

The Islay Prehistory Project

Archaeological excavation and survey at Slochd Measach, Giant's Grave, Nereabolls, Islay

2017 Data Structure Report

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Summary

This document reports on the results of the 2017 fieldwork season at the site of Slochd Measach chambered cairn, locally known as Giant's Grave, located near Neraebolls at the southern part of the Rhinns of Islay (NGR NR 2105 5642). The fieldwork consisted of the excavation of three trenches (Trenches 2, 4 and 5), photogrammetric 3D modelling, 3D laser scan survey and the electrical resistance tomography (ERT) survey.

The excavation in Trench 2 revealed a sequence of rubble deposits and fallen/displaced megaliths interpreted as the evidence for a tumble/dismantlement of the façade of the chambered cairn. A distinctive green rubble deposit concentrated around the entrance into the chamber may have been a deliberate blocking deposit abutting displaced megalith S19, which may have also been part of the blocking arrangement. The lower layers of rubble contained many flat regular slabs, which are interpreted as tumbled remains of the dry stone walling originally making up the 'post and panel' built façade. Fallen monolith S33 was uncovered under the rubble and overlying clayey buried soil horizon on top of glacial till.

Trench 4 investigated previously unseen SE end of the façade and its junction with the kerb wall of the cairn, which was first identified in Trench 3 in 2016. The stratigraphic sequence in Trench 4 was topped by a displaced megalith S36, probably a façade monolith, over a rubble deposit that was overlying two discrete Bronze Age insertions. A roughly built cist and a small niche were built over the remains of the Neolithic cairn and contained Bronze Age pots. The kerb wall was built next to the packing stones of an end stone socket of the façade, from which the stone was missing and could feasibly be the displaced S36. The position of the stone socket suggests that the overall shape of the façade was slightly concave rather than straight as previously believed. The kerb wall projected ahead of the façade and abutted a flat lying megalith S35, which was overlying another rubble deposit extending to the east. This rubble being stratigraphically earlier than the kerb wall and the incorporated megalith S35 was interpreted as either a platform or hornwork for the construction of the Clyde cairn or, alternatively, the remains of an earlier cairn. A thin buried soil horizon was underlying the rubble and overlying glacial till.

Trench 5 was placed c.20m to the south in order to investigate a suite of high resistance anomalies in this area. The source of the high resistance in this area was a layer of rubble below the peat, which probably represents a slope tumble of the cairn material. The rubble was overlying a layer of buried soil in which a leaf-shaped arrowhead (SF15) was found.

The ERT survey was conducted in an attempt to identify the length and the overall shape of the surviving remains of the cairn, especially in the area west of the chamber where the thick peat has prevented the sufficient penetration by the twin probe electrical resistance survey carried out in previous seasons. A 3D laser scan of the megalithic chamber and the exposed architecture in trenches 2 and 4 was obtained and together with the 3D photogrammetry modelling carried out in 2016 and 2017 it provides up to date digital record of the monument.

1. Introduction

Archaeological investigation of an Early Neolithic Clyde-type chambered cairn of Slochd Measach (Giant's Grave) on the Rhinns of Islay was carried out between 29th July and 19th August 2017 by a team from the University of Reading, Bournemouth University and Islay. Slochd Measach chambered cairn is located in the forestry plantation on the southeast slopes of Beinn Tart a'Mhill near the southern tip of the Rhinns of Islay (NR 2105 5642, Figure 1). The remains of the cairn have been described by Newall and Newall (1961) and described and surveyed by Henshall (1972: ILY 2) and then by RCAHMS in 1975 (RCAHMS 1984: 50, no. 7).



Figure 1 Location of the site in the southern part of the Rhinns of Islay and in relation to the Mesolithic/Neolithic site at Bolsay and the chambered cairn at Port Charlotte

The site is protected under law as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (File Ref. SC 27281/1B). The fieldwork was undertaken after the Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) and the Section 42 Consent were granted by the Historic Environment Scotland (CASE 201601340). This report includes the results of the third season of fieldwork at the site following the evaluation and survey in 2015 (Mithen and Maričević 2015) and the excavation of Trenches 1 and 3 in 2016 (Maričević and Mithen 2016b). The scope of the investigation was previously set out in the Project Design (Maričević and Mithen 2016a) which accompanied the SMC application and which was further discussed and approved by the Historic Environment Scotland (HES).

1.1 Research background

The transition from hunting and gathering to Neolithic farming lifestyles is one of the most pivotal events in human history. Having occurred independently in several different regions of the world during the early Holocene, including the Southwest Asia shortly after 8000 BC, Neolithic farming lifestyles spread across the European continent and eventually reached Britain sometime around 4000 BC. In the British archaeological and environmental record this 'event' is marked by the near simultaneous appearance of pottery, polished stone axes, domesticated animals and plants, increased vegetation clearance and the construction of monuments. The latter includes several groups of monument from throughout the western seaboard of Europe, including the Clyde type of chambered cairns in western Scotland, which are concentrated in Argyll, Arran and Bute. The current range of radiocarbon dates from the chambered cairns of this type places the start of their construction sometime before 3700 cal BC, although it remains unclear when exactly the first chambered cairns were built in western Scotland (Schulting and Richards 2002, Noble 2006, Cummings and Robinson 2015, Harris et al. 2014, Ashmore in Scottish Radiocarbon Database (SRD) via Canmore).

Islay and the surrounding islands, most notably Oronsay, provide a unique concentration of nationally important Mesolithic and Neolithic sites (Figure 2). For example, Storakaig, in the east of Islay, is the only non-shell midden Mesolithic site in Scotland with faunal remains (Wicks, Pirie & Mithen 2014). The site has a date range between 4460-4330 cal BC and 3930-3650 cal BC, which provides a significant overlap with the combined date range for the Oronsay middens between 4740-4060 cal BC and 4250-3140 cal BC. Both date ranges have a significant overlap with the dates of the Clyde cairns, including Port Charlotte on Islay with preconstruction dates of 3980-3640 cal BC, 3950-3630 cal BC and 3650-3100 cal BC, (Harrington and Pierpoint 1980). Similar dates come from Newton, c.5km northwest from Storakaig, where two pits containing Neolithic pottery produced dates of 3940-3640 cal BC and 3800-3520 cal BC (McCulloch 1989). Although we are dealing with overlaps between substantial date ranges, which by no means prove overlap in the activities at these Mesolithic and Neolithic sites, there is a significant cluster of dates spanning the transition in a narrow geographic proximity.

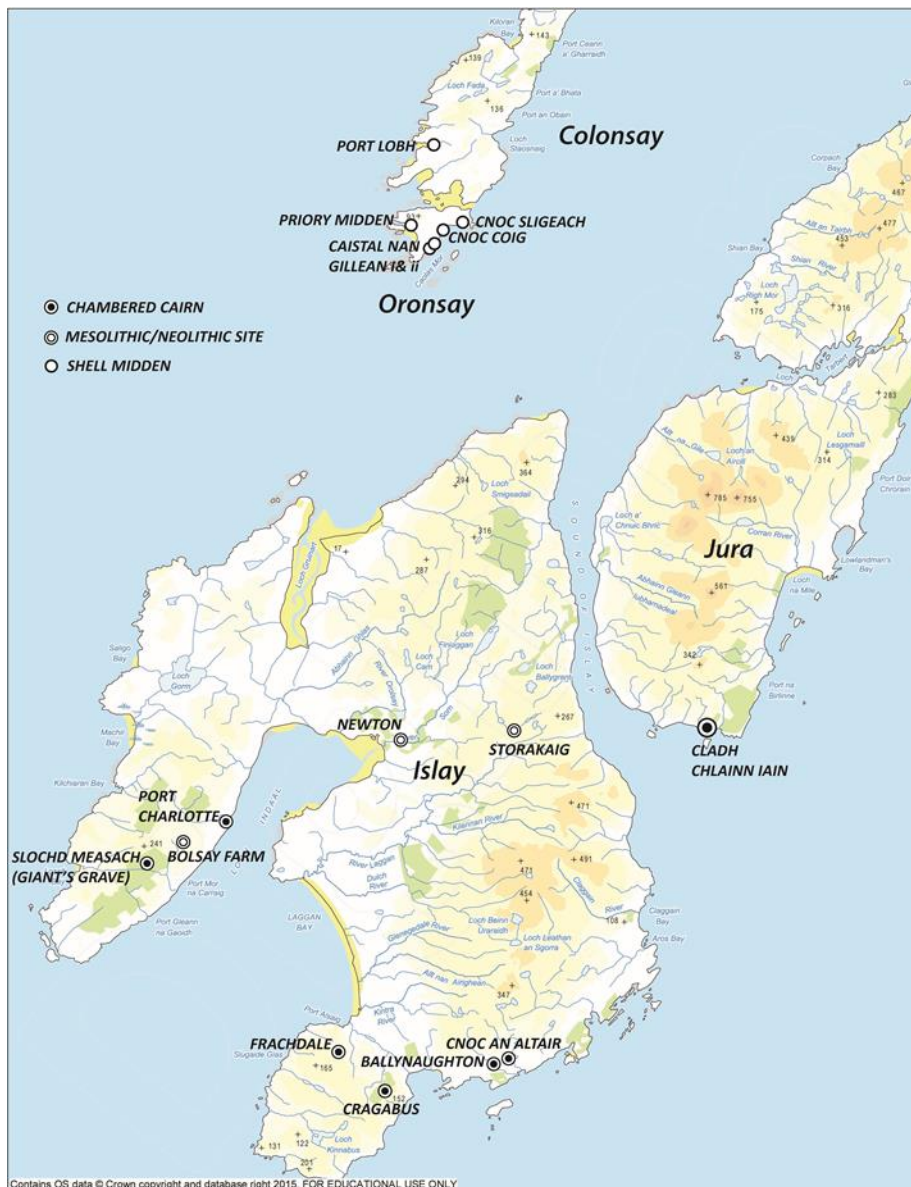


Figure 2 Map showing the location of Slochd Measach in relation to the Late Mesolithic and the Early Neolithic sites on Islay and the surrounding islands

Slochd Measach is located in the landscape known to have been regularly visited by the Mesolithic hunter-gatherers, as attested by the nearby site at Bolsay, which is 2km away and equidistant between Slochd Measach and Port Charlotte (Figure 1). Bolsay is the largest Mesolithic site excavated on Islay with 329,667 pieces of chipped stone forming no more than 20% of what is likely to be surviving at this location. In addition to the Mesolithic horizon interpreted as a hunting camp, Neolithic activity at Bolsay was demonstrated by a fragment of a polished stone axe and three C14 dates (3650-3100 cal BC, 3640-3370 cal BC and 3350-2920 cal BC). The second of these dates was taken from a willow sample deriving from undisturbed 'Mesolithic' occupation deposits (Mithen 2000). The location of Slochd Measach in the immediate vicinity of Bolsay offers a unique opportunity to investigate the expansion of the Neolithic monumentality and settlement into the landscape known to have been important in the Mesolithic and where the Mesolithic way of life may have survived longer than on mainland. Scotland's Archaeological Research Framework states that the "Neolithic"

is not uniformly manifested, either in terms of its character or chronology, across Scotland' (ScARF, Neolithic – Section 3.1). The excavation at Slochd Measach looks to bring better chronological resolution to a well-defined area and contribute to the understanding of the transition on both national and regional level.

1.1 Aims and objectives

The aims and objectives of the project as first set out in the 2015 Project Design (Mithen and Maričević 2015b) were:

1. To evaluate the state of the preservation of the monument including the soil profiles, with particular regard to the current vegetation cover and root disturbance;
2. To evaluate the soil profiles on the site with regard to the presence and preservation of archaeological deposits and palaeoenvironmental evidence;
3. To obtain modern digital record of the monument, the surrounding topography and any other relevant archaeological features in the vicinity;
4. To evaluate the potential of the site in contributing to the study of the Mesolithic-Neolithic transition on Islay and in western Scotland;
5. To contribute to the local understanding, appreciation and care for the heritage on the Isle of Islay.

In the light of the results of the evaluation and the survey work carried out in 2015 and in direct response to as yet unanswered questions related to the circumstances of the initial construction of the chambered cairn, we proposed a plan of investigation to be carried out in 2016 and 2017 with the aims:

1. To investigate the threat posed by vegetation inside the open part of the chamber and undertake rescue excavation, if necessary, as means of preservation by record of any deposits that might be affected by the disturbance;
2. To gain better understanding of the morphology, stratigraphy and construction history of the chambered cairn;
3. To gain understanding of the site prior to the construction of the chambered cairn;
4. To gain understanding of the ways in which the monument and the site as a whole were used in the Neolithic and subsequent periods;
5. To reconstruct absolute chronology for all parts of the archaeological sequence including pre-, during and post-chambered cairn phases of activity;
6. To use the results of the investigation and its published outcomes to create the basis for a funding application to AHRC in support of a wider landscape based project looking at the Mesolithic-Neolithic transition on Islay;

Fieldwork objectives specifically designed to meet these aims were as follows:

1. To empty the chamber of water in order to investigate the internal deposits within the front two compartments of the chamber (C1 and C2) and establish whether any in situ deposits survive in this part of the tomb;
2. To carry out archaeological excavation of at four trenches in the course of two seasons, each lasting two weeks. Trenches 1 and 2 were contiguous and were designed to meet the aims related to the morphology, stratigraphy, phasing, use and dating of the chambered cairn, while Trenches 3 and 4 were also targeting the geophysical anomalies spatially related to the two alleged outlier megaliths to the southeast and the southwest of the chamber;
3. To obtain dating evidence for all parts of the sequence including any possible pre-construction deposits, the initial construction of the chambered cairn and any possible subsequent phases of construction or other Mesolithic/Neolithic and later activity that can be identified by the excavation;
4. To carry out further recording of the monument's architecture by the means of 3D scanning and photogrammetry;
5. To expand the existing limits of the geophysical survey and obtain the coverage across the entire clearing;

2. Methodology

2.1 Vegetation cropping and water management

Following the survey and thorough cropping of the vegetation carried out in 2015 it was expected that the cropping of vegetation in 2016 and 2017 was not going to be as intensive. The cropping of vegetation took place around the cairn to enable the excavation and the recording. Further cropping was carried out across the clearing to enable geophysical survey. Vegetation adjacent to the upstanding and recumbent stones of the chambered cairn was carefully cropped using hand tools to avoid any chance of damage to the monument.

The interior of the chamber is permanently filled with standing water, the surface level in the interior being lower than the surface of the surrounding peat as first noted by Henshall (1972). The trenches were subject to filling up with water throughout the course of the fieldwork. Water pump with 50mm diameter inlet/outlet was used to pump the bulk of the water out followed by bailing out with the aid of buckets, plastic cups and sponges.

