



ROSS & CROMARTY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Manse Road, Kingussie Erection of 4 houses



Trial Trenching Evaluation Data Structure Report

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Site Code	MRK12
RoCAS Report	2012-04/MRK12
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Author	Lynn Fraser
Date	20-02-2012

Ryefield Farm Tore Ross-shire IV6 7SB Scotland
Email: rossandcromarch@gmail.com
Mob: 07776 027306 or 07891 578998 Ph: 01463 811310

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Fieldwork was carried out by Lynn Fraser and Mary Peteranna. We wish to thank Ian MacDonald for commissioning the work, Andy Puls and Kirsty Cameron of Highland Council Historic Environment Team for their help and Bob Powell, Rachel Chisholm and Ross Noble for additional information on the site. All mapping, unless otherwise stated, is reproduced by permission of Landmark Information Group under RoCAS license LIG1044. Images of historic maps are courtesy of the National Library of Scotland.

SUMMARY

This report summarises the results of an archaeological trial trenching evaluation for four new house sites on land adjacent to Manse Road, Kingussie. The trial trenching arose as an outline planning condition from the Highland Council Planning Department prior to development of the site.

Three features were recorded during the trial trenching: a possible pit, wall footings and a stone spread. These features 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) between 16th and 25th January 2012 in advance of development of four new house sites at land adjacent to Manse Road, Kingussie (NGR NH 76135 00720). The work was commissioned by Ian MacDonald on behalf of Highland Council in order to fulfil a planning condition requirement as part of the Planning Permission in Principle (Highland Council Ref: 11/02629/PIP) 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 76135 00720 at Manse Road, Kingussie, which lies approximately 42 miles to the south of Inverness (Figure 1). The proposed site is, at present, rough grassland at approximately 240m OD and is located between the eastern edge of St Columba's Church and the western edge of Manse Road, to the north of Kingussie Folk Museum (Figure 2).

2.2 The underlying geology consists of alluvial fan deposits of gravel, sand, silt and clay, which overlays Micaceous Psammite bedrock³.

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

² The Scottish Government, 2010.

³ BGS, 2010

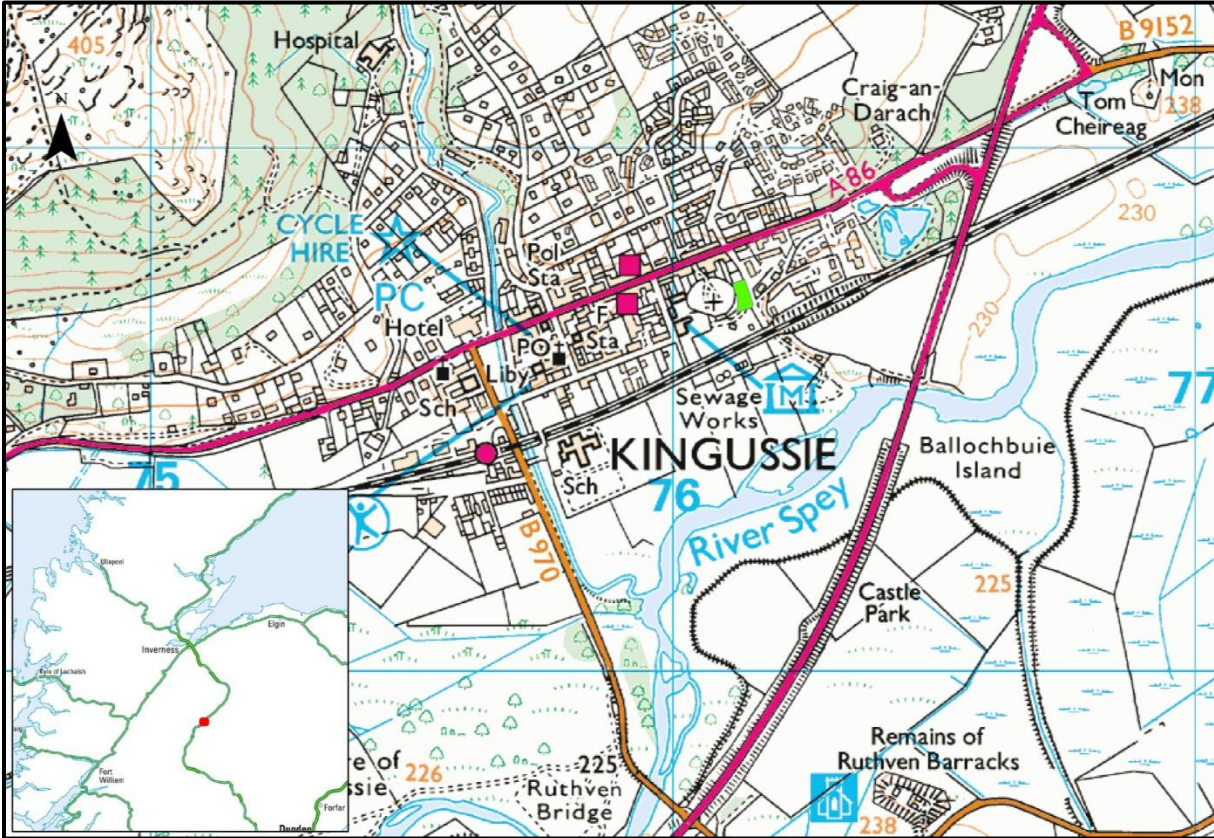


Figure 1: Site Location – the site is shown in green.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Kingussie is situated on north side of the banks of the River Spey in the river valley at approximately 230m OD. It was founded in the late 18th century by the Duke of Gordon, at the time of which it was a small town set within a pinewood.
- 3.2 Located on the opposite side of the River Spey from the site is Ruthven Barracks, constructed after the 1715 Jacobite uprising on the site of earlier castle sites between the 13th and 17th centuries, in particular one seat belonging to Alexander Stewart, the infamous Wolf of Badenoch who destroyed Elgin Cathedral in 1390.
- 3.3 The proposed development site is shown on the First edition Ordnance Survey (OS) 6 inch-to-the-mile map⁴. It is clearly visible as an enclosed plot, not in use and probably belonging to the parish church.

