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Most of the corrections - are relating to plan figs. & measurements. The museum has all the plans & site records & finds! Please check these yourself.

REPORT OF THE EXCAVATIONS CARRIED OUT AT LIANESET, ØRSTA. MAY 2. - MAY 15. 1993.

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1. INTRODUCTION.

The excavation of Tingrøysa, Lianes, was carried out between May 2. - 15. 1993. The team consisted of 3, plus the assistance of a mechanical excavator. (Names are supplied at the end of the report.) A group of local schoolchildren and their teacher gave enthusiastic assistance on 2 occasions.

Tingrøysa is one of a group of several cairns (see section 2) situated at Lianeset on the east side of the Ørsta fjord, Møre & Romsdal (see Location plan no. 1). It is situated on a terrace between 30 and 35 metres A.S.L. and occupies a position on the national grid between Y 1800-1900; X 469, 600 - 469700. The location is an exposed one, with commanding views of the surrounding area (see Location plan no. 1). It appears to occupy the highest position of the extant group, and is also recorded as the largest (see section 2).

Geology (plan no. 2).

According to the detailed geological survey of Sunnmøre and parts of Nordfjord carried out by Tore Gjelsvik (1951) the site is situated in an area of Dunite deposits within a larger band of variated gneisses which includes olivine rock. During the cource of excavation it was apparent that the cairn had been composed of gneiss and olivine rock in a distinctive way (see section 4). The mineral composition of the rock includes quartz and feldspar and the flint blade (SF 9) has been identified as fine-grained quartzite (see section 5).

Excavation of the site was necessitated by the threat of destruction as a result of road improvements to the section of road between Rjånes and Ørsta. In Tore Bjørgo's report (1993) he gives details of this. In February 1993 Bjørgo visited the site in order to assess it and estimate the resources required in order to adequately record it prior to destruction (ibid). He noted that the cairn had been damaged in 4 ways. To the west it was truncated by the road building of 1953. During the course of these road works, another cairn belonging to the group had been destroyed. (Fett, 1950; p. 4.) Fett had recorded the cairn as being approximately 2 m. h. and between 15-20 m in diameter (ibid). Bjørgo estimated it to be approximately 1 m high and between 16 - 18 in diameter. This would seem to indicate that stone had been removed from the cairn by persons and for purposes unknown. Futhermore, he confirms what Fett had noted, that the cairn had been dug into from the north, when, according to Fett, (ibid p. 4) a cist was removed. Fourthly Bjørgo mentions the existance of a "gamle veien" approximately 15 m to the east of the current road, which, he suggest, has resulted in damage to the eastern perimeter of the cairn.

Following the recommendations laid down in Bjørgo's report the following strategy was decided.

1) To put a section across the cairn E-W along the edge of the depression which indicates the extent of the previous digging in the northern part of the cairn. This would enable us to carefully excavate the southern, and best preserved section of the cairn in order to ascertain details of its construction and structure. This area was designated Trench A (see plan no. 3).

2) During his visit to the site in February 1993, Bjørgo carried out preliminary excavations in an area approximately 10 m from the estimated perimeter of the cairn to the north. Here he found evidence of burning at the level of the old ground surface, and took a sample for C14 dating. This trench was extended eastwards and southwards in order to investigate further the significance in terms of function. This area was designated Trench B (see plan no. 3).

3) The damaged northern part of the cairn, extending up to Trench B was to be quickly reduced to the old ground surface in order to establish if there were any structures beneath the cairn and in an attempt to establish the relationship between the culture layer in Trench B and the cairn itself. This area was designated Trench C.

4) Where the cairn had been truncated by the road of the 1950's a mechanical digger was used to clean a N-S profile which, it was hoped, would indicate extant diameter, height and structure of the cairn, and the relationship between it and any features outside the cairn.

To summarize, it was hoped to record the structure and contents of the cairn, collect samples for dating and establish the chronological relationship between activities outside the cairn and the immediate vicinity and the cairn itself (see plan no. 3).

2. REVIEW OF THE WRITTEN AND ORAL SOURCES RELATING TO THE SITE.

As can be seen from the location map, Ørsta fjord has many grave mounds, but there is remarkably little written about them. In 1880 Bendixen (page 24) makes reference to the cairns at Lianeset. He notes that there are 3; two by the sea and one by the house. This latter is presumably the site under investigation and he makes reference to a cist (hellekammer) having been found in it. He also makes reference to the cairn as a "tingrøysa" and records it as being round and approximately 17 m in diameter. Within the vicinity of the cairns a "vikingøks" was found. In Myklebust's survey (1933 p. 110-111) of Ørsta he refers to the Tingrøysi at Lianes, as the oldest sites in Ørsta and he describes the cairn in question as "ein gamall tingstad" (p. 110) and goes on to reiterate what Bendixen had said earlier. He describes the situation of the site as follows: "Lianeset stikk fram på Nordsida av Ørstafjorden, halvvegs mellom Rjåneset ytst, og Vik innst i fjorden. Lianestunet ligg på ei terrasse noko frå sjøen. Herfrå er vidt utsyn yver heile fjorden." (p. 110).

In 1950, Fett again refers to 3 røyser at Lianeset divided between 2 farms. He calls them "Tingrøysane". According to his survey the 3 cairns from a row running W-E with the site in question - referred to as the Tingrøysa, as the most north-easterly. Adjacent to this, and to the west was a small cairn 6-8 m in d. which was destroyed during the course of road building. The westernmost cairn he names as Storerøysa. This he describes as being 13 m in d. and 1 m h., but notes that it had probably been larger. This cairn had been slightly damaged by the road works and had been dug into on top. The tingrøysa he describes as much disturbed. It was between 15 - 20 m in d. and 2 m high, and contained a large cist.
"Her var store heller i" (p. 4).
He notes that this cairn has also been damaged during the building of the road.

Fett also refers to two cairns as Mararøysane - close to the shore (c. 15 m) both approximately 9 m in d. and up to 2 m h. Are these the 2 cairns "ved sjøen" referred to by Bendixen? He also notes that there may be 2 more to the S E of these, but that they are overgrown and their dimensions are uncertain. He lists the stray finding of a "Skaftholhakke" in the vicinity and records that it was beneath 2 m of turf/soil and covered by a thick layer of charcoal. The site is called Rindane.

Bergen Museum's Årbok for 1945 lists this find on page 22 under accession no. 9635 (Bøe, 1947). It is described in the following way:

"Stykke av flat, breid hakke av stein." (p. 22.)

It is brownish in colour, with one side almost flat and the other curved. The shaft hole is described as "dobbeltkonisk og prigghoggd". It is 8,8 cm wide and it's greatest length is 9,9 cm.

In his local history of the area (1992) Furseth re-iterates what Per Fett has had to say, observing that there are many grave mounds along Ørsta fjord. He also notes the following:
"Det er og registrert mange gravrøyser ved Lianeset." (p. 44.)

He goes on to say that there is no secure dating for most of these sites except in the case of the excavation at Steines by Lars Steinsvik in 1978, where a date of 400 AD. was obtained. Steines lies on the opposite side of the fjord to Lianes, in a similar exposed location. He concludes that both Steines and Lianes could have been gamle tingstader and refers to the name associated with the cairns at Lianes: - Tingrøysane and Mararøysane.

In response to the proposed road improvements between Rjånes and Ørsta, and the potential threat to what remains of the group referred to as "tingrøysane", Tore Bjørgo visited the site in Feb. 1993. In his report he refers to the problems of communication between the Historisk Museum i Bergen and the Statens Vegvesen at the time of Fett's visit whitch resulted in the premature destruction of 1 cairn and damage to Storerøysa and Tingrøysa. By 10-06-53 Fett estimated that at least 1/3 rd of the latter had been destroyed, without adequate record. It was hoped a similar situation could be avoided during the course of the current road works.

In noting references to the removal of a cist from the cairn referred to as Tingrøysa, Bjørgo suggests the possibility of secondary burials and other activity within the immediate vicinity of the cairn.

It was clear to Bjørgo that current proposals would not result in futher damage to Storerøysa and so he concentrated on assessing a strategy for Tingrøysa. In registering the site in 1990, it had been recorded as overgrown, with "quarrying" evident to the north and destruction by the 1950's road works to the west. Bjørgo used a mechanical excavator to clear an area approx 6 m x 5 m N of the estimated edge of Tingrøysa in order to establish the extent of archaeological activity. He cleaned sections of the N-S profile facing the road, to estimate the extent of what remained of the cairn. (A C14 sample was taken.)

His proposals for the excavation of the cairn, together with the authors own evaluation have been indicated in section 1. For specific reference to Bjørgo's proposals see his report of 1993.

Despite their prominance in the landscape, sites of this nature have attracted little archaeological interest until quite recently when we have sufficiently sophisticated dating methods at our disposal to encourage a scientific investigation. Much of our knowledge of these sites comes from local oral tradition and folklore. Quite clearly these sites were significant landmarks in the locality and I will return to this point in section 3 of the report. It is sufficient to note here, the relevance of the naming of the sites - "Tingrøysi" and the amount of local interest the excavation excited. Many local visitors were sceptical, but others were more positive and eager to offer help, or opinions about these cairns. During the course of many visits several pieces of information emerged:

a) Birger Lystad, local school teacher. Had found a bronze spenner "m/kuler" in the vicinity of the cairn known as Tingrøysa. This was sent to Bergen Museum, but he has no details of acc. no.

b) Alf Lianes, local antiquarian, made several visits to the site during the course of the excavation and was familiar with the area. He had collected many stone artifacts in the region, including stone ~~100 m~~ weights/fishing weights. He maintained the site was a ting-place.

c) Several people believed the site to be a field clearance cairn, and I will return to this point in section 3.

