

ROCAS



ROSS & CROMARTY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Refurbishment of Cameron Square High Street, Fort William

Archaeological Watching Brief



Refurbishment of Cameron Square High Street, Fort William

Archaeological Watching Brief: Final Report

Client	The Highland Council
National Grid Reference	NN 10151 73890 (centred)
Site Code	CAM14
RoCAS Report No.	2014-08/CAM14
Author	Mary Peteranna and John Wombell
Date	21-3-14
Approved by	L. Fraser
OASIS No.	rosscrom1-175564

Acknowledgements

Fieldwork was conducted by Lynn Fraser, Mary Peteranna and John Wombell. We would like to thank Robert of P1 and Dot Ferguson, Andrew Puls and Bob Spence of the Highland Council for their assistance. We are also grateful to Robert Cairns for visiting the site during the fieldwork. Ordnance Survey mapping is reproduced by permission of Landmark Information Group license #LIG1044. Excerpts from historical maps are taken from maps copyright of the National Library of Scotland. Background mapping contains Ordnance Survey data ©, Crown copyright and database rights 2014. Historical photographs have been reproduced for the purposes of this report only. This is an unpublished report.

CONTENTS

<i>List of Figures</i>	3
<i>List of Plates</i>	3
<i>Summary</i>	4
1.0 Introduction	4
1.1 Background	4
1.2 Aims and Objectives	4
2.0 Site Location and Geology	5
3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background	5
4.0 Methodology	8
4.1 Desk-based Assessment	8
4.1 Archaeological Walkover Survey	8
5.0 Results	8
5.1 Desk-based Assessment	8
5.1.1 Cartographic Sources	9
5.1.2 Cultural Heritage Records	11
5.2 Archaeological Watching Brief	11
5.2.1 Summary of Fieldwork	11
5.2.2 Archaeological Features	14
6.0 Discussion	18
7.0 Conclusions and Recommendations	19
8.0 References	20
Appendix 1 List of Contexts	22
Appendix 2 List of Site Photographs	22

List of Figures

Figure 1	Location of Cameron Square, Fort William.	7
Figure 2	Excerpt from the 1 st Edition 25-inch to the mile Ordnance Survey map of 1871 showing <i>Church Square</i>	10
Figure 3	Excerpt from the 2 nd Edition 25-inch to the mile Ordnance Survey map of 1899 showing <i>Cameron Square</i>	10
Figure 4	Plan showing the location of the archaeological watching brief and archaeological features	13
Figure 5	Plan drawing of the cobbled surface with the service trench cuts	14
Figure 6	NW-facing profile drawing of the Kennedy Monument foundation plinth	16
Figure 7	Feature 3 drain: plan drawing of the 'V'-shaped drain and S-facing profile drawing	18

List of Plates

Cover	<i>Looking across the Kennedy Monument foundation plinth in 2014</i>	
Plate 1	Post card of the Kennedy Monument in Cameron Square, Fort William 1906;	6
Plate 2	The Cameron Square car park, before the Town House was destroyed; photograph taken in 1973 by T. Kenneth Mackenzie	6
Plate 3	Cameron Square during development in 2014	12
Plate 4	The Kennedy Monument c. 1960 (Canmore Image SC981076)	12
Plate 5	The Kennedy Monument being dismantled in 1965	12
Plate 6	Facing NW, cobbled surface (Feature 1)	15
Plate 7	Facing SE, detail of the cobbled surface (Feature 1)	15
Plate 8	Facing W, the location of the cobbled surface (Feature 1) in the alley fronting the former Drill Hall site	15
Plate 9	Remains of the Kennedy monument plinth and NW-facing wall profile, facing S	16
Plate 10	Remains of the Kennedy monument plinth and NW-facing wall profile, facing E	17
Plate 11	Feature 3 drain: SW-facing photo of the drain after excavation	18
Plate 12	Feature 3 drain channel, facing N	18

Summary

An archaeological watching brief was conducted on behalf of The Highland Council during development work undertaken as part of a refurbishment project in Cameron Square, Fort William. Due to the methodology employed by the contractor, the watching brief and archaeological work was conducted over multiple days within a three week period. Three archaeological features comprising structural remains of earlier phases of Cameron Square were recorded during the fieldwork.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in February 2014 during construction work for the refurbishment of Cameron Square, Fort William. The work was conducted in accordance with recommendations made following archaeological monitoring conducted in 2013 during ground investigations of the site where one archaeological feature was identified in a small investigation pit¹. The purpose of the archaeological watching brief was to efficiently record the character, extent, condition and date of any archaeologically significant remains buried below ground level on the site whilst minimising delays and disruption to the development.

Three archaeological features were identified and recorded during the fieldwork. The remains of a 19th century monument, an associated 'V'-shaped drain and an area of cobbled road surface were surviving structural remains from earlier phases of Cameron Square.

1.2 Aims and Objectives

The general aim of the fieldwork was to identify features or objects of archaeological importance that could be damaged or destroyed by this development and to propose appropriate mitigation in the event that significant features of interest were uncovered². The *Scottish Planning Policy 2010* and PAN 2/2011 describe how archaeology should be managed when considering planning decisions and determining conditions for developments that have an impact on the historic environment³. The end result of the fieldwork is to make available the records of any archaeological remains found on a site.

The specific objectives were:

- To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the proposed development area
- To remove by hand any overburden in order to expose the archaeological deposits
- To record and excavate all features and recover any artefacts prior to their destruction

¹ Peteranna 2013

² Highland Council 2012 and Institute for Archaeologists 2008

³ The Scottish Government 2010 and 2011

- To sample deposits for post-excavation work, including environmental analysis and dating
- To make recommendations for post-excavation work, when required

2.0 Site Location and Geology

The development site is centred at approximately Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference NN 10151 73890 in Fort William (Figure 1) in the parish of Kilmallie. Cameron Square is located on the southeast side of High Street, roughly in the middle of the Town Centre adjacent to the West Highland Museum.

The underlying geology is Micaceous Psammite overlain by hummocky glacial deposits of diamicton, sand and gravel⁴.

3.0 Archaeological and historical background

Fort William is strategically situated at the head of the Great Glen where the River Lochy and River Ness flow into Loch Linnhe. The first reference to a settlement appears in 1597 and a turf and timber fort was constructed in 1654 by General George Monk. This fell into disuse and a new fort, named after William III, was begun in 1690. A sutlery or army followers' camp grew up around the fort, named Maryburgh after the queen, in the late 17th century. It was built of timber and turf so that it could easily be destroyed if rebellion broke out; it was destroyed on the governor's orders in advance of a Jacobite siege in early 1746^{5 6}.

Later known as Gordonsburgh, after the Duke of Gordon, the settlement was remodelled in the late 18th century to the southwest of its original location. It was renamed Duncansburgh in 1834 after the new feu superior, Sir Duncan Cameron of Fassiefern, and became established as the Burgh of Fort William in 1874⁷.

The coming of the railway to the West Highlands had a significant impact on Fort William. Part of the disused fort was obliterated and the heart of the town was cut off from the waterfront⁸.

