GFKH12

GLEBE FARM, KILTARLITY

Archaeological Evaluation

for Alba Archaeology (Highland) Ltd

09/00007/FULIN

September 2012

HEADLAND ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

REGISTERED ORGANISATION IfA

GLEBE FARM, KILTARLITY

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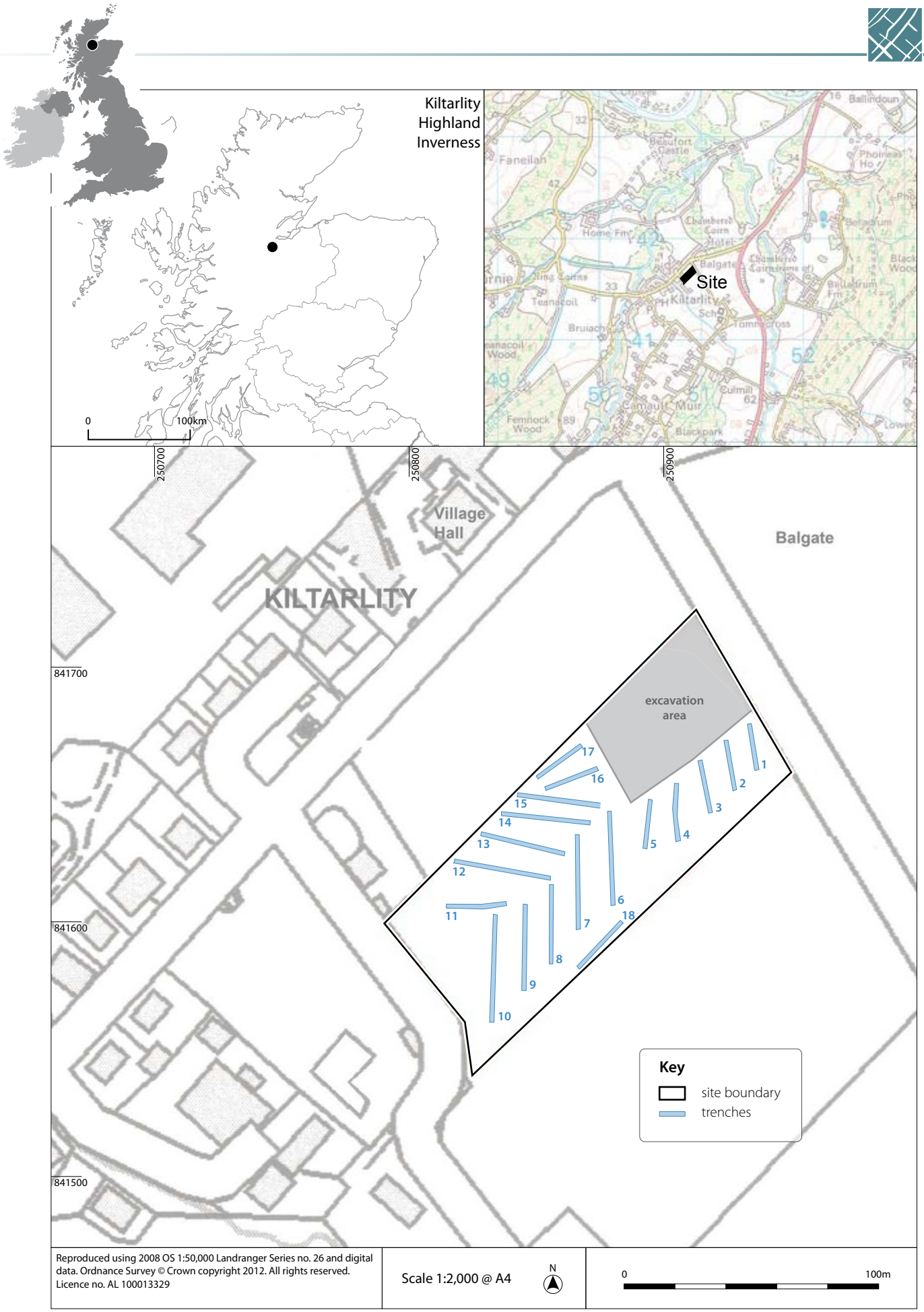


Illus 1

Site location

GLEBE FARM, KILTARLITY

Archaeological Evaluation

Headland Archaeology conducted a programme of archaeological works on the site of Glebe Farm, Kiltarlity in May 2012 that was required as part of a condition on a planning application for the construction of a new housing development. This programme of works followed on from an earlier phase of evaluation and excavation carried out by Alba Archaeology (Highland) Ltd in 2007 and comprised an intrusive evaluation of the site by means of trial trenching. The work was commissioned by Alba Archaeology (Highland) Ltd on behalf of Lifestyle Properties.

A further phase of work comprised a programme of excavation, initially begun by Alba Archaeology and subsequently completed by Headland Archaeology. This will be disseminated in a later report.