2.2 Excavation, recording and reinstatement

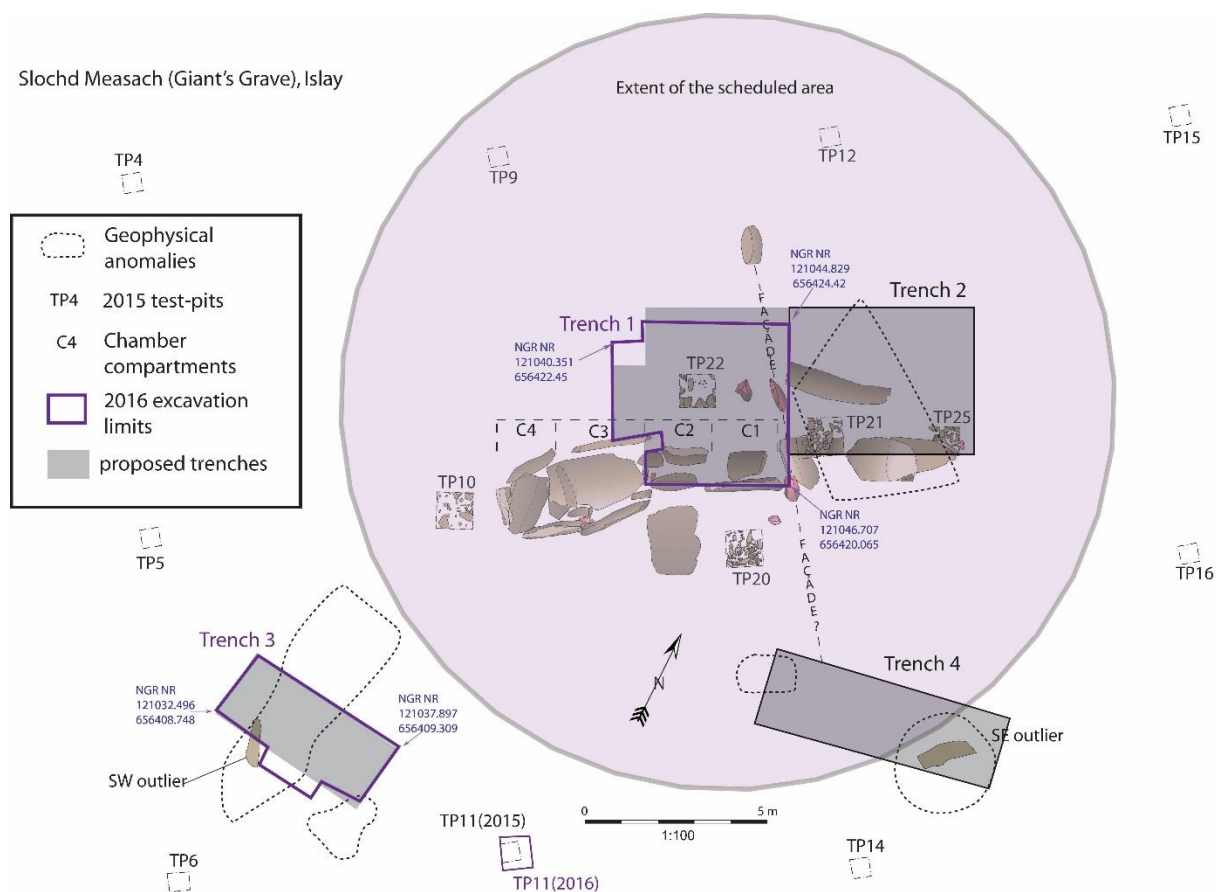


Figure 3 Location plan of trenches 1-4 as proposed in 2016 Project Design and the extent of the 2016 trenches as excavated

The excavation followed the recording methodology set out in the 2016 Project Design (Maričević and Mithen 2016a) and in compliance with the conditions attached to the Scheduled Monument Consent. Three trenches, Trenches 2, 4 and 5, were excavated in 2017 in addition to Trenches 1 and 3, which were excavated in 2016. Trenches 2 and 4 were either entirely or partially within the scheduled area, while Trench 5 was located c.12m south of the southern limit of the scheduled area (Figure 4). This location differs from the one suggested in the 2016 Data Structure Report (Maričević and Mithen 2016b: Figure 34), as the objective to ascertain the full length of the surviving cairn was investigated by ERT survey instead. Trench 5 was placed to investigate the suite of high resistance anomalies in the area to the south of the cairn.

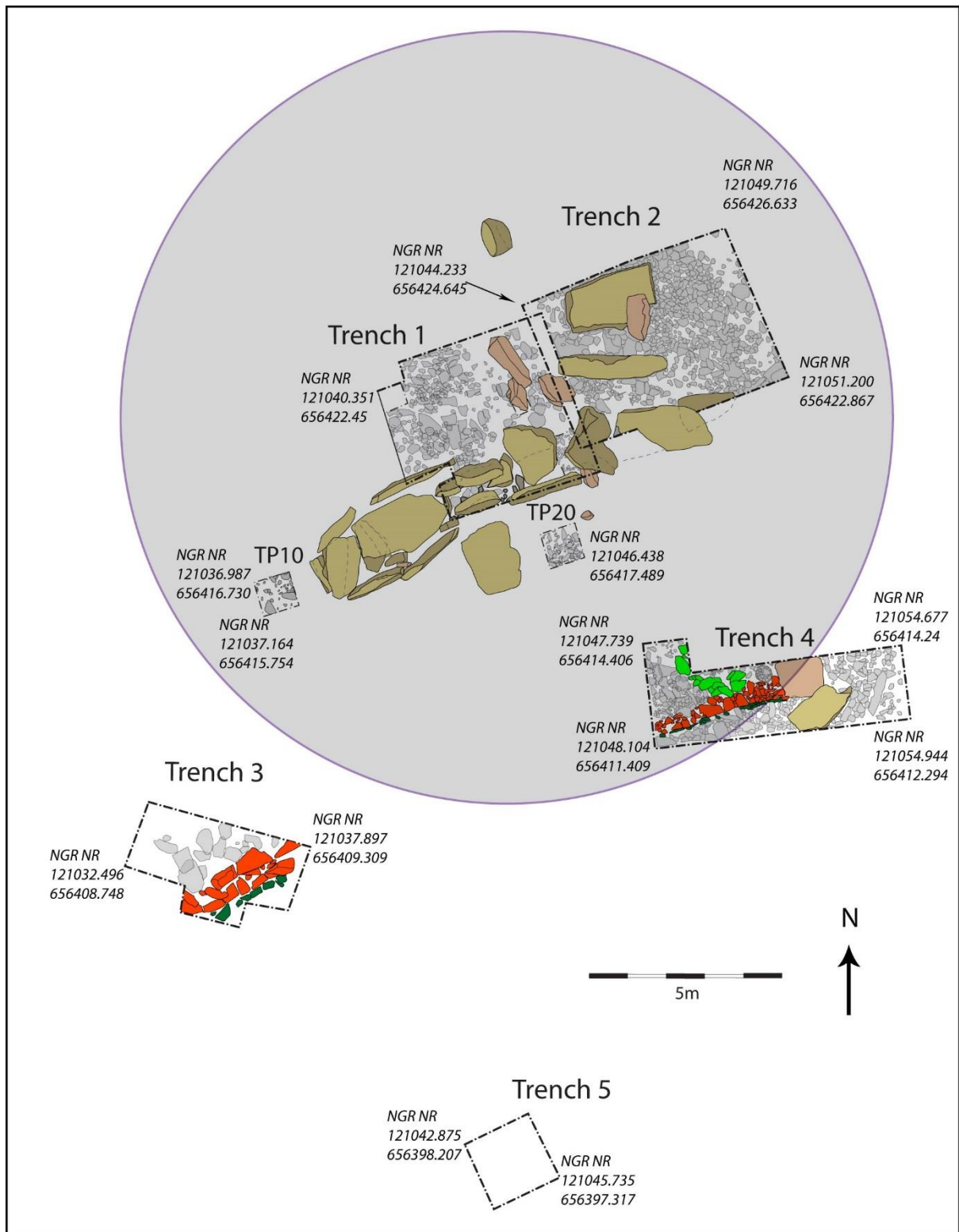


Figure 4 Plan of 2016 and 2017 excavation trenches in relation to the megalithic chamber and the scheduled area shown in grey.

Trench 2

Trench 2 was the continuation of Trench 1, excavated in 2016, although staggered for 0.5m to the northwest due to Trench 1 having been cut shorter than its proposed limits stated in the 2016 Project Design (Figure 3, Maričević and Mithen 2016a, 2016b:12). Trench 2 was positioned with the aim to investigate the line of the façade of the chambered cairn in conjunction with Trench 1 and the forecourt area of the cairn. The trench encompassed two 1x1m test-pits excavated in 2015 (TP21 and TP25) along the southern edge of the trench (Figure 3). Several large displaced megaliths were located inside the limits of the trench and along its edges. Great care was taken not to undermine or otherwise jeopardise their stability, especially portal stone S20, which is leaning at 45° angle. The southwest edge of the trench was cut back 0.5m into backfilled Trench 1 to create an overlap between them and ensure good link of stratigraphic units between the trenches and the overlapping photogrammetry models created in successive fieldwork seasons. The excavation of the deposits below the peat proceeded only after the consultation with HES via email including clearly explained photographs. The length of the trench was extended by additional 1m in the northeast direction at this stage with the permission from the HES. The extension was aimed at gaining a better understanding of the limits of the extensive rubble deposits filling the entire area of the trench, but beginning to peter out towards the northeast suggesting a possible edge. Thus the overall dimensions of Trench 2 in 2017 were 6.5m by 4m, 0.5m being overlap with already excavated Trench 1.

Trench 4

Trench 4 was roughly E-W orientated, 2m wide and 7m long with a 1m northwards extension at its western end. The proposed 4m by 6m trench (Maričević and Mithen 2016a) was enlarged for an additional meter in the easterly direction, outside the scheduled area in order to gain better understanding of the rubble deposits extending in this direction, while the 1m extension to the north was agreed in consultation with HES in order to gain better understanding of an important junction between the kerb and the façade of the cairn partially masked by a Bronze Age cist (Figure 4).

Trench 5

Trench 5 was a 2m by 2m SW-NE/NW-SE orientated trench located down the slope from the chambered cairn. The trench was not originally planned in the 2016 Project Design (Maričević and Mithen 2016a), but it was thought to be beneficial to the broader understanding of the site after the completion of the electrical resistance survey in 2016, which pointed at this area as particularly busy with high resistance anomalies (Maričević and Mithen 2016b).

Recording and sampling

The excavation of both trenches was carried out with hand tools and recorded using single context recording system tied into the overall digital survey of the site. All archaeological deposits were photographed and drawn at the scale of 1:20, all sections to the scale of 1:10. Newly exposed

architectural parts of the chambered cairn have been planned and incorporated into the 3D scanning/photogrammetry part of the recording process. All features were excavated to no more than 50% of their total, unless otherwise agreed with the HES. The location of all small finds was recorded in 3D using Leica GS09 GPS rover. Bulk samples (30l) from each context were collected to be either wet sieved through 4mm sieve or selected for flotation as appropriate and depending on context. A series of spot charcoal samples for C14 dating have been taken. These will be cleaned and given to a charcoal specialist for identification and assessment prior to a selection being sent for the AMS dating in respect to their suitability and the stratigraphic position. All lists generated by the fieldwork, namely context, sample and small find registers are included in the appendices to this report.

Reinstatement

The excavation trenches were backfilled at the end of the season returning the site to its original state (Figure 6). Special care was taken during the excavation and recording of the cairn and other structural material, which was reinstated according to the 3D records obtained prior to its excavation, so it resembles its original appearance and stratigraphic order as closely as possible. Prior to backfilling the cairn and other architecture in Trenches 2 and 4 was protected with Teram breathable protective sheeting.

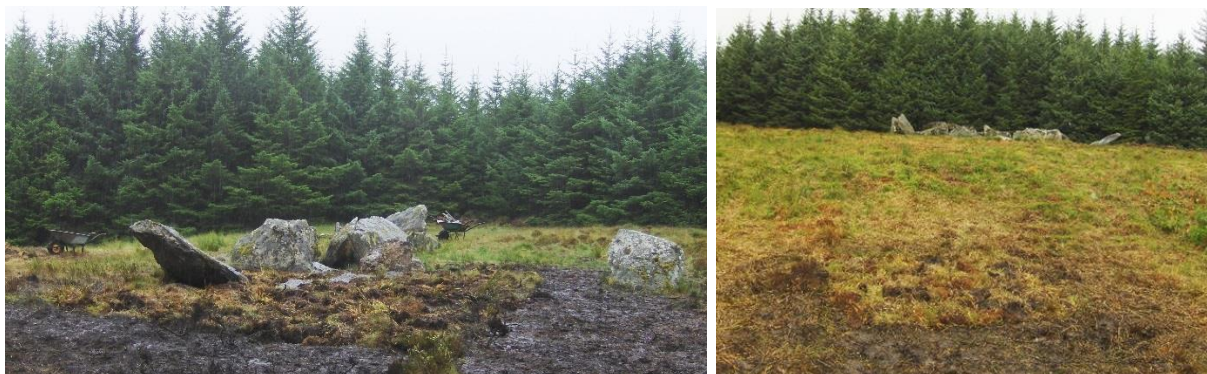


Figure 5 Backfilled Trench 2 from the northeast (left) and Trench 5 from the south (right)



Figure 6 Trench 4 from the west showing the archaeology protected with Teram sheeting (left) and fully backfilled trench from the west (right)

2.3 Geophysical survey

An electrical resistance tomography survey (ERT) was conducted in an attempt to identify the full length and the shape of the surviving remains of the chambered cairn, parts of which are under the peat excess of 1m deep and, hence, beyond the penetration capabilities of the twin probe electrical resistance survey conducted in 2015 and 2016. The survey used 64 probes at 0.5m probe and 1m line spacing. Twenty six lines perpendicular to the orientation of the chambered cairn were surveyed starting from the line of the façade towards the back of the cairn as far as the edge of the forestry clearing. An additional line on the same orientation was surveyed to the east of Trench 2, i.e. at the forecourt side of the façade. Nine lines were surveyed perpendicular to these lines, i.e. along the same orientation as the chambered cairn, thus ensuring the survey was covering as many subsurface geometries as possible.



Figure 7 The ERT survey cables and probes with the excavation of Trench 2 in the background.

2.4 Photogrammetric survey

Photogrammetric survey of all main archaeological horizons in all three trenches was carried out using Canon EOS 50D digital SLR camera. The images were processed using Agisoft PhotoScan software as individual photogrammetry models and will be eventually combined with the 3D laser scan data to form one overall 3D digital model of the site. All photogrammetric models processed to date can be seen at <https://sketchfab.com/sagesuav/collections/giants-grave-islay>.



Figure 8 Overhead stills from the Stage 2 and 3 photogrammetry models of Trench 2

2.5 Terrestrial 3D laser scan survey

The terrestrial Laser Scanner collects coordinate data of its surroundings. It emits a rotating laser beam that can capture 120,000 points a second, working on time-of-flight and phased-based principles. It colours this data from panoramic photographs. Each scan takes approximately 15 minutes. Once a scan is complete, the equipment is moved and set up again ready to scan. Each scan is then 'registered' together using common GPS locations and overlap in point data from matching geometry (40-60%). This creates a very accurate virtual model of the site. The Giant's Grave survey was carried out in the third week of the excavation and covered the archaeology open in Trenches 2 and 4, as well as the upstanding architecture of the megalithic chamber. The 3D laser scan survey was carried out by Aiji Castle of Topcon using GLS-2000 Topcon laser scanner.



Figure 8 Terrestrial 3D laser scan survey

3. Results of the 2017 fieldwork

3.1 Excavation

Trench 2

Trench 2 was a continuation of Trench 1, excavated in 2016, projecting the overall extent of the excavation to the northeast. While Trench 1 focused on the surviving remains of the cairn and its relationship with the chamber, Trench 2 was mainly concerned with the forecourt area of the cairn. Together the two trenches straddled the line of the façade, which was largely missing except for one monolith S22, which was located beyond the scope of the excavation (Figure 9). Trench 2 incorporated two 1x1m test-pits excavated in 2015, TP 21 and TP 25, which were located along the line of displaced megaliths S19, S20 and S21. Test-pit TP21 established that S20, a portal stone, was leaning at 45° and was overlain in this position by S19, a displaced megalith leaning onto the entrance jamb stone S25. Rubble (211), excavated in TP21, abutted S19 and S20 and the excavation did not progress any further due to the small size of the test-pit. A thin long monolith S23 was also within the limits of Trench 2, lying prone and projecting centrally across the trench where it was presumed to have been toppled either as a façade stone or potentially a second portal stone. Test-pit 25 exposed a layer of rubble and a small upright stone S28 in line with prone megalith S21, but was not excavated at the time.