⁴ NLS, 2012

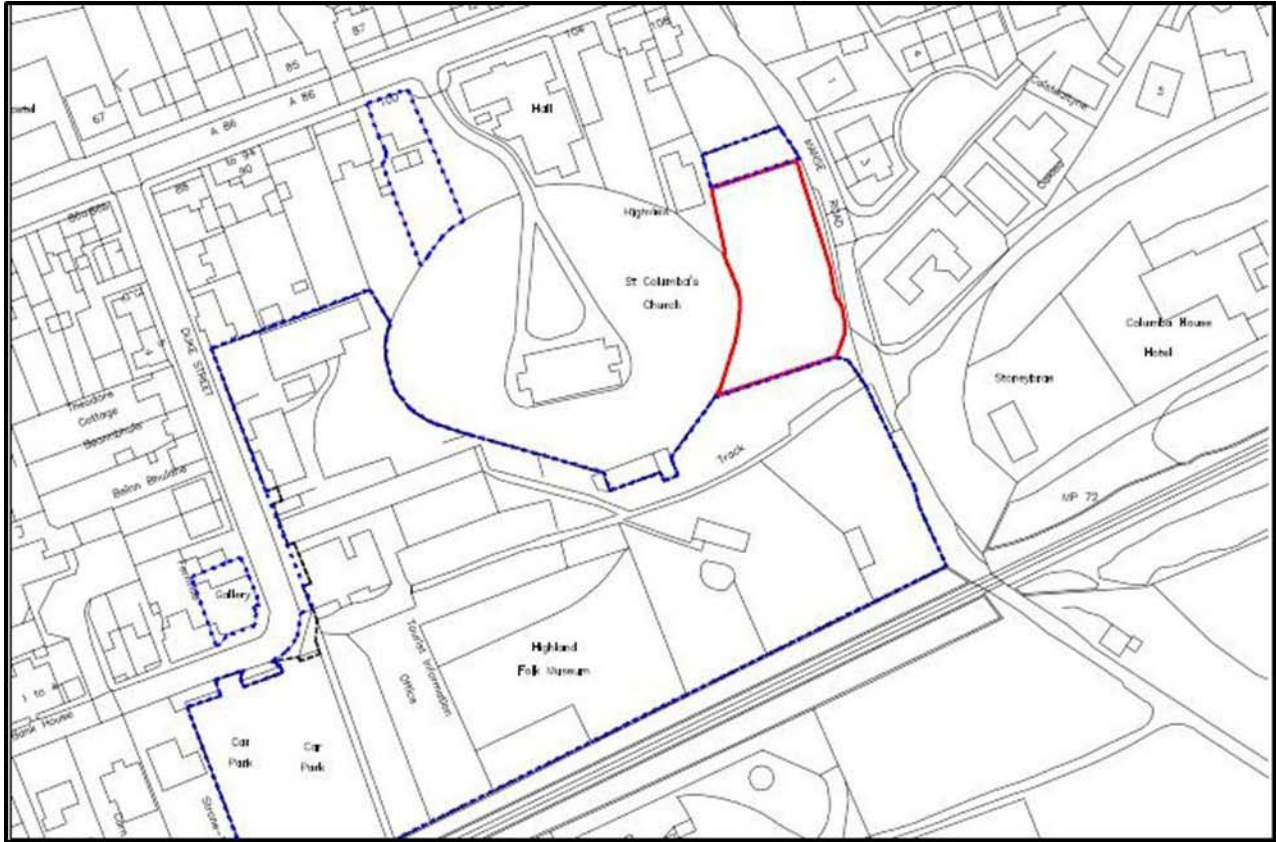


Figure 2: Site plan with the site location shown in red⁵

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 fieldwork⁶.

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 (HER), 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 9th 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 30 December 2011. At this time, the site comprised of rough grass with some shrubs and trees along the edges. The land rose gently from Manse Road on the east to the base of the mound upon

⁵ Plan supplied by I. MacDonald

⁶ IfA, 2008(b).

which the church is built on the west. A stone dyke and dilapidated post and wire fence separated the site from Manse Road.

4.2.2 During the site visit there was a covering of snow; no potential archaeological features were noted on the ground.

4.3 Trial trenching

4.3.1 Seven trenches totalling 254m², 14.9% of the total site area (1,707m²), were excavated (Table 1) across the site (Figure 3). The actual area covered was greater than the 9.1% proposed in the *Written Scheme of Investigation*⁷ due to the extension of Trench 1 to fully investigate Feature 1. The area cleared around Feature 1 was slightly smaller than requested by the Highland Council Historic Environment Team due to the constraints of the close proximity of the site boundaries to the north and east and the large quantity of spoil generated by the additional clearance. Trench 3 was broadened at the east end to allow feature 2 to be fully exposed for recording purposes. The positions and sizes of trenches 2 and 4-7 were adjusted slightly to take account of proximity to the churchyard wall, the wall between the site and Manse Road and some trees growing on the site.

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*⁸.

Table 1: List of trenches

Trench	Dimensions (m)	Alignment	Area (m ²)	Depth (m)	Features
1	14 x 11	N-S	149	1.0	1
2	1 x 19	N-S	19	0.48	
3	10 x 3 (at longest and widest points)	E-W	20	0.8	2
4	4 x 5	N-S	20	0.6 -1.0	3
5	1 x 14	NW-SE	14	1.06 – 1.5	
6	2 x 14	NE-SW	24	0.92	
7	3 x 3	NE-SW	8	0.8	

⁷ Peteranna, 2012

⁸ IfA, 2009

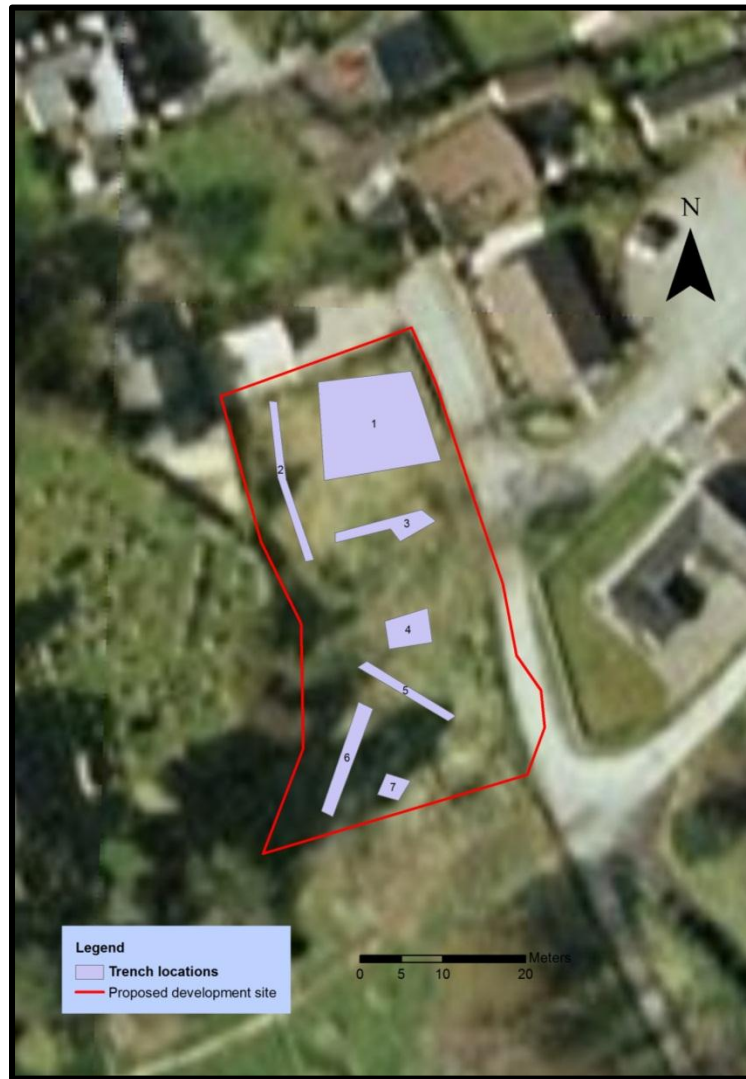


Figure 3: Location of the trenches within the proposed development site. Imagery reproduced under ESRI licensing and provided by Microsoft Bing Maps.