This report is confined to the results of the intrusive trench evaluation carried out by Headland Archaeology. In total 18 trenches were excavated totalling 532 linear meters, revealing several linear features clustered to the south-west of the site. No other features or artefacts of archaeological significance were recorded during these works.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

An application for a housing development (09/00007/FULIN), by Lifestyle Properties (the client), at Glebe Farm, Kiltarlity, was submitted to Highland Council (the LPA). As part of a condition on the applications approval, the client has commissioned a programme of archaeological evaluation and excavation the results of which will be used to discharge the planning condition.

Headland Archaeology was commissioned by Alba Archaeology (Highland) Ltd on behalf of Lifestyle Properties to agree a programme of archaeological work with the Highland Archaeology Service (the curator).

The work comprised the archaeological evaluation of land to the south-west and south-east of an area of initial archaeological investigations begun by Alba Archaeology (Highland) Ltd as part of a watching brief on the site in May 2012. The evaluation was to provide further information about the archaeological resource in the remaining area of the development, to enable appropriate decisions to be reached regarding approval of the discharge of the planning condition.

1.2 Site location and description

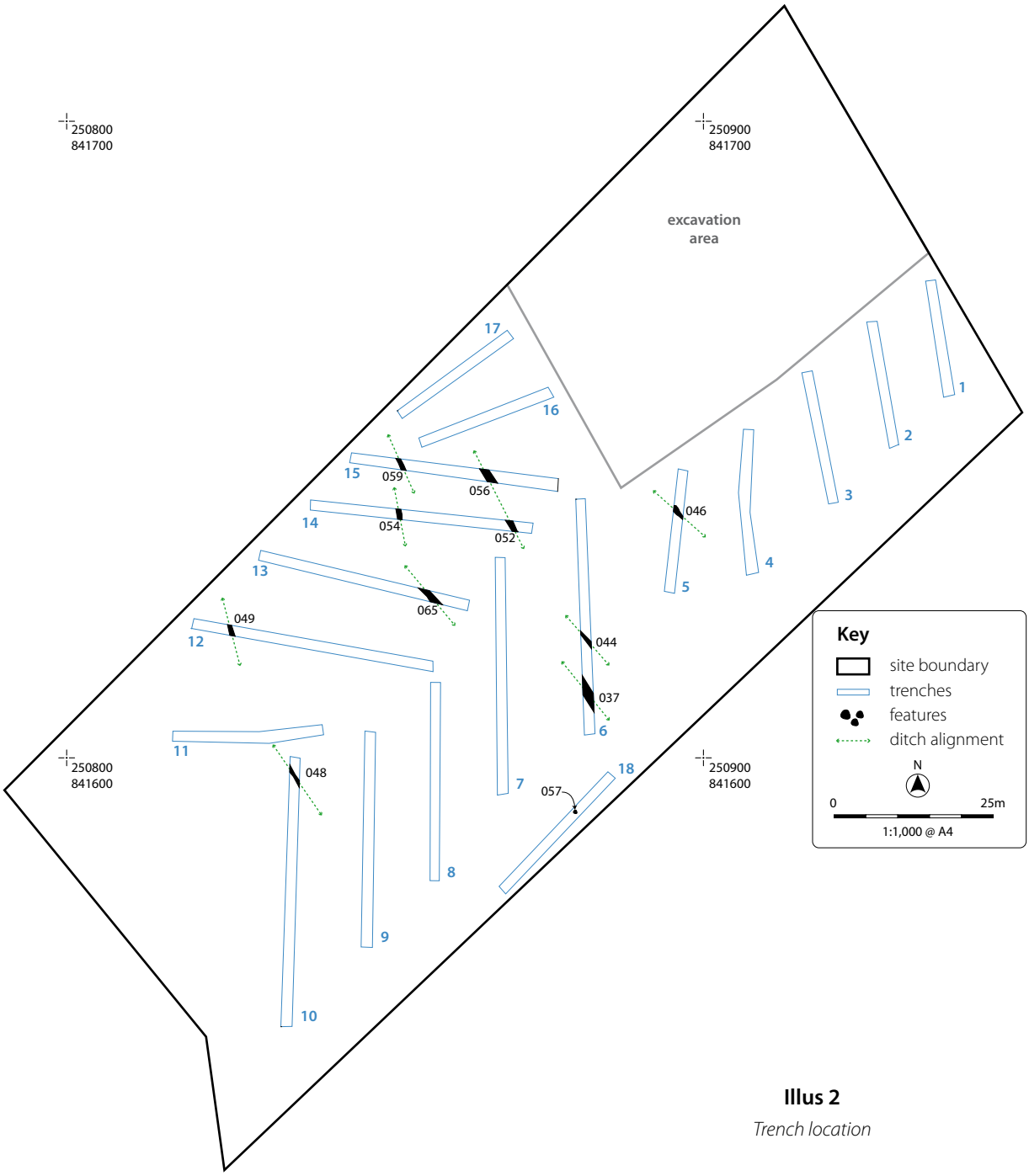
The site is located at Glebe Farm to the south of Allaburn Drive running through Kiltarlity, Highlands (National Grid Reference: NH 50902 41620) (*Illus 1*). The site covered an area of approximately 11,200m^2 and is bounded to the north, south and east by agricultural land and to the west by housing.