Cameron Square was originally known as *Church Square* with a church at its southeast end and the *Kennedy Monument* at the northwest end⁹ (Plate 1). The Kennedy Monument had been erected in 1852 in memory of Dr William Kennedy, a local physician who died in 1851¹⁰, to honour his contributions in treating the victims of a typhus outbreak¹¹. The church was later converted for use at the Town Hall. In 1965, the Kennedy Monument was taken down and the square was converted for use as a car park (Plate 2). The Town Hall burnt down in 1975 and in

⁴ BGS 2013

⁵ Miers 2008: 12 -15

⁶ Pollard 2008

⁷ Miers 2008: 12 -15

⁸ *Ibid*

⁹ Ordnance Survey 1876

¹⁰ Uncles, C 1996

¹¹ Oban Times 2014

the late 1990s Cameron Square was landscaped into an open pedestrian area for the town¹². Today the main point of interest in Cameron Square is the West Highland Museum, located on the southwest side in a converted bank and former chapel, dating from c.1835¹³, with the former Drill Hall to its south side. The museum houses an internationally important collection of Jacobite memorabilia.



Plate 1 Post card of the Kennedy Monument in Cameron Square, Fort William 1906; facing E, the image shows the former church in background and hotel on the NE side of the square¹⁴



Plate 2 The Cameron Square car park, before the Town House was destroyed, facing SE; photograph taken in 1973 by T. Kenneth Mackenzie¹⁵

¹² Miers 2008

¹³ *Am Baile* 2014

¹⁴ Courtesy of Robert Cairns

¹⁵ *Am Baile* 2014

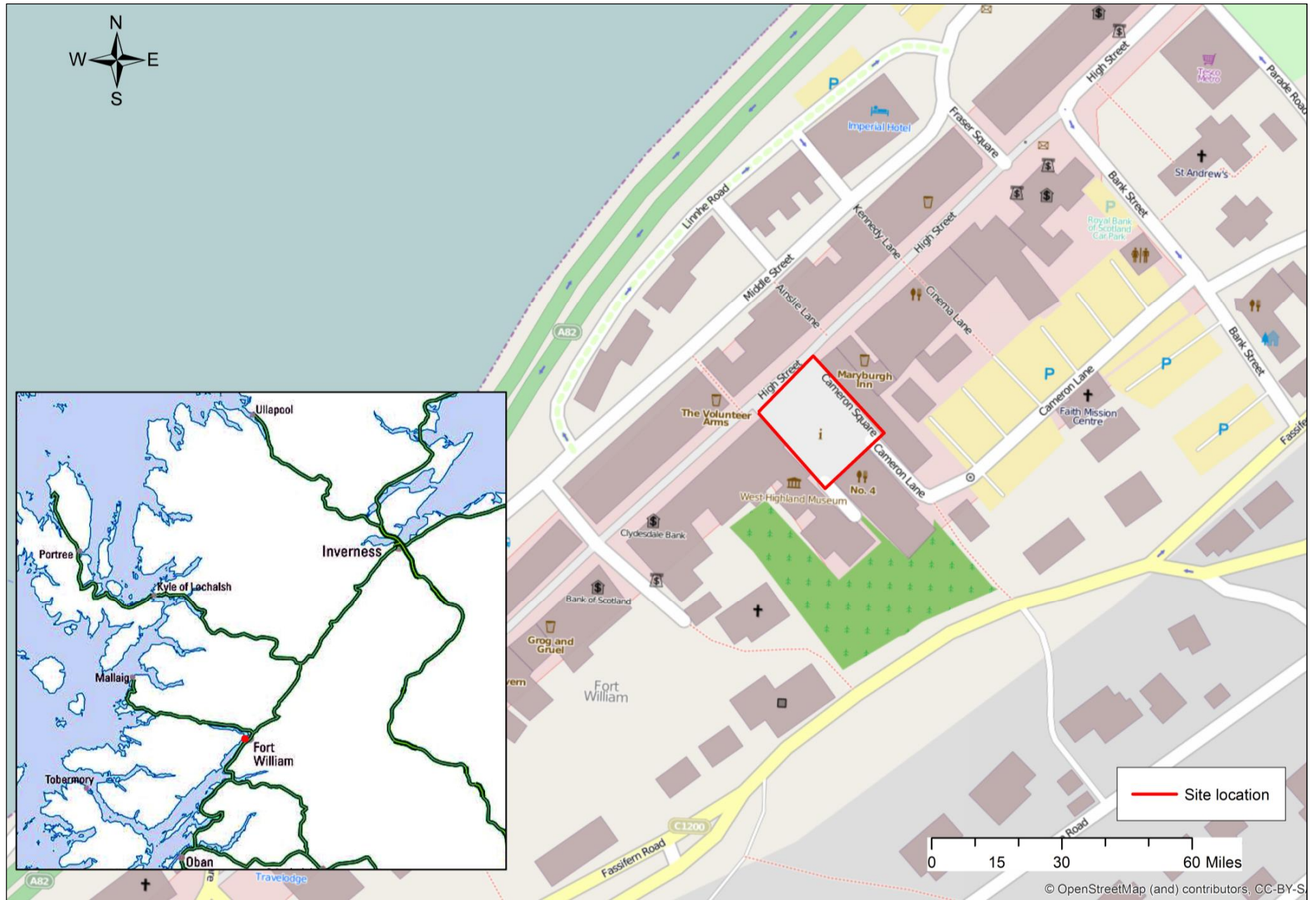


Figure 1 Location of Cameron Square, Fort William. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database rights (2014)

4.0 Methodology

All work was conducted in accordance with the *Standards for Archaeological Work* from the Highland Council Historic Environment Team (HET)¹⁶ and the Institute for Archaeologists' (IfA) *Code of Conduct*¹⁷.

4.1 Desk-based Assessment

The purpose of the desk-based assessment was to gain information about the known archaeology or potential for archaeology within the development 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 work¹⁸. This information serves to inform the archaeologist of the potential nature of archaeological features to be uncovered during fieldwork.

A desk-based assessment was conducted ahead of fieldwork in 2013. At this time, a check of all available historical and archaeological records, aerial photographs and historical maps was conducted using the Highland Historic Environment Record (HHER), the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS), Historic Scotland's databases, the National Library of Scotland and other online resources. During the 2014 phase of works, additional documentary sources were assessed to clarify the nature of the archaeological remains identified.

4.2 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 project¹⁹. All on-site recording was carried out according to standard IfA procedures, using written records and drawn plans.

Approximately two-thirds of the site clearance was conducted under archaeological supervision. The limitations of the contractor's works did not allow for the remaining one-third (southeast end) of the development site clearance to be monitored by an archaeologist.

5.0 Results

5.1 Desk-based assessment

The initial desk-based assessment revealed that a 19th century monument had been previously located within Cameron Square and that the site had been redeveloped several times in the past century. Historical mapping, local literature and old photographs revealed further information about the historical changes to Cameron Square.

