

GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY



**Keas Cottage, Spinningdale
Data Structure Report
Project 3406**

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Keas Cottage, Spinningdale

Data Structure Report

On behalf of: Historic Scotland

NGR: NH 6754 8934

Project Number: 3406

Project Manager: John Atkinson

Report by: Iraia Arabaolaza

Illustrations: Sarah Bailie

Approved by:



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*This document has been prepared in accordance
with GUARD Archaeology Limited standard operating procedures.*

GUARD Archaeology Limited
52 Elderpark Workspace
100 Elderpark Street
Glasgow
G51 3TR

Tel: 0141 445 8800
Fax: 0141 445 3222
email: info@guard-archaeology.co.uk



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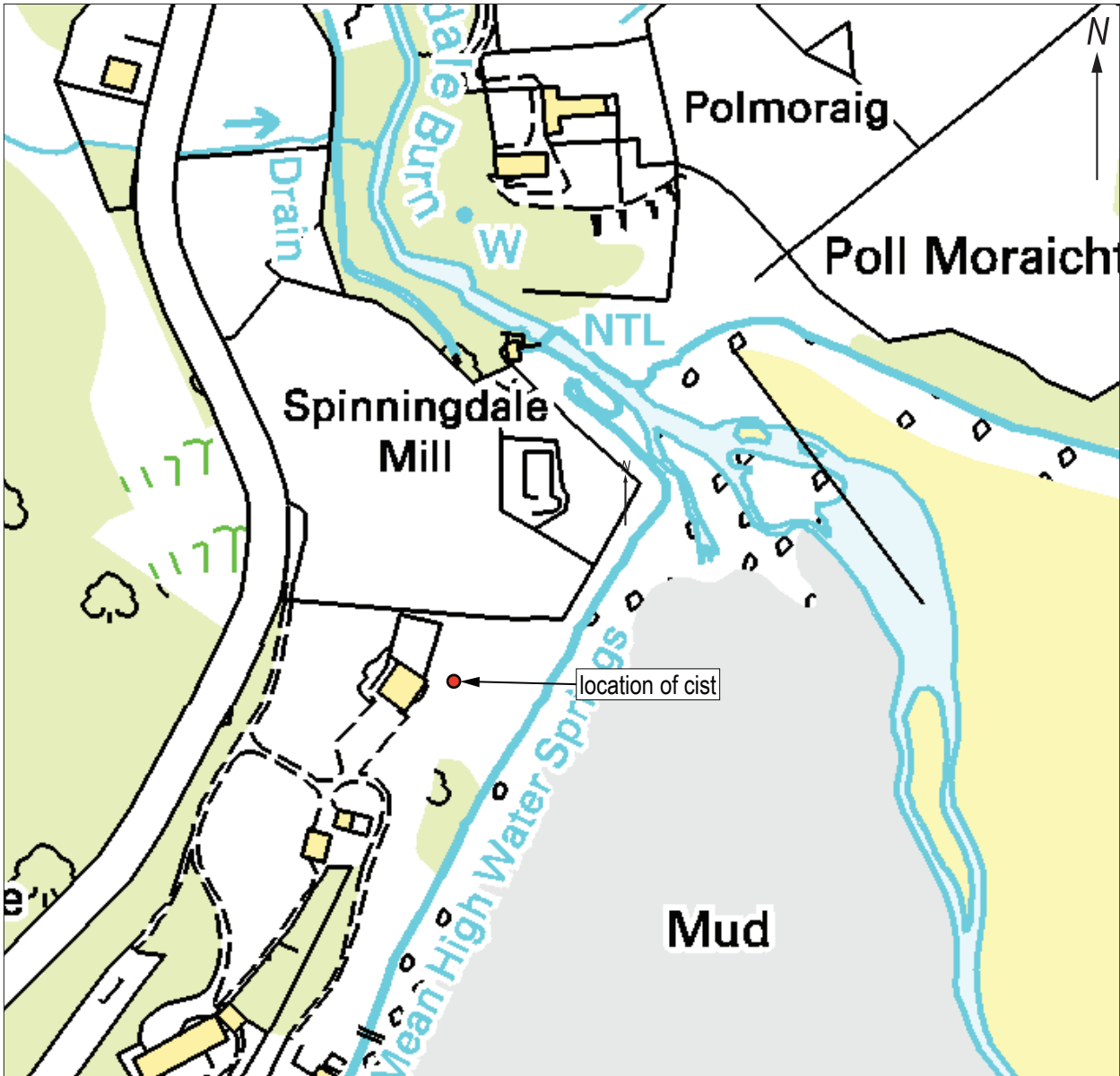
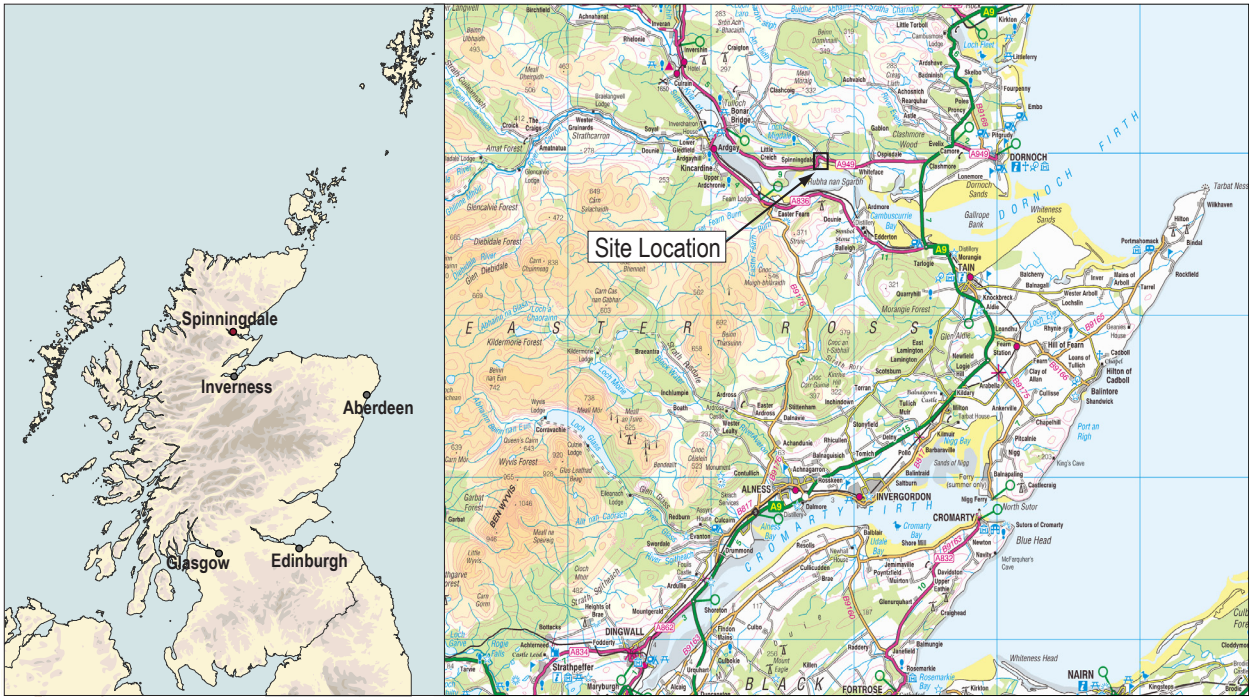


