

Elgin Flood Alleviation Scheme

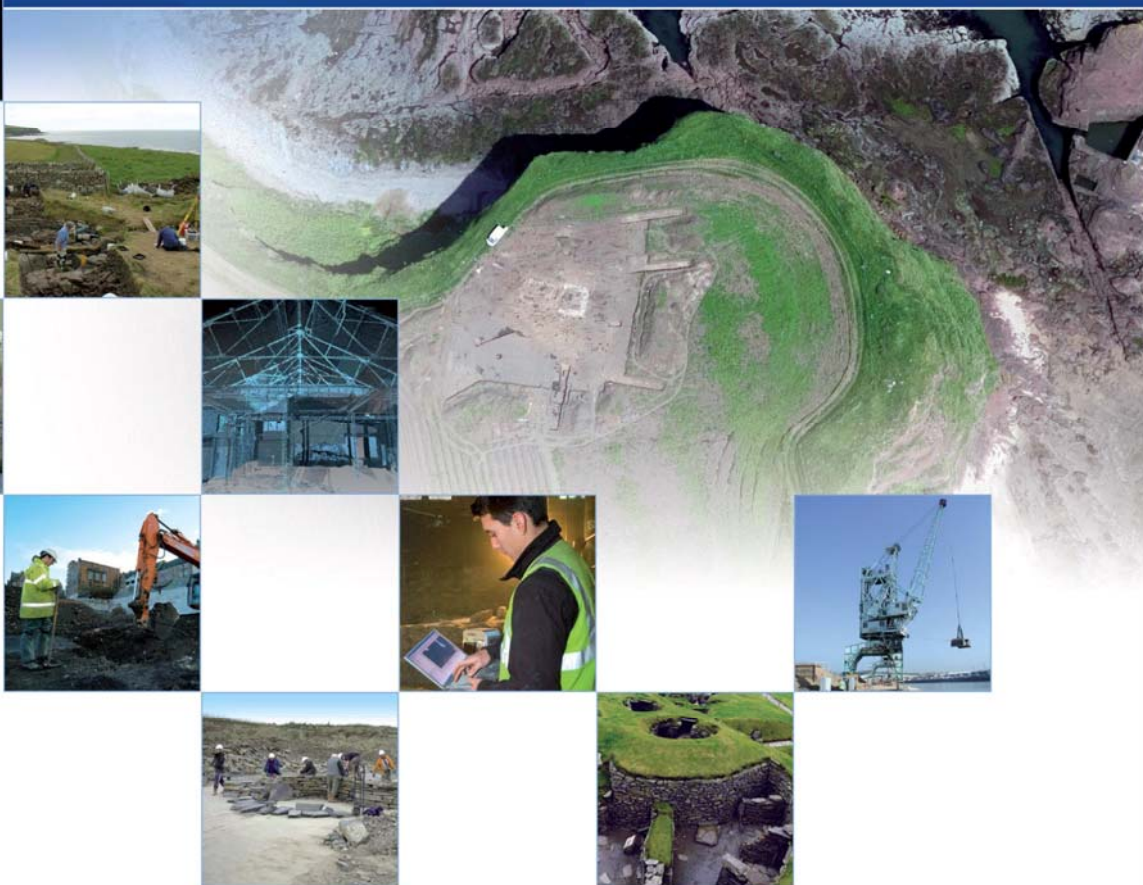
Watching Brief

Data Structure Report

AOC Project 21942

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-154445

26th June 2013



Elgin Flood Alleviation Scheme: Watching Brief Data Structure Report

On Behalf of:	Morrison Construction Ltd. 37 Harbour Road Longman Industrial Estate Inverness IV1 1UA
National Grid Reference (NGR):	NJ 2224 6305; NJ 2201 6342; NJ 2223 6299 NJ 2097 6295
AOC Project No:	21942
Prepared by:	Kevin Paton & Lindsay Dunbar
Illustration by:	Kevin Paton
Date of Fieldwork:	13th June 2012 – 9th April 2013
Date of Report:	26th June 2013

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

Author: Kevin Paton

Date:

Approved by: Martin Cook

Date:

Draft/Final Report Stage: Draft

Date:

Enquiries to: AOC Archaeology Group
Edgefield Industrial Estate
Edgefield Road
Loanhead
EH20 9SY

Tel. 0131 440 3593
Fax. 0131 440 3422
e-mail. admin@aocarchaeology.com



www.aocarchaeology.com

Contents

	Page
List of illustrations	3
List of Plates	3
List of appendices	3
Abstract.....	4
1 INTRODUCTION	5
1.1 Background	5
1.2 Site Locations.....	5
1.3 Archaeological background	5
2 OBJECTIVES	6
3 METHODOLOGY	6
4 RESULTS	7
4.1 Area A – Kingsmills	7
4.2 Area B – Deanshaugh Mill	8
4.3 Area C – Pansport Bridge	8
5 DISCUSSION	9
6 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	10
7 REFERENCES	11
Bibliographic References	11
Cartographic References	11
APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT REGISTER	13
APPENDIX 2: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER	14
APPENDIX 3: DRAWING REGISTER	16
APPENDIX 4: FINDS REGISTER.....	16
APPENDIX 5: SAMPLES REGISTER	16
APPENDIX 6: DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND REPORT	17

List of illustrations

Figure 1	Site Locations
Figure 2	Location and plan of grave [003]
Figure 3	Location of Well [011] alongside 2011 excavation areas

List of Plates

Plate 1	Paired sandstone blocks [006] with chain on the left
Plate 2	View of grave [003] with disarticulated skeletal remains [005]
Plate 3	Well [011]
Plate 4	Sandstone wall [012], bank [013] and stone facing [014]
Plate 5	View of main area of watching brief

List of appendices

Appendix 1	Context Register
Appendix 2	Photographic Record
Appendix 3	Drawing Register
Appendix 4	Finds Register
Appendix 5	Samples Register
Appendix 6	<i>'Discovery and Excavation in Scotland'</i> Report

Abstract

This report presents the results of a programme of archaeological monitoring on ground breaking works related to the Elgin Flood Alleviation Scheme, Moray.

