



Highland Archaeology Services Ltd

Bringing the Past and Future Together

North Kessock



Trial Trenching Evaluation

7 Duke Street Cromarty Ross-shire IV11 8YH

Tel / Fax: 01381 600491 Mobile: 07834 693378 Email: info@hi-arch.co.uk Web: www.hi-arch.co.uk

Registered in Scotland no. 262144 Registered Office: 10 Knockbreck Street, Tain, Ross-shire IV19 1BJ VAT No. GB 838 7358 80

Independently Accredited for Health and Safety, Environment and Quality Control by UVDB Verify



North Kessock

Trial Trenching Evaluation

Report No.	HAS111203
Site Code	NKO11
Client	County Properties Ltd
OS Grid Ref	NH 6430 4863
HCAU / Planning Ref	05/00466/OUTRC
Date updated	18/01/2012
Authors	Leonard McKinney and John Wood

Summary

Trial trenching evaluation was undertaken in advance of site clearance for construction of offices at North Kessock, Inverness, in response to a request from the planning authority. Although Iron Age features have been recorded from areas adjoining this site, no significant archaeology was found. However the site had been considerably disturbed when the adjoining road system and A9 junction were constructed and also used for a contractor's site compound during construction of nearby houses. In some areas, the former topsoil had been stripped in the past and a considerable depth of excavated material had been deposited over the top. It was therefore not possible to obtain a clear indication of what if anything might survive generally within the site area as a whole.

A watching brief on site stripping is recommended to identify and record any surviving archaeological features or artefacts

Contents

Aims and objectives.....	4
Location.....	6
Introduction	4
Legislation and policy background.....	6
Archaeological Background	7
Method.....	8
Initial Photography	9
Desk Based Assessment.....	9
Field Evaluation	9
Fieldwork Results	10
Trench 5	12
Trench 6	12
Trench 7	12
Trench 11	14
Discussion.....	15
Conclusions and Recommendations	15
References	16
Appendix 1: Tables.....	16
Table 1 Archaeological Trenches	16
Table 2 Features.....	17
Table 3 Field Drawings	17
Table 4 Photographs	17
Table 5 Contexts.....	20

Figures

Figure 1 Site location map, showing trench plan as proposed.....	5
Figure 2 Site outline	6
Figure 3 Trenches as dug.....	8
Figure 4 Trench 5 plan.....	11
Figure 5 feature F5/1 SE facing section.....	11
Figure 6 Trench 7 plan.....	13
Figure 7 Feature F7/1 NNW facing section.....	13
Figure 8 Trench 11 plan.....	14
Figure 9 Feature F11/1 N facing section	15
Figure 10 Trenches excavated and observed	21
Figure 11 Camera points and features	22

Plates (Pages 26-end)

Plate 1 Test Pit 8 extended, showing overburden, SW facing Baulk section.
Plate 2 Trench 11, S facing Baulk section, showing edge of area of overburden.
Plate 3 Feature F5/1, pre-ex photo.
Plate 4 Feature F5/1, SE facing section.
Plate 5 Feature F7/1, N facing section.
Plate 6 Feature F11/1, pre-ex photo.
Plate 7 Feature F11/1, N facing section.

Cover photograph: View across the central part of the site from the west

Acknowledgements

Fieldwork was carried out by John Wood and Leonard McKinney. We wish to thank GH Johnston for commissioning the work, and G F Job for machine operation. Kirsty Cameron of the Highland Council Historic Environment Team provided helpful advice and assistance.

All mapping, unless otherwise stated, is reproduced by permission of Landmark Information Group under Licence 100043217. Historic maps are courtesy of National Library of Scotland.

The report's author and Highland Archaeology Services Ltd jointly retain copyright in all reports produced, but will allow the client and other recipients to make the report available for reference and research (but not commercial) purposes, either on paper, or electronically, without charge, provided this copyright is acknowledged.

Aims and objectives

- To minimise any possible delay or cost to the development by anticipating archaeological requirements as far as possible, timetabling and integrating archaeological recording work with the project, and dealing with any issues arising quickly and efficiently.
- To determine as far as possible the character, extent, condition, date and significance of any archaeologically significant remains; and to preserve these where possible and record where necessary in line with national and local policies and standards.
- To ensure that any artefacts or human remains are dealt with in accordance with legal requirements and current Historic Scotland policy guidance.

Introduction

A programme of archaeological work was undertaken by Highland Archaeology Services Ltd in response to a pre-planning request from the Highland Council. This was required because significant archaeological features dating to the Iron Age (c. 2,500 – 1,500 years ago) had been recorded on adjoining land on two sides. The proposed programme included a trial trenching evaluation to cover 7% of the whole.

The objective was to enable any archaeological potential of the area to be assessed before the start of the construction programme and to propose any mitigation considered necessary. However, a preliminary site visit revealed that alterations had already been made to the site during road building and housing development nearby, (See figure 1). This included extensive topsoil stripping and deposition of up to 2.5m of excavated material in the centre of the site. Some landscaping and planting work had also been undertaken at the eastern end. This made it difficult to evaluate the eastern part of the site but test pits for engineering purposes were observed and in one case considerably enlarged to obtain a view.

The western part of the site was fully evaluated by trial trenches. Although Iron Age features had been recorded only a few metres away across the site boundary with the adjoining housing development, no significant archaeological remains were discovered within this site.

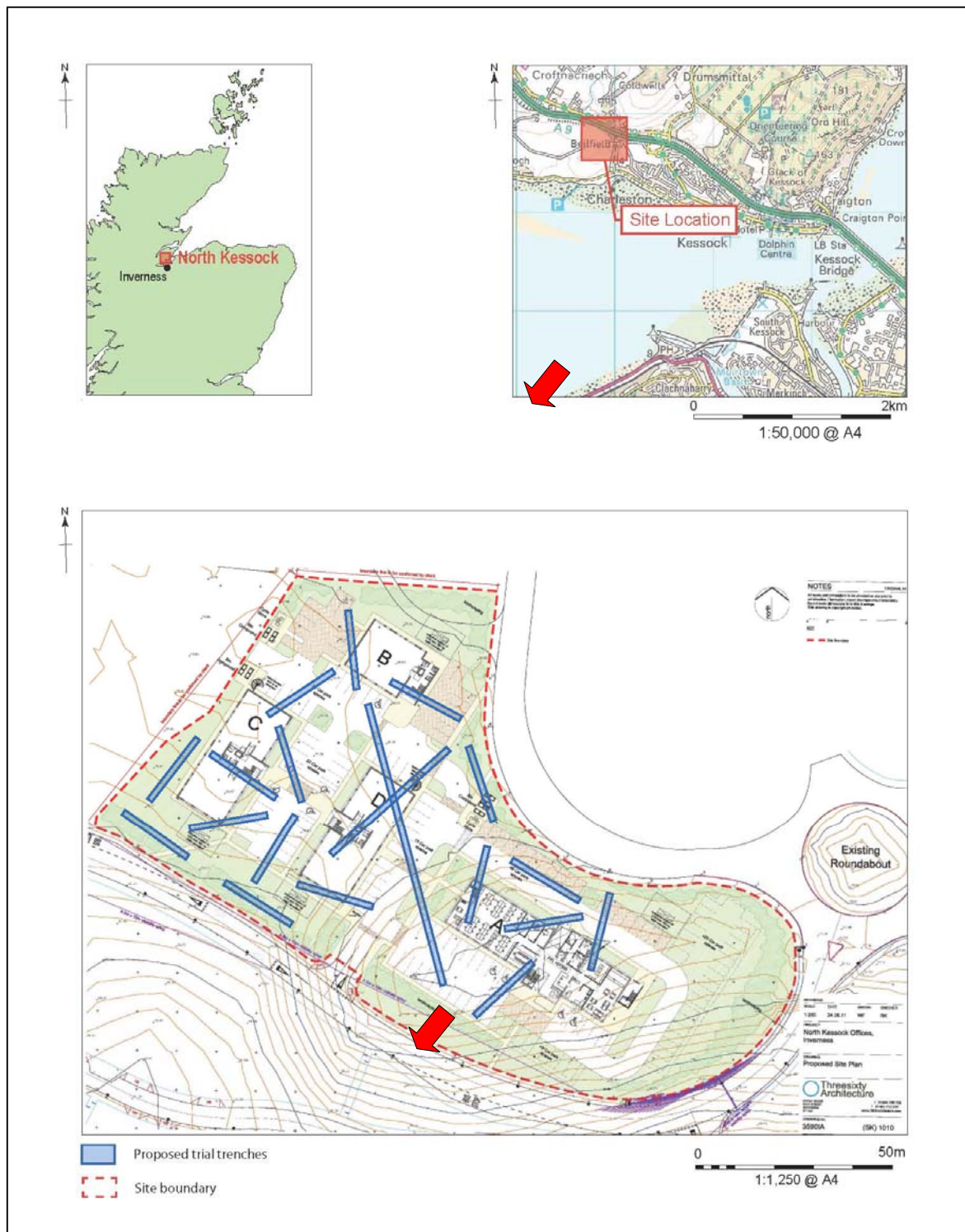


Figure 1 Site location map, showing trench plan as proposed

Location

The site is centred at Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference NH 6430 4863 at a height of about 27 m above sea level (Figures 1 and 2). It occupies approximately 1.2 ha of disturbed rough ground.

