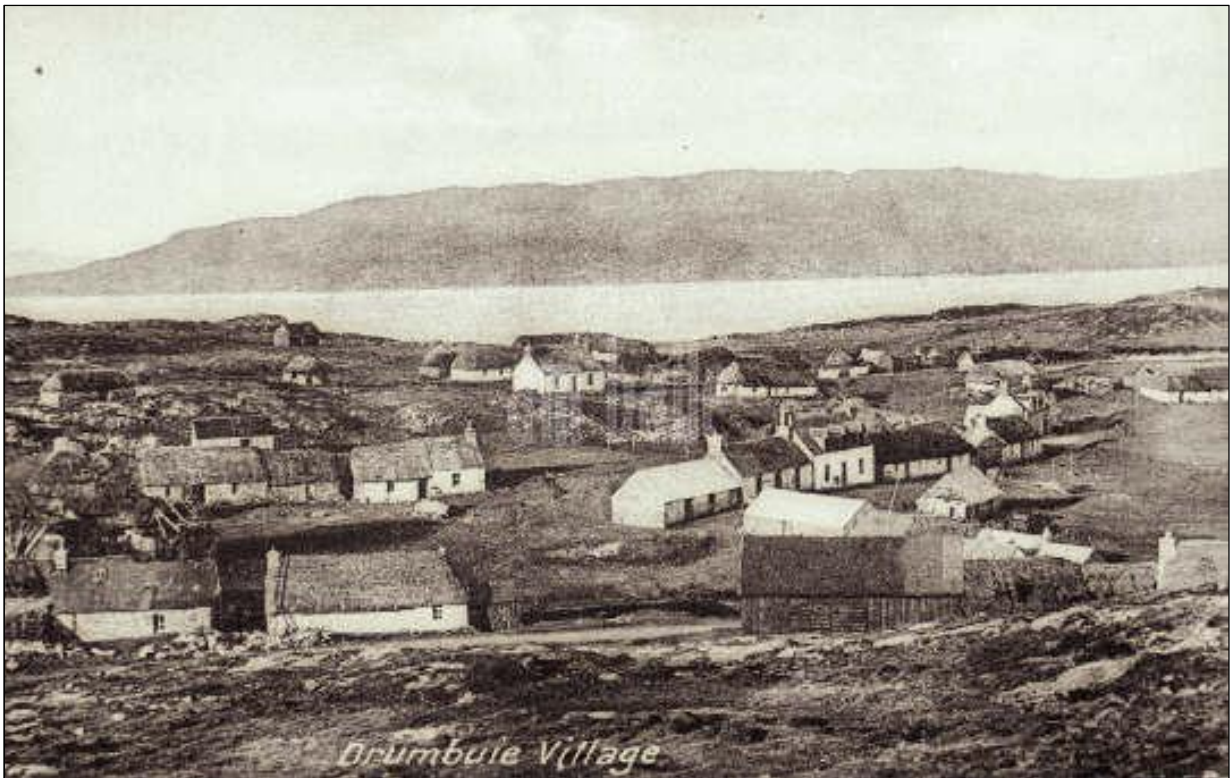




ROSS & CROMARTY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

WATER MAIN RENEWAL
DRUMBUIE AND PLOCKTON, WESTER ROSS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF



National Grid Reference	NG 77617 31127 (Drumbuie, centred) NG 80619 33706 (Plockton, centred)
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CONTENTS	2
List of Figures	2
List of Plates	2
Summary	3
1 Introduction	3
2 Acknowledgements	3
3 Site Location	3
4 Archaeological and Historical Background	6
5 Methodology	6
5.1 Desk-based Assessment	7
5.2 Watching Brief	7
6 Results	9
6.1 Desk-Based Assessment	9
6.1.1 Cartographic Sources	9
6.1.2 Highland Historic Environment Record (HER)	10
6.2 Fieldwork	12
6.2.1 Drumbuie	11
6.2.2 Plockton	14
7 Discussion	15
8 Conclusions	16
9 References	17
Appendix 1 List of Photographs	18

LIST OF FIGURES

1	- Location map of the water main renewal routes; Drumbuie to SW and Plockton to NE	5
2	- Drumbuie water main renewal route	8
3	- Plockton water main renewal - open-cut trench section	9
4	- 1 st Edition OS map (1880) of Drumbuie to SW and Duirinish E	10

LIST OF PLATES

Cover – Photograph of Drumbuie, by Duncan Macpherson c.1920s¹

1	- Photo 27, a section of the trench in Drumbuie below an un-made track, facing E	12
2	- Photo 16, a set stone slab near the farmstead (Feature 4), facing SW	13
3	- Enclosed fountain located at the S end of the route in Plockton, facing SE	14
4	- S section of the Plockton route, facing ENE	14
5	- SF01, iron horse cart step from Drumbuie	16

¹ http://www.ambaile.org.uk/en/item/item_photograph.jsp?item_id=14022

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
WATER MAIN RENEWAL
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Summary

Ross and Cromarty Archaeological Services undertook an archaeological watching brief during installation of the water main renewal on National Trust for Scotland land in Drumbuie and Plockton in Wester Ross. There were no significant archaeological features of interest identified during the development. One archaeological artefact of interest, a probable horse cart step, was recovered from an unstratified topsoil layer in Drumbuie village. The ruins of one Post Medieval building, located close to the new trench in Drumbuie, were recorded during the watching brief.

