

No. 5 Marine Terrace, Rosemarkie  
Trial Trenching Evaluation  
Data Structure Report



National Grid Reference	<b>NH 7376 5763</b>
HC Planning Reference	<b>08/00212/OUTRC</b>
Site Code	<b>MTR11</b>
RoCAS Report	<b>2011-06/MTR11</b>
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<sup>1</sup> Uncles, C., 1998.

## SUMMARY

*This report summarises the results of an archaeological trial trenching evaluation at a proposed new house site for No. 5 Marine Terrace in Rosemarkie, Ross-shire. Several features of archaeological interest, including an 18th c. horse burial, a drainage ditch and a 19th c. midden pit were uncovered. The trial trenching was a requirement of the Highland Council Planning Department, planning ref 08/00212/OUTRC, prior to development of the site.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 General Information

This report presents the results of an archaeological trial trenching evaluation undertaken by Ross and Cromarty Archaeological Services (RoCAS) between 4-7 April 2011 in advance of development of the site for a single house at No. 5 Marine Terrace in Rosemarkie, Ross-shire (centred on NGR NH 7376 5763; see Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Jim Gaitens.

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by RoCAS<sup>2</sup> based upon information supplied by the Highland Council Archaeology Unit (HCAU) and Jim Gaitens.

### 1.2 Aims and objectives

The purpose of the trial trenching evaluation is to identify and record any features or finds of archaeological interest in order to assess the nature and extent of the archaeological potential of a site prior to development, while minimising any delays or disruptions to the project. The aim is to evaluate the likely impact of the development on the identified archaeological remains to aid the planning authority's decision making process. The *Scottish Planning Policy 2010* describes how archaeology should be managed when considering planning decisions and determining conditions for developments that have an impact on the historic environment<sup>3</sup>.

The specific objectives were:

- To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the proposed development area
- To remove by hand any overburden in order to expose the archaeological deposits
- To excavate, sample and record any features or to propose arrangements for their safeguarding, where possible

## 2 PLANNING BACKGROUND

The archaeological trial trenching evaluation was conducted in April 2011, as per Highland Council Planning Reference 08/00212/OUTRC.

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<sup>2</sup> Peteranna, M., 2011.

<sup>3</sup> The Scottish Government, 2010.

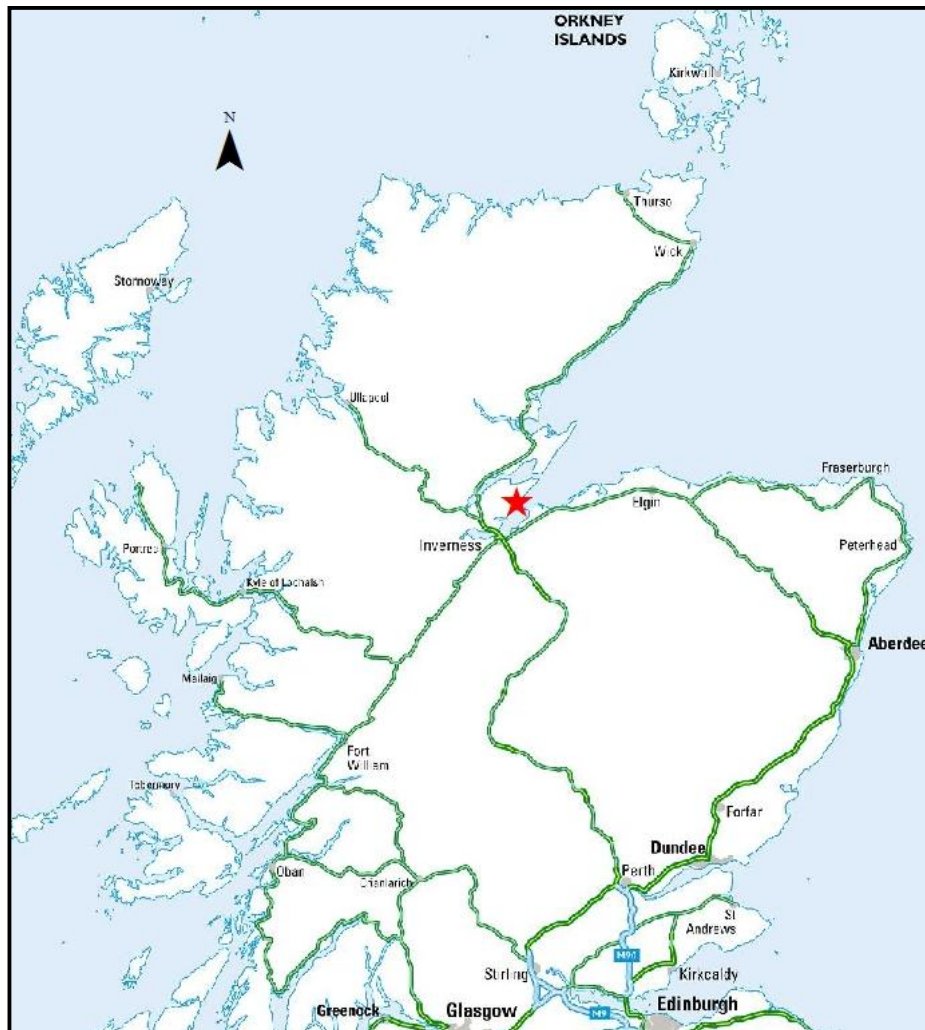


The trial trenching was a requirement due to the situation of the site adjacent to Rosemarkie Church, which occupies the site of an earlier monastery. The site is also located within a wider area where archaeological remains have been recorded<sup>4</sup>.

### 3 SITE LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The development site is centred at approximately Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference NH 73767 57639 in Rosemarkie, Ross-shire on the Black Isle the northeast Highlands of Scotland. Rosemarkie is located north of Chanonry Point on the west side of the Moray Firth, opposing Fort George to the east. The proposed house site is Number 5, on the north end of Marine Terrace, to the west side of Rosemarkie Bay. The plot is a flat, rectangular grass-covered site situated at the base of a hill, which is retained by two walls, to its west side. Rosemarkie Church sits on top of this hill (Figure 1).

Sandy beaches run along Rosemarkie Bay, which is situated at the base of sandstone and conglomerate hills. Rosemarkie burn, on the north side of the village, runs through 'Fairy Glen' and empties into the bay and Moray Firth beyond.



<sup>4</sup> HCAU, 2011

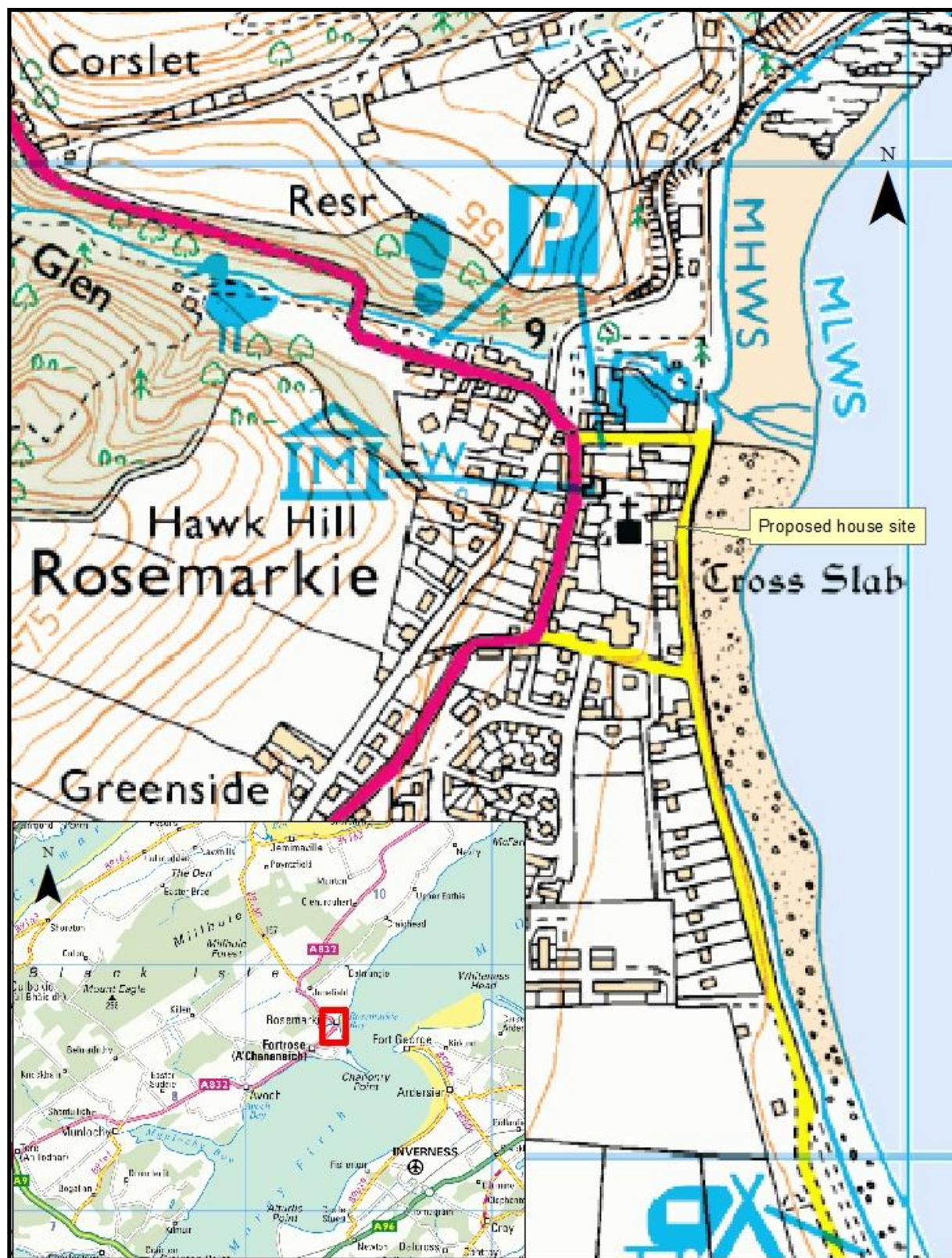


Figure 1 Site Location<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> ProMap license #LIG1044



## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Rosemarkie, part of the borough of Fortrose and Rosemarkie, is well-known for its Pictish carved stones, one (Class II) of which was found in the floor of the church and four others (Class III) which were found in the churchyard<sup>6</sup>. The location of Rosemarkie Church (HER# MHG16592)<sup>7</sup>, depicted on the First edition OS map, occupies the site of a former monastery or early church associated either with St. Molaug in the 6th century or St. Curitan in the 8th century. It would also have been the base of the Bishops of Ross until construction of the cathedral was begun at Fortrose in the 13th century<sup>8</sup>. Although the churchyard extends to the south of the church, the development site is particularly interesting due to its proximity to the early and later church sites.

