

Land 100m S of *the Croft House*, Brae of Kinkell, Conon Bridge : Erection of 4 houses



Trial Trenching Evaluation

HC Planning Reference	08/00600/OUTRC
National Grid Reference	NH 57871 55255
Site Code	BOK12
RoCAS Report	2012-03/BOK12
OASIS Report No.	rosscrom1-118932
Client	Mr. & Mrs. Ewan Ross
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SUMMARY

This report summarises the results of an archaeological trial trenching evaluation for four new house sites on the land 100m S of the Croft House, Brae of Kinkell, south of Dingwall. The trial trenching arose as an outline planning condition from the Highland Council Planning Department prior to development of the site.

Sixteen features were recorded during the trial trenching, and include field drains, modern services, clearance cairns, ploughmarks and two features of unknown use. Out of the six features of archaeological interest, one was a Post Medieval farmstead located beyond the NW boundary of the development site and is not under threat by the development. The remaining five features, ploughmarks, the remains of a possible stone structure and one pit, were excavated and recorded. No further work is recommended as a result of this evaluation.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General information

An archaeological trial trenching was conducted by Ross and Cromarty Archaeological Services (*RoCAS*) from 26-27 January 2012 in advance of development of four new house sites at the land 100m S of the Croft House, Easter Kinkell, near Dingwall (NGR NH57871 55255). The work was commissioned by Hamish Polson on behalf of Mr. and Mrs. Ewan Ross in order to fulfil a planning condition requirement as part of the Outline Planning Permission (Highland Council Ref: 08/00600/OUTRC) for the development.

1.2 Aims and objectives

1.2.1 The purpose of the trial trenching evaluation was 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 minimizing any delays or disruptions to the project¹. The aim was to evaluate the likely impact of the development on any 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 environment².

1.2.2 The specific objectives are:

- 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
- To make recommendations for further measures necessary to mitigate the impact of the development

2 SITE LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 The proposed development site is centred at approximately Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference NH 57871 55255 in Easter Kinkell on the Black Isle between Inverness and Dingwall (Figure 1). The proposed sites are, at present, open pastoral land at approximately 135m OD and are located to the southeast of present houses at Easter Kinkell (Figure 2).

2.2 Easter Kinkell is located on the north side of the western end of the *Millbuie* or *Mulbuie* ridge, which stretches the length of the Black Isle peninsula and rises up to 256m. The underlying geology is Middle Old Red Sandstone comprising conglomerate, sandstone, mudstone and siltstone³. A widespread cover of boulder clay in the region has given rise to a smooth, undulating topography⁴.

¹ Highland Council Historic Environment Team (HET), 2011.

² The Scottish Government, 2010.

