

GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY



Torbreck Cist, South-West Inverness
Human Remains Call-Off Contract
Data Structure Report
Project 3499

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Human Remains Call-Off Contract
Data Structure Report

On behalf of: Historic Scotland

NGR: NH 64149 40441

Project Number: 3499

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

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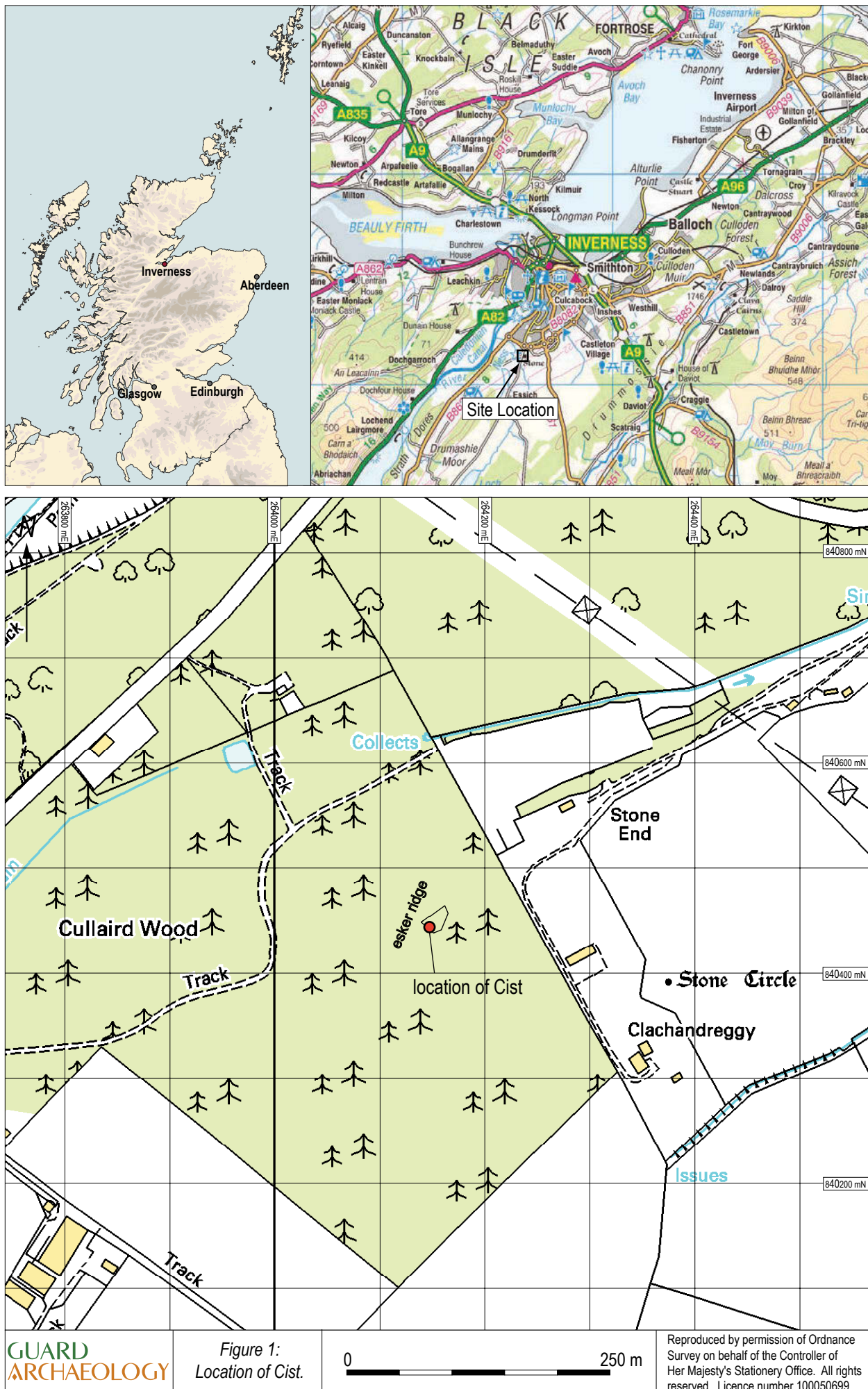
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Executive Summary

- 1.1 An archaeological rescue excavation was carried out by GUARD Archaeology Limited, on behalf of Historic Scotland under the terms of the Human Remains Call-Off Contract (HRCC), when a prehistoric burial cist was discovered during landscaping works following the construction of a new access track in Cullaird Wood, south-west of Inverness. The excavation uncovered a sub-rectangular stone built cist containing the remains of a probable adult individual with an associated Plain Urn vessel (Beverley Ballin-Smith pers comm) and six lithic fragments. The work was carried out in accordance with Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) and Historic Scotland guidance.

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 terms of the Human Remains Call-Off Contract (HRCC) on a recently discovered prehistoric burial cist which contained human remains and several artefacts including a ceramic vessel and lithic fragments. The work was undertaken between the 19th and 23rd March 2012 under the direction of Maureen Kilpatrick.

Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 3.1 The site is located near Torbreck in the south-west of Inverness on relatively low lying ground on the eastern side of the River Ness. It is positioned within Cullaird Wood, on the Scanipart Estate, which is composed of fairly mature coniferous trees. The cist was found to the immediate north of a recently constructed access track within a small clearing used during the tracks construction and sited on an esker ridge, a linear topographical feature comprising of glacial sand and gravel debris (Briggs and Smithson 1993). This ridge was truncated during the construction of the track exposing the cist, which sat at 60 metres AOD (Figure 1).
- 3.2 The underlying drift geology consists of Quaternary glaciofluvial silt, sand and gravel deposits, while the solid geology consists of Devonian Inverness sandstone group (British Geological Survey 1:50,000 <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The cist at Torbreck is located within an area rich in prehistoric remains. In recent years dates have been obtained from sites within south-west Inverness, which have ranged from the late Mesolithic period (Kilpatrick 2011) through to the Iron Age (MHG 52996). These sites have encompassed both settlement and industry, such as the high status site of Culduthel Farm (MHG 51630) and funerary, for example the Neolithic Clava-type ring cairn at Culduthel (MHG 3787).
- 4.2 The nearest known site to the Torbreck cist is the scheduled monument Torbreck stone circle which lies approximately 200 m to the east in an area of agricultural ground. This small stone circle consists of nine upright stones and two outlying stones, which are thought to be the remains of an outer circle (MHG 3756). An archaeological evaluation in 2003 (Event 1027) to the immediate south-west of the stone circle revealed several small pits with one containing a fragment of late Neolithic pottery and a flint scraper (MHG 47842). Several enclosure sites have also been located to the south-west of the present site such as Cullaird Enclosure (MHG 3218), Scanipart Wood Palisaded enclosure (MHG 36081) and Scanipart Wood Circular enclosure (MHG 3239) although these remain formally undated. To the west is located a further enclosure site, known as Laggan (MHG 29970) and the find spot of a possible inscribed Pictish stone (MHG 3752).
- 4.3 Several cist burials have also been found within the area although these are located slightly further to the north at Slacknamarnock (MHG 52994), Holms Main (MHG 32414 and 4784) and Culduthel (MHG 40902).

Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The general aim of the archaeological work was to assess the immediate area surrounding the cist for further archaeological remains and to fully excavate the cist and its contents.
- 5.2 The specific objectives were:
- Establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains within the immediate vicinity of the cist;
 - To fully excavate the cist and its contents to derive information on its construction and use;
 - To obtain material for analysis and dating.

Methodology

- 6.1 The cist overburden was removed carefully by hand and then a mechanical mini-digger fitted with a flat-bladed ditching bucket was used to strip the topsoil from the area immediately surrounding the cist, under close archaeological supervision. The topsoil/overburden was removed to the surface of the subsoil or the first significant archaeological horizon, whichever was encountered first.
- 6.2 All on-site recording, written, drawn and photographic, was to the standards normally pertaining in archaeological fieldwork. Features were surveyed and located within the National Grid using a sub-metre DGPS Magellan Mobilemapper CX. Weather conditions for the work were generally good with bright sunshine.
- 6.3 All features of archaeological potential were fully excavated and sampled for retrieval of any botanical remains and/or finds.

Results

The Esker Ridge

- 7.1 The cist was located on the top of an esker ridge which traversed the woodland in a north-east/south-west direction. It measured approximately 18 metres in width at its base and 5 metres at its top which was broad and flat. It had an approximate height of 2 - 2.5 metres. Its sides were fairly steep and were completely covered with coniferous trees, fallen branches, tree stumps and moss. An area measuring 4 m by 4.5 m (18 m²) was opened up around the cist to establish its extent and to examine for any further associated archaeological features or finds. This revealed no further features and a subsoil deposit consisting of a beige sand gravel with inclusions of sub-rounded pebbles and cobble sized stones (003) was encountered. This subsoil was consistent with the glacial formation of the esker ridge (plate 1).



Plate 1: Truncated esker ridge and site location.

Cist Construction

- 7.2 The cist foundation cut (012) truncated the natural subsoil of the esker ridge (003) and was sub-oval in shape and measured 1.26 m in length by 0.94 m in width with a depth ranging from 0.5

m at the south-west side (cist slab D) to 0.8 m at the north-east side (cist slab B). The longest side was orientated along the length of the esker ridge which was in a north-east/south-west direction. Unfortunately due to the instability of the subsoil all of the cut sides had suffered some degree of collapse, particularly the south-east side which had tree root damage (cist slab C) (figure 2).

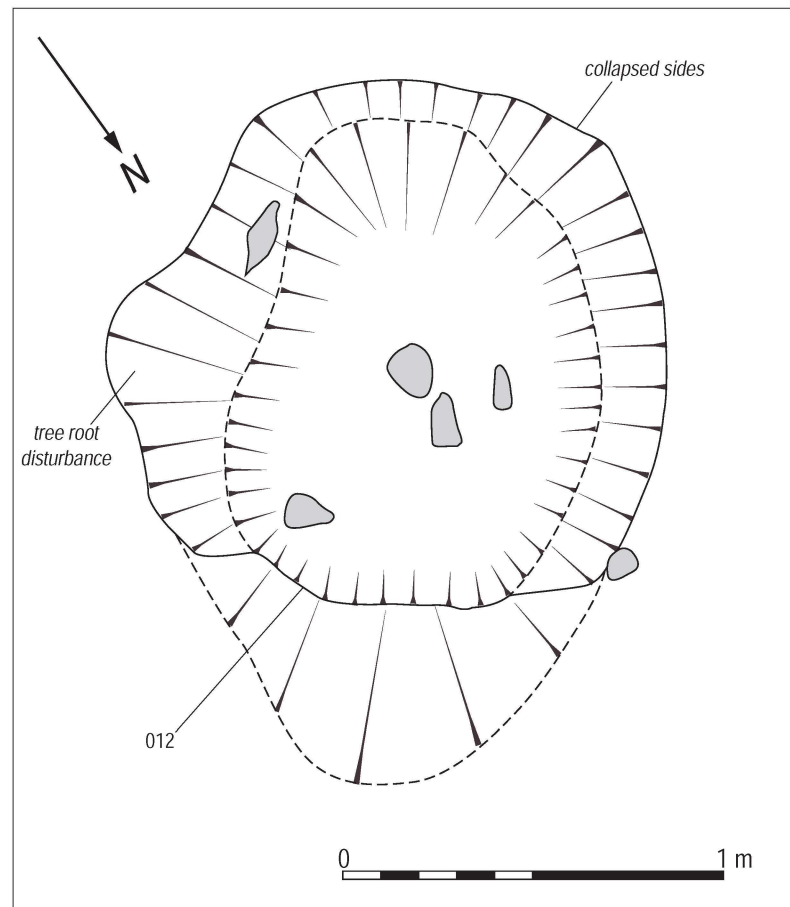


Figure 2: Plan of Cist Cut 012.