The site lies around 31m OD and is underlain by alluvial deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel (British Geological Survey website; http://www.bgs.ac.uk). It is currently used as pasture.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Previous work carried out on the site comprised of an archaeological Desk Based Assessment, evaluation and excavation (Herbert 2007).

The results of previous work suggested that the archaeological potential of the site was high. With archaeological remains relating to the Neolithic and Bronze Age identified as surviving on site during the Phase 1 works undertaken in 2007 (Herbert, 2007). Features of a similar date were identified in the area stripped during the watching brief. Further to this the surrounding area includes a number of prehistoric sites listed in the National Monument Records (NMR).



Illus 2

Trench location

Historic mapping of the site dates from 1852 and depicts a small gravel pit to the north of the development area and a well located in the southern corner of the site. No further changes or features to the site were identified.

3. OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Objectives

In general, the purpose of the evaluation was to provide sufficient evidence for confident prediction of the archaeological significance and potential of the proposed development site.

More specific aims of the evaluation included:

- Establishing the location, extent, nature and date of archaeological features or deposits that may be present within the accessible areas targeted for trenching.
- Establishing the integrity and state of preservation of archaeological features or deposits that may be present within the accessible areas.

3.2 Methodology

3.2.1 Evaluation

Trenches were opened with a mechanical excavator, equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. All trenches were excavated by machine under direct archaeological supervision to remove topsoil

and deposits of modern make-up in controlled spits. Machine excavation terminated at the top of the natural geology or the first significant archaeological horizon, whichever was encountered first. Spoil was stored beside the trench.

Excavation of archaeological deposits and features were continued by hand. On completion of machine excavation, all faces of the trench that required examination or recording were cleaned using appropriate hand tools where required. The stratigraphic sequence was recorded in full in each of the trenches, even where no archaeological deposits had been identified.

A sufficient quantity (to adequately evaluate the site) of identified features was investigated and recorded. This typically involved excavation of 50% of discrete features, and a 1m slot of linear features. No features were wholly excavated.

3.2.2 Recording

All recording followed IfA Standards and Guidance for conducting archaeological evaluations. All trenches were given individual numbers, a full detailed description of each trench can be found in Appendix 1. Each context was given a unique number and recorded on *pro forma* record sheets a full list of which can be found in Appendix 1. Colour transparencies and colour print along with digital photographs were taken; a graduated metric scale being clearly visible. A full list of these can be found in Appendix 1. A site plan including all identified features, areas of excavation and other pertinent information was recorded digitally. The site plan will be accurately linked to the National Grid and heights to OD. Where appropriate, sections and stratigraphic sequences were recorded digitally. Digital recording was undertaken using a differential GPS. Additional detailed recording of features and sections were hand-drawn on permatrace at an appropriate scale (normally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections).

3.2.3 Samples and artefacts

Deposits identified as archaeologically significant were sampled for environmental material and other finds (*eg* bone, pottery *etc*). Bulk samples were taken from selected deposits for wet sieving and floatation in order to recover any environmental material.

3.2.4 Reporting and archive

The results of the works are presented below. A summary report has been prepared for submission to Discovery & Excavation in Scotland (Appendix 2) and the OASIS database – headland1-127717.

The project archive will be compiled in accordance with the guidelines published by the Institute *for* Archaeologists on behalf of the Archaeological Archives Forum (July 2007). The documentary and digital archive will be submitted to RCAHMS within six months of completion of all work on this project. All finds will be reported to the Scottish Archaeological Finds Allocation Panel, which will determine the ultimate destination of the material archive. Once this is determined, and within three months, arrangements will be made with the specified museum for transfer of material and title.

4. RESULTS

4.1 Fieldwork

In total 18 trenches were excavated (see *Illus 2*) amounting to an approximate 10% sample of the area under investigation. A summary of the results is presented below.

Trenches were excavated in order to provide an equal coverage across the available area of the site for trenching (*Illus 1*). Due to the proximity of an overhead cable it was not possible to trench the south-west end of the development area.

The topsoil [001] across the site comprised a homogenous dark greyish brown fine sand with moderate small stone inclusions. Very occasionally small fragments of 19th/20th century pottery were recorded in this material but were not retained. The topsoil measured between 0.20 and 0.40m thick across the site with the deepest deposits recorded in the south-west quarter of the site. Below the topsoil was a 0.10 to 0.5m thick layer of mid-brown stone rich sand sub-soil [002] that was recorded across the majority of the trenches, although the make up of this varied as the underlying geology changed. The natural geological deposits varied across the site with areas of gravel rich orange sand and bands of softer mid-brown sand.

