Deanshaugh Mills, Elgin:
Excavation
Data Structure Report

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AOC Archaeology Group

ARCHAEOLOGY | HERITAGE | CONSERVATION

Deanshaugh Mills, Elgin:

Excavation Data Structure Report

For:	**Royal Haskoning The Wards Elgin IV30 6AA**
On behalf of:	**Moray Council**
National Grid Reference (NGR):	**NJ 2201 6342**
AOC Project No:	**AOC 21612**
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Date of Fieldwork:	**8th August to 26th August 2011**
Date of Report:	**13th September 2011**

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological excavation undertaken in advance of the Elgin Flood Alleviation Scheme. Located within the burgh of Elgin, Moray the excavation followed an evaluation of the site in which building remains associated with the former Deanshaugh Mills were found.

Of the two excavation areas, the first revealed the remains of a mill building complete with a central lade, wheel pit and corn drier. The excavation also uncovered the remains of a second mill lade, and two stone-built bridges constructed to cross the lades. Infilling the central lade and surrounding the mill structure on the southern, eastern and western sides was a late Victorian domestic dump which did not extend across the building remains; perhaps suggesting that the mill was still upstanding at time of the creation of the dump.

The second excavation area uncovered the remains of a stone flagged floor and the remnant wall foundations of a second building.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Development Background

1.1.1 A programme of archaeological works, undertaken prior to the start of construction works on the Elgin Flood Alleviation Scheme, was required by Royal Haskoning on behalf of Moray Council. The archaeological works were designed to satisfy fully the requirements of Moray Council as advised by Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service (ACAS).

1.1.2 This work consisted of both intrusive archaeological field evaluation (AOC 2011) and historic building recording (AOC 2011a). The evaluation of the site of the former Deanshaugh Mills (*NMRS* NJ26SW 535) unearthed the remains of two building and associated mill lades which correspond to buildings depicted on Wood's map of 1822 Following these discoveries an excavation was undertaken to fulfil conditions set by Moray Council on consent granted on planning permission (specifically Condition 12). The proposed mitigation measures were in full accord with policies defined in *Scottish Planning Policy* (Scottish Government 2010) and *Planning & Archaeology 2/2011 (Scottish Government 2011).*

1.2 Location

1.2.1 The Flood Alleviation Scheme is focused on the Lossie Corridor through Elgin (Figure 1). The scheme runs from Glen Moray Distillery in the west (NGR: NJ 1971 6325) to Barmuckity in t*he e*ast (NGR: NJ 2582 6181). The Flood Alleviation Scheme covers approximately 6 km along the Lossie and includes a 2.5 km stretch of the Tyock Burn. The Deanshaugh site is centred at NGR NJ 2201 6342 (Figure 1) on the northern bank of a small meander within the River Lossie.

1.2.2 The solid geology of Elgin consists of Old Red Sandstone over which lies a drift deposit of glacial sand and *gravely overlain by all*uvium (Macaulay Institute 197*8). Permo-Triassic sandstone, together with some Jurassic rocks, crop out near Elgin. The soils in the Lossie corridor are of mineral a*lluvial type. The soils are generally imperfectly or poorly drained with loamy and sandy textures (Futty & Towers 1982). The site lies on the southern edge of the fertile Moray coastal plain. The Lossie flows through a gradually sloping floodplain with the ground rising more steeply to the south.

1.3 Archaeological Background

1.3.1 An archaeological desk-based study (AOC 2007) was undertaken as part of the project's Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process see *Chapter 8: Historic Environment* (Royal Haskoning 2008, MFAG 509).This report identified the Deanshaugh site as being of archaeological potential being the site of a mill complex clearly seen on Woods map of 1822. The subsequent evaluation (AOC 2011) identified the remains of stone-built buildings and associated mill lades.

1.3.2 Wood's plan of 1822 shows Deanshaugh Mills to consist of four buildings focused around a Mill Lade. A larger T-shaped building is shown to the north associated with an area marked as a

Bleachfield. A Note held in the Scottish records Office records sums expended on the building repairs on the mills and dwelling house amounting to £710 14s 5-1/4d (1828 GD 51/11/125/9. The DBA also states that a John Ritchie built a mill on the site for processing tobacco. He later built a waulkmill (wool) and a flaxmill (cotton) reflecting Elgin's rise within the textile industry of the 18th century. Cartographic evidence indicates that the by the late 19th centaury the mill complex had become a corn and saw mill.

2 OBJECTIVES

2.1 The objectives of the mitigation works were:

i) The identification, excavation, soil sampling and recording of all significant archaeological features within the identified zones of archaeological importance;

ii) The retrieval of a representative artefact assemblage;

iii) Upon conclusion of the excavation (should the significance of the excavation results merit such works as determined by ACAS), the preparation of a post excavation research design (PERD) to be agreed by ACAS. This work may begin with an assessment stage, to establish the potential of the materials (samples and all artefact categories) recovered from the excavation. The PERD will be pertinent to the quantity, quality, character, date and condition of the retrieved small finds and soil samples when considered against the series of research questions raised by the excavated features;

iv) The post excavation analysis of the recovered material;

v) Publication/dissemination plan for the results of the excavations bringing the findings into the public and academic domain.

3 METHOD

3.1 The evaluation identified two areas (Areas 1 & 2) of archaeological interest. The overburden in each area was reduced using a JCB 3CX equipped with a 2 m wide ditching bucket (Figure 2). Area 1 centred on Evaluation Trench 6 measured approximately 30 m x 15 m. Area 2 was focused on the western end of Evaluation Trench 7 and measured approximately 10 m x 10 m. Ground reduction was carried out in shallow spits until the first significant archaeological horizon or natural subsoil was reached. All machine excavation was supervised by an experienced field archaeologist. Potential features were then cleaned by hand and fully defined. Excavation was hampered in part by the height of the local water table, which meant that the full depth of some features could not be reached.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The excavation was conducted between 8th and 26th August 2011. Mixed weather conditions prevailed during the excavation, with both heavy rain and sunny conditions; however, overall archaeological visibility was good.

4.1.2 The various data gathered from the excavation are presented as a series of appendices:

Appendix 1: context register;
Appendix 2: Drawing register;
Appendix 3: Photographic register;
Appendix 4; Finds register;
Appendix 5: Sample register;
Appendix 6: Reproduces the '*Discovery & Excavation in Scotland*' entry.

4.2 Area 1

4.2.1 Overburden

4.2.1.1 The overburden consisted of topsoil (1018), up to 0.6 m of moderately compact dark grey silt, overlaying layer of demolition material (1019) consisting of light grey sand containing frequent small to large angular and rounded stones plus cobbles and other building debris. Outwith and not encroaching upon the building remains was a layer of black ash and cinders (1016) which contained large amounts of late 19th and early 20th century ceramics and glass bottles. Both the demolition material (1019) and the Victorian rubbish deposit (1016) overlay a deposit of Mid brown sandy gravel (1011) through which the archaeological remains cut or were laid above. This deposit in turn overlay the natural drift geology (1031) of light grey sand.

4.2.2 The Mill Building (External Architecture)

4.2.2.1 Substantial building remains underlay the overburden (Figure 3; Plate 1). These remains measured 22 m (E/W) by 8.2 m (N/S) externally and comprised a single building constructed from stone and lime bonded walls of between 0.6 and 0.8 m in thickness with a foundation depth of over 1.2 m (the water table prevented the full depth of the foundations to be measured). The building had been effectively split in two by the presence of a mill lade/wheel pit that crossed the building from north to south.

Plate 1: Aerial view of mill building (↓N)

4.2.2.2 The western half of the mill consisted of wall (1009) to the north, wall (1053) forming the western end of the building (Plate 2), and southern wall (1029) These walls, standing in excess of 1.2 m high, were constructed from well-worked stone laid in courses and cut through deposit (1011).

Plate 2; Wall (1053) from the west

4.2.2.3 The northern and southern walls (1009) and (1029) respectively ran eastwards for a distance of 6.4 m where at which point an open arch had been constructed within each wall to accommodate a mill lade/wheel pit. Arch (1052) on the southern side of the mill at the eastern end of wall (1029) was well constructed from a single course of finely worked stone with a lime mortar forming the arch overlain by faced, but rougher blocks, of sandstone continuing the wall along the upper surface (Figure 4; Plate 3). Due to the presence of the water table, it was not possible to define the true dimensions of the arch but the remains spanned a distance of 2.1 m. The corresponding arch (1080) at the northern side of the mill toward the eastern end of wall (1009) was heavily robbed with the majority of the arch removed.

Plate 3; external view of arch (1052) from the south-east

4.2.2.4 Extending further eastwards from arch (1052) for a distance of 9.0 m was wall (1015) which had a width of 0.6 m and stood in excess of 1.5 m high. It was constructed from roughly faced (outer face only) sandstone blocks and was randomly coursed and bonded with a lime mortar with a partial stepped foundation. At a distance of 3.2 m from the west was a small gap in the wall measuring 0.5 m wide. The presence of a small threshold stone on the internal side of this gap may indicate that this gap marked a small entrance to the building.

4.2.2.5 The mill building's northern side survived as two walls. Firstly, wall (1009) which ran from the lade's arch (1080) for a distance of 2.4 m to the east. A gap of 0.5 m in the wall marked its furthest eastern extent from which point wall (1008) began and ran for a further 6.8 m. Both these walls were built from stone blocks, which had been roughly faced, laid in random courses and bonded with a lime mortar. The gap between these walls accommodated a stone built tank (1007) within the mill (see below).

4.2.2.6 Eastern wall (1020) was tied into southern wall (1015) and northern wall (1008). Similarly constructed this wall marked the initial eastern extent of the mill. A gap in this wall of 0.9 m at a distance of 2.0 m from where it joined wall (1015) marked the position of a flue of a corn drier (1035) (see below). All the mill's external walls were cut into natural subsoil.

4.2.2.7 A further wall (1010) extended eastwards from wall (1015) for a further 2.4 m at which point it turned north and ran for a distance of 3.0 m before being robbed out by later pit (1013). Wall (1010), not tied into wall (1015), was constructed from less well-formed stone blocks (Plate 4), and represents a later extension to the mill building.

Plate 4: Junction of walls (1015) and (1010) from south

4.2.3 The Mill Building (Internal Form)

4.2.3.1 At the eastern end of the building were the remains of an oven or corn drying kiln (1035). This structure was roughly circular in shape and was constructed so that the flue (1041) occupied the gap in wall (1020). The kiln had a diameter of 1.1 m externally and 0.7 internally. The base of the kiln consisted of an east sloping brick-built floor (1040) leading to the flue, also brick built. The floor was not tied to the brick sides (1039) of the kiln. Above this brickwork were the remains of a mortared bowl (1037) and (1038) which probably spanned the whole of the kiln. The kiln's upper structure (1036) was a mixture of stone and brick-work (Figures 5 and 6; Plates 5, 6 and 7).

Plate 5: General view of Oven/Kiln (1035)

Plate 6; North-facing elevation of oven/kiln (1035)

4.2.3.2 The base of the kiln was filled with a black mix of sand (1044) containing frequent charcoal fragments. It extended from the flue to the base of the sloping floor (1040) at a maximum depth of 0.2 m. This was overlain by a light grey sand, which in turn was overlain by deposit (1043) of light grey sand, 0.45 m in depth. Deposit (1043) was overlain by a mix of sand and silt (1044) containing frequent brick and stone fragments derived from the demolition of the oven. The flue of the kiln was incorporated into the gap in wall (1020) suggesting that its function (a corn-drier) was integral to that of the mill building when originally constructed. .