³ BGS, 2010

⁴ Gillen, 1984

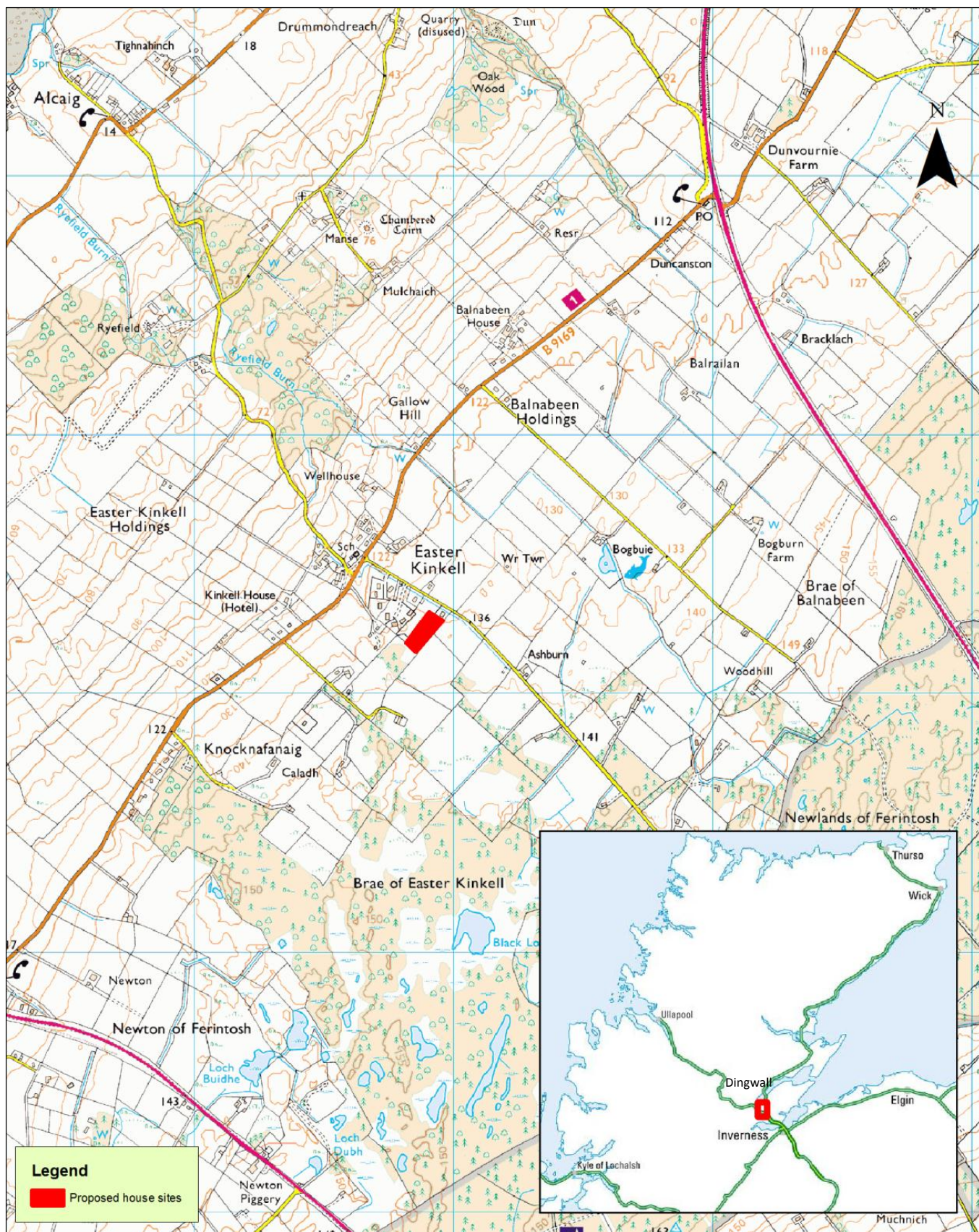


Figure 1 Site Location

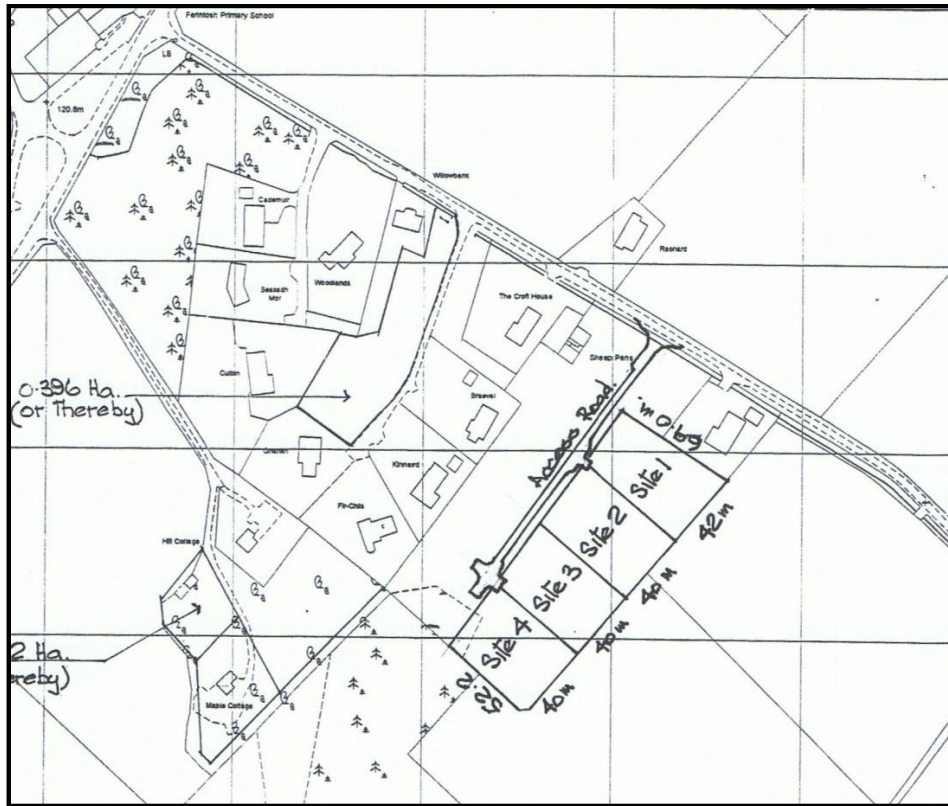


Figure 2 Site plan⁵

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 In comparison to other parts of the Highlands, the Black Isle is low-lying, reasonably fertile and easily accessible⁶, making it an attractive area for human occupation and settlement since antiquity. Also known as *Ardmeanach*, meaning ‘the mid-way’, the Black Isle is in fact peninsula 23miles long that is connected to the mainland at the western ends of Beaully Firth to the south and Cromarty Firth to the north. Easter Kinkell is located at the western end of the Black Isle, in close proximity to the N-S transportation and communication routes between Inverness and Dingwall.
- 3.2 Kinkell Castle, a Z-plan castle, dates from 1594 and belonged to Clan Mackenzie. The place-name of *Kinkell* appears on Blaeu’s *Atlas of Scotland* in 1654 and significant settlement of Kinkell was known by the mid-1700s. The remains of numerous Post Medieval farmsteads are found spread across the Brae of Kinkell close to the remains of prehistoric hut circles located to the northeast of the site in Millbuie Wood at Ferintosh. In the wider area, where they have not been ploughed out, spread along the Mulbuie Ridge and its hillsides is a high concentration of prehistoric cairn sites and other prehistoric settlement remains.
- 3.3 Easter Kinkell, now part of Ross-shire, was located in the historic parish of Urquhart and Logie Wester. Between the late 17th c. to late 18th c., it would have benefitted from the “Ferintosh

⁵ Plan supplied by H. Polson

⁶ Gourlay, 1984

Privilege”, whereby locally produced whisky was exempt from excise duty. The exemption came about after the lands and distilleries of Ferintosh were ravaged by the Jacobites in 1688. As compensation to the Whig owner of Ferintosh, Forbes of Culloden, the government granted exemption from the duty to Ferintosh distilleries. This privilege lasted for around 100 years, and during that time Urquhart parish became a centre for whisky distilling⁷.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Desk-based assessment

4.1.1 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 purpose of the desk-based assessment (DBA) was to understand the historical context of the site and assist in the formulation of a strategy for the archaeological fieldwork⁸.

4.1.2 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 on 18 January 2012. Other literary sources were also consulted.

4.2 Initial site visit

4.2.1 In order to inform the preparation of this report and positioning of the trial trenches, a site visit was made on 18 January 2012. At this time, the site comprised grass-covered grazings with patches of gorse shrubs. The terrain was mostly flat but rose slightly from north to south. The site was bound by post and wire fencing to the SW and SE and the grazings continued to the NE and NW up to the edge of the present Easter Kinkell house boundaries.

4.2.2 During the site visit there were four potential archaeological features noted on the ground, which were mostly confined to the SW corner of the development area, within proposed House Site 4. These features were evaluated during the trial trenching and found not to be of significant archaeological importance (Sect. 5.3.2 - Results).

4.3 Trial trenching

4.3.1 Nineteen trenches totalling 1,130m², 8.6% of the total site area (9,728m²), were excavated (Table 1) across four proposed house sites at Brae of Kinkell (Figure 3). The actual area covered was great than the 6.4% proposed in the *Written Scheme of Investigation*⁹ mainly due to

⁷ Ash, 1991 (74-5)

⁸ IfA, 2008(b).

⁹ Peteranna, 2012

the mechanical digger bucket width of 1.6m, which resulted in 1m-wide trenches being 1.6m wide. The four features identified during the site visit were evaluated but did not cause any constraints to the trench positions.

- 4.3.2 Topsoil and modern deposits were removed by an earth-moving machine equipped with a flat-bladed ditching bucket to reveal the subsoil surface. This activity was conducted under constant archaeological supervision. Trenches were backfilled upon completion of excavation.

All fieldwork was conducted in accordance with *Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct*¹⁰.

4.4 On-site recording

- 4.4.1 All on-site recording was carried out according to standard IfA procedures¹¹, 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.
- 4.4.2 Trench positions and all archaeological features were plotted using ArcPad GIS software and GPS with sub-metre accuracy on a handheld Windows Mobile-based computer.

4.5 Photography

The proposed development site was recorded using high resolution digital photography prior to the start of works and throughout the trial trenching evaluation. An Index of Photographs is included in this report.

¹⁰ IfA, 2009

¹¹ IfA (b), 2008

Table 1 List of trenches

Trench	Dimensions (m)	Alignment	Area (m²)	Depth (cm)	Features
1	30 x 1.6	NE-SW	80	30	1
2	9 x 6	NE-SW	58	30	3
3	18 x 1.6	N-S	78	40	-
4	16 x 1.6	NW-SE	40	30	14
5	48 x 1.6	WNW-ESE	150	30	7, 8, 9a, 9b, 19
6	10 x 6	WNW-ESE	60	45	6
7	12 x 4	NW-SE	55	35	-
8	20 x 1.6	WNW-ESE	33	30	-
9	16 x 5	NE-SW	81	30	10a, 10b
10	12 x 4	NW-SE	51	35	-
11	33 x 1.6	NE-SW	58	30	11
12	34 x 1.6	NE-SW	70	30	12b
13	20 x 1.6	NW-SE	41	35	16
14	35 x 1.6	WNW-ESE	70	30	-
15	15 x 1.6	N-S	33	35	12a
16	7 x 4	NE-SW	32	30	-
17	16 x 1.6	NE-SW	32	30	-
18	24 x 1.6	N-S	45	30	-
19	32 x 1.6	NE-SW	64	30	15