¹⁶ Highland Council 2012

¹⁷ Institute for Archaeologists (a) 2012

¹⁸ Institute for Archaeologists (b) 2012

¹⁹ Institute for Archaeologists 2008

5.1.1 *Cartographic Sources*

The site location and surrounding landscape were examined using mapping held on-line by the National Library of Scotland²⁰.

John Thomson's *Atlas of Scotland*, 1832

Northern Part of Inverness-shire

Thomson's map depicts the overall layout of the town, still known as *Gordonsburgh*, with a central High Street, and buildings to the NW and SE sides. There was not enough detail to indicate if Cameron Square had been laid out at this time.

First Edition 25-inch-to-the-mile Ordnance Survey map

***Inverness-shire (Mainland)*, Sheet CL.7 – Surveyed 1871, published 1876**

The First Edition Ordnance Survey map refers to the site as *Church Square* (Figure 2). *Kennedy's Monument* is depicted near the centre of the northwest side of the square within an enclosure containing trees. The northeast side of the square is bordered by a continuous row of buildings with what appears to be exterior steps in three places. An L-shaped church is shown in the centre of the southeast side of the square with a porch or steps shown in the centre of its northwest side. Three buildings are shown side by side along the southwest side of square, the central one of which has two narrow buildings (possibly elongated porches or vestibules) attached to the front (northeast). To the southeast side of the third building, there is a break between it and a group of buildings beyond the south corner of the square. These sites appear to be labelled as *British Linen Company Bank (branch of)*.

Second Edition 25-inch-to-the-mile Ordnance Survey map

***Inverness-shire (Mainland)*, Sheet 150.07 – Revised 1899, published 1901**

As indicated on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 3), by 1899 the site is depicted as *Cameron Square*. The Kennedy Monument is depicted as in the 1871 survey, as an enclosed square structure, while the other structures bordering the square have changed – either having been extended or replaced. Along the northeast side, the continuous row of buildings is depicted as three separated buildings, with at least the building in the north corner having been incorporated into a *Hotel*. At the southeast end of the square, the building referred to as a church is no longer labelled as such, and is now shown to be square in shape with possible steps located off-centre from the northwest wall. The buildings along the southwest side of the square appear similar to those in 1871, although the two narrow buildings are no longer shown on the northeast side of the central building. The buildings to its south side are also now depicted as the *Drill Hall*.

²⁰ National Library of Scotland 2013

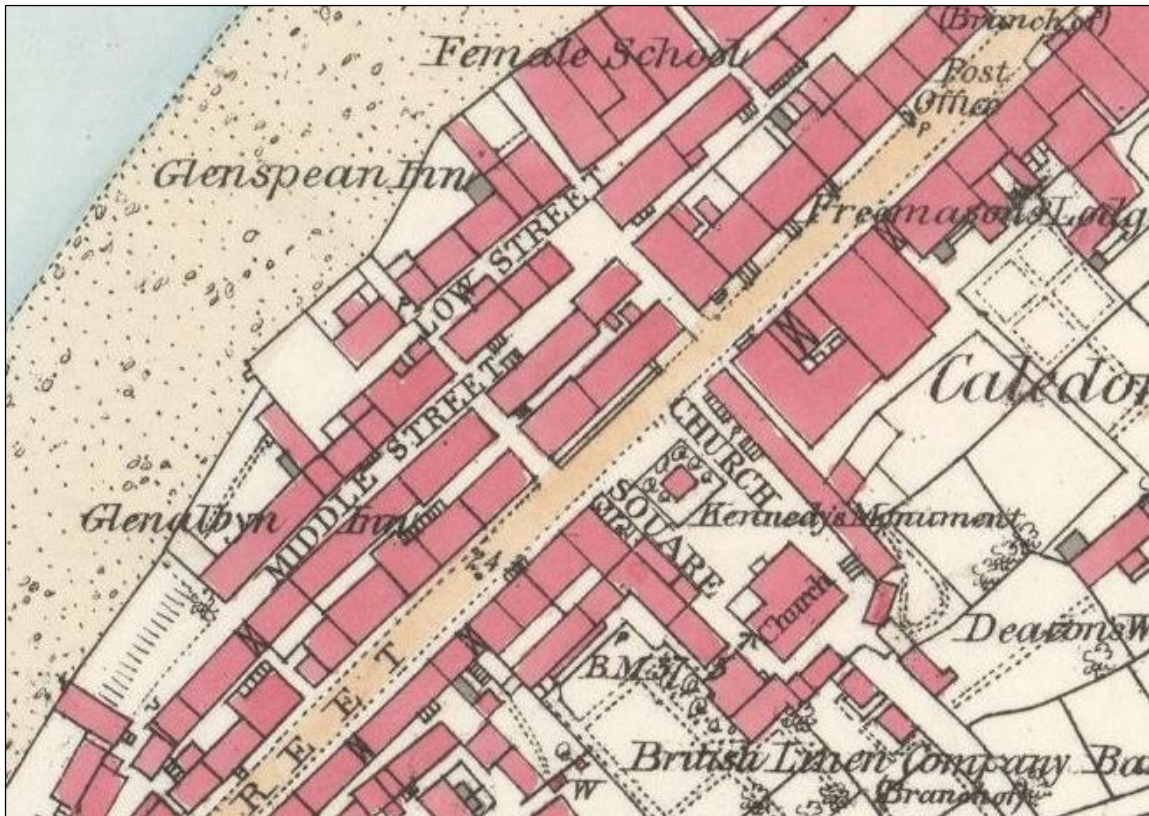


Figure 2 Excerpt from the 1st Edition 25-inch to the mile Ordnance Survey map of 1871 showing Church Square²¹