Details of all visits to the site are recorded in the site note book which is deposited with Bergen's Historisk Museum.

3. RECENT HISTORY OF THE SITE.

This section is based upon what was already documented about the site and what was learnt through excavation. The term "history" - refers to the continued use of the site since the time of its conception. In a very real sense prehistoric monuments continue to have a meaning and function in society through time and it is important to be aware of this. For the sake of clarity in this report, the original building and use of the cairn are being dealt with separately from its later or secondary uses, but from the placing of the first stone at some point in the past to the removal of the last stone in May 1993 a continuum in time is being represented.

Clearly Tingrøysa was an imposing monument in the landscape and part of a cairn cluster and as such, has a place in popular folklore. The very name indicates this. Many local visitors to the site had stories to tell - often regarding its function. Alf Lianes watched the dismantling of the cairn daily and perhaps, with some regret. We know, from information supplied by the local farmer, Peder Steinnes, that it served as an adventure playground for his grandmother and her companions, who dug tunnels in it.

To a farmer living on the narrow coastal strips, such a heap of stones presents two alternatives - it can be cleared away, and the stone may be used for something else, or it can become a dump for cleared stones - a clearance cairn,- and other rubbish.

It seems likely that throughout history Tingrøysa served both functions. We know that during the last 40 years, since Per Fett's visit, it had lost about 1 m. in height. We also know from local comment and the amount of modern iron and pottery and glass found near the surface of the cairn, that it had been used as a dump.

What other functions and meanings it had in the more remote past we are unable to ascertain. It had certainly become established in the antiquarians register by the later 19th century (Bendixen, 1880.24). Archaeological interest in the site has been intermittent throughout the 20th century as has already been documented (see section 2), and it was in response to the threat of complete destruction that the recent and final archaeological investigation was undertaken. By this time the cairn had suffered a considerable amount of damage. In many ways the destruction of the cairn could be talked about in terms of the history of road building. Its eastern perimeter was overlain by the gamle veien. This effectively preserved the kerb stones, but no doubt part of the cairn body was removed to accommodate the construction of this road (see section 4). In the 1950's a new road was constructed approximately parallel to the gamle veien but futher westwards and about 10-15 m lower down towards the fjord. During the building of this road approximately 1/3 rd of the cairn was destroyed (see plan no. 4). This caused Per Fett considerable annoyance, as no record was kept at this time. As previously stated the current excavation was necessitated by the road improvements to the road between Rjånes and Ørsta which entails flattening the area between the gamle veien and the modern road. So in effect, 3 periods of road building have led to the final demise of the cairn. However, unlike in the 1950's Statens Vegvesen were keen to cooperate in recording the site before it was taken away and Mr. Arnold Hustad in particular offered every assistance during the course of the excavation.

4. THE EXCAVATION.

The area excavated was 25 m x 11 m. It was proposed to excavate the remains of the cairn and an extensive area to the N incorporating the earlier excavated trench of Tore Bjørgo. The area was divided into 3 trenches A, B and C (see plan no. 3). T. A. contained the best preserved section of the cairn and by placing a baulk over this part it was hoped to record the remains of the E-W profile (see plan no. 8). T.C. contained the most damaged part of the cairn - the area of quarrying and earlier archaeological investigation. T.B. corporated Tore Bjørgo's trench and was extended, eastwards and into T.C. with the intention of investigation the relationship between the areas of dense charcoal outside the cairn and the cairn itself.
With the aid of the anleggsmen a site grid was established which could be tied into the Norwegian grid system and the whole area, excepting N-S, and E-W profiles was stripped of turf with the aid of a mechanical digger. Since the area C was so badly damaged, it was decided to use the mechanical digger to reduce this area to O.G.S. in order a) to ascertain what, if anything lay beneath the cairn in terms of structures and b) to establish the relationship between features in T. B. and the cairn. It was proposed to excavate T. A. more carefully in order to understand the construction of the cairn itself. (See plans no. 4 and 5.)

The excavation - Methodological approach.

With only 2 weeks in which to complete the excavation it was essential to have clear objectives, and speed and efficiency were essential. Because the site was going to be completely destroyed by the road works it was important to collect as much information as possible relating to the site and the immediate surrounding area. In addition to a photographic record and written descriptions, a detailed series of plans and profiles were made. All plans and the site book are deposited with the Historisk Museum. The recording system included a daily diary catalogues with independent numbering for small finds, layers, samples, features, photographs, and plans and sections. A grid system which was tied into the national grid system was placed over the area to be excavated and areas were designed with various priorities of the excavation in mind. Area A covered the best preserved segment of the cairn and a 50 cm baulk between it and Area B, gave an E-W profile. Area C incorporated the earlier excavation of Tore Bjørgo outside the cairn perimeter. The mechanical digger was used to clean up the N-S profile along the road side, deturf the site and clear off layers in arbitrary spits once they had been recorded archaeologically, in accordance with the system indicated above.

The whole site was cleared down to natural subsoil before the excavation was considered completed.

It is hoped that the samples collected will provide reliable dating evidence for the cairn and features in the immediate vicinity and these should be available in approximately 1 years time.

The photographic record is in the form of a series of B/W photographs and colour slides. All plans and profiles were drawn accurately to a scale of 1:10 (profiles), 1:20, 1:50, 1:100 (plans). Where possible naturalistic drawing was retained but some conventional symbols were used for certain layers, such as natural subsoil, and turf. The site was levelled in relation to sea level and although site north was cobitrarily fixed to meet to needs of the excavation, true north was recorded in relation to site north and is indicated on site plans.

Samples were collected, stored and processed in accordance with recognised archaeological guidelines, and deposited with the museum for appropriate tests. The cremated bone is undergoing specialist identification, but as already mentioned in the text, some has been identified as human.

During the course of excavation, material was removed in arbitrary spits until it was possible to detect a definite change in texture, colour and structure. At this point a new layer was established and accordingly assigned a number.

Since archaeological excavation involves in itself destruction of the evidence, it is essential to keep as complete and accurate a record as possible. The restraints of time limits and financial costs have to be constantly borne in mind when evaluating the significance of all aspects of excavation. One of the most valuable aspects of this excavation was to be able to reconstruct the structure and building technique of the cairn, something not very often previously achieved because of the nature of excavation and prioritizing of "finds". The significance of the structure itself, energy and time involved in its construction, hypotheses of its final appearance are important aspects of the symbolism and ritual surrounding the disposal of the dead.

The cairn.

Construction.

After removal of turf by mechanical digger the surface was cleaned to reveal the following:

Cairn stones of white gneiss, quite worn and possibly field clearance stones. Some may have come from the shore, approx 400 m away to the W. The turf over the cairn stones was very thin with some stones showing through. (See profile N-S plan no. 6.) The stones were an average 20-25 cm, intermixed with smaller stones. There appeared to be more earth among the stones towards the perimeter. The matrix was a greasy/sandy dark brown soil, charcoal-flecked, with some more orangy patches which may be redeposited natural clay. We know from documentation that these stones do not represent the surface of the cairn and so we can assume they are the cairn body. It was clear from the N-S profile (plan no. 6) that what remained of the cairn approx. 1 m at heighest point, was composed in part of a layer of gneiss stones in a soil matrix. Some fragments of burnt bone were found in this layer towards the centre. These are awaiting identification.

The larger stones - c 35-40 cm make up 50% of the extant cairn body.

In T.A. there was an area of small, densely packed chipped stone on the surface immediately under the turf and towards the W edge, close to the road. This was identified as having been mechanically produced in a crusher (Arnold Hustad pers. comm.) and was interpreted as metalling, possibly from roadworks of 1950's.

Along the eastern edges of trenches A and C was an area of densely packed pebbles in a sandy matrix, recorded as layer 5. This was identified as the gamle veien (see plan no. 3 and 5). It was composed of beach pebbles and contained fragments of modern iron and pottery. It was removed by mechanical digger and recorded as being up to 50 cm thick in places. It is known that there was a turning/passing place in the vicinity of Trench C. Beneath the gamle veien were preserved the kerb stones.

The kerb is composed of olivine stone, which provides a contrast in colour and texture to the gneiss stones forming most of the body of the cairn. The stones are yellowish-green in colour, some are flaky and rotten, and they appear to be quarried. They include some large stones. The trench in A was extended eastwards in order to follow the kerb. It is known that there are olivine deposits within the immediate vicinity of the cairn.

It disappears in Trench C in the area of disturbance towards the road (see plan no. 5). From the extant kerb it was possible to estimate the diameter of the cairn to be *.

? (you must check this on the drawings dep. with museum.

Outside the kerb, the earth appears to be banked up, forming a much thicker deposition, as if trampled (see plan no. 5). It is charcoal flecked and immediately outside of the kerb in T.A. were thin slabs of olivine stone. It is possible these distinctive stones had originally covered the surface of the cairn.

Layer 11.

The gneiss cairn stones were removed with the assistance of a mechanical digger. In Trench A the stones, when removed revealed a layer which was relatively stone-free, and charcoal flecked designated 11. This layer was seen in the profile to be darker and less sandy than that intermixed with the gneiss stones. Through this layer olivine stones protruded within the kerb area, particularly towards the centre (see plan no. 5). These were associated with burnt bone fragments and clay (ibid).

In Trench C it was apparent that the disturbed area 7, had destroyed any stratigraphy and the ild flint (SF 8; see SF catalogue) was found in this disturbed area among modern pottery and glass.

Layer 15. The olivine stones.