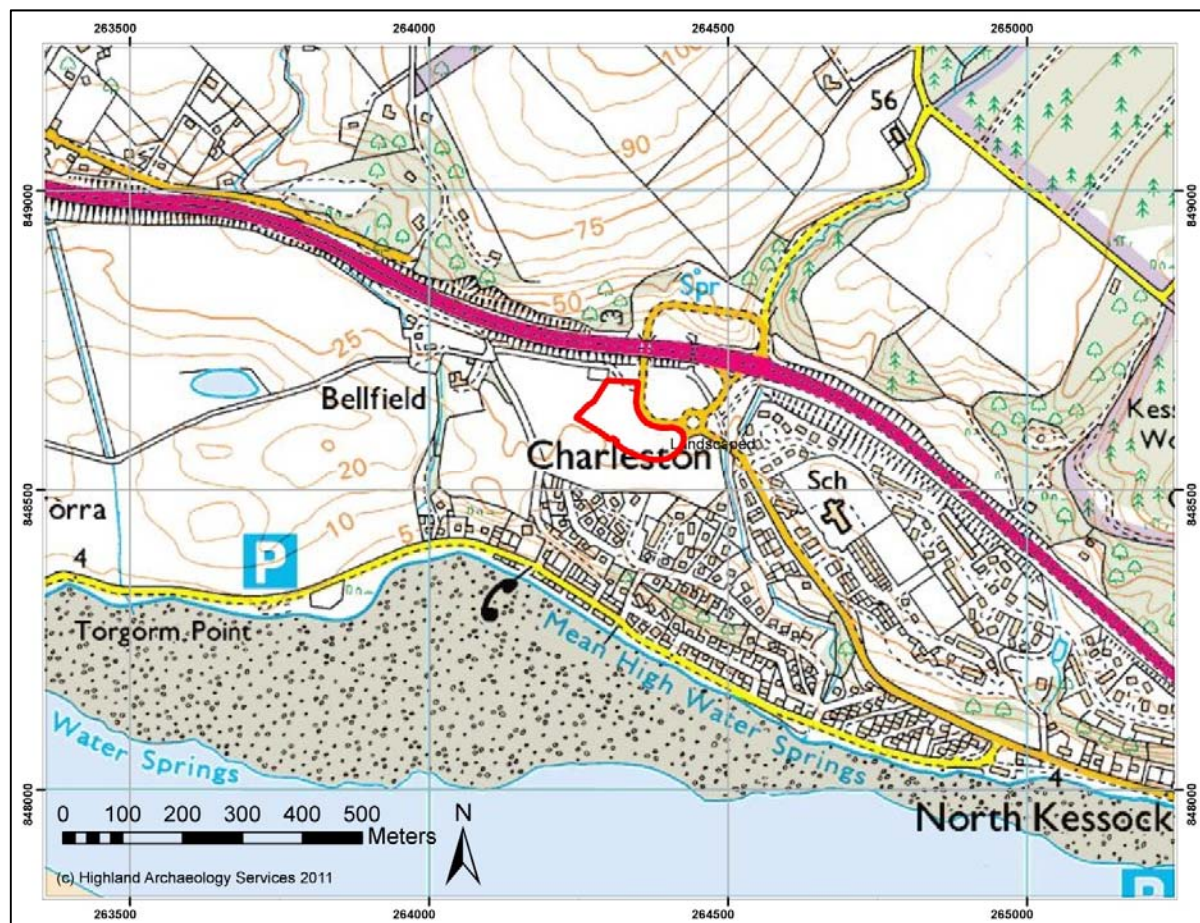


Figure 2 Site outline

Legislation and policy background

Relevant legislation includes the following:

- The Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997
- The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997,
- The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
- The Ancient Monument (Class Consents) (Scotland) Order 1996
- The Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act 2011

The Scottish Government's policy is set out in *Scottish Historic Environment Policy*, (SHEP) issued by Historic Scotland in July 2009, *Scottish Planning Policy*, February 2010, and more recently in *Planning Advice Note 2-201: Planning and Archaeology*.

The planning and policy framework includes the Highland Council's current *Highland Structure Plan*¹ and (draft) Highland-wide Local Development Plan² together with the relevant Local Plans in force. The Council's Historic Environment Team have recently started a consultation on the new draft *Historic Environment Strategy*³, and *Standards for Archaeological Work*⁴.

The fundamental principles underpinning the above policies are set out in *Passed to the Future: Historic Scotland's Policy for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment* (2002)⁵ and the *Burra Charter* (Australia ICOMOS 1999).⁶

Archaeological Background

There are a large number of recorded archaeological features in the area near to this site. These range from individual find spots such as the stray Neolithic ground stone axe found at Charleston⁷ through to major vitrified forts such as the one at Ord Hill, Kessock⁸. Crop-marks identified to the west of the present site have been interpreted as possible bivallate enclosures⁹.

It is however the recent fieldwork conducted by Headland Archaeology at Bellfield, adjacent to the site, that has provided the key evidence for archaeological potential here. During an evaluation in 2008 features discovered included a palisade ditch¹⁰ just to the south of the present site boundary. The paleobotanical material recovered points to a later prehistoric date¹¹ consistent with assemblages from across Scotland during the Iron Age. In 2009 an evaluation was carried out in an area to the SE of the current site which provided evidence of occupation from the Neolithic through to the Iron Age¹².

¹ <http://www.highland.gov.uk/yourenvironment/planning/developmentplans/structureplan/thehighlandstructureplan.htm>

² *Highland-wide Local Development Plan* Highland Council, Consultation Draft March 2011

³ <http://www.highland.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/D38AEEE4-F46D-4474-B25D-0FE06E3A3267/0/HighlandHistoricEnvironmentStrategyCONSULTATIONDRAFT.pdf>

⁴ *Standards for Archaeological Work*, Highland Council, Consultation Draft . November 2011

⁵ www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/pasttofuture.pdf

⁶ <http://www.icomos.org/australia/burra.html>

⁷ Highland HER MHG8249

⁸ Highland HER MHG8258

⁹ Highland HER MHG22673

¹⁰ Murray, R, 2008, *Bellfield, North Kessock, Ross-shire: Results of an Archaeological Evaluation*, Headland Archaeology Ltd

¹¹ Haston, S.J, *Environmental Assessment* in Murray, R, 2008, *Bellfield, North Kessock, Ross-shire: Results of an Archaeological Evaluation*, Headland Archaeology Ltd

¹² Jones, E. 2009, *Bellfield, North Kessock, Ross-shire: Area 1 Archaeological Excavation*, Headland Archaeology Ltd.

