

Fairyhills Quarry, Forres, Moray: Archaeological Mitigation

Data Structure Report



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on behalf of Limehillock Quarries Limited

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Introduction

1. This Data Structure Report has been prepared for Johnson, Poole & Bloomer Ltd on behalf of Limehillock Quarries Ltd in respect to the extraction of sand and gravel at Fairyhills Wood, Forres, Moray. The archaeological works were designed to mitigate the impact on the archaeological remains within the extraction area.
2. Moray Council required a programme of archaeological works to be undertaken as a requirement of the issued planning application (09/02390/MIN). Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service who advise Moray Council on archaeological matters provided guidance on the structure of archaeological works required on site during extraction works.
3. Rathmell Archaeology Limited were appointed by Johnson, Poole & Bloomer Ltd on behalf of Limehillock Quarries Ltd to undertake the development and implementation of archaeological mitigation works prior to the development of the site. The project works were outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Klemen & Rees 2013), which was agreed with Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service.

Archaeological and Historical Background

4. The site covers an area of 5.2ha and is an irregular shaped parcel of ground located approx. 0.9km to the south of Forres and located on the east side of the A940 road (Grantown to Forres). The development site is part of the Altyre Estate and situated within a wider area of mixed natural and plantation woodland. To the north and west the site is bounded by dense woodland and to the east and south, there are recently planted areas of commercial forestry. A large group of mature thinned conifers is arranged around the eastern and south eastern boundary. The site is undulating land covered with a mixture of bracken, gorse, whin, heather as well as young conifer and birch trees.
5. In the Statistical Accounts of Scotland referring to the Parish of Forres (McDonnell 1791-99, Grant 1842) does not refer specifically to the development area or Altyre Estate which lies approximately 1.5km to the south. However, significant mention is written of the good quality of the land and a landscape “under a high state of cultivation, and beautifully enclosed and subdivided by hedges and hedgerow trees” (Grant 1842, 159). Grant continues to write that there are a number of thriving plantations and numerous wooded areas of Oak, Ash, Elm and Beech. The woods/plantations, hedges and hills “presents to the eye a landscape abounding in every feature of rural beauty” (ibid 160).

Historic Mapping

6. The County of Moray has had a long history of mapping and surveys and as a result there are a number of records that depict the changing characteristics of the landscape. Timothy Pont’s survey titled *Moray and Nairn* (1583-96) depicts the area of Altyre as ‘Kirk of Alterr’ along with several of the major watercourses within the surrounding landscape, such as The River Findhorn. The survey by Joan Blaeu *Moravia Scotiae Provincia* (1654) also depicts Altyre’s Kirk (spelt Altir) and another feature that would suggest a possible significant structure such as a large house. Herman Moll’s *The Shires of Murray and Nairn* (1745) similarly depicts the same features as Blaeu (1654) although the image of a structure is replaced by circle showing Altyre’s (still spelt Altir) location.
7. On all these surveys the town of Forres is depicted to the northwest as opposed to directly north as on later and current mapping. This may be a result of the town expanding and growing out to the east, although it is more likely to be the result of inaccuracies during the surveys.
8. Located 1.5 km to the southeast of the development area, the Historic Environment Records provides details on the Old Parish Church at Altyre (NGR: 03576 53382) (Canmore ID: 15810, Scheduled Monument Index Number: 5809) dating from the beginning of the 14th century, with mention of a chapel at this location in the Chartulary of Moray from 1230.



Figure 1a: Roy's Military Survey of Scotland (Highlands 1747-52)