Figure 1:
Site location.



Executive Summary

- 1.1 An archaeological rescue excavation was carried out by GUARD Archaeology Limited on behalf of Historic Scotland under the Human Remains Call off Contract at Keas Cottage, Spinningdale, Sutherland. The discovery of human remains and a short cist while constructing a new septic tank by the cottage owner prompted this intervention. The excavation revealed a short cist with a crouched inhumation and a ceramic vessel still *in situ*. Some possible organic material was also recorded and sampled as part of the work. The project was undertaken between 28th September and 2nd of October 2011.

Introduction

- 2.1 This report sets out the results of an archaeological rescue excavation undertaken by GUARD Archaeology Limited, on behalf of Historic Scotland under the Human Remains Call off Contract at Keas Cottage, Spinningdale, Sutherland. While constructing a septic tank the cottage owner and the digger driver made the discovery of a short cist. Its contents were not disturbed and included a complete crouched skeleton and a vessel. Subsequently an archaeological rescue excavation was conducted between 28th September and 2nd of October 2011.

Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 3.1 The site location lies to the south-west of Spinningdale, Dornoch (NGR NH 6754 8934). The excavation area covered approximately 3.5 m by 2.5 m in area.
- 3.2 The site is bounded by Spinningdale village and Spinningdale Mill at its north, by other cottages to the south, by the Dornoch Firth to the east and by the A949 to the west. Currently the area consists of a flat landscaped back garden of a cottage, which abruptly descends to the shore line of Dornoch Firth (Figure 1). It seems to be placed on a raised beach, in a prominent area looking towards the mouth of the Firth.
- 3.3 The underlying drift geology consists of Till, while the solid geology consists of Morar group psammite bedrock (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk>).

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 There are several archaeological sites recorded within the vicinity of the excavated site mostly prehistoric and post-medieval. They include one scheduled ancient monument: Spinningdale Cotton Mill (SAM: 8028; NMRS: NH68NE.43; SMR: MHG10195). This monument was built in 1792-4 by James Boag for the Balnoe Company. This four-storey, six-bay building was gutted by fire in 1806. At the south end is a projecting stair bay with Palladian windows, and at the north end is a semi-circular heating tower. In its vicinity there is a sluice named Spinningdale power station tank (NRMS: NH68NE. 45).
- 4.2 Further north-west another scheduled ancient monument is also recorded: Rivra chambered cairn (SAM: 1813; NMRS: NH69SE 7; SMR: MHG9430 and MHG14246). Described as a short horned cairn of Orkney-Cromarty type it has a polygonal chamber. Previously excavated by Curle in 1909, the cairn stands in an area of recently-cut woodland. Prior to excavation the cairn had been disturbed a little, but still stood 2.4 m high. Since it has been robbed further, especially on north side and now reaches a maximum height of 1.5m behind the chamber. Then, as now, edges of cairn were undefined, but there is little doubt that horns project to ENE, south-east, WSW and north-west for around 4.8 m and measure c. 6 m across their base. The diameter of cairn between the horns in a north/south direction is 16.15 m and in an east/west direction is 15.24 m.
- 4.3 Excavation of the chamber revealed a layer of sand, sealing a layer of black soil which covered flagged floor. From sand layer came a flint scraper (now in NMAS - Acc No: EO 338) and a rim-shoulder (EO 339) of probable Iron Age date. Within the sand layer was an adult unburnt skeleton with few further partially burnt fragments of bone of uncertain anthropogenic origin (Curle

1910; RCAHMS 1911; Henshall 1963). The well-defined chamber measures about 2.8 m by 2.1 m with the inner end of passage leading to the chamber visible below a large lintel. The lintel covering the outer end of passage is missing.