1. Introduction

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on behalf of National Trust for Scotland during open-cut trenching in the village of Drumbuie from 29 November to 5 December and on 5 December in the village of Plockton. The purpose of the archaeological watching brief was to identify and record any features or finds of archaeological interest which might be uncovered during the development works. In Plockton, only a short section of the water main renewal trench was observed under archaeological supervision since part of the route crossed through private land and the remainder of it ran through the previously disturbed line of the original water main.

2. Acknowledgements

We wish to thank Scottish Water Solutions for commissioning the work and National Trust for Scotland for their support. Fieldwork was carried out by John Wombell. Ordnance Survey mapping, unless otherwise stated, is reproduced by permission of Landmark Information Group under license No. LIG1044. Historic maps are courtesy of the National Library of Scotland. Aerial imagery and other background mapping are reproduced under ESRI licensing and provided by Microsoft Bing Maps.

3. Site Location

- 3.1** Drumbuie is located 2.3mi northeast of Kyle of Lochalsh and 2mi southwest of Plockton, at around 30m OD. It is situated less than ¼ mi from northwest coast of Scotland at Port Cam and is located close to the south side of the Highland railway line.

The water main renewal route runs from the south end of the village at NG 77642 30983 northward along Main Street to NG 77618 31130, where it runs westward through the village to NG 77517 31129 (Figure 1).

- 3.2** Plockton is situated on the south side of Loch Carron, 5 miles to the northeast of Kyle of Lochalsh. An 18th century fishing village, it lies on the east side of a headland, affording protection from sea gales and safe anchorage.

The open-cut section of the water main renewal route runs from the promontory on the north side of the harbour at NG 80620 33643 northward to NG 80637 33770 on Cooper Street (Figure 1).

