



Highland Archaeology Services Ltd
Bringing the Past and Future Together

Loandhu to Portmahomack Water Main Renewal



Watching Brief



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Watching Brief

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The desk-based assessment and marking out of sites for the contractors was carried out by Cait McCullagh. Brendan Malone and John Wombell assisted in carrying out the watching brief. John Wood managed the project overall and edited this report.

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Summary

A desk-based assessment (DBA) and walkover survey of part of the proposed Water Main Renewal route – from Loandhu to Cadboll Mount was carried out by Highland Archaeology services in 2007. The work reported here resulted partly from recommendations made in the report on that exercise.¹ The new water main was subsequently re-routed from Lochslin to Cadboll Mount and then extended to Portmahomack, so further desk-based assessment was undertaken.

Close contact was maintained with the construction crew on site and eight features were marked out. At three places - Rhynie Farmhouse (Feature 2), S of Cadboll Farm (Feature 3), and S of Meikle Rhynie Farm (Feature 7 – 5m buffer zones were set out. At these locations the water main was re-routed to avoid damage to the features. At one location (trench 7, Feature 4) a field dyke could not be avoided, and the cutting was observed, but the remains were found to be fragmentary.

Altogether site visits and watching briefs were conducted at 11 trench areas during construction works, including on the Hill of Fearn to Rhynie Road; at Rhynie Farmhouse; south of Cadboll Farm; at the site of St Mary's Chapel / Cathaul; in the vicinity of the Cadboll Mount; at Meikle Tarrel Farmworkers' Cottages, and 6 in the village of Portmahomack. These were undertaken at the contractors' request as arranged in order to identify and record any archaeology disturbed during the laying of a new water main in these areas. Two finds of 19th – 20th Century domestic and architectural debris were recovered from Trench 1. A carved sandstone fragment, believed to be a medieval column capital, dated to the 13th Century², was recovered from Trench 11. A partially dressed stone slab was found in Test Pit A. The locations, descriptions and dimensions of all finds, features and trenches are detailed within the following report.

There are no recommendations for further work.

¹ (McCullagh & Wood, 2007)

² Pers. Comm. Professor M.O. H. Carver and Professor G. Henderson

Contents

Location	5
Introduction and Objectives	6
Archaeology and policy background	6
Methods	7
Desk-based Assessment and walk-over survey	7
Marking Out	7
Watching Brief	8
Results	9
Desk-Based Assessment and Walk-over Survey	9
Watching Brief	16
Finds	19
Conclusion and Recommendations	20
Bibliography	21
Appendix 1: Tables	22
Archaeological features	28
Finds	40
Photographs	41
Appendix 2: Maps and Plans	99

Illustrations

Figure 1 Site Location	5
Figure 3 Water main line and WB trenches	99
Figure 4 Archaeological features (1)	100
Figure 5 Archaeological features (2) Portmahomack	101
Figures 6-13 Camera Points	
Plate 1 Cadboll Mount (Feature 1)	11
Plate 2 Trench 4	18
Plate 3 Trench 10	19
Plate 4 Carved stone capital (Find 4)	20
Table 1 Trenches	22
Table 2 Archaeological features	28
Table 3 Finds	40

Location

The new water main has been installed from Lochslin at approx Ordnance Survey Grid Reference NH 8419 8066 via Cadboll Mount at approx. NH 8895 7903 to Portmahomack Village at approx. NH 9157 8460

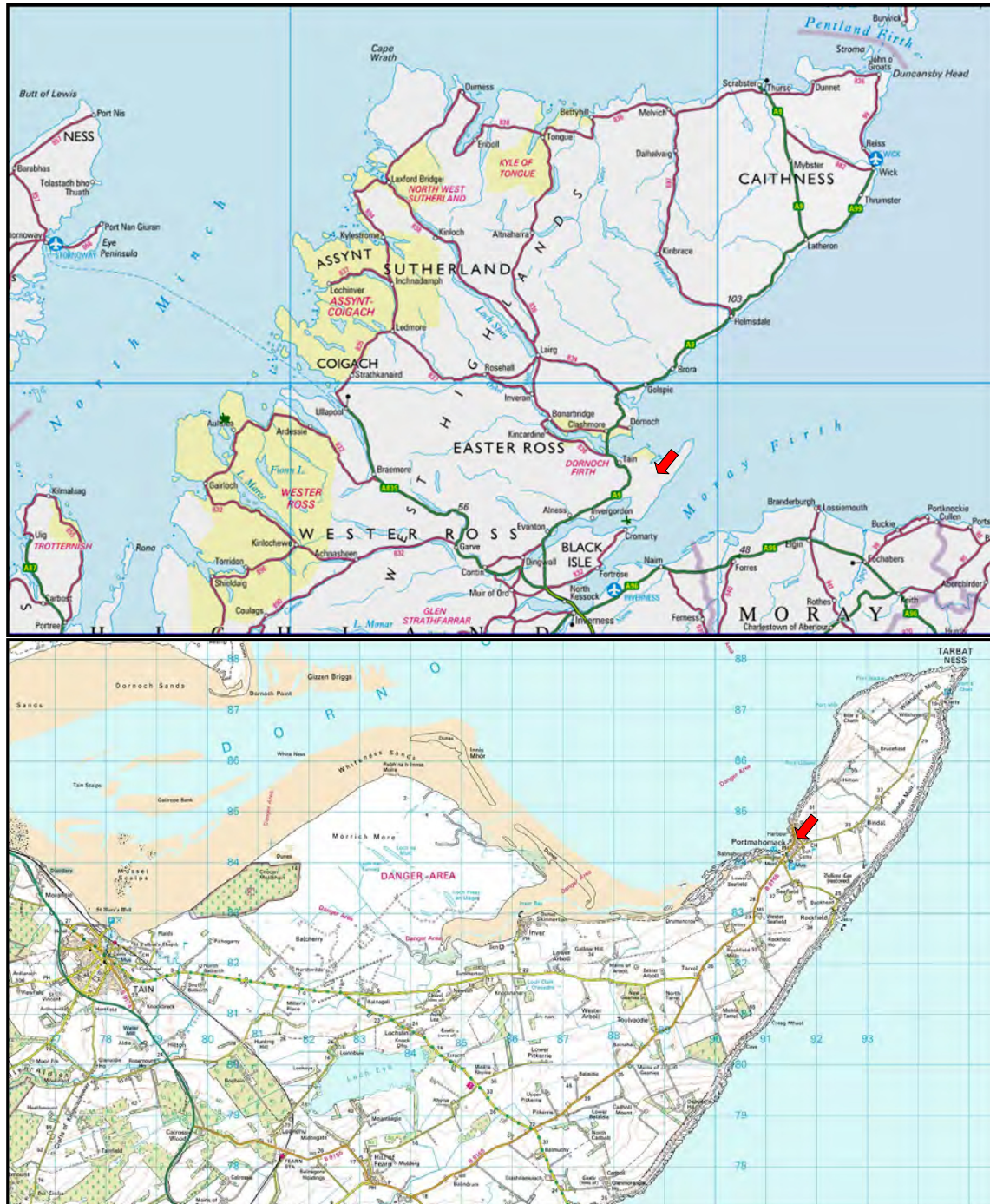


Figure 1 Site Location

Introduction and Objectives

Scottish Water needed to replace the water main running from Lochsln via the Cadboll Mount reservoir to Portmahomack. The favoured route passed close to several known and possible archaeological sites. The planning authority requested that certain identified sites and features should be marked out and protected, and a watching brief or precautionary site visits should be carried out during selected trenching works.

The purpose of the work was to identify and record the nature and extent of any archaeological features likely to be affected by the intended development. Specifically:

- To minimise any possible delay or cost to the development by anticipating archaeological requirements as far as possible, timetabling and integrating archaeological recording work with the project, and dealing with any issues arising quickly and efficiently.
- To determine as far as possible the character, extent, condition, dates and significance of any archaeologically significant remains, so that they can be preserved where possible and recorded where necessary in line with national and local policies and standards.

Archaeology and policy background

The Tarbat peninsular in Easter Ross is well known to have significant archaeological interest. Neolithic and Bronze Age sites and monuments - chambered cairns and cist cemeteries - occur throughout the area³. The entire perimeter of Loch Eye is a Scheduled Ancient Monument: a large number of hut circles and / circular stone platforms, possibly dated to the late Iron Age or Early Medieval period, can be found on both its northern and southern shores⁴.

The medieval period is represented by the Pictish monastery at Portmahomack⁵, and the possibly associated, well-known cross-slabs at Hilton, Shandwick and Nigg. Evidence of later carved stone and general church architecture includes a sequence of nine church buildings in the vicinity of Tarbat Old Parish Church suggested by Professor Martin Carver⁶. This sequence includes a 13th Century Structure (Church 4), inferred from the recovery of the chamfered plinth, found *in situ* during the research investigations here⁷. Another key Medieval site is the Abbey of Fearn, c.1338 -1372; rebuilt in the 15th Century⁸. Former Abbey lands and the possible remains of Geanies Castle - marked on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) 6 inch Map (1881) as being approximately 0.457km east of the Mains of Geanies Farm⁹ - lie close to the water main renewal route.

An early medieval ship portage also seems to have run through this area between Nigg Bay and Inver, although its route cannot now be traced.

³ (Davidson, 1945 – 6).

⁴ (Stuart, 1972).

⁵ (Carver, *Surviving in Symbols: A visit to the Pictish Nation*, 1999).

⁶ (Carver, *Portmahomack Monastery of the Picts*, 2008)

⁷ p.157

⁸ (Brady, 2001).

⁹ <http://geo.nls.uk/os6inch/> [19.02.09]

The *Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003*¹⁰ requires Water companies to preserve the cultural heritage, and to minimise impacts of new infrastructure works. The fundamental principles underpinning UK and Scottish policies are set out in *Passed to the Future: Historic Scotland's Policy for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment* (2002)¹¹ and the *Burra Charter* (Australia ICOMOS 1999).¹² The current planning and policy framework includes the Highland Council's *Structure Plan*¹³, and the Scottish Government's *Scottish Planning Policy* (SPP), issued in February 2010, which consolidates and supersedes the previous SPP and NPPG series¹⁴.

Methods

The archaeological programme comprised a desk-based assessment of archaeological records, documents and maps; marking-out to identify and protect significant sites during the construction work; and a watching brief on selected sections of the pipe trenching.

Desk-based Assessment and walk-over survey

Although a desk based and walkover assessment of part of the route had been carried out in September 2007¹⁵, it was found that this needed to be supplemented to include additional areas following the re-routing of the line from Loandhu to Lochslin, and a major extension from Cadboll Mount into Portmahomack village. This was carried out by Cait McCullagh at the outset.

The route map as supplied by the client was checked in detail against the available archaeological records, maps and aerial photographs. The offices of the Highland Council Historic Environment Record were visited on the 23rd March 2008. Here, the relevant archaeological reports and, where available, the RAF vertical aerial photographs taken in 1946/47 were examined. The archives of the Tarbat Discovery Centre, museum and heritage centre were visited on the 31st March 2008, and the historical maps, documentary materials and information regarding the research excavations undertaken at the site of the Pictish Monastery between 1994 and 2007 were examined. The National Monuments Record for Scotland, the 1:10560 historical Ordnance Survey map series, the map collections of the National Library of Scotland and the Old and New Statistical accounts of the parishes of Fearn and Tarbat were all checked online¹⁶.

Marking Out

The following sites were marked out on the ground to identify and protect them. This was done using 1.2m canes and red and white hazard tape.

¹⁰ http://www.opsi.gov.uk/legislation/scotland/acts2003/asp_20030003_en_1

¹¹ www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/pasttofuture.pdf

¹² <http://www.icomos.org/australia/burra.html>

¹³ <http://www.highland.gov.uk/yourenvironment/planning/developmentplans/structureplan/thehighlandstructureplan.htm>

¹⁴ <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2010/02/03132605/8>

¹⁵ (McCullagh & Wood, 2007)

¹⁶ <http://www.rcahms.gov.uk> [19th February 2009], <http://geo.nls.uk/os6inch/> [19.02.09], <http://www.nls.uk/maps/> [19th February 2009], <http://stat-acc-scot.edina.ac.uk/> [5.03.09] – and see bibliography

- Feature 1, mound and cairns, Hill of Fearn to Rhynie Road
- Feature 2, the enclosure dyke and structural footings at Rhynie Farmhouse: here a 5m buffer zone was created around the feature
- Feature 3, a stone platform / dyke tumble south of Cadboll Farm: here a 5m buffer zone was created around the feature
- Feature 4, the Chapel Field boundary dyke, south of Cadboll Farm. It was accepted that the route could not avoid cutting this.
- Feature 5, the site of St Mary's Chapel / Cathabul
- Feature 6, the Cadboll Mount
- Feature 8 the Meikle Tarrel Farmworkers' Cottages. During the initial walkover of the site, the author found that these structures and buildings had been altered, extended and partly demolished as part of a prior development.

Watching Brief

The watching brief started on 2nd April 2008 in cloudy weather with some sunny spells. The work was then implemented throughout the following 7 months, the exact dates and weather conditions are detailed in the Photograph Index appended to this report (see below). The archaeologists conducted the brief and associated site visits for 11 trench areas, observing stripping, trenching and, on occasions pipe installation and reinstatement.

Detailed descriptions of the excavated trenches are given in the Table of Trenches, below. The trench locations are depicted in the Trench Plan below. Archaeological finds were recovered from Trenches 1 and 11 and in the vicinity of Trench 8. Detailed descriptions of these are given in the Table of Finds, included below.

Trench 2 was excavated using a back-acting machine fitted with a 0.229m tooth-edged bucket and Trenches 1, 3, 5 – 9 and 11 were excavated using a back-acting machine fitted with a 0.6m tooth-edged bucket all under the supervision of an archaeologist.

Trench 4 was excavated using a horizontal directional drill, so it was not possible for the archaeologist to observe trenching here. However, a T-shaped open cut test pit, dug at NH 91716 84574 (centred) was recorded during a precautionary site visit.

Trench 10 was stripped of tarmac and hardcore overburden using a 0.6m tooth-edged bucket and then excavated using a chain trencher. Test pits for this trench were checked and precautionary site visits were conducted during trenching.

The trenches observed during the watching brief and site visits were recorded photographically and comprehensive notes were taken throughout. A complete set of photographs, with an index, is included on the enclosed CD. The trenches were reinstated and left in a safe condition upon completion of the water main installation.

Results

Desk-Based Assessment and Walk-over Survey

Forty-three features and sites of archaeological and cultural significance were identified – Six of these (Features 1 – 6) had already been identified in 2007. These features and sites are described below; more details, including cross-references to the Highland Historic Environment Record (HHER) and National Monuments Record are given in the table below. After consultation with the Highland Council Archaeology Unit the results were submitted to Scottish Water Solutions and Morrison Enpure with recommendations for further input in nine cases. The proposed line was re-routed to avoid two sites, Features 1 – 8 were safeguarded by marking out by the archaeologist, and watching brief and site visits were set up to identify and record any archaeology discovered during the excavations for the water main.

No obvious remains appeared evident at the possible chapel site at Cadboll Mount Farm, known variously as St Mary's Chapel or Cathabul¹⁷, but this place-name, and a locally held tradition that it marks the communal burial of the victims of a cholera epidemic¹⁸ suggested that it could be a site of some archaeological and cultural significance.

The Cadboll Mount is referred to as a tumulus on the 2nd Edition OS Map (1907), but is now thought to be a folly constructed in the 18th century¹⁹ by the Geanies estate whose fine house and gate piers are Listed category B. The 17th and 18th centuries formed a period of prosperity for landowners and investment in local agriculture and fishing as is evident in, for example, the Northern and Southern Warehouses on the Harbour Road Quayside, Portmahomack Village, as well as the 19th century icehouse and associated storage complex, also on Harbour Road²⁰. Although not situated within a designed landscape as at Geanies, the early 19th century two storey, five bay construction of Rhynie House²¹ also represents the accumulation of land-based wealth in this area during the Improvement period.

Much earlier periods of industrial activity have been recorded in the Tarbat area of Portmahomack, including a water mill site²², leather working, iron and precious metals working and glass working sites²³. These were identified during a research excavation of the early medieval monastery here by Professor Martin Carver and the University of York between 1994 and 2007, and would be crossed by the route of the water main along the Tarbatness Road. The monastery clearly also produced high status stone carving – a craft that seems to have continued into the later Medieval period. Various carved stone fragments were recovered during Professor Carver's excavations²⁴, and nearby an inscribed stone was separately discovered at Tarbat Manse (Feature No. 34).

During the water main renewal programme, a re-used, probably 13th c., carved stone capital (Find No. 4), decorated with gothic scrollwork, was found in Trench 11 on the Tarbatness Road.

¹⁷ (RCAHMS, 1972).

¹⁸ (Balfour, 1792); (Urquhart, 1791 – 1799).

¹⁹ (Davidson, 1945 – 6).

²⁰ *ibid.*

²¹ *ibid.*

²² (Carver, Portmahomack Monastery of the Picts, 2008)

²³ (Garner – Lahire, 2005); <http://her.highland.gov.uk/> [19.02.09]

²⁴ (Carver, Portmahomack Monastery of the Picts, 2008).

Feature 1 Mound and Cairns, Hill of Fearn to Rhynie Road NH 84149 78523

This tree and nettle covered mound, ditched at the E edge and surmounted by several clearance cairns can be seen to correspond to a similar feature at some distance to the N side of the modern Roadway that runs alongside it. The feature was identified during walkover of the Loandhu to Cadboll Mount route in 2007 and similarities to the characteristics of Feature 5, St Mary's Chapel were noted then. A watching brief was carried out during excavation of Trench No. 3, avoiding this feature.

Feature 2 Enclosure Dyke and Footings, Rhynie House NH 8513 7912

This dyke runs from the S boundary of 2 wooden, corrugated iron roofed structures and traverses the modern fence line then diverging NE into the enclosure surrounding Rhynie House, where it is turf covered and is believed to be associated with structural footings observed during the walkover of the Loandhu to Cadboll Mount route in 2007. A watching brief was carried out during excavation of Trench No. 5, which ran parallel, 2 metres to the S of this feature.

Feature 3 Stone Platform and Enclosure / Dyke Tumble NH 8771 7914

This stony area associated with 2 building gable ends, and a possible earlier structure was recorded during the walkover of the Loandhu to Cadboll Mount route in 2007. A building and one unroofed structure are depicted at this location on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:10560 map (1881)²⁵. One building is visible on the current OS map 1:10000 map (1981). A 5 metre buffer zone was marked out around this feature prior to works in the vicinity.

Feature 4 Field Dyke, western boundary of the 'Chapel Field', Cadboll NH 87800 79159

This field dyke is visible on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:10560 map of 1881²⁶, but now much degraded. A watching brief was conducted during trenching here. The turf and stone construction proved, upon investigation, to be superficial. Some of the cobbles recovered in spoil, during de-turfing from the part of the feature truncated by Trench No. 7, gave the appearance of having been roughly dressed.

Feature 5 St. Mary's Chapel Site / Cathabul NH 8833 7918

Depicted as the 'Remains of' St. Mary's Chapel are marked on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1:10560 map (1907), a chapel of St. Mary at 'Cathabul' is mentioned in a manuscript dated to 1529. The site has been more recently used as a dump for farm debris. The present farmer considers that the site may mark the communal burial site for cholera victims at an unspecified date. A watching brief was carried out during excavation of Trench No. 8, in the vicinity of this feature and also during test pitting close to the site.

Feature 6 Cadboll Mount NH 8895 7903

This artificial mound with an apparently flattened top appears to be constructed of earth and clay mixed with stones. It is generally believed to be a folly rather than a tumulus, but could be an earlier feature, modified in the 18th c.²⁷ A 5 metre buffer zone was marked out in advance of works in the vicinity of this feature and a watching brief was conducted during excavation of Trench No. 9, which approached the feature from the NNW, before turning E to the mains reservoir (Plate 1)

²⁵ Ross-shire and Cromarty-shire 1881, sheet xlii <http://geo.nls.uk/os6inch/> [19.02.09]

²⁶ *ibid.*

²⁷ <http://her.highland.gov.uk/> [19.02.09]



Plate 1 Cadboll Mount (Feature 1)

Feature 7 Meikle Rhynie Farmstead Site NH 8590 7960

At this site, one unroofed structure, comprising three compartments, two roofed buildings and an incomplete enclosure are evident on the 1st edition OS 1:10560 map²⁸. Nothing is shown here on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1981). A 5 metre buffer zone was marked around the site prior to works commencing in the vicinity.

Features 8 and 9 Tarrel Farmworkers' Cottages (NH 9007 8111) and Meikle Tarrel Cottages (NH 9010 8112)

The Tarrel Farmworkers' Cottages are recorded as undated houses on the HHER²⁹. 'B' listed, their 2-storey composition is considered highly unusual for the period and building type. These buildings were found to have been largely rebuilt with wooden extensions to 2nd storey level on the north facing exteriors. The made road to the south of the buildings connects two areas of waste ground – one to the east and one to the west of the development. This suggests possible backfilling post-development of the Tarrel Farmworkers' Cottages and the razing of Feature 9. The site was marked out prior to trenching for the water main renewal beginning, but owing to a communication breakdown no watching brief was possible at this point.

Feature 10 Rockfield Castle NH 9105 8195

This small, recently-restored L-plan tower house was originally built in the mid 16th century. The building was subsequently sub-divided and modified on more than one occasion. It is 'B' listed³⁰. Care was advised during trenching nearby.

Feature 11 Icehouse with Associated Store and Cottage, Portmahomack NH 9157 8483

This group of early 19th c. structures is 'B' listed³¹. A watching brief was carried out during excavation of Trench No. 1, Harbour Road, close to this feature.

²⁸ Ross-shire and Cromarty-shire 1881, sheet xlii <http://geo.nls.uk/os6inch/> [19.02.09]

²⁹ <http://her.highland.gov.uk/> [19.02.09]

³⁰ *ibid.*

³¹ *ibid.*

Feature 12 Northern Warehouse C. G. Store NH 9155 8467

Two grain ginals dated to 1779 and incorporating early 19th c. rebuilds are sited on the Harbour Road Quayside, facing W and are 'B' listed³². A watching brief was carried out during excavation of Trench No. 1, Harbour Road, in the vicinity of this feature.

Feature 13 Southern Warehouse NH 9155 8464

Protected as an 'A' listed building, this 2 storey, 4 bay warehouse was constructed in the late 17th c.³³. A watching brief was carried out during excavation of Trench No. 1, Harbour Road, in the vicinity of this feature.

Feature 14 Tarbat Lodge NH 9156 8462

This 'C' listed building, constructed in the later 18th c., with a later 2 storey 1 bay addition to the S. gable appears on a 1793 plan of the harbour as a 'farmhouse'.³⁴ A watching brief was carried out during excavation of Trench No. 1, Harbour Road, in the vicinity of this feature.

Feature 15 House(s), Portmahomack Harbour NH 9157 8460 (centred)

An unspecified number of Post Medieval (1560 AD to 1900 AD) houses are recorded on the HHER and RCAHMS records³⁵. A watching brief was carried out during excavation of Trench No. 1, Harbour Road, in the vicinity of this feature.

Features 16 and 17 Portmahomack Harbour (NGR: Not given) and Portmahomack, Harbour Street, Harbour (NH 9149 8459)

The enclosed harbour was built by Thomas Telford between 1811-16 and possibly incorporates earlier work and is 'B' listed³⁶. A watching brief was carried out during excavation of Trench No. 1, Harbour Road, in the vicinity of this feature.

Feature 18 Fountain, Harbour Street NH 9156 8455

Formed in the MacFarlane Foundry in 1887, this painted, cast iron fountain is 'B' Listed³⁷. A watching brief was carried out during excavation of Trench No. 1, Harbour Road, in the vicinity of this feature.

Feature 19 Castle Street Smithy NH 9159 8454

This site is depicted as such on the 1st edition of the OS 1st Edition 1:10560 map³⁸. A watching brief was carried out during excavation of Trench No. 1, Harbour Road, in the vicinity of this feature.

Feature 20 Chapelhill Burial NH 9169 8458

Human bones 'deposited within rough flags of freestone' discovered here before 1845 have been linked with a possible chapel at this site³⁹. They could also have been earlier cist burials. Precautionary site visits were therefore conducted in the vicinity of this feature.

³² ibid.

³³ ibid.

³⁴ ibid.