- 4.4 Other prehistoric sites are encountered to the north-west of the site, including a Neolithic chambered cairn, known as Bailenacuile or Allt nan Eun (NMRS: NH69SE.8; SMR: MHG9431). A round chambered cairn, standing on the end of an elongated knoll (100ft OD), a short distance back from the Allt nan Eun. It is about 24.3 m in diameter and about 3.65 m high on the south side but it has been severely robbed on the north and east. Four meters within the apparent cairn edge on the south-east are two slabs 0.7 m apart. The south slab is 0.6 m long and 0.3 m high above the present level of the cairn, the north slab is barely exposed and is 0.48 m long. Some 1 m in front of them is a slab, 1.2 m long, 0.7 m wide, and 0.48 m deep which might well be a displaced lintel. About 7 m to the north-west of these stones, within the robbed area and around the centre of the cairn an upright slab 1.09 m long, 0.48 m thick, and 0.9 m high is exposed. The arrangement suggests that this stone is the side-slab of a chamber entered from the south-east, and if this surmise is correct, it means that the chamber has been destroyed though the passage may be intact (Curle 1910; RCAHMS 1911; Henshall 1963).
- 4.5 Between both prehistoric burial monuments, on the edge of a field, two stone-walled huts, termed circular enclosures, probably sheep folds, by RCAHMS (1911a) and named Rivra and dating to the Bronze Age were located (NMRS: NH69SE.4; SMR: MHG9427). The eastern hut is partially destroyed along the south-west measures c.16 m north-west/south-east between the wall centres. Occasional inner and outer facing stones are visible, giving a wall thickness of 2.3 m. No entrance is apparent. The western hut has also been partially destroyed along the western edge by a road. It measures 11.9 m internally. The inner face is visible intermittently but the only outer facing stone to be seen is in south, where the wall is 2 m thick. No entrance is apparent. There is no trace of an associated field system in the area, which is under modern cultivation.
- 4.6 Several post-medieval sites are also identified north of the excavated area. They include: Spinningdale threshing mill (NMRS: NH68NE.76; SMR: MHG21126) depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1874 (sheet no CXII.5). Spinningdale township (SMR: MHG19085; MHG40167; NMRS: NH68NE 64): a crofting township comprising twenty roofed and seven unroofed buildings is also depicted on the 1st edition OS 6-inch map (Sutherland 1879-81, sheet cxii). At least fourteen roofed buildings and one unroofed building are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1971). Also depicted in 1st edition is Spinningdale Bridge, Inveran (SMR: MHG32897). A farmstead (NMRS: NH68NE.66; SMR: MHG19275) known as Spinningdale and comprising an unroofed building attached to an enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Sutherland 1879-81, sheet cxii), but it is not shown on the 1971 edition of the OS.

Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The general aims of the fieldwork were to assess the character of the human remains and associated archaeological features at the site, record and recover the human remains and establish their context of deposition, the nature of the burial rite and its date, if possible.
- 5.2 The specific objectives were:
- to make an initial record and assessment of the cist and any human remains and associated material left inside it;
 - to carefully expose, record and excavate the contents of the cist according to standard methodologies for good practice;
 - to sample burial soils and other archaeological deposits in order to gather information on the contemporary environment and the burial rite, as well as material for dating;
 - to investigate and record the manner of the cist's construction;

Methodology

- 6.1 On arrival to site general photographs of the trench, cist and area of the site were taken. Afterwards the trench was extended at its north and west side using a mechanical excavator and all sides were sloped to avoid collapse and provide safe access. While conducting the excavation the burial cut was identified together with cap stones at the north end of the cist. A photograph record and 1:20 pre-ex plan were drawn of these features.
- 6.2 A trench measuring 3 m NNE/SSW by 2 m was laid out over the area, centred on the cist. This was cleaned to expose the cut for the cist, surrounding fill deposits and packing materials. The interior of the cist was then cleaned to remove loose, intrusive deposits that had fallen in during or after its discovery. This revealed a mostly complete skeleton with a vessel at the left of the cranium and a pillow stone. The trench was photographed and a 1:10 plan was drawn for a more detail record of the cist and its contents.
- 6.3 The skeleton was then lifted and bagged according to the anatomical element and left or right side. The area beneath the cranium, inside the pelvic girdle and beneath both femorae were 100% samples. A further 20% sample was also taken from other areas within the bottom of cist. Possible organic remains were noted on the left upper limb and around both femorae. Consequently these deposits located under left radius, left ulna, left scapula and around the femorae were also 100% sampled. After the removal of all human remains the pillow stone (SF002) was removed followed by the vessel (SF003). Due to the fragmentary nature and possible organic remains within and under the vessel a further 100% sample was taken from beneath the pot after it was lifted.
- 6.4 Sections across the cist were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Before the ESE/WNW section could be excavated and drawn the capstones were removed using the mechanical excavator. Afterwards a north-east facing section of the trench was also drawn at a scale of 1:10 to record the original ground surface and the overburden/topsoil layers.
- 6.5 Later all slab were removed by mechanical excavator and were measured and recorded and a final SSW/NNE profile section was drawn at a scale of 1:10 of the burial pit.
- 6.6 All on-site recording, written, drawn and photographic, was to the standards normally pertaining in archaeological fieldwork. Weather conditions for the evaluation were good with occasional rain.

Results

- 7.1 The burial pit (004) measured 2.36 m north-west/south-east by 1.68 m and more than 1.05m in depth. The cut was oval in shape and it has been cut through the original ground surface (002), a loose 0.3 m thick layer of dark orangey brown silty sand with frequent pebbles and cobbles and the natural subsoil (003), composed of a white yellowy fine sand with occasional gravel and cobbles. Inside this cut a short cist (010), rectangular in plan and orientated NNE-SSW was built. It comprised four upright slabs; the north and south slabs were sand stones while the east slab was a grey granite and the west slab was a possible rose granite. The north slab measured 0.78 m in height by 0.38 m in width and 0.11 m in thickness. The south slab was 0.64 m in height by 0.5 m in width and 80 mm in thickness. East slab measured 1.2 m in length by 0.64 m height and 0.11m - 0.27 m in thickness and west slab was 1.2 m in length by 0.8 m in height and 0.11m – 0.15 m in thickness. Only the east slab presented a wedge stone at its north side, the rest of the slabs were fitted. Some more stones (010) were placed behind both south and north slabs, probably to reinforce the structure (Figure 4).
- 7.2 After construction the gap between the cut and the slabs was backfilled up to the height of the cist slabs using a loose white fine sand with occasional cobbles and pebbles (006 & 020). Both these deposits seem to be part of the same context, a redeposited natural subsoil. It is not clear if the skeleton and its associated artefacts were deposited in the cist before or after this backfilling event.

