

SHETLAND COMMUNITY  
ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT  
SAND WICK, UNST  
DATA STRUCTURE REPORT



PROJECT 1969

carried out  
on behalf of  
The SCAPE Trust



## Contents

1.0	Executive Summary	5
2.0	Introduction	5
3.0	Site Location, Topography and Geology	5
4.0	Archaeological Background	5
5.0	Aims and Objectives	5
6.0	Methodology	7
7.0	Results	7
8.0	Discussion	13
	8.1 Summary of the Fieldwork Results	
	8.2 Interpretive Issues	
9.0	Recommendations	13
10.0	Acknowledgements	13
11.0	Bibliography	13
12.0	Appendices	15
	12.1 List of Contexts	
	12.2 List of Finds	
	12.3 List of Samples	
	12.4 List of Drawings	
	12.5 List of Photographs	

## List of Figures

1	Location map
2	Topographic survey plan of the site, showing trench location
3	Schematic plan, showing areas covered by figures 3-5
4	Plan of the burial (Sk 1)
5	Plan of the building (later phase)
6	Plan of the building (earlier phase)
7	2004 resistivity survey results, with trench outline
8	2004 gradiometer survey results, with trench outline

## List of Plates

1	The inhumation burial (Sk 1).
2	Looking south into the interior of Structure 1 after the removal of (033), with hearth deposits (049) in the foreground and tumble (064) to the right against the wall.
3	Looking down into the interior of Structure 2 from the north.
4	The yellow boulder clay deposit (058) in Structure 2 in the foreground, with Structure 3 in the background.
5	Looking south over the eroding structure, with Structure 3 (the northern cell) and wall [019] in the foreground, and old ground surface (053) exposed to the right.

GUARD

GUARD

© Glasgow University 2006

This report is one of a series published  
by GUARD, Gregory Building,  
Lilybank Gardens, Glasgow, G12 8QQ

SAND WICK, UNST, SHETLAND  
DATA STRUCTURE REPORT

PROJECT 1969

by

Olivia Lelong  
with a contribution by  
Ingrid Shearer

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

Author:

Date:

Approved by:

Date:



## 1.0 Executive Summary

This report presents the results of a first season of excavation of an eroding coastal site at Sand Wick on Unst in the Shetland Isles. The four-week excavation, carried out by Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division (GUARD) on behalf of The SCAPE Trust, was designed to rescue information from the site before its destruction and to train Shorewatch/Shetland's Past volunteers in the investigation and recording of eroding coastal sites. The excavation revealed the remains of a partly truncated, cellular building of probable later prehistoric date; the building had partly collapsed, and excavation in this season uncovered evidence of activity among its ruins, including metalworking and a hearth. About 780 small finds were recovered, including hundreds of sherds of pottery, stone tools, worked quartz, a steatite spindle whorl, numerous pieces of animal bone and marine shells. An extended inhumation burial, post-dating the building's final abandonment, was also discovered; this is likely to be of later prehistoric or Pictish date. The burial included a polished stone disc and a small, copper alloy ornament.

## 2.0 Introduction

The first season of the Shetland Community Archaeology Project consisted of a four-week excavation of a prehistoric site at Sand Wick, Unst, Shetland, which is being destroyed by coastal erosion. The project involved the training of volunteers, who worked alongside professional archaeologists to learn excavation and recording techniques. The fieldwork was carried out from 21<sup>st</sup> August to 15<sup>th</sup> September 2005, with funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund and Historic Scotland. The excavation was directed by Olivia Lelong, while the training aspects of the project were directed by Ingrid Shearer.

## 3.0 Site Location, Topography and Geology

The site under investigation is located on the edge of the foreshore at Sand Wick, Easting on the island of Unst, the northernmost of the Shetland Isles (NGR: HP 6180 0250) (Figure 1). It consisted before excavation of a large, turf-covered mound, the seaward side of which is eroding above the beach (Figure 2).

Sand Wick is a broad, ENE-facing bay with a gently shelving, sandy beach about 700 m long and with outcropping dykes exposed at low tide in the shallows below the eroding site. The site is located about two-thirds of the way along the beach's length toward its south-east end. The base of the eroding face sits 2 to 3 m above the mean high water mark.

About 30 m to the north-west of the mound, a burn cuts a deeply incised course through the grass-covered dunes above the high water mark and crosses the beach to the sea. To the north-west of this burn, the turf has largely eroded as far as (and in places beyond) a post and wire fence that runs parallel to the water. To the south-east of the burn, the turf cover extends farther toward the sea. Undulating, grassy ground extends inland from the eroding mound and the adjacent foreshore for between 60 and 80 m. While the turf cover appears reasonably stable, rabbit burrows and sheep scrapes have exposed small patches of windblown sand over this area. An area of bog continues inland to the south of the site, bordered on the west by a post and wire fence that runs upslope. Beyond the bog, the ground climbs to the south-west in a series of terraces, culminating in a ridge about 50 m AOD at Hannigarth. This higher ground curves around the bay, creating a natural amphitheatre. From the ridge, the ground climbs to the north-west toward the hill known as Breck of Mailand, and drops away in a valley to the south-west, toward the Too Burn and Uyeasound.

The local geology is divided in two by a line that runs downslope toward the bay, bisecting it just to the north of the eroding mound. To the north-west of this line, the solid geology consists of sheet-form intrusions folded with schists and phyllites, specifically metagabbro with areas of diallage rock, pyroxenite and serpentine, which are intrusive igneous rocks later than the early regional metamorphism. The drift geology along this part of the bay consists of a storm beach made up of blown sand closest to the water, bordered by undifferentiated drift, including rubbly surface deposits. To the south-east of the mound, the solid geology comprises contemporaneous rocks of volcanic, mixed and uncertain origin, specifically phyllitic and slaty rocks, in places colour-laminated. The drift geology consists of boulder clay (British Geological Survey 1:63,600, Sheet 129, Drift and Solid). The blown sand deposits extend over the boulder clay at the site of and around the eroding mound.

## 4.0 Archaeological Background

An archaeological assessment, commissioned by the SCAPE Trust and carried out by GUARD in 2004 (Lelong & Shearer 2004), established the rich archaeological resource surrounding the site and the high archaeological potential of the eroding mound itself. The assessment involved a number of different survey methods: desk-based study, walk-over survey, topographic survey, augur survey, geophysical survey, cleaning and recording of the eroding face and limited excavation. Volunteers from the Unst Amateur Archaeological Group and Shorewatch groups in the Shetland Islands and further afield participated in all stages of the fieldwork, receiving training in the various methods and carrying out much of the work. The training and participation of the voluntary groups was an essential part of the project, and the volunteers contributed significantly to the fieldwork.

The desk-based assessment and walk-over survey helped to establish the character and extent of known archaeology around the eroding mound and the recent history of deflation and accretion. The research highlighted the presence of significant remains of late Norse, Pictish and (in the form of artefacts) possibly Viking Age date within 100 m of the eroding mound. In the 1970s, a structure eroding on the beach about 100 m to the north of the mound currently under investigation was excavated by Gerry Bigelow (1978; 1979; 1980). It proved to be a Norse farmstead that continued in use to the late fifteenth century. Two square burial cairns of early first millennium AD date were also investigated to the south of the longhouse (Bigelow 1984). In 1995, another farmstead of late Norse date was partly excavated toward the north-west end of the beach (Hansen 1995); it has since been destroyed by encroaching erosion. Human remains from short cists are also recorded as having come from Sand Wick, although the exact locations and context of their discovery are not known.

The examination of other sources during the desk-based assessment, in particular the aerial photographs, illuminated the rates of change in the landscape. Photographs show that 60 years ago, the area around the site was largely deflated, with only the eroding mound itself and another sub-circular area to its SSW preserving turf cover. Over the succeeding decades, the turf cover has crept back to its present extent. Documentary sources, however, suggest that in the late nineteenth century a large, sub-circular structure was exposed by gales; this may have been the structure sealed under the eroding mound, or another feature. The aeolian landscape here is clearly very dynamic: the high-energy wave action in the bay batters the sandy beach and has already destroyed or damaged the known sites to the north-west, while wind action (combined with the effects of burrowing and grazing) can lift and remove turf cover, exposing areas to deflation. It may have been the latter that created the extensive deflation of the mid twentieth century.

Investigation in 2004 of the mound's eroding side involved cleaning of the section face, recording it using scaled photographs and measured drawing, and tapestry excavation (the vertical excavation of the site starting from the eroding face, as opposed to horizontal excavation starting from the top). Various portions of walling were excavated, some of them orthostatic and in places bonded with yellow clay. Abutting the walls on both the interior and exterior of the structure were over a metre of stratified occupation deposits, including ground surfaces, midden deposits rich in marine shell and animal bone and scorched layers that appeared to represent hearths or dumps of hearth waste. Over 70 sherds of coarse pottery and a perforated stone were recovered during cleaning and tapestry excavation.

Based on the results of the 2004 assessment, the eroding mound appeared to seal a substantial structure of probable late prehistoric date, incorporating deep occupation deposits. The work also demonstrated the vulnerability of the structure to further destruction through coastal erosion, and the unfeasibility of investigating it through tapestry excavation. The assessment indicated that the structure had the potential to yield occupation deposits rich in cultural material and dating evidence, as well as information on the use of space inside it and the organisation of its occupants' lives, information that would inevitably be lost otherwise to coastal erosion. In addition, the site represented a prime opportunity to provide further, high-quality training in how to excavate and record eroding sites to volunteers both from Unst and further afield.

## 5.0 Aims and Objectives

The general aims of the project are:

- To rescue information from the eroding mound before its destruction through further erosion, in order to expand our understanding of later prehistoric life on the island of Unst.
- To involve members of the local community and other Shorewatch groups in the project, providing training in archaeological field techniques and enhancing appreciation of Unst's heritage, both among participants and in the wider Shetland community.

The general aims of the fieldwork were:

- To establish the character, date and sequence of occupation of the eroding structure.
- To retrieve artefactual and ecofactual material in order to illuminate the character of its occupation through subsequent analysis, to be carried out as part of a programme of post-excavation work.
- To provide training in fieldwork techniques to interested members of the local community and to members of Shorewatch groups from farther afield.
- To increase awareness and appreciation of the archaeological heritage among members of the local community.

These aims were met through several specific objectives:

- To excavate a trench over the eroding mound, including an area outside the structure, to recover evidence of its occupation, construction and date.
- To record all archaeological features and evidence of damage through burrowing or deflation.
- To train volunteer excavators, including members of the local community and of Shorewatch groups from elsewhere, in techniques of excavation and recording.
- To arrange for site open days, evening lectures and the involvement of local school children in the excavations.

## 6.0 Methodology (Figure 1)

In order to meet the above objectives, the following methodology was employed.

### 6.1 Excavation Methodology

A trench measuring c 17 m north/south by 8 m was initially opened over the eroding mound. Turf was removed by hand, using spades, and was stored in coursed stacks; the stacked turves formed the walls of a hut with a tarpaulin roof which sheltered the excavation team during breaks and bad weather. The uppermost windblown sand deposits were removed using a JCB fitted with a flat-bladed ditching bucket. The sand was removed slowly, in spits, under very close archaeological supervision, in order to avoid damage to the underlying structure. For safety reasons, the sides of the trenches were battered to 30 degrees to prevent their collapse, and were covered with debris netting weighed down with sand bags to discourage downward movement of the loose sand. The base initially therefore measured c 14 m north/south by 7 m. Some of the excavated sand was dumped over the seaward edge of the site to build up a batter against the eroding section and make it more stable during the excavation.

During machining at the north-western edge of the trench, some large stones were encountered. Machining therefore stopped at this point, with the remaining stones left *in situ* in the western batter to allow their investigation. During initial cleaning of the trench, the articulated bones of a human foot and lower legs were uncovered to the east of the stones. The trench was then extended by hand an additional two metres to the west to expose the grave and reveal any further burials to the north and south; none were encountered. The new western trench edge was again sloped to 30 degrees using the JCB and covered with debris netting and sandbags.

As the JCB was removing the sterile windblown sandy overburden in the eastern part of the trench, a linear arrangement of stones in an anthropogenic sandy deposit was encountered. While the sandy deposit (004) (which appeared to be an old ground surface; see section 7.0) occurred across the entire trench, it appeared more humic to the east, and sherds of coarse pottery were recovered from its surface

in that area. Therefore, the deposit and stone feature were cleaned by hand and recorded by measured plan and photography, and bulk samples were taken of the old ground surface (004) and of a discrete, trampled occupation deposit (005) overlying it. As a test sondage had already shown that over a metre of sterile sand lay beneath the old ground surface and sealed the archaeological deposits associated with the eroding building, the decision was taken to remove the old ground surface and the underlying sterile sand by machine under close supervision.

Once machining was completed, the remnant sterile sand overlying the archaeological deposits was removed by trowel. The skeleton was carefully exposed by hand and was recorded and lifted using standard burial excavation techniques.

Excavation proceeded in plan over the rest of the trench to expose the eroding structure and investigate the deposits sealing and associated with it. All contexts identified were recorded by measured drawing in plan at a scale of 1:20 and in section where appropriate at a scale of 1:10. Contexts were also routinely recorded by digital, colour slide and monochrome print photography and by written descriptions on pro forma sheets. Samples for micromorphological analysis were taken through a stratified sequence of occupation horizons, old ground surfaces and cultivated soils in the western part of the trench (Sondage 1). Bulk samples were taken of most anthropogenic deposits for flotation, in order to provide material for dating and information on the contemporary environment and site formation processes. Flotation was carried out on site.

All artefacts were bagged and their locations recorded in three dimensions using a total station EDM, with the exception of animal bone, which was bagged by context according to five-metre square. Artefacts were washed and dried and bags were checked against the finds record during the course of the fieldwork.

The trench outline and location were recorded using a total station EDM. A site daybook was maintained to record sketches, photographs and developing interpretations throughout the course of the excavation.

After the the burial and an earlier occupation horizon (007) had been excavated in the western part of the trench, this area appeared to be sterile. In order to assess its potential for archaeology, a one-metre wide slot trench (Sondage 1) was excavated from the western edge of the structure to the trench edge (see Figure 6). This revealed that cultivation in the past had produced a simple soil profile, with a plough soil (040) overlying a remnant old ground surface (067) which overlay the boulder clay (089). Although quartz artefacts and debitage were recovered from the plough soil, no archaeological features were preserved in it. To further assess the survival of archaeological features in the western part of the trench, a series of 16 40-centimetre square test pits were excavated by hand through the plough soil at one-metre intervals. A bulk sample was taken from each context in each test pit for flotation. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered in the test pits, although pieces of struck quartz were recovered.

Following the 2005 excavation season, the archaeological features and deposits in the eastern part of the trench were covered with a permeable geotextile. Sandbags were placed over this, around the walls and inside the building to further protect the archaeology, and debris netting was laid over the exposed section and weighed down with sandbags. The trench was then backfilled by machine. The turf was replaced by hand and then covered with horizontally-laid fishing net (which extended over the seaward section and was weighed down with stones and sandbags) to prevent wind disturbance of the cut turves over the winter.

## 6.2 *Training Methodology* by Ingrid Shearer

Of the 17 volunteers who devoted their time to the 2005 project, seven had participated in the 2004 season. Ten of this year's volunteers already had some experience of working on an excavation, although only around half that number had had any supervised training in excavation techniques. From the outset, it was recognised that our ability to accommodate both varying degrees of experience and availability would be the key to the success of this aspect of the project. To this end, a programme of work was designed, which was intended to be flexible enough to allow each individual to gain as much from his or her experience as possible. The 2005 programme was designed to build on the skills and knowledge gained by those who participated in the 2004 season. It was hoped that each component and the schedule

as a whole could function as stand-alone units of fieldwork experience for those individuals who had limited time or who were joining the project for the first time.

Many of the skills gained in the previous year's work were directly transferrable to an excavation context; for example, an understanding of basic stratigraphic principles, recording methods and experience in section drawing would all prove beneficial. Although we intended to apply these techniques within the framework of the excavation, it was decided that the best approach, and one which would not discriminate against individuals with no experience in archaeological fieldwork, would be to apply the same 'building block' formula as we had used in the 2004 season. Participants would begin by learning basic troweling skills and be taught how to identify archaeological features, artefacts and ecofacts, before being introduced to recording processes – both written and drawn. It was also decided that, where possible, each volunteer should spend at least a day working in close collaboration with the finds and environmental supervisors.

In advance of the excavation, a field manual was produced for each volunteer, which included an introduction and background to the site and an outline of the work carried out in 2004. The rest of the manual was devoted to detailing the basic methods and principles involved in excavation and recording, and included a glossary of common terms. The purpose of the handbook was twofold. It allowed volunteers who had not participated in the 2004 season to familiarise themselves with the site, and it refreshed the memories of those who had. In addition, it was designed to act as a basic reference manual, allowing volunteers to digest what they had learnt on site at their leisure, and to understand their daily tasks within the wider context of fieldwork principles and best practice.

For the purposes of this discussion, on-site training can be divided into six broad categories:

1. Troweling skills and the identification of archaeological features artefacts and ecofacts
2. Artefact recording, processing and basic conservation
3. Environmental sampling and processing
4. The written record
5. The drawn record
6. Site tours and visitor liaison skills

As well as having a dedicated Training Director, the volunteers received close guidance from both supervisory staff and the professional excavators on site. Two dedicated specialist supervisors oversaw the finds recording and processing and the environmental sampling and processing. A volunteer was assigned to each specialist supervisor on a rotating basis, usually for a day each (depending on how much time he or she could commit to the project), and would assist in all aspects of the recording, sampling and processing work.

When volunteers arrived on site, they received a health and safety induction and an introduction to the site in the form of an extended tour. They were each given a copy of the manual and were asked about their previous experience in archaeology, their particular interests and what they hoped to gain from their involvement in the project. Where possible, this allowed us to tailor the training programme to meet the needs of the individual, which was particularly important when someone had a limited amount of time available.