Figure 9 Trench 2 from the southwest after the removal of peat (1001)(1002) and de-backfilling of test-pit TP21, showing rubble (1025) and (1024) around megaliths S24 and S25, which mark the entrance to the chamber, S20 and S23 probable portal stones, S21, S28 and S34 in line along the southeast baulk.

The removal of peat (1001)(1002) has revealed the full extent of prone megalith S23, which was left in place and was not undermined by the excavation, hence, forming a projecting baulk across the middle of the southwestern part of the trench (Figure 9). Test-pit TP21 was emptied of its backfill and initially acted as a water sump. The main part of the trench was completely covered by rubble which was highest in the northwest corner, where a small distinctive mound of rubble was investigated as a separate context (1025). The mound was half-sectioned (Figure 10) and then fully excavated as it was established that it did not represent significantly different deposit from the rest of extensive rubble

layer (1024), which gradually sloped away from the line of the façade. The slope of the deposit was suggestive of a possible edge immediately beyond the baulk, so an extension of 1m to the northeast across the width of the trench was agreed with the Historic Environment Scotland, as was the proceeding of the excavation across the entire trench.



Figure 10 Rubble tip (1025)

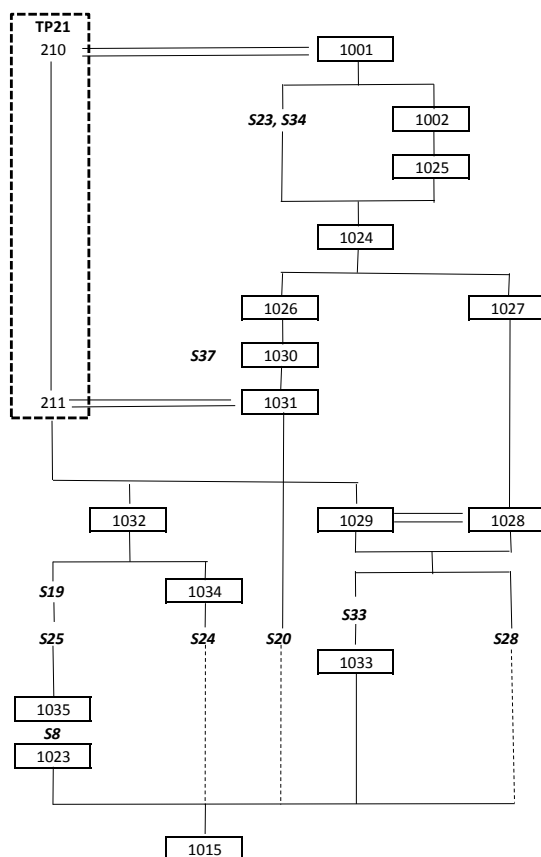


Figure 11 Stratigraphic matrix for Trench 2

Context no.	Description	Interpretation	Stratigraphic relationships	Initials/Date
Trench 2				
1024	<i>rubble deposit in dark brown silt matrix</i>	<i>top extensive layer of rubble deposit across Trench 2</i>	<i>U/L 1025, O/L 1026</i>	<i>SLG 03/08/17</i>
1025	<i>rubble deposit in dark brown silt matrix</i>	<i>discrete mound of rubble in NW corner of the trench</i>	<i>O/L 1024, U/L 1002</i>	<i>SLG 03/08/17</i>
1026	<i>rubble deposit in dark brown silt matrix</i>	<i>layer of extensive rubble across Trench 2</i>	<i>U/L 1024, abuts 1030, O/L 1031</i>	<i>DM 09/08/17</i>
1027	<i>rubble deposit in yellowish brown silt</i>	<i>discrete spread of rubble on top of fallen monolith S33</i>	<i>U/L 1024, O/L 1028</i>	<i>DM 09/08/17</i>
1028	<i>large angular stone tip between two fallen monoliths S23 and S33</i>	<i>tip of angular stones spilling over southeast side of fallen monolith S33 and under S23 (SAME AS 1029)</i>	<i>U/L 1027, O/L S33</i>	<i>DM 09/08/17</i>
1029	<i>rubble deposit across eastern half of the trench</i>	<i>rubble deposit made up of large often regular stones, perhaps derived from collapse of dry stone walling of the façade (SAME AS 1028)</i>	<i>U/L 1027, abuts S33, O/L 1033</i>	<i>DM 09/08/17</i>
1030	<i>N-S line of large loose stones stretching above S33 and under S23</i>	<i>loosely arranged line of stones across rubble collapse forming remains of a possible enclosure or a shelter</i>	<i>U/L 1026, O/L1031</i>	<i>DM 13/08/17</i>
1031	<i>predominantly greenish rubble with some grey and pinkish stones</i>	<i>distinctive rubble around the chamber entrance, possible blocking episode</i>	<i>U/L 1028, O/L 1032, abuts S19, S20, S24</i>	<i>DM 14/08/17</i>
1032	<i>mid-greenish grey gritty clayey silt</i>	<i>deposit in a sondage next to stone S24</i>	<i>U/L 1031, O/L 1034, abuts S24, S19</i>	<i>SML 15/08/17</i>
1033	<i>pale yellowish brown silty clay</i>	<i>clayey surface of buried soil horizon beneath the rubble in the forecourt of the cairn</i>	<i>U/L S33, 1029, O/L 1015</i>	<i>TL 16/0817</i>
1034	<i>light yellowish brown silty clay</i>	<i>clayey deposit at the base of the sondage next to S24</i>	<i>U/L 1032, abuts S24</i>	<i>EW 16/08/17</i>

Table 1 List of contexts from Trench 2

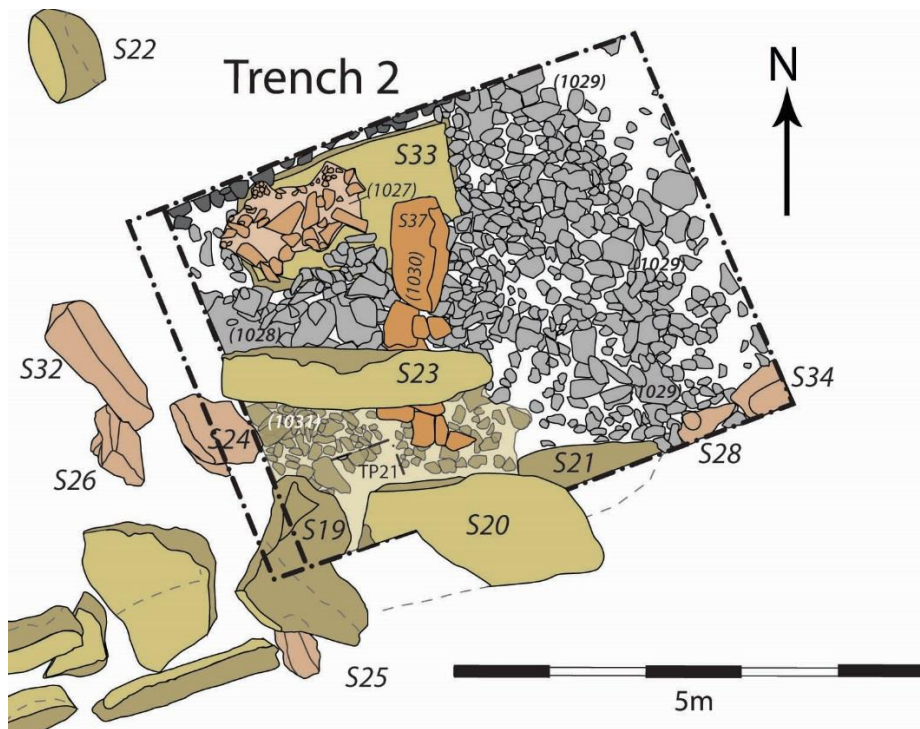


Figure 12 Plan of Trench 2 showing deposits (1027), (1028), (1030) and (1031)

The excavation of rubble deposits (1024) and (1025) exposed a three distinct rubble deposits in the western half of the trench (1027), (1028) and (1031) and a linear arrangements of large stones (1030). The eastern half of the trench continued to be occupied by rubble similar to (1024), which was, however, excavated as a separate context (1026). Rubble (1026) abutted the line of stones (1030), which was running on an N-S alignment underneath and perpendicular to prone megalith S23. It incorporated large syenatic gneiss stone S37, similar to S32, exposed on the other side of the façade line in Trench 1 (Figure 12). Stones (1030) were overlying deposit (1028) and deposit (1031) on the opposite side of megalith S23 (Figure 12).

Deposit (1028) was a jumble of mainly flat angular stones filling the space between megalith S23, which was overlying them, and newly emerging megalith S33, which was underlying the rubble deposits (Figure 13). Many of the stones in deposit (1028) were set at an angle over each other suggesting a collapse of a section of dry stone walling, presumably from the direction of the façade. On top of the flat surface of megalith S33 was a discrete deposit of rubble set in yellowish brown silt (1027) (Figures 12 and 13), which was recorded, sampled and excavated in full. Deposit (1031) was a greenish metagabbro-derived rubble, which occupied the entire space between megaliths S23, S24, S20 and S19 (Figure 12), i.e. the area in front of the entrance into the chamber. This deposit was the same as (211) partially excavated in test-pit TP21.

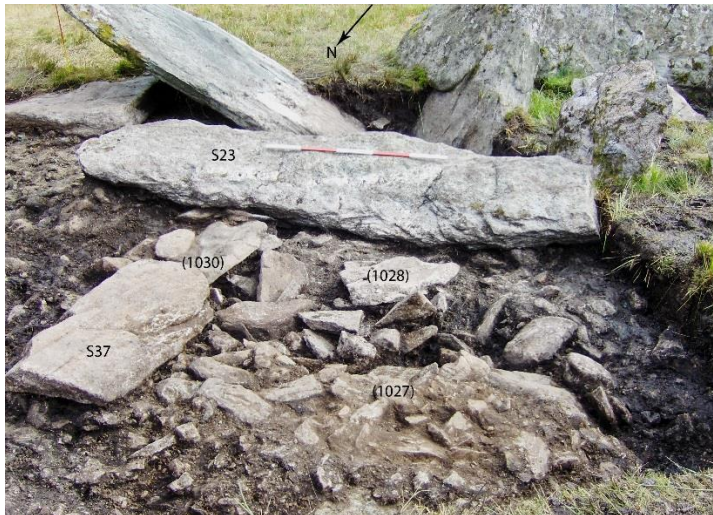


Figure 13 Trench 2 from northwest showing deposits (1027), (1028) and (1030) in relation to stones S23 and S37 (top) and deposit (1028) during the excavation showing its relationships with overlying S23 and underlying S33.

In the southeast corner of the trench there were two upright stones S28 and S34 (Figure 14). Stone S28 was noted in 2016 during the excavation of test-pit TP25, while stone S34 was seen for the first time under peat (1001). The stones are in line with megaliths S20 and S21 and in the first instance it looked possible that they might represent a deliberate arrangement of some kind, perhaps remains of an enclosure wall or similar. While this still might be the case, it is significant to register their stratigraphic positions in relation to rubble (1026), which was underlying stones S21 and S34, while stone S28 was set firmly into it (Figure 15). This part of deposit (1026) was left unexcavated as to avoid undermining stone S28, which is clearly earlier than the stones to either side of it and possibly *in situ* part of the forecourt furnishing.



Figure 14 Overhead view of the photogrammetry model of trench 2 showing deposits (1030), (1031), (1028)=(1029) and displaced megaliths S33, S23, S19, S20 and S21.

The excavation of rubble (1026) revealed a layer of larger and more regular stones (1029), many of which were flat and often sub-rectangular or sub-square in shape. This layer was given a separate number during the excavation based on its extent previously occupied by rubble (1026) in the east half of the trench. However, the excavation proved that (1029) joins deposit (1028) under the line of stones (1030) and that the two contexts are generally same in character and represent the same deposit (Figures 12 and 14). The number of regular flat stones increased towards the lower part of the deposit, with few embedded into soft silty clay layer below. One of these basal slabs had a complete base of a pot SF24 resting on its surface (Figure 16).



Figure 15 Stones S34, S28 and S21 along the baulk of the southeast corner of Trench 2



Figure 16 Pot base SF24 in deposit (1029)

Underlying deposit (1029) was yellowish brown silty clay deposit (1033), which was exposed across the eastern half off the trench free from fallen megaliths. It is not entirely clear whether this deposit, which was overlying natural glacial till (1015), was a buried soil horizon or a deliberately laid surface of some kind. The deposit was continuing underneath fallen megalith S33, which appears to have been the earliest façade element to collapse, at least within the limits of Trench 2. Unfortunately, there was no time to look for a possible socket for stone S33 due to worsening weather conditions. A sondage through deposit (1033) was excavated next to fallen megalith S33 and the northwest baulk of the trench, so that the deposit could be sampled for flotation and micromorphology. A micromorphology kubiena sample (SA194) was inserted into the deposit below megalith S33 (Figure 18), where it would have been protected from subsequent trample and rubble deposition. Micromorphological analysis of the thin section of the sample will be able to answer questions regarding the formation, composition and taphonomy of the deposit. At this stage, we note that (1033) was at the base of Trench 2 differed from deposit (1012), interpreted as buried soil horizon underneath the cairn material in Trench 1 due to being more tenacious and clayey.

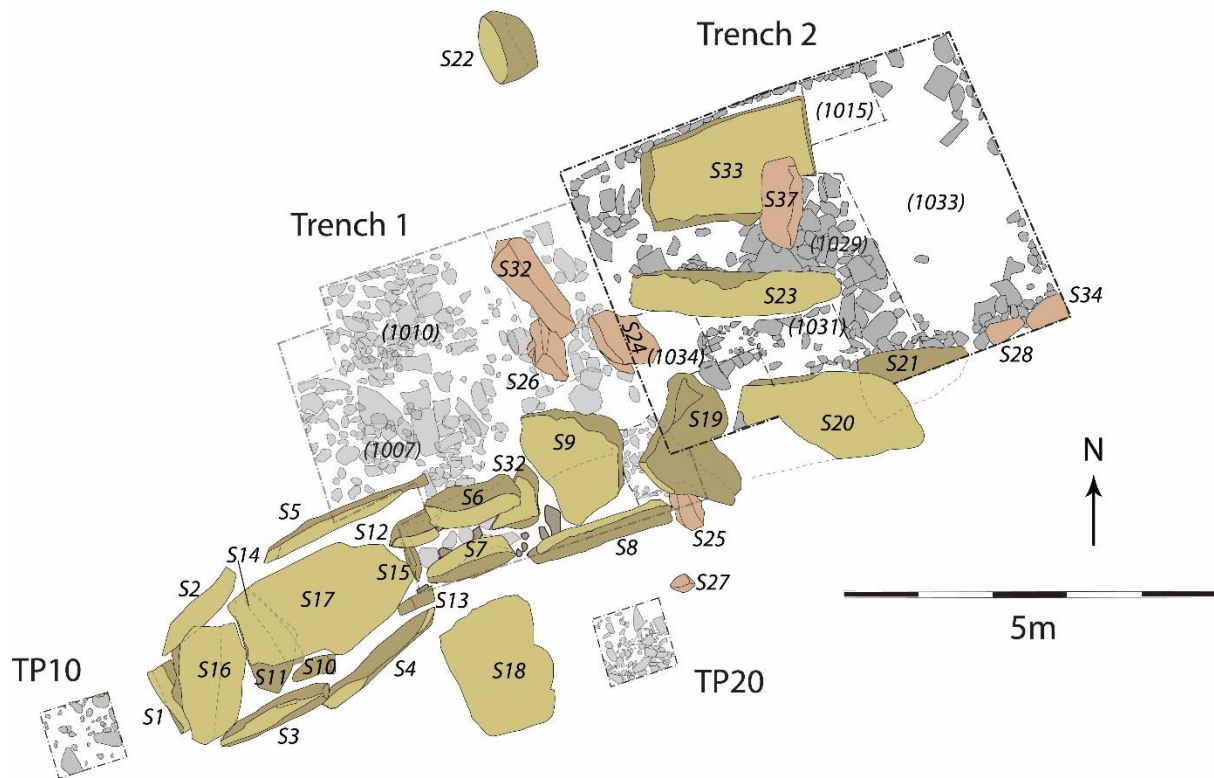


Figure 17 Plan of Trench 2 at the end of the excavation showing the location of sondages through deposits (1033) and (1031). Also showing the extent of the 2016 and 2017 excavations next to and inside the chamber.