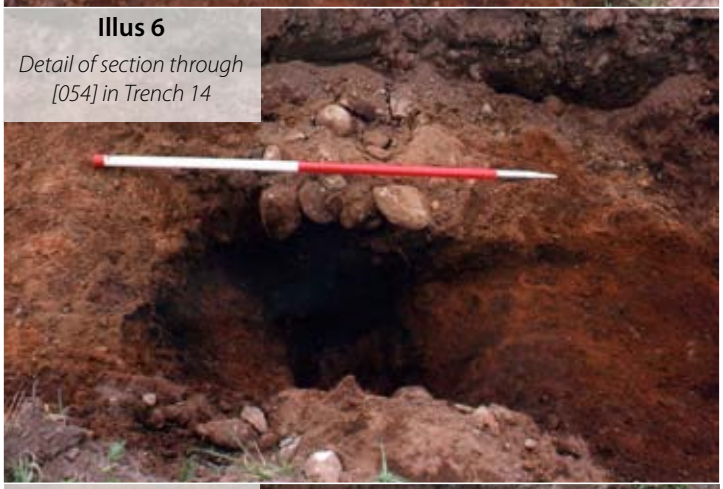
The majority of the features recorded within the trenches were linear ditches/cuts, two of which were recorded in multiple trenches. These features were mainly located to the south-west end of the site. Only two other features were recorded comprising a small charcoal rich spread and an irregular cut pit/stone-hole.

The most substantial linear feature was recorded in Trenches 6, 14 and 15 forming a north-west to south-east aligned ditch formed of cuts [037], [052] (*Illus 3*) and [056] (*Illus 4*). The steep sides and concave base of these cuts along with the fairly loose fill suggested that they may

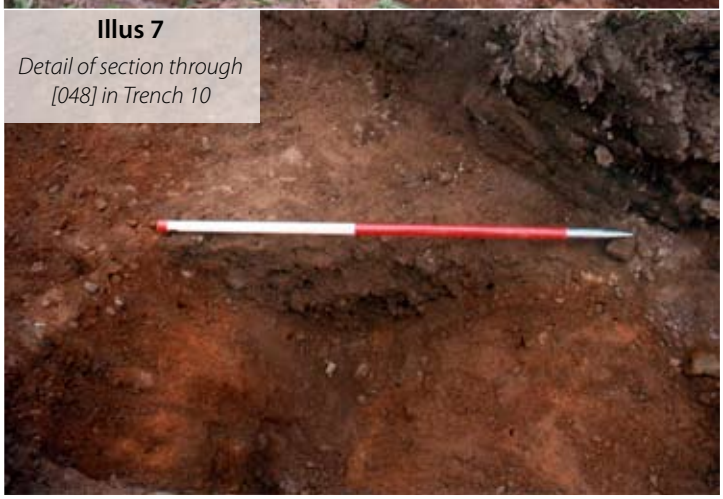
Illus 3
Detail of the section through [052] in Trench 14

Illus 4
View of [056] in Trench 15

Illus 5
View of [054] in Trench 14



Illus 6
Detail of section through [054] in Trench 14



Illus 7
Detail of section through [048] in Trench 10

represent the remains of a field boundary ditch. This cut did not continue into Trenches 16 and 17 further to the north-west. One fragment of modern ceramic was recovered from the fill of cut [037] during post-excavation sample processing.

A second linear ditch was recorded approximately 10m to the south-west of the ditch above. This second cut was also aligned north-west to south-east and traversed Trenches 13–15. The cuts [054] (*Illus 5 & 6*), [059] and [065] were not comparable in all three trenches but the fills [053], [058] and [064] were similar in all three comprising of loose stone rich sand. Both these ditches were in alignment with the modern field boundaries.

Two further linear features were recorded, a very shallow sand filled cut [048] (*Illus 7*) in Trench 10 and a stone rich sand filled cut [050] in Trench 12. It was not clear what either of these represented but cut [048] was very shallow and was filled with relatively clean sand [047] suggesting it may have been the remains of a furrow. The second cut [050] was more substantial and was filled with a large quantity of fairly large cobble stones although the cut for these was not very deep and the stones were quite loosely packed. This may represent the remains of a rubble drain running along the south-west side of the field.

The two remaining features recorded (cut [046] and deposit (057)) are considered to be modern in origin. Cut [046] contained a fill that was fairly loose and similar in makeup to the topsoil above and had irregular sides and base. Within Trench 18 was a small charcoal rich deposit mottled with natural sand and gravel (057) that directly overlay the natural gravels. Approximately 0.05m thick it probably represents the remains of the burning-out of a tree stump.

No finds were recovered from any of the features recorded during the evaluation phase of the works.