³⁵ ibid. and http://www.rcahms.gov.uk/pls/portal/newcanmore.details_gis?inumlink=108090 [19th February 2009]

³⁶ <http://www.rcahms.gov.uk/> [19.02.09] and Historic Scotland Listed Building Report:

http://hsewsf.sedsh.gov.uk/hslive/portal.hsstart?P_HBNUM=14092 [29.01.09]

³⁷ <http://her.highland.gov.uk/> [19.02.09]

³⁸ Ross-shire and Cromarty-shire 1881, sheet xxx <http://geo.nls.uk/os6inch/> [19.02.09]

³⁹ <http://her.highland.gov.uk/> [19.02.09]

Feature 21 Bake House, Chapel Place NH 9169 8455

This site is shown on the 1st edition of the OS 1:10560 map (1881)⁴⁰ as a roofed three sided structure set around a partly cultivated courtyard, opening to the W. Precautionary site visits were conducted in the vicinity of this feature.

Feature 22 Chapel Hill, Burial (cremation) NH 9164 8452

This site is recorded in antiquarian accounts and on the OS 1st Edition 1:10560 map (1881)⁴¹ as the site of the discovery of ‘Several 'chests' composed of rough freestone flags’ each containing ‘an unusually large and entire skeleton in a crouched position’⁴² and also as the site of the discovery of ‘a small urn containing calcined bones and ashes’⁴³. Precautionary site visits were conducted in the vicinity of this feature.

Feature 23 Portmahomack Burgh (Village) NH 9160 8450

Portmahomack was erected a burgh of barony in 1678⁴⁴. The author of the Statistical Account of 1845 comments that the period from the end of the 18th c. had seen a dramatic development in the village. It was in this period that the harbour was built and the herring fishery was established⁴⁵. All works in the village were subject to either archaeological watching brief and/or precautionary site visits.

Feature 24 Portmahomack, Well Street, Caberfeidh NH 9160 8445

This ‘B’ listed building⁴⁶ is a late 18th – early 19th c. house. It was advised that care was taken during works here.

Feature 25 St Colman’s Well NH 9163 8445

This well dedicated to St. Colman is dated from the medieval to post-medieval periods (1058 AD to 1900 AD) and is notably close to the putative chapel site at Chapelhill. It is thought to have been in continuous use up until at least the late 1940s⁴⁷. Precautionary site visits were conducted in the vicinity of this feature.

Feature 26 Ice House NH 9149 8417

This post-medieval (1560 AD to 1900 AD) Icehouse was part demolished in 1994⁴⁸. Precautionary site visits were conducted in the vicinity of this feature.

Feature 27 Cemetery (Graveyard) NH 9163 8418

Currently in use and recorded as undated, no further information was available for this site on the HHER⁴⁹. Precautionary site visits were conducted in the vicinity of this feature.

Feature 28 Tough’s Yard, Archaeological event NH 9147 8417

Excavations during development here between 2001 - 2004 revealed a small medieval midden deposit dated from 13th to 15th c. in an area formerly comprising sand dunes and a section of walling believed to

⁴⁰ Ross-shire and Cromarty-shire 1881, sheet xxx <http://geo.nls.uk/os6inch/> [19.02.09]

⁴¹ *ibid.*

⁴² (Campbell, 1845)

⁴³ (Ordnance Survey, 1872)

⁴⁴ <http://her.highland.gov.uk/> [19.02.09]

⁴⁵ (Campbell, 1845)

⁴⁶ <http://her.highland.gov.uk/> [19.02.09]

⁴⁷ *ibid.*

⁴⁸ *ibid.*

⁴⁹ *ibid.*

have been made-up from the nearby late 19th c. icehouse (Feature 27), which was retained⁵⁰. Precautionary site visits were conducted in the vicinity of this feature.

Feature 29 Free Church, Portmahomack NH 9134 8410

Constructed in 1892 -3 this is a 'C' Listed building⁵¹. This feature was not directly affected by the water main renewal and no mitigation was recommended for the works here.

Feature 30 Quern, Tarbat NH 9145 8402

A fragmentary trough quern, found built into the lower section of NW gatepost of the churchyard, abutting Tarbat Ness Road, was dated to the Bronze Age (c.2,500BC – 700BC)⁵². A watching brief was carried out during excavation of Trench No. 11, Tarbatness Road, in the vicinity of this feature.

Feature 31 Tarbat Old Parish Church (Tarbat West Church) NH 9148 8402

Dedicated to St Colman and dated from the early medieval to 21st c. – (561 AD to 2100 AD), this 'A' listed building, now in use as the Tarbat Discovery Centre, was partially rebuilt in 1756. The nave and chancel retain the medieval E-W orientation, and beneath the chancel end, at the E, is a vaulted crypt. The church was excavated by York University before being converted into the heritage centre. Five phases were identified, from the early medieval period, through to the development of the current form. Evidence from the excavations of the monastic site to the WSW, outside the church, suggest that the site may have been deliberately razed in the 10th century – cross slab fragments found throughout the site appear to have been destroyed and a deposit of burnt material has been identified. The site is believed to have lain abandoned for a while before later reconstruction. Evidence of the burning of the church in the 14th c. was found within the internal deposits⁵³. A watching brief was carried out during excavation of Trench No. 11, Tarbatness Road, in the vicinity of this feature.

Feature 32 Tarbat Old Parish Church Graveyard NH 9151 8402

Dated from the post medieval to 21st c. (1560 AD to 2100 AD), this burial ground is, like the Parish Church, 'A' listed⁵⁴. Between the 18th c. and 1995 13 fragments of carved cross-slabs dated to the early medieval period had been recovered here and the environs of the church and burial ground had been identified as having high potential for early medieval church activity.

Aerial photographs taken in 1990 by Professor Barri Jones, revealed a D-shaped enclosure ditch encircling the church and graveyard site, similar to the monastic *vallum* or enclosure ditch at the monastery site on Iona⁵⁵. A watching brief was carried out during excavation of Trench No. 11, Tarbatness Road, in the vicinity of this feature.

Feature 33 Old Tarbat Manse and Garden Walls NH 9163 8402

A 'C' listed manse was built in 1806 and altered and repaired in 1846⁵⁶. A watching brief was carried out during excavation of Trench No. 11, Tarbatness Road, in the vicinity of this feature.

Feature 34 Tarbat Manse Stone NH 9160 8400

The 19th century antiquarian Rev J M Joass discovered this carved stone fragment built into wall of the manse garden at Tarbat. It bears a Latin inscription that is, unusually, relief carved rather than incised⁵⁷.

⁵⁰ (Farrell, 2005)

⁵¹ <http://her.highland.gov.uk/> [19.02.09]

⁵² Close-Brooks, J. 1983. "Some early querns", in, **Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Vol. 113 1983**. Edinburgh. p.288

⁵³ <http://her.highland.gov.uk/> [19.02.09]

⁵⁴ *ibid.*

⁵⁵ (Carver & co, Tarbat Discovery Programme Bulletin No. 3., 1996), URL:

<http://her.highland.gov.uk/hbsmrgatewayhighland/DataFiles/LibraryLinkFiles/39809.pdf> [4.02.09], p.2

⁵⁶ <http://her.highland.gov.uk/> [19.02.09]

A watching brief was carried out during excavation of Trench No. 11, Tarbatness Road, in the vicinity of this feature.

Feature 35 Enclosure NH 9150 8397

This cropmark was identified in 1984, to the S of the current churchyard boundary. Excavations have shown that there are two boundary ditches on the S side and an 8th c. building associated with metalworking has been located between them. It is suggested that the boundary ditches mark the enclosing boundary of the early medieval Christian settlement here⁵⁸. A watching brief was carried out during excavation of Trench No. 11, Tarbatness Road, in the vicinity of this feature.

Feature 36 Silver Coin Hoard NH 9150 8397

Found by a grave-digger close to the E gate of the churchyard in March 1889 this silver coin hoard was reported as coming from a crevice in a line of masonry along the foundation aligned E – W parallel with the walls of the church and the graveyard⁵⁹. A watching brief was carried out during excavation of Trench No. 11, Tarbatness Road, in the vicinity of this feature.

**Feature 37 Industrial Areas (Tarat Early Christian Monastery Site)
NH 9144 8395 Centred**

Dated from the Roman to Pictish Periods (79 AD to 900 AD) evidence of specialist industrial working to the SW of the parish church found by York University included glass-working, precious metalworking, iron working and leather working areas. It is believed that vellum, for the production of illuminated manuscripts was produced at this site. All of the features pre-date the possible destruction of the monastery in the 10th century⁶⁰. A watching brief was carried out during excavation of Trench No. 11, Tarbatness Road, in the vicinity of this feature.

Feature 38 Tobar a Bhaistaidh, Well NH 9140 8393

This well is depicted on the 1st edition OS 1:10560 map of 1881⁶¹ on the field wall line at the given NGR, and is dated to the Post Medieval Period – (1560 AD to 1900 AD)⁶². The well is still evident, now sited to the N of the field line. It is enclosed by a rectangular wall comprising two courses of roughly dressed boulders, under a coping of concrete blocks. An interpretation plaque proclaims it as the place where the first born sons of the chiefs of Clan MacKenzie are baptised. Precautionary site visits and a watching brief were conducted in the vicinity of this feature.

Feature 39 Water Mill Site NH 9146 8392

Dated to the Pictish Period (300 AD to 900 AD), the mill remains were discovered during the York University excavations⁶³. A watching brief was carried out during excavation of Trench No. 11, Tarbatness Road, in the vicinity of this feature.

Feature 40 Occupation Site, Barns and Road NH 9141 8389

Dated to the Pictish Period (300 AD to 900 AD) this site is believed to be the location of barns, associated with an early roadway occurring within the Early Medieval monastic enclosure. It is also the findspot of a ring brooch fragment currently being processed by the Treasure Trove panel⁶⁴. A watching brief was carried out during excavation of Trench No. 11, Tarbatness Road, in the vicinity of this feature.

⁵⁷ *ibid.*

⁵⁸ <http://her.highland.gov.uk/> [19.02.09]

⁵⁹ *ibid.*

⁶⁰ (Garner – Lahire, 2005); <http://her.highland.gov.uk/> [19.02.09]

⁶¹ Ross-shire and Cromarty-shire 1881, sheet xxx <http://geo.nls.uk/os6inch/> [19.02.09]

⁶² <http://her.highland.gov.uk/> [19.02.09]

⁶³ (Carver, Portmahomack Monastery of the Picts, 2008), pp.118-119.

⁶⁴ <http://her.highland.gov.uk/> [19.02.09]

Feature 41 Occupation site NH 9140 8400

A complex of undated, inter-cutting features identified on the W side of plot No. 14 Tarbatness Road during excavations undertaken in 2003⁶⁵. A watching brief was carried out during excavation of Trench No. 11, Tarbatness Road, in the vicinity of this feature.

Feature 42 St. Bridget's Chapel, Alhansallach NH 9140 8400

This site was recorded in 1906 as being known through tradition as a chapel site called Alhansallach⁶⁶. A watching brief was carried out during excavation of Trench No. 11, Tarbatness Road, in the vicinity of this feature.

Feature 43 Roman Coin NH 9140 8400

A coin of Antoninianus of Tetricus II, AD 270-273/4, believed to have been minted at Trier was found in 1978 near to the gates of Tarbat Old Parish Church, apparently near the find spot of the silver coin hoard⁶⁷ described above (Feature 36). A watching brief was carried out during excavation of Trench No. 11, Tarbatness Road, in the vicinity of this feature.

Watching Brief

Eleven trench sections were observed: details are given in Table 1 below. In Portmahomack Village, two of these were of substantial length: Trench 1, along Harbour Road, extended 739m from the NNW end of the village shore; and Trench 11 part of the Tarbatness Road; extended SSW 420m from close to Tarbat Old Parish Church. Also in the village, Trench 2, along part of Chapel Street (112m) and Trench 6, Gaza (30m) were observed, as was a test pit cut prior to directional drilling at Trench 4, Chapel Place.

The trenches and the test pit were all found to come down, to a basal stratum of sterile, pale orange, beach sand, with, in some cases, occasional washed pebble, and cobble and / or Old Red Sandstone inclusions, as would be expected at this coastal location. Each also had primary strata made up of the successive layers of modern roadway material – from between 0.1m – 0.2m throughout Harbour Road, Chapel Street and at Gaza (Trenches 1, 2 and 6); a more built-up series of roadways at Chapel Place, where 0.3m of overlaying tarmac were identified (Trench 4) and a very much shallower series of roadway construction on the Tarbatness Road (Trench 11), where the tarmac surfaces extended only to depths between 0.01m – 0.08m. In each case the tarmac and concrete strata came down onto mixes of grey silty, sand and gravel mixes, often with pebble, sharp stone and cobble inclusions – understood to comprise the make-up for the roadways.

There was evidence in these trenches of significant subsoil disturbance, indicating laying of utilities pipes and cables and the insertion of associated valves and conduits. In the vicinity of *Mo Dhachaidh*, No.1 Castle Street, part of the proposed line for Trench 10, the line of a trench, believed to have been cut about 8 years previously for laying electricity cables was evident directly to ENE of the water main excavation line.

Both Trenches 1 and 11 produced artefacts, although all of the finds recovered came from re-deposited material. In Trench 1 (centred at about NH 9157 8460), Find 1 was a light yellow sandstone brick, one face of which was covered with white glaze and decorated with blue lettering; while find 2 was a 19th -

⁶⁵ *ibid.*

⁶⁶ *ibid.*

⁶⁷ (Robertson, 1984). http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/adsdata/PSAS_2002/pdf/vol_113/113_405_448.pdf [19.02.2009]

20th Century cream coloured stoneware bed-warmer or 'pig'. These were found in the spoil from the NNW extent of the trench, in the vicinity of NH 9157 8483, opposite the site of the recently developed Dolphin Holiday Cottage complex. Here, a concentration of cobbles and boulders, some dressed, are probably remnants of the 19th Century buildings that previously occupied the site of the present holiday cottages. These remains could be seen in the trench section, and probably represented attempts to raise the level of reclaimed land to the WNW of the present harbour. In Trench 11, a re-used, medieval, carved, sandstone capital column (Find No. 4) was lifted by the mechanical excavator from within a layer of cobble and stone. This in turn was overlain by 0.74m of sand and gravel mix, under a roadway surface makeup of 0.01m of tarmac. It appears to have been included in make-up for the Tarbatness Road.

The line of the water main ran close to the site of the Pictish monastery and a possible nine successive church buildings⁶⁸ - including the present building, Tarbat Old Parish Church, now the Tarbat Discovery Centre. It seems likely that many other masonry fragments from the monastic and later church buildings might have been used to provide ballast for the Tarbatness Road. However, although all stone fragments were examined during the watching brief, no other carved stone was identified. Find 4, seemed to have been reused as a culvert or drain cover - the reverse face of the column shaft fragment had been hollowed out, creating an 'hourglass' shaped void – so perhaps this fragment had been reused more than once and had been moved into the road make-up from vernacular structures to the west of the present roadway.

No other archaeology was recovered from the trenches excavated in Portmahomack Village, but strata that might be interpreted as possible archaeological horizons were identified in Trench 1 and in the test pit dug prior to directional drilling of Trench 4. In Trench 1 at Camera Points 35 and 36 the current surface of 0.10m depth of tarmac came onto 0.23m of loose pale orange sand with intense washed pebble and gravel inclusions, which, in turn, came onto a 0.05m stratum of dark brown loam, representing possible anthropogenic activity. This overlay 0.17m of compacted pale orange sand, coming onto 0.5m (approx) of alternating strata of degraded Old Red Sandstone, black granite (0.01 depth approx) and compacted pale orange sand (0.1m depth approx), with occasional washed pebble inclusions, all sterile of artefacts.

In the test pit excavated for Trench 4, Chapel Place, (centred at about NH 91716 84574), the present concrete roadway surface, 0.3m in depth, was observed to overlie 0.4m of dark grey silt/sand with intense washed pebble and occasional cobble; charcoal inclusions and deracinating sandstone spreads, which in turn overlay 0.3m (approx) of dark brown loam to the west of the E – W transept of the pit. As with the dark brown stratum observed in Trench 1, this too was interpreted as a possible archaeological horizon, overlain by re-deposited material; however, again no artefacts were evident here.

Beyond the village of Portmahomack five trenches along the route of the water main renewal conducted from Lochsclin to Cadboll Mount were excavated under watching brief conditions. These were Trench No. 3, in the vicinity of Feature No. 1, a mound and cairns on the Hill of Fearn to Rhynie Road (NH 8419 78523, centred); Trench No. 5, in the vicinity of Feature No. 2, Rhynie Farmhouse Dyke and structures (NH 84116 7854, centred); Trench No. 7, through Feature No. 4, Chapel Field Boundary Dyke (NH 87800 79159, centred); Trench No. 8, in the vicinity of Feature 5, St Mary's Chapel Site (NH 88389 79178, centred) and Trench No. 9, in the vicinity of Feature No. 6, the Cadboll Mount (NH 88926 79068, centred).

Trench Nos. 3, 5, 8 and 9 each evidenced a topsoil of dark brown loam, with occasional stone inclusions, extending to depths of between 0.3m – 0.7m, which, in the cases of Trench Nos. 3 and 5, came down onto a dark red, loose silt / sand, extending to between 0.3m – 0.6m. In Trench 8, the loamy topsoil gave way to a red clay and moraine mix that extended 0.5m in depth, although, in the vicinity of Camera Point 48,

⁶⁸ (Carver, Portmahomack Monastery of the Picts, 2008)

the subsoil differed revealing an area presumed to be the leading edge of a re-deposited, unsorted mix of loam, stones and sand. This is interpreted as a downwash of topsoil that has lodged in a natural, geomorphological basin. The subsoil in Trench No. 9, where the loam topsoil also came down onto an unsorted mix, is also interpreted as being a downwash of topsoil, similar in composition to that seen in Trench No. 8.



Plate 2 Trench 4

The bases of Trench Nos. 3, 5, 8 and 9 all contained a stratum of dark red sandstone clay with spreads of deracinating Old Red Sandstone, yellow sandstone and granite, with occasional boulder inclusions. In Trench No. 5 this basal stratum had lenses of grey clay and in Trench No. 8 the dark red clay extended to a narrow humic stratum. Each of these trenches was found to be sterile of archaeology.

Trench No. 7 cut through Feature 4, the Chapel Field southern boundary dyke. Here, the subsoil surface comprised loose, pale orange silty sand with superficial cobble inclusions – the remains of the relic dyke. When examined these cobbles showed no signs of decoration, although some were squared off. This silty sand gave way to wet; dark orange sand with Old Red Sandstone spreads, extending to the base. Apart from the dyke remains, this trench was found to be sterile of archaeology.

No finds were recovered from the Trenches outwith Portmahomack Village, but Test Pit A, opened in the vicinity of Trench No. 8, close to St Mary's Chapel site (Feature 5) revealed a roughly dressed sandstone slab, found placed horizontally in the interstice between 0.5m (approx) of loose sandy loam and a compacted stratum of 0.3m of dark brown loam. The stone does not appear to be carved or otherwise decorated. The stone was removed during excavation of this pit.



Plate 3 Trench 10

Finds

Find 1 A light yellow sandstone brick was found in the spoil from Trench 1, Harbour road, IVO Camera Point 4. (Length = 23cm, Width = 11cm, Thickness = 7.5cm). The front side face is covered with white glaze, decorated with blue lettering, depicting the word (or part-word) 'SHANK'. The top-face has a central depression, upon which the impression of the following inscription is visible: 'J. & M. CRAIG KILMARNOCK'. A corresponding depression, without lettering, is visible on the underside of the brick.

Find 2 A 19th - 20th Century cream coloured stoneware bed-warmer or 'pig' was found in the spoil from Trench 1, Harbour road, near Camera Points 4 and 5. (Diameter = 47cm, Height = 34cm.) Between the neck and shoulder, on the front 'face', are two stamped inscriptions. One is the single digit '3', the second is an oval-shaped inscription reading 'MURRAY B&G GLASGOW'. In the centre of the body of the jar is a circular depression, of a depth of 3cm and a radius of 5cm, with perforations along the sides and at the centre, presumably through which water can be poured and into which a stopper (not intact) might be inserted.

Find 3 A roughly dressed sandstone slab was found in a test pit cut near Feature 5, at NH 8833 7918 (approx.). (Dimensions: Length = 0.46m, Width = 0.38m, Thickness = 0.75m). It was found placed horizontally in the interstice between 0.5m (approx) of loose sandy loam and a compacted stratum of 0.3m of dark brown loam. The stone does not appear to be carved or otherwise decorated.

Find 4 A possibly 13th Century carved sandstone capital column was found in Trench 11 at NH91442 84008, in the re-deposited layer of cobble and stone. (Dimensions: Length = 47.5cm, Width = 33cm, Thickness = 18cm) The front faces show relief carved and incised gothic scrollwork – each scroll measuring 0.17m in diameter – over two panels of the four that survive of the possible hexagonal column shaft fragment. Looking at the reverse, the possible hexagonal column shaft fragment has been hollowed out, creating an 'hourglass' shaped void, indicating likely re-use. Pecked decoration is visible on the side face of the carved scroll that sits above one of the four surviving panels of the column shaft. A simple cruciform pictogram has been incised onto the pane. (See Plate 4 below)



Plate 4 Carved stone capital (Find 4)

Conclusion and Recommendations

This project, including the desk-based assessment, marking-out, site visits and watching brief turned out to be much more complex and extensive than initially expected. Trench Nos. 1 and 11 produced three finds, all from re-deposited material. The medieval carved sandstone column capital (Find 4) from

Trench 11 had also apparently been re-deposited to make up the Tarbatness Road. The discovery of this carved stone attracted considerable public interest. It is being processed through the Scottish Treasure Trove procedures in the usual way.

No archaeological finds or features were discovered in any of the other trenches observed apart from the rough sandstone slab from Trench 8 mentioned above.

There are no recommendations for further archaeological work.

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Appendix 1: Tables

CWM08 Table of Trenches

All references to trench lengths refer to the extent of the excavated area observed under the conditions of watching brief or site visits.