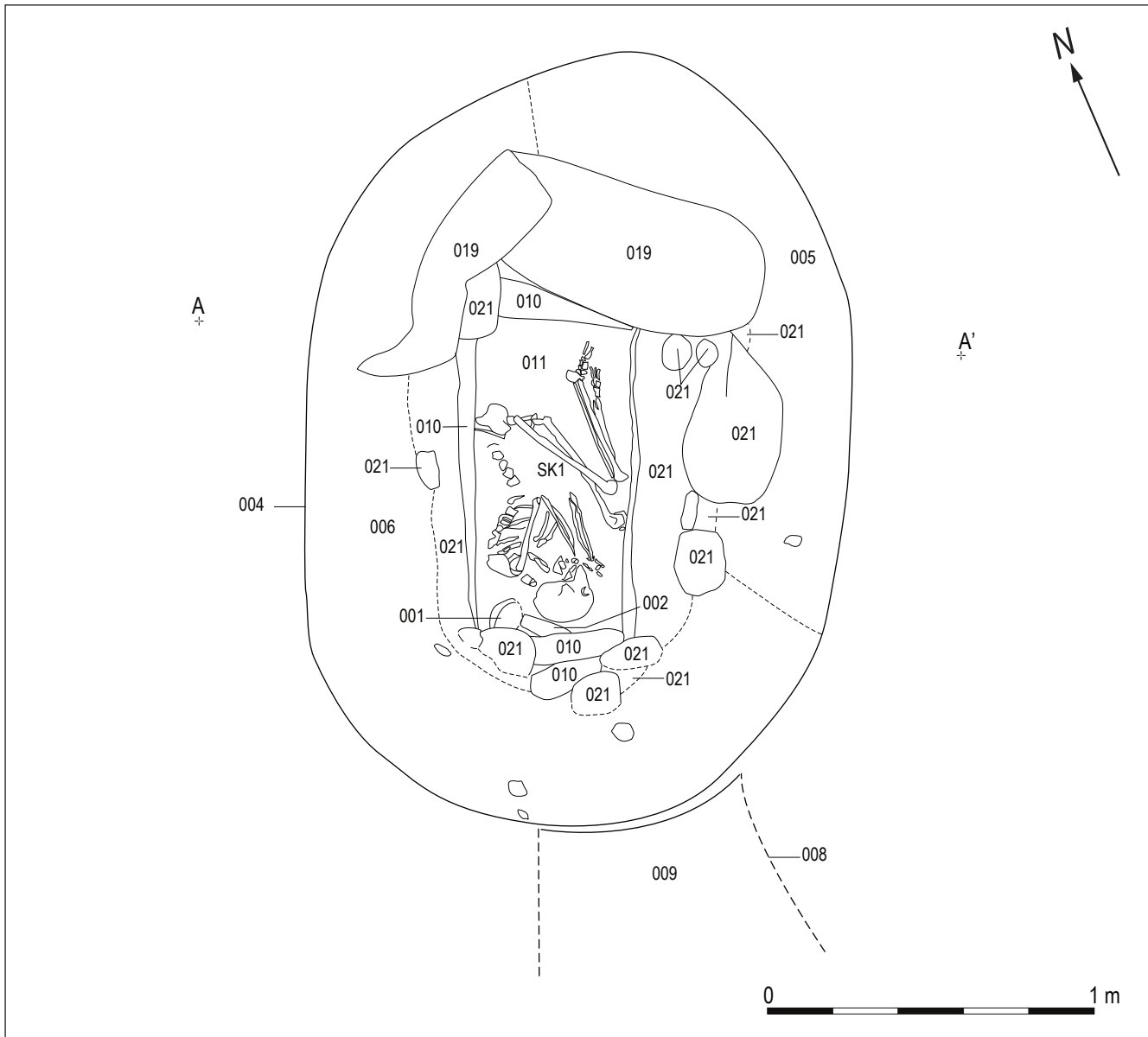


Figure 2: Post excavation plan.

- 7.3 The skeleton was placed directly on top of the subsoil (003) within the cist in a crouched position and had a vessel (SF 001) placed west of its cranium and a pillow stone (SF 002) to the south of the cranium. It was not possible to ascertain if the skeleton or the vessel was introduced first into the cist, but it is likely that all are part of a contemporary event. It was however possible to say that the vessel was placed in the cist prior to the pillow stone since a rim fragment was found underneath the pillow stone (Plate 2). Moreover a burnt stone (SF 003) was found underneath the vessel. When the skeleton was lifted several possible organic deposits were encountered associated with the left radius, ulna, scapula and both femorae. A light-brown sand deposit was recorded as part of the fill inside the cist and around the skeleton (011), it was probably a natural sand stained by the process of decomposition. The skeleton was later covered by a thin layer of white sand (022), redeposited natural, around 50 mm thick.
- 7.4 Before the capstones were placed on top of the short cist, packing material composed of irregular and varied size stones mixed with a dark brown sandy silt organic looking fill (021) was distributed on top and around the cist slabs. The function of this deposit may have been to reinforce the cist's structure and provide a supportive base for the capstones.
- 7.5 The capstones (019) were placed over the packing material as well as the cist and its contents. There were three main capstones; the biggest capstone covered the middle and southern end

of the cist. It measured 1.35 m in length by 0.77 m in width and was 0.13 m - 0.22 m thick. It was similar to the western side slab and composed of possible rose granite. The other two capstones covered the northern end of the cist, both of them were grey granite. The one on the western side measured 0.75 m in length by 0.45 m in width and was 0.1 m - 0.2 m thick, while the eastern capstone was 1.08 m in length by 0.4 m in width and between 0.07 m - 0.14 m in thickness. There were other smaller possible capstones in the middle area of the burial but the disturbance caused by the discovery of the cist and the removal of the largest capstone before arrival on site made it difficult to assess if they were part of the capstone structure or stones slabs overlying the capstones.

- 7.6 A organic-rich layer of dark brown sandy silt 30 mm thick (007), similar to the deposit used as packing material covered the top of the capstones and probably sealed the cist completely. On top of this layer and filling the rest of the burial pit (004), two fills (005 and 006) were identified. Fill 005 was a loose dark orange-brown silty sand with frequent pebbles and cobbles and between 0.13 m - 0.17 m thick. Fill 006, a loose white very fine sand with occasional cobbles and pebbles, was approximately 0.12 m - 0.9 m thick. Both infills were redeposited layers. Layer 005 is interpreted as part of the contemporary ground surface, while layer 006 seems to have originated from the natural subsoil.
- 7.7 Some slabs were observed mixed with both infills and may have been introduced into this layer as possible markers. However the disturbance caused by the machine excavator prior to the discovery of the cist has compromised any meaning behind this interpretation.
- 7.8 Finally a layer of topsoil and overburden composed of loose dark brown sandy silt with occasional pebbles and some modern finds and approximately 0.45 m deep was placed over the entire archaeological event. This layer appears to represent landscaped material brought onto site when Keas Cottage was built.

