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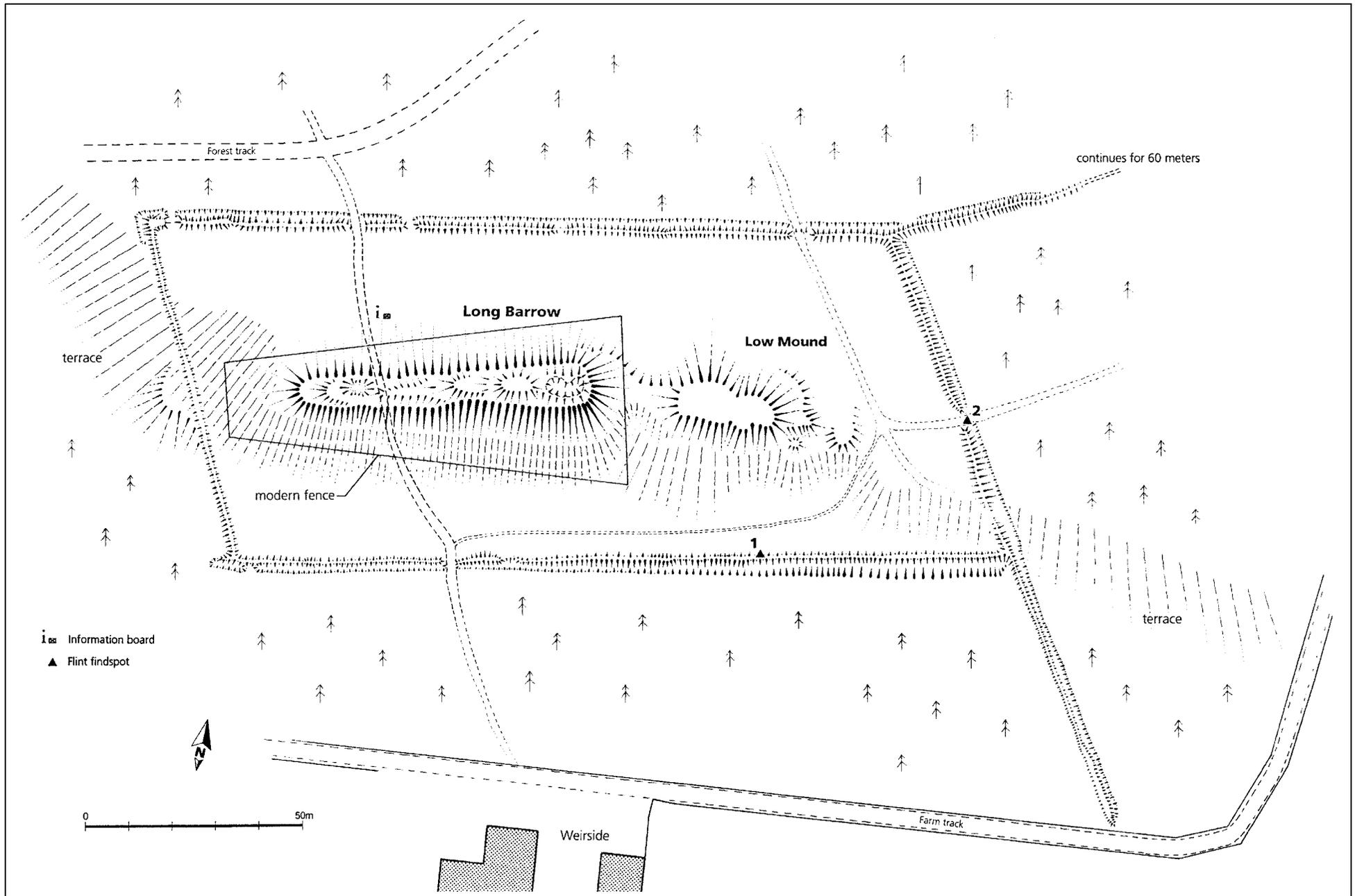
## 2 Introduction by *Lindsey Collier, Bruce Hobbs, Tim Neighbour and Richard Strachan*

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This paper presents the results of topographical and geophysical survey carried out at Capo Long Barrow, Aberdeenshire [formerly Kincardineshire] (NGR NO 633 664; NMRS NO66NW 28; RCAHMS 1982; Henshall 1972, 562 [KNC9]). The work was carried out in 1998 and 1999 as part of The Angus and South Aberdeenshire Field School of the Department of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh (Finlayson *et al* 1999) in collaboration with the University's Department of Geology and Geophysics. The Project Archive will be deposited in due course with the NMRS in Edinburgh. The flint knife and a small secondary chunk of yellow pebble flint recovered in 1999 (Section 4.4) will be allocated by Historic Scotland's Finds Disposal Panel.

Neolithic long barrows are generally trapezoidal in

shape and often contain one or more mortuary structures (Kinnes 1992; Lynch 1997). Regional variations to the standard components of a long barrow have long been recognised (*ibid*). Capo Long Barrow lies only a mile away from the Dalladies Long Barrow, which was excavated in 1970/71 (Piggott 1974). A stone mortuary structure, four secondary stone cists, stone side-revetments and a substantial façade were revealed (*ibid*, fig 3). It was anticipated that the internal structure at Capo would be similar to that at Dalladies and thus would form a useful test site for a resistivity imaging survey. Furthermore, the resistivity survey provided a means by which to assess the damage caused to the barrow by rabbit burrowing and the roots of the trees that formerly covered the barrow.



*Illus 2 Capo Barrow: plan of long barrow and enclosure*