

Project Code: MIT06
Date: February 2008
Client: Banks Developments Ltd

Middle Inens, Tighnabruaich: An Archaeological Evaluation

Mike Kimber AIFA

PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET (MIT06)

Client	Banks Developments Ltd
National Grid Reference	NR 97670 73060
Project Manager	Mark Roberts MIFA
Fieldwork	Mike Kimber, Karol Antonczyk, Mariola Kaniewska
Report	Mike Kimber AIFA
Illustrations	Caroline Norrman

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out at Middle Inens, Tighnabruaich prior to the submission of a planning application for a residential development. An eight per cent sample of available and accessible land was trial trenched by machine. Additionally, hand-dug interventions were made at a cup-marked boulder, and at two features thought to be a man-made platform and a clearance cairn. The machine trenching located a dump of massive boulders, probably recent in origin, a curvilinear feature apparently forming a small oval enclosure, and a single posthole near to the curvilinear feature. The intervention at the cup-marked boulder recovered a number of struck flints, indicating the presence of a flint scatter. The 'platform' was discovered to be natural in origin, while the 'clearance cairn' was a dump of spoil probably related to recent road-building activity in the area. Extant field systems visible within the development area are dated to the later post-medieval period, based on pottery recovered from the topsoil during trenching.

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation at Middle Inens, Tighnabruaich. A walkover survey (Kimber 2006) was previously commissioned for this site under a previous planning application (06/02686/OUT – withdrawn). A new planning application for the development area is currently in preparation by Banks Developments Ltd.

The walkover survey confirmed the locations of a number of known sites within the development area, including a cup-marked boulder, and also identified upstanding post-medieval field-bank systems. WoSAS, the archaeological advisor to Argyll and Bute Council, has recommended that a pre-determination archaeological evaluation of a distributed eight per cent of the development area should be carried out.

Site location and setting

The site is situated on a south-east facing slope behind Tighnabruaich, and rises from 30 m OD to 90 m OD. Formerly the farm of Middle Inens, two abandoned and ruinous buildings and a ruined sheep-fold are located within the development area, in addition to a private cemetery dating from the late 19th century. The original access track has been considerably widened and extended to form three bulldozed roads crossing the site, and a covered reservoir is also located within the development area. The western side of site is densely covered with scrubby vegetation. The eastern and southern edges of site are occupied by woodland. The south-western boundary of the site is formed by the Allt Mor burn and the north-eastern boundary is formed by the Allt Tighnabruaich burn.

Historical background

The OS 1st edition map (1869) shows seven buildings at Middle Inens, with an access track running up the eastern bank of the Allt Mor burn. One of these buildings (Figure 1: Building 2) still survives on site, although it is now unroofed and ruinous. A head-dyke runs north-east to south-west along the boundary of the improved land. This feature was still partially upstanding at the time of the evaluation (Figure 1). No other field boundaries are illustrated within the development area at this time.

Aerial photographs held at NMRS were inspected in order to understand the changing land use and episodes of construction activity within the development area in the recent past. The earliest photographs held, dating to the 1950s, indicate that the farmstead was still in use, although only one of the structures (Building 2) shown on the OS 1st edition map still survived at this time. The sheepfold, and another residential building (Building 1) were also in existence by the 1950s. Two more buildings occupied the area that was quarried later in the century. In general, the development area seems to have been mostly open pasture, with the exception of the area around the cup-marked boulder, which appears to have been covered with a more upland-type of vegetation, which had encroached below the elevation of the head-dyke. Other field-banks are visible within the development area at this time, including several still upstanding at the time of the evaluation.

By the 1973 the covered reservoir and its access road was in place, although apparently recently constructed. Gorse and scrub had begun encroaching in the vicinity of the cup-marked boulder, although the farmstead still seems to have been operating, and much of the development area still appears to have been improved pasture. The latest set of aerial photographs, taken in 2000, show the development area more or less as it exists at present, with three bulldozed roads crossing the site, the farmstead abandoned with some buildings demolished, and improved land showing signs of neglect and reversion. The only significant difference with the present day is the absence of the overhead power-lines that currently cross the site.

