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Slacknamarnock Quarry, Inverness

Excavation of a cist and cremation burials

Ross Murray
MA(Hons)

HEADLAND
ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET

Client	Tulloch Homes Ltd
National Grid Reference	NH 6585 4160
Address	N/A
Parish	Inverness and Bona
Council	Highland
Planning Application No	IN-07-019
NMRS No	N/A
SMR No	N/A
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Listing Category	N/A
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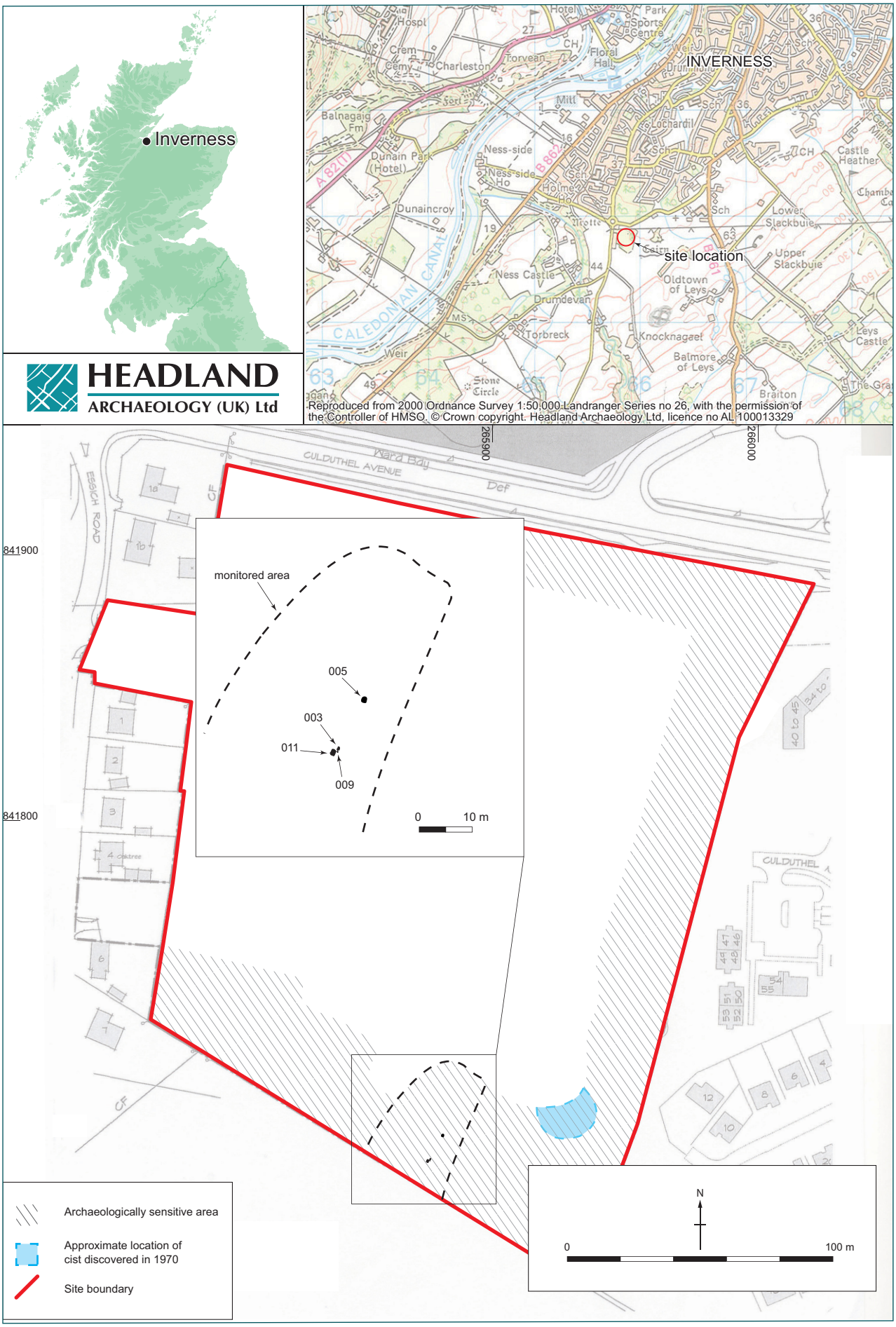
Text	Ross Murray
Illustrations	Elin Evertsson
Typesetting	Thomas Small
Fieldwork	Jamie Humble Ross Murray
Specialists	Sarah-Jane Haston (Environmental) Carmelita Troy (Osteological) Julie Lochrie (Finds)
Schedule	
Fieldwork	6th to 8th August 2008
Report	10/01/2009

Signed off by:.....