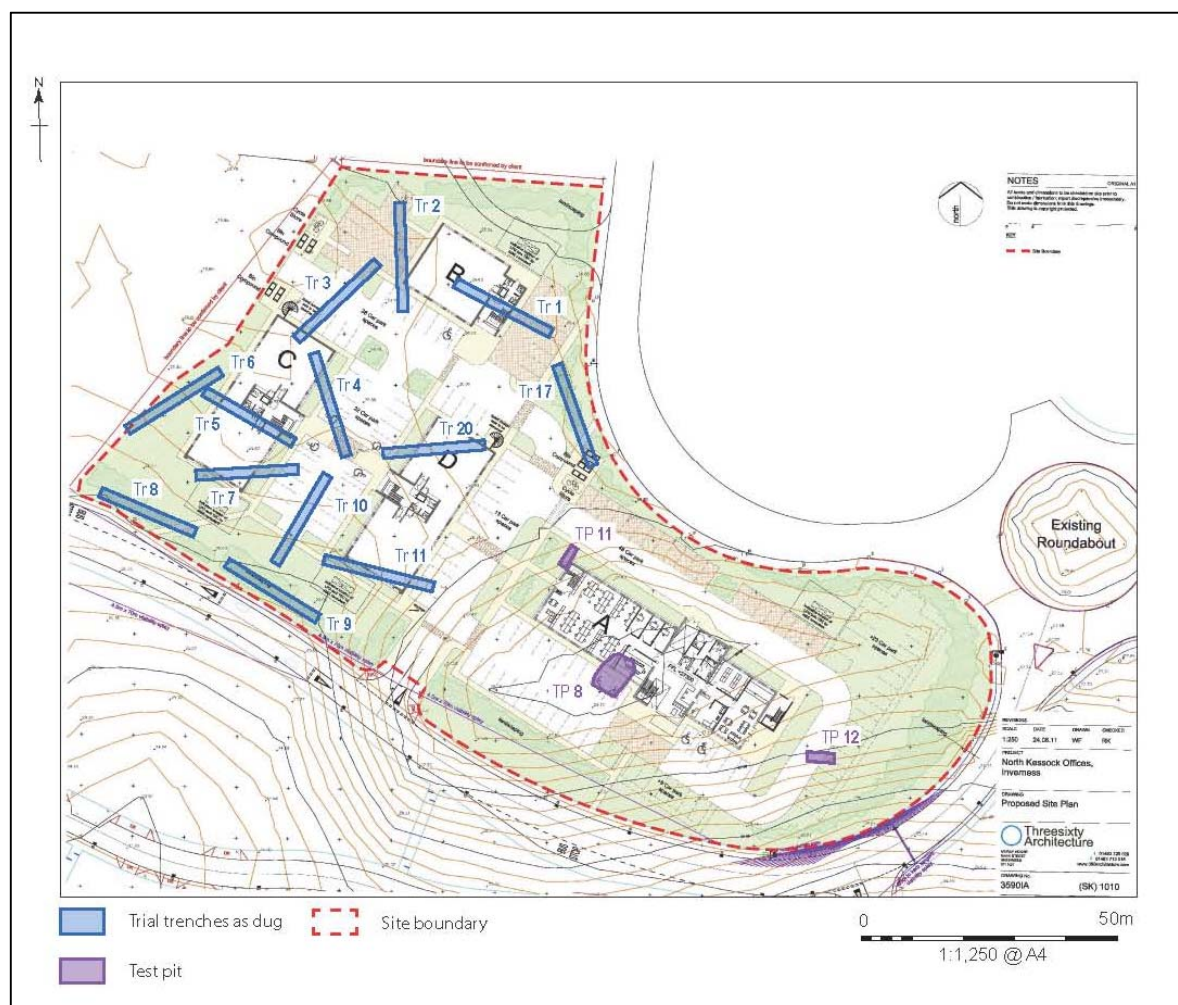


Figure 3 Trenches as dug

Method

Work was conducted as far as possible in accordance with the scheme of work agreed in advance between Highland Archaeology Services, the clients and the Highland Council's Historic Environment Team¹³. However, some areas could not be fully investigated for the reasons given above. Agreement was obtained to vary the programme to accommodate these constraints.

All work was conducted to accord with the Institute for Archaeologists' (IfA) *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Evaluation and Code of Conduct*¹⁴.

¹³ Wood, J, 2011, *North Kessock Proposed Trial Trenching Evaluation: Project Design* Highland Archaeology Services Ltd. , Cromarty (report no. HAS111101)

¹⁴ *Institute for Archaeologists (IfA)*

Initial Photography

An initial rapid photographic survey of the site overall as existing was undertaken, revealing the extensive disturbance previously mentioned. The photographs are included on the CD accompanying this report.

Desk Based Assessment

A check of all relevant archaeological / historical records, maps and aerial photographs was undertaken as specified by the Highland Council. The results are summarised above.

Field Evaluation

The application area for this site measured approximately 11,700 sq m. The brief received from Highland Council requires a sample of 7% of the whole. However, about 3,454 sq.m. appeared on initial examination to be probably archaeologically sterile: in the north of the area a road, ditch and bank occupy 627 sq m., and in the east, 2,827 sq.m had been levelled for a contractor's compound. The eastern part of this, which lies close to Iron Age features discovered to the south, had already been landscaped and planted.

In addition, 367 sq. m was found at that stage to be occupied by spoil heaps and inaccessible; and a further 1,809 sq. m. was rough ground now covered with deep gorse and broom where material has been dumped.

A trench plan was therefore devised which aimed to offer the best spatial distribution across the site as a whole while targetting accessible and apparently less damaged areas. A pattern of 20m x 1.5m trenches was proposed to cover most of the site, including one trench specifically designed to check the levelled area in the east.

The centre of the site contained a dense, high stand of gorse and broom which was impenetrable during the initial reconnaissance visit. It was growing over very disturbed ground, apparently the result of dumping during the creation of the adjoining new roads and roundabout over the existing level. In this area setting out and excavating trial trenches was likely to be more difficult, so two longer trenches were proposed here to provide an indication of whether there had been a build-up of material over a largely undisturbed previous surface.

By the time trial trenching started the spoil heap referred to above had been removed and the site boundary line slightly corrected. The gorse and broom from the centre of the area was carefully removed by the digger. Engineering test pitting was conducted alongside the archaeological trenches, providing an opportunity to observe these excavations. One of these test pits in the eastern part of the site was then extended to provide a better indication of past activity in the area.

The archaeological trenches were excavated in accordance with the methodology agreed previously and removed topsoil and overburden to the surface of the natural underlying subsoil, using a back-acting

mechanical excavator fitted with a straight-edged bucket. Surfaces revealed were then cleaned if necessary by hand to identify any features.

It soon became apparent that considerable quantities of excavated material had indeed been deposited across the eastern and central parts of the site. In some areas this extended to a depth of over 2.5m. It was also noted that it lay directly on the subsoil surface with no indication of buried topsoil between. It was not possible to establish whether the surface of the subsoil horizon had been removed along with the topsoil before deposition took place. After discussion with Kirsty Cameron of Highland Council's Historic Environment Team it was agreed that trial trenching in this area could be abandoned, but that instead, a further trench would be excavated to the north of trench 11 (Trench 20), to try and identify the edge of the re-deposited material.

In all, 13 Bucket width trenches were excavated, all 2m (bucket-width) wide and 20m long, to cover 520 sq m. Engineering Test Pit 8 was extended to 5m x 5m to cover 25 sq m.: providing a sample area of 545 sq m. A further 8 sq. m of engineering test pits were opened and excavated under archaeological supervision. The final sample of accessible area was as follows:

Area	Accessible (sq m)	Evaluated (sq m)	Percentage	No. of Trenches
11, 702	7, 881	553	7.02	13 + engineering test pits

Plans were produced of the trench layout. Depths of trenches were taken from the adjoining surface. Trench outlines and other details were plotted using Promark 3 DGPS units using Mobile Mapper software in real-time SBAS differential correction mode which typically provides 0.3 – 1m accuracy, although this can be affected by multipath interference from trees, buildings or other obstructions. The results were then post processed and calibrated to the Ordnance Survey Mastermap mapping using ArcView 10.

Each feature of archaeological interest was excavated in section and recorded, after which trenches were backfilled upon completion of excavation

Results

Weather conditions were cold, with snow and sleet showers interspersed with spells of sunshine. Good visibility is essential for this type of work and reducing day length constrained the working time available.