METHODOLOGY

The evaluation was undertaken with the following objectives:

- To evaluate the archaeological potential of the area around the cup-marked boulder (NR97SE 21).
- To establish the date of the hut platforms (NR97SE 31) and clearance cairns along the eastern edge of site.
- To establish the date of the extant field systems.
- To determine the presence/absence, character, extent and quality of any unknown archaeological remains.

The methodology for an archaeological evaluation was submitted to WoSAS and the client as a project design (Kimber 2008) prior to the commencement of fieldwork. At this stage it was clear that approximately sixty per cent of the development area would be inaccessible by machine, largely due to thick scrub woodland on the eastern and western edges of the site. Overhead power-lines crossing the site further restricted the area accessible by machine. Therefore, the project design allowed for an eight per cent sample of the remaining available land, equating to 3600 m² of trenching.

Following arrival on site, and inspection of the current ground conditions, it became apparent that further areas of the site were not accessible by machine due to steep or soft ground. Additionally the footprints of bulldozed access roads, up to 10 m wide, further reduced the available areas. The final sample size consisted of a distributed eight per cent of all undisturbed land accessible by machine, equating to an area of 2000 m². Machine trenching began on 30th January 2008 and was completed on 7th February. Backfilling was completed on 5th February.

A total of thirty-one trenches with a total length of 1330 m were excavated under archaeological supervision using a 7.5 ton tracked excavator equipped with a 1.5 m wide ditching bucket. Superficial deposits were removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon, or to natural subsoil. Located archaeological features were sample-excavated, typically 50% of discrete features and 10% of linear features.

Hand-dug interventions measuring 2 x 1 m were made at the cup-marked boulder, and at the platform and one of the 'clearance cairns' reported in the walkover survey.

A site plan of evaluation trenches was recorded relative to the National Grid and colour print and transparency photographs were taken of all evaluation trenches. All evaluation trenches were recorded on *pro-forma* record sheets. Finds and environmental samples were recovered in accordance with Headland Archaeology Ltd standard procedure.

RESULTS

A tabulated list of results from all evaluation trenches has been compiled in Appendix 1. This section summarizes the results of the evaluation and describes the general character of archaeological remains across the development area. Throughout the development area natural drift deposits consisted of poorly sorted sandy till. Outcropping bedrock was a common occurrence immediately beneath the topsoil, particularly in the higher elevation areas of the site. The topsoil in general was of poor quality, waterlogged and with a high peat content.

Cup-marked boulder

The cup-marked boulder is located deep within a gorse thicket, at the edge of a level platform overlooking the Allt Mor burn to the south-west. Inspection by RCAHMS in 1987 reported

the presence of five cup-marks in total. Although originally reported by RCAHMS as an 'outcrop', it appears in fact to be a free-sitting boulder, low with rounded sides and a level top. Although presently very moss covered, at least two cup-marks are now visible on this surface.

A trench measuring 2 x 1 m was excavated immediately adjacent to the boulder, on the level platform (Figure 1, inset 1). Turf and topsoil were removed by hand. Three flint flakes (S.F 1, 2 and 3) were recovered from the topsoil close to the boulder. The depth of topsoil in this area was between 0.1 and 0.15 m. This depth was fairly typical for the development area as a whole. An irregular spread of charcoal-rich sediment was located adjacent to the boulder, beneath the topsoil and overlying natural deposits. No excavation of this material was attempted, as preservation *in situ* was judged to be the most appropriate approach to delicate archaeological deposits associated with the boulder at this early stage in the planning process.

Bedrock platform and 'cairn'

Two recessed platforms were reported within the development area in 1994 (NR97SE 31). When the site was visited by Headland Archaeology Ltd in 2006 a single low rectangular platform was located in the vicinity of the coordinates previously given for the platform locations. It is not known whether this platform was one of those reported in 1994, although it seems likely. At the time of the walkover a number of low mounds were located in the vicinity of this platform. It was thought possible that they could be clearance cairns.

A trench measuring 2 x 1 m was hand-dug across the rectangular platform (Figure 1, inset 3: 001). This showed the platform to be formed by a natural outcrop of bedrock. The topsoil was thin (0.1 m) and showed no indication of any human activity associated with the platform.