The olivine stones were protruding through layer 11 and were situated on the old ground surface and beneath the gneiss stones. Towards the centre the stones appeared to be sloping as if collapsed (see plan no. 5), but any structure was unclear, and there were no associated finds. This layer of stone is contemporanaeous with the kerb and represents the initial layer of construction of the cairn. It is likely that the cist referred to in earlier texts was constructed at this level.

Layer 16. The old ground surface.

Underlying olivine stones in T.A. and at centre of T.C. where the cairn is not disturbed, is the old ground surface. This is charcoal-flecked. Some tiny fragments of burnt bone, too small to identify, patches of ash, fragments of burnt stone, were scattered across this surface. No obvious post holes. There did appear to be a pit dug into the natural in T.A. It was apparent in N-S profile as a distinct depression cutting through OGS and approximately 10 cm deep (see plan no. 6). The fill was looser, lighter, with less charcoal and fewer stones than the surrounding area. It was difficult to trace on the ground in T.A. It was 60 cm and a sample for phosphate was taken.

T.B. F-1-4. Layer 17.

T.B., originally opened by Tore Bjørgo in Feb. 1993 was cleaned up, photographed and planned. Further trowelling indicated that the charcoal patches referred to in Bjørgo's report (1993) formed 4 distinct circular areas cut into the OGS and into the natural sub-soil with a more amorphous area of charcoal spread across the eastern end of the trench (plan no. 7).

These features were cross-sectioned and excavated. They all contained charcoal, but F 1 and 2 to the W end of the trench had less charcoal and were shallower than 3 and 4 to the east. F 3 in particular, appeared to be lined with charcoal and large pieces were collected for identification and dating. F 4 contained a dense concentration of burnt bone, some of which has been identified as human.

F 1. (Plan no. 9.)

31.46 A.S.L. Half sect. E-W.

This feature was oval in shape, and was broader towards the western end. It was virtually stone-free and none of the stone was burnt. The charcoal fragments were fine and dense. The depression had slightly sloping sides and a flat bottom. Samples of charcoal and phosphate taken. It's total length was 67 cm, 42 cm w. and depth only 4 cm. The charcoal sample insufficient for C14 dating.

F 2. (Plan no. 9.)

31.59 A.S.L. Half-sect. N-S.

This had been sampled for C14 by Tore Bjørgo, Feb. 1993.
Almost circ. in shape but truncated on S side by a slab of unburnt stone (see plan no. 7). It was virtually stone-free and very little of the stone was burnt. It contained fine and dense charcoal fragments. The depression had slightly sloping sides and an uneven bottom. Samples taken. It measured 48 x 58 cm. The max. depth was 6,5 cm. The charcoal sample insufficient for C14 dating.

F 3. (Plan no. 9.)

31.66 A.S.L. Half sect. E-W.

Charcoal in this depression seemed to form a distinct lining. It was filled with a mixture of sand, burnt stone and soil, with the charcoal concentrated at the edges. The earth (OGS and natural) beneath the feature was not burnt. It seems that it had a lining of wood and stone (which was burnt). Samples taken. It measured 114 cm x 70 cm and was depth 10 cm. Charcoal sample used for C14 dating, SF 4, found in this feature. It was identified as asbestos.

F 4. (Plan no. 9.)

31.78 A.S.L. Half sect. N-S.

This feature appeared to have been already dug into. It contained the largest concentration of burnt stone on the surface and was clearly defined.

The fill of this feature which was oval, was very charcoal dense and contained a large concentration of burnt bone which has been identified as human. Everything from this feature was kept for analysis. The feature was circular in shape, 75 cm x 82 cm and max 18 cm deep. The top of burnt bone level was 31.64 A.S.L. The ground beneath the feature did appear to show traces of being burnt as did all the surrounding area, especially to the east.

Layer 17.

The area to the E of F 4 was an area of intense activity. The profile clearly shows at least 2 periods of intense burning, with dense charcoal. Samples taken. Fragments of burnt bone were found in this area. Charcoal sufficient for a C14 date.

Profiles.

The N-S profile to the road facing W is shown in plan no. 6. Orig. truncated by the road of the 1950's this area was cleaned up and replanned. It shows the following.

The cairn was at least 16 m d. and the extant height was 1,80 m. The OGS or culture layer was of varying thickness. The density of stone was more compact towards the centre with more soil and charcoal towards the periphery.

The OGS beneath the cairn averages 10-15 cm but is less clearly defined at the edges. The cairn appears to contain lenses of relatively stone-free, sandy-brownish charcoal flecked soil.

The E-W profile shows the cairn to be composed of 3 distinct layers. The thickest layer is gneiss stone in a soil matrix, with lenses of charcoal and clay. (See plan no. 8.)

This overlies a relatively stone-free layer of darker earth, more densely charcoal flecked (layer 11). This in turn overlies a layer of olivine stones of large size - approx 25 cm x 35-40 cm (layer 15). These stones are resting on the old ground surface. The old ground surface is compacted as if trampled. It is thicker towards the centre and outside the kerb as if banked up, probably the result of trampling. It appears as a darker layer in the profile.

5. SMALL FINDS. Catalogue.

The site yielded very few small finds, and the few recorded do not indicate a date for the construction of the cairn. In the upper section of the cairn fill several pieces of corroded iron were found but these have been identified as modern and probably relate to the sites' function as a "dump" for defunct farm equipment at some time.

Other finds included fragments of burnt bone, which have been dealt with as samples, and artifacts of stone. There were no ceramics but SF 4, a piece of asbestos, is associated with a particular kind of pottery produced in the Iron Age.

1. Location: T.A., Layer 4. Corroded iron object found immediately beneath turf in cairn body. This was identified as modern and discarded.

2. Location: T.A., Layer 4. Quartz crystal fragment found immediately beneath turf in cairn body. This was not worked and discarded.

3. Location: T.A., Layer 4. Corroded iron fragments. Identified as modern and discarded.

4. Location: T.B., F3. A.S.L. 33-37 m. In association with charcoal and cremated bone. A thin and narrow fragment of stone identified as asbestos. Asbestos is used as temper in pottery production in the Iron Age in W. Norway.

5/6. Location: T.A., baulk between A and C. Fragments of burnt bone which have been dealt with as samples.

8. Location: T.C., Layer 12. A.S.L. 32-80 m. Flint fragment identified as ild flint (Siv Kristoffersen). It measures [illegible]. It is dark flint and probably imported from Denmark or England. It was found in the area of disturbance, in association with glass and pottery. Ild flints were in use from prehistoric to late medieval times in Norway.

9. Location: N-S. Profile T.A., Layer 16. A.S.L. 31-63 m. Quartzite blade. Broken.

10. Location: Baulk between T.A. and C. Layer 4. Irregular stone. No evidence of use. Discarded.

11. Location: T.A., Layer 2. Outside kerb. A.S.L. 31-40 m. Whetstone or bryne of fine schist. Probably an import (Helge Askvik pers. comm.). Brynes were in use for a long period in Norway.

12. Location: T.C., Layer 12. Area of modern disturbance. Iron fragments identified as modern and discarded.

13. Location: T.B., F 4. In association with charcoal and burnt bone. Possibly iron fragments. Possibly slag.

14. Location: T.B., F 4. Burnt bone. See sample register.

INTERPRETATION.

Dating: The site yielded few finds and these are undatable. C14, and pollen samples have been taken and these should provide a date. Cairns of this kind have been traditionally dated to the Iron Age although the size and context may indicate an earlier date. It is possible that the features outside the cairn represent a period of earlier activity, or they could be associated with the function of the cairn. See below.

Construction: It is possible to reconstruct the site as follows:
The general charcoal scatter beneath and around the cairn may indicate that the area was burnt to clear it prior to the initial construction of the cairn.
The kerb stones of olivine were placed, with a diameter of 18 m. The old ground surface is banked against this kerb, to a depth of 15 cm. It contains charcoal and burnt stone and some fine fragments of burnt bone. Within the kerb, and apparently contemporary with it is a layer of olivine stones not indicating any structure (see plan no. 5). These large stones appeared to be covered by a thin layer of soil (max. 15 cm). Above this the extant cairn was composed of gneiss stone which appeared to be weather worn, perhaps indicating that they were collected from the surrounding area and the beach, not far away. It is possible that collecting stones from the surrounding area indicates farming activity.

The features in T.B. would appear to be contemporary with the cairn but dates are awaited.

They appear to be fireplaces and at least one contains burnt human bones. Surrounding the area and to the west, is evidence of intense burning on at least 2 occasions. Charcoal samples from this area are being identified, and dated. It is possible this area is where cremation took place, accounting for the scattering of tiny bone fragments across the old ground surface.

In conclusion it would seem that the site is part of a cemetery at which cremation was carried out as part of the burial ritual. It may be that an inhumation burial was carried out as well. Possibly cremation activities appear to have been carried out within the immediate vicinity of the site.

The lack of grave goods is significant. It seems that the labour-intensive activity associated with building the cairn and the completed structure itself, with its deliberately constructed layers and impressive kerb can be interpreted as an imposing monument to the dead. The ritual of cremation and cairn construction may have taken several days, and some of the "fire places" could indicate funereal feasts taking place during this time.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

I would like to thank ~~Terry~~ Jenny Fjellheim and Ståle Furnes, for their hard work, enthusiasm and interest in the excavation. I would also likt to thank Asle Drablos for his careful work and intelligent interest. Children from the local school and their class teacher gave eager help, and the only definite import - a flint fragment was found by one of the children, Vegard Lystad. Finally I would like to thank Arnold Hustad and his team of road builders, for their co-operation, interest and help at all stages of the excavation.

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You must no. plans. for text - as you have them.

