

ASDH10



ARTHUR'S STONE (NEOLITHIC BURIAL CHAMBER) DORSTONE, HEREFORDSHIRE

Archaeological excavation & survey

for English Heritage

October 2011

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HA Job no.: ASDH10

HAS no.: HAS 878

NGR: S0 3189 4312

Parish: Dorstone

Council: >council<

OASIS ref.: >OASIS ref <

SMR no.: EHE1841

Archive will be deposited with: Herefordshire Museums

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|-----------------|-------------------------------------------|
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CONTENTS

| | | |
|----|-----------------------------------------|----|
| 1. | INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| 2. | BACKGROUND | 1 |
| | 2.1 The monument and current issues | 1 |
| | 2.2 Scheduled monument description | 1 |
| | 2.3 Setting Arthur's Stone in context | 2 |
| 3. | AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | 2 |
| 4. | METHODOLOGY | 7 |
| | 4.1 Fieldwork and research | 7 |
| | 4.2 Magnetic susceptibility measurement | 7 |
| 5. | RESULTS | 7 |
| | 5.1 Topographic survey | 7 |
| | 5.2 Excavation of post-holes | 7 |
| | 5.3 Geophysical survey | 9 |
| | <i>General consideration</i> | 9 |
| | <i>Magnetic susceptibility readings</i> | 12 |
| 6. | DISCUSSION | 13 |
| 7. | CONCLUSION | 13 |
| 8. | REFERENCES | 13 |
| | APPENDIX 1 | 14 |
| | Site registers | 14 |
| | <i>Context register</i> | 14 |
| | <i>Drawing register</i> | 14 |
| | <i>Photographic register</i> | 15 |

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

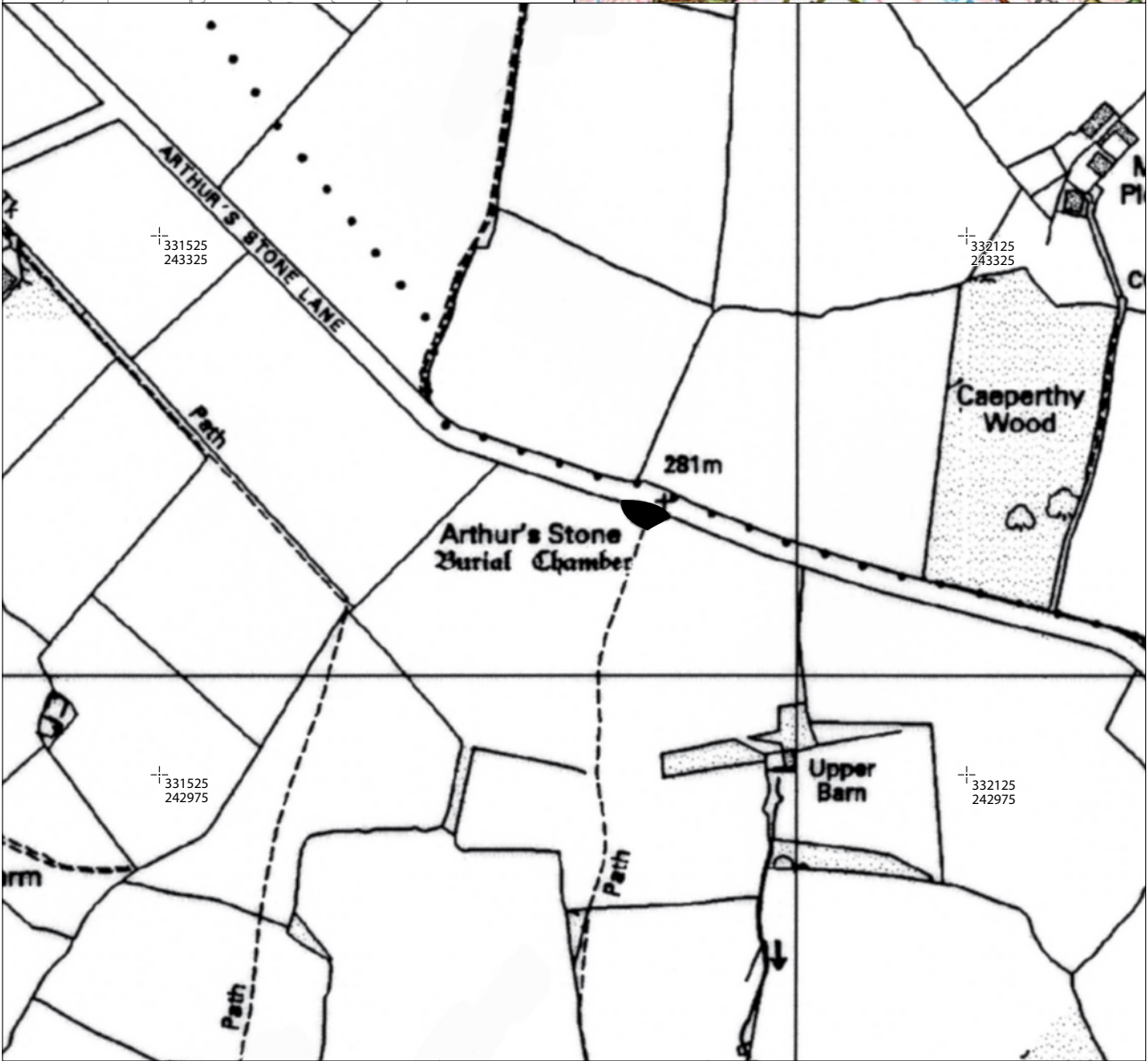
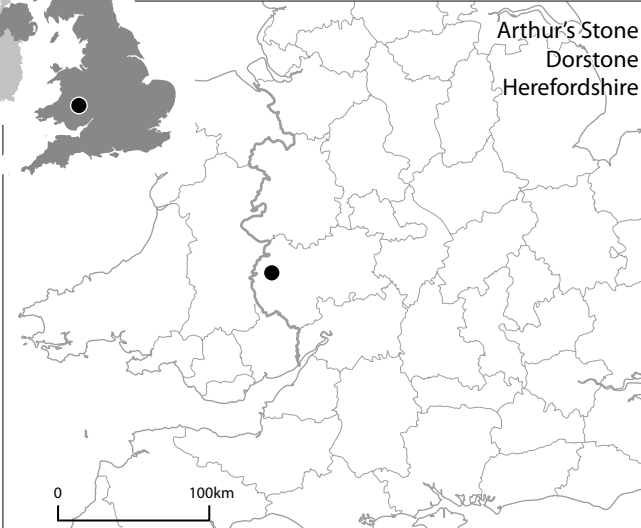
| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| <i>Illus 1</i> | x |
| <i>Location plan</i> | |
| <i>Illus 2</i> | 3 |
| <i>Contour plan of the mound created from the survey data</i> | |
| <i>Illus 3</i> | 5 |
| <i>Hachure plan of the mound showing post-hole locations, created from the survey data</i> | |
| <i>Illus 4</i> | 8 |
| <i>Profile of the wall located in post-hole 32 and photographs</i> | |
| <i>Illus 5a</i> | 10 |
| <i>The monument during excavation, facing west</i> | |
| <i>Illus 5b</i> | 10 |
| <i>The monument during excavation, facing south</i> | |
| <i>Illus 5c</i> | 10 |
| <i>Annie digging post-hole 14</i> | |
| <i>Illus 5d</i> | 10 |
| <i>Post-hole 12 fully excavated</i> | |
| <i>Illus 5e</i> | 10 |
| <i>Post-hole 15 during excavation</i> | |
| <i>Illus 5f</i> | 10 |
| <i>Post-hole 13 fully excavated</i> | |
| <i>Illus 5g</i> | 11 |
| <i>Post-hole 14 during excavation</i> | |
| <i>Illus 5h</i> | 11 |
| <i>Post-hole 16 during excavation</i> | |
| <i>Illus 5i</i> | 11 |
| <i>Dale digging post-hole 16</i> | |
| <i>Illus 5j</i> | 11 |
| <i>Post-hole 9 fully excavated</i> | |
| <i>Illus 5k</i> | 11 |
| <i>Post-hole 1 concrete fill, un-excavated</i> | |
| <i>Illus 5l</i> | 11 |
| <i>Post-hole 32 fully excavated, shows the wall</i> | |
| <i>Illus 6</i> | 12 |
| <i>Relative frequency of different ranges of magnetic susceptibility readings taken on the stones of the monument ($\times 10^{-3}$ SI)</i> | |