Simon Stronach BSc (Hons) MIFA, Project Manager

Date:.....

CONTENTS



Illus 1
Site Location

Slacknamarnock Quarry, Inverness

Excavation of a cist and cremation burials

by Ross Murray

A monitored topsoil strip was undertaken at Slacknamarnock Quarry, Inverness in an area identified as 'archaeologically sensitive'. Previous monitoring on the site had identified no archaeological remains but this part of the 'archaeologically sensitive' area had to be excluded due to the presence of badger setts. A cist burial had been discovered close to this area in 1970. The works revealed four features of archaeological interest: a pit containing iron smithing waste, a cist burial containing a crouched inhumation, a patch of burning and a scoop containing a double cremation burial.

The human remains in the cist represented an older adult, possibly female, estimated to be greater than 45 years old at death. Approximately 25% of the expected skeletal remains survived and were in poor condition. Levels of oral hygiene were shown to be fair. There were signs of degenerative joint disease from the observable vertebrae. There were no objects interred with the body, meaning that its date can only be established by submitting bone for AMS dating. In broad terms the burial is likely to be Bronze Age, based on similar, securely dated local examples.

The double cremation burial represented an adult and a sub-adult (aged less than 12-15 years). The cremation was highly efficient, with evidence for pyre temperatures of over 800°C, and this led to the full oxidisation of over 99% of the bone present in the assemblage. The location of a double cremation burial next to the cist may be deliberate. Again the date of the burial can only be established by submitting a sample of cremated bone for AMS dating.

1. INTRODUCTION

In response to a planning condition Tulloch Homes Ltd commissioned Headland Archaeology Ltd to undertake a monitored topsoil strip at Slacknamarnock Quarry (NGR NH 6585 4160) on the southern outskirts of Inverness in advance of development for housing (Illus 1). The works were carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Headland Archaeology Ltd and based on a brief prepared by Highland Council Archaeology Unit. The work reported on here took place between 6th and 8th August 2008.

2. BACKGROUND

A desk-based assessment and walkover survey undertaken by Highland Archaeology Services identified some potential for buried archaeological remains to exist within the site (Wood 2006). Many prehistoric sites and finds have been recorded within the local area including several cist burials, burial cairns, settlement sites, and other occupation remains. The sites range in date, covering the Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age periods; they provide a wealth of information about human activity within the area over the past 6,000 years. In respect to this site, the discovery of a cist burial during quarrying in 1970 within the southeast corner greatly increased the archaeological sensitivity of the site. The cist (NMRS NH64SE33) was discovered 0.5m beneath the ground surface and consisted of four side slabs and a covering slab, it contained a crouched inhumation but no artefacts.

The site topography was varied and undulating, there were slopes down into the site along the north, east and south edges. Quarry activity had disturbed large areas of the site; mounds of quarry material covered the site along with more recent dumps of building debris and household waste. The largest quarry pit was situated in the southern half of the site. The areas along the south and eastern edges of this quarry pit remained the highest across the site and therefore may have escaped disturbance from quarry activity. It was within this area that a cist burial was discovered in 1970. This area was therefore designated 'archaeologically sensitive' (Wood 2006). Since the quarry went out of use around 1970 the site had been left relatively untouched allowing dense vegetation to grow.

A monitored topsoil strip in 2007 (Hewat 2007) revealed large parts of the site had been stripped down to below the underlying sand and gravel deposits at the time of the quarrying, rendering them archaeologically sterile. The only area that appeared to be undisturbed was the 'archaeologically sensitive' high area located along the south edge of the site although some sections of this area were also noted to be disturbed. No archaeological features were encountered during monitoring of soil stripping. However, part of the 'archaeologically sensitive' area was excluded due to the presence of badger setts. The badgers had been re-homed to allow topsoil stripping in this area and it was this relatively small piece of work that is reported on here.