LAYERS.

1. Location: Whole site. Turf/topsoil.

2. Location: T.B. Top of culture layer under Layer 1 in area outside cairn to the north. Relatively stone-free greasy and charcoal flecked. Features 1-4 apparent. Interpretation: Old ground surface.

3. Location: T.B. Deeper layer of 2.

4. Location: T.A. and C. Cairn stones in sandy matrix with charcoal flecks and modern finds of iron and pottery.

5. Location: T.A. and C. "Gamle veien" composed of shore pebbles and sand.

6. Location: T.A. Redeposited "hardcore" probably from construction of the road in 1950's.

7. Location: T.C. Area of modern disturbance where the cairn was dug into. Original cairn stones have been taken away. The area consists of a mixture of cairn stone, soil and modern refuse. See plan no. *.

8. Location: T.B. Features 1 - 3. Charcoal and burnt bone fill of these features. See text.

9. Location: T.A. and C. Olivine kerb stones. See text and plan no. *.

10. Location: T.A. Outside the area covered by the cairn to the south and the probable equivalent of 2 in T.B. Old ground surface. Up to 15 cm thick adjacent to the kerb perimeter. Charcoal flecked and greasy and yellowish.

11. Location: T.A. Relatively stone-free, charcoal flecked, sandy layer under 4. Olivine stones showing through. See text.

12. Location: T.C. Area of modern disturbance where the cairn was dug into and a possible "cist" removed. Contains some cairn stones, soil, modern pottery and corroded iron. The ild flint was found in this area.

13. Location: Baulk between A and C. See plan no. *. A lense of clay within the cairn close to the centre.

14. Location: Baulk between A and C. See plan no. *. A lense of burnt bone and ash within the cairn close to the centre and 13. Samples taken.

15. Location: T.A. Olivine stones which appear to rest on the old ground surface beneath the cairn. They represent the first layer of construction of the cairn and are structually contemporary with the ~~ovaline~~ olavine kerb. See text.

16. Location: T.A. and C. The old ground surface beneath the cairn. Dirty yellowish, charcoal flecked with some patches of clay and burnt stone. Probably equivalent to 2/3 + 10. Samples taken.

17. Location: T.B. NE edge. Area of intense burning with dense charcoal, ash, burnt clay and some burnt stone and bone. Up to 10 cm thick in the NE corner. The profile indicates the thick charcoal to occur in thin lenses interspersed with burnt clay probably indicating successive episodes of burning. See text.

SAMPLES.

Samples for pollen analysis, radiocarbon dating, phosphate and identification were taken throughout the period of the excavation in various locations and levels. In all 33 samples were taken. During the course of post-excavation work several of these were discarded. Below consists of catalogue of samples kept for analysis.

IDENTIFICATION.

Bone.

S.7. Location: T.B., F 3.

S.8. Location: Baulk between A and C. Layer 4.

S.10. Location: Baulk between A and C. Layer 14.

S.17. Location: Baulk between A and C. Layer 14.

S.23. Location: T.B., F 4. Intermixed with charcoal and burnt stone. Includes fragments which have been identified as human.

S.29. Location: T.B., Layer 17. Intermixed with charcoal. Small fragments.

Burnt clay.

S.30. Location: T.B., Layer 17. Part of an area of intense burning. Possibly representing burnt old ground surface.

Phosphate.

S.4, 5, 6. Location: T.B. Features 3, 1, 2. Discarded: - s. 3, 2. As burnt bone fragments found.

S.11. Location: N-S. Profile, T.A. Layer 16 and 4.

S.16. Location: Baulk between T.A. and C. Layer 14. Discarded, as burnt bone found.

S.31. Location: T.C., Layer 16. Old ground surface beneath the cairn.

S.34. Location: T.A., Layer 16. Old ground surface beneath kerb stones.

Pollen.

S.18, 19, 20, 22. Location: N-S profile T.A. and C. Layer 16 + 4. A series of pollen samples (profiles) taken from beneath the cairn.

S.32. Location: T.A., Layer 16. From old ground surface beneath olivine layer in undisturbed context.

PLANS AND SECTIONS.

1. Location plan.

2. Geological plan of area.

3. Plan of the excavated areas. Showing fixed points, N, etc.

4. Plan of T.A. after removal of turf and topsoil.

5. Plan of T.A. and C showing olivine kerb, disturbed area and olivine layer of stones within the kerb.

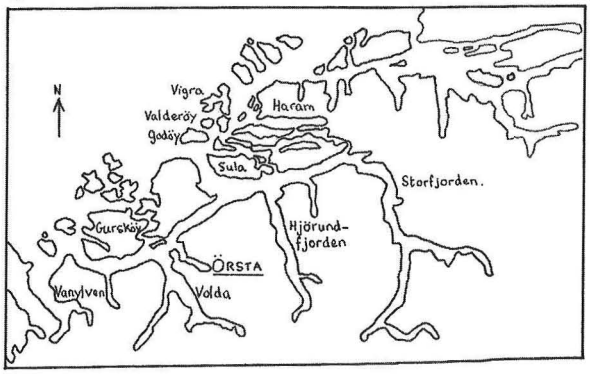
6. N-S profile of Trenches A and C.

7. Plan of T.B. showing features 1 - 4 and Layer 17.

8. E-W profile.

9. Profiles of features 1 - 4.

1.



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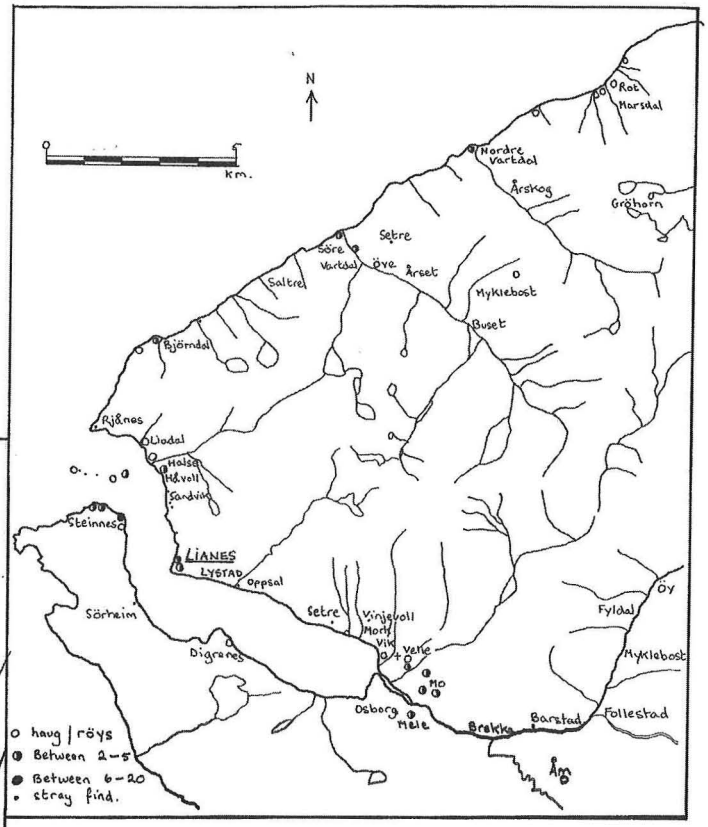

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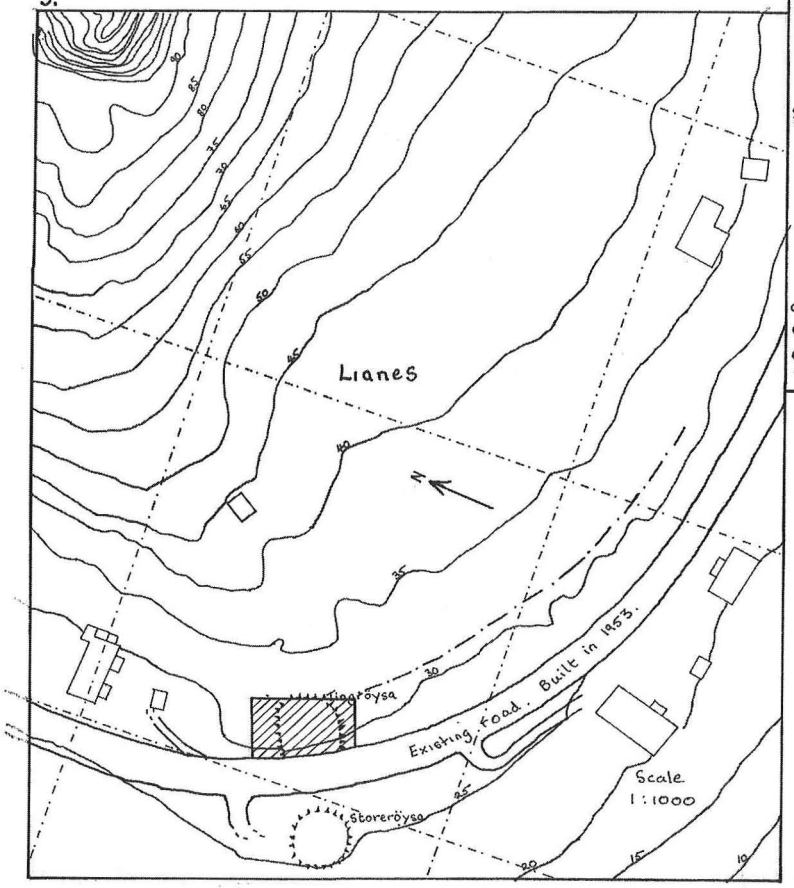


Lianes, Örsta. May 1993.