Previous evaluations and an excavation were conducted at four sites along the river Lossie in 2011, encountering the remains of a post medieval mill at Deanshaugh (AOC 2011). These further works are a safeguard against the destruction of significant archaeology throughout the areas not covered by the evaluation.

Four areas (A to D) were highlighted as requiring further monitoring works. In Area A at Kingsmills, the remains of an illicit post medieval grave was revealed. Area B, next to Deanshaugh Mill (NMRS No. NJ26SW 535) revealed a well that would have been contemporary with the mill. At Pansport Bridge, Area C, the structural make-up of the Industrial river bank was exposed and recorded. Lastly the riverbank works to the West of Mansion House Hotel, Area D required a watching brief during a topsoil strip but no archaeology was revealed.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Morrison Construction Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring on ground breaking works related to the Elgin Flood Alleviation Scheme, Moray. The archaeological monitoring is the final phase of a programme of archaeological works determined by Aberdeenshire Council who are advised on archaeological matters by the Aberdeen Council Archaeology Service (ACAS). The work required was in accordance with *Scottish Planning Policy* (Scottish Government 2010) and *PAN 2/2011 Planning & Archaeology* (Scottish Government 2011).

1.2 Site Locations

- 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 (NJ 1971 6325) to Barmuckity in the east (NJ 2582 6181). The proposed Flood Alleviation Scheme covers approximately 6km along the Lossie and also includes a 2.5 km stretch of the Tyock Burn. The banks of the Lossie are occupied by mixed land use including industrial, residential, public park land and agricultural land.
- 1.2.2 Archaeological monitoring took place in four areas along the river (Figure 1):
- Kingsmills (Area A) – NJ 2224 6305
 - Deanshaugh Mills (Area B) – NJ 2201 6342
 - Pansport Bridge (Area C) – NJ 2223 6299
 - Mansion House Hotel (Area D) – NJ 2097 6295

1.3 Archaeological background

- 1.3.1 Cartographic and documentary sources indicate that the Lossie corridor has been the focus of much cultural activity and a total of 197 archaeological and architectural heritage sites have been identified within 500 metres of the proposed flood alleviation scheme during a desk-based study conducted as part of the schemes Environmental Impact Assessment (AOC 2007). The majority of the sites identified are of medieval or later date, with all activity around the monitored areas relating to these periods.

1.3.2 Area A - Kingsmills

According to cartographic sources, Area A has had no structures or buildings situated on it at any time despite being surrounded by the Newmills woollen mill and Elgin Iron works to the east, as well as the Kingsmills mills and timber yard to the north since the late 18th and early 19th Century (Hume 1977). From the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition (1873) it can be seen that a landscaped bank was constructed through the area at the rivers edge, which continues to line the north bank of the river around the iron foundry. It can be assumed that this bank was constructed to alleviate flooding of the foundry and mills and would relate to early 19th century activity.

1.3.3 Area B – Deanshaugh Mill

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. The Desk Based Assessment (AOC 2007) 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.

The archaeological excavation in this area (AOC 2011) 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 them. 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. Furthermore, the excavations uncovered the remains of a stone flagged floor and the remnant wall foundations of a second building.

1.3.4 Area C – Pansport Bridge

According to the 1st Edition OS map (1873), Area C was the location for the Elgin Brewery, which stood to the immediate east of the Cathedral from 1798 to 1913 (Seaton 1983). An archaeological watching brief conducted by Kirkdale Archaeology (1997) in the area revealed a section of the Cathedrals' precinct wall and it has been theorised that prior to the brewery the area may have been a medieval water meadow (Kirkdale 1997).

1.3.4 Area D – Mansion House Hotel

From Woods plan of 1822, the area to the immediate south of Mansion House Hotel formed one field of several marked as 'Mr Grigors Nurseries'. No buildings are depicted on the site at this time and the current Mansion House is not shown until the 1st Edition map of 1873 when the area then forms part of the gardens and estate for the house.

2 OBJECTIVES

2.1 The objectives of the archaeological works set out in the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (AOC 2012) were:

- i) to monitor ground-breaking works associated with the Elgin Flood Alleviation Scheme and prevent the destruction of significant archaeological features prior to their recording;
- ii) to undertake the immediate recording of isolated finds of moderately significant archaeological material that will be disturbed by the Elgin Flood Alleviation Scheme, with the intention that works will be moved to allow preservation *in situ* where at all possible should the watching brief identify any archaeological material;
- iii) given the discovery of significant archaeological material in quantity that will suffer an adverse impact from the Elgin Flood Alleviation Scheme (i.e. where preservation *in situ* is impractical), the recording of all archaeological features by means of a mitigation strategy to be formulated with ACAS.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 The archaeological watching brief was undertaken on a number of different sites along the river Lossie in Elgin (Figure 1). The works were carried out using tracked and/or wheeled 360° excavators utilising bladed ditching buckets. All excavations were monitored by an experienced field archaeologist and all recording was carried out according to AOC Archaeology Group's standard practices.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Area A – Kingsmills

- 4.1.1 The topsoil stripping in this area was conducted intermittently between the 13th June 2012 and the 26th September 2012. Overall weather conditions were good yielding good archaeological visibility. Topsoil in the area was between 0.3 m and 0.6 m thick and consisted of a dark brown sandy silt sitting on a light brown clayey sand subsoil. Two parallel series of paired sandstone blocks [006] were placed into the subsoil running NE-SW towards the river. One of the pairs of blocks had a large iron chain within the cut around the stones (Plate 1).