The proposed development site is shown on the First edition OS 6 inch-to-the-mile map<sup>9</sup>. It is clearly visible as a plot, which appears to have been in use as a garden, possibly by the church as there are no associated houses or buildings on the site. Local residents and neighbours, Isabel Grigor and Moira Strachan, reported that the site had formerly been the well-attended garden of their father who lived in the house to the south side of the plot. To the rear (west) of that house had once been a fishing bothy (see wall in background of Photo 63). Within the rear, or west side, of the proposed house site is a wall of concrete block construction which retains the hillslope between the church and the house site (see Plate 1, below and Photo 64).



Plate 1 Old photos of the garden on the proposed house site<sup>10</sup>

Another nearby site of interest is a findspot, located at NH 7370 5740, where a metal detectorist recovered a Bronze Age copper flat axe in 1993 (HHER #MHG16090). Recently, Headland Archaeology uncovered Bronze Age burial cists on the raised beach terraces in Fortrose (HHER #MHG54306, MHG54307), approximately 1.3 km to the southwest of the site.

<sup>6</sup> HHER# MHG16592.

<sup>7</sup> Highland Historic Environment Record (HHER)

<sup>8</sup> Keay, 1994

<sup>9</sup> Sheet XC, surveyed 1871-2.

<sup>10</sup> Supplied by Moira Strachan

## 5 METHODOLOGY

### 5.1 Desk-based assessment

A desk-based assessment was conducted prior to commencement of the evaluation in order to assess the archaeological potential of the area based on previously recorded sites and any historical documentation.

The drawings of the area, as supplied by the client, were checked in detail against the Ordnance Survey 1:25000 Map, the Highland Council's Historic Environment Record (HHER), the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS), the Highland Council Archives and Historic Scotland's records of scheduled monuments and listed buildings. Online aerial photographs were checked and the map collections of the National Library of Scotland (NLS) were studied. Other literary sources were also consulted.

### 5.2 Initial site visit

The site was visited on 19th of March, 2011 and no visible archaeological remains were noted. There were two small planting areas in the NW corner of the site and a concrete path crossing the centre of the site from north to south and correspond with the images of the garden supplied by Moira Strachan (see above). There were no topographical constraints to the trench positions or any obvious potential archaeological features targeted.

### 5.3 Trial trenching

Five trenches were excavated on 4 April 2011. Topsoil and modern deposits were removed under archaeological supervision by an earth-moving machine equipped with a smooth-bladed ditching bucket and then cleared using drawhoe to reveal the subsoil surface.

Trench 1 measured 7.8m x 2m, Trench 2 measured 8.3m x 2m, Trench 3 measured 3m x 2m, Trench 4 measured 6m x 2m and Trench 5 measured 5m x 2m. The width of the digger bucket accounted for extra coverage, as did the depth of topsoil which required extra clearance on the trench edges to allow for safe working conditions. Several archaeological features of interest were uncovered in Trench 2 and Trench 3, requiring the area between the trenches to be cleared on 6 April 2011 to enable excavation. The small size of the site, enclosing walls and positioning of spoil heaps added constraints to the trench positions. The trenches, which had been agreed with HCAU, were changed somewhat due to these constraints. In total, 81m<sup>2</sup> (17%) of the development site took place during the evaluation.

All fieldwork was conducted in accordance with *Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct*<sup>11</sup> and on-site recording was carried out according to standard IfA procedures<sup>12</sup>, using written records and drawn plans. Each archaeological feature was drawn at a scale of 1:20 and feature section drawings were drawn at a scale of 1:10. The site was recorded using high resolution digital photography throughout the trial trenching in order to record the evaluation as well as the features of interest.

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<sup>11</sup> IfA (a), 2008

<sup>12</sup> IfA (c), 2008

Trench locations were plotted on ArcPad GIS software on a handheld Windows Mobile-based computer using current GPS technology with sub-metre accuracy. Trenches were backfilled upon completion of excavation.



Figure 2 Trench and feature location plan

## 6 RESULTS

### 6.1 Desk-based assessment

#### 6.1.1 Historical mapping

Historical maps were consulted online at the National Library of Scotland (NLS) online<sup>13</sup>.

On Roy's Military Survey of Scotland (1747-1755)<sup>14</sup>, the village of Rosemarkie is depicted as a small village with two perpendicular crossroads located to the south side of Rosemarkie burn. Areas of cultivation are also depicted to the south and west between Fortrose and Rosemarkie. The proposed house site appears to lie within the confines of the 18th century Rosemarkie village as depicted by Roy.

The Ordnance Survey historical maps all depicted the site similarly. The First Edition OS Six-inch to the mile map, Figure 3, surveyed between 1871-2, shows an undeveloped plot of land at the north end of a row of cottages<sup>15</sup>. The cover photo also shows Marine Terrace in c.1907, the location of the site at the far end of the row of houses in the left centre of the image.



Figure 3 First Edition OS Six-inch to the mile map<sup>16</sup>

#### 6.1.2 Highland Historic Environment Record (HHER)

The Highland Historic Environment Record was consulted online<sup>17</sup> and there were no events or archaeological discoveries reported within the site boundaries.

<sup>13</sup> NLS at [Http://nls.gov.uk/map](http://nls.gov.uk/map)

<sup>14</sup> NLS

<sup>15</sup> NLS

<sup>16</sup> Sheet XC

<sup>17</sup> Highland HER, <http://her.highland.gov.uk>



## 6.2 Archaeological potential

As discussed above, the proposed house site lies adjacent to Rosemarkie Church, which occupies the site of an earlier monastery. It is also located within the heart of an historical village with Medieval origins. Although the historical evidence indicates that the site had never been developed, there was a strong likelihood that archaeological remains from peripheral settlement activity could be uncovered and that these along with possible prehistoric remains could still be preserved *in situ*.

## 6.3 Trial trenching evaluation

The annotation “C.” preceding a number denotes the context number.

### 6.3.1 Weather conditions

4 April - Partly cloudy with light winds

5 April - Partly - mostly cloudy with light winds

6 April - Mostly cloudy with rain showers and moderate winds

7 April - Partly cloudy with moderate winds

### 6.3.2 Contexts of archaeological interest

#### Soil deposits

The depth of the topsoil ranged from 0.75m to 1.4m deep. In Trench 1 and Trench 2, on the west side of the site, there were two soil contexts recorded whilst in Trench 3, Trench 4 and Trench 5 the topsoil was noted as one single context. The depth of topsoil was greatest on the west side of the site, at the base of the retaining walls, up to 1.4m deep in Trench 1. Profiles of Trench 1 and Trench 2 revealed a later redeposited soil (Context 100/200) overlying an earlier soil horizon (Context 102/203).



Plate 2 Trench 2 profile



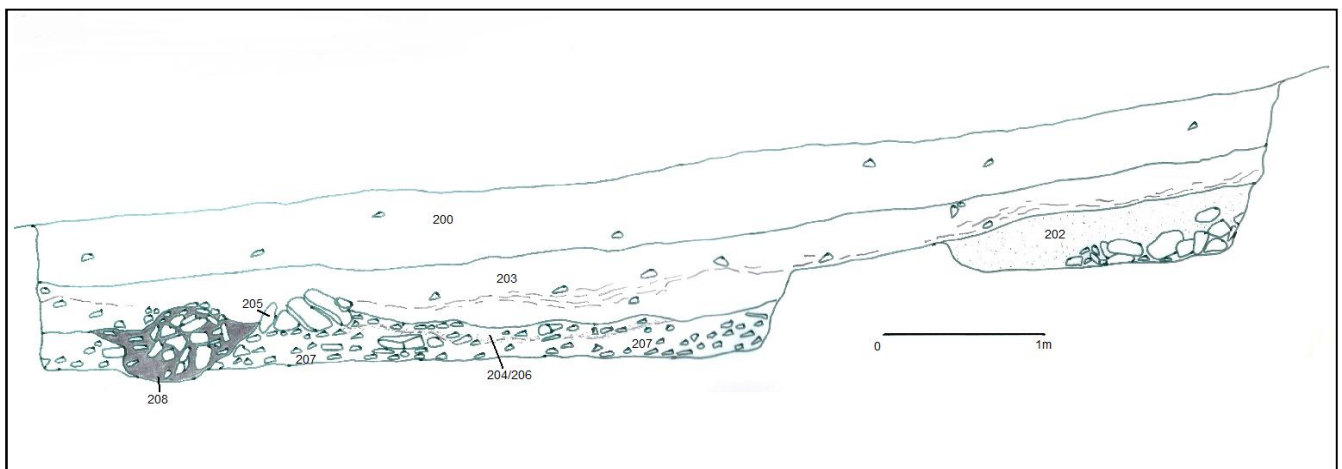
Plate 3 Cobbled surface (C.204/206)

The later topsoil horizon (C.100/200) has been interpreted as the redeposited material left behind during construction of the retaining wall. Interestingly, in Trench 1, a rubble spread was also noted sloping from NW to SE from the base of the upper soil (Context 100) to the top of the older soil surface (Context 102). This material, Context 101, contained beach cobbles and stone, mortar, pottery sherds and animal bone. The material could be the demolished debris of an earlier building or wall on or near the site, possibly even the remains of the aforementioned bothy from the house site to the south.

## Ground surfaces

To the north side of Feature 3 in Trench 2, there were a series of very roughly built cobbled and rubble surfaces, which appeared to represent more than one deposition event below the early topsoil context (C.203) in the SE corner of Trench 2. Context 204 and Context 206 have been interpreted as the same deposit and were described as a possible surface of small-medium cobbles and stone with animal bone and mortar in the compact soil fill.

Below Context 204/206, there was a sandy soil with stone, animal bone, shell and mortar (C.207). Iron rivets were also recovered from the deposit and it was noted that a significantly high concentration of animal bone was found at the base of the deposit near the transition to the natural sand. Interestingly, the animal bone consisted of a large amount of horse bone in addition to cattle, dog and cat.



**Figure 4** Drawing S1: Trench 2 NE-facing profile

### 6.3.3. Features of archaeological interest

Seven features of archaeological interest were recorded during the evaluation (see Figure 2), although since the time of excavation, Feature 6 has been interpreted as part of Feature 3. The features are discussed below in numerical order. There were no features recorded in Trench 1 or in Trench 5.

#### Feature 1

Feature 1 appeared to be a pit in the upper topsoil (C.200), although there was no cut visible, which contained loose medium-large beach cobbles. It was uncovered below a circular marble slab with central hole containing the remains of an iron post. There was no soil fill within the stone and no other artefacts recovered. Its use is unknown although it is assumed to be associated with the recent use of the site as a private garden.

#### Feature 2

Feature 2 was a pit measuring 1.45m long NW-SE and extending 0.8m from the Trench 2 western edge. The pit was excavated to a depth of 40cm and contained a dark brown-black loose soil fill (C.202) containing midden material. The pit appeared to have been dug into, but not through, the early soil surface, Context 203, and probably dates to the late 19th century based on the associated finds.