LIST OF TABLES

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <i>Table 1</i> | 9 |
| <i>Post-hole register</i> | |
| <i>Table 2</i> | 9 |
| <i>Magnetic susceptibility</i> | |
| <i>Table 3</i> | 9 |
| <i>Magnetic susceptibility</i> | |

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks are due to Tony Fleming for producing the specification and advice on site, and Keith Ray and Heather Sebire for visiting the site to provide alternative views on its development.



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Scale 1:5,000 @ A4



Illus 1
Location plan

ARTHUR'S STONE (NEOLITHIC BURIAL CHAMBER) DORSTONE, HEREFORDSHIRE

Archaeological excavation & survey

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd undertook a programme of archaeological work comprising excavation, geophysical profiling and topographic survey at Arthur's Stone, a Neolithic burial chamber located on Merbach Hill near Dorstone in Herefordshire (SAM 19140). Arthur's stone lies within a pre-historic landscape with features dating from the Mesolithic and Neolithic period, the monument itself is believed to date to between 3,500-2,400 BC (5,500-4,400 BP).

The work was undertaken as part of Scheduled Monument Consent relating to repairs to the monument's perimeter fence. The work encompassed production of contour and hachure plans the excavation of eight fence post-holes which were subsequently profiled using a magnetic susceptibility meter.

A dry-stone wall that formed part of the outer wall of the monument was located by the excavation of a post-hole on the south-east side of the mound. The finding of the wall is significant as this feature was not previously known to exist, and it adds to the understanding of the monument. The wall can be compared with a similar feature, which is part of Bach Long Barrow, located 5km to the west of Dorstone.

1

1. INTRODUCTION

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd undertook a programme of archaeological excavation, topographic and geophysical survey at Arthur's stone on the outskirts of Dorstone, Herefordshire. Scheduled Monument Consent was granted by Tony Fleming of English Heritage. The site, a fenced off pre-historic monument, lies 2km to the east of Dorstone (at a height of 280m above Ordnance Datum) in a rural, agricultural setting above a south-west facing slope overlooking the valley of the River Dore. The northern side of the monument has been cut through by a road (Arthur's Stone Lane). The underlying geology consists of old fluvio-glacial gravels overlying Silurian Old Red Sandstone of the Pridoli group (British Geological Survey 4th Edition 1997). Ground cover comprised grass.

2. BACKGROUND

There are a number of references to the site going back to at least 1804 (Berwick's woodcut), however, the site appears not to have been excavated. The monument has suffered considerable damage over the years, not least being cut by the road. The current fence line also lies within what was the original extent of the monument and may reflect the curb line of the tomb. Previous work

near to the site includes the excavation of the Dorstone prehistoric settlement, which is an extensive area of Neolithic occupation from which an excavation in the early 1970s yielded over 4000 flints.

2.1 The monument and current issues

'Arthur's Stone is a celebrated and much visited monument, it is an impressive survival of prehistoric architecture constructed of megaliths whose enormous capstone is its most astonishing feature (refs 1 & 2). The low mound around the megaliths is cut by a ridgeway of probable antiquity now formalised as a tarmac public highway.'

The highway traffic poses a continuing risk to the monument. A vehicle strike has damaged the fence around the site which needs eight posts to be replaced with prior archaeological recording of the post-holes.'