Plate 1 - Paired sandstone blocks [006] with chain on the left

- 4.1.2 A grave cut [003] orientated SE-NW was revealed a few metres to the NE of the landscape bund at the rivers edge (Figure 2). The grave contained disarticulated skeletal remains [005] within a dark greyish brown sandy silt deposit [004]. The bones were very badly degenerated with only fragments of possible long bones surviving (Plate 2). A second cut [007] in the base of the grave suggests that the grave had been disturbed. White ceramic finds and a clay pipe stem from deposit [004] suggest that the disturbance and grave date to the post medieval period.



Plate 2 - View of grave [003] with disarticulated skeletal remains [005]

4.2 Area B – Deanshaugh Mill

- 4.2.1 A small section of topsoil was stripped on the 26th September to the north of the previous excavation area at Deanshaugh Mill (AOC 2011). A circular stone capped well [011] (Plate 3) was revealed 2.5 m north of the previous excavations on the mill (Figure 3). It measured 2m in diameter and consisted of roughly hewn sandstone setts with two large sandstone slabs covering the top. The water level within the well was only 0.3 m below the top course of the well so further investigation was impossible. The well is to be preserved in situ.



Plate 3 - Well [011]

4.3 Area C – Pansport Bridge

- 4.3.1 Removal of the topsoil in an area next to Pansport Bridge was conducted on the 26th September 2012. Topsoil was 0.3 m deep exposing only disturbed ground and a backfilled service trench.



Plate 4 - Sandstone wall [012], bank [013] and stone facing [014]

- 4.3.2 Further monitoring was required when flooding in an area within the boundary of modern disturbance next to the bridge exposed some sandstone features along the river bank (Plate 4). A sandstone retaining wall [012] measuring 1.0 m high by 0.5 m wide was revealed 3.5 m from the rivers edge which was abutted by a man-made bank [013] with a sandstone facing [014]. The features would

have continued to run SE, parallel to the river if they had not been removed by the modern bridge. The features are to be preserved *in situ*.

4.4 Area D – Mansion House Hotel Watching Brief

- 4.4.1 A small topsoil strip was required ahead of the construction of flood defences to the west of the Mansion House Hotel on 9th April 2013. The area had previously been covered by mature trees which had been felled and had the stumps removed. The topsoil was organic rich with lots of tree roots. The topsoil measured between 0.25 m and 0.35 m thick and lay over light orange/yellow coloured sands (Plate 5). No features or artefacts of archaeological significance were unearthed during the watching brief works.



Plate 5 - View of main area of watching brief

5 DISCUSSION

- 5.1 The archaeological works completed throughout the Flood Alleviation Scheme have been hugely successful, identifying further evidence for the Industrial use of the river bank, and potentially locating the scene of illicit activity from the 19th century.
- 5.2 The discovery of the unmarked well [011] next to the previous excavations at Deanshaugh Mill added further information to the mill complex (Figure 3). As the well will remain preserved *in-situ* there was no requirement to investigate the feature further and due to health and safety reasons it would have proved hazardous to even attempt. Therefore how the well fits into the excavated remains and phases of the mill complex is not clear.
- 5.3 Further down river, excavations and some unfortunate flooding revealed what was probably a very significant structure built in Elgin during the post medieval period: the earliest attempt at a flood alleviation scheme. The section of wall [012] and stone faced bank material [013] and [014] probably dates to around the end of the 18th century given that the Newmills mill and the Elgin brewery were constructed at this time (Hume 1967; Seaton 1983). It is reasonable to assume that when these Industrial buildings were erected that they would have required a means of restricting flooding close to their structures as well as allowing for the river to be channelled and contained for ease of use. Just as the modern alleviation scheme will do, this early river bank structure would have provided

some relief for the people of Elgin from the persistent threat of floods and allowed more people to work and live closer to the rivers edge.

- 5.4 Further post medieval activity was noted in the Kingsmills area by the presence of paired sandstone blocks [006] running towards the river from the direction of the Iron foundry or Newmills (or vice versa). These blocks were most likely the foundations for a couple of long pipes running from the mills or foundry structures to the river. These pipes could have been for drainage of sewage or waste water, or possible chemicals used within the different works.
- 5.5 Moving away from the Industrialisation of the river bank, the grave [003] discovered in an isolated location out with a cemetery is an unusual find. The disturbance of the grave indicated by cut [007], suggests that the grave was of a later, post medieval date due to the ceramic finds and clay pipe stem within deposit [004].
- 5.9 In providing a date for the disturbance of the grave the ceramic finds from deposit [004] and the clay pipe stem in particular are of importance. They indicate that the disturbance of the grave was conducted at some point in the mid to late 19th Century. The stamp on the clay pipe stem fragment - "rns cutty" on one side and "'ray Aberde" on the other – refer to a Burns Cutty style pipe made by someone with the surname ending in 'ray' from Aberdeen. Using comparisons of other Burns Cutty pipes made in Scotland, this style appears to have been around from the 1840's to circa 1890's (Museum Victoria 2012). Using this evidence the burial can be tentatively dated to the mid 19th century. More detailed studies of the clay pipe stem and ceramics may help to narrow this date range further, however achieving a date for the burial would be most accurately achieved by using the skeletal remains.
- 5.10 As for the question of why the grave was located here, it is almost impossible to determine at this point. The interment of a human body out with a formal graveyard during the 19th Century was not common as deaths of individuals had become better documented and regulated.