Throughout the course of the excavation, regular site tours were given to ensure that volunteers were kept up to date with developments on site. This helped to give some context to the areas where the volunteers were working and get them into the habit of interpreting and relating what they were excavating to what was happening in other regions of the trench. As each new task was introduced, a full explanation was given of what was expected from each volunteer and the skills that he or she should gain from the experience. The techniques were demonstrated and then volunteers were given the chance to practice under supervision from staff.

1. Troweling skills and the identification of archaeological features artefacts and ecofacts

Troweling skills and the identification of archaeological features, artefacts and ecofacts are core skills, and therefore formed the first part of the training programme. In the early stages of training, volunteers were

assigned areas outside the main areas of the excavation, to the south of the exterior walls of the building. As they developed their skills and increased in confidence, they were gradually moved into more archaeologically sensitive areas. None of the volunteers worked inside the building itself due to health and safety considerations and limited space. Most of the volunteers mastered troweling relatively quickly and recognised the importance of and the care and attentiveness necessary in excavation. Working closely with the training director and excavators, volunteers were instructed in how to identify archaeological features and in the principles of stratigraphy. The volunteers who worked on the auguring and section recording during 2004 already had some experience in this aspect of excavation, albeit from analysis of deposits in section rather than plan.

## 2. Artefact recording, processing and basic conservation

Volunteers received intensive training in aspects of finds recording, processing and basic conservation by working in close collaboration with the finds supervisor. The majority of the volunteers spent at least one full day assisting with the finds on site – assigning numbers and becoming familiar with the recording process, plotting their positions three-dimensionally using the total station EDM and ensuring that artefacts were appropriately conserved prior to processing. A useful reference collection of finds and botanical remains was assembled over the course of the excavation. This proved to be a helpful teaching aid, particularly for volunteers arriving later in the season, as they had an opportunity to view a selection of the kinds of artefacts and botanical remains they were likely to encounter when they began excavating.

Finds processing was conducted at Hannigarth, again under close supervision. This aspect of the work involved double-checking the written record and ensuring finds were stabilised and made ready for transportation. Although a few of the volunteers found this aspect of the excavation process somewhat dull and repetitive, it reinforced the importance of maintaining an accurate, detailed written record and allowed volunteers a chance to spend time looking in detail at the assemblage from the site.

## 3. Environmental sampling and processing

Volunteers were trained in how to take and label bulk samples during the excavation. From Week 2 onwards, they were also given the opportunity to assist with the environmental processing. Samples were processed by wet sieving and volunteers were shown how to identify and conserve floral and faunal remains retrieved from the process. They were also responsible for assisting in the recording process.

## 4. The written record

By spending time working with the finds and environmental supervisors, the volunteers had already begun to recognise the importance of the written record and understand how these individual blocks of recording integrated to form a complete record for the site. They were now familiar with, and had experience in, filling in and cross-referencing the pro-forma sheets provided for finds, samples and levels. An example of a completed context sheet, an explanation of the context as the basic building block of all archaeological recording and the principles behind stratigraphy were provided in the field manual and reiterated on site. A few of the more experienced volunteers were given tutorials in recording contexts and using the pro-forma sheets, but it was felt that for the majority of the volunteers this next step would be best left for the 2006 season.

## 5. The drawn record

The majority of the volunteers gained experience in recording using measured drawings. Instruction was given in planning methods (using 1 m planning frames and the offset technique), how to set out a grid, triangulation, drawing conventions and how to use the level. A few had the opportunity to complete a section drawing, and volunteers who had participated in the 2004 season had already worked on section recording. The benefits of the previous year's training, combined with an appreciation of three-dimensional recording gained by working with the finds supervisor, meant that the volunteers grasped the principles behind planning very quickly, and produced high quality drawings. Working in pairs, they also demonstrated a good understanding of the importance of the interpretative side of the drawing process and would frequently pause to discuss what they were recording, and whether it might be significant.

## 6. Public liaison

As in the 2004 season, there was a strong emphasis on the development of public liaison skills. Volunteers were on the whole very keen to assist with site tours, both on the open day and when casual visitors arrived on site. This helped consolidate their knowledge of the site and allowed staff to get an idea of the level of understanding each individual had gained from his or her experience. From the visitors' point of view, it provided an opportunity to get a different perspective on the site and may encourage other members of the community to get involved in the project next year.

An unexpected bonus for many of the volunteers was a chance to assist with and observe the excavation of the skeleton. This work was very closely supervised by staff, and the volunteers' access to the skeleton was limited to careful removal of the grave fill and bagging of the excavated remains; however, it provided a unique opportunity for them to observe and learn about the excavation, recording and conservation of human remains.

## 7.0 Results

Figure 3 is a schematic plan showing the positions of the excavated structures and the burial in the excavation trench. In the following sections, context numbers denoting deposits are shown in curved brackets ( ), while those denoting structures or cuts are shown in square brackets [ ]. Figures 4, 5 and 6 illustrate the main archaeological features and deposits recorded during the 2005 season.

### 7.1 *The latest deposits*

The turf and modern topsoil (001) lay above a thick deposit of clean, pale brown to creamy white sand (002) which varied in depth from 0.3 to 0.5 m deep. On the western side of the trench, a patchy spread of red-brown sand mottled with pale-brown sand (012) was observed during hand-excavation of the preliminary batter (see section 6.1 above); this appeared to be an old ground surface which had been eroded away farther to the east. It overlay a wedge-shaped deposit of loose, pale brown to white sand (013) up to 0.12 m thick. Across the rest of the trench, the uppermost windblown sand (002) contained numerous lenses of more humic sand representing old turf lines. It is likely that these, together with (012) and (013), represent numerous, successive phases of accretion and the formation turf lines.

The latest windblown deposits (002 and 013) sealed a layer of orange-brown, slightly silty coarse sand (004) that stretched across the entire trench. Over much of the trench the orange-brown sand (004) was fairly clean, but in the eastern part of the trench it contained flecks and occasional lenses of carbonised botanical material, along with occasional shells, animal bones and sherds of coarse pottery. It was interpreted as an old ground surface which had seen particular concentrations of activity to the east. A crescent-shaped deposit relating to this activity lay on the orange-brown sand (004) on the north and east, measuring c 10 m WNW/ESE by 2 m. It consisted of a firm, soapy, dark brown clay silt (005) that contained sherds of pottery, pieces of animal bone and limpet and periwinkle shells, with lenses of orange clay silt and black carbonised botanical material throughout. It appeared to be a trampled occupation deposit, incorporating midden and hearth waste. A linear stone feature [003] also sat upon the old ground surface (004), to the SSE of the occupation deposit (005). It consisted of a diffuse line of sub-angular stones up to 0.25 m across, in some cases set close together or overlapping but in other cases with gaps of up to 0.6 m between them. It stretched for c 4.3 m WNW/ESE, and appeared to be a fragmentary wall.

Below the orange-brown sand (004) was a thick, loose deposit of pale brown coarse sand (008), again with frequent bands of darker sand throughout representing old turf lines. It lay up to 0.8 m deep on the west and up to 0.45 m deep on the east. It appeared to be a windblown deposit that had accumulated over a period that included phases of stabilisation.

In the north-west part of the trench, a grave [024] was discovered cut through the windblown sand. This is described in detail below.

On the eastern side of the trench, the stones making up the later prehistoric structures were visible in the lower part of the windblown sand (008). Still within the sterile sand (008) but lying just above the southern wall of structure 2 was a very small cairn [009]. It consisted of sub-angular blocks of schist, set in a roughly square shape measuring 0.48 m south-east/north-west by 0.5 m and up to 0.2 m high, with a

concentration of white quartzite pebbles above them. It was clearly deliberately built, and may have been a marker of some kind, built in antiquity above the by-then abandoned structure.

## 7.2 *The burial* (Figure 4)

As noted above (section 6.1), during machining at the north-west edge of the original trench, several large, sub-angular boulders were encountered. They consisted of a tight cluster of water-rounded and sub-angular stones [017] between 0.2 and 0.4 m across. The stones overlapped each other in some cases, but were not coursed, and formed a sub-circular feature in plan that measured c 0.8 m in diameter. A larger boulder, 0.55 m across, lay to the north-east of these.

The stones lay in the orange-brown sandy ground surface (004), with a concentration of limpet shells around them. They lay roughly above the head of the underlying burial but slightly to the south-west. The grave cut [024] was not visible in the orange-brown sand (004), and it cannot be said for certain that the stones related to the burial, but it is possible that they marked the grave. As several more stones were found in roughly the same position in the grave fill as excavation progressed, on balance it seems likely that the upper stones did form a marker.

The grave cut [024] became visible, after (004) was removed, as a sub-rectangular feature measuring 1.8 m east/west by 0.6 m. The fill (022) consisted of light brown sand mottled with red brown clay silt in its upper levels, probably representing mixing of the sterile and anthropogenic material excavated for the grave. It lay c 0.5 m deep above the skeleton. The lower levels of the fill consisted of much cleaner, creamy-white sand. It may be that the grave was initially filled with clean beach sand and subsequently with excavated material. In this lower grave fill, a large bead carved from steatite (SF 87) was found.

The skeleton lay supine and extended, with the head toward the WSW and facing north-west (see Figure 4 and Plate 1). The left arm was flexed with the hand across the abdomen, while the right hand rested on the groin. The legs were slightly flexed to the right, with the knees and lower legs together. Several stones lay around and partly over the feet and ankles. Just beside and partly beneath the mouth was a polished disc of garnetiferous schist (SF 222), measuring 0.09 m in diameter and less than 0.01 m thick. When the disc was lifted, a small deposit of sticky white sediment (041) was found adhering to its underside; this was sampled. Between the left humerus and the left scapula was a small object that appeared to consist of tiny rings of copper alloy, joined to tiny rings of what may be bone (SF 221).

The base of the grave had been cut through both the later (007) and the earlier (040) horizons directly associated with the later prehistoric structures, as well as through the windblown sand (008) that sealed them. The person buried here therefore died after the buildings had gone out of use, and after the walls had been at least partly covered by blown sand.



Plate 1: *The inhumation burial (Sk 1).*

## 7.3 *The later prehistoric building*

After removal of the earliest windblown sand deposit (008), a layer of light orange-brown coarse sand (011) was exposed across the trench. It contained lenses of clean, pale brown windblown sand and occasional marine shells, and measured up to 0.07 m thick. This partly overlay the structural features exposed in the trench, and appeared to represent a turf line that had formed after the latest phase of activity in and around the structures.

Below this, across the entire trench, lay a deposit of firm, slightly sticky, reddish brown silty sand with pale sand grains occurring throughout (this was context (006) in the eastern third of the trench, around the structures; (007) to the west, and (014) inside structure 2, the central cell). It lay up to 0.09 m thick. It contained numerous sherds of coarse pottery, animal bone, marine shells (generally scattered throughout, but also in one discrete concentration) and chips of steatite. This deposit partly overlay and obscured the walls of the structures. It therefore built up after they had finally fallen out of use, but during a period when people were still dumping midden inside and around the buildings.

After removal of this sandy midden deposit (006/007/014), earlier occupation layers and tumbled stone were revealed inside and around the structures, and the wall lines were more clearly defined. The features and deposits relating to each structure are described below.

### 7.3.1 Structure 1 (South Cell)

Structure 1 was initially visible as an area measuring c 3.5 m east/west by 4.7 m externally, defined by stone walling around its periphery and with stone partly filling the interior. The upper deposits and features in the cell are described first (Figure 5), followed by the lower contexts encountered (Figure 6).

On the north-west and west, the cell's interior was defined by a curving wall face [016] that was composed of both coursed and random rubble masonry, including some orthostats with small pinning stones between them, and with some yellow clay-sand bonding visible (Figure 5). The outer side of this wall face was abutted by a core of small, rounded rubble in a loose brown loam matrix (076), with an outer wall face [034] composed of subangular boulders lying at least two courses deep. The full width of the wall measured 1 m. The loamy matrix (076) appeared to derive from midden material; part of it was excavated and produced numerous pot sherds, worked quartz and a steatite spindle whorl (SF 629). On the north-east, the wall appeared to be truncated at the section edge, although here its full width and character were obscured by the junction with Structure 2 to the north. As it curved to the south along the western side of the interior, the western part of the wall was less well defined at the initial stage of excavation.

On the south, the cell was defined by a substantial but more amorphous wall [028] that stretched east/west for 4 m and measured 0.8 m wide. It was composed of large, sub-angular boulders, lying up to two courses deep, with facing visible intermittently along it. It was best defined toward the west, beside the cell's entrance (see below), but appeared more disturbed toward the east. Stones (056) that had tumbled from the wall's upper courses lay to the north and south of it, some of them tipped against the wall faces and resting on a brown clay silt (055).

Along the north-eastern side of the cell, the interior also appeared to be defined by a substantial, orthostatic stone wall [048] that ran along the eroded section edge. This was formed from a row of upright, sub-angular boulders. It ran for 5-6 m and stood up to 0.6 m high, curving slightly at the north-west end to abut wall [016]. Some upper stones from wall [048] had slipped westward off the structure, or been pushed by wave action, and rested against it and on the interior deposits beneath. Removal of the interior deposits showed that this wall was a late addition: the orthostats rested on a layer of small, flat, sub-angular stones [050], lying two stones (0.13 m) deep in random rather than coursed fashion; these formed a packed foundation layer for the wall. The wall appeared to have been truncated by the sea on the north-east, and it may originally have been thicker or longer. The sandy midden deposit (006) lay against it, so it had accumulated after the wall was built.

Running beneath the stoney foundation layer [050] and extending across the interior of Structure 1 was a deposit of firm, greasy dark brown clay silt (033), with pale brown sand grains occurring sparsely throughout and flecks and small patches of carbonised botanical material on the surface. It lay highest in the northern part of the cell, against wall [016], and sloped down toward the south. Its thickness varied from 0.04 to 0.20 m where it sealed the underlying stones (064) (see below). It contained numerous large pot sherds, including a concentration against the inner face of wall [016] that may have represented a pot squashed *in situ*.



*Plate 2: Looking south into the interior of Structure 1 after the removal of (033), with hearth deposits (049) in the foreground and tumble (064) to the right against the wall.*

Lying on and partly in this midden deposit (033) was a spread of sub-angular boulders (061), ranging in size from 0.10 to 0.60 m across. They lay in no particular arrangement but were mainly concentrated in the north and west of the cell; they appeared to represent tumble from the wall [016]. The fact that they lay on as well as in the midden layer (033) suggests that it continued to accumulate as the walls were collapsing, although the weight of the stones pressing into the deposit could also account for their presence in the layer.

The midden deposit and tumble sealed evidence of an earlier phase of activity (Figure 6), which had taken place after an earlier phase of collapse. Covering much of the interior was a deposit of firm, mid brown greasy clay silt (047), with frequent flecks of carbonised botanical material on its surface, along with small lenses of yellow-grey clay and orange heat-affected clay silt. This was interpreted as a trampled occupation deposit, incorporating scattered hearth waste along with bonding material leached out from tumble.

In the north-western part of the interior was a deposit of voided rubble (064), measuring c 2 m north/south by 1.5 m. It was composed mainly of blocky slabs, including some up to 1 m long, lying at various random angles – some leaning steeply against the face of wall [016]. This was interpreted as rubble from the earlier collapse of the north-west wall [016]. Midden deposit (033) had formed over the stones. Lying directly on one of the stones was a very compact deposit of extremely fine, soapy, silky, creamy white sediment (063), mottled throughout with light orange and black. It measured 0.32 m north-east/south-west by 0.29 m and lay about 0.04 m thick. This discrete deposit may have been heat-affected talc, although this will need to be tested by analysis of the sample taken.

A concentration of orthostatic slabs [078] at the eastern edge of the cell appeared to be a distinct structural element. It consisted of two orthostats exposed at the edge of the eroded section, with a third slumped against them on the west. From here, a concentration of sub-angular boulders set in two courses extended to the south for c 2 m, toward wall [028]. In the eroding section, the orthostats are visible continuing downward for a further 0.4 m.

After the removal of midden deposit (033), the cell's entrance was more clearly visible and displayed some structural complexity. The thick north-western wall [016]/[034] terminated in a sloping deposit of mid brown sandy silt (079), which continued across the entrance and abutted the trampled occupation deposit

(047) that filled the interior. The inner wall face [016], however, continued for another 1.4 m, curving sharply south-eastward to constrict the entranceway to 0.9 m wide. This last stretch of inner wall face may in fact have been of a separate build to the main wall, representing its extension or the remodelling of the entrance; excavation in 2006 will seek to clarify the relationships.

Lying in the entrance and to the west of this inner wall face was a discrete, oval deposit of loose, dark brown sandy silt and limpet shells, with frequent flecks of carbonised botanical material on its surface (066). This midden deposit may have been filling a pit or hollow, but it was not excavated in 2005 and therefore its interpretation is provisional.

In the northern part of the cell, the trampled occupation deposit (047) was partly excavated where a spread of apparently scorched sediment was visible at the edge of the eroded section. The trampled deposit (047) overlay a spread of firm, bright orange-pink, very fine clay silt, heavily flecked with black carbonised botanical material and small lenses of light greyish-yellow clay sand (049). Several large pot sherds were exposed on its surface. It measured 1.2 m north-east/south-west by 1.1 m in extent, and lay against the north-west wall face [016] and over the edge of the rubble collapse (064) to the west. It also lapped against the orthostatic structure [078] to the south-east. This was interpreted as an *in-situ* hearth deposit. Although it was not excavated, it appeared to overlie a deposit of light brown, sticky clay silt (087) (not illustrated), which was exposed patchily around its edges and also sealed the edges of the rubble collapse (064). To the south of the hearth was a deposit of firm, slick, light brown-orange clay silt (088) (not illustrated) with frequent flecks and smears of carbonised botanical material on its surface, which again overlapped the edges of the rubble collapse (064). This may have been rake-out from the hearth.

At this point, excavation halted. The inner wall face [016] stood 1 m high as exposed at north end of the cell, reducing in height to c 0.3 at its southern end. The eroded section shows that the wall and the adjacent deposits continue downward for at least a further 0.4 m.