4.4 On-site recording

- 4.4.1 All on-site recording was carried out according to standard IfA procedures⁹, 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.

⁹ IfA (b), 2008

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.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Desk-based assessment

5.1.1 Historical mapping

Historical maps, unless otherwise stated, were consulted at the National Library of Scotland online¹⁰.

5.1.1.1 The early maps such as Pont (1580s – 1590s) and Blaeu's Atlas of Scotland 1654 do not extend to include the Kingussie area. Herman Moll's map of 1745 does not depict the study area in sufficient detail to note particular features. Roy's Military Survey of Scotland 1747-54 depicts an area of concentrated settlement around Ruthven to the south-west of the Barracks to the south of present day Kingussie and more scattered settlement along the military road and water courses; the area where Kingussie is now situated is shown as cultivated ground and named *Kirk of Kingussie*. A plan of Kingussie prepared by George Brown in 1812, and consulted in Kingussie Folk Museum, depicts St. Columba's Church; there were no structures shown within the development site. John Thomson's Atlas of Scotland 1832 also depicts the church but no other detail.

5.1.1.2 First Edition OS Six-inch to the mile map

The 1st edition Ordnance Survey (OS) 6 inch-to-the-mile map (*Inverness-shire (Mainland)*, Sheet LXXXVII, surveyed 1870)¹¹ depicts the development area as an unused piece of ground with some trees along the churchyard boundary. A small watercourse can be seen running to the east of the site.

5.1.1.3 Second Edition Twenty-five-inch to the mile map

The 2nd edition OS 25 inch -to-the-mile map (*Inverness Mainland*, Sheet 087.14, revised 1899)¹² shows no structures on the development site; the small watercourse noted on the 1st edition 6-inch map has disappeared.

5.1.2 Highland Historic Environment Record (HHER)

The Highland Historic Environment Record was consulted online¹³ and the following sites or events were recorded within the landscape surrounding the development area:

I. MHG 23703 Parish Church, High Street, Kingussie NH 76079 00696
A 'B' Listed Building, the church is described in the New Statistical Account (NSA) as standing 'on a

¹⁰ NLS, 2011

¹¹ NLS, 2011

¹² NLS, 2011

¹³ Highland HER, 2011

beautiful eminence'. Although only built in 1792, the Rev. George Shepherd's 1835 entry in the NSA bemoans the fact that 'it is now in such a state as to require a thorough repair and addition: or rather perhaps a new one should be built'¹⁴. It had to be rebuilt in the 1920's when fire destroyed most of the building and serves as the current parish church¹⁵.

The mound upon which it is built is known as 'Tom a' Mhoid' or Mound of the Court and local tradition states that it is where the Wolf of Badenoch, Alexander Stewart, Earl of Buchan, held his court in the 14th century. It is said that a circle of standing stones stood on top of the mound and the court was held in the centre¹⁶.

2. MHG 23705 Parish Churchyard, High St. Kingussie NH 76053 00714

This post-medieval cemetery and churchyard surrounds St. Columba's Church.

5.2 Archaeological potential

A site visit prior to the evaluation did not identify any potential archaeological remains; the site was covered with rough grass and other vegetation and a light dusting of snow. However, three potential features of interest were noted on aerial imagery: a possible ring-shaped feature with a possible square feature on its east side and a possible rectangular feature in the north-east corner of the site.

Given the proximity of the development site to St. Columba's Church and churchyard, there was potential that unrecorded burial remains associated with the church or early unrecorded burials could survive within the site.

5.3 Trial trenching evaluation

Three features were identified during the evaluation, all of which were of archaeological interest. Feature 1 was located in trench 1, feature 2 in trench 3 and feature 3 in trench 4 (Figure 4). All other trenches were sterile of archaeology.

5.3.1 Weather conditions

The archaeological trial trenching evaluation was conducted during a period of frosty and snowy weather, although all fieldwork was carried out in dry conditions with sunshine and cold temperatures.

5.3.2 Features targeted by trenches

5.3.2.1 Three potential features were identified on aerial imagery and these were targeted by trenches 1 and 3 to ascertain whether there were any underlying archaeological remains present. Features 1 and 2 were discovered in trenches 1 and 3 respectively.