Plate 7: East-facing elevation of flue (1041) of kiln (1035)

4.2.3.3 Toward the centre of the mill and built against the northern walls ((1008) and (1009) was a stone-built box or tank (1007) (Figure 7). Built of roughly worked stone laid in random courses and bonded with a lime mortar, it measured 1.32 m by 1.2 m with a depth of over 0.56 m. It straddled the gap between walls (1008) and (1009) on the northern side of which was a possible pit or gully (1001) 1.0 m wide and over 2.7 long. The function of the tank is ambiguous, probably associated with gully (1001), it may have allowed for a supply of water within the building or, perhaps more likely, waste to leave the building. No evidence of a sluice was found that may have indicated some degree of water management.

4.2.3.4 Patches of cobbling survived within the interior of the mill together with threshold stones (Figure 3) indicating that the building had, at least during its final usage, been floored with cobbles. The cobbles were laid on a layer of compact light grey silt (1032) which in turn overlay deposit (1011). No evidence of cobbling was observed within the boundaries of the later eastern extension (1010) which was filled by a pale yellow sand (1012) containing frequent large angular

stone blocks some 0.7 m deep. Deposit (10120 buried the flue (1041) of the kiln and the stone blocks within its matrix are likely to be derived from demolition material deposited following disuse of the mill. traverse

4.2.4. The central lade

4.2.4.1 The mill building was traversed by a north to south aligned central mill lade and wheel pit (Figure 8). Prior to entering the northern side of the building the western edge of the lade was defined by a single stone wall/revetment (1065) built of roughly worked stone laid in courses with no evidence of bonding material. It is believed that a corresponding wall/revetment existed on the eastern edge of the lade but this was located outwith excavation area. The lade then passed under a stone built bridge (1063) which was constructed by forming a central arch overlain by stone rubble; which in turn was surfaced by a stone built road or path (1067). The bridge abutted arch (1080) but was not tied in (Figure 8, Plate 8).

Plate 8: General view of northern end of central lade showing lade wall (1065), Bridge (1063) and road (1067)

4.2.4.2 Having entered the mill building the lade passed between two large stone-built walls (1049) on the eastern side and (1060) on the west, forming a wheel pit; both constructed from well-worked stone blocks laid in courses and mortared with a lime mortar (Figure 8; Plate 9). Neither wall was tied into the main walls of the mill. The height of the walls was in excess of 1.2 m (the height of the water table again limiting the depth of excavation possible) with a width of 0.4 m. The width of the wheel pit within the building was 1.8 m. The lade then exited the mill on the southern side passing through arch (1052). On the southern side of the building the lade was defined by

revetment walls (1058) to the east and (1061) to the west; both formed from roughly finished stone laid in random courses with no bonding material evident (Figure 8; Plate 10).

Plate 9: West-facing elevation of central lade wall (1049)

Plate 10: General view of southern end of wheel pit and mill lade

4.2.4.3 On either side of the wheel pit within the mill were large stone structures with associated narrow slots (Figure 8). To the east, structure (1048) was located in a central position within the building. This sub-rectangular structure measured 2.4 m x 1.6 m by over 0.8 m in depth and was built from roughly worked stone blocks, randomly coursed and bonded with a lime mortar. Built within the structure and utilising lade wall (1049) was a rectangular slot (1068) measuring 2.1 m by 0.35 m by over 0.85 m deep. On the upper surface of structure (1048) was a semi-circular stone that had a rectangular slot cut into its western edge covered by metal residue. It would appear that this is where the axel for the water wheel or its bearings had been placed (Plate 10). The slot (1068) may have contained a drive wheel fixed to the axel from which belts or a chain would have driven the mill's machinery. Structure (1050) and slot (1069) were similarly constructed and placed directly opposite to the west of the lade. These represent the remains of the western wheel support and drive wheel slot, although no trace of a fixing point remain.

Plate 11: Structure (1048) and drive wheel slot (1068)

Plate 12: Structure (1050) and drive wheel slot (1069)

4.2.4.4 Following disuse the wheel pit was infilled by a light grey sandy gravel (1051) containing occasional large angular stones.

4.2.5. The western lade, bridge and road

4.2.5.1 The western lade (Figure 9) ran from the north-western corner of Area 1 as two revetment walls, (1071) to the west and (1072) to the east; both constructed from a mixture of worked and unworked stone laid in courses with no apparent bonding material. These revetment walls abutted but were not tied into a bridge (1070) under which the lade passed. The bridge (Figures 9 and 10; Plate 12) was created by a well constructed arch over which a layer of unworked stone rubble was placed. Traces of a metalled surface were visible on the upper surface of this rubble layer. The full height of the bridge remains unknown but the arch spanned a distance of 2.5 m with a width of 2.7 m. No trace of the lade revetment walls could be found on the southern side of the bridge and these have presumably robbed out at some stage. However the position of the bridge suggests that the lade ran against the western wall of the mill and a sondage cut through the deposits abutting this wall did find a cut (1062) for the lade sealed below a deposit of coarse brown sand 1.0m in depth. The height of the water table restricted the depth of the sondage but it was possible to obtain a few observations. The width of the lade from the western mill wall was 1.7 m with a depth of over 0.6 m with steeply sloping sides. It was filled by at least three deposits (Plate 13); the upper fill (1054) of moderately compact coarse sand 1.0 m in depth overlay (1055) a compact grey silty sand 0.14 m deep from which 19th /20th century pottery and glass was recovered. A layer of compact water-logged black /brown organic silt (1056) lay below (1055) and was rich in wood fragments and sawdust with a depth of over 0.8 m. The basal deposit (1081) below (1056) comprised white waterlogged sawdust and shavings. These last two deposits probably reflect the later use of the mill as a saw mill. However, the sondage was dug in such a position where one would expect to find the wheel pit of the external western lade and as

such, one would not expect to find such deposits which if dumped into flowing water would be easily transported away.

4.2.5.2 Although no trace of the lade's revetment walls could be found south of the bridge, road (1067) did form a partial revetment on the east side. The road extended from the bridge (1063) alongside the northern wall of the mill to a point level with the western wall where it dived steeply forming a partial revetment to the western lade (Figure 14). Road (1067) was constructed from a mixture of large and small angular stones laid in no particular fashion (Figures 8 and 9) over a bedding deposit of compact black sandy silt, 0.1 m deep, which in turn overlay subsoil (1011). On the upper surface of the road (1067), traces of metalling still survived.

Plate 13: Working shot of Bridge (1070)

Plate 14: South facing section through western lade.

Plate 15: Terminus of road (1067) at western end of mill where it forms a revetment to the western lade

4.3 Area 2

4.3.1 Area 2, located to the north-west of Area 1 (Figure 11), was excavated due to the discovery of a paved floor surface in the initial evaluation. The overburden consisted of a topsoil (2000) of moderately compact dark grey silt 0.5 m in depth overlying a basal topsoil (2001) of light brown sandy gravel also 0.5 m in depth. Sealed below this lower deposit lay the remains of a flagged floor (2002) made from irregular flat stone slabs, individually measuring on average 0.65 m by 0.5 m by 0.1 m thick. It covered an area of approximately 3.0 m by 4.5 m and was laid directly on natural sand (Figure 10; Plate 15)

4.3.2 Extending from the western side of the floor (2002) were the remains of a stone wall foundation course (2003). These remains survived as only a single course and ran for a distance of 2.2 m toward the north-east at which point they turned south-east for a distance of 1.7 m running into the eastern baulk of the excavation area (Figure 11) Plate 15). Constructed from unworked stone bonded with a lime mortar and cutting the natural sand (2005), wall (2003) did not run below the floor (2002). Given the location of the wall (2003) and floor (2002), it would seem that they are not associated and that wall (2003) represents the remains of an earlier building replaced by a second building of which all that remains is floor (2002).

Plate 15; General view of Area 2

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 The remains excavated in Area 1 are readably identifiable as the remains of a mill building, which has been modified over time. The excavated building is clearly associated with two mill

lades and given the presence of the corn drying kiln it original usage is likely to be that of a threshing mill. The earliest map, which clearly shows the mill complex in its entirety, is Woods map of 1822 (Figure 12). The excavated building within Area 1 can clearly be identified sitting astride a lade but it does not have any relationship with the western lade. The function of the western lade at this time may have been to allow water to bypass the mill when not needed. A second building presumably that of the remains found in Area 2 is also shown.

5.2 This view is repeated on the 1832 Great Reforms Act plan. However Robert Ray's map of 1838 (Figure 13) show that the mill complex has drastically changed with the excavated mill building expanded to the west and abutting the second lade. A symbol of a water wheel is clearly seen within the mill, confirming the findings of the excavation. However, no such symbol is seen at its western end. There is a description of the mill written in 1913 (Northern Scot 1913) which states that there is an external wheel attached to the mill. It also mentions that the internal wheel "is of far greater antiquity". Of the second building found within Area 2, there is no trace.

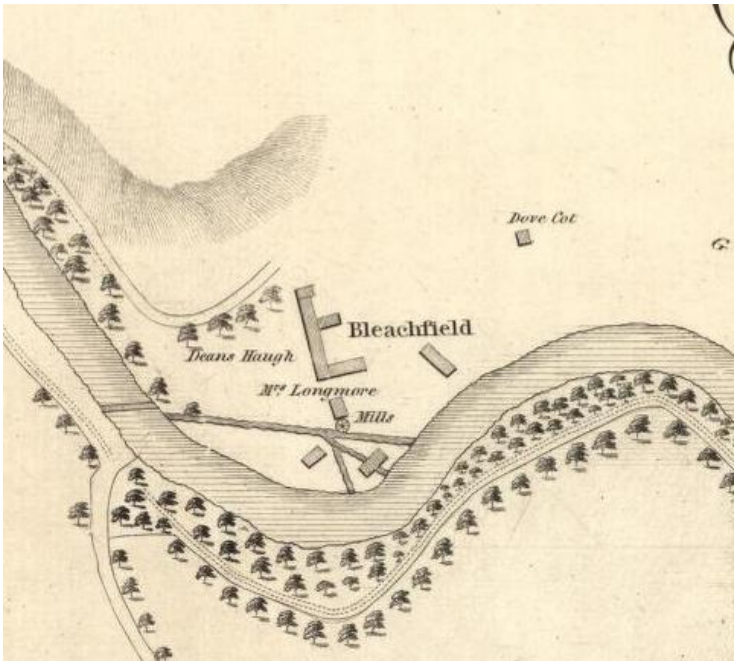

Figure 12: Extract from John Wood's map of 1822 'Plan of Elgin from actual survey

5.3 The town plan of Elgin of 1868 (Figure 14) has the most bearing on the remains found but also throws up a conundrum concerning the external wheel and the 1913 description summarised above. Again, the map shows the continued development of the mill complex but concerning the excavated features the mill building is seen only associated with the central lade. Of the western lade there is no trace although a dotted line may mark its course. Given that the description of 1913 states that there is an external wheel one can only suppose that the second lade was reopened at sometime between 1868 and 1913 or that following disuse of this particular lade the external wheel was left *in situ*. The map also confirms that the central lade is culverted outwith the mill building to the north although this is depicted as covering a wider area than that found. The function of the mill is also noted as a corn and saw mill and accounts for the corn-drying kiln (1035) found at its eastern end.