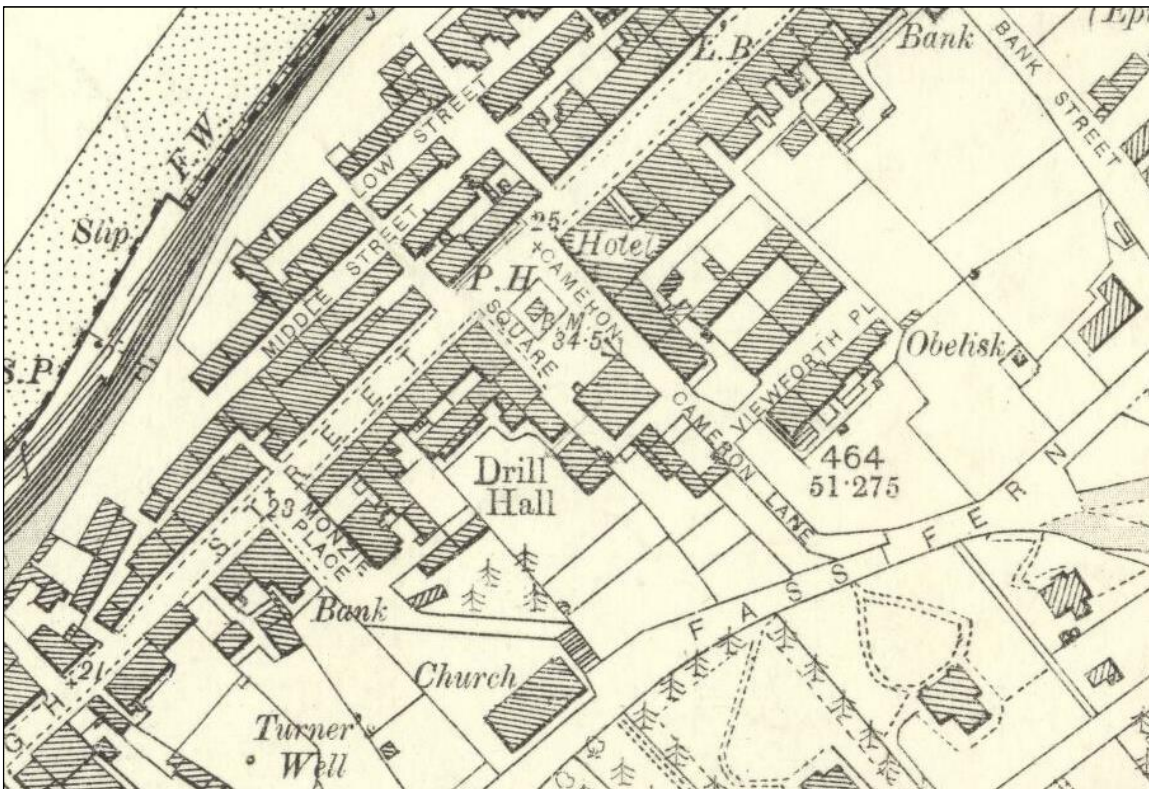


Figure 3 Excerpt from the 2nd Edition 25-inch to the mile Ordnance Survey map of 1899 showing Cameron Square²²

²¹ National Library of Scotland 2013

²² *Ibid*

5.1.2 *Cultural Heritage Records*

HHER No. MHG21967 NN 10240 73890 Kennedy Monument, Cameron Square

The Kennedy Monument was once located in the centre of the northwest end of Cameron Square.

**HHER No. MHG17336 NN 10237 73926 38 High Street, Fort William
Listed Building (B) 31787**

Located on the northern corner of Cameron Square, this building was the primary home of the British Linen Bank in 1835; it was later moved across the square to 4, 6 & 8 Cameron Square. Soon after, it became part of the Caledonian Hotel, after which it was used for offices.

**HHER No. MHG17254 NN 10218 73893 West Highland Museum, 4, 6, & 8
Listed Building (B) 31781 Cameron Square**

The present day West Highland Museum, located on the southwest side of Cameron Square, was a former location of the British Linen Company Bank. It comprises a c.1850 building with an earlier 19th century 2-storey house (bank manager house) attached to the southeast gable.

NMRS No. NN17SW 96 NN 10234 73871 Drill Hall (19th-20th Century)

The building on the southeast side of 4 Cameron Square is shown as a Drill Hall on the 1899 Ordnance Survey map sheet.

5.2 **Archaeological Watching brief**

The archaeological watching brief was conducted during February 2014. Prior to commencement of the development, the site sloped uphill from northwest to southeast and comprised a surface laid with concrete setts with tree planters in the corners. Three archaeological features were uncovered. A list of the contexts is provided in Appendix 1 and a list of the site photographs is provided in Appendix 2.

5.2.1 *Summary of Fieldwork*

With the exception of the southeast third of Cameron Square, the site clearance was monitored for any surviving archaeological features. The removal of the concrete setts and associated sand levelling layer revealed an underlying natural subsoil of raised beach gravel or shingle, which had been disturbed in places for the construction of service trenches, tree planters and the former car park (Plate 3). The excavation depth measured between 0.5m-0.7m and monitoring of site clearance across the central portion of the square noted a change in the natural subsoil from fine gravel into small-medium cobbles within buff/grey gritty clay. Much of the material excavated was mixed with disturbed material left behind during modern development in Cameron Square.

In four corners of the site, tree planters were removed. The material around the tree planter pits, c.0.5m deep, was mixed redeposited gravels with fragments of the former car park. The old tree roots extended into the underlying natural gravel. There was no obvious archaeological material in the pits.

In the northwest corner of the site, a slot trench taken along the face of No.9-10 Cameron Square (building in the northwest corner) revealed a probable sequence of structural foundations. The foundation of the present building was separated by a sand layer from a stone-built base containing a thick lime mortar layer over the natural gravel. This may have been the base of building pre-dating the present structure. Three large rounded boulders were also removed from this area of the site and may pertain to earlier buildings in the town. Other random pieces of slate slab were noted during site clearance and were likely debris from previous 20th century excavation in the square.

Of most importance, three significant archaeological features were identified during the site clearance (Figure 4). Two of the structures (Features 1 and 2) formed the remnants of the Kennedy monument, which was dismantled in 1965 (Plates 4-5). The third feature (Feature 1) was a portion of cobbled surface in the south corner of the site, running down the alley between the location of the former town hall and the Drill Hall. Interestingly, further remains of the narrow cobble-lined drain (Figure 4) identified in 2013²³ were not located during the works. None of the features survived in their entirety and this was likely due to their partial destruction during one of the previous two phases of development of the square.



Plate 3 –
Cameron Square during development
in 2014



Plate 4 – (left)
The Kennedy Monument c. 1960
(Canmore Image SC981076)

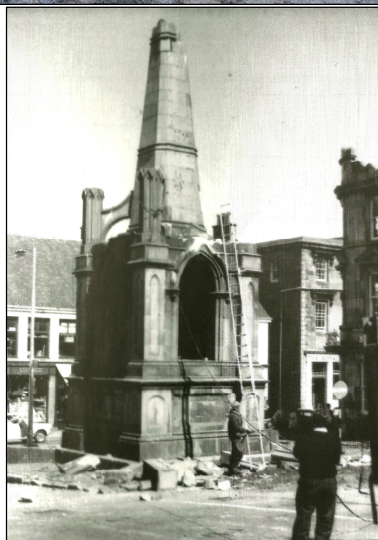


Plate 5 – (right)
The Kennedy Monument being dismantled
in 1965
(Photograph taken from *More Fort
William Memories* 2004: 141)

²³ Peteranna 2013



Figure 4 Plan showing the location of the archaeological watching brief (blue) and archaeological features. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database rights (2014)

5.2.2 *Archaeological Features*

Cobbled surface – Feature 1

The remains of a finely constructed cobbled road surface survived in the alley in the south corner of Cameron Square (Figure 4). Built with small rounded beach cobbles, the surface continued below the concrete step in front of the alley entrance (Figure 5, Plates 6-8) with further remnants of cobbling in the centre of the lane. The evidence indicated that in the past it had been a continuous road surface in the alley between the old church and the southwest side of Cameron Square. It may also be that all of Cameron Square was cobbled at one time; however, no further indication of this was uncovered during the fieldwork. The survival of this small section of cobbled road was fortunate, given the disturbance by service trenches on three sides.