¹⁴ NSA 1834-45

¹⁵ Kingussie Parish Church 2011

¹⁶ Kingussie Parish Church 2011

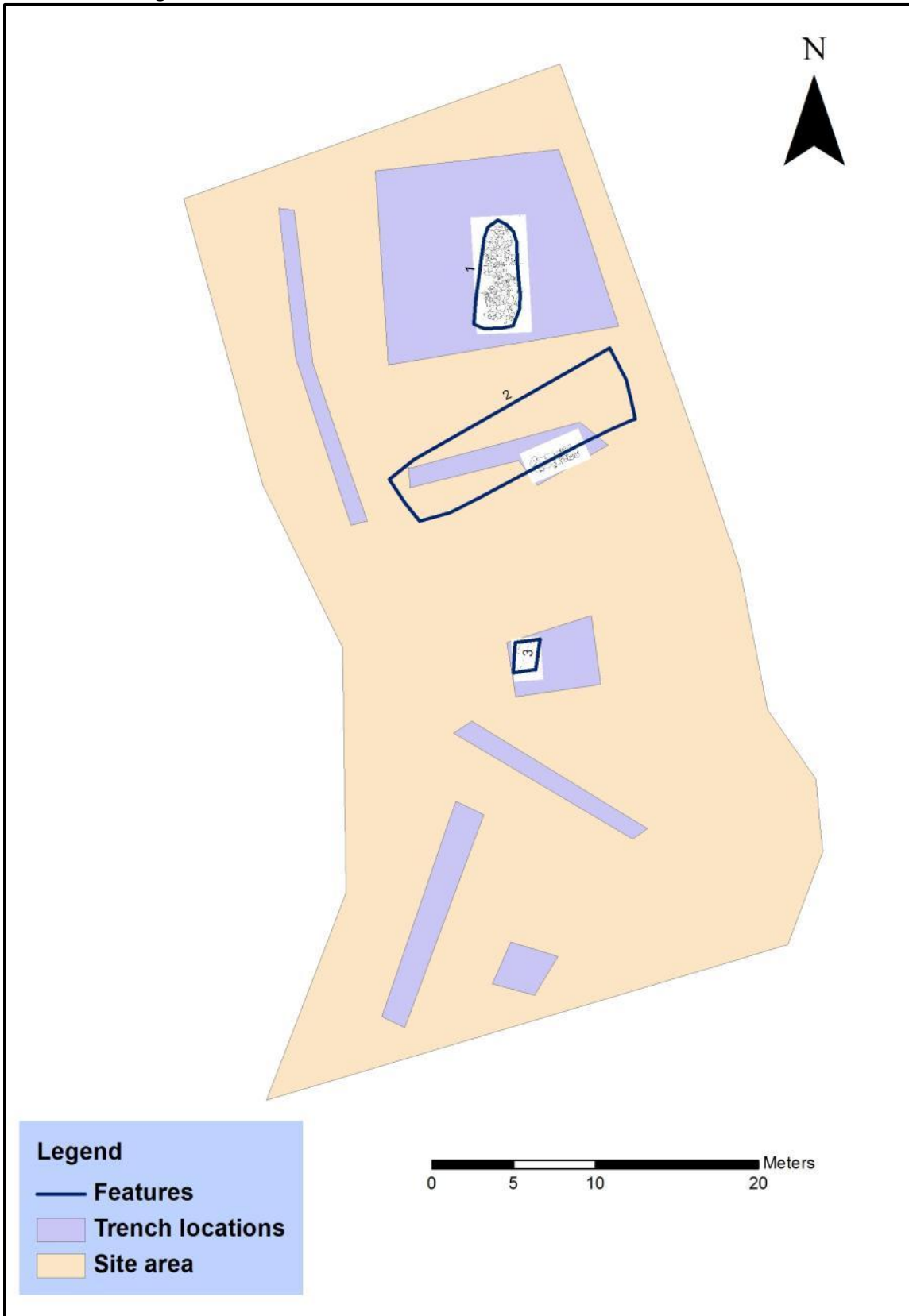


Figure 4: Location of the features uncovered during the trial trenching evaluation.



Plate 1: Feature 1 prior to being sectioned.

5.3.3 Features of archaeological interest

5.3.3.1 Feature 1

One feature of archaeological interest was recorded towards the north-east corner of the development site in Trench 1. The area around it was extended to identify the extent of the remains.

Feature 1 (Plate 1), uncovered in the stratigraphic layer below the topsoil, was an amorphous setting of medium-large cobbles and boulders, the majority of which sat within and on top of a very thin deposit of mid brown-orange charcoal-flecked sandy loam. Some of the larger boulders at the southern end of the feature were set or had sunk into the natural subsoil. A large piece of charcoal found beneath one of the stones was retained in Sample 1. The stones sat approximately 0.5m below the present ground surface and overall the feature was between 10 and 15cm in height.

Two sections (C-C1, D-D1, E-E1 and F-F1 (Figure 5)) cut through the feature confirmed that the feature had not been cut into the sub-soil, nor was there another structure beneath the stones (Figures 6 and 7). This was further confirmed by the complete removal of the stones.

A copper alloy chain link, SF4 (Plate 2), was recovered from beneath a large stone set into the subsoil at the SE corner of the feature and suggests that the stones are there through anthropogenic activity rather than a random spread, but their function is unknown. Unfortunately, the copper alloy link does not help

to shed light on the likely dating of the activity as it could conceivably date from the Bronze Age through to more modern times.

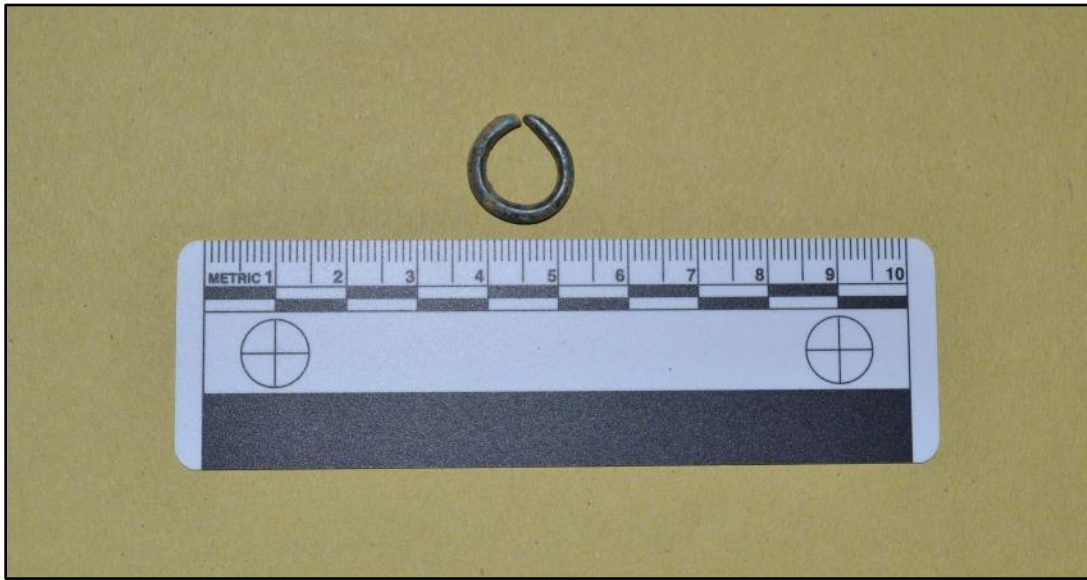


Plate 2:SF4- A copper alloy chain link found in Feature 1.

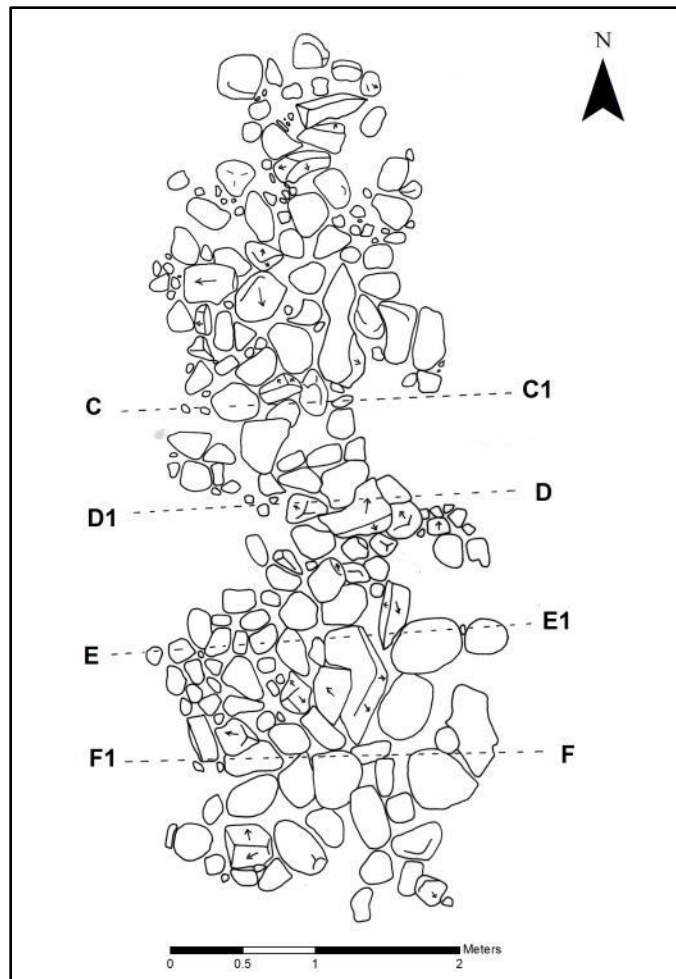


Figure 5: Plan 3 of Feature 1 showing the position of the sections.