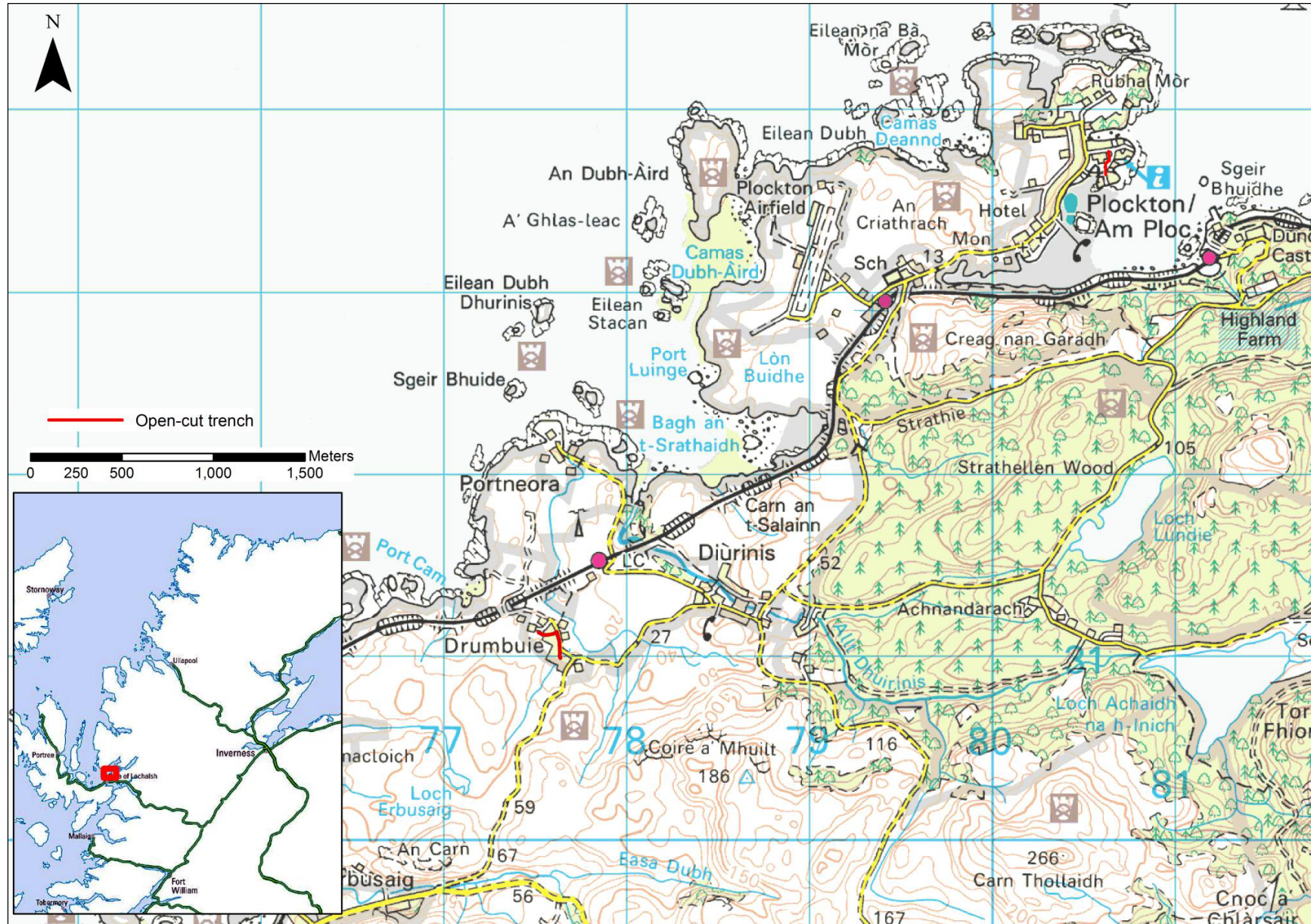


Figure 1 – Location map of the water main renewal routes; Drumbuie to SW and Plockton to NE

4 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1** In Drumbuie and Plockton, both 19th century villages, tenants of the estate survived by crofting and fishing. Plockton, in particular, was a planned fishing community. In 1798, the estate, which included the Ploc promontory, was bought by Sir Hugh Innes, who implemented the Earl of Seaforth's plans for the village in response to increasing demands by the herring fishing industry. By 1841, there were 537 residents in the village, the largest number of people who have ever been permanent residents in the village at one time. During this period of 1850-1880, Sir Alexander Matheson took over the estate, built Duncraig Castle and carried out afforestation work. Matheson is credited with extending the train service to Stromeferry and with a new school for Plockton². In Drumbuie, the 1875 Ordnance Survey depicted forty-four roofed buildings in the village.
- 4.2** There was a substantial population decrease by the late 19th to early 20th centuries due to emigration and the decline of the fishing industry. The effects of World War I continued to add to the decline, and the first few years after 1918 probably saw the lowest point in terms of economic and social vitality. In 1953, Drumbuie, within the estate of Balmacara, was acquired by the National Trust for Scotland. Tourism has played a vital role in the survival of Plockton over the last 40 years³.
- 4.3** In Plockton, the first early 19th century houses lining the harbour vary from one-storey cottages to two-storey houses. A 'traditional' West Highland cottage, with low walls and a heather-thatched roof, survives on the small promontory at the north side of the harbour. The Plockton Parish Church, built in 1827, is one of Thomas Telford's Parliamentary churches⁴.
- 4.4** Drumbuie is interesting as it does not appear on General Wade's map of the area 1750 – 1755, whilst the neighbouring settlements of Duirinish and Erbusaig are accurately depicted as are the cultivated fields attached to those settlements. The arable land of Duirinish is shown as reaching right up to the main burn that runs through the east side of Drumbuie. The first map that Drumbuie appears on in detail is the Admiralty Chart No 2639, surveyed 1850, published 1859, which depicts 41 roofed buildings, 14 of which are on both sides of the Main Street. This map shows a track leading to the village in the same position as to day and a track leading from the village down to the west facing shore at Port Cam, but no tracks through the settlement. The 1st edition OS however, surveyed in 1875, shows the tracks in the village exactly as the roads are today. Three ruins close to the proposed new water main route are all clearly depicted on both the Admiralty Chart of 1850 and the 1st edition OS of 1875.
- 4.5** Evidence given to the Napier Commission at Balmacara in August 1883 is more revealing. There was no representation from the townships of Plockton, Drumbuie and Erbusaig but there was from Duirinish, by Duncan Mackay, Crofter and Sheriff Officer aged 37. Sometime before 1850, he said of the crofters at Duirinish, 'they were first deprived of Portmaneon which was and still is let to tenants at £9 a year'. This is a rocky peninsular north of Drumbuie, today better identified on the current OS at Cnoc Mor. On the 1st Edition OS small irregular patches of improved ground between the rocks there and some small fields are clearly depicted. Today the patches and small fields nearest to Drumbuie on Cnoc Mor are mostly in grass and appear to be cut for hay or silage with one small tattie patch clearly visible from the village. Duncan Mackay goes on to say that Duirinish lost its summer grazings at Loch Morar in 1852 and their arable was further sub divided in 1863⁵.

² Plockton Historical Society 2012

³ *Ibid*

⁴ *Ibid*

⁵ Napier Commission Documents 2007

Roderick Maclean the Factor to Sir Alexander Mathieson of Lochalsh, residing at Ardross, Aness, and Sir Alexander Mathieson himself both gave evidence at Balmacara and it is quite clear that their policy was not to let small crofts at very low rents when there was insufficient work on the estate to supplement a living. Roderick Maclean, under questioning regarding the desirability of further thinning of the population, specifically mentions *Drumbuill* (presumably Drumbuie) and *Ebersaig* as candidates for thinning and states that there are 23 crofters at *Drumbuill*⁶.