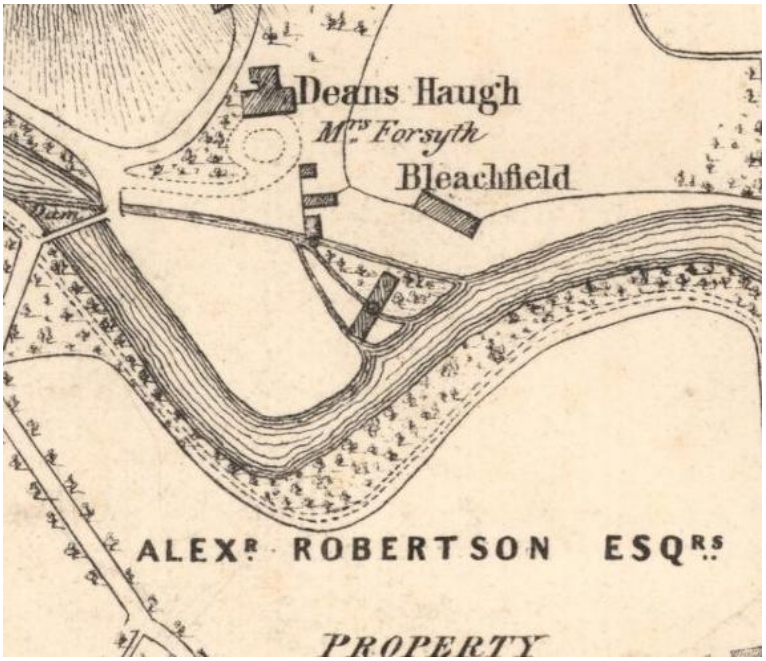

Figure 32: Extract from Robert Ray's map of 1838 'Plan of the Burgh of Elgin from Actual survey

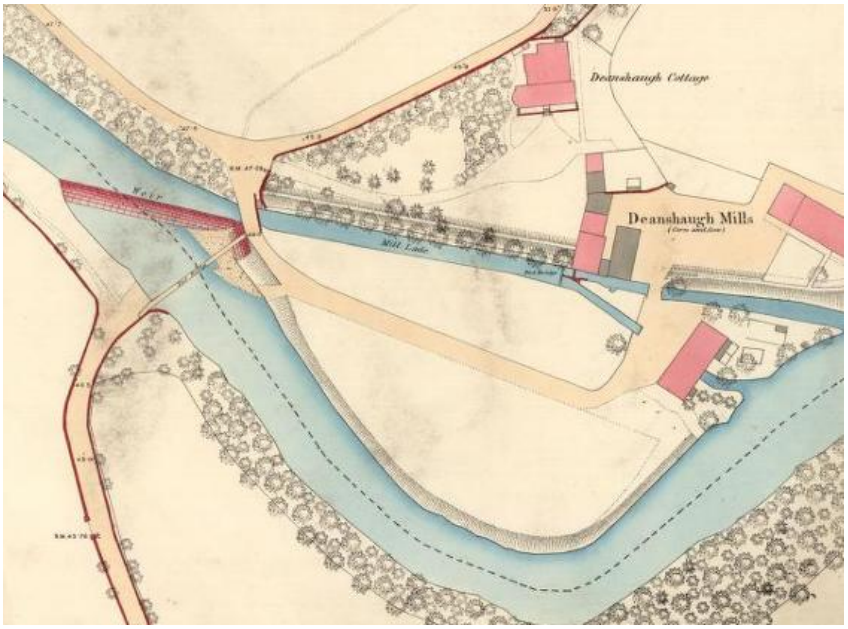

Figure 14: Extract from Town Plan of Elgin 1868, Sheet V.II.12.17

5.4 Of the finds from the excavation the vast majority come from the late Victorian rubbish dump found to be infilling the central lade. Examination and dating of these finds will have a direct correlation with the disuse of the mill as the infilling of the lade indicates that it had ceased to function. In addition, ceramics recovered from the backfill of the kiln (1035) have initially been identified as previously unknown red wares (G. Haggarty Pers. Com.).

6 RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 To understand the development of the mill in greater detail it would be necessary to undertake further historical and comparative research. Fuller analysis of the finds might aid in adding information as to its development. The findings of such work, together with the data recovered from the excavations, could form the basis for a local interest publication. Information on the red ware finds would benefit from ICP-MS analysis as part of the Scottish Red-Ware project.

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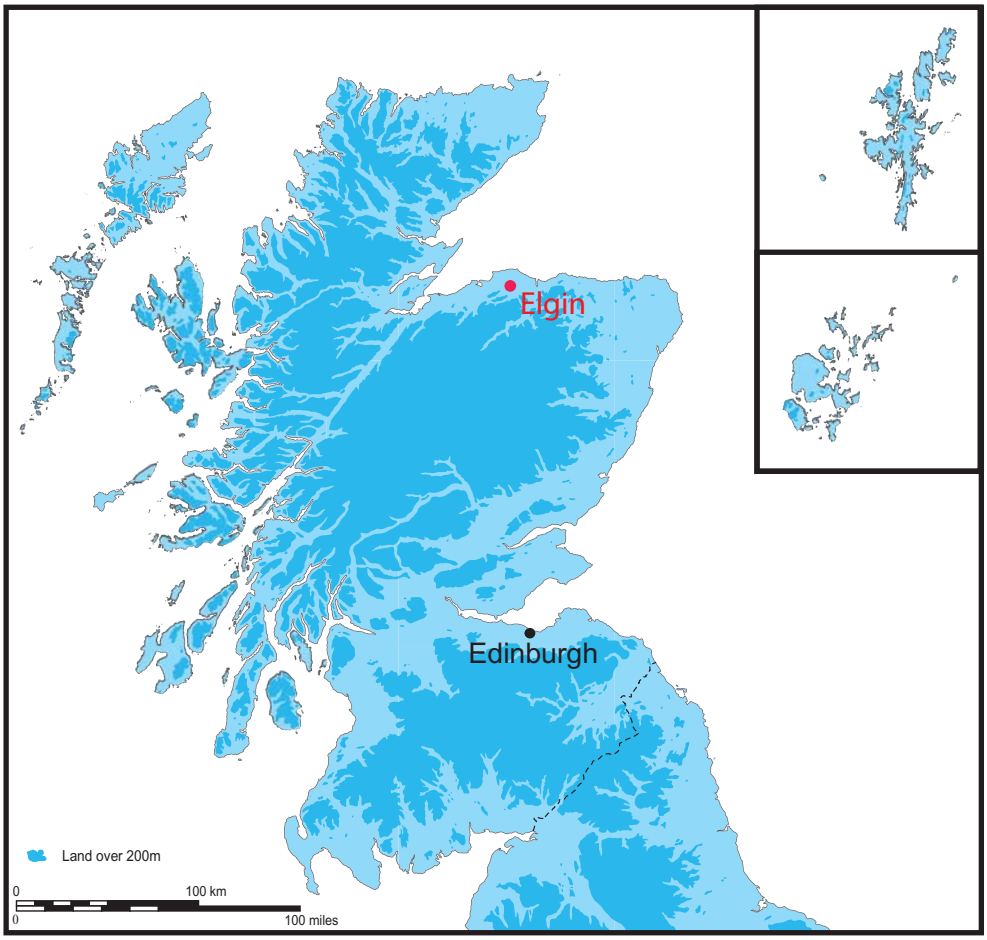