7.3 Following its initial excavation cut 012 was then lined with sub-rectangular slabs (010) of a reddish/grey sandstone, which were then placed upright on their longest sides. The side slabs positioned at the north-west, north-east and south-east sides (side slabs A, B and C) mainly consisted of one slab with the longest side ranging in length from 0.79 - 0.91 m and the height 0.5 - 0.51 m. The thickness of the slabs ranged from 60 - 70 mm (slabs A and C), with cist side slab B only 30 mm. Side slabs A and C abutted side slab B to form a rectangular shape. At the south-west ends of both A and C slabs a small, flat stone was also placed in an upright position. These slabs were placed slightly behind the larger slabs in an overlapping position and extended the length of the cist in this direction by approximately 200 mm (plate 2). Side D which was found in the south-west side differed from the other slabs being constructed from three irregularly shaped fragments of sandstone



Plate 2: Pre-excavation of cist with collapsed side slab C and associated side slabs.

which measured on average 0.43 m by 0.12 m with a thickness of 30 mm and one rectangular fragment which was positioned upright although lying slightly back in the south-east corner of side D. It measured 0.52 m by 0.46 m with a depth of 30 mm. These slabs were placed in a slightly curved arc (figure 3). All the cist slabs had flaking on their surfaces probably as a result of the weathering process and several contained a patchy whitish residue on both their inner and outer surfaces probably caused by mineral leaching. Most of the slabs were relatively thin and their surfaces suggest that they may have derived from larger sandstone blocks, which had either been deliberately split or naturally split lengthways along lines of weakness.

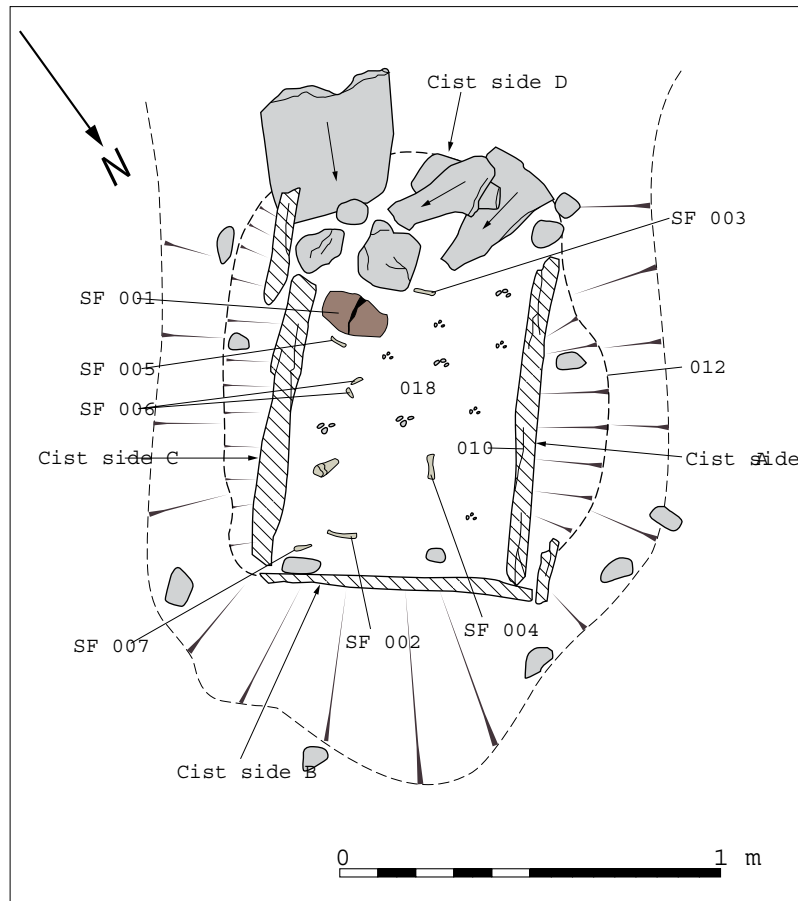


Figure 3: Plan of Cist - upper level of fill 018.

- 7.4 Once the side stones (A, B, C and D) were *in situ* the cut was backfilled with a very loose yellow/beige sand silt with gravel and pebble sized stone inclusions (008). Sub-rounded cobble sized stones were found in the lower fill although this appears to reflect the slight change in the natural subsoil rather than a deliberate act by the cist builders. The cut (012) and fill (008) was slightly wider at cist slabs A and C and measured 200 mm, while at cist slab B it measured 100 mm and was narrowest at cist slab D measuring only 40 mm (figure 4 and 5). At the outer corner of cist slabs A and B two upright flat stones were located, which abutted the corner and were probably used as a means of securing and stabilising the stones in this area. At the internal corners of the cist were found several sub-rounded cobble sized stones probably used as a mean of securing the slabs and blocking the gaps where the stones failed to completely abut. These gaps were largest at the corners between B and C and C and D which were on average 100 mm at the base. The internal cist dimensions measured 1.13 m by 600 mm.

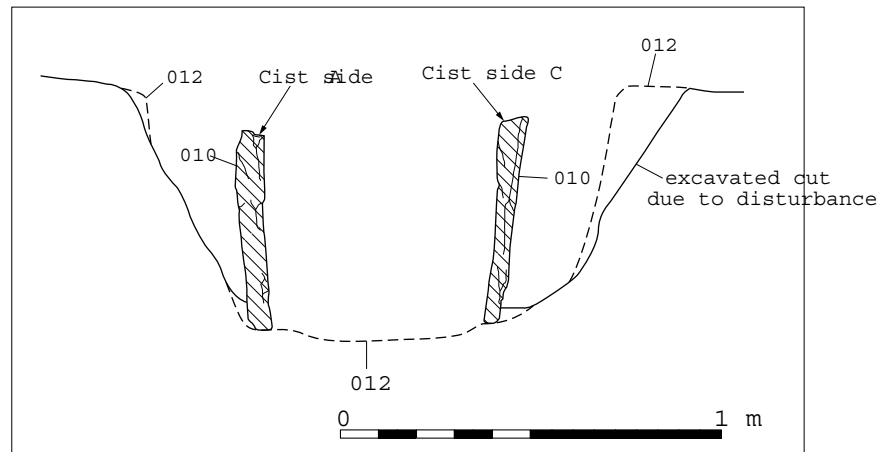


Figure 4: South-facing profile of Cist & Cut 012.