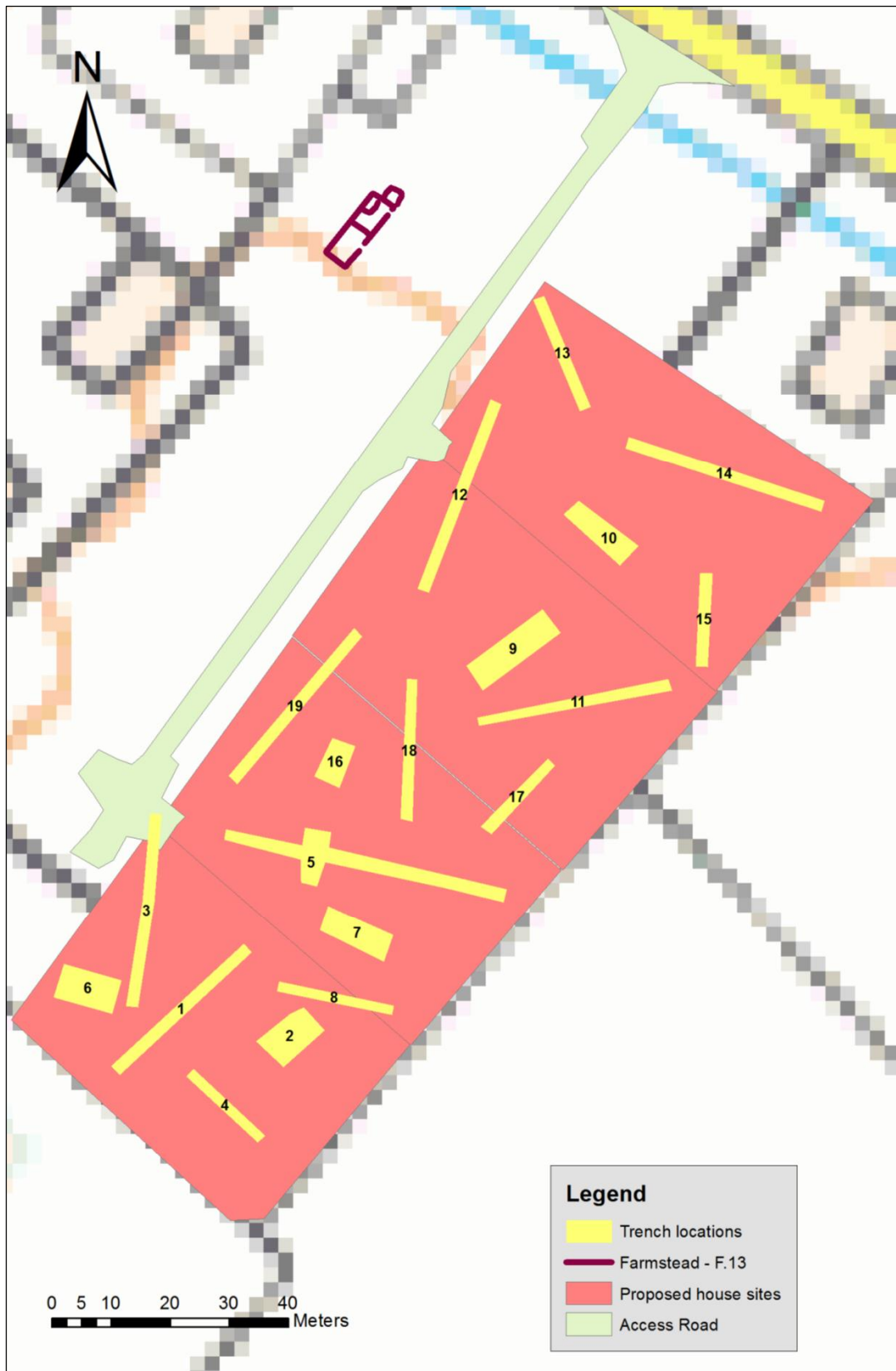


Figure 3 Location of development site, trenches and ruinous farmstead (Feature 13)

5 RESULTS

5.1 Desk-based assessment

5.1.1 Historical mapping

Historical maps were consulted at the National Library of Scotland online¹².

5.1.1.1 The early maps such as Pont (1580s – 1590s), Blaeu's Atlas of Scotland 1654, Herman Moll's map of 1745 and John Thomson's Atlas of Scotland 1832 do not depict the study area in sufficient detail to note particular features. There is, however, historical evidence of settlement within the wider area as early as Blaeu's 1654 *Atlas of Scotland*¹³, which depicts the place-name of *Kinkell*. Later, Roy's Military Survey of Scotland 1747-54¹⁴ depicts Kinkell Castle and areas of settlement to the south.

5.1.1.2 First Edition OS Six-inch to the mile map

The First edition Ordnance Survey (OS) 6 inch-to-the-mile map (*Ross-shire & Cromartyshire* (Mainland), Sheet LXXXVIII, surveyed 1873)¹⁵ depicts the development area as partially cultivated and partially rough moorland with a track crossing through it. On this map, there appears to be only one small roofed building in the northeast half of the development area and in the southwest corner of the site an enclosure wall is visible crossing through it (Figure 4).

Beyond the north corner of the site there is one unroofed building shown on the First Edition map. This building (HHER No. MHG20786) was also visible on aerial imagery outwith the site. Three roofed farmsteads are depicted further beyond the south, east and west boundaries of the development site; and another unroofed building is shown south of the site.

5.1.1.3 Third Edition OS Six-inch to the mile map

By the time of the 1904 survey (Third Edition OS map: *Ross-shire & Cromartyshire* (Mainland), Sheet LXXXVIII)¹⁶, the small building within the development area is depicted as unroofed and the enclosure wall in the southwest corner of the site is no longer shown. The farmstead to the east of the site also appears to have gone out of use (Figure 5).

¹² NLS, 2011

¹³ Blaeu, 1654

¹⁴ Roy, 1747-55

¹⁵ NLS, 2011

¹⁶ NLS, 2011



Figure 4 First Edition OS 6-in map showing Easter Kinkell and small roofed structure¹⁷

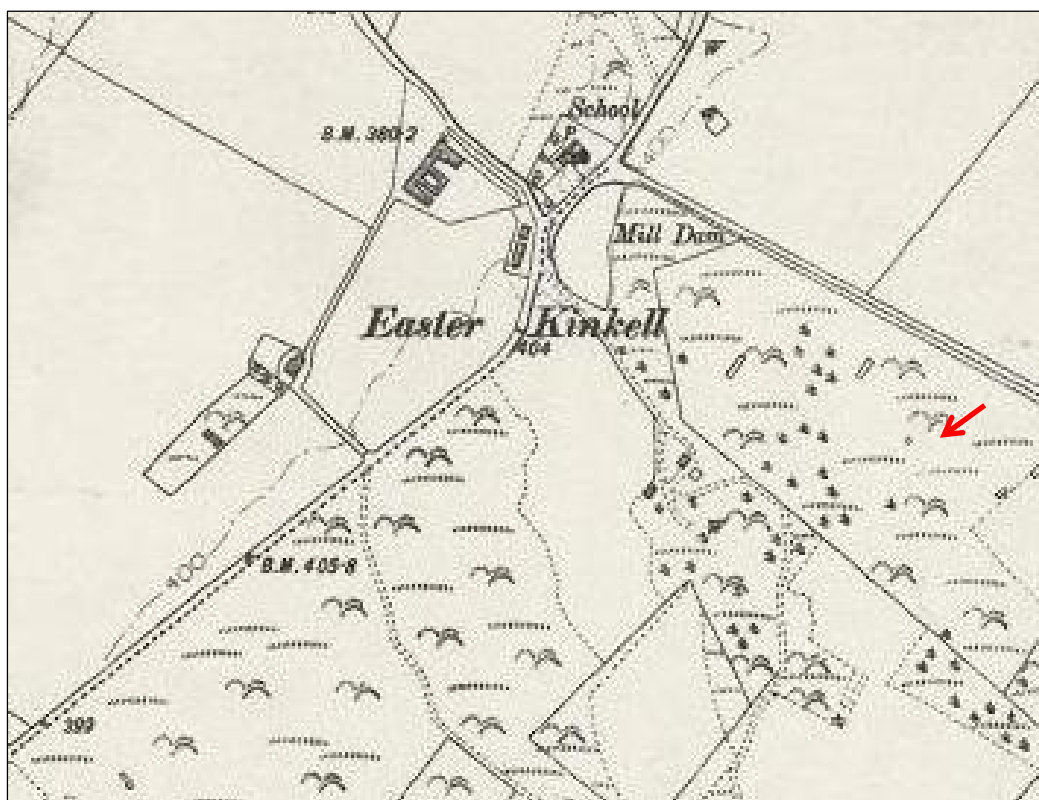


Figure 5 Third Edition OS 6-in map showing Easter Kinkell and small unroofed structure¹⁸

¹⁷ NLS, 2011

¹⁸ NLS, 2011

5.1.2 Highland Historic Environment Record (HHER)

The Highland Historic Environment Record was consulted online¹⁹ and the following sites or events were recorded within the landscape surrounding the development area:

1. MHG 20786 Farmstead, Easter Kinkell NH 57860 55330

A single unroofed building is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map twenty-five metres northwest of the N corner of the proposed development site.