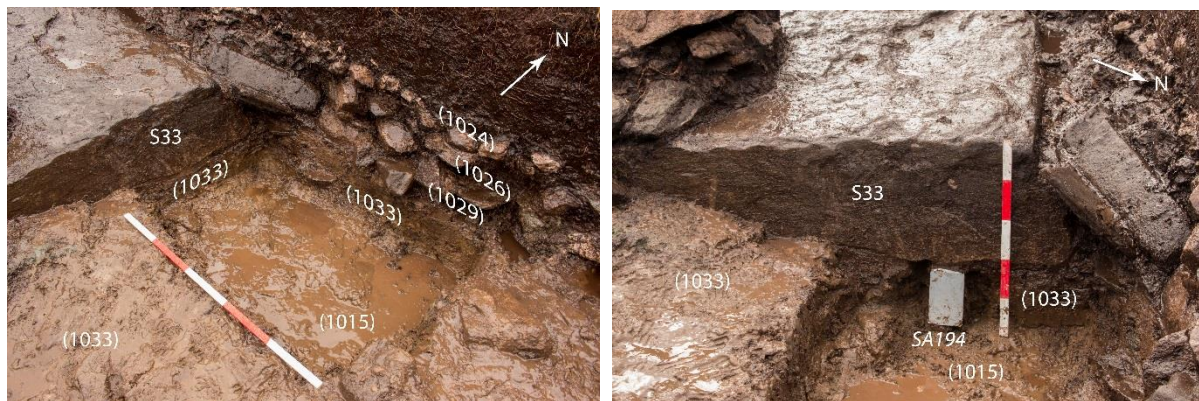


Figure 18 Sondage through deposit (1033), showing the sequence of overlying rubble deposits in the baulk section (left) and the location of micromorphology sample SA194 underneath megalith S33.

A second sondage in Trench 2 was excavated through deposit (1031) next to *in situ* jamb stone S24 in an attempt to relate surrounding deposits in Trench 2 to the construction of the chambered cairn. Deposit (1031) was overlying (1032), a greenish gritty deposit, which was overlying light yellowish brown silty clay (1034) and abutting stones S19 and S24 (Figure 19). Deposit (1034) was sampled for flotation. The conditions in the sondage were very wet at this point with water accumulating rapidly and the relationships were difficult to ascertain, but it appeared that the (1034) abutted jamb stone S24m, as no sign of a stone socket cut or packing could be found. Stone S24 started to narrow and (1034) extended up to it under the cleft in the stone. The base of the stone was not reached due to limited space and worsening conditions. It is worth at this stage remembering that the other entrance jamb stone S25 was not placed in a socket but put up onto a dry stone walling ((1035) - this context

number was changed in 2017 from (1024) to (1035) due to double numbering) above the level of construction cut for the chamber orthostats and above the base of displaced megalith S19 (Maričević and Mithen 2016b:fig.13).



Figure 19 Deposit (1032) between megaliths S19 and S24

Trench 4

Trench 4 was located c.7m to the southeast of Trench 2 (Figure 4). It was roughly E-W orientated trench, 7m long and 2m wide. A 1m northward extension at the western end of the trench was made after consultation with HES. The objectives of Trench 4 were to locate the southeast end of the façade, which is entirely absent south of entrance jamb stone S25, and to investigate high resistance circular anomaly around the outlier stone S36 (Maričević and Mithen 2016a). Following the 2016 excavation in Trench 3, which located the kerb wall of the monument, it was also postulated that the façade and the kerb wall may meet in Trench 4.

Removal of peat (4000) revealed layer of rubble (4001), which appeared to be the same deposit on both sides of two megaliths, displaced and angled metagabbro stone S36 and prone, but *in situ*, cyanatic gneiss stone S35, which overlapped and bisected the trench in two (Figure 20).

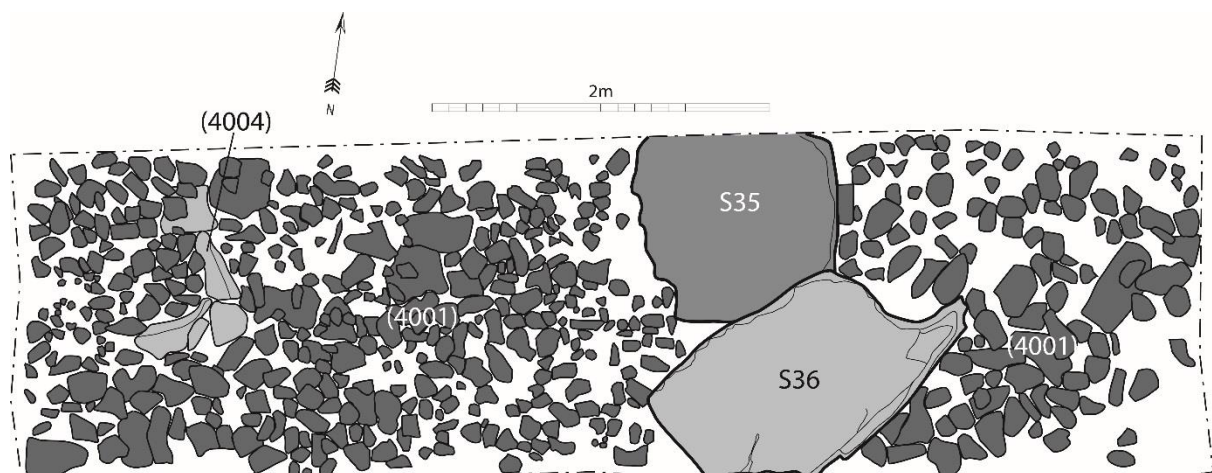


Figure 20 plan of Trench 1 after the removal of peat (4000) showing rubble (4001) either side of stones S36 and S35. The shape of cist (4004) can be seen emerging through the rubble.

Context no.	Description	Interpretation	Stratigraphic relationships	Initials/Date
Trench 4				
4000	dark brown peat	peat at the top of the sequence	O/L 4001	TL 03/08/17
4001	rubble in dark greyish brown silty loam matrix	top spread of rubble across Trench 4	O/L4003, 4007, 4002, 4010; U/L s36, 4000	TL 03/08/17
4002	soft dark brown silt with small rubble	fill of a cist	FO 4004, U/L 4001	JO 05/08/17
4003	dark brown silt filling a depression	peaty silting of a depression in the SE corner of the trench over rubble 4006	O/L 4006, U/L 4001	DM 05/08/17
4004	cist structure	roughly built cist made of two perpendicularly set slabs and lining of smallish stones	FB 4002, O/L 4005	JO 05/08/17
4005	stone wall	kerb wall of chambered cairn built of flattish stones and small choking stones on the outside	U/L 4004, abutted by 4016, 4012, butts 4013, S35	JO 07/08/17
4006	rubble in dark brown peaty matrix	rubble abutting S35 from the east	U/L 4003, butts S35, O/L 4008	JO 09/08/17
4007	compact rubble in dark brownish peaty loam	rubble overlying wall 4005 at the west end of the trench	U/L 4001, O/L 4009, butts 4004	JO 11/08/17
4008	rubble in mid brownish peaty matrix	coarse rubble in the east end of the trench underlying S35, remains of possible kerb at the east extent	U/L S35, 4006, O/L 4014	DM 14/08/17
4009	rubble in mid brownish peaty matrix	rubble situated alongside kerb wall 4005, abutting it from the south	U/L 4007, O/L 4011, butts 4005	JO 15/08/17
4010	soft fine rubble in dark brown silty matrix	fill of stone socket structure 4013	FO 4013, U/L 4001	CR 15/08/17
4011	soft dark brown peaty silt	top fill of niche 4012	FO 4012, O/L 4015, butts 4005, U/L 4009	JO 15/08/17

4012	simple structure of elongated stones containing fill and pottery	small niche-like 3-sided structure abutting the outside of kerb wall 4005 and containing pots	butts 4005, FB 4011, 4015, O/L 4016	DM 15/08/17
4013	structure/packing built of elongated large stones set on tip	stone packing forming a stone socket for the end façade stone which is missing	FB 4010, abutted by 4005	DM 15/08/17
4014	mid brown silty clay	buried soil horizon below rubble 4008	U/L 4008, O/L 4017	DM 15/08/17
4015	dark yellowish brown silt	lower fill of niche structure 4012 containing pot remains	U/L/ 4011, FO 4012	JO 16/08/17
4016	compact rubble to the south of kerb wall 4005 (unexcavated)	rubble with niche 4012 set into it and abutting the kerb wall 4005 and S35, relationship with 4008 unknown	U/L 4012, abuts 4005	SLG 17/08/17

Table 2 Context list for Trench 4

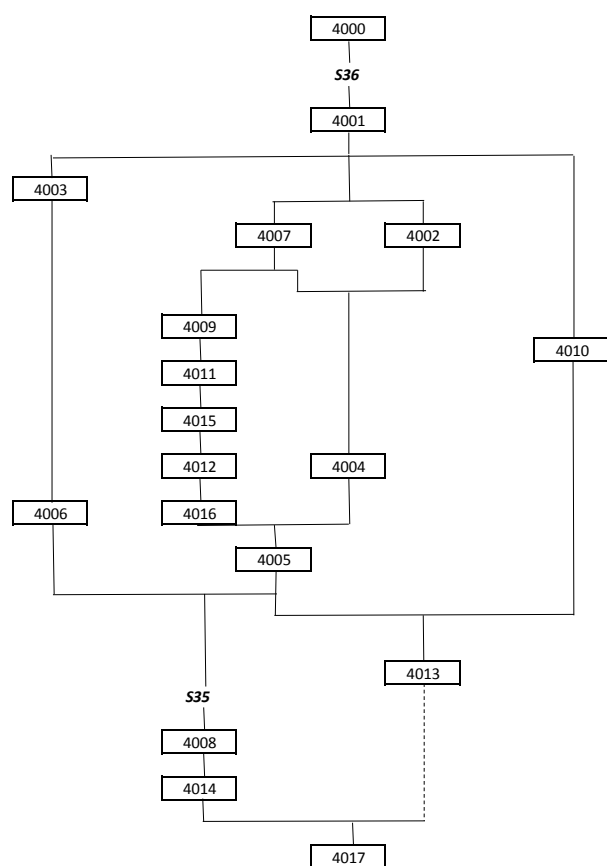


Figure 21 Stratigraphic matrix for Trench 4

The rubble (4001) dipped in the very southeast corner of the trench. Upon its removal silty dark deposit (4003) was found localised in this dip and overlying further rubble deposit (4006), which was also dipping in the eastward direction. In the southwest corner of the trench rubble (4001) was overlying extremely compact coarse rubble (4007), which was difficult to excavate due to several large stones continuing into the baulk of the trench. Large pot sherd SF22 was found among the stones. Some of the stones were surrounded by iron panning concretions, which kept the shape of the stones. A sample of this material was taken to evaluate for any organic remains.



Figure 22 Top left - Location of cist (4004) from the west; Top right - from the northwest showing stone lining and pot SF17 in the interior; Bottom - Close up of pot SF17.

With the removal of (4001) and (4007) two different stone-built structures started to emerge. Near the western end of the trench two small flat slabs were set on edge to make a right angle for two sides of a roughly built cist (4004). The nature of this structure was not clear at first, as its makers did not

seem to create the opposing sides in the same manner or at least the sides did not survive. Instead, the feature was lined with small stones and set into underlying rubble (Figure 22). Cist (4004) was filled with loose rubbly fill (4002), which contained damaged, but complete pot SF17, lying on its side with the base towards the southern edge of the interior.

There was no evidence of human remains in the fill of the cist. The pot was lifted together with its content to be excavated in the laboratory and professionally conserved. The fill of the cist was fully excavated in order to retrieve the pot safely and 100% sampled for environmental and scientific analysis. It is possible that minute fragments of bone have been retrieved in flotation samples, but these will need to be confirmed by a specialist in post-excavation. The structure of cist (4004) was left intact to be preserved in situ.

The southern side of the cist was overlying second structure in the form of a wall built from flat stone slabs, which was running on a WSW-ENE orientation. The wall had a straight outer face towards ESE, which was lined with small flat stones that seemed to have acted as choking stones between the face of the wall and the outer rubble that abutted it. The interior side of the wall was partly masked by cist (4004) and partly abutting several angled stones (4013) enclosing roughly oval space against the northern baulk of the trench, which was filled with loose rubble (4010) (Figure 23). A 1m wide extension was opened to the north of cist (4004) to investigate any possible continuation of this structure and to gain better understanding of the relationship between wall (4005), believed to be the kerb wall of the chambered cairn, and the missing façade. The excavation of fill (4010) and the extension of the trench helped to identify angled stones (4013) as packing stones within a stone socket for the end façade stone of the chambered cairn. The fact that the kerb wall (4005) and the packing stones (4013) were of one build suggests that this was indeed a junction between the kerb wall and the façade of the chambered cairn.

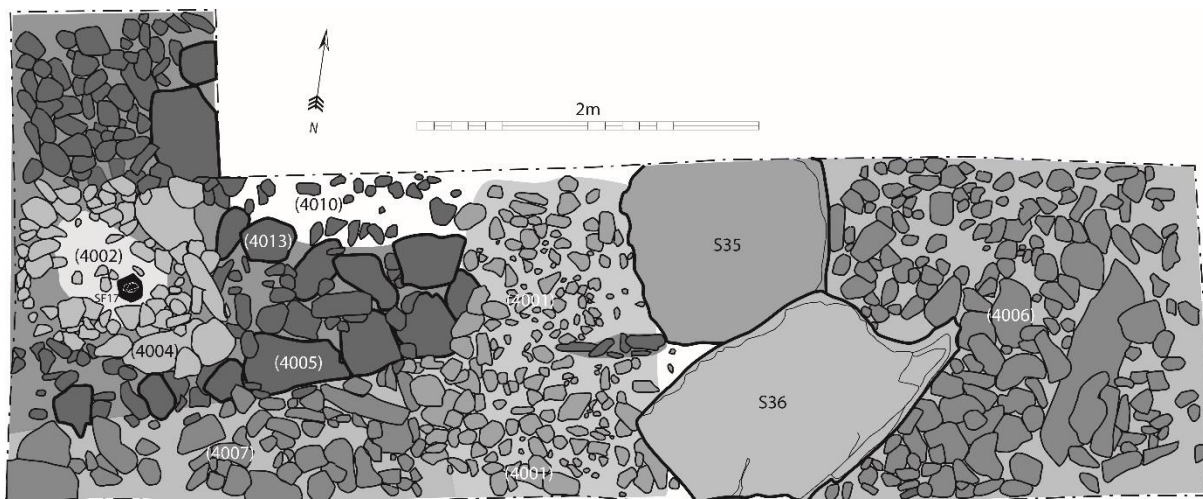


Figure 23 Multi-context plan of Trench 4 showing cist (4004) overlying kerb wall (4005), which is still partly masked by rubble (4001) to the east, and fill (4010) inside stone socket (4013).