The cist discovered in 1970 was one of several found in the area. Two cists were found in the vicinity of the Inverness Royal Academy at Culduthel. The first cist (NH64SE30), discovered in 1928, contained a female skeleton complete with jet necklace, small flake of obsidian and fragment of bronze awl. A more significant find was made during the construction of the new Inverness Royal Academy in 1975 (NH64SE36). This cist contained the remains of an adult male accompanied by a remarkable number

of finds including eight barbed and tanged arrowheads, a beaker pot and an archer's wrist guard with gold covered rivets. More recently, in 2003, two cists were discovered at Holm Mains Farm, *c* 300 m to the southeast of Slacknamarnock. The larger of the two cists contained a male individual placed in a crouched position. Accompanying this burial were two barbed and tanged arrowheads, ten other lithics tools and the fragments of a finely decorated beaker pot. The second cist was in a much poorer state of preservation but contained an adult male accompanied by a single beaker pot (Brown 2003).

3. OBJECTIVES

The objectives were:

- To identify the location, nature and extent of any features or objects of archaeological importance that would be damaged or destroyed by this development.
- To propose and agree arrangements for the safeguarding where possible, and recording where necessary of any archaeological features or finds identified with the Highland Council Archaeology Unit.
- To make sure that the needs for archaeological conservation and recording were met without causing any unnecessary delay or disturbance to the development project.

4. METHODOLOGY

Topsoil Strip

A 360° tracked excavator equipped with a 2m wide ditching bucket was used to strip topsoil under direct archaeological supervision. Excavation ceased at the first archaeological horizon or the underlying glacial till.

Recording

The recording was by Headland Archaeology Ltd standard method. All contexts, small finds and environmental samples were given unique numbers. Bulk finds were collected by context. Colour print and slide photographs were taken. An overall site plan was recorded and related to the National Grid. All negative features and deposits were surveyed in plan. The survey was complemented by hand-drawn plans at a scale of 1:20 when required. Sections were recorded by survey and hand-drawn at a scale of 1:10. All recording was undertaken on pro forma record cards.

Artefacts and samples

Any artefacts retrieved during the evaluation were bagged, labelled, catalogued on site. Archaeological deposits were sampled systematically in accordance with Headland Archaeology Ltd standard environmental sampling practice. Bulk samples were taken for wet sieving and flotation. A series of small volume 'grab samples' were taken from deposits in the grave in order to recover any microscopic environmental (such as pollen). These were taken at intervals of *c* 0.2m.

Human Remains

All finds of human remains were reported to the client, Highland Council Archaeological Unit and the local police. Excavation of human remains was undertaken in accordance with Historic Scotland policy on the treatment of human remains and in cognisance of IFA Technical Paper Number 13 (McKinley & Roberts 1993).