2.2 Scheduled monument description

The monument known as Arthur's Stone includes the remains of a Neolithic chambered tomb situated above a south west facing slope overlooking the valley of the River Dore. Most of the earthen mound, which would have originally covered the tomb, has been removed or



has eroded away, exposing the stone infrastructure at its centre. This includes a burial chamber or cromlech and an entrance passage. The chamber is composed of nine orthostats standing up to 1.1m high, five of which support a capstone of massive proportions. This is now broken approximately midway along its length but would originally have measured 5.9m long by 3.7m wide at its widest point and it is up to 0.6m thick. With the limited resources available to the Neolithic people who constructed the tomb, raising this roof stone would have been a considerable feat requiring the organised effort of the whole community. The chamber is approached by an exposed, stone lined, entrance passage from the north west edge of the barrow. This is formed by nine stones arranged to form a linear passage 0.8m wide. It runs for 5m approximately east to west before turning at right angles to the south for 2.9m. This section is 1.2m wide with a constriction 1m from the turn, possibly representing the position of a deliberate blocking. Some 3m to the south east of the chamber, still within the area originally covered by the mound, are two upright stone slabs. One is 1.2m high by 1.7m wide, the second 0.8m high by 1m wide. A 'trilithon' (an arrangement of two upright stones supporting a third stone at either end to form a lintel) was recorded in the outer circle in 1900 when repair work, 'following a dislodgement' was carried out to replace a leaning stone in an upright position. This seems to be a reference to these two south eastern slabs which may therefore represent the position of the trilithon. During the work carried out at this time stone hammers, heavy mauls and stone chips were found. Traces of the mound which once covered the stones can be recognised surrounding the chamber. In its present form it is roughly oval in plan, lies on a roughly east to west orientation, and measures c.22m WNW to ESE by 19m transversely. There are exposed kerb stones, apparently undisturbed, around the edge of the mound in its south east quarter. Another large stone is just visible in the ditch across the road from the chamber, apparently lying on its side, c.3m north west of the monument. Known locally as 'Arthur's Stone', its function and the nature of its relationship to the burial chamber are uncertain, and it is therefore excluded from the scheduling. The surrounding protection fence, information boards and a footpath guide post within the monument constraint area are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features is included.

2.3 Setting Arthur's Stone in context

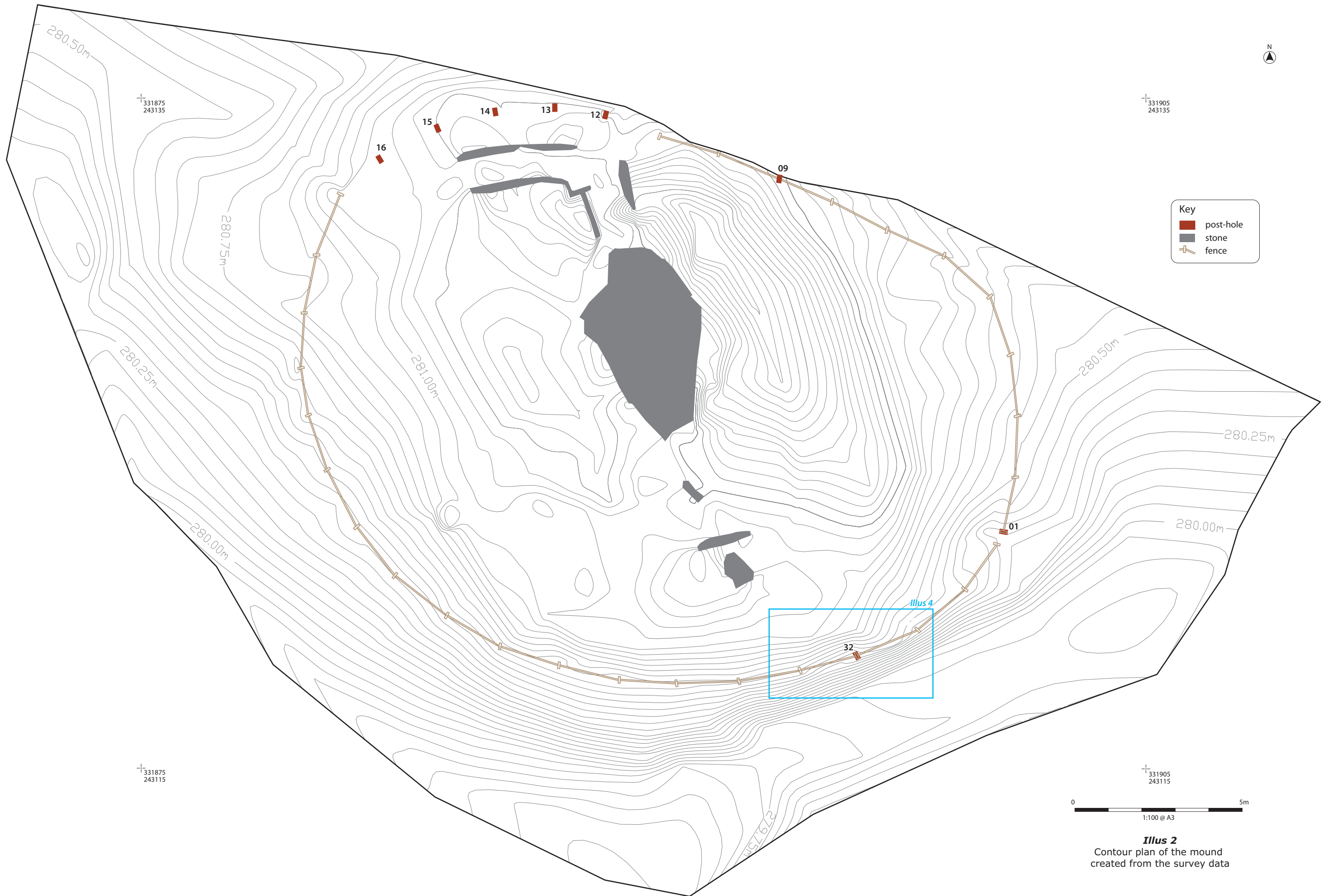
Setting prehistoric sites in context is a critical priority in EH's research strategy for prehistory [ref. 3]. Within sight of Arthur's Stone south along the ridge, on a promontory jutting above the Dore valley is sited an early neolithic causewayed enclosure. Below it a similar distance beyond, Arthur's Stone is matched by another neolithic long barrow. One of the largest assemblages of Neolithic pottery and flintwork in Herefordshire has been found

in excavations at the causewayed camp. Exceptionally, numerous polished axes have been found around the Dorstone ridge. All evidence pointing to the Dorstone ridge as a highly significant focus of neolithic activity'.