2. MHG 20784 Farmstead, Easter Kinkell NH 57850 55070

A farmstead, comprising one unroofed building and an enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map ninety metres south of the S corner of the proposed development site.

5.2 Archaeological potential

A site visit prior to the evaluation identified the potential for archaeological remains in the southwest quarter of the development site. Furthermore, the identification of a boundary wall and possible structure on the historical OS mapping within the development area and three farmsteads in the immediate vicinity suggested that there could be archaeological remains from Post Medieval settlement uncovered during the evaluation. However, due to the nature of the site, consisting of a well-ploughed field, it was not expected to find substantial structural remains surviving.

Given the landscape setting of the site at the west end of the Black Isle and Mulbuie ridge near numerous prehistoric settlement and ritual sites, and overlooking the Cromarty Firth, the site was expected to also have potential for prehistoric remains.

5.3 Trial trenching evaluation

Sixteen features were identified during the evaluation, six of which were of archaeological interest. Feature 5, a modern archaeological feature was recorded, although it was outwith the development area. The remaining five features, which were identified below the topsoil, were located in Trenches 5, 9, 11, 12 and 15. All other trenches were sterile of archaeology.

5.3.1 Weather conditions

The archaeological trial trenching evaluation was conducted during a period of fine weather, with sunshine and cold temperatures.

5.3.2 Features targeted by trenches

5.3.2.1 Four areas were identified during the initial site visit within an area of gorse in the southwest corner of the development site. In order to clarify the nature and extent of the areas in advance of trenching, the gorse was cleared back from the features and the area around them cleaned and recorded. This enabled them to be identified as modern field clearance cairns (Features **1, 2, 3**

¹⁹ Highland HER, 2011

and 6), a modern drainage pit (Feature 4) and a modern clay pigeon shooting stance (Feature 5) (Figure 6). Features 1-4 and 6 were targeted by a trench to check for any underlying archaeological remains. There were no archaeological features uncovered below Features 1-4 and 6.

5.3.2.2 Feature 5

Although the clay pigeon shooting stance was found to be located just beyond the development site boundary, a small section was excavated across the footings. The structure comprised two offset concrete blocks joined by a third block to one side set into concrete (Plate 1). There were two blocks set in concrete inside the opening, which held metal hooks to secure the clay pigeon shooting machine to the ground. There were fragments of clay pigeons scattered across the structure and throughout the topsoil on site. The structure was recorded with digital photography.



Plate 1 Feature 5, stance for clay pigeon machine, after sectioning



Plate 2 Features 7 and 8, facing S, prior to sectioning

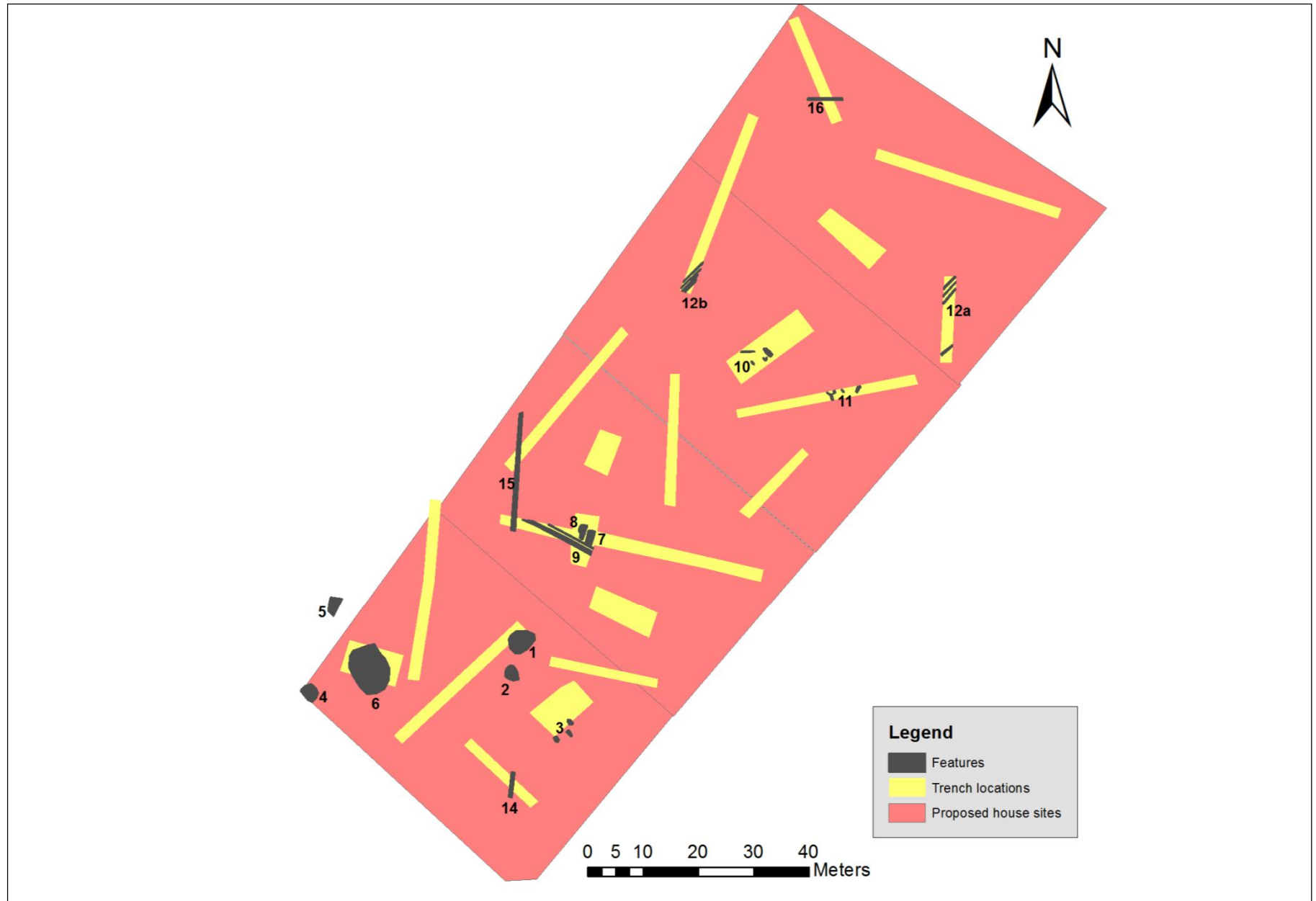


Figure 6 Location of features

5.3.3 Features of archaeological interest

5.3.3.1 Feature 7 and Feature 8

Two features of archaeological interest were recorded near the centre of the development site in Trench 5 (Plate 2). The area around them was extended to identify the extent of the remains. The very shallow remains of a 20cm-wide field drain trench (Feature 9b) ran to the south of both features and probably truncated the southern edge of Feature 7. A disused 70cm-wide field drain with ceramic pipe (Feature 9a) was uncovered to the south of Feature 9b (Figure 7).