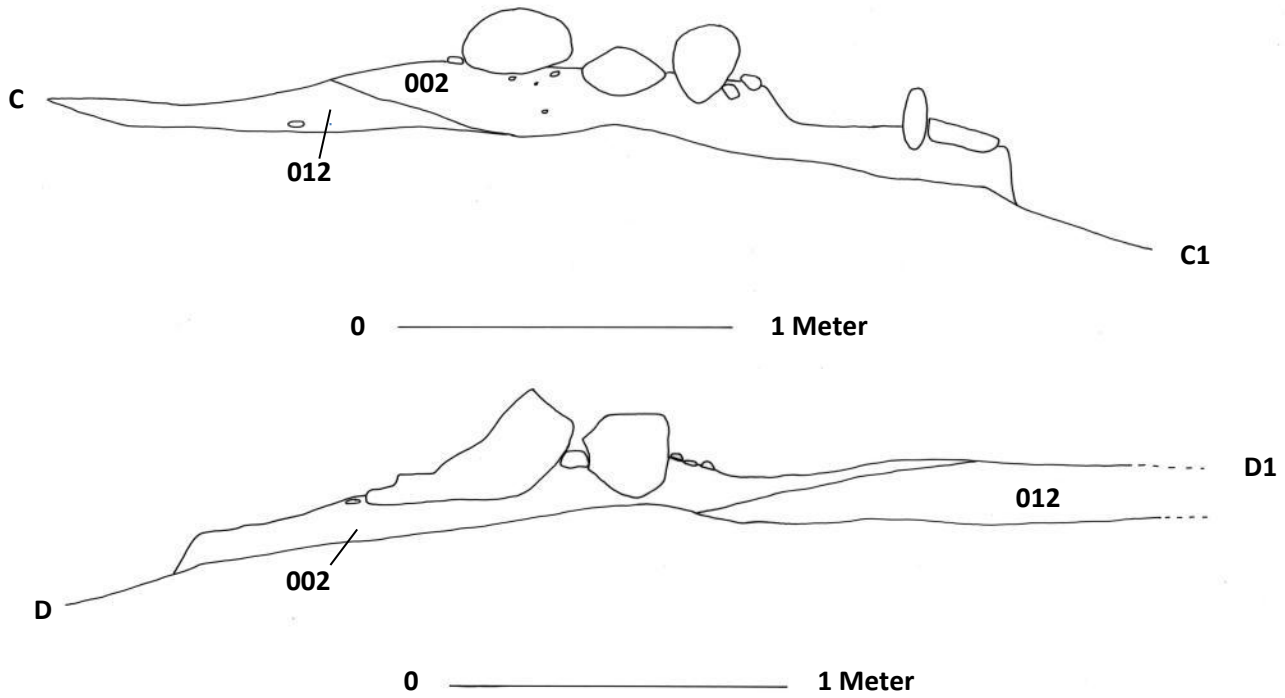


Figure 6: Section drawing S3 showing south-facing profile C-C1 and section drawing S4 showing north-facing profile D-D1 through Feature 1 in Trench 1.

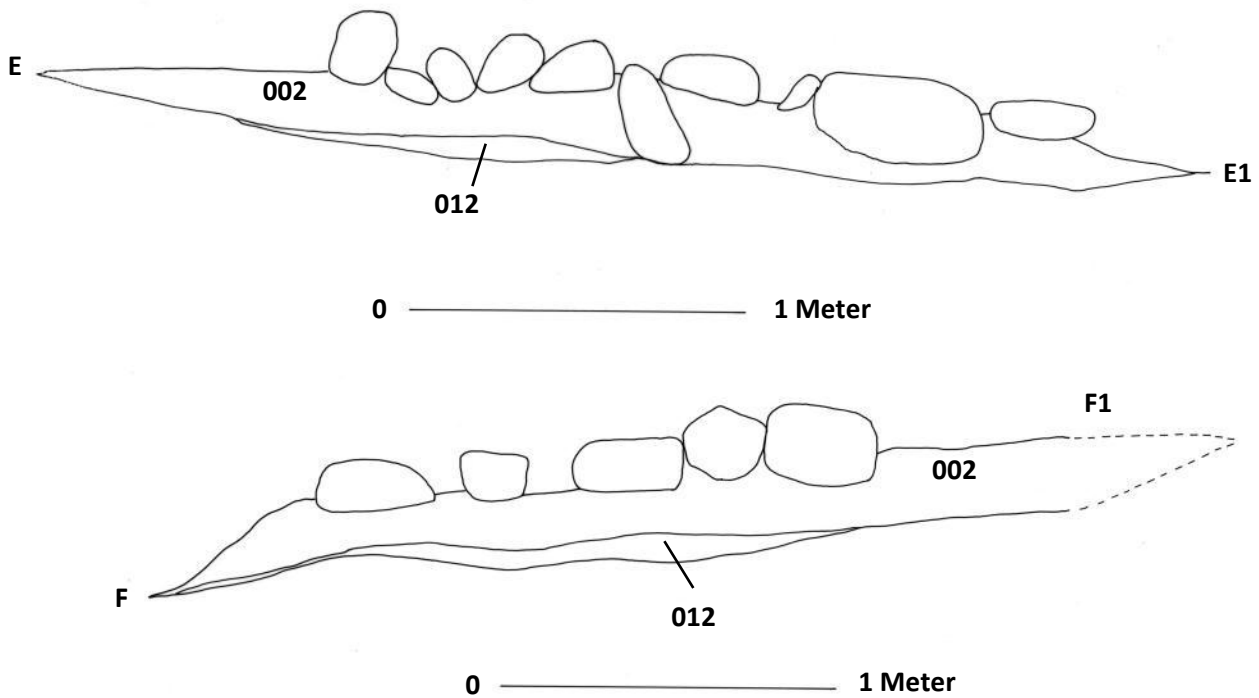


Figure 7: Section drawing S6 showing south-facing profile E-E1 and section drawing S7 showing north-facing profile F-F1 through Feature 1 in Trench 1.

5.3.3.2 Feature 2

Feature 2 was located at the eastern end of trench 3, within the topsoil and was identified as a stone footing for a wall (Figures 8 and 9; Plate 3). The area around the feature was cleared back sufficiently to allow recording by drawing and photography, but the line of the footing was not followed beyond the trench edge. The wall, as exposed, extended to about 3m long, 1m wide and 0.5m high and was aligned ENE-WSW. It was constructed of medium-large rectangular and sub-rectangular stones set on a thin layer of imported gravel.

Following discussions with Bob Powell and Rachel Chisholm of Hi-Life Highland, based at Newtonmore Folk Museum, and perusal of their photograph archive, it was confirmed that the wall footing was part of an experimental vernacular building erected by Kingussie Folk Museum in the early 1980s (Plate 4).