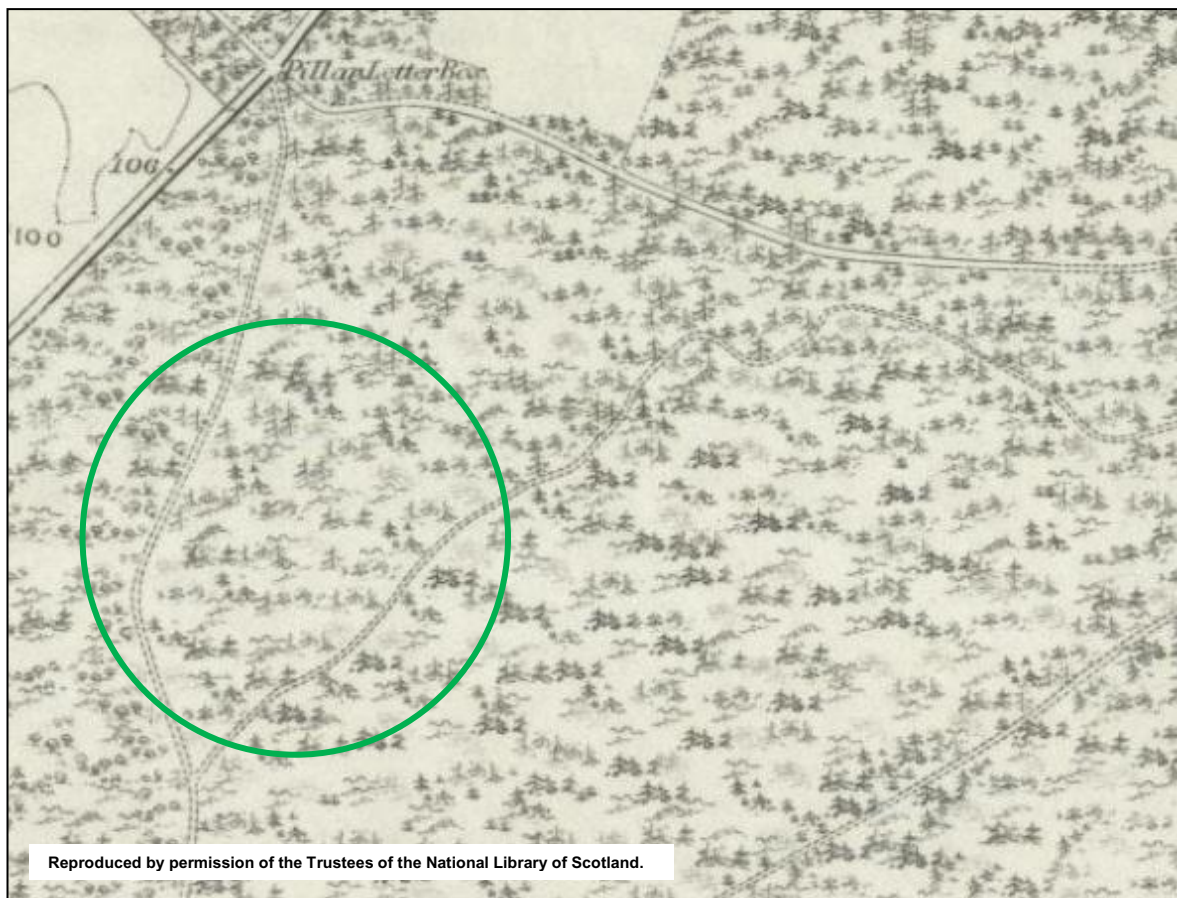


Figure 1b: First edition Ordnance Survey 1872

9. Roy's *Military Survey of Scotland* (Highlands 1747-52) (Figure 1a) is the first survey to depict Altyre Estate as a designed and formal landscape with the course of the north-south route of the Military Road <6>, which now forms the A940, located to the west. Thomson's *Nairn and Elgin* (1830) survey depicts Altyre House and the road forming the present day A940. Altyre House is located approximately 1.5km to the south of the development area in all the above surveys show the landscape surrounding Altyre House and the development site as an open and treeless landscape.
10. There is forty-two years between Thomson's (1830) survey and 6-inch 1st edition Ordnance Survey (1872) (Figure 1b). Within this period there had been a considerable change in the landscape surrounding and including the proposed development site. The 6-inch 1st edition Ordnance Survey (1872) (Figure 1b) is the first survey to depict the significant expansion in woodland/plantation coverage across the previous areas depicted and this is continued to be depicted into the 6-inch 2nd edition Ordnance Survey. It is also in the 6-inch 1st edition Ordnance Survey (1872) that the layout of the tracks/paths located within Fairyhills Wood are laid out and are still visible on current mapping (Figure 1b).

Known Archaeological Sites

11. Within the development area there are no known archaeological sites, though within the immediate surrounding landscape the Historic Environment Records has details for eight archaeological sites (Figure 2, Table 1). With specific reference to the development; Fairyhills <1> is located to the north western of the development area. This is the purported location of a Dominican Friary; there is a vague reference to the existence of a Dominican Friary in a manuscript in the National Library in Edinburgh (NLS MS 22.1.14, 153f), apparently associated with, or mentioned by, Archbishop Spottiswoode in 1667. However, there is no other evidence for this possible friary so its existence would appear to be unlikely.
12. Two additional sites are depicted bracketing the development area, both are gravel pits shown on the 6-inch 2nd edition Ordnance Survey, although nothing is depicted on current mapping. Fairyhills Wood <2> is located to the north of the development area with Fairyhills Wood <3> located to the south. It is probable that there have been multiple other small scale extractions from the area that have not been incorporated into the mapped sequence of landuse.
13. Located approximately 390m to the southeast from the southern edge of the development area the site of Keymoss <4> is depicted on the 6-inch 1st edition Ordnance Survey with two buildings and associated enclosures. By the time of the 6-inch 2nd edition Ordnance Survey nothing is depicted of the structures and enclosures and the area is depicted as covered by trees. Located on west side of the A940 which is also part of the Old Military Road <6> is the possible Medieval battle site Fairyhills <5>. However, there is little supporting evidence to confidently identify it as the location of the battle.
14. To the north, the sites of Grantown Road <7> and Knockomie <8> demonstrate the potential for significant prehistoric archaeology within the development area. The archaeological sites at these locations were initially identified through a series of cropmarks identified from aerial photographs (Greig 1994) recorded within an agricultural land to the north of the development area.
15. Subsequent residential development pressure from the expansion of Forres has led to the intrusive evaluation of these cropmarks and a consequent programme of excavation, analysis and publication to mitigate development impacts. As a result from the development work carried out at Grantown Road <7> (Cook 2008, 2010) and Knockomie <8> (Richardson 2008) a number of early and later prehistoric features were recorded.
16. Artefacts recovered from both Grantown Road <7> and Knockomie <8> demonstrate activity within these areas from the Neolithic and Later Bronze Age. The recovery of a type of pottery known as Grooved Ware from Grantown Road <7> (Cook 2010) is associated with the Late Neolithic. From Knockomie <8> further pottery sherds were representative of Late Bronze Age activity and the recovery of worked stone artefacts in

Table 1: Archaeological Sites

No	Name	Type	HER Refs	Description	NGR
1	Fairyhills 1	Structure (?)	Canmore ID: 15803	Supposed site of foundations of Dominican Friary; evidence rather wanting.	NJ 0260 5679
2	Fairyhills Wood 1	Gravel Pit	Moray SMR: NJ05NW0129	Site of gravel pit depicted on the OS 2nd edition map, 1888. No visible trace remains.	NJ 0277 5682
3	Fairyhills Wood 2	Gravel Pit	Moray SMR: NJ05NW0130	Site of gravel pit depicted on the OS 2nd edition map, 1888. No visible trace remains.	NJ 0256 5631
4	Keymoss	Structure	Moray SMR: NJ05NW0116	Site of two small buildings with attached enclosures depicted at this location on the 1st edition OS map of 1846. By the 2nd edition map of 1888, they are no longer depicted. The area is now covered by woodland, however foundations may still survive.	NJ 0284 5623
5	Fairyhills 2	Battle Site (Medieval)	Canmore ID: 15805	A battle was fought near Forres between the army of the Danes and that of Malcolm II, in which the latter was defeated.	NJ 0240 5679
6	Grantown-Forres Military Road	Road	Canmore ID: 140107	The course of the military road is mainly overlaid by modern roads and tracks. Only two short stretches survive, at NJ 024 555 and at NJ 026 569, where the carriageway is about 5.5m wide and mutilated by afforestation. No trace of milestones.	NJ 0267 5700
7	Grantown Road, Forres	Evaluation	Moray SMR: NJ05NW0166	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at this site in 2010 by AOC prior to a residential development. The works consisted of a 10% sample evaluation of a c.34 ha land parcel. The proposed development contained a series of cropmark sites identified from aerial photographs. The trenching distribution was therefore both specific to the known sites and subject to random placement. The evaluation identified features across the entire site. This comprised linear ditches, pits and post-holes. Artefactual material recovered included Grooved Ware, coarse stone, flint and later prehistoric ceramics. A secondary phase of archaeological works was required on part of the development site based on the results of the evaluation. The excavation phase ran concurrently with the latter phases of the evaluation. The archaeological excavation comprised the complete excavation of a series of features identified underlying the area of a proposed roundabout and access road situated alongside the Grantown Road (A490). The excavation identified the remains of two palisaded enclosures, ring-ditch and ring-groove roundhouses and a series of adjacent pits.	NJ 0263 5740 (Centred)
8	Knockomie		Canmore ID: 87420	An archaeological evaluation (10% of site) was carried out at this site surrounding Knockomie Hotel, Forres by CFA Archaeology in December 2007 in advance of a	NJ 0263 5718 (Centred)