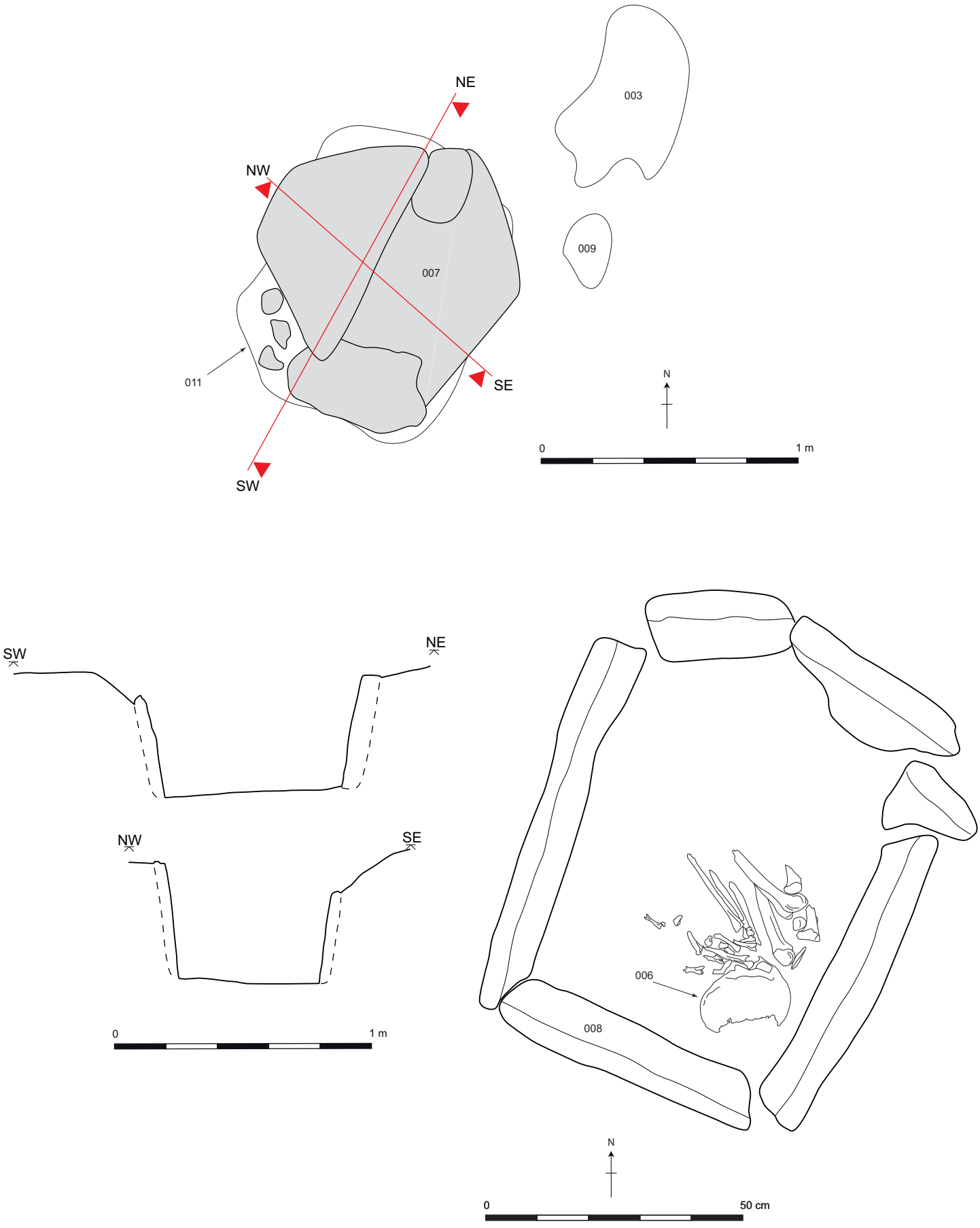
5. RESULTS

The area monitored had previously been wooded and was covered by dark brown loam topsoil that varied in depth from 0.05m to 0.3m. Beneath this was sandy gravel glacial till that appeared to be undisturbed by the quarrying activity that had truncated other parts of the development area (Hewat 2007). A number of tree stumps were also present. A total of four archaeological features were present within the monitored area including a cist and a cremation burial (Illus 1)

Cist 011 (Illus 2)

The cist was located on a small knoll at the southern edge of the monitored area beneath a thin layer (*c* 0.2m) of topsoil. The cist was capped by an arrangement of eight flat angular sandstone slabs laid in two distinct layers (007). The upper layer contained larger stones, two of which almost covered the whole of the cist. These were 0.9m by 0.5m and 0.8m by 0.4m and up to 0.08m thick. These were above a group of smaller stones placed around the edges of the cist, resting on the side slabs, with the exception of the north side.

The cist contained a single inhumation, possibly female and over the age of 45 (see Appendix 3), that had been placed in a crouched position on the right side. The head had been placed close to the southeast corner with the hands and knees drawn tightly towards it. Only part of the skeleton was preserved, this was dictated by its location within the cist and how well it was sheltered by the capstones. Skeletal remains were present only in the southeast quadrant; they included part of the skull, vertebrae, and part of both femurs and the lower arms. These bones were well preserved suggesting that the rest of the skeleton had been corroded by water infiltrating the cist rather than simply decaying over time. The



Illus 2
Plan and profiles of cist burial and adjacent features

body had been placed on the glacial sandy gravel till at the base of the cist. If there had originally been a floor it must have been organic and therefore had not survived.