Feature 7, uncovered below the topsoil, was a setting of small-medium cobbles and sandstone slabs over a base of small sandstone slabs on the natural subsoil. There was a dark brown-grey soil surrounding the stone, from which two finds, SF01-fragments from a glass vessel - and SF02-fragments from a small ceramic jar - were recovered. The remains of the stonework, which had been partly cut into the subsoil, only survived to between 10-15cm in height.

Feature 8, located to the west side of Feature 7, was a pit containing a dark brown-black sandy soil over a pale brown soily clay. The east half of the pit was 20cm deep compared to the west half at 12cm. There were no artefacts or ecofacts recovered from the fills and the use of the pit is unknown, although one possibility is that it was associated with Feature 7, which may have been a settlement structure. If so, Feature 8 may have been the remains of a midden pit, although there is no conclusive evidence to support this.

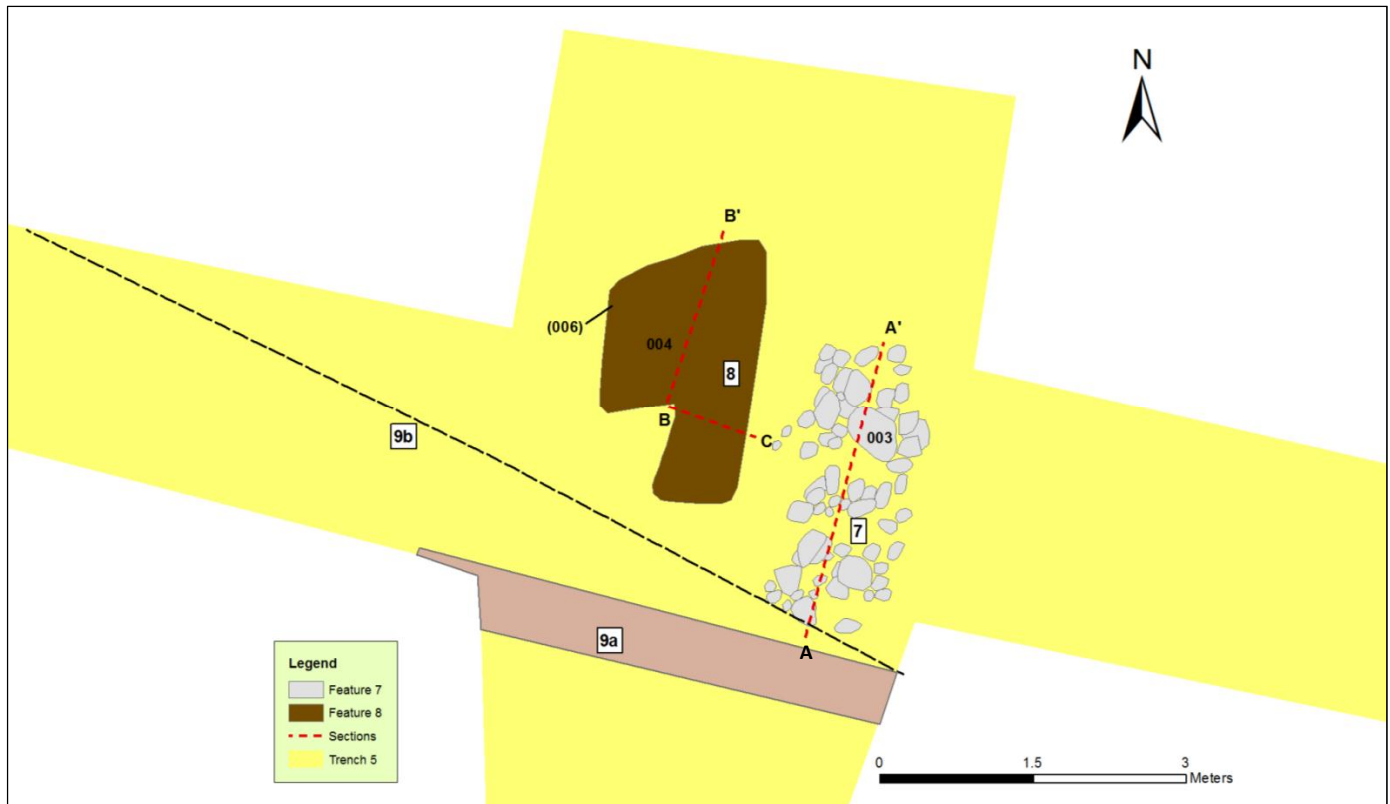


Figure 7

Plan 1: Features 7-9 in Trench 5

5.3.3.2 Agricultural remains: Features 10-12

Past agricultural activity is reflected in the ploughmarks and possible rootmarks uncovered in the subsoil in Trenches 9, 11, 12 and 15 in the northeast half of the development area (Figure 6).

Features **10** and **11** were similar in shape and size: narrow, amorphous and linear cuts into the subsoil as well as wider ditch-like cuts (Figure 8). In Trench 9, Feature 10a, which appeared to be a subrectangular pit was sectioned to depth of 15cm and may be a pit formed by the removal of a stone during field ploughing. Two of the Feature 11 ploughmarks in Trench 11 were sectioned to a depth of 12-13cm. The features contained topsoil fill and there were no artefacts or ecofacts found associated with them. They are likely the remains of marks made during ploughing and /or the rootmarks left from vegetation removed from the site.

Feature **12** comprised the shallow remains of parallel ditches 25-30cm wide in the subsoil. These were identified in both Trench 12 and 15 (Figure 8) and are interpreted as the remains of furrows from rig and furrow cultivation.