Table 1 Trenches

Trench No.	Location	Dimensions	Description
1.	Part of Harbour Road, Portmahomack NH 9157 8460 (centred)	W = 0.5m – 0.85m D = 1.2m – 1.43m L = 739m observed	<p>At the NNW extent of this trench, 0.10m of turf and topsoil comes down onto 1.2m of loose pale orange sand and grey silt with cobble, stone and boulder inclusions in an undifferentiated mix. The trench appears to be comprised re-deposited material; possible landfill deposited in order to build up the land reclamation at this part of the Portmahomack harbour area. For much of the route of this trench the cut was made through the present roadway surface. At the NNW end of the trench, 0.10m of the present roadway surface came down onto 0.10m of tarmac which, in turn, came down onto 0.3m of concrete overlaying 0.15m of dark orange sand overlaying a hessian layer. The remaining substratum comprised loose pale orange sand and grey silt with cobble, stone and boulder inclusions in an undifferentiated mix. This constitution persists for most of the length of the trench and is often disturbed with the intrusion of previously laid services – varieties of utilities pipes, cables and valves were uncovered during excavation of this trench.</p> <p>IVO the intersection of Harbour Street with Wells Street – at Camera Point No. 32 – the beach material underlying the landfill and road make-up became evident in the trench sections. Here a present surface of 0.08m depth of tarmac came onto 0.21m silt / sand with small stone and washed pebble inclusions, which, in turn, came onto 0.10m pale orange, compacted sand. This overlay 0.3m of dark grey, loose silt / sand with cobble and occasional charcoal inclusions which in turn came onto 0.45m of pale orange sand with washed pebble and cobble inclusions. In the ESE facing section 0.25m of loose loam topsoil comes onto 1.18m of dark grey loose silt / sand with intense boulder inclusions, washed pebble and cobble inclusions and deracinating Old Red Sandstone spreads from 0.5m depth, extending to the bottom of the trench. As the trench extended ESE the undisturbed beach horizon became more evident. At Camera Point No. 34, of 0.10m depth of tarmac coming onto 0.17m of loose pale orange sand with intense washed pebble inclusions, this, in turn, comes onto pale orange, compacted sand with cobble and boulder inclusions.</p> <p>IVO Camera Point Nos. 35 and 36 the substrata represents a succession of roadway surfaces overlaying re-deposited or windblown sand, which was seen to overlay a possibly anthropogenic horizon, all of which overlay a geomorphologic pattern of sedimentary layering -</p>

Trench No.	Location	Dimensions	Description
			<p>a present surface of 0.10m depth of tarmac came onto 0.23m of loose pale orange sand with intense washed pebble and gravel inclusions in an unsorted mix, which, in turn, came onto a 0.05m stratum of dark brown loam, overlaying 0.17m of compacted pale orange sand, coming onto 0.5m (approx) of alternating strata of degraded Old Red Sandstone, black granite (0.01 depth approx) and compacted pale orange sand (0.1m depth approx), with occasional washed pebble inclusions.</p> <p>IVO Camera Point Nos. 44 and 45, at the most easterly extent of the observed area of this trench the beach substratum was undisturbed and sterile. Here, 0.08m of the present roadway surface (tarmac) came onto 0.2m of compacted dark orange sand / dark grey silt; gravel; washed pebble in an undifferentiated mix, as had been observed in earlier excavations of the trench. This re-deposited fill – bedding for the present roadway - came onto 0.36m of wet pale orange sand with pebble inclusions and spreads of deracinating Old Red Sandstone and dark grey granite. This, in turn, gave way to 0.12m of alternating degraded granite and pale orange sand sedimentary strata in the W facing section. This overlay a remainder of pale orange beach sand extending to the base of the trench. Here, however, as with the majority of the trench area, the excavation revealed no archaeology.</p> <p>In the vicinity of Feature 11 – a 19th Century Icehouse, With Associated Store & Cottage and opposite the present site of the Dolphin Holiday Cottage development, layer (turf overlaying a grey clay topsoil) comes down 0.10m depth onto pale orange to dark orange/brown sand, coming down onto an undifferentiated sand/loam mix with washed cobble and boulder inclusions. Some of the boulders appeared to be dressings and may have been taken from the variety of 19th Century structures, known to have been demolished to the ESE of the route of Trench 1. As the subsoil here appeared to represent re-deposited material, no archaeological horizon could be discerned. As well as the re-deposited building rubble, two finds, consonant with 19th – 20th Century occupation associated with this were recovered from the trench spoil. These were Find Nos. 1 and 2, a partially glazed and inscribed yellow sandstone brick and a cream stoneware bed warmer, or ‘pig’. As with the remainder of the trench, this area of the trench was considered sterile of any other archaeology.</p>
2.	Part of Chapel Street, Portmahomack NH 917 845	W = 0.4m D = 1.3m L = 112m observed	Here, 0.10m of the present roadway tarmac surface came down onto 0.15m of loose pale orange sand and grey silt with cobble, stone and boulder inclusions in an undifferentiated mix – this re-deposition of material may constitute a foundational bed laid under the roadway in order to provide a firm surface above the 1.05m of pale orange sand with occasional pebble and cobble inclusions that comprises the remainder of the trench sub-strata. Utility cables had been directional drilled into this substratum prior to trenching for the water main renewal. This trench was sterile of archaeology.

Trench No.	Location	Dimensions	Description
3.	IVO Feature 1, Hill of Fearn to Rhynie Road NH 84149 78523 (centred)	W = 0.6m D = 1.3m L = 80m (approx.)	Here, the topsoil of brown loam extended to a depth of 0.3m (approx.). This came down onto a subsoil of dark red, loose silt/sand, extending to 0.6m (approx.) depth, with stone inclusions, which, in turn gave way to dark red sandstone clay with deracinating Old Red Sandstone and Dark Grey Granite spreads and occasional boulder inclusions. During excavation a field drain was breached (IVO Camera Point No. 23) and the trench base became waterlogged for a temporary period. This trench was sterile of archaeology.
4.	Chapel Place NH 91716 84574 (centred)	This trench was directional drilled. Test Pits were checked prior to drilling.	Here a T-shaped test pit was cut for Trench 4, opposite No. 3 Chapel Place, in the vicinity of Features 20 and 21 (the sites of the Chapel Hill Burial and the Chapel Place Bake House). The present concrete roadway surface, 0.3m in depth was observed to come down onto 0.4m of dark grey silt/sand with intense washed pebble and occasional cobble; charcoal inclusions and deracinating sandstone spreads. This substratum was observed to overlay 0.3m (approx) of dark brown loam to the west of the E – W transept of the pit. This, it was thought, may represent an archaeological horizon, overlain by re-deposited material, however, this test pit proved to be sterile of artefacts or archaeological events. A basal lens of grey clay (non-compacted) was evident at the western extent of the north facing section. No artefacts or apparent archaeological events were evident in this test pit.
5.	IVO Feature 2 Rhynie Farmhouse Dyke NH 84116 78542 (centred)	W = 0.6m D = 1.2m L = 225m	Here, a topsoil of brown loam extended to a depth of 0.7m (approx.). This came down onto a subsoil of dark red, loose silt/sand, extending to 0.3m (approx.) depth, with stone inclusions and deracinating Old Red Sandstone and Dark Grey Granite spreads and occasional boulder inclusions and lenses of grey clay. IVO Camera Point No. 29, a clay pipe drain, backfilled with small stones, underlying loam became visible in the ENE facing section. This trench was sterile of archaeology.
6.	Tigh na Mara, Gaza, Portmahomack NH 91587 84252 (centred)	W = 0.8m D = 0.46m L = 30m observed	Here, the present roadway surface (tarmac) extended to a depth of 0.19m (approx.). This came down onto compacted dark orange sand, extending to 0.16m depth. This, in turn, came down onto 0.36m (approx.) of loose, pale orange beach sand with cobble and washed pebble inclusions. During site visits it was observed that the newly laid water main was laid in the trench base and backfilled onto with loose pale sand. A previously inserted utility pipe traversing the trench WSW – ENE was visible IVO Camera Point No. 36. This trench is sterile of archaeology
7.	Through Feature 4 Chapel Field S Boundary Dyke NH 87800 79159	W = 0.67 D = 1.46m	Here, in this trench, cut through a superficial and degraded field dyke (Feature 4), the immediate subsoil comprises loose pale orange silty sand with superficial cobble inclusions; the remains of the relic dyke showed no signs of decoration; though some appeared to have been squared off. The upper substratum gave way to compacted, wet, dark orange sand with

Trench No.	Location	Dimensions	Description
	(centred)	L = 8.3m	deracinating Old Red Sandstone spreads extending to the trench base. This trench was sterile of artefacts or archaeological events.
8.	IVO Feature 5 St Mary's Chapel / Cathabul NH 88389 79178 (centred) Test Pit A, IVO Trench 8 and Feature 5 Test Pit B, IVO Trench 8 and Feature 5	W = 0.6m D = 0.9m L = 162.9m W = 0.6m D = 0.8m L = 5m W = 0.6m D = 0.8m L = 6m	Here, c.0.3 – 0.4m of sandy loam, with occasional pebble inclusions, came down onto a red clay and moraine mix, which extended to the base of the trench. An area, presumed to be the leading edge of a re-deposited unsorted mix of loam, stones and sand - possibly a downwash of topsoil that has lodged in a geomorphologic basin was visible became visible IVO Camera Point No. 48. IVO Camera Point No. 53 the substrata changed evidently. Here, the topsoil shallowed off to c.0.3 of sandy loam, with occasional pebble inclusions and then came down onto red clay, deracinating Old Red Sandstone and Yellow Sandstone and moraine mix, with intense basal boulder inclusions. At Camera Point No. 55 another change was observed. Here, the topsoil extended to c.0.9m – a lynchet at the end rig of the cultivated field – and came down onto deracinating Old Red Sandstone, which extended to a narrow humic stratum at the base of the trench. This trench was sterile of archaeology. Here, 0.5m (approx) of loose sandy loam came down onto a compacted stratum of 0.3m of dark brown loam. At the interstice between these stratum a 0.38m x 0.46m partially dressed stone slab of 0.75m thickness (Find No. 3) became visible in situ, laid horizontally across the width of the test pit. Here, 0.5m (approx) of loose sandy loam came down onto a compacted stratum of 0.3m of dark brown loam. This area was sterile of archaeology
9.	IVO Feature 6 Cadboll Mount NH 88926 79068 (centred)	D = 1.2m W = 0.6m - 0.9m L = 45m	Here, 0.3m of brown loam topsoil was seen to come down onto 0.3m – 0.4m (approx) of re-deposited unsorted mix of loam, stones and sand – possibly a downwash of topsoil, similar in composition to the subsoil seen in Trench 8. This, in turn gave way to a basal strata of deracinating Old Red Sandstone, Yellow Sandstone and Granite with lenses of light grey clay and very frequent sandstone and granite rock and boulder inclusions. The trench was sterile of archaeology.
10.	IVO Features 18, 19, 22 Harbour Street intersection with Castle Street, then following the NNW – SSE trajectory along	D = 1.2m W = 0.5m L = 80m, observed through site visits.	This trench was excavated with a chain (suction) trencher. Test pits were checked and precautionary site visits were conducted during trenching. Directly E of the Victorian Water Fountain, Feature 18, 0.12m depth of the present roadway surface; tarmac was seen to come down, as the trench progresses E, onto 0.03m of tarmac. Both surfaces came down onto 0.4m of a sandy silt re-deposited stratum, mixed with sharp stones, washed cobbles and pebbles and deracinating Old Red Sandstone. This in turn gave way to

Trench No.	Location	Dimensions	Description
	Castle Street NH 9164 8452 (centred)		<p>basal bedrock, comprising Old Red Sandstone and Yellow Sandstone. To the W of the trench a plastic utility valve enclosure can be seen (picture right). The trench around this has been backfilled with a non-differentiated mix of sand, clay and sharp stone. No archaeology was evident here.</p> <p>NNW – SSE climb along Castle Street, IVO <i>Mo Dhacaidh</i>; No.1 Castle Street, Camera Point No. 73, the route of an excavated; backfilled and reinstated with tarmac trench, was visible directly E of the proposed water main renewal route. This had been cut 8 years (approx.) previous for the laying of electricity cables. This tarmac surface over this reinstated trench measures 0.4m in width and lies to the ENE of the modern roadway and the proposed line of Trench 11. Evidently, the ground here has been much disturbed for the purposes of utilities trenching and for the laying of the modern roadway. It was adjudged that any buried archaeology will already have been disrupted.</p>
11.	IVO Features 27; 30 – 32; 35 – 37; 42, Tarbatness Road NH 91456 84031 (centred)	D = 1.2m W = 0.46m L = 420m observed through watching brief and site visits.	<p>This trench was open cut under a watching brief from Ch 80 – 230. Thereafter, the tarmac and hardcore surfaces were stripped and chain trenching, with precautionary site visits was conducted until Ch.300. The same for Ch.400 – 500. The substrata throughout the trench route was often found to be disturbed with the intrusion of previously laid services – varieties of utilities pipes, cables and valves were uncovered during excavation of this trench.</p> <p>At the SSW extent of the trench a present surface of tarmac to 0.04m, overlaid a further 0.05m of tarmac, which in turn came onto 0.03m of sand and gravel mix, overlying undressed cobbles, 0.08m in depth, believed to be a re-deposit bedding for the roadway. This was laid over dark orange silty sand, with no inclusions.</p> <p>E of the access to No. 15 Tarbatness Road (NGR: NH 91404 83975), IVO Camera Point No. 75, the trench sections showed a present surface of tarmac to 0.04m, overlaying a further 0.05m of tarmac, which in turn came onto 0.03m of sand and gravel mix, overlying undressed cobbles, 0.08m in depth – as had been observed in the previously excavated section of the trench. These overlay 0.12m of dark brown loam material with occasional shell inclusions running 0.5m (approx.) along the length of the NNW facing section of the trench. This was interpreted as a possible re-deposited midden / plaggen soil. This, in turn, came onto 0.04m of dark, red/brown sand, overlaying 0.78m of dark brown silty loam with boulder, cobble and pebble inclusions and lenses of deracinating Old Red Sandstone and yellow sandstone coming onto a basal stratum of 0.06m of dark orange sterile beach sand.</p> <p>At IVO Camera Point No. 77, the basal strata exhibit a change in constitution. Here, the successive modern roadway surfaces, 0.08m in depth, laid over dark orange silty sand, with no</p>

Trench No.	Location	Dimensions	Description
			<p>inclusions, gave way to 0.25m of dark brown loam, with no inclusions. The remainder of the trench here continued as a stratum of sterile, pale orange, beach sand.</p> <p>E of the access to No. 12 Tarbatness Road (NGR: NH 91445 83987), 0.01m of present tarmac surface over 0.74m of a sand and gravel mix overlaid a cobble and boulder made-up roadway surface coming onto a remainder of dark orange sand with intense inclusions of deracinating Old Red Sandstone and yellow sandstone and lenses of dark brown/black vegetal material remains. The trench base here showed evidence for tree burrows.</p> <p>E of the access to Valhalla at NH 91479 84044 and again E of the access to Tighglas Tarbatness Road (NGR: NH 91456 84031), the successive modern roadway surfaces, 0.06m in depth, a basal stratum, measuring 0.5m length and a depth of, 0.10m (approx.) comprising dark brown/black, compacted degraded organic material, with intense shell inclusions was visible. This was interpreted as a midden redeposit, probably for the purposes of soil enrichment.</p> <p>I/O Camera Point Nos. 86 and 87 a change in substrata composition was observed, the successive roadway surfaces, 0.04m of tarmac, over 0.06m of underlying tarmac overlaying 0.08m of sand and gravel mix, was seen to give way to 0.85m of dark orange, sand, with occasional pebble inclusions and lenses of dark brown/black silty material. No archaeological horizon could be discerned here.</p> <p>A carved sandstone capital fragment (Find No. 4), was recovered from a disturbed context; within the mix of re-deposited cobbles and boulders at NH91442 84008, 2.5m (approx.) SSW of a cut for a utilities cable pipe, running ESE – WNW across the trench route. Apart from this, the trench was found to be sterile of archaeology.</p>

Archaeological features

Table 2 Archaeological features

Feature No.	Title	NGR	NMRS No.	HHER No.	Mitigation	Description
1	Mound and cairns	NH 84149 78523	Nil	Nil	A watching brief was undertaken here.	A tree and nettle covered mound, 0.75m high approx, with a ditch at the E edge. Several clearance cairns surmount this. It corresponds to a similar Feature at some distance to the N side of the roadway. It may relate to a possible former water course, though similarities to the characteristics of Feature 5, St Mary's Chapel (see below) are notable.
2	Enclosure dyke and footings	NH 8513 7912	Nil	Nil	A watching brief was undertaken here.	A dyke running from the S boundary of 2 wooden, corrugated iron roofed structures. It traverses the modern fence line then diverges NE into the enclosure surrounding Rhynie House; here turf covered, it may be associated with structural footings.
3	Stone platform / enclosure dyke tumble	NH 8771 7914	Nil	Nil	This site was marked out prior to works commencing.	A stony area associated with 2 building gable ends, and a possible earlier structure or enclosure. A building and roofless structure are shown here on the 1 st Edition OS six inch to one mile map (Ross-shire and Cromarty-shire 1881, sheet xlii ⁶⁹). A single building is shown here on the current OS map 1:10000 map (1981).
4	Field dyke	NH 87800 79159	Nil	Nil	A watching brief was undertaken here.	A degraded stone and turf dyke, visible on the 1 st Edition OS six inch to one mile map (Ross-shire and Cromarty-shire 1881, sheet xlii ⁷⁰) that forms the W boundary of the 'Chapel Field'. Some of the cobbles recovered in spoil, during de-turfing of this part of the feature, from the uppermost substratum of Trench 7, appear to have been roughly dressed
5	St Mary's Chapel / Cathabul	NH 8833 7918	NE87NE2	MHG8552	A watching brief was undertaken here.	The 'Remains of' St. Mary's Chapel are marked on the OS 6" map, Ross-shire, 2nd ed., (1907). A chapel of St. Mary at 'Cathabul' is apparently mentioned in 1529, but in 1948 and again in 1972

⁶⁹ <http://geo.nls.uk/os6inch/> [19.02.09]

⁷⁰ *ibid.*

Feature No.	Title	NGR	NMRS No.	HHER No.	Mitigation	Description
						the records note that the site was no longer visible and had been recently utilised as a dump for farm debris ⁷¹ . The present farmer considers that the site may mark the communal burial site for cholera victims at an unspecified date.
6	Cadboll Mount	NH 8895 7903	NH87NE 3	MHG43974	A watching brief was undertaken here.	Cadboll Mount is an artificial mound forming a truncated cone c. 29m in diameter at the base, with an apparently flattened top measuring 3m in diameter. It is 6.1m high and appears to be constructed of earth and clay mixed with stones. According to the Ordnance Survey Name Book, (1872) Cadboll Mount is traditionally supposed to have been erected c. 1770 by the Laird of Cadboll to obstruct the view from Geanies House towards the lands of Cadboll. It is generally believed to be a folly rather than a tumulus, but could be an earlier feature – perhaps modified in the 18th c. ⁷²
7	Meikle Rhynie Farmstead	NH 8590 7960	NH87NE23	MHG20896	This site was marked out prior to works commencing.	One unroofed structure, comprising three compartments, two roofed buildings and an incomplete enclosure are evident on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inches to 1 mile map (Ross-shire and Cromarty-shire 1881, sheet xlii ⁷³), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1981).
8	Tarrel Farm Farmworkers' Cottages	NH 9007 8111	Nil	MHG31363	Despite the discovery that these buildings have been recently developed, the site was marked out prior to works beginning.	Recorded as undated houses on the HHER ⁷⁴ , these cottages, formerly known as Meikle Tarrel Farmworkers' Cottages, are protected under the listed building status 'B' (HB No. 46522). They are described as a 2-storey, 9-bay row, comprising 3 pairs of mirrored narrow farmworkers cottages of whitewashed rubble with sandstone dressings as being a good example of largely unaltered early farmworkers cottages. The 2-storey composition is

⁷¹ Data Source: <http://her.highland.gov.uk/> [19.02.09]

⁷² *ibid.*

⁷³ <http://geo.nls.uk/os6inch/> [19.02.09]

⁷⁴ <http://her.highland.gov.uk/> [19.02.09]

Feature No.	Title	NGR	NMRS No.	HHER No.	Mitigation	Description
						considered highly unusual for the period and building type. It is assumed that they were constructed when George Mackenzie ("Farmer George") took up a 19 year lease at what was then called Meikle Tarrel in 1798. The cottages are also described as having had mid 20th c. porches added ⁷⁵ . However, upon walking over the site, the author found that these buildings have been modernised. Wooden extensions have been built to 2nd storey level onto the north facing exteriors of super-structural modern developments built above the footprint of the three structural remains.
9	Meikle Tarrel, Cottages	NH 9010 8112	NH98SW45.1	MHG37579	Despite the discovery that these buildings appear to have been razed, the site was marked out prior to works beginning.	No further information is given for these building on the HHERs ⁷⁶ . Upon walking over the site, the author found that the made road, that runs W-E to the south of the buildings connects two areas of waste ground – one to the east and one to the west of the development – where again the ground is built up from a re-deposited mix of loam, sand, gravel, brick, cobbles, dressings, clay pipe and tile fragments and fragmented slate tiles. This presumably evidences backfilling post-development of MHG31363 (see above) and the pursuant razing of Feature 9.
10	Rockfield Castle (formerly Little Tarrel Castle)	NH 9105 8195	NH98SW11	MHG8491	It was advised that care was taken during trenching in this vicinity.	Little Tarrel is described a small, recently-restored L-plan house, originally built in the mid 16th century, the building was subsequently sub-divided and modified on more than one occasion. It has protected status as a 'B' listed building (HB No.14099) ⁷⁷ .
11 ⁷⁸	Icehouse, With	NH 9157	Nil	MHG16230	A watching brief	This configuration of early 19 th c. structures has the

⁷⁵ Data Source: **Historic Scotland, Statutory List.** http://hsewsf.sedsh.gov.uk/hslive/portal.hsstart?P_HBNUM=46522 [19.02.09]

⁷⁶ <http://her.highland.gov.uk/> [19.02.09]

⁷⁷ *ibid.*

⁷⁸ The remainder of this table from Features 11 to 44 comprises sites, monuments and findspots identified during DBA that occur within and IVO the village of Portmahomack. Given the intensity of archaeologically and culturally significant material in this area, it was advised that all works in the village be subject to

Feature No.	Title	NGR	NMRS No.	HHER No.	Mitigation	Description
	Associated Store & Cottage	8483		(House) MHG43833 (Storehouse) MHG43832 (Icehouse)	was conducted IVO this composite feature.	protected status of being 'B' listed (HB No. 14096). The ice house is built into a W facing slope and constructed of rubble with a turf roof. The 2 bay store is also constructed of rubble. The store has an iron roof, as does the 3 bay cottage, abutting the W gable of the store. Both the store and the cottage have coped apex chimney stacks ⁷⁹ .
12	Northern Warehouse, C. G. Store	NH 9155 8467	NH98SW43	MHG16621	A watching brief was conducted IVO this feature.	These two grain ginals dated to 1779 and incorporating early 19 th c. rebuilds are sited on the Harbour Road Quayside, facing W. and are protected as 'B' listed buildings (HB No. 14109). They were originally constructed by the Cromarty Estates in order to store grain from the Estate's Easter Ross lands. It appears that an earlier ginal is mentioned in papers dating to the late 17 th c., now in the Cromarty Archive, Castle Leod, Strathpeffer ⁸⁰ .
13	Southern Warehouse	NH 9155 8464	NH98SW26	MHG8487	A watching brief was conducted IVO this feature.	Protected as an 'A' listed building, this 2 storey, 4 bay warehouse was constructed in the late 17 th c. ⁸¹
14	Tarbat Lodge	NH 9156 8462	NH98SW48	MHG16176	A watching brief was conducted IVO this feature.	A listed building 'C(S)' (HB No. 14094) constructed in the later 18 th c. this 2 storey, 3 bay lodge house with a later 2 storey 1 bay addition to the S. gable appears on a 1793 plan of the harbour as a 'farmhouse'. ⁸²
15	House near the Harbour	NH 9157 8460	NH98SW41	MHG22445	A watching brief was conducted IVO this feature.	An unspecified number of houses, dated as being Post Medieval (1560 AD to 1900 AD) is recorded on the HHER and RCAHMS records ⁸³ .
16	Portmahomack	Not	Nil	MHG8485	A watching brief	No further information was available at the HHER.

either archaeological watching brief and/or that site visits would be undertaken by the archaeologist, working in close liaison with the contractors, who would assess the likely impact of works and appropriate mitigation responses, as the project progressed.