5. FINDS ASSESSMENT

Julie Lochrie

The finds assemblage from Glebe Farm was retrieved entirely from soil sample processing. It constitutes very small quantities of industrial waste (4g) and a single sherd of modern pottery from (044).

6. PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE ASSESSMENT

Orla Power & Dr Scott Timpany

6.1 Introduction

Archaeological investigations prior to a new housing development at Glebe Farm led to the discovery of several linear features in the south west of the site, along with a number of small pits. During the course of the excavation of these features bulk samples were taken for the retrieval of

palaeoenvironmental and archaeological materials that may provide dating evidence for these features.

A total of four bulk samples were taken from features within the evaluation trenches, all were processed for assessment. The aims of the assessment were to:

- Assess the presence, preservation and abundance of any palaeoenvironmental materials within the samples.
- Assess whether a proxy-date for these features can be provided based on any palaeoenvironmental materials present.

6.2 Method

Samples were processed in laboratory conditions using a standard floatation method (*cf* Kenward *et al*, 1980). All plant macrofossil samples were analysed using a stereo-microscope at magnifications of x10 and up to x100 where necessary to aid identification. Identifications were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases including Cappers *et al* (2006).

6.3 Results

The results of the sample processing are provided in Appendix 2; Tables 1 (Retent finds) and 2 (Floatation finds). Suitable material for AMS dating is also identified within each table. All plant remains were preserved through charring.

6.3.1 Charred Plant Remains (CPR)

A low incidence of charred cereal grain was identified in two (07 and 25) of the samples submitted for assessment (Appendix 2; Table 2). Grains were in a moderate to poor state of preservation, showing signs of abrasion and breakage. Sample 07 was found to contain a small (rare) quantity of emmer wheat grains (*Triticum dicoccum*) and indeterminate cereals (*Cerealia* indet.); grains too poorly preserved to be able to identify to family or species level. Sample 25 also contained only a small (rare) quantity of grain with oats (*Avena* sp.) and wheat sp. (*Triticum* sp.) recovered.

Fragments of charred hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell were identified in small quantities in three of the assessed samples (06, 07 and 25). A small quantity of wild taxa was present in Sample 06 with plantain (*Plantago* sp.) seeds and sedge (*Carex* sp.) nutlets recovered (Appendix 2; Tables 1 and 2).

Wood charcoal fragments were present in all of the samples assessed and ranged in abundance from rare to abundant between the retent and flot samples with fragment size ranging from 0.4cm to 1.5cm (Appendix 2; Table 1 and 2). Wood charcoal fragments of suitable size and condition for identification/dating purposes have been identified in all samples (Appendix 2; Table 1 and 2). Visual inspection of charcoal fragments suggests the assemblage consists of predominantly non-oak sp.

6.4 Discussion

Only a small quantity of CPR was recovered from the processed samples. Two features produced low incidences of charred cereal grains; linear feature [044] and linear feature [065]. The assemblage from linear feature [044] of emmer wheat, together with charred hazel nutshell fragments indicates a potentially prehistoric date for this feature with emmer wheat being one of the main cereals grown in the Neolithic and Bronze Age, while hazel nuts are also commonly found in such assemblages (*eg* Boyd, 1988; Bishop et al, 2009). However, the small quantity of materials recovered raises the possibility that this material could be redeposited or reworked material. The presence of prehistoric activity in the area has been previously recorded during the excavation of a number of pit features, which were found to contain Neolithic pottery fragments together with a CPR assemblage of hazel nutshell (Herbert, 2007). While fragments of probable Neolithic pottery were also retrieved by hand during excavation of the site (see Finds report).

The CPR assemblage from linear feature [065] contained charred grain of oats and wheat sp. together with charred hazel nutshell. The presence of oats within the assemblage indicates an earliest age of Iron Age for this feature; when the adoption of oats as a cultivar became more widespread (Boyd, 1988), though on present evidence is unlikely to have been the main cultivar (Hunter and Carruthers, 2012). Thus a later, possible medieval date for this feature is potentially more likely for this feature. However, as with the assemblage from Feature [044], there remains the possibility the material has been reworked or redeposited as it contains only rare amounts of cereals.

The other CPR materials recovered include wild taxa of plantain and sedges together with the charcoal (mainly non-oak with some oak) fragments are not indicative of any specific period.

6.5 Conclusion

- Only small quantities of cereal grain, including oats, wheat sp. and emmer wheat were recovered from the processed samples. Preservation of the grain was found to be moderate to poor.
- Small quantities of hazel nutshell, plantains and sedges were also recovered.
- Charcoal fragments were present in all samples, with visual inspection indicating the majority are non-oak.
- The charred grain from the site indicates two possible phases of activity; Neolithic (or prehistoric) and Iron Age to later activity.

6.6 Statement of potential

The presence of charcoal fragments together with charred hazel nutshell provides suitable dating material across all features. However, the possibility of these materials being redeposited or reworked is high and thus caution should be taken in choosing materials for dating.

