in the same location.

The structure at Leadketty may have important information to add to the debate. The presence of the outer setting posts and features arcing around the four-post setting certainly suggests that the four-post setting *was* part of a bigger structure. If features such as postholes [1004], [1006] and [1062] and associated slots [1051] are contemporary with the four-post setting then clearly there were additional

structural elements to this site in addition to post uprights. Slot [1051] connecting postholes [1004], [1006] and [1062] in particular suggest the presence of wall lines and timber partitions within a circular wooden structure. The existence of the 'porch' setting also suggests that the structure had defined entry points and routes of access. It will be important to date as many of these structural features as possible to assess whether these components are contemporary or not. Certainly the reconstruction of one of the Greenbogs structures in the 1990s at Archaeolink (Figure 15), when the structure was assumed to be part of an Iron Age settlement, has shown that a square within a circle structure is a feasible structural framework for a timber roundhouse (Noble et. al. 2012). That there were *roofable* structures seem clear, with internal spaces at Pittentian (inner ring) and Leadketty very similar, although of course this is no guarantee that they were actually roofed.



Figure 15: Reconstructed 'Iron Age' house based on the Greenbogs four-poster at the now closed Archaeolink Prehistory Park (source: www.scotshistoryonline.co.uk)

The pottery assemblage from the features associated with the four-poster structure is one of the finest assemblages of late Neolithic pottery found in Perth and Kinross. The number of finds found at Leadketty suggests the four-post timber structure attracted significant levels of activity. Nearly all of the artefacts came from the decay cones of posthole features suggesting that the material came from surface spreads within the area defined by the four-post and outer setting postholes. The number of finds from postholes [1018] and [1034] suggest that the focus of activity was towards the rear of the enclosed area whether the site was a roofed or free-standing structure. While little area was exposed outside the outermost timber postholes no pits or features overlying these postholes were found, while at least two pits of similar form, one [1037] with sherds of prehistoric pottery and a lithic, were found within. The pits and the significant quantities of Grooved Ware found within the structure may give us important clues as to the nature of the activity carried out within the Leadketty timber four-post structure and related features. Furthermore, further analysis on the carbonized 'grooved' wood found in several features in this trench is eagerly awaited. Provisional interpretations of these as being part of wooden bowls is tenuous, although there is a possible parallel known from eastern Scotland, a wooden bowl fragment found at Warren Field Neolithic timber hall, Aberdeenshire (Murray et. al. 2009). A fragment of a willow bowl was found in the early Bronze Age cist found within Forteviot 1 henge (Noble & Brophy 2011a).

The significance, date and meaning of the cluster of pits to the west of the four-poster setting are unclear. Pits, and in particular clusters of intercutting pits, are recurring features of Neolithic activity in Scotland (see Brophy & Noble 2011) although they are difficult to interpret. In some cases, they are likely to be indicative of periodic episodes of pit-digging related to mobile populations returning to the same place again and again; in other cases, they suggest depositional acts; and it may well be that still others relate to 'domestic' activity. Yet the pits found at Leadketty are remarkably 'sterile' with for instance very little indication of carbonized material, although analysis of samples taken is yet to be carried out. It is interesting to note that clusters of pits were identified at Beckton Farm (Pollard 1997) and Pittentian (Becket 2011) in close proximity to the four-posters and other structures there, and it may well be that the Leadketty pits (along with some slot features) may indicate different phases of activity here which we could loosely associate with domestic life. Discussion of further aspects of possible settlement architecture will continue for Trench LK12.02.

The end of the four-post structure seems clear – the presence of extensive evidence of burning suggests that the four-post structure was destroyed by fire. Evidence of burning was concentrated in the centre of the site within the four-post and porch features and within the outer setting features found towards the northern trench edge. If all of these features are indeed part of a unitary structure then clearly the fire was started and concentrated in the central and entrance areas of the structure. And perhaps we should add one footnote in relation to this point: no evidence for a hearth was located within the Leadketty four-poster, so it is unlikely the structure burnt down accidentally due to a fire getting out of control. Whether this is a result of plough truncation or not, it adds another intriguing element of the interpretation of this structure.

TRENCH LK12.02. THE MINI-HENGE

Trench 2 measured 30m by 20m and targeted cropmark features and geophysical anomalies. The major focus was the largest of the three putative mini-henges found within the Leadketty palisaded enclosure (NO01NW 36). As a cropmark this feature is no more than 10m in overall diameter, enclosed by a ditch at least 2m across, with a single entrance on the SE side (see Figures 1 and 16). A large pit feature is located within this mini-henge slightly off-set from centre. The nature of this site is unclear. Classified as henge (possible) in the NMRS, this label masks a good deal of variety in date (Neolithic or Bronze Age) and function (ceremonial enclosures, roofed structures, barrows or cremation cemeteries). The internal 'blob' is – as a cropmark - very similar to the large early medieval pits found within henges 1 and 2 at Forteviot (Noble & Brophy 2011a). The relationship between 'henge' and post-medieval plough furrows, also visible as cropmarks, was also of interest.

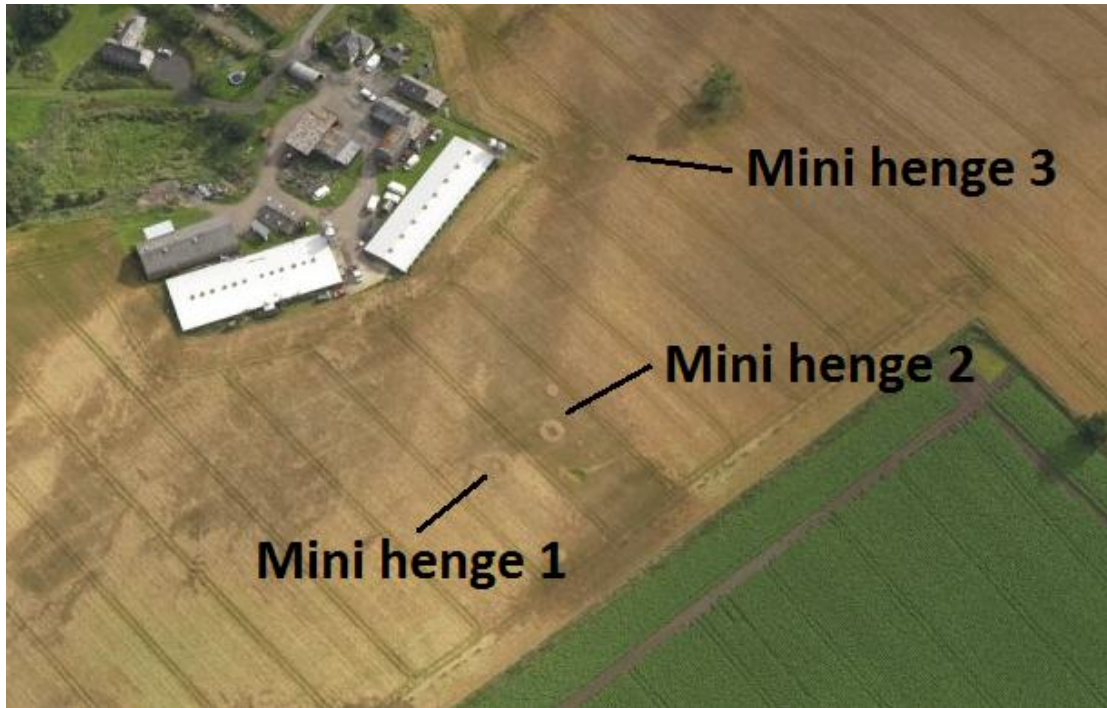


Figure 16: Extract from RCAHMS print DP052996, showing the location of the three mini-henges. LK12.02 focuses on mini-henge 1. North is to the bottom of the photo. © Crown Copyright RCAHMS

A number of geophysical anomalies were also tested in this trench, notably the suggestion from magnetometry that there was a second entrance on the west side of the mini-henge (see E and F in Figure 17). A series of linear anomalies cutting across and to the south of the henge were assumed to be plough furrows. An anomaly south of the mini-henge was tentatively interpreted as being related to palaeochannels (G) (cf. Maldonado & Brophy 2012).

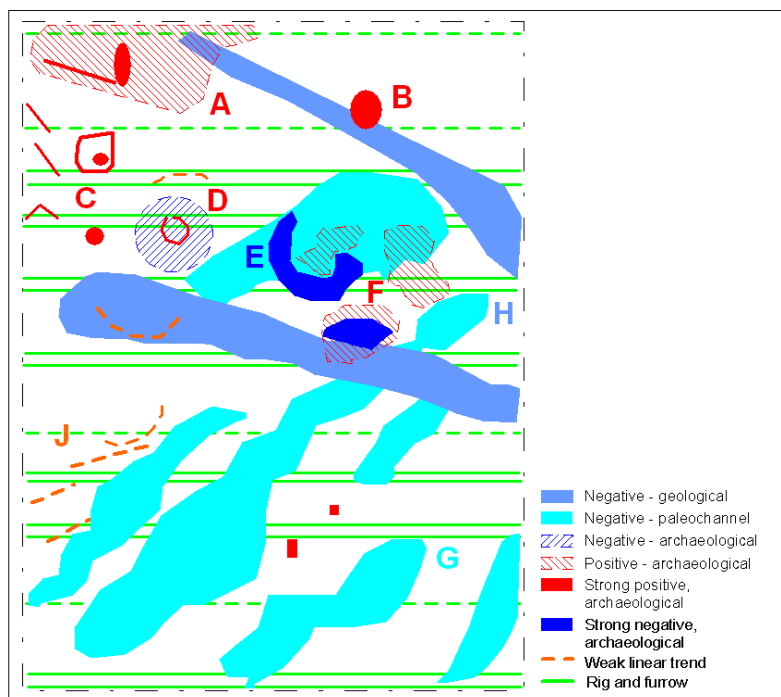


Figure 17: Interpretive plot of magnetic anomalies in the locale of trench 2 – the mini-henge is located in the area of anomalies E and F (from Maldonado & Brophy 2012)

To summarize, the main aims of trench LK12.02 were to:

- Reveal the mini-henge in its entirety and date the monument;
- Investigate the nature of the henge ditch and entrance(s), look for internal features and seek to establish the presence of an outer bank;
- Explore the impact of multiple phases of rig and furrow on this monument;
- Explore the 'palaeochannel' anomaly to the south of the mini-henge;
- Ascertain if there are other areas of anthropogenic activity not recognized from aerial photographs and geophysical survey.



Figure 18: Post excavation photo at LK12.02 showing the mini-henge ditch very clearly. The scales lie adjacent to the entrance causeway

RESULTS

Mini-henge internal feature

One large feature was positively identified within the interior of the henge, towards the western half of the interior area. This sub-circular feature [2007] had a diameter of about 2.45m, with is a putative ramp on the north-east side that was indistinct in plan. The feature was half-sectioned along grid east-west (Figure 19). Excavation ceased at a depth of 1.22m for health and safety reasons but a small exploratory sondage (0.25m x 0.25m) determined the depth of the cut to be 1.48m. The cut itself was bucket-shaped with near vertical sides, which appear to sharply meet a relatively flat bottom. The lower fill of the feature appeared to be re-deposited nature gravels (2144) which in turn were overlain by a layer of rock and pebbles with a medium grey brown sandy silt matrix (2126). An arc of charcoal was noted at the upper surface of (2126), i.e. the interface with the overlying contexts (Figure 20).



Figure 19: Half-sectioned massive posthole within the mini-henge interior [2007]. Note the large 'packing stones' towards the sides of the pit but much less obvious in the central 'postpipe' area. The square hole in the base of the feature is the exploratory sondage to establish the depth of the feature.



Figure 20: Towards the base of posthole [2007]. Arc of charcoal at the interface between basal fills (2144) and (2126). Some large packing stones are also visible in this photo.

It appears likely that (2144) and (2126) were deposited as the foundations for a post setting. The arc of charcoal (Figure 20) indicates that the base of the post may have been burnt prior to erection as a form of protection to slow down the rate of decay. Overlying (2144) to the west is a deposit of natural gravel (2148). Having set the post, angular, sub-angular and sub-rounded stones were used as packing material (2122). The size of the packing stones ranged from 0.3m x 0.26m x 0.03cm to 0.26m x 0.26m x 0.36m. This 'rubble' was almost all consigned to the edges of the cut feature, in some cases pressed hard or jammed against the natural. The larger stones were noticeably more frequent than their relatively smaller counterparts. Overlying (2122) to the east are (2095) and (2096) and to the west (2097). These contexts, although distinguishable by colour are considered to be contemporaneous relating to the further packing as support for the post. Stone inclusions are noted in (2096) up to a maximum diameter 0.3m representing 50-75% of the context; (2095) 0.1m/ 50-75%, and (2097) 0.25m/ 75-90%. At some point after this the post may have fallen to the side, and / or been removed (see below). The postpipe (2121) was then infilled with redeposited natural gravel which underlies three subsequent silting episodes (2094) (2011) (2008). The volume of the fills to the feature has been calculated to be c.1.25m³.

What fate did the post meet? The post was not burnt, and the lack of obvious decay cone suggests that it did not rot either; the most likely interpretation is that the post was removed, causing some disturbance to the packing (see below) and creating a void in the centre of the feature. How big might this post have been? The 'postpipe' has a diameter of 0.57m visible in the section with an inclination to the west of 67°, perhaps related to post collapse / removal, and disturbing the post packing fills with the possible slumping of (2097) through the packing stones (2122) to the top of (2126). However, the maximum width between the packing stones (2122) is 0.97m and, therefore because of the disturbance to (2122) the post may be said to have a width of not less 0.57m but less than 0.97m. This assumes that the half-section of [2007] bisects the post - it is possible that the diameter of the post was greater still. It would certainly have been possible that an oak tree with diameter of 1m could have been sourced for erection here. The depth of the posthole to where the post rested is some 1.2m, suggesting this feature could have supported a post some 5.4m in length, some 4m or so of this above ground; given the likely plough truncation of this location (and for more on this see below), it is reasonable to assume the post *could* have been taller than this. Such a post – perhaps 1m in diameter and 6m long – would have weighed in the order of 6 tonnes.

(2011), (2096), (2122), (2126) and (2136) were sampled for charcoal, and (2011) was also sampled for burnt bone. No small finds were recovered from this feature, and a tiny amount of burnt bone was found more or less on the surface as excavation began.

A few other putative features were identified within the mini-henge, but upon excavation only one was found to be a possible feature, cut [2009]. This was located 10cm to the east of central feature [2007]; the two features did not cut one another and their relationship, if any, is unclear. This was a small oval-shaped pit, measuring

0.44m east-west by 0.35m, with a u-shaped cut with maximum depth 0.25m. This feature has a single fill, sandy silt mixed with pea gravel (2010).

The mini-henge

The henge (Figures 18 and 21) was completely revealed within the trench, and the ditch was investigated in five places – at both ditch terminals, and on the NE, west and south sides. The monument has an internal width of 8m NW-SE by 5.8m, with a single narrow entrance gap (measuring only 0.9m wide) on the SE side (on the long axis). No sign was found of the putative second entrance on the west side hinted at by geophysics. The henge ditch appears to have had at least two incarnations; the original ditch [2003] measured some 3.5m to 4m in width, with depth up to 0.7m, and had an asymmetrical profile. At some point when this ditch was partially silted up, a second smaller ditch appears to have been opened [various cut numbers], between 2m and 2.4m wide, up to 0.8m deep, with a symmetrical profile. A third re-cut is possibly evident at some locations as well. Overall, the monument (including the ditch) was some 12m to 13m in diameter; no trace of the bank was found during our excavations.



Fig 21: Excavations ongoing in LK12.02, showing the radiating slots cut across the henge ditch. In this photo, north is roughly to the bottom right-hand corner of the image. © Flying Scotscam and SERF

WESTERN SLOT. A slot of width 1.1m was cut through the henge ditch on the western side of the monument. The ditch here appears to have cut through an earlier feature, possibly a pit of some kind, and subsequently the ditch may have been re-cut. The ditch here has a maximum width of 3.5m and depth 0.7m. This was an especially difficult part of the monument to make sense of, as the two sections we revealed did not quite match one another. See Figures 22 and 23.



Figure 22: South facing section of the western slot dug through the henge ditch, clearly showing at least one re-cut the wider profile of the ditch [2003] and the recut narrower ditch [2131].

Figure 23: Annotated version of the section, showing cut [2003] in green and recut [2131] in burgundy.

It seems that the original henge ditch here [2003] is only visible in the internal half of the south-facing section, but all of the north-facing section. The ditch was originally 3.4m wide and up to 0.68m deep. It had an asymmetrical profile, steeper on the exterior face and with a fairly flat bottom. Gravel primary fill (2130) is re-deposited natural. A substantial quantity of silt built up over this (2113). The henge ditch was then re-cut on its exterior side, with the new ditch cut [2131] was some 2.4m wide and had maximum depth of 0.7m; this was a relatively steep-sided with a U-shaped profile. The 'second' ditch [2131] is then subject to a number of silting episodes commencing with (2129) underlying in sequence (2128), (2100), (2098) and finally loamy layer (2004). A diffuse lens of a charcoal rich sandy silt matrix (2099) was recorded within (2098). Re-cut [2131] is not visible in the north facing section. Overlying [2003] in this section is a number of silting episodes, the first of which is (2130) superimposed by (2128), (2100), (2098) and (2086). Five samples were taken from a discrete area within the medieval plough soil (2004), three for burnt bone and two for charcoal. It is possible that the samples may represent all that is left of a disturbed cremation deposit.

SOUTHERN SLOT. A slot of width 1m was cut through the henge ditch on the southern side of the monument. The ditch here may have been re-cut twice. The ditch here has a maximum width of 4m and depth 0.68m. See Figure 23.



Figure 24: West facing section of southern slot in henge ditch. The plough furrow is not clear here.

The henge ditch [2003] here was originally quite substantial, some 4m in width and up to 0.68m deep. The ditch had an asymmetrical profile, steep on the interior side, and sloping gently on the exterior side, with an irregular base of sometimes compact boulder clay. The primary fills (2103) and (2106) are re-deposited natural gravels; towards the southern side of the henge ditch, (2103) is truncated by a post-medieval plough furrow [2030] with single loamy fill (2031). The henge ditch had largely silted up when a second, smaller cut [2138] appears to have been made into the ditch fills. The second iteration of the ditch was perhaps only 2m across, and 0.68m deep. This cut was associated with silting episodes (2139 / 2101). A second still smaller re-cut [2140] may then have been inserted towards the centre of the older ditch, perhaps

only 1.3m across and 0.6m deep. This was subsequently filled with silty sands and gravels (2102) (2088) (2087) beneath a layer of plough soil (2087).

NORTHERN SLOT. A slot of width 1m was cut through the henge ditch on the northern side of the monument where the ditch may have been re-cut twice. The ditch here has a maximum width of 3.8m and depth 0.8m. The henge ditch [2003] here was originally some 3.8m in width perhaps c0.7m deep. The ditch had an asymmetrical profile, slightly steeper on the exterior side, and sloping gently on the interior side, with an irregular base. The ditch here was cut through compact boulder clay and gravels. The primary fills (2152) and (2135) are re-deposited natural gravels were well established by the time a possible smaller ditch was re-cut towards the middle of the original ditch. This cut [2150] was about 2m across and up to 0.8m in depth, thus being narrower, but deeper than the original ditch with a symmetrical bowl-shaped profile. The primary fills of this cut were re-deposited gravels (2133) and (2125), with silty sands (2132) and (2124) overlying them. A third cut [2151] appears to have truncated these features; it was slightly smaller in scale than [2150]. This cut was filled with silts (2134) and (2123). A post-medieval plough furrow [2005] (with loamy fill (2110)) truncated ditch fills (2132) and (2123). (2110) and (2125) were sampled for charcoal, and (2123) for burnt bone fragments.

NORTHERN DITCH TERMINAL. The ditch [2003] here has maximum width of 3.2m and depth 0.8m, and was cut through very compact boulder clay. The ditch had a symmetrical profile with relatively steep sides and a flattish bottom. The primary fills in the henge ditch here were gritty clay silts (2142) and (2127). The ditch may then have been re-cut [2143] with width 2.1m and depth 0.65m. Two distinct silting episodes followed (2147) and (2105); these were sealed by loamy topsoil (2104). A rich charcoal soil matrix was sampled from the interface between the natural boulder clay and (2127). See Figure 25.



Figure 25: South facing section of northern henge terminal after excavation.