As mentioned above the site has been subject to extensive alteration in the recent past. However it was unclear how far the re-deposited material extended over the site. Test pit 8 provided evidence for what is most likely the deepest section of the material at 2.7m. The edge of the dumping was also located in trench 11. From the SE end of this trench the dumped material extended 10m (see plate 2) and varied in depth from 1.2m at the SE end rising to the current ground level towards the NW of the trench. During the excavation of the material it was noted that no topsoil remained under the dump, demonstrating that the topsoil had been removed before deposition took place and raising the question as to how much of the subsoil has been disturbed. This dumped material probably came from the construction of the adjacent roundabout and underpass providing the upgraded access to the A9.

Only trenches containing possible features are described below. A table with details of all trenches excavated is provided as an appendix.

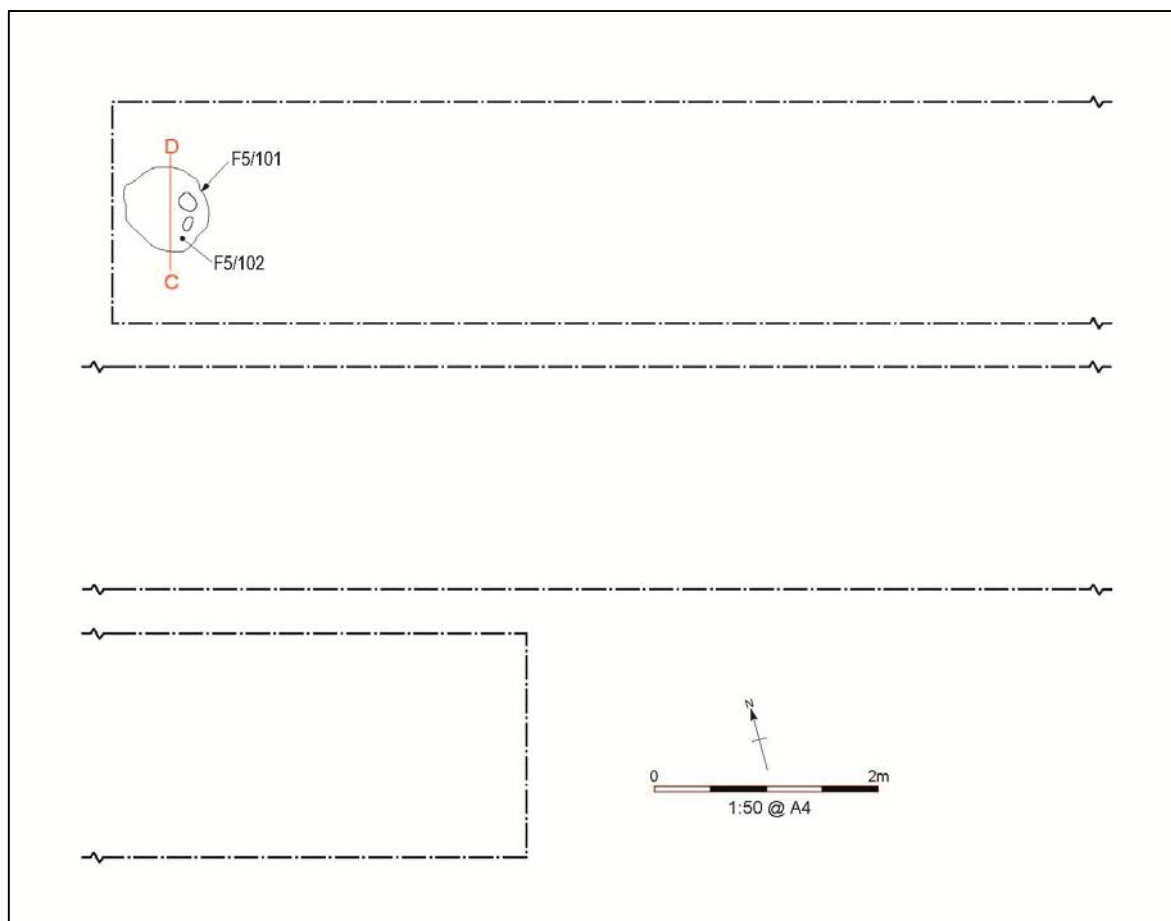


Figure 4 Trench 5 plan

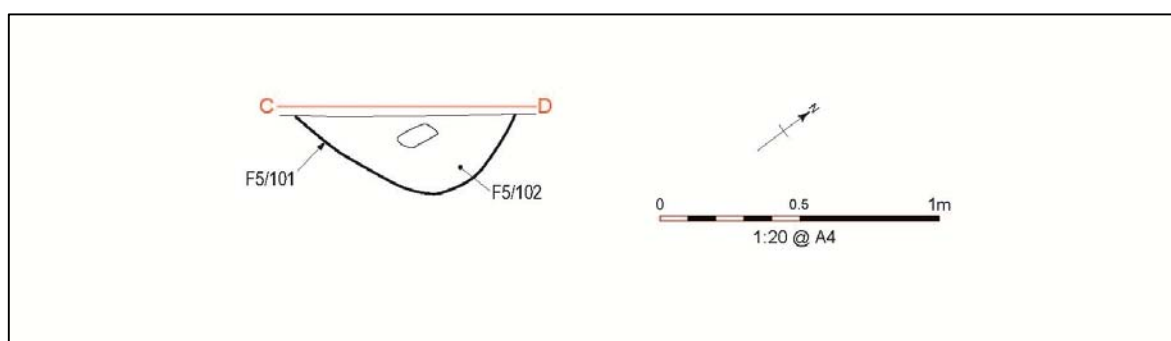


Figure 5 feature F5/1 SE facing section

Trench 5

Feature F5/1 Sub Oval Pit

A sub oval pit was found at the NW end of trench 5 (See figure 3) approximately 0.2m from the trench end; the pit was filled with a loose light brown loam deposit (F5/102). It measured approximately 0.7m x 0.8m x 0.3m. The feature was cleaned and half sectioned.

The edge forming a potential cut (F5/101) was very ephemeral in plan (see plate 3) but more obvious in section (see plate 4, figure 4). The cut itself gently sloped from the sides towards a flat base. The feature was cut into the subsoil (c.002). No finds were recovered from the pit and nothing can be inferred as to its function or date.

Trench 6

Two possible pits were investigated in this trench, located approximately 9m from its SW end.

The first was a small pit with a diameter of c.0.25m, and a larger pit with a diameter of c. 0.8m. They were cleaned and photographed, and the smaller of the pits was half sectioned. In plan they had very diffuse edges with evidence of bioturbation and in section the smaller of the pits again displayed a very diffuse edge, being undercut in places. The fill also showed signs of bioturbation. Following discussion they were rejected as products of root action with disturbance from animal burrowing. They were therefore not drawn, assigned feature or context numbers.

Trench 7

Feature F7/1 Linear Feature

A small section of a linear feature was found approximately 1.5m from the E end of trench 7 (See figure 5), running approximately N-S. It measured approximately 2m x 0.5m x 0.1m. The feature was cleaned and 25% section was removed (see plate 5).

The cut (F7/101) was well defined in both plan and section (see figure 6). The sides were vertical and it had a flat base. The feature is cut into the subsoil (c.002).

The feature was filled with a dark brown heavy soil, with a slightly gleyed texture (F7/102) and contained c. 40% small rounded stones up to 0.15m.