There was also evidence of two phases of cobbled road in the alley: on the southeast side of the alley, the cobbles were laid directly on a redeposited gravel layer, while on the northwest side in front of the museum, the cobbles were laid on a clean sand layer. The distinction between two different underlying contexts suggests two different construction events. In addition, the excavator noted that a layer of compact coal dust with coal fragments covered the surface in front of the alleyway entrance. This probably represented the method of coal delivery at a time when it was delivered to the customer in bulk and tipped as near as possible to the customer’s coal storage – which in this case appears to be the entrance to the shared alleyway between two buildings.

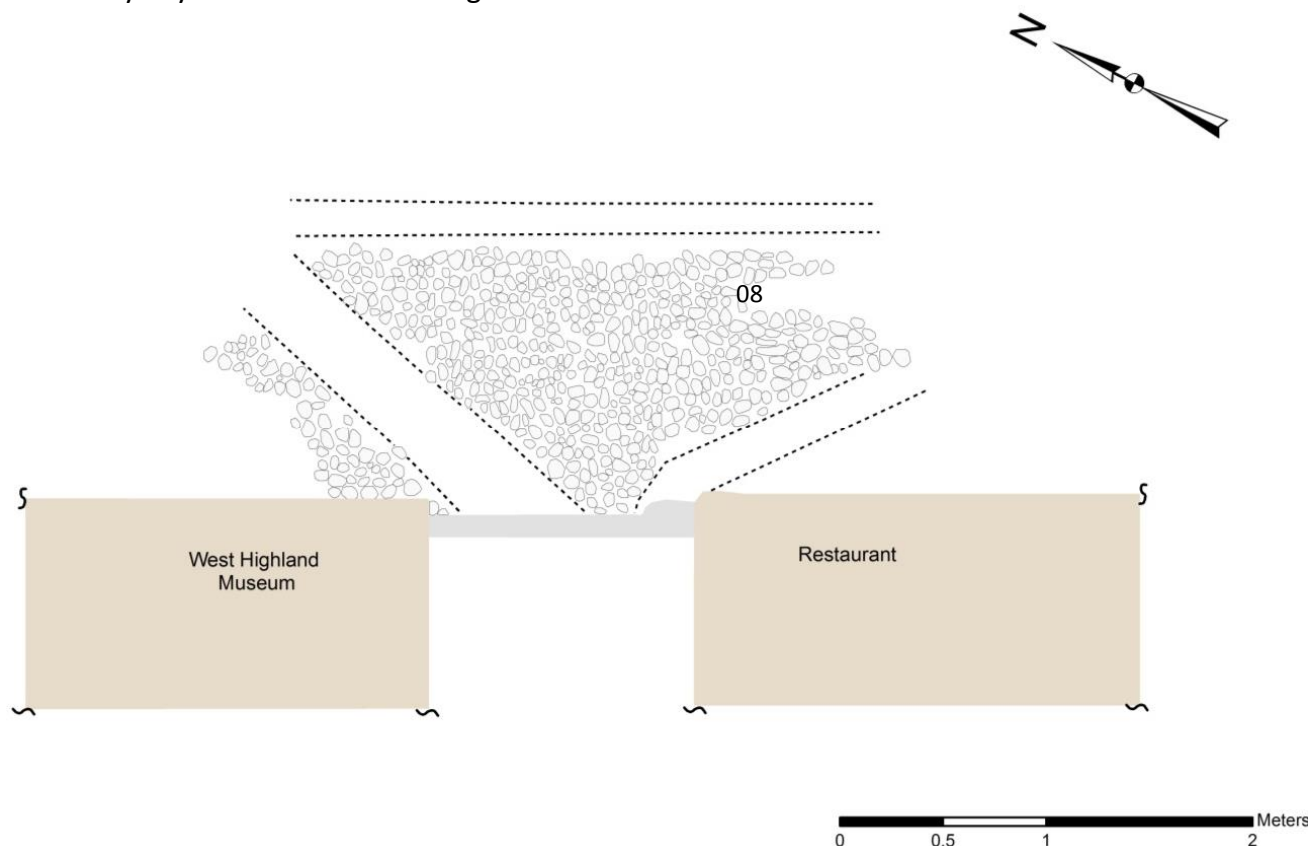


Figure 5 Plan drawing of the cobbled surface with the service trench cuts (dashed lines)



Plate 6 Facing NW, cobbled surface (Feature 1)



Plate 7 Facing SE, detail of the cobbled surface (Feature 1)



Plate 8 Facing W, the location of the cobbled surface (Feature 1) in the alley fronting the former Drill Hall site

Kennedy Monument - Feature 2

The Kennedy Monument was erected in 1852 in memory of a local physician, with the foundation stone being laid on August 24th²⁴. It was dismantled in 1965 (Plate 5). The remains of the structure survived and were uncovered during the watching brief (Figure 4). Associated with the monument base was an unusual 'V'-shaped drain (Feature 3).

²⁴ *Inverness Advertiser*, 2014

The material immediately on top of the plinth was a mix of heavily compacted brown soil and fragments of the old car park. The monument had been built over the natural gravel subsoil. It was apparent that part of the foundations had been destroyed either when the former car park was laid out or during landscaping in the late 1990s. It was not possible to be sure how many courses of the foundations were pulled off when the monument was destroyed as the historical photographs (Plates 4-5) are not clear enough to see the base.

The foundation comprised an outer square-shaped wall measuring 4.84m on each side. The walls measured 0.8m wide and built of mostly slate and schist slabs that were heavily bonded with lime mortar (Figure 6, Plates 9-10). Due to the sloping nature of the site, the monument base may have been built with extra courses of stone on the northwest (High Street) side. The centre of the monument base was formed of a course rubble fill comprising quarried schist with a thick layer of lime mortar overlain with irregular, thick slate slabs, also thickly bonded with lime mortar. An electric cable trench had cut through the southwest side of the structure.

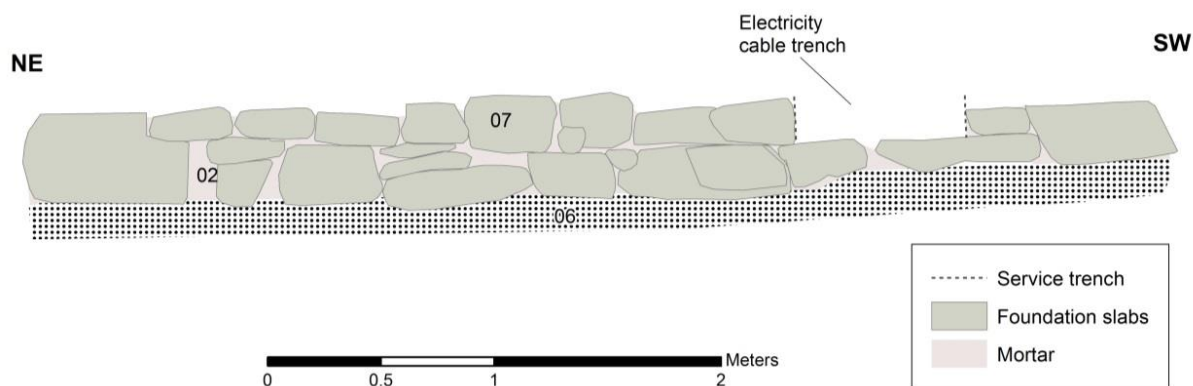


Figure 6 NW-facing profile drawing of the Kennedy Monument foundation plinth



Plate 9 Remains of the Kennedy monument plinth and NW-facing wall profile, facing S



Plate 10 Remains of the Kennedy monument plinth and NW-facing wall profile, facing E

'V'-shaped drain - Feature 3

A 'V'-shaped drain built of slate slabs aligned north-south was uncovered running from the northwest corner of the Kennedy Monument foundation (Feature 2). The construction of the drain and its position in relation to the monument indicate that it was contemporary with the monument. It probably provided a means to clear ponded water from the base of the monument (Figure 4). Due to the method by which the site was cleared during the fieldwork, the structure was identified after the monument base had been excavated and therefore the two features were unable to be recorded and planned together.