Figure 1: Location of the site of Deanshaugh Mills, Elgin

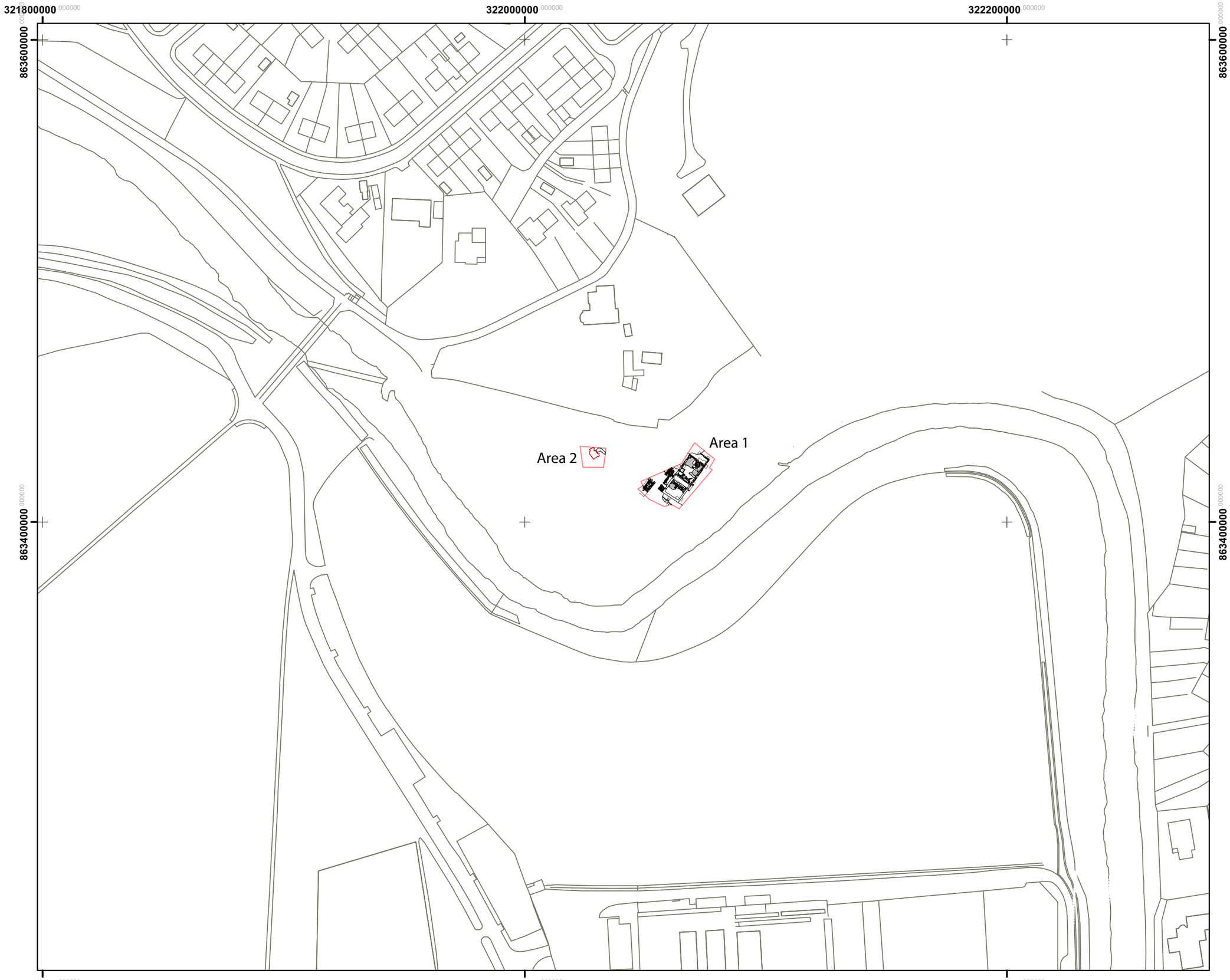

Figure 2: Areas of excavation

0 20 40 60 Meters

Cartographic data derived from OS OpenData, Crown Copyright

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Scale at A3:	1:1,500

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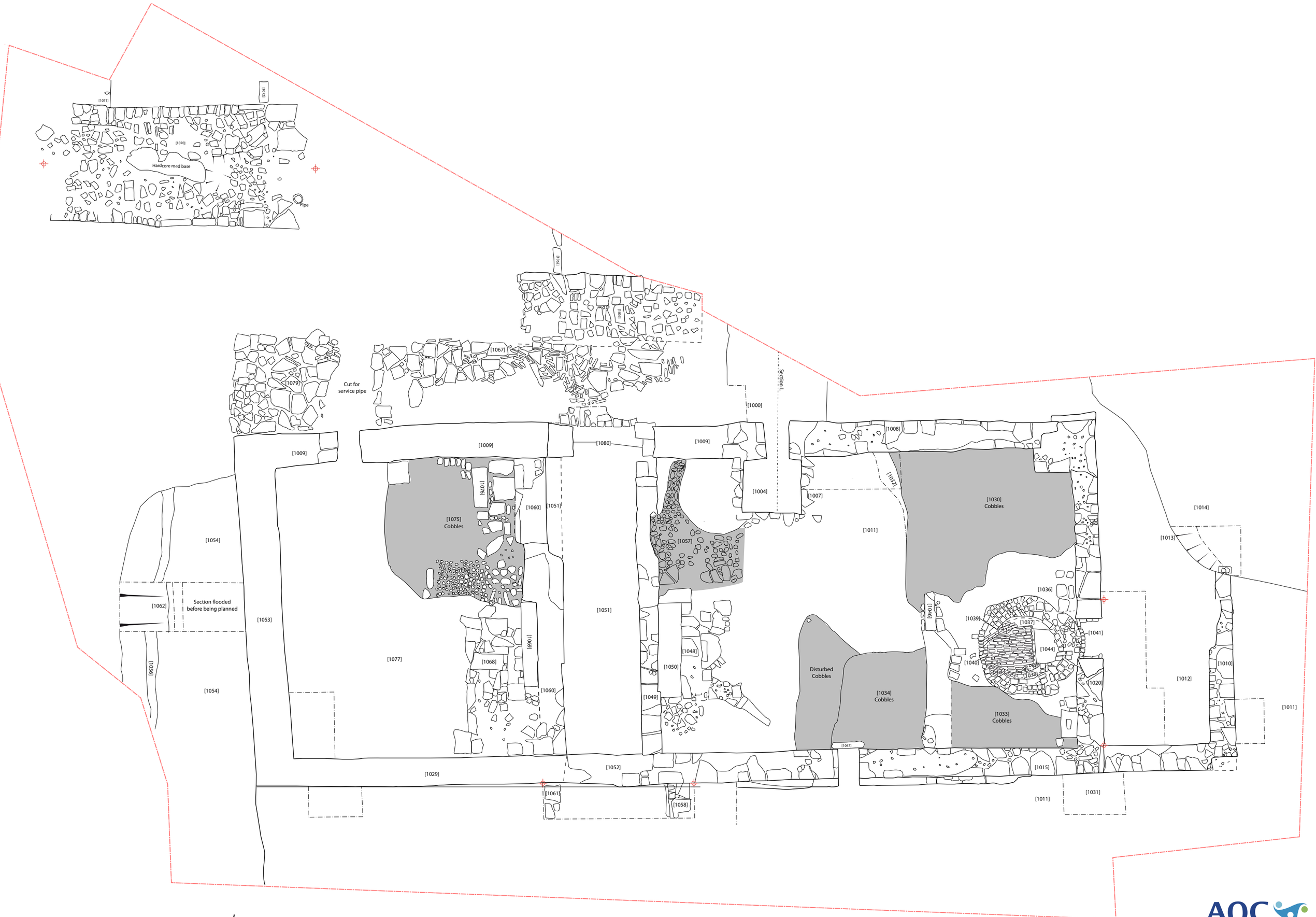

Figure 3: Plan of Area 1

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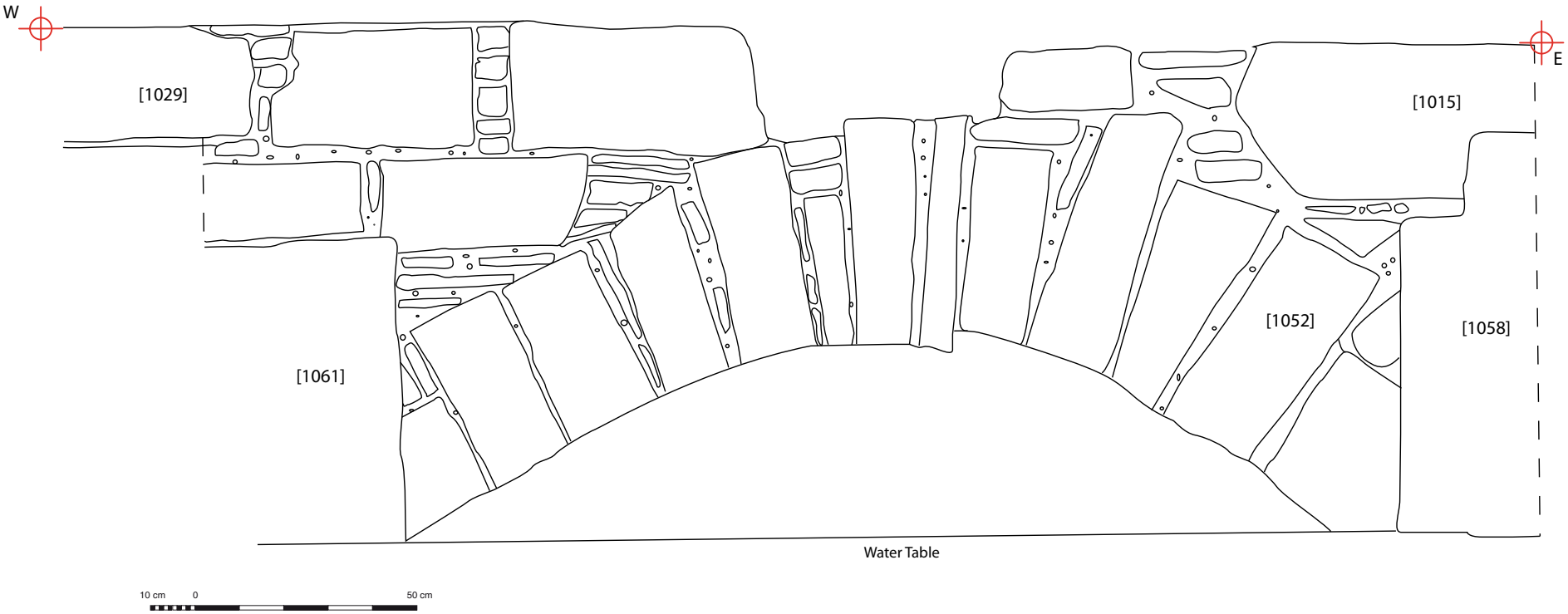


Figure 4: Plan of southern arch [1052] of central lade

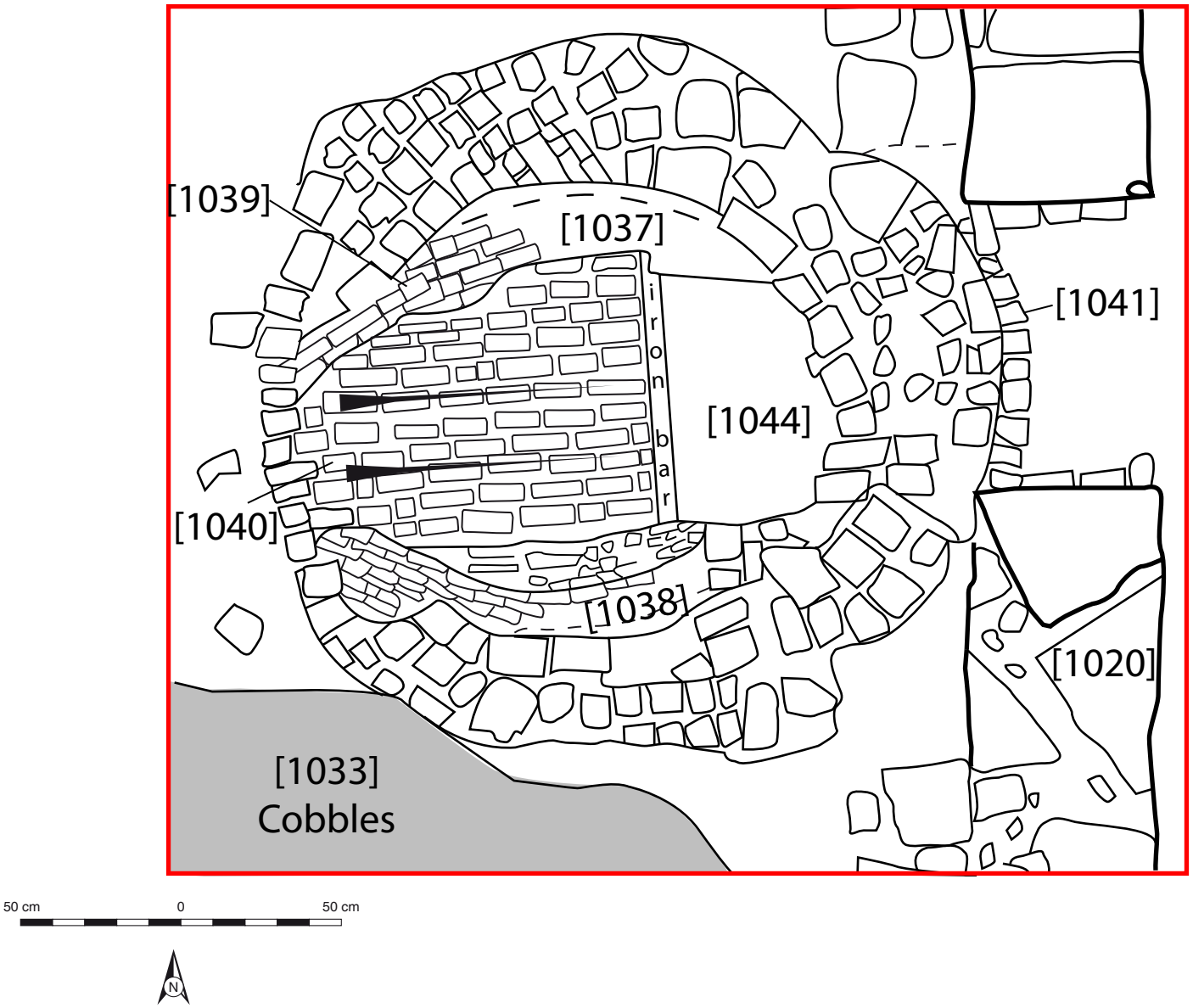


Figure 5: Detail of oven [1035]