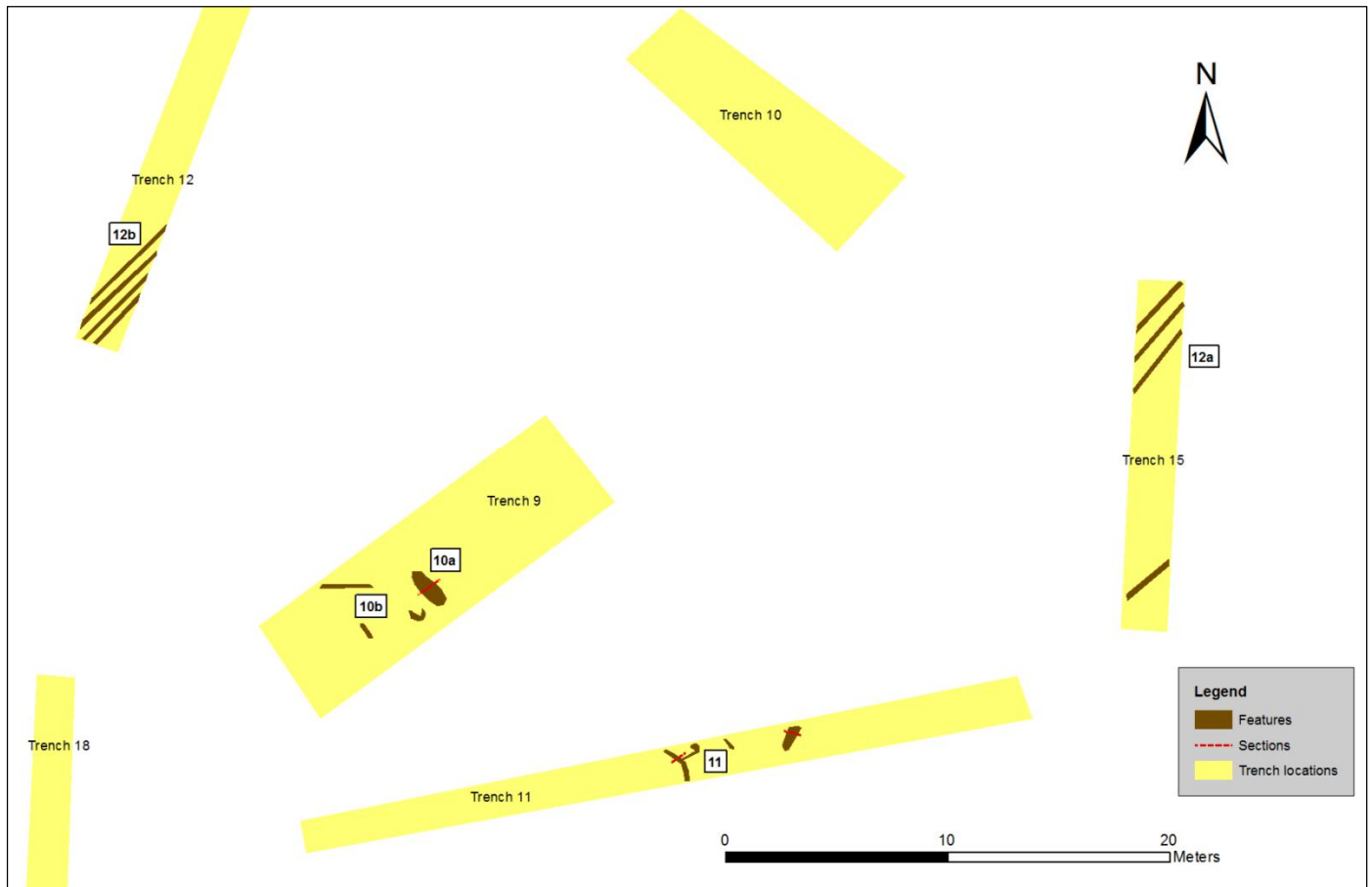


Figure 8 Plan of ploughmarks, Features 10-12

5.3.3.3 Easter Kinkell Farmstead – Feature 13

A previously unsurveyed Post Medieval farmstead (Plate 3) was quickly recorded after completion of the evaluation due to its close proximity to the development site. It is listed on the Highland HER as site number **MHG20786**, and was identified on aerial imagery and historical mapping in advance of the fieldwork.

The site comprised the ruinous remains of a drystone subrectangular farmstead divided into two units (Figure 3). The structure, measuring 13m NE-SW by 4.5m over walls 1m wide, survives to about 0.7m in height. A later pen had been constructed within the NE half of the building and a second pen attached the NE end of the building.



Plate 3 Feature 13, Easter Kinkell farmstead ruins

5.3.3.4 Other features

Three modern service trenches were recorded during the evaluation. These are shown on the plan (Figure 6) and listed in Appendix 1. Features 14 and 15 are two water main trenches for nearby house sites and Feature 16 is a hydroelectric trench for the houses.

6 DISCUSSION

- 6.1 The site owner and digger driver were able to provide some clarification about the features identified in advance of the evaluation. The modern drainage pit was installed a part of a field drain system with plastic pipe by the same digger driver who conducted the trial trenching.
- 6.2 The site owner reported that the clay pigeon shooting stance was in use by a local shooting club more than ten years ago - prior to construction of the houses to the north. The fields of the development site had been most recently cultivated approximately eight years ago, although the southwest corner of the site had been left disused for as far back as could be remembered and hence had become an area for depositing field clearance material and left overgrown.
- 6.3 The interpretation of Feature 7 remains inconclusive, although it is possible that it is the remains of a stone structure, which had been mostly ploughed out during agricultural work on the site. This interpretation could be supported by the 1st and 3rd Edition OS mapping, which depicted a small square structure near the centre of the development site. Feature 7 was located near the centre of the site and the recovery of c.19th century glass and ceramics in association with it support a Post Medieval date to the feature. Given the close proximity of Feature 8 to the structure, it is possible they are associated. Unfortunately, because very little of both features survived, the interpretations remain inconclusive.
- 6.4 The ploughmarks, interestingly, were located in the northeastern half of the development site. They predate the use of modern ploughs, and likely date to the Post Medieval period or perhaps earlier. The 1st Edition OS mapping depicts only the northeastern half of the site as cultivated land and the site owner attests to the same during his tenure on the land. Features 10 (Plate 4) and 11, which may be a combination of ploughmarks and rootmarks in Trenches 9 and 11, are distinctly different and are most likely earlier than the regular and parallel furrow marks (Plate 5) recorded in Trenches 12 and 15 from Feature 12.



Plate 4 Feature 10, ploughmarks in Trench 9



Plate 5 Feature 12b :
Ploughmarks in Trench 12

7 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 7.1 Nineteen trenches were excavated across the proposed development site totalling 1,130m². The archaeological features recorded likely date to the Post Medieval period and support the historical documentation that the development area was utilised during agricultural activities of the Post Medieval period, forming part of the farmsteads of Easter Kinkell.
- 7.2 The features have been recorded and documented and we do not believe there is a potential for further significant archaeological remains to be uncovered on the site. As a result of this evaluation, *RoCAS* recommends that no further archaeological work or mitigation is required. However, the responsibility for deciding whether further work is required lies solely with the Highland Council Historic Environment Team (HET).

8 REPORTING

- 8.1 This report will be disseminated to the contractor/developer, the Highland Council Planning and Buildings Standard Department, Highland Council HET and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland.
- 8.2 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.
- 8.3 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 (rosscrom1-118932).
- 8.4 The archive, which consists of plan drawings, photographs and digital site records, is held by *RoCAS* at Ryefield, Tore, Ross-shire and will be submitted to RCAHMS.

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Appendix 1 Index of Features

Feature No.	Type	Description	Period	Location	Dimensions (m)	Plan drwgs	Section drwgs	Photos	Contexts	Finds	Easting	Northing
1	Mound	Grass-covered amorphous mound with some stone visible, modern soil and stone clearance	Modern	NE end of Trench 1	4.8 NE-SW x 3.5	-	-	1, 2, 3	-	-	257854	855204
2	Clearance cairn	Small, gorse-covered subcircular modern clearance cairn containing small-medium stones and cobbles, measuring 2m N-S by 1.5m and standing up to 0.5m high	Modern	-	2.0 N-S x 1.5	-	-	1, 2, 3	-	-	257853	855198
3	Boulders	Arc of three boulders sitting on the topsoil, modern clearance	Modern	SE end of Trench 2	-	-	-	4, 5	-	-	257863	855188
4	Drainage pit	Subcircular ditch lined with large boulders and containing a modern plastic drainage pipe	Modern	SW corner of site	3.0 NW-SE x 2.5	-	-	6, 7	-	-	257816	855195
5	Shooting stance	Pentagonal setting of concrete slabs and blocks set in concrete, with metal hooks set into blocks to secure clay pigeon shooting machine to the ground	Modern	SW end of site	3.0 NE-SE x 1.8	-	-	8, 9, 11, 12	-	-	257821	855211
6	Clearance cairn	Large, suboval grass-covered mound, measuring 8.5m by 6.3m and 0.6m high, with some large stones around edge and containing modern farm rubbish, stone and concrete blocks	Modern	Trench 6	8.5 NW-SE by 6.3	-	-	10	-	-	257827	855199