⁷⁹ <http://her.highland.gov.uk/> [19.02.09]

⁸⁰ *ibid.*

⁸¹ *ibid.*

⁸² *ibid.*

⁸³ *ibid.* and http://www.rcahms.gov.uk/pls/portal/newcanmore.details_gis?inumlink=108090 [19th February 2009]

Feature No.	Title	NGR	NMRS No.	HHER No.	Mitigation	Description
	Harbour	known			was conducted IVO this feature.	
17	Portmahomack, Harbour Street, Harbour	NH 9149 8459	NH98SW28	Nil	A watching brief was conducted IVO this feature.	The enclosed harbour consisting of a ramped ferry pier to the S and an L-plan pier to the N, both of coursed rubble construction was built by Thomas Telford 1811-16, possibly incorporating earlier work. The harbour is protected with 'B' listed status (HB No. 14092) ⁸⁴ .
18	Fountain, Harbour Street	NH 9156 8455	NH98SW24	MHG7131	A site visit was conducted IVO this feature.	Dated as having been formed in the MacFarlane Foundry in 1887, this painted cast-iron fountain stands on a square base and is protected under category 'B' listing ⁸⁵ .
19	Castle Street, Smithy	NH 9159 8454	NH98SW32	MHG8480	A site visit was conducted IVO this feature.	Described as a post medieval (1560 AD to 1900 AD) Smithy on the HHER ⁸⁶ , this site is depicted as such on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inches to 1 mile map (Ross-shire and Cromarty-shire 1881, sheet xxx ⁸⁷).
20	Chapelhill burial	NH 9169 8458	NH98SW6	MHG45462	Precautionary site visits were conducted IVO this feature.	A RCAHMS note following a visit to this site in 1978 suggests that the discovery before 1845 of human bones 'deposited within rough flags of freestone' here may be linked with the chapel that is alleged to have stood on this site and also that the 'rough flooring of flat stones in an approximately oblong setting, east & west', which was recorded in 1948 by may either be associated with the chapel or with later buildings ⁸⁸ .
21	Bake House Chapel Place	NH 9169 8455	NH98SW42	MHG22446	Precautionary site visits were conducted IVO this feature.	Recorded as a post medieval bakery (1560 AD to 1900 AD) on the HHER ⁸⁹ , this site is shown as a configuration of a roofed three sided structure surrounding a partially cultivated courtyard, opening

⁸⁴ <http://www.rcahms.gov.uk/> [19.02.09] and Historic Scotland Listed Building Report: http://hsewsf.sedsh.gov.uk/hslive/portal.hsstart?P_HBNUM=14092 [29.01.09]

⁸⁵ <http://her.highland.gov.uk/> [19.02.09]

⁸⁶ *ibid.*

⁸⁷ <http://geo.nls.uk/os6inch/> [19.02.09]

⁸⁸ <http://her.highland.gov.uk/> [19.02.09]

⁸⁹ *ibid.*

Feature No.	Title	NGR	NMRS No.	HHER No.	Mitigation	Description
						to the W. with a long oblong roofed building, aligned N – S running perpendicular to, but not abutting the W gable of the southernmost arm of the courtyard structures ⁹⁰ .
22	Chapel Hill, Burial (cremation)	NH 9164 8452	NH98SW3	MHG45463	Precautionary site visits were conducted IVO this feature.	Mentioned in 19 th c. records as the site of the discovery of 'Several 'chests' composed of rough freestone flags' in c.1840. Each was described as containing 'an unusually large and entire skeleton in a crouched position' ⁹¹ . Another record mentions 'a small urn containing calcined bones and ashes' ⁹² . On the OS 6-inches to 1 mile map (Ross-shire and Cromarty-shire 1881, sheet xxx), the site is annotated as being the findspot of stone cists containing skeletons and urns with bones and ashes ⁹³ . The site was visited by the OS in 1972. No further detail was added at this time ⁹⁴ .
23	Portmahomack Burgh (Village)	NH 9160 8450	NH98SW21	MHG7134	All works in the village were subject to either archaeological watching brief and/or precautionary site visits.	Portmahomack, dated as post-medieval (1560AD – 1900AD) is recorded as a point on the HHER and RCAHMS databases ⁹⁵ (see Features Plan), but the site is understood to be extrapolated to the Burgh boundaries. Portmahomack was erected burgh of barony in 1678 ⁹⁶ . The author of the Statistical Account of 1845, comments that period from the end of the 18 th c. saw dramatic development in the village. It was in this period that the harbour was built and the herring fishery was established ⁹⁷ .

⁹⁰ <http://geo.nls.uk/os6inch/> [19.02.09]

⁹¹ (Campbell, 1845)

⁹² (Ordnance Survey, 1872)

⁹³ <http://geo.nls.uk/os6inch/> [19.02.09]

⁹⁴ <http://her.highland.gov.uk/> [19.02.09]

⁹⁵ <http://her.highland.gov.uk/> [19.02.09] and <http://www.rcahms.gov.uk/> [19.02.09]

⁹⁶ <http://her.highland.gov.uk/> [19.02.09]

⁹⁷ (Campbell, 1845)

Feature No.	Title	NGR	NMRS No.	HHER No.	Mitigation	Description
24	Portmahomack, Well Street, Caberfeidh	NH 9160 8445	NH98SW49	MHG16203	It was advised that care be taken during trenching in this vicinity.	This 2 storey, 3 bay late 18 th – early 19 th c. house is a ‘B’ listed building (HB No. 14095) ⁹⁸ .
25	St. Colman’s Well	NH 9163 8445	NH98SW9	MHG8469	Precautionary site visits were conducted IVO this feature.	Described as a Holy Well and dated from the medieval to post medieval periods (1058 AD to 1900 AD), this well dedicated to St Colman (<i>Tobar-mo-Colmac</i>) is notably in close proximity to the putative chapel site at chapelhill (Monument No. MHG45462) and is thought to have been in continuous use up until at least the late 1940s ⁹⁹ .
26	Ice House	NH 9149 8417	NH98SW31	MHG8481	Precautionary site visits were conducted IVO this feature.	This post-medieval (1560 AD to 1900 AD) Icehouse was part demolished in 1994. A watching brief (see EHG1469, below) was undertaken at a house development site IVO the feature between 2001 and 2005 ¹⁰⁰ .
27	Cemetery (Graveyard)	NH 9163 8418	Nil	MHG31751	Precautionary site visits were conducted IVO this feature.	This site is recorded as undated. No further information was available ¹⁰¹ .
28	Tough’s Yard, Archaeological event	NH 9147 8417	Nil	EHG1469	Precautionary site visits were conducted IVO this feature.	Work revealed a small medieval midden deposit dated to 13 th to 15 th c. in an area formerly comprising sand dunes; a section of walling believed to have been made of the late 19 th c. icehouse known to have been sited in this area (see MHG8481, above), which was retained ¹⁰² .
29	Free Church, Portmahomack	NH 9134 8410	NH98SW46	MHG16528	This site was not directly affected by the water main renewal works.	Constructed in 1892 -3 this building is protected under ‘C’ listed status (HB No. 14107).

⁹⁸ <http://her.highland.gov.uk/> [19.02.09]

⁹⁹ *ibid.*

¹⁰⁰ <http://her.highland.gov.uk/> [19.02.09] and <http://www.rcahms.gov.uk/> [19.02.09]

¹⁰¹ <http://her.highland.gov.uk/> [19.02.09]

¹⁰² (Farrell, 2005)

Feature No.	Title	NGR	NMRS No.	HHER No.	Mitigation	Description
30	Quern, Tarbat	NH 9145 8402	NH98SW4.1	MHG8474	A watching brief was conducted IVO this feature.	This fragmentary trough quern is built, with concave face protruding, into the lower section of NW gatepost of churchyard, abutting Tarbat Ness road. Its concave face protrudes. Close-Brooks (1983) suggests that this, along with other similar examples known in Shetland, other parts of Ross-shire and Inverness-shire, may be best dated to the Bronze Age (c.2,500BC – 700BC) ¹⁰³ .
31	Tarbat Old Parish Church (Tarbat West Church)	NH 9148 8402	NH98SW4.0	MHG8475	A watching brief was carried out IVO this feature.	Dedicated to St Colman and dated from the early medieval to 21st c. – (561 AD to 2100 AD), this 'A' listed (HB No. 14098) building, now the Tarbat Discovery Centre, was partially rebuilt in 1756. The nave and chancel retain the medieval E-W orientation, and beneath the chancel end, at the E, is a vaulted crypt. The church was excavated by York University, prior to being converted into the heritage centre. Five phases were identified, from the early medieval period, through to the development of the current form. Evidence from the excavations of the monastic site to the WSW, outside the church, suggest that the site may have been razed in the 10th century – cross slab fragments found throughout the site appear to have been deliberately destroyed and a deposit of burnt material has been identified. The site is believed to have lain abandoned for a while before later reconstruction. Evidence of the burning of the church in the 14 th c. was found within the internal deposits ¹⁰⁴ .
32	Tarbat Old Parish Church	NH 9151 8402	NH98SW4.2	MHG31360	A watching brief was carried out	Dated from the post medieval to 21 st c. (1560 AD to 2100 AD), this burial ground is also protected under

¹⁰³ (Close-Brooks, 1983)

¹⁰⁴ <http://her.highland.gov.uk/> [19.02.09]

Feature No.	Title	NGR	NMRS No.	HHER No.	Mitigation	Description
	Graveyard				IVO this feature.	the aforementioned 'A' listing ascribed to Tarbat Old Parish Church (see MHG8475, above) ¹⁰⁵ .
						Prior to the 15 seasons of excavation directed by Professor M. O. Carver, University of York (terminated in 2007), the area IVO both the church and burial ground had been identified as highly salient for indices of early medieval church activity. Between the 18 th c. and 1995 13 fragments of carved cross-slabs dated to the early medieval period had been recovered by gravediggers and others at this site and its environs. This collection includes Pictland's longest known carved, Latin inscription (TR 13), dated to the 8 th – 9 th c. Aerial photographs taken in 1990 by Professor Barri Jones, revealed a D-shaped enclosure ditch encircling the church and graveyard site, resonant with the enclosure at Iona (see MHG8488, below) ¹⁰⁶ .
33	Old Tarbat Manse and Garden Walls	NH 9163 8402	NH98SW44	MHG16256	It was advised that a watching brief be carried during trenching IVO this feature.	This 'C' listed (HB No. 14097) manse was built in 1806 and altered and repaired in 1846, a high rubble garden wall encloses the house site ¹⁰⁷ .
34	Tarbat Manse Stone	NH 9160 8400	NH98SW16	MHG7140	As above	First noticed by the Rev J M Joass built into wall of the manse garden at Tarbat, this carved stone fragment bears a Latin inscription that is, unusually, relief carved rather than incised ¹⁰⁸ . Face 1: shows the apex of a square panel containing spiral ornament in relief. Face 2: shows, on a narrow side, the inscription in relief insular majuscules. Transliteration: IN

¹⁰⁵ *ibid.*¹⁰⁶ (Carver & co, Tarbat Discovery Programme Bulletin No. 3., 1996), URL:<http://her.highland.gov.uk/hbsmrgatewayhighland/DataFiles/LibraryLinkFiles/39809.pdf> [4.02.09], p.2¹⁰⁷ <http://her.highland.gov.uk/> [19.02.09]¹⁰⁸ *ibid.*

Feature No.	Title	NGR	NMRS No.	HHER No.	Mitigation	Description
						NOMINE...IHU XRI...CRUX XRI...IN...COMMEMORATIONE...REO...LII...DIE HAC... Translation: IN THE NAME OF JESUS CHRIST, THE (a?) CROSS OF CHRIST IN MEMORY OF REO...LIUS ¹⁰⁹ .
35	Enclosure	NH 9150 8397	NH98SW25	MHG8488	A watching brief was conducted IVO this feature.	This cropmark, identified during aerial reconnaissance in 1984, is situated to the S of the current churchyard boundary. It is visible here and more intangibly in the E. Excavations have shown that there are two boundary ditches on the S side and 8 th c. building associated with metalworking has been located between them. It is suggested that the boundary ditches mark the enclosing boundary of the aforementioned early medieval Christian settlement ¹¹⁰ .
36	Silver Coin Hoard	NH 9150 8397	NH98SW8	MHG8470	A watching Brief was conducted IVO this feature.	A silver hoard was found by a grave-digger IVO the E gate of the churchyard in March 1889. The finds were reported as coming from a crevice in a line of masonry uncovered at 1.8m (approx.) depth, along foundation aligned E – W parallel with the walls of the church and the graveyard. The hoard comprised: two complete silver penannular ‘armlets’ (believed to be Norse ring-money); a fragment of another, and two termini of a fourth. With them were six silver coins, one being an Anglo-Saxon sceatta (Eadgar 959-975) and five Frankish (Louis le Begue 846- 879) ¹¹¹ .
37	Industrial Areas (Tartat Early Christian Monastery Site)	NH 9144 8395 Centred	Nil	MHG33689	A watching brief was conducted IVO this feature complex.	Dated from the Roman Period to Pictish Period (79 AD to 900 AD). The season of excavations of the precinct around the Tartat monastery site completed in 2005 revealed the remains of this specialist industrial working complex to the SW of the Parish

¹⁰⁹ (Carver & co, Tartat Discovery Programme: Sculpture Catalogue, 2006) <http://www.york.ac.uk/depts/arch/staff/sites/tartat/stonecat/sculptureCatalogue.html>

¹¹⁰ <http://her.highland.gov.uk/> [19.02.09]

¹¹¹ *ibid.*

Feature No.	Title	NGR	NMRS No.	HHER No.	Mitigation	Description
				MHG42933 MHG42934 MHG42935 MHG42936		church. A glass-working area. A metalworking area and associated structure, located within the two southern enclosure ditches at this site. It is believed that gold items were fashioned at this site. An iron working site. Iron scale was recovered from large extents of the excavated area. A leather working site. The excavators believe that vellum, for the production of illuminated manuscripts was produced at this site. All of the features pre-date the possible destruction of the site in the 10 th century ¹¹² .
38	Tobar a Bhaistaidh, Well	NH 9140 8393	Nil	MHG33687	Precautionary site visits and a watching brief were conducted IVO this feature.	This well, depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inches to 1 mile map (Ross-shire and Cromarty-shire 1881, sheet xxx ¹¹³) on the field wall line at the given NGR, is dated to the Post Medieval Period – (1560 AD to 1900 AD) ¹¹⁴ . The well is still evident, now sited to the N of the field line, enclosed by a rectangular wall comprising two courses of roughly dressed boulders, under a coping of concrete blocks. The site is gated and an interpretation plaque proclaims it as the place where the first born sons of the chiefs of Clan MacKenzie are baptised.
39	Water Mill Site	NH 9146 8392	Nil	MHG33688	A watching brief was conducted IVO this feature.	Dated to the Pictish Period (300 AD to 900 AD), the mill remains, contained within SW part of monastic enclosure and comprising a cistern like box-shaped, sandstone slab lined pool, into which numerous hand querns had been deposited, and a water management

¹¹² (Garner – Lahire, 2005) <http://her.highland.gov.uk/> [19.02.09]

¹¹³ <http://geo.nls.uk/os6inch/> [19.02.09]

¹¹⁴ <http://her.highland.gov.uk/> [19.02.09]

Feature No.	Title	NGR	NMRS No.	HHER No.	Mitigation	Description
						system, including a dam arrangement, were discovered during the seasons of excavation undertaken by Professor Martin Carver and his team from the mid-1990s, to 2007 ¹¹⁵ .
40	Occupation site, Barns and Road	NH 9141 8389	Nil	MHG39069	Precautionary site visits and a watching brief were conducted IVO this feature.	Dated to 300 AD to 900 AD this site, believed to be the location of barns, associated with an early roadway occurring within the Early Medieval monastic enclosure, is also the findspot of a ring brooch fragment that is currently being processed by the Treasure Trove panel ¹¹⁶ .
41	Occupation site	NH 9140 8400	Nil	MHG32190	A watching brief was conducted IVO this feature.	Complex inter-cutting features were identified on the W side of plot No. 14 Tarbatness Road during excavations undertaken in 2003. These signs of occupation remain undated ¹¹⁷ .
42	St. Bridget's Chapel, Alhansallach	NH 9140 8400	NH98SW17	MHG7139	A watching brief was conducted IVO this feature.	Dated to the periods between the Early Medieval and Post Medieval (561 AD to 1900 AD) this site was recorded in 1906 as being known by tradition as a chapel site called Alhansallach. However no record of this chapel, either traditional or otherwise was recovered during a visit by the Ordnance Survey in 1972 ¹¹⁸ .
43	Roman Coin	NH 9140 8400	NH98SW23	MHG7132	A watching brief was conducted IVO this feature.	A coin of Antoninianus of Tetricus II, AD 270-273/4, minted at Trier(?) was found in 1978 near to the gates of Tarbat Old Parish Church apparently near the find spot of a Viking Age hoard ¹¹⁹ described above (see MHG8470).

¹¹⁵ (Carver, 2008)

¹¹⁶ <http://her.highland.gov.uk/> [19.02.09]

¹¹⁷ *ibid.*

¹¹⁸ *ibid.*

¹¹⁹ (Robertson, 1984) See: http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/adsdata/PSAS_2002/pdf/vol_113/113_405_448.pdf [19.02.2009]

Finds

Table 3 Finds

Find No.	Find Location	Dimensions	Description
F1.	Found in the spoil from Trench 1, Harbour road, IVO Camera Point 4.	L = 23cm, W = 11cm, Thickness = 7.5cm.	A light yellow sandstone brick. The front side face is covered with white glaze, decorated with blue lettering, depicting the word (or part-word) 'SHANK'. The top-face has a central depression, upon which the impression of the following inscription is visible: 'J. & M. CRAIG KILMARNOCK'. A corresponding depression, without lettering, is visible on the underside of the brick.
F2.	Found in the spoil from Trench 1, Harbour road, IVO Camera Point 4 and 5	Diam. = 47cm H = 34cm	A 19th - 20th Century cream coloured stoneware bed-warmer or 'pig'. Between the neck and shoulder, on the front 'face', are two stamped inscriptions. One is the single digit '3', the second is an oval-shaped inscription reading 'MURRAY B&G GLASGOW'. In the centre of the body of the jar is a circular depression, of a depth of 3cm and a radius of 5cm, with perforations along the sides and at the centre, presumably through which water can be poured and into which a stopper (not intact) might be inserted.
F3.	Found a test pit cut IVO Feature 5, NH 8833 7918 (approx.)	L = 0.46m W = 0.38m Thickness = 0.75m	A roughly dressed sandstone slab, found placed horizontally in the interstice between 0.5m (approx) of loose sandy loam and a compacted stratum of 0.3m of dark brown loam. The stone does not appear to be carved or otherwise decorated.
F4.	Found in Trench 11 at NH91442 84008	L = 47.5cm W = 33cm Thickness = 18cm	A possibly 13 th Century carved sandstone capital column found in the re-deposited layer of cobble and stone in Trench 11. The front faces show relief carved and incised gothic scrollwork – each scroll measuring 0.17m in diameter – over two panels of the four that survive of the possible hexagonal column shaft fragment. Looking at the reverse, the possible hexagonal column shaft fragment has been hollowed out, creating an 'hourglass' shaped void, indicating likely re-use. Pecked decoration is visible on the side face of the carved scroll that sits above one of the four surviving panels of the column shaft. A simple cruciform pictogram has been incised onto the pane.

Photographs

Photo Number	Camera Point	Direction (facing)	Trench	Date	Weather	Taken by	Comments
IMGP8703	1	NNW	1	02/04/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	Showing the SSE facing section of a test pit cut for Trench 1, Harbour Road, Portmahomack. The pit depth is 0.9m, a step profile has been cut into the NNW facing section at 0.59m depth. The pit width is 0.5m. The present layer (turf overlaying a grey clay topsoil) comes down 0.10m depth onto pale orange to dark orange/brown sand, coming down, in the SSE facing profile onto alternating strata of degraded Old Red Sandstone and dark brown loam, measuring between 0.05m and 0.10m approx. each). These give way, at 0.6m depth, onto an undifferentiated sand/loam mix with washed cobble and boulder inclusions, which may represent an intrusion of backfill from the disused clay drain pipe (broken in situ) that is evident in the trench base. The loam strata may represent an archaeological horizon, underlying windblown or, more possibly, redeposited sand. However, this test pit is sterile of artefacts or archaeological events.
IMGP8704	1	NNW	1	02/04/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP8705	1	SSE	1	02/04/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	Showing the NNW facing section of a test pit cut for Trench 1, Harbour Road, Portmahomack. The pit measures in at 0.5 x 1.5m, the depth is 0.9m. A step profile has been cut into this section at 0.59m depth. The present layer (turf overlaying a grey clay topsoil) comes down 0.10m depth onto pale orange to dark orange/brown sand, coming down onto an undifferentiated sand/loam mix with washed cobble and boulder inclusions, which may represent an intrusion of backfill surrounding the disused clay drain pipe (broken in situ) that is evident in the pit base. Some of the boulders appear to be dressings and may have been taken from the variety of 18th - 19th Century structures, including an ice house, smoke house and giral, known to have been demolished to the ESE of the route of Trench 1. As the subsoil here appears to represent redeposited material, no archaeological horizon can be discerned. This test pit is sterile of artefacts or

Photo Number	Camera Point	Direction (facing)	Trench	Date	Weather	Taken by	Comments
							archaeological events.
IMGP8706	1	SSE	1	02/04/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP8707	1	SSW	1	02/04/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	Work in progress view of trenching along the Harbour Road route. 0.10m of turf and topsoil comes down onto 1.2m of loose pale orange sand and grey silt with cobble, stone and boulder inclusions in an undifferentiated mix. The trench appears to be comprised of redeposited material, possible landfill in order to build up the land reclamation on this face of the Portmahomack harbour area. This area of the trench is sterile of archaeology.
IMGP8708	1	SSW	1	02/04/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP8709	2	SSE	1	02/04/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	Close-up view of part of the NNW section of Trench 1, showing pale orange sand and deracinating black granite lenses at 1m depth. The lenses form part of the undifferentiated mix of redeposited material that comprises the subsoil in this area of Trench 1.
IMGP8710	3	NNE	1	02/04/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	Work in progress view of trenching along the Harbour Road route. 0.10m of turf and topsoil comes down onto 1.2m of loose pale orange sand and grey silt with cobble, stone and boulder inclusions in an undifferentiated mix. The trench appears to be comprised of redeposited material, possible landfill in order to build up the land reclamation on this face of the Portmahomack harbour area. This area of the trench is sterile of archaeology.

Photo Number	Camera Point	Direction (facing)	Trench	Date	Weather	Taken by	Comments
IMGP8713	4	WNW	1	02/04/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	Showing the ESE facing section of a test pit cut for Trench 1, Harbour Road, Portmahomack. The pit measures in at 1.5m x 0.6m and is 1.3m in depth. The present layer (turf overlaying a grey clay topsoil) comes down 0.10m depth onto pale orange to dark orange/brown sand, coming down onto an undifferentiated sand/loam mix with washed cobble and boulder inclusions, which may represent an intrusion of backfill surrounding the disused clay drain pipe (broken in situ) that is evident in the pit base. Some of the boulders appear to be dressings and may have been taken from the variety of 18th - 19th Century structures, known to have been demolished to the ESE of the route of Trench 1. As the subsoil here appears to represent redeposited material, no archaeological horizon can be discerned. This test pit is sterile of artefacts or archaeological events.
IMGP8714	4	ESE	1	02/04/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	Showing the WNW facing section of a test pit cut for Trench 1, Harbour Road, Portmahomack. The pit measures in at 1.5m x 0.6m and is 1.3m in depth. The present layer (turf overlaying a grey clay topsoil) comes down 0.10m depth onto pale orange to dark orange/brown sand, coming down onto an undifferentiated sand/loam mix with washed cobble and boulder inclusions, which may represent an intrusion of backfill surrounding the disused clay drain pipe (broken in situ) that is evident in the pit base. Some of the boulders appear to be dressings and may have been taken from the variety of 18th - 19th Century structures, known to have been demolished to the ESE of the route of Trench 1. As the subsoil here appears to represent redeposited material, no archaeological horizon can be discerned. This test pit is sterile of artefacts or archaeological events.
IMGP8715	4	ESE	1	02/04/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP8716	4	ESE	1	02/04/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	As above

Photo Number	Camera Point	Direction (facing)	Trench	Date	Weather	Taken by	Comments
IMGP8717	5	N/A	1	02/04/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	Partially dressed sandstone boulder, with geomorphological pitting, found in the spoil heap at the location of camera point 5; height = 42cm; thickness = 44cm. The boulder is an example of a number found in trench 1. The general shape and markings correspond to similar located in the enclosing wall surrounding the newly developed Dolphin Holiday Homes complex. The wall pre-dates the current nexus of structures and is likely to have circuited a complex of 18th - 19th Century smoke house/slaughterhouse and giral that are believed to have once occupied this site (see photographs: IMGP8734 – 35).
IMGP8718	5	N/A	1	02/04/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP8719	6	WNW	2	02/04/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	Work in progress view of trenching along the Chapel Street route. 0.10m of the present roadway tarmac surface comes down onto 0.15m of loose pale orange sand and grey silt with cobble, stone and boulder inclusions in an undifferentiated mix – this re-deposition of material may be a foundational bed laid under the roadway in order to provide a firm surface above the 1.05m of pale orange sand with occasional pebble and cobble inclusions that comprises the remainder of the trench sub-strata. Utility cables have been directional drilled into this substratum prior to this trenching. This trench is sterile of archaeology.
IMGP8720	6	WNW	2	02/04/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP8721	7	ESE	2	02/04/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP8722	7	ESE	2	02/04/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	As above

Photo Number	Camera Point	Direction (facing)	Trench	Date	Weather	Taken by	Comments
IMGP8723	8	N	2	02/04/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	Showing the S facing section of a test pit cut for Trench 2, Chapel Street, Portmahomack. The pit measures in at 1m x 0.3m and is 0.7m in depth. The subsoil comprises dark grey silt with stone and occasional cobble inclusions. A telecommunications cable and water main are visible at 0.55m depth, running NE – SW through the pit. This test pit is sterile of archaeology.
IMGP8724	8	N	2	02/04/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP8725	8	N	2	02/04/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP8726	8	N	2	02/04/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP8727	9	NNE	1	02/04/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	Work in progress view of trenching along the Harbour Road route. 0.10m of the present roadway surface comes down onto 0.10m of tarmac which, in turn, comes down onto 0.3m of concrete overlaying 0.15m of dark orange sand overlaying a hessian layer. The remaining 0.65m substratum comprises of loose pale orange sand and grey silt with cobble, stone and boulder inclusions in an undifferentiated mix. Utility pipes traverse the trench ENE – WSW. The trench appears to be comprised of successive roadway surfaces and redeposited material, possible landfill in order to build up the land reclamation on this face of the harbour. Portmahomack harbour area. This area of the trench is sterile of archaeology.
IMGP8728	9	NNE	1	02/04/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	As above

Photo Number	Camera Point	Direction (facing)	Trench	Date	Weather	Taken by	Comments
IMGP8729	10	N	1	03/04/2008	Overcast with sunny spells	CJMcC	View of the spoil heap for Trench 1, showing dressed and partially dressed masonry and natural boulder inclusions. Some of the stones evidence signs of burning. These masonry fragments appear to comprise the remains of the nexus of 18th - 19th Century ice house; smoke house/slaughterhouse and giral that once occupied the site to the ESE of this trench, now occupied by the Dolphin Holiday Homes complex. Whilst some of the stones are marked with distinctive geomorphological pitting, upon examination none showed evidence of any other markings, for example: incisions. Trench 1 is also in view (picture right). Having been cut it has now been backfilled with sand.
IMGP8730	10	N	1	03/04/2008	Overcast with sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP8731	10	N	1	03/04/2008	Overcast with sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP8732	10	S	1	03/04/2008	Overcast with sunny spells	CJMcC	Work in progress view of trenching and pipe laying along the Harbour Road route. 0.10m of the present roadway surface comes down onto 0.10m of tarmac which, in turn, comes down onto 0.3m of concrete overlaying 0.15m of dark orange sand overlaying a hessian layer. The remaining substratum comprises of loose pale orange sand and grey silt with cobble, stone and boulder inclusions in an undifferentiated mix. The new water main pipe has been laid on a bed of backfilled sand overlain with gravel. The trench appears to be comprised of successive roadway surfaces and redeposited material, possible landfill in order to build up the land reclamation on this face of the harbour. Portmahomack harbour area. This area of the trench is sterile of archaeology.