The most telling evidence came from Duncan Sinclair, Schoolmaster and Registrar for the Parish of Lochalsh, Auchtertyre, who under questioning stated that the case of the people was ‘at the commencement of the sheep farming mania when the people were regarded as a nuisance’ they were ‘got rid of by driving them out of the country like noxious vermin or by crowding them into barren promontories or boggy holes which were useless for sheep⁷’.

- 4.6** The evidence both historical and archaeological suggests that the latter course of action saw the founding of Drumbuie, probably as late as the second quarter of the 19th century at a time of burgeoning population growth, when neighbouring Duirinish was ‘sometime before 1850’ as mentioned above. Drumbuie settlement is perched on the northern edge of a barren rocky hillside with wet peaty holes and no grassy fields, while to the northeast the fields lie derelict, unworked and infested with rushes and coarse grasses, suggesting that this is peaty ground with a high water table. To the northwest one small field in grass abuts a single croft whilst beyond the railway there are larger fields in grass running down towards the shore. The small fields on Cnoc Mor mentioned above lie further to the north also beyond the railway.

5 Methodology

5.1 Desk-based Assessment

The purpose of the desk-based assessment (DBA) is to gain information about the known archaeology or potential for archaeology within a given area or site (including the presence or absence, character and extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and relative quality of the potential archaeological resource), in order to make an assessment of its merit to assist in the formulation of a strategy for work⁸. The information will also inform the archaeologist of the potential nature of archaeological features to be uncovered during fieldwork.

Due to the urgent nature of the fieldwork, a partial DBA was undertaken prior to the fieldwork commencing, with a full DBA undertaken afterwards. A full check of all available historical and archaeological records, aerial photographs and historical maps was conducted using the Highland Historic Environment Record (HER), the Highland Council archives, the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS), Historic Scotland’s databases, the National Library of Scotland and any other available records or online resources about the site.

5.2 Watching Brief

The purpose of the archaeological watching brief was to efficiently identify and record any features or finds of archaeological interest uncovered during the development work, in order to minimise any delays or disruptions to the project⁹. The *Scottish Planning Policy 2010* and

⁶ *Ibid*

⁷ *Ibid*

⁸ Institute for Archaeologists (b) 2012

⁹ Institute for Archaeologists 2008

PAN 2/2011 describes how archaeology should be managed when considering planning decisions and determining conditions for developments that have an impact on the historic environment¹⁰. All fieldwork was conducted in accordance with *Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct*¹¹. All on-site recording was carried out according to standard IfA procedures, using written records and drawn plans.

Notification for the watching brief came at very short notice, therefore a Written Scheme of Investigation was not prepared prior to fieldwork. Excavation for entire water main renewal route through Drumbuie was conducted under archaeological supervision (Figure 2). During trenching, photographs of each short section of the pipe route were taken and the positions recorded using a handheld Garmin GPS.



Figure 2 – Drumbuie water main renewal route

¹⁰ The Scottish Government 2010

¹¹ Institute for Archaeologists (a) 2012

The trench for the Plockton water main renewal would mostly run through previously disturbed ground along the original pipeline route. After consultation with National Trust for Scotland, and after seeing visible evidence of a very thin topsoil layer, it was agreed that only the central section of the open-cut trench in Plockton was excavated under archaeological supervision. The north section of the route ran through private ground, outwith the remit of National Trust for Scotland, and the south section ran over the previously excavated water main route, which had blasted through rock. The route was also inspected for visible surface features.



Figure 3 – Plockton water main renewal open-cut trench section

6 Results

6.1 Desk-based Assessment

A desk-based search was carried out in advance of and during the archaeological monitoring to check for any newly recorded sites along the route that had not been recorded during the walkover survey. This was done in order to assess the archaeological potential of the area based on previously recorded sites and any historical documentation.

6.1.1 Cartographic Sources

The villages of Plockton and Drumbuie were examined on mapping held at the National Library of Scotland on-line.

6.1.1.1 William Roy's Military Survey of Scotland 1747-1755

A settlement of what appears to be six building, located within an extensive area of rig and furrow cultivation is depicted at *Plock*, situated in the centre of a of the Plockton peninsula.

Although there is no settlement shown at Drumbuie, there is a substantial settlement on both banks of the burn at *Durenness*, with extensive rig and furrow cultivation extending southwest to the site of Drumbuie.

6.1.1.2 Admiralty Chart No. 2639

Surveyed 1850, published 1859

In Drumbuie, forty-one roofed buildings are depicted, fourteen of which are on both sides of the Main Street. This map shows a track leading to the village and a track leading from the village down to the shore at Port Cam

6.1.1.2 First Edition OS Six-inch Map, Sheet CXVI

Ross-shire & Cromartyshire (Mainland), surveyed 1875, published 1880

The linear arrangement of the houses along the harbour and house around the promontory on the northeast side of the village are shown on the 1st Edition OS map of Plockton.

Forty-four roofed buildings and two unroofed buildings are visible on the 1st Edition OS map of Drumbuie, situated SW of the village of Duirinish (Figure 4).