				<p>proposed housing development. Based upon the results of the evaluation a watching brief was required for seven site investigation trial pits which were subsequently excavated. Fifty-five trial trenches were excavated across both the northern and southern fields at totalling 7020m². A total of two possible structures and seventy-seven individual features were noted during the evaluation. One of the possible structures (in Trench 17) contained sherds of prehistoric pottery, thought to be Late Bronze Age in date. It is possible that some of the other pits are also of prehistoric date, some of which contained metal working slag. In the northern field concentrations of features were recorded, including a large ring ditch house in Trench 4; a large spread of charcoal-rich material in the northern part of the field, which is cut by a number of features including the possible hearth/furnace; a second possible hearth/furnace on the northern edge of the charcoal-rich spread; a smaller curvilinear structure in the south-east of the field; and a wide distribution of small pits. In the southern field a concentration of features was noted in the north-east of the field in Trenches 50, 51 and 54. Prehistoric pottery was recovered from features in Trenches 50 and 54. A possible worked chert was also recovered from a feature in Trench 51. It is likely that these represent a localised spread of prehistoric features. In total, 12 sherds of prehistoric pottery were recovered along with 3 lithics, and quantities of slag, fired clay, animal bone and charcoal.</p>	
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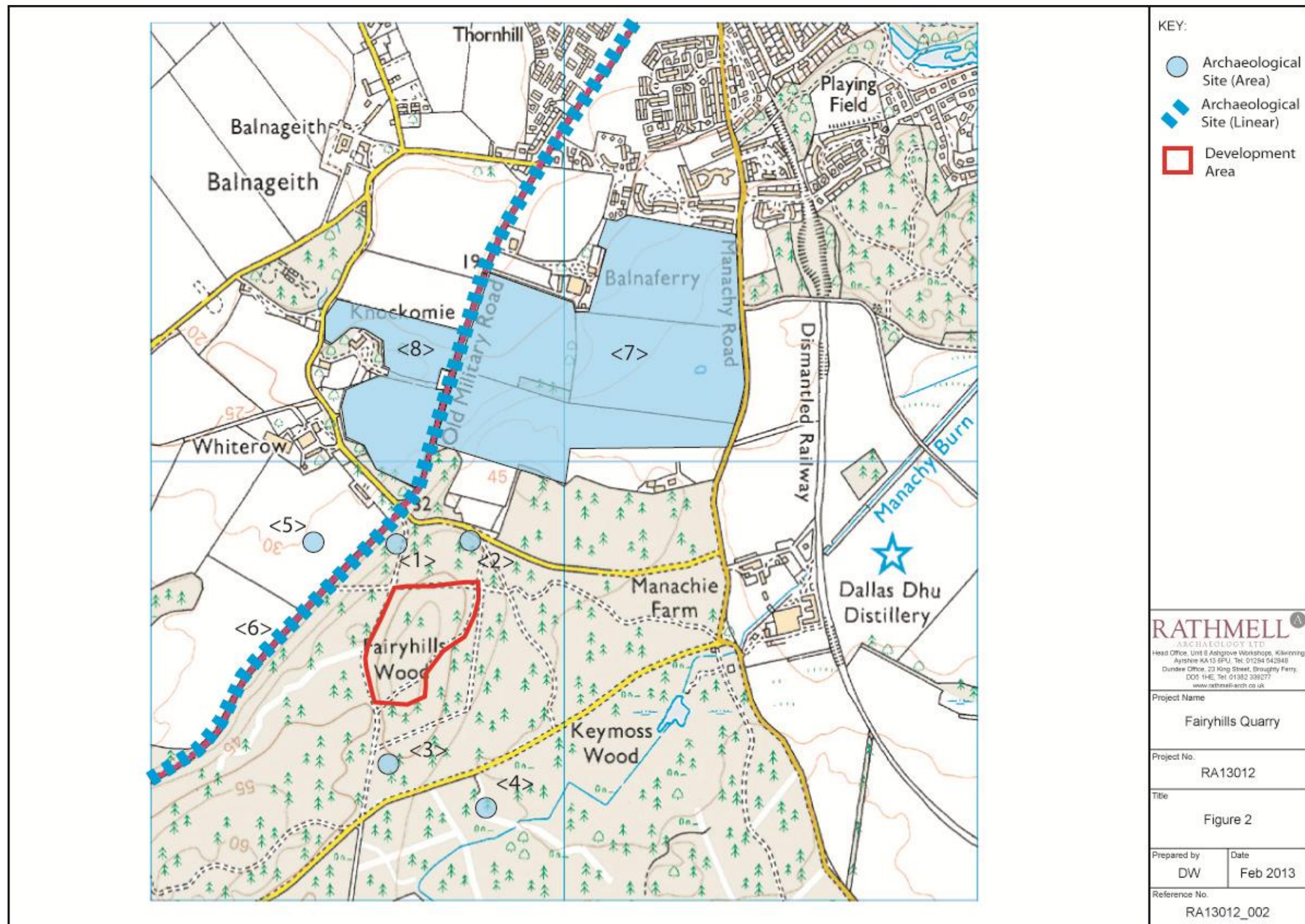


Figure 2: Location plan of desk-based assessment sites

association with Late Bronze Age pottery further supported the assumption that there had been extensive prehistoric activity (Cook 2010, Richardson 2008).

17. Archaeological features characteristic from later prehistory recorded at Grantown Road <7> and Knockomie <8> comprised a combination of structures commonly associated with residential (palisaded enclosures, roundhouses), agricultural storage (souterrain) and industrial activity (furnaces).
18. Evidence of features associated with roundhouses (post hole location and distribution) and the recovery of fragments of a broken rotary quern for grinding seeds further infers an Iron Age origin for the recorded features. The recovery of two whetstones, artefacts usually associated with metal blades, from the souterrain, would similarly suggest a later prehistoric and probably Iron Age date of origin for the structure. Evidence of furnace pits and metalworking residue (slag) further supports that some type of metalworking was taking place in or around the site in the Iron Age (Cook 2010, Richardson 2008).
19. This prehistoric landscape has the potential to extend south and into Fairyhills Wood. As the area has been under woodland/plantation since at least the 6-inch 1st edition Ordnance Survey (1872) and before the use of aerial reconnaissance would not have been able to identify any possible cropmarks. Although there may be damage caused by tree roots, the fact that the area has been under woodland/plantation also has the benefit that the area has not been subject to intensive anthropic activity.
20. However, looking at the residential development sites that produced such rich prehistoric archaeology at Grantown Road <7> and Knockomie <8> they lie at elevation of 30m OD at minimum to 45m OD at maximum. In contrast the Fairyhills Quarry development area lies between 50m OD to 55m OD given that the ground rises steadily in the moving south from the residential development sites. Hence the literal continuation of features located at Grantown Road <7> and Knockomie <8> is unlikely over the gap of more than 200m and it is possible that this elevation change may mark a break in the prehistoric pattern of landscape use. However, it must be taken into consideration that as the area is topographically higher from the prehistoric settlement area then there is the potential for associated ritual activity which is often sited on higher elevations.