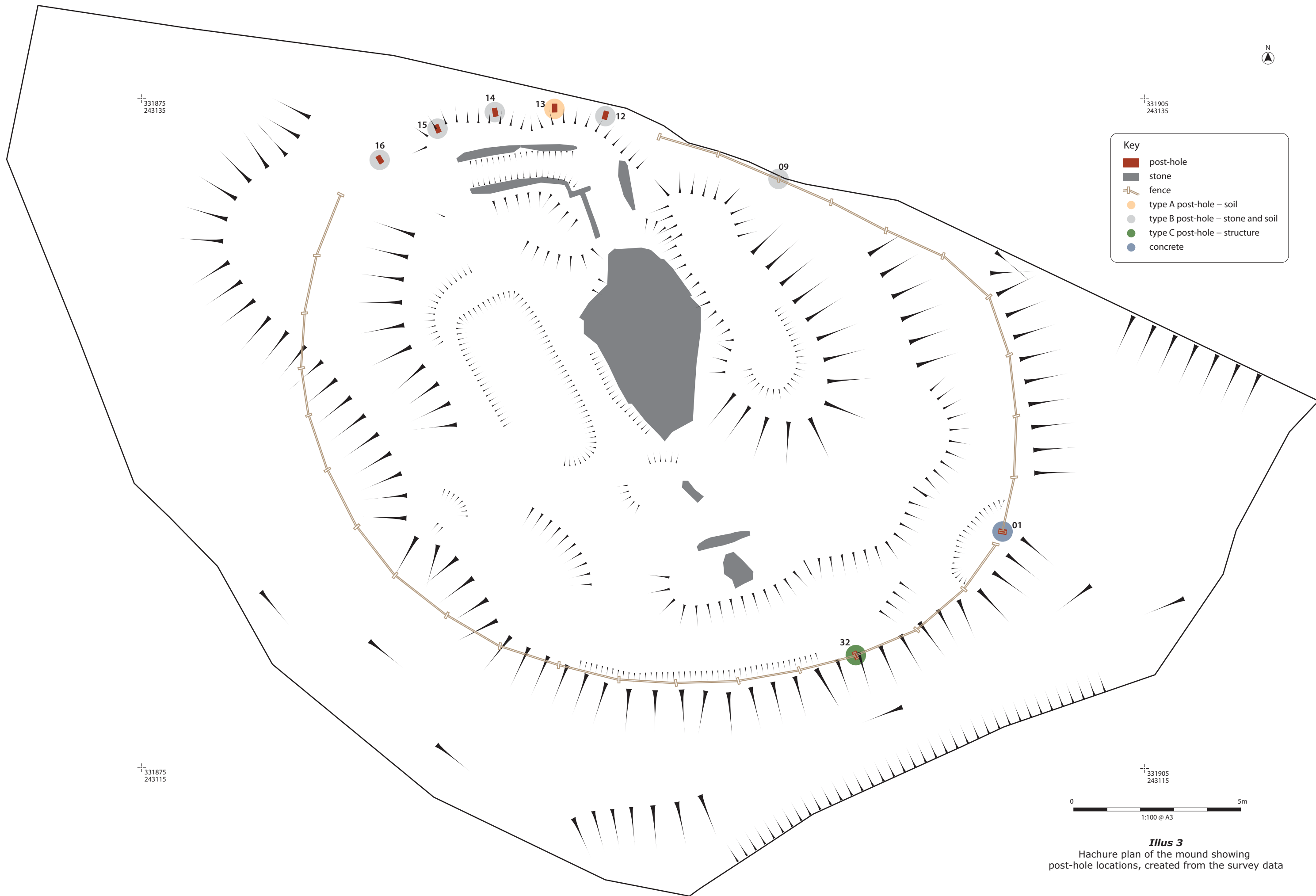
3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The following objectives were identified in a brief produced by Tony Fleming (Inspector of Ancient Monuments):

1. *'Contextualise the post pits on a topographic survey of the monument, contouring at 50mm vertical intervals.'*
2. *'Assess site for suitability and viability for geophysical survey techniques in order to characterise the monument and contextualise these interventions and discuss with the Inspector before proceeding. The absence of fencing may provide an unusual opportunity for access for geophysics.'*
3. *'Excavate post pit fills, set aside material separately from each pit to assess whether the material was likely to have been removed from the pit. If so, note types of stone/fill and scrutinise for ecofacts / artefacts (flints and pottery).'*
4. *'Characterise mound construction by carefully cleaning walls and base of pits and examining for evidence of method and materials of mound construction. Paying regard to sizes and forms of stone; geological type; depositional patterns e.g. layered, tumbled, tipped, set in place; this with a view to comparing and assessing the evidence in the context of the whole monument.'*
5. *'Investigate the post-holes for evidence of a buried soil and / or an old ground surface describe and record. A well sealed old ground surface would also be worth sampling for pollen as a proxy indicator of the pre-monument landscape. Soil pollen does not always preserve very well (or at all) but sometimes the results can be good and well worth the effort subject to the effects of soil pH. In the event that material worth sampling was present advice would have been sought from Ms Lisa Moffett, Regional Science Adviser.'*
6. *'If an old ground surface was identified advice must be taken as to potential for sampling for OSL dates, advice will be sought from Ms Lisa Moffett, Regional Science Adviser.'*
7. *'If material deemed to have potential for radiocarbon assay was identified, advice will be sought from Ms Lisa Moffett, Regional Science Adviser.'*
8. *'Assess potential geophysics (magnetic susceptibility probably) on the vertical profiles. This could be a way of detecting human activity, especially if the profile is not very clear.'*



Illus 2
 Contour plan of the mound
 created from the survey data



Illus 3
 Hachure plan of the mound showing post-hole locations, created from the survey data

9. *'Recording of all exposures to include as far as practicable rectified colour-balanced photography, owing to restricted space, use of small digital camera may be considered.'*
10. *'Identify any pits appearing to coincide with the line of the entrance passage and scrutinize exposures for evidence which could be associated with the feature.'*
11. *'Monitor work of replacement of posts.'*

4. METHODOLOGY

A written scheme of investigation including methods addressing the objectives, and covering recording, analysis and reporting, was submitted by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd to English Heritage for approval, this was subsequently adapted following discussions with Tony Fleming the Inspector for Ancient Monuments.

4.1 Fieldwork and research

Background information on the monument was predominantly based on documents held in the company library and Herefordshire Sites and Monuments Record on line. Topographic survey was undertaken using a Leica total station with the aim of establishing a plan view of outlines of the stones from the monument and resulted in the production of an earthwork and contour plan of the site.