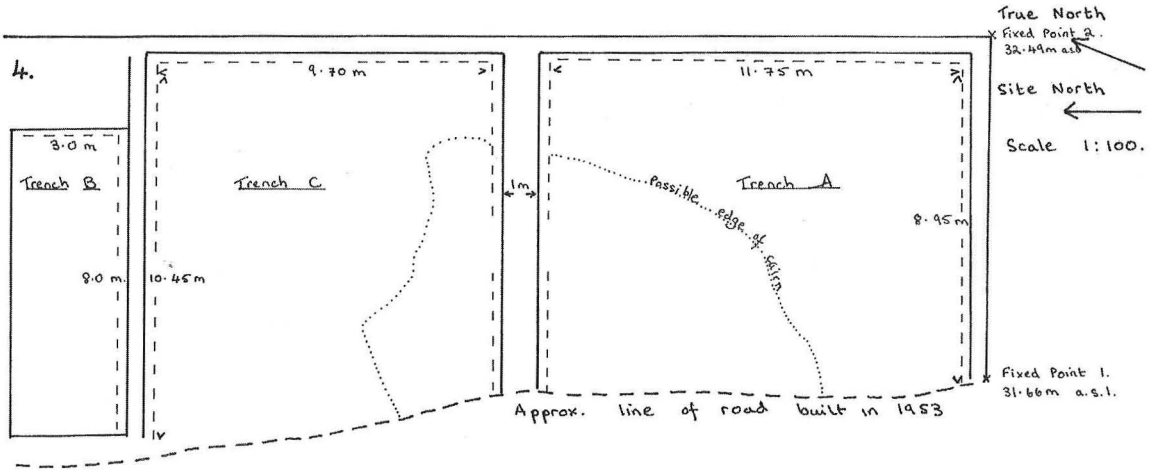
Röys – Tingröysa.

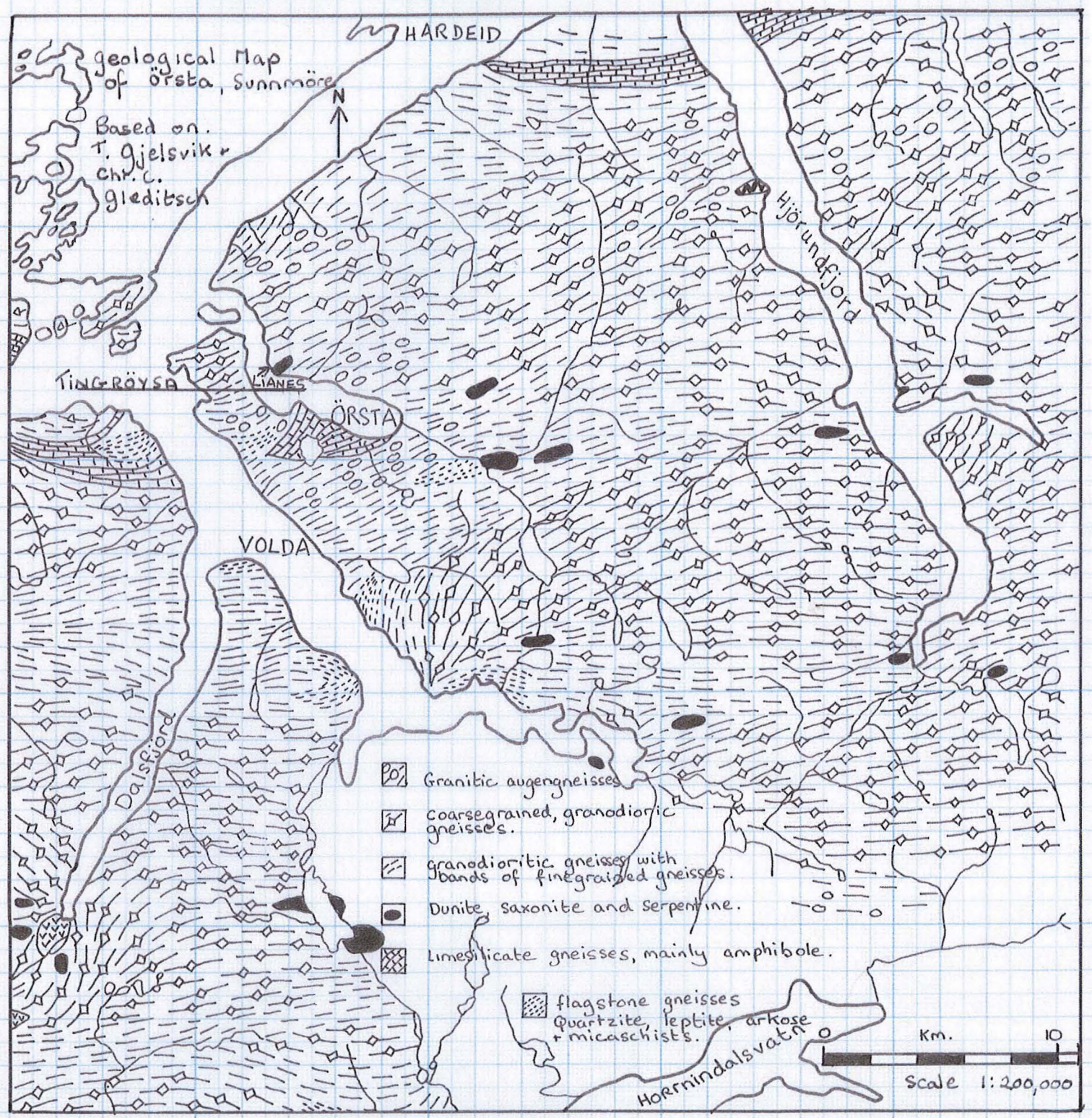
Location plan showing area, similar sites, and excavated area, with cairn prior to excavation.

S.E.M.

LOCATION PLAN

4.




HARDEID
geological Map of örsta, Sunnmöre
Based on. T. Gjelsvik + chr. C. Gleditsch
N
Hjörundfjord
TINGRÖYSA
LIANES
ÖRSTA
VOLDA
Dalsfjord
Granitic augengneisses
coarsegrained, granodioritic gneisses.
granodioritic gneisses with bands of finegrained gneisses.
Dunite, saxonite and serpentine.
Limesilicate gneisses, mainly amphibole.
flagstone gneisses Quartzite, leptite, arkose + micaschists.
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Km.
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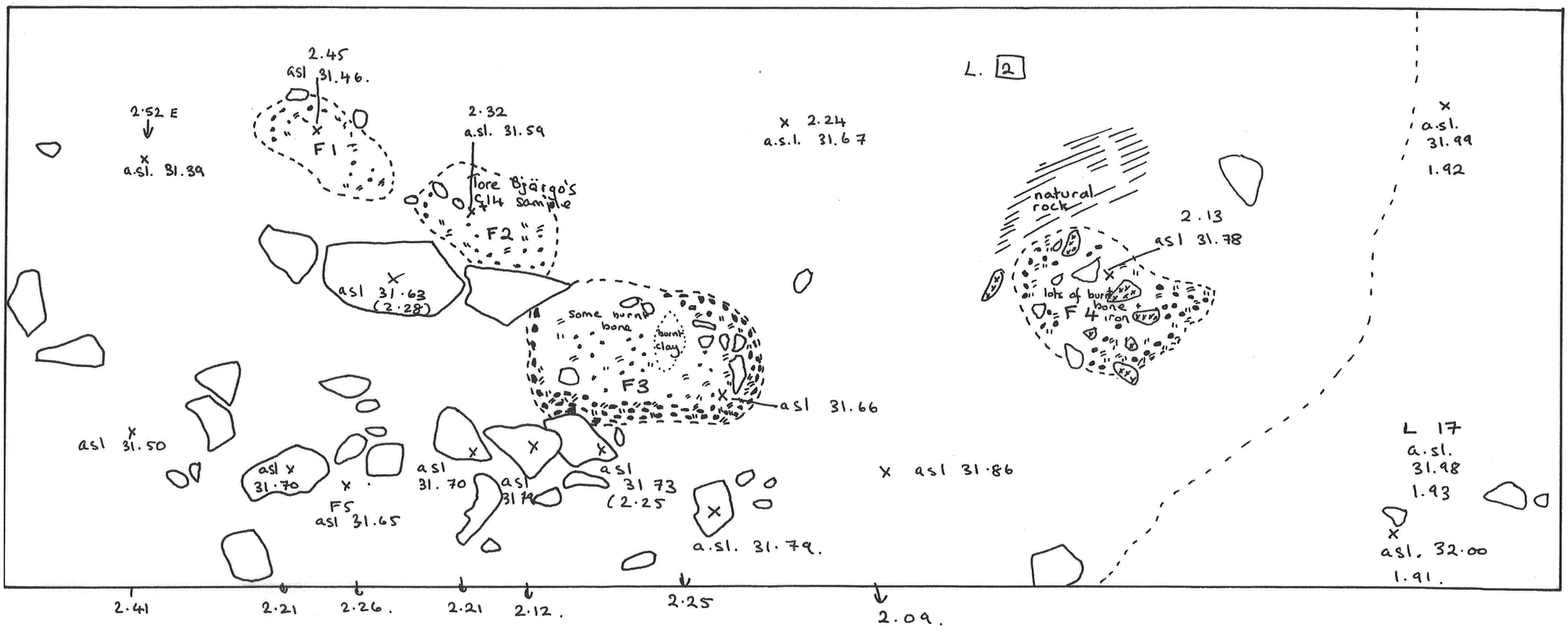
Scale 1:200,000
Hornindalsvatn