Figure 4 – 1st Edition OS map (1880) of Drumbuie to SW and Duirinish E

6.1.2 Highland Historic Environment Record

A search for sites on the Highland Historic Environment Record (HHER) revealed one site adjacent to the south end of the water main renewal route in Plockton. There were no other known sites documented along the Plockton and Drumbuie routes, although several nearby sites of interest are noted below.

6.1.2.1 **Drumbuie**

MHG14640 NG 7758 3098 Byre, Drumbuie

A ruinous byre was recorded during survey in June 1994 during a survey of Balmacara NTS Estate. It was located approximately 50m west of the S end of the present water main renewal route.

MHG14637 NG 7777 3094 Pen and bothy, Drumbuie

A pen and bothy were recorded during survey in June 1994 during a survey of Balmacara NTS Estate. They were located approximately 140m southeast of the S end of the present water main renewal route.

MHG22512 NG 7750 3100 Township, Drumbuie

A township comprising forty-four roofed and two unroofed buildings is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Ross-shire 1880, sheet cxvi). Twenty roofed and three unroofed buildings are shown on the 1973 current edition of the OS 1:10000 map. The township location is centred approximately 135m west of the S end of the present water main renewal route.

MHG14639 NG 7745 3112 Byre, Drumbuie

A ruinous byre was recorded during survey in June 1994 during a survey of Balmacara NTS Estate. It was located approximately 65m west of the NW end of the present water main renewal route.

MHG52566 NG 77602 31181 Building, Drumbuie

The site of partially demolished building latterly in use as a shed is located approximately 50m north of the N central end of the present water main renewal route.

MHG28939 NG 7760 3120 Structure, Drumbuie

In November 1997 a rescue excavation lying at the northern edge of the village, approximately 80m north of the N central end of the present water main renewal route, was supervised by Martin Wildgoose and attended by local school children. The building remains were shown to be of a square-cornered, stone-built byre with two compartments. The southern compartment consisted of standings for two cows with associated manure and waste water channels. The northern half of the building had a cobbled floor and was probably used as a loose box or hay store. Sufficient evidence was recovered to date the building to a single period of construction (c 1890) and abandonment (c 1950).

6.1.2.2 **Plockton**

MHG9217 NG 8061 3364 Fountain, Plockton

An enclosed area is sign-posted as the site of a fountain serving Plockton. It is located at the S end of the route.

MHG9216 NG 80639 33623 Building, Tullochard, Plockton

A nineteenth century, traditional West Highland house with heather thatched roof is located approximately 25m SE of the S end of the route.

MHG9219 NG 8030 3360 Burgh, Plockton

Eighty-eight roofed, three partially roofed and five unroofed buildings are depicted on the 1st Edition of the OS 6-inch map (Ross-shire 1880, Sheet CXVII). Seventy-eight roofed buildings are shown and on the 1972 current edition of the OS 1:10000 map.

6.2 Fieldwork

The fieldwork took place during a period of cold, wintry weather on 29-30 November 2012 and 3-5 December 2012.

6.2.1 Drumbuie

6.2.1.1 Watching Brief – Description

The watching brief for the water main renewal was conducted throughout the duration of the works. The trench passed through almost continuous previously disturbed ground of mixed deposits crossed by or following various service mains and individual property connections. Only at the northern road crossing of Main Street (along the east-west section of the pipe route) did the trench cut partially through undisturbed gravel deposits. There were no archaeological features or *in situ* horizons located in the trench but three nearby surface features were recorded.

On Main Street the trench was cut as near as practicable to the downside road edge, all through ground clearly made up to form the road and several parking places. The trench depth was 1m, and only occasionally did the bucket scrape the top of the natural underlying deposits. Running up the side of the un-named burn on the east-west stretch, the trench was cut as close as possible to the old AC water main, which was carefully exposed by hand as work progressed. In doing this, the trench was about 75% cut through the backfill of the original AC water main trench and 25% into clean material with mainly redeposited layers on the north side of the trench. Numerous individual service connections (electric, sewer and telcom) were encountered along the trench, in addition to the main sewer running from properties either side of the burn.



Plate 1 - Photo 27, a section of the trench in Drumbuie below an un-made track, facing E

6.2.1.2 Features Recorded

Three surface features were recorded during the watching brief (Figure 2) to the south side of the trench near Feature 4, a ruinous farmstead (centred on NG 77580 3110). The water main trench (Feature 1) ran approximately 1m away from the outshot of the building site. The old AC water main, communal sewer and telcom cables lie 1.5m north of the outshot – the new water main trench was dug to follow the existing AC water main.

Feature 4 is a drystone building with two compartments measuring 11m NE-SW by 3.5m internally. The walls of the farmstead, generally ruinous and robbed-out, are double-faced and measure up to 0.65m wide with a 1m-wide spread. The NE corner of the main building is heavily buttressed with drystone work. There are two entrances 0.75m wide located in the centre of each compartment in the east wall. The building has square internal and external corners and is slightly cut into the gently west to east sloping surface. There is a 'V'-shaped cut-off ditch approximately 1.5m from the upper west side of the building.