Photo Number	Camera Point	Direction (facing)	Trench	Date	Weather	Taken by	Comments
IMGP8733	10	S	1	03/04/2008	Overcast with sunny spells	CJMcC	Work in progress view of trenching and pipe laying along the Harbour Road route. 0.10m of the present roadway surface comes down onto 0.10m of tarmac which, in turn, comes down onto 0.3m of concrete overlaying 0.15m of dark orange sand overlaying a hessian layer. The remaining substratum comprises of loose pale orange sand and grey silt with cobble, stone and boulder inclusions in an undifferentiated mix. The new water main pipe has been laid on a bed of backfilled sand overlain with gravel. The trench appears to be comprised of successive roadway surfaces and redeposited material, possible landfill in order to build up the land reclamation on this face of the harbour. Portmahomack harbour area. This area of the trench is sterile of archaeology.
IMGP8734	11	NNE	N/A	03/04/2008	Overcast with sunny spells	CJMcC	A partial view of the enclosing wall, circuiting the site of the Dolphin Holiday Homes Complex, ESE of Trench 1, previously the site of a 18th - 19th Century Industrial Nexus, including an Ice House and associated structures (NMRS No. NH98SW0056). The trench and associated spoil heaps contained dressed and partially dressed masonry and natural boulder inclusions, some evidencing signs of burning (See photograph: IMGP8717) . These masonry fragments appear to be the remains of the smoke house/slaughterhouse, etc. that once occupied the aforementioned site.
IMGP8735	11	N	N/A	03/04/2008	Overcast with sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP8736	11	N	N/A	03/04/2008	Overcast with sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP8737	12	WSW	3	03/04/2008	Overcast with sunny spells	CJMcC	Showing the ENE facing section of a test pit cut for Trench 3, IVO Feature 1 (NGR: NH 84149 78523); a mound on the road south of Rhynie. The pit measures in at 0.9m diameter and 1.4m depth. Beneath 0.3m – 0.5m of blue-grey gley-soil, the subsoil comprises dark red clay with occasional deracinating Old Red Sandstone and cobble inclusions. This test pit is sterile of

Photo Number	Camera Point	Direction (facing)	Trench	Date	Weather	Taken by	Comments
							archaeology.
IMGP8738	12	WSW	3	03/04/2008	Overcast with sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP8739	12	WSW	3	03/04/2008	Overcast with sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP8740	12	ENE	3	03/04/2008	Overcast with sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP8741	13	WSW	3	03/04/2008	Overcast with sunny spells	CJMcC	Showing the ENE facing section of a second test pit cut for Trench 3, IVO Feature 1 (NGR: NH 84149 78523); a mound on the road south of Rhynie. The pit measures in at 1.3m diameter and 1.7m depth. The subsoil comprises grey gley-soil, dark red clay with occasional deracinating Sandstone lenses and cobble inclusions. This unsorted mix comes down onto Old Red Sandstone at 0.8m depth. This test pit is sterile of archaeology.
IMGP8742	13	WSW	3	03/04/2008	Overcast with sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP8743	13	ENE	3	03/04/2008	Overcast with sunny spells	CJMcC	Showing the WSW facing section of a second test pit cut for Trench 3, IVO Feature 1 (NGR: NH 84149 78523); a mound on the road south of Rhynie. The pit measures in at 1.3m diameter and 1.7m depth. The subsoil comprises grey gley-soil, dark red clay with occasional deracinating Sandstone lenses and cobble inclusions. This unsorted mix comes down onto Old Red Sandstone at 0.8m depth. This test pit is sterile of archaeology.

Photo Number	Camera Point	Direction (facing)	Trench	Date	Weather	Taken by	Comments
IMGP8744	14	NNW	1	05/04/2008	Showers, with sunny spells	CJMcC	Showing the SSE and ENE and WSW facing sections of a test pit cut for Trench 1, Harbour Road, Portmahomack. The pit measures in at 2.5m x 0.85m and is 1.3m in depth. The present concrete roadway surface, 0.05m in depth comes down onto a bed of 0.05m of pale sand, overlaying 0.08m of tarmac, which, in turn, overlays dark orange sand with intense washed pebble and occasional cobble inclusions. To the east of the pit the side of a concrete encased water valve can be seen extending from 0.3m below the present surface. Three clay and plastic utilities pipes can be seen traversing the pit. The subsoil here evidences much disturbance; no archaeological horizon can be discerned. This test pit is sterile of artefacts or archaeological events.
IMGP8745	14	NNW	1	05/04/2008	Overcast with sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP8746	15	WSW	1	05/04/2008	Overcast with sunny spells	CJMcC	Showing the ENE facing section of a test pit cut for Trench 1, Harbour Road, Portmahomack. The pit measures in at 2.5m x 0.85m and is 1.3m in depth. The present concrete roadway surface, 0.05m in depth comes down onto a bed of 0.05m of pale sand, overlaying 0.08m of tarmac, which, in turn, overlays dark orange sand with intense washed pebble and occasional cobble inclusions. Clay and plastic utilities pipes can be seen traversing the pit. The subsoil here evidences much disturbance; no archaeological horizon can be discerned. This test pit is sterile of artefacts or archaeological events.
IMGP8747	15	WSW	1	05/04/2008	Overcast with sunny spells	CJMcC	As above

Photo Number	Camera Point	Direction (facing)	Trench	Date	Weather	Taken by	Comments
IMGP8748	16	W	1	05/04/2008	Overcast with sunny spells	CJMcC	Showing the E; S and N facing sections of a test pit cut for Trench 1, Harbour Road, Portmahomack, opposite No. 27; Briny Cottage. The pit measures in at 1.5m x 0.9m and is 1.4m in depth. The present concrete roadway surface, 0.05m in depth comes down onto a bed of 0.05m of pale sand, overlaying 0.08m of tarmac, which, in turn, overlays silt/sand with intense washed pebble and occasional cobble inclusions. The previous Water Main Pipe can be seen traversing the pit; N – S. The subsoil here evidences much disturbance; no archaeological horizon can be discerned. This test pit is sterile of artefacts or archaeological events.
IMGP8749	16	W	1	05/04/2008	Overcast with sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP8750	17	S	4	05/04/2008	Overcast with sunny spells	CJMcC	Showing the N facing section of a T-shaped test pit cut for Trench 4, Chapel Place, Portmahomack, opposite No. 3. The pit measures in 0.4m width and 1.4m in depth. The E – W arm is 1.8m in length, the N – S arm extends 0.8m in length until meeting at the junction with the E – W cut. The present concrete roadway surface, 0.3m in depth comes down onto 0.4m of dark grey silt/sand with intense washed pebble and occasional cobble; charcoal inclusions and deracinating sandstone spreads. This overlays 0.3m (approx) of dark brown loam to the west of the E – W transept. This may represent an archaeological horizon, overlain by redeposited material, however, this test pit is sterile of artefacts or archaeological events. A basal lense of grey clay is evident at the western extent of the north facing section.
IMGP8751	17	S	4	05/04/2008	Overcast with sunny spells	CJMcC	As above

Photo Number	Camera Point	Direction (facing)	Trench	Date	Weather	Taken by	Comments
IMGP8752	17	W	4	05/04/2008	Overcast with sunny spells	CJMcC	Showing the N and E facing sections of a T-shaped test pit cut for Trench 4, Chapel Place, Portmahomack, opposite No. 3. The pit measures in 0.4m width and 1.4m in depth. The E – W arm is 1.8m in length, the N – S arm extends 0.8m in length until meeting at the junction with the E – W cut. The present concrete roadway surface, 0.3m in depth comes down onto 0.4m of dark grey silt/sand with intense washed pebble and occasional cobble; charcoal inclusions and deracinating sandstone spreads. This overlays 0.3m (approx) of dark brown loam to the west of the E – W transept. This may represent an archaeological horizon, overlain by redeposited material, however, this test pit is sterile of artefacts or archaeological events. A basal lense of grey clay is evident at the western extent of the north facing section.
IMGP8754	17	N	4	05/04/2008	Overcast with sunny spells	CJMcC	Showing the S and W facing sections of a T-shaped test pit cut for Trench 4, Chapel Place, Portmahomack, opposite No. 3. The pit measures in 0.4m width and 1.4m in depth. The E – W arm is 1.8m in length, the N – S arm extends 0.8m in length until meeting at the junction with the E – W cut. The present concrete roadway surface, 0.3m in depth comes down onto 0.4m of dark grey silt/sand with intense washed pebble and occasional cobble; charcoal inclusions and deracinating sandstone spreads. This overlays 0.3m (approx.) of dark brown loam to the west of the E – W transept. This may represent an archaeological horizon, overlain by redeposited material, however, this test pit is sterile of artefacts or archaeological events. A basal lense of grey clay is evident in the W facing pit section.
IMGP8756	18	S	3	05/04/2008	Overcast with sunny spells	CJMcC	Pre-excavation view of part of the proposed route of Trench 3, in the vicinity of Feature 1 (NGR: NH 84149 78523), a mound above the confluence of two water courses on the roadway south of Rhynie Farmhouse (NGR: NH84163 78560).
IMGP8757	18	S	3	05/04/2008	Overcast with sunny spells	CJMcC	As above

Photo Number	Camera Point	Direction (facing)	Trench	Date	Weather	Taken by	Comments
IMGP8758	19	N	3	05/04/2008	Overcast with sunny spells	CJMcC	Post-excavation view of part of Trench 3 (NGR: NH84161 78552). The topsoil of brown loam extends to a depth of 0.3m (approx.). This comes down onto a subsoil of dark red, loose silt/sand, which extends to 0.6m (approx.) depth, with stone inclusions, which, in turn gives way to dark red sandstone clay with deracinating Old Red Sandstone and Dark Grey Granite spreads and occasional boulder inclusions. This area of the trench is sterile of archaeology.
IMGP8759	19	NNW	3	05/04/2008	Overcast with sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP8760	19	WSW	3	05/04/2008	Overcast with sunny spells	CJMcC	Work in progress view of part of Trench 3 (NGR: NH84161 78552). The topsoil of brown loam extends to a depth of 0.3m (approx.). This comes down onto a subsoil of dark red, loose silt/sand, which extends to 0.6m (approx.) depth, with stone inclusions, which, in turn gives way to dark red sandstone clay with deracinating Old Red Sandstone and Dark Grey Granite spreads and occasional boulder inclusions. This area of the trench is sterile of archaeology.
IMGP8761	19	WSW	3	05/04/2008	Overcast with sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP8762	20	NNE	3	05/04/2008	Overcast with sunny spells	CJMcC	Work in progress view of part of Trench 3 (NGR: NH84153 78537). Here the trench depth is only 1m. The topsoil of brown loam extends to a depth of 0.3m (approx.). This comes down onto a subsoil of dark red, loose silt/sand, which extends to 0.6m (approx.) depth, with stone inclusions, which, in turn gives way to dark red sandstone clay with deracinating Old Red Sandstone and Dark Grey Granite spreads and occasional boulder inclusions. The base of the trench is becoming waterlogged; a field drain has been breached. This area of the trench is sterile of archaeology.

Photo Number	Camera Point	Direction (facing)	Trench	Date	Weather	Taken by	Comments
IMGP8763	20	NNE	3	05/04/2008	Overcast with sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP8764	20	S	3	05/04/2008	Overcast with sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP8765	20	S	3	05/04/2008	Overcast with sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP8766	20	WSW	3	05/04/2008	Overcast with sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP8767	20	WSW	3	05/04/2008	Overcast with sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP8768	21	NNE	3	05/04/2008	Overcast with sunny spells	CJMcC	Work in progress view of part of Trench 3, at the apex of the confluence between the two water courses surrounding Feature 1 (NGR: NH 84149 78523) (NGR: NH84149 78523). Here the trench depth is only 1m. The topsoil of brown loam extends to a depth of 0.3m (approx.). This comes down onto a subsoil of dark red, loose silt/sand, which extends to 0.6m (approx.) depth, with stone inclusions, which, in turn gives way to dark red sandstone clay with deracinating Old Red Sandstone and Dark Grey Granite spreads and occasional boulder inclusions. This area of the trench is sterile of archaeology.
IMGP8769	21	NNE	3	05/04/2008	Overcast with sunny spells	CJMcC	As above

Photo Number	Camera Point	Direction (facing)	Trench	Date	Weather	Taken by	Comments
IMGP8770	22	E	3	05/04/2008	Overcast with sunny spells	CJMcC	Work in progress view of part of Trench 3 (NGR: NH84144 78521). Here the trench depth returns to 1.3m. The topsoil of brown loam extends to a depth of 0.3m (approx.). This comes down onto a subsoil of dark red, loose silt/sand, which extends to 0.6m (approx.) depth, with stone inclusions, which, in turn gives way to dark red sandstone clay with deracinating Old Red Sandstone and Dark Grey Granite spreads and occasional boulder inclusions. The base of the trench is becoming waterlogged; a field drain has been breached. This area of the trench is sterile of archaeology.
IMGP8771	22	E	3	05/04/2008	Overcast with sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP8772	22	W	3	05/04/2008	Overcast with sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP8773	22	W	3	05/04/2008	Overcast with sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP8774	22	WNW	3	05/04/2008	Overcast with sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP8775	22	WNW	3	05/04/2008	Overcast with sunny spells	CJMcC	As above

Photo Number	Camera Point	Direction (facing)	Trench	Date	Weather	Taken by	Comments
IMGP8776	23	WNW	3	05/04/2008	Overcast with sunny spells	CJMcC	Work in progress view of part of Trench 3 (NGR: NH84129 78528). The topsoil of brown loam extends to a depth of 0.3m (approx.). This comes down onto a subsoil of dark red, loose silt/sand, which extends to 0.6m (approx.) depth, with stone inclusions, which, in turn gives way to dark red sandstone clay with deracinating Old Red Sandstone and Dark Grey Granite spreads and occasional boulder inclusions. The base of the trench is becoming waterlogged; a field drain has been breached. This area of the trench is sterile of archaeology.
IMGP8777	23	E	3	05/04/2008	Overcast with sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP8778	23	E	3	05/04/2008	Overcast with sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP8779	23	WNW	3	05/04/2008	Overcast with sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP8780	23	WNW	3	05/04/2008	Overcast with sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP8781	24	ESE	3	05/04/2008	Overcast with sunny spells	CJMcC	Work in progress view of part of Trench 3 (NGR: NH84116 78542). The topsoil of brown loam extends to a depth of 0.3m (approx.). This comes down onto a subsoil of dark red, loose silt/sand, which extends to 0.6m (approx.) depth, with stone inclusions, which, in turn gives way to dark red sandstone clay with deracinating Old Red Sandstone and Dark Grey Granite spreads and occasional boulder inclusions. The base of the trench is becoming waterlogged; a field drain has been breached. This area of the trench is sterile of archaeology.

Photo Number	Camera Point	Direction (facing)	Trench	Date	Weather	Taken by	Comments
IMGP8782	24	ESE	3	05/04/2008	Overcast with sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP8783	16	N	1	07/04/2008	Sunny	CJMcC	Post-excavation view of part Trench 1, Harbour Road, Portmahomack, opposite No. 27; Briny Cottage. The trench depth, here is 1m. The present concrete roadway surface, 0.05m in depth comes down onto a bed of 0.05m of pale sand, overlaying 0.08m of tarmac, which, in turn, overlays silt/sand with intense washed pebble and occasional cobble inclusions. Utilities pipes can be seen traversing the trench. The subsoil here evidences much disturbance; no archaeological horizon can be discerned. This trench area is sterile of artefacts or archaeological events.
IMGP8784	16	N	1	07/04/2008	Sunny	CJMcC	As above
IMGP8786	25	WNW	5	08/04/2008	Overcast with heavy rain	CJMcC	Pre-excavation view of part of the proposed route of Trench 5, in the vicinity of Feature 2 (NGR: NH 8513 7912), a turf and stone dyke at Rhynie Farmhouse (NGR: NH84116 78542).
IMGP8788	26	S	5	08/04/2008	Overcast with heavy rain	CJMcC	Post-excavation view of part of Trench 5. The topsoil of brown loam extends to a depth of 0.7m (approx.). This comes down onto a subsoil of dark red, loose silt/sand, which extends to 0.3m (approx.) depth, with stone inclusions and deracinating Old Red Sandstone and Dark Grey Granite spreads and occasional boulder inclusions. This area of the trench is sterile of archaeology.
IMGP8789	26	S	5	08/04/2008	Overcast with heavy rain	CJMcC	As above
IMGP8790	27	SSE	5	08/04/2008	Overcast with heavy rain	CJMcC	As above
IMGP8791	27	SSE	5	08/04/2008	Overcast with heavy rain	CJMcC	As above

Photo Number	Camera Point	Direction (facing)	Trench	Date	Weather	Taken by	Comments
IMGP8792	28	S	5	08/04/2008	Overcast with heavy rain	CJMcC	As above
IMGP8793	28	S	5	08/04/2008	Overcast with heavy rain	CJMcC	As above
IMGP8794	29	SSE	5	09/04/2008	Showers, with sunny spells	CJMcC	Post-excavation view of part of Trench 5. The topsoil of brown loam extends to a depth of 0.7m (approx.). This comes down onto a subsoil of dark red, loose silt/sand, which extends to 0.3m (approx.) depth, with stone inclusions and deracinating Old Red Sandstone and Dark Grey Granite spreads and occasional boulder inclusions and lenses of grey clay. A clay pipe drain, backfilled with small stones, underlying loam is visible in the ENE facing section (picture right). This area of the trench is sterile of archaeology.
IMGP8796	30	S	5	09/04/2008	Showers, with sunny spells	CJMcC	Post-excavation view of part of Trench 5. The topsoil of brown loam extends to a depth of 0.7m (approx.). This comes down onto a subsoil of dark red, loose silt/sand, which extends to 0.3m (approx.) depth, with stone inclusions and deracinating Old Red Sandstone and Dark Grey Granite spreads and occasional boulder inclusions and lenses of grey clay. This area of the trench is sterile of archaeology.
IMGP8797	30	S	5	09/04/2008	Showers, with sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP8798	30	S	5	09/04/2008	Showers, with sunny spells	CJMcC	As above

Photo Number	Camera Point	Direction (facing)	Trench	Date	Weather	Taken by	Comments
DSCF2090	31	S	1	22/04/2008	Sunny	CJMcC	Work in progress view of trenching and pipe laying along Trench 1, the Harbour Road route, opposite No. 7, Hamilton House. In a trench of 1.2m depth, 0.10m of the present roadway surface (tarmac) comes down onto 0.25m (approx) of redeposited, compacted silt / sand / stone in an undifferentiated mix, in the ESE section, which in turn overlays the remaining substratum comprising of loose pale orange sand and grey silt with cobble, washed pebble and occasional boulder inclusions. The new water main pipe has been laid on a bed of backfilled sand. Beneath the present surface the trench appears to be comprised of possible landfill, deposited in order to build up the land reclamation on this face of the harbour. Portmahomack harbour area, over natural beach. This area of the trench is sterile of archaeology.
DSCF2091	31	S	1	22/04/2008	Sunny	CJMcC	As above
DSCF2092	31	ESE	1	22/04/2008	Sunny	CJMcC	Work in progress view of the ESE section of Trench 1, Harbour Road, opposite No. 7, Hamilton House. In a trench of 1.2m depth, 0.10m of the present roadway surface (tarmac) comes down onto 0.25m (approx) of redeposited, compacted silt / sand / stone in an undifferentiated mix, which in turn overlays the remaining substratum comprising of loose pale orange sand and grey silt with cobble, washed pebble and occasional boulder inclusions. Beneath the present surface this trench appears to be comprised of possible landfill, deposited in order to build up the land reclamation on this face of the harbour. Portmahomack harbour area, over natural beach. This area of the trench is sterile of archaeology.
DSCF2093	31	ESE	1	22/04/2008	Sunny	CJMcC	As above
DSCF2094	31	ESE	1	22/04/2008	Sunny	CJMcC	As above
DSCF2095	31	ESE	1	22/04/2008	Sunny	CJMcC	As above
DSCF2097	31	W	1	22/04/2008	Sunny	CJMcC	Work in progress view of the W - WNW section of Trench 1, Harbour Road, opposite No. 7, Hamilton House. In a trench of 1.2m depth, 0.10m of the present roadway surface (tarmac) comes down onto a remaining substratum comprising of loose pale orange sand and grey silt with cobble, washed pebble and occasional boulder inclusions. Beneath the present surface this trench appears to be comprised of beach material, showing some

Photo Number	Camera Point	Direction (facing)	Trench	Date	Weather	Taken by	Comments
							signs of disturbance. This area of the trench is sterile of archaeology.
DSCF2098	31	W	1	22/04/2008	Sunny	CJMcC	As above
IMGP9303	32	S	1	30/04/2008	Overcast with showers	CJMcC	Work in progress view of part of Trench 1, Harbour Road at the intersection with Wells Street, measuring 1.43m (approx) in depth and 0.85m width, showing in the WSW facing section a present surface of 0.08m depth of tarmac coming onto 0.21m silt / sand with small stone and washed pebble inclusions, which, in turn, comes onto 0.10m pale orange, compacted sand. This overlays 0.3m of dark grey, loose silt / sand with cobble and occasional charcoal inclusions which in turn comes onto 0.45m of pale orange sand with washed pebble and cobble inclusions. In the ESE facing section 0.25m of loose loam topsoil comes onto 1.18m of dark grey loose silt / sand with intense boulder inclusions, washed pebble and cobble inclusions and deracinating Old Red Sandstone spreads from 0.5m depth, extending to the bottom of the trench. This area of the trench comprises redeposited landfill over beach and is largely sterile of archaeology; occasional 20th Century pottery and stoneware fragments are evident in the subsoil directly beneath the topsoil, though not in an evidently archaeological horizon. A dark orange sand backfilled cutting made for the previous insertion of a utility trench is visible at the southern extent of the trench (picture background).
IMGP9304	32	S	1	30/04/2008	Overcast with showers	CJMcC	As above
IMGP9305	32	S	1	30/04/2008	Overcast with showers	CJMcC	As above