The facing stones of kerb wall (4005), however, continued beyond stone socket (4013) and abutted large cyanatic gneiss stone S35, which was lying horizontally 1m to the east (Figure 24). It appears that this stone was purposefully laid as part of the structure, thus creating short hornwork projecting from the end of the façade. Abutting the face of wall (4005) from the south was a simple three-sided structure (4012), filled with soft dark brown silt (4011) and compact yellowish brown silt (4015). Both fills contained numerous pottery sherds, which appeared to be parts of two separate vessels SF25 and SF27 (Figure 25). The fills were half-sectioned and sampled, at which point the excavation ceased.

Structure (4012) was set into underlying rubble (4016), which was not excavated. From surface observations it was concluded that (4016) also abuts wall (4005).

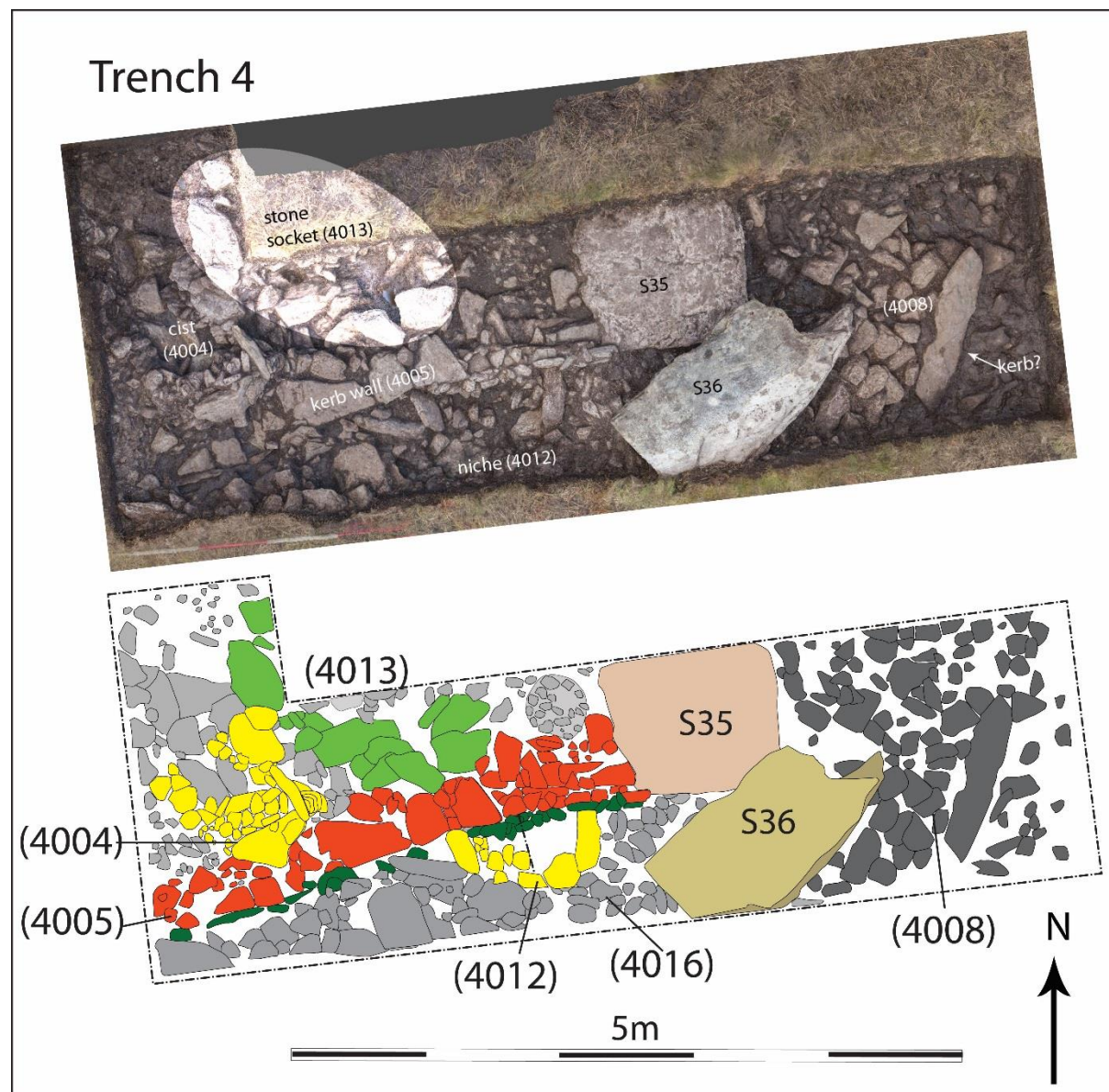


Figure 24 Annotated photogrammetry model overhead and a schematic plan showing of trench 4 at the end of the excavation.



Figure 25 Top left – Pot SF25 in fill (2011) of niche (2012); Top right – Some of the sherds of pot SF27 from fill (4015). Bottom – half-sectioned fill (4015) after the removal of pot SF27 showing the shape of structure (4012). View north.

On the east side of stones S35 and S36, rubble (4006) was excavated to reveal courser more rounded rubble (4008), which may have been kerbed by a long flat metagabbro slab (Figures 24 and 26). While (4006) abutted the east side of stone S35, (4008) ran underneath it, indicating that it predates the construction of the kerb wall of the chambered cairn. Although the connection could not be made between (4008) and rubble (4016), at the southern side of wall (4005), the fact that (4008) runs underneath S35 abutted by wall (4005), which was abutted by (4016) indicates that they cannot be the same deposit., leaving (4008) as the earliest structural element in the trench and probably the site as a whole. A small sondage was excavated into (4008) so that the deposit can be sampled and that

the samples can be obtained from underneath the structure. Underlying (4008) was a thin layer of mid brown silty clay (4014), interpreted as a buried soil. It was overlying glacial till (4017).

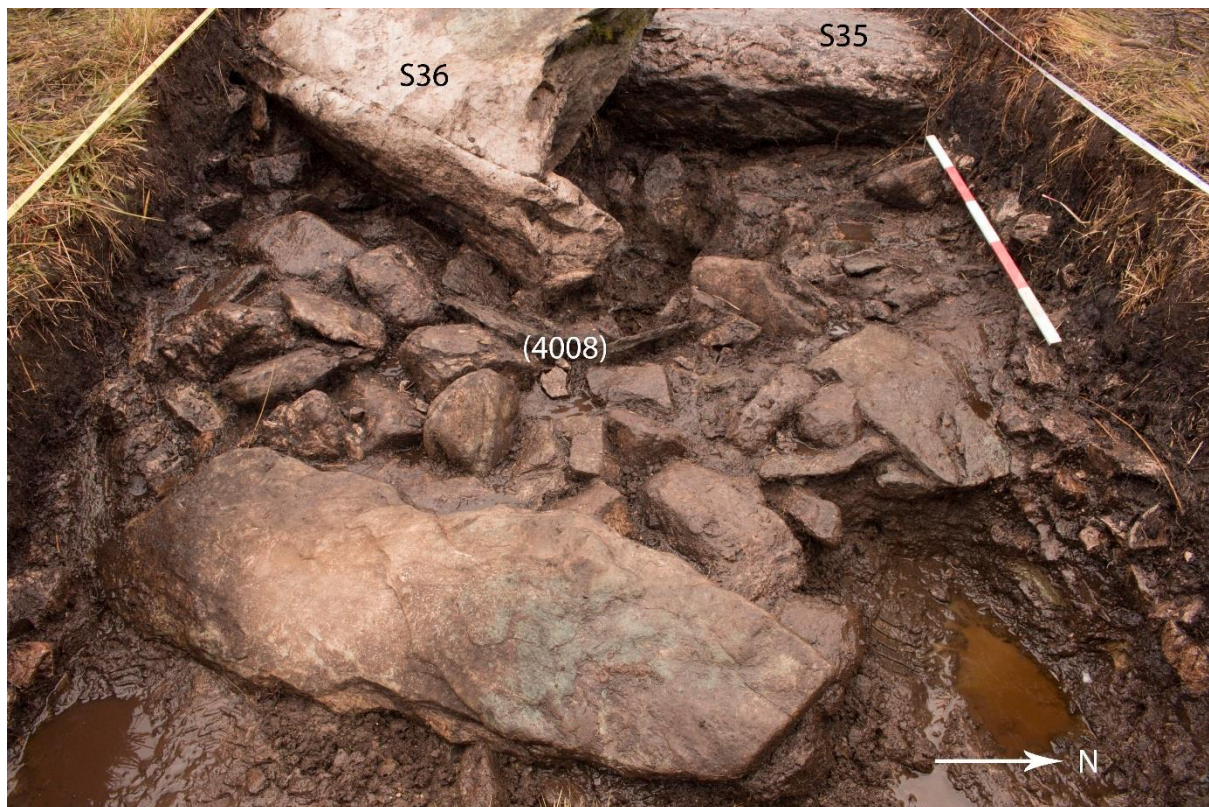


Figure 26 Rubble (4008) with a possible kerb and a small sondage to the right of it. Deposit runs underneath stones S35 and S36.



Figure 27 Trench 4 at the end of the excavation from the east (left) and from the west (right).

Trench 5

Trench 5 was a 2m by 2m trench located c.20m down the slope and directly south from the middle of the chamber (Figure 4). The trench was positioned among a concentration of high resistance anomalies, some of which were suggestive of possible structures (Maričević and Mithen 2016b). Considering the complexity of structural archaeology in Trench 3, it was deemed advisable to investigate this area in the last planned season of excavation.

Context no.	Description	Interpretation	Stratigraphic relationships	Initials/Date
Trench 5				
5000	dark reddish brown peat, getting darker and blacker towards the base	peat	O/L (5001)	TL 05/08/17
5001	consistent rubble across the whole trench	possibly laid down, alternatively tumble from further up the slope	O/L 5002, U/L 5000	TL 05/08/17
5002	dark brown sandy clay with sub-angular and rounded pebbles	buried soil horizon or colluvial soil	O/L 5003, U/L 5001	DM 07/08/17
5003	mid orangey-brown sandy clay	glacial till	U/L 5002	MV 12/08/17

Table 3 List of context from Trench 5

The sequence inside the trench, however, was straight forward and consisted of peat (5000) over rubble (5001), which was overlying buried soil horizon (5002) that may have had been colluvial in character as it contained both angular and rounded pebbles and was sandier than the buried soil layers observed in the trenches further up the slope. This layer was overlying glacial till (5003). Rubble (5001) was of interest in relation to the extensive spread of cobbling we encountered in trench 3 and test-pit TP11. Considering the extent of the high resistance in this part of the site it is not inconceivable that they all represent one large area of hard standing. Alternatively, the rubble in Trench 5 could be a derivative of a number of possible structures further up the slope including the chambered cairn and was formed by the tumble of stones down the slope.



Figure 28 Left – Rubble layer (5001) in Trench 5 from the southwest; Right – Trench 5 from the SSW showing the sequence of excavated deposits.

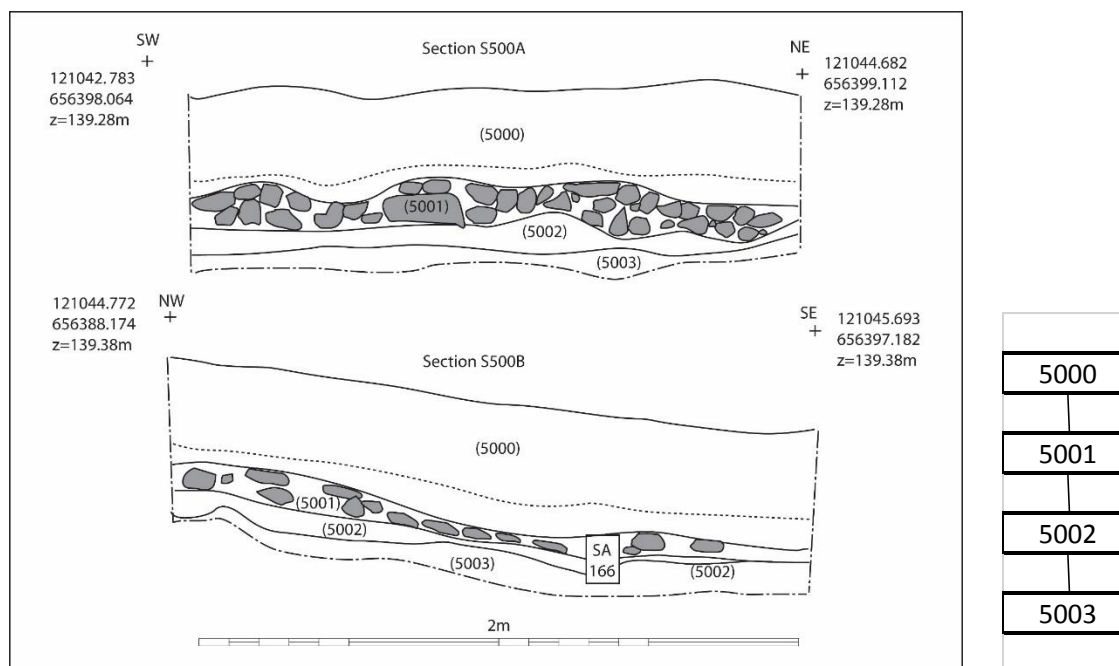


Figure 29 Sections S500A and S500B and the stratigraphic matrix for Trench 5. Location of micromorphology sample SA166 in section S500B is also shown.

Underlying deposit (5002) may have also been formed by colluvial action. It was heavily sampled for wet sieving after flint arrowhead SF15 and flint flake SF19 were found in it. The arrowhead appears to be unfinished leaf-shaped arrowhead, suggesting Early Neolithic date (Figure 30). A micromorphology Kubiena sample was taken through the deposit to further analyse its formation in post-excavation.



Figure 30 Flint arrowhead SF15 from deposit (5002).

3.2 Electrical resistance tomography survey (by Mary Saunders)

Introduction and technical background

In parallel to the 2017 excavation season, a detailed 2.5D Electrical Resistivity Tomography (ERT) survey was undertaken within the Slochd Measach clearing. The aim of this work was to determine the depth of the peat across the site and to ascertain whether there was any evidence, beneath the peat, of the burial mound or other remains continuing away from the excavated and extant features.

ERT involves the injection of a current into the sub-surface in exactly the same manner as conventional earth resistance survey, for example, as with the Geoscan RM15. A series of 64 electrodes are laid out along the survey line and the instrument programmed to measure with four electrodes at any time. Two of these electrodes inject a current, while two are used to measure the potential difference across this current. The instrument firstly measures at all the positions possible using the minimum electrode spacing, before repeating the process, increasing the electrode spacing each time. The final reading uses the maximum electrode spacing possible. Theoretically, the greater the distance between the electrodes, the deeper the depth of measurement and by undertaking a series of measurements in this way, it is possible, following mathematical correction, to generate a 'pseudosection' through the subsurface. This work employed a Wenner array as the horizontal interface between peat and archaeology was of most interest.

Because of the depth of the known archaeology, here the electrodes were spaced 0.5m apart. The first 27 lines were spaced 1m apart, with a further 9 lines also measured at right angles to the first group. The position and height of each electrode was recorded by differential GNSS. This type of gridded, very closely spaced survey is referred to as 2.5D as, following processing, the resultant data can be used to approximate a 3D representation of the subsurface.