### 7.3.2 Structure 2 (Central Cell)

After the removal of the sandy midden deposit (006/014) that filled and partly sealed the walls of Structure 2, the central cell was a clearly visible as a small, sub-circular structure. It was defined by a substantial stone wall [015] that comprised both orthostats and coursed masonry, with yellow clay bonding between some of the stones, and it measured c 1.7 m north/south by 1.1 m internally. A sharp kink was visible in the eastern wall, and its entrance (on the north) was defined on either side by large, orthostatic blocks. As excavation progressed inside the cell, more structural complexity and phasing in the walls became evident. This section describes the later structural features and deposits in Structure 2 first (Figure 5), then moves downward through the stratigraphy to discuss the earlier features and deposits (Figure 6).

The red-brown sandy deposit (014) (not illustrated) that represented the latest phase of midden dumping after the structure's abandonment (=007/006) contained a discrete patch of friable, black-brown sand containing charcoal and marine shells (018).

Removal of this sandy midden material revealed a deposit of very firm, brown-black greasy clay silt (035), containing flecks of carbonised botanical material, marine shells and small stones. Several sub-angular boulders, which may have fallen from the southern wall [015], lay in this deposit. It lay up to 0.15 m deep along the western side of the cell, but was thinner elsewhere. This was interpreted as a trampled midden deposit relating to the latest occupation of the cell.

At the southern end of the cell, a discrete deposit of what appeared to be lumps of iron industrial waste (059) was visible at this stage. The trampled midden deposit (035) was then removed to fully reveal the iron and several associated deposits.

The western half of the cell was covered at this stage with a layer of sticky, very humic brown sandy loam (051) that lay loosely around sub-angular rubble (Figure 5). It contained numerous pot sherds, marine shells and pieces of animal bone, and was interpreted as an uncompacted midden deposit that built up around and over collapse from the walls. Along the eastern side of the cell, and partly overlain by the uncompacted midden, was a deposit of orange-red clay silt (045), heavily flecked with carbonised botanical material. This appeared to be a dump of hearth waste.

The hearth waste (045) in turn overlapped the edges of a deposit of iron slag (059/SF 305), which lay against the south-east end of the cell. This consisted of a heap of rust-coloured lumps, ranging from 0.03 to 0.18 m in diameter. It measured c 0.6 m north/south by 0.4 m in extent, and was up to 0.4 m deep. Two quartz pebbles found among the rusty lumps had been fused together with ferrous material, and

several other stones in the deposit bore a vitrified residue. It was interpreted as a heap of industrial waste resulting from iron-working. The sides of the deposit sloped steeply down, with several sub-angular boulders lying against and over its lower edges. A burnt animal tooth was found at its base.

The hearth waste (045) and the uncompacted midden (051) lay against the east wall of the cell, to the north of the sharp kink noted above. After these deposits were removed, it became clear that the section of walling to the north of the kink represented a phase of structural modification. It consisted of a drystone wall [073] formed of sub-angular boulders; a lower course of orthostats was surmounted by an upper course of smaller stones, although in places no orthostats were present and the wall was formed of roughly coursed stones, lying three or four deep. This portion of wall measured up to 0.5 m in height, with one very large orthostatic boulder (0.7 m high) defining its northern end and the apparent entrance to the cell.



*Plate 3: Looking down into the interior of Structure 2 from the north. The iron deposit (059) lies against the wall [015] near the top of the frame, with hearth waste (045) to the lower left and midden (051) to the lower right.*

The deposit of hearth waste (045) and the dump of industrial waste (059) both sealed a loose, olive-brown clay silt (070) (not illustrated), which lay along the eastern and southern sides of the cell and ran beneath the secondary wall [073]. This therefore pre-dated the remodelling of the cell into its later sub-circular form. With the secondary walling removed, the earlier form of the cell was visible as a long oval (see Figure 6), probably with an entrance to the north, defined on the west by a massive rectangular boulder that formed the terminus of wall [015] and had continued to define the western side of the entrance in the later phase of use.

The primary wall [015] of the cell was composed of sub-angular orthostats, up to 0.6 m high, forming an inner face, with smaller blocks and slabs tucked into the gaps between them and also in some cases lying below or above them. Smaller sub-rounded and sub-angular rubble in a sparse silty sand matrix formed the core of the wall, while the outer face was generally composed of two rough courses of sub-angular boulders. Yellow clay bonding (062) was visible between some of the stones that formed the inner face. On the east, the primary wall [015] had been truncated by erosion, so the full extent of the cell could not be established, but a well-defined gap leading from Structure 2 into Structure 3 (the north cell) appeared to be original. The southern side of the wall [015] was partly obscured by its junction with the wall [016]/[034] of Structure 1. After tumble (060) from both walls was removed from the exterior angle between them, a sloping deposit of grey-brown silt (094) was visible; it appeared to abut the outer wall face [034] of Structure 1 and run beneath the wall [015] of Structure 2. This would suggest that Structure

1 was built first and Structure 2 added later; however, the relationship between the two structures was not fully explored in 2005, so their chronological relationship has still to be firmly established.

At this stage, the rest of the interior was covered with a deposit of greasy, red-brown silty clay (057) (not illustrated), containing frequent small angular stones, lenses of heat-affected clay and carbonised botanical material. This trampled midden deposit extended into Structure 3 (the north cell), and was the first layer encountered that was common to both. It also ran beneath a rubble partition [054] between Structures 2 and 3, discussed below.

The trampled midden layer (057) sealed a thin, patchy deposit of fine brown clay silt dominated by fragments of schist (071) (not illustrated). This appeared to be a trampled interface between the compacted midden (057) above and a yellow clay deposit (058) below. In the southern part of the cell, the olive-brown clay silt (070) that ran beneath the remodelled eastern wall [073] sealed a loose deposit of dark brown sticky clay silt (082), heavily flecked with yellow clay.

Beneath these layers, across the interior of Structure 2 and also extending in Structure 3 (see below), was an undulating deposit of light greyish-yellow clay sand (058) containing abundant fine sub-angular grit and small sub-angular stones. It was absent at the southern end of the cell, where it gave way to a deposit of firm, slick, grey-brown clay silt (091) that sloped down toward the south; this deposit appeared to run beneath the yellow clay (058) and also beneath the wall [015] of the cell, although this was not tested by excavation in 2005. The yellow clay appeared to be redeposited boulder clay. Its origins and purpose are discussed further with regard to Structure 3, below.

A linear cut [081] ran north-eastward from the orthostat defining the western side of the entrance between the two cells, toward the eroded edge. It measured c 0.2 m wide and 0.48 m long, and was filled with a deposit of loose, dark brown clay silt (093). The feature was not excavated in 2005 and its purpose is unknown, but it may have supported a partition between the cells. It appeared to cut through the redeposited boulder clay (058).

Excavation in Structure 2 halted at this point.

### 7.3.3 Structure 3 (North Cell)

After the removal of the latest sandy midden deposit (006) overlying the north cell, it was visible as a sub-triangular structure, truncated by erosion on the east. As with the other structures, the latest deposits encountered are described first (Figure 5), followed by the earlier deposits (Figure 6).

On the west, the cell was defined by a massive drystone wall that may have been of two builds. The inner face consisted of six substantial, angular boulders [084], 0.4-0.6 m across and standing up to 0.6 m high, with a few smaller stones tucked between them. The boulders had been set end-to-end to form a straight line, up to 0.5 m wide and 2.7 m long. The southern end abutted the wall [015] of Structure 2. Against the western side of this wall face was a core of smaller rubble in a reddish brown sandy matrix (026), which was abutted on the west by an outer face [020] of sub-angular boulders, one course high. The differences in build between the outer and inner faces led to speculation that they were of different phases, but this was not tested by excavation in 2005. The overall width of the cell's western wall was 1.1 m.

On the north, the cell was defined by another substantial drystone wall [019], formed of sub-angular boulders up to 0.7 m across with smaller, sub-rounded stones between them and an overall width of 0.6 m. It had been truncated on the east by erosion, and extended for c 3.3 m to the west. Two to three courses were visible from the interior, but to the west, where it appeared to run over wall [020], it was less well-defined. The southern end of the cell was defined by the stonework between Structures 2 and 3, with one large orthostat set against the face of wall [084] next to the entrance.

The latest deposit inside the cell was a spread of firm, sticky, dark brown silty clay (036), which contained numerous pot sherds, fragments of quartz, a sheep's tooth and concentrations of marine shell (Figure 5). This was stratigraphically equivalent to the trampled midden deposit (035) in Structure 2. At the north end of Structure 3, a wedge-shaped deposit of angular rubble (092) lay loosely in a friable, dark brown clay silt matrix (042). This appeared to be a deposit sitting proud against the north wall, as the earlier deposits to the south continued to seal it (see below).

At the southern end of Structure 3, the latest trampled midden deposit (036) partly sealed a linear spread of voided rubble [054] that included several substantial orthostats. The rubble lay several stones deep (up to 0.3 m) and, except for the orthostats, consisted mainly of stones under 0.25 m across. This was

interpreted as the base for a partition between the cells, contemporary with the secondary walling [073] that constricted the interior of Structure 2.

The rubble [054] lay on the trampled midden deposit (057) that was also encountered in Structure 2, a spread of greasy, red-brown silty clay (057) (not illustrated) that contained frequent small angular stones, lenses of heat-affected clay and carbonised botanical material. As in Structure 2, in the north cell it also overlay a thin, patchy deposit of fine brown clay silt dominated by fragments of schist (071), a trampled interface between the compacted midden (057) above and the light greyish-yellow clay sand (058) below.

Inside Structure 3, another deposit intervened patchily between this schist-rich interface (071) and the yellow clay sand (058). This consisted of firm, light to dark red brown clay, abundantly flecked with bright orange silt and black carbonised botanical material (090). It appeared to be hearth waste that had been trampled into the surface of the yellow clay sand (058), but only inside Structure 3; it did not occur in Structure 2, to the south of the putative partition slot [081].

As in Structure 3, the greyish-yellow clay sand (058), containing abundant fine sub-angular grit and small sub-angular stones, undulated across the interior of Structure 3. Lying at slightly sloping angles in the centre of the cell, on top of the deposit, were several large slabs [085] up to 0.8 m long, with some smaller slabs among them. Further slabs [086] were just visible lying beneath the yellow clay sand (058), with voids apparent between some of them.

It was not clear at this stage in the excavation whether the slabs [085]/[086] lying over and/or under the yellow clay sand (058) represented collapse from the walls or had been deliberately laid. The yellow clay sand (058), however, appeared to be a deliberate deposit of quarried boulder clay

The yellow clay sand (058) was absent at the north end of Structure 3. Here, the deposits of rubble (092) and friable dark brown clay silt (042) encountered above were still exposed at this lower level; they appeared to run beneath the north wall [019], but their relationships with the wall and with the yellow clay sand (058) were not tested by excavation.



*Plate 4: The yellow boulder clay deposit (058) in Structure 2 in the foreground, with Structure 3 in the background.*

#### 7.4 *The exterior*

To the north of wall [019], lying in the latest sandy midden deposit (007), was a linear spread of sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (021) up to 0.20 m across, lying at various random angles. The spread ran parallel to the wall and measured c 0.5 m wide. It was interpreted as tumble from the wall. A large rim sherd was found sandwiched between two of the stones.

Beneath the tumbled stones (021) was a spread of mainly sub-angular stones [069], extending from the north face of the wall [019] to a large orthostat, and measuring c 1.3 m wide by 1.8 m north/south in extent. The spread had been truncated by erosion on the east. The stones lay at various angles, but appeared to be well packed together with little matrix between them. They may have represented a roughly metallated surface post-dating the wall. Also at this stage, a short, curvilinear stone feature [068] was visible, extending for c 1.3 m to the north from the western end of wall [019]. It was partly sealed by the latest sandy midden deposit (007).

Both the short, arcing length of walling [068] and the rough metallating [069] rested on a deposit of firm, waxy, dark red-brown clay silt (025), about 0.06 m deep. This was interpreted as a trampled old ground surface, which continued around the western side of Structures 2 and 3, lapping against their western walls [020]/[015]. Abundant flecks of carbonised botanical material and degraded pottery were concentrated on its surface. A spread of sub-angular stones (095), lying on old ground surface (025) to the west of Structure 3, appeared to have tumbled downslope from its western wall [020]. A deposit of heat-affected sediment (037) lay in the old ground surface (025), west of the junction between Structures 2 and 3. This consisted of a sub-circular deposit of brown-black silt with frequent flecks of carbonised botanical material and lenses of orange clay silt, no more than 0.03 m deep; it appeared to be a dump of scorched material rather than representing burning *in situ*.

The trampled ground surface (025) continued southward along the western side of Structure 1. To the south of that cell's southern wall [028], its character changed. Here it gave way to a slightly different deposit (032), a spread of firm, greasy, orange-brown clay silt with similar inclusions of degraded pottery and carbonised botanical material on its surface, but also with concentrations of crushed shell, especially close to the wall [028]. This trampled occupation deposit, of the same phase as ground surface (025), had formed after the partial collapse of wall [028], as it lay around stones (056) that had tumbled from the wall. It also lay around stones (060) that had tumbled from the walls [015]/[034] forming Structures 2 and 3, so it had formed after their partial collapse as well.

To the west of the three cells, the trampled ground surface (025) extended downslope for c 3.9 m. Beyond this point, it gave way to a slightly sandier, sticky, mid red-brown clay silt (040), which also contained flecks of carbonised botanical material and abundant angular fragments of quartz. A diffuse spread of scorched sediment (043) lay in the southern part of this deposit, running around and beneath several boulders (044) which had tumbled downslope from Structure 1 (Figure 5). The scorched sediment appeared to represent dumped hearth waste rather than burning *in situ*. The homogenous character of the red-brown clay silt (040) indicated that it was a cultivated soil. Its relationship to the deposits to the east were explored in a slot trench (Sondage 1) that extended from the western edge of the trench to the western wall [015] of Structure 2 (Figure 6).

Underlying the trampled ground surface (025) was a layer of mid pink-brown silty clay (053), flecked with carbonised botanical material and degraded pottery and with concentrations of crushed shell (Figure 6). This was interpreted as an earlier trampled ground surface, which extended along the west and around the southern and north-western ends of the cluster of cells ((025) was not removed to the north of wall [019]). It lay up to 0.15 m deep immediately west of Structure 2, thinning out toward the west. To the south of Structure 1, a spread of small, sub-rounded stones (052) lay in the surface of this deposit, possibly representing diffuse metallating. In the angle of the walls [015] and [034] between Structures 1 and 2, it became darker and more pink-brown in colour, with greater concentrations of carbonised botanical material on the surface (072). This deposit, and its stratigraphic equivalent (053), appeared to run beneath the walls [015]/[020] of Structures 2 and 3, but to abut the wall [034] of Structure 1; however, this was not tested in 2005.

The cross-section provided by Sondage 1 clarified the relationships between these various deposits to the west of the structures. Both the later (025) and earlier (053) trampled ground surfaces overlay the sandier deposit (040) that stretched across the western part of the trench. The earlier ground surface (053) sealed an even earlier deposit (075), a moderately firm, mid red-brown silt with some clay content and sparse sand grains, with frequent flecks of carbonised botanical material on its surface. Toward the eastern end



Plate 5: Looking south over the eroding structure, with Structure 3 (the northern cell) and wall [019] in the foreground, and old ground surface (053) exposed to the right.

of Sondage 1, the deposit became more orange-pink and more heavily flecked with carbonised material, possibly representing *in-situ* burning or alternatively dumps of hearth waste. The deposit was not fully excavated in the sondage, but lay at least 0.13 m deep.

This early occupation deposit (075) extended for c 3.1 m to the west of Structure 1. It was sealed, along its western edge, by the cultivated soil (040). The cultivated soil (040) was exposed in Sondage 1 as lying up to 0.26 m deep across the western part of the trench. It sealed a thin (0.06 m) layer of grey-brown sandy silt (067), a remnant ground surface which contained sherds of pottery, fragments of quartz and flecks of carbonised botanical material. Beneath this was the natural boulder clay, a bright yellow-orange gritty clay sand (089).

The 3-m wide strip along the western side of the trench, which was covered by the cultivated soil (040), appeared to be devoid of features, and it seemed likely that cultivation here had removed any archaeological features. In order to test this, a series of 16 test pits (TP 1-16) were excavated by hand on a one-metre grid. Each test pit measured 0.40 m square and was excavated to the surface of the boulder clay (089). A bulk sample for flotation was taken of each context within each test pit. No archaeological features were discovered in the test pits. However, a quartz projectile point (SF 775) was recovered from the cultivated soil (040) in TP 13.

## 8.0 Discussion

### 8.1 *Summary of the Fieldwork Results*

#### 8.1.1 Structure 1

The earliest horizons reached in Structure 1 appear to represent the partial collapse of the walls, exposed as voided rubble (064) across the western part of the interior. Its character indicates that the northern wall [016], presumably the source of the rubble, was built of large slabs and blocks. The amount of stone making up the collapse (064) indicates that the north-western wall face [016] may have continued upward for several more courses, possibly in corbelled fashion. Following this phase of collapse, activity inside

the cell left deposits that lay directly on the rubble: a putative hearth (049) and possible rake-out (088) from it, a trampled occupation deposit (047), a dump of shell midden material (066) in the entrance, and a deposit of what may be heat-affected talc (063). It is also possible that the entrance was remodelled and made narrower at this stage.

After the hearth (049) went out of use, a thick midden deposit (033) formed over the rubble collapse (064), the hearth and the other deposits. The cell may have been used simply for dumping rubbish at this stage. Certainly the walls continued to collapse; it is even possible that they had been partly rebuilt during the earlier use of the cell that involved the hearth, and that these upper rebuilt portions tumbled in to form the stones (060) that lay in the midden (033), but that would be difficult to prove.

Finally, the interior, including the later midden deposit (033) and the tumbled stones (060), were sealed by the sandy midden layer (006) that partly overlay the cell's walls. By this stage, the interior and exterior would have been barely distinguishable from each other.