Photo Number	Camera Point	Direction (facing)	Trench	Date	Weather	Taken by	Comments
IMGP9306	32	ESE	1	30/04/2008	Overcast with showers	CJMcC	Work in progress view of part of the WSW facing section of Trench 1, Harbour Road at the intersection with Wells Street, showing the present surface of 0.08m depth of tarmac coming onto 0.21m silt / sand with small stone and washed pebble inclusions, which, in turn, comes onto 0.10m pale orange, compacted sand. This overlays 0.3m of dark grey, loose silt / sand with cobble and occasional charcoal inclusions which in turn comes onto 0.45m of pale orange sand with washed pebble and cobble inclusions. This area of the trench is sterile of archaeology.
IMGP9307	32	ESE	1	30/04/2008	Overcast with showers	CJMcC	As above
IMGP8308	32	SW	1	30/04/2008	Overcast with showers	CJMcC	Work in progress view of part of the ESE facing section of Trench 1, Harbour Road at the intersection with Wells Street, showing section 0.25m of loose loam topsoil comes onto 1.18m of dark grey loose silt / sand with intense boulder inclusions, washed pebble and cobble inclusions and deracinating Old Red Sandstone spreads from 0.5m depth, extending to the bottom of the trench. This area of the trench is sterile of archaeology; occasional 20th Century pottery and stoneware fragments are evident in the subsoil directly beneath the topsoil, though not in an evidently archaeological horizon.
IMGP9309	32	SW	1	30/04/2008	Overcast with showers	CJMcC	As above

Photo Number	Camera Point	Direction (facing)	Trench	Date	Weather	Taken by	Comments
IMGP9310	33	N	1	30/04/2008	Overcast with showers	CJMcC	Work in progress view of part of Trench 1, Harbour Road at the intersection with Wells Street, measuring 1.43m (approx) in depth and 0.85m width, showing in the WSW facing section a present surface of 0.08m depth of tarmac coming onto 0.21m silt / sand with small stone and washed pebble inclusions, which, in turn, comes onto 0.10m pale orange, compacted sand. This overlays 0.3m of dark grey, loose silt / sand with cobble and occasional charcoal inclusions which in turn comes onto 0.45m of pale orange sand with washed pebble and cobble inclusions. In the ESE facing section 0.25m of loose loam topsoil comes onto 1.18m of dark grey loose silt / sand with intense boulder inclusions, washed pebble and cobble inclusions and deracinating Old Red Sandstone spreads from 0.5m depth, extending to the bottom of the trench. This area of the trench comprises redeposited landfill over beach and is largely sterile of archaeology; occasional 20th Century pottery and stoneware fragments are evident in the subsoil directly beneath the topsoil, though not in an evidently archaeological horizon. A dark orange sand backfilled cutting made for the previous insertion of a utility trench is visible at the southern extent of the trench (picture foreground).
IMGP9311	33	N	1	30/04/2008	Overcast with showers	CJMcC	As above
IMGP9321	34	SSW	1	07/05/2008	Sunny	CJMcC	Work in progress view of part of Trench 1, Harbour Road opposite Ina's Cottage, measuring 1.2m (approx) in depth and 0.6m width, showing in the WNW facing section, a present surface of 0.10m depth of tarmac coming onto 0.17m of loose pale orange sand with intense washed pebble inclusions, which, in turn, comes onto pale orange, compacted sand with cobble and boulder inclusions. In the ESE facing section 0.10m of present roadway surface (tarmac) coming onto 0.3m of loose pale orange sand with occasional washed pebble inclusions. This overlays a stratum of dark brown loam (0.05m depth approx.) which in turn overlays alternating stratum of compacted, pale orange sand and compacted dark brown / black granular deracinating granite, extending to the bottom of the trench. The newly laid water main pipe is also visible in shot and has been laid onto a backfilled bed

Photo Number	Camera Point	Direction (facing)	Trench	Date	Weather	Taken by	Comments
							of loose, pale orange sand, which has become waterlogged.
IMGP9322	34	SSW	1	07/05/2008	Sunny	CJMcC	As above
IMGP9323	34	WNW	1	07/05/2008	Sunny	CJMcC	Work in progress view of part of Trench 1, Harbour Road opposite Ina's Cottage, measuring 1.2m (approx) in depth and 0.6m width showing the ESE facing section 0.10m of present roadway surface (tarmac) coming onto 0.3m of loose pale orange sand with occasional washed pebble inclusions. This overlays a stratum of dark brown loam (0.05m depth approx.) which in turn overlays alternating stratum of compacted, pale orange sand and compacted dark brown / black granular deracinating granite, extending to the bottom of the trench. This area of the trench comprises a possible stratum of windblown sand over an anthropogenic horizon of dark brown loam, however it is sterile of archaeology.
IMGP9324	34	WNW	1	07/05/2008	Sunny	CJMcC	As above
IMGP9325	34	ESE	1	07/05/2008	Sunny	CJMcC	Work in progress view of part of Trench 1, Harbour Road opposite Ina's Cottage, measuring 1.2m (approx) in depth and 0.6m width, showing in the WNW facing section, a present surface of 0.10m depth of tarmac coming onto 0.17m of loose pale orange sand with intense washed pebble inclusions, which, in turn, comes onto pale orange, compacted sand with cobble and boulder inclusions. This area of the trench is sterile of archaeology.
IMGP9326	34	ESE	1	07/05/2008	Sunny	CJMcC	As above

Photo Number	Camera Point	Direction (facing)	Trench	Date	Weather	Taken by	Comments
IMGP9327	35	NE	1	07/05/2008	Sunny	CJMcC	Work in progress view of part of Trench 1, Harbour Road, measuring 1.2m (approx) in depth and 0.6m width, showing in the ESE facing section, a present surface of 0.10m depth of tarmac coming onto 0.23m of loose pale orange sand with intense washed pebble and gravel inclusions in an unsorted mix, which, in turn, comes onto a 0.05m stratum of dark brown loam, which overlays 0.17m of compacted pale orange sand, which in turn comes onto 0.5m (approx) of alternating strata of degraded Old Red Sandstone, black granite (0.01 depth approx) and compacted pale orange sand (0.1m depth approx), with occasional washed pebble inclusions. In the WNW facing section 0.10m of present roadway surface (tarmac) can be seen coming onto 0.08m of degraded tarmac, which, in turn comes on to 0.1m of gravel, pale orange sand and pebble in an unsorted mix. This overlays a stratum of pale orange sand (0.4m depth approx.) which in turn overlays alternating stratum of compacted, pale orange sand and compacted dark brown / black granular deracinating granite, extending to the bottom of the trench. The substrata in this area of the trench represents a succession of roadway surfaces overlaying redeposited or windblown sand, which in the ESE facing section can be seen to overlay a possibly anthropogenic horizon, all of which overlays a geomorphological pattern of sedimentary layering. This area of the trench is sterile of archaeology. The newly laid water main pipe is also visible in shot and has been laid onto a backfilled bed of loose, pale orange sand.
IMGP9328	35	NE	1	07/05/2008	Sunny	CJMcC	As above
IMGP9337	36	NE	1	12/05/2008	Overcast	CJMcC	Work in progress view of part of Trench 1, Harbour Road opposite the intersection with to the Gaza Village area of Portmahomack, in the vicinity of Tigh Na Mara and The Caledonian Hotel, showing 0.1m of the present roadway surface (tarmac) coming onto 0.2m of compacted dark orange sand with lenses of gleying and washed pebble and cobble inclusions coming onto 0.09m of dark brown loam with pebble inclusions. This in turn comes down onto pale orange sand with cobble inclusions which extends to the trench bottom. In this trench area a stratum of redeposited sand can be seen to overlay a possibly anthropogenic horizon, this, in turn, overlaying a beach surface.

Photo Number	Camera Point	Direction (facing)	Trench	Date	Weather	Taken by	Comments
							This area of the trench is sterile of archaeology. The newly laid water main pipe is also visible in shot and has been laid onto a backfilled bed of loose, pale orange sand.
IMGP9338	36	NE	1	12/05/2008	Overcast	CJMcC	As above
IMGP9339	37	SE	6	12/05/2008	Overcast	BM	Showing a test pit, 0.5m ² box trench, 0.83m depth in preparation for the course of Trench 6, in the Tigh Na Mara vicinity of the Gaza Village area of Portmahomack. The NW facing section shows a present surface of tarmac to 0.07m, overlaying 0.18m of pale orange sand, within which a dark grey / brown lense with intense washed pebble inclusions (0.05m depth) is visible, coming down onto loose, pale orange sand overlaying a clay utility pipe. This box trench is sterile of archaeology.
IMGP9340	37	SE	1	12/05/2008	Overcast	BM	As above
IMGP9341	36	NE	1	12/05/2008	Overcast	CJMcC	Work in progress view of part of Trench 1, Harbour Road opposite the intersection with to the Gaza Village area of Portmahomack, in the vicinity of Tigh Na Mara and The Caledonian Hotel, showing 0.1m of the present roadway surface (tarmac) coming onto 0.2m of compacted dark orange sand with lenses of gleying and washed pebble and cobble inclusions coming onto 0.09m of dark brown loam with pebble inclusions. This in turn comes down onto pale orange sand with cobble inclusions which extends to the trench bottom. In this trench area a stratum of redeposited sand can be seen to overlay a possibly anthropogenic horizon, this, in turn, overlaying a beach surface. This area of the trench is sterile of archaeology. The newly laid water main pipe is also visible in shot and has been laid onto a backfilled bed of loose, pale orange sand.
IMGP9342	36	NE	1	12/05/2008	Overcast	CJMcC	As above
IMGP9343	36	ENE	1	12/05/2008	Overcast	CJMcC	As above
IMGP9344	36	NNE	1	12/05/2008	Overcast	CJMcC	As above
IMGP9345	36	SW	1	12/05/2008	Overcast	CJMcC	As above
IMGP9346	36	SW	1	12/05/2008	Overcast	CJMcC	As above

Photo Number	Camera Point	Direction (facing)	Trench	Date	Weather	Taken by	Comments
IMGP9347	38	ENE	7	13/05/2008	Sunny	CJMcC	Pre-excavation view of the proposed route of Trench 7, Feature 4 (NGR: NH 87800 79159) , a stone dyke / roadway on the WSW boundary of the Chapel Field, Cadboll (NGR: NH87800 79159). The feature appears to have been previously breached and robbed of superficial stone at this section.
IMGP9348	38	ENE	7	13/05/2008	Sunny	CJMcC	As above
IMGP9349	38	ENE	7	13/05/2008	Sunny	CJMcC	As above
IMGP9350	38	ENE	7	13/05/2008	Sunny	CJMcC	The proposed route of Trench 7, Feature 4 (NGR: NH 87800 79159) ; a section 3.10m in length and 1.75m thickness cleaned back.
IMGP9351	38	ENE	7	13/05/2008	Sunny	CJMcC	As above
IMGP9353	39	N	7	13/05/2008	Sunny	CJMcC	As above
IMGP9354	39	N	7	13/05/2008	Sunny	CJMcC	As above
IMGP9355	40	SE	7	13/05/2008	Sunny	CJMcC	As above
IMGP9356	40	SE	7	13/05/2008	Sunny	CJMcC	As above
IMGP9357	41	S	7	13/05/2008	Sunny	CJMcC	As above
IMGP9358	41	S	7	13/05/2008	Sunny	CJMcC	As above
IMGP9359	42	SW	7	13/05/2008	Sunny	CJMcC	As above
IMGP9360	42	SW	7	13/05/2008	Sunny	CJMcC	As above
IMGP9362	43	WNW	7	13/05/2008	Sunny	CJMcC	As above
IMGP9363	36	SSE	6	13/05/2008	Sunny	CJMcC	Work in progress view of Trench 6, Gaza Village, in the vicinity of Tigh Na Mara, Portmahomack. The present roadway surface (tarmac) extends to a depth of 0.19m (approx.). This comes down onto compacted dark orange sand, which extends to 0.16m depth. This, in turn, comes down onto 0.36m (approx.) of loose, pale orange beach sand with cobble and washed pebble inclusions. The newly laid water main has been laid in the trench base and backfilled onto with loose pale sand. A previously inserted utility pipe traversing the trench WSW – ENE is also visible in shot (picture foreground). This trench is sterile of archaeology
IMGP9364	36	SSE	6	13/05/2008	Sunny	CJMcC	As above
IMGP9366	36	SSE	6	13/05/2008	Sunny	CJMcC	As above

Photo Number	Camera Point	Direction (facing)	Trench	Date	Weather	Taken by	Comments
IMGP9367	36	SSE	6	13/05/2008	Sunny	CJMcC	As above
IMGP9368	36	SSE	6	13/05/2008	Sunny	CJMcC	As above
IMGP9371	36	NNW	6	13/05/2008	Sunny	CJMcC	As above
IMGP9383	44	NNE	1	19/05/2008	Sunny and clear	CJMcC	Work in progress view of part of Trench 1, Harbour Road at the most southerly carpark. Here the trench extends to 1.1m depth and measures 0.63m in width. The view shows 0.08m of the present roadway surface (tarmac) coming onto 0.2m of compacted dark orange sand / dark grey silt; gravel; washed pebble in an undifferentiated mix. This re-deposited fill – bedding for the present roadway - comes onto 0.36m of wet pale orange sand with pebble inclusions and spreads of deracinating Old Red Sandstone and dark grey granite. This, in turn, gives way to 0.12m of alternating degraded granite and pale orange sand sedimentary strata in the W facing section. This overlays a remainder of pale orange beach sand extending to the base of the trench. This area of the trench is sterile of archaeology.
IMGP9384	44	NNE	1	19/05/2008	Sunny and clear	CJMcC	As above
IMGP9385	44	NNE	1	19/05/2008	Sunny and clear	CJMcC	As above
IMGP9386	44	E	1	19/05/2008	Sunny and clear	CJMcC	Work in progress view of the W facing section of part of Trench 1, Harbour Road at the most southerly carpark. The view shows the substrata underlying 0.08m of the present roadway surface (tarmac) that comes onto 0.2m of compacted dark orange sand / dark grey silt; gravel; washed pebble in an undifferentiated mix. This re-deposited fill – bedding for the present roadway - comes onto 0.36m of wet pale orange sand with pebble inclusions and spreads of deracinating Old Red Sandstone and dark grey granite. This, in turn, gives way to 0.12m of alternating degraded granite and pale orange sand sedimentary strata. This overlays a remainder of pale orange beach sand extending to the base of the trench. This section is sterile of archaeology.
IMGP9387	44	E	1	19/05/2008	Sunny and clear	CJMcC	As above

Photo Number	Camera Point	Direction (facing)	Trench	Date	Weather	Taken by	Comments
IMGP9388	45	SW	1	19/05/2008	Sunny and clear	CJMcC	Work in progress view of part of Trench 1, Harbour Road SW of the most southerly carpark. Here the trench extends to 1.1m depth and measures 0.63m in width. The view shows 0.08m of the present roadway surface (tarmac) coming onto 0.2m of compacted dark orange sand / dark grey silt; gravel; washed pebble in an undifferentiated mix. This re-deposited fill – bedding for the present roadway - comes onto 0.36m of wet pale orange sand with pebble inclusions and spreads of deracinating Old Red Sandstone and dark grey granite. This, in turn, gives way to 0.12m of alternating degraded granite and pale orange sand sedimentary strata in the W facing section. This overlays a remainder of pale orange beach sand extending to the base of the trench. This area of the trench is sterile of archaeology.
IMGP9389	45	SW	1	19/05/2008	Sunny and clear	CJMcC	As above
IMGP9390	45	SW	1	19/05/2008	Sunny and clear	CJMcC	As above
IMGP9391	45	SW	1	19/05/2008	Sunny and clear	CJMcC	As above
IMGP9392	46	WSW	7	19/05/2008	Sunny and clear	CJMcC	Pre-excavation view of the proposed route of Trench 7, Feature 4 (NGR: NH 87800 79159) , a stone dyke / roadway on the WSW boundary of the Chapel Field, Cadboll (NGR: NH87800 79159).
IMGP9393	46	WSW	7	19/05/2008	Sunny and clear	CJMcC	As above
IMGP9394	46	WSW	7	19/05/2008	Sunny and clear	CJMcC	Post-excavation view of Trench 7. The trench depth is 1.46m; the width, 0.67m; it extends to 8.3m in length. The immediate subsoil comprises loose pale orange silty sand with superficial cobble inclusions; the remains of the relic dyke, none of which show any signs of incision; though some have been squared off. This gives way to compacted, wet, dark orange sand with deracinating Old Red Sandstone spreads extending to the trench base. This trench is sterile of artefacts or archaeological events.
IMGP9395	46	WSW	7	19/05/2008	Sunny and clear	CJMcC	As above
IMGP9396	46	WSW	7	19/05/2008	Sunny and clear	CJMcC	As above

Photo Number	Camera Point	Direction (facing)	Trench	Date	Weather	Taken by	Comments
IMGP9397	46	WSW	7	19/05/2008	Sunny and clear	CJMcC	As above
IMGP9398	47	ENE	7	19/05/2008	Sunny and clear	CJMcC	As above
IMGP9399	47	ENE	7	19/05/2008	Sunny and clear	CJMcC	As above
IMGP9400	47	ENE	7	19/05/2008	Sunny and clear	CJMcC	As above
IMGP9401	N/A	N/A	7	19/05/2008	Sunny and clear	CJMcC	The cobbles removed in spoil from the uppermost substratum of Trench 7. All have been checked and none show signs of wear or incision, though some have been roughly dressed; presumably to prepare for inclusion in Feature 4 (NGR: NH 87800 79159) .
IMGP9402	N/A	N/A	7	19/05/2008	Sunny and clear	CJMcC	As above
1	48	NW	8	27/05/2008	Sunny, some cloud	JW	Work in progress view of part of Trench 8, Cadbollmount, in the vicinity of Feature 5 (NGR: NH 8833 7918) – St Mary's Chapel / Cathabul. Here the trench measures 0.6m in width and 0.9m in depth. Here c.0.3 – 0.4m of sandy loam, with occasional pebble inclusions, comes down onto a red clay and moraine mix, extending to the base of the trench. An area, presumed to be the leading edge of a redeposited unsorted mix of loam, stones and sand - possibly a downwash of topsoil that has lodged in a geomorphological basin – in the vicinity of the trench line, appearing to be 0.5 – 0.6m deep at its centre has been cleaned back and is visible in shot (picture mid-ground). This area is sterile of any archaeology.
2	48	NE	8	27/05/2008	Sunny, some cloud	JW	Work in progress view of part of Trench 8, Cadbollmount, in the vicinity of Feature 5 (NGR: NH 8833 7918) – St Mary's Chapel / Cathabul. Here the trench measures 0.6m in width and 0.9m in depth. Here c.0.3 – 0.4m of sandy loam, with occasional pebble inclusions, comes down onto a red clay and moraine mix, extending to the base of the trench. An area, presumed to be the leading edge of a redeposited unsorted mix of loam, stones and sand - possibly a downwash of topsoil - that has lodged in a geomorphological basin in the vicinity of the trench line, appearing to be 0.5 – 0.6m deep at its centre has been cleaned

Photo Number	Camera Point	Direction (facing)	Trench	Date	Weather	Taken by	Comments
							back and is visible in shot (picture left). This area is sterile of any archaeology.
3	48	W	8	27/05/2008	Sunny, some cloud	JW	Work in progress view of part of Trench 8, Cadbollmount, in the vicinity of Feature 5 (NGR: NH 8833 7918) – St Mary's Chapel / Cathabul. Here the trench measures 0.6m in width and 0.9m in depth. Here c.0.3 – 0.4m of sandy loam, with occasional pebble inclusions, comes down onto a red clay and moraine mix, extending to the base of the trench. An area, presumed to be the leading edge of a redeposited unsorted mix of loam, stones and sand – possibly a downwash of topsoil - that has lodged in a geomorphological basin in the vicinity of the trench line, appearing to be 0.5 – 0.6m deep at its centre has been cleaned back and is visible in shot (picture mid-ground). This area is sterile of any archaeology.
4	49	NW	8	27/05/2008	Sunny, some cloud	JW	Post-excavation view of a previously trenched area of Trench 8 – this area is outside the Watching Brief and has been recorded in order to contrast the geomorphology of the area to the NW of the Watching Brief vicinity. Here sandy loam of c.0.4m depth comes down onto c0.5m of red clay and moraine mix, extending to the base of the trench.
5	49	NW	8	27/05/2008	Sunny, some cloud	JW	As above
6	48	E	8	27/05/2008	Sunny, some cloud	JW	Work in progress view of part of Trench 8, Cadbollmount, in the vicinity of Feature 5 (NGR: NH 8833 7918) – St Mary's Chapel / Cathabul. Here the trench measures 0.6m in width and 1.2m in depth. Here c.0.3 – 0.4m of sandy loam, with occasional pebble inclusions, comes down onto c.0.5m of dark brown loam, which in turn gives way to a red clay and moraine mix, extending to the base of the trench. This area is sterile of any archaeology.
7	50	N	8	27/05/2008	Sunny, some cloud	JW	As above
8	50	N	8	27/05/2008	Sunny, some cloud	JW	As above

Photo Number	Camera Point	Direction (facing)	Trench	Date	Weather	Taken by	Comments
9	51	N	8	27/05/2008	Sunny, some cloud	JW	As above
10	52	NE	8	27/05/2008	Sunny, some cloud	JW	Work in progress view of part of Trench 8, Cadbollmount, in the vicinity of Feature 5 (NGR: NH 8833 7918) – St Mary's Chapel / Cathabul. Here the trench measures 0.6m in width and 1.2m in depth. The topsoil shallows off to c.0.3 – 0.4m of sandy loam, with occasional pebble inclusions and then comes down onto a red clay, deracinating Old Red Sandstone and Yellow Sandstone and moraine mix, extending to the base of the trench. A breached clay pipe field drain is visible in shot (picture mid-ground, right). This area is sterile of any archaeology.
11	52	NE	8	27/05/2008	Sunny, some cloud	JW	As above
12	53	N	8	27/05/2008	Sunny, some cloud	JW	Work in progress view of part of Trench 8, Cadbollmount, in the vicinity of Feature 5 (NGR: NH 8833 7918) – St Mary's Chapel / Cathabul. Here the trench measures 0.6m in width and 1.2m in depth. The topsoil has shallowed off to c.0.3 of sandy loam, with occasional pebble inclusions and then comes down onto a red clay, deracinating Old Red Sandstone and Yellow Sandstone and moraine mix, with intense basal boulder inclusions. This area is sterile of any archaeology.
13	53	NW	8	27/05/2008	Sunny, some cloud	JW	As above
14	54	N	8	27/05/2008	Sunny, some cloud	JW	Work in progress view of part of Trench 8, Cadbollmount, in the vicinity of Feature 5 (NGR: NH 8833 7918) – St Mary's Chapel / Cathabul. Here the trench measures 0.6m in width and 1.2m in depth. The topsoil has shallowed off to c.0.3 of sandy loam, with occasional pebble inclusions and then comes down onto a red clay, deracinating Old Red Sandstone and Yellow Sandstone and moraine mix, with intense boulder inclusions. This area is sterile of any archaeology.

Photo Number	Camera Point	Direction (facing)	Trench	Date	Weather	Taken by	Comments
15	55	NNW	8	27/05/2008	Sunny, some cloud	JW	Work in progress view of part of Trench 8, Cadbollmount, in the vicinity of Feature 5 (NGR: NH 8833 7918) – St Mary's Chapel / Cathabul. Here the trench measures 0.6m in width and 1.2m in depth. The topsoil c.0.9m – a lynchet at the end rig of the cultivated field - comes down onto deracinating Old Red Sandstone extending to a narrow humic stratum at the base of the trench. This area is sterile of any archaeology.
16	55	NW	8	27/05/2008	Sunny, some cloud	JW	As above
18	56	N	IVO 8	27/05/2008	Sunny, some cloud	JW	Post-excavation view of a test pit dug in the vicinity of Trench 8, IVO Feature 5 (NGR: NH 8833 7918), measuring 5m x 0.6m and 0.8m in depth. 0.5m (approx) of loose sandy loam comes down onto a compacted stratum of 0.3m of dark brown loam. At the interstice between these stratum a 0.38m x 0.46m partially dressed stone slab of 0.75m thickness (Find No. 3) is visible in situ.
19	57	N/A	IVO 8	27/05/2008	Sunny, some cloud	JW	Showing the under face of a 0.38m x 0.46m partially dressed stone slab of 0.75m thickness (Find No. 3) in situ within a test pit dug in the vicinity of Trench 8.
20	57	N/A	IVO 8	27/05/2008	Sunny, some cloud	JW	As above
21	56	NE	IVO 8	27/05/2008	Sunny, some cloud	JW	Post-excavation view of a test pit dug in the vicinity of Trench 8, IVO Feature 5 (NGR: NH 8833 7918), measuring 5m x 0.6m and 0.8m in depth. 0.5m (approx) of loose sandy loam comes down onto a compacted stratum of 0.3m of dark brown loam. At the interstice between these stratum a 0.38m x 0.46m partially dressed stone slab of 0.75m thickness (Find No. 3) is visible in situ. The junctions of the stone edges and the trench section have been cleaned back.
22	56	N	IVO 8	27/05/2008	Sunny, some cloud	JW	As above
23	N/A	N/A	IVO 8	27/05/2008	Sunny, some cloud	JW	Showing the top face of a 0.38m x 0.46m partially dressed stone slab of 0.75m thickness (Find No. 3) removed from a test pit dug in the vicinity of Trench 8.