Project Works

21. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken between the 18th and the 22nd March 2013, which was carried out in keeping with the methods outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Klemen & Rees 2012). This evaluation consisted of the excavation of a series of intrusive trenches to expose a 7% sample of the development area, which was approximately 5.2 ha, and therefore a minimum of 3640m² to be archaeologically examined.
22. The positioning of the trenches was largely in keeping with the agreed trench plan; the exception were Trenches 1, 2 and 5, which had to be moved due to the location in which they were to be sited had a number of mature trees which were to be left in situ. An extra trench, number 37 and 28m in length, was added between trenches 32 and 31 to make up the required coverage. Due to the undulating and in places steep topography Trenches 9 and 10 were moved approximately 5m to the north-east. In total 3749.7m² of trenching was excavated, slightly exceeding the required 7% sample. The position of the trenches is shown on the site plan (Figure 3).
23. All works were conducted in accordance with Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service Standard Conditions, the Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Scotland Policy Statements.

Findings

24. Thirty-seven evaluation trenches were excavated across the development area, using a 360° JCB JS145 mechanical excavator with a toothless 2m ditching bucket (Figure 3). The details of the trenches can be found in Appendix 1 within this report. The development site was heavily overgrown with thick vegetation and in places steep slopes and an undulating topography (Figures 4a & 4b).



Figure 3: Plan of trenches as excavated

25. Prior to arrival on-site an area located in the NW of the development site had vegetation removed before the commencement of the bird breeding season, April to July inclusive, to allow the site compound to be constructed in early course. Fortunately it was a relatively small area and while the process had also removed the topsoil (Figure 5a) it had left the upper surface of the subsoil relatively undisturbed. There were four 'tracks' that had been cleared running E-W across the site and approximately 10m in width (Figure 5b). Although these areas had been disturbed and exposed directly onto the natural, in context with the overall size of the site the impact was minimal and also demonstrated the shallow nature of the topsoil (Figure 6a). The significant majority of the site remained vegetated and undisturbed.
26. As excavation of the trenches commenced in areas that had not been subject to prior clearance, it became clear that the topsoil was extremely shallow across the development site, and that the subsoil exposed in the cleared areas was indeed the upper surface of the natural subsoil. Topsoil (001) consisted of black/grey humic sandy mix, and contained frequent roots and rootlets. This topsoil was found covering all the trenches, and ranged in thickness across the site from. The vegetation overlying the topsoil changed frequently from bracken, thick gorse and other bushes, long grass and small juvenile to sapling trees.
27. Topsoil (001) covered natural subsoil (002), which was a dark orange and loosely compacted sand with frequent small to medium (15mm–500mm) rounded stones (Figure 6b). With further excavation of more trenches it became apparent that there were differentiations in the underlying natural. A light yellow grey and loosely compacted sand characterised (003), while (004) was formed by dark orange and loosely compacted sand (Figure 7a). A further differentiation of the natural was (007) which was pale grey and pale brown sand with gravel. This was noted in areas where there had been significant bioturbation caused by roots rotting *in-situ* – perhaps the cause of the change in colour.
28. In Trench 29, a crisp packet and small fragments of corrugated iron were recorded within (003) and this demonstrates that within this area there had been previous disturbance of the immediate area. Further anthropic activity was recorded from Trenches 7, 17, 25 and 37 in the form of circular features with charcoal in them. Excavation of the circular features helped to define the shape of the sides and base of the features. The uneven nature and gentle slope of the sides would suggest that they have not been cut and have been naturally produced. Also, the undulating nature of the base would seem characteristic of where roots have moved through the underlying material. With these observations the circular features have been interpreted as the remains of *in-situ* burnt tree bowls (Figure 7b). The size of the circular features and their shallow depth would suggest that their size was relatively small and may indicate either juvenile trees or a moderately sized bush.
29. From Trench 31 a linear feature [005] was recorded during excavation and was later extended on both the eastern (3.3m by 2.3) and western (3.3m by 1.7m) sides of the trench. The dimensions of [005] once the trench had been extended was 2.4m in length, 600mm in width and 130mm in depth, with a moderately compacted mottled pale grey and pale brown sand with frequent roots and occasional stones (006) (Figure 8a). Both the south-western and north-eastern sides had flat bases. However, the south-western side had a gradual even slope while the north-eastern side sloped gradually then flattened out for approximately 100mm before sloping to the rounded and relatively flat base. No finds or charcoal came out of the fill.



Figure 4a: Thick vegetation covered the majority of the site



Figure 4b: The landscape had an undulating topography



Figure 5a: Cleared area in the NW of the site



Figure 5b: View West along cleared track.



Figure 6a: Shallow topsoil at the edge of the cleared area



Figure 6b: Post-excavation shot, Trench 32 showing (002)



Figure 7a: Post-excavation shot, Trench 29 showing (004).



Figure 7b: *In-situ* burnt tree bowl, Trench 37.



Figure 8a: Post-excavation shot, showing [005] and (006), Trench 31



Figure 8b: Flat, fertile land to west of the development with topographic rise to the North of Fairyhills Wood, itself located in the background to the right

Discussion

30. The results of the evaluation trenching yielded no evidence of significant archaeological remains within the development area. The only possible anthropic activity recorded was that associated with the *in-situ* burnt tree bowls and the crisp packet and fragments of corrugated iron in Trench 29. The linear feature [005] from Trench 31 could possibly be anthropic in origin. Although in profile [005] is not completely regular, the overall rounded shape of the feature, the relatively flat even base and the gradual and flat shape of the sides are indicative of possibly being evidence of anthropic activity. However, as no finds or charcoal were recovered from the fill (006), and the uneven profile of the south-western and north-eastern sides it could possibly be geological. On returning to the office an image was sent to Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service who were unable to identify or date the feature.
31. Those areas of trenching where natural subsoil (002), (003), (004) and (007) were exposed did not reveal any significant archaeological features on or penetrating its upper surface. Further, no significant archaeological remains or artefacts were found during the course of the evaluation works. The majority of the trenches demonstrated significant bioturbation and the disturbance from roots.
32. The lack of any significant prehistoric archaeological features, such as those recorded to the north at Grantown Road <7> (Cook 2008, 2010) and Knockomie <8> (Richardson 2008) maybe due to the extremely uneven nature of the topography (Figures 4a and 4b) and the lack of any large areas to construct a moderate or significant structure, along with the very shallow and poor topsoil. The rise in topography from the flat and fertile areas to the north and west (Figure 8b) would have made Fairyhills Wood a less attractive location to site a settlement and for any agricultural activities.
33. Historic mapping has demonstrated that the area has not had any significant activity associated with it and its topographical location may have been a reason for the lack of any substantial medieval or post-medieval features to have been recovered. The area has also been under tree cover since the 6-inch 1st Edition Ordnance Survey (1872) (Figure 1b) and the substantial bioturbation caused by root action would have significantly disturbed any ephemeral features that existed and illustrated the presence of medieval and post-medieval activity. Similarly, the length of time in which the development site has been under tree cover would also allow for the lack of any modern features to have been present.