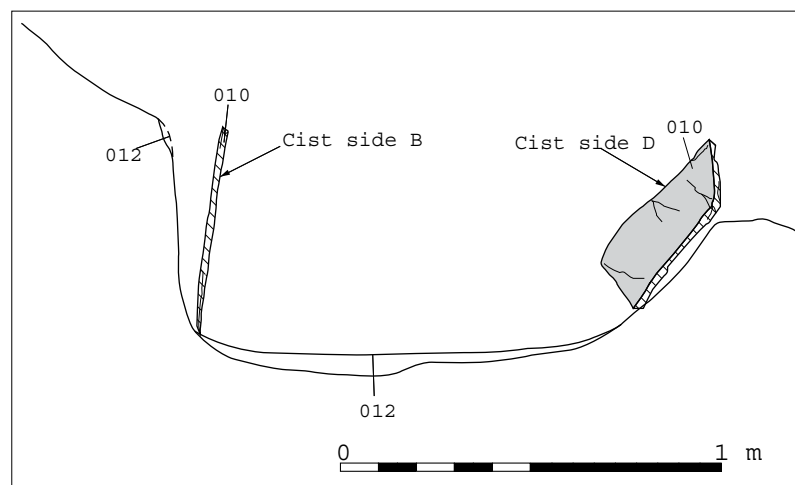


Figure 5: North-facing profile of Cist & Cut 012.

The Cist Fill

7.5 Following the construction of the cist a probable adult inhumation was placed in its central area directly onto the underlying subsoil deposit (020). This deposit consisted of an orange/brown coarse sand gravel with inclusions of sub-rounded pebbles and several cobbles and is a natural deposit within the esker ridge. No formal floor construction was observed. The inhumation was positioned on its right side with the head to the south-west and facing east (plate 3). The arms were tightly flexed towards the body with the lower arms positioned towards the head. The legs were flexed at slightly less than 90° to the pelvis with the lower legs also flexed. Most of the hand and foot bones were missing as were both the lower tibia. On lifting it was also observed that much of the right side of the skull was missing as were the right ribs. This absence is probably due to erosion.

7.6 A ceramic vessel, which has been identified as a probable plain urn (Beverley Ballin-Smith pers comm), was found in front of the head in the south-west area. It was lying on its side and contained several fresh breaks probably as a result of the cists recent disturbance and discovery during work on the access track. It was filled with deposit 018 which partially filled the cist and suggests that it may have been in this position for a long period of time.



Plate 3: Inhumation and vessel (SF 001)

- 7.7 Four fragments of flint, including a partial core, were found in the north-east area of the cist around the position of the lower legs (SFs 009 - 011). These finds were located within a shallow, patchy deposit consisting of an orange/brown fine gravel sand (019) measuring 10 mm in depth and probably represents an intrusive deposit which had percolated into the cist following its closure. A further flint flake (SF 008) was located next to the plain urn in deposit 018 (figure 6). This deposit consisted of a pink/beige coarse sand gravel with inclusions of sub-rounded pebbles, which extended the length of the cist and measuring 100 mm in depth. It completely covered the inhumation with only the vessel partially visible. This deposit probably also represents the natural in-filling of the cist with intrusive sand and gravel following closure. Immediately above the skull in the south-west area and partially buried in deposit 018 was found a small, rectangular-shaped stone measuring 0.38 m in length with a width of 0.23 m and a depth of 40 mm. This stone was probably part of cist side slab D which had become dislodged at some point in the past and partially buried within the intrusive infill (018).

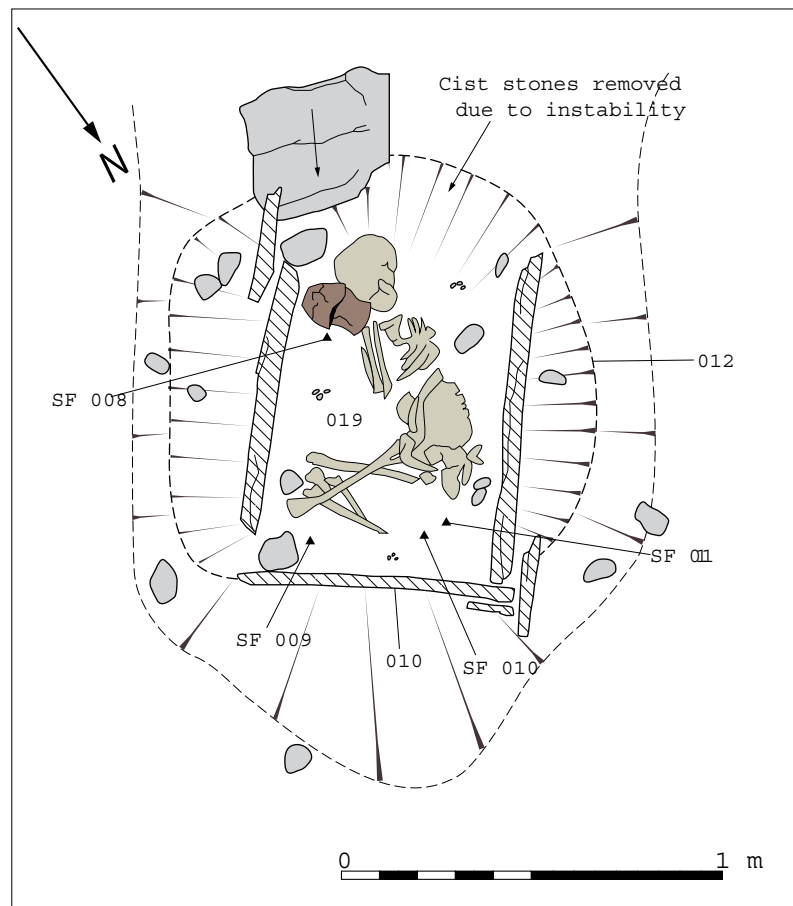


Figure 6: ~~Plan view~~ **Plan view** and **associated finds**.