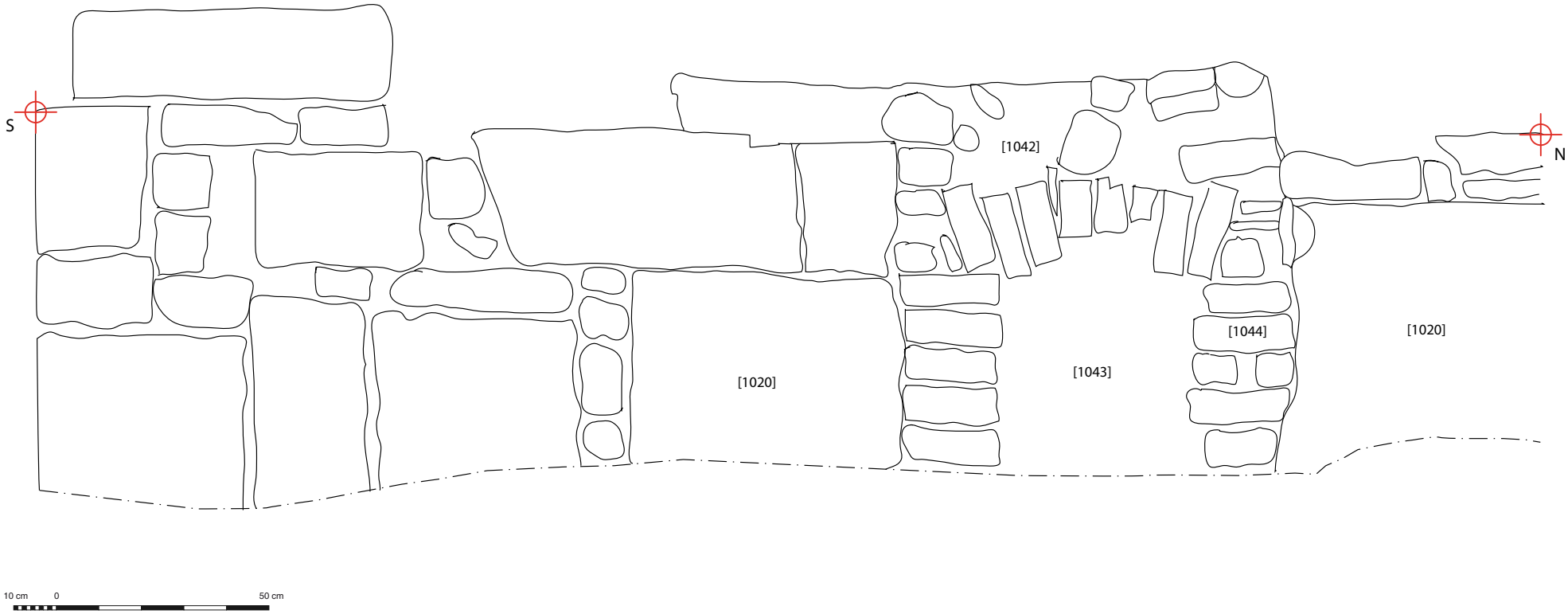


Figure 6: East facing elevation of kiln [1035]

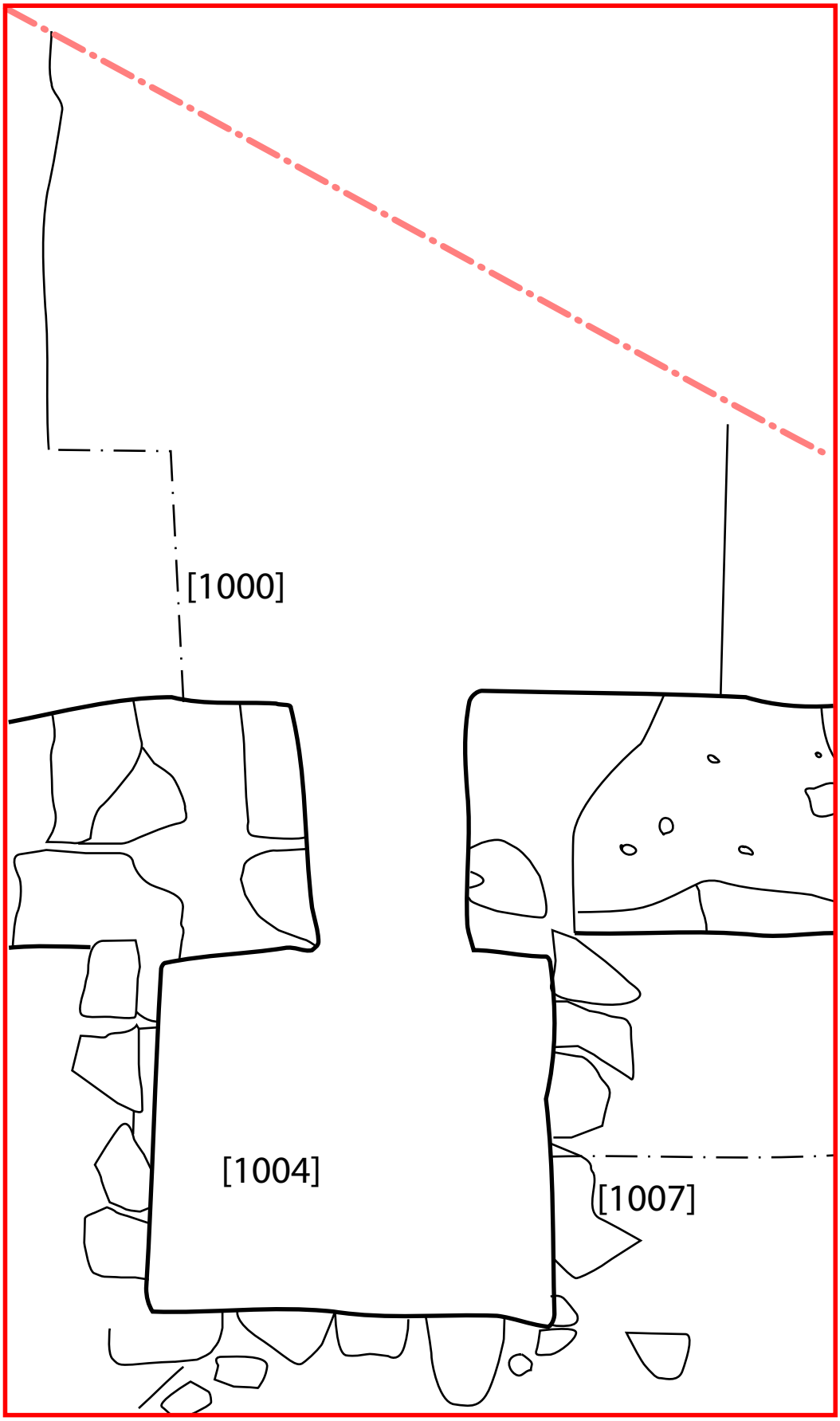


Figure 7: Detail of tank [1007]

Figure 8

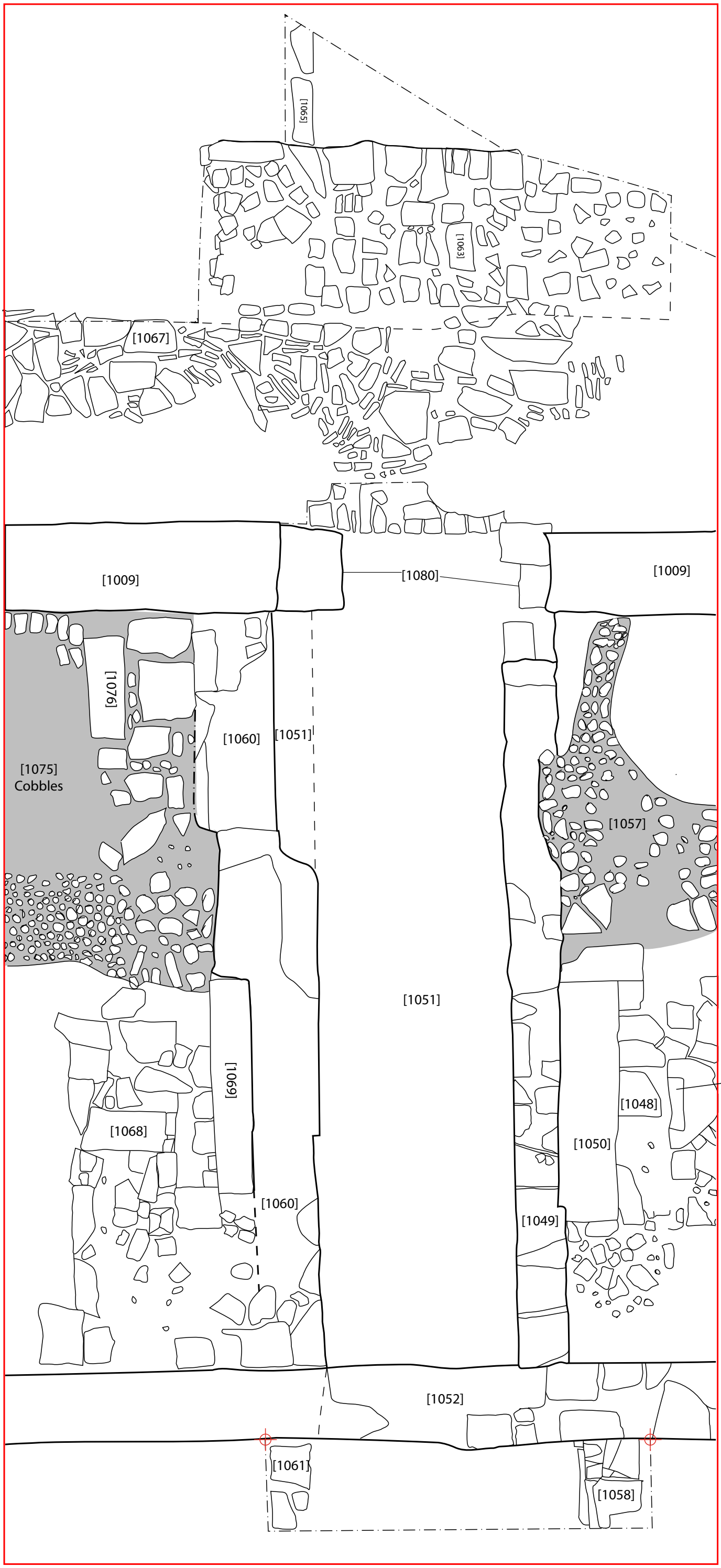
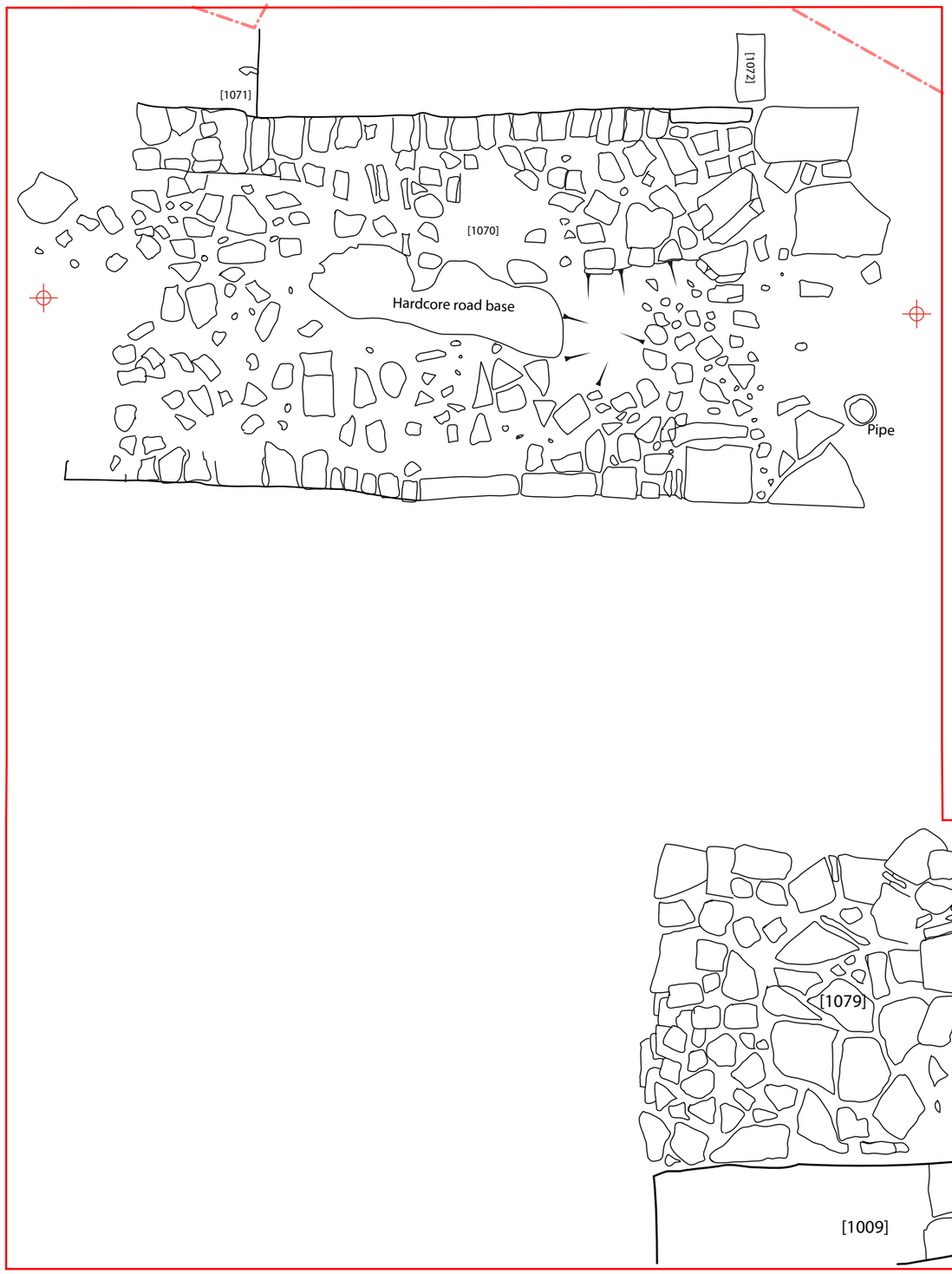
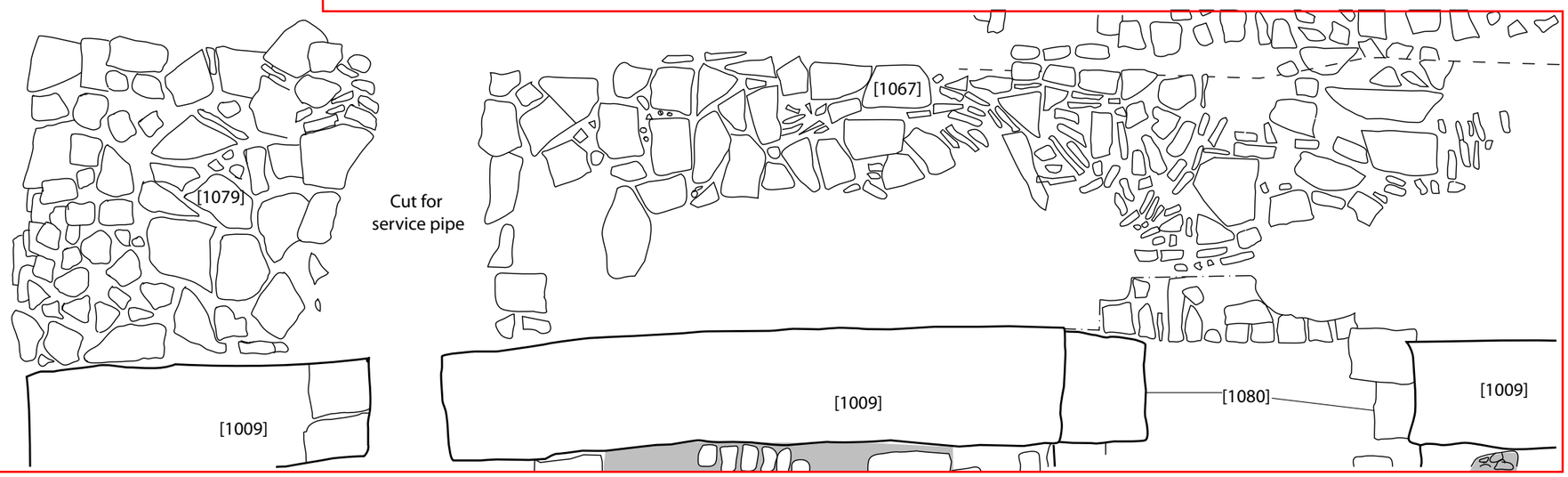