Each post-hole was excavated by hand to roughly 0.4m x 0.4m in plan and 0.6m in depth. Following this the base and sections of post-holes were cleaned by trowel where necessary for the purpose of identifying archaeological deposits/features, or to assist with recording any strata exposed. Post holes were recorded in plan and section and photographed using 35mm B&W negative and colour slide/print film (archival record). Digital photography was used for general shots and macro shots of post-hole sections. A system of context records was kept and numbered independently by post-hole and registers kept for context records, photographs and drawings in accordance with Headland Archaeology's site manual. Most of the spoil from the excavation was used to re-fill the post-holes when the new posts were inserted, excess spoil was taken from the site. There were no finds associated with the post-hole fills, and no samples were collected.

The original programme was planned so that the archaeological work would coincide with the erection of the new posts by the contractors. Following liaison between the main contractor and site archaeologist it was established that the ends of the posts could be trimmed down to ensure they fitted within the original post-holes. As a result the posts were erected after the archaeological fieldwork had been completed, however, the site

archaeologist had ensured that there would not be any need to further damage the monument to achieve this.

4.2 Magnetic susceptibility measurement

The survey was undertaken using an SM-20 (GF Instruments) magnetic susceptibility meter. The reason for the choice of this piece of equipment was the difficult access to the sides of the holes and the need to reduce any unnecessary disturbance of *in situ* deposits in the sides of the post-holes. The equipment is usually used for rock susceptibility measurement although it is appropriate for undertaking localised soil readings too, measuring to a depth of around 20mm into the face of the section. Readings were taken at roughly 0.1m intervals down each post-hole.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Topographic survey

An overall site plan (related to the National Grid) was produced using total station recording the basic elements of the monument, its fence line, and the contours of the site (Illus 2). A hachure plan was also made of the features on the site using a combination of the contour plan and observations made on the site during the survey, this also showed the locations of the post-holes excavated (Illus 3).

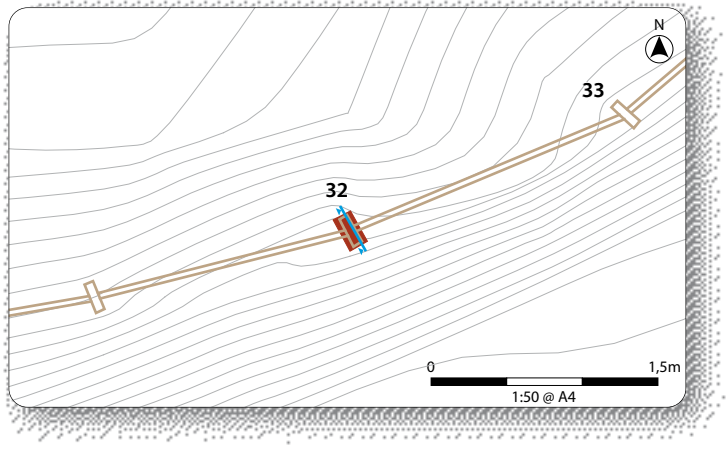
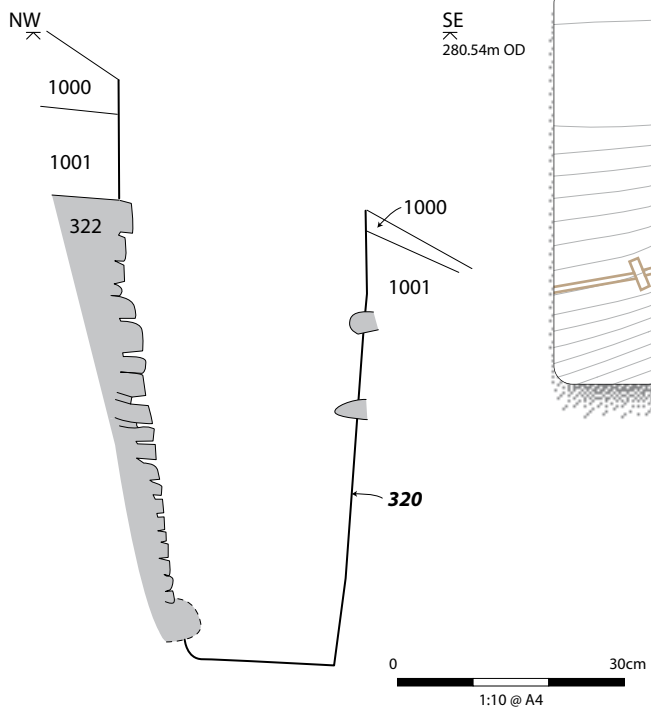
5.2 Excavation of post-holes

Seven out of the eight identified post-holes were excavated. The eighth (post-hole 1) was not excavated as it was filled with concrete and the new post would be fixed to this. In practice the dimension of each hole dug was kept to the size of the original post-hole (in most cases was around 0.3m by 0.3m by 0.6m deep except post-hole 14 which measured 0.4m by 0.4m).

Generally the sections of the post-holes revealed a thin topsoil [1000] overlying a deposit with a fairly uniform sediment description but large variations in stone content [1001].

The post-holes can be divided into three types

- Type A – cutting soil with minimal or no stone inclusion,
- Type B – cutting soil containing frequent stones, including large, flat angular pieces of stone, either bedded in layers, or randomly dispersed,



8



Illus 4

Profile of the wall located in post-hole 32 and photographs

| Trench no. | Post-hole type | Orientation | Description | Size | Topsoil depth |
|----------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Post-hole 1 (PH/1) | - | n/a | Post-hole east of monument | 0.45m diameter | 0.15m |
| Post-hole 9 (PH/9) | A | n/a | Post-hole NNE of monument | 0.35m by 0.45 | 0.1m |
| Post-hole 12 (PH/12) | B | n/a | Post-hole N of monument | 0.3m diameter | 0.12m |
| Post-hole 13 (PH/13) | A | n/a | Post-hole NNW of monument | 0.3m by 0.3m | 0.1m |
| Post-hole 14 (PH/14) | B | n/a | Post-hole NNW of monument | 0.4m by 0.3m | 0.10m |
| Post-hole 15 (PH/15) | B | n/a | Post-hole NNW of monument | 0.35m diameter | 0.06m |
| Post-hole 16 (PH/16) | B | n/a | Post-hole NW of monument | 0.3m diameter | 0.0.8m |
| Post-hole 32 (PH/32) | C | n/a | Post-hole SE of monument | 0.3m | 0.05m |

Table 1
Post-hole register

- Type C – a dry stone wall formed of well-coursed, flat sandstone pieces (Illus 4).