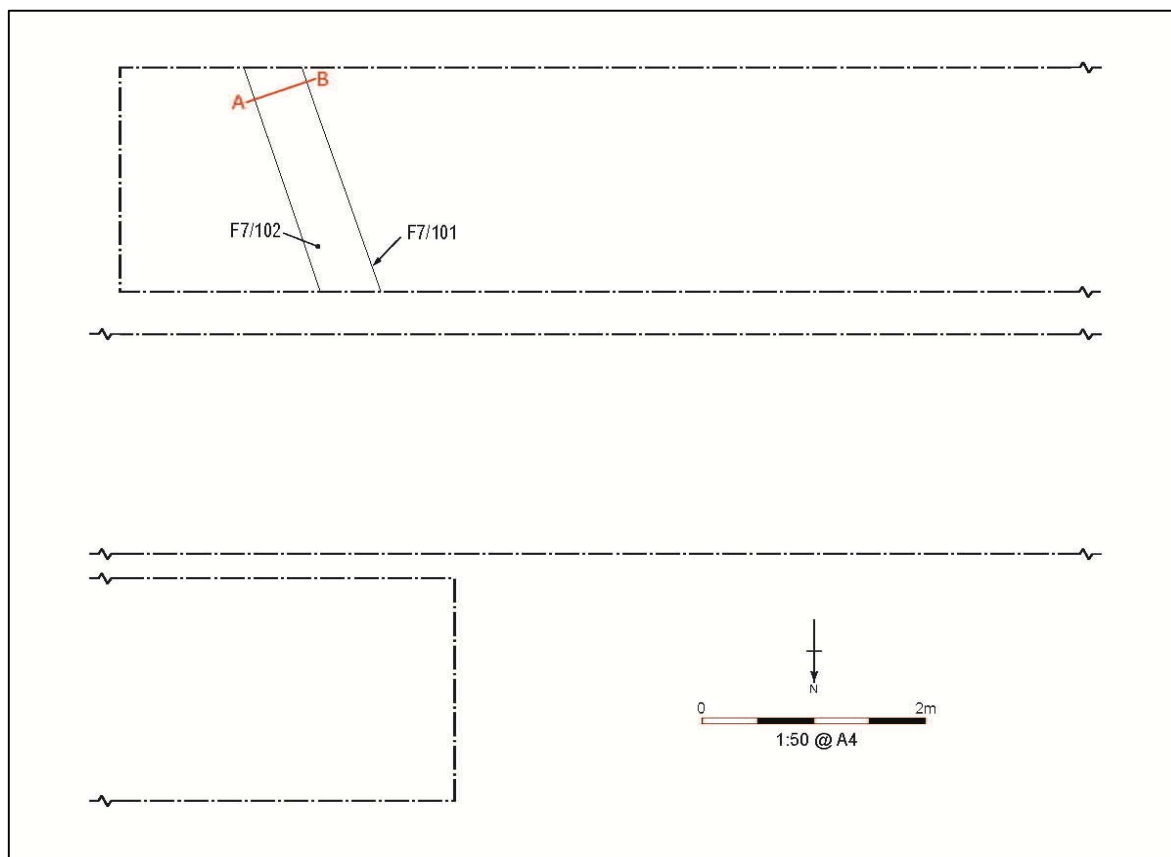


Figure 6 Trench 7 plan

No finds were recovered from the feature and it did not continue in trench 10, c. 10m to the S or trench 6, c. 6m to the N. As with F5/1 it is difficult to infer anything about the features function or date due to the lack of evidence. It may be possible that it is the remnant of an old hedge line or such like.

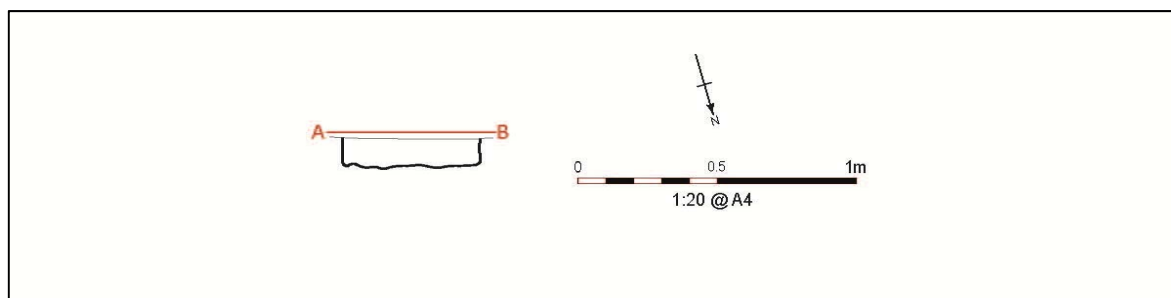


Figure 7 Feature F7/1 NNW facing section

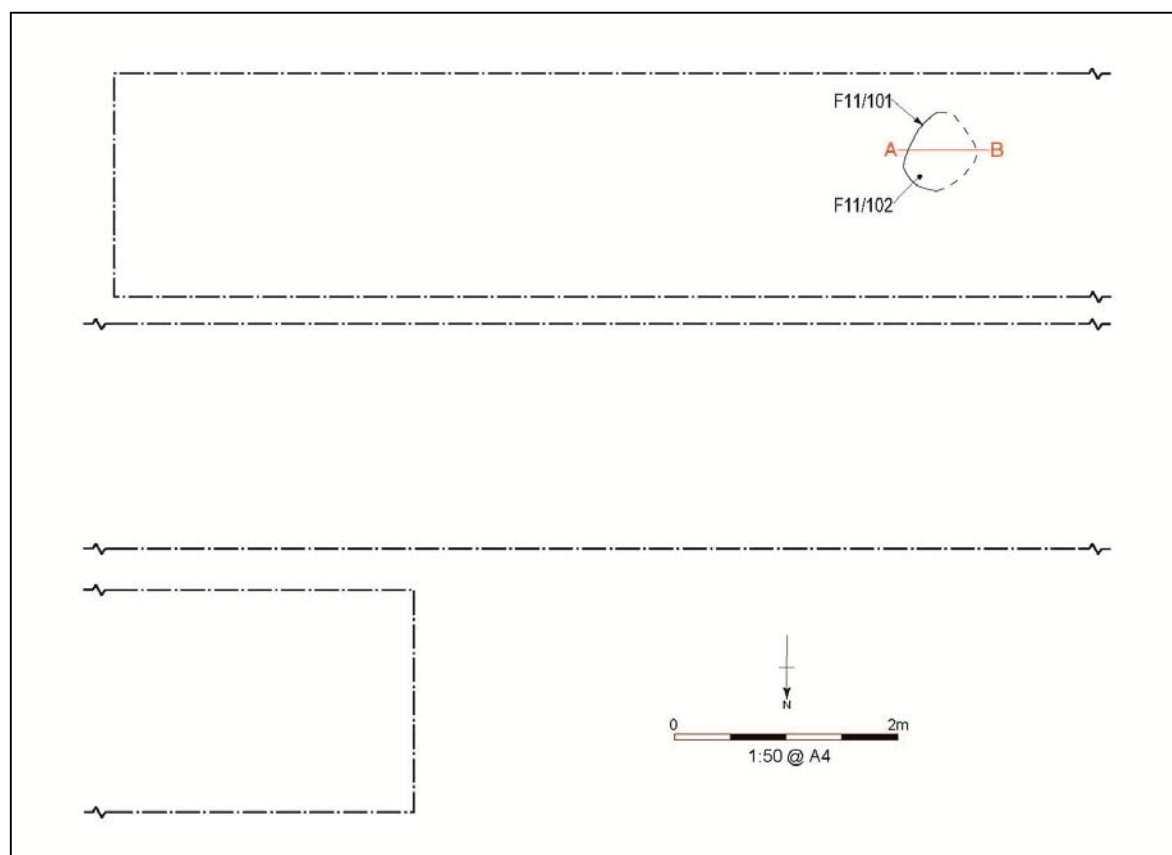


Figure 8 Trench 11 plan

Trench 11

Feature F11/1 Sub Oval Pit

A sub oval pit was found approximately 12.2m away from the SE end of trench 11 (see figure 7) and approximately 2m E of the redeposited material from the landscaping of the site (discussed above). It was filled with a mottled black silty soil (F11/101), with small infrequent charcoal inclusions in the top 0.05m of the deposit. It measures approximately 0.7m x 0.65m x 0.3m. The feature was cleaned and half sectioned.