Lianes, Örsta. Plan showing possible fire|places/ areas of cremation

Scale 1:20

Site N

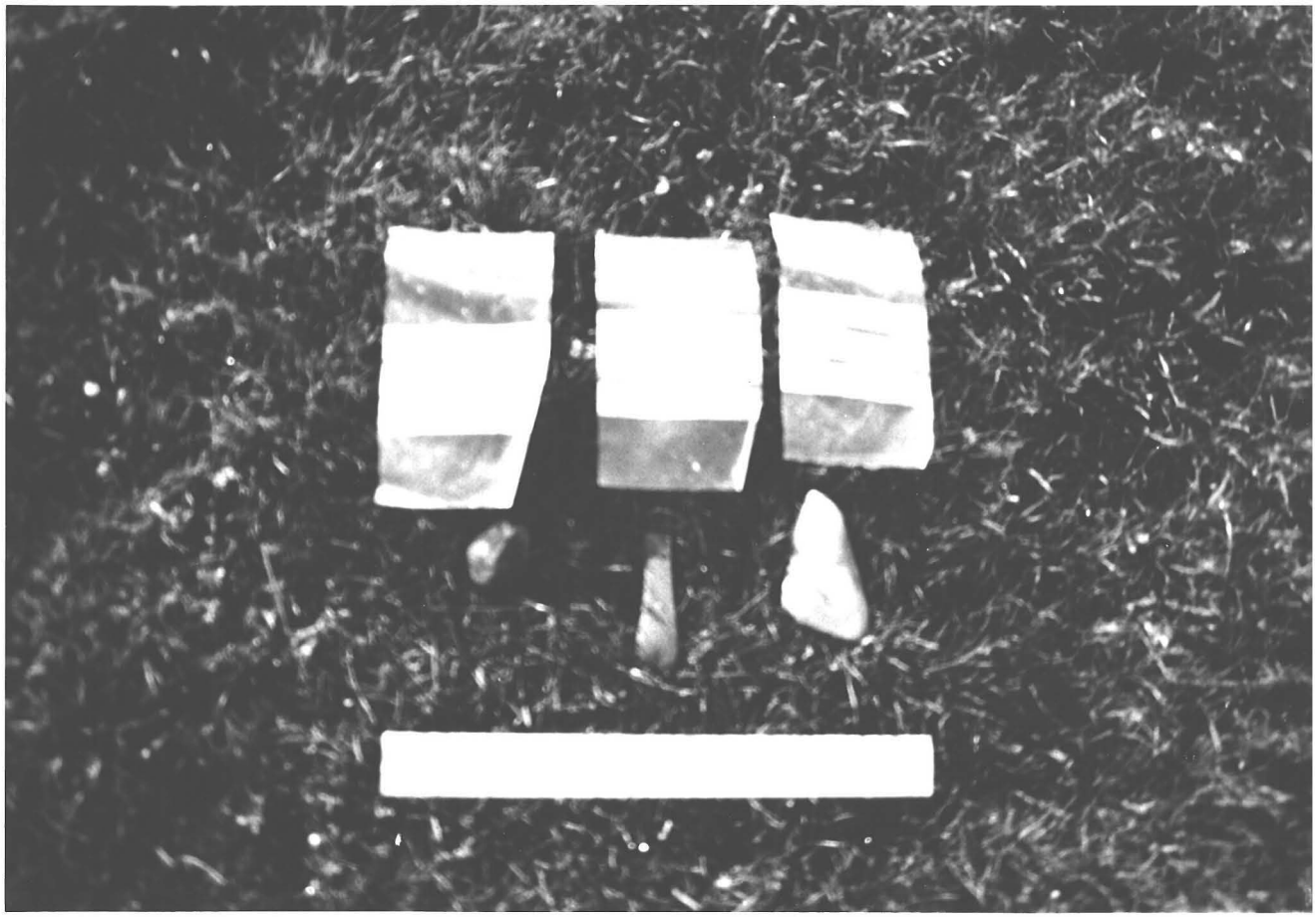


Trench = 8 m x 3 m.