A section was indicated across one of the low mounds (Figure 1, inset 3: 002) near to the bedrock platform. The mound was found to consist mainly of redeposited natural till, containing several large boulders. These deposits were quite clearly overlying a recent ground surface and soil profile. This feature is likely to be dumped spoil related to the construction of the power-line corridor immediately to the north of this area.

Enclosure and nearby features

Part of a curvilinear feature (Figure 1, inset 2: 017) was located in Trench 9. The feature was approximately 0.50 m wide and 0.20 m deep, with a V-shaped profile. Extension of the evaluation trench around this feature revealed that it probably forms a small oval enclosure 8 m long by 5 m wide. A second curvilinear feature (023), wider and shallower than 017, appeared to form a smaller enclosure within the circuit of 017. South-west of 017 was a single circular posthole (020). This feature had a depth of 0.41 m and a diameter of 0.26 m.

Stone dump

Trial trenching towards the south-eastern boundary of the development area showed a deposit of sandy colluvium up to 1 m thick. Within this deposit, at the north-eastern end of Trench 7, was a dump of stone (Figure 1, inset 4: 008). These whinstone boulders ranged in size from 0.1 m to 0.5 m and greater in diameter. There was no structure order or sorting to the dump. Following the initial location of the stones, the evaluation trench was extended in order to trace its extent, which appears to be limited to an area 6.5 m by 4 m. The stone dump was investigated by machine-dug sondage and had a depth of 0.8 m, and overlay a leached buried soil horizon.

No dating evidence was found within the dump of stone, or within the colluvium burying it. The type and sizes of boulders bear some similarity to piles of quarried stone lying at the former site of the farmstead of Middle Inens (Figure 1). It is possible that 008 is related to the

demolition and quarrying around the farmstead, and the construction of the nearby road. Alternatively, the stones could be related to field clearance in the post-medieval period.

Field banks and boundary ditches

A topographic survey was carried out on behalf of the client prior to the archaeological evaluation. This survey was checked against ground conditions during the evaluation, and appears to have recorded all of the visible field banks within accessible parts of the development area.

Machine-dug sections were excavated across the remaining section of the head-dyke (Trench 26) and across another upstanding field banks (Trench 19 & 20). The head-dyke (031) was formed from natural sediments upcast from an associated ditch on the north side of the feature (028) and overlay a buried soil horizon (032). The bank had a height of 0.5 m above the buried soil horizon, and a width of 2 m. The ditch 028 appears to have filled in naturally with silts (030) and plant material (029).

A similar construction method was noted in the field bank crossed by trenches 19 and 20 (026). This feature had a height of .0.3 m above the buried soil horizon and a width of 1.6 m. The associated ditch (024) ran along the western side of the feature and had been filled in with large stones (025). These probably represent clearance of the field to the west which was piled up alongside the field boundary.

In Trench 4 the terminal of a linear feature (003) orientated east to west with a width of 1.1 m and a depth of 0.3 m was located. The feature appeared to have some initial silting (005), followed by backfilling or slumping from the southern edge (006). This may be indicative of an associated bank, similar to 031 and 026. Two sherds of modern pottery were recovered from 006. The final fill of the ditch (004) appeared to represent the final silting of the feature.

FINDS

Julie Franklin & Julie Lochrie

Finds Summary

The small assemblage falls into two periods, probable Neolithic and Modern.

The prehistoric finds amount to five lithics, including two retouched flint tools: a blade and a possible scraper. Both are types produced during the Neolithic period. The blade was found near to the cup-marked stone in Trench 34, in association with two other large flint flakes.

The scraper was found some distance away in Trench 4.

The modern finds, mostly pottery, with a little glass, were found in Trenches 4, 5, 6, 9, 11, 16, 20 and 26. The oldest, from Trench 20 is of 17th or early 18th century date. Others date to the later 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. The same glass vessel is spread between Trenches 9 and 11. They may all have been part of midden material spread over the fields.