### 8.1.2 Structure 2

In Structure 2, the earliest deposit encountered was the grey-brown silt (091) exposed at the southern end, which appeared to run beneath the cell's wall [015]. The rest of the interior was covered with the grey-yellow clay sand (058), boulder clay subsoil which had been quarried and redeposited here and inside Structure 3. This deposit appeared to post-date the construction of the wall [015]. Its surface was trampled with an interface layer containing abundant highly fragmented mica schist (071). At this point, a slot across the entranceway between the north and central cells may have held a partition between them. Over this, two midden deposits formed: a trampled, compacted one which also extended into Structure 3 (057), and a looser one in the south end of the cell (082). The latter was sealed by another fairly loose deposit (070).

After its formation, the cell was remodelled: another wall face [073] was built against the pre-existing eastern one, constricting the interior of the cell. The purpose of this remodelling was not clear, but it seems to have coincided with the construction of a rubble partition (perhaps the base for a wattle-and-daub or similarly light partition) between Structures 2 and 3.

The later use of the now-smaller central cell appears to have been associated with metalworking. A heap of iron-working slag (059), including partly vitrified stone, was dumped against the southern wall; next, heat-affected sediment (045) was dumped against the eastern wall, and finally rubble and dark brown midden-rich soil (051) built up over the rest of the interior. It was not clearly evident that metalworking was carried out inside the cell; it may have taken place in a nearby area which has since been lost to erosion, with the waste from the process dumped in Structure 2.

A trampled midden deposit (035) then accumulated inside the cell, followed by more sandy midden material (006/014/018) before the building fell completely out of use.

### 8.1.3 Structure 3

As in Structure 2, the earliest level reached was that of the redeposited boulder clay (058). Here, it appeared to seal a voided rubble deposit [086], and several large slabs [085] lay on and in it. It was not clear at this stage whether these represented structural features or collapsed walling. Inside the north cell, the surface of the redeposited till was trampled with heat-affected sediment (093) as well as the fragmented mica schist layer (071). At the north end of the cell, however, was a voided rubble deposit (092) that appeared to be heaped against the walls [084]/[019], as it was also visible at higher levels.

A trampled midden layer (057) formed over the redeposited boulder clay and also extended into Structure 2. After this formed, a rubble partition base was built across the passage between the two cells. Finally, another trampled midden deposit accumulated inside the cell before the final sandy midden (006) was dumped inside it and partly over the walls.

### 8.1.4 Exterior deposits

To the west, south and north of the structures, a series of trampled, midden-rich ground surfaces was uncovered. The earliest of these (075), only exposed in Sondage 1, contained heat-affected material and lay well beneath the western wall [015] of Structure 2. After it formed, cultivation took place to the west of the structures; abundant pieces of struck quartz found in the cultivated soil (040) may relate to earlier activity on the site.

The earliest ground surface (075) was sealed by a layer (053) that appeared to be the ground surface on which the western walls of Structures 2 and 3 rested. The western wall [034] of Structure 1 may have lain at an earlier level, and the relationship glimpsed between the walls [015] and [034] of Structures 2 and 1 respectively does suggest that Structure 2 was built first, with Structure 1 abutting it.

Another midden-rich ground surface built up to the west of the structures after the partial collapse of the walls, probably at the same time as midden layers (for example, (033) inside Structure 1 and (035) and (036) inside Structures 2 and 3 respectively) were accumulating inside them, over and around tumble from the walls. This midden-rich ground surface (025) contained patches of scorched sediment (037 and 043), presumably hearth waste from burning events inside the structures or elsewhere close by. Finally, the sandy midden deposit (007) built up over the whole area, representing general dumping of domestic rubbish over the partly collapsed cells and their immediate environs. By this time, the local climate appears to have become somewhat windier: much more sand occurred throughout this post-abandonment midden layer than in earlier deposits.

#### 8.1.5 The burial

Following the period of midden dumping after the cells went out of use, substantial accretion of windblown deposits occurred across the area, with a thick layer of clean, windblown sand accumulating over it. Periods of more stable weather, represented by turf lines within the windblown sand, also occurred during this time.

After the windblown sand had built up, a grave was cut [024] through it and into the cultivated soil and ground surfaces below. An individual (Sk 1) was laid in the grave on his or her back, with the head to the WSW and facing north, and with stones about the feet and legs. A polished disc (SF 222) of garnetiferous schist was laid beneath the mouth and a small ornament of copper alloy and bone (SF 221) was placed close to the body. The grave was backfilled initially with sterile sand (022), and a large steatite bead was placed in this clean fill; then the excavated sand, mixed with cleaner material, was used to fill the grave, along with several stones. Finally, a stone cairn [017] appears to have been built over the head of the grave to mark it.

#### 8.1.6 Latest events

A stable ground surface (004) appears to have formed over the whole area, sealing the grave (although the cairn was still visible as a stoney feature at this stage). Over most of the trench, this was represented by a relatively clean orange-brown sand, but on the east was evidence of more intense activity. This was represented by a trampled deposit incorporating hearth waste and midden material (005) and by an insubstantial stone wall [003] to the south of it. The pottery associated with this phase differs from that from earlier deposits; it is somewhat finer, although still coarse and low-fired.

## 8.2 *Interpretive Issues*

Interpretations of the nature and sequence of activity inside the three cells are provisional at present, based on partial excavation of the interiors and on the character of the exposed lower deposits and the walls. This section sets out the currently outstanding interpretative issues, which excavation in 2006 will seek to clarify.

### 8.2.1 Structure 1

The putative hearth (049) that formed over tumble from the walls of Structure 1 may consist of successive layers of scorched sediment and trample, but this awaits excavation in 2006 to clarify how it formed. From the eroded section, it is clear that the deposits inside Structure 1 continue downward for at least another 0.4 m, as does the inner wall face [016]. It is possible that well-preserved occupation surfaces survive beneath the rubble collapse (064). The orthostatic structure [078] at the eastern edge of the cell should provide further evidence of its internal organisation and possibly use. Investigation of the eroded section in 2004 (Lelong & Shearer 2004) revealed well-stratified hearth deposits immediately south of the orthostats; these may relate to the primary use of the cell.

Excavation in 2006 will seek to clarify the character of the putative hearth (049) and rake-out (089), and the midden deposit (066) in the entrance. It will focus on untangling the walls' sequence of construction, and the relationships between the voided rubble (064), the orthostatic structure [078] and any interior occupation deposits pre-dating the collapse. It will also examine the relationship between the walls and the adjacent Structure 2, and establish whether the walls seal evidence of any earlier activity.

### 8.2.2 Structures 2 and 3

The central and northern cells contained some of the most intriguing deposits excavated in 2005: evidence of metalworking and structural modification in Structure 2 and, in both cells, a series of midden layers sealing redeposited boulder clay. The intimate spatial relationship between the two cells is evident in plan, but the nature of communication between them appears to have changed over time, with the addition of a rubble partition base across the passageway.

It is not possible to say whether metalworking actually took place inside Structure 2 or whether it was simply used to dump waste from that process; future analysis of the samples taken may clarify that question.

Excavation in 2006 will remove the redeposited boulder clay that covers most of both cells' interiors, in order to establish why it was laid – as a floor, to level up collapsed rubble from the walls, or as capping material for a rough slab roof. It will also investigate the construction and phasing of the walls of both cells, in order to establish their sequence of construction and relationships to interior and exterior deposits. It will expose and excavate any earlier occupation deposits relating to the cells' use, along with evidence for activity pre-dating the building.

### 8.2.3 Exterior deposits

The deposits excavated outside the structures provided a basic understanding of the sequence of events that took place here, and of how the ground surfaces that built up on the exterior relate to deposits inside the cells. However, this will require refining in 2006.

It is clear that there is evidence for activity on the site pre-dating at least the construction of Structure 2, in the form of ground surface (075), which lay at a lower level than the structure's wall and contained evidence of burning. The relationship of this layer (or its equivalents) to Structures 1 and 3 was not established. Its further exposure and excavation may reveal more about the nature of activity preceding the cells' construction, and also help to clarify the sequence of construction.

Likewise, further exposure of the ground surface (053) that appeared to run directly beneath the walls of Structures 2 and 3 may reveal evidence of activity immediately pre-dating their construction, and clarify whether Structure 1 was the first to be built, as the results of this year's excavation suggested. The later ground surfaces (025) and (032), which formed around stone tumbled from the walls, may be broadly contemporary with the latest use of the structures, after their walls had partly collapsed (with midden (033) building up inside Structure 1, for example). Post-excavation analysis may identify patterns and dating material which will refine our understanding of the sequences of activity inside and outside the cells, and how they relate to each other.

The stratigraphic relationships between these ground surfaces on the exterior and the cultivated soil (040) suggests that the soil built up through ploughing in prehistory, and that it ceased before Structure 2, at least, was built. Excavation in 2006 will seek to test this hypothesis, while subsequent analysis of micromorphological samples taken through the layers may explain their formation processes more clearly.

### 8.2.4 The burial

Superficially, the extended form of the burial with the head to the WSW might suggest a Christian date; however, the artefacts buried with the skeleton suggest a much earlier date. In particular, the polished disc of garnetiferous schist (SF 222) is similar to one that Hamilton (1968) discovered at Clickhimmin on mainland Shetland and which he associated with the later prehistoric (pre-broch) fort. Hamilton's report does not make clear the disc's context of discovery, however, so it is difficult to judge how it related to the overall sequence at that site. A similar disc was found with an inhumation burial at Pierowall on Westray in the Orkney Islands (Fraser Hunter, pers comm).

The burial excavated at Sand Wick fits within what is known of the wider landscape's use in later prehistory. The square kerbed cairn excavated by Bigelow (1984) contained an extended inhumation with its head to the NNW, positioned on its left side and facing downward. It was dated by radiocarbon to AD 370-520 (GU-1291). This lay c 80 m to the north of the burial excavated in 2005. During the 2004 assessment, two other possible kerbed cairns were identified in the vicinity of that excavated by Bigelow, and the Sites and Monuments Record contains a vague reference to human remains in short cists having been found at Easting (HP60SW 33). It may be that the coast around Sand Wick was the site of a diffuse later prehistoric cemetery.

A sample from the skeletal remains will be submitted for radiocarbon determination in the spring of 2006, to allow the burial to be understood within its chronological context. This will also provide a *terminus ante quem* for accumulation of the deep windblown sand deposits that sealed the building after it fell out of use.

#### 8.2.5 Latest events

The date of the latest activity evident on the site is unknown. This activity was represented by the trampled hearth waste and occupation deposit (005) associated with the walling [003] and old ground surface (004) that sealed all of the other remains. The quality of the pottery certainly differs markedly from that found associated with the eroding building. A radiocarbon date from the burial which lay beneath it might provide a *terminus post quem* for the formation of the ground surface (004), although a more reliable indication of its date may eventually be obtained by dating carbonised botanical material from the trampled occupation deposit. Whatever the date, it should help to fill our our understanding of human activity at Sand Wick in later prehistory or, potentially, the Norse or Medieval periods.

### 8.3 *Evaluation of the Assessment*

As noted above, the site's archaeological potential was first assessed using various survey methods (Lelong & Shearer 2004) before any excavation was undertaken. The open-area stripping of windblown sand over the eroding structure therefore provides an opportunity to assess the efficacy of the various survey methods used, and the accuracy or otherwise of the conclusions drawn.

The 2004 topographic survey recorded a sub-circular mound, highest along the eroding shoreline but well-defined along its entire perimeter. The geophysical surveys (Figures 7 and 8), particularly the resistivity survey, showed a high-resistance anomaly that appeared to correspond to the mound, but which was mainly concentrated along the shoreward side. On the basis of the combined results of these techniques, the eroding site was interpreted as a sub-circular structure, approximately 10 m in diameter.

In fact, as the 2005 excavation showed, the eroding structure survived only along the cliff edge as an arcing cluster of three cells, and never extended beneath the full extent of the mound that was visible on the surface. In retrospect, we can see that the mound was an artefact of windblown sand. In fact, interpretation of the geophysical survey results as representing a sub-circular structure involved extrapolating a circular anomaly from the arcing anomaly along the cliff edge. Re-examination of the resistivity plot (Figure 7) shows a concentration of stone in the north-west part of the excavation trench, which probably corresponds to the cairn [017] above the burial, rather than part of the structure.

The auger survey conducted in 2004 extended into the area of the excavation trench, but in retrospect the coring intervals (at 10 m) were too large to allow informed interpretation of what lay beneath the windblown sand. A much denser grid of cores would have permitted more accurate prediction of the site's character and extent (although it would also have damaged archaeological deposits to a greater degree).

Cleaning and limited tapestry excavation of the eroding section in 2004 proved a more accurate means of assessing the character and survival of the archaeology: it revealed a complex stratigraphic sequence, with orthostatic walling and midden deposits. The interpretation of those deposits, however, had little to do with their true character as revealed by open-area excavation so far. If the site had been investigated wholly by tapestry excavation, excavating 0.5 m back from the section face, this method would have revealed the following: the eroded eastern ends of the walls defining Structures 1, 2 and 3; a small portion of the trampled occupation and post-abandonment midden deposits in all three cells, including the hearth deposits in Structure 1, and perhaps also the relationship between Structures 1 and 2. It would, however, have provided no evidence of the shape and size of the cells, of the phasing evident in their walling, of the metalworking debris in Structure 2, or of the traces of contemporary and post-abandonment activity outside them to the west, including the burial.

On the whole, the assessment has proven reliable: its results were taken to indicate that the eroding mound contained a reasonably well-preserved, complex, later prehistoric structure. However, details such as the shape, size and character of the structure could not be accurately interpreted based on the

assessment results. This examination of the factors behind that may help to improve the design of future assessments of eroding coastal sites.

## 9.0 Recommendations

Excavation of the eroding mound in 2005 revealed a well-stratified sequence of deposits associated with a complex late prehistoric building. Although part of the building has already been lost to erosion, that which remains is well-preserved, both in terms of its structure and the occupation deposits it contains. The 2005 excavation yielded a rich supply of evidence for later prehistoric life at Sand Wick, including evidence of diet, natural resource exploitation, agricultural practice, craft activities and burial.

GUARD recommends that a second season of excavation be undertaken of the eroding structure in order to further understand the sequence and nature of activity there.

## 10.0 Acknowledgements

The project was generously funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund and Historic Scotland. The authors would like to thank Tom Dawson, who set up the project, obtained funding and managed the overall programme of work on behalf of The SCAPE Trust. We also thank the excavation staff, whose enthusiasm and expertise ensured the success of the fieldwork: Amanda Brend (Finds Supervisor), Charlotte Francoz, Martin Goldberg, Phil Kennedy (Sieving Supervisor), Scott Macleod and Roderick Regan. We especially thank the volunteers who worked with us on site, for their enthusiasm, interest and invaluable help: Margaret Hunter, Davy Leask, Jan Sandison, Les Smith, Andrew Magnus Thomson of the Unst Archaeology Group; Liz Gott of Yell; Joy French of Ollaberry, Mainland; Andy Duffus, Nadine Duffus and Bernard Redman of the Bressay Shetland's Past Group; Susan Campbell of Islay Shorewatch Group; Mike Tilley of Orkney Shorewatch Group; Florence Boisserie of Edinburgh; Pieterjan Deckers and Marie Lefere of Belgium; John Pulley of Lerwick, and Emily Mahon of New Jersey, USA.

## 11.0 Bibliography

Barber, J 2003 'Bronze Age Farms and Iron Age Farm Mounds of the Outer Hebrides' in *Scottish Archaeological Internet Reports* 3.

Bigelow, G F 1978 'Unst, Norse-Medieval settlement' in *Discovery and Excavation Scotland 1978*, 18.

Bigelow, G F 1979 'Unst, late Norse settlement' in *Discovery and Excavation Scotland 1979*, 27.

Bigelow, G F 1980 'Sandwick, late-Norse settlement, pre-Norse burials' in *Discovery and Excavation Scotland 1980*, 26-7.

Bigelow, G F 1984 'Two kerbed cairns from Sandwick, Unst, Shetland.' In Friell, J G P & Watson, W G (eds), *Pictish Studies: Settlement, Burial and Art in Dark Age Northern Britain*. Oxford: BAR British Series 125, 115-30.

Bigelow, G F, McGovern, T & Butler, S 1980 'Sandwick, Viking-late Norse settlement' in *Discovery and Excavation Scotland 1980*, 26.

Carter, S P, McCullagh, R P J & MacSween, A 1995 'The later prehistoric in Shetland: excavations at five sites threatened by coastal erosion' in *Proc Soc Antiq Scot* 125 (1995), 429-82.

Downes, J & Lamb, R 2000 *Prehistoric Houses at Sumburgh in Shetland*. Oxford: Oxbow Books.

Hamilton, J R C 1956 *Excavations at Jarlshof, Shetland*. Edinburgh: HMSO.

Hamilton, J R C 1968 *Excavations at Clickhimin, Shetland*. Edinburgh: HMSO.

- Hansen, S S 1995 'Sandwick North (Unst parish), Norse farmstead' in *Discovery and Excavation Scotland 1995*, 105-6.
- Hingley, R 1992 'Society in Scotland from 700 BC to AD 200' in *Proc Soc Antiq Scot* 122 (1992), 7-53.
- Lelong, O & Shearer, I 2004 *Sandwick, Unst, Shetland: An archaeological assessment*. GUARD Report 1833.
- Lowe, C 1998 *Coastal erosion and the archaeological assessment of an eroding shoreline at St. Boniface Church, Papa Westray, Orkney*. Edinburgh: Historic Scotland.
- Morris, C D & Brady, K 1998 *Unst Chapel Survey 1997*. GUARD Report 515.
- Sharples, N 1998 *Scalloway: A Broch, Late Iron Age Settlement and Medieval Cemetery in Shetland*. Oxford: Oxbow Monograph 82.