- 7.8 The upper surface of deposit 018 was partially covered in a white concretion which adhered to the upper surface of many of the pebbles (015). This was initially thought to be the possible floor of the cist and the white concretion evidence of an inhumation. However, further excavation revealed that this was not the case and that the deposit, which also adhered to several of the cist slabs was the result of natural mineral leaching and water percolation through the cist deposits. One fragment of flint (SF 007) was found on the surface of this context at the corner of cist slabs B and C, while two hand phalanges (SFs 003 and 004), two small fragments of cortical bone (SF 006) and a fragment of left rib (SF 002) were also found (figure 3). The positions of the left rib and hand phalange (SF 003) did not appear to anatomically correspond with the inhumation lying immediately below although their unusual positions could be the result of water percolation, bioturbation and animal activity, which has resulted in their movement through time.
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The Capping Stones and Cairn Material

- 7.10 Following the placing of the inhumation into the cist and prior to its intrusive filling with deposit 018 (see above), the cist was closed with two large sub-angular and roughly sub-rectangular sandstone slabs (005). The largest stone which was positioned in the north-east side measured 0.74 m by 0.63 m with a depth of 110 mm. The south-west capping stone had recently been disturbed during the machining of the ridge and split horizontally into two fragments. It measured 0.85 m by 0.76 m with a depth of 130 mm (plate 4). A further rectangular-shaped slab measuring 0.63 m by 0.24 m with a depth of 80 mm was positioned to the south-east of both of the capping slabs.
- 7.11 Above the capping slabs (005) were found three courses of flat angular sandstone slabs (004), which completely covered the underlying capping stones (005). Unfortunately due to the recent disturbance, these stones were missing from the south-west capping stone although several similar flat stones were noted in the immediate vicinity. On average these stones measured 0.51 m by 0.47 m with a depth of 20 mm. Many of the surfaces were flaking and the slabs split easily on handling suggesting their exposure to the weathering process. These stones may have represented a small cairn placed over the cist following its closure (plate 5).
- 7.12 Above the capping material 004 was found a mid-brown silt with inclusions of tree roots and sub-angular cobble and pebble sized stones (002). This deposit measured 160 mm in depth and probably represents the topsoil deposit prior to the planting of the woodland in which a more organic and probably acidic topsoil developed. This present topsoil (001) comprised of a dark brown/black silt with a moderate amount of sub-rounded pebbles and tree root inclusions. It only measured 80 mm in depth and was covered in moss. Prior to the recent machining of the ridge a tree is thought to have grown on top of the cist.



Plate 4: Cist capping stones 005.



Plate 5: Cairn material 004.

Modern Disturbance

- 7.13 The recent machining of the ridge and its subsequent landscaping resulted in the cists disturbance and subsequent discovery. It also resulted in the slight infilling of the cist in the south-west area and the slight inward knocking over of cist slab C which probably resulted in the modern breaks on the plain urn vessel. The slight inward knocking over of cist slab C resulted in the in-filling at this side with a beige coarse sand gravel deposit (007) which is probably a combination of cist backfill (008) and the natural subsoil (003). During excavation this material was removed and the cist slab placed upright again. A shallow dark brown silt with peaty/organic material

(009) was also found below cist slab C at the south-east end and a patchy dark brown/black silt deposit (006) at slab C and slab D. These were both thought related to the cists recent slight disturbance and backfilling prior to its present excavation.

- 7.14 During excavation, cist slab A also collapsed slightly inwards which resulted in infiltration of a yellow/orange/brown sand gravel deposit (016/017). Once the stone was placed upright again these deposit were removed.

Discussion

- 8.1 The construction of the Torbreck cist was in general similar to those found in the wider locale, such as at Slacknamarnock Quarry (Murray 2009) to the north of the site. The cut of the cist was roughly oval in shape and lined in three sides with flat slabs of roughly rectangular shaped sandstone, while the fourth side, which was south-west facing, was constructed of several relatively small fragments of irregularly shaped sandstone which was positioned in a slight arc. This irregularly shaped fourth side is very similar to the construction of the cist at Slacknamarnock Quarry whose north-east side was similar in structure. Following its construction a crouched inhumation was placed directly onto the natural subsoil base at Torbreck cist with a vessel positioned in front of its face and six fragments of lithic placed around the body. The cist was then sealed with two fairly large, flat capping stones and then three courses of smaller, flat stones placed above as a small cairn. The head was positioned to the south-west facing eastwards in the same direction as Torbreck stone circle. The orientation of the cist was NE/SW and is similar to several of the cists within the immediate locale and slightly further afield, for example the previously mentioned Slacknamarnock cist (Murray 2009), Culduthel Mains cist (Low 1928-29), Lochend cist (Low 1943-44) and the Balblair cist near Beaully (Hanley and Sheridan 1994).
- 8.2 The similarity of the cist, particularly with that of the cist at Slacknamarnock Quarry suggests that there may have been a local burial tradition within the area. This has already been suggested by Murray (2009) and the latest excavation at Torbreck provides further support to this theory. The dating of the cist and its contents and the comparison with other dated cists within the area is therefore important in confirming or disproving this theory. It will aid our understanding of burial practice within the immediate and wider locale and assist comparison with other sites of different function, such as domestic sites and provide information on where those found buried in the cists may have been living and working and their possible place within society.
- 8.3 Post-excavation analysis of the contents of the cist, particularly the floor, may also provide any evidence of botanical remains which were either intentionally placed within the cist or became accidentally incorporated. The insertion of botanical remains is not unheard of and has been found in cist burials such as those at Dalgety in Fife where concentrations of meadowsweet were found (Whittington 1993) and at Forteviot where meadowsweet was also recovered (Greaves and Brophy 2012). Analysis may therefore provide evidence on the nature of the burial rite and/or the environmental context of the cist.
- 8.4 Osteological analysis of the skeletal remains will help to establish the possible age at death and sex of the individual, as well as their possible health status prior to death. These results will be used to compare and contrast with other burials within the immediate area and wider locale and provide evidence on the similarities and differences in burial rites afforded to varying members of society.
- 8.5 Specialist analysis of the artefacts including the lithic fragments and ceramic vessel may also provide evidence for their manufacture, function and possible date and again be used in comparison with other burials from the surrounding area.