SOUTHERN DITCH TERMINAL. Only a quarter section of the terminal of completed here. The ditch [2003] had maximum depth 0.73m and was cut through very compact boulder clay. No re-cut was detected here. A sequence of fills was detected, indicative of periods of natural silting. The earliest were silts (2112) and (2089), followed by a charcoal rich sandy silt matrix (2038) beneath a layer of plough soil (2104). A lens of charcoal was recorded at the interface of (2038) and (2004). Charcoal was sampled from the interface of (2112) and (2089).

HENGE CAUSEWAY AREA. The henge entrance area was examined closely but no cut features were found here. However a deposit of pinkish grey clay (2141) was recorded at the entrance to the mini-henge overlying gravel natural. This appears to be re-deposited boulder clay. The deposit is aligned east-west with a maximum length of 0.38m; width 0.17m and depth 0.07m. This could tentatively be identified as the remnants of an attempt to block the entrance to the henge.

Other features in the trench

Although upon first cleaning the trench a series of possible features were identified, very few of these, upon excavation, proved to be archaeological features. Most of the trench especially the southern half was covered in a thick silt deposit, essentially the fill of the palaeochannel identified from aerial photography and also in the geophysical survey. The silt was sampled in a number of places via a series of sondages and extensively cleaned, and was shown to be largely sterile, although a few fragments of charcoal, some lithics and abraded potsherds were recovered. Sondages were used in particular to investigate the southern end of the trench where there was an overburden of silt deposits related to the palaeochannel. No features were noted in the southern section of LK12.02 confirming the evidence from aerial photographs and transcriptions. The sondages determined that the natural underlying the palaeochannel comprised of a deposit of coarse sand.

Immediately to the west of, and truncated by, the henge ditch, was a complicated feature which may have been a post and slot setting. This feature consisted of a possible posthole [2036] which was oval in plan, measuring 0.71m NE-SW by 0.45m. This feature was steep-sided with a flat bottom, and had maximum depth of 0.47m. A linear slot feature ran from this 'posthole' in a southeasterly direction; this slot was 0.23m wide, with depth varying from 0.33m to 0.38m (deepening towards the posthole) and with near vertical sides. The slot was visible for 0.86m with full extent unknown due to being cut by henge ditch [2003] at its southeasterly end. The cuts of the posthole and slot could not be differentiated in plan or section, and both shared the same sequence of slightly variable, horizontally bedded light brown silty sand fills with varying gravel contents (from lower to upper, (2137), (2109) and (2037)). It seems likely therefore that these features were in use at the same time. A second, similar feature was identified 3m to the south. This was barely investigated, but appeared in plan to consist of a slot running north-south, with possible posthole at the southern end. Here, the slot [2052] was – in plan – 0.84m in length and 0.2m wide, while the posthole [also cut 2052] was quarter-sectioned and has diameter of 0.75m by 0.84m, maximum depth of 0.46m and appears to be u-shaped in profile.

This putative posthole has three silt sand fills, from lower to upper (2146), (2145) and (2053). If indeed these are timber fence and post slots, and given that [2036] pre-dates the mini-henge, we could tentatively view these as elements of Neolithic structures, perhaps an extension of the slot and post structure evidence found in nearby trench 1 (see LK12.01 discussion, and the final discussion at the end of the report).

A cut feature was identified about 5m to the south of the mini-henge. This appears to have been a large oval pit [2040] which measured 1.2m NE-SW by 1m, with gently sloping sides and a flat bottom, with depth up to 0.35m. The pit contained a number of fills. The western half of the feature consisted of two fills, both of sandy silts with pea gravel and small pebble inclusions, (2041) overlying (2091). The eastern half of the feature was disturbed, with a putative cut [2054] in the base of the pit measuring some 0.2m in diameter, with depth 0.34m below the base of pit [2040]. This cut was filled with a compact gravel fill (2093), and this fill and cut was overlain with a silt gravel (2091). The compacted nature of some of these fills, notably (2093) and (2091) made this is a difficult feature to excavate, and makes sense of; tentatively, this could be interpreted as a pit that either held a post, or later had a post inserted into it.

Aerial photography and geophysical survey (Figure 17) identified linear features running east-west across this area, and these had been interpreted as remnants of rig and furrow ploughing. This was confirmed by excavation. Furrow 1 [2005] cuts the northern outer edge of the henge ditch [2003] and furrow 2 [2030] cuts the southern outer edge of the henge ditch. In both cases the furrows were on average 0.5m to 0.8m in width and had depth of no more than 0.25m; fills were little more than compacted topsoil. It is likely these are post-medieval plough furrows that splayed around the mini-henge, which must have still been visible as a slight earthwork at that time. The similarly sized furrows 3 [2032] and 4 [2034] were noted in a number of the sondages in the southern part of the trench, although silt deposits meant that these were not clearly apparent in plan.

DISCUSSION

This was a difficult trench to make sense of, with problematic silt deposits that obscured features, and a lack of small finds (none found in secure contexts) and carbonized material was noticeable. Here, we will make some provisional observations about the features excavated in this trench.

Timber structures / pre-henge activity

The post and slot features identified in fragmentary form to the west of the henge could be provisionally interpreted as parts of Neolithic structures or buildings, perhaps with a wooden post and plank / wattle fence construction. These pre-date the henge: not only does the henge ditch cut one slot, but these are found in a location that would presumably have been where the henge bank stood. If these do represent buildings, then they would have been square or rectangular, which would

suggest an earlier Neolithic date (cf. Darvill 1996). Taken together with the location of more convincing slot and post settings 40m to the SE in LK12.01, then we can perhaps suggest these are fragments of a various buildings, perhaps indicative of a spread of settlement activity (or at least structures) which may well pre-date the henge monument.

The large posthole inside the henge is without parallel at any other excavated henge site in Scotland in terms of sheer scale. Timber settings associated with henge monuments are known, but these are more often timber circles or arcs of posts / stakes. Timber settings associated with henges are usually found to pre-date the henge earthworks (Gibson 2005). Although there was no direct stratigraphic relationship between the posthole and the henge at Leadketty, we postulate that the erection of the post would have predated the construction of the henge. The small space enclosed by the henge ditch, and the narrowness of the entrance, mean that it would have been excessively difficult to manoeuvre a large post into position in the interior of the henge had the earthworks been extant. The henge was then constructed either to enclose the post, or enclose the location where the post once stood. (The henge earthworks would also have made it difficult to take the post away, so perhaps it was removed before this location was enclosed.)

The mini-henge

This is an unusual monument, and the apparent complexity of ditch re-cutting means that it is difficult to discern the exact size and form of the ditch and putative bank at Leadketty at any one time. The ditch was irregular in plan and section, and varied in width around its circuit, giving a sense that regularity was not as important a concern as enclosing. And in common with other henges, the enclosed space at Leadketty is not perfectly circular, being 'flattened' on the south-western arc. It is possible that some of the lenses of charcoal within the ditch fills represent deliberate deposits or dumps from occasional episodes of burning, although no evidence of *in situ* burning was found on the site.

The remaking of this monument on a number of occasions is interesting, and it is surprisingly rare for henge ditches to be as complex as the ditch at Leadketty. The exact chronology of when the ditch was dug, and when it was remodeled, is unclear. The ditch fills at Leadketty are almost all sandy silts, and appear to reflect periods of natural silting between the re-cutting episodes. Furthermore, the character of the re-cuts was variable across the monument, suggesting that the henge ditch was never re-cut to the entirety of its original extent. (However, a re-cut of about 2m width was consistently recorded around the monument, suggesting at least the first re-cut was a re-opening of the ditch (Figure 26).) It is also possible that the re-cut ditches were segmented, or, that the re-cuts in fact represent a series of large pits (or potentially postholes?) dug into the ditch, rather than the re-excavation of the entire ditch circuit. The re-cuts could therefore be interpreted as later investigation of, or modification to, the existing site, rather than as maintenance of the partially-silted ditch. If the mini-henge was mounded over which would account for the avoidance of the area by post-medieval ploughing, it is also possible that the ditch was re-cut as part of the mound construction. In this circumstance, the mound

would have become more important than the ditch. Perhaps the best parallel for Leadketty is the mini-henge at Pullyhour, Caithness, where the henge earthworks were modified following a period of inactivity at the site – including the re-cutting of the inner edges of the ditch (Bradley 2011: 123-128).

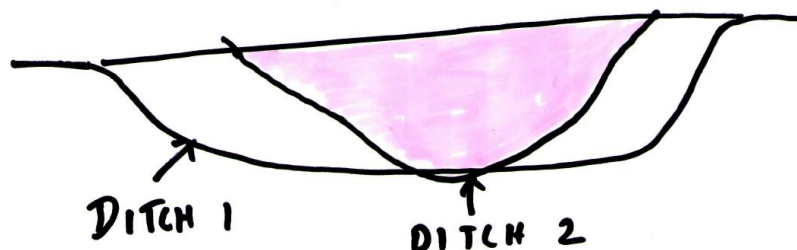


Fig 26: Schematic representation of the two main henge ditch digging events

Although the re-cutting of the henge ditch makes it impossible to know the exact dimensions of the area enclosed by the henge at any one time, the interior of the henge was small, relative to the width of the ditch (a classic henge trait). Coupled with the fact that the entrance of the henge was very narrow, and that a proportionately large area of the interior may have been occupied by the large timber post, the interior of the henge would have been a very constricted space where only limited and restricted movement was possible. It is possible also that the entrance may have been blocked, perhaps when the site was mounded over, as a deposit of clay was found in the entranceway. At Pullyhour, the final phases of activity at the henge included the blocking of the entranceway by laying stones over the single entrance, which had already been narrowed by the construction of dry-stone revetting of the bank around the entrance. The excavator suggested that this may have been 'symbolic' closure rather than a physical blocking of the entranceway. The entrance of the small henge at Loch Migdale, Sutherland may have been blocked by a standing stone; and at the mini-henge at Achinduich Farm, Lairg, also in Sutherland, access to the site was blocked by the later closure of the entrance gap in the bank (all example from Bradley 2011). It is possible that, in common with these other mini-henges, a similar 'symbolic' act of closure was carried out at Leadketty (and see Brophy & Noble 2012).

The mini-henge at Leadketty can perhaps best be understood in the context of such small 'hengiform' monuments in both Strathearn (see below), and the north and north-east of Scotland. The northern henges have been found to date to the early-mid Bronze Age (Bradley 2011). Although little dateable material was recovered from Leadketty, based on the morphology of the site, and its similarity to some of these sites (in particular Pullyhour, as noted above), we suggest that Leadketty is also likely to date to the Bronze Age. The closest parallels for Leadketty may therefore be this 'tradition' of small, and potentially 'late', henges in the north-east of Scotland. The function of this mini-henge remains unclear: the totemic nature of the big post, and the awkwardly small spaces associated with the henge suggest a ritual role, but we cannot rule out other ways to interpret this structure. Pre-excavation, we considered the possibility that this henge was a cremation cemetery

like, for instance, Belhie, Strathearn (Ralston 1988) (Figure 27) and Balneaves Cottage, Angus (Russell-White et al 1992). However, evidence for funerary activity and burning was slim. The concentrations of burnt bone and charcoal found in the upper fill of the henge ditch *may* represent truncated cremation deposits although how this activity related to the henge earthwork, spatially and chronologically, is unknown. There are several other such 'mini-henges' in south-east Perthshire near to Leadketty, including the sites at Belhie, Moncreiffe House, Whiteloch, and the mini-henge within the palisaded enclosure at Forteviot; Leadketty is a valuable addition to our understanding of the lowland eastern mini-henge tradition.



Figure 27: Air photo of Ian Ralston's excavations at Belhie in 1988, showing a mini-henge and segmented cremation cemetery © Crown Copyright RCAHMS

LK12.03 THE PALISADED ENCLOSURE

Trench measured 35m by 10m (total area 350m²) and targeted cropmark features and geophysical anomalies. The major archaeological focus was a section of the boundary of the palisaded enclosure, and the junction between the avenue and side of the enclosure in particular (see Figure 3). The palisaded enclosure consists of many hundreds of 'pit' features as cropmarks, which we assume to be postholes, but this had to be tested by excavation. Excavations at the three other palisaded enclosures in Scotland – nearby Forteviot, as well as Dunragit and Meldon Bridge, both southern Scotland – were very helpful in offering comparisons for our results. No other archaeological features had been detected as cropmarks in this location, but magnetometry had revealed some interesting anomalies (Figure 28). These include a high magnetic reading just off-set from the enclosure boundary, and a peculiar banana-shaped anomaly.

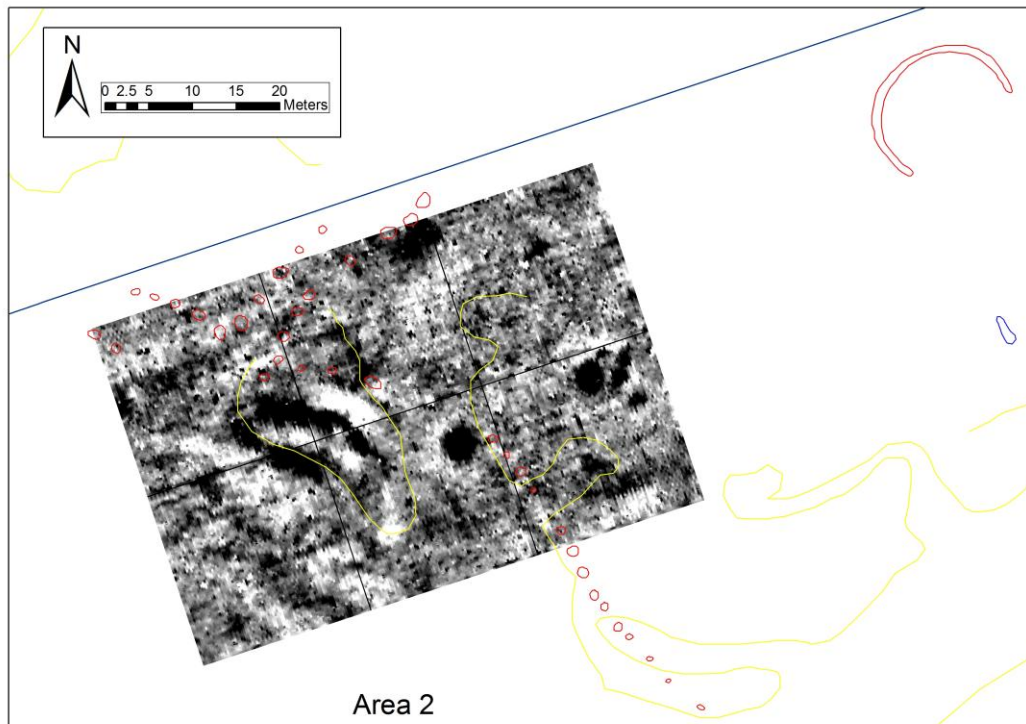


Figure 28: Results of the gradiometer survey with cropmarks superimposed

To summarize, the main aims of trench LK12.03 were to:

- Investigate the character of the palisaded enclosure boundary and avenue, including the nature of the pits / postholes, and to see whether there were any connecting features between the pits / postholes;
- Establish the date of the palisaded enclosure;
- Shed light on the construction, and destruction, of this monument;
- Explore the 'palaeochannel' to the south of the mini-henge and how it relates to the 'gap' in the palisaded enclosure boundary cropmark;
- Evaluate the nature of the geophysical anomalies;
- Ascertain if there are other areas of anthropogenic activity not recognized from aerial photographs and geophysical survey.

RESULTS

The palisaded enclosure boundary, as exposed, ran the full length of the trench from the centre of the west edge, to the south east corner, where the feature curved away from the axis of the trench (Figures 3 and 29). This stretch of boundary consisted of ten postholes of varying size [3015], [3019], [3017], [3027], [3024], [3079], [3081], [3054], [3055] and [3056]. Two of these, [3015] and [3019] may have been a double setting. Features [3079] and [3081] remained unexcavated. These posts were all c. 2.6m apart from centre to centre. Two of the postholes from the avenue were exposed in the trench at its very northwest corner; features [3005] and [3006].



Fig 29: Excavated postholes in trench LK12.03, viewed from within the avenue and looking southeastwards. Avenue posts [3005] and [3006] are in the foreground.

Avenue

The northernmost avenue posthole [3005] was excavated to half-section due to time constraints and a desire to preserve a portion of the exposed features *in situ*. This posthole was 1.8m in diameter and 1.13m deep. This feature contained a post-pipe fill (3076), which appeared to have been burned *in situ*, to below the ground surface, which would have taken considerable effort. The angle of this fill suggests that the post was pushed or fell over to the southwest as it was burning, which may explain why the charring was more concentrated along that edge than the northeastern edge of the postpipe. There is a possible decay cone (3003) overlying this postpipe, but it may in fact simply be a more heavily burned portion of the post. Clay packing (3072) and (3077) was used around the post instead of stones, a feature which was noted in almost all of the postholes excavated in this trench. This clay packing was found to have slumped into the postpipe as the post decayed, creating 'layers' of the postpipe between 'layers' of packing in several areas. A silty packing (3007) was finally added to completely backfill the posthole. A substantial number of finds were removed from this feature, including several pieces of undecorated prehistoric pottery, decorated Grooved Ware pottery SF 3020 (Figure 31), SF 3026, several flint flakes and a flint scraper made from a bipolar flint core SF 3096. Many of these finds were concentrated in the upper third of the feature, with most coming from within the possible decay cone and the edge of the postpipe, though a notable number came from lower in the feature. This suggests at least an aspect of deliberate deposition in the postholes as well as the possible 'drifting in' of artefacts as the post decayed.



Figure 30: Section drawing in avenue posthole [3006], showing the scale of the feature. The decay cone is clearly visible with a limp measuring tape draped over it.

The second, southern, avenue posthole [3006] was more teardrop-shaped in plan at 2.35m by 1.57m wide (see Figure 30). Due to differential weathering, the 'ramp' that created this teardrop was not apparent until towards the end of the excavation, so remained unexcavated. This posthole was slightly shallower than [3005], at 1.05m depth. A similar sequence of fills was present in this feature as in [3005]. A postpipe (3063) 1.0m in diameter (max) was first erected, followed by clay packing (3074) and (3014), and finally silty fills (3008) and (3069). Again, a possible decay cone is present (3004), although this may be evidence of more intense burning in the upper portion of the post, as opposed to charred material filtering down as the post decayed. As with (3076), the post in [3006] seems to have been burned and was then pushed or fell down to the south west. There is some evidence that this post was also charred prior to erection as a 'crust' of charcoal was present at the very base of the post, which appeared not to relate to the *in situ* burning. As with the packing in [3005], that in [3006] slumped towards the centre as the post decayed, creating complex layers of charred postpipe and packing material. This feature contained 25 small finds, though as with [3005], most of the finds were concentrated in the upper third, though a few were recovered from near the base of the posthole (SF 3091 and 3094). Undecorated prehistoric pottery, flint, both burnt and fresh, including a flint knife were all found. The presence of both types of flint may indicate that artefacts were both present in the feature at the time of the burning of the post, and found their way in after this event.

Palisaded Enclosure

Ten postholes of the palisaded enclosure were exposed in the trench. Two of these [3015] and [3019] appear to have been a double post setting. Three of the postholes identified; [3079], [3081] and [3054] were not visible on the aerial photographs taken in the area due to the presence of a palaeochannel (3058) discussed below. Two postholes [3079] and [3081] were not excavated. The postholes were equally spaced, each 2.6m apart.

Postholes [3015] and [3019] were excavated together. Posthole [3015] (see figure 32) was 0.65m deep and a diameter of 0.89m, and was found to be the first posthole in this location. After the posthole was dug, a post (indicated by postpipe (3062)) was erected, and the feature was then backfilled with sandy silt. Within this fill were stones and clods of clay (3043) used as packing to support the post. This fill also contained Grooved Ware sherds at its base (SF 3100), indicating deliberate deposition within this feature. Feature [3019] was then cut in at an angle, to undercut [3015] from the southeast. This was then backfilled with an unusually homogenous clayey fill (3020). It appears that this was designed to shore up the post in [3015], indicating that the post may have been poorly erected, or began decaying more rapidly than desired. A second, more silty, fill (3084) above (3020) may be slumping from the fills of [3015]. At some point the post in [3015] burned down, depositing charcoal; though whether before or after [3019] was dug cannot be said for sure. A decay cone (3016) then formed as the post remaining below the surface decayed, drawing a concentration of charcoal.