**Plate 4 Feature 2 pit after half-sectioning**



**Plate 5 Feature 3, drain**

### **Feature 3 / Feature 6**

At the southeast end of Trench 2, Feature 3 appeared as two alignments of stone deposits, one of which was visible in the trench profile as a loose deposit of cobbles (Feature 6) below the primary soil deposit (C.203). Excavation revealed a poorly constructed drainage ditch which was banked up to the north side with stone lining the edge and a surface spread of 20cm to the north of the ditch (see Plate 5). The south side of the feature comprised a rough line of stone (including the Feature 6 stone visible in the trench section) which had probably been placed within the ditch to improve drainage. Silty sediment (C.208) which filled the shallow ditch between the two cobble alignments was interpreted as silting and extended to 48cm below the top of the stones. Additionally, this material contained a significant amount of animal bone (mostly horse) and some iron rivets/nails at the base of the context.

### **Feature 4**

Located at the NE end of Trench 4 was a suboval pit measuring 2.2m long by 1.2m wide. The pit had been cut directly into the natural sand subsoil and the base and sides of it were filled with black soily silt containing some stone, scattered charcoal and charred wood fragments. Placed at the centre of the pit was a deposit of bone from a small horse set into soft pink clay (C.403-see Figure 7). This has been interpreted as a partial horse burial. The bone assemblage from the pit contained the skull, both scapulae (shoulder blades), a left femur, ribs and vertebrae but not the entire skeleton (see discussion of animal bone by Thoms). It is certain that the burial was a deliberate act, due to the nature of the infill and the placement of particular bone within the very centre of pit, which left 0.4-0.5m of clearance on either side of the bone (see Plate 7). Thoms' analysis (below) does indicate that the pit would have been of sufficient size to accommodate the entire skeleton of this small horse.



Plate 6 Feature 4 showing C.403 during half-sectioning



Plate 7 Feature 4, showing location of horse burial

### Feature 5

In Trench 3, Feature 5 appeared as a pit extending below the west trench edge. Removal of the baulk between Trench 2 and Trench 3 allowed for excavation of the feature, an elongated trench or pit containing soil fill with some animal bone, burnt glass sherds, one iron rivet and mortar. The pit measured 2.1m E-W by 1.05m max with a depth of 45cm. Its use is unknown, although the presence of burnt glass could suggest that the fill may have contained midden material. The presence of the iron rivets could loosely link the feature to the Context 207, the earliest surface in Trench 2 which contained animal bone and iron rivets.

### Feature 7

Feature 7 was uncovered below the west end of Feature 3 in the area between Trench 2 and Trench 3. It was a subcircular pit containing loosely packed medium-large beach cobbles and soil fill with some mortar, animal bone and one iron nail. The pit measured 0.9m in diameter and was half-sectioned to a depth of 35cm. Its use is unknown.

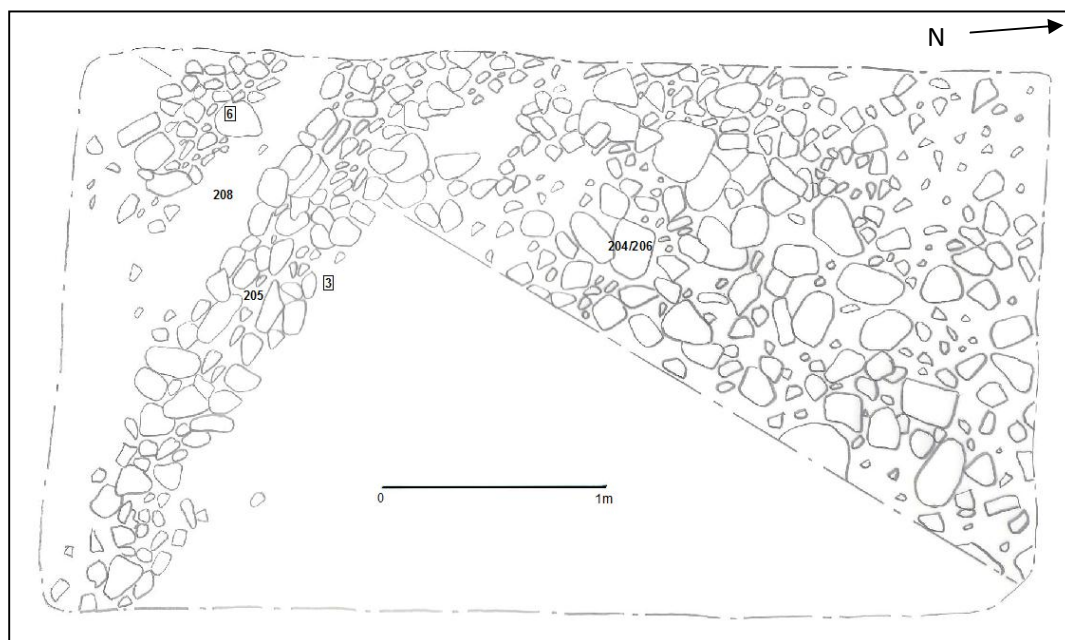
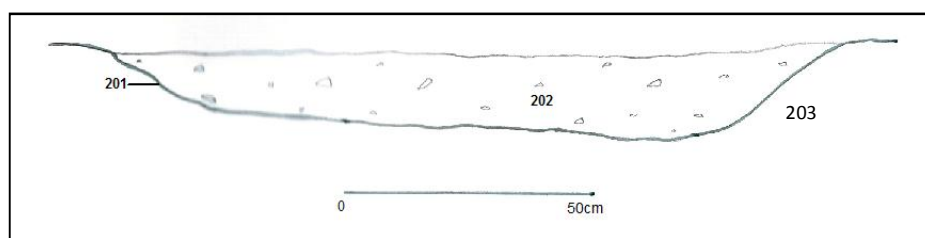
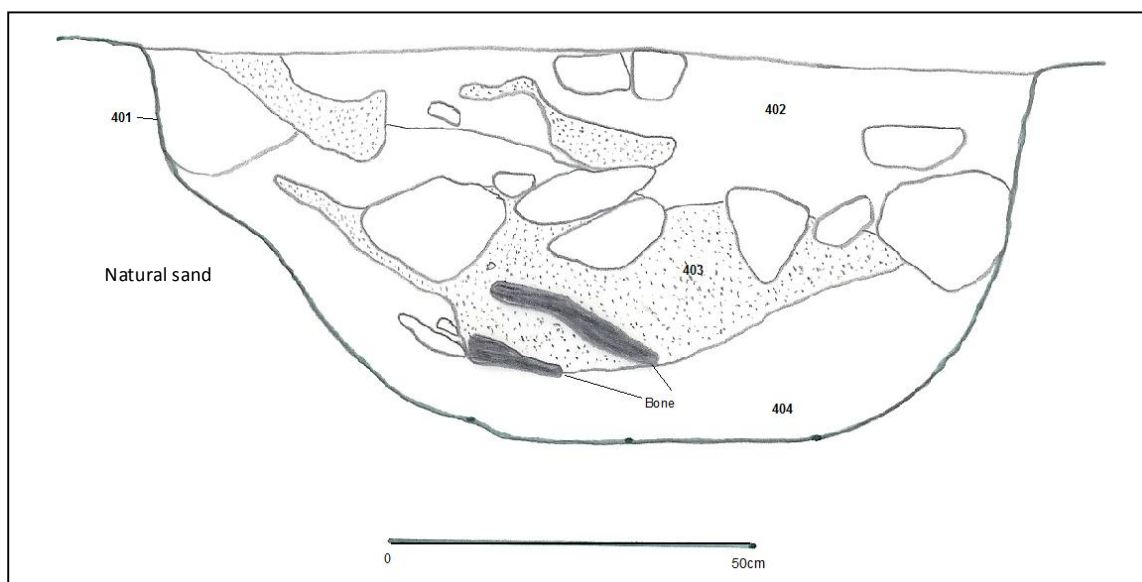


Figure 5 Drawing 6: SE end of Trench 2 (1:20) showing Feature 3 and cobbled surface



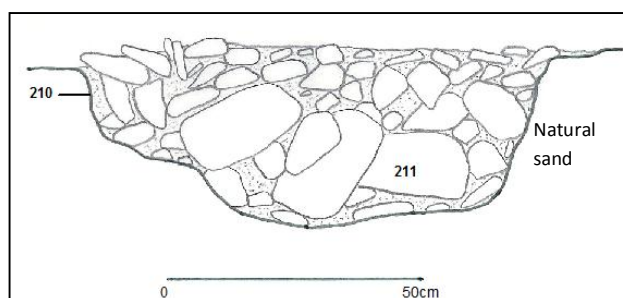
**Figure 6** Drawing S2: NE-facing section (1:10) of Feature 2 (midden pit)



**Figure 7** Drawing S4: S-facing section (1:10) of Feature 4 (horse burial)



**Figure 8** Drawing S5: S-facing section (1:10) of Feature 5



**Figure 9** Drawing S3: E-facing section (1:10) of Feature 7



## 7 SMALL FINDS

The assemblage of small finds included animal bone, wood, glass, ferrous objects, shell and ceramics. The material is catalogued in Appendix 2. Some photos of the material are included within this report.

### 7.1 Glass

Scattered glass finds were recovered from the midden material in Feature 2 (including glass beads), the drain fill in Feature 3, the upper fill of the horse burial Feature 4, the fill of the pit Feature 5 and the early topsoil surface (Context 203).

The glass sherds from Feature 5 (SF2) are clear, delicate fragments, possibly from a wine glass (see Photo 90), and appear white in colour possibly due to burning. This could suggest that the feature had been used as a rubbish pit, although only one iron rivet (SF3) and a small amount of animal bone was recovered from the same fill (C.302).

A large green glass bottle base (SF10) with a gold sheen was recovered from the upper fill (C.402) of the horse burial, Feature 4. Four glass sherds from the early soil horizon in Trench 2 (C.203) were similar in appearance to this material, green with a gold sheen. High alkalinity in the surroundings, usually due to the presence of lime mortar, can cause the surface of glass to break down, starting with an iridescent 'rainbow' effect which builds up over time to the stage where these fragments were, giving them a gold sheen<sup>18</sup>.

Photographs of the bottle base (SF10) were examined by glass specialist, Robin Murdoch. He noted that the bottle was blown in a dip mould but removed from the mould in order to create the kick (indent in the base). The removal of the bottle from the confines of the mould resulted in the kick being pushed slightly sideways and this created a bellling in the bottle. Belling only occurs on wine (or ale) bottles made between about 1735 and 1835. Based on the bellling and the bottle diameter of 120mm, the object probably dates to c.1750. The photos in Plate 8 and Plate 9 show the Marine Terrace bottle base with a parallel from Smithwood Bastle House in Clydesdale. The broad squat format gradually narrowed and increased in height as the 18th century progressed<sup>19</sup>.