The small assemblages recovered from the samples provides very limited potential in being able to provide any further information beyond the assessment report in terms of activities associated with these features or for their function.

7. CONCLUSION

Given the close proximity of surviving prehistoric archaeology on this site (recorded as part of the excavations undertaken in the stripped area) along with the known prehistoric sites in the surrounding area it could be suggested that the linear features recorded in the trenches could be associated with this prehistoric activity. However no finds indicative of a Neolithic date were recovered and the linear alignment appears to respect the present field boundaries suggesting that they are associated with either earlier field boundaries or post-medieval/ modern farming practices. The absence of any other features that can be linked to the nearby Neolithic activity is in agreement with earlier investigations undertaken by Alba Archaeology (Herbert, 2007) which also found an absence of prehistoric features within this area of the development. On this basis it is not recommended any further archaeological work be undertaken within the area covered by this evaluation.

8. REFERENCES

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8.2 Cartography

1872 Ordnance Survey *Invernesshire,* Sheet X.II.

9. APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Site registers

Appendix 1.1 Trench register

Trench	Alignment	Dimensions (m)	Description
1	N–S	2 x 20	Excavated to between 0.25 and 0.3m deep on to a orange brown gravel rich sand. No archaeology recorded.
2	N–S	2 x 20	Excavated to between 0.3 and 0.4m deep on to a orange brown gravel rich sand. No archaeology recorded.
3	N–S	2 x 21	Excavated to between 0.3 and 0.6m deep on to a orange brown gravel rich sand. No archaeology recorded.
4	N–S	2 x 22	Excavated to between 0.4 and 0.7m deep on to a orange brown gravel rich sand. No archaeology recorded.
5	N–S	2 x 20	Excavated to between 0.4 and 0.7m deep on to a orange brown gravel rich sand. A single NW–SE aligned linear ditch cut was recorded – Fill [045], Cut [046].
6	N–S	2 x 40	Excavated to between 0.4 and 0.8m deep on to a orange brown gravel rich sand. Two NW–SE aligned linear ditch cuts was recorded – Cuts [037] and [044].
7	N–S	2 x 40	Excavated to between 0.3 and 0.4m deep on to a orange brown gravel rich sand. No archaeology recorded.
8	N–S	2 x 32	Excavated to between 0.3 and 0.4m deep on to a orange brown gravel rich sand. No archaeology recorded.
9	N–S	2 x 35	Excavated to between 0.6 and 0.8m deep on to a light orange brown fine sand. No archaeology recorded.
10	N–S	2 x 45	Excavated to between 0.4 and 0.9m deep on to a orange brown gravel rich sand to the S end and a light orange brown sand to the N. A single NW–SE aligned linear ditch cut was recorded – Fill [047], Cut [048].
11	E–W	2 x 25	Excavated to between 0.2 and 0.8m deep on to a orange brown gravel rich sand. No archaeology recorded.
12	E–W	2 x 40	Excavated to between 0.3 and 1.0m deep on to a orange brown gravel rich sand changing to a more sand rich natural to the N end. A single NW–SE aligned linear stone filled ditch cut was recorded – Fill [049], Cut [050].
13	E–W	2 x 35	Excavated to between 0.3 and 0.7m deep on to a orange brown gravel rich sand changing to a mid brown sand to the W end. A shallow linear cut was recorded with requent stone infill. Cut [065].
14	E–W	2 x 36	Excavated to between 0.3 and 0.6m deep on to a orange brown gravel rich sand. Two NW–SE aligned linear ditch cuts was recorded – Cuts [052] and [054].
15	E–W	2 x 33	Excavated to between 0.3 and 0.9m deep on to a orange brown gravel rich sand. Two NW–SE aligned linear ditch cuts were recorded – Cut [056] and [059].
16	E–W	2 x 25	Excavated to between 0.3 and 0.7m deep on to a orange brown gravel rich sand. No archaeology recorded.
17	E–W	2 x 22	Excavated to between 0.2 and 0.8m deep on to a orange brown gravel rich sand. No archaeology recorded.
18	NE–SW	2 x 25	Excavated to between 0.3 and 0.5m deep on to a orange brown gravel rich sand. A singular small circular layer of charcoal rich deposit was recorded but this was thought to be fairly modern.

Appendix 1.2 Context register

Context	Area	Description
001	All	A homogeneous dark greyish brown fine sand with moderate small stone inclusions. Very occasionally small fragments of 19th/20th century pottery were recorded in this material but not collected. The topsoil measured between 0.20 and 0.40m deep across the site.
002	All	A 0.1 to 0.5m thick layer of mid-brown stone rich sand sub-soil was recorded across the majority of the trenches.
036	Tr 6	A light brown soft sand with moderate sub-angular stone inclusions forming the fill to cut 037.
037	Tr 6	An NW–SE aligned linear cut 0.62m wide and 0.28m deep filled with a homogeneous sandy fill 036. The cut had uneven but steep sides with a concave base.
043	Tr 6	A mid brown soft sand with frequent poorly sorted stone inclusions formed the fill of linear cut 044.
044	Tr 6	A linear cut through the natural with steep irregular sides and a almost V shaped base. The cut was 0.52m wide and 0.16m deep.
045	Tr 5	A stone rich dark brown sand fill to cut 046.