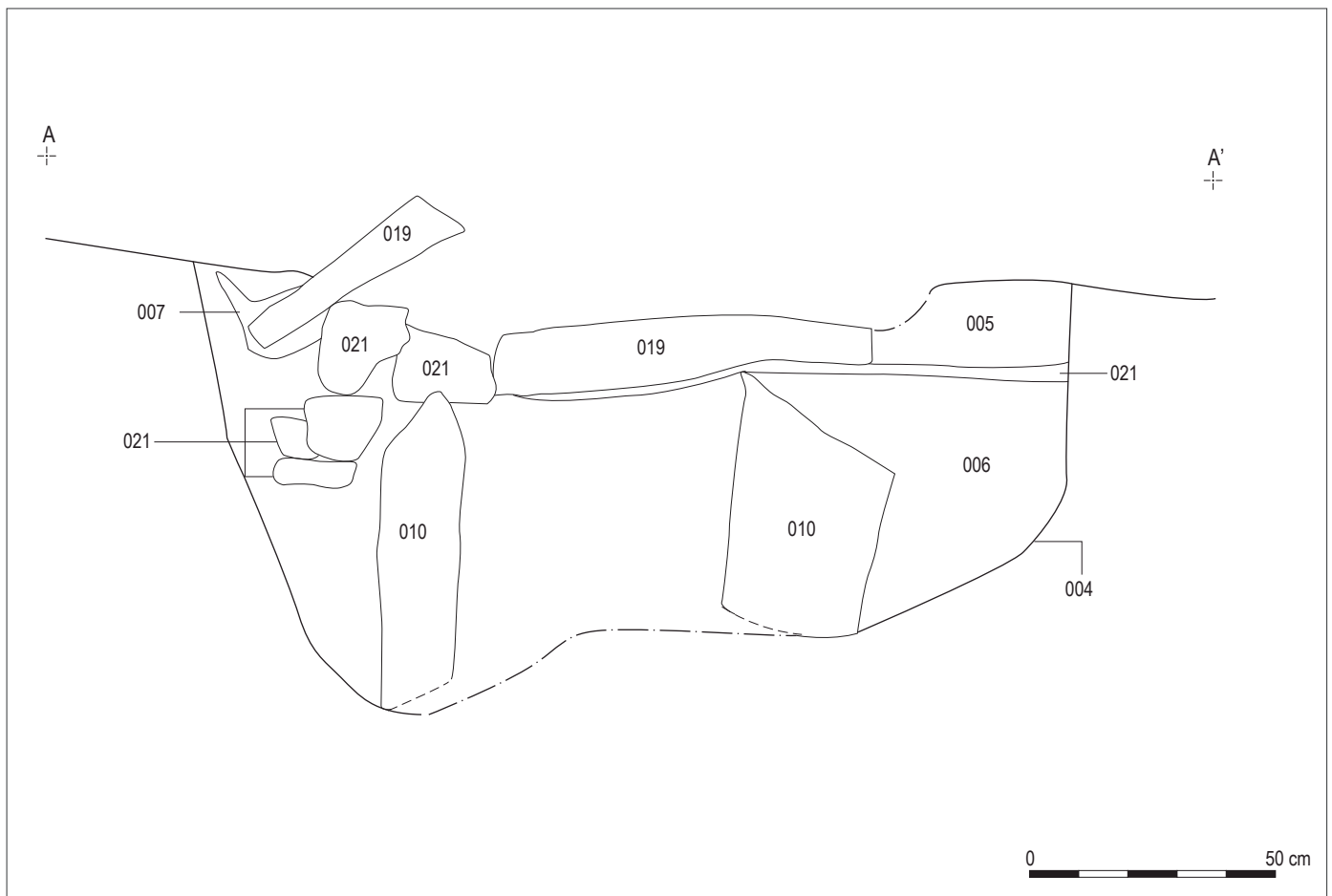


Figure 3: South southwest facing section through cist 010.