Posthole [3017], measuring 0.78m deep, and 1.4m x c0.8m in plan, was partially cut into the natural clay band (3045). Post (3018) was then erected, creating a fill of re-deposited natural (3038) along the south side of the posthole. The posthole was then backfilled with sandy silt (3046), which contained lumps of clay packing (3044), in place of stones, to support the post. This post was left to rot *in situ*, leaving a very distinct post pipe. No finds were identified in this feature.

Posthole [3025] was much smaller, at only 0.37m deep, and 0.92m in diameter. This feature contained a distinct post pipe (3026), indicating the post was left to decay *in situ*. Again, a silty backfill (3039) was used, along with clay packing (3037) taking the place of stones. No finds were identified in this posthole.

To the east, posthole [3027] may have had the post removed. There is no distinct post pipe fill, and the upper fill (3028) appears to be jumbled. The lowest fill, (3050) may be the remains of the base of the post, slightly disturbed by the removal of the post. On the south east side of the posthole, the remains of packing (3048) survive. This feature contained no finds.



Figure 31: Grooved Ware associated with the palisaded enclosure (SF3020) from a fill in avenue posthole [3005]

Posthole [3079] is the easternmost posthole of the straight section of the palisaded enclosure. This feature remained unexcavated in order to preserve portions of the site for future study. As with [3079], [3080], remained unexcavated. This feature lay at the start of the curve to the south east in the palisaded enclosure boundary.

Feature [3054] was a smaller posthole at just 0.5m deep and 0.9m in diameter. This posthole had a distinct post pipe fill (3053), and packing fill (3047). No finds were identified in this posthole.

Posthole [3055] was more oval at 0.95m x 0.6m in plan, and 0.6m deep. This feature, though small, appeared to have a ramp on the north side to help with the erection of the post. (Most of the postholes on this site did not have ramps, which is in contrast to those at Forteviot.) The post in this feature appears to have been removed, with only one fill (3041), visible, and no indication of a post pipe.

The easternmost posthole in the trench was [3056]. This contained a distinct post pipe of fine clayey silt (3040); indicating that this post decayed *in situ*. No finds were identified in this context, or the packing fill (3068).



Fig 32: Posthole [3015] during excavation; the adjacent later cut [3019] had not yet been excavated at this stage, and lies beneath the information board.

Comparison of aerial record, geophysics and excavation results

Within this trench there were many features identified in the aerial photographs, by geophysical survey, and on the ground, that, upon investigation, were found to be geological. The largest of these features was the palaeochannel (3058). This feature manifested itself on the aerial photographs as a void in the crop marks. Investigating this void was one of the main objectives of the excavation at this site. Upon cleaning, it was found that this feature was some 15m wide and extended across the full width of the trench. Unfortunately the full depth of this natural feature could not be reached in the time available. This feature runs along a hollow in the ground, along which water would drain, just downslope from the enclosure entrance. Indeed, the main modern field drain for this field [3010], runs along the centre of this hollow. (This caused the high magnetic reading identified by geophysics.) At one time, therefore, water flowed along this hollow (probably post-glacial) depositing a thick layer of silt. Postholes dug into this silt inevitably are more difficult to find, with silt fills in a silt subsoil, and this in turn has caused differential cropmarking of pits cut into gravels and silts. Three postholes not visible in the aerial photographs were identified in the palaeochannel after extensive cleaning and the weathering of the site.

Another large geological feature was (3035). This feature manifested itself as a large, curved (banana-shaped) anomaly, partially within the trench, on the geophysical survey (Maldonado & Brophy 2012, see Figure 28). After the topsoil was stripped off, and the trench cleaned, it became apparent this feature was an area of tightly packed, broken stones. A trial trench was put through this feature to assess it, as in plan it appeared very similar to the deposits of shattered stone found within henge 1

at Forteviot (see for instance Noble & Brophy 2008). Upon further investigation, however, the area of stones was found to be significantly deeper than expected, with no indication of depth, and ran underneath the natural subsoil of fine gravel that made up much of the area. The stones were largely rotted and shattered sedimentary rocks. The geological cause for this feature is unknown, and would require the work of a geologist to research it further. Around this stony deposit were several linear, and curve-linear, features which appeared to run approximately parallel to one another. Several of these were investigated, and found to be natural variations in the gravel. This unusual geological collection of features coincides perfectly with the curving magnetic anomaly.

Two features identified from the aerial photograph were also found to be natural anomalies in the subsoil. The first was a feature that appeared to align with the avenue posts, but lay within the palisaded area. This was found to be a small deposit of the natural clay that banded the area, and with careful viewing of the aerial photograph, it was found that the feature did not align as neatly as the transcription indicated. The second was transcribed as a palisade posthole between [3056] and [3055] in the south east corner of the trench. This feature was half sectioned and found to be a deposit of sand, with no indication of a cut or other archaeological features.

DISCUSSION

The nature of the boundary

Although we should be cautious about applying results from our investigation of only about 5% of the boundary of the palisaded enclosure, at this stage we can make some intriguing observations about the character of the Leadketty enclosure boundary. Firstly, there is a degree of regularity, with posts set 2.6m apart. Secondly, there is a recurring pattern, with postholes alternatively big, then small, the big again. Thirdly, the posts themselves may have varied tremendously in size; the avenue and bigger boundary posts could have supported posts 4 – 5m above ground level, while other could only have supported posts half this height. How can we interpret these basic observations?

The three other excavated palisaded enclosures in Scotland show a good deal of variation in boundary form and post arrangement (for overview, see Noble & Brophy 2011b and Figures 33 and 34). At Meldon Bridge palisaded enclosure, Scottish Borders (Speak & Burgess 1999) a similar pattern to that at Leadketty was observed but with two much smaller posts between big posts (which were spaced 3.5-4m apart). The small postholes were slightly off-set and interpreted as supports for a fence. At Forteviot, posts were spaced up to 4m apart, and no little postholes were found in between: this has been used as evidence for a free-standing timber post boundary here, perhaps with a low earthwork bank element (Gould 2010; Noble & Brophy 2011b). Three concentric palisade boundaries have been identified at Dunragit, and here, Thomas (2004) has found arrangements with multiple little

postholes between the big posts (middle ring) and well-spaced big postholes with nothing in between (inner ring).

Provisionally, then, we could argue that Leadketty boundary arrangement suggests a stockade enclosure, with some kind of fence or screen supported by smaller posts between the main structural posts spaced some 5m apart. But we should be cautious: for instance, variation in boundary form was found at Meldon Bridge, we do not fully understand the nature of plough truncation at Leadketty, and we should not assume necessarily that this was not simply a boundary of posts of variable size.

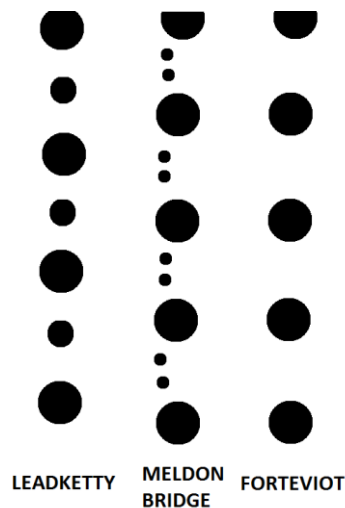


Fig 33: Posthole arrangements at three of the four excavated late Neolithic palisaded enclosures in Scotland. This is schematic and stylised, but gives a sense of the very different ways that palisaded enclosure boundaries were constructed. Sources: Speak & Burgess 1999; Gould 2010. For the other Scottish palisaded enclosure, see Fig 34, below.

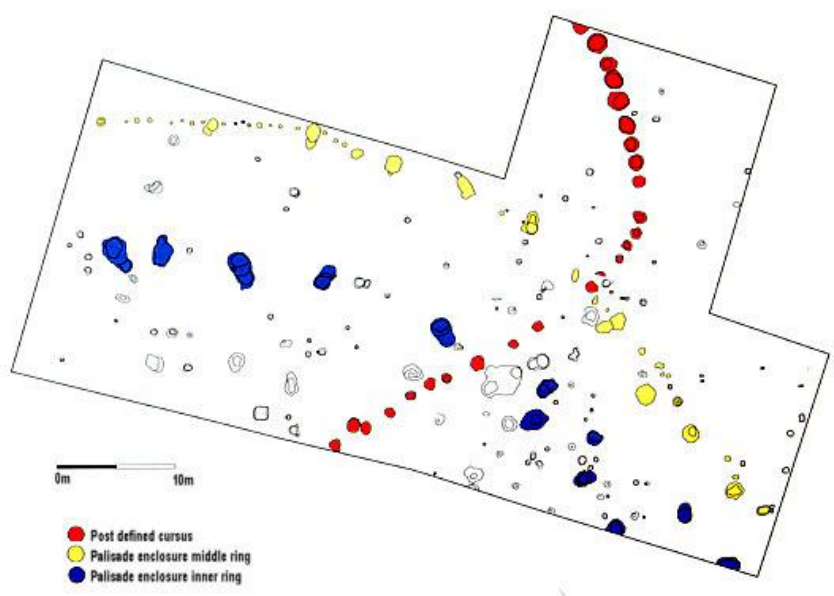


Fig 34: Differential post arrangements at the middle, and inner, palisade rings at Dunragit palisaded enclosure complex (source: <http://orqs.man.ac.uk/research/dunragit/>). The blue postholes belong to the inner ring, the yellow ones to the middle ring. (Red = earlier cursus.)

It was also found that the line of the palisaded enclosure ran exactly along the edge of a very dense band of clay in the natural, indicating the subsoil conditions dictated its location. It seems unlikely you would out of choice dig through clay when loose glacial gravels are available in the vicinity; perhaps the sourcing of clay here while digging postholes may have been useful for pottery making (the clay was sampled and will be compared with our pottery assemblages) and in itself seems to have made a handy sticky packing material to support posts. And the location of the posts within compact clays may have strengthened the postholes. This was not a uniform strategy however, with posts also dug into gravels and silts, so perhaps the use of clay here suggests improvisation or pragmatism.

Finally, how did the enclosure end its life? As with Forteviot, the posts of the avenue and palisaded enclosure were treated in several different ways. Some were left to decay *in situ*, while others were removed from their posthole before this could occur. Several were burned down, but in contrast to Forteviot (where post burning seems to have been rare), both avenue posts were burned to below the ground surface. This would have required considerable commitments of effort and indicates these posts in particular may have had special meaning or importance, or were simply not allowed to reach the stage where they would fall down. For further discussion on post fate and treatment, see Noble & Brophy 2011b.

The boundary posts at Leadketty appear to offer a stark contrast to the palisaded enclosure at Forteviot in terms of the deposition of small finds. Where the enclosure at Forteviot was found to be completely sterile and void of any and all artefacts, Leadketty was the polar opposite, with several boundary postholes containing decorated Grooved Ware pottery, undecorated pottery, flint tools, and charred hazelnut shell. The implications of this – and other connections and disparities with Forteviot - will be discussed more fully below.

The excavations in Trench LK12.03 have identified the palisaded enclosure as dating to the late Neolithic, due to the artefactual evidence. Our work also demonstrated that the geology of the area can produce anomalous results in both geophysical survey, and cropmarks. The contrast with Forteviot (such a similar site based on cropmark evidence) shows the importance of not making assumptions about cropmark sites based on previously excavated examples. The wider relationship between Forteviot and Leadketty will be explored below.

LEADKETTY 2012: FINAL THOUGHTS AND NEW NARRATIVES

Our provisional thoughts about the discoveries during the 2012 season at Leadketty are discussed in some detail above. Nonetheless, it would be appropriate to conclude with some more general comments and thoughts for the future. One of the most important outcomes of this season was the realization that the Leadketty and Forteviot palisaded enclosures seem to have been different in character, use and form. Although we have no dating as of yet for Leadketty, at this stage we assume they are roughly contemporary (primarily from the Grooved Ware associations) to one another, and suggest that they acted in parallel with one another, albeit serving very different roles in the 3rd millennium BC.

The nature of the monument

The postholes at the Forteviot palisaded enclosure were uniformly massive, regardless of whether the excavated examples at the entrance area, in the avenue or on the side of the enclosure. The postholes at Leadketty appear to have been more variable in size, with a big-post, small-post sequence identified at least in the area we excavated. The regular placing of the posts, along with the post arrangement, allows us to suggest that there was some kind of continuous boundary here, perhaps only a light fence of wattle work. At Forteviot, we have argued the posts were not connected, other than perhaps by a low earthen bank made from material upcast from the postholes (Noble & Brophy 2011b). The experience of these enclosures would have been very different, potentially, although both had equally narrow, imposing and monumental entrances. One potential implication of the boundary form is that Leadketty could have enclosed or contained animals more readily than Forteviot.



Fig 35: Beckton Farm, Lockerbie: spread of Neolithic settlement activity, and buildings, which includes four-poster structures, pits, and a mini-henge like 'house' (from Pollard 1997). Structure F111 is visible in the top-left hand corner of the plan.

Function and role

It seems probable that people lived inside the Leadketty enclosure, while we have found no evidence to suggest the interior of Forteviot (and surrounds) was used for anything other than ceremony and burial. While the earliest dated activities we have at Forteviot are pit-digging and the establishment of a cremation cemetery, at Leadketty there seems to have been settlement activity in the late Neolithic, if not earlier. The four-poster structure, as we have noted, fits well into a widely recognized tradition of 'Grooved Ware houses' while assorted slots, post-holes and pits attest to a spread of settlement activities (some of which could be earlier Neolithic in character). This is strongly reminiscent of the (unenclosed) settlement site at Beckton Farm, Dumfries and Galloway, where four-posters and fragments of other structures were found straggling over a considerable area (Figure 35). Intriguingly, at Beckton, a circular 'house' of later Neolithic date was identified (F111). Although the ditch and structure was on a smaller scale than the Leadketty mini-henge, the presence of an off-centre posthole (interpreted by Pollard as a 'roof-support') should caution us about how we interpret the Leadketty mini-henge. That Leadketty was perhaps a more 'every day', stockaded enclosure is re-enforced by the use of a river as the entire northern boundary of the enclosure which would have, for instance, facilitated cattle and other animals to graze and have access to water while inside the enclosure.

Deposition

Forteviot was notable for an almost complete absence of Neolithic material culture, with the vast majority of finds either Bronze Age pottery (beakers, Food Vessel) or (largely) undiagnostic lithics. By contrast, at Leadketty we found a rich and varied assemblage of later Neolithic Grooved Ware pottery in various different contexts: pits, structural postholes and palisaded boundary postholes. In some cases, this could be viewed as deliberate deposition: at the Dunragit inner post ring, some of the posts had been removed, and in one a deposit of Grooved Ware (associated with 'black organic material' and lithics) (Thomas 2004, 103-4). But even if this was not the case, there was clearly a lot of pottery kicking about that found its way into pits and postholes. The varied nature of the pots found suggests a wide range of vessels, perhaps of the kind one would expect to find in everyday use. And we have tantalizing hints of wooden vessels, which may have served similar roles and even looked like the pottery. (Analysis of these wooden fragments, and possible residues and lipids associated with the pottery, will be undertaken.)

But at Forteviot, nothing seems to have been placed in the postholes, and if material culture was in use in the vicinity of this enclosure, care was taken that it was not left around. The appropriateness of deposition and the way that things like pots may have been used contrasts between Forteviot and Leadketty, and again is likely related to the contrast in role and use of these enclosed spaces.

Forteviot : Leadketty

	
<p>Boundary of massive free-standing posts with low bank between, interior kept 'clean', features inside include burials and large ceremonial structures. MONUMENT OF RITUAL AND THE DEAD</p>	<p>Stockaded boundary, deposition in and around postholes, internal features include possible buildings / houses and small-scale ceremonial structures. MONUMENT OF THE LIVING</p>

19

Fig 36: Slide from a recent presentation about Leadketty 2012, summarizing the main points of comparison between Forteviot and Leadketty palisaded enclosures.

The relatively close proximity of Leadketty and Forteviot to one another, potentially contemporary with one another, becomes all the more fascinating when we think about the different way these monuments looked, and how they were used. The possibility of two contemporary major centres focused on special locations and massive enclosures, both near the same river, with different meanings, histories and roles, is strongly reminiscent of the Stonehenge landscape, focus of the recent *Stonehenge Riverside Project* (cf. Parker Pearson 2012). Although of course we are not arguing that the Durrington Walls - River Avon – Stonehenge arrangement is exactly replicated at Leadketty – Earn – Forteviot. But such a landscape-scale overview is vital if we are to make sense of the SERF study area in the Neolithic and Bronze Age. To this end, key future objectives of SERF Phase 2 must include:

- Exploring visual and physical connections between Leadketty and Forteviot in the late Neolithic (building on viewshed work done to date, but also investigating possible physical and visual connections to the Earn);
- Palaeoenvironmental context – where was the Earn in the Neolithic and where were the trees?
- What activity founded Leadketty? Where is the earlier Neolithic? Investigations of the putative causewayed enclosure are important in this respect.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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RCAHMS provided an excellent and very accurate transcription, so thanks to Dave Cowley and Kevin Macleod for this. Dave also carried out various surveys and reconnaissance for us, and took the picture which adorns the cover of this report. Thanks also to Kirsty Millican, who helped out briefly on site, and has also carried out a transcription of Leadketty and has long been a friend of the Neolithic side of the project. Ana Jorge participated in the fieldwork, but even more valuably, helped advice on the recovery and analysis of the pottery, and is carrying out an ongoing and valuable piece of research with us regarding clay sources. Jen Novotny dealt with finds processing, cleaning and photography; our thanks to her as well.

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Finally, we are all very grateful for the support and help of all of our colleagues in the SERF Project, in particular the tireless work of Tessa Poller, and the wise council of Steve Driscoll. And thanks to Jeremy Huggett for the cakes!