Recommendations

- 9.1 The excavation work at Torbreck has uncovered a probable Bronze Age cist containing the remains of a crouched inhumation burial. It is therefore recommended that a programme of post-excavation analysis and publication be carried out. This will include specialist analysis of

the skeletal remains, environmental samples and artefacts and include radiocarbon dating of skeletal material. This information will be used to contrast and compare with other burials within the locale for evidence of contemporary burial practices. A post-excavation research design will be produced following consultation with Historic Scotland.

Acknowledgements

- 10.1 GUARD Archaeology would like to thank Rod McCullagh of Historic Scotland and Andrew Puls of Highland Council Historic Environment Team. It would also like to thank Craig Forster from Bowlts, Scaniport Estate, Neil Sutherland of Neil Sutherland Architects and Makar Natural Construction for their help and assistance on site. It would also like to thank Davie of Caledon Site Solutions. Administrative and technical support was provided by Jen Cochrane, Aileen Maule and John Kiely. The report was desk top published by Gillian McSwan. The project was managed for GUARD by John Atkinson. Assistance on site was provided by Beth Spence.

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Human Remains Call-Off Contract
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	-	Dark-brown black silt deposit (depth 0.08m)	Topsoil
002	-	Mid-brown silt (depth 0.16m)	Pre-woodland topsoil
003	-	Beige sand gravel deposit	Natural glacial Esker ridge deposit
004	-	Capping stones for cist	Upper 'cairn' capping stones for cist
005	-	Lower capping stones for cist	Lower slab capping stones
006	-	Dark brown/black silt deposit	Infiltrated 'modern' backfill into cist
007	-	Beige sand/gravel deposit	Slumped natural material behind collapsed cist side slab C
008	-	Beige/gold sand gravel	Backfill of cist cut 012
009	-	Dark brown silt deposit	Modern infiltration of backfill into cist interior
010	-	Rectangular sandstone cist side slabs A, B, C and D	Cist side slabs
012	-	Roughly oval shaped cut measuring 1.26x0.94m with a maximum depth of 0.5-0.8m. Orientated NE/SW	Foundation cut for cist 010
015	-	Small sub-urounded pebbles and gravel with white mineral coating	Upper level of cist fill 018
016/017	-	Loose yellow/orange/brown sand gravel	Recently disturbed deposit in cist due to machining
018	-	Loose pink/beige coarse sand gravel extending length of cist and measuring 0.10m in depth	Natural infill into cist following its closure

Context No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
019	-	Loosly compacted orange/brown fine gravel sand which extends interior of cist	Natural infill into cist following its closure which surrounds skeleton
020	-	Loosely compacted orange/brown sand gravel with inclusions of pebbles and occasional sub-rounded cobbles	Natural glacial material of Esker Ridge found at base of cist

Appendix C: List of Finds

Find No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Description
1	-	020	-	Ceramic	Plain urn vessel
2	-	015	-	Human Bone	Left rib fragment
3	-	015	-	Human Bone	Hand phalange
4	-	015	-	Human Bone	Hand phalange
5	-	016/017	-	Human Bone	Foot metatarsal
6	-	015	-	Human Bone	Cortical bone fragments probably from femur
7	-	015	-	Lithic	Flint flake
8	-	018	-	Lithic	Flint flake
9	-	019	-	Lithic	Flint flake
10	-	019	-	Lithic	Partial core fragment and flake
11	-	019	-	Lithic	Core flake

Appendix D: List of Samples

Sample No.	Area	Context No.	Size	Reason for Sampling				Application/Comments
				Pot	Bone	Lithics	Botanics	
1	-	009	1xL	x	x	x	x	Back fill of feature - for flotation
2	-	008	1xL	x	x	x	x	Cist backfill (upper) - for flotation
3	-	008	1xL	x	x	x	x	Cist backfill (lower) - for flotation
4	-	015	1xL	x	x	x	x	Backfill within feature - for flotation
5	-	009	1xL	x	x	x	x	Lower backfill of feature - for flotation
6	-	015	1xL	x	x	x	x	Upper fill of cist (quad 1) - for flotation
7	-	015	1xL	x	x	x	x	Upper fill of cist(quad 8) - for flotation
8	-	016/017	1xL	x	x	x	x	Disturbed deposits (quad 7) - for flotation
9	-	016/017	1xL	x	x	x	x	Disturbed deposits (quad 6) - for flotation
10	-	015	1xL	x	x	x	x	Upper fill of cist (quad 2) - for flotation
11	-	015	1xL	x	x	x	x	Upper fill of cist (quad 3) - for flotation
12	-	015	1xL	x	x	x	x	Upper fill of cist (quad 4) - for flotation
13	-	015	1xL	x	x	x	x	Upper fill of cist (quad 5) - for flotation
14	-	018	1xL	x	x	x	x	Fill at skeleton - for flotation
15	-	019	1xL	x	x	x	x	Fill at skeleton - for flotation
16	-	020	1xL	x	x	x	x	Natural below skeleton - for flotation
17	-	008	1xL	x	x	x	x	Fill of cut (012) at side slab B - for flotation