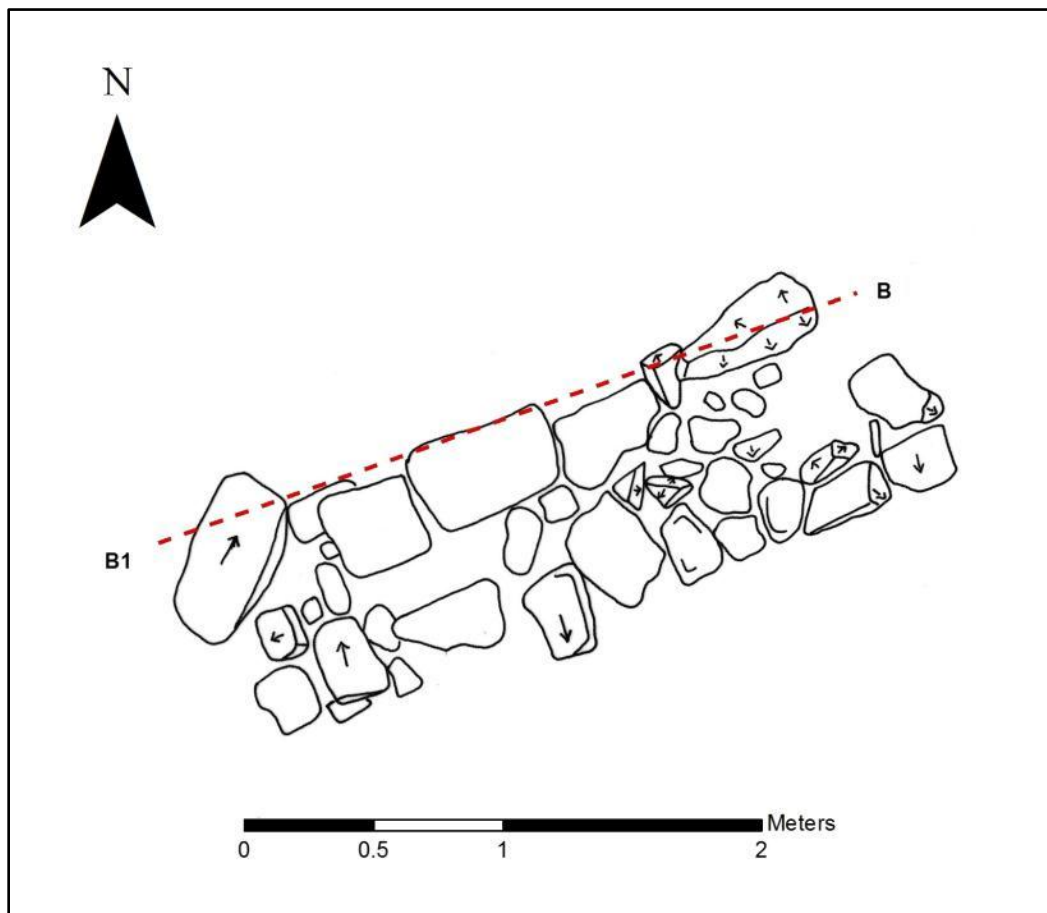


Figure 8: Plan 2 of Feature 2 showing the position of the section line.

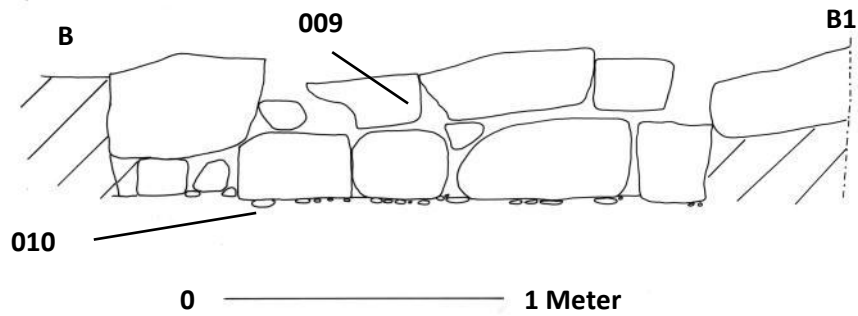


Figure 9: Section drawing S2 showing the WNW-facing profile of Feature 2



Plate 3: Feature 2, stone wall footing



Plate 4: Reconstruction of house in progress showing stone wall¹⁷

5.3.3.3 Feature 3

Feature 3 presented itself as a sub-rectangular possible 'pit' in the NW corner of trench 4, about 2m x 1.2m on an N-S alignment (Plate 5 and Figure 10). Pieces of ceramic drain pipe and a brick with mortar attached were recovered from its vicinity; there were flecks of charcoal present in the fill. A section cut through the length of the feature revealed it was only 0.05-0.1m deep suggesting it had been truncated (Figure 11). Its use could not be conclusively established, but it was possibly the basal remains of a rubbish pit.

¹⁷ Image courtesy of Kingussie Folk Museum



Plate 5: Feature 3, looking north.