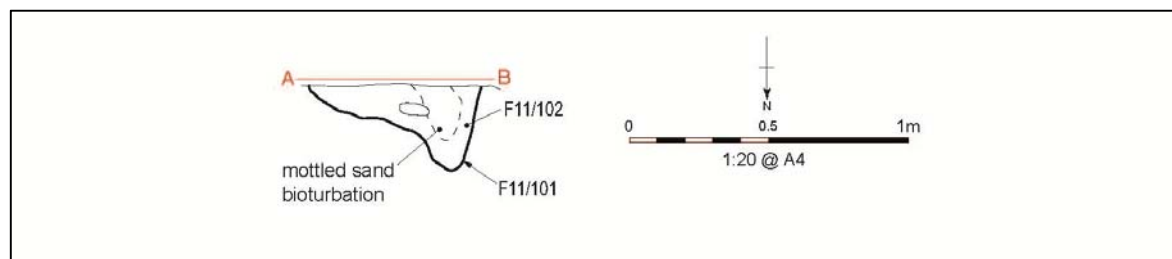


Figure 9 Feature F11/1 N facing section

The cut (F11/101) was clear on the W edge but more ephemeral on the E edge in plan and showed signs of bioturbation (see plate 6). In section again the W edge was clear and well defined, with a gently slope but the E edge was again less well defined and showed signs of bioturbation (see figure 8, plate 7).

No finds were recovered from the feature. Taking that and its general poor condition into account it is very difficult to infer anything about its function or date.

Discussion

As mentioned above, following discussion with the Highland Council's Historic Environment Team the proposed trench plan was modified to allow for the discovery of up to 2.7m of deposited excavated material across the eastern and central areas of the site. An overall site plan of the excavated trenches can be seen in Figure 2.

All trenches were carefully examined and hand-cleaned where necessary to clarify possible archaeological features. Despite this care, no diagnostically Iron Age remains were discovered, and the few isolated features recorded produced no finds or other evidence as to their function or date. In some cases they appeared to have been produced by tree roots and / or animal burrowing.

The western side of the site was fully evaluated and no significant archaeology was found. The eastern side could not be fully evaluated due to the depth of dumped material so despite likely disturbance, it still has some archaeological potential – especially as it is close to previously recorded Iron Age material.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The results of the evaluation provided no evidence of Iron Age material on the west side of the site and no significant archaeological features or artefacts were recorded. We therefore do not propose any further archaeological fieldwork for this portion of the site.

Although any archaeological features formerly present on the eastern side of this site have probably been destroyed by previous stripping, this area could not be satisfactorily evaluated because of the depth of overlying deposited material, and as extensive Iron Age evidence has been found nearby, we recommend that it be subject to a watching brief.

References

Highland Historic Environment Record accessed at <http://her.highland.gov.uk/>

The Scottish Government 2010. Scottish Planning Policy. Accessed at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/300760/0093908.pdf>

Haston, S.J, *Environmental Assessment* in Murray, R, 2008, *Bellfield, North Kessock, Ross-shire: Results of an Archaeological Evaluation*, Headland Archaeology Ltd

Jones, E. 2009, *Bellfield, North Kessock, Ross-shire: Area 1 Archaeological Excavation*, Headland Archaeology Ltd

Murray, R, 2008, *Bellfield, North Kessock, Ross-shire: Results of an Archaeological Evaluation*, Headland Archaeology Ltd

Wood, J, 2011, *North Kessock, Proposed Trial Trenching Evaluation: Project Design*. Cromarty: Highland Archaeological Services. Report Number HAS111101

Appendix 1: Tables

Table 1 Archaeological Trenches

Trench No	Description	Maximum depth (m)	Minimum depth (m)	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Area (Sq m)
1	Linear Trench	0.8	0.6	20	2	40
2	Linear trench	0.8	0.6	20	2	40
3	Linear trench	0.6	0.5	20	2	40
4	Linear trench	0.6	0.4	20	2	40
5	Linear trench	0.55	0.5	20	2	40
6	Linear trench	0.6	0.45	20	2	40
7	Linear trench	0.75	0.6	20	2	40
8	Linear trench	1.2	0.9	20	2	40
9	Linear trench	1	0.8	20	2	40
10	Linear trench	0.7	0.5	20	2	40
11	Linear trench	1.1	0.6	20	2	40
12	Not excavated					
13	Not excavated					
14	Not excavated					
15	Not excavated					
16	Not excavated					
17	Linear trench	0.8	0.7	20	2	40
18	Not excavated					
19	Not excavated					
20	Linear trench (additional)	0.8	0.6	20	2	40

Table 2 Features

No	Type	Trench	Location Approx. (m)	Dimensions (m) (b/w/d)	Contexts	Plan	Section	Photos
F5/1	Pit	5	0.2m from NW end of trench 5	0.7x0.8x0.3	F5/101, F5/102	Dr.3	Dr.4	NKO11_20111 106_050-51
F7/1	Linear ditch?	7	1.5m from E end of trench 7	2x0.5x0.1	F7/101, F7/102	Dr.5	Dr.6	NKO11_20111 106_052-53
F11/ 1	Pit	11	12.2m from SE end of trench 11	0.7x0.65x0.3	F11/101, F11/102	Dr.1	Dr.2	NKO11_20111 106_040-41

Table 3 Field Drawings

Drawing Number	Trench	Scale	Plan/ Section	Subject
1	11	1:50	Plan	Trench Plan
2	11	1:20	Section	Section of F11/1
3	5	1:50	Plan	Trench Plan
4	5	1:20	Section	Section of F5/1
5	7	1:50	Plan	Trench Plan
6	7	1:20	Section	Section of F7/1

Table 4 Photographs

Photo No.	Facing	Location	Description	Taken By	Date
NKO11_20111104_001	E	CP1	General view	JW	04/11/2011
NKO11_20111104_002	NE	CP1	General view	JW	04/11/2011
NKO11_20111104_003	N	CP1	General view	JW	04/11/2011
NKO11_20111104_004	NNW	CP1	General view	JW	04/11/2011
NKO11_20111104_005	NW	CP1	General view	JW	04/11/2011
NKO11_20111104_006	WNW	CP1	General view	JW	04/11/2011
NKO11_20111104_007	NE	CP2	General view	JW	04/11/2011
NKO11_20111104_008	ENE	CP2	General view	JW	04/11/2011
NKO11_20111104_009	E	CP2	General view	JW	04/11/2011
NKO11_20111104_010	ESE	CP2	General view	JW	04/11/2011
NKO11_20111104_011	SE	CP2	General view	JW	04/11/2011
NKO11_20111104_012	SSE	CP2	General view	JW	04/11/2011
NKO11_20111104_013	S	CP2	General view	JW	04/11/2011
NKO11_20111104_014	SSW	CP2	General view	JW	04/11/2011
NKO11_20111104_015	SW	CP2	General view	JW	04/11/2011
NKO11_20111104_016	WSW	CP2	General view	JW	04/11/2011

Photo No.	Facing	Location	Description	Taken By	Date
NKO11_20111104_017	W	CP2	General view	JW	04/11/2011
NKO11_20111104_018	NW	CP2	General view	JW	04/11/2011
NKO11_20111104_019	NNW	CP2	General view	JW	04/11/2011
NKO11_20111104_020	N	CP2	General view	JW	04/11/2011
NKO11_20111104_021	W	CP3	General view	JW	04/11/2011
NKO11_20111104_022	SW	CP3	General view	JW	04/11/2011
NKO11_20111104_023	SSW	CP3	General view	JW	04/11/2011
NKO11_20111104_024	S	CP3	General view	JW	04/11/2011
NKO11_20111104_025	SSE	CP3	General view	JW	04/11/2011
NKO11_20111104_026	SE	CP3	General view	JW	04/11/2011
NKO11_20111104_027	ENE	CP4	General view	JW	04/11/2011
NKO11_20111104_028	NNE	CP4	General view	JW	04/11/2011
NKO11_20111104_029	N	CP4	General view	JW	04/11/2011
NKO11_20111104_030	NW	CP4	General view	JW	04/11/2011
NKO11_20111104_031	WNW	CP4	General view	JW	04/11/2011
NKO11_20111104_032	W	CP4	General view	JW	04/11/2011
NKO11_20111104_033	WSW	CP4	General view	JW	04/11/2011
NKO11_20111104_034	SW	CP4	General view	JW	04/11/2011
NKO11_20111104_035	SSW	CP4	General view	JW	04/11/2011
NKO11_20111106_036	SW	CP5	Trench 10 general shot	LM	06/12/2011
NKO11_20111106_037	NE	CP6	Trench 10 general shot	LM	06/12/2011
NKO11_20111106_038	E	CP7	Trench 11 general shot	LM	06/12/2011
NKO11_20111106_039	N	CP8	Trench 11, Baulk section at SE end of trench showing redeposited natural from landscaping	LM	06/12/2011
NKO11_20111106_040	S	CP9	Trench 11, pre – ex shot of Feature F11/1	LM	06/12/2011
NKO11_20111106_041	S	CP10	Trench 11, N facing section of Feature F11/1	LM	06/12/2011
NKO11_20111106_042	NW	CP11	Trench 9 general shot	LM	06/12/2011
NKO11_20111106_043	SE	CP12	Trench 9 general shot	LM	06/12/2011
NKO11_20111106_044	NW	CP13	Trench 8 general shot	LM	06/12/2011
NKO11_20111106_045	SE	CP14	Trench 8 general shot	LM	06/12/2011
NKO11_20111106_046	E	CP15	Trench 7 general shot	LM	06/12/2011
NKO11_20111106_047	W	CP16	Trench 7 general shot	LM	06/12/2011
NKO11_20111106_048	SE	CP17	Trench 5 general shot	LM	06/12/2011
NKO11_20111106_049	NW	CP18	Trench 5 general shot	LM	06/12/2011
NKO11_20111106_050	NW	CP19	Trench 5, pre – ex shot of Feature F5/1	LM	06/12/2011