Film 1 foto 1

Film 1 foto 3

Film 1 foto 6



Film 1 foto 17

Film 1 foto 22

Film 1 foto 24

Film 1 foto 25

Film 1 foto 30

Film 2 foto 1

Film 2 foto 4

Film 2 foto 5

Film 2 foto 7

Film 2 foto 9

Film 2 foto 15

Film 2 foto 17

Film 2 foto 20

Film 2 foto 22

Film 2 foto 26

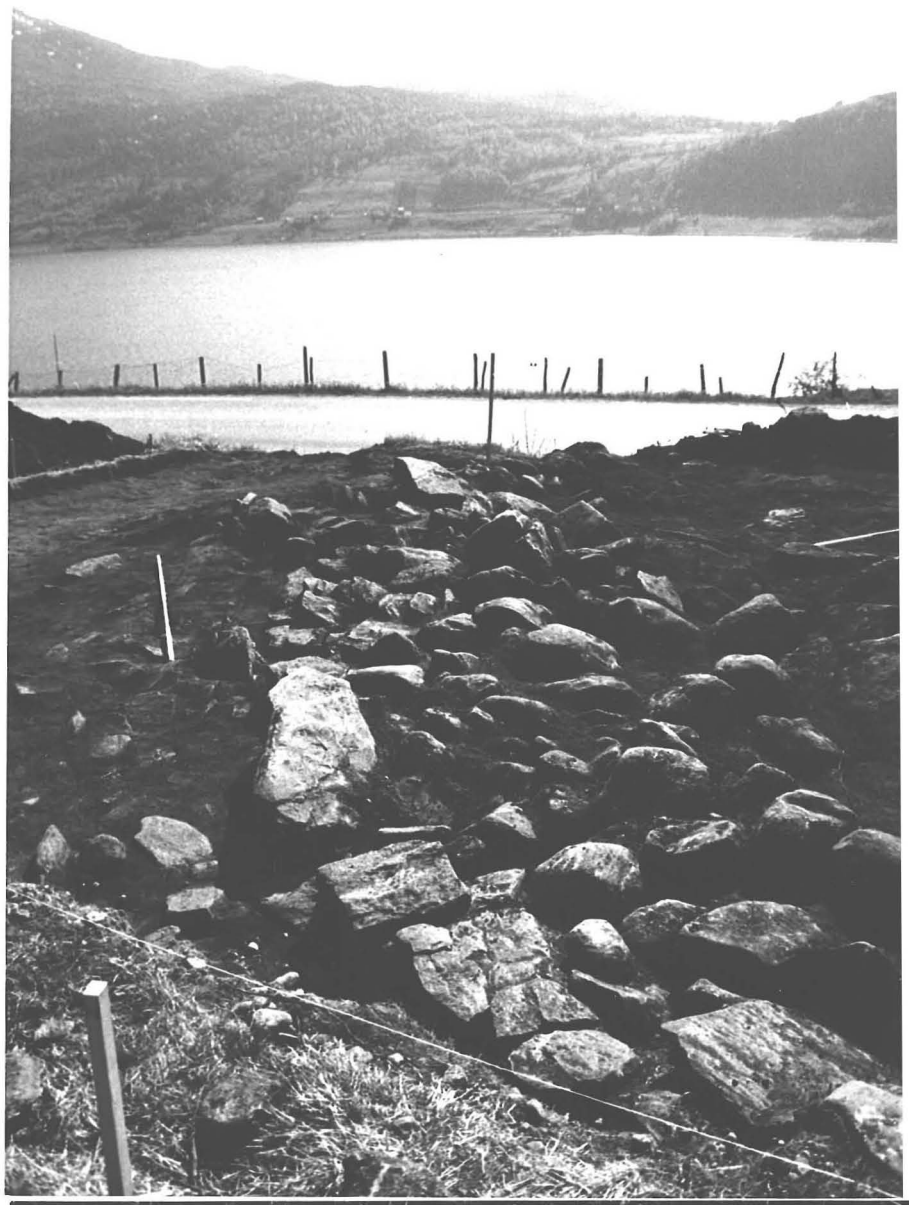
Film 2 foto 29

Film 2 foto 32

Film 2 foto 35

Film 3 foto 2

Film 3 foto 5



Film 3 foto 11

Film 3 foto 16

Film 3 foto 18

Film 3 foto 20

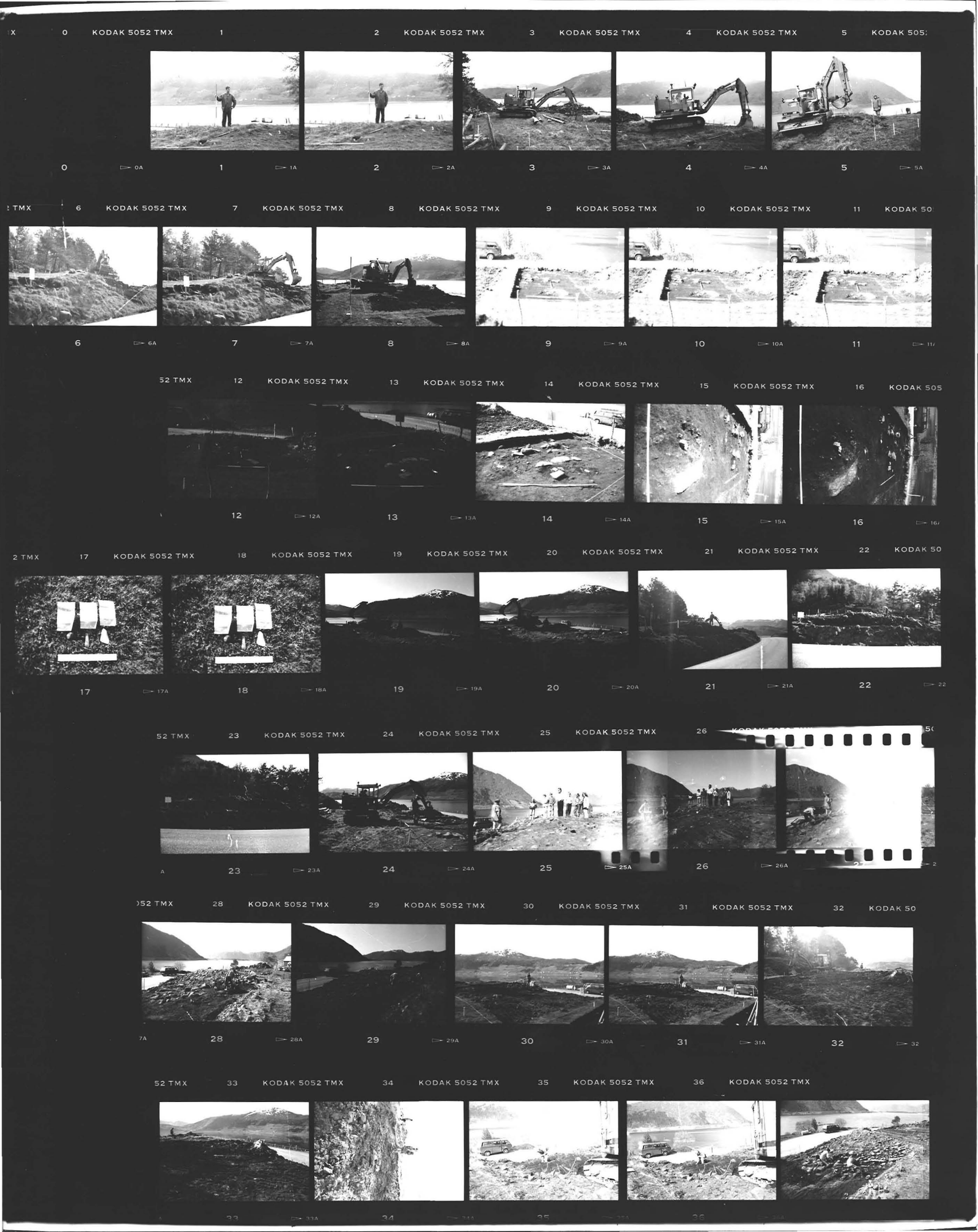
Lianes gnr. 7, Ørsta k., Møre og Romsdal
Arkeologisk utgravning av "Tingrøysa", 2.-15. mai 1993

Fotograf: Sandra Melia

Fotolista er utarbeidd på bakgrunn av ufullstendig fotoliste i feltdagbok, tek atterhald om evt feil i identifisering av motiv. Sml. med original.

Film nr 1

Bilde nr	Motiv	Dato
1	Tingrøysa etter fjerning av busker	03.05.1993
2	Tingrøysa etter fjerning av busker	03.05.1993
3	Tingrøysa. Sjakt A. Gravemaskin fjerner torvlaget	04.05.1993
4	Tingrøysa. Sjakt A. Gravemaskin fjerner torvlaget	04.05.1993
5	Tingrøysa. Sjakt A. Gravemaskin fjerner torvlaget	04.05.1993
6	Tingrøysa. Gravemaskin åpner profilen mot veien	04.05.1993
7	Tingrøysa. Gravemaskin åpner profilen mot veien	04.05.1993
8	Tingrøysa. Sjakt C. Gravemaskin fjerner torvlaget.	04.05.1993
9	Tingrøysa. Sjakt B, lag 2 + 3, struktur F1-F6	05.05.1993
10	Tingrøysa. Sjakt B, lag 2 + 3, struktur F1-F6	05.05.1993
11	Tingrøysa. Sjakt B, lag 2 + 3, struktur F1-F6	05.05.1993
12	Tingrøysa. Sjakt B, lag 2 + 3, struktur F1-F6	05.05.1993
13	Tingrøysa. Sjakt B, struktur F1-F3, F4	05.05.1993
14	Tingrøysa. Sjakt B, struktur F1-F3, F4	05.05.1993
15	Tingrøysa. Sjakt B, struktur F1-F5	05.05.1993
16	Tingrøysa. Sjakt B, struktur F1-F5	05.05.1993
17	Funn gjort av Alf Lianes	06.05.1993
18	Funn gjort av Alf Lianes	06.05.1993
19	Tingrøysa. Sjakt A. Gravemaskin, Jenny og Ståle fjerner øverste jordlaget i S-enden.	06.05.1993
20	Tingrøysa. Sjakt A. Gravemaskin, Jenny og Ståle fjerner øverste jordlaget i S-enden.	06.05.1993
21	Tingrøysa. Del av profil mot veien	06.05.1993
22	Tingrøysa. Profil N-S, fra veien	06.05.1993
23	Tingrøysa. Profil N-S, fra veien	06.05.1993
24	Tingrøysa. Sjakt A. Gravemaskin	06.05.1993
25	Tingrøysa. Skoleklasse på besøk.	06.05.1993
26	Tingrøysa. Skoleklasse på besøk.	06.05.1993
27	Tingrøysa. Skoleklasse på besøk.	06.05.1993
28	Tingrøysa. Sjakt C. Etter avtorving med gravemaskin vises røyssteiner (lag 4), forstyrret område (se plan 4), gamleveien (lag 5) og lag 2 - som i sjakt B. Fra NØ.	07.05.1993
29	Tingrøysa. Sjakt C. Etter avtorving med gravemaskin vises røyssteiner (lag 4), forstyrret område (se plan 4), gamleveien (lag 5) og lag 2 - som i sjakt B. Fra NØ.	07.05.1993
30	Tingrøysa. Sjakt C. Etter avtorving med gravemaskin vises røyssteiner (lag 4), forstyrret område (se plan 4), gamleveien (lag 5) og lag 2 - som i sjakt B.	07.05.1993
31	Tingrøysa. Sjakt C. Etter avtorving med gravemaskin vises røyssteiner (lag 4), forstyrret område (se plan 4), gamleveien (lag 5) og lag 2 - som i sjakt B.	07.05.1993
32	Tingrøysa. Sjakt C	07.05.1993
33	Tingrøysa. Sjakt C	07.05.1993
34	Tingrøysa. Sjakt?	07.05.1993
35	Tingrøysa. Sjakt C. Gamleveien	07.05.1993
36	Tingrøysa. Sjakt C. Gamleveien	07.05.1993
37	Tingrøysa. Sjakt A. Røys, viser lag 2 + 4, kantkjeden lag 7 dukker frem i SØ sektor under lag 5. Tatt fra gravemaskin i SØ.	07.05.1993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Film nr 2

Bilde nr	Motiv	Dato
0	Tingrøysa. Sjakt A. Røys, viser lag 2 + 4, kantkjeden lag 7 dukker frem i SØ sektor under lag 5. Tatt fra gravemaskin i SØ.	07.05.1993
0	Tingrøysa. Sjakt A. Røys, viser lag 2 + 4, kantkjeden lag 7 dukker frem i SØ sektor under lag 5. Tatt fra gravemaskin i SØ.	07.05.1993
1	Tingrøysa. Sjakt A. Røys, viser lag 2 + 4, kantkjeden lag 7 dukker frem i SØ sektor under lag 5. Tatt fra gravemaskin i SØ.	07.05.1993
2	Tingrøysa. Sjakt A. Røys, viser lag 2 + 4, kantkjeden lag 7 dukker frem i SØ sektor under lag 5. Tatt fra gravemaskin i SØ.	07.05.1993
3	Tingrøysa. Sjakt A. Røys, viser lag 2 + 4, kantkjeden lag 7 dukker frem i SØ sektor under lag 5. Tatt fra gravemaskin i SØ.	07.05.1993
4	Tingrøysa. Sjakt A. Røys, viser lag 2 + 4, kantkjeden lag 7 dukker frem i SØ sektor under lag 5. Tatt fra gravemaskin i SØ.	07.05.1993
5	Tingrøysa. Gravemaskin	07.05.1993
6	Tingrøysa. Gravemaskin	07.05.1993
7	Tingrøysa. Sjakt A, kantkjede lag 7	07.05.1993
8	Tingrøysa. Sjakt A, kantkjede lag 7	07.05.1993
9	Tingrøysa. Sjakt A, kantkjede lag 7	07.05.1993
10	Tingrøysa. Sjakt A. Samme som bilde 0-4, men med solskinn	07.05.1993
11	Tingrøysa. Sjakt A. Samme som bilde 0-4, men med solskinn	07.05.1993
12	Tingrøysa. Sjakt A. Samme som bilde 0-4, men med solskinn	07.05.1993
13	Trafikk forbi Tingrøysa	
14	Utgår	
15	Tingrøysa. Sjakt A. Profil fra V, halvparten er opprenset, resten står som fremgravet av gravemaskin	08.05.1993
16	Tingrøysa. Sjakt A. Profil fra V, halvparten er opprenset, resten står som fremgravet av gravemaskin	08.05.1993
17	Tingrøysa. Sjakt A. Profil fra V, den fremrensete halvparten	08.05.1993
18	Tingrøysa. Sjakt A. Profil fra V, den fremrensete halvparten	08.05.1993
19	Tingrøysa. Sjakt B, struktur F1-F3 snittet, fra Ø	09.05.1993
20	Tingrøysa. Sjakt B, struktur F1-F3 snittet, fra Ø	09.05.1993
21	Tingrøysa. Sjakt B, struktur F3, trekull, fra NØ	09.05.1993
22	Tingrøysa. Sjakt B, struktur F3, trekull, fra NØ	09.05.1993
23	Tingrøysa. Sjakt B, struktur F3, trekull, fra SV	09.05.1993
24	Tingrøysa. Sjakt B, struktur F3, trekull, fra SV	09.05.1993
25	Tingrøysa. Tre mulige røyser på den andre siden av veien. Fra SV.	10.05.1993
26	Tingrøysa. Tre mulige røyser på den andre siden av veien. Fra SV.	10.05.1993
27	Tingrøysa. Sjakt A. Røysa blir fjernet med gravemaskin, Jenny og Ståle arbeider på kantkjeden i sjakt A. Fra S.	10.05.1993
28	Tingrøysa. Sjakt A. Røysa blir fjernet med gravemaskin, Jenny og Ståle arbeider på kantkjeden i sjakt A. Fra S.	10.05.1993
29	Tingrøysa. N-S profil, fra V til NV.	10.05.1993
30	Tingrøysa. N-S profil, fra V til NV.	10.05.1993
31	Tingrøysa. N-S profil, fra V til NV.	10.05.1993
32	Tingrøysa. N-S profil, fra V til NV.	10.05.1993
33	Tingrøysa. N-S profil, fra V til NV.	10.05.1993
34	Tingrøysa. N-S profil, fra V til NV.	10.05.1993
35	Tingrøysa. Sjakt A etter utgravning med maskin, Ståle og Jenny renser frem lag 11	10.05.1993
36	Tingrøysa. Sjakt A etter utgravning med maskin, Ståle og Jenny renser frem lag 11	10.05.1993