Finds List

Trench	Context	SF No	Sample No	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Object	Description	Spot Date	Period	Conservation	Illustration	Box
04	T/S			Lithics	2		Tool & Flake	Flint scraper?, retouch along concave curved edge Quartz flake	Neol?	Neol			
04	006			Pottery	2		Modern	Whiteware, green transfer printed cup handle, blue printed fragment	c.19 th	Mod			
05	T/S			Pottery	7		Modern	2 Porcelain 5 Whiteware, banded creamware	L.18 th /20 th	Mod			
06	T/S			Pottery	1		Modern	Stoneware, large ironstone ring base	19 th /20 th	Mod			
09	T/S			Glass	2		Vessel	Opaque white glass sherd	19 th /20 th	Mod			
09	T/S			Pottery	3		Modern	2 Whiteware, jar base; 2 blue trans printed sherds	c.19 th	Mod			
11	T/S			Glass	1		Vessel	Opaque white glass sherd	19 th /20 th	Mod			
11	T/S			Pottery	5		Modern	4 Whiteware, including shell edged, sponge printed, teacup handle 1 Stoneware jar base with mark	L.18 th /19 th	Mod			
16	019			Pottery	1		Modern	Stoneware, grey jar base	19 th /20 th	Mod			
20	T/S			Pottery	1		Import	Tin-glazed earthenware, pale blue glaze, hand painted in blue	17 th /e.18 th	PM			
26	029			Pottery	2		Modern	2 Whiteware, hand painted pearlware, early palette; creamware ?bowl rim	L.18 th / e.19 th	Mod			
34	T/S	1		Lithics	1		Flake	Flint flake	PH?				
34	T/S	2		Lithics	1		Tool	Flint blade	Neol?	Neol		X	
34	T/S	3		Lithics	1		Flake	Flint flake	PH?				

DISCUSSION

In general, the archaeological potential of the development area is considered to be low. However, the evaluation has indicated that specific localities within the development area have an elevated potential, and construction activity in these areas could adversely effect archaeological remains.

Prehistoric activity

The only clearly dated evidence of prehistoric activity is around the cup-marked boulder, where excavation has recovered evidence of a flint scatter and low impact activity, possibly small cooking fires, in its immediate vicinity. The archaeological potential of the immediate area surrounding the boulder is considered to be high, and given the thin topsoil any archaeological remains such as flint scatters will be very sensitive to any ground disturbance in this area. This may have implications for the removal of gorse and scrub in the vicinity of the boulder.

Undated enclosure

The oval enclosure (017) appears to represent a complex of archaeological features constrained to a limited area. Although one posthole was located in the vicinity of this feature, the other nearby evaluation trenches contained no archaeological remains. Therefore, the area around Trench 9 is considered to have a higher archaeological potential than the development area as a whole, but any archaeological remains in this area are likely to be limited in extent.

Undated stone dump

The dump of stone located in Trench 7 appears to be limited in extent, although if this feature is clearance related it is possible that other similar features exist in this area and have been hidden from view by the buildup of colluvium.

Post-medieval activity

The development area contains the remains of a relict post-medieval field system. The only excavated feature that appears to pre-date the OS 1st edition is the head-dyke (031). Other field boundaries are visible on aerial photographs, but not the early maps, suggesting that they date to the second half of the 19th century. In general, those parts of the field system that are upstanding and in accessible areas have been accurately recorded in the course of the topographic survey. Archaeological investigation has confirmed the method of construction of these features, and has provided dating evidence for activity in the vicinity of their associated ditches.

REFERENCES

Kimber, M 2006 "Middle Inens, Tighnabruaich, Argyll: Results of an archaeological walkover survey" Headland Archaeology Ltd Client Report.

Kimber, M 2008 "Project Design for an Archaeological Evaluation at Middle Inens, Tighnabruaich, Argyll".

Ordnance Survey 1869 *Argyllshire* Sheet CXCIII. 1:10560 scale map (surveyed 1864).