Recommendations

34. The archaeological mitigation works exposed only natural interference in the form of extensive bioturbation within the trenches excavated across the development area for the quarry. No significant archaeological material was recovered during the course of these works.
35. Given the lack of significant archaeological remains recovered during the course of the evaluation works, Rathmell Archaeology Ltd recommends no further archaeological work be carried out within the development area, relating to planning application (09/02390/MIN). In addition, due to the convincingly natural nature of all of the archaeology exposed we recommend that there is no value in post-excavation analysis of any of the material recovered.
36. The appropriateness and acceptability of our recommendations rest with Moray Council and their advisors, Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service.

Conclusion

37. A programme of archaeological works was required by Johnson, Poole & Bloomer Ltd on behalf of Limehillock Quarries Ltd in respect to the development and extraction of a sand & gravel quarry at Fairyhills, Forres, Moray, planning application (09/02390/MIN). The archaeological works were designed to mitigate the impact on the archaeological remains within the development area.

38. The archaeological investigative works consisted of an intrusive evaluation which was designed to assess a 7% sample of the proposed development area.
39. Within the trenches where archaeologically sterile natural subsoil was reached, no archaeological features were exposed. Based on this, we have recommended that no further works are required within this area of the development.

Acknowledgements

40. The authors would like to thank Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service for their guidance on the structure of these archaeological works.

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|
Cartographic | | |
| Roy, W | 1747-52 | <i>Military Survey of Scotland (Highlands)</i> |
| Ordnance Survey | 1872 | 6-inch 1 st edition Ordnance Survey Elginshire (Moray) Sheet X |

Appendix 1: Trench Details

Within this appendix a standardised set of data pertaining to the evaluation trenches is presented.

All measurement distances quoted along the trench measure based on the quoted orientation of the trench.

Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
1	NE-SW	2m by 46.7m 93.3m ²	100 to 200mm	Subsoil for whole length of the trench is a dark orange loosely compacted sand (004). There is no topsoil for the first +9.7m and from +21m-+34m.	None.	None.	None.
2	NE-SW	2m by 64m 128m ²	160 to 160mm	No topsoil from 0 to +4m due to removal during vegetation clearing prior to start of evaluation. Up to +21m subsoil is formed by a dark orange sand loosely compacted with small to medium (15mm-500mm) rounded stones (002), where it changes to a dark yellow sand (004) for the remaining 43m.	None.	None.	None.
3	SE-NW	2m by 46.2m 92.4m ²	70 to 180mm	Subsoil is formed by (002) along the length of the trench.	None.	None.	None.
4	NW-SE	2m by 46m 92m ²	170 to 130mm	Subsoil for the first 1m is formed by (002) and changes to a pale grey and pale brown sand with gravel (007) from +1m to +4.5m. The remaining length of the trench is characterised by (002).	None.	None.	None.
5	NE-SW	2m by 50.5m 101m ²	100 to 100mm	Up to +19.5m the subsoil is formed of (002) where it changes to (004) for 9m, then from + 29m it changes back to (002).	None.	None.	None.
6	SW-NE	2m by 47.1m	100 to 120mm	Subsoil is formed by (002) along the length of the trench.	None.	None.	None.

Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
		94.2m ²					
7	SW-NE	2m by 50m 100m ²	90 to 110mm	Subsoil is formed by (002) along the length of the trench.	At +47.5m a circular feature 1mx1m with a charcoal fill was recorded and represented the remains of a burnt tree bowl.	None.	None.
8	NE-SW	2m by 49.6m 99.2m ²	200 to 160mm	Subsoil for the length of the trench is a dark orange loosely compacted sand with frequent small to medium rounded stones (002). Bioturbation is present along the trench with an area of substantial disturbance from +25m-+36m along the eastern edge.	None	None.	None.
9	NW-SE	2m by 46.7m 93.4m ²	140 to 200mm	Subsoil for whole length of the trench is a dark orange loosely compacted sand with frequent small to medium rounded stones (002).	None.	None.	None.
10	S-N	2m by 59.9m 118m ²	100 to 150mm	Subsoil for whole length of the trench is a dark orange loosely compacted sand with frequent small to medium rounded stones (002).	None.	None.	None.
11	NW-SE	2m by 51.7m 103.4m ²	200 to 170mm	Subsoil for whole length of the trench is a dark orange loosely compacted sand with frequent small to medium rounded stones (002). There are frequent areas of bioturbation along the course of the trench that have (007) as the fill.	None.	None	None
12	NW-SW	2m by	100 to	Subsoil for the first +19.5m is characterised by dark orange loosely	None.	None.	None.

Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
		47.7m 95.4m ²	140mm	compacted sand, where it changes to dark orange sand with frequent small to medium size rounded stones. Where it changes to (002) for the remaining length of the trench. At +23.8m-29.4m and with a maximum width of 1.8m there is an area within (002) that changes to a pale grey and pale brown sand with gravel (007).			
13	NW-SE	2m by 50.1m 100.2m ²	170 to 120mm	The first +20.5m of the trenches subsoil is formed by (002) where it changes to (004) for the remaining length of the trench.	None.	None.	None.
14	SE-NW	2m by 47.6m 95.2m ²	100 to 100mm	No topsoil from +33m as this had been removed during vegetation clearance prior to the start of the evaluation works. Subsoil for whole length of the trench is a dark orange loosely compacted sand with frequent small to medium rounded stones (002).	None.	None.	None.
15	NE-SW	2m by 50m 100m ²	150 to 200mm	No topsoil from 0 to +5m where the topsoil starts, as removed prior to the start of the archaeological evaluation. The first +12.5m is characterised by (002) where it changes to (004) for 7m and then changes back to (002) for the remaining length of the trench. Bioturbation present at +20m.	None.	None.	None.
16	SW-NE	2m by 52.7m 105.4m ²	160 to 200mm	Subsoil for the length of the trench is a dark orange loosely compacted sand with frequent small to medium rounded stones (002).	None.	None.	None.

Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
				From +22.5m to 34.5m ranging in width from 500mm-1.5m there is an area of bioturbation caused from root action with a differentiation in the subsoil formed by a mottled pale grey and pale brown sand with gravel (007).			
17	NE-SW	2m by 51.3m 102.6m ²	140 to 160mm	From 0 to +27m the subsoil is a dark orange loosely compacted sand with frequent small to medium rounded stones (002). For the remaining 24.3m (004) forms the subsoil.	At +34.5m there is a circular feature containing charcoal and represents the remains of an in-situ burnt tree bowl.	None.	None.
18	NE-SW	2m by 53.3m 106.6m ²	200 to 120mm	No topsoil from 0 to +4m there is no topsoil and also from +25.5m-+34 no topsoil is present. This was removed during vegetation clearance before the archaeological works commenced. Subsoil for the first +34m is formed by (002) with (003) running along the eastern edge of the trench from +9m to +21m with a width ranging from 500mm to 1m. From +43m the subsoil is formed by (003).	None.	None.	None.
19	NE-SW	2m by 49.3m 98.6m ²	200 to 180mm	No topsoil from +21m to +34m due to removal during clearing of the vegetation prior to works being undertaken. Dark orange loosely compacted sand (004) forms +34m and changes to (002) for remaining 13.3m.	None.	None.	None.
20	NE-SW	2m by 66.8m 133.6m ²	190 to 100mm	No topsoil from 0 to +18m and then from +35m to +43m due to removal during clearing of the vegetation prior to works being undertaken. First topsoil depth measured at +18m. Subsoil	None.	None.	None.

Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
				formed by (002) up to +34.5m where it changes to (004) for the remaining length of the trench.			
21	SE-NW	2m by 52.4m 104.8m ²	100mm	Topsoil only present for only the first +11, removed during vegetation clearing. Dark orange sand (004) forms +30m where it changes to (002) dark orange sand and rounded stones for the remaining 22.4m.	None.	None	None
22	NW-SE	2m by 47m 94m ²	250 to 200mm	No topsoil for the first +11m as this was removed during vegetation clearing, first topsoil measurement taken +11m. Subsoil is formed of (002) for the entire length of the trench	None.	None.	None.
23	SE-NW	2m by 51m 102m ²	200 to 100mm	Subsoil characterised by dark orange sand and frequent rounded stones (002) for +14m where it changes to dark orange sand (004) for 18m and then back to (002) from +32m.	None.	None.	None.
24	SE-NW	2m by 53m 106m ²	120mm	No topsoil was present at the NW end of the trench as this had been removed during clearing vegetation. The +28m is characterised by (002) and then changes to (004) from +28m for 19m with root disturbance recorded through this section. The last 6m is formed of (003).	None.	None.	None.
25	NW-SE	2m by 50.7m 101.4m ²	140 to 100mm	Dark orange loosely compacted sand with frequent small to medium rounded stones (002) forms the first +10m with (004) forming the remaining 40.7m. Bioturbation caused by root action was recorded at +29m and +43m. The	None.	None.	None.

Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
				feature at +43m had charcoal within it and represents an in-situ burnt tree bowl.			
26	SE-NW	2m by 51.9m 103.8m ²	80 to 100mm	Subsoil for the whole length of the trench is characterised by dark orange loosely compacted sand (004). Throughout the length of the trench there are areas of bioturbation caused by root action.	None.	None.	None.
27	N-S	2m by 51.2m 102.4m ²	100mm	No topsoil for the first 10m as this had been cleared prior to evaluation. Subsoil formed of (003) for the first +5m then changes to (004) for the rest of the trench.	None	None.	None.
28	W-E	2m by 51m 102m ²	160 to 100mm	The first +15m is formed of (002) with bioturbation from tree roots forming significant disturbance from +9.5m for approximately 1.5m. From +15m the subsoil is characterised by dark orange sand and small to medium rounded stones (003) for 7m where it changes to (004) for the remaining length of the trench.	None.	None.	None.
29	NE-SW	2m by 50.3m 100.6m ²	160 to 100mm	Dark orange sand with frequent rounded stones (002) forms the +8m, then changes to a light yellow grey sand (003) for 3m and back to (002) for 4m. Within this a crisp packet was recorded. From +15m to +28m (003) is present before changing to a dark orange sand (004) for the remainder of the trench length.	None.	None.	None.
30	NE-SW	2m by	200 to	No topsoil from +32m for 10m as	None.	None.	None.

Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
		50.4m 100.8m ²	200mm	removed during clearing areas of the site from vegetation. Character of subsoil is light yellow grey sand along the whole trench (003).			
31	SW-NE	2m by 51.4m 102.8m ²	200 to 100mm	No topsoil from 0 to +11m, then +17m to +30m as removed during clearing areas of the site from vegetation. Character of subsoil is light yellow grey sand along the whole trench (003).	At +44m a linear feature [005] 2.4m in length, 600mm in width (full dimensions after extending the sides of the trench, see drawing 22) and 130mm in depth with a pale grey/pale brown mottled fill (006) was recorded. Origin unknown, possibly geological.	None	None
32	SW-NE	2m by 48.4m 96.8m ²	100 to 150mm	No topsoil for the first +33.5m as removed during ground clearing of the vegetation cover. Topsoil depth first measured from +33.5m. Subsoil formed by (002) until +24m where it changes to (004) for the last 24.4m.	None.	None.	None.
33	NE-SW	2m by 53.5m 106.6m ²	150 to 150mm	No topsoil from +22m to the end of the trench as removed during ground clearing of the vegetation cover. Subsoil is formed of (002) throughout the whole trench.	None.	None.	None.
34	ESE-WSW	2m by 50.9m 101.8m ²	200 to 200mm	Dark orange sand (004) present up to +7.5m where it changes to light yellow grey sand (003) for 11.5m up to +19m. The remaining length of the trench is characterised by (004) with root bioturbation recorded at +45m.	None.	None.	None.

Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
35	ENE-WSW	2m by 49.5m 99m ²	150 to 150mm	At the ESE end of trench 35 there are two subsoil's present. For 13.5m along the western edge and 1.5m in width (004) forms the subsoil with (003) forming the eastern edge for 10m and 500mm in width. From +13m (003) becomes the only subsoil along the rest of the trench.	None.	None.	None.
36	ESE-WNW	2m by 51.3m 102.6m ²	200 to 200mm	Subsoil for the length of the trench is characterised by (002).	None.	None.	None.
37	NE-SW	2m by 28.3m 56.6m	150 to 150mm	No topsoil from +23.3m to the end of the trench as removed during vegetation clearing prior to the evaluation commencing. Subsoil formed by (004) along the length of the trench.	At +12m a circular feature 1m by 1m was recorded with a charcoal fill that represents the remains of a burnt tree bowl.	None.	None.

Appendix 2: Registers

Within this appendix are all registers pertaining to works on-site during the evaluation.

Context Register

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
001	All trenches	Deposit	Black/grey humic and sand mix, moderately compacted with frequent roots and rootlets.	Topsoil
002		Deposit	Dark orange sand, loosely compacted with frequent small to medium (15mm-500mm) rounded stones.	Natural subsoil.
003		Deposit	Light yellow grey, loosely compacted sand.	Natural subsoil.
004		Deposit	Dark orange loosely compacted sand.	Natural subsoil.
005		Cut (?)	Linear feature running NNW-SSE, measures 2.4m in length 600mm in width and 130mm in depth. Gradual sloping sides with rounded and flat base.	Possible geological feature.
006		Deposit	Fill of (005). Moderately compacted mottled pale grey and pale brown sand with frequent fine rootlets and some roots, less than 20mm in diameter. No finds or charcoal.	Natural.
007		Deposit	Pale grey and pale brown, loosely compacted sand with gravel.	Natural subsoil.