Selected results

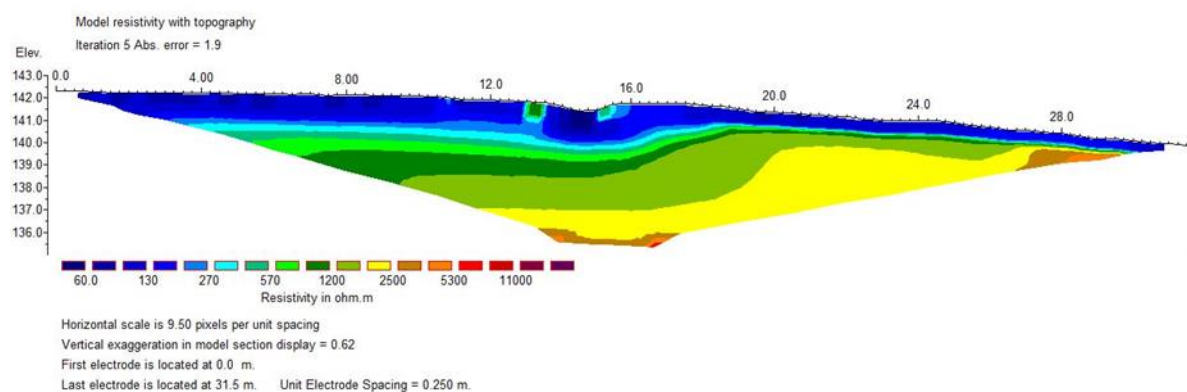


Figure 31 Line 5. The stones of the tomb can be easily seen at the centre of the profile.

Full 3D analysis of the data has yet to be performed, however, the 2D pseudosections show very clearly the stones and water logging around the tomb, for example Line 5 (Figure 31), together with a distinct layer of very low resistance material at the top of the profile. This low resistance area is likely to

equate to the extent of the peat and it is interesting to see how marked the interface between this and the higher resistance material below is, particularly downslope of the tomb. In this downslope area, the peat appears to be shallower, but the distinction between it and the material below is much more marked. This could equate with a layer of rubble found under the peat during excavation.

During the excavation, a mound was investigated slightly downslope of the tomb and this appears to be evident in Line 3 (fig. 2) as a small area of high resistivity close to the surface, although because a trench was open in this area at this time, this would have also caused a high resistivity reading.

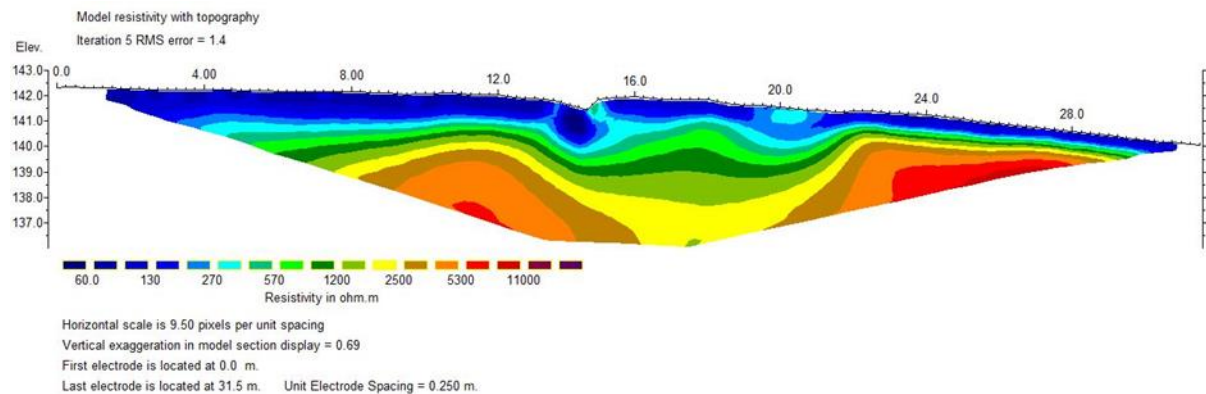


Figure 32 Line 3 shows the position of the tomb as low resistivity bounded on either side by high, together with the location of a mound downslope.

Moving westwards away from the tomb, the very sharp distinction between the peat and the layer below it becomes less obvious (Figure 32). This may suggest that the compact rubble seen downslope from the tomb during excavation, does not extend into this area. It seems likely that the subsurface high resistivity area which is present in Line 12, and also evident in the other pseudosections, has a natural origin. It is most likely that before the accumulation of peat, the underlying bedrock was evident close to the ground surface. There is a suggestion that this bedrock rose up to create a lip, inside of which the greatest peat accumulation has occurred.

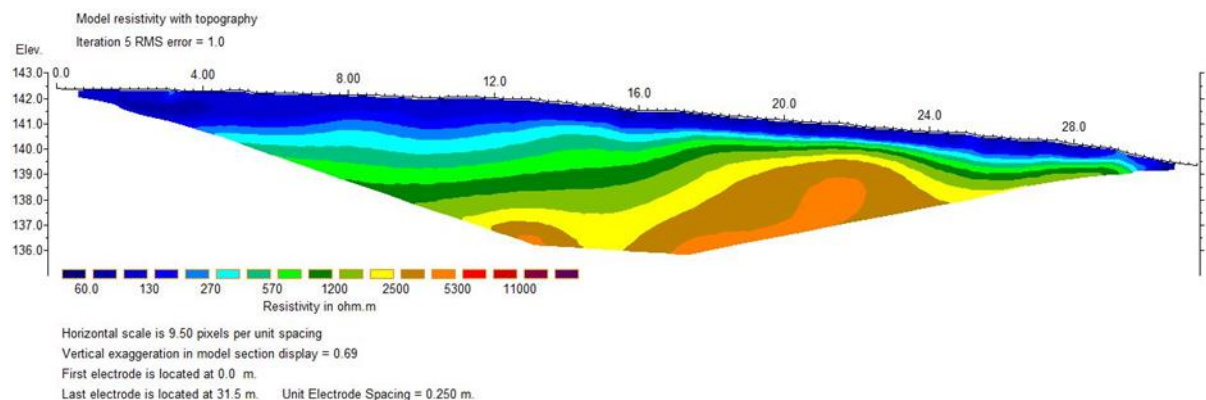


Figure 33 Line 12 shows less of a distinction between the peat and the material immediately beneath it. The deeper high resistivity area is thought to relate to the presence of underlying bedrock.

Between approximately 5 and 7m west of the tomb, a series of small, near surface anomalies are evident in the pseudosections, for example in Line 16 (Figure 34). Because these anomalies are so

shallow, they are thought most likely to relate to post-medieval material previously identified during excavation. Further 3D processing is required to interpret these responses further.

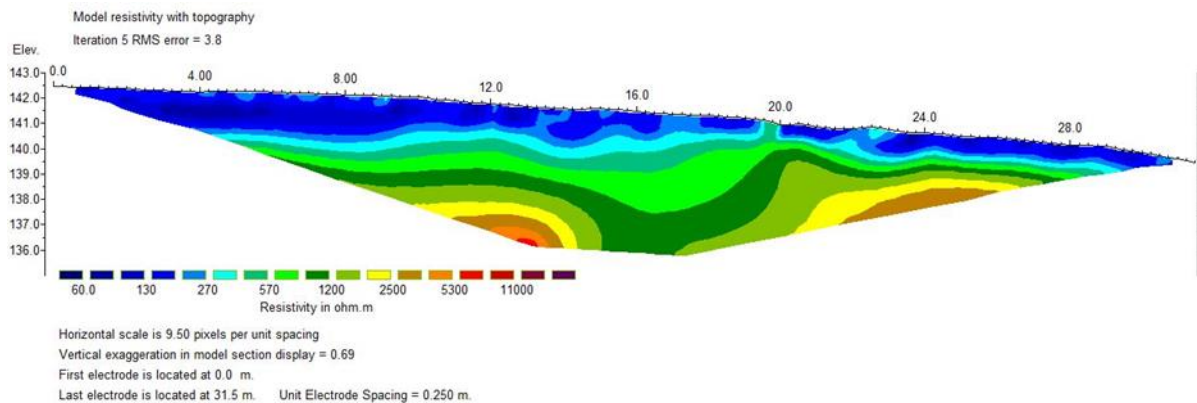


Figure 34 Line 16 shows evidence for small near surface features.

The perpendicular lines again show a clear distinction between the deep peat upslope of the tomb and the area downslope, where the rubble was found. The interface between the peat and the underlying material in Line P1 is much less distinct that seen in Line P7 (Figures 35 and 36).

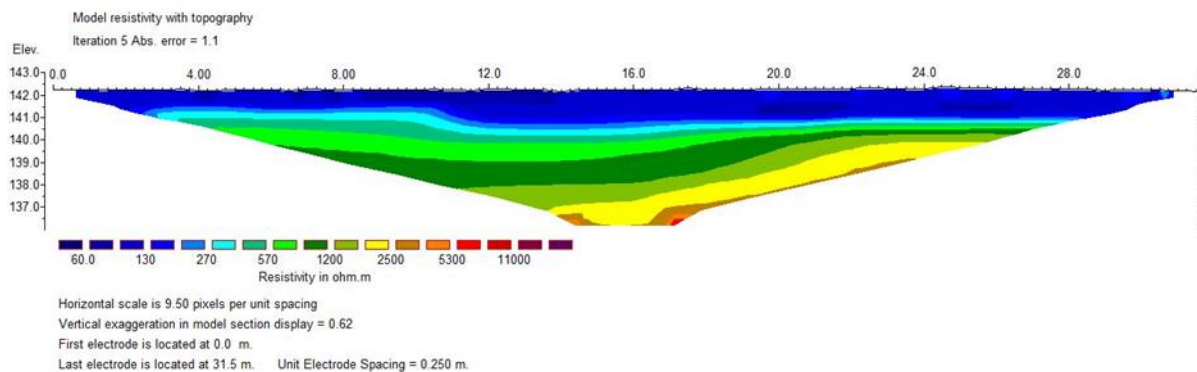


Figure 35 Line P1 shows a more gradual distinction between the peat and the underlying material.

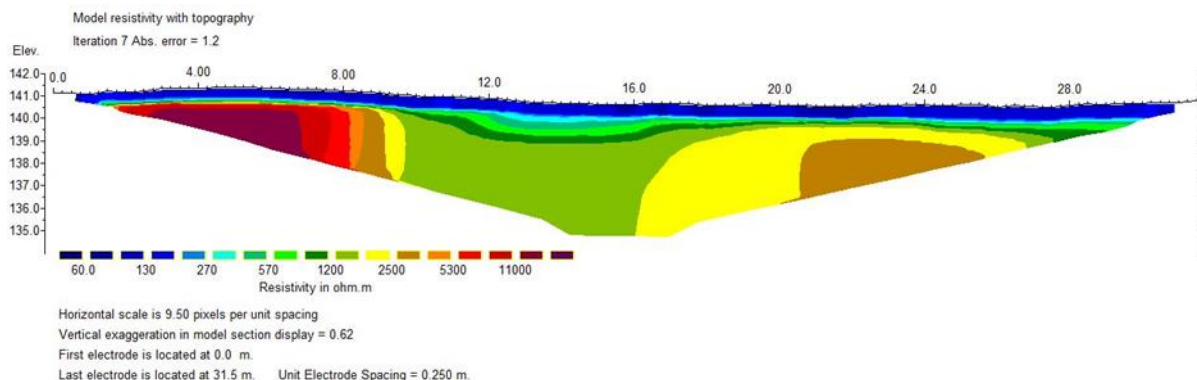


Figure 36 Line P7 shows a much sharper distinction between the material. This is likely to be the result of underlying rubble and the presence of near surface bedrock.

Summary

The ERT survey clearly shows a distinct layer of peat overlying the entire site, with the deepest area around and upslope of the tomb. It is thought that the underlying bedrock is reasonably close to the surface all across the site, but that it may have outcropped downslope of the tomb forming a lip.

Moving downslope of the tomb, the interface between the peat and the underlying material becomes much more distinct and this appears to correspond with a layer of rubble identified during excavation.

Several near surface anomalies have been identified to the SW of the tomb and these probably relate to post-medieval material previously excavated.

In order to draw out more subtle changes and responses within the data, full 3D and mathematical analyses are required. These will be undertaken in due course.

4. Post-excavation and reporting

This report is an interim statement only and it relates primarily to the description of the fieldwork and the recording in 2017 season. It includes only the initial level of interpretation that is possible without further post-excavation work including specialist analyses of the environmental samples, material culture and 3D modelling. More detailed programme of post-excavation work will be laid out in the Post Excavation Design.

5. Public outreach

Once again the excavation was a great opportunity to carry out some organised outreach. The excavation coincided with Islay Archaeology Week organised by Islay Heritage and as part of it Prof. Steven Mithen led three days of guided walks to the site where together Dr Darko Maričević the site was presented to more than sixty visitors. Frequent social media updates were posted during the excavation. The summary of the excavation results have been posted on the Islay Heritage website <http://islayheritage.org/giants-grave-project/>.



Figure 37 Public visit at Giant's Grave with Trench 2 in the background

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Appendix 1 – Environmental sample register

Scans of the environmental sample registers

9916

Sample no	Context no	Sample Type	Initials/Date
100	1010	Bulk sample	NP 29/8/16
101	1007	MATERIAL BETWEEN STONES (1007)	TH/NP 29/8
102	1003	Bulk sample	TL 29/8
103	3003	Bulk sample	HT 29/8
104	1007	Spot sample - CHARCOAL	N 29/8/16
105	1007	Spot sample - CHARCOAL	NP "
106	1004	Bulk sample	N 29/8/16
107	1010	Spot sample - Charcoal	CL 29/08/16
108	1010	Spot sample - Charcoal	CL 29/08/16
109	1011	Bulk sample	N 30/8/16
110	1011	Spot sample ORGANIC COGS	NP 30/8/16
111	1009	Bulk sample spot C1	DM 3/8/16
112	1011	30L Bulk sample	TL 30/8
113	3005	Spot charcoal sample	DM "
114	(3005)	Bulk sample TR3.	LWP -
115	3005	Spot charcoal sample	DM -
116	1011	Charcoal Spot sample	N "
117	1011	Charcoal Spot sample	TL " "
118	1011	Bulk sample AGAINST ORTHOSTAT	N " "
119	(3007)	Bulk sample	LWP -
120	(1009)	Spot sample - *1 yrd charcoal (bagged)	S.L. Gato 30.8
121	(1009)	Spot sample - charcoal between stones	S.L. Gato 30.8
122	(3007)	Spot sample - charcoal	LWP 30.8
123	(1012)	Bulk - Buried soil	NP 31/8/16
124	(1012)	C1 - charcoal Spot sample	" "
125	(1013)	Bulk sample	CL 31/08/16
126	(1013)	Charcoal Spot sample	CL 31/08/16
127	(1014)	Bulk sample	DM -
128	(1012)	Bulk sample	TL " "
129	(1012)	Charcoal Spot sample	N " "
130	(1014)	Spot charcoal	DM -
131	(1003)	Spot charcoal (charcoal)	"
132	614	Spot charcoal	"
133	(1012/5)	Bulk sample from 1012/5	T.L. " "
134	(1014)	Bulk sample	DM " "
135	(1016)	Bulk sample & Small cat	L.G. "
136	(1018)	Bulk sample & small cat	L.G. "