Photo Number	Camera Point	Direction (facing)	Trench	Date	Weather	Taken by	Comments
24	N/A	N/A	IVO 8	27/05/2008	Sunny, some cloud	JW	As above
25	58	NE	IVO 8	27/05/2008	Sunny, some cloud	JW	Post-excavation view of a test pit dug in the vicinity of Trench 8, IVO Feature 5 (NGR: NH 8833 7918), measuring 5m x 0.6m and 0.8m in depth. 0.5m (approx) of loose sandy loam comes down onto a compacted stratum of 0.3m of dark brown loam. At the interstice between these stratum a 0.38m x 0.46m partially dressed stone slab of 0.75m thickness (Find No. 3) had been found and removed (see Photo Numbers 019 – 024).
26	59	NE	IVO 8	27/05/2008	Sunny, some cloud	JW	Post-excavation view of a second test pit dug in the vicinity of Trench 8, IVO Feature 5 (NGR: NH 8833 7918), measuring 6m x 0.6m and 0.8m in depth. Here, 0.5m (approx) of loose sandy loam comes down onto a compacted stratum of 0.3m of dark brown loam. This area is sterile of archaeology
27	N/A	N/A	IVO 8	27/05/2008	Sunny, some cloud	JW	Showing the top face of a 0.38m x 0.46m partially dressed stone slab of 0.75m thickness (Find No. 3) removed from a test pit dug in the vicinity of Trench 8.
28	60	NW	8	27/05/2008	Sunny, some cloud	JW	Post-excavation view of Trench 8, extending SE of the area of the Watching Brief.
IMGP9449	61	ENE	N/A	01/07/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcc	Panoramic view of the supposed site of Features 8 and 9, Meikle Tarrel Eastern and Southern Cottages (NMRS Number: NH98SW45.1), alternatively: Tarrel Farm Workers' Cottages (Mon. UIDs: MHG31363 and MHG37579), showing a superstructural modern development above the footprint of the three structural remains of c. 18th Century residential buildings at NGR: NH 88389 79178. The made road, running W-E to the south of the buildings - comprising a compacted, redeposited mix of loam, sand, gravel, fragmentary building materials; overlain by two parallel strips of concrete /tarmac paving - is also visible in shot, as is the most westerly of two areas of waste ground – one to the east and one to the west of the development – where again the ground is built up from a re-deposited mix of loam, sand, gravel, brick, cobbles, dressings, clay pipe and tile fragments and fragmented slate tiles. This presumably evidences backfilling

Photo Number	Camera Point	Direction (facing)	Trench	Date	Weather	Taken by	Comments
							post-development.
IMGP9450	61	ENE	N/A	01/07/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP9451	62	NE	N/A	01/07/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	Panoramic view of the supposed site of Features 8 and 9, Meikle Tarrel Eastern and Southern Cottages (NMRS Number: NH98SW45.1), alternatively: Tarrel Farm Workers' Cottages (Mon. UIDs: MHG31363 and MHG37579), showing a superstructural modern development above the footprint of the three structural remains of c. 18th Century residential buildings at NGR: NH 88389 79178. The made road, running W-E to the south of the buildings - comprising a compacted, redeposited mix of loam, sand, gravel, fragmentary building materials; overlain by two parallel strips of concrete /tarmac paving - is also partially visible in shot.
IMGP9452	62	NE	N/A	01/07/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP9453	63	N	N/A	01/07/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	View of the most westerly of the 3 residential buildings built onto the supposed site of Feature 8, Meikle Tarrel Eastern Cottages, alternatively: Tarrel Farm Workers' Cottages (Mon. UID: MHG31363); a superstructural modern development above the footprint of the remains of a c. 18th Century residential building at NGR: NH 88389 79178.
IMGP9454	63	NE	N/A	01/07/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	View of the 2 most easterly of the 3 residential buildings built onto the supposed site of Feature 8, Meikle Tarrel Eastern Cottages, alternatively: Tarrel Farm Workers' Cottages (Mon. UID: MHG31363); superstructural modern developments above the footprint of the remains of c. 18th Century residential buildings at NGR: NH 88389 79178.

Photo Number	Camera Point	Direction (facing)	Trench	Date	Weather	Taken by	Comments
IMGP9455	64	W	N/A	01/07/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	Panoramic view of the supposed site of Meikle Tarrel Eastern Cottages, Feature 8, alternatively: Tarrel Farm Workers' Cottages (Mon. UID: MHG31363), showing a superstructural modern development above the footprint of the three structural remains of c. 18th Century residential buildings, each with a wooden extension built to 2nd storey level added to the north facing exterior, at NGR: NH 88389 79178. The made road, running W-E to the south of the buildings - comprising a compacted, redeposited mix of loam, sand, gravel, fragmentary building materials; overlain by two parallel strips of concrete /tarmac paving - is also partially visible in shot, as is the most westerly of two areas of waste ground - one to the east and one to the west of the development - where again the ground is built up from a re-deposited mix of loam, sand, gravel, brick, cobbles, dressings, clay pipe and tile fragments and fragmented slate tiles. This presumably evidences backfilling post-development.
IMGP9456	64	W	N/A	01/07/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP9457	65	SSW	N/A	01/07/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	Panoramic view of the supposed site of Feature 8, Meikle Tarrel Eastern Cottages, alternatively: Tarrel Farm Workers' Cottages (Mon. UID: MHG31363), showing a superstructural modern development above the footprint of the three structural remains of c. 18th Century residential buildings, each with a wooden extension built to 2nd storey level added to the north facing exterior, at NGR: NH 88389 79178.
IMGP9458	65	SSW	N/A	01/07/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	Panoramic view of the supposed site of Feature 8, Meikle Tarrel Eastern Cottages, alternatively: Tarrel Farm Workers' Cottages (Mon. UID: MHG31363), showing the wooden extensions built to 2nd storey level onto the north facing exteriors of superstructural modern developments built above the footprint of the three structural remains of c. 18th Century residential buildings at NGR: NH 88389 79178.

Photo Number	Camera Point	Direction (facing)	Trench	Date	Weather	Taken by	Comments
IMGP9518	66	NNW	9	09/07/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	Pre-excavation view of part of the proposed route of Trench 9, in the vicinity of Feature 6, the Cadboll-Mount at NGR: NH 8895 7903).
IMGP9519	66	NNW	9	09/07/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP9520	66	SSE	9	09/07/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	Pre-excavation view of part of the proposed route of Trench 9, in the vicinity of Feature 6 (NGR: NH 8895 7903), the Cadboll-Mount. The Cadboll-mount is visible in shot (picture background).
IMGP9521	66	SSE	9	09/07/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP9522	67	ESE	9	09/07/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	A mid-excavation view of Trench 9, showing the trench at a depth of 1.2m maximum and 0.6 – 0.9m in width. In the trench section, 0.3m of brown loam topsoil can be seen to come down onto 0.3m – 0.4m (approx) of redeposited unsorted mix of loam, stones and sand – possibly a downwash of topsoil, similar in composition to the subsoil seen in Trench 8. This, in turn gives way to a basal strata of deracinating Old Red Sandstone, Yellow Sandstone and Granite with lenses of light grey clay and very frequent sandstone and granite rock and boulder inclusions. The trench is sterile of archaeology.
IMGP9523	67	ESE	9	09/07/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP9524	67	NNW	9	09/07/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	As above

Photo Number	Camera Point	Direction (facing)	Trench	Date	Weather	Taken by	Comments
IMGP9525	67	NNW	9	09/07/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP9526	68	SSE	9	09/07/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP9527	68	SSE	9	09/07/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP9529	69	N	9	09/07/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP9530	69	N	9	09/07/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP9531	69	N	9	09/07/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	A post-excavation view of Trench 9, showing the trench at a depth of 1.2m maximum and 0.6 – 0.9m in width. In the trench section, 0.3m of brown loam topsoil can be seen to come down onto 0.3m – 0.4m (approx) of redeposited unsorted mix of loam, stones and sand – possibly a downwash of topsoil, similar in composition to the subsoil seen in Trench 8. This, in turn gives way to a basal strata of deracinating Old Red Sandstone, Yellow Sandstone and Granite with lenses of light grey clay and very frequent sandstone and granite rock and boulder inclusions. The trench is sterile of archaeology.
IMGP9532	70	NNW	9	09/07/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	As above

Photo Number	Camera Point	Direction (facing)	Trench	Date	Weather	Taken by	Comments
IMGP9533	70	NNW	9	09/07/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP9534	71	S	9	09/07/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	A post-excavation view of Trench 9, showing the trench at a depth of 1.2m maximum and 0.6 – 0.9m in width. In the trench section, 0.3m of brown loam topsoil can be seen to come down onto 0.3m – 0.4m (approx) of redeposited unsorted mix of loam, stones and sand – possibly a downwash of topsoil, similar in composition to the subsoil seen in Trench 8. This, in turn gives way to a basal strata of deracinating Old Red Sandstone, Yellow Sandstone and Granite with lenses of light grey clay and very frequent sandstone and granite rock and boulder inclusions. The trench is sterile of archaeology. Feature 6 (NGR: NH 8895 7903), the Cadboll-Mount, is visible in shot (picture background).
IMGP9537	71	S	9	09/07/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP9899	72	E	10	25/07/2008	Overcast, some heavy rain	CJMcC	A work in progress view of Trench 10, a trench running from the W of Harbour Road, through to the ESE climb towards Castle Street, taken from directly E of the Victorian Water Fountain. The road surface is being broken up with a pneumatic drill attachment.
IMGP9900	72	E	10	25/07/2008	Overcast, some heavy rain	CJMcC	As above
IMGP9901	72	E	10	25/07/2008	Overcast, some heavy rain	CJMcC	A mid-excavation view of Trench 10, a trench running from the W of Harbour Road, through to the ESE climb along Castle Street, taken from directly E of the Victorian Water Fountain, showing, in section, 0.12m depth of the present roadway surface; tarmac. This comes down onto a sandy silt redeposited stratum, mixed with sharp stones, washed cobbles and pebbles and deracinating Old Red Sandstone. Here the trench measures 0.5m in width and 0.14m in depth.

Photo Number	Camera Point	Direction (facing)	Trench	Date	Weather	Taken by	Comments
IMGP9902	72	E	10	25/07/2008	Overcast, some heavy rain	CJMCC	As above
IMGP9903	72	S	10	25/07/2008	Overcast, some heavy rain	CJMCC	A mid-excavation view of Trench 10, a trench running from the W of Harbour Road, through to the ESE climb towards Castle Street, taken from directly E of the Victorian Water Fountain, Feature 18, showing, in section, 0.12m depth of the present roadway surface; tarmac. This comes down, as the trench progresses E onto 0.03m of tarmac. Both surfaces come down onto 0.4m of a sandy silt redeposited stratum, mixed with sharp stones, washed cobbles and pebbles and deracinating Old Red Sandstone. This in turn gives way to basal bedrock, comprising Old Red Sandstone and Yellow Sandstone. To the W of the trench a plastic utility valve enclosure can be seen (picture right). The trench around this has been backfilled with a non-differentiated mix of sand, clay and sharp stone.
IMGP9904	72	S	10	25/07/2008	Overcast, some heavy rain	CJMCC	As above
IMGP9905	72	N	10	25/07/2008	Overcast, some heavy rain	CJMCC	As above. To the W of the trench a plastic utility valve enclosure can be seen (picture right). The trench around this has been backfilled with a non-differentiated mix of sand, clay and sharp stone.
IMGP9906	72	N	10	25/07/2008	Overcast, some heavy rain	CJMCC	As above

Photo Number	Camera Point	Direction (facing)	Trench	Date	Weather	Taken by	Comments
IMGP0167	73	N	10	15/09/2008	Overcast, some light rain	CJMcC	A pre-excavation view of Trench 10, a trench running from the W of Harbour Road, through to the ESE, then NNW – SSE climb along Castle Street, taken from directly S of Mo Dhacaidh; No.1 Castle Street, showing the route of an excavated; backfilled and reinstated with tarmac trench, cut 8 years (approx.) previous to the current works for the laying of electricity cables. This tarmac surface over this reinstated trench measures 0.4m in width and lies to the ENE of the modern roadway and the proposed line of Trench 11. The 2m scale, visible in shot (picture background) marks the point to which Trench 11 has already been opened. Evidently, the ground here has been much disturbed for the purposes of utilities trenching and for the laying of the modern roadway.
IMGP0168	73	N	10	15/09/2008	Overcast, some light rain	CJMcC	As above
IMGP0169	73	N	10	15/09/2008	Overcast, some light rain	CJMcC	As above
IMGP0170	73	N	10	15/09/2008	Overcast, some light rain	CJMcC	As above
IMGP0171	73	N	10	15/09/2008	Overcast, some light rain	CJMcC	As above
IMGP0172	74	SSE	10	15/09/2008	Overcast, some light rain	CJMcC	A mid-excavation view of Trench 10, a trench running from the W of Harbour Road, through to the ESE, then NNW – SSE climb along Castle Street, taken outside Kestral Cottage, Castle Street, showing the trench, having had the tarmac surface broken up by pneumatic drill, to a depth of 0.1m, in preparation for chain trenching. The subsurface, partially obscured by fragmentary tarmac, shows a sand and cobble mix, possibly a precedent roadway. A previously excavated; backfilled and reinstated trench is evident to the ESE, running ESE – WNW across the modern roadway. The ground here has been much disturbed for the purposes of utilities trenching and for the laying of the modern

Photo Number	Camera Point	Direction (facing)	Trench	Date	Weather	Taken by	Comments
							roadway. No archaeology was identified here.
IMGP0173	74	SSE	10	15/09/2008	Overcast, some light rain	CJMcC	As above
IMGP0174	74	SSE	10	15/09/2008	Overcast, some light rain	CJMcC	As above
IMGP0175	74	SSE	10	15/09/2008	Overcast, some light rain	CJMcC	As above
IMGP0176	74	NNW	10	15/09/2008	Overcast, some light rain	CJMcC	A post-excavation view of Trench 10, a trench running from the W of Harbour Road, through to the ESE, then NNW – SSE climb along Castle Street, taken outside Kestral Cottage, Castle Street, showing the trench, post-chain trenching. The trench measures 0.6m in width and 1.2m in depth. The subsoil, in section, shows 0.10m of present roadway surface; tarmac coming onto 0.17m of dark orange, compacted sand and gravel mix with stone inclusions and surrounding a course of water-washed cobbles – possibly a precedent roadway – this, in turn, comes onto 0.16m of dark red/orange sand, with lenses of deracinating Old Red Sandstone and dark brown loam. This gives way to 0.10m of yellow sandstone with stone and washed pebble inclusions. The remainder of the trench, 0.67m, is dark red/brown wet, compacted sand overlaying a basal stratum of cobbles, boulders and bedrock. A concreted in utilities pipe is visible to the ENE of the trench, running NNW – SSE. The ground here has been much disturbed for the purposes of utilities trenching and for the laying of the modern roadway. No archaeology was identified here.
IMGP0177	74	NNW	10	15/09/2008	Overcast, some light rain	CJMcC	As above
IMGP0178	74	NNW	10	15/09/2008	Overcast, some light rain	CJMcC	As above

Photo Number	Camera Point	Direction (facing)	Trench	Date	Weather	Taken by	Comments
IMGP0179	74	NNW	10	15/09/2008	Overcast, some light rain	CJMcC	As above
IMGP0240	75	ENE	11	13/10/2008	Sunny	CJMcC	Mid-excavation view of part of the proposed route of Trench 11, taken to the E of the access to No. 15 Tarbatness Road (NGR: NH 91404 83975). Tarmac has been removed from the route to the width of 0.46m and at a depth of 0.1m (approx.). The subsoil reveals a hardcore bedding for the roadway, comprising a gravel, sand and stone compacted mix. Tarbat Old Parish Church (MHG8475) is visible in shot (picture background, right).
IMGP0241	75	ENE	11	13/10/2008	Sunny	CJMcC	As above
IMGP0246	76	WSW	11	14/10/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	Mid-excavation view of part of the proposed route of Trench 11, taken to the E of the access to Shillong, Tarbatness Road (NGR: NH 91430 83993). Tarmac has been removed from the route to the width of 0.46m and at a depth of 0.1m (approx.). The subsoil reveals a hardcore bedding for the roadway, comprising a gravel, sand and stone compacted mix.
IMGP0247	76	WSW	11	14/10/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP0248	76	ENE	11	14/10/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	Mid-excavation view of part of the proposed route of Trench 11, taken to the E of the access to Shillong, Tarbatness Road (NGR: NH 91430 83993). Tarmac has been removed from the route to the width of 0.46m and at a depth of 0.1m (approx.). The subsoil reveals a hardcore bedding for the roadway, comprising a gravel, sand and stone compacted mix. Tarbat Old Parish Church (MHG8475) is visible in shot (picture background, right).
IMGP0249	76	ENE	11	14/10/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	As above

Photo Number	Camera Point	Direction (facing)	Trench	Date	Weather	Taken by	Comments
IMGP0250	77	NNE	11	14/10/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	Showing a test pit on the route of Trench 11, 0.6m x 0.52m, 0.8m depth, dug IVO the wasteground between No. 15 Tarbatness Road and Shillong (NGR: NH 91415 83980). The SSW facing section shows a present surface of tarmac to 0.04m, overlaying a further 0.05m of of tarmac, which in turn comes onto 0.03m of sand and gravel mix, overlying undressed cobbles, 0.08m in depth, laid over dark orange silty sand, with no inclusions. A utilities cable pipe, running ESE – WNW across the trench route is visible at the base. This test pit is sterile of archaeology.
IMGP0251	77	NNE	11	14/10/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP0252	77	W	11	14/10/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP0253	77	W	11	14/10/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP0254	78	NNE	11	14/10/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	Showing a test pit on the route of Trench 11, 0.7m (approx.) x 0.52m, 0.8m depth, dug IVO the boundary between Shillong and No. 12 Tarbatness Road (NGR: NH 91443 84011). The SSW facing section shows a present surface of tarmac to 0.04m, overlaying a further 0.05m of of tarmac, which in turn comes onto 0.03m of sand and gravel mix, overlying undressed cobbles, 0.08m in depth, laid over dark orange silty sand, with a thin stratum of tarmac evident at 0.4m depth and running diagonally downwards to the base of the test pit. A utilities cable pipe, running ESE – WNW across the trench route is visible at the base. This test pit is sterile of archaeology.
IMGP0255	78	NNE	11	14/10/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	As above

Photo Number	Camera Point	Direction (facing)	Trench	Date	Weather	Taken by	Comments
IMGP0256	75	E	11	14/10/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	A post-excavation view of part of Trench 11, a trench running the length of Tarbatness Road, NW side, taken E of the access to No. 15 Tarbatness Road (NGR: NH 91404 83975). Here, the trench width is 0.46m and the depth 1.2m. The trench sections show a present surface of tarmac to 0.04m, overlaying a further 0.05m of tarmac, which in turn comes onto 0.03m of sand and gravel mix, overlying undressed cobbles, 0.08m in depth. These overlay 0.12m of dark brown loam material with occasional shell inclusions running 0.5m (approx.) along the length of the NNW facing section of the trench; a possible redeposited midden – plaggen soil. This, in turn, comes onto 0.04m of dark, red/brown sand, overlaying 0.78m of dark brown silty loam with boulder, cobble and pebble inclusions and lenses of deracinating Old Red Sandstone and yellow sandstone coming onto a basal stratum of 0.06m of dark orange sand. This area of the trench is sterile of archaeology.
IMGP0257	75	E	11	14/10/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP0258	75	E	11	14/10/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP0259	75	E	11	14/10/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP0260	75	SSE	11	14/10/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	As above, NNW facing section

Photo Number	Camera Point	Direction (facing)	Trench	Date	Weather	Taken by	Comments
IMGP0261	75	SSE	11	14/10/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	As above, NNW facing section
IMGP0262	75	W	11	14/10/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	As above, western extent of Trench
IMGP0263	75	W	11	14/10/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	As above, western extent of Trench
IMGP0266	75	ENE	11	14/10/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	A mid-excavation view of part of the route of Trench 11, taken E of the access to No. 15 Tarbatness Road (NGR: NH 91404 83975), showing the removal of the present tarmac surface to a width of 0.46m and at a depth of 0.1m (approx.). The subsoil reveals a hardcore bedding for the roadway, comprising a gravel, sand and stone compacted mix.
IMGP0267	75	ENE	11	14/10/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP0270	77	E	11	14/10/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	A mid-excavation view of Trench 11, IVO the wasteground between No. 15 Tarbatness Road and Shillong (NGR: NH 91415 83980), showing, in section, a present surface of tarmac to 0.04m, overlaying a further 0.05m of tarmac, which in turn comes onto 0.03m of sand and gravel mix, overlying undressed cobbles, 0.08m in depth, laid over dark orange silty sand, with no inclusions. This in turn gives way to 0.25m of dark brown loam, again with no inclusions. The remainder of the trench continues as a stratum of sterile, pale orange, beach sand. There is no archaeology in this area of the trench.