The wall located by the excavation of post-hole 32 was on the western side of the hole and on an approximately northeast-southwest alignment. From what was visible of the wall within post-hole 32, it appeared carefully constructed using thin, flat sandstone pieces. The structure was slightly battered towards the top in a fairly typical fashion observed in many retaining walls. The stones used in the construction averaged between 2cm and 4cm in thickness with what appear to be the thinner stones in the lower part of the wall (see Illus 4). Around the edges of post-hole 32 random flat stones could be seen in abundance and these could be stones that had previously tumbled from the wall.

It is possible that the stones in post-holes of Type B originated from a similar type of structure observed in the profile of post-hole 32 as many of them were quite similar in shape and size. If this was the case then such a feature is likely to have been quite heavily disturbed along at least part of its length.

5.3 Geophysical survey

General consideration

Two elements of the project related to geophysics. The first was to assess the suitability of the site for survey. The small section of fence that was removed prior to the commencement of the work was unlikely to greatly assist in undertaking a survey so the assessment has been included in the report for the project. The following observations can be made:

- The monument clearly extends outside of the boundary fence and is likely to lie, at least in part beneath the road.

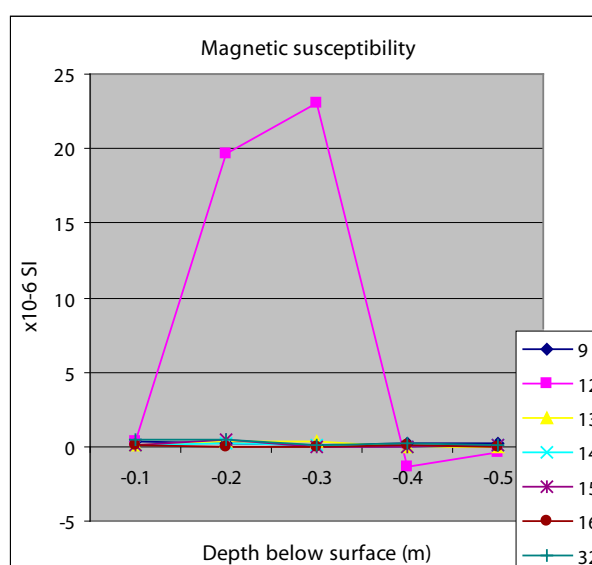


Table 2
Magnetic susceptibility

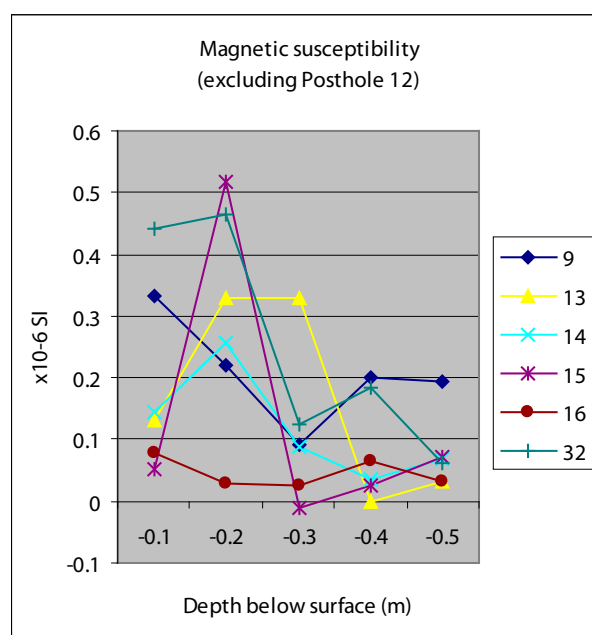


Table 3
Magnetic susceptibility



Illus 5a

The monument during excavation, facing west



Illus 5b

The monument during excavation, facing south

10



Illus 5c

Annie digging post-hole 14



Illus 5d

Post-hole 12 fully excavated



Illus 5e

Post-hole 15 during excavation



Illus 5f

Post-hole 13 fully excavated



Illus 5g
Post-hole 14 during excavation



Illus 5h
Post-hole 16 during excavation



Illus 5i
Dale digging post-hole 16



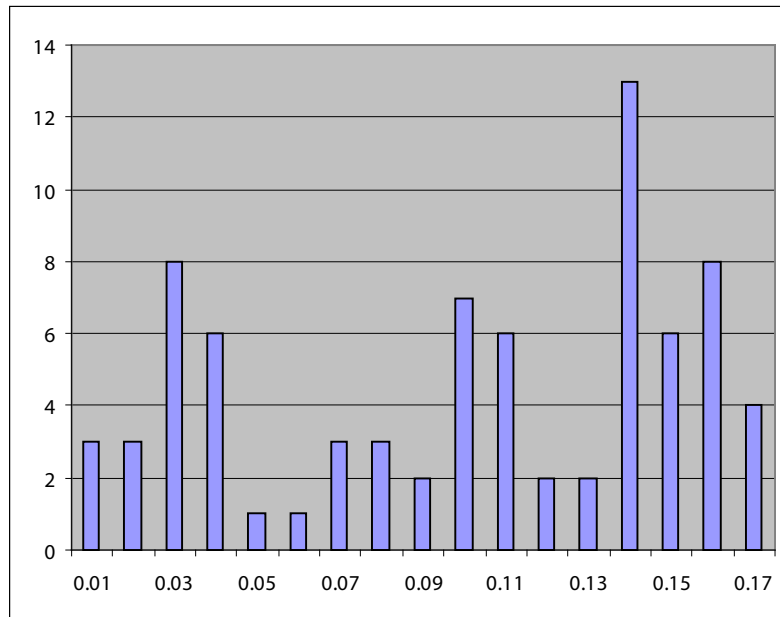
Illus 5j
Post-hole 9 fully excavated



Illus 5k
Post-hole 1 concrete fill, un-excavated



Illus 5l
Post-hole 32 fully excavated, shows the wall



Illus 6

Relative frequency of different ranges of magnetic susceptibility readings taken on the stones of the monument (x 10⁻³ SI)

12

- There is a possibility that surrounding boundaries also cut across its original extent and that the monument may have extended into adjacent fields.
- The ground near the monument is heavily undulating and in some places the extant remains would inhibit survey.