6 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.1 All ground breaking works related to the Elgin Flood Alleviation Scheme along the River Lossie were completed according to the objectives set out previously. The archaeological features identified on site have been fully excavated and recorded, and no further on site works are necessary. The well in Area B as well as the structural bank features in Area C are being preserved *in situ*, however all evidence of the grave [003] has been removed.
- 6.2 As per the *Written Scheme of Investigation* a programme of post-excavation works may be required regarding the findings. It is recommended that further analyses be conducted on the human remains from grave [003] if this proves practicable. These further works would require approval by Aberdeenshire Council who are advised on archaeological matters by the Aberdeen Council Archaeology Service (ACAS).

7 REFERENCES

Bibliographic References

AOC 2012 *Elgin Flood Alleviation Scheme Watching Brief: Written Scheme of Investigation*. Unpublished AOC project design

Hume, J R 1977 *The industrial archaeology of Scotland, 2, the Highlands and Islands*. London Page 231

Kirkdale Archaeology 1997 (Ewart and Triscott, G and J) '*Pansport Road, Elgin (Elgin parish), watching brief*', Discovery & Excavation Scotland; Page: 55

Mann, R. W., Bass, W. M., and Meadows, L. 1990 "*Time Since Death and Decomposition of the Human Body: Variables and Observations in Case and Experimental Field Studies*," Journal of Forensic Sciences, JFSCA, Vol. 35, No. 1, Jan. 1990, pp. 103-111.
(http://library-resources.cqu.edu.au/JFS/PDF/vol_35/iss_1/JFS351900103.pdf)

Museum Victoria 2012 Clay Pipe – Burns Cutty, Duncan McDougall, Glasgow, Scotland, 1847 – Circa 1891. <http://museumvictoria.com.au/collections/items/1545738/clay-pipe-ceramic-burns-cutty-duncan-mcdougall-glasgow-scotland-1847-circa-1891>

Scottish Government 2010 *Scottish Planning Policy*.

Scottish Government 2011 *PAN 2/2011 Planning & Archaeology*.

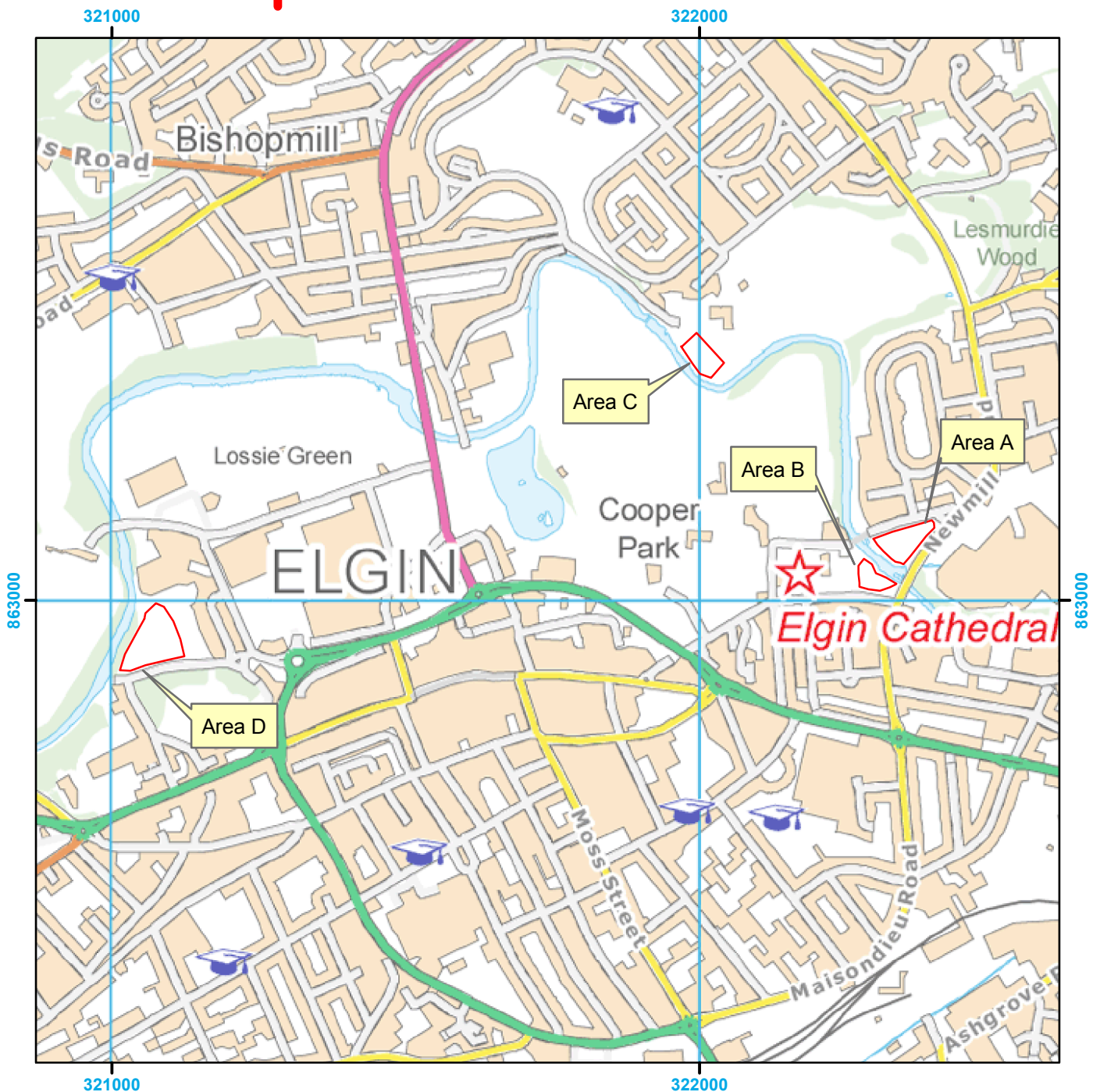
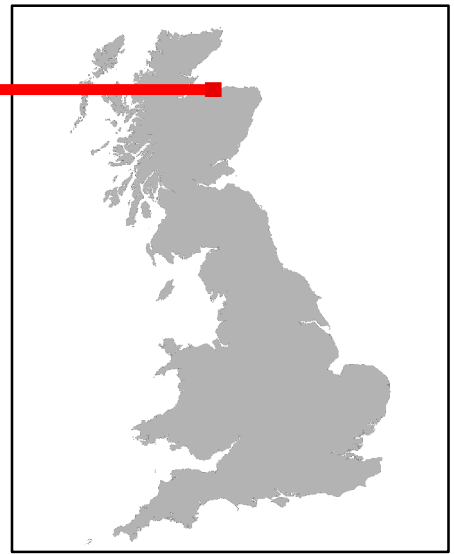
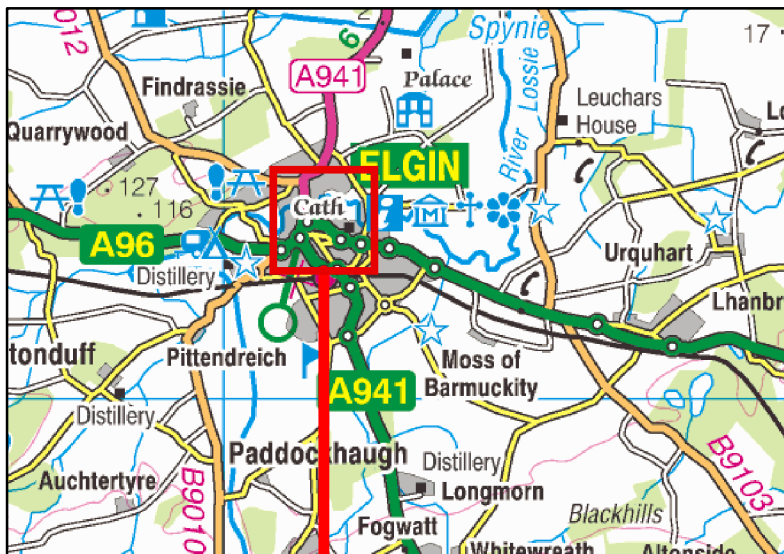
Seaton, M 1983 *Elgin Town Trail*. www.elginscotland.org