A small amount of yellow-brown sand (002) *c* 0.1m deep had accumulated along the west edge and in the southwest and northeast corners of the cist but did not cover the skeletal remains. This contained small flakes of stone that had delaminated from the side slabs of the cist. No artefacts were present within the cist

The sides of the cist (008) were formed by six slabs set on edge to form a sub-rectangular structure measuring 0.93m by 0.77m externally and 0.78m by 0.64m internally. The west and south sides were formed by two slabs of a grey fine-grained sedimentary rock; the remaining sides were formed by four red sandstone slabs. Once these had been removed it was clear they had been set tightly into the cut with no deposits present behind them. The cut (011) was rectangular, measured 1m by 0.78m and was 0.46m deep.

Burnt Spread 003 and Cremation deposit 009

Located immediately to the east of the cist were two features. An irregularly shaped patch of subsoil containing frequent small pieces of charcoal (003), measuring 0.7m by 0.45m, was present 0.3m northeast of the cist. The charcoal pieces were not of a sufficient for AMS dating. Immediately to the south of this and only 0.2m from the cist was a small scoop (009), measuring 0.4m by 0.2m by 0.1m deep and containing abundant burnt bone and charcoal. This feature was 100% sampled and processing yielded 1082g of burnt bone.

Pit 005

A pit (005) was present 10.5m to the northeast of the cist. It was oval in plan and measured 1.4m by 1m. It was 0.22m deep and filled with light greyish brown fine silty sand (004). Two conjoining fragments of iron slag were present in the pit towards the top of the fill. Although it was quite dense, the amount and shape of the slag may suggest smithing rather than smelting processes.

Osteological Results

A full osteological report of the human remains present in the cist and the scoop containing burnt bone, which has been identified as human, can be found in Appendix 3. The results are summarised here.

The individual interred in the cist burial was probably a female aged over the age of forty-five. Though their teeth displayed levels of periodontal disease connected to poor oral hygiene the overall condition was fair. In addition, there were signs of degenerative joint disease from the observable vertebrae.

The burnt bone recovered from scoop 009 represented the double cremation burial of an adult and a sub-adult (aged less than 12-15 years). The weight of the burial was over 1082 g. Approximately 8% of the total assemblage could be positively identified to element. The cremation was highly efficient, with evidence for pyre temperatures of over 800°C, this allowed for the full oxidisation of over 99% of the bone present in the assemblage. Dehydration was noted on the cremated bone indicating that the individuals were placed on the pyre fleshed.

6. DISCUSSION

Cist burials are relatively common in the area around Slacknamarnock and several have been uncovered within a short distance of the site. As a cist was recorded on the site in 1970 (NMRS No. NH64SE33) the discovery of another in the vicinity was not wholly unexpected. No direct dating evidence was discovered but the cist burial is assumed to be Bronze Age based on more securely dated local examples.

The cist burial itself was relatively simple. The individual, possibly female, was not interred with any grave goods that have survived. The cist was small and not especially elaborate when compared with other local examples such as the larger of the two cists discovered at Holm Mains Farm in 2003. Of note was the presence of a cremation burial in very close proximity to the cist and the fact that this contained the remains of two individuals. The double cremation is the second found in the area. A cremation containing an adult and child was found *c* 850m to the southwest near Torbreck in 2001 (Farrell 2002). Despite there being no dating evidence to suggest the cist and the cremation are contemporary or indeed which was earlier, it is unlikely that their location is coincidental. It is possible that the individuals in the cremation were, in some way, related to the individual in the cist burial. This is purely speculative and AMS dating would establish if they were contemporary or not.

The situation at Slacknamarnock, with two cist burials on an east to west alignment and placed on a prominent feature in the landscape is similar to that recorded at Holm Mains Farm. At Holm Mains the cists were 80m apart and were also constructed with a mixture of red sandstone and grey fine-grained sedimentary rock. These similarities may suggest a local burial tradition or that they were constructed by the same group of people.

The pit containing iron slag was unrelated to the two burials and appears to be an isolated feature. Evidence for Iron Age and Early Historic metalworking has recently been discovered at Culduthel *c* 700m to the southeast (Murray 2008). The presence of slag in the pit suggests that iron working was not confined to the immediate surroundings of Culduthel and was relatively widespread.