## 12.0 Appendices

### 12.1 *List of Contexts*

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Interpretation/Relationships</i>
001	Grey-brown sandy loam	Topsoil
002	Pale brown-white sand	Recent windblown sand
003	Linear stone feature	Fragmentary wall
004	Orange-brown sand associated with 003	Old ground surface
005	Greasy dark brown clay silt overlying 004	Occupation deposit
006	Mid red-brown sand (=007) under 011	Post-abandonment occupation deposit
007	Mid red-brown sand (=006) under 011	Post-abandonment occupation deposit
008	Pale brown sand under 004, over 011	Windblown sand sealing structure
009	Small sub-square stone feature	Miniature cairn
010	Purple-brown sandy deposit	Organic deposit within 011
011	Light orange-brown mixed sand over 006/007	Ogs/interface
012	Red-brown sand under 002	Old ground surface/turf line
013	Pale brown-white sand	Windblown sand under 012, over 004
014	Red-brown sand inside central cell (=006/007)	Latest occupation deposit in cell
015	Curvilinear, orthostatic stone structure	Primary wall of central cell
016	Curvilinear, random rubble stone structure	Primary wall of south cell
017	Concentration of sub-angular stones	Possible cairn marking burial
018	Black-brown midden-rich sand	Occupation deposit in central cell
019	Substantial linear stone structure	Wall defining N end of north cell
020	Substantial linear stone structure	Secondary wall to W of north cell
021	Spread of sub-angular stones	Tumble to N of 019
022	Pale brown-white sand	Fill of grave cut 024
023	Extended inhumation	Skeleton 1

024	Sub-rectangular cut	Cut of grave
025	Dark red-brown clay silt under 006/007	Old ground surface to W of structure
026	Mid red-brown sticky sandy silt	Matrix of wall 020
027	Dark brown sticky clay sand	Matrix of tumble 060
028	Substantial linear stone structure	Wall defining S side of south cell
029	Cancelled	
030	Cancelled	
031	Dark brown clay silt	Matrix of slag/iron deposit 059
032	Sticky pink-brown clay silt under 006/007	Old ground surface to S of 028
033	Greasy dark brown clay silt under 006/007	Midden deposit in south cell
034	Curvilinear stone structure	Outer wall face of south cell (w/ 016)
035	Greasy brown-black clay silt	Midden in central cell
036	Sticky dark brown silty clay	Midden in north cell
037	Red/black clay silt	Scorched deposit in 025
038	=049	
039	=042	
040	Red brown clay silt	Ploughsoil in W of trench
041	Sticky white sediment	Residue under SF 222 (with Sk 1)
042	Dark brown loose clay silt around 092	Matrix of rubble in N of north cell
043	Red/black sandy silt	Scorched deposit in 040
044	Large sub-angular stones lying on 040	Tumble from south cell
045	Orange-red clay silt deposit	Scorched deposit in central cell
046	Orange-pink to purple-black sand	Scorched deposit in 007
047	Greasy brown clay silt with yellow & orange clay	Trampled deposit in south cell
048	Substantial orthostatic stone structure	Secondary wall on E of south cell
049	Bright orange-pink clay silt	Hearth deposit in south cell
050	Sub-angular stones beneath 048	Packing/levelling for wall 048
051	Loose brown clay sand around rubble	Midden in central cell
052	Spread of sub-angular stones on 053	Possible metallated surface
053	Pink brown clay silt under 032	Ogs to S of south cell
054	Voided rubble between north and central cells	Rough secondary partition
055	Loose mid brown clay silt	Matrix of tumble 056
056	Sub-angular stones around wall 028	Tumble from wall 028
057	Greasy red-brown silty clay	Trampled midden in north/central cells
058	Yellow-grey clay sand/pea grit under 057	Redeposited till in north/central cells
059	Deposit of iron/slag and vitrified stone	Metalworking detritus in central cell
060	Sub-angular boulders in angle between 015/034	Tumble from north and south cells
061	Sub-angular boulders in 033 in south cell	Later tumble in south cell
062	Yellow silty clay and small stones	Clay bonding for wall 015

063	Compact white/orange soapy sediment	?Heat-affected talc in south cell
064	Voided rubble under 047	Earlier tumble in south cell
065	Firm greasy dark brown clay silt	Midden under tumble 060
066	Loose dark brown sandy silt and limpet shells	Midden dump in south cell entrance
067	Grey-brown sandy silt in sondage 1	Ogs/interface above boulder clay 089
068	Curvilinear stone feature to N of 019	Possible fragmentary structure
069	Packed spread of sub-angular stones	Possible metalling to N of 019
070	Loose olive-brown clay silt	Occupation deposit in central cell
071	Brown clay silt with frequent mica schist	Interface between 057 and 058
072	Greasy dark pink-brown clay silt	Trampled ogs in 015/034 angle
073	Curvilinear orthostatic stone structure	Secondary wall in central cell
074	Cancelled	
075	Mid red-brown clay silt	Ogs under 025
076	Loose brown clay silt	Matrix of rubble core of wall 034
077	Cancelled	
078	Orthostatic slabs	Structure at E of south cell
079	Firm brown sandy silt	Deposit around 066 in south cell
080	=016	
081	Linear cut	Cut feature between north and south cells
082	Dark brown sticky clay silt under 070	Occupation deposit in central cell
083	Linear stone structure	Central cell E wall; = 015?
084	Substantial linear stone structure	Primary W wall of north cell
085	Slabs lying on 058	Rubble/flooring in north cell
086	Slabs lying under 058	Rubble/?collapse in north cell
087	Mid brown clay silt under 049	Trampled deposit in south cell
088	Slick light orange-brown clay silt	Hearth rake-out in south cell
089	Bright yellow-orange gritty clay sand	Boulder clay
090	Patchy red-brown clay silt	Trampled scorched deposit on 058
091	Grey-brown clay silt	Deposit in north cell
092	Sub-angular rubble in NW of north cell	?Collapse from cell wall
093	Loose dark brown clay silt	Fill of cut 081

## 12.2 *List of Samples*

<i>Sample No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>Reason for Sampling</i>					<i>Application</i>
			<i>Pot</i>	<i>Bone</i>	<i>Lithics</i>	<i>Botanics</i>	<i>Other</i>	
1	005	L	X	X	X	X	Flotation	
2	004	L	X	X	X	X	Flotation	
3	006	L	X	X	X	X	Flotation	
4	018	L	X	X	X	X	Flotation	

5	014	L	X	X	X	X	Flotation
6	007	L	X	X	X	X	Flotation
7	026	L	X	X	X	X	Flotation
8	006	M	X	X	X	X	Flotation
9	007	L	X	X	X	X	Flotation
10	022	L		X			Flotation; burial soil
11	022	M		X			Flotation; thoracic cavity
12	022	M		X			Flotation; cranium
13	023	M		X			Lower grave fill
14	041	S					X Sediment under SF 222
15	007	M	X	X	X	X	Flotation
16	007	M	X	X	X	X	Flotation
17	031	Lx2					X Bog iron deposit
18	035	Lx2	X	X	X	X	Flotation
19	036	L	X	X	X	X	Flotation
20	045	Lx2	X	X	X	X	Flotation
21	046	S	X	X	X	X	Flotation
22	032	L	X	X	X	X	Flotation
23	033	Lx3	X	X	X	X	Flotation
24	007	S					X Shell dump, 104E/210N
25	033	L	X	X	X	X	Flotation
26	032	M					X Concentration of shells
27	038	S	X	X	X	X	Flotation
28	040	Lx2	X	X	X	X	Flotation
29	055	M	X	X	X	X	Flotation
30	062	M					X Clay bonding
31	062	M					X Clay bonding
32	051	L	X	X	X	X	Flotation
33	057	Lx2	X	X	X	X	Flotation
34	025	Lx2	X	X	X	X	Flotation
35	025	Lx2	X	X	X	X	Flotation
36	065	L	X	X	X	X	Flotation
37	040	Lx2	X	X	X	X	Flotation
38	059	Lx2	X	X	X	X	Flotation
39	025	M					X Shells SF 495
40	025	S				X	Flotation
41	053	L	X	X	X	X	Flotation
42	054	Lx2	X	X	X	X	Flotation
43	075	L	X	X	X	X	Flotation

44	070	Lx2	X	X	X	X	Flotation
45	043	Lx2	X	X	X	X	Flotation
46	043	Lx2	X	X	X	X	Flotation
47	043	S					X Magnetic susceptibility
48	043	S					X Magnetic susceptibility
49	040	S					X Magnetic susceptibility
50	040	S					X Magnetic susceptibility
51	071	L	X	X	X	X	Flotation
52	082	L	X	X	X	X	Flotation
53	093	L	X	X	X	X	Flotation
54	047	Lx6	X	X	X	X	Flotation
55	047	Lx2	X	X	X	X	Flotation
56	053,075	S					X Micromorph analysis
57	075	S					X Micromorph analysis
58	053,040	S					X Micromorph analysis
59	040,067	S					X Micromorph analysis
60	040,067 089	S					X Micromorph analysis
61	040,067 075,089	S					X Micromorph analysis
62	040	S					X Micromorph analysis
63	040	S					X Micromorph analysis
64	053	S					X Micromorph analysis
65	040 TP1	L	X	X	X	X	Flotation
66	040 TP2	L	X	X	X	X	Flotation
67	040 TP3	L	X	X	X	X	Flotation
68	040 TP4	L	X	X	X	X	Flotation
69	040 TP5	L	X	X	X	X	Flotation
70	040 TP6	L	X	X	X	X	Flotation
71	040 TP7	L	X	X	X	X	Flotation
72	040 TP8	L	X	X	X	X	Flotation
73	040 TP9	L	X	X	X	X	Flotation
74	040 TP10	L	X	X	X	X	Flotation

75	040 TP11	L	X	X	X	X	Flotation
76	040 TP12	L	X	X	X	X	Flotation
77	040 TP13	L	X	X	X	X	Flotation
78	040 TP14	L	X	X	X	X	Flotation
79	040 TP15	L	X	X	X	X	Flotation
80	040 TP16	L	X	X	X	X	Flotation
81	040	M					X Phosphate analysis
82	053	M					X Phosphate analysis
83	075	M					X Phosphate analysis
84	067	M					X Phosphate analysis
85	067	L	X	X	X	X	Flotation
86	063	L					X Particle size analysis (?talc)
87	008	M					X Particle size analysis
88	011	M					X Particle size analysis
89	007	M					X Particle size analysis
90	040	M					X Particle size analysis
91	--	S					X Clibberswick talc

### 12.3 *List of Drawings*

<i>Drawing No.</i>	<i>Sheet No.</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Contexts</i>	<i>Scale</i>
1	1	Plan of latest ogs/wall/midden above 008	005,003,004	1:100
2	2	Plan of miniature cairn	009	1:20
3	3	Pre-ex plan of S part of trench	015,016,007,030, 028,014	1:20
4	4	Pre-ex plan of N part of trench	019,020,007	1:20
5	2	Plan of stone cairn in 004	017	1:20
6	5	Plan of S half of W part of trench	007	1:20
7	7	Plan of N half of W part of trench	007	1:20
8	8	Pre-ex plan of Sk 1 and NW part of trench	022,024,007,008	1:20
9	9	Plan of 007 etc at N end of trench	007	1:20
10	10	Plan of Sk 1	023,024	1:10
11	11	Mid-ex plan of N part of trench (structure 3 etc)	019,025,020,069	1:20
12	12	Mid-ex plan of central part of trench (structure 2 etc)	036,020,084,015, 035	1:20
13	13	Mid-ex plan of S part of trench (structure 1 etc)	016,034,028,033, 048,061	1:20
14	14	Plan of ogs 040, N end of W part of trench	040	1:20
15	15	Plan of ogs 040, S end of W part of trench	040	1:20
16	16	Overlay plan showing bog iron, peat ash, pottery in Str 2	045,031	1:20
17	17	N-facing section through firespot 037	037	1:10
18	18	S-facing section of Sondage 1	040,053	1:10
19	19	Plan of ogs 053, as exposed in Sondage 1	053	1:20
20	20	Plan of red-brown silty ogs 067/075	075,067	1:20
21	17	ESE-facing section through scorched deposit	043	1:10
22	21	Plan of structure 1 after removal of 033	047,049,063,064	1:20
23	22	Plan of ogs 053 W of structure 1	053	1:20
24	23	Plan of hearth deposit and rakeout; overlay on 22	049,087,088,064	1:20
26	6	Plan of structure 2 and 3; overlay on 12	058,019,020,015, 083,084	1:20

#### 12.4 *List of Photographs*

##### Colour Print Film 1

<i>Frame</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Taken from</i>
1		Film register shot	
2	003,004	Ephemeral walling and ogs/midden deposit	SW
3	003,004	Ephemeral walling and ogs/midden deposit	NW
4	003,004	Ephemeral walling and ogs/midden deposit	ESE
5	005	Spread of midden/burnt sediment	NW

6	005	Spread of midden/burnt sediment	
7	004	Slot trench through ogs, showing depth	E
8	003,004	Slot trench through walling and midden	SW
9	003,004	Slot trench through walling and midden	SE
10	009	Tiny cairn	W
11	009	Tiny cairn	
12	010	Pre-ex shot of black deposit (decayed vegetation?)	N
13	006/007	General pre-excavation shots	W
14	006/007	General pre-excavation shots	W
15	006/007	Walling at N end of trench (pre-ex)	N
16	006/007	Walling at N end of trench (pre-ex)	N
17	006/007	Structure 2, pre-ex	N
18	006/007	Structure 2, pre-ex	S
19	006/007	Possible wall face to S of structure 2	S
20	006/007	Walling at S end of trench	S
21	006/007	Walling at S end of trench	W
22	006/007	General pre-ex shot of trench	W
23	006/007	General pre-ex shot of trench (N half)	W
24	006/007	General pre-ex shot of trench (S half)	W
25	012,004	Pot-bearing patchy occupation deposit over 013, with 004 to S	W
26	012,004	Pot-bearing patchy occupation deposit over 013, with 004 to S	N
27	012,004	Pot-bearing patchy occupation deposit over 013, with 004 to S	E
28	006,007	Grid square A1 (for rectified pre-ex photos of stonework in E of trench)	N+A
29	006,007	Grid square A1	N+A
30	006,007	Grid square A2	N+A
31	006,007	Grid square A2	N+A
32	006,007	Grid square B1	N+A
33	006,007	Grid square B1	N+A
34	006,007	Grid square B2	N+A
35	006,007	Grid square B2	N+A

Monochrome Print Film 1

<i>Frame</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Taken from</i>
1		Film register shot	
2	003,004	Ephemeral walling and ogs/midden deposit	SW
3	003,004	Ephemeral walling and ogs/midden deposit	NW
4	003,004	Ephemeral walling and ogs/midden deposit	ESE
5	005	Spread of midden/burnt sediment	NW

6	005	Spread of midden/burnt sediment	
7	004	Slot trench through ogs, showing depth	E
8	003,004	Slot trench through walling and midden	SW
9	003,004	Slot trench through walling and midden	SE
10	009	Tiny cairn	W
11	009	Tiny cairn	
12	010	Pre-ex shot of black deposit (decayed vegetation?)	N
13	006/007	General pre-excavation shots	W
14	006/007	General pre-excavation shots	W
15	006/007	Walling at N end of trench (pre-ex)	N
16	006/007	Walling at N end of trench (pre-ex)	N
17	006/007	Structure 2, pre-ex	N
18	006/007	Structure 2, pre-ex	S
19	006/007	Possible wall face to S of structure 2	S
20	006/007	Walling at S end of trench	S
21	006/007	Walling at S end of trench	W
22	006/007	General pre-ex shot of trench	W
23	006/007	General pre-ex shot of trench (N half)	W
24	006/007	General pre-ex shot of trench (S half)	W
25	012,004	Pot-bearing patchy occupation deposit over 013, with 004 to S	W
26	012,004	Pot-bearing patchy occupation deposit over 013, with 004 to S	N
27	012,004	Pot-bearing patchy occupation deposit over 013, with 004 to S	E
28	006,007	Grid square A1 (for rectified pre-ex plan of stonework in E of trench)	N+A
29	006,007	Grid square A1	N+A
30	006,007	Grid square A2	N+A
31	006,007	Grid square A2	N+A
32	006,007	Grid square B1	N+A
33	006,007	Grid square B1	N+A
34	006,007	Grid square B2	N+A
35	006,007	Grid square B2	N+A

Colour Print Film 2

<i>Frame</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Taken from</i>
1	006,007	Grid square C1 (for rectified pre-ex plan of stonework in E of trench)	N+A
2	006,007	Grid square C1	N+A
3	006,007	Grid square C2	N+A
4	006,007	Grid square C2	N+A
5	006,007	Grid square C3	N+A

6	006,007	Grid square C3	N+A
7	006,007	Grid square D1	N+A
8	006,007	Grid square D1	N+A
9	006,007	Grid square D2	N+A
10	006,007	Grid square D2	N+A
11	006,007	Grid square D3	N+A
12	006,007	Grid square D3	N+A
13	006,007	Grid square E1	N+A
14	006,007	Grid square E1	N+A
15	006,007	Grid square E2	N+A
16	006,007	Grid square E2	N+A
17	006,007	Grid square E3	N+A
18	006,007	Grid square E3	N+A
19	006,007	Grid square F1	N+A
20	006,007	Grid square F1	N+A
21	006,007	Grid square F2	N+A
22	006,007	Grid square F2	N+A
23	006,007	Grid square F3	N+A
24	006,007	Grid square F3	N+A
25	006,007	Grid square G3	N+A
26	006,007	Grid square G3	N+A
27	006,007	Grid square H3	N+A
28	006,007	Grid square H3	N+A
29	017	Stone cairn in 004	W
30	007	Pottery and tumble	E
31	022	Steatite bead 087 in situ	N
32	022,023, 024	Skeleton 1, pre-ex	E
33	007	General shot of brown clay sand (S part of trench)	S
34	007	General shot of brown clay sand (S part of trench)	S
35	007	General shot of brown clay sand (N half of trench)	N

Monochrome Print Film 2

<i>Frame</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Taken from</i>
1	006,007	Grid square C1 (for rectified pre-ex plan of stonework in E of trench)	N+A
2	006,007	Grid square C1	N+A
3	006,007	Grid square C2	N+A
4	006,007	Grid square C2	N+A
5	006,007	Grid square C3	N+A