For further information on the SERF Project, including all SERF interim reports, and DSRs, please go to our website:

www.gla.ac.uk/schools/humanities/research/archaeologyresearch/projects/serf/

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APPENDICES

LK12.01: List of contexts and brief descriptions

Context number	Type	Description	Interpretation / relationships
LK12.01_1001	D	Dark brown loam	Topsoil
LK12.01_1002	Cut	Irregular oval-shaped cut feature measuring 0.5m in diameter, with max depth 0.1m	Truncated pit?
LK12.01_1003	Fill	Loose mid brown silt	Fill of pit [1002]
LK12.01_1004	Cut	Small oval cut feature with u-shaped profile. Measures 0.56m by 0.6m, with max depth 0.27m	Possible posthole on 'outer ring'
LK12.01_1005	Fill	Very dark brown silty sand with frequent pebble inclusions and charcoal content	Fill of posthole [1004], overlying (1077)
LK12.01_1006	Cut	Small cut feature with diameter 0.43m, and max depth 0.31m	Possible posthole on 'outer ring'
LK12.01_1007	Fill	Very dark brown silt clay with pebble inclusions and charcoal content	Fill of posthole [1006], possibly postpipe
LK12.01_1008	Cut	Circular, shallow, bowl-shaped cut, measuring 0.6m in diameter, and 0.3m deep	Posthole, part of a double setting with [1062]
LK12.01_1009	Fill	Compact very dark brown sandy silt with tiny charcoal flecks	Postpipe of posthole [1008], overlies (1065)
LK12.01_1010	Cut	Irregular oval-shaped cut feature measuring 0.5m by 0.4m in diameter, with max depth 0.12m	Truncated posthole or pit
LK12.01_1011	Fill	Compact pink-brown sandy silt	Fill of posthole / pit [1010]
LK12.01_1012	Cut	Circular cut feature with steep sides and rounded bottom. Measures 0.85m in diameter, depth 0.38m	One of the pair of porch postholes
LK12.01_1013	Fill	Compact dark brown sandy silt	Possible decay cone of porch posthole [1012]
LK12.01_1014	Cut	Circular cut feature with steep sides and rounded bottom. Measures 0.6m in diameter, depth 0.35m	One of the pair of porch postholes. Cuts pit [1083]
LK12.01_1015	Fill	Compact dark brown silty sand	Postpipe of porch posthole [1014], other fill (1066)
LK12.01_1016	Cut	Circular cut feature with steep sides and rounded bottom. Measures 0.9m in diameter, depth 0.47m	Four-poster posthole

LK12.01_1017	Fill	Dark brown sandy silt, charcoal flecks	Decay cone / upper fill of posthole [1016]
LK12.01_1018	Cut	Sub-circular cut feature with steep sides and rounded bottom. Measures 0.7m by 0.85m in plan, depth 0.41m	Four-poster posthole
LK12.01_1019	Fill	Dark brown sandy silt	Decay cone / upper fill of posthole [1018]
LK12.01_1020	Cut	Circular cut feature with u-shaped profile, 0.4m in diameter, depth 0.2m	Possible posthole on 'outer ring'
LK12.01_1021	Fill	Mid brown sandy silt	Upper fill of truncated posthole [1020]
LK12.01_1022	Cut	Sub-circular cut feature with steep sides and rounded bottom. Measures 1.35m by 1.1m in plan, depth 0.65m	Four-poster posthole
LK12.01_1023	Fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt with charcoal inclusions	Decay cone / upper fill of posthole [1022]
LK12.01_1024	Fill	Friable lightish brown to grey sandy silt with stone inclusions	Packing fill of posthole [1022]
LK12.01_1025	Cut	Shallow bowl-shaped cut, measuring 2.31m E-W by 1.68m in plan, with depth 0.28m	Possible ramped posthole? Truncated by [1056]
LK12.01_1026	Fill	Compact very dark brown sandy silt with tiny charcoal flecks	Putative postpipe of cut [1025], overlies (1057)
LK12.01_1027	Fill	Compact light brown silty sand	Upper fill of pit feature [1056], overlies (1057)
LK12.01_1028	Cut	Circular bowl-shaped cut feature measuring 1.05m in diameter, with depth 0.24m	Large pit, possible paired with [1037]
LK12.01_1029	Fill	Loose mid brown silty gravel with charcoal inclusions	Main fill of pit [1028]
LK12.01_1030	Fill	Compact light brown gravel	Fill of pit [1028], underlies (1029)
LK12.01_1031	Fill	Loose reddish to mid brown sandy gravel	Fill of posthole [1018], underlies [1019]
LK12.01_1032	Fill	Compact medium brown gravel	Primary fill of posthole [1020], underlies (1021)
LK12.01_1033	Cut	Truncated cut feature, perhaps as big as 2m across, max depth unknown	Pit truncated by [1028]
LK12.01_1034	Cut	Circular, u-shaped cut feature, with diameter 0.9m by 0.77m, depth 0.49m	Four-poster posthole
LK12.01_1035	Fill	Dark to mid brown sandy silt with loam content, charcoal flecks	Postpipe or decay cone of posthole [1034]
LK12.01_1036	Fill	Dark to mid brown sandy silt with loam content, pebble inclusions	Packing fill of posthole [1034]

LK12.01_1037	Cut	Bowl-shaped circular cut, 0.9m in diameter, 0.26m deep	One of a pair of pits with [1028]?
LK12.01_1038	Fill	Compact greyish brown sandy silt	Fill of pit [1037]
LK12.01_1039	Cut	Circular bowl-shaped cut feature measuring 0.6m by 0.5m in diameter, with depth 0.3m	Possible posthole on 'outer ring', with fills (1073) and (1040)
LK12.01_1040	Fill	Friable medium brown silty sand	Fill of posthole [1039], overlies (1073)
LK12.01_1041	Cut	Circular bowl-shaped cut with diameter 0.55m and depth 0.15m	Posthole
LK12.01_1042	Fill	Light brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks & stone inclusions	Packing fill of posthole [1041]
LK12.01_1043	Cut	Circular u-shaped cut with diameter 0.45m and depth 0.25m	Small posthole on outer setting
LK12.01_1044	Fill	Mid brown silt	Fill of posthole [1043]
LK12.01_1045	Cut	Circular, steep-sided cut, 0.2m across in diameter, 0.17m deep	Small posthole on outer setting
LK12.01_1046	Fill	Mid brown - reddish loam	Fill of posthole [1045]
LK12.01_1047	Cut	Circular, steep-sided cut, 0.3m across in diameter, 0.16m deep	Small posthole on outer setting
LK12.01_1048	Fill	Mid brown - reddish silty sand	Fill of posthole [1047]
LK12.01_1049		Feature was natural	
LK12.01_1050		Feature was natural	
LK12.01_1051	Cut	Linear cut feature, with v-shaped profile, visible for length 1.2m, with width 0.25m and max depth 0.09m	Some kind of slot for a fence or screen
LK12.01_1052	Fill	Compact light orange brown sandy silt with infrequent small rounded pebble inclusions	Fill of slot [1051]
LK12.01_1053	Fill	Compact dark brown silty sand	Postpipe of posthole [1012], on porch setting
LK12.01_1054	Fill	Mid orange - brown silty gravel	Packing fill of 4 poster post [1016], underlies (1058) and (1017)
LK12.01_1055	Fill	Loose mid reddish brown silty sand with rounded pebbles	Packing fill of porch post [1012]
LK12.01_1056	Cut	Shallow bowl-shaped cut, measuring 1.05m E-W by 0.48m in plan, with depth 0.28m	Pit cutting pit / posthole [1025]
LK12.01_1057	Fill	Loose mid-reddish brown sandy gravel with some stone and charcoal inclusions	Gravel packing in pit / posthole feature [1025]. Same as (1076)?
LK12.01_1058	Fill	Dark brown gravel and silt	Lower fill of 4 poster post [1016]

LK12.01_1059	Cut	Sub-rectangular shallow-sided cut measuring 2.3m NE-SW by 0.85m in plan, depth up to 0.38m	Truncated ramped posthole, or unusual linear pit
LK12.01_1060	Fill	Light brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks & stone inclusions	Upper fill of pit [1059], overlying (1060) and (1069)
LK12.01_1061		Feature not excavated	
LK12.01_1062	Cut	Circular shallow bowl-shaped cut, 0.6m in diameter, depth 0.2m	Posthole, part of a double setting with [1008]
LK12.01_1063	Fill	Very dark brown sandy silt with regular pebble inclusions & charcoal	Postpipe of posthole [1062], overlies (1067)
LK12.01_1064	Fill	Compact reddish brown sandy silt	Fill of slot between [1008] and [1062]. Same as (1052), in cut [1051]
LK12.01_1065	Fill	Compact reddish brown sandy silt	Fill of posthole [1008], overlying (1068)
LK12.01_1066	Fill	Loose reddish brown silt and gravel	Packing fill within porch post [1014]
LK12.01_1067	Fill	Dark reddish brown sandy silt with gravel element	Lower fill of posthole [1062]
LK12.01_1068	Fill	Loose dark brown sandy gravel	Primary fill of posthole [1008], underlies (1065) & (1009)
LK12.01_1069	Fill	Compact light orange-brown silty sand	Primary fill of cut [1059]
LK12.01_1070	Cut	Shallow bowl-shaped cut measuring 0.85m by 0.7m, depth 0.14m	Pit, truncated by pit [1037]
LK12.01_1071	Fill	Friable mid brown sandy gravel with large pebble inclusions	Fill of pit [1070], truncated by [1037]
LK12.01_1072	Fill	Light brown silty sand with infrequent pebble inclusions	Lower fill of possible posthole [1080]
LK12.01_1073	Fill	Loose orange-brown sandy silt with gravel element	Primary fill of possible posthole [1039]
LK12.01_1074	Cut	Oval u-shaped cut with gently rounded bottom, measures 0.35m by 0.26m in plan, depth 0.22m	Small posthole
LK12.01_1075	Fill	Loose mid brown silt with pebbles	Fill of posthole [1074]
LK12.01_1076	Fill	Mid brown silty sand	Fill of pit [1025]. Same fill as (1057)?
LK12.01_1077	Fill	Light brown silty sand with pebble inclusions	Packing fill of cut [1004]
LK12.01_1078	Fill	Loose reddish brown silty sand with frequent pebble inclusions	Packing for posthole [1006]
LK12.01_1079	Fill	Dark brown clay silt with frequent gravel element	Possible postpipe, certainly central fill, of posthole [1080]

LK12.01_1080	Cut	Circular cut feature with shallow bowl-like profile. Measures c.0.7m in diameter, with max depth 0.18m	Possible outer ring posthole, cut by [1006] and attached to slot [1051]
LK12.01_1083	Cut	Oval cut feature with shallow profile. Measures 1.32m NW-SE by 0.73m, with max depth c.0.2m	Pit, cut by porch posthole [1014]
LK12.01_1084	Fill	Orange brown silty sand with occasional rounded pebble inclusions	Fill of pit [1083], similar in character to (1085)
LK12.01_1085	Fill	Orange brown silty sand with occasional rounded pebble inclusions	Fill of pit [1083], similar in character to (1084)

LK12.01: Small finds

Small find number	Number	Material	Description	Context
LK12.01_1001	3	Pot	Sherds of prehistoric pot	LK12.01_1026
LK12.01_1002	1	Pot	Pottery with dark fabric	LK12.01_1019
LK12.01_1003	1	Lithic	Flint flake recovered from sieving	LK12.01_1019
LK12.01_1004	2	Pot	Pot sherd	LK12.01_1027
LK12.01_1005	1	Pot	Grooved Ware body sherd	LK12.01_1019
LK12.01_1006	1	Pot	Sherd of prehistoric pot	LK12.01_1019
LK12.01_1007	1	Pot	Grooved Ware	LK12.01_1019
LK12.01_1008	1	Pot	Sherd of prehistoric pot	LK12.01_1019
LK12.01_1009	1	Pot	Grooved Ware	LK12.01_1019
LK12.01_1010	1	Pot	Sherd of prehistoric pot	LK12.01_1019
LK12.01_1011	2	Pot	Sherds of prehistoric pot	LK12.01_1019
LK12.01_1012	1	Pot	Body sherd	LK12.01_1019
LK12.01_1013	2	Pot	Body sherds	LK12.01_1019
LK12.01_1014	2	Pot	Body sherds	LK12.01_1019
LK12.01_1015	2	Pot	Body sherds	LK12.01_1019
LK12.01_1016	1	Pot	Body sherd	LK12.01_1023
LK12.01_1017	2	Lithic	Flint flake recovered from sieving	LK12.01_1023
LK12.01_1018	1	Pot	Grooved Ware	LK12.01_1023
LK12.01_1019	1	Pot	Body sherd	LK12.01_1019
LK12.01_1020	1	Pot	Dimpled Grooved Ware body sherd	LK12.01_1019
LK12.01_1021	1	Pot	Body sherd	LK12.01_1019
LK12.01_1022	1	Pot	Body sherd	LK12.01_1035
LK12.01_1023	3	Pot	Undecorated body sherd	LK12.01_1019
LK12.01_1024	1	Pot	Grooved Ware rim sherd	LK12.01_1035
LK12.01_1025	1	Pot	Body sherd	LK12.01_1023
LK12.01_1026	4	Pot	Large rim sherds	LK12.01_1035
LK12.01_1027	1	Pot	Sherd of prehistoric pot	LK12.01_1035
LK12.01_1028	1	Lithic	Flint	LK12.01_1035

LK12.01_1029	1	Pot	Sherd of prehistoric pot	LK12.01_1035
LK12.01_1030	1	Lithic	Flint flake	LK12.01_1017
LK12.01_1031	1	Wood	Charred Wood - burnt wooden vessel? (from sieving)	LK12.01_1019
LK12.01_1032	1	Pot	Body sherd (from sieve)	LK12.01_1017
LK12.01_1033	1	Pot	Sherd of prehistoric pot	LK12.01_1017
LK12.01_1034	1	Pot	Ribbed potsherd (from sieve)	LK12.01_1035
LK12.01_1035	1	Pot	Rim sherd	LK12.01_1019
LK12.01_1036	4	Pot	Body sherds	LK12.01_1019
LK12.01_1037	1	Pot	Pottery - body sherd	LK12.01_1019
LK12.01_1038	1	Pot	Pottery - base? sherd	LK12.01_1019
LK12.01_1039	1	Pot	Pottery - body sherd	LK12.01_1019
LK12.01_1040	1	Pot	Pottery - body sherd	LK12.01_1019
LK12.01_1041	1	Lithic	Flint Flake	LK12.01_1019
LK12.01_1042	2	Pot	Pottery - body sherds	LK12.01_1019
LK12.01_1043	1	Pot	Pottery - body sherd	LK12.01_1019
LK12.01_1044	2	Pot	Pottery - body sherds	LK12.01_1019
LK12.01_1045	1	Pot	Pottery - body sherd	LK12.01_1019
LK12.01_1046	1	Pot	Pottery - body sherd	LK12.01_1019
LK12.01_1047	1	Pot	Sherd of prehistoric pot	LK12.01_1035
LK12.01_1048	5	Pot	Sherds of prehistoric pot	LK12.01_1035
LK12.01_1049	1	Pot	Sherd of prehistoric pot	LK12.01_1014
LK12.01_1050	1	Pot	Sherd of prehistoric pot	LK12.01_1035
LK12.01_1051	1	Pot	Sherd of prehistoric pot	LK12.01_1015
LK12.01_1052	2	Pot	Sherds of prehistoric pot	LK12.01_1019
LK12.01_1053	2	Pot	Sherds of prehistoric pot	LK12.01_1019
LK12.01_1054	1	Pot	Sherd of prehistoric pot	LK12.01_1019
LK12.01_1055	1	Pot	Sherd of prehistoric pot	LK12.01_1019
LK12.01_1056	1	Unknown	Cinder??	LK12.01_1005
LK12.01_1057	3	Pot	Sherds of prehistoric pot	LK12.01_1019
LK12.01_1058	2	Pot	Sherds of prehistoric pot	LK12.01_1019
LK12.01_1059	1	Pot	Sherd of prehistoric pot	LK12.01_1019
LK12.01_1060	1	Pot	Sherd of prehistoric pot	LK12.01_1019
LK12.01_1061	1	Pot	Decorated body sherd	LK12.01_1019
LK12.01_1062	1?	Unknown	Cinder	LK12.01_1005
LK12.01_1063	1	Pot	Pottery - body sherd	LK12.01_1019
LK12.01_1064	1	Pot	Pottery - body sherd	LK12.01_1019
LK12.01_1065	1	Pot	Pottery - body sherd	LK12.01_1019
LK12.01_1066	2	Pot	Pottery - body sherds	LK12.01_1019
LK12.01_1067	1	Pot	Pottery - body sherd	LK12.01_1005
LK12.01_1068	2	Unknown	Cinder??	LK12.01_1005
LK12.01_1069	1	Wood	Charred grooved wood - vessel?	LK12.01_1019
LK12.01_1070	1	Pot	Grooved ware body sherd	LK12.01_1019
LK12.01_1071	2	Pot	Pottery - body sherds	LK12.01_1019

LK12.01_1072	1	Lithic	Flint flake	LK12.01_1037 LK12.01_1038
LK12.01_1073	1	Pot	Pottery - body sherd	LK12.01_1019
LK12.01_1074	1	Pot	Pottery - base sherd	LK12.01_1019
LK12.01_1075	2	Pot	Sherd of prehistoric pot	LK12.01_1037
LK12.01_1076	1	Pot	Pottery - body sherd	LK12.01_1019
LK12.01_1077	1	Pot	Pottery - body sherd	LK12.01_1019
LK12.01_1078	1	Pot	Pottery - body sherd	LK12.01_1019
LK12.01_1079	1	Pot	Pottery - body sherd	LK12.01_1019
LK12.01_1080	1	Pot	Pottery - body sherd	LK12.01_1019
LK12.01_1081	1	Pot	Pottery - body sherd	LK12.01_1019
LK12.01_1082	2	Charcoal	Charred wood	LK12.01_1037 LK12.01_1038
LK12.01_1083	2	Charcoal	Charred wood	LK12.01_1037 LK12.01_1038
LK12.01_1084	1	Charcoal	Charred wood	LK12.01_1019
LK12.01_1085	1	Pot	Pottery - body sherd	LK12.01_1019
LK12.01_1086	1	Clay	Fired? clay fragment	LK12.01_1026
LK12.01_1087	1	Clay	Clay ?daub	LK12.01_1023
LK12.01_1088	2	Bone	Burnt bone?	LK12.01_1023
LK12.01_1089	1	Wood	Charred wood	LK12.01_1019
LK12.01_1090	1	Bone	Burnt bone?	LK12.01_1007
LK12.01_1091	1	Pot	Thick coarse sherd	LK12.01_1040
LK12.01_1092	1	Pot	Body sherd	LK12.01_1007
LK12.01_1093	1	Pot	Body sherd	LK12.01_1007
LK12.01_1094	1	Charcoal	Charred wood fragments	LK12.01_1007
LK12.01_1095	4	Pot	Body sherds	LK12.01_1075

LK12.01: Drawings list

Drawing number	Type	Description	Context	Scale
LK12.01_1	Plan	Pre-ex plan Area A	[1002] [1047]	01:20
LK12.01_2	Plan	Pre-ex plan Area B	[1004] [1006] [1008] [1062] [1051] [1080]	01:20
LK12.01_3	Plan	Pre-ex plan Area C	[1010]	01:20
LK12.01_4	Plan	Pre-ex plan Area D	[1025] [1074]	01:20
LK12.01_5	Plan	Pre-ex plan Area E	[1022] [1034]	01:20
LK12.01_6	Plan	Pre-ex plan Area F	[1012] [1014] [1016] [1083]	01:20
LK12.01_7	Plan	Pre-ex plan Area G	[1020] [1028] [1039] [1041] [1043] [1059]	01:20

LK12.01_8	Plan	Pre-ex plan Area H	[1018] [1037] [1018]	01:20
LK12.01_9	Plan	Pre-ex plan Area I		01:20
LK12.01_10	Section	SW facing profile of posthole	[1020]	01:10
LK12.01_11	Section	NE facing section of pit	[1028] [1033]	01:10
LK12.01_12	Plan	Pottery in situ (SFs 1026-9)	[1034] (1035)	01:10
LK12.01_13	Section	SW facing section of posthole	[1012]	01:10
LK12.01_14	Section	SW facing section of posthole	[1043]	01:10
LK12.01_15	Section	SW facing section of posthole	[1025] [1056]	01:10
LK12.01_16	Section	NE facing section of posthole	[1018]	01:10
LK12.01_17	Section	NE facing section of posthole	[1010]	01:10
LK12.01_18	Section	NE facing section of posthole	[1016]	01:10
LK12.01_19	Section	NE facing section of posthole	[1008] [1062]	01:10
LK12.01_20	Section	SE facing section of pit	[1059]	01:10
LK12.01_21	Section	NE facing section of pit / posthole	[1047]	01:10
LK12.01_22	Section	NE facing section of posthole	[1035]	01:10
LK12.01_23	Section	SW facing section of posthole	[1037]	01:10
LK12.01_24	Section	NW facing section of posthole	[1002]	01:10
LK12.01_25	Section	SW facing section of posthole	[1045]	01:10
LK12.01_26	Plan	Post-ex plan of Area H	[1018] [1037] [1018]	01:20
LK12.01_27	Plan	Post-ex plan of Area E	[1022] [1034]	01:20
LK12.01_28	Plan	Post-ex plan of Area F	[1012] [1014] [1016] [1083]	01:20
LK12.01_29	Plan	Post-ex plan of Area G	[1020] [1028] [1039] [1041] [1043] [1059]	01:20
LK12.01_30	Plan	Post-ex plan of Area B	[1004] [1006] [1008] [1062] [1051] [1080]	01:20
LK12.01_31	Plan	Post-ex plan of Area C	[1010]	01:20
LK12.01_32	Plan	Post-ex plan of Area A	[1002] [1047]	01:20
LK12.01_33	Plan	Post-ex plan of Area D	[1025] [1074]	01:20
LK12.01_34	Section	SW facing section of posthole	[1045]	01:10
LK12.01_35	Section	N facing section of posthole	[1039]	01:10
LK12.01_36	Section	E facing section of posthole	[1004] [1051]	01:10
LK12.01_37	Section	N facing section of posthole	[1041]	01:10
LK12.01_38	Section	SW facing section of slot	[1051]	01:10
LK12.01_39	Section	SW facing section of posthole	[1074]	01:10
LK12.01_40	Section	NE facing section of posthole	[1022]	01:10
LK12.01_41	Section	NE facing section of posthole	[1006] [1080]	01:10