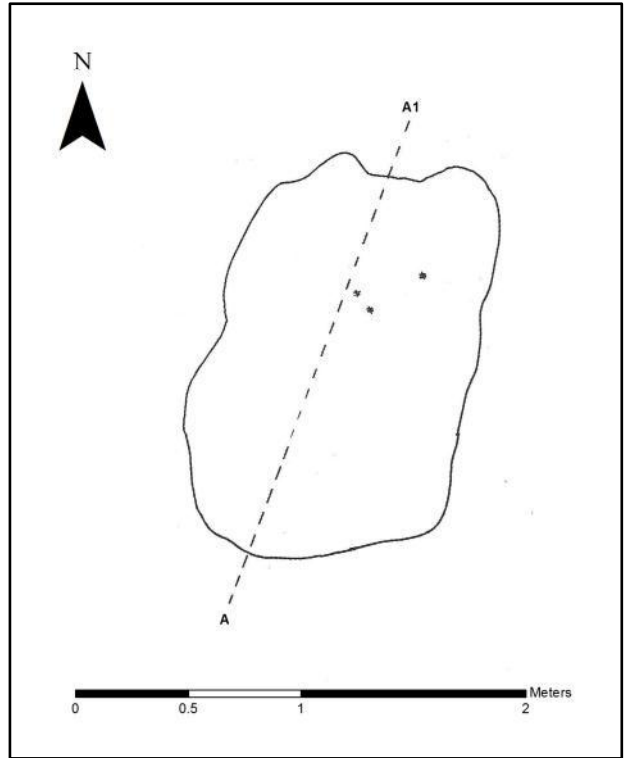


Figure 10: Plan 1 of Feature 3 showing section line A-A1

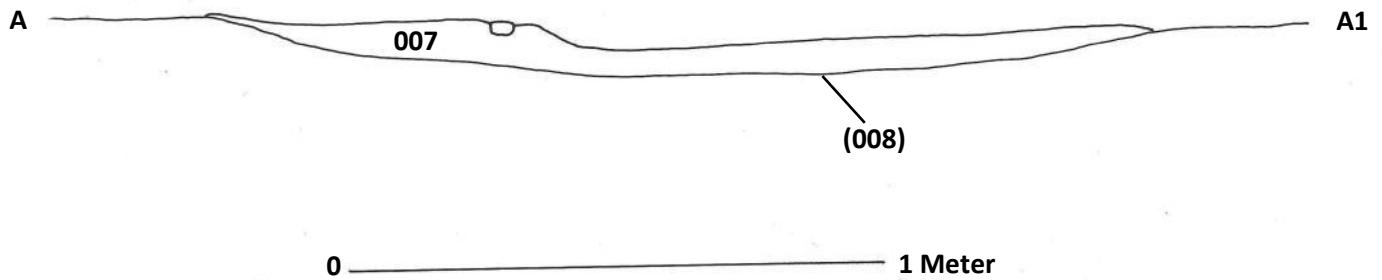


Figure 11: Section drawing S1 showing the east-facing profile of Feature 3

6 DISCUSSION

- 6.1 The interpretation of Feature 1 remains inconclusive, although it is possible that the stone is all that remains of a structure. This interpretation cannot, however, be supported by the historical mapping; the earliest detailed map consulted dated to 1812, which did not show a structure at this location and nor did

the later maps, but it is possible that a structure was present and had fallen out of use well before 1812. Unfortunately, the only small find recovered from a secure context within the feature, a copper alloy chain link, cannot shed light on the use, and more particularly, the date of the structure as it could conceivably have been used any time from the Bronze Age through to more modern times. It does, however, strongly suggest that the stones were placed there deliberately rather than being a natural spread; the site as a whole was devoid of stones of this size. The stratigraphic position of the feature suggests that it could conceivably belong to the prehistoric or early historic periods.

- 6.2 Feature 2, with the aid of photographic evidence from the Kingussie Folk Museum archive was successfully identified as the remains of an experimental vernacular building erected by the Museum in the early 1980s. The remainder of the building is no longer extant. Only a portion of the wall footing, as exposed in trench 3, was recorded and it is not known how much remains outwith the trench. However, the location of the gable walls could be seen on the ground and the location of the whole house was recorded.
- 6.3 Feature 3 was interpreted as the basal remains of a possible rubbish pit, which was truncated at some point in its history. Several pieces of ceramic drain pipe and a brick were recovered from its vicinity and charcoal was present in its fill.
- 6.4 Topsoil finds were recovered from across the site. Interestingly, the site yielded different types of finds in the northern and southern parts. The usual midden-type material of broken pottery and glass was collected from the northern half of the site (Plates 6 and 7). The southern half of the site, trenches 4-7, yielded more in the way of 'industrial' material in the form of ceramic drain pipes, bricks and slate (Plate 8). The presence of drainage material suggests that the land was cultivated at some time, although there did not seem to be any memory of cultivation by local residents. The machine operator's grandfather had taken an annual hay crop from the site in the 1970s, but this did not involve ploughing or planting.



Plate 6: Decorated and plain pottery recovered from the topsoil during excavation of the trenches, mainly at the north end of the site - SF1.



Plate 7: Glass and plastic finds – SF1.



Plate 8: Ceramic drain pipes – SF2.

7 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 7.1 Seven trenches were excavated across the proposed development site totalling 254m². Of the archaeological features recorded, only the wall footing can be conclusively dated; it dates to the early 1980s. The pit feature most likely dates to the Post Medieval period due to the finds recovered from its vicinity. The stone ‘structure’ cannot be dated, due to the lack of any diagnostic small finds, unless a radiocarbon date is requested from the charcoal sample recovered.
- 7.2 The features have been recorded and documented. Due to the extension to Trench 1, which covered a substantial area around Feature 1, 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 (rosscrom1-119281).
- 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.	Description	Type	Period	Location	Dimensions (m)	Plan drawing no.	Section drawing no.	Photos	Contexts	Finds	Easting	Northing
1	Large spread of sub-rounded stones sitting on the subsoil but within the layer below the topsoil	Stone mound	Unknown	Trench 1	6m N-S x 3m	3	S3-6	11, 32-36, 51-93	011, 012	4	276134	800733
2	Remains of the reconstruction of a turf house	House	20th C	Trench 2	approx 15m x 4m	2	S2	15, 37-41, 45-48	009, 010	-	276134	800727
3	Sub-rectangular pit about 0.05 - 0.1m deep. Homogenous mid-brown loam fill with some charcoal flecks. Truncated.	Pit	Post-medieval	Trench 4	2m N-S x 1.2m	1	S1	16, 17, 25-29, 31	007, 008	-	276136	800714

Appendix 2 Index of Contexts

Context No.	Type	Description	Fill of	Filled by	Under	Over	Cut by	Feature	Finds	Samples	Plans - Sections	Interpretation
001		Turf and topsoil; dark brown loam				002						Turf and topsoil
002	Deposit	Mid-orange/brown sandy loam			001	012, 003						
003		Ranges from yellow sand to sand and gravel; varying shades of yellow and yellow/orange			002, 005, 012							Sub-soil
004	Deposit	Dark brown loam			002, 006	005						
005	Deposit	Mid brown loam			004	003						
006	Deposit	Yellow sand (in tr 5)			001	004						
007	Fill	Mid brown homogenous loam - a few pebbles and charcoal flecks	008		005			3			1	Fill of cut
008	Cut	Shallow, 'flattened' U-shaped hollow/pit		007		003		3			1, S1	Cut of pit/hollow of unknown use
009	Structure	Large and medium sub-rectangular stones			001	010		2			2, S2	Stone footing of folk museum experimental house
010	Deposit	Imported gravel			009	003		2			S2	Gravel base for wall footing
011	Structure	Overall shape 'triangular'-medium to large sub-rounded stones within 002			001			1			3, S3-6	Anthropogenic stone setting of unknown use
012	Deposit	Mid orange/brown sandy loam with charcoal flecks (similar to 002)			002	003		1			S3-6	Deposit in and around [1]

Appendix 3 Index of Plans and Section Drawings

Plan No.	Section No.	Feature No.	Contexts	Date	Initials	Scale	Direction (facing)	Comments
1		3	007	17/01/2012	LF	1:20		Pre-ex plan
	S1	3	007, 008	17/01/2012	LF	1:10	E	E facing section A-A1
	S2	2	009, 010	20/01/2012	MKP	1:10	WNW	WNW facing section B-B1
2		2	009	20/01/2012	LF	1:20		Post-cleaning of folk museum experimental house wall footing
3		1	011	23/01/2012	LF	1:20		Post-cleaning and pre-sectioning; shows extent of stone spread
	S3	1	002, 011, 012	23/01/2012	LF	1:10	S	S facing section C - C1
	S4	1	002, 011, 012	23/01/2012	LF	1:10	N	N facing section D - D1
	S5	1	002, 011, 012	23/01/2012	MKP	1:10	N	N facing section F - F1
	S6	1	002, 011, 012	23/01/2012	MKP	1:10	S	S facing section E - E1