Plate 8 SF 10: bottle base from Feature 4



Plate 9 Wine bottle from Smithwood Bastle House<sup>20</sup>

<sup>18</sup> Pers. comm. Robin Murdoch, 26-4-11

<sup>19</sup> Pers. comm. Robin Murdoch, 28-4-11

<sup>20</sup> Photo supplied by Robin Murdoch

## 7.2 Ceramic

Scattered pottery fragments were recovered from the redeposited topsoil, the early topsoil (C.203), the midden material in Feature 2 (C.202), the drain fill in Feature 3 (C.208) and the horse burial (C.404). Although, in general the material was useful in suggesting an 18th-19th date for activities on the site, the ceramics from Feature 2 and Feature 4 were particularly useful in dating two of the pits.

In the midden pit, Feature 2, one broken dish (SF23) was designed with the blue/white transfer print "Wild Rose" from Bo'ness (Borrowstounness) Pottery in East Lothian. This design (plate in bottom centre of Plate 10) was used during the John Marshall and Co era at Bo'ness during the 1890s<sup>21</sup> and by association suggests a similar or later date for Feature 2.

A fragment of clay pipe was also found in both Feature 2 (C.202) and Feature 3 (C.208).

Fragments of orange ceramic pan tile (SF11) were recovered from the basal fill (C.404) in the horse burial Feature 4. It has a potential date of 18th c. which would correspond with the glass bottle from the same feature<sup>22</sup>.



Plate 10 SF23: pottery from Feature 2



Plate 11 SF11: ceramic pan tile from Feature 4

## 7.3 Metal finds

Iron nails and rivets and unidentified ferrous objects were recovered from the following contexts: 202, 207, 208, 211 and 302.

Feature 2 contained several broken metal personal objects, which had been discarded in the pit. These finds included a broken buckle (pewter or brass), an iron hinge, a clothes button, and two upholstery nails (one set into a wooden object).

<sup>21</sup> <http://bonesspottery.co.uk/marshall.aspx>

<sup>22</sup> Pers. comm. Derek Hall, 6-4-11.



**Plate 12** Metal buckle (pewter?) from Feature 2



**Plate 13** Small finds (SF22) from Feature 2

It is worth noting that in Trench 2 there was a high concentration of iron rivets from the basal surface deposit (C.207), which is also associated with a large amount of animal bone (particularly horse). These rivets (SF13) appear similar to the iron rivet (SF3) found in the pit fill (C.302) in Feature 3 and to the rivets attached to a wooden object (within SF19) from the Trench 2 drain fill (C.208).



**Plate 14** Finds from C.208, Feature 3



**Plate 15** Iron rivets/nails from Context 207

#### 7.4 Mortar

Fragments of building mortar were recovered from Contexts 101, 203, 206, 207, 208, 211, 302, 303, 402 and 403. The material is a soft, white gritty lime mortar with small sandstone inclusions, with the exception being the mortar from Context 211, Feature 7 (SF5), which is a hard sandy concretion with small-medium pebble and gravel inclusions.

This prominent soft white mortar was found in the horse burial in Trench 4 (Feature 4), the elongated pit in Trench 3 (Feature 5), the drain (Feature 3) and the cobble surfaces in Trench 2.

#### 7.5 Human bone

Two human toe (phalange) bones were found during analysis of the animal bone. These were recovered from contexts in Trench 2: from the fill of the pit containing midden material (C.202) in Feature 2 and from the earliest surface (C.207) at the SE end of Trench 2. Both are assumed to be residual material which had filtrated on to the site from burials in the cemetery to the west.

## **8 ASSESSMENT OF ANIMAL BONE**

**Jennifer Thoms, 41/9 Parkside Terrace, Edinburgh EH16 5XR**

### **Factual data**

Fourteen bags of animal bones retrieved from excavations at No. 5 Marine Terrace, Rosemarkie were submitted for analysis. The bones were retrieved during excavations within four small trenches on the site. The presence of two small human phalanx bones in contexts 202 and 207 suggests that these contexts contain intrusive material.

A feature described as a 'partial horse burial' had been noted during excavations, so it was assumed that horse bone would comprise a large part of the assemblage. Horse bones were identified among the bones retrieved from contexts 203, 207, 208, 402 and 403. The latter two contexts are the fill of the pit described as a partial burial. Indeed the pit did contain the skull, both scapulae (shoulder blades) and a complete, but broken, left femur as well as ribs and vertebrae. The bones for the lower legs and feet were not present within these contexts.

The other contexts contained many bones of the legs and feet, and some ribs and vertebrae, as well as more teeth and maxilla (upper jaw) fragments. The number of teeth indicate that more than one horse is present on the site.

Most of the identifiable bone fragments came from horse, with 47 being identified. The other animals represented included sheep (3 bone fragments); rabbit or hare (1); cat (2); cattle (5) and dog (10). More than one dog was represented, as shown by two mandibles from different animals. Fifteen bird bones, mostly from domestic fowl were also present, as were two bones from large fish, similar to cod. Details of the contexts in which these bones were found can be found in the catalogue (Appendix 1). Two human bones were present (Contexts 202 and 207), these were both small bones from the toes, and are likely to represent intrusive material, presumably from the nearby graveyard.

The bones were very fragmented and generally in a relatively poor and fragile condition. This may mean that certain of the less robust bones may have disintegrated into an unidentifiable condition.

### **Methods**

The bones were identified as far as possible to element and species and examined closely under strong light and low magnification for taphonomic indicators such as butchery marks; gnawing by dogs or rodents; or erosion by water. The results of this analysis have been presented in a catalogue (Table 1) below.

### **Statement of potential**

The assemblage is interesting and potentially unusual. The excavation evidence appears to indicate that the partial remains of one horse were buried in a pit. The legs and feet appear to be missing. The bones of the lower legs and feet in the horse are particularly compact and dense and it seems highly unlikely that they would have disappeared through disintegration or decomposition within the soil. It may be that they were removed for some purpose, for example making glue, or feeding dogs, and eventually deposited elsewhere, either on or off the site.

The other contexts that contain horse bone are described as old ground surfaces (203 and 207) and drainage ditch fill (208). The bones present in these contexts are primarily from the legs and feet of the horse, so in that sense they do appear to correspond to a degree with the bones apparently missing from the pit deposit. However, from the data available now it is not possible to tell whether these bones are from the same individual as the ones in the pit (Contexts 402 and 403). The number of teeth retrieved indicates the presence of at least two horses within the bone assemblage.

Thus the assemblage can address the question of whether the pit contains a partial horse burial, indicating that the remains of most of the torso of one horse are indeed present. It raises other questions, namely why the feet and legs are missing, and whether the limb bones deposited in Trench 2 are likely to be from the same animal.

The data-set is of potential value to national research priorities because horse remains are relatively rare in the archaeological record. The data are of interest to regional and local research agenda because they may reveal something of the use of the horse in the area in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, and the evidence seems to point to deliberate disposal of parts of one animal in different ways.

## **9 DISCUSSION**

### **9.1 Partial horse burial**

The horse burial comprised a well-constructed pit containing a selective quantity of bone from a small horse or pony (upper torso per Thom's discussion) placed discretely at the centre of the pit. There was no evidence for the residue from decayed flesh on the bones. However small flakes of fibrous material were noted amongst the bone and one possibility is that it was residue from an organic object that had been buried with the horse. The lack of butchery marks or cutmarks on the bone may indicate that the horse had not been dismembered by the people who buried it. This could further suggest that the animal had been partially defleshed and dismembered naturally (possibly by excarnation or exposure to the elements).

The glass bottle base and ceramic pan tiles recovered from the burial appeared to have been residual material in the pit fill, useful for dating the feature but not intended as symbolic grave items. Scattered fragments of charred wood were recovered from the black basal fill (C.404) of the pit and could suggest that the fill was taken from a fire pit or hearth. There was no evidence for burning of the horse bone or other animal bone on the site.

Additional horse bone was recovered from Context 207 and Context 208, in the SE end of Trench 2. As discussed below, the bone from Context 208 was recovered from the transition between C.207 and C.208, as a result of the mixing of deposits during use of the surface as a drain, which had later silted up with the material from C.208. Therefore, it is believed that the horse bone in Trench 2 came only from Context 207, the earliest surface in Trench 2. According to the animal bone assessment by Thoms, it is a possibility that the legs and feet of the horse from the burial were recovered from Context 207 although the number of teeth suggests there was more than one horse within the assemblage. Also, there is no substantial evidence of butchery on this bone, apart from small knife marks on one phalange from C.207.

The partial horse burial is a very unusual feature in the archaeological record, there being no known recorded Medieval or Post Medieval horse burials or horse butchery sites on the Highland Historic



Environment Record for the Highlands<sup>23</sup>. The care and deliberation with which part of the animal had been buried does suggest there was some importance attached to it. The reason for the separation of its body parts is unknown and indeed why / if they appeared in the deposit on the other side of the site is intriguing.

## **9.2 Phasing**

There appear to be links between the features located in the southeast end of Trench 2, Trench 3 and Trench 4. The stratigraphical relationships of the contexts and the similarities between the types of mortar, the glass finds and the iron nails/rivets recovered from the contexts has assisted in establishing the proposed timeline for the site, as below.

### **9.2.1 Mid-late 18<sup>th</sup> century**

The horse burial has been dated to c.1750 based on the glass bottle base (SF10) found in the pit fill. It could be roughly contemporary with the early surfaces and features identified in the Trench 2 / Trench 3 area of the site. Four glass fragments, with a green colour and a gold sheen similar to the bottle base, were found redeposited at the base of Context 203 above the cobbled surface (C.204/206) in Trench 2. These glass sherds (SF15), which may or may not be from the same vessel as SF10, could have originated in one of the earlier, underlying contexts (C.204/206 or C.207) which also contained the same type of mortar as that found in the horse burial fill. C.207 could also be linked to the horse burial, as it contained a significant quantity of horse bone (probably also the bone recorded as SF18 from C.208). It was the earliest surface in Trench 2 and overlaid the natural sand.

There is no direct link between Feature 7 (Trench 2), Feature 5 (Trench 3), the horse burial and C.207. However, Feature 7 and Feature 5 were also dug into the natural sand. Interestingly, too, Feature 5 contained one iron rivet similar to what was found in C.207 at the base of Trench 2. Linking the evidence between Context 207, Feature 4, Feature 5 and Feature 7 implies the features were contemporary and indicates there was activity on the site dating to around the mid to late 18th century.

Furthermore the quantity of iron nails/rivets found within the southeast end of Trench 2 and Trench 3 and which are associated with the same early surfaces could suggest that there was some sort of joinery work, such as boat repair, taking place on the site in the mid to late 18th century.

### **9.2.2 Early-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century**

The Feature 3 drain, which overlaid C.207, was a later construction, probably early-mid 19th century. It also lay below the primary soil layer and as such predates its formation. It appears to be contemporary with Context 204/206, the roughly cobbled surface extending northward from the drain baulk, which postdates Context 207.