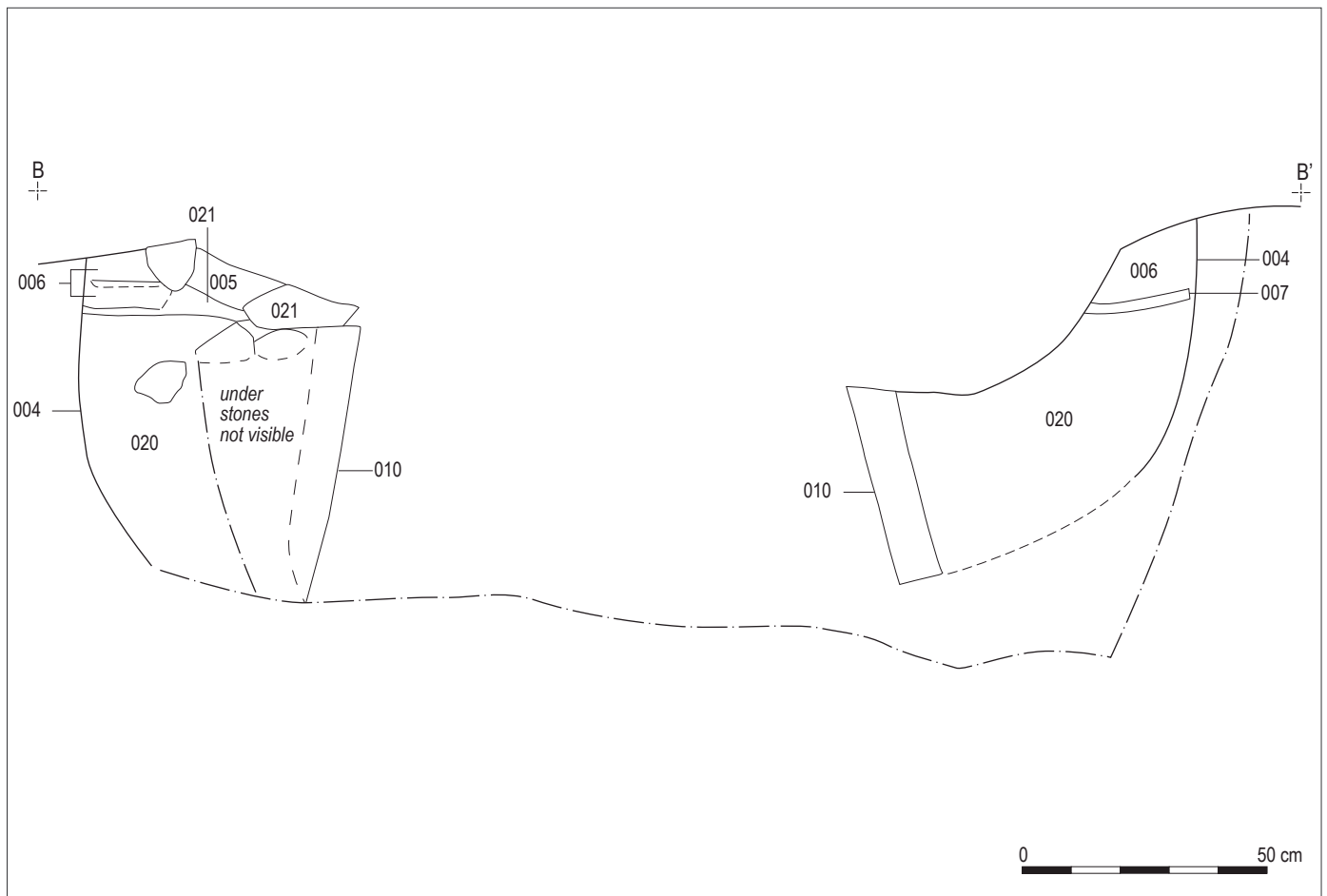


Figure 4: East southeast facing section through 010.

Discussion

Construction of the cist

- 8.1 The cist proved to be a very substantial rectangular shaped structure, with large slabs (010) set vertically in a large cut (004) and fitted together at the corners, only the east slab presented a wedge stone at its north side. Additional revetting slabs were placed behind the southern and northern side slabs, probably to reinforce the structure. Redeposited natural was then used to backfilled around them and partially cover the skeleton.
- 8.2 The upper surfaces of the slabs had been sealed with a dark brown organic-rich sandy silt. Three cap slabs (019) were laid over the cist, and another organic-rich layer of dark brown sandy silt was placed over and around it to seal the cist. The north-western cap stone was positioned slightly on top of the north-east one and had collapsed towards the exterior of the cist. The time of this collapse is not clear since it could have happen any time after the burial. The burial pit had latterly partially filled with original ground surface and subsoil.

Interior of the cist

- 8.3 The cist contained a crouched skeleton with the head towards the south-east and a ceramic vessel and pillow stone associated with it. It measured 0.97 m NNW to SSE by 0.47 m. The excavation revealed possible organic material under and around the left upper limb and both legs as well as underneath the skull. It could suggest that the skeleton was wrapped or wearing clothing or organics were placed within the burial. Although the deposit under the skull is most likely the result of decayed soft tissues.

- 8.4 An assessment of the human remains revealed a mostly complete and moderately well preserved skeleton. On the basis of initial assessment sexual dimorphic traits suggest a possible female, although some of the cranial manifestations are more male looking. The condition of the remains is certainly good enough to allow age and pathologies (should they be present) to be assessed.
- 8.5 The ceramic vessel placed to the left of the skeleton's cranium was fragmentary and fragile. There was a dark organic soil within the pottery fragments, a mixed deposit with remains of the dark pottery fabric and possible charcoal, together with very small fragments of possible burnt bone. However the exact nature of this deposit has yet to be establish. It looks as the vessel was broken and burnt *in situ*, since a charred stone was found just underneath it. The pillow stone lay on top of a rim fragment, hence was placed after the vessel. The stone may have been placed on top of the pot sherd after the vessel had been broken or alternatively the stone may have been used to break the vessel.
- 8.6 Several short cists have been discovered over the years around the Dornoch Firth, portraying an array of different constructions, burial practices and grave goods. Some short cist contain cremations, while some others as in Spinningdale contain an inhumation and in some short cists both of these burial practises has been found.
- 8.7 South of the Firth and south-east of the rescued site three sites (Dridaig Cottage (Edderton), Edderton Glebe and Torran Dubh) revealed short cists. In Edderton Glebe five short cists were discovered: three with cremated burials, one with a flint and the last with an inhumation, while in Torran Dubh (near Tain) three cists, two with 'urns' and cremated bones and a third with a bronze awl were reported by Reverend Joass in the 1860s. Both these sites were cairn sites and differed from the Spinningdale cist not only the construction terms, but also in burial practise, since they mostly contained cremations.
- 8.8 The cist discovered in Dridaig Cottage, Edderton, was closer in nature. Cut in natural sand and gravel and filled by redeposited subsoil it revealed a crouched inhumation of a possible female of circa 35 years with a flint, copper alloy fragment and possible organic material on the floor of the cist (Ralston 1996). East of Spinningdale and north of the Dornoch Firth a stone cist with a crouched skeleton inside it was discovered at Skibo Castle (NGR: NH 736 890) around 1903 while excavating a sand-pit.

Recommendations

- 9.1 A programme of post-excavation analysis is recommended to bring the results of the excavation to publication. This will involve specialist analysis of the skeletal remains, artefacts, environmental samples and radiocarbon dating of a selection of material, research into comparable evidence for contemporary burial rites in Highland Scotland and further afield, and the production of a written, illustrated and refereed report for publication in an academic journal.
- 9.2 Although parts of the skeleton are fragmented, most of the bones and teeth were recovered. Skeletal analysis may be able to establish the sex and age at death of the individual, as well as any pathologies that affected the bone. Radiocarbon assays will provide a date range for the person's death.
- 9.3 Study of the finds associated with the burial may provide a date range and cast light on the vessels typology and composition. Analysis of the stones could also determine any previous function that they might have and their use during burial practices. Furthermore, post-excavation analysis of the environmental samples and possible organics found under the skeleton and within the vessel should maximise the interpretive potential of the recovered material.
- 9.4 The Spinningdale cist is an extremely rare and valuable find. It has the potential to provide a great deal of information about contemporary life and burial practice in the Bronze Age Scottish Highlands.