Figure 8: Detail of central lade and bridge [1063]





50 cm 0 50 cm

Figure 9: Detail of bridge [1070] plus road [1067] and revetment [1079]

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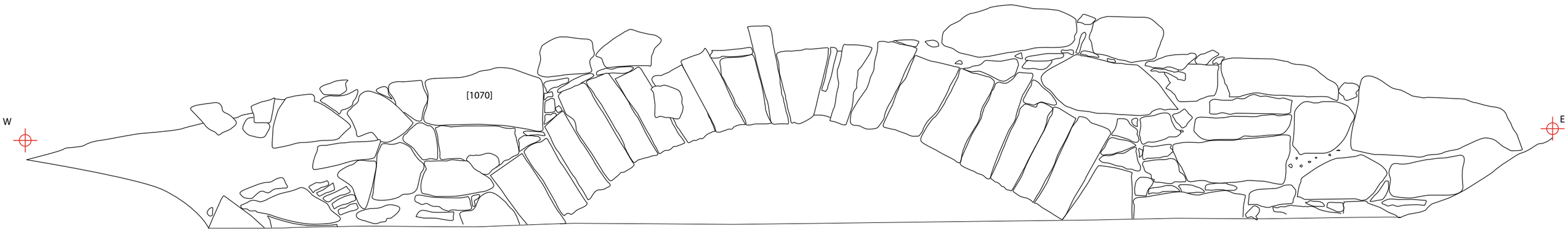

Figure 10: Elevation of western bridge [1070]

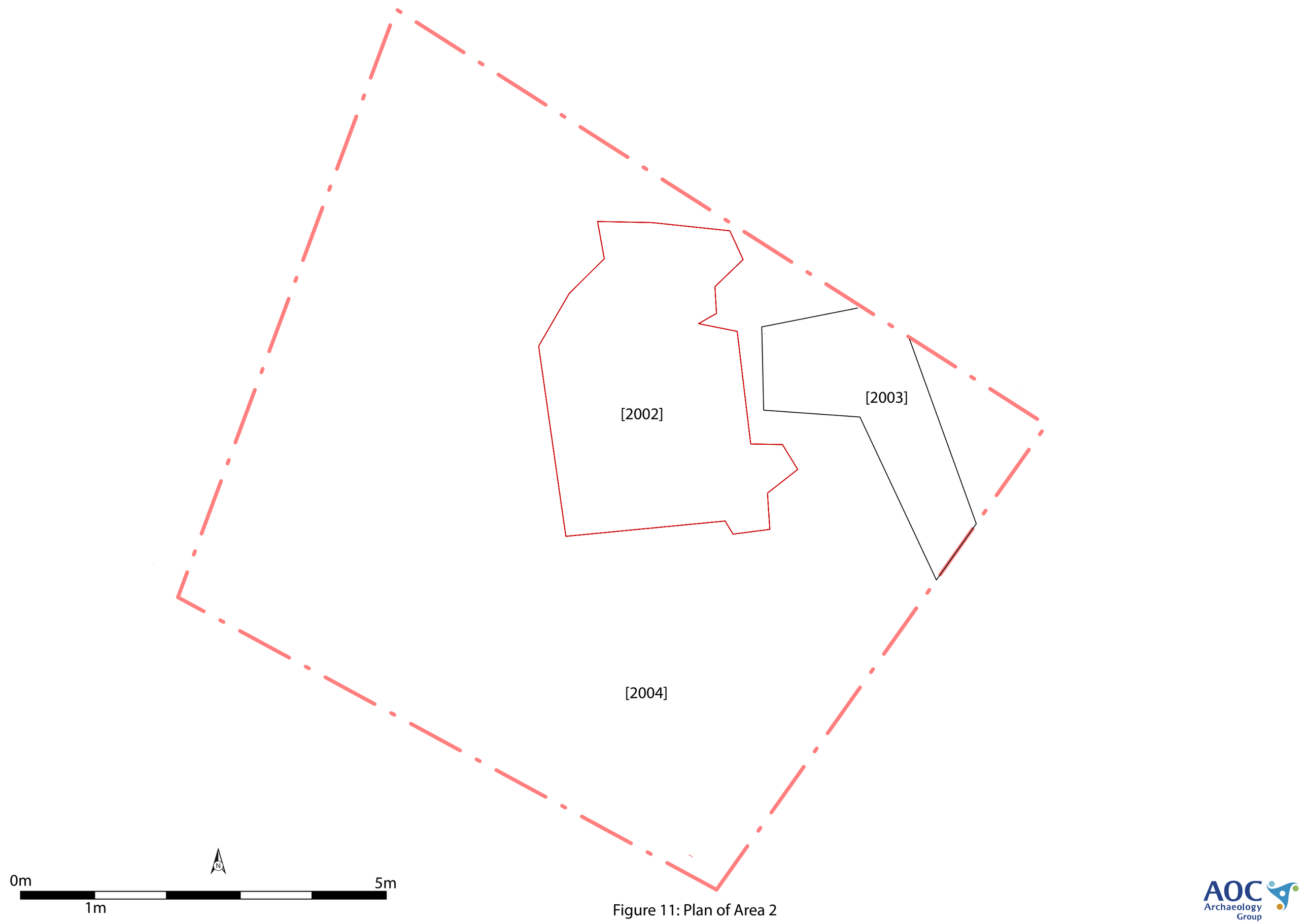

Figure 11: Plan of Area 2

Elgin Flood Alleviation Scheme, Moray: Evaluation Data Structure Report

Section 2: Appendices

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APPENDIX 1: Context register

Context	Description	Interpretation	Stratagraphic relationships		Dimensions as exposed (m)		
			Below	Above	Length	Width	Depth
1000	Soft brown/grey silty sand. Inclusions of occasional CBM and charcoal flecks and mortar.	Fill of 1001	1014	1001			>0.37
1001	Linear cut with 45º angled sides. Aligned N/S extending from (1007) for 1.0 m into baulk. Not fully excavated due to the height of the water table.	Cut of channel	1002	1000	2.7	>1.0	>0.73
1002	Soft dark grey sandy silt. Occasional inclusions of small sub rounded pebbles and frequent charcoal flecks. Not fully excavated due to the height of the water table.	Fill of 1001	1000	1001			
1003	Not Used						
1004	Loose mid grey brown silty sand. Occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks and demolition rubble. Not fully excavated due to high water table	Fill of 1007	1002	1005		1.8	>0.25
1005	Soft mid orange silty sand. Occasional inclusions of sub rounded sandstone fragments	Fill of 1007	1004	1006			>0.2
1006	Soft mid grey pink sandy silt. Occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks	Fill of 1007	1005	1007		0.6	>0.18
1007	Stone tank. Stones unworked and random coursed and bonded with lime mortar. Abuts but not tied to walls (1008) and (1009). Not fully excavated due to high water table.	Stone tank	1006	1008/1009	1.32	1.2	>0.56
1008	Stone wall. Stone size up to 0.5 m x 0.4 m x 0.3 m. Roughly coursed and bonded with lime mortar. Aligned E/W.	North wall of main mill structure, Area A, East end	1019	1011	6.8	0.8	>0.9