An outshot measuring 3.5m NE-SE by 2m internally abuts the north gable end of the main building. There is an entrance located at the northeast end of the east wall. Rubble from the structure obscures what appeared to be a raised platform to the left of the doorway. There is a more definite later stone platform of unknown use measuring 1m E-W by 0.75m in the SE corner (Feature 3). It may overlie a second earlier platform. There are two mature Rowan trees and a small Holly shrub growing inside the ruins of the main building and a mature Rowan growing inside the outshot and a mature Holly shrub growing just outside the north gable of the outshot.

Feature 2 is a set stone slab, partially covered in turf, measuring 0.75m by 0.60m. It is located approximately 5m east of the farmstead.



Plate 2 - Photo 16, a set stone slab near the farmstead (Feature 4), facing SW

In addition to Feature 4, four ruins located in the village were examined. All are similarly constructed of double-faced drystone walls with a rubble core. The stone is local, roughly quarried and roughly built in random courses with some lime mortar visible on the one ruin. It does not appear that earth was used as a mortar although this could have been washed out since abandonment. A sewer passes through one ruin and gravelly earth has been used as a mortar in the reinstated walls. There are no signs of cruck frame slots in the structures. The walls in all the ruins are c.65m wide with square corners inside and out. Two of the ruins have an internal division with a central doorway into each half. It is not possible to tell if they were semi-detached houses or buildings with a dwelling on one side and a byre on the other, but the former seems more likely. The walls are likely to have been approximately 1.8m high with a flat wall head bearing couples. Several old buildings in the village in use as sheds have pointed timber framed gables clad with vertical boards above eaves.

6.2.2 Plockton

In Plockton, the central section of the open-cut trench, approximately 25m in length, was excavated under archaeological supervision. The topsoil depth varied between 150mm and 800mm over rock. One archaeological feature, a rubble field drain was noted.

There were no archaeological other features of interest nor any archaeological horizons identified during the watching brief in Plockton. Only two small fragments of decorated pottery were noted in the topsoil.

The south end of the route terminated at an enclosed site marking a disused fountain. There were no visible archaeological remains noted in association with this site and there are no details of the site on the Highland HER.



Plate 3 - Enclosed fountain located at the S end of the route in Plockton, facing SE



Plate 4 - S section of the Plockton route, facing ENE

7 Discussion

7.1 Drumbuie

In places, it was clear that the exposed deposits had been cut through previously on more than one occasion. Very little pottery appeared in the spoil, comprising mostly large pieces of white glazed sherds, occasional stone jar sherds and one part of a tea pot, all typically 19th century in character. These pieces gave the impression that when something had broken, it had literally been thrown out the front door rather than deposited into a midden. The occasional piece of modern scrap iron was also noted, with just one unbroken item being retrieved, a possible step from a horse drawn gig or dog cart. One piece of lead pipe was turned over.

The probable horse cart step (SF01) recovered from the topsoil at Drumbuie was found in good condition and is considered to be of archaeological interest, as it would be associated with the middle to late 19th century settlement in the village. However, it was not found within an archaeological horizon and therefore little more can be said about it. It will be submitted to the Scottish Treasure Trove.

As there was plenty of time in between trench cutting whilst the contractors were laying the new pipe, all of the settlement was given a walk over looking at the architecture of the older buildings and the handful of very depleted ruins that remain in the settlement. The catchment of the small un-named burn followed by the new water main was also walked over to try to better understand the drift deposits on either side of the burn on Main Street. It is clear that the part of Main Street near the south road crossing of the new water main and two buildings, one old and one new, are constructed in whole or in part on the outwash fan of the un-named burn that drains a sizeable area of moorland above the village to the S.

7.2 Plockton

One rubble field drain was identified in the open-cut trench in Plockton, which immediately filled with water. The ‘fountain’ site, HHER No. MHG9217, had been enclosed and a sign marked the location. Although there were no details about the site on the HER, the sign read as follows:

Public Drinking Water Supply – This is one of the original Plockton water supply points which was used before water was piped into the houses. It has been refurbished and enclosed by Plockton and District Community Council with the assistance of the Local Grazings Committee and the National Trust for Scotland, 1994.

The description of it as a ‘fountain’ suggests a piped water supply that ran continuously. The old cast iron fountain body remains in the enclosure with a modern tap inside it that pokes out of the spout. It is reasonable to assume that all of the original pipe work was removed when the water main was installed.



Plate 5 - SF01, horse cart step from Drumbuie

8 Conclusions

The remainder of the open-cut water main renewal works in Plockton was carried out through ground previously disturbed for the installation of the previous water main, followed by the utilisation of a method known as pipe-bursting, which will not involve open trenches. Therefore, there are no further recommendations for archaeological monitoring in Plockton.

The water main renewal has been completed in Drumbuie and there are no recommendations for further work.