Context	Area	Description
046	Tr 5	An irregular shaped put/stone-hole cut through the natural 0.54m diameter and 0.22m deep.
047	Tr 10	A dark brown soft sand with occasional small stone inclusions forming the fill of cut 048.
048	Tr 10	An E–W aligned linear cut 0.48m wide and 0.14m deep through the natural. The cut had gradual sides leading to a flat base and filled with 047. Possible furrow.
049	Tr 12	A mid-greyish brown soft sand with very frequent loosely packed moderate sized stones forming the fill of cut 050.
050	Tr 12	An E–W aligned linear ditch cut 0.85m wide and 0.2m deep with gradual slides and a concave base filled with 049 and cutting the natural.
051	Tr 14	A dark greyish brown loose sand with frequent small stone inclusions forming the fill of cut 052.
052	Tr 14	A NW–SE aligned linear cut 1.1m wide and 0.18m deep cutting the natural. The cut has fairly steep sides leading the a concave base and filled with 051.
053	Tr 14	A dark brown stone rich lose sand fill of cut 054 with frequent rounded stone inclusions.
054	Tr 14	An NW–SE aligned linear cut 0.72m wide and 0.22m deep cutting the natural. The cut has fairly steep sides and an almost V shaped base filled with 053.
055	Tr 15	A mid greyish brown soft sand with frequent sub-rounded poorly sorted stone inclusions forming the fill to cut 056.
056	Tr 15	A NW–SE aligned linear cut 1m wide and 0.4m deep with steep sides leading to a concave base. The cut is filled with a homogeneous stone rich sand fill 055 and cuts the natural.
057	Tr 18	A shallow layer of charcoal rich material no more than 0.05m thick sat over the natural and possibly formed by the burning of a root and probably modern in origin.
058	Tr 15	A greyish light brown soft sand with frequent rounded poorly sorted stones forming the fill to cut 059.
059	Tr 15	An NW–SE aligned linear cut 0.76m wide and 0.1m deep cutting the natural. The cut has gradual sides leading toe a flat base and is filled with 058.
064	Tr 13	A mid-greyish brown loose sand with frequent rounded small stone inclusions forming the fill to cut 065.
065	Tr 13	A NW–SE aligned linear cut 0.56m wide and 0.20m deep filled with 064. The cut has fairly steep sides and an almost v-shaped base.

Appendix 1.3 Photographic register

Photo	C/P	C/S	Direction	Description
1	1/36	2/37	–	Film 1 & 2 ID shot.
2	1/35	2/36	NW	General shot of the excavation area.
3	1/34	2/35	NW	General shot of the excavation area.
4	1/33	2/34	NW	General shot of the excavation area.
5	1/32	2/33	NW	General shot of the development area.
6	1/31	2/32	NE	General shot of the excavation area.
7	1/30	2/31	–	Working shot of the area cleaned.
8	1/29	2/30	NE	Half section of pit cut [008].
9	1/28	2/29	N	Half section of pit cut [003].
10	1/27	2/28	N	Half section of pit cut [004].
11	1/26	2/27	NE	SW facing section through pit cut [006].
12	1/25	2/26	S	Half section through pit cut [012].
13	1/24	2/25	SW	General view of natural banding in the sand.
14	1/23	2/24	W	Half section of pit cut [016].
15	–	–	N	View of pit cut [016] plus dark patches of sand to the N.
16	–	–	S	General view of sand area with black staining.
17	1/22	2/23	W	E facing section of pit cut [019].
18	1/21	2/22	N	S facing section of pit cut [020].
19	1/20	2/21	SW	NE facing section of pit cut [010].
20	1/19	2/20	S	N facing section of pit cut [024].
21	1/18	2/19	S	N facing section of pit cut [027].
22	1/17	2/18	NW	SE facing section of pit cut [031].
23	1/16	2/17	SE	NW facing section of pit cut [030].
24	1/15	2/16	SE	NW facing section of pit cut [030].
25	1/14	2/15	E	W facing section of pit cut [034].
26	1/13	2/14	SW	Section through ditch cut [057].
27	1/12	2/13	N	Section through stone-lined pit [040].
28	1/11	2/12	SW	Section of pit cut [042].
29	1/10	2/11	SE	general shot of the E end of site.
30	1/9	2/10		Working shot.
31	1/8	2/9	W	Slot showing the staining in pit cut [044].
32	1/7	2/8	N	View of pit [040].
33	1/6	2/7	S`	View of Trench 1.
34	1/5	2/6	S`	View of Trench 3.
35	1/4	2/5	S`	View of Trench 5.
36	1/3	2/4	S`	View of Trench 6.