Feature No.	Type	Description	Period	Location	Dimensions (m)	Plan drwgs	Section drwgs	Photos	Contexts	Finds	Easting	Northing
7	Unknown stone structure	Subrectangular setting of small-medium cobbles and small sandstone slabs slightly cut into subsoil, possible remains of a partially revetted stone structure surviving 0.1-0.2m high	Post Medieval	Trench 5	2.7 N-S by 1.2	1	1	13, 14, 37-46	003, 011	001, 002	257867	855223
8	Pit	L-shaped pit cut into subsoil, comprising a shallow pit at N end measuring 1.4 by 1.6m and 0.12m deep and a shallow ditch at the centre running to the S measuring 1.6m N-S by 0.75m to a depth of 0.20m	Post Medieval	Trench 5	2.3 N-S by 1.4	1	2, 3	13, 14, 37-46	004, 005, 006	-	257866	855224
9a	Field drain	Disused field drain 0.7m wide containing orange ceramic pipe	Modern	Trench 5	0.7 wide	1	-	37-41	009, 010	-	257862	855223
9b	Field drain	Barely visible remains of 0.2m-wide field drain trench which cut through S end of Feature 7	Modern	Trench 5	0.2 wide	1	-	-	008	-	257863	855223
10a	Ploughmark	Suboval ditch cut through the subsoil and filled with topsoil, probable remains from ploughing and removal of stone; sectioned to a depth of 15cm	Post Medieval	Trench 9	2.0 NW-SE x 0.85, 0.15 deep	-	-	47, 50, 51	001, 007	-	257899	855257

Feature No.	Type	Description	Period	Location	Dimensions (m)	Plan drwgs	Section drwgs	Photos	Contexts	Finds	Easting	Northing
10b	Ploughmarks	Linear and amorphous soil-filled marks in the subsoil, probable remains from ploughing or root-marks from removal of ground vegetation	Post Medieval	Trench 9	N/A	-	-	47	001	-	257899	855255
11	Ploughmarks	Linear and amorphous soil-filled marks in the subsoil, probable remains from ploughing or root-marks from removal of ground vegetation; two sections revealed a depth in the subsoil of 13-14cm	Unknown	Trench 11	0.13-0.14 deep	-	-	52-55	001	-	257910	855249
12a	Rig and furrow marks	Basal remains of parallel soil-filled furrows measuring 0.3m wide	Post Medieval?	Trench 15	0.3 wide	-	-	31, 56	001	-	257932	855268
12b	Rig and furrow marks	Basal remains of parallel soil-filled furrows measuring 0.3m wide	Post Medieval?	Trench 12	0.3 wide	-	-	33	001	-	257885	855269

Feature No.	Type	Description	Period	Location	Dimensions (m)	Plan drwgs	Section drwgs	Photos	Contexts	Finds	Easting	Northing
13	Farmstead – HHER MHG20786	Remains of grass-covered drystone building comprising two units with SE-facing 1m-wide entrances; SW building measures 6.5m NE-SW by 4.5m and NE building measures 6m by 4.5m over walls up to 0.7 m high; there is a small pen, measuring 3m NE-SW by 1.6m with a SE-facing entrance 0.6m wide, in the NW corner of the NE building; attached NE end of the structure is a pen measuring 2.5m by 2.5m and a SE-facing entrance	Post Medieval	N/A	13.0 NE-SW by 4.5	-	-	57, 58	-	-	257874	855329
14	Water main	Modern water main trench	Modern	Trench 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	257853	855178
15	Water main	Modern water main trench	Modern	Trench 5, 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	257854	855235
16	Hydroelectric trench	Modern hydroelectric trench	Modern	Trench 13	-	-	-	-	-	-	257909	855303

Appendix 2 Index of Contexts

No.	Type	Description	Over	Under	Fill of	Filled by	Cut by	Feature	Finds	Plan-Section Drawing	Interpretation
001	Deposit	Mid-dark brown sandy soil with 2% small stones, except where field clearance cairns were present	002, 003, 004, 007, 008, 009		007				19th c. and later ceramic and glass fragments; abundance of clay pigeon fragments	-	Topsoil
002	Deposit	Pale orange-brown sandy clay with 5% small sandstone gravels; sandstone bedrock visible in places as well as some hard red-black natural iron staining		001, 003, 005, 006, 007, 008, 010, 011					-	-	Subsoil
003	Deposit	Small-medium cobbles and sandstone slabs within a dark brown-grey sticky soil; appears to be mostly degraded sandstone slabs at base of the stone	011	001	011		008, 010	7	01-blue-green glass vessel fragments	Plan 1, Section 1	Possible remains of structure or cleared material underlying the topsoil
004	Deposit	Dark brown-grey clean sandy soil	005	001	006			8	-	Plan 1, Section 2	Topsoil fill of a natural hollow or basal remains of fill from a pit associated with Feature 7
005	Deposit	Pale brown soily clay	002	004	006			8	-	Plan 1, Section 2-3	Transition between soil fill and natural in pit Feature 8

No.	Type	Description	Over	Under	Fill of	Filled by	Cut by	Feature	Finds	Plan-Section Drawing	Interpretation
006	Cut	L-shaped cut into natural with central channel	002	005		004, 005		8	-	Plan 1, Section 2-3	Pit of unknown use, possible associated with Feature 7
007	Cut	Shallow, suboval cut into natural	002	001		001		10a	-	-	Remains of a ploughmark or stone hole
008	Cut	Very basal remains of a cut into the natural for a 20cm-wide field drain	002	001		001		9b	-	Plan 1	Field drain ditch
009	Deposit	Mid-brown sandy soil containing orange clay drain pipe fragments	010	001	010			9a	Orange ceramic pipe fragments	-	Fill of field drain ditch
010	Cut	Lower half of remains of 0.7m-wide field drain trench that cut through the subsoil	002	009		009		9a	-	Plan 1	Field drain ditch
011	Cut	Shallow cut into subsoil	002	003		003		7	-	Plan 1, Section 1	Remains of slight cut into subsoil for possible structural footing or pit

Appendix 3 Index of Plans

No.	Scale	Description	Context	Feature	Drawn By	Date drawn
Plan 1	1:20	Plan of Features 7, 8, 9 in Trench 5	003, 004, 006	7, 8, 9a, 9b	MKP	27/01/2012
Sect. 1	1:10	ESE-facing section of Feature 7	002, 003, 011	7	MKP	27/01/2012
Sect. 2	1:10	E-facing section of Feature 8	004, 005, 006	8	MKP	27/01/2012
Sect. 3	1:10	N-facing section of Feature 8	005, 006	8	MKP	27/01/2012

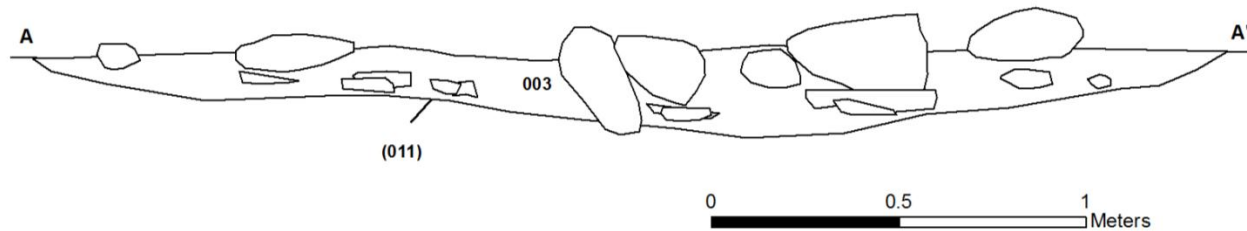


Figure 9: Section drawing 1
 ESE-facing profile of Feature 7

Figure 10: Section drawing 2
 E-facing profile of Feature 8

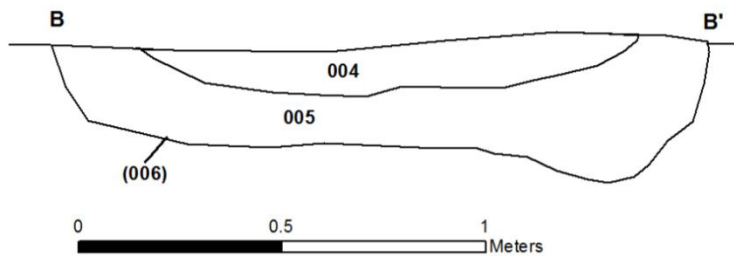
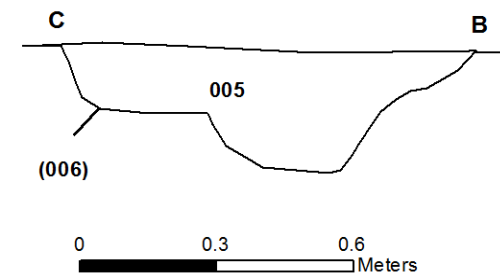