Context	Description	Interpretation	Stratagraphic relationships		Dimensions as exposed (m)		
			Below	Above	Length	Width	Depth
1009	Stone wall. Average stone size 0.4 m x 0.6 m x 0.25 m. Random coursed and bonded with a lime mortar. Aligned E/W. Arch (1080) is incorporated into structure.	Western extent of north wall of main mill structure	1019	1011	7	0.7	0.12
1010	Stone wall. Stone size up to 0.5 m x 0.4 m x 0.4 m. Stone roughly faced, random coursed and bonded with lime mortar. Aligned E/W. turning 90º to north. Abuts wall (1015) but not tied. Cut and removed by later pit (1013).	Later extension to main mill structure east end, Area A.	1012	1011	E/W 3m N/S 4.5m	0.6	>1.7
1011	Compact mid brown sandy gravel. Occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks. Cut by mill structure.	Buried flood deposit	Mill structure and 1016	1031			0.8
1012	Soft pale yellow sand. Inclusions of occasional large angular stone blocks possibly from demolition debris.	Flood deposit	1019	1011			0.7
1013	Cut of large modern pit. Filled by (1014). Cuts (1012). Not fully excavated due to presence of asbestos.	Modern pit	1014	1012			
1014	Loose black silt. Frequent large angular stones. Not fully excavated due to asbestos	Fill of (1013)	1018	1013			
1015	Stone wall. Size up to 0.45 m x 0.3 m x 0.5 m. Stones roughly faced and coursed with stepped foundation. Bonded with lime mortar and aligned east to west. Opening within wall at 5.5 m from east, 0.45 m wide. Tied to arch (1052).	Eastern extent of southern wall of main mill structure, Area A.	1019	1011	9.2	0.6	>1.2
1016	Compact black mix of ash and cinders. Contains much glass and ceramic fragments. Extends around eastern and northern fringes of mill but does not bury	Late Victorian domestic rubbish tip	1017	1011			Ave 0.25

Context	Description	Interpretation	Stratagraphic relationships		Dimensions as exposed (m)		
			Below	Above	Length	Width	Depth
	mill remains, apart from the external mill lade.						
1017	Compact pink/red clay.	Capping of Victorian rubbish dump (1016)	1018	1016			0.1
1018	Moderately compact dark grey silt	Topsoil		1014 1017 1019			0.6
1019	Moderately compact mix of sand, stones and cobbles. Extends over whole of mill remains area A	Demolition material	1018	Mill			0.4
1020	Stone wall. Stone size up to 0.7 m x 0.3 m x 0.4 m. Outer face of stones worked. Laid in courses and bonded with lime mortar. Gap in wall at 2.7 m from south to accommodate flue of corn drier (1035) Gap 0.6 m wide.	Return of wall (1015) marking eastern extent of mill before extension (1010) built.	1019	1011	8.05	0.6	>1.2
1029	Stone wall. Ave stone size 0.5 m x 0.3 m x 0.23 m. Stones faced and laid in courses and bonded with lime mortar. Tied into arch (1052) and return (1053).	Western extent of southern wall west of arch (1052)	1019	10111	6.2	0.6	1.4
1030	Stone cobbles up to 0.2 m x 0.1 m x 0.1 m. Single layer clay bonded with repairs made from brick. Laid above (1032)	Cobbled floor remains	1019	1032	3	3.8	
1031	Compact light grey sand	Natural					
1032	Compact light grey silt. Frequent inclusions of brick fragments.	Bedding for cobbled floor	1030 1033	1011			0.2
1033	Stone cobbles up to 0.2 m x 0.1 m x 0.1 m. Single layer clay bonded with repairs made from brick. Laid above (1032)	Cobbled floor remains	1019	1032	3	1.2-1.6	0.1
1034	Stone cobbles up to 0.2 m x 0.1 m x 0.8 m. Single layer clay bonded with repairs made from brick. Laid above (1032)	Cobbled floor remains	1019	1032	2.2	1.8	0.1
1035		Corn drying kiln structure					

Context	Description	Interpretation	Stratagraphic relationships		Dimensions as exposed (m)		
			Below	Above	Length	Width	Depth
1036	Stone and brick built structure. Ave stone size 0.17 m x 0.19 m x 0.1 m. Brick size 120 mm x 90 mm 60 mm. Stone unworked and bricks unfrogged. Irregular coursing and bonded with lime mortar.	Superstructure of corn drying kiln (1035)	1042		0.43	2.2	
1037	Concaved layer of mortar on north side. Likely to have formed shallow bowl with (1038).	Part of bowl of corn dying kiln (1035)	1042	1039	1.1	0.23	0.2
1038	Concaved layer of mortar on south side. Likely to have formed shallow bowl with (1037).	Part of bowl of corn dying kiln (1035)	1042	1039	0.19	0.18	0.2
1039	Red brick structure. Bricks unfrogged and measure 230 mm x 100 mm x 65 mm. Outer faces of bricks badly damaged possibly due to heat exposure. Laid as stretchers and headers in courses with no pattern discernable. Not tied to base (1040)	Internal structure of corn drying kiln (1035).	1037 1038				
1040	Sloping brick floor. Brick size 210 mm x 100 mm x 55 mm. Laid as a single layer and laid on edge as stretchers slopping towards the east toward flue (1041) Extends for 1.1 m where a metal bar marks the edge	Floor of kiln (1035)	1042		1.1	0.57	
1041	Brick built flue. Brick size 200 mm x 100 mm x 0.65 mm. Brick arch built from pillars of single bricks and rough built arch set within gap in wall (1020)	Flue of corn dryer (1035)	1042		0.6	0.9	0.65
1042	Moderately compact black mix of sand and silt. Frequent inclusions of stone and brick fragments. Fill corn drier (1035)	Backfill of corn dryer following disuse	1019	1043			0.5
1043	Soft light grey sand. Same as (1012)	Flood deposit	1042	1044			0.45
1044	Moderately compact black grey sand.	Fire remains within flue (1041)	1043				0.2

Context	Description	Interpretation	Stratagraphic relationships		Dimensions as exposed (m)		
			Below	Above	Length	Width	Depth
1046	Single stone measuring 0.79 m x 0.27 m x 0.1 m. Well worked and set along edge of cobbles marking height difference.	Threshold stone within main mill structure	1019	1032	0.79	0.27	0.1
1047	Single stone aligned E/W along wall (1015)	Threshold stone	1019	1011	0.64	0.18	0.12
1048	Sub-rectangular area of stone-work. Stone size up to 0.55 m x 0.35 m x 0.3 m. Stones roughly worked and random coursed. Semi circular shaped stone set on upper surface in which a slot had been cut. Evidence of metal staining within cut. Build incorporates slot (1050)	Eastern water wheel support	1019		2.1	1	>0.85
1049	Stone wall. Stone size up to 0.72 m x 0.4 m x 0.2 m. Stones well worked and laid in courses and bonded with a lime mortar. Wall aligned N/S spanning width of mill but not tied to main mill walls.	Eastern wall of central mill lade wheel pit	1051		6.6	0.4	>1.2
1050	Pit formed by (1048) and (1049)	Drive wheel pit	1019		2.2	0.45	>0.8
1051	Compact light grey sandy gravel. Occasional large angular stones. Extends along whole length of central lade	Back fill of central lade	1019	1049 1060			>1.1
1052	Stone arch. Ave stone size 0.45 m x 0.16. Stones well worked and shaped forming an arch tied to walls (1015) and (1029). Bonded with a lime mortar. Arch spans central mill lade but is not tied to lade walls (1049) or (1060). High water table inhibits full dimensions to be recorded.	Arch spanning central mill lade. Integral part of southern walls of mill	1019		2.4		
!053	Stone wall. Ave stone size 0.6 m x 0.3 m 0.3 m. Stones well faced and coursed. Bonded with a lime mortar. Tied into walls (1009) and (1029).	Western wall of main mill structure	1019	1011	8	0.8	>0.85
1054	Moderately compact coarse brown sand.	Back fill of western lade	1019	1055			1

Context	Description	Interpretation	Stratagraphic relationships		Dimensions as exposed (m)		
			Below	Above	Length	Width	Depth
	Extends along western edge of wall (1053)						
1055	Compact grey silty sand. Occasional inclusions of small rounded stones.	Back fill of western lade.	1054	1056			0.14
1056	Compact black/brown waterlogged silt rich in wood fragments and sawdust	Back fill of western lade	1055	1081			0.8
1057	Layer of cobbles. Ave size 0.2 m x 0.1 m x 0.1 m. Butts (1051) and (1048)	Cobbled floor remains	1019				0.1
1058	Stone wall. Stones measure up to 0.55 m x 0.3 m x 0.2 m and are roughly finished and coursed. No bonding material seen.	Eastern revetment wall of central lade south of main mill structure	1016		0.75	0.4	>0.9
1060	Stone wall. Stone size up to 0.72 m x 0.4 m x 0.2 m. Stones well worked and laid in courses and bonded with a lime mortar. Wall aligned N/S spanning width of mill but not tied to main mill walls.	Western wall of central mill lade wheel pit	1051		1051	6.6	0.4
1061	Stone wall. Stones measure up to 0.5 m x 0.3 m x 0.2 m and are roughly finished and coursed. No bonding material seen.	western revetment wall central lade south of main mill structure	1016		0.8	0.4	>0.9
1062	Linear cut with steeply sloping sides towards E. Cuts natural drift geology	Cut for western lade	1081			1.7	>0.6
1063	Stone built structure. Stones vary in size up to 0.4 m x 0.4 m. Stone work consists of a well constructed arch of worked and shaped stone overlain by a layer of stone rubble. All lime mortared. The upper surface of the bridge has been removed.	Bridge crossing central lade north side of mill	1067	1011	3.9	3.4	
1065	Stone revetment wall. Ave stone size 0.6 m x 0.2 m x 0.2 m and partially worked. Stones laid in courses but no bonding material seen.	West revetment of central lade north side of mill and bridge (1063)	1066	1011	1.0	0.2	>0.3
1066	Moderately compact black silt. Frequent small-medium sized stones.	Backfill of central lade north side of mill. Not seen to encroach within mil but	1016				0.5

Context	Description	Interpretation	Stratagraphic relationships		Dimensions as exposed (m)		
			Below	Above	Length	Width	Depth
		may exist below limits of excavation of (1051) where water table encountered					
1067	Road. Constructed from stone. Stone size up to 0.7 m x 0.2 m x 0.2 m. Stone is unworked and laid as a single course with no apparent bonding material. Stones laid over (1074)	Road or path north side of mill through mill complex.	1019	1074	10.4	2.2	
1068	Stone built structure. Average stone size 0.4 m x 0.3 m x 0.25 m. Stones are roughly worked and randomly laid with a lime mortar. Structure overlies wall (1060) and incorporates drive wheel pit (1069).	Western water wheel support plinth	1019		3.0	1.4	
1069	Slot formed by (1068) and (1060).	Western drive wheel pit	1019		2.0	0.35	>0.75
1070	Stone built bridge. Consists of well built arch of well worked stone overlain by a randomly laid layer of unworked stone. Patches of metalling survive on surface.	Bridge spanning western laid	1019	1011	5.4	2.7	>1.0
1071	Stone built revetment wall. Ave stone size 0.3 m x 0.2 m x 0.1 m. stones unworked and randomly coursed. No bonding material present. Abuts but not tied to bridge (1070)	Western revetment wall of western lade north side of bridge (1070)	1073		0.5	0.15	0.35
1072	Stone built revetment wall. Ave stone size 0.4 m x 0.25 m x 0.25 m. Stones worked and randomly coursed. No bonding material present. Abuts but not tied to bridge (1070)	Eastern revetment wall of western lade north side of bridge (1070).	1073		0.5	0.25	0.25
1073	Water-logged brown sand	Fill of western lade north of bridge (1070)	1016	1072 1071			>1.0
1074	Compact black sandy silt	Bedding material for road (1067)	1067	1011			0.1 m
1075	Cobbles average size 0.2 x 0.1 m x 0.1 m.	Cobble floor remains	1019	1011	3.5	3.5	0.1