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Appendix 1 List of Photographs

Project Photo No.	Direction facing	Feature No.	Photo Location			Date	Notes
			Easting	Northing	Location		
1	S	1	177639	831018	Drumbuie	30/11/2012	Looking S across c10m of open trench with new main laid inside duct in bottom of trench beyond; most of this cut is down through previously disturbed ground just cutting to undisturbed natural deposits at base of trench
2	N	1	177637	830993	Drumbuie	30/11/2012	Looking N across the southern road crossing and section in verge beside barn gable nearing the completion of back fill.; start of the new water main trench lies c 15m behind the photographer to the SE running towards a small un-named burn
3	NW	1	177640	831052	Drumbuie	30/11/2012	Looking S opposite entrance to Drynach Croft's yard. In front of the un-named cottage S of Drynach the section showed c650mm of previously disturbed deposits above undisturbed reddish/orange gravelly moraine.
4	N	1	177640	831047	Drumbuie	31/11/2012	Looking N across one section of the trench across the front of Croft Cottage; there is less stone than across the front of Drynach, but occasional lenses of lime rich mortar rubble visible at lower levels - all ground made up and previously disturbed
5	N	1	177636	831062	Drumbuie	31/11/2012	Looking N across one section of the trench across the front of Croft Cottage; there is less stone than across the front of Drynach, but occasional lenses of lime rich mortar rubble visible at lower levels - all ground made up and previously disturbed
6	NNW	1	177637	831078	Drumbuie	31/11/2012	Looking NNW across one section of the trench across the front of Croft Cottage; there is less stone than across the front of Drynach, but occasional lenses of lime rich mortar rubble visible at lower levels - all ground made up and previously disturbed

PLOC12 – Plockton Water Main Renewal: Archaeological Watching Brief

Project Photo No.	Direction facing	Feature No.	Photo location	Easting	Northing	Location	Notes
7	N	1	177628	831101	Drumbuie	31/11/2012	Looking down into bottom of trench in front of Croft View Cottage shows a smeared lens of sooty deposit c 2m long and c75mm thick at c900mm deep interspersed with thin (c25mm thick) lenses of lime rich building waste. All the ground here made up and previously disturbed.
8	E	1	177629	831094	Drumbuie	31/11/2012	Looking down into the bottom of the trench shows another smeared lens of aceramic sooty material in the base of the trench opposite Croft View cottage. Ground very mixed, made up and previously disturbed, mostly gravelly in nature mixed with earth
9	NNW	1	177635	831082	Drumbuie	31/11/2012	Looking NNW shows the darker greasier nature of the spoil rising up from a small open ditch towards a point almost opposite the front door of Croft View cottage
10	NW	1	177630	831098	Drumbuie	31/11/2012	Looking NW shows the change to the mixed lenses of re-deposited outwash gravel, possible waste concrete ballast, mixed top soil and sooty material mentioned at P9 and P10 above
11	N	1	177625	831106	Drumbuie	31/11/2012	Looking N c 4m from the SW corner of the fence around the new un-named house opposite the north road crossing, shows the heavily disturbed ground here where both the communal sewer pipe and 600mm culvert pipe carrying the un-named burn across the road. Several other service cables here also
12		Find 1	-	-	-	03/12/2012	Probable iron horse cart step
13	WSW	1	177620	831124	Drumbuie	03/12/2012	Looking WSW show a short exploratory trench dug on the W side of the north road crossing, with a high content in the spoil of dumped building stone; this is the find spot of the horse cart step (above)
14	SSW	1	177622	831124	Drumbuie	03/12/2012	Looking SSW at the E side of the north road crossing shows the moling equipment just before moling was abandoned

PLOC12 – Plockton Water Main Renewal: Archaeological Watching Brief

Project Photo No.	Direction facing	Feature No.	Easting	Northing	Location	Date	Notes
15	WSW	1	177621	831115	Drumbuie	03/12/2012	Looking down and WSW in front of the new house beside the north road crossing shows a possible old ground surface and 2 thin lenses c60mm thick with band of outwash gravel between them
16	SW	2	177596	831100	Drumbuie	03/12/2012	Looking SW shows a possible set stone slab, part covered in turf, measuring c750mm x 600mm (determined by probing) at 177596 831100
17	SSW	3, 4	177597	831108	Drumbuie	03/12/2012	Looking SW shows a possible platform or turf covered rock outcrop, with an area of c10 sq m, on the E side of the outshot of Feature No 4 (building).
18	WSW	1	177623	831121	Drumbuie	03/12/2012	Looking WSW at the north road crossing, shows the cut mostly through fine natural iron stained gravel
19	SW	1	177617	831121	Drumbuie	03/12/2012	Looking SW at the west side of the north road crossing, shows very disturbed ground with numbers of large stones for the first 5m after the crossing, all looking like old demolition building stone and mixed earth and gravel
20	SSE	1	177602	831114	Drumbuie	03/12/2012	Looking down and SSE into an exploratory hole dug to find the old AC water main-this hole produced a depth of c1.2m of dark mixed re-deposited topsoil w/ a small amount of midden material (iron and glazed pot sherds)
21	NNE	1	177601	831107	Drumbuie	03/12/2012	Looking NNE shows the section of trench running parallel to the public road with the large corrugated culvert pipe, and various other services - ground is heavily disturbed and mixed
22	S	1	177403	830958	Drumbuie	04/12/2012	Facing S, showing catchment of the small un-named burn
23	NNE	1	177403	830958	Drumbuie	04/12/2012	Facing NNE, showing catchment of the small un-named burn
24	NNE	1	177420	830981	Drumbuie	04/12/2012	Looking down and NNE show a spread of washed out gravel upon a rock slab in the catchment of the small un-named burn