Aerial Photographs (RCAHMS)

1950	541/A/498	Frames 3349-3352
1973	OS/73/364	Frames 063-064

2000 OS/00/524 Frames 092-094

NMRS

NR97SE 21 Cup-marked boulder

NR97SE 31 Recessed platforms reported in 1994

Appendix 1: Trench Register (all widths 1.5m)

Trench no.	Description	Length (m)	Depth (m)
1	Natural sandy till; outcropping bedrock in the middle of trench. Topsoil is very rooty, wet and peaty.	35	Max. 0.2;
2	Natural sandy till. No visible features.	17.5	Max. 0.2;
3	Same as trench 2	30	Max. 0.2
4	Field boundary ditch 003 in N end. Crosses modern drainage ditch and bank at S end.	52	Max. 0.3; Avg. 0.2
5	Single field drain in N end.	52	Max. 0.3 Avg. 0.2
6	Tree-throw pits 009 and 012 in S end.	55	Max. 0.3; Avg. 0.3
7	Natural clay-rich till. Topsoil is 0.2 - 0.4 m deep and colluvium 0.6m deep. Stone dump 008 in NW end	50	Max. 0.6; Avg. 0.2
8	Six field drains. Natural clay-rich till.	26	Max. 0.3; Avg. 0.2
9	Natural sandy till. Occasional trace of tree clearance, single posthole 020 and gullies 017 and 023.	48	Avg. 0.3
10	No features visible.	50	Avg. 0.3
11	Outcropping bedrock in the middle in trench. Occasional tree clearance and patches of manganese.	100	Max. 0.4; Avg. 0.3
12	Occasional tree clearance.	25	Max. 0.5 Avg. 0.4
13	Natural red sandy till. Bank from modern road in S end (1m deep).	11	Max. 0.3; Avg. 0.2
14	Natural red sandy till. No features visible.	35	Max. 0.3; Avg. 0.2
15	Natural red sandy till. No features visible. Outcropping bedrock in the middle of trench.	65	Max. 0.3; Avg. 0.2
16	Natural sandy till. Thin wet peat (0.2m) over very, leached colluvium (0.7m).	52	Max. 0.3; Avg. 0.2
17	Natural sandy till. Outcropping bedrock in SE end. Single field drain in the middle of trench.	65	Max. 0.3; Avg. 0.2
18	Four field drains in S end and single in the middle of trench.	66	Max. 0.5; Avg. 0.3
19	Natural sandy till. Field bank (same as 026) in the NE end.	37	Max. 0.3; Avg. 0.2
20	Natural sandy till. Crosses field bank 026 and associated ditch 024.	84	Avg. 0.3
21	Natural sandy till, very rocky. Two field drains.	42	Max. 0.3; Avg. 0.2
22	Natural sandy till. No features visible.	64	Avg. 0.2
23	Natural sandy till. No features visible.	37	Avg. 0.3
24	Natural light reddish brown and sandy till; no features visible.	23	Max. 0.17

25	Frequent outcropping bedrock. No features visible.	26	Max. 0.3; Avg. 0.2
26	Single field boundary ditch 028 with associated field bank 031. Outcropping bedrock in the N end.	24	Max. 0.3; Avg. 0.2
27	Outcropping bedrock close to surface, very sandy natural.	28	Max. 0.1
28	Outcropping bedrock close to surface, very sandy natural.	27	Max. 0.1
29	No features visible. Natural sandy till	24	Max. 0.3; Avg. 0.2
30	Gradually deeper towards SE. Colluvium in N end.	50	
31	No features visible.	26	Max. 0.3
32	Hand-dug trench over bedrock outcrop 001; 2 x 1 m dimensions.		Avg 0.15
33	Hand-dug trench across 002		
34	Hand-dug trench immediately adjacent to cup-marked boulder. 2 x 1 m dimensions.		Avg 0.1