Shepherd, I A G 1986 *Exploring Scotland's heritage: Grampian*. Exploring Scotland's heritage series Edinburgh; Page(s): 108-9

Cartographic References

1822 John Wood '*Plan of Elgin from actual survey*'

1873 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition – Elgin Sheet VII



0 100 200 300 400 Meters

Figure 1: Site Locations

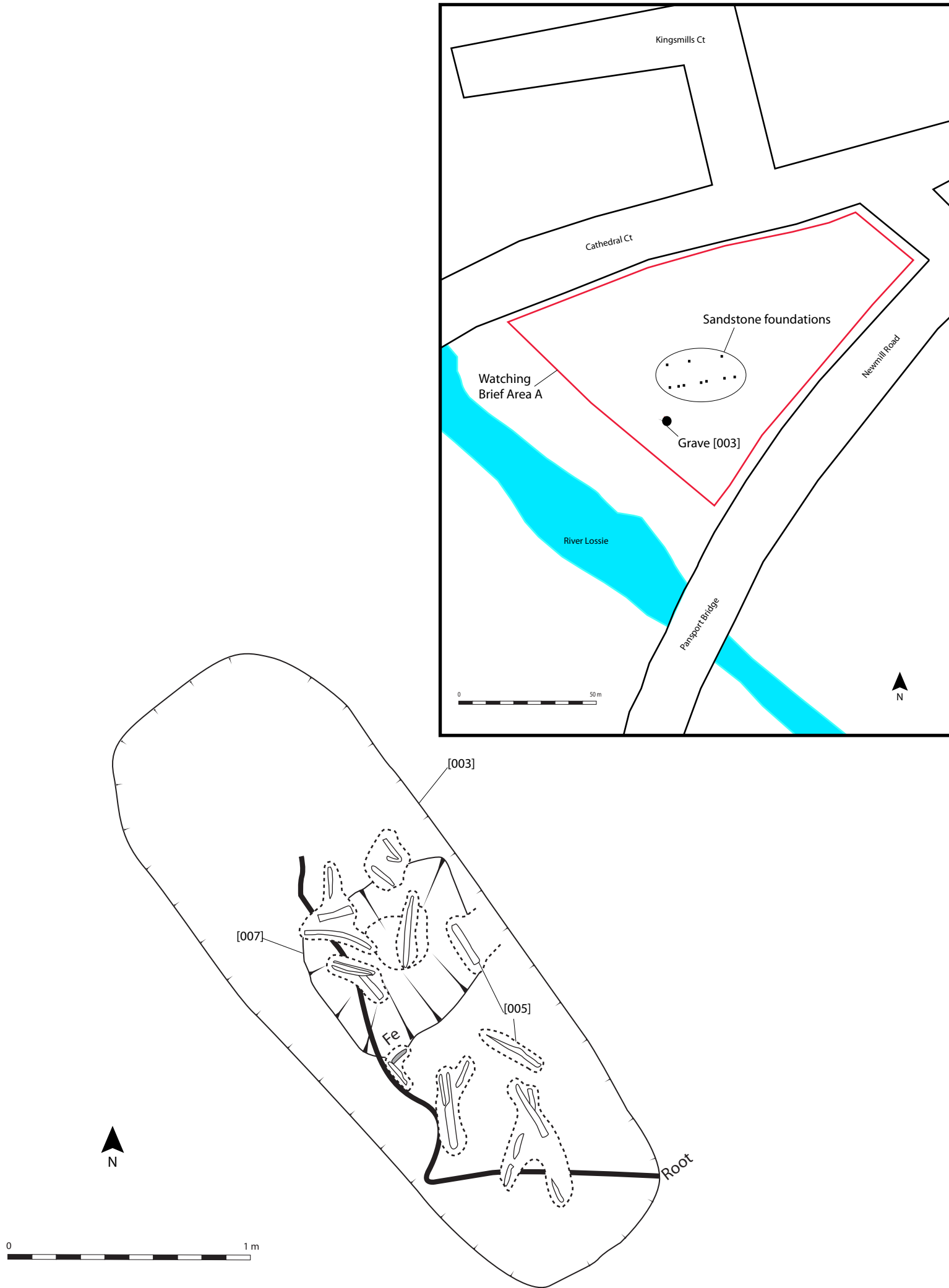


Figure 2 - Location and plan of grave [003]