Photo Number	Camera Point	Direction (facing)	Trench	Date	Weather	Taken by	Comments
IMGP0271	77	E	11	14/10/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP0272	77	WSW	11	14/10/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	A post-excavation view of Trench 11, IVO the wasteground between No. 15 Tarbatness Road and Shillong (NGR: NH 91415 83980), showing, in section, a present surface of tarmac to 0.04m, overlaying a further 0.05m of of tarmac, which in turn comes onto 0.03m of sand and gravel mix, overlying undressed cobbles, 0.08m in depth, laid over dark orange silty sand, with no inclusions. WSW of the ranging pole, visible in shot (picture mid-ground), the stratigraphic layering continues on to 0.12m of dark brown loam material with occasional shell inclusions; a possible redeposited midden – plaggen soil. This, in turn, comes onto 0.04m of dark, red/brown sand, overlaying 0.78m of dark brown silty loam with boulder, cobble and pebble inclusions and lenses of deracinating Old Red Sandstone and yellow sandstone coming onto a basal stratum of 0.06m of dark orange sand. ENE of the ranging pole, marking a change in stratigraphy, the cobble roadway overlays 0.25m of dark brown loam, again with no inclusions. The remainder of the trench continues as a stratum of sterile, pale orange, beach sand. There is no archaeology in these areas of the trench.
IMGP0273	77	WSW	11	14/10/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP0274	77	ENE	11	14/10/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	A mid-excavation view of Trench 11, IVO the wasteground between No. 15 Tarbatness Road and Shillong (NGR: NH 91415 83980), showing, in section, a present surface of tarmac to 0.04m, overlaying a further 0.05m of of tarmac, which in turn comes onto 0.03m of sand and gravel mix, overlying undressed cobbles, 0.08m in depth, laid over dark orange silty sand, with no inclusions. This in turn gives way to 0.25m of dark brown loam, again with no inclusions. The remainder of the trench continues as a stratum of sterile, pale orange, beach sand. A utilities cable pipe, running ESE – WNW across the trench route, at 0.4m depth, is

Photo Number	Camera Point	Direction (facing)	Trench	Date	Weather	Taken by	Comments
							visible in the trench, at the location marked by the spade, in shot (picture mid-ground). There is no archaeology in this area of the trench.
IMGP0275	77	ENE	11	14/10/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP0276	77	ENE	11	14/10/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	A mid-excavation view of Trench 11, IVO the wasteground between No. 15 Tarbatness Road and Shillong (NGR: NH 91415 83980), showing, in section, a present surface of tarmac to 0.04m, overlaying a further 0.05m of of tarmac, which in turn comes onto 0.03m of sand and gravel mix, overlying undressed cobbles, 0.08m in depth, laid over dark orange silty sand, with no inclusions. This in turn gives way to 0.25m of dark brown loam, again with no inclusions. The remainder of the trench continues as a stratum of sterile, pale orange, beach sand. There is no archaeology in this area of the trench.
IMGP0277	77	ENE	11	14/10/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	As above
IMGP0278	79	SSW	11	14/10/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	A mid-excavation view of Trench 11, IVO Shillong, Tarbatness Road (NGR: NH 91424 83987), showing, in section, a present surface of tarmac to 0.04m, overlaying a further 0.05m of of tarmac, which in turn comes onto 0.03m of sand and gravel mix, overlying undressed cobbles, 0.08m in depth, laid over a remaining stratum of sterile, pale orange, beach sand. There is no archaeology in this area of the trench.
IMGP0279	79	SSW	11	14/10/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	As above

Photo Number	Camera Point	Direction (facing)	Trench	Date	Weather	Taken by	Comments
IMGP0280	80	NNE	11	15/10/2008	Overcast	CJMcC	Showing a test pit on the route of Trench 11, 0.5m ² (approx.); 0.36m depth, taken E of the access to No. 12 Tarbatness Road (NGR: NH 91445 83987). The SSW facing section shows a present surface of tarmac to 0.04m, overlaying a further 0.05m of tarmac, which in turn comes onto 0.03m of sand and gravel mix, overlying undressed cobbles, 0.08m in depth, laid over redeposited dark brown silty loam with stone inclusions and lenses of deracinating Old Red Sandstone, appearing to be the backfill of the cut for the utilities cable pipe, running ESE – WNW across the trench route, visible in shot (picture mid-ground). This test pit is sterile of archaeology.
IMGP0281	80	NNE	11	15/10/2008	Overcast	CJMcC	As above
IMGP0282	80	SSW	11	15/10/2008	Overcast	CJMcC	As above
IMGP0283	80	SSW	11	15/10/2008	Overcast	CJMcC	As above
IMGP0284	80	SSW	11	15/10/2008	Overcast	CJMcC	As above
IMGP0285	78	NNE	11	15/10/2008	Overcast	CJMcC	A mid-excavation view of IVO the boundary between Shillong and No. 11 Tarbatness Road (NGR: NH 91443 84011), showing 0.07m of present tarmac surface over 0.15m of a sand and gravel mix overlaying a cobble and boulder made-up roadway surface. At 0.22m a dark brown loam stratum with intense shell inclusions – redeposited midden material – is visible.
IMGP0286	78	NNE	11	15/10/2008	Overcast	CJMcC	As above
IMGP0287	78	NNE	11	15/10/2008	Overcast	CJMcC	As above
IMGP0288	78	NNE	11	15/10/2008	Overcast	CJMcC	As above
IMGP0289	76	NNE	11	15/10/2008	Sunny and clear	CJMcC	A post-excavation view of Trench 11, to the E of the access to Shillong, Tarbatness Road (NGR: NH 91430 83993), showing 0.07m of present tarmac surface over 0.15m of a sand and gravel mix overlaying a cobble and boulder made-up roadway surface coming onto a remainder of sterile beach sand. This area of the trench is sterile of archaeology.
IMGP0290	76	NNE	11	15/10/2008	Sunny and clear	CJMcC	As above

Photo Number	Camera Point	Direction (facing)	Trench	Date	Weather	Taken by	Comments
IMGP0293	80	SSW	11	15/10/2008	Sunny and clear	CJMcC	A mid-excavation view of part of the route of Trench 11, E of the access to No. 12 Tarbatness Road (NGR: NH 91445 83987), showing a present surface of tarmac to 0.04m, overlaying a further 0.05m of of tarmac, which in turn comes onto 0.03m of sand and gravel mix, overlying undressed cobbles, 0.08m in depth, overlying loose, pale orange sand.
IMGP0294	80	SSW	11	15/10/2008	Sunny and clear	CJMcC	As above
IMGP0295	80	SSW	11	15/10/2008	Sunny and clear	CJMcC	A post-excavation view of part of the route of Trench 11, E of the access to No. 12 Tarbatness Road (NGR: NH 91445 83987), showing 0.01m of present tarmac surface over 0.74m of a sand and gravel mix overlaying a cobble and boulder made-up roadway surface coming onto a remainder of dark orange sand with intense inclusions of deracinating Old Red Sandstone and yellow sandstone and lenses of dark brown/black vegetal material remains. The trench base shows evidence for tree burrows. The scale marks the findspot of a carved sandstone capital fragment (Find No. 4), at NH91442 84008, 2.5m (approx.) SSW of a the cut for the utilities cable pipe, running ESE – WNW across the trench route, visible in shot (picture foreground). The capital came out with the spoil of the redeposited cobbles and boulders used to make up the roadway under the present tarmac surfaces.
IMGP0296	80	SSW	11	15/10/2008	Sunny and clear	CJMcC	As above
IMGP0297	80	NNE	11	15/10/2008	Sunny and clear	CJMcC	A post-excavation view of part of the route of Trench 12, E of the access to No. 11 Tarbatness Road (NGR: NH 91445 83987), showing 0.01m of present tarmac surface over 0.74m of a sand and gravel mix overlaying a cobble and boulder made-up roadway surface coming onto a remainder of dark orange sand with intense inclusions of deracinating Old Red Sandstone and yellow sandstone and lenses of dark brown/black vegetal material remains. The trench base shows evidence for tree burrows. A utilities cable pipe, running ESE – WNW across the trench route is visible in shot (picture mid-ground). No further archaeology is present in this area.
IMGP0298	80	NNE	11	15/10/2008	Sunny and clear	CJMcC	As above

Photo Number	Camera Point	Direction (facing)	Trench	Date	Weather	Taken by	Comments
IMGP0299	81	SSW	11	15/10/2008	Sunny and clear	CJMcC	A post-excavation view of part of the route of Trench 11, E of the boundary between No. 12 and Tighglas, Tarbatness Road (NGR: NH 91451 84023), showing 0.01m of present tarmac surface over 0.74m of a sand and gravel mix overlaying a cobble and boulder made-up roadway surface coming onto a remainder of dark orange sand with intense inclusions of deracinating Old Red Sandstone and yellow sandstone and lenses of dark brown/black vegetal material remains. The trench base shows evidence for tree burrows. A utilities cable pipe, running ESE – WNW across the trench route is visible in shot (picture background). No further archaeology is present in this area.
IMGP0300	81	SSW	11	15/10/2008	Sunny and clear	CJMcC	As above
IMGP0301	81	SSW	11	15/10/2008	Sunny and clear	CJMcC	As above
IMGP0302	81	SSW	11	15/10/2008	Sunny and clear	CJMcC	As above
IMGP0303	N/A	N/A	IVO 11	15/10/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	Showing the front face of Find No. 4, a carved sandstone capital column found in the redeposited layer of cobble and stone in Trench 11 at NH 91442 84008. This front face shows relief carved and incised gothic scrollwork – each scroll measuring 0.17m in diameter – over two panels of the four surviving of a possible hexagonal column shaft fragment. The fragment measures 47.5cm in length, 18cm in thickness and 33cm at its widest.
IMGP0304	N/A	N/A	IVO 11	15/10/2008	Sunny and clear	CJMcC	As above
IMGP0305	N/A	N/A	IVO 11	15/10/2008	Sunny and clear	CJMcC	As above
IMGP0306	N/A	N/A	IVO 11	15/10/2008	Sunny and clear	CJMcC	As above
IMGP0307	N/A	N/A	IVO 11	15/10/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	Showing the reverse face of Find No. 4, a carved sandstone capital column found in the redeposited layer of cobble and stone in Trench 11 at NH 91442 84008. Here a possible hexagonal column shaft fragment has been hollowed out, creating an 'hourglass' shaped void, indicating likely re-use. The fragment measures 47.5cm in length, 18cm in thickness and 33cm at its

Photo Number	Camera Point	Direction (facing)	Trench	Date	Weather	Taken by	Comments
							widest.
IMGP0308	N/A	N/A	IVO 11	15/10/2008	Sunny and clear	CJMcC	As above
IMGP0309	N/A	N/A	IVO 11	15/10/2008	Sunny and clear	CJMcC	As above
IMGP0310	N/A	N/A	IVO 11	15/10/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	Showing the front face and right side panel of Find No. 4, a carved sandstone capital column found in the redeposited layer of cobble and stone in Trench 11 at NH 91442 84008. This front face shows relief carved and incised gothic scrollwork – each scroll measuring 0.17m in diameter - squared off at the reverse extent of the side face, over three panels of the four surviving of a possible hexagonal column shaft fragment. The fragment measures 47.5cm in length, 18cm in thickness and 33cm at its widest.
IMGP0311	N/A	N/A	IVO 11	15/10/2008	Sunny and clear	CJMcC	As above
IMGP0312	82	WSW	11	20/10/2008	Overcast, some heavy rain	CJMcC	Showing a pre-excavation view of part of the route of Trench 11, taken E of the access to Valhalla at NH 91479 84044.
IMGP0313	82	SW	11	20/10/2008	Overcast, some heavy rain	CJMcC	As above
IMGP0314	N/A	N/A	IVO 11	20/10/2008	Overcast, some heavy rain	CJMcC	Showing a side face of Find No. 7, a carved sandstone capital column found in the redeposited layer of cobble and stone in Trench 11 at NH 91442 84008. This face shows wasting at the top of the capital. Pecked decoration is visible on the side face of the carved scroll that sits above one of the four surviving panels of a possible hexagonal column shaft fragment. A simple cruciform pictogram has been incised onto the panel (this is not discernible in shot). It is also possible to view a part of the hollowing out of the reverse face of the column shaft. Here an 'hourglass' shaped

Photo Number	Camera Point	Direction (facing)	Trench	Date	Weather	Taken by	Comments
							void has been pecked out, indicating likely re-use. The fragment measures 47.5cm in length, 18cm in thickness and 33cm at its widest.
IMGP0315	N/A	N/A	11	20/10/2008	Overcast, some heavy rain	CJMcC	As above
IMGP0317	N/A	N/A	11	20/10/2008	Overcast, some heavy rain	CJMcC	As above
IMGP318	N/A	N/A	IVO 11	20/10/2008	Cloudy, some sunny spells	CJMcC	Showing the reverse face of Find No. 4, a carved sandstone capital column found in the redeposited layer of cobble and stone in Trench 11 at NH 91442 84008. Here a possible hexagonal column shaft fragment has been pecked out, creating an 'hourglass' shaped void, measuring 0.13m, internally at the apex and base and 0.18m at the widest extent and indicating likely re-use. The fragment measures 47.5cm in length, 18cm in thickness and 33cm at its widest.
IMGP0319	N/A	N/A	IVO 11	20/10/2008	Overcast, some heavy rain	CJMcC	Showing a side face of Find No. 4, a carved sandstone capital column found in the redeposited layer of cobble and stone in Trench 11 at NH 91442 84008. This face shows pecked decoration on upper side of the carved scroll that sits above one of the four surviving panels of a possible hexagonal column shaft fragment. It is also possible to view a part of the hollowing out of the reverse face of the column shaft. Here an 'hourglass' shaped void, measuring 0.13m, internally at the apex and base and 0.18m at the widest extent. It has been pecked out, indicating likely re-use. The fragment measures 47.5cm in length, 18cm in thickness and 33cm at its widest.
IMGP0320	N/A	N/A	11	20/10/2008	Overcast, some heavy rain	CJMcC	As above

Photo Number	Camera Point	Direction (facing)	Trench	Date	Weather	Taken by	Comments
IMGP0321	81	NE	11	20/10/2008	Overcast, some heavy rain	CJMcC	A mid-excavation view of part of the route of Trench 11, E of the boundary between No. 12 and Tighglas, Tarbatness Road (NGR: NH 91451 84023), showing 0.04m of present tarmac surface over 0.6m (approx.) of sand and gravel mix overlaying a cobble and boulder made-up roadway surface. No archaeology is present in this area.
IMGP0322	81	NE	11	20/10/2008	Overcast, some heavy rain	CJMcC	As above
IMGP0323	82	ENE	11	20/10/2008	Overcast, some heavy rain	CJMcC	Showing a mid-excavation view of part of the route of Trench 11, taken E of the access to Valhalla at NH 91479 84044, showing, in section, 0.04m of present tarmac surface over 0.6m (approx.) of sand and gravel mix overlaying a cobble and boulder made-up roadway surface. Here, mid-trench, a basal stratum, measuring 0.5m length and a depth of, 0.10m (approx.) comprising dark brown/black, compacted degraded organic material, with intense shell inclusions is visible. This appears to represent a midden redeposit, probably for the purposes of soil enrichment.
IMGP0324	82	ENE	11	20/10/2008	Overcast, some heavy rain	CJMcC	As above
IMGP0325	82	ENE	11	20/10/2008	Overcast, some heavy rain	CJMcC	As above
IMGP0326	82	ENE	11	20/10/2008	Overcast, some heavy rain	CJMcC	As above
IMGP0327	82	WSW	11	20/10/2008	Overcast with heavy rain	CJMcC	Showing a mid-excavation view of part of the route of Trench 11, taken E of the access to Valhalla at NH 91479 84044, showing, in section, 0.04m of present tarmac surface over 0.6m (approx.) of sand and gravel mix overlaying a cobble and boulder made-up roadway surface. There is no archaeology visible here.

Photo Number	Camera Point	Direction (facing)	Trench	Date	Weather	Taken by	Comments
IMGP0328	82	WSW	11	20/10/2008	Overcast with heavy rain	CJMcC	As above
IMGP0332	80	SW	11	21/10/2008	Overcast with heavy rain	CJMcC	A post-excavation view of part of the route of Trench 11, E of the access to No. 11 Tarbatness Road (NGR: NH 91445 83987), showing 0.04m of present tarmac surface over 0.6m of a sand and gravel mix overlaying a cobble and boulder made-up roadway surface coming onto a pale grey/brown silty loam which in turns gives way to 0.4m of dark brown loam with lenses of pale orange sand giving way to a basal stratum of 0.06m comprising pale orange sterile beach sand. This area of the trench is sterile of archaeology.
IMGP0333	80	SW	11	21/10/2008	Overcast with heavy rain	CJMcC	As above
IMGP0334	83	ENE	11	21/10/2008	Overcast with heavy rain	CJMcC	A post-excavation view of part of the route of Trench 11, E of the access to Tighglas Tarbatness Road (NGR: NH 91456 84031), showing 0.04m of present tarmac surface over 0.6m of a sand and gravel mix overlaying a cobble and boulder made-up roadway surface coming onto a pale grey/brown silty loam which in turns gives way to 0.4m of dark brown loam with lenses of pale orange sand and, at 0.8m depth a lense of dark brown/black degraded organic material with intense shell inclusions (redeposited midden utilised as soil enrichment). This comes onto a basal stratum of 0.06m comprising pale orange sterile beach sand. This area of the trench is sterile of archaeology.
IMGP0335	83	ENE	11	21/10/2008	Overcast with heavy rain	CJMcC	As above

Photo Number	Camera Point	Direction (facing)	Trench	Date	Weather	Taken by	Comments
IMGP0336	83	ENE	11	21/10/2008	Overcast	CJMcC	A post-excavation view of part of the route of Trench 11, E of the access to Tighglas Tarbatness Road (NGR: NH 91456 84031). Here the southern extent of the part of the trench in shot is as described above. The scale (Picture mid-ground) marks a change in stratigraphy. Here 0.04m of present tarmac surface over 0.6m of a sand and gravel mix overlaying a cobble and boulder made-up roadway surface, this gives way to 0.2m of dark brown loam coming onto a remaining stratum of pale orange, sterile beach sand with intense water-washed pebbles at the base. This area is sterile of archaeology.
IMGP0337	83	ENE	11	21/10/2008	Overcast	CJMcC	As above
IMGP0338	82	WSW	11	21/10/2008	Overcast	CJMcC	Showing a post-excavation view of part of the route of Trench 11, taken E of the access to Valhalla at NH 91479 84044, showing, in section, 0.04m of present tarmac surface over 0.6m (approx.) of sand and gravel mix overlaying a cobble and boulder made-up roadway surface. This gives way to 0.2m of dark brown loam coming onto a remaining stratum of pale orange, sterile beach sand with intense water-washed pebbles at the base. The scale (picture mid-ground) marks a change in underlying stratigraphy. Here the tarmac surface and underlying sand, gravel and cobble roadway comes down onto 0.4m (approx.) of dark brown silty loam with occasional shell inclusions, which, in turn, gives way to 0.2m of pale orange, sterile beach sand. There is no archaeology visible here.
IMGP0339	82	WSW	11	21/10/2008	Overcast	CJMcC	As above
IMGP0340	84	WSW	11	21/10/2008	Sunny	CJMcC	Showing a post-excavation view of part of the route of Trench 11, taken SE of No. 9 Tarbatness Road, at NH 91501 84057, showing, in section, 0.04m of present tarmac surface over 0.6m (approx.) of sand and gravel mix overlaying a cobble and boulder made-up roadway surface. This gives way to 0.2m of dark brown loam coming onto a remaining stratum of pale orange, sterile beach sand with intense water-washed pebbles at the base. This area is sterile of archaeology.
IMGP0341	84	WSW	11	21/10/2008	Overcast	CJMcC	As above

Photo Number	Camera Point	Direction (facing)	Trench	Date	Weather	Taken by	Comments
IMGP0342	84	ENE	11	21/10/2008	Overcast	CJMcC	Showing a mid-excavation view of part of the route of Trench 11, taken SE of No. 9 Tarbatness Road, at NH 91501 84057, showing, in section, 0.04m of present tarmac surface over 0.6m (approx.) of sand and gravel mix overlaying a cobble and boulder made-up roadway surface. No archaeology is visible here.
IMGP0343	84	ENE	11	21/10/2008	Overcast	CJMcC	As above
IMGP0344	84	NE	11	22/10/2008	Overcast, some light drizzle	CJMcC	A post-excavation view of part of the route of Trench 11, taken SE of No. 9 Tarbatness Road, at NH 91501 84057, showing, in section, 0.04m of present tarmac surface over 0.6m (approx.) of sand and gravel mix overlaying a cobble and boulder made-up roadway surface. This in turn comes onto 0.2m of silty loam which overlays 0.3m (approx.) of pale orange sand, giving way to a basal stratum of dark orange, wet sand, evidencing many root / small mammal burrows in the trench base. This area of the trench is sterile of archaeology.
IMGP0345	84	NE	11	22/10/2008	Overcast	CJMcC	As above
IMGP0346	85	WSW	11	22/10/2008	Overcast	CJMcC	A post-excavation view of part of the route of Trench 11, taken E of the access to No. 8 Tarbatness Road, at NH 91526 84084, showing, in section, 0.04m of present tarmac surface over 0.6m (approx.) of sand and gravel mix overlaying a cobble and boulder made-up roadway surface. This in turn comes onto 0.2m of silty loam which overlays 0.3m (approx.) of pale orange sand, giving way to a basal stratum of dark orange, wet sand, evidencing many root / small mammal burrows in the trench base. This area of the trench is sterile of archaeology.
IMGP0347	85	NE	11	22/10/2008	Overcast	CJMcC	As above
IMGP0348	86	NNE	11	04/11/2008	Rain and mist	CJMcC	A post-excavation view of part of the route of Trench 11, taken E of the access to Afton, Tarbatness Road, at NH 91677 84239, showing, in section, 0.04m of present tarmac surface over 0.06m of underlying tarmac which, in turn overlays 0.08m of sand and gravel mix, which gives way to 0.85m of dark orange, sand, with occasional pebble inclusions and lenses of dark brown/black silty material. Here the trench depth is 1.3m and measures 0.45m in width. This area of the trench is sterile of archaeology.
IMGP0349	86	NNE	11	04/11/2008	Rain and mist	CJMcC	As above

Photo Number	Camera Point	Direction (facing)	Trench	Date	Weather	Taken by	Comments
IMGP0350	87	WSW	11	04/11/2008	Rain and mist	CJMcC	A post-excavation view of part of the route of Trench 11, taken at the boundary between No. 3 and Afton, Tarbatness Road, at NH 91690 84251, showing, in section, 0.04m of present tarmac surface over 0.06m of underlying tarmac which, in turn overlays 0.08m of sand and gravel mix, which gives way to 0.85m of dark orange, sand, with occasional pebble inclusions and lenses of dark brown/black silty material. Here the trench depth is 1.3m and measures 0.45m in width. This area of the trench is sterile of archaeology.
IMGP0351	87	WSW	11	04/11/2008	Rain and mist	CJMcC	As above
IMGP0352	87	WSW	11	04/11/2008	Rain and mist	CJMcC	As above
IMGP0626	88	SSE	9	21/11/2008	Some cloud and light snow	CJMcC	Pre-excavation view of part of the proposed route of Trench 9, NNW of Feature 6 (NGR: NH 8895 7903) the Cadboll Mound, taken at NH 88931 79057. The scale marks the location – 17m NNW of the feature - at which the route will turn E, at a right angle, towards the tie in with the previous water main and the water main reservoir.
IMGP0627	88	SSE	9	21/11/2008	Some cloud and light snow	CJMcC	As above
IMGP0628	88	SSE	9	21/11/2008	Some cloud and light snow	CJMcC	As above
IMGP0629	88	SSE	9	21/11/2008	Some cloud and light snow	CJMcC	As above

Photo Number	Camera Point	Direction (facing)	Trench	Date	Weather	Taken by	Comments
DSCF1105	N/A	N/A	Found in Trench 1 Spoil heap	26/02/2009	N/A	CJMcC	Find Number 1 – The front side face of a light yellow sandstone brick, the dimensions of which are as follows: L = 23cm, W = 11cm, Thickness = 7.5cm. This side face is covered with white glaze, decorated with blue lettering, depicting the word (or part-word) 'SHANK'. The top-face of has a central depression, upon which the impression of the following inscription is visible: 'J. & M. CRAIG KILMARNOCK'. A corresponding depression, though without lettering, is visible on the underside of the brick. This was found in the spoil of Trench No. 1, IVO Camera Point 4.
DSCF1107	N/A	N/A	Found in Trench 1 Spoil heap	26/02/2009	N/A	CJMcC	Find Number 1 – The top-face of a light yellow sandstone brick, the dimensions of which are as follows: L = 23cm, W = 11cm, Thickness = 7.5cm. One of the side faces is covered with white glaze, decorated with blue lettering, depicting the word (or part-word) 'SHANK'. The top-face of has a central depression, upon which the impression of the following inscription is visible: 'J. & M. CRAIG KILMARNOCK'. A corresponding depression, though without lettering, is visible on the underside of the brick. This was found in the spoil of Trench No. 1, IVO Camera Point 4.
DSCF1108	N/A	N/A	Found in Trench 1 Spoil heap	26/02/2009	N/A	CJMcC	As above
DSCF1110	N/A	N/A	Found in Trench 1 Spoil heap	26/02/2009	N/A	CJMcC	Find Number 1 – The front side face of a light yellow sandstone brick, the dimensions of which are as follows: L = 23cm, W = 11cm, Thickness = 7.5cm. This side face is covered with white glaze, decorated with blue lettering, depicting the word (or part-word) 'SHANK'. The top-face of has a central depression, upon which the impression of the following inscription is visible: 'J. & M. CRAIG KILMARNOCK'. A corresponding depression, though without lettering, is visible on the underside of the brick. This was found in the spoil of Trench No. 1, IVO Camera Point 4.

Photo Number	Camera Point	Direction (facing)	Trench	Date	Weather	Taken by	Comments
DSCF1112	N/A	N/A	Found in Trench 1 Spoil heap	26/02/2009	N/A	CJMcC	Find Number 2 – The front of a 19th - 20th Century cream coloured stoneware bed-warmer or 'pig', measuring 47cm in diameter and 34cm in height. Between the neck and shoulder of this jar are two stamped inscriptions. One is the single digit '3', the second is an oval-shaped inscription reading 'MURRAY B&G GLASGOW'. In the centre of the body of the jar is a circular depression, of a depth of 3cm and a radius of 5cm, with perforations along the sides and at the centre, presumably through which water can be poured and into which a stopper (not intact) might be inserted. This object was found in the spoil of Trench No. 1, IVO Camera Points 4 and 5.
DSCF1113	N/A	N/A	Found in Trench 1 Spoil heap	26/02/2009	N/A	CJMcC	As above

Appendix 2: Maps and Plans



Figure 2 Water main line and WB trenches



Figure 3 Archaeological features (1)



Figure 4 Archaeological features (2) Portmahomack

Figures 5-13 Camera Points