LK12.01: Samples

Sample number	Context number	Size (litres)	Context description	Reason for sampling	Taken by
LK12.01_1001	1026	10	Posthole fill	C14 (charcoal)	GNO
LK12.01_1002	1019	10	Posthole fill	C14 (charcoal)	GNO
LK12.01_1003	1029	10	Pit fill	C14 (charcoal)	GNO
LK12.01_1004	1019	10	Posthole fill	Burnt bone, charcoal	GNO
LK12.01_1005	1023	10	Posthole fill	C14 (charcoal)	GNO
LK12.01_1006	1017	10	Posthole fill	Burnt bone	GNO
LK12.01_1007	1013	10	Posthole fill	C14 (charcoal)	GNO
LK12.01_1008	1035	10	Posthole fill	C14 (charcoal), palaeo	TJO
LK12.01_1009	1053	10	Lower fill of posthole	C14 (charcoal), palaeo	GNO
LK12.01_1010	1058	10	Postpipe	C14 (charcoal), palaeo	GNO
LK12.01_1011	1015	10	Upper fill of posthole	C14 (charcoal)	GNO
LK12.01_1012	1063	10	Upper fill of posthole	C14 (charcoal), burnt bone	GNO
LK12.01_1013	1005	10	Fill of posthole	C14 (charcoal)	GNO
LK12.01_1014	1009	10	Fill of posthole	C14 (charcoal), palaeo	EHO
LK12.01_1015	1019	10	Fill of posthole	C14 (charcoal)	AGO
LK12.01_1016	1035	10	Fill of posthole	Palaeo	TJO
LK12.01_1017	1048	10	Fill of posthole	Palaeo	IM
LK12.01_1018	1003	10	Fill of posthole	C14 (charcoal)	LAF
LK12.01_1019	1046	10	Fill of posthole	Palaeo	IM
LK12.01_1020	1072	10	Fill of slot	C14 (charcoal), palaeo	GNO
LK12.01_1021	1042	10	Fill of posthole	C14 (charcoal), palaeo	EHO
LK12.01_1022	1075	10	Fill of posthole	Palaeo	LAF
LK12.01_1023	1007	10	Fill of posthole	C14 (charcoal), palaeo	AGO
LK12.01_1024	1040	10	Fill of posthole	Palaeo	JBA
LK12.01_1025	1038	10	Fill of pit	Palaeo	AGO
LK12.01_1026	1005	5	Fill of posthole	C14 (charcoal)	KBR

LK12.01: Photo list (all digital photos)

Photo number	Context	Subject / description	Taken from
LK12.01_0001		General view of trench	SW

LK12.01_0002		General view of cleaning in trench	W
LK12.01_0003		General view of cleaning in trench	W
LK12.01_0011		General view of the trench pre-excavation	W
LK12.01_0012		General view of the trench pre-excavation	W
LK12.01_0013	1020	Pre-ex photo of cut feature	N
LK12.01_0014	1022	Pre-ex photo of cut feature	N
LK12.01_0015	1025	Pre-ex photo of cut feature	N
LK12.01_0016		General view of the trench pre-excavation	W
LK12.01_0017		General view of pit group pre-excavation	W
LK12.01_0018		G Noble undertaking pre-ex planning	
LK12.01_0019		G Noble undertaking pre-ex planning	
LK12.01_0022	1020	SW facing section of small posthole	SW
LK12.01_0023	1028	Pre-ex photo of cut feature	S
LK12.01_0024	1028	Pre-ex photo of cut feature	S
LK12.01_0025	1018	Pre-ex photo of cut feature	N
LK12.01_0026	1019	Grooved Ware sherd in posthole fill during excavation	SE
LK12.01_0027	1019	Excavation of potsherd underway	W
LK12.01_0028	1019	Grooved Ware sherd in posthole fill during excavation	N
LK12.01_0029	1028	NE facing section of pit	NE
LK12.01_0030	1028	NE facing section of pit	NE
LK12.01_0033	1019	Potsherds in situ within posthole	N
LK12.01_0043		SF1020 Grooved Ware sherd	
LK12.01_0044	1034	Pre-ex photo of cut feature	
LK12.01_0046	1034	Pre-ex photo of cut feature (close-up)	
LK12.01_0047	1016	Pre-ex photo of cut feature	
LK12.01_0048	1035	Large potsherds in situ during excavation	NE
LK12.01_0049	1035	Large potsherds in situ during excavation	NE
LK12.01_0050	1012, 1014	Pre-ex photo of porch arrangement	NE
LK12.01_0051	1035	Large potsherds in situ during excavation	NE
LK12.01_0052	1051	Pre-ex photo of slot feature	NW
LK12.01_0053	1051	Pre-ex photo of slot feature	NW
LK12.01_0055	1043	Pre-ex photo of cut feature	SW
LK12.01_0056	1016	NE facing section of small posthole	NE
LK12.01_0059	1025	S facing section of pit	S
LK12.01_0060	1012	E facing section of posthole	E
LK12.01_0061	1043	S facing section of posthole	S
LK12.01_0063	1016	NE facing section of posthole	NE
LK12.01_0064	1016	NE facing section of posthole	NE
LK12.01_0065	1018	NE facing section of posthole	NE
LK12.01_0066	1022	NW facing section of small posthole	NW
LK12.01_0067	1008	Pre-ex photo of cut feature	SE
LK12.01_0068	1069	Pre-ex photo of cut feature	W

LK12.01_0069	1004	Pre-ex photo of cut feature	S
LK12.01_0070	1019	SF 1054 in situ during excavation	N
LK12.01_0071	1019	SF 1054 in situ during excavation	N
LK12.01_0072	1010	Pre-ex photo of cut feature	NE
LK12.01_0073	1019	Potsherds in situ within posthole	NE
LK12.01_0074	1019	Potsherds in situ within posthole	NE
LK12.01_0075	1004	E facing section of posthole	E
LK12.01_0076	1010	NE facing section of pit feature	NE
LK12.01_0077		AGO with Grooved Ware she found	
LK12.01_0078		AGO with Grooved Ware she found	
LK12.01_0079		AGO with Grooved Ware she found	
LK12.01_0080	1034	NE facing section of posthole	NE
LK12.01_0081		Ian Marshall on site	
LK12.01_0082		Tim setting out a section line	
LK12.01_0083		Eva Hopman on site	
LK12.01_0084		Jamie working on a feature	
LK12.01_0085		The site office	
LK12.01_0086		Ana working on her posthole	
LK12.01_0087	1019	Potsherds in situ within posthole	NE
LK12.01_0088	1014	NE facing section of posthole	NE
LK12.01_0089	1008, 1062	SE facing section of possible postholes and slot	SE
LK12.01_0090	1062	SE facing section of possible posthole	SE
LK12.01_0091	1008	SE facing section of possible posthole	SE
LK12.01_0094	1004	E facing section of posthole	NE
LK12.01_0095	1059	SE facing section of pit	SE
LK12.01_0096	1004	E facing section of posthole	NE
LK12.01_0099	1002	Pre-ex photo of cut feature	NW
LK12.01_0100	1047	Pre-ex photo of cut feature	NE
LK12.01_0101	1037	Pre-ex photo of cut feature	NE
LK12.01_0102	1047	NE facing section of small posthole	NE
LK12.01_0103	1034	Post-ex photo of four-poster posthole	SW
LK12.01_0104	1034	Post-ex photo of four-poster posthole	SW
LK12.01_0105	1045	Pre-ex photo of cut feature	NE
LK12.01_0107	1018	Post-ex photo of four-poster posthole	S
LK12.01_0108	1018	Post-ex photo of four-poster posthole	SW
LK12.01_0109	1002	NW facing section of small posthole	NW
LK12.01_0114		General working shot of team discussion on site	
LK12.01_0115		General view of the trench with scale poles in the four-poster postholes	SE
LK12.01_0116		General view of the trench	W
LK12.01_0117		General view of the trench	W
LK12.01_0118		General view of the trench	W
LK12.01_0119		General view of the trench	W
LK12.01_0120		General view of the trench	W

LK12.01_0121		General view of the trench	W
LK12.01_0122		General view of the trench	W
LK12.01_0123		General view of the trench	SW
LK12.01_0130	1039	Pre-ex photo of cut feature	N
LK12.01_0131	1041	Pre-ex photo of cut feature	N
LK12.01_0132	1022	NE facing section of posthole	NE
LK12.01_0133	1051	Photo of the slot during excavation	SW
LK12.01_0134	1051	Photo of the slot during excavation	SW
LK12.01_0135	1034	Pre-ex photo of cut feature	NW
LK12.01_0136	1039	N facing section of posthole	N
LK12.01_0137	1041	N facing section of posthole	N
LK12.01_0138	1004	E facing section of posthole	E
LK12.01_0145	1025	S facing section of pit	S
LK12.01_0146	1074	Post-excavation photo of small posthole	SW
LK12.01_0150	1022	NE facing section of posthole	NE
LK12.01_0151		Team members standing in the four-poster	W
LK12.01_0152		Team members standing in the four-poster	W
LK12.01_0153		Team members standing in the four-poster	W
LK12.01_0154		Team members standing in the four-poster	W
LK12.01_0159	1006, 1080	E facing section of posthole(s)	E
LK12.01_0160		General post-ex view of the four-poster	E
LK12.01_0161		General post-ex view of the four-poster	E
LK12.01_0162		General post-ex view of the four-poster	NE
LK12.01_0163		General post-ex view of the four-poster	NW
LK12.01_0164	1081	Pre-ex photo of cut feature (unexcavated)	S
LK12.01_0165	1074	Post-ex photo of a small posthole	E
LK12.01_0166	1047	Post-ex photo of a small posthole	E
LK12.01_0167	1012, 1014, 1083	NE facing sections of the porch settings, pre-ex of pit	NE
LK12.01_0168	1014, 1083	NE facing section of pit and porch posthole truncating it	NE

LK12.02: List of contexts and brief descriptions

Context number	Type	Description	Interpretation / relationships
LK12.02_2001	D	Dark brown loam	Topsoil
LK12.02_2002	D	Brown sandy silt	Silting episode, underlies (2001), natural deposit
LK12.02_2003	Cut	U-shaped to bowl-shaped cut, 3.5m to 4m in width, with depth up to 0.7m	Primary henge ditch

LK12.02_2004	Fill	Dark reddish brown coarse sand	Top soil above medieval plough soil (2098) to henge ditch [2003] in W slot. Above upper fill of henge ditch [2003]
LK12.02_2005	Cut	Linear shallow cut feature	Plough furrow
LK12.02_2006	Fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt	Fill of medieval plough furrow 1. Fill of [2005]
LK12.02_2007	Cut	Subcircular cut feature, diameter c2.45m, max depth c1.4m	Post hole in the centre of the henge
LK12.02_2008	Fill	Medium orange brown silty sand. Crumbs of burnt bone noted	Upper fill of central posthole [2007] underlying silt layer (2002) and overlying burnt material (2011).
LK12.02_2009	Cut	Small bowl-shaped oval cut, 0.44m x 0.25m; depth 0.35m	Small pit feature within the henge
LK12.02_2010	Fill	Dark brown silty sand	Fill of small posthole/stakehole [2009] in centre of henge east of large central posthole [2007]. Redeposited gravel and small stones may be packing material.
LK12.02_2011	Fill	Medium greyish black sandy silt with charcoal inclusions	Burnt fill in central posthole [2007] underlying (2008) and overlying (2094) and (2097)
LK12.02_2012	D	Dark brown loam in sondage 2	Topsoil
LK12.02_2013	D	Light orange-brown sand in sondage 2	Natural
LK12.02_2014	D	Dark brown loam in sondage 3	Topsoil. Same as (2001), overlies (2015) and (2017)
LK12.02_2015	D	Orange-brown silty clay sondage 3	Layer of natural clay. Underlies (2001), overlies (2017)
LK12.02_2016	D	Dark brown loam in sondage 4	Topsoil
LK12.02_2017	D	Extremely compact natural mixed gravel in sondage 4	Natural gravel
LK12.02_2018	D	Dark brown loam in sondage 5	Topsoil
LK12.02_2019	D	Extremely compact natural mixed gravel in sondage 5	Natural gravel. Same as (2017)
LK12.02_2020	D	Dark brown loam in sondage 6	Topsoil
LK12.02_2021	D	Extremely compact natural mixed gravel in sondage 6	Natural gravel. Same as (2017)
LK12.02_2022	D	Dark brown loam in sondage 7	Topsoil
LK12.02_2023	D	Orange-brown silty sand natural in sondage 7	Natural deposit. Same as (2013)
LK12.02_2024	D	Dark brown loam in sondage 8	Topsoil
LK12.02_2025	D	Extremely compact natural mixed gravel in sondage 8	Natural gravel. Same as (2017)
LK12.02_2026	D	Dark brown loam in sondage 9	Topsoil

LK12.02_2027	D	Orange-brown silty sand natural in sondage 9	Natural deposit. Same as (2013)
LK12.02_2028	D	Dark brown loam in sondage 10	Topsoil
LK12.02_2029	D	Extremely compact natural mixed gravel in sondage 10	Natural gravel. Same as (2017)
LK12.02_2030	Cut	Linear shallow cut feature	Plough furrow
LK12.02_2031	Fill	Medium brownish black sandy silt	Fill of plough furrow [2030]
LK12.02_2032	Cut	Linear shallow cut feature	Plough furrow
LK12.02_2033	Fill	Medium brownish black sandy silt	Fill of furrow 3 [2032]
LK12.02_2034	Cut	Linear shallow cut feature	Plough furrow
LK12.02_2035	Fill	Medium brownish black sandy silt	Fill of furrow 4 [2034]
LK12.02_2036		Circular cut with slot attached, 1.34m by 0.71m in plan, max depth 0.47m	Possible post and slot feature
LK12.02_2037	Fill	Compact light orange brown sandy silt	Upper fill of post and slot feature [2036] overlying (2109)
LK12.02_2038	Fill	Dark brown sandy silt with charcoal inclusions	Charcoal/burnt fill of henge ditch [2003] in S terminal underlying medieval plough soil (2004) and overlying (2089)
LK12.02_2040	Cut	Oval cut feature measuring 1.3m by 1m in plan with max depth 0.3m	Putative pit or posthole feature
LK12.02_2041	Fill	Compact reddish brown silty sand	Upper fill of possible pit [2040]
LK12.02_2052	Cut	Circular cut with slot attached, 1.73m by 0.89m in plan, max depth 0.46m	Posthole with linear (N-S) slot.
LK12.02_2053	Fill	Friable dark orange brown sandy silt with stone inclusions	Upper fill of post / slot feature [2052]
LK12.02_2072	D	Stony layer	Stony feature at edge of henge ditch terminal
LK12.02_2085	D	Organic deposit	Organic deposit in henge ditch [2003]
LK12.02_2086	Fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt	Medieval plough soil underlying (2002) in henge ditch W slot
LK12.02_2087	Fill	Dark blackish brown silty sand	Medieval plough soil fill of second recut [2140] to henge ditch overlying (2088) and underlying (2002) in s slot
LK12.02_2088	Fill	Greyish orange brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of second recut [2140] to henge ditch overlying (2102) and underlying (2087) in s slot

LK12.02_2089	Fill	Orange brown silty clay	Fill of henge ditch [2003] at s terminal overlying (2112) and underlying (2038)
LK12.02_2090	Fill	Medium greyish brown silty sand	Compact stony fill in posthole [2040]
LK12.02_2091	Fill	Dark brown silty sand	Lower fill underlying (2041) in pit [2040]
LK12.02_2092	Cut	Poss cut with diameter 0.2m and depth 0.34m	Either cut for posthole, or postpipe, in putative pit / posthole feature [2040]
LK12.02_2094	Fill	Brown orange silty sand	Fill of centre posthole [2007] underlying (2011) and overlying (2095) and (2121)
LK12.02_2095	Fill	Greyish brown silty sand	Fill of centre posthole [2007] underlying (2094) and overlying (2096)
LK12.02_2096	Fill	Lower grey-brown stony deposit	Fill of centre posthole underlying (2095) and overlying the packing stones (2122)
LK12.02_2097	Fill	Grey silt	Fill of centre posthole overlying packing stones (2122) and underlying (2011)
LK12.02_2098	Fill	Grey silt loam	Fill of Medieval plough soil to furrow [2030] underlying top soil in w slot
LK12.02_2099	Fill	Dark charcoal patch	Lens of charcoal within (2098) in south facing section of henge ditch in w slot
LK12.02_2100	Fill	Orange gravel	Fill of henge ditch [2003] underlying (2098) and overlying (2128) in w slot
LK12.02_2101	Fill	Orangey silt	Primary sandy silt fill underlying (2088) of first recut [2138] of henge ditch truncated by second recut [2140] in s slot
LK12.02_2102	Fill	Grey-orange stony silt	Primary sandy silt fill underlying (2088) of second recut [2140] to henge ditch in s slot
LK12.02_2103	Fill	Orange stony silt	Primary fill of natural in henge ditch cut [2003] truncated by first ditch recut [2138] and plough furrow [2030] in s slot
LK12.02_2104	Fill	Upper brown silt loam	Medieval plough soil overlying sandy silt upper fill of recut [2143] of henge ditch at n terminal
LK12.02_2105	Fill	Dark grey sandy silt	Sandy silt fill overlying primary fill (2147) of henge ditch recut [2143] in n terminal, underlying medieval plough soil (2104)
LK12.02_2106	Fill	Very compact silty gravel	Possible redeposited natural through silting representing primary fill henge ditch cut [2003] in s slot

LK12.02_2108	Fill	Band of greyish pink clay	Primary fill of redeposited boulder clay in W slot of henge ditch [2003], underlying (2129)
LK12.02_2109	Fill	Compact gravel	Fill of possible post and slot feature. Gravel fill with sandy silt matrix overlying (2137) and underlying (2037)
LK12.02_2110	Fill	Dark brown silt loam	Medieval plough soil fill of furrow [2005] underlying top soil in N slot of henge ditch
LK12.02_2112	D	Pinkish-grey clay of S ditch terminal under (2089)	Boulder clay. Natural. Underlies (2003)
LK12.02_2113	Fill	Grey-orange sandy silt	Fill under (2004) in W section of henge ditch
LK12.02_2120	D	Grey/pink clay in north terminal of henge ditch	Natural boulder clay. Underlies (2003)
LK12.02_2121	Fill	Greyish silt	Post pipe [2007], inclined NE/SW. Natural taphonomy or due to removal on later construction of henge?
LK12.02_2122	Fill	Large angular and rounded stones	Large packing stones to posthole [2007] underlying (2096) to west and (2097) to east, overlying (2126) to west and (2144) to east
LK12.02_2123	Fill	Light grey silt with large stone inclusions	Underlying medieval plough soil (2110) context represents upper fill of second recut [2151] to henge ditch in n slot. (2123) overlies (2134)
LK12.02_2124	Fill	Orangy silt	Secondary fill of recut [2150] to henge ditch in n slot overlying (2125) and truncated by second recut [2151] to henge ditch
LK12.02_2125	Fill	Charcoal rich sandy silt	Primary fill of recut [2150] to henge ditch in n slot underlying (2124)
LK12.02_2126	Fill	Medium grey brown sandy silt	Fill to western side of [2007] overlying (2144) in east underlying packing stones (2122)
LK12.02_2127	Fill	Orange silt	Fill of the N ditch terminal under (2105).
LK12.02_2128	Fill	Grey-orange silty sand	Secondary fill of henge ditch [2003] in w slot overlying basal (21290 and underlying (2100)
LK12.02_2129	Fill	Stony layer	Primary fill of henge ditch [2003] in w slot underlying (2128)
LK12.02_2130	Fill	Loose stone layer	Natural gravel fill truncated by henge ditch recut [2131] in w slot
LK12.02_2131	Cut	Bowl-shaped cut visible in section, width c0.85m, depth c.085m	Henge ditch re-cut in W slot

LK12.02_2132	Fill	Friable yellow - orange sandy silt	Primary fill of first recut [2150] to henge ditch in n slot truncated by second recut [2151]
LK12.02_2133	Fill	Grey brown sandy silt	Primary fill of second recut [2151] of henge ditch in n slot
LK12.02_2134	Fill	Stony layer	Stony fill of second recut to henge ditch [2151] in n slot. Overlying (2133) which is primary fill of [2151] and underlying (2123)
LK12.02_2135	Fill	Hard (solid) gravel	Primary fill of henge ditch [2003] in n slot cut by ditch recut [2150]
LK12.02_2136	Fill	Large stones with voids in between	Rubble fill of posthole [2007] underlying (2097) and overlying (2144)
LK12.02_2137	Fill	Light orange-brown sandy silt	Basal fill of posthole and slot feature [2036] underlying (2109)
LK12.02_2138	Cut	Bowl-shaped cut visible in section, width c2m, depth c.068m	Henge ditch re-cut in S slot
LK12.02_2139	Fill	Medium brown silty sand	Primary silting episode to recut of henge ditch [2138] in s slot
LK12.02_2141	D	Deposit of clay in entrance to henge. Deposit is aligned east-west with a maximum length of 0.38m; width 0.17m and depth 0.07m	Deposit of clay in entrance to henge. Possible blocking?
LK12.02_2142	Fill	Orange brown silt	Primary silting fill of of northern henge ditch [2003]
LK12.02_2143	Cut	Bowl-shaped cut visible in section, width c2.4m, depth c.065m	[2143] is the recut of the henge and cuts the first fill of the henge (2142)/(2127).
LK12.02_2144	Fill	Gravels	Base fill of posthole [2007] in centre of henge
LK12.02_2145	Fill	Dark brown sandy silt	Secondary fill overlying (2146) [2052] to post and slot feature
LK12.02_2146	Fill	Brownish orange sandy silt	Primary fill of post and slot feature [2052]
LK12.02_2147	Fill	Light orangey-grey, mottled greyish orange sandy silt	Primary fill of recut to henge ditch [2143] in N slot
LK12.02_2148	Fill	Medium reddish brown coarse sand	Fill of posthole [2007] feature in centre of henge
LK12.02_2149	Fill	Reddish orange-brown sandy silt	Primary fill of henge ditch [2003] of S slot cut by [2138]
LK12.02_2150	Cut	Bowl-shaped cut visible in section, width c2.2m, depth c.08m	First recut of henge ditch in N slot.