Likewise, the fill of material (C.208) at the centre of the Feature 3 drain, was deposited over, and thus postdated, Context 207. Animal bone and iron rivets/nails were recorded in the drain fill, although the finds were recovered from the transition between the two contexts. Due to the location of the context within a drainage channel, it is almost certain that the animal bone and nails actually came out of the underlying surface, Context 207. Furthermore, this is supported by the fact that a significant quantity

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<sup>23</sup> Pers. corr. Sylvina Tilbury, HHER Officer

of horse and other animal bone came from Context 207 to the north side of Feature 3 where it was secured below the cobbled surfaces (C.204/206).

The occupant of the neighbouring house site, Isabel Grigor, pointed out to the archaeologists that the site was known locally as *òThe Stanksö*. This word has been defined, in Scottish or Northern English dialect, as *a pool or pond; a drain*<sup>24</sup>; or by the verb, to drain land by open ditches. This description could suggest this was a location for drainage structures for the village<sup>ò</sup> giving a reason the presence of a drainage ditch and for why the site had been left undeveloped since the 18th century. Also this would explain the surprising infiltration of two human phalanges into the site contexts, probably originating uphill in the cemetery.

### 9.2.3 Late 19<sup>th</sup> century and later

Feature 2 was a pit dug into the primary soil context (C.203) in Trench 2. Its contents date to the late 19th century, possibly early 20th century for the time of deposition, and this therefore sets it at a later date than the other features on the site (apart from Feature 1). The primary soil deposit on the site had mostly formed prior to the construction of this pit.

Feature 1, which was dug into the redeposited topsoil, probably dates to the late 20<sup>th</sup> century and, although this is not definite, it certainly is the latest feature on the site.

## 10 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As discussed above, the trial trenching evaluation covered 17% of the site, a significantly greater portion of the site than was stipulated in the brief. The work has proven that archaeological deposits dating to the 18th century onwards had been preserved *in situ* below the topsoil contexts. The horse burial was an important find, and there appears to be little to compare it to in the archaeological record.

As a result of this evaluation, we believe that the archaeological remains on the site have been well-evaluated and that further work is unlikely to add more value to the record. RoCAS recommends that no further work is required. However, we would suggest to the developer that if further site clearance uncovers any areas of potential archaeological interest that an archaeologist be contacted to evaluate it.

Ultimately, the responsibility for deciding whether further work is required lies solely with the Highland Council Archaeology Unit.

## 11 REPORTING

This report will be disseminated to the contractor/developer, the Highland Council Planning and Buildings Standard Department, HCAU and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland.

A digital report will be submitted with digital copies of the site photographs and georeferenced site plans in ESRI shapefile format. Ross and Cromarty Archaeological Services will retain copyright of this report.

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<sup>24</sup> *Collins English Dictionary*, 1999.

A summary of the watching brief will be submitted for publication in Archaeology Scotland's annual journal, *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*. An OASIS entry has been completed (rosscrom1-100209).

The archive, which consists of plan drawings and written records, is currently held by RoCAS at Ryefield, Tore, Ross-shire and will be submitted to RCAHMS.

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## APPENDIX 1 Catalogue of faunal remains

### Key to Table

**indet** ó indeterminate

**prox** ó proximal

**frag** ó fragment

**l** ó left

**r** ó right

**lhs** ó left side (of the hoof)

**ndf** ó non-diagnostic fragment

**med** - medium

ID No.	Context	Sample	Species	Element	Side	Other	Taphonomy	Size	Fragment
6	202	25, 2	HUMAN	phalanx (toe bone)			None	3	complete
4	202	25, 2	Shell	shell					fragment
5	202	25, 2	Rabbit/hare	femur	l		None	4	prox third
3	202	25, 2	Sheep/goat	long bone, possibly femur	?		Both ends chopped through	3	fragment
2	202	25, 2	Sheep/goat	radius	r		Chopped, prox half missing	8	distal half
76	203	14	Cattle	humerus	l		None	8	fragment
83	203	14	Dog	maxilla and molar tooth			None	4	complete tooth
84	203	14	Horse	astragalus			None	7	complete
78	203	14	Horse	radius	l		None	14	frag of proximal end
75	203	14	Indet	indet x 25					fragments
85	203	14	Large fish cf cod	fish bone x 2			None		fragments
81	203	14	Large mammal	carpal / tarsal				5	complete
82	203	14	Large mammal	incisor x 4			None		complete
77	203	14	Large mammal	long bone, femur or humerus			Chopped through smoothly at each end	7	fragment
80	203	14	Large mammal	vertebrae x 2					fragments
79	203	14	Medium mammal, cf sheep	ribs x 2			1 butchered		fragments
59	207	12	Cat	humerus			None	4	fragment - distal end
70	207	12	Cat	mandible with P3 - M1			None	4	fragment

ID No.	Context	Sample	Species	Element	Side	Other	Taphonomy	Size	Fragment
52	207	12	Cattle	metacarpal	l		None	8	fragment - distal end
43	207	12	Cattle	middle phalanx	lhs		None	4	complete
64	207	12	Cattle	molar tooth			None	5	fragment
42	207	12	Cattle	proximal phalanx	lhs		None	6	almost complete
67	207	12	Dog	atlas		Same animal as 68	None	6	fragment
68	207	12	Dog	axis		Same animal as 67	None	6	complete
54	207	12	Dog	femur	l		None	12	complete
55	207	12	Dog	femur		Unfused distal epiph	None	3	complete
65	207	12	Dog	mandible with M2	l	Not same animal as 66	None	9	fragment
66	207	12	Dog	mandible with P3, M1, M2; P4 lost in life	r	Not same animal as 65	None	12	fragment
53	207	12	Horse	astragalus	l		None	7	complete
58	207	12	Horse	humerus	l		None	12	fragment, distal end
60	207	12	Horse	incisor teeth x 6	both		None		most are complete
61	207	12	Horse	maxilla frag with one tooth			None	8	fragment
62	207	12	Horse	maxillary teeth x 4		One is very worn	None		most are complete
63	207	12	Horse	maxillary canine tooth			None	5	complete
45	207	12	Horse	metacarpal 2	r	Same animal as 44 and 46	None	4	fragment
47	207	12	Horse	metacarpal 2	r	Same animal as 49	None	8	fragment

ID No.	Context	Sample	Species	Element	Side	Other	Taphonomy	Size	Fragment
44	207	12	Horse	metacarpal 3	r	Same animal as 45 and 46	None	20	complete
49	207	12	Horse	metacarpal 3	r	Same animal as 47 and 48	None	22	complete
46	207	12	Horse	metacarpal 4	r	Same animal as 44 and 45	None	6	fragment
48	207	12	Horse	metacarpal 4	r	Same animal as 49	None	5	fragment
50	207	12	Horse	metatarsal 4	l		None	7	fragment
51	207	12	Horse	metatarsal 4	l		None	6	fragment
39	207	12	Horse	middle phalanx	r		None	6	complete
40	207	12	Horse	middle phalanx	l		None	5	almost complete
37	207	12	Horse	proximal phalanx	r		None	9	complete
38	207	12	Horse	proximal phalanx	l	Thin knife marks	5 or 6 dismembering marks at proximal end	8	complete
56	207	12	Horse	ulna	r		None	12	fragment
41	207	12	HUMAN	phalanx (toe bone)			None	6	complete
34	207	12	Indet, mainly large mammal	indet fragments x 100			None		
35	207	12	Large mammal	carpals and tarsals x 20			None		most complete
57	207	12	Large mammal	humerus - ndf	l	Could be same bone as 58	None	9	fragment
36	207	12	Large mammal	patella x 3			None	6	complete
74	207	12	Large mammal	rib fragments x 15			None		fragments



ID No.	Context	Sample	Species	Element	Side	Other	Taphonomy	Size	Fragment
73	207	12	Large mammal	vertebrae x 9			None		fragments
72	207	12	Medium mammal, cf sheep	vertebra x 2			None		complete
71	207	12	Small carnivore, cf cat	tooth			None	1	complete
69	207	12	Small mammal (dog or cat-sized)	vertebrae			None		complete
100	208	18, 3	Dog	metapodial			None	4	fragment
99	208	18, 3	Dog	proximal phalanx			None	3	complete
98	208	18, 3	Dog	tooth - mandibular M1	l		None	3	complete
91	208	18, 3	Domestic fowl	various bones x 15			None		mainly fragmented
104	208	18, 3	Horse	calcaneum	l	Unfused (young animal)	None	9	complete
96	208	18, 3	Horse	distal phalanx	r	Same animal as 94 and 95	None	7	complete
102	208	18, 3	Horse	femur	r		None	20	fragment - distal end
103	208	18, 3	Horse	femur			None	7	fragment of prox ball epiph
97	208	18, 3	Horse	mandibular teeth			None	5	complete
95	208	18, 3	Horse	middle phalanx	r	Same animal as 94 and 96	None	6	complete
93	208	18, 3	Horse	proximal phalanx	l		None	9	complete
94	208	18, 3	Horse	proximal phalanx	r	Same animal as 95 and 96	None	8	complete

ID No.	Context	Sample	Species	Element	Side	Other	Taphonomy	Size	Fragment
101	208	18, 3	Horse	tibia	r		None	12	fragment - distal end
86	208	18, 3	Indet	indet x 95			None		fragments
87	208	18, 3	Indet	indet x 95					fragments
88	208	18, 3	Indet - medium mammal	ribs x 9					fragments
90	208	18, 3	Large fish cf cod	vertebra			None		fragments
92	208	18, 3	Large mammal	carpals and tarsals x 10			None		complete
89	208	18, 3	Large mammal	vertebrae x 4					fragments
9	211	7, 7	Large mammal	vertebra			None	5	fragment
7	302	6, 5	Med mammal, poss dog	rib			None	8	fragment
8	302	6, 5	Med mammal, poss dog	rib			None	6	fragment
12	402	26, 4	Large mammal	indet skull frag			None	7	fragment
10	402	26, 4	Large mammal	indet x 6			None		fragments
11	402	26, 4	Large mammal	pelvis, non-diagnostic			None	18	fragment
13	402	26, 4	Sheep	metatarsal	r		None	9	fragment
25	403	27, 4	Horse	femur	l		Recently broken	18	proximal end, fragmented
33	403	27, 4	Horse	femur	l		None	28	complete apart from prox end (see above)
24	403	27, 4	Horse	mandible	r		None	14	fragment - hinge
27	403	27, 4	Horse	mandible, all teeth present, i1 to M3	l		None	30	complete but fragmented
28	403	27, 4	Horse	mandible, M3 missing	r		None	20	fragment