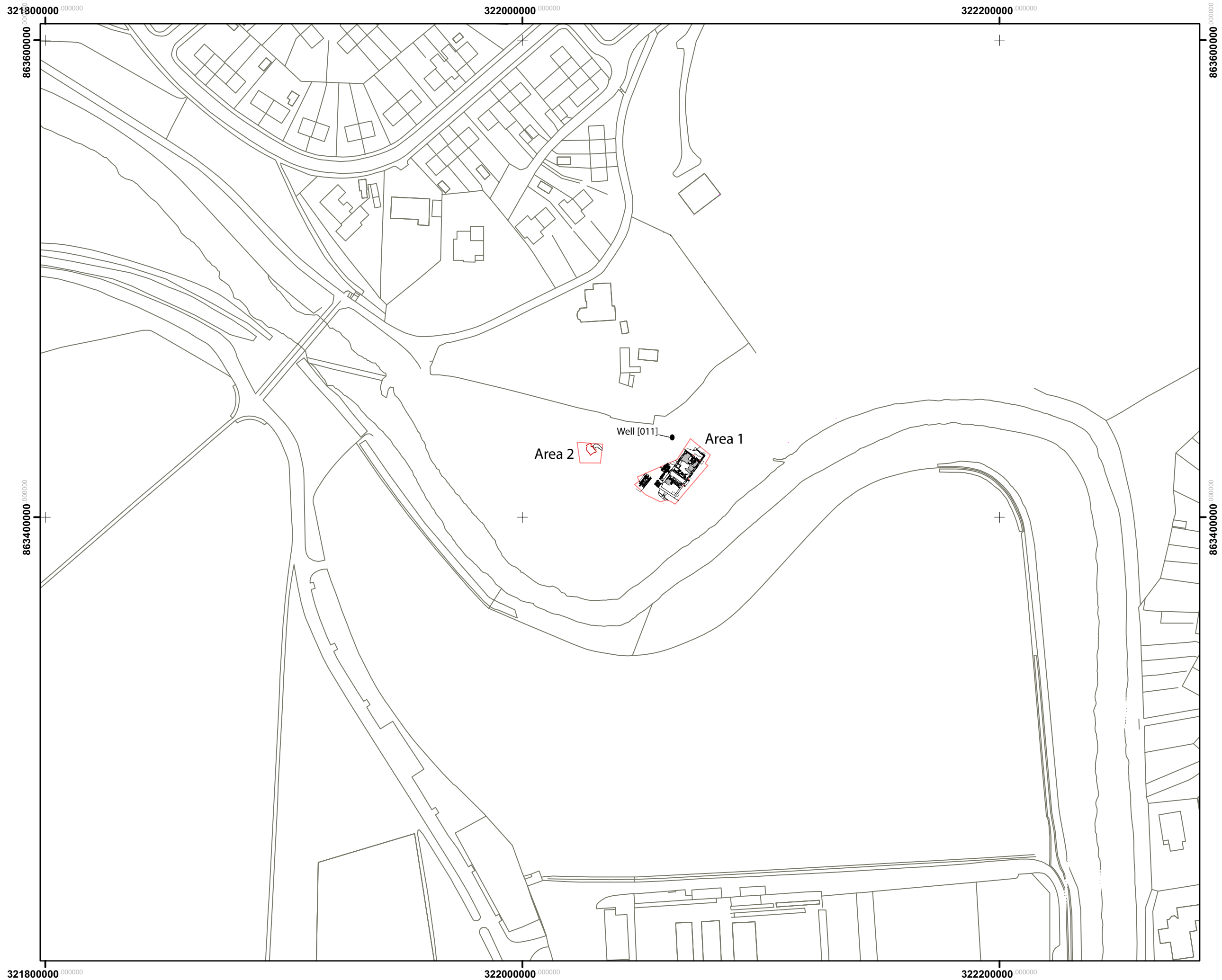


Figure 3 - Location of Well [011] alongside 2011 excavations



Cartographic data derived from OS OpenData, Crown Copyright

Project No.:	21942
Date:	June 2013
Scale at A3:	1:1,500

Elgin Flood Alleviation Scheme: Watching Brief Data Structure Report

Section 2: Appendices

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT REGISTER

Context No.	Area	Description and Interpretation
001	A	Dark greyish brown sandy silt Topsoil
002	A	Light brown clayey sand with abundant root holes Natural subsoil
003	A	Rectangular cut with rounded corners and vertical sides onto a flat base. Orientated SE-NW. Centre of base may have been disturbed as was dug deeper (see [007]). Filled by skeleton [005] and fill [004]. Measures 1.46m by 0.54m by 0.48m. Grave cut
004	A	Dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions and abundant rooting. Fill of pit [007] and grave cut [003]. Contains some ceramics, animal bone, skeletal remains [005] and some possible coffin nails. Measures 1.46m by 0.54m by 0.58m. Fill of cuts [007] and [003]
005	A	Disarticulated human remains within cut [003] and covered by [004]. The bones are very badly degraded with probably only a few long bones and a rib being present, none of which are articulated. Some possible teeth were excavated but in no condition to keep due to the degradation. Human skeletal remains
006	A	Two parallel lines of medium sandstone blocks (0.55m by 0.45m) running NE-SW towards the river. They are grouped in pairs approx 1m apart with each pair approx 5m apart. The two lines are approx 6m apart from each other. Sandstone pads for holding pipes
007	A	Circular cut within the base of grave cut [003] with moderately steep sides and a concave base measuring 0.38m in diameter and 0.1m in depth. Filled by [004] with some fragments of skeleton [005] within it. Robber cut
008	A	Sub ovoid cut with moderately steep sides and a concave base measuring 0.95m in diameter and 0.2m deep. It is 1.5m east of grave cut [003] containing some iron objects and a brick/tile fragment. Small Industrial period pit
009	A	Mixture of yellow and dark greyish brown sand. Fill of pit [008]
010	C	Dark brown silty sand with occasional small stone and brick fragment inclusions. Not fully removed by ground breaking works. Fragment of a large mammalian rib (possibly human) was found in the deposit. Modern topsoil
011	B	Stone capped well constructed of roughly hewn sandstone blocks, approximately 2.5m north of an old mill previously excavated by AOC in 2011. Measured 2m in diameter. Depth unknown as water level at the very top of the well. Due to be capped and sealed, remaining in-situ. Post-medieval well
012	C	Section of sandstone wall running NW-SE parallel to the river bank and approximately 3.5m from the rivers edge. Abutted by bank material [013] on its NE face and it is cut into the natural sand. Seen in section 1m high by 0.5m wide (approx 4 courses of roughly hewn sandstone blocks with a sand and lime mortar). Rubble remains seen winding along the same line to the SE for 5m. Remainder of wall removed during flood. Sandstone retaining wall