LK12.02_2151	Cut	Bowl-shaped cut visible in section, width c1.65m, depth c.08m	Second recut of henge in N slot.
LK12.02_2152	Fill	Very compact orange brown gravel	Redeposited natural gravel at base of henge ditch [2003] in N slot

LK12.02: Small finds

Small find number	Number	Material	Description	Context
LK12.02_2001	1	Lithic	Flint flake fragment	LK12.02_2001
LK12.02_2002	1	Pot	pottery rim sherd - ?Roman	LK12.02_2001
LK12.02_2003	1	Pot	Prehistoric pottery sherd	LK12.02_2012 / LK12.02_2013
LK12.02_2004	1	Lithic	Flint debitage	LK12.02_2008
LK12.02_2005	2+	Pot	Prehistoric pottery sherd	LK12.02_2061
LK12.02_2006	2+	Pot	Prehistoric pottery sherds	LK12.02_2063
LK12.02_2007	2	Pot	Early Neolithic pottery sherds?	LK12.02_2078
LK12.02_2008	1	Lithic	Pitchstone blade fragment	LK12.02_2063
LK12.02_2009	1	Lithic	Flint	LK12.02_2002
LK12.02_2010	1	Lithic	Flint primary flake	LK12.02_2002
LK12.02_2011	1	Pot	Prehistoric pot sherd	LK12.02_2002 / LK12.02_2067
LK12.02_2012	1	Lithic	Chalcedony fragment, possibly worked	LK12.02_2002
LK12.02_2013	3	Unknown	Unidentified friable black material	LK12.02_2096
LK12.02_2014	1	Stone	Possible pounder	LK12.02_2110
LK12.02_2015	1	Lithic	Burnt flint flake	LK12.02_2110

LK12.02: Drawings list

Drawing number	Type	Description	Context	Scale
LK12.02_2001	Plan	Pre-ex plan of area G	LK12.02_2004-2006	01:20
LK12.02_2002	Plan	Pre-ex plan of areas H & C		01:20
LK12.02_2003	Plan	Pre-ex plan of area D		01:20
	Plan	Pre-ex plan of area B		01:20
LK12.02_2005	Plan	Pre-ex plan of areas N and O	LK12.02_2004	01:20

LK12.02_2006	Plan	Pre-ex plan of area M	LK12.02_2004, 2009, 2010	01:20
LK12.02_2007	Plan	Pre-ex plan of area Q	LK12.02_2004, 2030, 2013	01:20
LK12.02_2008	Plan	Pre-ex plan of area L	LK12.02_2004, 2007, 2008, 2011	01:20
LK12.02_2009	Plan	Pre-ex plan of area T	LK12.02_2001, 2032, 2033	01:20
LK12.02_2010	Plan	Pre-ex plan of area F	LK12.02_2004	01:20
LK12.02_2011	Plan	Pre-ex plan of area R	LK12.02_2004, 2030, 2031	01:20
LK12.02_2012	Plan	Pre-ex plan of trench edge in area U		01:20
LK12.02_2013	Plan	Pre-ex plan of area P	LK12.02_2004, 2030, 2031, 2036, 2037	01:20
LK12.02_2014	Plan	Pre-ex plan of area S	LK12.02_2023, 2033	01:20
LK12.02_2015	Plan	Pre-ex plan of feature within henge	LK12.02_2042-2045	01:20
LK12.02_2016	Section	North-facing section of pit [2009]	LK12.02_2009-2010	01:10
LK12.02_2017	Section	North-west facing section of 2036	LK12.02_2036, 2037	01:10
LK12.02_2018	Section	SE facing section of [2036]	LK12.02_2036, 2037	01:10
LK12.02_2019	Section	NE facing section of [2040]	LK12.02_2040, 2041, 2090, 2091	01:10
LK12.02_2020	Section	Plan of pit [2040] and post hole [2092]	LK12.02_2040, 2092	01:10
LK12.02_2021	Section	South-facing section of henge ditch [2003] (w slot).	LK12.02_2003 etc	01:10
LK12.02_2022	Section	North-facing section of west slot henge ditch.	LK12.02_2003 etc	01:10
LK12.02_2023	Plan	Plan of posthole [2007] showing stones with voids (2136)	LK12.02_2007, 2126, 2136	01:20
LK12.02_2024	Section	South facing section of N henge terminal.	LK12.02_2004, 2105, 2127	01:10
LK12.02_2025	Section	North-facing section of southern terminal.	LK12.02_2003 etc	01:10
LK12.02_2026	Section	South-east facing section of southern terminal.	LK12.02_2003 etc	01:10
LK12.02_2027	Section	West facing section of northern henge terminal.	LK12.02_2104-05, 2127	01:10

LK12.02_2028	Section	NE facing section of [2036]	LK12.02_2036, 2037, 2109, 2137	01:10
LK12.02_2029	Section	SE facing section of [2003], northern slot of henge ditch.	LK12.02_2110, 2123- 25, 2132-33, 2135	01:10
LK12.02_2030	Plan	Post-ex plan of Area F		01:20
LK12.02_2031	Plan	Post-ex plan of area K		01:20
LK12.02_2032	Plan	Post-ex plan of area P		01:20
LK12.02_2033	Section	W facing section of [2052]	LK12.02_2052, 2053, 2145, 2146	01:10
LK12.02_2034	Plan	Post-ex plan of area S		01:20
LK12.02_2035	Section	West facing section of southern slot through henge ditch	LK12.02_2003 etc	01:10
LK12.02_2036	Section	East-facing section of southern slot of henge ditch.	LK12.02_2003 etc	01:10
LK12.02_2037	Plan	Post-ex plan of area U (SE corner)		01:20
LK12.02_2038	Plan	Post-ex plan of area U		01:20
LK12.02_2039		Post-ex plan of area U		01:20
LK12.02_2040	Plan	Post-ex plan of area U (SW corner)		01:20
LK12.02_2041	Plan	Post-ex plan of area U		01:20
LK12.02_2042	Section	South facing section of [2052]	LK12.02_2052-53, 2145-36	01:10
LK12.02_2043	Plan	Post-ex plan of area U/[2032]	LK12.02_2032	01:20
LK12.02_2044	Plan	Post-ex plan of area U		01:20
LK12.02_2045	Plan	Post-ex plan of area U		01:20
LK12.02_2046	Plan	Post-ex plan of area U		01:20
LK12.02_2047	Section	South-facing section of N henge terminal	LK12.02_2143	01:10
LK12.02_2048	Plan	Post-ex plan of area O		01:20
LK12.02_2049	Plan	Post-ex plan of area J		01:20
LK12.02_2050	Plan	Post-ex plan of area E		01:20
LK12.02_2051	Plan	Post-ex plan of area D		01:20
LK12.02_2052	Plan	Post-ex plan of area C		01:20
LK12.02_2053	Plan	Post-ex plan of area B		01:20
LK12.02_2054	Plan	Post-ex plan of area A		01:20
LK12.02_2055	Section	North facing section of pit [2007] in henge interior	LK12.02_2007 and fills	01:10
LK12.02_2056	Plan	Post-ex plan of grid H		01:20
LK12.02_2057	Plan	Post-ex plan of grid R		01:20
LK12.02_2058	Plan	Post-ex plan of area Q		01:20

LK12.02_2059	Plan	Post-ex plan of grid G		01:20
LK12.02_2060	Plan	Plan of pit [2040] and possible posthole [2092]	LK12.02_2092, 2040	01:20
LK12.02_2061	Plan	Post-ex plan of area M		01:20
LK12.02_2062	Plan	Post-ex plan of area L		01:20

LK12.02: Samples

Sample number	Context number	Size (litres)	Context description	Reason for sampling	Taken by
LK12.02_2001	2011	<1L	Fill of big posthole [2007]	C14 (charcoal)	ABO
LK12.02_2002	2038	10L	Fill of henge ditch	C14 (charcoal)	GDI
LK12.02_2003	2004	<1L	Upper henge ditch fill	Burnt bone	RFO
LK12.02_2004	2011	<1L	Upper fill fill of big posthole [2007]	Burnt bone	KMI
LK12.02_2005	2011	<1L	Upper fill fill of big posthole [2007]	Burnt bone	ABO
LK12.02_2006	2011	<1L	Upper fill fill of big posthole [2007]	Burnt bone	KMI
LK12.02_2007			NUMBER VOID		AMU
LK12.02_2008	2096	<1L	Lower fill of bit posthole [2007]	C14 (charcoal)	RYO
LK12.02_2009	2112	<1L	Lower fill of henge ditch	C14 (charcoal)	GDI
LK12.02_2010	2122	<1L	Lower fill of bit posthole [2007]	C14 (charcoal)	RYO
LK12.02_2011	2110	<1L	Lower fill of henge ditch	C14 (charcoal)	RYO
LK12.02_2012	2123	<1L	Lower fill of henge ditch	Burnt bone	RYO
LK12.02_2013	2120	<1L	Clay lower fill of henge ditch	C14 (charcoal)	CSU
LK12.02_2014	2126	10L	Lower fill of bit posthole [2007]	C14 (charcoal)	KMI
LK12.02_2015	2125	<1L	Lower fill of henge ditch	C14 (charcoal)	RYO
LK12.02_2016	2136	10L	Lower fill of bit posthole [2007]	C14 (charcoal)	KMI
LK12.02_2017	2126	<1L	Lower fill of bit posthole [2007]	C14 (charcoal)	ABO
LK12.02_2018	2126/ 2136	<1L	Lower fill of bit posthole [2007]	C14 (charcoal)	KMI
LK12.02_2019	2126	10L	Lower fill of bit posthole [2007]	C14 (charcoal)	KMI
LK12.02_2020	2004	<1L	Upper fill of henge ditch	C14 (charcoal)	CSU
LK12.02_2021	2004	<1L	Upper fill of henge ditch	Burnt bone	CSU
LK12.02_2022	2004	<1L	Upper fill of henge ditch	C14 (charcoal)	CSU
LK12.02_2023	2004	<1L	Upper fill of henge ditch	Burnt bone	CSU

LK12.02: Photo list (all digital photos)

Photo number	Context	Subject / description	Taken from
LK12.02_1		Working shot	W
LK12.02_2		General working shot cleaning henge and internal feature in N end of trench.	W
LK12.02_3		Working shot cleaning henge and internal feature in N end of trench.	W
LK12.02_4		Working shot cleaning henge and internal feature, N end of trench.	W
LK12.02_5		Working shot cleaning henge and internal feature, N end of trench.	E
LK12.02_6		Working shot cleaning henge and internal feature, N end of trench.	N
LK12.02_7		Working shot cleaning henge and internal feature, N end of trench.	N
LK12.02_8		Working shot cleaning henge and internal feature, N end of trench.	NW
LK12.02_9		Working shot cleaning henge and internal feature, N end of trench.	W
LK12.02_10		Working shot cleaning back over henge and internal features.	W
LK12.02_11		Working shot cleaning back over henge and internal features.	W
LK12.02_12		Working shot cleaning back over henge and internal features.	W
LK12.02_13		Working shot cleaning back over henge and internal features.	NW
LK12.02_14		Working shot cleaning back over henge and internal features.	NW
LK12.02_15		Working shot showing henge and internal features.	E
LK12.02_16		Working shot showing henge and internal features.	E
LK12.02_17	Sondage 1	Post-ex record shot of sondage 1.	N
LK12.02_18	Sondage 2	Post-ex record shot of sondage 2.	N
LK12.02_19	Sondage 3	Post-ex record shot of sondage 3.	N
LK12.02_20	Sondage 4	Post-ex record shot of sondage 4.	N
LK12.02_21	Sondage 5	Post-ex record shot of sondage 5.	N
LK12.02_22	Sondage 6	Post-ex record shot of sondage 6.	N
LK12.02_23	Sondage 7	Post-ex record shot of sondage 7.	N
LK12.02_24	Sondage 8	Post-ex record shot of sondage 8.	N
LK12.02_25	Sondage 9	Post-ex record shot of sondage 9.	N
LK12.02_26	Sondage 10	Post-ex record shot of sondage 10.	N

LK12.02_27	Sondage 10	Post-ex record shot of sondage 10.	N
LK12.02_28	[2007] (2008) (2011)	Pre-ex record shot of oval feature [2007] inside henge.	N
LK12.02_29	[2009](2010)	Pre-ex record shot of small circular feature [2009] inside henge.	N
LK12.02_30	[2009](2010)	Pre-ex record shot of small circular feature [2009] inside henge.	N
LK12.02_31	[2003](2004)	Pre-ex record shot of southern terminal of henge.	NW
LK12.02_32	[2003](2004)	Pre-ex record shot of southern terminal of henge.	NW
LK12.02_33	[2003](2004)	Pre-ex record shot of S terminal of henge ditch.	NW
LK12.02_34	[2039]	Pre-ex record shot of poorly defined feature (edges trowel scored).	S
LK12.02_35	2042, 2045	Pre-ex record shot - after further cleaning.	S
LK12.02_36	[2040](2041)	Pre-ex record shot of possible pit feature [2040]	S
LK12.02_37	[2056](2057)	Pre-ex record shot of possible ramped posthole [2056].	SW
LK12.02_38	[2003](2004)(2038)	Pre-ex record shot of southern terminal of henge.	W
LK12.02_39	[2048](2049)	Pre-ex record shot of feature [2048]	N
LK12.02_40	[2003]	General view of henge from SW	SW
LK12.02_41		Trench 1 from trench 2	
LK12.02_42	[2003]	General view of henge from SE	SE
LK12.02_43	[2003]	General view of henge from E	E
LK12.02_44	[2048](2049)	Pre-ex record shot of feature [2048]	N
LK12.02_45	[2048]	Pre-ex record shot of feature [2048]	N
LK12.02_46	[2046](2047)	Pre-ex record shot of feature [2046]	N
LK12.02_47	[2003](2004)	Pre-ex record shot of S section through henge ditch.	S
LK12.02_48	[2036](2037)	Pre-ex record shot of possible tree throw [2036]	W
LK12.02_49	[2083](2084)	Pre-ex record shot of square burnt feature [2083].	S
LK12.02_50	[2003](2038)	Record shot of [2003] and burnt deposit (2038) southern henge terminal.	W
LK12.02_51	[2003](2038)	Record shot of [2003] and burnt deposit (2038) southern henge terminal.	N
LK12.02_52	(2011)[2007](2008)	Mid-ex record shot of central pit feature [2007] inside henge.	N

LK12.02_53	[2009](2010)	Post-ex record shot of small pit [2009] in henge interior.	NW
LK12.02_54	(2072)[2073](2074)	Pre-ex record shot of stony feature (2072).	W
LK12.02_55	(2085)[2066](2067)	Pre-ex record shot of organic deposit (2085).	S
LK12.02_56	[2066](2067)	Pre-ex record shot of pit/silty spread (2067)	E
LK12.02_57	[2003][2030]	Mid-ex record shot of S section through henge ditch and plough furrow 2.	S
LK12.02_58	[2003](2089)	Mid-ex record shot of S henge terminal.	N
LK12.02_59	[2040](2041)	Mid-ex record shot of post-hole.	NE
LK12.02_60	[2046](2047)	Mid-ex record shot of ?pit [2046] to N of henge - showing clay patches on W edge of feature, and stony area on E edge.	SW
LK12.02_61	[2036]	Post-ex record shot of NW facing section of [2036].	NW
LK12.02_62	[2036]	Post-ex record shot of SE facing section of [2036].	SE
LK12.02_63	[2036](2037)	Pre-ex record shot of possible posthole [2036].	SE
LK12.02_64	[2007]	Working shot of [2007].	NE
LK12.02_65	[2003]	Working shot of W section through henge.	N
LK12.02_66	[2007]	Working shot of [2007]	W
LK12.02_67	[2007]	Working shot showing [2007] and W slot through henge ditch.	W
LK12.02_68	[2036]	Working shot of slot feature [2036]	NW
LK12.02_69		Working shot of N ditch terminal.	W
LK12.02_70		Working shot of N ditch terminal.	S
LK12.02_71	[2003]	Working shot - cleaning over N arc of henge ditch in area G.	SE
LK12.02_72		General shot of trench.	NE
LK12.02_73		General shot of trench/Irn Bru.	NE
LK12.02_74	[2007](2107)	Working shot of [2007] showing packing stones (2107).	NE
LK12.02_76	[2007](2107)	Working shot of large stones (2107) around edge of [2007].	W
LK12.02_77	[2007](2107)	Working shot of large stones (2107) around edge of large pit [2007].	S
LK12.02_78	[2036](2109)	Mid-ex record shot of [2036] showing (2109).	SE

LK12.02_79	[2036]	Pre-ex record shot of SE part of [2036] showing (2037) and (2109).	NW
LK12.02_90	[2003]	General working shot of henge.	SE
LK12.02_91	[2003]	General working shot of henge.	SE
LK12.02_92	[2003]	General working shot of henge.	E
LK12.02_93	[2003]	General working shot of henge.	NE
LK12.02_94	[2003]	General working shot of henge.	NE
LK12.02_95	[2003]	General working shot of henge.	NW
LK12.02_96	[2003]	General working shot of henge.	W
LK12.02_97	[2003]	General working shot of henge.	W
LK12.02_98	[2003]	General shot of henge.	W
LK12.02_99		Record shot of Bru pole	NW
LK12.02_100		General shot of trench and Bru-pole.	SW
LK12.02_101	[2003]	General shot of henge and record shot of Bru Pole.	SW
LK12.02_102	[2003]	Henge - general working shot.	SE
LK12.02_103	[2003]	Henge - general working shot.	SE
LK12.02_104	[2003]	Henge - general working shot.	E
LK12.02_105	[2003]	General working shot - showing henge entrance.	SE
LK12.02_106	[2003]	General working shot - showing henge entrance.	SE
LK12.02_107	[2003]	Record shot of S facing section of W slot through henge ditch.	S
LK12.02_108	[2007]	Mid-ex record shot of N facing section of large posthole in henge interior.	N
LK12.02_109	[2003]	Mid-ex record shot of E facing section.	E
LK12.02_110	(2122)[2007]	Mid-ex record shot of large packing stones (E packing stones) (2122) in [2007] - 15 CM SCALE.	S
LK12.02_111	(2122)[2007]	Mid-ex record shot of [2007] showing stones (W packing stones) (2122) - 15 CM SCALE.	S
LK12.02_112	(2122)[2007]	Mid-ex record shot of N packing stones (2122) in [2007] - 15 CM SCALE.	N
LK12.02_113	(2122)[2007]	Mid-ex record shot of packing stones (2122) in [2007].	N
LK12.02_114	[2003](2004)	General shot - working shot of henge.	SW
LK12.02_115	[2003](2004}	General shot - working shot of henge.	W
LK12.02_116	[2003](2004)	General shot - working shot of henge.	W
LK12.02_117	[2003](2004)	General shot - working shot of henge.	W
LK12.02_118	[2003](2004)	General shot - working shot of henge.	W
LK12.02_119	[2003](2004)	General shot - working shot of henge.	SW
LK12.02_120	[2003](2004)	General shot - working shot of henge.	SW