Photographic Register

Image No.	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
001	-	-	-	-	001	NW area of site cleared of vegetation and topsoil (approx 2400m ²)	S	18/03/13
002	-	-	-	-	002	Track cut E-W through site, approximately 10m in width. Southern track.	W	18/03/13

Image No.	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
003	-	-	-	-	003	Track cut E-W through site, approximately 10m in width. Southern track.	W	18/03/13
004	-	-	-	-	004	Track cut E-W through site, approximately 10m in width. Middle track.	E	18/03/13
005	-	-	-	-	005	Track cut E-W through site, approximately 10m in width. Middle track.	W	18/03/13
006	-	-	-	-	006	Track cut E-W through site, approximately 10m in width. Northern track.	E	18/03/13
007	-	-	-	-	007	Track cut E-W through site, approximately 10m in width. Northern track.	W	18/03/13
008	-	-	-	-	008	Showing cleared NW area of site	NE	18/03/13
009	-	-	-	-	009	Area of Hawthorn left in situ with topsoil intact, demonstrates depth of topsoil	NE	18/03/13
010	-	-	-	-	010	Area of Hawthorn left in situ with topsoil intact, demonstrates depth of topsoil	SE	18/03/13
011	-	-	-	-	011	Trench 21	NW	18/03/13
012	-	-	-	-	012	Trench 33	SW	18/03/13
013	-	-	-	-	013	Trench 32	SW	18/03/13
014	-	-	-	-	014	Trench 32	NE	18/03/13
015	-	-	-	-	015	Trench 31	SW	18/03/13
016	-	-	-	-	016	Trench 31	NE	18/03/13
017	-	-	-	-	017	Trench 29	SW	19/03/13
018	-	-	-	-	018	Trench 29	NE	19/03/13
019	-	-	-	-	019	Trench 28	NE	19/03/13

Image No.	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
020	-	-	-	-	020	Trench 28	SW	19/03/13
021	-	-	-	-	021	Trench 27	S	19/03/13
022	-	-	-	-	022	Trench 27	NNE	19/03/13
023	-	-	-	-	023	General shot of central East portion of site (Tr 15 & 16)	NE	19/03/13
024	-	-	-	-	024	Trench 26	SE	19/03/13
025	-	-	-	-	025	Trench 25	NW	19/03/13
026	-	-	-	-	026	Working shot	NW	19/03/13
027	-	-	-	-	027	Trench 24	SE	19/03/13
028	-	-	-	-	028	Trench 24 (central section)	SE	19/03/13
029	-	-	-	-	029	Trench 24	NW	19/03/13
030	-	-	-	-	030	General shots taken from SE end of trench 23	SE	19/03/13
031	-	-	-	-	031	General shots taken from SE end of trench 23	ENE	19/03/13
032	-	-	-	-	032	General shots taken from SE end of trench 23	S	19/03/13
033	-	-	-	-	033	General shots taken from SE end of trench 23	NE	19/03/13
034	-	-	-	-	034	General shots taken from SE end of trench 23	NNW	19/03/13
035	-	-	-	-	035	Trench 23	NW	19/03/13
036	-	-	-	-	036	Trench 22	SE	19/03/13
037	-	-	-	-	037	Trench 22	NW	19/03/13
038	-	-	-	-	038	General shots from NW corner of site	W	19/03/13
039	-	-	-	-	039	General shots from NW corner of site	NW	19/03/13
040	-	-	-	-	040	General shots from NW corner of site	N	19/03/13
041	-	-	-	-	041	Trench 20 (SW end)	NE	19/03/13

Image No.	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
042	-	-	-	-	042	Trench 20	NE	19/03/13
043	-	-	-	-	043	Trench 1 (SW end)	NE	19/03/13
044	-	-	-	-	044	Trench 1	NE	19/03/13
045	-	-	-	-	045	Trench 19	NE	19/03/13
046	-	-	-	-	046	Trench 18	SW	19/03/13
047	-	-	-	-	047	Trench 18	NE	19/03/13
048	-	-	-	-	048	Trench 17	SW	19/03/13
049	-	-	-	-	049	Trench 17	NE	19/03/13
050	-	-	-	-	050	Trench 16	SW	19/03/13
051	-	-	-	-	051	Trench 16 from the rise looking to NE end	SW	19/03/13
052	-	-	-	-	052	Trench 15	NE	19/03/13
053	-	-	-	-	053	Trench 2	NE	19/03/13
054	-	-	-	-	054	Trench 14	SE	20/03/13
055	-	-	-	-	055	Trench 13	NW	20/03/13
056	-	-	-	-	056	Trench 13	SE	20/03/13
057	-	-	-	-	057	Trench13 middle section	SE	20/03/13
058	-	-	-	-	058	Trench 12	SE	20/03/13
059	-	-	-	-	059	Trench 12 middle section looking NW along trench	SE	20/03/13
060	-	-	-	-	060	Trench 12	NW	20/03/13
061	-	-	-	-	061	Trench 11	NW	20/03/13
062	-	-	-	-	062	Trench 11	SE	20/03/13
063	-	-	-	-	063	Trench 6	NE	20/03/13

Image No.	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
064	-	-	-	-	064	Trench 6	SW	20/03/13
065	-	-	-	-	065	Trench 5	SW	20/03/13
066	-	-	-	-	066	Trench 5	NE	20/03/13
067	-	-	-	-	067	Trench 7	SW	20/03/13
068	-	-	-	-	068	Trench 8	SW	20/03/13
069	-	-	-	-	069	Trench 8 from curve in middle section	SW	20/03/13
070	-	-	-	-	070	Trench 3	E	20/03/13
071	-	-	-	-	071	Trench 3 from middle section looking to West end	E	20/03/13
072	-	-	-	-	072	Trench 3	W	20/03/13
073	-	-	-	-	073	Trench 9	N	20/03/13
074	-	-	-	-	074	Trench 9	S	20/03/13
075	-	-	-	-	075	Trench 4	NW	20/03/13
076	-	-	-	-	076	Trench 10	SE	20/03/13
077	-	-	-	-	077	Trench 10 from curve in middle section	SE	20/03/13
078	-	-	-	-	078	Trench 10	NW	20/03/13
079	1	1	1	26	079	Linear feature (005) in trench 31, NNW facing section	NNW	20/03/13
080	1	2	1	27	080	NNW facing section of linear (005)	NNW	20/03/13
081	-	-	-	-	081	Trench 36 bottom east end	E	20/03/13
082	-	-	-	-	082	Trench 36 middle section	E	20/03/13
083	-	-	-	-	083	Trench 36 upper western end	E	20/03/13
084	-	-	-	-	084	Trench 35	W	20/03/13
085	-	-	-	-	085	Trench 35	E	20/03/13