Appendix 4 Index of Finds

No.	Type	Description	Date	Context	Feature
1	Pottery and glass	Several sherds of decorated and plain pottery and cream jars. Some sherds of glass.	Post-medieval	001	-
2	Ceramic	Ceramic drain pipe, mainly from trenches 4 and 5.	Post-medieval	001	-
3	Stone and bone	One piece of burnt stone and one piece of burnt bone.	Unknown	001	-
4	Copper alloy	One small copper alloy chain link from a secure context beneath a stone in Feature 1.	Unknown	012	1

Appendix 5 Index of Samples

Sample No.	Context No.	Feature No.	Volume	Sample justification	Initials	Date
1	012	1	5l	Reference sample and charcoal from a secure context for possible dating	MKP	23/01/2012

Appendix 6 Index of Photographs

No.	Direction Facing	Feature No.	Description	Taken By	Date
1	NNW		Initial site visit	LF	30/12/2011
2	SW		Initial site visit	LF	30/12/2011
3	W		Looking towards St Columba's Church	LF	30/12/2011
4	NW		Initial site visit	LF	30/12/2011
5	NW		Initial site visit	LF	30/12/2011
6	SW		Initial site visit	LF	30/12/2011
7	NNW		Pre-ex shot of site	LF	16/01/2012
8	N		Pre-ex shot of site	LF	16/01/2012
9	S		Pre-ex shot of site	LF	16/01/2012
10	S		Pre-ex shot of site	LF	16/01/2012
11	SSW	1	Trench 1 with [1] starting to appear	LF	16/01/2012
12	SSE		Trench 2 - post-ex	LF	16/01/2012
13	NNW		Trench 2 - post-ex	LF	16/01/2012
14	E		Trench 3 - post-ex	LF	16/01/2012
15	W	2	Trench 3 with [2] in foreground	LF	16/01/2012
16	N	3	Trench 4 with [3] in top left-hand corner	LF	16/01/2012
17	N	3	Trench 4 with [3] in top left-hand corner	LF	16/01/2012
18	N		Trench 4 soil profile	LF	16/01/2012
19	N		Trench 4 soil profile	LF	16/01/2012
20	NNW		Trench 5 post-ex	LF	16/01/2012
21	ESE		Trench 5 post-ex	LF	16/01/2012
22	N		Trench 6 post-ex	LF	16/01/2012
23	S		Trench 6 post-ex	LF	16/01/2012
24	NE		Trench 7	LF	16/01/2012
25	N	3	Pre-ex shot	LF	17/01/2012
26	ESE	3	Pre-ex shot	LF	17/01/2012
27	N	3	Pre-ex shot	LF	17/01/2012
28	ESE	3	Pre-ex shot	LF	17/01/2012
29	N	3	[3] and trench 3 profile	LF	17/01/2012
30	N		Trench 3 profile	LF	17/01/2012
31	W	3	Shot of the [3] section	LF	17/01/2012
32	ENE	1	Post-cleaning	LF	17/01/2012
33	S	1	Post-cleaning	LF	17/01/2012
34	SSW	1	Post-cleaning	LF	17/01/2012

No.	Direction Facing	Feature No.	Description	Taken By	Date
35	WSW	1	Post-cleaning	LF	17/01/2012
36	WSW	1	Post-cleaning	LF	17/01/2012
37	SW	2	Part cleaned	LF	17/01/2012
38	SE	2	Part cleaned	LF	17/01/2012
39	NE	2	Post-cleaning	MKP	20/01/2012
40	ENE	2	Post-cleaning	MKP	20/01/2012
41	SW	2	Post-cleaning	MKP	20/01/2012
42	-		General shot	MKP	20/01/2012
43	-		General shot	MKP	20/01/2012
44	-		General shot	MKP	20/01/2012
45	SW	2	Wall section	MKP	20/01/2012
46	SE	2	Wall section	MKP	20/01/2012
47	SE	2	Wall section	MKP	20/01/2012
48	NW	2	Wall section	MKP	20/01/2012
49	-		General shot	MKP	20/01/2012
50	NW	2	Shot of the wall showing an embedded <i>Fresca</i> can	MKP	20/01/2012
51	N	1	Mid-ex	LF	20/01/2012
52	E	1	Mid-ex	LF	20/01/2012
53	E	1	Mid-ex	LF	20/01/2012
54	SSW	1	Mid-ex	LF	20/01/2012
55	W	1	Mid-ex	LF	20/01/2012
56	E	1	Cleaning back	LF	20/01/2012
57	E	1	Cleaning back	LF	20/01/2012
58	E	1	Cleaning back	LF	20/01/2012
59	E	1	Cleaning back	LF	20/01/2012
60	NE	1	Cleaning back	LF	20/01/2012
61	W	1	Post-ex	LF	23/01/2012
62	W	1	Post-ex	LF	23/01/2012
63	N	1	Post-ex	LF	23/01/2012
64	N	1	Post-ex	LF	23/01/2012
65	N	1	Post-ex	LF	23/01/2012
66	NW	1	Post-ex	LF	23/01/2012
67	NW	1	Post-ex	LF	23/01/2012
68	SSW	1	Post-ex	LF	23/01/2012
69	SSW	1	Post-ex	LF	23/01/2012
70	E	1	Post-ex	LF	23/01/2012
71	NE	1	Post-ex	LF	23/01/2012
72	NNW	1	Post-ex	LF	23/01/2012

No.	Direction Facing	Feature No.	Description	Taken By	Date
73	N	1	Mid-ex shot of sections D and E	LF	23/01/2012
74	N	1	Mid-ex shot of sections D and E	LF	23/01/2012
75	N	1	South facing section B	LF	23/01/2012
76	N	1	South facing section B	LF	23/01/2012
77	S	1	North facing section C	LF	23/01/2012
78	S	1	North facing section C	LF	23/01/2012
79	SW	1	North facing section E	MKP	23/01/2012
80	SW	1	North facing section E	MKP	23/01/2012
81	NNE	1	South facing section D	MKP	23/01/2012
82	NE	1	South facing section D	MKP	23/01/2012
83	N	1	Showing sections	MKP	23/01/2012
84	NW	1	Showing sections	MKP	23/01/2012
85	NW	1	Showing sections	MKP	23/01/2012
86	-	1	General shot	MKP	23/01/2012
87	-	1	General shot	MKP	23/01/2012
88	-	1	General shot	MKP	23/01/2012
89	-	1	General shot	MKP	23/01/2012
90	N	1	South facing section B	LF	25/01/2012
91	S	1	North facing section C	LF	25/01/2012
92	N	1	South facing section D	LF	25/01/2012
93	S	1	North facing section E	LF	25/01/2012
94	N		Post-clearance of [1]	LF	25/01/2012
95	SW		Church wall	LF	25/01/2012
96	SW		Church wall	LF	25/01/2012
97	W		Church wall	LF	25/01/2012
98	-		Ceramic drain pieces	LF	13/02/2012
99	-		Decorated pottery sherds	LF	13/02/2012
100	-		Plain pottery sherds	LF	13/02/2012
101	-		Glass and plastic pieces	LF	13/02/2012
102	-		Stone and bone finds	LF	13/02/2012
103	-		Copper alloy link	LF	13/02/2012