013	C	Mixture of mid brown sandy silt and lenses of pale yellow sand, grey ash and an orangey brown sandy silt. Seen in section up to 1.05m high and approximately 3.5m wide. Sandstone facing [014] on the NE face. Covered by modern topsoil and other modern build up. Abuts wall [012] to the SW. Deposit slopes down to the river from SW to NE. Base of bank material s lined with medium sized sandstone. Man-made bank of river
014	C	Curving arc of un-mortared, roughly hewn sandstone blocks placed into the sloping NE edge of bank material [013]. Stone facing begins 1.9m from rivers edge and is just under 1m at its highest point. Blocks are 0.5m by 0.2m and are sitting on a 0.1m layer of small sandstone fragments (bedding layer). Covered by modern material and topsoil. Stone facing of man-made riverbank

APPENDIX 2: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Digital Photographs

Frame	Area	F. No	Description	From	Date
1	A		Pre-ex shots of area to be stripped	S	13/6/12
2	A		Pre-ex shots of area to be stripped	SE	13/6/12
3	A		Pre-ex shots of area to be stripped	NW	13/6/12
4	A		Animal burial and industrial ditch	E	13/6/12
5	A		N-facing section of excavations to natural	N	13/6/12
6	A		Eastern edge stripped	NE	13/6/12
7	A	[003]	Grave partially excavated	SE	14/6/12
8	A	[003]	Grave partially excavated	NW	14/6/12
9	A	[003]	Post-ex of grave showing disarticulated bone	NW	15/6/12
10	A	[003]	Post-ex of grave showing disarticulated bone	NE	15/6/12
11	A	[005]	Detail of SE half of grave	SW	15/6/12
12	A	[005]	Detail of NW half of grave	SW	15/6/12
13	A		Majority of area stripped	NW	15/6/12
14	A	[003]	Post-ex after [005] removal	NW	15/6/12
15	A		Shot of bank showing made ground	NE	15/6/12
16	A	[006]	Detail of [006] foundations	NE	15/6/12
17	A	[006]	General shot showing S line of [006]	NE	15/6/12
18	A	[006]	General shot showing N line of [006]	NE	15/6/12
19	A	[006]	Chain next to foundation	-	15/6/12
20	A		Modern disturbance	N	15/6/12
21	A		Final area stripped	NE	15/6/12
22	A		East facing view Area A	W	26/9/12
23	A		West facing view Area A	E	26/9/12
24	A		Horticultural trench Area A	W	26/9/12
25	A	[008]	Pit in area A	N	26/9/12
26	A	[008]	Pit and burial relation	N	26/9/12
27	B	[011]	Well in area B	S	26/9/12
28	B	[011]	Area B overview	N	26/9/12
29	B	[011]	Area B overview	E	26/9/12
30	B	[011]	Close up well	E	26/9/12
31	B	[011]	Close up well	N	26/9/12
32	B	[011]	Well/mill relationship	N	26/9/12
33	B	[011]	Well/mill relationship	W	26/9/12
34	C		Topsoil strip Area C	W	26/9/12
35	C		Topsoil strip Area C	N	26/9/12
36	C	[012]-[014]	General shot of walls and bank	SE	03/10/12
37	C	[012]	Retaining wall [012]	SE	03/10/12
38	C	[012]-[013]	Bank [013] abutting wall [012]	SE	03/10/12
39	C	[013]-[014]	Stone facing [014] of bank [013]	SE	03/10/12
40	C	[012]	Possible wall footprint [012] mainly washed away	SE	03/10/12
41	C	[013]	Detail of bank base	SE	03/10/12
42	C	[012]-[014]	General view showing river in background	S	03/10/12
43	C	[012]-[014]	Wall and bank general view	SE	03/10/12
44	C	[013]-[014]	Bank and stone facing general view	SE	03/10/12
45	C		View along river to weir and Brewery Bridge	SE	03/10/12