7. REFERENCES

Brown, G. (2003) *Holm Mains Farm, Inverness* Unpublished Client Report

Farrell, S. (2002) *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* p71

Hewat, C. (2007) *Slacknamarnock Quarry, Inverness-Results of an Archaeological Watching Brief* Unpublished Client report

Murray, R. (2008) Data Structure Report of an archaeological excavation at Culduthel Farm Phases 7 & 8- Excavation of a Later Prehistoric Settlement, *Headland Archaeology Ltd: Client Report*

Wood, J. (2006) *Archaeological Assessment, Slacknamarnock*. Unpublished report by Highland Archaeology Services Ltd for Highland Council.

8. PHOTOPAGES

Plate 1
Pre-ex view of cist

Plate 2
View of cist under excavation

Plate 3
View of human remains in cist

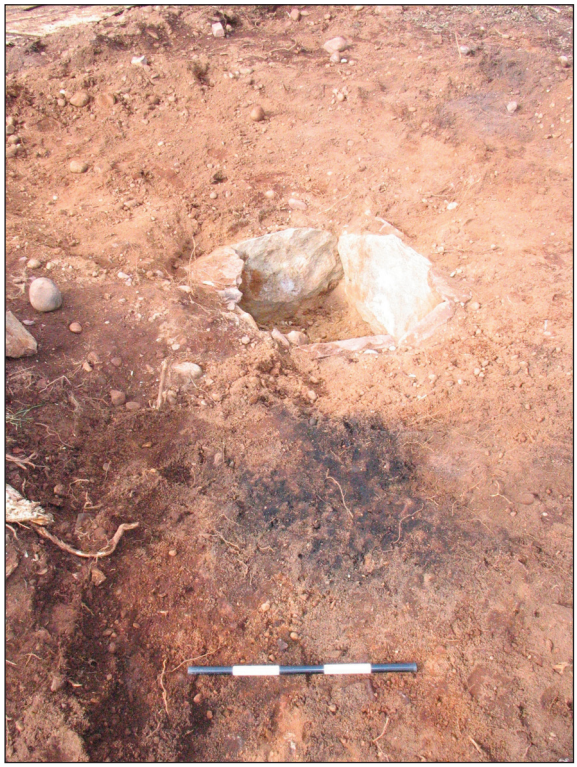


Plate 4
Pre-ex view of burnt spread 003 and scoop 009 (containing double cremation burial)

APPENDIX 1: SITE REGISTERS

Context Register

Context Number	Description
001	Sandy upper fill of cist 011
002	Material washed/fallen into cist 011
003	Burnt spread
004	Fill of pit 005
005	Cut of pit
006	Human remains in cist 011
007	Capstones of cist 011
008	Side slabs of cist 011
009	Burnt deposit containing bone and charcoal
010	Natural sand at base of cist 011
011	Cut of cist

Sample Register

Sample Number	Context Number	Description
1	001	Grab sample of upper fill of cist 011
2	001	Grab sample of upper fill of cist 011
3	001	Grab sample of upper fill of cist 011
4	001	Grab sample of upper fill of cist 011
5	001	Grab sample of upper fill of cist 011
6	001	Grab sample of upper fill of cist 011
7	001	Grab sample of upper fill of cist 011
8	001	Grab sample of upper fill of cist 011
9	001	Grab sample of upper fill of cist 011
10	001	Grab sample of upper fill of cist 011
11	001	Grab sample of upper fill of cist 011
12	001	Grab sample of upper fill of cist 011
13	002	Material fallen/washed in to cist
14	001	Sandy fill of cist floor
15	001	Sandy fill of cist floor (under shoulder of skeleton)
16	003	Burnt patch
17	004	Fill of pit 005
18	009	Fill of scoop containing charcoal and burnt bone
19	010	Natural from base of cist

Drawing Register

Drawing Number	Section	Plan	Description
1		1:20	Pre-ex plan of cist capstones 007
2		1:20	Plan of cist with upper capstones removed
3		1:20	Plan of lower capstones 007
4		1:20	Location plan of grab samples
5		1:20	Location of photo rectification points
6		1:20	Plan of cist side slabs 008
7	1:10		South facing section of pit 005

Drawing Number	Section	Plan	Description
8	1:10		N-S profile of cist 008
9	1:10		E-W profile of cist 008