Figure 11: Section drawing 2
 N-facing profile of Feature 8



Appendix 4 Index of Finds

No.	Type	Description	Date	Context	Feature
1	Glass	5 blue-green glass vessel fragments, one of which has a broken lid or handle joint	Post Medieval	003	7
2	Ceramic	2 fragments of a small stoneware jar with grey-brown glaze	Post Medieval	003	7



Plate 6 SF01- fragments of a glass vessel from Feature 7



Plate 7 SF02 – fragments of a ceramic jar from Feature 7

Appendix 5 Index of Photographs

No.	Direction Facing	Trench No.	Feature No.	Notes	Taken By	Date
1	N	-	1, 2	Clearance cairns, pre-excavation	MKP	26/01/2012
2	NE	-	1, 2	Clearance cairns, pre-excavation	MKP	26/01/2012
3	NNE	-	1, 2	Clearance cairns, pre-excavation	MKP	26/01/2012
4	NE	-	3	Group of boulders, pre-excavation	MKP	26/01/2012
5	SW	-	3	Group of boulders, pre-excavation	MKP	26/01/2012
6	WNW	-	4	Circular pit and boulders - modern drainage pipe outlet	MKP	26/01/2012
7	SW	-	4	Circular pit and boulders - modern drainage pipe outlet	MKP	26/01/2012
8	N	-	5	Remains of clay pigeon shooting machine stance, pre-excavation	MKP	26/01/2012
9	SW	-	5	Remains of clay pigeon shooting machine stance, pre-excavation	MKP	26/01/2012
10	SS	-	6	Mound of large stones and boulders, pre-excavation	MKP	26/01/2012
11	NW	-	5	Remains of clay pigeon shooting machine stance, after cleaning and partial excavation	MKP	26/01/2012
12	SSW	-	5	Remains of clay pigeon shooting machine stance, after cleaning and partial excavation	MKP	26/01/2012
13	S	5	7, 8	Remains of two features in Trench 5, pre-excavation	MKP	26/01/2012
14	SE	5	7, 8	Features 7 and 8, after initial excavation	MKP	26/01/2012
15	NW	-	-	View across site during trial trenching evaluation	MKP	27/01/2012
16	N	-	-	View across site during trial trenching evaluation	MKP	27/01/2012
17	W	-	-	View across site during trial trenching evaluation	MKP	27/01/2012
18	NW	4	-	Trench 4, post-excavation	MKP	27/01/2012
19	NE	1	-	Trench 1, post-excavation	MKP	27/01/2012
20	N	2	-	Trench 2, post-excavation	MKP	27/01/2012
21	WSW	8	-	Trench 8, post-excavation	MKP	27/01/2012
22	NW	7	-	Trench 7, post-excavation	MKP	27/01/2012
23	ENE	6	-	Trench 6, post-excavation	MKP	27/01/2012
24	N	3	-	Trench 3, post-excavation	MKP	27/01/2012
25	SE	5	-	Trench 5, post-excavation	MKP	27/01/2012
26	ENE	16	-	Trench 16, post-excavation	MKP	27/01/2012
27	NE	19	-	Trench 19, post-excavation	MKP	27/01/2012
28	N	18	-	Trench 18, post-excavation	MKP	27/01/2012
29	NE	17	-	Trench 17, post-excavation	MKP	27/01/2012
30	NE	11	-	Trench 11, post-excavation	MKP	27/01/2012

No.	Direction Facing	Trench No.	Feature No.	Notes	Taken By	Date
31	NNE	15	12a	Trench 15, post-excavation; showing remains of rig and furrow marks in subsoil	MKP	27/01/2012
32	W	9	-	Trench 9, post-excavation	MKP	27/01/2012
33	N	12	12b	Trench 12, post-excavation, showing remains of rig and furrow marks in the subsoil	MKP	27/01/2012
34	SE	13	-	Trench 13, post-excavation	MKP	27/01/2012
35	E	14	-	Trench 14, post-excavation	MKP	27/01/2012
36	NW	10	-	Trench 10, post-excavation	MKP	27/01/2012
37	N	5	7, 8	Features 7 and 8, after clean-back, prior to sectioning	MKP	27/01/2012
38	NW	5	7, 8	Features 7 and 8, after clean-back, prior to sectioning	MKP	27/01/2012
39	NE	5	7, 8	Features 7 and 8, after clean-back, prior to sectioning	MKP	27/01/2012
40	SE	5	7, 8	Features 7 and 8, after clean-back, prior to sectioning	MKP	27/01/2012
41	NE	5	7, 8	Features 7 and 8, after clean-back, prior to sectioning	MKP	27/01/2012
42	W	5	7	E-facing section of Feature 7	MKP	27/01/2012
43	S	5	7	Feature 7, after sectioning	MKP	27/01/2012
44	SW	5	8	E- and NE-facing sections of Feature 8	MKP	27/01/2012
45	S	5	7, 8	Features 7 and 8, after sectioning	MKP	27/01/2012
46	S	5	7, 8	Features 7 and 8, after sectioning	MKP	27/01/2012
47	SE	9	10a-b	Feature 10, agricultural marks in the subsoil in Trench 9	MKP	27/01/2012
48	WSW	-	-	View across SW half of evaluation site, post-trial trenching	MKP	27/01/2012
49	NE	-	-	View across NE half of evaluation site, post-trial trenching	MKP	27/01/2012
50	SE	9	10a	NW-facing section of Feature 10 ploughmark	MKP	27/01/2012
51	SE	9	10a	NW-facing section of Feature 10 ploughmark	MKP	27/01/2012
52	N	11	11	Feature 11, marks in the subsoil, probably root marks and ploughmarks	MKP	27/01/2012
53	N	11	11	SE-facing section through plough- or root-mark	MKP	27/01/2012
54	WSW	11	11	NE-facing section through plough- or root-mark	MKP	27/01/2012
55	WSW	11	11	NE-facing section through plough- or root-mark	MKP	27/01/2012
56	NE	15	12a	Remains of rig and furrow marks in the subsoil, N end of Trench 15	MKP	27/01/2012
57	N	-	13	Ruinous settlement at Easter Kinkell, Highland HER No.20786	MKP	27/01/2012

No.	Direction Facing	Trench No.	Feature No.	Notes	Taken By	Date
58	W	-	13	Ruinous settlement at Easter Kinkell, Highland HER No.20786	MKP	27/01/2012
59	-	-	7	Blue-green glass vessel fragments, SF 001	MKP	03/02/2012
60	-	-	7	Small ceramic jar fragments, SF 002	MKP	03/02/2012