46-49	D	-	General views of topsoil strip area showing Hotel, existing access road and view of the areas to be stripped	Various	09/04/2013
50-51	D	-	View of area close to river – western area partially stripped	N	09/04/2013
52-53	D	-	View of area close to river – western area partially stripped	N	09/04/2013
54-55	D	-	View of area close to river – western area partially stripped	N	09/04/2013
56-57	D	-	View of area close to river – western area partially stripped	N	09/04/2013
58-59	D	-	View of eastern area showing various disturbances	W	09/04/2013
60-62	D	-	View of eastern area showing various disturbances	NW	09/04/2013
63-64	D	-	Views of western area in far southern corner	N	09/04/2013
65-66	D	-	General views of topsoil strip area showing Hotel in background	S	09/04/2013

Black & White Film 1

Frame	Area	F. No	Description	From	Date
1-2	-	-	Registration	-	15/6/12
3-4	A	[003]	Post-ex of grave showing disarticulated bone	NW	15/6/12
5-6	A	[003]	Post-ex of grave showing disarticulated bone	NE	15/6/12
7-8	A	[005]	Detail of SE half of grave	SW	15/6/12
9-11	A	[005]	Detail of NW half of grave	SW	15/6/12
12-13	A	[003]	Post-ex after [005] removal	NW	15/6/12
14-15	A	[006]	Detail of [006] foundations	NE	15/6/12
16-17	A	[006]	General shot showing S line of [006]	NE	15/6/12
18-19	A	[006]	General shot showing N line of [006]	NE	15/6/12
20-21	A	[006]	Chain next to foundation	-	15/6/12

Black & White Film 2

Frame	Area	F. No	Description	From	Date
1-2	-	-	Registration	-	03/10/12
3-4	C	[012]-[014]	General shot of walls and bank	SE	03/10/12
5-6	C	[012]	Retaining wall [012]	SE	03/10/12
7-8	C	[012]-[013]	Bank [013] abutting wall [012]	SE	03/10/12
9-10	C	[013]-[014]	Stone facing [014] of bank [013]	SE	03/10/12
11-12	C	[012]	Possible wall footprint [012] mainly washed away	SE	03/10/12
13-14	C	[013]	Detail of bank base	SE	03/10/12
15-16	C	[012]-[014]	General view showing river in background	S	03/10/12
17	C	[012]-[014]	Wall and bank general view	SE	03/10/12
18	C	[013]-[014]	Bank and stone facing general view	SE	03/10/12
19-20	C		View along river to weir and Brewery Bridge	SE	03/10/12

APPENDIX 3: DRAWING REGISTER

Drawing No.	Feature No.	Details	Scale
1	[003]	Plan of grave [003] with skeletal remains [005]	1:10
2	[003]	Profile of grave [003]	1:10

APPENDIX 4: FINDS REGISTER

Finds No.	Context No.	Description
1	[004]	Animal bone fragments
2	[004]	Ceramic fragments and clay pipe stems
3	[004]	Iron nails
4	[010]	Human bone, badly degraded

APPENDIX 5: SAMPLES REGISTER

Context No.	Quantity (litres)
[004]	30

APPENDIX 6: DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND REPORT

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Moray Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Elgin Flood Alleviation Scheme
PROJECT CODE:	21942
PARISH:	Elgin
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Kevin Paton
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	AOC Archaeology Group
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Watching Brief
NMRS NO(S):	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	None
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Industrial period grave, well and river bank make-up
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NJ 2224 6305; NJ 2201 6342; NJ 2223 6299; NJ 2097 6295
START DATE (this season)	13 th June 2012
END DATE (this season)	9 th April 2013
PREVIOUS WORK (inc DES)	<p>Evaluation and Excavation (AOC Archaeology 2011)</p> <p>AOC archaeological group undertook an archaeological excavation 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 to exist.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The second excavation area uncovered the remains of a stone flagged floor and the remnant wall foundations of a second building.</p>
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>A programme of archaeological monitoring on ground breaking works related to the Elgin Flood Alleviation Scheme, Moray was undertaken between June 2012 and April 2013.</p> <p>Previous evaluations and an excavation were conducted at four sites along the river Lossie in 2011, encountering the remains of a post medieval mill at Deanshaugh (AOC 2011). These further works are a safeguard against the destruction of significant archaeology throughout the areas not covered by the evaluation.</p> <p>Four areas (A to D) were highlighted as requiring further monitoring works. In Area A at Kingsmills, the remains of an illicit post medieval grave was revealed. Area B, next to Deanshaugh Mill (NMRS No. NJ26SW 535) revealed a well that would have been contemporary with the mill. At Pansport Bridge, Area C, the structural make-up of the Industrial river bank was exposed and recorded. Lastly the riverbank works to the West of Mansion House Hotel, Area D required a watching brief during a topsoil strip but no archaeology was revealed.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRATIONS:	N/A
SPONSOR OR FUNDING	Morrison Construction

BODY:	
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	AOC Archaeology Group Edgefield Road Industrial Estate Loanhead, Midlothian, EH20 9SY
EMAIL ADDRESS:	kevin.paton@aocarchaeology.com
ARCHIVE LOCATION	Archive to be deposited in NMRS



AOC Archaeology Group, Edgefield Industrial Estate, Edgefield Road, Loanhead EH20 9SY
tel: 0131 440 3593 | fax: 0131 440 3422 | e-mail: admin@aocarchaeology.com

www.aocarchaeology.com