The drain side slabs, measuring on average 33cm wide and 70cm long, were set at a 50°-60° angle within a 'U'-shaped cut in the subsoil (Figure 7). The top of the slabs were bonded with a thick layer of lime mortar and covered with small-medium irregular slabs extending out 30-35cm on both sides. The drain, 30cm deep, was capped with rectangular slate slabs (Plate 11). At the time of excavation, the channel was silted up to a depth of approximately 12cm and only the remains of mussel shells were noted within this fill (Context 04).

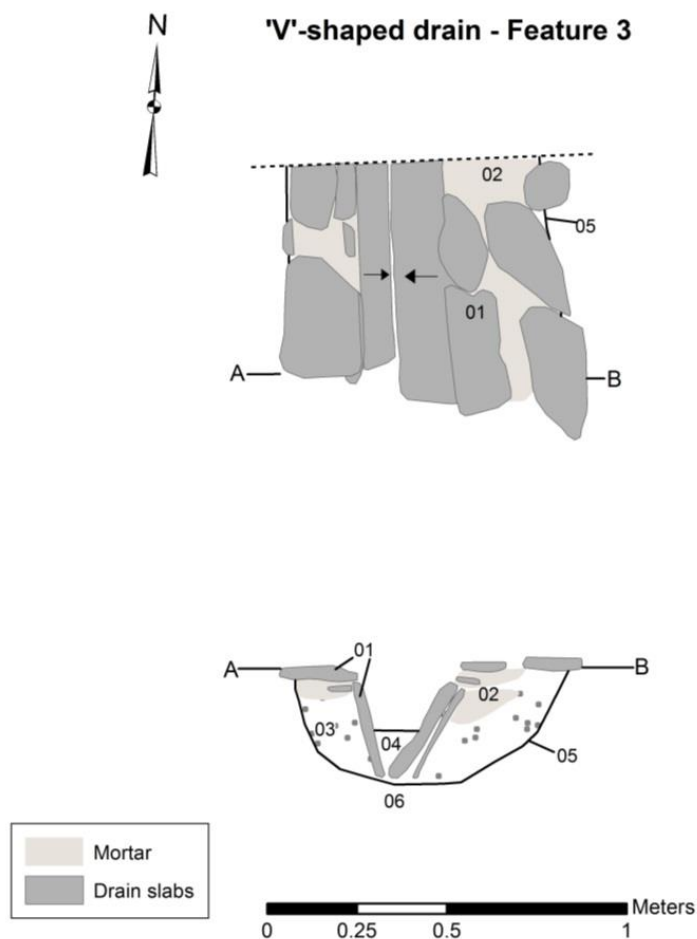


Figure 7
Feature 3 drain: plan drawing of the surviving slabs (top) and S-facing profile drawing (bottom)



Plate 11 (top)
Feature 3 drain: SW-facing photo of the drain after excavation

Plate 12 (bottom)
Feature 3 drain channel, facing N

6.0 Discussion

Although none of the three archaeological features uncovered during the fieldwork survived in their entirety, the structural remains that did survive have provided information about the development of *Church-then-Cameron* Square during the 19th century. The fact that the Kennedy Monument was constructed in 1852 indicates that the square had been laid out prior to this date. The selection of this site in 1852 for construction of a commemorative monument clearly shows the importance of the square in Fort William, supported by the fact that both a church and bank were located on the site. It is not clear at what stage the cobbled surface was constructed but it is entirely possible that it existed during the same period.

During the last 160 years the site has undergone many phases of change and modification but has always remained a significant place in Fort William. By 1899, a hotel was located on

Cameron Square and the church was later converted into the Town Hall. The Town Hall served as “the hub of the town and every meeting or concert of any worth was held here as well as regular weekly dances²⁵.” The Kennedy Monument remained in its place until it was taken down in 1965 and the square was made into a car park. The Town Hall continued to be a focal point until it burnt down in 1975 and was replaced eventually with a modern building. By the 1990s, Cameron Square transitioned once again into a pedestrianised town square, where the West Highland Museum provides an important role for the town today.

7.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

This archaeological watching brief provided an opportunity for the recording of remains relevant to the history of the town centre of Fort William. The recording of the three archaeological features has provided physical evidence of what the site looked like in the past, contributing to the record of the old town depicted in early photographs and mapping. The square has certainly been an important place in the lives of many past Fort William residents and visitors and even in the present day this was indicated by the amount of public interest shown by passers-by and the local media²⁶ during the fieldwork. The 2014 refurbishment of Cameron Square will provide a worthy next chapter in the life of the Fort William town centre.

In recent decades, legislation has been put in place to protect and maintain heritage sites. However, due to the already built-up nature of the majority of towns, the opportunity to undertake archaeological work in a town centre is rare. When such a chance presents itself on a site that may be wholly or partially undisturbed, it is important for archaeological monitoring to be undertaken before all past traces of earlier settlement have been removed forever. Although Cameron Square itself had undergone at least three previous phases of redevelopment, archaeological remains still survived. If future opportunities are presented to investigate other areas of the town centre, it is recommended that archaeological monitoring is undertaken.

²⁵ Fort William Community Council 2004

²⁶ *Oban Times* 2014

8.0 References

Am Baile 2014 *Cameron Square, Fort William*. Accessed online on 21st of March 2014 at http://www.ambaile.org.uk/en/item/item_photograph.jsp?item_id=110007

British Geology Survey 2013 Accessed on 18th August 2013 at <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

Fort William Community Council 2004 *More Fort William Memories*. Fort William, Inverness-shire

Highland Council 2001 *The Highland Structure Plan: Section 2.15, Built and Cultural Heritage*.

Highland Council 2012 *Standards for Archaeological Work*, v.1.

[Http://www.highland.gov.uk/yourenvironment/conservation/archaeology/developmentguidance.htm](http://www.highland.gov.uk/yourenvironment/conservation/archaeology/developmentguidance.htm).

Highland Council Historic Environment Team 2014 *Highland Historic Environment Record (HHER)*. [Http://her/highland.gov.uk](http://her/highland.gov.uk)

Historic Scotland 2006 *Operational Policy Paper 5: The Treatment of Human Remains in Archaeology*.