Image No.	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
086	-	-	-	-	086	Trench 30	NE	20/03/13
087	-	-	-	-	087	Trench 30	SW	20/03/13
088	-	-	-	-	088	Vegetation to West end of trench 34	ESE	21/03/13
089	-	-	-	-	089	Trench 34	ESE	21/03/13
090	-	-	-	-	090	Trench 34	WNW	21/03/13
091	-	-	-	-	091	General post excavation shots of trench 34 & 35 showing slope	W	21/03/13
092	-	-	-	-	092	General post excavation shots of trench 34 & 35 showing slope	W	21/03/13
093	-	-	-	-	093	NE facing section of burnt tree bowl, charcoal fill, 1mx1m	NE	21/03/13
094	-	-	-	-	094	Burnt tree bowl	SW	21/03/13
095	1	3	1	28	095	(005) extended to show full dimensions	W	21/03/13
096	1	4	1	29	096	(005) extended to show full dimensions	SW	21/03/13
097	-	-	-	-	097	(005) extended to show full dimensions	S	21/03/13
098	-	-	-	-	098	General Post Excavation shot	SE	21/03/13
099	-	-	-	-	099	Post Excavation shot looking NE	SW	22/03/13
100	-	-	-	-	100	Shot of topsoil removed prior to evaluation	N	22/03/13
101	-	-	-	-	101	Shot of topsoil removed prior to evaluation	N	22/03/13
102	-	-	-	-	102	General Post Excavation shot – NW area	NW	22/03/13
103	-	-	-	-	103	General Post Excavation shot – looking across trenches 20 & 1	NW	22/03/13
104	-	-	-	-	104	General Post Excavation shot – bund to SW of trench 4	N	22/03/13
105	-	-	-	-	105	General Post Excavation shot – Track stripped for fence and	S	22/03/13

Image No.	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
						slope for trenches 9 & 10		
106	-	-	-	-	106	General Post Excavation shot – Bund to SW trench 4	S	22/03/13
107	-	-	-	-	107	General Post Excavation shot – Mature trees in South area	SW	22/03/13
108	-	-	-	-	108	General Post Excavation shot – NE area	SW	22/03/13
109	-	-	-	-	109	General Post Excavation shot – NE area	SW	22/03/13
110	-	-	-	-	110	General Post Excavation shot – From track near to trench 27	E	22/03/13
111	-	-	-	-	111	General Post Excavation shot – Slope to North of trench 36	E	22/03/13
112	-	-	-	-	112	Looking downslope to the NW area of site	SE	22/03/13
113	-	-	-	-	113	Looking downslope to the SW area of site	ENE	22/03/13
114	-	-	-	-	114	Looking downslope to the S area of site	NE	22/03/13
115	-	-	-	-	115	Showing mature trees from the highest point of the site	N	22/03/13
116	-	-	-	-	116	View out to NW showing landscape	NE	22/03/13
117	-	-	-	-	117	View towards site showing higher elevation	NW	22/03/13
118	-	-	-	-	118	View towards site showing higher elevation	N	22/03/13
119	-	-	-	-	119	View towards site showing higher elevation	N	22/03/13

Drawing Register

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Area/Trench	Drawing Type	Scale	Description	Drawer	Date
1	1	Tr 29	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 29	PK	19/03/13
2	1	Tr 28	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 28	PK	19/03/13
3	1	Tr 27	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 27	PK	19/03/13

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Area/ Trench	Drawing Type	Scale	Description	Drawer	Date
4	1	Tr 26	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 26	PK	19/03/13
5	1	Tr 25	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 25	PK	19/03/13
6	1	Tr 24	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 24	PK	19/03/13
7	1	Tr 23	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 23	PK	19/03/13
8	1	Tr 22	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 22	CW	19/03/13
9	1	Tr 21	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 21	CW	19/03/13
10	2	Tr 33	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 33	CW	20/03/13
11	2	Tr 32	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 32	CW	20/03/13
12	2	Tr 31	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 31	CW	20/03/13
13	2	Tr 30	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 30	CW	20/03/13
14	2	Tr 20	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 20	CW	20/03/13
15	2	Tr 1	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 1	PK	20/03/13
16	2	Tr 19	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 19	PK	20/03/13
17	3	Tr 36	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 36	CW	21/03/13
18	3	Tr 35	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 35	CW	21/03/13
19	3	Tr 34	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 34	PK	21/03/13
20	3	Tr 37	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 37	PK	21/03/13
21	3	Tr 18	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 18	CW	21/03/13
22	3	Tr 31	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of extension to (005) trench 31	PK & CW	21/03/13
23	3	Tr 2	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 2	PK	21/03/13
24	4	Tr 17	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 17	CW	21/03/13
25	4	Tr 16	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 16	CW	21/03/13
26	4	Tr 15	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 15	CW	21/03/13

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Area/ Trench	Drawing Type	Scale	Description	Drawer	Date
27	4	Tr 14	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 14	CW	21/03/13
28	4	Tr 13	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 13	CW	21/03/13
29	4	Tr 12	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 12	CW	21/03/13
30	4	Tr 11	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 11	PK	22/03/13
31	4	Tr 8	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 8	PK	22/03/13
32	5	Tr 4	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 4	PK	22/03/13
33	5	Tr 3	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 3	CW & PK	22/03/13
34	5	Tr 7	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 7	CW & PK	22/03/13
35	5	Tr 5	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 5	CW & PK	22/03/13
36	5	Tr 6	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 6	CW & PK	22/03/13
37	5	Tr 9	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 9	CW & PK	22/03/13
38	5	Tr 10	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 10	CW & PK	22/03/13

Sample Register

Sample No.	Context	Sample Type	Description / Quantity	Excavator	Date
1	006	Bulk x 2 tubs	Fill of linear [005], mottled pale grey and pale brown	CW	20/03/13

Appendix 3: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Moray
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Fairyhills Quarry
PROJECT CODE:	RA13012
PARISH:	Forres
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Peter Klemen and Claire Williamson
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	None
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NJ 0258 5650 (Centred)
START DATE (this season)	18 th March 2013
END DATE (this season)	22 nd March 2013
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (may include information from other fields)	<p>A programme of archaeological works was required by Johnson, Poole & Bloomer Ltd on behalf of Limehillock Quarries Ltd in respect to the development and extraction of a sand & gravel quarry at Fairyhills, Forres, Moray, planning application (09/02390/MIN). The archaeological works were designed to mitigate the impact on the archaeological remains within the development area.</p> <p>The archaeological investigative works consisted of an intrusive evaluation which was designed to assess a 7% sample of the proposed development area.</p> <p>Within the trenches where archaeologically sterile natural subsoil was reached, no archaeological features were exposed. Based on this, we have recommended that no further works are required within this area of the development.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Limehillock Quarries Ltd
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU
EMAIL ADDRESS:	contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Report to Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service and archive to RCAHMS Collections.

Contact Details

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46. The Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service can be contacted at their office or through the web:
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