Acknowledgements

- 10.1 GUARD Archaeology Limited would like to thank Rod McCullagh of Historic Scotland and Andrew Puls of The Highland Council who monitored and helped with this project. We also extend our gratitude to Glenys Munro and her family for their assistance and generous hospitality. Many thanks to Scott Wilson for his hard work on site. Plant and drivers were supplied by Ronnie .D Fraser. Technical support was from Aileen Maule, John Kiely and Jen Cochrane. The illustrations were produced by Sarah Bailie. The report was desk top published by Gillian McSwan. The project was managed for GUARD by John Atkinson.

**Keas Cottage, Spinningdale
Data Structure Report**

Section 2: Appendices



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Appendices

Appendix A: Bibliography

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Appendix B: List of Context

Context No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
001	Trench	Loose dark brown sandy silt with occasional pebbles	Topsoil
002	Trench	Loose dark orangey brown silty sand with frequent pebbles and cobbles	Possible original ground surface
003	Trench	Loose white yellowy very fine sand with some gravel and cobbles	Natural subsoil
004	Cist	Oval shaped cut	Cut for burial pit
005	Cist	Loose dark orangey brown silty sand with frequent pebbles and cobbles	Infill for pit [004]
006	Cist	Loose white very fine sand occasional cobbles and pebbles	Infill for pit [004]
007	Cist	Loose dark brown organic sandy silt	Possible packing material
008	Trench	Sub-rectangular possible cut	Pseudo archaeology
009	Trench	Loose whiteish grey gritty sand quite gravelly	Pseudo archaeology
010	Cist	Stone structure made of four slabs	Short cist
011	Cist	Loose light brown silty sand	Fill inside base of cist and around skeleton
012	Cist	Fill under skull	Fill under skull
013	Cist	Fill under left radius	Fill under left radius
014	Cist	Fill under left ulna	Fill under left ulna
015	Cist	Fill inside pelvis	Fill inside pelvis
016	Cist	Organic fill inside left scapula	Organic fill inside left scapula
017	Cist	Fill under femorae	Fill under femorae
018	Cist	Fill underneath Beaker (SF001)	Fill underneath Beaker (SF001)
019	Cist	Stones over cist slabs	Capstones of cist [010]
020	Cist	Loose white very fine sand occasional cobbles and pebbles	Infill for pit [004]
021	Cist	Irregular shaped and sized stones	Packing stones
022	Cist	Loose white very fine sand with occasional angular stones	Infill of cist, redeposited natural

Appendix C: List of Finds

Find No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Description
1	Cist	010	>5	Ceramic	Beaker pottery
2	Cist	011	1	Stone	Pillow stone
3	Cist	018	1	Stone	Burnt stone?

Appendix D: List of Samples

Sample No.	Area	Context No.	Size	Reason for Sampling				Application/Comments
				Pot	Bone	Lithics	Botanics	
1	Cist	007	M				X	Packing/fill used to pack the capstones, seal the cist
2	Cist	012	M		X		X	Fill under skull
3	Cist	013	M		X		X	Fill under left radius
4	Cist	014	S		X		X	Fill under left ulna
5	Cist	015	S		X		X	Fill inside pelvis
6	Cist	016	S		X		X	Fill inside left scapula
7	Cist	017	M		X		X	Fill under femurs
8	Cist	011	L	X	X	X	X	Fill of cist (bottom)
9	Cist	018	M	X	X	X	X	Fill underneath beaker SF001

Appendix E: List of Drawings

Drawing No.	Area	Sheet No.	Subject	Scale
1	Cist	1	Pre-ex of cut [004] for pit of cist	1:20
2	Cist	2	Mid-ex of cist with skeleton fully exposed	1:10
3	Cist	3	SSW facing section through [010]	1:10
4	Trench	4	NE facing section	1:10
5	Cist	5	ESE facing section through [010]	1:10
6	Cist	6	SSW facing section of [004]	1:10

Appendix F: List of Photographs

Digital

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1			ID shot	
2			Pre-ex shot	S
3			Pre-ex shot	S
4			Pre-ex shot	N
5			Pre-ex shot	N
6			North facing section	N
7			Pre-ex shot	N
8			North facing section	N
9			Area view looking east	W
10			Pre-ex shot	W
11			Area view looking west	E
12			Pre-ex shot	E
13			North facing section	E
14			Stone A	N
15			Area view looking south	N
16			Area view looking south	N
17			Area view looking east	W
18			Area view looking north	S
19			Area view looking north	S
20			Area view looking SW	NE
21			Area view looking north	S
22			Pre-ex shot	S
23			Area view looking east	W
24			Area view looking east	W
25			Nearby stone and depression	S
26			Nearby stone and depression	W
27			Nearby stone and depression	N

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
28			Area view looking west	E
29			Stone A	N
30			Stone A	N
31			Stone B	S
32			Stone A (back)	S
33			Stone A (back)	S
34			Working shot	S
35			Working shot	S
36			Working shot	S
37			Working shot	S
38			Working shot	S
39			Working shot	S
40			Working shot	S
41			Working shot	S
42			Working shot	S
43			Working shot	S
44	Cist	[004]	Mid-ex shows cut for burial	N
45	Cist	[004]	Mid-ex shows cut for burial	N
46	Cist	[004]	Mid-ex shows cut for burial	E
47			Working shot	S
48			Working shot	S
49		[004]	Mid-ex shows cut for burial	S
50		[004]	Mid-ex shows cut for burial	S
51		[004]	Mid-ex of cut [004] after cleaning	
52		[004]	Mid-ex of cut [004] after cleaning	
53		[004]	Mid-ex of cut [004] after cleaning	
54		[004]	Mid-ex of cut [004] after cleaning	
55		[004]	Mid-ex of cut [004] after cleaning	
56		[004]	Mid-ex of cut [004] after cleaning	
57		[004]	Mid-ex of cut [004] after cleaning	
58		[004]	Mid-ex of cut [004] after cleaning	
59			Cap stones collapsed on cist	S
60			Cap stones collapsed on cist	W
61			Cap stones collapsed on cist	S
62			Working shot	E
63			Cap stones collapsed on cist	N
64			Exposing bones- working shot	
65			Exposing bones- working shot	
66			Exposing bones- working shot	
67			Beaker and pillow stone	
68			Beaker and pillow stone location	N
69			Working shot on cist	N
70			Working shot on cist	N
71			Detail- working shot	W
72			Working shot	
73			Working shot	
74			Working shot	
75			Working shot	
76			Working shot	
77			Working shot	
78			Working shot	
79			Working shot	
80			After cleaning skeleton	N
81			After cleaning skeleton	N
82			After cleaning skeleton	N