Institute for Archaeologists 2008 *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief*. Reading, IfA.

Institute for Archaeologists 2012 (a) *By-laws of the Institute for Archaeologists: Code of Conduct*: Reading, IfA

Institute for Archaeologists 2012 (b) *Standard and Guidance for historical environment desk-based assessment*. Reading, IfA.

Inverness Advertiser, 24 August 1852 *Monument for Dr Kennedy, foundation stone laid*. Accessed online at Am Baile, 2014

Miers, M. 2008 *The Western Seaboard: An Illustrated Architectural Guide*. Edinburgh: The Rutland Press.

National Library of Scotland 2014 Accessed online at <http://www.nls.uk>

Oban Times 2014 *Town square works reveal remains of old monument*. *Oban Times*, 20 February 2014

Ordnance Survey 1876 First Edition 25-inch to the mile, *Inverness Mainland*, Sheet CL.7

Ordnance Survey 1901 Second Edition 25-inch to the mile, *Inverness-shire – Mainland*, Sheet 150.07

Peteranna, M. 2013 *Cameron Square, Fort William – Ground Investigation Archaeological Watching Brief*. RoCAS Report No. 2013-24/CAM13

Pollard, T. 2008 *The Archaeology of the Siege of Fort William, 1746*. *Journal of Conflict Archaeology*, 2008, 4, 189 – 229 (privately supplied by T. Pollard and may differ from final publication).

The Scottish Government 2010 Scottish Planning Policy.
[Http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/300760/0093908.pdf](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/300760/0093908.pdf)

The Scottish Government 2011 *Planning Advice Note 2/2011 (PAN 2/2011): Planning and Archaeology*. [Http://www.scotland.gov.uk/](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/).

Thomson, John 1832 *Atlas of Scotland: Northern Part of Inverness Shire*.

Uncles, C. 1996. *Lochaber and the Road to the Isles*. Ayrshire: Stenlake Publishing.

Appendix 1 List of Contexts

Context No	Feature No	Description	Interpretation
01	3	Thin slate slabs bonded set into drain cut and bonded at the surface with lime mortar	'V'-shaped drain slabs
02	2,3	Thick layer of lime mortar between stonework	Bonding layer
03	3	Mid brown-grey silty gravel	Redeposited soil/gravel fill of drain construction cut
04	3	Dark brown-black-red compact, dense loam with fragments of mussel shells at base	Silted up deposit in the base of drain
05	3	'U'-shaped cut through the subsoil	Drain construction cut
06	-	Mixture of mid red-brown pea gravel/shingle and small-medium cobbles within gritty sand	Natural subsoil
07	2	Large slate and schist slabs surviving in 2-3 courses and bonded with lime mortar	Foundation slabs for base of Kennedy Monument
08	1	Finely constructed surface of small, rounded beach cobbles	Cobbled surface

Appendix 2 List of Site Photographs

No.	Direction Facing	Feature No.	Description	Taken By	Date
1	NW	-	Image of Cameron Square at the start of the 2014 refurbishment works; facing the West Highland Museum (left) with no.40 High Street on the right side	MKP	11/02/2014
2	NW	-	Image of Cameron Square at the start of the 2014 refurbishment works; removal of existing concrete setts in progress	MKP	11/02/2014
3	S	-	Image of Cameron Square at the start of the 2014 refurbishment works; removal of existing concrete setts in progress over the approximate location of the former Kennedy Monument; West Highland Museum (MHG17336) in centre background;	MKP	11/02/2014
4	NW	-	Looking over Cameron Square at the start of the 2014 refurbishment during removal of concrete setts	MKP	11/02/2014
5	WSW	-	Looking over Cameron Square to the West Highland Museum on the SW side of the square with no.40 High Street on the right	MKP	11/02/2014
6	SW	-	Profile of the foundation base of no.40 High Street, showing dressed stone below a sand layer underlying the present building base - this appears to show an earlier building foundation	MKP	11/02/2014
7	SSW	-	Profile of the foundation base of no.40 High Street, showing dressed stone below a sand layer underlying the present building base; this is a possible earlier building foundation with a mortar layer extending from the front	MKP	11/02/2014
8	SW	-	Location of profile images 7-8, no.40 High Street	MKP	11/02/2014
9	SW	-	Profile of the foundation base of no.40 High Street, showing dressed stone below a sand layer underlying the present building base; this is a possible earlier building foundation with a mortar layer extending from the front	MKP	11/02/2014

CAM14: Cameron Square Refurbishment – Archaeological Watching Brief

No.	Direction Facing	Feature No.	Description	Taken By	Date
10	NE	-	Photo showing pit after removal of tree planter on NW side of Cameron Square; photo shows topsoil over redeposited gravels	JWom	12/02/2014
11	NE	-	Photo showing pit after removal of tree planter on N side of Cameron Square; photo shows topsoil over redeposited gravel	JWom	12/02/2014
12	SW	F2	The base of the Kennedy Monument showing through the a compact sandy soil layer	JWom	12/02/2014
13	SW	F2	The base of the Kennedy Monument showing through the a compact sandy soil layer	JWom	12/02/2014
14	SW	F2	Mid-excitation image of the Kennedy Monument base, showing the NW-facing profile and the square-shaped wall base comprising sandstone / slate slabs and schist stones with thick lime mortar fill	JWom	12/02/2014
15	SE	F2	Post-excitation image of NW-facing profile of the Kennedy monument base showing two surviving courses over a natural gravel base; the /mortar rubble core at the interior of the monument wall base is visible in back	JWom	12/02/2014
16	ESE	F2	Post-excitation image of NW-facing profile of the Kennedy monument base showing the base of the electrical cable trench on the SW side of the structure	JWom	12/02/2014
17	SE	F2	SW wall of the Kennedy monument base with the electrical cable trench to left (NE)	JWom	12/02/2014
18	NE	F2	NW wall of the Kennedy monument base with the electrical cable trench running through it	JWom	12/02/2014
19	NE	F2	SE wall of the Kennedy monument base with the electrical cable trench running through it	JWom	12/02/2014
20	NW	F2	SE wall of the Kennedy monument base with the electrical cable trench to right	JWom	12/02/2014
21	NW	F2	NE wall of the Kennedy monument base, post-excitation, showing the rubble and lime mortar fill on the inside of the structure	JWom	12/02/2014
22	SW	F2	SE wall of the Kennedy monument, post-excitation, showing the rubble and lime mortar fill on the inside of the structure	JWom	12/02/2014
23	SE	F2	NE wall and N corner of the Kennedy monument base post-excitation, showing the stone slab and lime mortar construction	JWom	12/02/2014
24	SW	F2	NW wall of the Kennedy monument, post-excitation, showing the rubble and gravel fill inside the structure	JWom	12/02/2014
25	S	F2	Kennedy monument base and NW-facing wall section, post-excitation, with West Highland Museum in background	JWom	12/02/2014
26	E	F2	Kennedy monument base and NW-facing wall section, post-excitation, with the N side of Cameron Square in background	JWom	12/02/2014
27	N	F2	Kennedy monument base and NW-facing wall section, post-excitation, with the N side of Cameron Square and High St in background	JWom	12/02/2014
28	W	F2	Kennedy monument base and NW-facing wall section, post-excitation, with the NW side of Cameron Square and High St in background	JWom	12/02/2014