6	006,007	Grid square C3	N+A
7	006,007	Grid square D1	N+A
8	006,007	Grid square D1	N+A
9	006,007	Grid square D2	N+A
10	006,007	Grid square D2	N+A
11	006,007	Grid square D3	N+A
12	006,007	Grid square D3	N+A
13	006,007	Grid square E1	N+A
14	006,007	Grid square E1	N+A
15	006,007	Grid square E2	N+A
16	006,007	Grid square E2	N+A
17	006,007	Grid square E3	N+A
18	006,007	Grid square E3	N+A
19	006,007	Grid square F1	N+A
20	006,007	Grid square F1	N+A
21	006,007	Grid square F2	N+A
22	006,007	Grid square F2	N+A
23	006,007	Grid square F3	N+A
24	006,007	Grid square F3	N+A
25	006,007	Grid square G3	N+A
26	006,007	Grid square G3	N+A
27	006,007	Grid square H3	N+A
28	006,007	Grid square H3	N+A
29	017	Stone cairn in 004	W
30	007	Pottery and tumble	E
31	022	Steatite bead 087 in situ	N
32	022,023, 024	Skeleton 1, pre-ex	E
33	007	General shot of brown clay sand (S part of trench)	S
34	007	General shot of brown clay sand (S part of trench)	S
35	007	General shot of brown clay sand (N half of trench)	N
36		Working shot	

Colour Print Film 3

<i>Frame</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Taken from</i>
1		Film register shot	
2	007	General shot of rubble dump(?) in 007	E
3	007	General shot of rubble dump(?) in 007	E
4	015,035, 036	Structure 2 walling with deposit 035 exposed	N

5	015,035, 036	Structure 2 walling with deposit 035 exposed	N
6	015,035, 036	Structure 2 walling with deposit 035 exposed	S
7	015,035, 036	Structure 2 walling with deposit 035 exposed	S
8	016,028, 034	Walling and tumble of structure 1	W
9	016,028, 034	Walling and tumble of structure 1	SW
10		Duff shot	
11	028,016, 034	General shot of structure 1	W
12	028,016, 034	General shot of structure 1	W
13	028,016, 034	General shot of structure 1	S
14	028,016, 034	General shot of structure 1	S
15	033,028, 016,034	Detail of structure 1	W
16	033,028, 016,034	Detail of structure 1	W
17	024	Pre-ex shot of grave cut for Sk 1	E
18	024	Pre-ex shot of grave cut for Sk 1	E
19	024,022	Pre-ex shot of grave cut for Sk 1	E
20		Duff shot	
21		Duff shot	
22		Duff shot	
23	033,016, 028,034	General shot of structure 1	SW
24	033,016, 028,034	General shot of structure 1	SW
25	033,016, 028,034	General shot of structure 1	N
26	033,016, 028,034	General shot of structure 1	N
27	015	Interior of structure 2, with bog iron deposit	W
28	015	Interior of structure 2, with bog iron deposit	W
29	007,020	Working shot during removal of last of 007	N
30	024,022	Working shot during excavation of Sk 1	E
31		Working shot of Amanda recording finds	N
32		General shot of structures, pre-ex	NW
33		General shot of structures, pre-ex	NW
34		General shot of structures, pre-ex	SW
35		General shot of structures, pre-ex	SW

36	General shot of structures, pre-ex	N
37	General shot of structures, pre-ex	N
38	General shot of structures, pre-ex	SSE
39	General shot of structures, pre-ex	SSE

Monochrome Print Film 3

<i>Frame</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Taken from</i>
1		Film register shot	
2	007	General shot of rubble dump(?) in 007	E
3	007	General shot of rubble dump(?) in 007	E
4	015,035, 036	Structure 2 walling with deposit 035 exposed	N
5	015,035, 036	Structure 2 walling with deposit 035 exposed	N
6	015,035, 036	Structure 2 walling with deposit 035 exposed	S
7	015,035, 036	Structure 2 walling with deposit 035 exposed	S
8	016,028, 034	Walling and tumble of structure 1	W
9	016,028, 034	Walling and tumble of structure 1	SW
10		Duff shot	
11	028,016, 034	General shot of structure 1	W
12	028,016, 034	General shot of structure 1	W
13	028,016, 034	General shot of structure 1	S
14	028,016, 034	General shot of structure 1	S
15	033,028, 016,034	Detail of structure 1	W
16	033,028, 016,034	Detail of structure 1	W
17	024	Pre-ex shot of grave cut for Sk 1	E
18	024	Pre-ex shot of grave cut for Sk 1	E
19	024,022	Pre-ex shot of grave cut for Sk 1	E
20		Duff shot	
21		Duff shot	
22		Duff shot	
23	033,016, 028,034	General shot of structure 1	SW
24	033,016, 028,034	General shot of structure 1	SW

25	033,016, 028,034	General shot of structure 1	N
26	033,016, 028,034	General shot of structure 1	N
27	015	Interior of structure 2, with bog iron deposit	W
28	015	Interior of structure 2, with bog iron deposit	W
29	007,020	Working shot during removal of last of 007	N
30	024,022	Working shot during excavation of Sk 1	E
31		Working shot of Amanda recording finds	N
32		General shot of structures, pre-ex	NW
33		General shot of structures, pre-ex	NW
34		General shot of structures, pre-ex	SW
35		General shot of structures, pre-ex	SW
36		General shot of structures, pre-ex	N
37		General shot of structures, pre-ex	N
38		General shot of structures, pre-ex	SSE
39		General shot of structures, pre-ex	SSE

Colour Print Film 4

<i>Frame</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Taken from</i>
1		Film register shot	
2	023	Sk 1 fully exposed	W+A
3	023	Sk 1 fully exposed	W+A
4	023	Sk 1 fully exposed	S
5	023	Sk 1 fully exposed	S
6	023	Sk 1 fully exposed	N+A
7	023	Sk 1 fully exposed	N+A
8	023	Sk 1 fully exposed	W
9	023	Detail of cranium and stone disc SF 222	W
10	023	Detail of cranium and stone disc SF 222	N+A
11	023	Detail of cranium and stone disc SF 222	N+A
12	023	Detail of bone/cu alloy ornament SF 221	N+A
13	023	Detail of bone/cu alloy ornament SF 221	N+A
14	024	Grave cut, post-ex	E
15	024	Grave cut, post-ex	E
16	046	Pre-ex shot of burnt patch in 007	W
17	046	Pre-ex shot of burnt patch in 007	W
18	033,048, 049, 050	Walling above layers 033, 049	W

19	033,048, 049, 050	Walling above layers 033, 049	W
20	045, 015, 051	Bog iron deposit SF 305, and peat ash 045	N
21	045, 015, 051	Bog iron deposit SF 305, and peat ash 045	N
22	051,015	Pottery scatter across interior of structure 2	SE
23	040	Dark brown ogs, pre-ex	S
24	040	Dark brown ogs, pre-ex	S
25	040	Dark brown ogs, pre-ex	E
26	043	Burnt deposit/hearth area in 040	SW
27	043	Burnt deposit/hearth area in 040	SW
28	043	Burnt deposit/hearth area in 040	SW
29	028,052, 053	Structure 1 walling with spread of small stones to S	S
30	028,052, 053	Structure 1 walling with spread of small stones to S, plus gen shot of SE	S
31	037,025	Detail of possible firespot in 025, pre-ex	W+A
32	037,025	Possible firespot, half-ex (box sectioned), detailed shot	N
33	037,025	Possible firespot, half-ex (box sectioned), general shot	N+A
34	058,057	Deposits exposed in structure 3 after removal of 036	N
35	058,057	Deposits exposed in structure 3 after removal of 036	S
36	033	Working shot of in-situ pottery	W
37	033	Working shot of in-situ pottery	NW

Monochrome Print Film 4

<i>Frame</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Taken from</i>
1		Film register shot	
2		Duff shot	
3		Duff shot	
4	023	Sk 1 fully exposed	W+A
5	023	Sk 1 fully exposed	W+A
6	023	Sk 1 fully exposed	S
7	023	Sk 1 fully exposed	S
8	023	Sk 1 fully exposed	N+A
9	023	Sk 1 fully exposed	N+A
10	023	Sk 1 fully exposed	W
11	023	Sk 1 fully exposed	W
12	023	Detail of cranium and stone disc SF 222	N+A
13	023	Detail of cranium and stone disc SF 222	N+A
14	023	Detail of cranium and stone disc SF 222	N+A
15	023	Detail of cranium and stone disc SF 222	N+A

16	023	Detail of bone/cu alloy ornament SF 221	N+A
17	023	Detail of bone/cu alloy ornament SF 221	N+A
18	024	Grave cut, post-ex	E
19	024	Grave cut, post-ex	E
20	046	Pre-ex shot of burnt patch in 007	W
21	046	Pre-ex shot of burnt patch in 007	W
22	033,048, 049, 050	Walling above layers 033, 049	W
23	033,048, 049, 050	Walling above layers 033, 049	W
24	045, 015, 051	Bog iron deposit SF 305, and peat ash 045	N
25	045, 015, 051	Bog iron deposit SF 305, and peat ash 045	N
26	051,015	Pottery scatter across interior of structure 2	SE
27	040	Dark brown ogs, pre-ex	S
28	040	Dark brown ogs, pre-ex	S
29	040	Dark brown ogs, pre-ex	E
30	043	Burnt deposit/hearth area in 040	SW
31	043	Burnt deposit/hearth area in 040	SW
32	043	Burnt deposit/hearth area in 040	SW
33	028,052, 053	Structure 1 walling with spread of small stones to S	S
34	028,052, 053	Structure 1 walling with spread of small stones to S, plus gen shot of SE	S
35	037,025	Detail of possible firespot in 025, pre-ex	W+A
36	037,025	Possible firespot, half-ex (box sectioned), detailed shot	N
37	037,025	Possible firespot, half-ex (box sectioned), general shot	N+A
38	058,057	Deposits exposed in structure 3 after removal of 036	N
39	058,057	Deposits exposed in structure 3 after removal of 036	S

Colour Print Film 5

<i>Frame</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Taken from</i>
1	054,058	Working shot of structure 3 interior	N
2	054,058	Working shot of structure 3 interior	S
3	054,058	Working shot of structure 3 interior	S
4	040	Sondage 1, W end	SE
5	040	Sondage 1, W end, S-facing section	S
6	040	Sondage 1, W end, N-facing section	N
7	015,070, 057	General shot of structure 2 with 070 exposed	NE
8	015,070, 057	General shot of structure 2 with 070 exposed	NW
9	066	Shell midden deposit at entrance to structure 1, pre-ex	SE
10	066	Shell midden deposit at entrance to structure 1, pre-ex	SE

11	073	Eastern elevation of structure 2	WNW
12	073	Eastern elevation of structure 2	WNW
13	043	Scorched deposit, half-sectioned	ESE
14	043	Scorched deposit, half-sectioned	ESE
15	047,049, 063,064	Structure 1 after removal of 033	S
16	047,049, 063,064	Structure 1 after removal of 033	S
17	047,049, 063,064	Structure 1 after removal of 033	N
18	047,049, 063,064	Structure 1 after removal of 033	N
19	047,049, 034	Detailed shot of hearth deposit, rake-out and walling in structure 1	S
20	047,049, 034	Detailed shot of hearth deposit, rake-out and walling in structure 1	S
21	063,064	Detailed shot of rubble and white deposit in structure 1	E
22	063,064	Detailed shot of rubble and white deposit in structure 1	E
23	063	Detailed shot of white ?talc deposit in structure 1	E
24	063	Detailed shot of white ?talc deposit in structure 1	E
25	047,066, 079	General shot of deposits in entrance to structure 1	W
26	047,066, 079	General shot of deposits in entrance to structure 1	W
27	047,066, 079	General shot of deposits in entrance to structure 1	E
28	047,066, 079	General shot of deposits in entrance to structure 1	E
29	081,058	Mid-ex shot of 058, showing 081, 082 to SW of structure 2	W
30	081,058	Mid-ex shot of 058, showing 081, 082 to SW of structure 2	W
31	081,058	Mid-ex shot of 058, showing 081, 082 to SW of structure 2	W
32	053	Working shot of ogs during removal of 025, in area N of Sondage 1	S
33	053	Working shot of ogs during removal of 025, in area N of Sondage 1	S
34	053	Sondage 1, E end	SW
35	053,015	Sondage 1, E end	W
36	075	Burnt deposit in Sondage 1, E end	N

Monochrome Print Film 5

<i>Frame</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Taken from</i>
1	054,058	Working shot of structure 3 interior	N
2	054,058	Working shot of structure 3 interior	S
3	054,058	Working shot of structure 3 interior	S
4	040	Sondage 1, W end	SE
5	040	Sondage 1, W end, S-facing section	S
6	040	Sondage 1, W end, N-facing section	N
7	015,070, 057	General shot of structure 2 with 070 exposed	NE

8	015,070, 057	General shot of structure 2 with 070 exposed	NW
9	066	Shell midden deposit at entrance to structure 1, pre-ex	SE
10	066	Shell midden deposit at entrance to structure 1, pre-ex	SE
11	073	Eastern elevation of structure 2	WNW
12	073	Eastern elevation of structure 2	WNW
13	043	Scorched deposit, half-sectioned	ESE
14	043	Scorched deposit, half-sectioned	ESE
15	047,049, 063,064	Structure 1 after removal of 033	S
16	047,049, 063,064	Structure 1 after removal of 033	S
17	047,049, 063,064	Structure 1 after removal of 033	N
18	047,049, 063,064	Structure 1 after removal of 033	N
19	047,049, 034	Detailed shot of hearth deposit, rake-out and walling in structure 1	S
20	047,049, 034	Detailed shot of hearth deposit, rake-out and walling in structure 1	S
21	063,064	Detailed shot of rubble and white deposit in structure 1	E
22	063,064	Detailed shot of rubble and white deposit in structure 1	E
23	063	Detailed shot of white ?talc deposit in structure 1	E
24	063	Detailed shot of white ?talc deposit in structure 1	E
25	047,066, 079	General shot of deposits in entrance to structure 1	W
26	047,066, 079	General shot of deposits in entrance to structure 1	W
27	047,066, 079	General shot of deposits in entrance to structure 1	E
28	047,066, 079	General shot of deposits in entrance to structure 1	E
29	081,058	Mid-ex shot of 058, showing 081, 082 to SW of structure 2	W
30	081,058	Mid-ex shot of 058, showing 081, 082 to SW of structure 2	W
31	081,058	Mid-ex shot of 058, showing 081, 082 to SW of structure 2	W
32	053	Working shot of ogs during removal of 025, in area N of Sondage 1	S
33	053	Working shot of ogs during removal of 025, in area N of Sondage 1	S
34	053	Sondage 1, E end	SW
35	053,015	Sondage 1, E end	W
36	075	Burnt deposit in Sondage 1, E end	N

Colour Print Film 6

<i>Frame</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Taken from</i>
1		Film register shot	
2	080,049, 087,088, 077	Hearth deposit, rakeout, walling, orthostat in structure 1	S
3	080,049, 087,088, 077	Hearth deposit, rakeout, walling, orthostat in structure 1	S

	087,088, 077		
4	080,049, 087,088, 077	Hearth deposit, rakeout, walling, orthostat in structure 1	N+A
5	080,049, 087,088, 077	Hearth deposit, rakeout, walling, orthostat in structure 1	N+A
6	015,058	Interior of structure 2, with clay 058 exposed	NW
7	015,058	Interior of structure 2, with clay 058 exposed	NW
8	015,058	Interior of structure 2, with clay 058 exposed	SE
9	015,058	Interior of structure 2, with clay 058 exposed	SE
10	015,058	Interior of structure 2, with clay 058 exposed	NE
11	015,058	Interior of structure 2, with clay 058 exposed	NE
12	058,085, 086	Yellow clay and slabs in structures 2 and 3	SSE
13	058,085, 086	Yellow clay and slabs in structures 2 and 3	SSE
14	058,085, 086	Yellow clay and slabs in structures 2 and 3	SE
15	058,085, 086	Yellow clay and slabs in structures 2 and 3	NNW
16	058,085, 086	Yellow clay and slabs in structures 2 and 3	NNW
17	053,019	General shot of ogs 053, with wall 019	N
18	053,019	General shot of ogs 053, with wall 019	N
19	053	General shot of N half of 053, with sondage 1	W
20	053	General shot of N half of 053, with sondage 1	W
21	053	General shot of S half of 053, with sondage 1	W
22	053	General shot of S half of 053, with sondage 1	W
23	053	General shot of ogs 053	NW
24	053	General shot of ogs 053	NW
25	053,020	Detail of wall 020 sitting on 053	NNW
26	053,020	Detail of wall 020 sitting on 053	NNW
27	034,015, 053	Junction of walls 034 and 015, with ogs 053	NW
28	034,015, 053	Junction of walls 034 and 015, with ogs 053	NW
29	073,015, 084,019, 058,085, 086	Yellow clay, slabs and rubble in structures 2 and 3	S+A
30	073,015, 084,019, 058,085, 086	Yellow clay, slabs and rubble in structures 2 and 3	N+A
31	019,084, 058,085, 086	Ground-level view of structure 3, with clay, slabs and rubble exposed	E
32	019,084, 058,085, 086	Ground-level view of structure 3, with clay, slabs and rubble exposed	E
33	073,015, 058	Ground-level view of structure 2, with yellow clay and walling	NE
34	073,015, 058	Ground-level view of structure 2, with yellow clay and walling	NE
35	058,085 084	Ground-level view of structure 3, general shot	ESE
36	058,085 084	Ground-level view of structure 3, general shot	ESE