Context	Description	Interpretation	Stratagraphic relationships		Dimensions as exposed (m)		
			Below	Above	Length	Width	Depth
	No pattern or bonding material.						
1076	Stone flags. Stones measure up to 0.5 m x 0.5 m x 0.1 m. Single layer. Threshold stone 0.85 m x 0.3 m x 0.2 m. Butts wall (1060). No bonding material.	Flagged floor/path remains	1019	1011	1.9	1.2	0.1
1077	Off white mortar sand. Covers western half of mill west of central lade.	Remains of levelling material for floor of demolition material.	1019	1011			0.2
1078	Compact black stony silt.	Bedding material for cobbles (1075)	1075	1011			0.1
1079	Stone revetment. Stone size 0.3 m x 0.4 m x 0.2 m. Unworked and randomly laid is single layer sloping steeply toward west and into western lade	Stone revetment of western lade immediately north of mill.	1019	1011	2.0	1.8	0.2
1080	Heavily robbed arch built into wall (1009)	Northern arch spanning central lade	1009			0.6	
1081	Compact deposit of yellow water-logged sawdust and wood chippings	Back fill of western lade	1056	1062			0.2
2000	Moderately compact dark grey silt. Occasional small rounded stones	Topsoil Area 2		2001			0.5
2001	Light brown sandy gravel	Basal topsoil Area 2	2000	2002 2003			0.5
2002	Stone flagged surface. Average stone size 0.65 m x 0.5 m x 0.1 m. Laid as single layer over (2004). No bonding material.	Floor surface Area 2	2001	2004	3	4.5	0.1
2003	Stone wall foundation. Average stone size 0.4 m x 0.2 m x 0.2 m. aligned SW/NE turning 90º to NW. Single course remains of unworked stone bonded with a lime mortar. Relationship with (2002) not clear.	Wall remains Area 2					
2004	Mid brown sand	Natural					

APPENDIX 2: Drawing Register

Drawing Number	Scale	Description
1	1:10	Section through tank (1007)
2	1:10	South-facing elevation of junction of walls (1010) an (1015)
3	1:10	East-facing elevation of wall (1020) and kiln flue (1041)
4	1:10	West-facing elevation of kiln flue (1041)
5	1:10	West-facing section across cobbles (10300
6	1:10	South-facing elevation of wall (1008)
7	1:20	Plan of corn drying kiln (1035)
8	1:20	East-half of mill building
9	1:20	West-half of mill building
10	1:10	South-facing elevation of arch (1052)
11	1:20	Plan of bridge (1063)
12	1:20	Plan of bridge (1070)
13	1:20	South-facing elevation of bridge (1070)

APPENDIX 3: Photographic Register

Black & White Print Film 1

Frame	Area/ Trench	Description	From
1		Registration	
2		Registration	
3	Area 1	General view east end of mill	S
4	Area 1	General view east end of mill	S
5	Area 1	General view east end of mill	E
6	Area 1	General view east end of mill	E
7	Area 1	General view east end of mill	N
8	Area 1	General view east end of mill	N
9	Area 1	Drive wheel slot (1050)	N
10	Area 1	Drive wheel slot (1050)	N
11	Area 1	Drive wheel slot (1050)	N
12	Area 1	Drive wheel slot (1050)	N
13	Area 1	Mill lade arch (1049)	S
14	Area 1	Mill lade arch (1049)	S
15	Area 1	Stone tank (1007)	W
16	Area 1	Stone tank (1007)	W

Frame	Area/ Trench	Description	From
17	Area 1	Junction of walls (1010) and (1015)	S
18	Area 1	Section through (1011)	E
19	Area 1	South-facing elevation of wall (1029)	S
20	Area 1	East-facing elevation of wall (1020)	E
21	Area 1	West-facing elevation of wall(1010)	N
22	Area 1	East-facing extent of wall (1010)	E
23	Area 1	South-facing elevation of wall (1008)	S
24	Area 1	West-facing section through cobbled surface (1030)	W
25	Area 1	East-facing elevation of flue(1041)	E
26	Area 1	East-facing elevation of flue(1041)	E
27	Area 1	General shot of corn drying kiln (1035)	E
28	Area 1	General shot of corn drying kiln (1035)	E
29	Area 1	General shot of corn drying kiln (1035)	S
30	Area 1	General shot of corn drying kiln (1035)	S
31	Area 1	Internal view of flue (1041)	W
32	Area 1	General view of brick floor (1040) of (1035)	E
33	Area 1	General view of brick floor (1040) of (1035)	E
34	Area 1	General view of north side (1039)	S
35	Area 1	General view south side (1039)	N

Black & White Print Film 2

Frame	Trench	Description	From
1	Area 1	Registration	
2	Area 1	Cobbles (1030), (1033) and (1034)	N
3	Area 1	Cobbles (1030), (1033) and (1034)	N
4	Area 1	Cobbles (1030), (1033) and (1034)	S
5	Area 1	Cobbles (1030), (1033) and (1034)	S
6	Area 1	General shot of west lade	S
7	Area 1	General shot of west lade	W
8	Area 1	General view of (1048)	NW
9	Area 1	General view of (1048)	NW
10	Area 1	Close up of bearing mount	W
11	Area 1	Close up of bearing mount	N
12	Area 1	West-facing elevation of wall (1049)	W
13	Area 1	West-facing elevation of wall (1049)	W
14	Area 1	External view of (1052)	SE
15	Area 1	Internal view of (1052)	N
16	Area 1	General view of (1061)	E

Frame	Trench	Description	From
17	Area 1	South-facing elevation of (1029)	S
18	Area 1	West-facing elevation of (1053)	W
19	Area 1	West-facing elevation of (1053)	W
20	Area 2	Trench 2 general view	S
21	Area 2	Trench 2 general view	W
22	Area 2	Trench 2 general view	W
23	Area 2	Trench 2 general view	E
24	Area 1	General view of (1068) and (1069)	S
25	Area 1	Close up of (1068) and (1069)	N
26	Area 1	General view of bridge (1063) and road (1067)	E
27	Area 1	General view of bridge (1063) and road (1067)	NW
28	Area 1	Detail of road (1067)	N
29	Area 1	General view of (1075) and (1076)	E
30	Area 1	General view of (1075) and (1076)	N
31	Area 1	General view of (1079)	W

Black & White Print Film 3

Frame	Area/ Trench	Description	From
1		Registration	
2	Area 1	West end of mill	W
3	Area 1	West end of mill	W
4	Area 1	Bridge (1070) working shot	S
5	Area 1	Bridge (1070) working shot	S
6	Area 1	Bridge (1070) working shot	E
7	Area 1	Bridge (1070) working shot	E

Digital Film 1

Frame	Area/ Trench	Description	From
1		Registration	
2	Area 1	East end of Mill	S
3	Area 1	East end of Mill	S
4	Area 1	East end of Mill	E
5	Area 1	East end of Mill	E
6	Area 1	East end of Mill	N
7	Area 1	East end of Mill	N
8	Area 1	Drive wheel slot (1050)	N
9	Area 1	Drive wheel slot (1050)	N
10	Area 1	Mill lade arch (1052)	S
11	Area 1	Mill lade arch (1052)	S
12	Area 1	Stone pit (1007)	W
13	Area 1	Stone pit (1007)	W
14	Area 1	Junction of walls (1010) and (1015)	S
15	Area 1	Section through (1011)	E
16	Area 1	South-facing elevation of wall (1029)	S
17	Area 1	East-facing elevation of wall (1020)	E
18	Area 1	North-facing elevation of wall (1010)	W
19	Area 1	East-facing elevation of wall (1010)	E
20	Area 1	South-facing elevation of wall (1008)	S
21	Area 1	West facing section through cobbles (1030)	W
22	Area 1	East-facing elevation of flue (1041)	E
23	Area 1	East-facing elevation of flue (1041)	E
24	Area 1	General shot of corn dryer (1035)	E
25	Area 1	General shot of corn dryer (1035)	E
26	Area 1	General shot of corn dryer (1035)	S
27	Area 1	General shot of corn dryer (1035)	S
28	Area 1	Internal view of flue (1041)	W
29	Area 1	View of kiln floor (1040)	E
30	Area 1	View of kiln floor (1040)	E
31	Area 1	North-facing elevation of (1039)	S
32	Area 1	South-facing elevation (1039)	N

Digital Film 2

Frame	Area/ Trench	Description	From
1	Area 1	Registration	
2	Area 1	Cobbles (1030), (1033) and (1034)	N

Frame	Area/ Trench	Description	From
3	Area 1	Cobbles (1030), (1033) and (1034)	N
4	Area 1	Cobbles (1030), (1033) and (1034)	S
5	Area 1	Cobbles (1030), (1033) and (1034)	S
6	Area 1	General shot of west lade	S
7	Area 1	General shot of west lade	W
8	Area 1	General view of (1048)	NW
9	Area 1	General view of (1048)	NW
10	Area 1	Close up of bearing mount	W
11	Area 1	Close up of bearing mount	N
12	Area 1	West-facing elevation of wall (1049)	W
13	Area 1	West-facing elevation of wall (1049)	W
14	Area 1	External view of (1052)	SE
15	Area 1	Internal view of (1052)	N
16	Area 1	General view of (1061)	E
17	Area 1	South-facing elevation of (1029)	S
18	Area 1	West-facing elevation of (1053)	W
19	Area 1	West-facing elevation of (1053)	W
20	Area 2	Trench 2 general view	S
21	Area 2	Trench 2 general view	W
22	Area 2	Trench 2 general view	W
23	Area 2	Trench 2 general view	E
24	Area 1	General view of (1068) and (1069)	S
25	Area 1	Close up of (1068) and (1069)	N
26	Area 1	General view of bridge (1063) and road (1067)	E
27	Area 1	General view of bridge (1063) and road (1067)	NW
28	Area 1	Detail of road (1067)	N
29	Area 1	General view of (1075) and (1076)	E
30	Area 1	General view of (1075) and (1076)	N
31	Area 1	General view of (1079)	W

Digital film 3

Frame	Area/ Trench	Description	From
1		Registration	
2	Area 1	West end of mill	W
3	Area 1	West end of mill	W
4	Area 1	Bridge (1070) working shot	S
5	Area 1	Bridge (1070) working shot	S
6	Area 1	Bridge (1070) working shot	E
7	Area 1	Bridge (1070) working shot	E

APPENDIX 4: Finds Register

Finds Number	Context	Material
1	1036	Brick
2	1041	Brick
3	1042	Ceramic
4	1055	Ceramic
5	1055	Glass
6	1055	Fe
7	1051	Ceramic
8	1016	Glass (2 boxes)
9	1016	Ceramic (1 box)
10	1019	Ceramic
11	1019	Glass
12	1042	Fe

APPENDIX 5: Sample Register

Context	Quantity
1044	20 litres

APPENDIX 6: 'Discovery and Excavation in Scotland' Report

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Moray Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Elgin Flood Alleviation Scheme Evaluation
PROJECT CODE:	AOC 21612
PARISH:	Spynie
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Erlend Hindmarch
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	AOC Archaeology Group
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Excavation
NMRS NO(S):	NJ26SW 535
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Industrial/Mill
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Mill & lades
NGR:	NJ 2201 6342
START DATE (this season)	8th August 2011
END DATE (this season)	30th August 2011
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES)	Historic Building Recording, 2010, reported in DES for 2011
MAIN DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	Located within the burgh of Elgin, the excavation followed an evaluation of the site in which building remains associated with the former Deanshaugh Mills were found to survive. Of the two excavation areas, the first revealed the remains of a mill building complete with a central lade, wheel pit and corn drier. The excavation also uncovered the remains of a second mill lade, and two stone-built bridges constructed to cross the lades. Infilling the central lade and surrounding the mill structure on the southern, eastern and western sides was a late Victorian domestic dump. The second excavation area uncovered the remains of a stone flagged floor and the remnant wall foundations of a second building.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	N/A
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Royal Haskoning UK Ltd
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	C/o AOC Archaeology Group
EMAIL ADDRESS:	Admin@aocarchaeology.com









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