Appendix E: List of Drawings

Drawing No.	Area	Sheet No.	Subject	Scale
1	-	1	Norht-east facing section of overburden deposits above cist (001-003)	1:10
2	-	1	Pre-excitation (003-004)	1:20
3	-	1	Post-removal of upper capping slabs from cist (003, 005, 008)	1:20
4	-	2	Post-removal of cist capping slabs and slumped material (004, 007, 008, 010)	1:20
5	-	2	Internal area of cist with SF1 and 2 (009, 010, 015)	1:20
6	-	3	Internal area of cist with SF1-7 (018)	1:20

Drawing No.	Area	Sheet No.	Subject	Scale
7	-	4	Cist with skeleton and SF 1 (vessel) (010, 019)	1:20
8	-	5	Profile of cist side slabs (A and D) (010, 012)	1:10
9	-	5	Cut fo cist (012)	1:20
10	-	5	Profile of cist side slabs (B and D) (010, 012)	1:10

Appendix F: List of Photographs

Digital File 1

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken From
1	-	-	Pre-excavation and exposure of cist	W
2	-	-	Pre-excavation and exposure of cist	S
3	-	-	Esker ridge to rear of cist	W
4	-	-	Esker ridge to rear of cist	W
5	-	-	Pre-excavation of backfilled cist	S
6	-	-	Pre-excavation of backfilled cist	S
7	-	-	ID Shot	-
8	-	-	Initial cleaning of backfill and pre-full exposure of cist	W
9	-	-	Initial cleaning of backfill and pre-full exposure of cist	S
10	-	-	Initial cleaning of backfill and pre-full exposure of cist	E
11	-	001, 002	Overburden above cist	NW
12	-	001, 002	Overburden above cist	W
13	-	-	Working shot	S
14	-	003, 004	Post-cleaning	NE
15	-	003, 004	Post-cleaning	NE
16	-	003, 004	Post-cleaning	NW
17	-	003, 004	Cist and Esker Ridge	W
18	-	003, 004	Cist and Esker Ridge	W
19	-	003, 004	Post-cleaning of cist	NW
20	-	003, 004	Post-cleaning of cist	S
21	-	003, 004	Post-cleaning of cist	W
22	-	-	Davie digger driver – discover of cist	S
23	-	-	Working shot	SW
24	-	004, 005	Cist post-upper stone removal	SE
25	-	004, 005	Cist post-upper stone removal	E
26	-	004, 005	Cist post-upper stone removal	NE
27	-	005	Post southern capstone removal with terram in situ	SE
28	-	-	Post capstones removal showing modern packing material and collapsed stone	SE
29	-	-	Cleaning of collapsed material of cist stone C and vessel	-
30	-	-	Cleaning of collapsed material of cist stone C and vessel	-
31	-	004	Shot of upper slabs removed from cist slabs (005)	-
32	-	004	Shot of upper slabs removed from cist slabs (005)	-
33	-	-	Vessel (SF 1) in situ with infilled material	S
34	-	-	Human rib fragment	S
35	-	009, 014, 015	Internal area of cist and infiltrated material	S
36	-	-	Working shot with wooden supports	S
37	-	-	Working shot with wooden supports	S
38	-	009, 015	Internal area of cist	WSW
39	-	009, 015	Internal area of cist	WSW
40	-	009, 015	Internal area of cist and vessel (SF 1)	SE
41	-	-	Close-up of vessel (Sf1) in situ	SE
42	-	005	Western cist slab (not in situ)	-
43	-	005	Western cist slab (not in situ)	-

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken From
44	-	-	Western cist slabs (not in situ)	-
45	-	-	Close-up of rib in cist	-
46	-	015	Left rib in situ	SE
47	-	015	Left rib in situ (close-up)	SE
48	-	015-017	Vessel (SF 1) and deposits	SW
49	-	015-017	Vessel (SF 1) and deposits	SW
50	-	015-017	Vessel (SF 1) and deposits	SE
51	-	018	Close-up of smal bones	SW
52	-	018	Close-up of smal bones	SW
53	-	018	Close-up of smal bones	SE
54	-	018	Close-up of long bone	SE
55	-	018	Initial exposure of skeleton	SW
56	-	018	Initial exposure of skeleton	SW
57	-	019	During excation of skeleton	SW
58	-	019	During excation of skeleton	SW
59	-	019	Full exposure of skeleton and vessel (SF 1)	NE
60	-	019	Full exposure of skeleton and vessel (SF 1)	NE
61	-	019	Full exposure of skeleton and vessel (SF 1)	SW
62	-	019	Full exposure of skeleton and vessel (SF 1)	NW
63	-	019	Full exposure of skeleton and vessel (SF 1)	NW
64	-	019	Full exposure of skeleton and vessel (SF 1)	NW
65	-	-	Depth of burial in cist	NW
66	-	019	Close-up of vessel (SF 1) prior to lifting	SW
67	-	019	Close-up of vessel (SF 1) prior to lifting	NW
68	-	019	Close-up of skull	NW
69	-	019	Close-up of cranial sutures	NW
70	-	019	Close-up of cranial sutures	NW
71	-	019	Close-up of hand area post-reomval of vessel	NW
72	-	019	Arm bones (close-up)	NW
73	-	019	Close-up of arm bones, left scapula and left ribs	NW
74	-	019	Close-up of leg bones	SW
75	-	019	Close-up if tibias	SW
76	-	019	Close-up if tibias	SW
77	-	019	Close-up if tibias	SW
78	-	019	Close-up of legs (femurs)	NE
79	-	019	Close-up of skull	SE
80	-	019	Close-up of skull and face	SE
81	-	019	Close-up of skull and face	SE
82	-	020	Post-lifting of skeleton	SE
83	-	020	Post-lifting of skeleton and cleaning	SW
84	-	010	Close-up of slabs from side D	-
85	-	010, 020	Depth of cist	SW
86	-	010	Close-up of slabs from side D	-
87	-	010, 012	Post-removal of fill around slabs A, C and D	NE
88	-	-	Esker Ridge and excavation area	NE
89	-	-	Esker Ridge and excavation area	NE
90	-	-	Esker Ridge and excavation area	NE
91	-	-	Height of ridge	W