Appendix 2: Context Register

Context no.	Trench no.	Description
001	Trench 32	Natural bedrock outcrop initially thought to have been man-made platform.
002	Trench 33	Dump of redeposited natural 3m SE from 001.
003	Trench 4	Cut of field boundary ditch orientated east to west.
004	Trench 4	Upper fill of 003 – final silting.
005	Trench 4	Primary fill of 003 - silting.
006	Trench 4	Middle fill of 003 – backfilling or slumping from southern edge.
007	Trench 34	Charcoal spread 0.45 x 0.60 m immediately adjacent to cup-marked boulder.
008	Trench 7	Dump of massive boulders within colluvium.
009	Trench 6	Tree-throw pit.
010	Trench 6	Upper fill of 009.
011	Trench 6	Lower fill of 009.
012	Trench 6	Tree-throw pit. Evidence of clearance by burning.
013	Trench 6	Mid brown upper fill of 012.
014	Trench 6	Dark blackish grey fill of 012.
015	Trench 6	Mid orangey yellow fill of 012 – redeposited.
016	Trench 6	Mid blackish grey fill of 012.
017	Trench 9	Cut of curvilinear feature, probably forming an oval enclosure 8 x 5 m.
018	Trench 9	Fill of 017.
019	Trench 16	Colluvium at NW end of trench.
020	Trench 9	Cut of posthole.
021	Trench 9	Fill of posthole 020.
022	Trench 9	Fill of 023.

023	Trench 9	Cut of broad, shallow curvilinear within and parallel to 017.
024	Trench 20	Cut of field boundary ditch
025	Trench 20	Fill of 024 – compact large stones.
026	Trench 20	Field bank adjacent to ditch 024.
027	Trench 20	Buried soil horizon beneath 026.
028	Trench 26	Cut of field boundary ditch.
029	Trench 26	Upper fill of 028.
030	Trench 26	Lower fill of 028.
031	Trench 26	Field bank adjacent to ditch 028 – head-dyke.
032	Trench 26	Buried soil horizon beneath 031.
033	Trench 26	Mid greyish deposit, same as 032.

Appendix 3: Photo Register (Film 1/1) CS & CP

Shot no.	Direction facing	Description
1		I.D. shot.
2	S	Post-ex shot of trench 2.
3	SW	Post-ex shot of trench 1.
4	SW	Post-ex shot of trench 3.
5	W	Trench across 001.
6	N	Trench across 001.
7	SE	Post-ex shot of trench across 001 and 002.
8	SE	Shot of 002.
9	SW	Shot of 002.
10	SW	General shot of area around 001 and 002
11	NW	General shot of area around 001 and 002
12	NE	General shot of area around 001 and 002
13	S	Post-ex shot of trench 4
14	SW	Post-ex shot of trench 5
15	SW	Shot of machined section through field boundary between trench 4 and 5.
16	NE	Shot of machined section through field boundary between trench 4 and 5.
17	E	Shot of W- facing section of drainage ditch 003 in trench 4
18	SW	Post-ex shot of trench 6
19	S	Shot of trench 34 next to cup-marked boulder.
20	N	Shot of trench 34 next to cup-marked boulder.
21	SE	Shot of 008.
22	NW	Shot of 008.
23	SW	Post-ex shot of trench 8.
24	SW	Post-ex shot of trench 7.
25	N	Pre-ex shot of features 009 and 012 in trench 6.
26	NW	Pre-ex shot of features 009 and 012 in trench 6.
27	NW	Pre-ex shot of features 009 and 012 in trench 6.
28	NW	SE- facing section of 012.
29	N	S- facing section of 009.
30	NE	Post-ex shot of trench 9.
31	NE	Post-ex shot of trench 11.
32	NE	Post-ex shot of trench 12.

33	SE	Post-ex shot of trench 13.
34	NE	Post-ex shot of trench 14.
35	NE	Post-ex shot of trench 10.
36	NE	Post-ex shot of trench 15.