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
83			After cleaning skeleton	E
84			After cleaning skeleton	S
85			After cleaning skeleton	S
86			After cleaning skeleton	S
87			After cleaning skeleton	W
88			After cleaning skeleton	N
89			Detail of skeleton and cist	N
90			Detail of skeleton and cist	N/A
91			Detail of skull area, Beaker and pillow stone	A
92			Detail of skull area, Beaker and pillow stone	A
93			Detail of torso	A
94			Detail of torso	A
95			Detail of lower limb	A
96			Detail of lower limb	A
97			Detail of skeleton and cist	E
98			Detail of skeleton and cist	N
99		(007)	Detail of (007) on cap stones	S
100			Detail of skeleton and cist	S
101			Detail of cap stones at north end	S
102			Detail of cap stones at north end	S
103			NE facing section (west side)	NE
104			NE facing section (middle)	NE
105			NE facing section (east side)	NE
106		(012)	Detail of skeleton and soil under skull (012)	W
107			Working shot	
108			Working shot	
109			Working shot	
110			Working shot	
111			Possible organic deposit under left radius	
112			Possible organic deposit under left radius	
113			Possible organic deposit under left radius	
114			Possible organic deposit under left radius	
115			Possible organic deposit under left radius	
116			Working shot	
117			Working shot	
118			Working shot	
119			Working shot	
120			Working shot	
121			Working shot	
122			Working shot	
123			Working shot	
124			Working shot	
125			Working shot	
126			Working shot	
127			Working shot	
128			Working shot	
129			Working shot	
130			Working shot	
131			Working shot	
132			Working shot	
133			Working shot	
134			Working shot	
135			Working shot	
136			Working shot	
137			Working shot	

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
138			Working shot	
139			Cleaning Beaker	
140			Cleaning Beaker	
141			Cleaning Beaker	
142			Cleaning Beaker	
143			Cleaning Beaker	
144			Cleaning Beaker	
145			Cleaning Beaker	
146			Cleaning Beaker	
147			Beaker fragments- detail	
148			Detail of Beaker	
149			Detail of Beaker	
150			Detail of Beaker	
151			Detail of Beaker	
152			Lifting Beaker	
153			Lifting Beaker	
154			Lifting pillow stone	
155			Detail of Beaker after removal of stone	
156			Detail of Beaker after removal of stone	
157			Detail of Beaker after removal of stone	
158			Detail of Beaker after removal of stone	
159			Detail of Beaker after removal of stone	
160			Lifting Beaker	
161			Small find 003 under Beaker	
162			Lifting Beaker	
163			Lifting Beaker	
164			Lifting Beaker	
165			Lifting Beaker	
166			Lifting Beaker	
167			Lifting Beaker	
168			Lifting Beaker	
169			Lifting Beaker	
170			Lifting Beaker	
171			Lifting Beaker	
172			Working shot	
173			Working shot	
174			Working shot	
175			Base of cist	NW
176			Working shot	
177			Working shot	
178			Working shot	
179			Testing the cist	N
180			Testing the cist	N
181			Testing the cist	N
182			Working shot	
183			SSW facing section	SSW
184			SSW facing section	SSW
185			Removal of west capstone	S
186			Working shot	
187			Working shot	
188			Working shot	
189			Working shot	
190			Working shot	
191			Working shot	
192			After capstones removed	S

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
193			ESE facing section	ESE
194			ESE facing section	ESE
195			ESE facing section	ESE
196			Working shot	
197			Working shot	
198			Working shot	
199			Working shot	
200			Working shot	
201			Working shot	
202			Working shot	
203			Working shot	
204			Working shot	
205			Working shot	
206			Working shot	
207			Working shot	
208		[010]	North cist slabs	
209			Working shot	
210			Working shot	
211			Working shot	
212			Working shot	
213			Working shot	
214			Working shot	
215			Working shot	
216			Working shot	
217			Working shot	
218			Working shot	
219			Working shot	
220			Working shot	
221			Working shot	
222		[010]	West cist slab	
223		[004]	SSW facing section	SSW
224		[004]	SSW facing section	SSW

Black and White

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1			ID shot	
2		[004]	Pre-ex shot of cut [004]	N
3		[004]	Pre-ex shot of cut [004]	W
4		[004]	Pre-ex shot of cut [004]	S
5		[004]	Pre-ex shot of cut [004]	E
6		SK1	Post-ex shot	N
7		SK1	Post-ex shot	E
8		SK1	Post-ex shot	S
9		SK1	Post-ex shot	W
10		SK1	Post-ex shot	N
11		SK1	Detail of head and upper torso	N
12		SK1	Detail of torso	N
13		SK1	Detail of lower limbs	S
14	Trench		NE facing section (West side)	NE
15	Trench		NE facing section (middle)	NE
16	Trench		NE facing section (East side)	NE
17	Cist	[004]	SSW facing section	SSW
18		[004]	SSW facing section	SSW
19		[004]	ESE facing section	ESE
20		[004]	ESE facing section	ESE
21		[004]	SSW facing section	SSW

GUARD Archaeology Limited
52 Elderpark Workspace
100 Elderpark Street
Glasgow
G51 3TR

Tel: 0141 445 8800

Fax: 0141 445 3222

email: info@guard-archaeology.co.uk



www.guard-archaeology.co.uk