Digital File 2

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken From
1	-	-	ID Shot	-
2	-	003, 004	Initial cleaning and pre-full exposure	W
3	-	003, 004	Initial cleaning and pre-full exposure	S

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken From
4	-	003, 004	Initial cleaning and pre-full exposure	E
5	-	-	Post-cleaning of cist	NE
6	-	-	Post-cleaning of cist	NE
7	-	-	Post-cleaning of cist	NW
8	-	-	Post-cleaning of cist	NW
9	-	-	Post-cleaning of cist	S
10	-	-	Post-cleaning of cist	W
11	-	-	Post-removal of 'cairn' material	W
12	-	005	Cist slabs in situ	E
13	-	005	Cist slabs in situ	NW
14	-	-	Post-removal of cist slabs	W
15	-	010	Collapsed side slab C	E
16	-	009, 015	Internal area of cist	W
17	-	009, 015	Internal area of cist	W
18	-	009, 015	Internal area of cist	S
19	-	015-017	Deposits in upper fill	SE
20	-	015-017	Deposits in upper fill	SW
21	-	015-017	Deposits in upper fill	SW
22	-	018	Close-up of small bones	SE
23	-	018	Close-up of small bones	SW
24	-	018	Close-up of small bones	SE
25	-	018	Close-up of long bone	SE
26	-	019	Exposure of skeleton	SE
27	-	019	Exposure of skeleton	SE
28	-	019	Post-excavation of skeleton	NE
29	-	019	Post-excavation of skeleton	NE
30	-	019	Post-excavation of skeleton	SE
31	-	019	Post-excavation of skeleton	NW
32	-	019	Post-excavation of skeleton	NW
33	-	020	Post-removal of skeleton	SW
34	-	020	Post-removal of skeleton	SW
35	-	010, 012	Post-removal of fill around cist slabs	SE
36	-	010, 012	Post-removal of fill around cist slabs	NE
37	-	-	Esker Ridge	NE
38	-	-	Esker Ridge	NE
39	-	010, 012	Cut at rear of cist slab B	NE
40	-	010, 012	Cut at rear of cist slab B (close-up)	NE
41	-	-	Stone placed above skull (close-up) from side D	-
42	-	010	Packing stone at cist side slab A	-
43	-	010	Cist side slab B	-
44	-	010	Cist side slab A	-
45	-	010	Cist side slab C	-
46	-	012	Post-excavation of cut	SW
47	-	012	Post-excavation and temporary backfill	NW
48	-	012	Post-excavation and temporary backfill	S

Black and White Film 1

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken From
1	-	-	ID Shot	-
2	-	003, 004	Initial cleaning and pre-full exposure of cist	W
3	-	003, 004	Initial cleaning and pre-full exposure of cist	S
4	-	003, 004	Initial cleaning and pre-full exposure of cist	E
5	-	003, 004	Post-cleaning of cist	NE
6	-	003, 004	Post-cleaning of cist	NE

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken From
7	-	003, 004	Post-cleaning of cist	NW
8	-	003, 004	Post-cleaning of cist	NW
9	-	003, 004	Post-cleaning of cist	S
10	-	003, 004	Post-cleaning of cist	W
11	-	-	Post-removal of cairn material	W
12	-	005	Cist slabs in site	E
13	-	005	Cist slabs in site	NW
14	-	010, 012	Post-removal of cist slabs	W
15	-	010, 012	Collapsed side slab C	E
16	-	009, 015	Internal area of cist	W
17	-	009, 015	Internal area of cist	W
18	-	009, 015	Internal area of cist	S
19	-	015-017	Deposits in upper fill	SE
20	-	015-017	Deposits in upper fill	SW
21	-	015-017	Deposits in upper fill	SW
22	-	018	Close-up of small bones	SE
23	-	018	Close-up of small bones	SW
24	-	018	Close-up of small bones	SE
25	-	018	Close-up of long bone	SE
26	-	019	Exposure of skeleton	SE
27	-	019	Exposure of skeleton	SE
29	-	019	Post-excavation of skeleton	NE
30	-	019	Post-excavation of skeleton	NE
31	-	019	Post-excavation of skeleton	SE
32	-	019	Post-excavation of skeleton	NW
33	-	019	Post-excavation of skeleton	NW
34	-	020	Post-removal of skeleton	SW
35	-	020	Post-removal of skeleton	SW
36	-	010, 012	Post-removal of fill around side slabs	SE
37	-	010, 012	Post-removal of fill around side slabs	NE

Black and White Film 2

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken From
1	-	-	ID Shot	-
2	-	010, 012	Cut to rear of side slab B	NE
3	-	010, 012	Cut to rear of side slab B (close-up)	NE

Appendix G: DES

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	The Highland Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Torbreck Cist, South-West Inverness
PROJECT CODE:	3499
PARISH:	Dores
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Maureen C Kilpatrick
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Excavation
NMRS NO(S):	---
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	---
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Inhumation burial, lithic material and ceramic vessel
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NH 64149 40441
START DATE (this season)	19 th March 2012
END DATE (this season)	23 rd March 2012
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	---
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	An archaeological excavation was carried out by GUARD Archaeology Limited, on behalf of Historic Scotland under the terms of the Human Remains Call-Off Contract (HRCC), when a prehistoric burial cist was discovered during landscaping works following the construction of a new access track in Cullaird Wood, south-west of Inverness. The excavation uncovered a sub-rectangular stone built cist containing the remains of a probable adult individual with an associated Plain Urn vessel and six lithic fragments.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Probable post-excavation analysis
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Historic Scotland, Human Remains Call-Off Contract
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	---
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Guard Archaeology Limited, 52 Elderpark Workspace, 100 Elderpark Street, Glasgow, G51 3TR
EMAIL ADDRESS:	maureen.kilpatrick@guard-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive will be deposited with the NMRS and The Highland Council SMR

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