At a basic level it is likely that most surviving remains would be structural in nature and relate to the monument itself. As such the methods most suited to investigating the feature would be those that measure properties associated with ground resistance. Three particular techniques are most commonly used in this respect:

- Resistivity survey (direct current);
- Radar (induced current);
- Conductivity (induced current).

Direct current methods would work within the monument and adjacent fields but would not be effective where the road passes through it due to contact problems for electrodes. The other two methods can be operated across the road surface too although in the case of the conductivity some responses might be expected from the tarmac. Radar is the least likely to be affected by the dramatically undulating terrain around the monument.

Magnetic susceptibility readings

From the results in Table 2 it can be clearly seen that the readings in post-hole 12 are very distinctive in

comparison to the rest. It would appear that the uppermost deposit has values within the same range observed across the site, however, within the 0.2–0.3m below this a much more magnetically enhanced soil appears to be present. The base of the post-hole is again much more in line with readings observed elsewhere on the site. Due to the limited range of detection of the instrument used it is probably unlikely that the higher responses are due to metal objects in the soil, although a large iron object with its own magnetic field might create such an effect. The most likely explanation is that the nature of the soil differs here, and this change coincides with the presence of a sizeable horizontal stone near the base of the post-hole.

To enable the other post holes to be characterised a further chart has been produced omitting post-hole 12 (Table 3). This shows two distinct groups of post-holes (although it is worth bearing in mind that the variations in measured susceptibility are very small here). The first group comprises post-holes 9, 16 and 32. In these cases the susceptibility is relatively high near the surface, dropping off with depth. Post-holes 13 and 15 are similar (but on a much smaller scale) to the response observed in post-hole 12, with an increase in susceptibility at between 0.2–0.3m below the surface. The differences here could relate to the level of mixing and disturbance in the ground.

It can be concluded that there are measurable differences in the soils on the site and the method may be capable of identifying areas where the ground has been reworked. However, the groups created on the basis of the susceptibility response do not match those created on the basis of the post-hole fills (Appendix 1).

Consideration was given to using the equipment with a view to characterising the rocks forming the monument. The results from this exercise are presented in the graph below (Illus 6). The stones on the site appear to fall into three groups on the basis of these measurements. These relate to reading ranges of $0.02\text{--}0.04 \times 10^{-3}$ SI (Group 1), $0.07\text{--}0.11 \times 10^{-3}$ SI (Group 2) and $0.14\text{--}0.16 \times 10^{-3}$ SI (Group 3). On the basis of the larger, southern, fragment of cap stone it appears that groups 2 and 3 can be represented in a single lithographic member and therefore perhaps just relate to different strata in the same geological sequence. Therefore the stones as discussed below have been divided into two groups based on whether or not they fall in Group 1. Those that do appear to have been used in the east-west passage at the north end of the monument and in the orthostats beneath the west edge of the main part of the monument as well as one on the same orientation as these between the king stone and the chamber. All the other stones fall in groups 2 and 3 with the cap stones and king stone lying in Group 3. On the basis of the measurements taken the two parts of the cap stone appear to match one another.

6. DISCUSSION

The wall exposed by the excavation of post-hole 32 appears to be a part of an early, if not original phase of the construction of the Arthur's stone monument and is an important discovery as the wall was not previously known to have existed. There is a noticeable drop in the ground level that appears to follow the wall line, probably implying that the structure survives below ground for at least a few metres at this location.

The structural remains exposed at Arthur's stone are similar to part of a possible Neolithic chambered tomb monument at Bach Long Barrow, located 5km to the west of Dorstone on farmland at SO 277 429.

The fact that no earlier soil horizons were exposed is likely to be because the excavations were only a maximum of 0.6m deep. The presence of stones within many of the post-holes may be indicative of the construction of the mound around the monument, although some similarity to the stones used in the construction of the kerb wall in post-hole 32 was noted.

No evidence of previous land-use (of any date) other than this was present within the excavated post-holes.

Magnetic susceptibility of the stones indicates that there may be two distinct strata used in the construction of the monument, certainly this latter method demonstrated potential to assist in the phasing of such prehistoric monuments.

7. CONCLUSION

The fieldwork has succeeded in establishing that archaeological remains within the site are of great significance, and as a result the monument may now be more tightly classifiable with others of a similar type.

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APPENDIX 1

Site registers

Context register

| Context no. | Trench | Description |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1000 | All | Topsoil consisting of a friable clay silt |
| 1001 | All | Silty clay subsoil |
| 100 | PH/1 | Semicircular cut not excavated as filled with concrete [102] |
| 101 | PH/1 | Remains of post surrounding monument, concreted in post-hole 1 cut [100] |
| 102 | PH/1 | Fill of cut [100] made of concrete |
| 090 | PH/9 | Rectangular cut for posthole 9 with vertical sides. |
| 091 | PH/9 | Red brown greyish silt fill of post-hole 9 |
| 120 | PH/12 | Circular cut with vertical sides for post-hole 12 |
| 121 | PH/12 | Greyish brown silty clay of post-hole 12 |
| 130 | PH/13 | Square cut with vertical sides for post-hole 13 |
| 131 | PH/13 | Light greyish red brown clayish silt, fill of post-hole 13 |
| 132 | PH/13 | Timber fence post from post-hole 13 |
| 140 | PH/14 | Rectangular cut with vertical sides for post-hole 14 |
| 141 | PH/14 | Loose mid-reddish brown silty clay, fill of post-hole 14 |
| 142 | PH/14 | Timber post from post-hole 14 |
| 143 | PH/14 | Wooden wedge found within fill (141) in post-hole 141 |
| 150 | PH/15 | Cut for post-hole 15, circular in plan with vertical sides |
| 151 | PH/15 | Mid reddish brown silty clay fill of post-hole 15. |
| 152 | PH/15 | Silty clay mid brownish red fill of post-hole 15 |
| 160 | PH/16 | Circular cut with vertical sides for post-hole 16 |
| 161 | PH/16 | Mid reddish brown silty clay fill of post-hole 16 |
| 162 | PH/16 | Timber post in post-hole 16 |
| 163 | PH/16 | Timber wedge in fill of post-hole 16 |
| 320 | PH/320 | Square cut with vertical sides for post-hole 32 |
| 321 | PH/32 | Mid reddish brown silty clay fill of post-hole 32 |
| 322 | PH/32 | Dry stone wall along north side of post-hole along an east-west alignment |