LK12.02_121	(2125) [2003]	Record shot of (2125) in [2003] - 15 CM SCALE.	NE
LK12.02_122		General shot Bru pole bunting and henge.	SW
LK12.02_123		Bru pole in use.	SW
LK12.02_124	(2126)[2007]	Mid-ex record shot of large flat stone in (2126).	S
LK12.02_125	[2003]	Post-ex of N terminal.	S
LK12.02_126	[2003]	Post-ex of N terminal.	W
LK12.02_127	[2003]	Post-ex of W side of S terminal.	E
LK12.02_128	[2003]	Post-ex of S side of S terminal.	N
LK12.02_129	[2007](2126)	Record shot of rubble/stony void in (2126) in pit in interior of henge.	S
LK12.02_130	[2003]	E facing section of S slot in henge.	E
LK12.02_131	[2003]	S facing section of W slot through henge ditch.	S
LK12.02_132	[2003]	N facing section of W slot through henge ditch.	N
LK12.02_133	[2036]	NE facing section of [2036] (post-ex).	NE
LK12.02_134	[2003]	W facing section of S slot in henge.	W
LK12.02_135		Flying Scotscam general working shot.	
LK12.02_136		Flying Scotscam general working shot.	
LK12.02_137		Flying Scotscam general working shot.	
LK12.02_138		Flying Scotscam general working shot.	
LK12.02_139		Flying Scotscam.	
LK12.02_140		Flying Scotscam.	
LK12.02_141		Flying Scotscam.	
LK12.02_142	[2003]	SW facing section of N slot through henge ditch [2003].	SW
LK12.02_143	[2003]	NE facing section of N slot through henge ditch [2003].	NE
LK12.02_144	(2126)(2136)[2007]	Record shot of charcoal at interface of (2126) and rubble (2136) in large posthole [2007].	N
LK12.02_145	(2126)(2136)	Record shot of charcoal at interface of (2126) and rubble (2136) in large posthole [2007].	N
LK12.02_146	(2136)[2007]	Record shot rubble (2136) in W of large posthole [2007].	N
LK12.02_147	[2003][2143]	Post-ex record shot - S facing section of N henge terminal.	S
LK12.02_148	[2007]	Post-ex record shot - cut of posthole in henge interior.	S
LK12.02_149	[2007]	Post-ex record shot - N facing section of posthole in henge interior.	N

LK12.02_150	[2040]	Post-ex record shot of [2040].	NE
LK12.02_151		General shot - trench and rainbow.	W
LK12.02_152		General shot - trench and rainbow.	W
LK12.02_153	[2003]	General shot henge.	W
LK12.02_154	[2003]	General shot henge.	W
LK12.02_155		General shot of S of trench.	W
LK12.02_156	[2052]	Record shot of W facing section of post/slot feature [2052].	W
LK12.02_157	[2053]	Record shot of S facing section of post/slot feature [2052].	S
LK12.02_158	[2007]	Working shot of ladder in posthole [2007].	E
LK12.02_159	[2007]	Working shot of ladder in posthole [2007].	E
LK12.02_160	[2007]	Working shot of ladder in posthole [2007].	N
LK12.02_161	[2003]	SE facing section in N slot of henge ditch [2003].	SE
LK12.02_162	[2003]	NW facing section in N slot of henge ditch.	NW
LK12.02_163	[2003]	NW facing section in N slot of henge ditch [2003].	NW
LK12.02_164	[2003]	SE facing section in N slot of henge ditch [2003].	SE
LK12.02_165	[2003]	General record shot - henge.	W
LK12.02_166	[2003]	General record shot - henge.	W
LK12.02_167	[2003]	General record shot - henge.	W
LK12.02_168	[2003]	General record shot - henge.	W
LK12.02_169	[2003]	General record shot of henge.	W
LK12.02_170	[2003]	General record shot of henge.	SE
LK12.02_171	[2003]	General record shot of henge.	SE
LK12.02_172		Stones from packing of [2007] - possible broken standing stone???	
LK12.02_173		Stones from packing of [2007] - possible broken standing stone???	

LK12.03: Context list and descriptions

Context number	Type	Description	Interpretation / relationships
LK12.03_3001	D	Dark brown loam	Topsoil. Same as (3029)
LK12.03_3002	D	Coarse orange gravel	Natural subsoil

LK12.03_3003	Fill	Dark grey brown black silt	Possible decay relating to post [3076]. May also be part of the same context, not a separate decay cone
LK12.03_3004	Fill	Dark sandy silt with charcoal content	Decay cone of avenue post [3005]
LK12.03_3005	Cut	Large subcircular cut feature, measuring 1.8m in diameter, with depth 1.13m	NW most avenue posthole
LK12.03_3006	Cut	Large subcircular cut feature, measuring 2.35m by 1.57m in diameter including ramp, with depth 1.05m	Avenue posthole adjacent to [3005]
LK12.03_3007	Fill	Dark yellow-brown silt	Packing fill for post 93076), which came after clay packing (3072), From post [3005]
LK12.03_3008	Fill	Sandy silt	Fill of posthole [3006]. May be the same as (3069). In posthole ramp.
LK12.03_3009	D	Pink clay	Natural band of clay
LK12.03_3010	Cut	Regular linear slot running across the trench, width 0.3m, depth 0.3m	Modern field drain (contains pipe (3078))
LK12.03_3011	Fill	Dark orange brown, silty sand	Fill of cut for field drain [3010]
LK12.03_3014	Fill	Clay	Clay packing for postpipe 3063, used instead of stones. Possibly same as (3074)
LK12.03_3015	Cut	Teardrop-shaped cut feature, measuring 0.89m by 0.65m in plan, with depth 0.65m	Small posthole on the palisade boundary
LK12.03_3016	Fill	Dark blackish brown silty sand with charcoal content	Likely decay cone of postpipe of post [3015]
LK12.03_3017	Cut	Large subcircular cut feature, measuring 1.29m in diameter, with depth 0.78m	Large posthole on the palisade boundary
LK12.03_3018	Fill	Dark grey brown black silty sand	Postpipe in posthole [3017] indicating the post rotted in situ
LK12.03_3019	Cut	Linear shaped cut feature measuring 1.5m N_S by 0.17m, with max depth 0.65m	Feature which undercuts posthole [3015], perhaps to support a falling post?
LK12.03_3020	Fill	Clay	Fill of secondary cut feature [3019] adjacent to [3015]
LK12.03_3024	Cut	Unexcavated feature	Posthole on the palisade boundary

LK12.03_3025	Cut	Subcircular cut feature, measuring 0.92m in diameter, with depth 0.37m	Posthole on the palisade boundary
LK12.03_3026	Fill	Dark grey brown black silty sand	Postpipe in posthole [3025] indicating the post rotted in situ
LK12.03_3027	Cut	Subcircular cut feature, measuring 1.2m by 1m in plan, with depth 0.65m	Posthole on the palisade boundary
LK12.03_3028	Fill	Silty sand with stony content more obvious on north side	Fill of posthole in palisade boundary [3073]. Possibly remains of a postpipe but no clear evidence.
LK12.03_3029	D	Dark brown loam	Topsoil. Same as (3001)
LK12.03_3031	Fill	Large concentration of shattered stone	Natural
LK12.03_3036	Fill	Gravel to clay deposit	Possibly slumping of natural + silt from fills of [3015]. Same as [3084]
LK12.03_3037	Fill	Clay clods	Packing material, similar to stones, in posthole [3025]
LK12.03_3038	Fill	Gravel and silt	Re-deposited natural on S side of posthole [3017]. Underlies packing (3044+3046)
LK12.03_3039	Fill	Silt	Packing in posthole [3025] around postpipe (3026)
LK12.03_3040	Fill	Dark grey brown black silty sand	Postpipe of posthole [3056]
LK12.03_3041	Fill	Mid brown silty sand with infrequent pebble inclusions	Only visible distinctive fill in posthole [3055]
LK12.03_3043	Fill	Clay	Packing deposited around postpipe of [3015]. Part of 3083.
LK12.03_3044	Fill	Clay	Clay packing inclusion in (3046). Part of posthole[3017].
LK12.03_3045	D	Pink clay	Natural band of clay
LK12.03_3046	Fill	Stone concentration (rounded pebbles)	Packing fill of ramp of posthole [3017].
LK12.03_3047	Fill	Stone concentration (rounded pebbles)	Packing of posthole [3054]
LK12.03_3048	Fill	Gravel silt	Packing of posthole [3027].
LK12.03_3049	Fill	Dark sandy silt with charcoal content	Postpipe of posthole [3006] . Same as (3063)
LK12.03_3050	Fill	Dark sandy silt	Lower fill in [2027] under (3028).
LK12.03_3053	Fill	Dark sandy silt	Postpipe of 3054 posthole
LK12.03_3054	Cut	Subcircular cut feature, measuring 0.9m in diameter, with depth 0.5m	Small posthole on the palisade boundary

LK12.03_3055	Cut	Subcircular cut feature, measuring 0.95m by 0.6m in plan, with depth 0.6m	Posthole on the palisade boundary
LK12.03_3056	Cut	Oval cut feature, measuring 1.32m by 0.53m in diameter, with depth 0.46m	Posthole on the palisade boundary
LK12.03_3058	D	Dark brown silt	Fill of natural palaeochannel
LK12.03_3062	Fill	Dark sandy silt	Postpipe of [3015] under (3016)
LK12.03_3063	Fill	Dark sandy silt with charcoal content	Postpipe of posthole [3006] . Same as (3049)
LK12.03_3068	Fill	Sandy silt	Packing of posthole [3056]
LK12.03_3069	Fill	Sandy silt	Packing of posthole [3006].
LK12.03_3071	Fill	Gravel to clay deposit	Stone fill above (3020) in cut feature [3019]
LK12.03_3072	Fill	Compact clay packing around 3076 in 3005	Clay packing fill around (3076) in posthole [3005]. Same as (3077)
LK12.03_3074	Fill	Clay	Clay packing for postpipe (3063) in posthole [3006]
LK12.03_3075	Fill	Sabdy silt	Fill of posthole [3055]
LK12.03_3076	Fill	Dark blackish brown silty sand with charcoal content	Postpipe of avenue post [3005], burned in situ and possibly fell to the SW.
LK12.03_3077	Fill	Hard packed silty clay slumping	Clay packing fill around (3076) in posthole [3005]. Same as (3072)
LK12.03_3078	Fill	Modern clay pipe	Pipe used as field drain in cut [3010]
LK12.03_3079	Cut	Unexcavated feature	Posthole on the palisade boundary
LK12.03_3080	Fill	Dark brown silt sand	Only visible in plan, upper fill of putative posthole [3079]
LK12.03_3081	Cut	Unexcavated feature	Posthole on the palisade boundary
LK12.03_3082	Fill	Dark brown silt sand	Only visible in plan, upper fill of putative posthole [3081]
LK12.03_3083	Fill	Sandy silt	Packing fill of [3015]
LK12.03_3084	Fill	Gravel to clay deposit	Possibly slumping of natural + silt from fills of [3015]. Same as [3036]
LK12.03_3085	Fill	Re-deposited natural gravel	Re-deposited natural gravel that slumped into [3005] along the SW side as packing (3072) was added.

LK12.03: List of small finds

Small find number	Number	Material	Description	Context
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LK12.03_3001	1	Lithic	flint scraper	LK12.03_3001
LK12.03_3002	1	Lithic	small flint fragment	LK12.03_3001
LK12.03_3003	1	Pot	prehistoric pottery sherd	LK12.03_3004
LK12.03_3004	1	Lithic	large flint scraper	LK12.03_3004
LK12.03_3005	1	Lithic	broken flint blade	LK12.03_3004
LK12.03_3006	1	Stone	?stone weight	LK12.03_3058
LK12.03_3007	1	Lithic	jasper debitage	LK12.03_3058
LK12.03_3008	1	Lithic	possible flint	LK12.03_3058
LK12.03_3009	1	Stone	?stone	LK12.03_3058
LK12.03_3010	1	Lithic	possible flint scraper	LK12.03_3058
LK12.03_3011	2+	Pot	pot sherds	LK12.03_3016
LK12.03_3012	1	Lithic	flint	LK12.03_3030
LK12.03_3013	1	Pot	prehistoric pot sherd	LK12.03_3004
LK12.03_3014	2+	Pot	carnated pot sherds	LK12.03_3008
LK12.03_3015	1	Pot	possible pottery	
LK12.03_3016	na	na	VOID - not pottery	
LK12.03_3017	1	Lithic	flint flake with hinge termination	LK12.03_3004
LK12.03_3018	1	Lithic	flint flake	LK12.03_3004
LK12.03_3019	1	Clay	fragment of clay daub	LK12.03_3004
LK12.03_3020	1	Pot	pottery - grooved wear	LK12.03_3007
LK12.03_3021	1	Lithic	flint flake	LK12.03_3004
LK12.03_3022	1	Stone	possible dye stone	LK12.03_3039
LK12.03_3023	1	Wood	?grooved charred wood	LK12.03_3004
LK12.03_3024	1	Pot	pottery	LK12.03_3004
LK12.03_3025	1	Lithic	flint flake	LK12.03_3003
LK12.03_3026	1	Pot	potter - grooved ware	LK12.03_3003
LK12.03_3027	1	Lithic	burnt flint flake	LK12.03_3004
LK12.03_3028	1	Lithic	flint flake	LK12.03_3004
LK12.03_3029	1	Pot	pottery	LK12.03_3003
LK12.03_3030	1	Pot	pottery	LK12.03_3016
LK12.03_3032	1	Pot	pottery	LK12.03_3004
LK12.03_3033	1	Lithic	burnt flint flake	LK12.03_3004
LK12.03_3034	1	Environ	burnt nut shell	LK12.03_3003
LK12.03_3035	1	Lithic	burnt flint flake	LK12.03_3016
LK12.03_3036	1	Pot	pottery	LK12.03_3004
LK12.03_3037	1	Pot	pottery	LK12.03_3004
LK12.03_3038	1	Pot	pottery	LK12.03_3003
LK12.03_3039	Multiple	Bone	burnt bone fragments	LK12.03_3004
LK12.03_3040	1	Lithic	flint flake	LK12.03_3004
LK12.03_3041	1	Wood	charcoal	LK12.03_3003
LK12.03_3042	1	Pot	pottery	LK12.03_3004
LK12.03_3043	Multiple	Pot	pottery fragments with surrounding soil	LK12.03_3004
LK12.03_3044	1	Lithic	burnt flint	LK12.03_3003

LK12.03_3045	Multiple	Bone	burnt bone - associated with SF3043	LK12.03_3004
LK12.03_3046	Multiple	Bone	burnt bone from sample 3004	LK12.03_3008
LK12.03_3047	1	Pot	pottery	LK12.03_3004
LK12.03_3048	1	Pot	pottery	LK12.03_3004
LK12.03_3049	1	Lithic	burnt flint flake	LK12.03_3039
LK12.03_3050	1	Pot	pottery - associated with sample 3006	LK12.03_3004
LK12.03_3051	1	Lithic	broken flint flake	LK12.03_3003
LK12.03_3052	1	Pot	pottery	LK12.03_3003
LK12.03_3053	1	Pot	pottery	LK12.03_3003
LK12.03_3054	1	Lithic	flint flake	LK12.03_3004
LK12.03_3055	1	Pot	pottery	LK12.03_3048
LK12.03_3056	1	Wood	charcoal	LK12.03_3004
LK12.03_3057	1	Wood	charcoal	LK12.03_3004
LK12.03_3058	1	Pot	pottery	LK12.03_3003
LK12.03_3059	1	Pot	pottery	LK12.03_3004
LK12.03_3060	1	Lithic	flint	LK12.03_3003
LK12.03_3061	1	Pot	pottery	LK12.03_3049
LK12.03_3062	1	Pot	pottery	LK12.03_3003
LK12.03_3063	1	Lithic	flint flake	LK12.03_3003
LK12.03_3064	1	Pot	pottery	LK12.03_3003
LK12.03_3065	1	Lithic	burnt flint	LK12.03_3007
LK12.03_3066	1	Lithic	flint flake	LK12.03_3007
LK12.03_3067	1	Lithic	flint flake	LK12.03_3003 LK12.03_3007
LK12.03_3068	1	Pot	pottery	
LK12.03_3069	1	Pot	pottery	LK12.03_3016
LK12.03_3070	1	Lithic	burnt flint flake	LK12.03_3007
LK12.03_3071	1	Stone	possible dye stone - from spoil	LK12.03_3007
LK12.03_3072	1	Lithic	flint flake	LK12.03_3003
LK12.03_3073	1	Lithic	flint flake	LK12.03_3003
LK12.03_3074	1	Lithic	burnt flint	LK12.03_3003
LK12.03_3075	1	Lithic	burnt flint flake	LK12.03_3003
LK12.03_3076	1	Lithic	burnt flint	LK12.03_3003
LK12.03_3077	1	Lithic	flint	LK12.03_3007
LK12.03_3078	1	Pot	pottery	LK12.03_3003
LK12.03_3079	1	Pot	pottery	LK12.03_3003
LK12.03_3080	1	Lithic	burnt flint	LK12.03_3007
LK12.03_3081	na	na	VOID - number not used	
LK12.03_3082	1	Stone	possible dye stone	LK12.03_3004
LK12.03_3083	1	Lithic	burnt flint flake	LK12.03_3007
LK12.03_3084	1	Pot	possible pottery	LK12.03_3003
LK12.03_3085	1	Pot	pottery	LK12.03_3003
LK12.03_3086	1	Pot	pottery	LK12.03_3074

LK12.03_3087	1	Pot	pottery - from sieve	LK12.03_3076
LK12.03_3088	1	Unknown	organic matter - ?twine	LK12.03_3076
LK12.03_3089	1	Pot	pottery	LK12.03_3072 LK12.03_3077
LK12.03_3090	1	Lithic	flint flake - from sieve	LK12.03_3063
LK12.03_3091	1	Lithic	burnt flint	
LK12.03_3092	1	Pot	pottery - from sieve	LK12.03_3076
LK12.03_3093	1	Stone	worked stone	LK12.03_3072 LK12.03_3077
LK12.03_3094	1	Lithic	worked quartz?	LK12.03_3063
LK12.03_3095	Multiple	Bone	burnt bone	LK12.03_3076
LK12.03_3096	1	Lithic	re-used bipolar flint core, now a scraper	LK12.03_3076
LK12.03_3097	1	Pot	pottery	LK12.03_3077
LK12.03_3098	1	Pot	pottery in spoil	LK12.03_3063
LK12.03_3099	1	Pot	pottery - from sieve	
LK12.03_3100	1	Pot	pottery - grooved ware	LK12.03_3062

LK12.03: List of drawings

Drawing number	Type	Description	Context	Scale
LK12.03_3001	Plan	Pre-ex plan of area B		01:20
LK12.03_3002	Plan	Pre-ex plan of area E + F		01:20
LK12.03_3003	Plan	Mid-ex T.P.1		01:20
LK12.03_3004	Plan	Pre-ex plan of area H + I		01:20
LK12.03_3005	Plan	Pre-ex plan of area D		01:20
LK12.03_3006	Plan	Pre-ex plan of area A		01:20
LK12.03_3007	Plan	Pre-ex plan of area G		01:20
LK12.03_3008	Section	SE facing section of posthole	LK12.03_3026	
LK12.03_3009	Plan	Sketch plan of pottery in avenue posthole		
LK12.03_3010	Section	ENE facing section of posthole		
LK12.03_3011	Section	SW facing section of posthole		
LK12.03_3012	Plan	Pre-ex of area S		01:20
LK12.03_3013	Plan	Pre-ex plan of area J		01:20
LK12.03_3014	Plan	Pre-ex plan of area H		01:20
LK12.03_3015	Plan	Pre-ex of area P		01:20
LK12.03_3016	Plan	Pre-ex of area M		01:20
LK12.03_3017	Plan	Pre-ex of area N		01:20
LK12.03_3018	Plan	Pre-ex of area T		01:20
LK12.03_3019	Plan	Pre-ex plan of Trench 3 western half		01:100
LK12.03_3020	Plan	Pre-ex plan of Trench E half		01:100
LK12.03_3021	Section	N-facing section of posthole		01:10