ID No.	Context	Sample	Species	Element	Side	Other	Taphonomy	Size	Fragment
29	403	27, 4	Horse	maxilla, plus all maxillary teeth	l		None	18	fragment with incisors 3 and 2
16	403	27, 4	Horse	scapula	l		None	20	fragment, prox half
32	403	27, 4	Horse	scapula	r		None	36	almost complete, fragmented
17	403	27, 4	Horse	scapula, joins with 16	l		None	14	fragment
18	403	27, 4	Large mammal	indet fragments x 15			None		fragments
23	403	27, 4	Large mammal	indet skull fragments x 4			None		fragments
31	403	27, 4	Large mammal	rib			None		fragment
19	403	27, 4	Large mammal	scapula non-diagnostic fragment			None	12	fragment
14	403	27, 4	Large mammal	vertebra			None	12	complete
15	403	27, 4	Large mammal	vertebra			None	12	complete
20	403	27, 4	Large mammal	vertebra		Unfused epiph	None	14	complete
21	403	27, 4	Large mammal	vertebra		Unfused epiph	None	12	complete
22	403	27, 4	Large mammal	vertebra		Fused epiph	None	10	complete
26	403	27, 4	Large mammal probably horse	indet skull fragments x 175			None		fragments
30	403	27, 4	Large mammal probably horse	vertebra fragments x 5			None		fragments

**APPENDIX 2      Index of small finds**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Feature</b>
<b>1</b>	Wood	Charred wood fragments	05/04/2011	404	4
<b>2</b>	Glass	Burnt clear glass sherds (wine glass?)	06/04/2011	302	5
<b>3</b>	Fe	Iron rivet	06/04/2011	302	5
<b>4</b>	Mortar	Mortar chunks	06/04/2011	302	5
<b>5</b>	Fe, mortar	Iron nail and mortar chunks	06/04/2011	211	7
<b>6</b>	Bone	Animal bones	06/04/2011	302	5
<b>7</b>	Bone	Animal bones	06/04/2011	211	7
<b>8</b>	Ceramic, glass	Ceramic fragments x 13, 1 ceramic jar lid, glass fragments x 2	05/04/2011	Topsoil	-
<b>9</b>	Bone	Animal bones from topsoil	05/04/2011	Topsoil	-
<b>10</b>	Glass	Gold-tinted glass bottle base	05/04/2011	402	4
<b>11</b>	Ceramic	Orange ceramic pan tiles	05/04/2011	404	4
<b>12</b>	Bone	Animal bone and teeth, 2 bags	07/04/2011	207	-
<b>13</b>	Fe	Iron nails, rivets	07/04/2011	207	-
<b>14</b>	Bone	Animal bone	05/04/2011	203	-
<b>15</b>	Glass	Gold-tinted glass sherds	05/04/2011	203	-
<b>16</b>	Ceramic, glass, Fe	Ceramic frags x 5, mortar, iron nails x 3,	05/04/2011	203	-
<b>17</b>	Shell	Various shell	05/04/2011	203	-
<b>18</b>	Bone	Animal bone	06/04/2011	208	3
<b>19</b>	Fe, wood, glass, ceramic	Iron nails x 2, iron object, slag x 1, wood x 1, clear glass sherds x 2, ceramic sherd x 1, clay pipe stem (broken)	06/04/2011	208	3
<b>20</b>	Shell	Various shell	06/04/2011	208	3
<b>21</b>	Ceramic, glass	Ceramic fragments x 7, glass sherds x 5, clear glass jar	04/04/2011	202	2
<b>22</b>	Glass, Fe	1 x blue glass bead, 1 x half of yellow glass bead, 1 x metal button, 2 x metal upholstery nails (?), 1 x iron object, 1 x iron (?) hinge, 1 x clay pipe stem	04/04/2011	202	2
<b>23</b>	Ceramic	Sherds of ceramic from various cream decorated plates/bowls	04/04/2011	202	2
<b>24</b>	Pewter/ brass?	Pewter belt buckle (?)	04/04/2011	202	2
<b>25</b>	Bone	Animal bone	04/04/2011	202	2
<b>26</b>	Bone	Animal bone	05/04/2011	402	4
<b>27</b>	Bone	Horse bone	06/04/2011	403	4

**APPENDIX 3      Index of contexts**

Context No.	Type	Description	Over	Under	Fill of	Filled by	Cut by	Feature No.	Finds	Samples	Plan-Section Drawing	Interpretation
<b>Trench 1</b>												
<b>100</b>	Deposit	Dark brown rich soil with scattered small-medium stone and beach cobbles	101, 102						Bone, stone, rubble, mortar, pottery			Trench 1 Topsoil
<b>101</b>	Deposit	Mid-dark brown sandy soil with mortar, building stone, beach cobbles, pottery	102	100					Mortar, bone, pottery			Dump of building rubble in NW corner of site
<b>102</b>	Deposit	Mid brown sandy soil with animal bone, shell, small-medium stones	Natural sand	101					Bone, shell			Old ground surface, like C.202
<b>Trench 2</b>												
<b>200</b>	Deposit	Dark brown rich soil with scattered small-medium stone and beach cobbles							8, 9			Trench 2 Topsoil
<b>201</b>	Cut	Subcircular cut	203	203		202		2			4, S2	Pit containing midden material
<b>202</b>	Deposit	Dark brown-black loose sandy soil with small amount of shell, bone, charcoal and scattered ceramic, metal finds	203	203	201			2	21-25		4, S2	Midden material

Context No.	Type	Description	Over	Under	Fill of	Filled by	Cut by	Feature No.	Finds	Samples	Plan-Section Drawing	Interpretation
203	Deposit	Mid brown sandy soil with bone and shell, stone and mortar at base	204	200					14-17			Old ground surface
204	Structure	Possible surface of compact stone and small-medium beach cobbles	206	203								Though to be possible cobbled surface, but probably just a stoney deposit or rubble layer, part of C.206
205	Structure	Line of set large beach cobble and medium-large stone	207	203				3			6, 7, S1	Side of drainage ditch; rises above C.204 and sits on the soil
206	Deposit	Small-medium cobbles, stone in soil with some mortar and animal bone	207	204								Though to be possible cobbled surface, but probably just a stoney deposit or rubble layer same as C.204
207	Deposit	Mid brown sandy soil with bone and shell, stone and mortar; iron rivets and higher concentration of animal bone at base at transition to natural	Natural sand	206, 208					12, 13			Old ground surface; iron rivets from boats? One pan tile from this context

Context No.	Type	Description	Over	Under	Fill of	Filled by	Cut by	Feature No.	Finds	Samples	Plan-Section Drawing	Interpretation
208	Deposit	Mid-dark brown silty soil with sand, pea gravel and small-medium stone; some animal bone, shell, mortar and very little charcoal in basal silting	207	203				3	18, 19, 20		6, 7, S1	Drainage ditch fill-silting; no cut visible for ditch
209	Deposit	Loose large stone and beach cobbles visible in trench profile; no soil fill		203				6			S1	No cut visible, posthole?
210	Cut	Cut for subcircular pit at S end of T2		207		211		7			8, 10, S3	Posthole pit?
211	Deposit	Mid-dark brown loose sandy soil with beach cobbles and stone	Natural sand	207	210			7	5, 7		8, S3	Fill of pit-with packing stones?
212	Deposit	Loose pile of medium beach cobbles underlying marble slab in topsoil		200				1			5	Posthole pit backfilled? No cut visible-late 20th c.
<b>Trench 3</b>												
300	Deposit	Dark brown rich soil with scattered small-medium stone and beach cobbles	301, 302									Trench 3 Topsoil
301	Cut	Elongated suboval cut		300		302, 303		5			1, 3, S5	Linear pit/trench of unknown use

Context No.	Type	Description	Over	Under	Fill of	Filled by	Cut by	Feature No.	Finds	Samples	Plan-Section Drawing	Interpretation
302	Deposit	Mid-dark brown sandy soil with small-medium cobbles, burnt glass sherds, some animal bone/mortar, significant charcoal	303	300	301			5	2, 3, 4, 6		1, S5	Pit fill
303	Deposit	Soily sand with small amount of small stones and 2 frags animal bone, 1 frag mortar	Natural sand	302	301			5			3, S5	Basal silting in linear trench
<b>Trench 4</b>												
400	Deposit	Dark brown rich soil with scattered small-medium stone and beach cobbles										Trench 4 Topsoil
401	Cut	Cut for 2m long suboval pit		400		402, 403, 404		4			2, 9, 11, S4	Pit for horse burial
402	Deposit	Dark brown sandy soil with pink clay interspersed, small-medium stones and some mortar	403	400	401			4	10, 26	1	2, S4	Upper fill of pit
403	Deposit	Pink clay with small pea gravel; compacted at centre of pit around horse bone; some mortar in the clay	404	402	401			4	27		9, 11, S4	Deposit of clay compacted around and below horse bone at centre of pit



Context No.	Type	Description	Over	Under	Fill of	Filled by	Cut by	Feature No.	Finds	Samples	Plan-Section Drawing	Interpretation
404	Deposit	Black silty soil with very little stone, some charcoal and charred wood frags	Natural sand	403, 402	401			4	1, 11	2	9, 11, S4	Surface underlying clay and horse burial

**APPENDIX 4      Index of features**

<b>Feature No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Dimensions (m)</b>	<b>Plans</b>	<b>Photos</b>	<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Sample No.</b>	<b>Find No.</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>1</b>	Pit	T2	0.35 (E-W) x 0.40; depth = 0.25	5	3-6	212	-	-	A pit (no cut visible) containing loose medium-large beach cobbles was uncovered below a circular marble slab with central hole containing the remains of a ferrous pole
<b>2</b>	Pit	T2	1.45 (NW-SE) x 0.80 from T2 edge; depth = 0.40	4, S2	8, 9, 12-14, 65, 66	201, 202	-	21-25	Subcircular shallow pit containing high charcoal content and broken dishes and other discarded broken items (burnt); section depth was 17cm but post-excavation depth was 40cm
<b>3</b>	Ditch	T2	2.40 (E-W) x 0.90; depth = 0.48	6, 7, S1	7, 19-21, 25-27, 58, 59, 62, 70, 71	205, 208	-	18-20	Probable drainage ditch, poorly constructed, silted up and banked by stone to the sides
<b>4</b>	Pit with horse burial	T4	2.28 (N-S) x 1.24; depth = 0.55	2, 9, 11, S4	15-17, 22-24, 28-43, 45-57, 60	301, 302, 303	1, 2	1, 10, 11, 26, 27	2m-long suboval pit containing partial horse burial laid in compact clay at the centre of the pit
<b>5</b>	Pit / trench	T3	2.10 (E-W) x 1.05 (max); depth = 0.45	1, 3, S5	44, 73-75	403, 404	-	2-4, 6	Elongated trench/pit containing soil fill with some animal bone, burnt glass sherds and mortar
<b>6</b>	Pit?	T2	0.45 wide NW-SE	S1	25-27	209	-		Possible pit, with no visible cut, identified in T2 profile--loosely compact large beach cobbles with little soil; appears to form part of the overlying stone fill associated with the ditch, Feature 3
<b>7</b>	Pit	T2	0.90 (N-S) x 0.90; depth = 0.35	8, 10, S3	58, 59, 61, 62, 71	210, 211	-	5, 7	A subcircular pit containing loosely packed medium-large beach cobbles and soil fill