Drawing register

| Drawing no. | Profile | Plan | Description |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 001 | - | 1:10 | Post excavation of plan of post-hole 12 |
| 002 | 1:10 | - | S-N profile of post-hole 12 |
| 003 | 1:10 | - | W-E profile of post-hole 15 |
| 004 | - | 1:10 | Post excavation plan of post-hole 15 |

| Drawing no. | Profile | Plan | Description |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 005 | - | 1:10 | Post excavation plan of post-hole 13 |
| 006 | 1:10 | - | S-N profile of post-hole 13 |
| 007 | - | 1:10 | Post excavation plan of post-hole 16 |
| 008 | 1:10 | - | N-S profile of post-hole 16 |
| 009 | 1:10 | - | N-S profile of post-hole 14 |
| 010 | - | 1:10 | Post excavation plan of post-hole 14 |
| 011 | 1:10 | - | NE-SW profile of post-hole 1 |
| 012 | - | 1:10 | Post excavation plan of post-hole 1 |
| 013 | 1:10 | - | Post excavation profile of post-hole 32 |
| 014 | - | 1:10 | Post excavation plan of post-hole 32 |
| 015 | - | 1:10 | Post excavation plan of post-hole 9 |
| 016 | 1:10 | - | N-S profile of post-hole 9 |

Photographic register

| Photo no. | Colour slide | B&W | Digital | Direction facing | Description |
|------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| 001 | 518 | 494 | 202-2064 | n/a | Pre-excavation shot of post-hole 12 |
| 002 | - | - | 2065 | n/a | Pre-excavation shot of post-hole 13 |
| 003 | - | - | 2066 | n/a | Pre-excavation shot of post-hole 15 |
| 004 | - | - | 2067 | E | Working shot of area where recording is being done |
| 005 | - | - | 2068 | S | The monument and working area in the foreground |
| 006 | - | - | 2069 | W | Work in progress with monument in background |
| 007 | - | - | 2070 | NW | Arthur's stone |
| 008 | - | - | 2071 | N | Arthur's stone |
| 009 | - | - | 2072 | N | Measuring depth of posthole |
| 010 | - | - | 2073 | N | Arthur's stone |
| 011 | - | - | 2074 | E | Arthur's stone |
| 012 | - | - | 2075 | E | Monument, working area and Arthur's Stone Lane |
| 013 | 001 | 001 | 2076 | n/a | ID Shot |
| 014 | 002 | 002 | 2077 | S | Post excavation shot of post-hole 12 |
| 015 | 003 | 003 | 2078 | S | Post excavation shot of post-hole 12 |
| 016 | 004 | 004 | 2079 | S | Post excavation shot of post-hole 15 |
| 017 | - | - | 2080 | E | Post excavation shot of post-hole 15 |
| 018 | 005 | 005 | 2081 | S | Post-hole 13 during excavation with extracted post base |
| 019 | 006 | 006 | 2082 | E | Post-hole 13 showing post impression in fill |
| 020 | 007 | 007 | 2083 | S | Post excavation shot of post-hole 13 |
| 021 | - | - | 2084 | S | Close up of details, base of post-hole 13 |
| 022 | 008 | 008 | 2085 | S | Post-hole 14 during excavation showing post pile |
| 023 | 009 | 009 | 2086 | S | Post and wedge <i>in situ</i> , post-hole 16 |
| 024 | 010 | 010 | 2087 | S | Post-hole 16 after removal of post |



16

| Photo no. | Colour slide | B&W | Digital | Direction facing | Description |
|------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 025 | 011 | 011 | 2088 | S | Post-hole 16 Post packing <i>in situ</i> |
| 026 | 012 | 012 | 2089 | N | Working shot during excavation of post-hole 14 |
| 027 | 013 | 013 | 2090 | N | Close-up of packing stones in post-hole 14 |
| 028 | 014 | 014 | 2091 | S | Post excavation of post-hole 16 |
| 029 | 015 | 015 | 2092 | S | Close up of post-hole 16 |
| 030 | - | - | - | - | ** VOID ** |
| 031 | 016 | 016 | 2093 | N | Post Excavation of post-hole 14 |
| 032 | 017 | 017 | 2094 | N | Post Excavation of post-hole 14 – detail of base |
| 033 | 018 | 018 | 2095 | S | Pre excavation of post-hole 9 |
| 034 | - | - | 2096 | S | Detail shot of post post-hole 9 |
| 035 | 019 | 019 | 2098 | W | Pre excavation of post-hole 1 |
| 036 | 020 | 020 | 2099 | S | Post excavation of post-hole 1 |
| 037 | 021 | 021 | 2100 | W | Post excavation of base of post-hole 1 |
| 038 | 022 | 022 | 2102 | W | Post-hole 1 excavated to concrete fill |
| 039 | 023 | 023 | 2103 | W | Post-hole 1 showing base |
| 040-048 | - | - | 2104-2112 | W | Macro photos of post-hole 9 |
| 049-060 | - | - | 2113-2124 | S | Macro photos of post-hole 12 |
| 061-069 | - | - | 2125-2133 | S | Macro photos of post-hole 13 |
| 070-077 | - | - | 2134-2141 | E | Macro photos of post-hole 14 |
| 078-103 | - | - | 2142-2173 | S | Macro photos of post-hole 15 |
| 104-112 | - | - | 2174-2182 | S | Macro photos of post-hole 16 |
| 113 | 024 | 024 | 2183 | N | Post-hole 32 during excavation |
| 114 | 025 | 025 | 2184 | N | Internal detail of post-hole 32 |
| 115 | 026 | 026 | 2185 | N | Internal detail of post-hole 32 |
| 116 | - | - | 2186 | NW | Close up of wall in post-hole 32 |
| 117 | - | - | 2187 | NW | Close up of wall in post-hole 32 |
| 118-130 | - | - | 2188-2199 | NW | Macro photos of post-hole 32 |
| 131-135 | - | - | 2200-2209 | NW | Wall in post-hole 32 |



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