LK12.03_3022	Section	E-facing section of palisade slot		01:10
LK12.03_3023	Section	W-facing section of palisade slot		01:10
LK12.03_3024	Plan	Plan of half feature in posthole		01:20
LK12.03_3025	Section	Section drawing of posthole		01:10
LK12.03_3026	Section	Section of posthole		01:10
LK12.03_3027	Section	Post Ex. section of posthole	LK12.03_3040, 3056, 3068	01:10
LK12.03_3028	Section	NW-facing section	LK12.03_3015, 3019, 3020	01:10
LK12.03_3029	Plan	Post-ex plan of area N		01:20
LK12.03_3030	Plan	Post-ex plan of area S		01:20
LK12.03_3031	Plan	Post-ex plan of area R		01:20
LK12.03_3032	Section	ESE facing section of posthole	LK12.03_3027, 3028	01:10
LK12.03_3033	Plan	Post-ex plan of areas Q/R		01:20
LK12.03_3034	Plan	Post-ex plan area P		01:20
LK12.03_3035	Plan	Post-ex plan area M		01:20
LK12.03_3036	Plan	Post-ex plan area J		01:20
LK12.03_3037	Plan	Post-ex plan of areas H and I	LK12.03_3025, 3027	01:20
LK12.03_3038	Plan	Post-ex plan of area D	LK12.03_3017, 3019	01:20
LK12.03_3039	Plan	Post-ex plan of area E	LK12.03_3015, 3017	01:20
LK12.03_3040	Plan	Post-ex plan of area G	LK12.03_3035	01:20
LK12.03_3041	Plan	Pre-ex plan of areas Q and R		01:20
LK12.03_3042	Section	NW facing section of posthole	LK12.03_3005	01:10
LK12.03_3043	Section	W facing section of posthole	LK12.03_3006	01:10
LK12.03_3044	Plan	Plan of postholes	LK12.03_3005, 3006	01:20
LK12.03_3045	Section	Section of posthole	LK12.03_3054	01:10

LK12.03: List of samples

Sample number	Context number	Size (litres)	Context description	Reason for sampling	Taken by
LK12.03_3001	3037	10	Clay packing material	Comparison with natural clay deposits	MSA
LK12.03_3002	3004	10	Postpipe	Botanic recovery	VPU
LK12.03_3004	3008	10	Packing fill of avenue post	Bone Recovery	VPU

LK12.03_3005	3026	10	post pipe in posthole 3025	Botanical recovery	MSA
LK12.03_3006	3004	5	decay cone of avenue posthole 3005	Burnt bone	VPU
LK12.03_3007	3039	10	Posthole fill	charcoal	MSA
LK12.03_3008	3004	5	decay cone of avenue posthole 3005	burnt bone recovery	VPU
LK12.03_3009	3004	5	decay cone of avenue posthole 3005	Charcoal (dating)	VPU
LK12.03_3010	3049	10	Postpipe	Charcoal (dating)	VPU
LK12.03_3011	3007	10	Packing fill of avenue post	burnt bone	SSH
LK12.03_3012	3016	10	post pipe in [3015]	botanical recovery	DML
LK12.03_3013	3018	10	post pipe [3017]	botanic recovery in post pipe [3017]	ADO
LK12.03_3014	3003	5	decay cone of avenue posthole 3076	burnt bone recovery	SSH
LK12.03_3015	3003	10	decay cone of avenue posthole 3005	Charcoal (dating)	SSH
LK12.03_3016	3003	10	Ditto	Charcoal (dating)	SSH
LK12.03_3017	3003	10	Ditto	Charcoal (dating)	LPR
LK12.03_3018	3003	5	Ditto	Burnt bone	LPR
LK12.03_3020	3074	10	Clay packing material	Comparison with natural clay deposits	SSH
LK12.03_3021	3062	10	Postpipe	Charcoal (dating)	SPE
LK12.03_3022	3076	10	Postpipe	Charcoal (dating)	DMC

LK12.03: List of photos

Photo number	Context numbers	Subject / description	Taken from
LK12.03_0007		Team hoeing	
LK12.03_0008		Team hoeing	

LK12.03_0009	(3003)(3004)	Features (3003)(3004)	
LK12.03_0010	(3003)(3004)	Features (3003)(3004)	
LK12.03_0011		Team cleaning	
LK12.03_0012		Supervisor daybooking	
LK12.03_0013		Team cleaning	
LK12.03_0014	cut 3006	Pre-ex of posthole, cut 3006	S
LK12.03_0015	cut 3006	Pre-ex of posthole, cut 3006	S
LK12.03_0016	cut 3014, cut 3015	Pre-ex of postholes	SW
LK12.03_0017	cut 3014, cut 3015	Pre-ex of postholes	SW
LK12.03_0018	cut 3005	Pre-ex of avenue posthole	S
LK12.03_0019	cut 3005	Pre-ex of avenue posthole	S
LK12.03_0020		Students hoeing	SE
LK12.03_0021		Students hoeing	SE
LK12.03_0022		Students hoeing	SE
LK12.03_0023		Students hoeing	SE
LK12.03_0024		Students hoeing	SE
LK12.03_0027	cut 3005, cut 3006	Pre-ex of avenue postholes	
LK12.03_0029		Pre ex of palisade postholes	
LK12.03_0030		Possible linear features and pre ex of palisade postholes.	
LK12.03_0031		Pre ex of areas, showing cleaning and TP	
LK12.03_0032		Possible linear features surrounding stone feature.	
LK12.03_0033		Possible linear features surrounding stone feature.	
LK12.03_0034		Possible linear features surrounding stone feature.	
LK12.03_0035		Possible linear features surrounding stone feature.	
LK12.03_0036		Possible linear features surrounding stone feature.	W
LK12.03_0037	Fill 3035 and 3031	Possible linear feature surrounded stone area 3035	W
LK12.03_0038	Fills 3035 and 3031. Cuts 3005 and 3006.	Possible linear feature surronud stone area 3035	SW
LK12.03_0039	Fills 3035 and 3031. Cuts 3005 and 3006.	Palisade postholes + curvilinear features 3031 + 3032	S

LK12.03_0040	Fills 3035 and 3031. Cuts 3005 and 3006.	Palisade postholes + curvilinear features 3031 3032	SE
LK12.03_0041	Fills 3031, 3032 and 3035	Palisade postholes + curvilinear features 3031 + 3032	S
LK12.03_0042	Fills 3031, 3032 and 3035	Palisade postholes + curvilinear features 3031 + 3032	SW
LK12.03_0043	Cut 3017, Fill 3018	Pre-ex of palisade posthole	SW
LK12.03_0044	Cut 3017, Fill 3018	pre-ex of palisade posthole	S
LK12.03_0046	Cut 3017, Fill 3018	pre-ex of palisade posthole - close up	S
LK12.03_0048	Cut 3025, Fill 3026	pre ex of palisade posthole	S
LK12.03_0049	cut 3025, fill 3026	pre ex of palisade posthole	S
LK12.03_0056	cut 3019, fill 3020	pre ex of silty feature *marked as cut 3014 in photo	S
LK12.03_0057	Cut 3019, Fill 3020	Mid-ex of 3019	E
LK12.03_0058	Cut 3019, Fill 3020	Mid-ex of 3019	SW
LK12.03_0059	Cut 3019 and Fill 3020	Mid - ex of feature 3019 - poss undercut	
LK12.03_0060	Fills 3037 and 3026 + cut 3025	Mid - ex of feature 3025 - clay fill	S
LK12.03_0061	Fills 3037 + 3026 and cut 3025.	Mid-ex of feature 3025 -clay fill	SE
LK12.03_0062	Fills 3037 + 3026 and cut 3025	Posthole pipes in silt - palisade	SE
LK12.03_0063	Find 3020	Mid ex shot of pottery 3020	S
LK12.03_0064	Find 3020	Mid ex of pottery 3020	S
LK12.03_0065	find 3020	mid ex shot of pottery without chalkboard	S
LK12.03_0066	Find 3020	mid ex shot of pottery 3020 without chalkboard	E
LK12.03_0067	Cut 3017, Fill 3038	Mid-ex of packing fill 3038 in 3017	E
LK12.03_0069	Find 3020	extracted grooved ware	N
LK12.03_0070	cut 3019	mid ex of posthole - showing ramp and gravel fill after weathering	E

LK12.03_0071	Fill 3040	Pre-ex of palisade posthole	SE
LK12.03_0075	Find 3026	Mid ex shot of pottery 3026	
LK12.03_0076	find 3026	Mid ex shot of possibly pottery	S
LK12.03_0077	find 3026	mid ex shot of possible pottery without chalkboard	S
LK12.03_0078	Find 3026	mid ex shot of possible pottery without chalkboard	S
LK12.03_0080	Fill 3042, Cut 3015	mid ex of post hole 3015 showing packing stones	E
LK12.03_0081	Cut 3025, Fill 3039	mid ex of post hole 3025 showing packing stones	SE
LK12.03_0082	3005, 3006	Dr. Brophy pointing with vigour	SE
LK12.03_0083		Rainbow and alan's face!	SE
LK12.03_0084		Rainbow and team	SE
LK12.03_0086	[3025]	SE facing section of posthole[3025]	SE
LK12.03_0089	[3025]	SE facing section of posthole [3025]	SE
LK12.03_0090		Pretty sunlight	
LK12.03_0091		Pretty sunlight	
LK12.03_0092		YAC tour	
LK12.03_0093		YAC tour	
LK12.03_0094		YAC tour	E
LK12.03_0095	[3006](3004) SF 3043	ENE facing section of posthole	E
LK12.03_0098	[3017] (3018) (3038) (3047)	ENE facing section of posthole	W
LK12.03_0099	[3017] (3018) (3038) (3047)	ENE facing section of posthole [3017]	W
LK12.03_0100	[3015] (3042)	Mid ex shot of posthole [3015] showing packing stones (3042)	W
LK12.03_0101	[3027] (3028)	Pre-ex shot of posthole [3027]	W
LK12.03_0103	[3054]	Pre-ex shot of palisade posthole	W
LK12.03_0105	[3054]	Mid-ex of pallisade hole (3047), north area P	
LK12.03_0107	[3025]	Post-ex of post-hole [3025]	S
LK12.03_0108	[3025]	Post-ex of posthole [3025]	S
LK12.03_0109	[3025]	Post-ex of posthole [3025]	W
LK12.03_0110	Area S	Pre-ex of post-hole, middle area S	S
LK12.03_0111	[3025]	Pre-ex of post hole, middle of area S	S
LK12.03_0112	[3051] (3052)	Mid-ex of possible palisade slot	S
LK12.03_0114	[3015] (3043)	Mid-ex close up of clay packing	S
LK12.03_0115	[3015] (3015)	Mid-ex of clay packing	N
LK12.03_0116	[3051]	Post-ex of slot	N
LK12.03_0117	[3051]	Western section of slot	E
LK12.03_0119	[3051]	Eastern section of slot	E
LK12.03_0120	[3057] (3052)	Pre-ex shot of feature [3057]	W

LK12.03_0121	[3057] (3052)	Pre-ex shot of feature [3057]	E
LK12.03_0123	[3015]	N-facing section	E
LK12.03_0124	<3066> (3007)	Mid-ex shot of flint <3066>	N
LK12.03_0125	<3066> (3007)	Mid-ex shot of flint <3066> without chalkboard	SE
LK12.03_0126	[3006] (3036)	Mid-ex of posthole showing charred edge of postpipe.	SE
LK12.03_0127	[3006] (3036)	Mid-ex of posthole showing charred edge of postpipe - close up.	W
LK12.03_0128	[3006] (3036)	Mid ex of posthole showing charred edge of postpipe - close up.	N
LK12.03_0129		Flying Scotscam	NW
LK12.03_0130		Mid ex of trench 3	
LK12.03_0131		Prof. Driscoll	SW
LK12.03_0132		Mid ex of trench 3	
LK12.03_0133		Working shot	W
LK12.03_0134	3066	Pre-ex of possible posthole	W
LK12.03_0135	3065	pre-ex of possible posthole (3065)	S
LK12.03_0136	3067	Pre-ex of possible posthole (3067)	S
LK12.03_0137	3035	Mid-ex of stone feature (3035)	S
LK12.03_0138	3035	Mid-ex of stone feature (3035)	N
LK12.03_0139	[3027]	E-facing section of palisade posthole	E
LK12.03_0140	[3055]	Mid-ex of palisade posthole	E
LK12.03_0141	[3015], (3043)	Mid-ex of palisade posthole	E
LK12.03_0142	-3065	Pre-ex of possible posthole in slot [3051]	N
LK12.03_0143	[3015], (3043), (3016)	Mid-ex of palisade posthole	W
LK12.03_0144	-3065	Post-ex of natural sandy fill	N
LK12.03_0145	[3056], (3040), (3068)	Mid ex east facing section of posthole (3040)	W
LK12.03_0146	-3067	Pre-ex shot of amorphous feature	E
LK12.03_0147	[3055], (3041), (3059)	SE facing section of [3055]	S
LK12.03_0148	[3055], (3041), (3059)	SE facing section of [3055]	SE
LK12.03_0149	3067	Post-ex of natural sandy amorphous feature	SE
LK12.03_0150	[3015], (3045), (3016)	Mid-ex of posthole / claypacking	S
LK12.03_0151	[3017], (3018)	Mid-ex of postpipe (3018) in [3017]	N
LK12.03_0152	3022	Pre-ex of linear feature box section	W
LK12.03_0153	3022	Post-ex of possible putitive slot	S
LK12.03_0154	[3027], (3028)	Post ex posthole	S
LK12.03_0155		Trench work	SE

LK12.03_0156		Trench work	S
LK12.03_0157		Trench work	S
LK12.03_0158		Trench work	S
LK12.03_0159		Trench work	NE
LK12.03_0160		Trench work	S
LK12.03_0161	[3006] (3014)	Mid ex shot of posthole [3006] with clay packing (3014)	NW
LK12.03_0162	[3005] (3003) (3007) (3072)	Mid ex of posthole [3005]	E
LK12.03_0163	[3005] (3003) (3007) (3072)	Mid ex of posthole [3005]	W
LK12.03_0164	[3017]	Post ex shot pf posthole [3017]	W
LK12.03_0165		Working shot of team	SE
LK12.03_0167	[3056] (3040) (3058)	Northeast facing section of posthole [3056]	W
LK12.03_0168	[3055]	Post ex shot of posthole [3055]	NE
LK12.03_0169	[3073]	Mid ex of posthole	NE
LK12.03_0170	[3005] (3003) (3007) (3072)	Mid ex of posthole [3005]	E
LK12.03_0171		Posthole pizza	SW
LK12.03_0172		Posthole pizza	W
LK12.03_0173	[3005] (3003) (3007)(3072)	Mid ex of avenue posthole [3005] with postpipe better defined, possibly to the bottom	W
LK12.03_0174	[3006] (3074)	Post pipe in posthole [3006]	SW
LK12.03_0176	[3027]	Mid ex of posthole [3027]	E
LK12.03_0177	SF 3084 [3005]	Location of SF 3084 within posthole [3005]	SE
LK12.03_0178	SF 3084	Location of SF 3084 within posthole [3005], without chalkboard, close up	W
LK12.03_0179	[3015] (3042)	Pottery in situ	W
LK12.03_0180	SF 3085 [3015] (3043)	Pottery	N
LK12.03_0182	-3063	Mid ex of post pipe (3063)	N
LK12.03_0183	[3015] [3019] (3020)	Mid ex of postholes	W
LK12.03_0184	[3015] [3019] (3020)	Mid ex of posthole	SW
LK12.03_0185	[3015] [3019] (3020)	Mid ex shot of postholes	NW
LK12.03_0186	[3015] [3019] (3020)	Mid ex of postholes	E
LK12.03_0187	[3027]	Post ex of posthole	S
LK12.03_0188	[3027]	Post ex of posthole	SE
LK12.03_0189	[3006] (3063)	Half section of posthole	SE

LK12.03_0190	3022	Post ex of natural clay fill	W
LK12.03_0191	3022	Post ex of natural clay fill	N
LK12.03_0192	3064	Post ex shot	E
LK12.03_0193	[3005] (3077) (3076)	slumping of clay fill into post pipe	S
LK12.03_0194	[3005] (3077) (3076)	Slumping of clay fill into post pipe	S
LK12.03_0195	[3006] (3063) (3014)	West facing section of posthole	S
LK12.03_0196	[3006] (3063) (3014)	Post ex of half section of posthole	W
LK12.03_0197	[3006] (3063) (3014)	Post ex of half section	S
LK12.03_0198	3035	Post ex of natural stony area	
LK12.03_0199	3035	Post ex of slot through natural stony area	N
LK12.03_0200	3035	Post ex of slot through natural stony area	N
LK12.03_0201	3065	Post ex of natural feature	W
LK12.03_0202		Students being posts	E
LK12.03_0203		Students being posts	W
LK12.03_0204		Kenny Brophy in [3005]	W
LK12.03_0205		Kenny Brophy in [3005]	S
LK12.03_0206	[3005]	Kenny Brophy in [3005]	S
LK12.03_0207	[3005]	NW facing section of posthole [3005]	S
LK12.03_0208	[3005]	NW facing section of posthole [3005]	NW
LK12.03_0209	[3005]	NW facing section of posthole [3005]	NW
LK12.03_0210		Becca measuring accurately!	
Lk12.03_0211	[3005] [3006] [3015] [3019]	Post ex of west end of trench	
LK12.03_0212		Post ex of most of trench	S
LK12.03_0213	[3017] [3027] (3035) [3025]	Post ex of the centre of the trench	SW
LK12.03_0214	[3005] [3006] [3015] [3017]	Post ex of west end of trench	S
LK12.03_0215	[3054] [3055] [3056] (3058) (3030)	Post ex of east end of trench	SE
LK12.03_0216	[3054] [3055] [3056] (3058) (3030)	Post ex of east end of trench	SW
LK12.03_0217	[3010] (3011) (3058)	Post ex of the centre of the trench	SW
LK12.03_0218		Post ex of centre of trench	S
LK12.03_0219		Post ex of western half of trench	SE

LK12.03_0832		General shot of trench partially hoed.	SE
LK12.03_0835		Shot of trench 2 in LK field	W
LK12.03_0837		Shot of team relaxing	
Lk12.03_0838		General shot	
LK12.03_0839		Anne relaxing	
LK12.03_0840		General shot	
LK12.03_0841		General shot	
LK12.03_0842		Team hoeing	
LK12.03_0846		Lunching at trench 2	
LK12.03_0847		Team trowelling	
LK12.03_0848	[3005][3006]	Pre-ex shot of area B	
LK12.03_0849	[3005][3006]	Pre-ex shot of area B	S
LK12.03_0853	[3005][3006]	Pre-ex shot of area B	S
LK12.03_0856	(3009)[3010](3011))[3012](3013)	Mid-ex of test pit 1 showing possible field drain and possible post hole.	S
LK12.03_0858	(3009)[3010](3011))[3012](3013)	Mid-ex of test pit 1 showing possible field drain and possible posthole	S
LK12.03_0867		Linear features in E of trench - possible dig/field drains?	S
LK12.03_0869		Linear features in E of trench - poss	SE
LK12.03_0870		Curve of natural gravel in S of trench.	
LK12.03_0873		Linear features in E of trench	SE
LK12.03_0875		General shot of areas in E of trench	S
LK12.03_0876		General shot of areas in E of trench	S
LK12.03_0881		General shot of areas in E of trench	S
LK12.03_0882	cut 3005, cut 3006	General pre-ex of areas B, C, E + F	S
LK12.03_0884	cut 3005, cut 3006	General pre-ex of areas B, C, E + F	S
LK12.03_0885		General pre-ex of Trench 3	S
LK12.03_0886		General pre-ex of Trench 3	W
LK12.03_0887	cut 3005, cut 3006	Pre-ex of area E showing possible curving/ semi-circular linear features in NW of trench	W
LK12.03_0888	context 3021, context 3022	Pre-ex of areas A, B, C, D, E, F showing possible curvilinear features	W
LK12.03_0889	context 3021, context 3022	Pre-ex of areas A, B, C, D, E, F showing possible curvilinear features	NE
LK12.03_0890		Pre-ex of area E showing tentative possible features	NE

LK12.03_0891	cut 3005, cut 3006, context 3021, context 3022	Pre-ex of areas A, B, C, D, E, F	N
LK12.03_0897	SF 3035	Shot of cleaned stone feature	NE
LK12.03_0898	SF 3039	Location of burnt bone in (3004)	
LK12.03_0899	[3017] (3018) (3038) (3044)	Mid-ex shot of palisade posthole	
LK12.03_0900	[3017] (3018) (3038) (3044)	Mid-ex shot of palisade posthole	
LK12.03_0901	(3004) SF 3043	Location of pottery find 3043	
LK12.03_0902	(3016) (3043) SF 3030	Location shot of Pottery find 3030	
LK12.03_0903	(3016) (3043) SF 3030	Location shot of pottery find 3030	
LK12.03_0905		Possible linear feature	
LK12.03_0906		Possible palisade slots	
LK12.03_0907		Possible palisade slots	
LK12.03_0908	3035	Mid-ex shot of stone feature- possible cairn?	
LK12.03_0909	3035	Mid-ex shot of stone feature/ possible cairn?	