59 16/17

150 1/1

Sample no	Context no	Sample Type	Initials/Date
137	10120	Bulk Sample	L.G. 11
138	1012	Bulk Sample	L.G. 11
139	1014	Interface between 1012 and 1015	BM - 11 -
140	1014	Base of CL	BM - 11 -
141	1012	FROM UNDER S8 ORTHOSTAT	BM - 11 -
142	1013	Spot Sample charcoal	L.G. 11
143	1013	Bulk under S.S	T.L.
144	3008	SPOTSAMPLE CHARCOAL	RF
145	3008	SPOTSAMPLE CHARCOAL	11 Dm
146	3008	Bulk sample V/L 3006	BM 01/09/16
147	3008	Charcoal spot sample	RF / DM
148	3008	spot sample charcoal	RF/DM
149	3004	spot sample charcoal	RF/DM
150	4003	POSSIBLE CHARCOAL	DM 28/11/16
151	4003	CHARCOAL spot sample	DM 05/08/17
152	4002	Bulk sample 1 bag	- 11 -
153	1025	- 11 -	- 11 -
154	5002	Bulk sample 4 BAGS	SLG 5.8.17
155	5002	CHARCOAL spot sample	DM 07/08/17
156	5002	Bulk sample 4 BAGS	- 11 -
157	4001	Charcoal spot sample	
158	4001	Bulk sample 4 BAGS	07-08-17
159	5002	Charcoal spot sample	- 11 - DM
160	- 11 -	- 11 -	- 11 -
161	5002	Bulk sample / SAT 2 4 BAGS	DM 08/08/17
162	5002	Charcoal spot sample	- 11 -
163	5002	WET SIEVING	- 11 -
164	1026	GBA for silt between rubble	SLG 9.8.17
165	1028	GBA for silt between rubble	Moje 12.8.17
166	(4007)	GBA for silt between rubble	Emma 12.8.17
167	5002	MICROMORPHOLOGY ANALYSIS	DM 12/08/17
168	4007	Soil under pot 22	SLG 13.8.17
169	(1029)	Soil around pottery in Tr 2	SLG/Rachel 13.8.
170	(4002)	SOIL AROUND POT 17	JN 13.08.17
171	(4006)	Bulk sample (4 BAGS)	DM 13/08/17
172	(1029)	CHARCOAL SPOT SAMPLE AGAINST NE END OF STONE #33	TL 14/8/17
173	4009	G-BA OF SOIL/RUBBLE (4 BAGS)	JN 14/08/17
174	(1031)	Green flat rubble GBA	SLG 15.8.17

9917

Sample no	Context no	Sample Type	Initials/Date
174	(1029)	Bulk Sample (4 bags)	RH 15.8.17
175	(4010)	BULK SAMPLE (2 BAGS).	C.K. 15/8/17
176	(4009)	SPOT - CHARCOAL	J.O 15/8/17
177	(4008)	POSSIBLE CER MATERIAL	DM -11-
178	(1032)	Green deposit under (1031) GBA ^{4 bags}	SG 15.8.17
179	(4014)	Spot charcoal	DM -11-
180	(4014)	Spot charcoal	CB -11-
181	(4011)	SAMPLE OF FILL AROUND SF 25 (POT)	J.O 15/08/17
182	(4011)	CHARCOAL UNDER SF 25 (POT)	J.O. 15/08/17
183	(4015)	(POT+CHARCOAL RICH) GBA	JO 16/08/17
184	1033	CHARCOAL SPOT SAMPLE	TL 16/8/17
185	(4014)	Bulk Sample 4 bags	CB 16/8/17
186	(4015)	Spot sample - charcoal	JA 16/8/17
187	(1033)	CHARCOAL SPOT SAMPLE	MEV 16/8/17
188	(4034)	Charcoal spot sample	
188	(1034)	GBA under + around stone 24	EW 16/8/17
189	(1028)	charcoal spot sample 12	EW 16/8/17
190	(1033)	BULK GBA SAMPLE IN SANDAGE	TL 17/8/17
191	(4014)	Bulk Sample 4 Bags	CB 17/8/17
192	(4005)	BELOW (4005) KERS STONES	JO 17/08/17
193	(4016)	Bulk sample EAST SLITHER ^{next to} STONE 36	Chloe 17.8.17
194	(1033)	column ^{sample} in sandage ^{under stone 33}	Sam H 17/8/17
195	(1033)	column ^{sample} in sandage ^{in south facing section}	Sam H 17/8/17
196	(4016)	BULK SAMPLE WEST SLITHER ^{STONE} 36	C.K 17/8/17

$$\begin{matrix} \wedge \\ \vee \end{matrix}$$

Environmental processing register

Site	Cont ext no.	Environ mental sample no.	No. Bags	Wet Sieved Date	Heavy Residu e Date	Volu me (L)	Flot Scan	Heavy Residue Contents		
GG 16	1010	100	3	03/08/ 2017	06/08/ 2017	22	Mod ern orga nic rem ains from peat.	Charcoal, Quartz		
GG 16	1007	101	3	02/08/ 2017	07/08/ 2017	20	Mod ern orga nic rem ains from peat.	Seeds/Organic,Charcoal, Quartz,Unidentified		
GG 16	1003	102	3	02/08/ 2017	06/08/ 2017	20	Mod ern orga nic rem ains from peat.	Seeds/Organics, Quartz,Charcoal		
GG 16	3003	104	2	05/08/ 2017	07/08/ 2017	12	Mod ern orga nic rem ains from peat.	Quartz, Charcoal		
GG 16	1003	104	1	02/08/ 2017	07/08/ 2017	8	Mod ern orga nic rem ains from peat.	Quartz, Charcoal		
GG 16	1004	106	3	02/08/ 2017	07/08/ 2017	18	Mod ern orga nic	Seeds/Organics,Charcoal,Q uartz,		

							rem ains from peat.			
GG 16	1011	109	1	03/08/ 2017	07/08/ 2017	10	Mod ern orga nic rem ains from peat.	Quartz		
GG 16	1011	110	1	03/08/ 2017	06/08/ 2017	6	Char coal	Charcoal, Quartz		
GG 16	1009	111	2	02/08/ 2017	07/08/ 2017	13	Mod ern orga nic rem ains from peat.	Charcoal, Quartz		
GG 16	1011	112	3	03/08/ 2017	07/08/ 2017	25	Mod ern orga nic rem ains from peat.	Charcoal, Quartz		
GG 16	3005	114	Missi ng							
GG 16	1011	116	1	03/08/ 2017	06/08/ 2017	10	Char coal	Charcoal, Quartz		
GG 16	1011	118	3	03/08/ 2017	07/08/ 2017	22	Mod ern orga nic rem ains from peat.	Seeds/Organics, Charcoal, Q uartz		
GG 16	3007	119	2	05/08/ 2017	07/08/ 2017	20	Mod ern orga nic rem ains from peat.	Charcoal, Quartz, Unide ntified		

GG 16	1009	121	1	02/08/2017	06/08/2017	5	Modern organic remains from peat.	Charcoal, Quartz		
GG 16	1012	123	3	03/08/2017	07/08/2017	18	Modern organic remains from peat.	Charcoal, Quartz, Rounded Stone		
GG 16	1013	125	2	Aug-17	07/08/2017	12	Modern organic remains from peat.	Charcoal, Quartz		
GG 16	1014	127	3	05/09/2017	07/08/2017	14	Modern organic remains from peat.	Charcoal, Quartz, Rounded Stone		
GG 16	1012	128	3	03/08/2017	07-Aug	14	Modern organic remains from peat.	Quartz Cobble, Quartz		
GG 16	1015	133	1	05/08/2017	07/08/2017	4	Modern organic remains from peat.	Quartz, Rounded Stone		
GG 16	1014	134	3	05/08/2017	07/08/2017	16	Modern organic	Charcoal, Quartz, Rounded Stone		

							nic rem ains from peat.			
GG 16	1016	135	1	05/08/ 2017	07/08/ 2017	5	Mod ern orga nic rem ains from peat.	Quartz		
GG 16	1018	136	1	05/08/ 2017	07/08/ 2017	4	Mod ern orga nic rem ains from peat.	Charcoal,Quartz		
GG 16	1020	137	1	05/08/ 2017	07/08/ 2017	6	Mod ern orga nic rem ains from peat.	Quartz		
GG 16	Inter face betw een 1012 - 1015	138	4	03/08/ 2017	07/08/ 2017	25	Mod ern orga nic rem ains from peat.	Quartz		
GG 16	1014	139	5	05/06/ 2017	07/08/ 2017	32	Mod ern orga nic rem ains from peat.	Charcoal,Quartz		
GG 16	1014	140	1	05/08/ 2017	06/08/ 2017	7	Mod ern orga nic rem ains	Quartz		

							from peat.			
GG 16	1013	142	2	05/08/ 2017	07- Aug	12	Mod ern orga nic rem ains from peat.	Charcoal,Quartz,Rounded Stone		
GG 16	3008	145	2	05/08/ 2017	07/08/ 2017	13	Mod ern orga nic rem ains from peat.	Seeds/Organic,Quartz		
GG 17	4003	150	1	11/08/ 2017	12/07/ 2017	4	Mod ern orga nic rem ains from peat.	Charcoal		
GG 17	4002	152	2	11/08/ 2017	12/07/ 2017	7	Mod ern orga nic rem ains from peat.	Ceramic,Seeds/Organic,Bone,Q uartz,Unidentified		
GG 17	1025	153	4	11/08/ 2017	12/07/ 2017	19	Mod ern orga nic rem ains from peat.	Charcoal,Quartz		
GG 17	5002	155	4	11/08/ 2017	12/07/ 2017	20	Mod ern orga nic rem ains from peat.	Charcoal,Bone,Quartz		

GG 17	4001	157	4	11/08/2017	12/07/2017	25	Modern organic remains from peat.	Quartz		
GG 17	5002	160	4	12/08/2017	12-Jul	25	Modern organic remains from peat.	Ceramic,Charcoal,Quartz,Slate		
GG 17	1026	163	4	12/08/2017	12/07/2017	25	Modern organic remains from peat.	Quartz		
GG 17	1028	164	4	14/08/2017	14/08/2017	20	Modern organic remains from peat.	Seeds/Organics,Quartz		
GG 17	4007	165	4	14/08/2017	14/08/2017	19	Modern organic remains from peat.	Ceramic,Seeds/Organic,Bone,Quartz		
GG 17	4007	167	1	14/08/2017	14/08/2017	2	Modern organic remains from peat.	Ceramic,Seeds/Organic,Charcoal,Bone,Quartz		
GG 17	1029	168	2	14/08/2017	14/08/2017	6	Modern organic	Ceramic,Seeds/Organics,Quartz		

							nic rem ains from peat.		
GG 17	4002	169	1	14/08/ 2017	16/08/ 2017	2	Mod ern orga nic rem ains from peat.	Ceramic,Seeds/Organics,Charc oal,Quartz,Bone	
GG 17	4006	170	4	14/08/ 2017	16/08/ 2017	25	Mod ern orga nic rem ains from peat.	Seeds/Organics,Quartz,Ro unded Stone	
GG 17	4009	172	4	16/08/ 2017	16/08/ 2017	17	Mod ern orga nic rem ains from peat.	Seeds/Organics,Quartz	
GG 17	1031	173	4	16/08/ 2017	17/08/ 2017	17	Mod ern orga nic rem ains from peat.	Charcoal,Quartz	
GG 17	1029	174	4	16/08/ 2017	17/08/ 2017	18	Mod ern orga nic rem ains from peat.	Quartz	
GG 17	4010	175	2	16/08/ 2017	17/08/ 2017	10	Mod ern orga nic rem ains	Ceramic,Charcoal,Quar tz	

							from peat.			
GG 17	4008	177	1 Spilla ge on trans port or sent unfill ed??	16/08/ 2017	16/08/ 2017	0.25	Very little flot mate rial	No finds		
GG 17	1032	178	3	17/08/ 2017	17/08/ 2017	12	Mod ern orga nic rem ains from peat.	Ceramic,Quartz,Flint		
GG 17	4011	181	1	17/08/ 2017	17/08/ 2017	3	Mod ern orga nic rem ains from peat.	Ceramic,Charcoal,Quar tz		
GG 17	4013	183	2	17/08/ 2017	17/08/ 2017	8	Mod ern orga nic rem ains from peat.	Ceramic,Seeds/Organics,Q uartz		
GG 17	4014	185	4	17/08/ 2017	17/08/ 2017	25	Mod ern orga nic rem ains from peat.	Charcoal,Quartz		
GG 17	1034	188	4	17/08/ 2017	17/08/ 2017	16	Mod ern orga nic rem ains from peat.	Charcoal,Quartz		

GG 17	1033	190	4	18/08/ 2017	Not Sorted	25	Mod ern orga nic rem ains from peat.	Not Sorted		
GG 17	4014	191	4	18/08/ 2017	Not Sorted	14	Mod ern orga nic rem ains from peat.	Not Sorted		
GG 17	4005 /3?	192	1	18/08/ 2017	Not Sorted	3	Mod ern orga nic rem ains from peat.	Not Sorted		
GG 17	4016	193	1	18/08/ 2017	Not Sorted	4	Mod ern orga nic rem ains from peat.	Not Sorted		

Appendix 2 – Small Find register

2017

Appendix 3 – Photographic registers

Photo Register 2017					Digital
Context	Frame	Description	Scale	Direction	Date
Tr2 (1024)	0089	Cave rubble in Trench 2	2m	SSW	3.8.17
	to 0092	"			
	0093	"	2m	WSW	3.8.17
	to 0096	"			
	0097	"	2m	N	3.8.17
	to 0099	"			
	0100	"	2m	ESE	3.8.17
	to 0103	"			
Tr4 (4001))	Cave rubble trench 4	2m	ESE	3.8.17
	0104	"			
	to 0107	"	2m	N	3.8.17
	0108	"			
	to 0109	"	2m	WNW	3.8.17
Tr2 1025	0400-	Raised mound of rubble	2m	E	5.8.17
	to 0403	"	2m	"	
	0404	"		W	
	to 0406	"		"	
	0407	ERT LINE 4 S. FACING w/ BOARD	/	"	5/8/17
	0410	ERT LINE 4 N. FACING w/ BOARD	/	"	
		"	/	"	

Context	Description	Scale	Direction	DATE
(1024)	Cairn rubble trench 20120 (POLE)	2m	SSW	3.8.17
	0127	2m	WSW	3.8.17
	0128	2m	WSW	3.8.17
	ALL WITH POLE to			
	0132	2m	N	3.8.17
	0133	2m	N	3.8.17
	to			
	0137	2m	WNW	" "
	0138	2m	WNW	" "
	to			
	0142			
Tr 2	0143 - 0320		AN	" "
Tr 4	0321 - 0375	2m	ESE	" "
TRENCH 4	PHOTOGRAMMETRY	2m	S	" "
	0376 - 0378	2m	W	" "
	0379 - 0382	2m	ESE	" "
	0383 - 0388	2m	N	" "
	0389 - 0395	2m	N	" "
TRENCH 2	0396 - 0397	Human	S	3.8.17
ERT 64	64 Probe L3	"	N	" "
	" 0398 - 0399			
ERT 64	ERT 64 Probe L2 21-30	Human	S	3.8.17
Probe	" 0084 - 0085	"	N	" "
	" 0086 - 0087			