CAM14: Cameron Square Refurbishment – Archaeological Watching Brief

No.	Direction Facing	Feature No.	Description	Taken By	Date
29	SE	F2	NW-facing profile of Kennedy monument, showing lime mortar and sandstone/schist slab construction	JWom	12/02/2014
30	SE	F2	NW-facing profile of the Kennedy monument base showing the base of the electrical cable trench on the SW side of the structure	JWom	12/02/2014
31	N	F2	Recording of the monument base in progress	RC	12/02/2014
32	SW	F2	Recording of the monument base in progress	RC	13/02/2014
33	S	F2	Working shot with Kennedy monument base and West Highland Museum in background	LF	13/02/2014
34	SE	F2	NW-facing section of monument base, N end	LF	13/02/2014
35	SE	F2	NW-facing section of monument base, NW end with service trench cut	LF	13/02/2014
36	S	F2	Kennedy monument base and NW wall face, post-excavation	LF	13/02/2014
37	E	F2	Kennedy monument base and NW wall face, post-excavation	LF	13/02/2014
38	N	F3	Capping slabs for the 'V'-shaped drain running northeast-ward from the Kennedy monument	R.Cairns	19/02/2014
39	N	F3	Looking through the 'V'-shaped drain, partially silted up in the base	R.Cairns	19/02/2014
40	WNW	F3	Image shows the 'V'-shaped drain in situ after lifting of a slate capping slab, which had been covered by the sand and soil layers in Cameron Square for 150 years	R.Cairns	19/02/2014
41	SW	F3	Location image of the drain (F3) where it terminated at the base of the Kennedy Monument	R.Cairns	19/02/2014
42	SW	F3	Remains of the drain (F3), running NE-ward from the base of the Kennedy monument	R.Cairns	19/02/2014
43	SW	F3	Remains of the drain (F3), running NE-ward from the base of the Kennedy monument; the thin slate side slabs and thick lime mortar layer supporting the sides is visible	R.Cairns	19/02/2014
44	SW	F3	Remains of the drain (F3), running NE-ward from the base of the Kennedy monument; the thin slate side slabs and thick lime mortar layer supporting the sides is visible	R.Cairns	19/02/2014
45	NW	F3	Mid-excavation image of a surviving section of the 'V'-shaped drain in the N corner of Cameron Square	MKP	20/02/2014
46	NNE	F3	Looking over the SSW-facing profile of a surviving section of the 'V'-shaped drain, mid-excavation; the image shows the thin slabs supported by a thick lime mortar layer	MKP	20/02/2014
47	NNE	F3	SSW-facing profile of a surviving section of the 'V'-shaped drain, post-excavation; the image shows the thin slabs supported by a thick lime mortar layer and the profile of the cut through the natural gravel	MKP	20/02/2014
48	WNW	F3	Post-excavation image of a surviving section of the 'V'-shaped drain; the image shows the thin slabs supported by a thick lime mortar layer overlying the natural gravel	MKP	20/02/2014
49	SW	F3	Post-excavation image of a surviving section of the 'V'-shaped drain; the image shows the thin slabs supported by a thick lime mortar layer overlying the natural gravel	MKP	20/02/2014

CAM14: Cameron Square Refurbishment – Archaeological Watching Brief

No.	Direction Facing	Feature No.	Description	Taken By	Date
50	NNE	F3	Post-excavation image of the SSW-facing profile of a surviving section of the 'V'-shaped drain in the N corner of Cameron Square; the image shows the profile of the cut through the natural gravel and High Street in background	MKP	20/02/2014
51	NNE	F3	Post-excavation image of the SSW-facing profile of a surviving section of the 'V'-shaped drain in the N corner of Cameron Square; the image shows the profile of the cut through the natural gravel and High Street in background	MKP	20/02/2014
52	N	F3	Post-excavation image of a the SSW-facing section through the 'V'-shaped drain; the image shows the thin slabs supported by a thick lime mortar layer overlying the natural gravel	MKP	20/02/2014
53	N	F3	Post-excavation image of a the SSW-facing section through the 'V'-shaped drain; the image shows the thin slabs supported by a thick lime mortar layer overlying the natural gravel	MKP	20/02/2014
54	NW	F1	Working shot, showing the cobbled surface in front of the buildings on the SE side of the West Highland Museum	R.Cairns	25/02/2014
55	SE	-	Looking down the close in the S corner of Cameron Square, along the buildings to the SE side of the West Highland Museum; post-removal of concrete setts and showing concrete foundations for old kerbs	JWom	25/02/2014
56	NW		Looking down the close in the S corner of Cameron Square, along the buildings to the SE side of the West Highland Museum; post-removal of concrete setts and showing concrete foundations for old kerbs	JWom	25/02/2014
57	SE		Working shot, Cameron Square during refurbishment, showing the location of the Kennedy monument base	JWom	25/02/2014
58	NW	F1	Looking down the close in the S corner of Cameron Square, along the buildings to the SE side of the West Highland Museum; the cobbled surface (F1) has become visible below a concrete layer	JWom	25/02/2014
59	NW	F1	Looking down the close in the S corner of Cameron Square, along the buildings to the SE side of the West Highland Museum; the cobbled surface (F1) has become visible below a concrete layer	JWom	25/02/2014
60	NW	F1	Mid-excavation image of cobbled surface during removal of overlying concrete step	JWom	25/02/2014
61	NW	F1	Post-excavation image of cobbled surface in the S corner of Cameron Square, in front of the buildings to the SE side of the West Highland Museum	JWom	25/02/2014
62	NW	F1	Post-excavation image of cobbled surface in the S corner of Cameron Square, in front of the buildings to the SE side of the West Highland Museum	JWom	25/02/2014
63	W	F1	Post-excavation image of cobbled surface in front of the buildings to the SE side of the West Highland Museum; service trench cuts within and adjacent to the feature are visible	JWom	25/02/2014
64	SE	F1	Post-excavation image of cobbled surface in front of the buildings to the SE side of the West Highland Museum; service trench cuts within and adjacent to the feature are visible	JWom	25/02/2014

No.	Direction Facing	Feature No.	Description	Taken By	Date
65	W	F1	Post-excavation image of cobbled surface in front of the alley SE of the West Highland Museum; images shows the cobbles extending below the concrete step, the only evidence that they probably continued fully down the alley/close	JWom	25/02/2014
66	SE	F1	Image showing detail of the cobbled surface, with service trench cuts visible	JWom	25/02/2014
67	SE	F1	Image showing detail of the cobbled surface, with service trench cuts visible	JWom	25/02/2014
68	NE	F1	Image showing detail of the cobbled surface, overlying a thin yellow sand levelling layer over natural gravel	JWom	25/02/2014
69	W	F1	Location image of the cobbled surface in front of the alley entrance on the SE side of the West Highland Museum	JWom	25/02/2014