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XA 00 00A 0 0A 1 1A 2 2A 3 3A 4

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4A 5 5A 6 6A 7 7A 8 8A 9

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9A 10 10A 11 11A 12 12A 13 13A 14

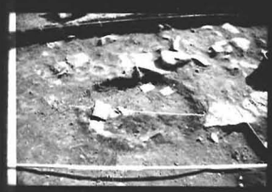
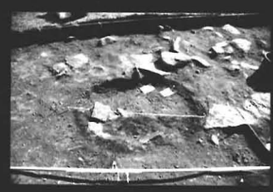
K 5052 TMX 15 KODAK 5052 TMX 16 KODAK 5052 TMX 17 KODAK 5052 TMX 18 KODAK 5052 TMX 19 KODAK 5052 TMX 20 KODA






14A 15 15A 16 16A 17 17A 18 18A 19 19A 20

K 5052 TMX 21 KODAK 5052 TMX 22 KODAK 5052 TMX 23 KODAK 5052 TMX 24 KODAK 5052 TMX 25 KODAK 5052 TMX 26 KODA



20A 21 21A 22 22A 23 23A 24 24A 25 25A 26

AK 5052 TMX 27 KODAK 5052 TMX 28 KODAK 5052 TMX 29 KODAK 5052 TMX 30 KODAK 5052 TMX 31 KODA





26A 27 27A 28 28A 29 29A 30 30A 31

AK 5052 TMX 32 KODAK 5052 TMX 33 KODAK 5052 TMX 34 KODAK 5052 TMX 35 KODAK 5052 TMX 36 KODAK 5052 TMX





32A 33 33A 34 34A 35 35A 36 36A

Film nr 3

Bilde nr	Motiv	Dato
0	Tingrøysa. Sjakt B	11.05.1993
0	Tingrøysa. Sjakt B	11.05.1993
1	Tingrøysa. Sjakt A fra SØ, viser kantkjede lag 9 og 11 etter avdekking	11.05.1993
2	Tingrøysa. Sjakt A fra SØ, viser kantkjede lag 9 og 11 etter avdekking	11.05.1993
3	Tingrøysa. Sjakt A fra SØ, viser kantkjede lag 9 og 11 etter avdekking	11.05.1993
4	Tingrøysa. Sjakt A fra SØ, viser kantkjede lag 9 og 11 etter avdekking	11.05.1993
5	Tingrøysa. Sjakt A fra SØ, viser kantkjede lag 9 og 11 etter avdekking	11.05.1993
6	Tingrøysa. Sjakt A fra S, foreløpig udefinert steinlegging innenfor kantkjeden (kiste?).	11.05.1993
7	Tingrøysa. Sjakt A fra N, foreløpig udefinert steinlegging innenfor kantkjeden (kiste?).	11.05.1993
8	Funn fra Olagarden under Follestad, ved Ola Johan Follestad	11.05.1993
9	Funn fra Olagarden under Follestad, ved Ola Johan Follestad	11.05.1993
10	Funn fra Olagarden under Follestad, ved Ola Johan Follestad	11.05.1993
11	Funn fra Olagarden under Follestad, ved Ola Johan Follestad	11.05.1993
12	Funn fra Olagarden under Follestad, ved Ola Johan Follestad	11.05.1993
13	Tingrøysa. Sjakt A. Ø-V profil, fra S	12.05.1993
14	Tingrøysa. Sjakt A. Ø-V profil, fra S	12.05.1993
15	Tingrøysa. Sjakt A. Ø-V profil, fra S	12.05.1993
16	Tingrøysa. Sjakt A. Ø-V profil, fra S. Detalj.	12.05.1993
17	Tingrøysa. Sjakt A. Ø-V profil, fra S. Detalj.	12.05.1993
18	Tingrøysa. Sjakt?	
19	Tingrøysa. Sjakt B. Struktur 4 før utgravning. Fra S.	14.05.1993
20	Tingrøysa. Sjakt B. Struktur 4 før utgravning. Fra S.	14.05.1993
21	Tingrøysa. Sjakt B, struktur 4?	14.05.1993
22	Tingrøysa. Sjakt B, struktur 4?	14.05.1993
23	Tingrøysa. Sjakt B, struktur 4?	14.05.1993
24	Tingrøysa. Sjakt B, struktur 4?	14.05.1993

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Photographic Record

Date	Frame No.	what is recorded.	technical details
Film 1.			
3|5|93	1	The cairn after clearance of bushes	B|w. 35mm. Asa 100. Automatic
"	2	"	" " " spi 125 Manual
4|5|93	3	DIGGER AT TRANCH A removing turf	B|W 35MM ASA 250 AUTOMATIC
"	4	" " " " "	" " " " "
"	5+6	DIGGER TAKING PROFILE TO ROAD	" " " " "
"	7	DIGGER TAKING TURF ON TRANCH C	" " " 500 "
5|5|93	8+9	Trench B, layer [2] + [3], F 1—6	" A. "
	10 ~~X~~	" "	" 125
	11	" "	250
	12+13	" F 1—3, ~~4~~	Aut.
	14+15	" F 1 — ~~5~~	"
6|5|93	~~16~~ 17	Alf Liane's finds.	Aut.
"	18+19	Digging machine, Jenny + Stale T.A. removing S. end (Top soil)	1 Aut. 1 at 8m : 125 exp.
"	20+21	Profile N-S. from the road	1 Aut | 1 at 11 m : 125 exp
7|5|93	22+23	T.C. After debarking by digger showing cairn stones C [4]), Area of disturbance (see plan 4 in site book). gamle veien [5] + [2] - as in T B. From ~~N~~ NE.	1 Aut 1 8 m : 125 exp.
"	24|	Same as above from NE T.C.	
	25+26	Showing cairn stones + area of disturb	1 Aut 1 ~~8~~ m : 60 exp.
	27+28	T C. gamle veien.	"
Film 2			
7|5|93	1-8	T. A. Cairn showing layer [2] + [4] + the herb [7] appearing in SE section under [5]. Taken from digger in S.E.	Same auto. Same at exp. 125 + 60.
"	9+10	TA. herb [7] from NE	1 Auto. | 1 at exp 125
"	11+12	TA As for 1-8 but with the sun shining.	1. Auto. 1 exp. 125.
8|5|"	13+14	Profile from W. - half cleared, half as dug by mechanical digger	1 exp ~~60~~ 60 at 8 m 1 Aut.
	15+16	" showing cleared section - T A.	1 " 1 exp 125 at 8m

Photographic Record.

Date	Frame No.	What is recorded.	Technical details.
9/5	17+18	Features 1–3 after half-sectioning from E	1 Aut / 1 at 8m / exp. 125
"	19+20	Feature 3, T.B. showing charcoal lining from NE	1 at 3.5 Exp 250 / 1 Aut.
"	21+22	Feature 3, TB " " from SW	"
10/5	23+24	Poss. 3 cairns on other side of road from S.W.	1 Aut / 1 11m / exp 250
"	25+26	Cairn being removed by mechanical digger + Jenny + Ståle working on kerb in Trench A. from S.	" / 1 8m / exp 125
			2 aut / 2 11m / 125 : 60
"	27–31	N–S. Profile. from W + N.W.	
"	33–35	Trench A after excavating machine with Ståle + Jenny cleaning. to [11]	1 Aut / 1 at 8m / 125
11/5 FILM 3	1+2	TB showing OCS. ash + charcoal in NE from N.	1 Aut / 1 at 250.
	3–7	TA from SE showing Kerb [9] + [11] after clearing	2 Aut / 250 : 60.
	8+9	TA as yet undesignated area of stones inside kerb (poss kist?) from N	1 Aut / 8m : 125
	10+11	TA As above from S	"
		Several photos of finds from Follestad, Olagarden (Ola Johan Follestad) See notes at back of book.	Some Auto / some manual.
12/5	12+13	E–W profile from S. 2 close up.	3 Aut / 3 8.50 / 125 3.50 / 60.
	14+15		
14/5	16+17	Feature 4 prior to exc. TB. From S	1 at Aut / 1 at 3.50 / 125