Photo No.	Facing	Location	Description	Taken By	Date
NKO11_20111106_051	NW	CP19	Trench 5, SE facing section of Feature F5/1	LM	06/12/2011
NKO11_20111106_052	W	CP16	Trench 7, pre – ex shot of Feature F7/1	LM	06/12/2011
NKO11_20111106_053	W	CP16	Trench 7, pre – ex shot of Feature F7/1	LM	06/12/2011
NKO11_20111106_054	S	CP20	Trench 7, N facing section of Feature F7/1	LM	06/12/2011
NKO11_20111107_055	NW	CP21	Section of Test Pit 5 showing 2m plus of made ground	LM	07/12/2011
NKO11_20111107_056			(DELETED)	LM	07/12/2011
NKO11_20111107_057	NE	CP22	SW facing section of Test Pit 8 after it had been extended to 5x5m for Kirsty Cameron to see the amount of overburden	LM	07/12/2011
NKO11_20111107_058	NE	CP22	SW facing section of Test Pit 8 after it had been extended to 5x5m for Kirsty Cameron to see the amount of overburden	LM	07/12/2011
NKO11_20111107_059	SSE	CP23	Trench 17 general Shot	LM	07/12/2011
NKO11_20111107_060	SSE	CP23	Trench 17 general Shot	LM	07/12/2011
NKO11_20111107_061	NNW	CP24	Trench 17 general shot	LM	07/12/2011
NKO11_20111107_062	NW	CP25	Trench 1 general shot	LM	07/12/2011
NKO11_20111107_063	SE	CP26	Trench 1 general shot	LM	07/12/2011
NKO11_20111107_064	N	CP27	Trench 2 general shot	LM	07/12/2011
NKO11_20111107_065	S	CP28	Trench 2 general shot	LM	07/12/2011
NKO11_20111107_066	SW	CP29	Trench 3 general shot	LM	07/12/2011
NKO11_20111107_067	NE	CP30	Trench 3 general shot	LM	07/12/2011
NKO11_20111107_068	SW	CP31	Trench 6 general shot	LM	07/12/2011
NKO11_20111107_069	NE	CP32	Trench 6 general shot	LM	07/12/2011
NKO11_20111107_070	SSE	CP33	Trench 4 general shot	LM	07/12/2011
NKO11_20111107_071	NNW	CP34	Trench 4 general shot	LM	07/12/2011
NKO11_20111107_072	E	CP35	Trench 20 general shot	LM	07/12/2011
NKO11_20111107_073	W	CP36	Trench 20 general shot	LM	07/12/2011
NKO11_20111107_074	NE	CP32	Trench 6, Shot of two possible features	LM	07/12/2011
NKO11_20111107_075	NE	CP32	Trench 6, SW facing section of the smaller possible feature showing bioturbation and undercutting, natural in origin	LM	07/12/2011

Table 5 Contexts

No.	Type	Feature	Trench	Plan	Section	Strat: above	Strat: Equal to	Strat: below	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Interpretation
001	Deposit	Site	all	N/A	N/A				N/A	N/A	N/A	Topsoil,
002	Deposit	Site	all	N/A	N/A				N/A	N/A	N/A	Subsoil
F5/10 1	Cut	F5/1	5	Dr.3	Dr.4	002		F5/102	0.7	0.8	0.3	Cut of Pit
F5/10 2	Deposit	F5/1	5	Dr.3	Dr.4	F5/101		001				Fill of pit
F7/10 1	Cut	F7/1	7	Dr.6	Dr.5	002		F7/102	2	0.5	0.1	Cut of linear Feature
F7/10 2	Deposit	F7/1	7	Dr.6	Dr.5	F7/101		001				Fill of linear Feature
F11/1 01	Cut	F11/1	11	Dr.1	Dr.2	002		F11/102	0.7	0.65	0.3	Cut of pit
F11/1 02	Deposit	F11/1	11	Dr.1	Dr.2	F11/10 1		001				Fill of pit