Photo	C/P	C/S	Direction	Description
37	1/2	2/3	S	View of Trench 8.
38	3/36	4/36	–	Film 3 & 4 ID shot.
39	3/35	4/35	N	View of Trench 9.
40	3/34	4/34	NW	View of Trench 12.
41	3/33	4/33	NW	View of Trench 14.
42	3/32	4/32	W	View of Trench 16.
43	3/31	4/31	E	General site shots.
44	3/30	4/30	E	General site shots.
45	3/29	4/29	E	General site shots.
46	3/28	4/28	E	W facing section of pit cut [057].
47	3/27	4/27	S	View of linear cut [048] in Trench 10.
48	3/26	4/26	NW	SE facing section of linear cut [048] in Trench 10.
49	3/25	4/25	N	S facing section of linear cut in Trench 12.
50	3/24	4/24	E	View of linear ditch cut [056] in Trench 15.
51	3/23	4/23	SE	NW facing section of ditch cut [056] in Trench 15.
52	3/22	4/22	E	Post-ex shot of pit cut [012].
53	3/21	4/21	NE	Post-ex shot of pit cut [042].
54	3/20	4/20	N	Post-ex shot of pit cut [019].
55	3/19	4/19	N	Post-ex shot of pit cut [014].
56	3/18	4/18	N	Post-ex shot of pit cut [004].
57	3/17	4/17	N	Post-ex shot of pit cut [040].
58	3/16	4/16	SW	NE facing section of cut [059] in Trench 15.
59	3/15	4/15	W	Linear cut [054] in trench 14.
60	3/14	4/14	S	N facing section of linear cut [054] in Trench 14.
61	3/13	4/13	SE	Post-ex shot of pit cut [034].
62	3/12	4/12		Section through pit cut [061].
63	3/11	4/11	NW	View of SE facing section through ditch cut [052].
64	3/10	4/10	S	View of linear cut [030].
65	3/9	4/9	NW	View of linear cut [030].
66	3/8	4/8	E	View of linear cut [030].
67	3/7	4/7	E	Section of pit cut [063].
68	3/6	4/6	SE	View of NW facing section of linear cut [054].
69	3/5	4/5	NW	View of slot through ditch cut [065].

Appendix 2 Environmental data

Appendix 2.1 Table 1; Retent sample resilts

Context	Sample	Sample vol (l)	Ceramic				Charcoal		Material available for AMS Dating	Cinders	Coal	Comments
			Pottery	Industrial Waste		*Corylus* nutshell						
			Mod.	Fe slag	Mag res	Charred	Qty	Max Size (cm)				
037	07	10	–	–	+	+	++	<1	–	+	–	Charcoal not retained.
044	06	20	+	–	–	+	+++	1.0	Charred Nutshell +, Charcoal +	+	+	Charcoal is non-oak.
055	24	10	–	+	–	–	+	0.4	–	–	–	Charcoal not retained.
064	25	30	–	+	+	+	+++	1.2	Charcoal +	+	–	Charcoal is oak and non-oak.

Appendix 2.2 Table 2; Flotation sample results

Context	Sample	Total flot vol (ml)	Cereal grain				Other plant remains	Charcoal		Material available for AMS	Comments
			Avena sp.	cf. *Triticum* sp.	*Triticum dicoccum*	*Cerealia* indet.		Qty	Max size (cm)		
037	07	30	–	–	+	+	–	++++	1.5	Charcoal +	Non-oak charcoal, Sclerotia +++
044	06	30	–	–	–	–	Plantago sp. +, Carex sp. +,	++++	1	Charcoal +	Non-oak charcoal, Sclerotia +++
055	24	20	–	–	–	–	–	++++	1	Charcoal +	Non-oak charcoal, Sclerotia +++
064	25	25	+	+	–	–	–	+++	0.5	–	Sclerotia ++

Key: + = rare (0–5), ++ = occasional (6–15), +++ = common (15–50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)

NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating

Appendix 3 Discovery and Excavation in Scotland entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Highland Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	An archaeological evaluation of Glebe Farm, Kiltarlity, Highlands
PROJECT CODE:	GFKH12
PARISH:	Kiltarlity and Convinth
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Donald Wilson
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	none
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	none
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	none
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NH 50902 41620
START DATE (this season)	May 2012
END DATE (this season)	May 2012
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	none
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in May 2012 at Glebe Farm, Kiltarlity in May 2012 in advance of a housing development. A 10% evaluation was undertaken of the proposed development area. Although remains of Neolithic date are recorded nearby the evaluation only recorded ditches and furrow relating to post-medieval/modern agricultural practices.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Lifestyle Properties
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	13 Jane Street, Edinburgh EH6 5HE
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ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	NMRS

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