Photograph Register

Colour print and colour slide

Film No. 10 (Film 1 used in previous phase, Film 2-9 void)

Shot No.	Direction Facing	Description
1	-	ID shot
2	NE	Pre-ex view of cist 007
3	S	Pre-ex view of cist 007
4	E	Pre-ex view of cist 007
5	S	Pre-ex view of cist 007
6	E	View of cist with capstones removed showing human remains
7	S	View of cist with capstones removed showing human remains
8	S	View of cist with capstones removed showing human remains
9	S	View of cist with capstones removed showing human remains
10	S	Burnt patch 003
11	S	Burnt patch 003 with cist in the background
12	N	South facing section of pit 005
13	W	Post-ex view of pit 005
14	E	View of cist after removal of skeleton
15	N	View of cist after removal of skeleton
16	W	View of cist after removal of skeleton
17	E	View of cist after removal of skeleton
18	S	View of cist setting
19	SW	View of burnt patch containing bone 009
20	S	View of hollow containing burnt patch 009
21	E	View of cist cut 011 after removal of side slabs
22	W	View of cist cut 011 after removal of side slabs
23	W	View of cist cut 011 after removal of side slabs

APPENDIX 2:

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Miss S-J Haston

Introduction

A total of seven soil samples were processed for the recovery of charred plant remains and any other environmental or artefactual material. The samples were collected from a stone-lined cist and a number of features including a pit, burnt spread and a shallow scoop.

Methods

All samples were processed in laboratory conditions using a standard floatation method (cf. Kenward et al, 1980). The floating debris (flot) was collected in a 250mm sieve and, once dry, scanned using a binocular microscope. Any material remaining in the flotation tank (retent) was wet-sieved through a 1 mm mesh and air-dried. This was then sorted by eye and any material of archaeological significance removed. On initial inspection one sample, Sample 18, contained a considerable amount of burnt bone and was carefully wet-sieved through a sieve bank of 10 mm, 5 mm and 2 mm mesh sizes.

Results

The results for individual features or contexts are presented in Tables 1 (retent samples) and 2 (floatation samples). The concentration of environmental remains recovered from the samples was very low. Along with abundant amounts of modern wood, root fragments and weed seeds the only environmental remains recovered consisted of traces of charcoal, fragments of charred nutshell and burnt bone. One sample was found to be archaeologically sterile.

Charred plant remains

Wood charcoal fragments are present in four of the floatation samples, of which only one sample, Sample 16, contained charcoal fragments of a size and condition suitable for identification and/or Accelerated Mass Spectrometry (AMS) dating (see Table 2). Other charred plant remains of interest include hazel (Corylus avellena) nutshell fragments, found in five of the retent samples (see Table 1).

Burnt and Unburmt bone

Three samples, samples 14, 17 and 18 were found to contain fragments of unburnt and burnt bone ranging in quantity from rare to abundant amounts (see Table 1). As stated above, Sample 18, contained a considerable amount of burnt bone and was processed as a cremation deposit into 2mm, 5mm and 10mm fractions with a total weight of 1378g. The content of the bone from the deposit was well within the amount that would be expected by osteologists to be representative of a cremated whole body in an archaeological deposition (250-2500g) (Troy and Tourenen, 2008).

Other finds

Only one find of metallic waste was recovered from Sample 17 (see Table 1). For more information on these please refer to Appendix 3.

Discussion

The majority of the samples contained little archaeobotanical material other than small quantities of charcoal, charred nutshell and burnt bone. The small sizes of wood charcoal and charred nutshell mostly, less than 1.0cm, is unlikely to relate to the original functions of the features and probably represents material reworked from other contexts or has been transported across the site by mechanisms such as windblow and surface run-off. Charred hazel nutshell is a ubiquitous find from prehistoric sites across the British Isles. The small number of these remains within the samples might suggest small-scale utilisation of the nuts as a wild foodstuff in the area.

Small quantities of burnt bone within two of the samples, Samples 14 and 17 is likely to represent the remains of food consumption with the bone being present in contexts that also contain charcoal fragments, charred hazel nutshell fragments. The fragments of unburnt bone recovered from Sample 14 are likely to be associated with the human remains excavated in the cist [11] and will be incorporated into the bone report along with the abundant fragments of cremated bone recovered from Sample 18.