**APPENDIX 5      List of trenches**

<b>Trench</b>	<b>Dimensions (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Features</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>1</b>	7.8 x 2	1.4	-	Aligned NW-SE, Trench 1 revealed the depth of soil overlying the natural sand was 1.4m; the stratigraphy showed a later topsoil had built up over an earlier soil surface with a stoney soil layer in between
<b>2</b>	8.3 x 2	0.8	1, 2, 3, 6, 7	Aligned NW-SE, Trench 1 also contained a later topsoil over an earlier soil surface overlying a stone/cobble surface at the SE end next to a roughly-made drain
<b>3</b>	3 x 2	0.9	5	Aligned E-W, Trench 3 was extended by removing the baulk between the W end and Trench 2 edge; the trench section did not show the different soil layers as was seen in Trench 1 and 2
<b>4</b>	6 x 2	0.75	4	Aligned NE-SW, the topsoil in Trench 4 came down on to natural sand with no evidence of the different soil layers seen in Trench 1 and 2
<b>5</b>	5 x 2	0.8	-	Aligned N-S, the topsoil in Trench 5 also came down on to natural sand with no evidence of the different soil layers seen in Trench 1 and 2 and no archaeological features

**APPENDIX 6      Index of plans**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Feature</b>	<b>Drawn By</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>1</b>	1:20	Pre-ex drawing of elongated pit, Feature 5 in Trench 3	301, 302	5	LF	06/04/2011
<b>2</b>	1:20	Pre-ex drawing of horse burial pit in Trench 4	401, 402	4	MKP	04/04/2011
<b>3</b>	1:20	Pre-ex, pre-trench extension plan of Feature 5 in Trench 3	301, 302	5	MKP	04/04/2011
<b>4</b>	1:20	Pre-ex plan of Feature 2, midden pit in Trench 2	202, 203	2	MKP	04/04/2011
<b>5</b>	1:20	Plan of stone-filled hole at NW end of Trench 2	212	1	MKP	04/04/2011
<b>6</b>	1:20	Plan of S end of Trench 2 showing cobbled surface	204, 205	3	SB	05/04/2011
<b>7</b>	1:20	Plan of S end of Trench 2 showing exposed drain structure, Feature 3	205	3	SB	05/04/2011
<b>8</b>	1:20	Pre-ex plan of pit/posthole feature in Trench 2-Trench 3 extension	210, 211	7	SB	06/04/2011
<b>9</b>	1:20	Plan of horse burial pit after partial sectioning, showing clay deposit C.403	403, 404	4	MKP	05/04/2011
<b>10</b>	1:20	Post-section drawing of pit/posthole Feature 7	210, 211	7	MKP	07/04/2011
<b>11</b>	1:20	Post-ex plan of Feature 4, horse burial pit	401	4	MKP	07/04/2011
<b>S1</b>	1:10	E-facing section of Trench 2, showing stratigraphical relationship of topsoil and earlier ground surfaces	200, 202, 203, 207, 208	3, 6	SB	07/04/2011
<b>S2</b>	1:10	NE-facing section of midden pit	201, 202	2	MKP	04/04/2011
<b>S3</b>	1:10	Feature 7 (pit/posthole) E-facing section	210, 211	7	SB	06/04/2011
<b>S4</b>	1:10	S-facing section profile of Feature 4, horse burial, showing skull location	401-404	4	MKP	05/04/2011
<b>S5</b>	1:10	S-facing section profile of Feature 5, elongated pit	301-303	5	MKP	07/04/2011

**APPENDIX 7      List of site levels**

<b>Level No.</b>	<b>Value (m)</b>	<b>Location of levels</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2.254</b>	Base of Feature 4
<b>2</b>	<b>1.726</b>	Level on top of natural sand to S of Feature 4
<b>3</b>	<b>1.295</b>	Base of Feature 2
<b>4</b>	<b>2.295</b>	Base of Feature 7
<b>5</b>	<b>1.102</b>	Surface of Feature 2 fill
<b>6</b>	<b>2.102</b>	Top of natural sand level to N of Feature 7
<b>7</b>	<b>1.970</b>	Base Feature 6 (natural sand)
<b>8</b>	<b>1.940</b>	Top of natural sand level to S of Feature 6
<b>9</b>	<b>2.195</b>	Base of Feature 5 (natural sand), W end
<b>10</b>	<b>2.300</b>	Base of Feature 5 (natural sand), E end
<b>11</b>	<b>1.880</b>	Top of natural sand level to W of Feature 5
<b>12</b>	<b>1.920</b>	Top of natural sand level to E of Feature 5
<b>13</b>	<b>1.950</b>	Top of natural sand level in base of Trench 1 (SE end)
<b>14</b>	<b>1.640</b>	Top of Feature 3 lining of stones (C.205) at the W end
<b>15</b>	<b>1.750</b>	Top of Feature 3 lining of stones (C.205) at the E end
<b>16</b>	<b>0.375</b>	Top of turf ground surface at NW end of Trench 2
<b>17</b>	<b>0.880</b>	Top of turf ground surface at SE end of Trench 2
<b>18</b>	<b>1.685</b>	Top of cobbled surface (C.204) in Trench 2
<b>TBM</b>	<b>1.15</b>	TBM at NE corner of house railing plinth/kerb

**APPENDIX 8      Index of photographs**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Direction Facing</b>	<b>Feature</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Taken By</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>1</b>	SE	-	Proposed house site prior to development showing its situation on Rosemarkie Bay	MKP	20/03/2011
<b>2</b>	NW	-	Proposed house site prior to development: grassy former house garden, situated below Rosemarkie church at the base of a steep retaining wall	MKP	20/03/2011
<b>3</b>	N	1	Pit with no visible cut containing loose medium-large beach cobbles; it was covered by the circular marble slab (to left) at the time of discovery at the NW end of Trench 2	MKP	04/04/2011
<b>4</b>	NW	1	Pit with no visible cut containing loose medium-large beach cobbles; it was covered by the circular marble slab (to left) at the time of discovery at the NW end of Trench 2	MKP	04/04/2011
<b>5</b>	NW	1	Feature 1 pit after sectioning through the stones in the pit	MKP	04/04/2011
<b>6</b>	NW	1	Feature 1 pit after excavation of the stones in the pit; some mortar in the topsoil is visible around the sides	MKP	04/04/2011
<b>7</b>	W	3	SE end of Trench 2 showing what looks like two lines of stone with a stoney void in the trench profile	MKP	04/04/2011
<b>8</b>	WNW	2	Black soil fill in subrectangular pit at NW end of Trench 2	MKP	04/04/2011
<b>9</b>	SE	2	Looking SE down Trench 2 across pit Feature 2	MKP	04/04/2011
<b>10</b>	NW	-	Looking NW up Trench 1 showing natural sand, approximately 1.4m below ground level, and soil and rubble deposit sloping up at NW end	MKP	04/04/2011
<b>11</b>	SE	-	Looking SE down Trench 1 showing natural sand, approximately 1.4m below ground level, and soil and rubble deposit sloping down at NW end of the trench	MKP	04/04/2011
<b>12</b>	W	2	Pit containing midden material, Feature 2, after half-sectioning	MKP	04/04/2011
<b>13</b>	SE	2	Pit containing midden material, Feature 2, after half-sectioning; looking SE down Trench 2	MKP	04/04/2011
<b>14</b>	W	2	Pit containing midden material, Feature 2, after half-sectioning	MKP	04/04/2011
<b>15</b>	WNW	4	Suboval pit at NE end of Trench 4	MKP	04/04/2011
<b>16</b>	SW	4	Suboval pit at NE end of Trench 4	MKP	04/04/2011
<b>17</b>	N	4	Soil and stone-filled pit appearing in Trench 3	MKP	05/04/2011
<b>18</b>	SSE	-	Trench 5, after excavation, showing no features of interest	MKP	04/04/2011

No.	Direction Facing	Feature	Notes	Taken By	Date
19	S	3	SE end of Trench 2 showing stoney rubble/cobble layer (Context 204/206) to NW side of the line of stone (Context 205) forming NW side of probable drain Feature 3	MKP	05/04/2011
20	WNW	3	SE end of Trench 2 showing stoney rubble/cobble layer (Context 204/206) to right two lines of stone deposit (Context 205) with brown silty soil fill (Context 208) in centre-probable drain, Feature 3	MKP	05/04/2011
21	SE	3	SE end of Trench 2 showing stoney rubble/cobble layer (Context 204/206) to left of the line of stone (Context 205) forming NW side of probable drain Feature 3	MKP	05/04/2011
22	N	4	Suboval pit at NE end of Trench 4 during half-sectioning showing the central pink clay deposit (Context 403), below the pit upper fill, which contains the partial horse burial	MKP	05/04/2011
23	N	4	Suboval pit at NE end of Trench 4 during half-sectioning showing the central pink clay deposit (Context 403), below the pit upper fill, which contains the partial horse burial	MKP	05/04/2011
24	N	4	Suboval pit at NE end of Trench 4 during half-sectioning showing the central pink clay deposit (Context 403), below the pit upper fill, which contains the partial horse burial	MKP	05/04/2011
25	WNW	3	Line of stone to NW side of drain after excavation of silty soil drain fill (C.208); showing the sloping cobbles lining the drain edge (at centre) and the loose stone in trench section (top left), which appeared to be roughly placed stone fill in drain	MKP	05/04/2011
26	W	3	Line of stone to NW side of drain after excavation of silty soil drain fill (C.208); showing the sloping cobbles lining the drain edge (at centre) with stone fill behind and the loose stone in trench section (top left), which appeared to be roughly placed stone fill in drain	MKP	05/04/2011
27	W	3	Line of stone to NW side of drain after excavation of silty soil drain fill (C.208); showing the sloping cobbles lining the drain edge (at centre) with stone fill behind and the loose stone in trench section (top left), which appeared to be roughly placed stone fill in drain	MKP	05/04/2011