PLOC12 – Plockton Water Main Renewal: Archaeological Watching Brief

Project Photo No.	Direction facing	Feature No.	Easting	Northing	Location	Date	Notes
25	NE	1	177574	831100	Drumbuie	04/12/2012	Looking NE shows multiple services crossing the trench and the old AC water main partly uncovered in the bottom of the trench, all dug through heavily disturbed mixed earth and gravel
26	W	1	177581	831097	Drumbuie	04/12/2012	Looking W shows the unmade track leading to the cream coloured cottage with tin roof and the new water main trench running uphill beside it, with another ruined building on the left, (S) side of the unmade track
27	E	1	177557	831101	Drumbuie	04/12/2012	Looking E shows a section of the trench running below the unmade track shown in P28 above, mostly into previously undisturbed ground
28	ESE	1	177548	831108	Drumbuie	04/12/2012	Looking W shows broken rock in the mixed spoil where the trench for the old AC water main had previously been broken out of the rock that surfaces at this point.
29	W	1	177599	831109	Drumbuie	04/12/2012	Looking W shows the start of the trench climbing up beside the burn from the public road to pass Feature No 4-very disturbed ground, some glazed pot sherds
30	SE	1	177539	831114	Drumbuie	04/12/2012	Looking SE shows a short section of trench running gradually down to the burn crossing-follows the line of the old AC main on the burn side of the old main and previously disturbed
31	N	-	177325	831770	Drumbuie	05/12/2012	Landscape of Cnoc Mor
32	N	-	177325	831770	Drumbuie	05/12/2012	Landscape Loch Carron
33	NE	-	177325	831770	Drumbuie	05/12/2012	Landscape towards Duirinish
34	NE	-	177325	831770	Drumbuie	05/12/2012	Landscape towards Duirinish
35	E	-	177325	831770	Drumbuie	05/12/2012	Landscape, Duirinish and Drumbuie fields
36	E	-	177325	831770	Drumbuie	05/12/2012	Landscape, Duirinish and Drumbuie fields
37	NNW	1	177541	831109	Drumbuie	05/12/2012	Looking NNW shows the slight cut into natural deposits in the bank c2m from the burn, with the burn crossing point to left of photo
38	N	-	177720	831770	Drumbuie	05/12/2012	Landscape of the village
39	N	-	177720	831770	Drumbuie	05/12/2012	Landscape of the village
40	N	-	177720	831770	Drumbuie	05/12/2012	Landscape of the village
41	N	-	177720	831770	Drumbuie	05/12/2012	Landscape of the village
42	N	-	177720	831770	Drumbuie	05/12/2012	Landscape of the village

PLOC12 – Plockton Water Main Renewal: Archaeological Watching Brief

Project Photo No.	Direction facing	Feature No.	Easting	Northing	Location	Date	Notes
43	N	-	177720	831770	Drumbuie	05/12/2012	Landscape of the village
44	N	-	177720	831770	Drumbuie	05/12/2012	Landscape of the village
45	ESE	1	177530	831120	Plockton	05/12/2012	Looking ESE shows all previously disturbed ground on the N side of the burn
46	WNW	1	177536	831116	Plockton	05/12/2012	Looking WNW shows the last c15m of the trench where the water service pipes from 6 different properties come close together
47	N	-	180647	833707	Plockton	05/12/2012	Looking down line of new water main where it runs straight up beside fence over privately owned ground - start of the section watched
48	SW	-	180627	833631	Plockton	05/12/2012	Shows the enclosure around the site of an early public water supply, also the terminal point of the new water main; various nearby properties stop-cocks are inside this enclosure and 2 taps for visitor use
49	ENE	-	180559	833639	Plockton	05/12/2012	Shows the area of rushes in the middle distance, with machine marking the north end, through which the new water main will run, in the same trench as the existing AC water main; the water supply enclosure is in deep shadow to the right of the small white van; the ground level on the line of the water main is no more than 0.5m above the MHWS line
50	S	-	180640	833701	Plockton	05/12/2012	Shows a cut stone drain just to right of ranging pole constructed using large stones; water from the drain rapidly filled a section of the trench
51	NE	-	180627	833680	Plockton	05/12/2012	Shows part of the new water main trench where it cuts through previously undisturbed ground - shows the very shallow, undulating topsoil over rotten rock
52	NE	-	180634	833690	Plockton	05/12/2012	Middle part of new trench
53	NE	-	180638	833694	Plockton	05/12/2012	Show the new trench nearest to the fence at the N end
54	S	-	180627	833631	Plockton	05/12/2012	Plaque on the enclosure in close up
55	-	SF01	-	-	-	11/12/2012	Horse cart step from Drumbuie
56	-	SF01	-	-	-	11/12/2012	Horsecart step from Drumbuie