Photo Register (Film 2/2) CS & CP

Shot no.	Direction facing	Description
1		I.D. shot
2	NE	SW- facing section of 017 in trench 9
3	SE	Mid-ex shot of poss. gully 17 in trench 9
4	SW	Mid-ex shot of poss. gully 17 in trench 9
5	SE	Shot showing slot through tree bowl in trench 9.
6	NW	Shot showing posthole 020 and surrounding tree clearance features in trench 9.
7	NW	Shot of posthole 020 in trench 9.
8	NW	Sondage across 008.
9	SE	Post-ex shot of trench 15.
10	SE	Post-ex shot of trench 11.
11	SE	Post-ex shot of trench 14.
12	NW	Post-ex shot of trench 17.
13	W	Post-ex shot of trench 16.
14	NE	Post-ex shot of trench 22.
15	W	Post-ex shot of trench 21.
16	SE	Post-ex shot of trench 21.
17	NE	Post-ex shot of trench 18.
18	NE	Post-ex shot of trench 23.
19	W	Post-ex shot of trench 23.
20	S	Post-ex shot of trench 22.
21	W	Post-ex shot of trench 18.
22	NE	Post-ex shot of trench 19.
23	N	SE facing section through bank material 024 in trench 20.
24	N	SE facing section through bank material 024 in trench 20.
25	NW	Part of section of 008.
26	NE	Overall shot of 008.
27	SE	Overall shot of 008.
28	SW	Post- ex shot of trench 30.
29	NE	Post- ex shot of trench 29.
30	SW	Post- ex shot of trench 31.
31	SW	Post- ex shot of trench 28.
32	SW	Post- ex shot of trench 29.
33	NE	Post- ex shot of trench 28.
34	NE	Post- ex shot of trench 25.
35	NE	Post- ex shot of trench 26.
36	SE	Post- ex shot of trench 27.
37	SW	Post- ex shot of trench 20.

Photo Register (Film 3/3) CS & CP

Shot no.	Direction facing	Description
1		I.D. shot
2	NE	Trench 20 – general shot.
3	NW	Trench 26 – general shot.
4	E	W- facing section of bank and ditch 028 in trench 26.
5	E	W- facing section of bank and ditch 028 in trench 26.
6	E	W- facing section of bank and ditch 028 in trench 26.
7	S	Shot of 017 and 023 in plan, in trench 9.
8	N	Shot of 017 and 023 in plan, in trench 9.
9	SW	NE- facing section of 023.

Appendix 4: Drawing Register

Drawing no.	Scale.	Description
1	1:20	Plan of trench next to cupmark stone, showing charcoal spread 007.
2	1:20	Plan of 009 and 012 – trench 6.
3	1:10	SE- facing section of 009 – trench 6.
4	1:10	E- facing section of 012 – trench 6.
5	1:20	Mid-ex plan of 017 – trench 9.
6	1:10	SW- facing section of 017 – trench 9.
7	1:10	E- facing section of posthole 020 – trench 9.
8	1:10	SE- facing section of field bank – trench 20.
9	1:10	W- facing section of field bank – trench 26.
10	1:10	NE- facing section of curvilinear feature 023 – trench 9.
11	1:10	Mid-ex plan of slot in 023 – trench 9.

Appendix 5: Sample Register

Sample no.	Context no.	Description
01	018	Mid grey fill of possible gully 017.

Appendix 6: Discovery & Excavation Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Argyll and Bute
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Middle Inens, Tighnabruaich
PROJECT CODE:	MIT06
PARISH:	Kilfinan
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Mike Kimber
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Headland Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Trial Trenching
NMRS NO(S):	NR97SE 21, NR97SE 31
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Prehistoric/Agricultural
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Flint scatter
NGR	NR 97670 73060
START DATE (this season)	30/01/08
END DATE (this season)	07/02/08
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	Walkover survey of the area (<i>DES</i> 2006: 34)
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	An archaeological evaluation was carried out at Middle Inens, Tighnabruaich prior to the submission of a planning application for a residential development. An eight per cent sample of available and accessible land was trial trenched by machine. Additionally, hand-dug interventions were made at a cup-marked boulder (NR97SE 21), and at two features thought to be a man-made platform (NR97SE 31) and a clearance cairn. The machine trenching located a dump of massive boulders, probably recent in origin, a curvilinear feature apparently forming a small oval enclosure, and a single posthole near to the curvilinear feature. The intervention at the cup-marked boulder recovered a number of struck flints, indicating the presence of a flint scatter. The 'platform' was discovered to be natural in origin, while the 'clearance cairn' was a dump of spoil probably related to recent road-building activity in the area. Extant field systems visible within the development area are dated to the later post-medieval period, based on pottery recovered from the topsoil during trenching.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Probable further mitigation measures
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Reports to be deposited with NMRS and WoSAS
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Banks Developments Ltd
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Headland Archaeology Ltd, 13 Jane St, Edinburgh. EH6 5HE
EMAIL ADDRESS:	Mike.kimber@Headlandarchaeology.com