No.	Direction Facing	Feature	Notes	Taken By	Date
28	NW	4	Horse skull becomes visible during half-sectioning of Feature 4 pit; the skull was set in soft pink clay (C.403) in the S side of the deposit; stoney soil fill overlay the clay (C.402); the black soily silt is visible lining the pit below the burial deposits	MKP	05/04/2011
29	NNW	4	Horse skull showing during half-sectioning of Feature 4 pit; the skull was set in soft pink clay (C.403) with stoney soil fill overlying the clay (C.402); the black soily silt is visible lining the pit below the burial deposits	MKP	05/04/2011
30	W	4	Horse skull showing during half-sectioning of Feature 4 pit; the skull was set in soft pink clay (C.403) with stoney soil fill overlying the clay (C.402); the black soily silt is visible lining the pit below the burial deposits	MKP	05/04/2011
31	W	4	Horse skull showing during half-sectioning of Feature 4 pit; the skull was set in soft pink clay (C.403) with stoney soil fill overlying the clay (C.402); the black soily silt is visible lining the pit below the burial deposits	MKP	05/04/2011
32	N	4	S half of the horse burial pit during half-sectioning showing the skull set in soft pink clay (C.403) with stoney soil fill overlying the clay (C.402); the black soily silt is visible lining the pit below the burial deposits	MKP	05/04/2011
33	W	4	Horse skull showing during half-sectioning of Feature 4 pit; the skull was set in soft pink clay (C.403) with stoney soil fill overlying the clay (C.402); the black soily silt is visible lining the pit below the burial deposits	MKP	05/04/2011
34	W	4	Horse skull showing during half-sectioning of Feature 4 pit; the skull and other bones was set in soft pink clay (C.403) with stoney soil fill overlying the clay (C.402); the black soily silt is visible lining the pit below the burial deposits	MKP	05/04/2011
35	N	4	Horse burial pit, Feature 4, after half-sectioning; showing the pit cut into natural sand and sequence of deposition of the mixed clay-soil stoney upper fill (C.402) over the burial set in clay (C.403) over the black silt (C.404) at the base of the pit; the horse skull is clearly the only bone in the S side of the pit	MKP	06/04/2011
36	N	4	Horse burial pit, Feature 4, after half-sectioning; showing the pit cut into natural sand and sequence of deposition of the mixed clay-soil stoney upper fill (C.402) over the burial set in clay (C.403) over the black silt (C.404) at the base of the pit; the horse skull is clearly the only bone in the S side of the pit	MKP	06/04/2011



No.	Direction Facing	Feature	Notes	Taken By	Date
37	N	4	Horse burial pit, Feature 4, after half-sectioning; showing the pit cut into natural sand and sequence of deposition of the mixed clay-soil stoney upper fill (C.402) over the burial set in clay (C.403) over the black silt (C.404) at the base of the pit; the horse skull is clearly the only bone in the S side of the pit	MKP	06/04/2011
38	NE	4	Horse burial pit, Feature 4, after half-sectioning; showing the pit cut into natural sand and sequence of deposition of the mixed clay-soil stoney upper fill (C.402) over the burial set in clay (C.403) over the black silt (C.404) at the base of the pit; the horse skull is clearly the only bone in the S side of the pit	MKP	06/04/2011
39	ENE	4	Horse burial pit, Feature 4, after half-sectioning; showing the sequence of deposition of the mixed clay-soil stoney upper fill (C.402) over the skull set in clay (C.403) over the black silt (C.404) at the base of the pit	MKP	06/04/2011
40	NE	4	Horse burial pit, Feature 4, after half-sectioning; showing the sequence of deposition of the mixed clay-soil stoney upper fill (C.402) over the skull set in clay (C.403) over the black silt (C.404) at the base of the pit	MKP	06/04/2011
41	W	4	Horse burial pit, Feature 4, after half-sectioning; showing the pit cut into natural sand and burial under stoney soil fill at the centre of the pit	MKP	06/04/2011
42	E	4	Horse burial pit, Feature 4, after half-sectioning; showing the skull under stoney soil fill at the centre of the pit	MKP	06/04/2011
43	E	4	Horse burial pit, Feature 4, after half-sectioning; showing the pit cut into natural sand and burial under stoney soil fill at the centre of the pit	MKP	06/04/2011
44	W	5	Elongated pit with stoney soil fill before excavation	MKP	06/04/2011
45	W	4	Horse burial during excavation	MKP	06/04/2011
46	W	4	Horse burial during excavation, with most of the overlying and surrounding fill excavated; clearly showing the bones deposited in a pile at the centre of the pit	MKP	06/04/2011
47	W	4	Horse burial during excavation, with most of the overlying and surrounding fill excavated; clearly showing the bones deposited in a pile at the centre of the pit	MKP	06/04/2011
48	W	4	Horse burial during excavation, with most of the overlying and surrounding fill excavated; clearly showing the bones deposited in a pile at the centre of the pit	MKP	06/04/2011

No.	Direction Facing	Feature	Notes	Taken By	Date
49	W	4	Horse burial during excavation, with most of the overlying and surrounding fill excavated; clearly showing the bones deposited in a pile at the centre of the pit	MKP	06/04/2011
50	S	4	Horse burial during excavation, with most of the overlying and surrounding fill excavated; clearly showing the bones deposited in a pile at the centre of the pit	MKP	06/04/2011
51	N	4	Horse burial during excavation, with most of the overlying and surrounding fill excavated; clearly showing the bones deposited in a pile at the centre of the pit	MKP	06/04/2011
52	E	4	View of the horse skull with clay and a large stone compacted into the centre	MKP	06/04/2011
53	NE	4	View of the horse skull with clay and a large stone compacted into the centre	MKP	06/04/2011
54	N	4	View of the horse skull with clay and a large stone compacted into the centre	MKP	06/04/2011
55	E	4	View of the horse skull with clay and a large stone compacted into the centre	MKP	06/04/2011
56	W	4	Horse burial during excavation of the horse bones	MKP	06/04/2011
57	W	4	Horse burial during excavation of the horse bones	MKP	06/04/2011
58	W	3, 7	After extension of trenches and removal of the baulk between Trench 2 and Trench 3: showing the excavation of the drain feature and line of stone (C.205) which overlay a stone filled pit (Feature 7)	MKP	06/04/2011
59	N	3, 7	After extension of trenches and removal of the baulk between Trench 2 and Trench 3: showing the excavation of the drain feature and line of stone (C.205) which overlay a stone filled pit (Feature 7)	MKP	06/04/2011
60	SW	4	Feature 4, horse burial pit, after excavation	MKP	07/04/2011
61	W	7	Feature 7, stone-filled pit, after half-sectioning showing the loosely packed stoney soil fill	MKP	07/04/2011
62	W	3, 7	After extension of trenches and removal of the baulk between Trench 2 and Trench 3: showing the excavation of the drain feature and line of stone (C.205) which overlay a stone filled pit (Feature 7)--after half-sectioning	MKP	07/04/2011
63	W	-	House to S side of the proposed house site; site of the TBM, on top of NE corner of kerb in front of house	MKP	07/04/2011
64	NW	-	Development site after trial trenching and excavation	MKP	07/04/2011
65	WSW	2	Trench 2 profile at NW end showing the topsoil C.200 over the earlier ground/soil surface C.203 over the fill of the Feature 2 pit (C.202)	MKP	07/04/2011

No.	Direction Facing	Feature	Notes	Taken By	Date
66	WSW	2	Trench 2 profile at NW end showing the topsoil C.200 over the earlier ground/soil surface C.203 over the fill of the Feature 2 pit (C.202)	MKP	07/04/2011
67	ESE	-	Showing section line through C.204/206 and C.207 overlying natural sand	MKP	07/04/2011
68	SE	-	Showing section line through C.204/206 and C.207 overlying natural sand	MKP	07/04/2011
69	WNW	-	Trench 2 section profile showing the sequence of deposition (C. 200 over C.203 over C.204/206 over C.207) and Feature 3 to centre left	MKP	07/04/2011
70	W	3	Feature 3/6 in section showing the loose stone below C.203	MKP	07/04/2011
71	W	3, 7	After extension of trenches and removal of the baulk between Trench 2 and Trench 3: showing the excavation of the drain feature and line of stone (C.205) which overlay a stone filled pit (Feature 7)--after half-sectioning	MKP	07/04/2011
72	WNW	-	Trench 2 section profile showing the sequence of deposition (C. 200 over C.203 over C.204/206 over C.207) and Feature 3 to centre left	MKP	07/04/2011
73	NE	5	Elongated pit, Feature 5, containing stoney soil upper fill, after half-sectioning	MKP	07/04/2011
74	N	5	Elongated pit, Feature 5, after half-sectioning showing stoney soil upper fill over soily sandy silt basal fill	MKP	07/04/2011
75	N	5	Elongated pit, Feature 5, after half-sectioning showing stoney soil upper fill over soily sandy silt basal fill	MKP	07/04/2011
76	SW	-	Trench 1 NW end showing topsoil C.100 over cobbles in rubble layer C.101	MKP	07/04/2011
77	SW	-	Trench 1 NE-facing profile showing topsoil C.100 over cobbles in rubble layer C.101	MKP	07/04/2011
78	NW	-	Trench 1, facing NW, over stoney soil probable rubble layer	MKP	07/04/2011
79	WNW	-	Trench 1 NE-facing profile showing topsoil C.100 over cobbles in rubble layer C.101 and earlier ground surface below this in bottom left; the depth of the redeposited topsoil is clearly visible in this photo	MKP	07/04/2011
<b>Finds Photos</b>					
80	-	4	18th c. glass bottle base (SF10) from Feature 4, upper fill Context 402	MKP	25/04/2011
81	-	4	18th c. glass bottle base (SF10) from Feature 4, upper fill Context 402	MKP	25/04/2011

No.	Direction Facing	Feature	Notes	Taken By	Date
82	-	4	18th c. glass bottle base (SF10) from Feature 4, upper fill Context 402	MKP	27/04/2001
83	-	4	18th c. Ceramic pan tile fragments (SF11) from Feature 4, pit basal fill C. 404	MKP	05/04/2001
84	-	4	18th c. Ceramic pan tile fragments (SF11) from Feature 4, pit basal fill C. 404	MKP	05/04/2001
85	-	4	18th c. Ceramic pan tile fragments (SF11) from Feature 4, pit basal fill C. 404	MKP	05/04/2001
86	-	2	19th century ceramic fragments (SF23) from Feature 2, pit with midden material C. 202	MKP	29/04/2011
87	-	2	Ceramic and glass fragments and iron nail (SF21) from Feature 2, pit with midden material C. 202	MKP	29/04/2011
88	-	2	Ceramic and glass fragments and iron nail (SF21) from Feature 2, pit with midden material C. 202	MKP	29/04/2011
89	-	3	Iron rivets, slag, clay pip, glass/ceramic sherds and wood fragment w/ iron rivet from Feature 3 ditch fill/silting C. 208	MKP	29/04/2011
90	-	5	Glass sherds (SF2) and iron rivets (SF3) from Feature 5 upper fill C. 302	MKP	29/04/2011
91	-	-	Iron rivets, nails and lumps from C.207 surface underlying rough cobbling (C.204/206); this surface contained a high amount of horse bone	MKP	29/04/2011
92	-	2	Beads, clay pipe frag and metal finds (SF22) from midden material C.202 in Feature 2 pit	MKP	29/04/2011
93	-	2	Buckle (possibly pewter, SF 24) from midden material C. 202 in Feature 2 pit	MKP	29/04/2011
94	-	-	Ceramic sherds and iron nail/rivets (SF16) from old ground surface C. 203 in Trench 2	MKP	29/04/2011