GIANTS GRAVE 2017 DIGITAL PHOTO REGISTER

FRAME	DESCRIPTION	SCALE	DIRECTION	INITIALS/DATE
Sample no	Context no	Sample Type	Initials/Date	
0411	/	ERT L5 W BOARD	S	MUS 5/8
0412	/	" " W/O BOARD	S	MUS 5/8
0413	/	ERT L5 W BOARD	N	"
0414	/	" " W/O BOARD	N	"
0415	/	ERT L6 W BOARD	N	↓
0416	/	" " W/O BOARD	N	
0417	/	ERT L6 W BOARD	S	
0418	/	" " W/O BOARD	S	↓
442	/	ERT L7 W BOARD	S	
443	/	W/O BOARD	S	↓
444	/	ERT L7 W BOARD	N	
445	/	W/O BOARD	N	↓
453-55	(3001)	Tr 5	2m NW	SLG 5-8-17
456-463	(4001)	Tr 4 Cist structure + pot	1m + 10cm S	SLG 5-8-17
517	/	ERT L 9 W BOARD	S	MUS 7/8
518	/	W/O BOARD	S	
519	/	ERT L 9 W BOARD	N	↓
520	/	W/O BOARD	N	
523-527	(1025)	Half sectioned 1m + 2m	1m + 2m W	SLG 7-8-17
529	/	ERT L10 W BOARD	N	MUS 7/8
530	/	W/O BOARD	N	
531	/	ERT L10 W BOARD	S	↓
532	/	W/O BOARD	S	
533	/	ERT L11 W BOARD	S	↓
534	/	W/O BOARD	S	
535	/	ERT L11 W BOARD	N	↓
536	/	W/O BOARD	N	
540-542	(3002)	(502) site under rubble (5001)	2m N	SLG 7/8/17
543	/	ERT L12 W BOARD	N	MUS 7/8
544	/	W/O BOARD	N	
546	/	ERT L12 W BOARD	S	↓
547	/	W/O BOARD	S	
548	/	ERT L13 W BOARD	N S	↓
549	/	W/O BOARD	N S	
550	/	ERT L13 W BOARD	N N	↓
551	/	W/O BOARD	N N	
552	/	ERT L14 W BOARD	N N	MUS 8/8

GIANTS GRAVE 2017 DIGITAL PHOTO REGISTER

FRAME	DESCRIPTION	DIRECTION	INITIALS	DATE
SF no	Context no	SF Type	SCALE	Initials/Date
554		CRT L14 W/O BOARD		N MLS 8/8
555		CRT L14 W/O BOARD		S MLS
556		W/O BOARD		S MLS
566-576	4004 + 4005	Cist structure Tr 4	2m + 1m	S SLG 8-8-17
577-695	"	Photogrammetry	"	ALL "
750		CRT L15 W/O BOARD		S MLS 8/8/17
751		CRT L15 W/O BOARD		S MLS
752		CRT L15 W/O BOARD		N MLS
753		CRT L15 W/O BOARD		N MLS
0775-0784	5002 + 5003	Tr 5 Final slots?	2m + 0.5m	S SLG 8-8-17
0785-0863	"	Photogrammetry	"	ALL SLG 8-8-17
886		CRT L16 W/O BOARD		N MLS 9/8/17
887		W/O BOARD		N MLS
890		CRT L16 W/O BOARD		S MLS
891		W/O BOARD		S MLS
892-900	4004, 17, pot	pot in cist in-situ	100cm + 50cm	S SLG 9-8-17
901/902		CRT L17 BOARD NO BOARD		S MLS 9/8/17
903/904		CRT L17 BOARD NO BOARD		N MLS
905/906		CRT L18 BOARD NO BOARD		N MLS
907/908		CRT L18 BOARD NO BOARD		S MLS
910-916	4004 + 17	Cist + pot	50cm + 10cm	S SLG 9-8-17
916-920	4005 + 4006	Cist + capstone	50cm	S "
921-923	"	"	"	W "
926-1040	Trench 4004, 4005, 4006	Photogrammetry Tr 4	2m	ALL "
1041-1042		CRT L19 BOARD NO BOARD		S MLS 9/8/17
1044/1045		CRT L19 BOARD NO BOARD		N MLS
1046/1047		CRT L20 BOARD NO BOARD		N MLS
1048/1049		CRT L20 BOARD NO BOARD		S MLS
1050-1053	(1027) + (1028)	Rubble to left of above fallen masonry	2m	W SLG 9-8-17
1054-1057	"	"	"	S SLG
1058-1060	"	"	"	N "
1322/1323		CRT L21 BOARD NO BOARD		S MLS 11/8/17
1324/1325		CRT L21 BOARD NO BOARD		N MLS
1326-1328	(1024) WITH S.30	RAMPSHIP BETWEEN STOPS - visible	1x1m, 1x0.5m	SE DM
1329-1330	-u-	-u-	1x0.5m	E "
1393-1395	5003	Final photo of Tr 5	2m	N SLG 12-8-17
1396-1419	Tr 5	Photogrammetry	2m	ALL "
1420-1423	5001, 5002, 5003	Tr 5 Section 500B	2m	E "

n.b. 4002 walls on board erroneously

Giants Grave 2017 Digital Photo Register

Sample no	Context no	Description	Sample Type	SCALE	Initials/Date	Orientation
1425-1428	1667 5001 (5002) 5003	Section 500.3 with Wendy hole		0.5m	SLG 12.8.17	E
1537-1540	L22 Probe			2m	Mary "	N
1541-1542	L22 Probe			2m	" "	S
1922-1923	L23 Probe			2m	" "	S
1924-1925	L23 Probe			2m	" "	N
1927-1938	1026 (1029)	Exposed prone megalithic (1029)		2m	SLG 12.8.17	N
1941-1953	(1029)	"		2m	SLG 12.8.17	W
1724-1701	1029	Photogrammetry		2m	SLG 12.8.17	AO
2041/2042		L24 w/ BORED w/ BORED			MUS 15/8/17	N
2044/2045		L24 w/ BORED w/ BORED			" "	S
2049-2052	(4007)	Pot 22, + concrete 23		0.5m	SLG 13.8.17	N
2053-2054	(4007)	22 pot		0.1m	" "	N
2055-2058	(4007)	23 megalithic		0.1m	" "	N
2059/2060		LINE 25 w/ BORED w/ BORED			MUS 15/8/17	N
2061/2062		LINE 25 w/ BORED w/ BORED			" "	S
2066/2067		LINE 26 w/ BORED w/ BORED			MKS 13/8/17	S
2068/2069		LINE 26 w/ BORED w/ BORED			MKS 13/8/17	N
2072-2076	1028 Phase 2	slabs at their edges		1m	SLG 13.8.17	S
2077-2078	LP1	LINE P1 w/ BORED w/ BORED			MKS 13.8.17	W
2079-2080	"	LINE P1 w/ BORED w/ BORED			" "	E
2081-2088	(17) Pot	Pot sitting in 4004		0.1m	SLG "	S
2089-2141	(17) Pot	Photogrammetry			" "	AO
2142-2146	Pot in (1029)	Broken pot in-situ		0.1m	" "	S
2313, 2314	LP2	LINE P2			RH 15.8.17	
2317, 2320	LP2	LINE P2			RH 15.8.17	
2322, 2323	LP3 1-	Line P3			RH 15.8.17	
2324, 2326	LP3	Line P3			RH 15.8.17	
2570/2571	LP4	LP4 w/ BORED w/ BORED			MUS 15/8/17	W
2572/2573	LP4	LP4 w/ BORED w/ BORED			MUS 15/8/17	E
2574/2575	LP4	LP4 w/ BORED w/ BORED			RH 15/8/17	
2576/2577	LP4	LP4 w/ BORED w/ BORED			RH 15/8/17	
2578-2591	25	Pot in-situ Tr4		0.1m	SLG "	N
2540-2562	TR 4	Photogrammetry		2m	SLG 15.8.17	AO
2327-2339	4004 & 4005	Tr4 structure walls		2m		
2712+4	LP6	LP6 EAST w/ and w/ BORED			MEV 16.8.17	
2713+5	LP6	LP6 WEST w/ and w/ BORED			MEV 16.8.17	

SF no FRAME	Context no	Description	SF-Type	Scale	Initials/Date
1254-2943	1033	Photogrammetry (rough + guide)		2m	ShG 16.8.17
2776-2942	1033	Clay horizon		2m	" "
2772-2775	40150 [4012]	Cut for pot burial/chamber		0.5m	" "
2760-2764	(1032)	Deposit around base of St 24 (pink)		"	" "
2944	LPZ	Eare facing shot of the ERT LPZ			MEV 17.8.17
2945	LPZ	E-shot w/o board			" "
2946	"	W-shot ERT LPZ			" "
2947	"	W-shot w/o board			" "
2948	LP9	E-shoe ERT LP9			" "
2949	"	E-shoe w/o board			" "
2950	"	W-shoe ERT LP9			" "
2951	"	W-shot w/o board.			" "
3095	LP8	W-facing shot of ERT LP8			" "
3096	LP8	" w/o board			" "
3097	LP8	E-facing shot of ERT LP8			" "
3098	LP8	" w/o board			" "
3371-3375	4005 + stone 35 + 36	showing rubble & kerb edge		1m	ShG 17.8.17
3376-3598	Tr 2	Photogrammetry continued			" "
3222-3366	"	" "			" "
3217-3221	Tr Sedilia 2000	Before micromorph samples taken		1m + 0.5m	" "
3104-3216	Tr 2	Photogrammetry continued			" "
3043-3055	"	"			" "
2984-3057	"	"			" "
- 2993					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466
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GIANTS GRAVE 2017 35mm PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

FRAME	Sample no	Context no	DESCRIPTION	FILM# 1	Initials/Date
1	FILM #1	4001	TR.4 RUBBLE. LOOKING NE	TL	5/8/17
2		↓	↓	↓	↓
3		↓	↓	↓	↓
4		↓	T.4 RUBBLE LOOKING SW		
5		↓	↓	↓	↓
6		↓	↓	↓	↓
7		↓	T.4 RUBBLE LOOKING NW		
8		↓	" "	↓	↓
9		1024, 1025	T.2 RUBBLE LOOKING SW	TL	5/8
10		↓	↓	↓	↓
11		↓	↓	↓	↓
12	T.2 RUBBLE	1024, 1025	RUBBLE IN TRENCH 4	TL	5/8
13		↓	RUBBLE IN TRENCH 4	TL	5/8
14		↓	RUBBLE IN TRENCH 4	TL	5/8
15		1025	RUBBLE HUMP OVER 1024		LOOKING NORTH
16		"	"	↓	↓
17		5001	RUBBLE IN TRENCH 5. LOOKING NW		↓
18		↓	"	↓	↓
19		↓	"	↓	↓
20		4004	CIST STRUCTURE, T.4. LOOKING SOUTH	"	"
21		"	"	"	"
22		4004, 17	SF 17, INSITU POT, TRENCH 4	TL	9/8/17
23		↓	↓	↓	↓
24		↓	↓	↓	↓
25		5001, 5002, 5003	T.5 WEST FACING SEC.	TL	12/8
26		↓	T.5 SOUTH FACING SEC.	↓	↓
27		↓	↓	↓	↓
28		↓	↓	↓	↓
29		↓	↓	↓	↓
30		↓	↓	↓	↓
31		↓	↓	↓	↓
32		1029	T2. FROM SOUTH (BOARD INCORRECTLY READS 1026)	12/8	TL
33		"	"	"	"
34		"	T2 FROM NORTH		
35		"	↓	↓	↓
36		"	FALLER STONES		
37			END		

9917 FILM #2 B/W 35mm

SP/no	Context no	DESCRIPTION	Initials/Date
1	1028	FILM ID. SHOT	13/8 TL
2	1028	ANGLED STONES (1028) ADJ. TO (1030)	
3		FROM WEST	
4		↓	
5		STONES (1028) FROM NORTH	
6	1033	"	
7		ID SHOT	16/8
8		N FACING	
9		"	
10		S FACING	
11		"	
12		W FACING	
13	1033	"	
14		SONDAGE THROUGH (1033) AT E. END	17/8
15		OF STONE #33. LOOKING NORTH	
16		AND WEST	
17			
18			
19	(1033)	↓	
20	194	↑	
21		MICROMORPH SAMPLE 194 IN-SITU	17/8
22		BENEATH STONE #33	
23			
24			
25			
26			
27			
28			
29			
30			
31			
32			
33			
34			
35			
36			
37			

Appendix 4 – Plan and section register

Section no.	Contexts	Description	Scale	Initials and date
1	1016, 1017	SE-facing section through small feature [1017]	1:10	SLG 31/08/16
2	1018, 1019	SE-facing section through small feature [1019]	1:10	SLG 31/08/16
3	1020, 1021	W-facing section through small feature [1021]	1:10	SLG 31/08/16
4	1001, 1002, 1004, 1007, 1011, 1022	NE-facing section of the Tr1 baulk in the extension adjacent to orthostat S5	1:10	DM 31/08/16
5	3003, 3002, 3004	W-facing elevation of wall 3003 with a section through underlying surface 3002 and rubble deposit 3004	1:10	SLG 31/08/16
500A+B	5000, 5001, 5002, 5003	SE-facing and SW-facing sections of Trench 5	1:10	MV 12/08/17
200	1026, 1029, 1033, 1015	SSE-facing section of baulk in Trench 2	1:10	SLG 17/08/17

Plan no.	Contexts	Description	Scale	Initials and date
100	1000	Stone platform/paving 1000 in Tr.1 and fallen façade stone S32	1:20	TL/SLG 23/08/16
102	1004	grey/black peat 1004 in the SW corner of TR 1	1:20	NP 24/08/16
103	1006	Rubble spread 1006 next to orthostat S6	1:20	NP 25/08/16
104	1008	Rubble infill 1008 of compartment C2	1:20	SLG 28/08/16

105	1009	Rubble infill 1009 of compartment C1	1:20	SLG 29/08/16
106	1003, 1007, 1010	Multi-context plan of rubble deposits 1003, 1007 and 1010	1:20	NP 29/08/16
107	1011	Cairn rubble 1011 (photogrammetry sketch plan with levels)	1:20	SLG/DM 29/08/16
108	1016, 1018, 1020	Pre-ex plan of three small features in the NE corner of Tr. 1	1:20	NP 31/08/16
109	1017, 1019, 1021	Post-ex plan of three half-sectioned small features in the NE corner of Tr. 1	1:20	NP 31/08/16
110	[1023]	Post-ex plan of construction cut [1023] in compartment C1	1:20	NP/DM 31/08/16
200	1025	Plan of rubble deposit	1:20	SLG/SH 05/08/17
201	1024	Plan of rubble deposit	1:50	TL 06/08/17
202	1027	Plan of rubble deposit	1:20	SH 11/08/17
203	1028	Plan of rubble deposit	1:20	AO'R 11/08/17
204	1029	Plan of rubble deposit	1:50	SLG 13/11/17
205	1031	Plan of rubble deposit	1:20	DM
206	1033	Plan of (1033)	1:50 sketch plan with level for photogrammetry	TL 17/08/17
300	3002, 3003	Plan of wall 3003 and cobbled surface 3002 (photogrammetry sketch plan with levels)	1:20	DM 28/08/16
301	3002, 3004	Plan of rubble layer 3004	1:20	HLT 29/08/16

302	3002,3005, 3006	Plan of structure 3006 prior to removing longitudinal section in Tr. 3	1:20	HLT, LW 30/08/16
303	3003, 3006	Plan of kerb and cairn 3006 with overlying wall 3003	1:20	HLT, DM 31/08/16
400	4001	Plan of rubble deposit	Sketch plan with levels for photogrammetry	DM 05/08/17
401	4002	Plan of fill of cist with SF17	1:20	JO, BC 06/08/17
402	4004	Plan of cist (4004)	1:20	JO, BC 06/08/17
403	4005	Plan of kerb wall (4005)	1:20	JO 11/08/17
404	4006, 4007	Plan of rubble deposit	Sketch plan with levels for photogrammetry	JO, BC 13/11/17
405	4010, 4013	Plan of stone socket	1:20	DM
406	4012	Plan of niche structure (4012)	1:20	DM
407	4008	Plan of rubble deposit	1:20	SH 17/08/17
500	5001	Plan of rubble deposit	1:20	MV 06/08/17
501	5002	Plan of buried soil in trench 5	1:20	MV, AOR 07/08/17
502	5003	Plan of excavated Trench 5	1:20	SLG 12/08/17