Recommendations

Further analysis of the palaeoenvironmental remains would add little to that gained from the above assessment. The primary value of the wood charcoal fragments, charred nutshell and burnt bone fragments will be as a source of dating evidence. Suitable charcoal fragments for AMS dating were recovered from only one sample, Context 03, while suitable samples of charred nutshell are available from four samples, Contexts 1, 3 4 and 10 and suitable samples of burnt bone from contexts 4 and 9. If wood charcoal were selected, identification of the species represented would need to be undertaken prior to dating.

References

Kenward, H. K., Hall, A. R. and Jones, A. K. G. (1980) "A tested set of techniques for the extraction of plant and animal macrofossils from waterlogged archaeological deposits", *Science and Archaeology* 22, 3-15.

Troy, C & Tourenen, A (2008*) The Osteological Report for Culduthel Farm, Phases 7 and 8*. Unpublished Client Report.

Wood, J (2006*) Archaeological Assessment, Slacknamarnock*. Unpublished report by Highland Archaeology Services Ltd for Highland Council.

APPENDIX 3: FINDS ASSESSMENT

Julie Lochrie

Finds Summary

During a topsoil strip, commissioned by Tulloch Homes, a short cist with inhumation burial was discovered. Other than the stone cist slabs no finds were found on-site. Two conjoining fragments of iron slag were retrieved from a sample. They appear to be fragments of a plano-convex hearth bottom, created by pooling in the bottom of the hearth. There is a fresh break which indicated the hearth cake was larger. Although it is quite dense the size of the cake and amount of charcoal impressions suggest smelting rather than smithing processes.

Finds List

Context	Sample No	Material	Qty	Weight (g)	Object	Description	Period
004	017	MWD		501	Fe Slag	2 conj fragments of Fe Slag, probably plano-convex hearth bottoms, some remains of charcoal and several impressions.	
		Stone	3		Cist Slabs	Three cist slabs form short cist, containing inhumation	BA?

APPENDIX 5: DIGITAL ARCHIVE METADATA

Digital Data Monitoring Record

Project: Slacknamarnock Quarry, Inverness
Project Code: SQI07
Project Manager: Simon Stronach
Project Officer: Ross Murray

Digital Data: Primary Archive

File Name	Description	Folder	Linked Files	Software	Version	3rd party data
sqi07-survey-v02-rm.dxf	Site survey	P:\1projects\SQI07\SQI07-Project_Archive\SQI07-Phase_2\Survey\sqi07-survey-v02-rm	-	progeCAD 2008 Pro	2008	N

Digital Data: Report Archive

File Name	Description	Folder	Linked Files	Software	Version	3rd party data
SQI_Report_ts_v01	Report PDF	P:\1projects\SQI07\SQI07-Project_Archive\SQI07-Phase_2\Report\SQI07-Typesetting\SQI_Report_ts_v01	Landranger	Adobe Acrobat	8	Y
SQI07-Mon_topsoil_strip_Report-text	Main report text	P:\1projects\SQI07\SQI07-Project_Archive\SQI07-Phase_2\Report\SQI07-Typesetting\SQI07-Mon_topsoil_strip_Report-text	-	MS Word	2000	N
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File Name	Description	Folder	Linked Files	Software	Version	3rd party data
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IMG_0062	Pre-excavation view of cist burial	P:\1projects\SQI07\SQI07-Project_Archive\SQI07-Phase_2\Report\SQI07-Typesetting\Photos\IMG_0062	-			N
IMG_0079	View of cist under excavation	P:\1projects\SQI07\SQI07-Project_Archive\SQI07-Phase_2\Report\SQI07-Typesetting\Photos\IMG_0079	-			N
IMG_0085	View of human remains in cist burial	P:\1projects\SQI07\SQI07-Project_Archive\SQI07-Phase_2\Report\SQI07-Typesetting\Photos\IMG_0085	-			N
IMG_0112	View of cist and pre-ex view of cremation	P:\1projects\SQI07\SQI07-Project_Archive\SQI07-Phase_2\Report\SQI07-Typesetting\Photos\IMG_0112	-			N
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