Monochrome Print Film 6

<i>Frame</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Taken from</i>
1		Film register shot	
2	080,049, 087,088, 077	Hearth deposit, rakeout, walling, orthostat in structure 1	S
3	080,049, 087,088, 077	Hearth deposit, rakeout, walling, orthostat in structure 1	S
4	080,049, 087,088, 077	Hearth deposit, rakeout, walling, orthostat in structure 1	N+A
5	080,049, 087,088, 077	Hearth deposit, rakeout, walling, orthostat in structure 1	N+A
6	015,058	Interior of structure 2, with clay 058 exposed	NW
7	015,058	Interior of structure 2, with clay 058 exposed	NW
8	015,058	Interior of structure 2, with clay 058 exposed	SE
9	015,058	Interior of structure 2, with clay 058 exposed	SE
10	015,058	Interior of structure 2, with clay 058 exposed	NE
11	015,058	Interior of structure 2, with clay 058 exposed	NE
12	058,085, 086	Yellow clay and slabs in structures 2 and 3	SSE
13	058,085, 086	Yellow clay and slabs in structures 2 and 3	SSE
14	058,085, 086	Yellow clay and slabs in structures 2 and 3	SE
15	058,085, 086	Yellow clay and slabs in structures 2 and 3	NNW
16	058,085, 086	Yellow clay and slabs in structures 2 and 3	NNW
17	053,019	General shot of ogs 053, with wall 019	N
18	053,019	General shot of ogs 053, with wall 019	N
19	053	General shot of N half of 053, with sondage 1	W
20	053	General shot of N half of 053, with sondage 1	W
21	053	General shot of S half of 053, with sondage 1	W
22	053	General shot of S half of 053, with sondage 1	W
23	053	General shot of ogs 053	NW
24	053	General shot of ogs 053	NW
25	053,020	Detail of wall 020 sitting on 053	NNW
26	053,020	Detail of wall 020 sitting on 053	NNW
27	034,015, 053	Junction of walls 034 and 015, with ogs 053	NW
28	034,015, 053	Junction of walls 034 and 015, with ogs 053	NW
29	073,015, 084,019, 058,085, 086	Yellow clay, slabs and rubble in structures 2 and 3	S+A
30	073,015, 084,019,	Yellow clay, slabs and rubble in structures 2 and 3	N+A

	058,085, 086		
31	019,084, 058,085, 086	Ground-level view of structure 3, with clay, slabs and rubble exposed	E
32	019,084, 058,085, 086	Ground-level view of structure 3, with clay, slabs and rubble exposed	E
33	073,015, 058	Ground-level view of structure 2, with yellow clay and walling	NE
34	073,015, 058	Ground-level view of structure 2, with yellow clay and walling	NE
35	058,085 084	Ground-level view of structure 3, general shot	ESE
36	058,085 084	Ground-level view of structure 3, general shot	ESE

## 12.5 List of Finds

<i>Find No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>No. of Pieces</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	004	3	Bone	Animal bone
2	004	1	Bone	Animal bone
3	004	1	Stone	?Worked object
4	004	2	Pot	Orange body sherds
5	004	1	Pot	Body sherd
6	004	1	Pot	Body sherd
7	004	1	Pot	Body sherd
8	004	1	Pot	Body sherd
9	005	Many	Bone	Animal bone
10	005	7	Pot	Body sherds
11	004	1	Bone	Animal bone
12	008	2	Pot	Rim and body sherds with steatite temper
13	008	Many	Bone	Animal bone
14	007	1	Pot	Brown body sherd
15	007	1	Pot	Brown body sherd
16	008	3	Pot	Body sherds
17	008	8	Antler	Carved ring and fragments
18	007	1	Pot	Body sherd
19	007	1	Stone	Possible polisher
20	008	1	Steatite	Worked steatite
21	007	Several	Pot	Body sherds
22	011	Many	Bone	Animal bone
23	011	Many	Shell	Marine shells
24	006	Many	Bone	Animal bone
25	006	Many	Shell	Marine shells
26	009	9	Quartz	Pebbles making up mini cairn
27	007	2	Pot	Orange/black body sherds
28	007	2	Pot	Body sherds
29	007	5	Bone	Animal bone
30	007	1	Pot	Black body sherd
31	007	1	Pot	Black body sherd
32	011	1	Pot	Body sherd, steatite temper
33	007	1	Pot	Body sherd
34	007	2	Pot	Body sherds
35	011	Many	Bone	Animal bone
36	011	Many	Shell	Marine shells
37	007	1	Pot	Black body sherd, steatite temper
38	007	Many	Shell	Marine shells
39	004	1	Pot	Brown body sherd
40	012	2	Pot	Orange body sherds

41	004	1	Pot	Brown/black body sherd
42	013	Many	Bone	Animal bone
43	012	1	Fe	Indeterminate object
44	012	Many	Bone	Animal bone
45	012	Many	Shell	Marine shells
46	013	Many	Shell	Marine shells
47	006	1	Bone	Human bone
48	013	1	Pot	Black/orange burnished body sherd
4	004	Many	Bone	Animal bone
50	004	Many	Shell	Marine shells
51	008	1	Bone	Human rib
52	U/S	1	Pot	Body sherds
53	007	1	Pot	Body sherd
54	007	1	Pot	Grey body sherd
55	007	1	Pottery	Body sherd
56	006	1	Stone	Possible polisher
57	006	1	Quartz	?Worked quartz
58	006	2	Pot	Body sherds
59	006	1	Stone	?Pumice
60	006	5	Pot	Black/red body sherds
61	006	Many	Steatite	Steatite chips
62	006	Many	Bone	Animal bone
63	006	Many	Shell	Marine shells
64	006	1	Pot	Black body sherd
65	006	1	Pot	Body sherd
66	006	3	Pot	Red body sherds
67	017	Many	Shell	Marine shells
68	008	Many	Bone	Animal bones
69	007	1	Antler	?Worked piece
70	007	1	Pot	Red body sherd
71	007	1	Pot	Black body sherd
72	007	1	Pot	Thick black body sherd
73	007	1	Stone	Whetstone
74	007	1	Pot	Black body sherd
75	006	1	Pot	Black body sherd
76	006	1	Steatite	Steatite object
77	006	1	Pot	Black body sherd
78	006	1	Stone	Possible polisher/rubbing stone
79	006	1	Pottery	Black body sherd
80	006	1	Pot	Black fragment
81	006	1	Pot	Fragment
82	007	1	Pot	Black/red body hserd
83	007	1	Pot	Orange/black body sherd
84	014	3	Pot	Black/red body sherd
85	006	Many	Bone	Animal bone
86	025	1	Pot	Black rim sherd
87	022	1	Steatite	Large steatite bead
88	007	1	Pot	Black body sherd
89	007	1	Quartz	?Polishing pebble
90	007	1	Pot	Black body sherd
91	007	1	Pot	Black body sherd
92	007	1	Pot	Black body sherd
93	007	1	Stone	Possible rubbing stone
94	007	1	Steatite	Chip
95	007	2	Bone	Pin or needle
96	006	2	Pot	Black body sherds
97	006	Many	Bone	Animal bone
98	006	Many	Shell	Marine shells
99	007	1	Pot	Body sherd
100	035	3	Pot	Black and red body sherds
101	035	14	Pot	Black and red base and body sherds
102	026	1	Pot	Black body sherd
103	006	1	Pot	Body sherd

104	006	1	Pot	Body sherd
105	006	1	Pumice	Lump
106	006	1	Pot	?Decorated sherd
107	006	1	Pot	Rim sherd
108	007	1	Pot	Black body sherd
109	006	1	Pot	Body sherd
110	006	1	Pot	Body sherd
111	007	1	Stone	Possible polisher
112	007	1	Quartz	?Worked piece
113	007	1	Pot	Brown body sherd
114	007	1	Pot	Brown/black body sherd
115	007	1	Pot	Red-brown body sherd
116	007	9	Pot	Body sherds
117	007	1	Pot	Black/brown body sherd
118	007	1	Pot	Black body sherd
119	007	3	Pot	Black body sherds
120	007	1	Pot	Black body sherd
121	007	2	Pot	Black body sherds
122	007	1	Pot	Black rim sherd
123	007	1	Quartz	Chunk
124	007	2	Pot	Black body sherd
125	007	1	Pot	Body sherd
126	007	2	Pot	Orange/black body sherds
127	007	1	Pot	Body sherd
128	007	1	Pot	Body sherd
129	007	1	Pot	Body sherds
130	007	1	Pot	Body sherd
131	007	1	Pot	Rim sherd
132	007	4	Pot	Black body sherds
133	007	5	Pot	Brown/black body sherds
134	007	1	Pot	Brown rim sherd
135	007	3	Bone	Animal bone
136	007	2	Pot	Light brown body sherds
137	007	1	Pot	Black body sherd
138	007	1	Pot	Body sherd
139	007	1	Stone	?Worked stone
140	007	1	Pot	Body sherd
141	007	1	Pot	Black body sherd
142	07	2	Pot	Black body sherds
143	007	1	Stone	?Worked object
144	007	4	Pot	Brown body sherds
145	007	1	Pot	Body sherd
146	007	1	Pot	Black/brown body sherd
147	007	5	Pot	Body sherds
148	007	1	Pot	Body sherd
149	007	Many	Bone	Animal bone
150	007	Many	Shell	Marine shells
151	007	Many	Bone	Animal bone
152	007	Many	Shell	Marine shells
153	006	Many	Stone	Possible debitage
154	007	1	Pot	Brown body sherd
155	007	1	Pot	Black body sherd
156	007	1	Pot	Black body sherd
157	007	1	Pot	Body sherd
158	007	2	Pot	Black body sherds
159	007	1	Pot	Body sherds
160	007	6	Pot	Brown/black body sherds
161	007	4	Pot	Black body sherds
162	007	1	Pot	Orange body sherd
163	007	1	Stone	Possible rubbing stone
164	007	1	Stone	Possible hammer stone
165	007	1	Pot	Black body sherd
166	027	3	Pot	Brown/black body sherds

167	006	1	Pot	Black body sherd
168	007	1	Pot	Grey/black body sherd
169	007	1	Pot	Black rim sherd
170	007	1	Pot	Red/black body sherd
171	007	3	Pot	Red/black body sherds
172	007	1	Pot	Black body sherd
173	007	1	Stone	Possible tool
174	033	1	Pot	Black ?incised rim sherd
175	027	1	Pot	Black body sherd
176	027	1	Pot	Black body sherd with cordon
177	032	2	Pot	Black body sherd
178	032	4	Pot	Black body sherds
179	032	1	Pot	Black body sherd
180	007	2	Pot	Black body sherd
181	007	2	Pot	Black body sherds
182	007	4	Pot	Black body sherds
183	007	1	Pot	Thick body sherd
184	035	1	Pot	Thick black body sherd
185	007	1	Quartz	Possible retouched piece
186	007	2	Pot	Red/black rim sherds
187	007	Many	Bone	Animal bone
188	007	Many	Shell	Marine shells
189	007	Many	Bone	Animal bone
190	036	1	Pot	Red/black body sherd
191	007	2	Pot	Orange/red/black body sherds
192	007	1	Pot	Black body sherd
193	007	2	Pot	Burnished body sherds
194	007	1	Pot	Black body sherd
195	007	1	Pot	Black body sherd
196	007	2	Pot	Black/brown body sherds
197	007	1	Pot	Black fragment
198	007	1	Pot	Black/orange sherd
199	007	1	Pot	Black/orange sherd
200	007	1	Pot	Black rim with possible cordon
201	007	1	Pumice	Pebble
202	027	1	Pot	Rim sherd
203	027	1	Pot	Black everted rim sherd
204	007	1	Pot	Black body sherd
205	007	1	Pot	Black/brown body sherd
206	007	1	Pot	Black body sherd
207	007	15	Quartz	Pebbles
208	007	11	Quartz	Pebbles
209	035	1	Pot	Black rim sherd
210	035	4	Pot	Sherds, including possible base
211	007	1	Quartz	Possible struck pebble
212	007	2	Pot	Black body sherds
213	007	1	Pot	Orange/black body sherd
214	007	2	Pot	Black body sherds
215	007	1	?Cinder	Burnt organic matter?
216	007	1	Pot	Black body sherd
217	007	3	Pot	Black body sherd and fragments
218	007	2	Pot	Brown/black body sherds
219	022	1	Pot	Body sherd
220	022	1	Bone	Human metacarpal bone
221	022	4	Cu alloy	Ornament formed of tiny rings
222	022	1	Stone	Polished disc
223	007	1	Pot	Black ?decorated rim sherd
224	007	1	Pot	Black body sherd
225	007	1	Pot	Orange/black body sherd
226	007	1	Bone	Burnt fragment
227	007	1	Pot	Black body sherd
228	007	1	Pot	Black fragment
229	007	1	Bone	Animal bone

230	007	1	Pot	Black body sherd
231	007	1	Pot	Black fragment
232	007	1	Pot	Black body sherd
233	007	2	Pot	Black body sherds
234	007	2	Pot	Black rim and body sherd
235	007	1	Pot	Orange/black body sherd
236	007	Many	Shell	Marine shells
237	007	Many	Bone	Animal bone
238	007	1	Pot	Black fragment
239	007	1	Pot	Orange/black sherd
240	007	1	Pot	Body sherd
241	007	1	Pot	Black fragment
242	007	2	Pot	Body sherds
243	007	1	Pot	Black fragment
244	007	1	?Cinder	Burnt organic matter?
245	007	1	Pot	Black fragment
246	007	1	Pot	Black body sherd
247	007	2	Pot	Black body sherds
248	007	2	Pot	Orange body sherd
249	007	1	Pot	Orange/black body sherd
250	007	2	Pot	Body sherds
251	007	1	Pot	Body sherd
252	007	Several	Bone	Animal bone
253	007	14	Shell	Marine shells
254	007	Several	Bone	Animal bone
255	077	2	Pot	Black/brown body sherds
256	07	1	Pot	Black body sherd
257	007	1	Pot	Black body sherd
258	007	2	Pot	Brown/black body sherds
259	007	3	Pot	Orange/black body sherds
260	007	1	Pot	Black/orange body sherd
261	007	1	Pot	Orange body sherd
262	007	1	Pot	Orange body sherd
263	007	1	Pot	Black fragment
264	007	1	Pot	Body sherd
265	007	2	Pot	Body sherds
266	007	1	Steatite	Chip
267	007	1	Steatite	Lump
268	007	1	Pot	Black body sherd
269	007	1	Pot	Black body sherd
270	007	1	Pot	Black body sherd
271	007	1	Quartz	Chip
272	007	1	Pot	Black body sherd
273	007	1	Pot	Red/black body sherd
274	007	1	Quartz	Possible struck piece
275	007	1	Pot	Body sherd
276	007	1	Pot	Body sherd
277	007	1	Pot	Body sherd
278	007	1	Quartz	Chip
279	040	3	Pot	Body sherd and fragments
280	007	3	Pot	Fragments
281	007	2	Pot	Black fragments
282	007	5	Pot	Black body sherds and fragments
283	007	4	Quartz	Chunks
284	007	1	Pot	Black body sherd
285	007	1	Stone	Polishing stone
286	007	2	Pot	Body sherds
287	007	3	Pot	Body sherds
288	007	1	Pot	Black body sherd
289	007	1	Pot	Black body sherd
290	007	1	Pot	Black body sherd
291	007	2	Pot	Black body sherds
292	007	1	Pot	Black body sherd

293	036	2	Pot	Black rim or base sherd
294	007	4	Pot	Black body sherds
295	007	2	Pot	Black burnished body sherds
296	007	1	Pot	Black ?rim sherd
297	007	1	Pot	Black body sherd
298	007	1	Pot	Black body sherd
299	007	Many	Shell	Marine shells
300	031	3	Pot	Black/orange body sherds
301	031	1	Pumice	Lump
302	035	1	Pot	Black body sherd
303	036	1	Pot	Orange/black body sherd
304	031	Many	Pot	Body sherds
305	031	Many	Fe	Lumps of ?bog iron or slag
306	007	1	Pot	Black body sherd
307	007	1	Pot	Black body sherd
308	007	4	Pot	Body sherds
309	007	Many	Bone	Animal bone
310	007	Many	Shell	Marine shells
311	025	1	Stone	Possible whetstone
312	007	Many	Shell	Marine shells
313	007	Many	Shell	Marine shells
314	007	Many	Shell	Marine shells
315	007	Several	Bone	Animal bone
316	007	1	Pot	Black body sherd
317	007	2	Pot	Orange/black body sherd
318	007	1	Pot	Black body sherd
319	007	1	Pot	Orange/black fragment
320	007	Many	Shell	Marine shells
321	007	1	Pot	Black body sherd
322	007	1	Pot	Black body sherd
323	007	1	Pot	Black body sherd
324	007	1	Pot	Red body sherd
325	007	2	Pot	Body sherd
326	033	1	Pot	Black body sherd
327	033	1	Steatite	Chip
328	033	1	Pot	Red body sherd
329	03	3	Pot	Black body sherds
330	033	3	Pot	Burnished brown rim and body sherds
331	031	8	Pot	Thick dark red body sherds
332	031	3	Pot	Black body sherds
333	032	2	Pot	Black fragments
334	032	1	Pot	Black fragment
335	032	1	Pot	Black rim sherd
336	032	1	Pot	Red body sherd
337	032	1	Pot	Red body sherd
338	032	1	Pot	Fragment
339	036	Many	Quartz	Pebbles
340	036	Many	Shell	Marine shells
341	007	1	Stone	Possible tool
342	007	1	Pot	Fragment
343	007	1	Bone	Burnt fragment
344	007	1	Pot	Black body sherd
345	007	1	Pot	Black body sherd
346	007	1	Pot	Black fragment
347	007	1	Steatite	Lump
348	007	Many	Shell	Marine shells
349	032	2	Pot	Red/black fragments
350	032	4	Pot	Black body sherd
351	032	2	Pot	Red/black body sherds
352	032	1	Pot	Black body sherd
353	032	1	Pot	Thick red body sherd
354	032	1	Pot	Black body sherd
355	032	1	Pot	Black fragment