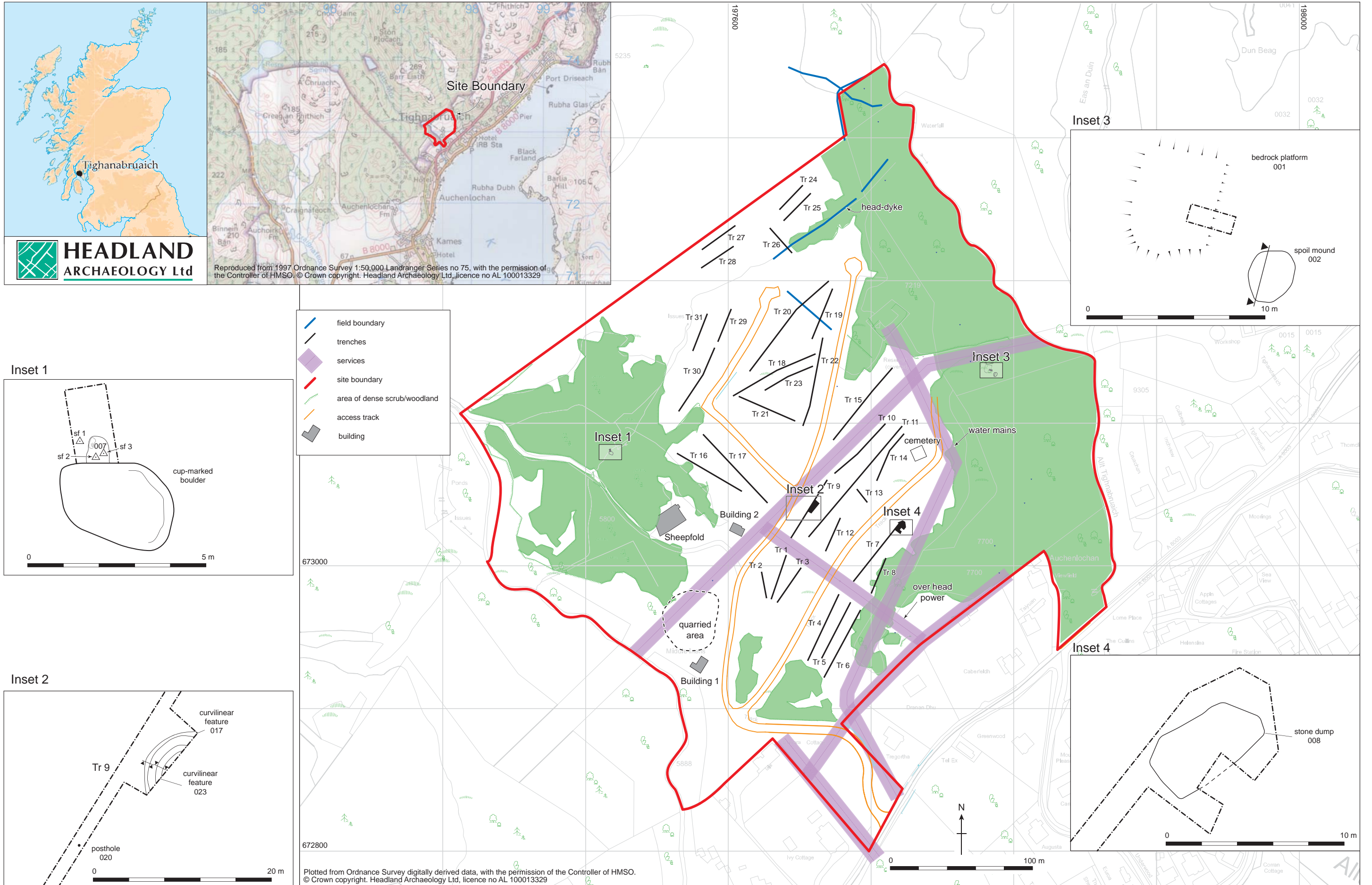


Figure 1: MIT06, Middle Innes, Tighnabruaich, Argyll - Trench plan