356	032	1	Pot	Body sherd
357	036	2	Pot	Body and rim sherds
358	007	1	Pot	Black body sherd
359	036	2	Pot	Body and rim sherds
360	036	1	Pot	Large body sherd
361	036	1	Ppot	Orange/black rim sherd
362	036	2	Pot	Fragments
363	036	2	Pot	Fragments
364	036	1	Bone	Animal bone
365	036	2	Pot	Body sherds
366	051	3	Pot	Black body sherds
367	051	1	Fe	Iron object or slag
368	051	3	Pot	Thick black body sherds
369	051	2	Pot	Red body sherds
370	051	3	Pot	Orange body sherds
371	051	1	Pot	Thick black body sherd
372	033	1	Steatite	Chunk
373	033	4	Pot	Body sherds
374	033	2	Pot	Red body sherd and fragment
375	033	1	Pot	Red body sherd
376	033	2	Pot	Black body sherds
377	033	3	Pot	Black body sherds
378	033	6	Pot	Red/black fragments
379	033	2	Pot	Black/brown rim sherd and fragment
380	033	1	Pot	Body sherd
381	033	2	Pot	Fragments
382	033	3	Pot	Body sherd and fragments
383	033	1	Pot	Black body sherd
384	033	2	Pot	Red/black sherd and fragment
385	033	1	Pot	Black body sherd
386	007	8	Bone	Worked whalebone
387	007	Many	Bone	Animal bone
388	007	4	Pot	Black body sherds
389	007	1	Pot	Body sherd
390	007	2	Pot	Body sherds
391	007	1	Pot	Body sherd
392	007	Many	Bone	Animal bone
393	032	1	Pot	Black fragment
394	032	1	Pot	Black fragment
395	032	1	Pot	Black body sherd
396	032	1	Steatite	Chip
397	032	1	Pot	Orange/black body sherd
398	032	1	Pot	Fragment
399	032	1	Pot	Black body sherd
400	032	2	Pot	Body sherd
401	032	2	Pot	Black body sherds
402	032	1	Pot	Black body sherd
403	032	1	Pot	Black everted rim sherd
404	032	2	Pot	Black body sherds
405	032	1	Pot	Black body sherd
406	032	1	Pot	Black base sherd
407	033	2	Pot	Thick orange body sherds
408	033	3	Pot	Thick orange body sherds
409	033	2	Pot	Orange/black body sherds
410	033	4	Pot	Orange/black body sherds
411	033	3	Pot	Black body sherds
412	033	1	Pot	Orange body sherd
413	033	3	Pot	Thick black body sherds
414	032	1	Pot	Black body sherd
415	032	1	Pot	Black body sherd
416	032	1	Pot	Black fragment
417	053	1	Pot	Orange/black body sherd
418	053	1	Pot	Red body sherd

419	053	1	Pot	Black fragment
420	053	1	Steatite	Chip
421	033	2	Pot	Black body sherds
422	033	1	Pot	Orange/black body sherd
423	033	1	Pot	Black fragment
424	033	1	Pot	Black body sherd
425	033	2	Pot	Thick black body sherds
426	033	1	Pot	Orange/black body sherd
427	033	1	Pot	Black base sherd
428	036	1	Pot	Black fragment
429	036	1	Stone	Possible polisher
430	036	2	Pot	Fine black burnished sherds
431	051	6	Pot	Orange/black body sherds
432	051	7	Pot	Orange/black body sherds
433	033	8	Pot	Black body sherds
434	051	1	Pot	Black burnished rimi sherd
435	051	3	Pot	Perforated sherds
436	051	1	Pot	Thick red/black body sherd
437	051	5	Pot	Body sherds
438	051	1	Stone	Possible hammer stone
439	051	1	Pumice	Grooved pumice
440	051	1	Pumice	Grooved pumice
441	033	2	Pot	Black/cream body sherds
442	033	1	Pot	Fragment
443	033	1	Pot	Black body sherd
444				Cancelled
445	033	1	Pot	Orange/black body sherds
446	033	2	Pot	Red/orange body sherds
447	033	2	Pot	Body sherds
448	047	1	Pot	Orange body sherd
449	047	1	Pot	Orange/black body sherd
450	032	1	Pot	Fragment
451	032	2	Pot	Body sherds
452	032	1	Pot	Body sherd
453	032	1	Pot	Orange body sherd
454	032	1	Pot	Fragment
455	032	1	Pot	Fragment
456	032	2	Pot	Fragment
457	032	1	Pot	Body sherd
458	032	1	Pot	Orange body sherd
459	032	1	Pot	Body sherd
460	057	1	Pot	Thick body sherd with residue adhering
461	057	Many	Quartz	Possible struck pieces
462	057	1	Stone	Pink pebble
463	065	2	Pot	Black body sherd
464	065	3	Pot	Black body sherds
465	025	2	Pot	Orange/black body sherds
466	025	1	Quartz	Possible struck flake
467	040	4	Pot	Black body sherds
468	040	1	Pot	Black everted rim sherd
469	040	1	Pot	Black body sherd
470	040	2	Pot	Black body sherds
471	040	3	Pot	Black fragments
472	040	1	Pot	Black body sherd
473	040	2	Pot	Body sherds
474	040	2	Pot	Fragments
475	040	1	Pot	Black body sherd
476	040	1		Not used
477	040	1	Pot	Body sherd and fragments
478	040	1	Pot	Orange/black body sherd
479	040	1	Pot	Fragment
480	040	1	Stone	Possible worked stone
481	040	1	Pot	Black body sherd

482	040	1	Pot	Black base sherd
483	025	1	Pot	Black body sherd
484	053	3	Pot	Black body sherds
485	040	2	Pot	Black body sherds
486	040	6	Quartz	Possible worked pieces
487	040	Many	Quartz	Possible worked pieces
488	040	Many	Quartz	Possible worked pieces
489	U/S	1	Pot	Red/black ?perforated sherd
490	066	10	Pot	Orange/black body sherds
491	033	1	Pot	Base sherd
492	025	1	Pot	Body sherd and fragments
493	025	1	Pot	Fragment
494	066	Many	Shell	Marine shells
495	025	Many	Shell	Marine shells
496	057	1	Pot	Black body sherd
497	057	3	Pot	Black body sherds
498	057	1	Pot	Large black body sherd
499	059	1	Bone	Burnt animal tooth
500	051	1	Pot	Black rim sherd
501	040	1	Pot	Black body sherd
502	040	1	Pot	Black body sherd
503	040	1	Pot	Black rim sherd
504	040	1	Pot	Orange fragment
505	025	2	Pot	Orange/black body sherds
506	025	1	Pot	Orange/black body sherd
507	032	12	Quartz	Chunks and pebbles
508	032	Many	Bone	Animal bone
509	040	Many	Quartz	Possible worked pieces
510	040	Many	Quartz	Possible worked pieces
511	040	1	Bone	Burnt bone
512	032	3	Pot	Orange/black body sherds
513	032	2	Pot	Body sherd and fragments
514	025	2	Pot	Black body sherds
515	025	1	Pot	Black body sherds
516	025	1	Quartz	Possible worked flake
517	065	2	Bone	Degraded animal bone
518	025	1	Pot	Orange/black body sherd
519	025	2	Quartz	Possible struck flakes
520	025	1	Stone	Possible tool
521	U/S	1	Pot	Black body sherd
522	032	1	Pot	Black base sherd
523	032	3	Pot	Black burnished sherd and fragments
524	032	1	Pot	Black fragments
525	025	2	Pot	Black body sherds
526	025	2	Pot	Black/red body sherd
527	025	1	Pot	Black fragment
528	025	1	Pot	Orange/black body sherd
529	025	1	Pot	Red/black body sherd
530	025	3	Pot	Black sherds
531	025	1	Pot	Fragment
532	025	1	Pot	Black fragment
533	025	1	Pot	Black fragment
534	025	2	?Cinder	Possible cinder
535	025	1	Pot	Body sherd
536	025	5	Pot	Body sherds
537	025	1	Pot	Black/orange body sherd
538	025	1	Pot	Orange fragment
539	025	2	Pot	Black body sherds
540	025	2	Pot	Orange fragments
541	025	1	Pot	Black body sherd
542	032	1	Pot	Orange/black rim sherd
543	025	5	Pot	Fragments
544	025	1	Pumice	Lump

545	025	3	Pot	Fragments
546	025	3	Pot	Body sherds
547	025	1	Pot	Thick black body sherd
548	025	Many	Shell	Marine shells
549	025	1	Quartz	Possible worked piece
550	057	1	Pumice	Lump
551	057	1	Pumice	Grooved piece
552	057	6	Pot	Black and red body sherds
553	020	1	Stone	Workd stone
554	054	1	Pot	Red fragment
555	054	1	Pot	Orange body sherd
556	057	1	Pot	Black body sherd
557	025	1	Pot	Body sherd
558	025	1	Pot	Black body sherd
559	025	1	Pot	Black body sherd
560	032	1	Pot	Orange body sherd
561	032	4	Pot	Body sherds and fragments
562	032	1	Pot	Black body sherd
563	032	1	Ppot	Orange body sherd
564	025	1	Pot	Black body sherd
565	032	1	Pot	Fragment
566	025	3	Pot	Fragments
567	072	2	Pot	Red/black body sherds
568	072	1	Pot	Black body sherd
569	025	1	Pot	Red/black body sherd
570	025	1	Pot	Orange/black body sherd
571	025	4	Pot	Black/orange body sherd and fragments
572	025	1	Pot	Orange body sherd
573	025	1	Pot	Orange/black body sherd
574	025	2	Pot	Black body sherds
575	053	1	Pot	Black body sherd
576	053	1	Pumice	Lump
577	053	1	Pot	Body sherd
578	053	1	Pot	Burnished body sherd
579	053	2	Pot	Body sherds
580	053	1	Pot	Black rim sherd
581	053	1	Pot	Orange/black body sherd
582	053	1	Pot	Red/black body sherd
583	053	1	Pot	Black body sherd
584	053	Many	Quartz	Possible worked pieces
585	025	1	Pot	Black body sherd
586	025	1	Quartz	Flake
587	025	1	Pot	Black body sherd
588	025	1	Pot	Black body sherd
589	025	1	Pot	Orange/black body sherd
590	025	1	Pot	Orange/black body sherd
591	025	2	Pot	Black body sherds
592	025	1	Pot	Orange/black rim sherd
593	025	1	Pot	Fragment
594	054	1	Pot	Cream body sherd
595	054	4	Pot	Fragments
596	054	1	Stone	Hammer stone
597	054	1	Stone	?Cup-marked stone
598	057	3	Pot	Black body sherds
599	054	Many	Quartz	Possible worked pieces
600	025	1	Steatite	Chunk
601	025	1	Pot	Black body sherd
602	025	1	Pot	Black fragment
603	025	3	Quartz	Possible worked pieces
604	025	1	Pot	Black body sherd
605	025	1	Pot	Black body sherd
606	025	2	Pot	Orange/black body sherds
607	025	1	Pot	Black fragment

608	025	1	Quartz	Flake
609	025	2	Pot	Fragments
610	025	3	Pot	Black fragments
611	025	1	Pot	Fragment
612	025	2	Pot	Orange/black body sherds
613	025	1	Pot	Red/black body sherds
614	025	1	Pot	Fragment
615	025	1	Pot	Black body sherd
616	025	1	Pot	Fragment
617	025	1	Pot	Orange/black fragment
618	025	2	Pot	Body sherds
619	025	2	Pot	Orange body sherds
620	025	1	Pot	Black fragment
621	025	2	Pot	Black fragments
622	025	1	Pot	Orange/black body sherd
623	025	1	Pot	Black fragment
624	025	2	Pot	Orange/black fragments
625	025	1	Pot	Black body sherd
626	025	1	Pot	Red/black body sherd
627	075	1	Pot	Fragment
628	025	1	Pot	Black rim sherd
629	076	1	Steatite	Spindle whorl
630	076	1	Steatite	Flake
631	076	1	Stone	Possible hammer stone
632	076	1	Pot	Small abraded body sherd
633	049	2	Pot	Body sherds
634	033	1	Pot	Fragment
635	033	1	Pot	Black body sherd
636	033	2	Pot	Body and rim sherds
637	025	1	Pot	Black body sherd
638	025	1	Pot	Black body sherd
639	025	1	Pot	Fragment
640	025	1	Pot	Black body sherd
641	025	2	Pot	Orange/black body sherds
642	025	1	Pot	Orange fragment
643	025	1	Pot	Orange/black body sherd
644	025	1	Pot	Black fragment
645	025	2	Pot	Orange/black body sherds
646	025	2	Pot	Black body sherds
647	025	1	Quartz	Flake
648	025	1	Pot	Black body sherd
649	025	1	Pot	Black/orange body sherd
650	025	1	Quartz	Flake
651	025	1	Quartz	Flake
652	025	1	Pot	Orange/black body sherd
653	025	2	Pot	Orange/black body sherds
654	025	1	Pot	Orange fragment
655	025	2	Pot	Orange/black body sherds
656	025	1	Pot	Orange/black body sherd
657	025	1	Pot	Black fragment
658	025	1	Quartz	Flake
659	025	1	Pot	Black body sherd
660	025	2	Pot	Orange/black body sherds
661	025	1	Stone	Possible worked stone
662	025	Many	Quartz	Pebbles and chunks
663	025	Many	Bone	Animal bone
664	025	Many	Shell	Marine shells
665	025	2	Steatite	Worked pieces?
666	025	3	Pot	Black body sherds
667	025	1	Stone	Possible tool
668	025	1	Stone	Whetstone
669	025	Many	Bone	Animal bone
670	025	Many	Quartz	Pebbles and chunks

671	053	Many	Quartz	Pebbles and chunks
672	053	1	Pumice	Grooved piece
673	053	1	Pot	Orange body sherd
674	053	2	Pot	Body sherd
675	053	2	Pot	Orange body sherds
676	075	2	Pot	Black body sherds
677	075	1	Pot	Body sherds
678	075	1	Stone	Possible worked piece
679	075	4	Pot	Black/red body sherds
680	075	1	Pot	Fragment
681	075	2	Pot	Black body sherds
682	025	1	Pot	Black fragment
683	025	2	Pot	Fragments
684	025	2	Pot	Black fragments
685	025	3	Pot	Black body sherds
686	025	2	Pot	Orange body sherds
687	025	3	?Cinder	Possible cinder
688	025	1	Pot	Black fragment
689	025	1	Pot	Black body sherd
690	025	1	Pot	Black fragment
691	025	1	Pot	Black fragment
692	025	1	Pot	Black body sherd
693	025	1	Pot	Black body sherd
694	025	1	Pot	Black rim sherd
695	025	1	Pot	Black fragment
696	025	1	Pot	Black body sherd
697	025	1	Pot	Black body sherd
698	025	1	Quartz	Possible worked piece
699	025	1	Pumice	Lump
700	025	3	Bone	Burnt fragments
701	025	1	Quartz	Chip
702	025	2	Pot	Black fragments
703	025	1	Pot	Black fragment
704	025	1	Pot	Black rim sherd
705	025	1	Quartz	Possible worked piece
706	025	1	Pumice	Lump
707	025	1	Pot	Black fragment
708	025	1	Pot	Black fragment
709	025	1	Pot	Black fragment
710	025	1	Pot	Black body sherd
711	025	1	Pot	Black body sherd
712	025	1	Pot	Red body sherd
713	025	3	Pot	Black fragments
714	025	1	Pot	Black body sherd
715	025	1	Steatite	Chunk
716	025	1	Pot	Black body sherd
717	025	1	Ind waste	Lump of slag
718	025	3	Pot	Black body sherds
719	025	3	Pot	Black body sherds
720	025	2	Pot	Orange/black body sherds
721	025	2	Pot	Black body sherds
722	025	Many	Shell	Marine shells
723	025	1	Pot	Orange/black body sherd
724	025	2	Pot	Body sherds
725	025	3	Pot	Black body sherds
726	025	1	Pot	Black fragment
727	025	Many	Bone	Animal bone
728	025	1	Pot	Body sherd
729	025	2	Pot	Body sherds
730	025	1	Pot	Fragment
731	025	1	Pot	Orange/black body sherd
732	025	1	Pot	Fragment
733	025	1	Pot	Black body sherd

734	025	Many	Quartz	Pebbles
735	025	1	Pot	Body sherd
736	025	2	Pot	Body sherds
737	025	1	Pot	Orange/black body sherd
738	025	2	Pot	Orange/black body sherds
739	025	1	Pot	Orange/black body sherd
740	025	1	Pot	Black body sherd
741	025	1	Pot	Orange fragment
742	025	1	Pot	Orange fragment
743	025	3	Bone	Possible pin (broken)
744	042	1	Pot	Black body sherd
745	047	3	Pot	Black/red body sherds
746	047	1	Pot	Black body sherd
747	047	6	Pot	Red/orange body sherds
748	047	1	Pot	Black/orange body sherd
749	047	7	Bone	Animal bone
750	047	1	Pot	Black/red body sherd
751	047	1	Pot	Red body sherd
752	025	1	Pumice	Lump
753	025	2	Pot	Red body sherds
754	025	1	Pot	Body sherds
755	025	1	Pot	Body sherd
756	025	1	Pot	Black body sherd
757	025	4	Pot	Red body sherds
758	025	1	Pot	Body sherd
759	025	1	Pot	Orange/black fragment
760	025	1	Pot	Body sherd
761	025	2	Pot	Body sherds
762	025	Many	Quartz	Pebbles and chunks
763	025	Many	Bone	Animal bone
764	025	Many	Quartz	Pebbles and chunks
765	057	2	Pot	Black body sherds
766	057	5	Pot	Red/black body sherds
767	058	1	Fe	Indeterminate object
768	058	1	Pot	Black body sherd
769	007	1	Bone	Burnt bone
770	007	1	Bone	Burnt bone
771	005	Many	Shell	Marine shells
772	035	5	Bone	Animal bone
773	049	2	Pot	Black body sherds
774	071	Many	Quartz	Pebbles and chunks
775	040	1	Quartz	Arrowhead
776	075	Many	Quartz	Pebbles
777	033	Many	Bone	Animal bone
778	033	Many	Shell	Marine shells
779	007	Many	Bone	Animal bone
780	011	1	Bone	Fish bone