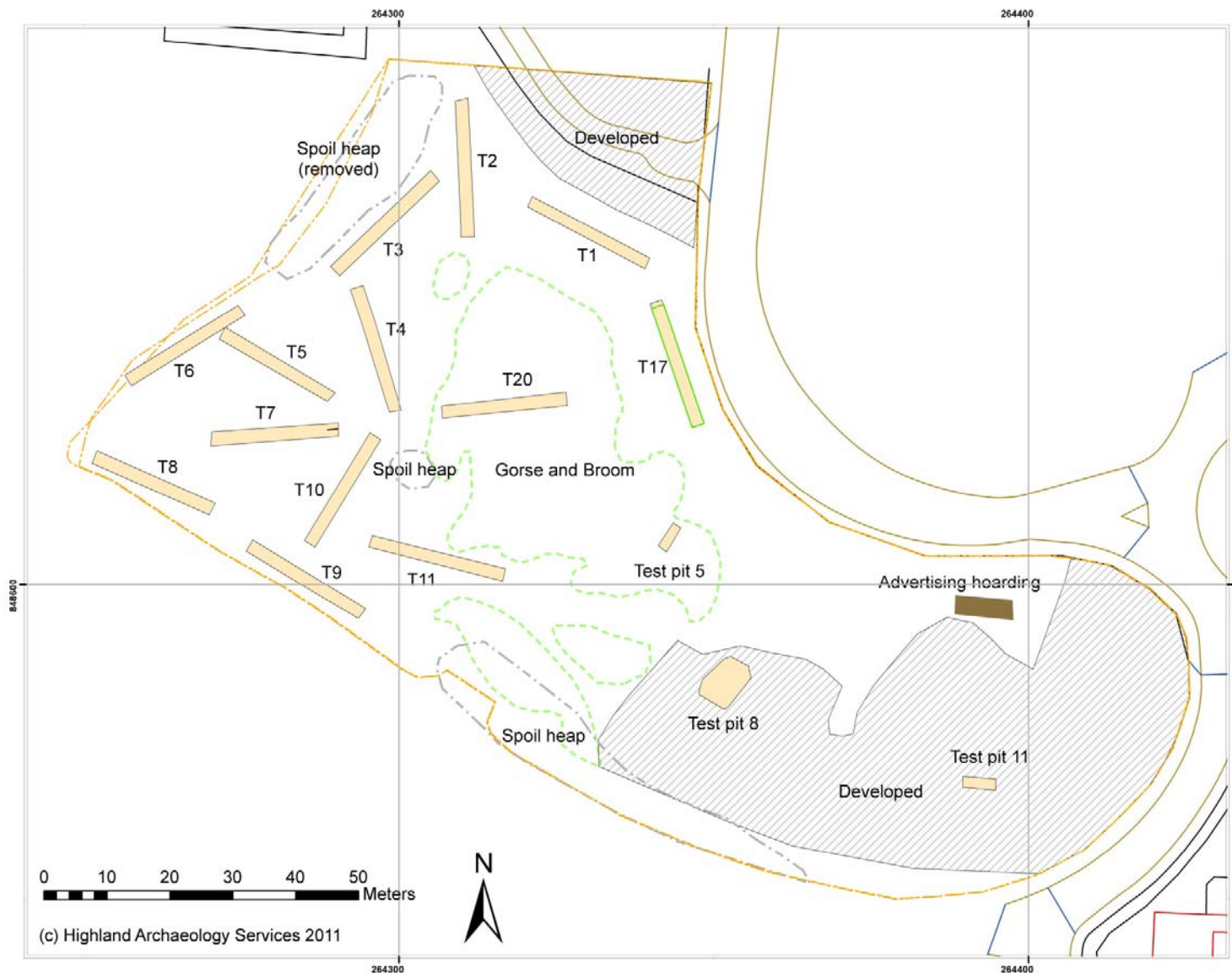


Figure 10 Trenches excavated and observed

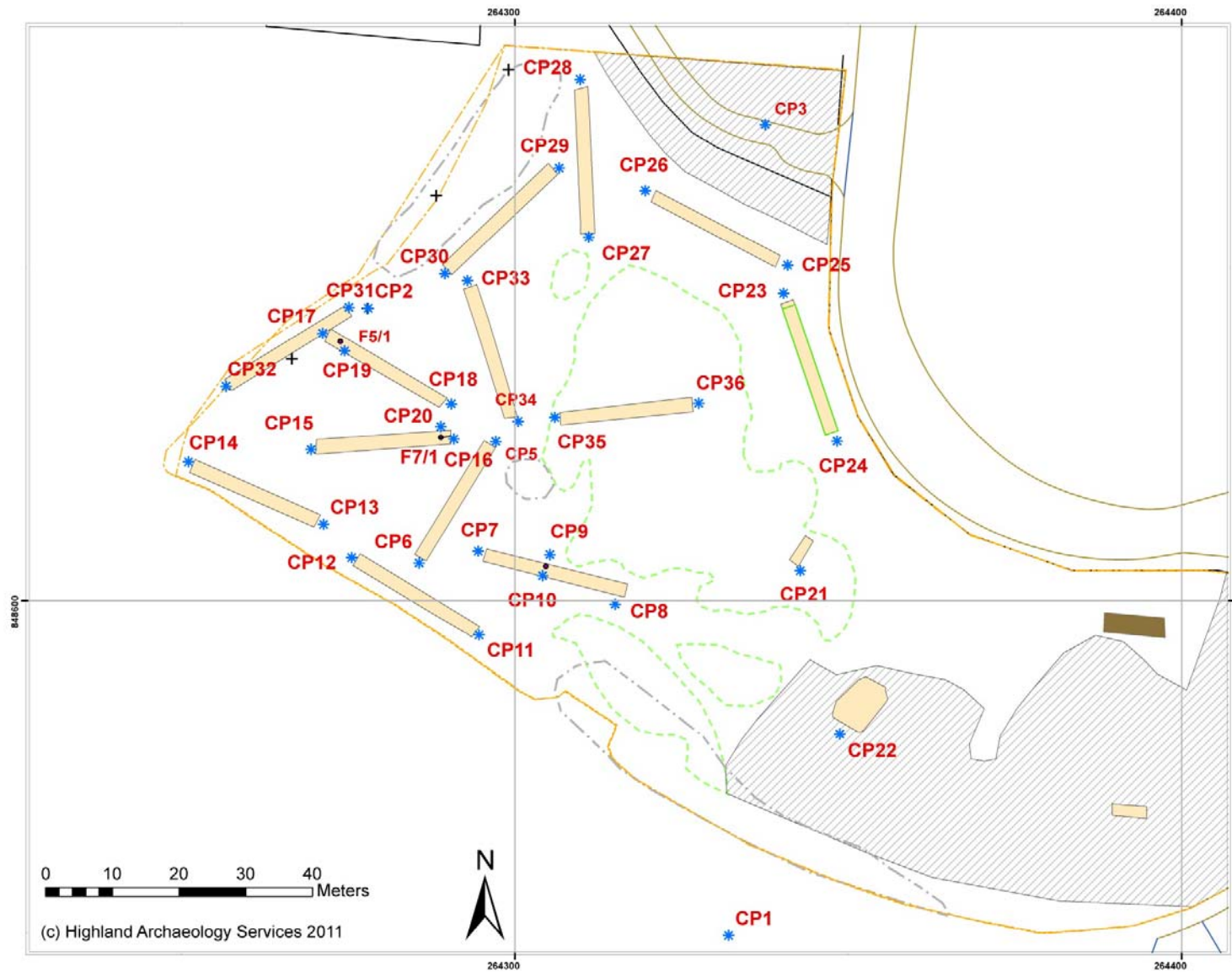


Figure 11 Camera points and features



Plate 1 - Test Pit 8 extended, showing overburden,
SW facing Baulk section.



Plate 2 - Trench 11, S facing Baulk section,
showing edge of area of overburden.



Plate 3 - Feature F5/1, pre-ex photo.

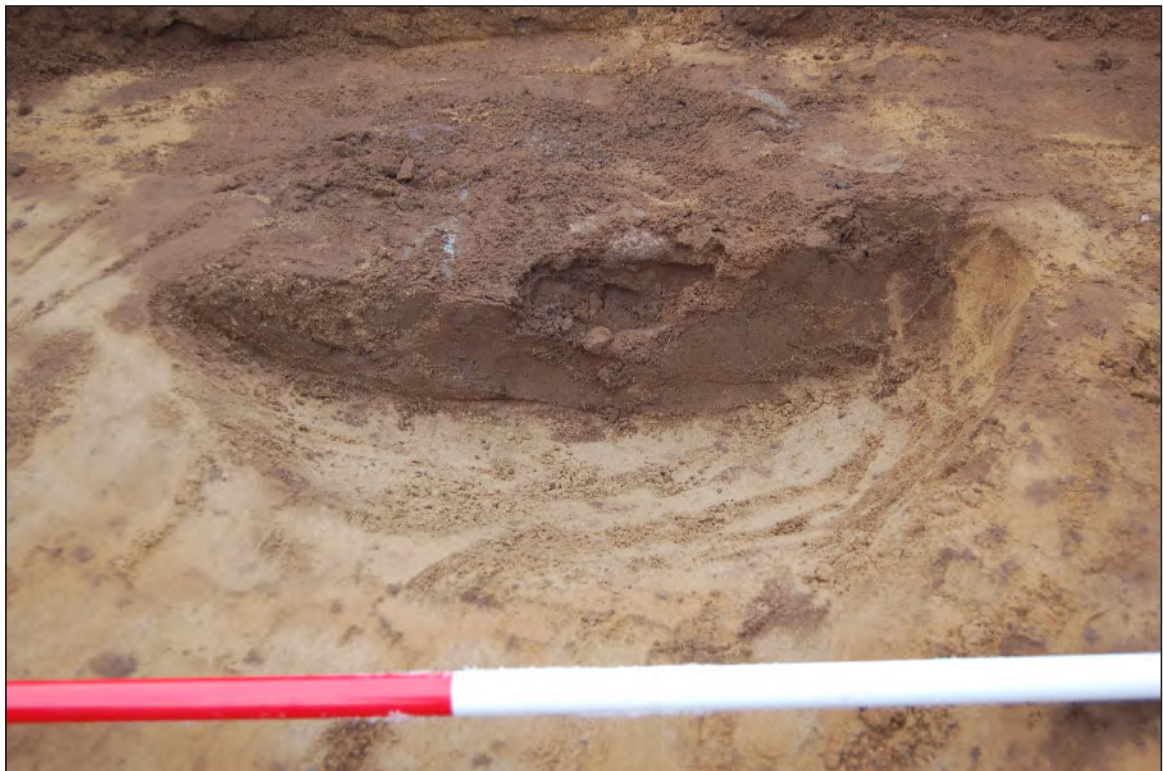


Plate 4 - Feature F5/1, SE facing section.



Plate 5 - Feature F7/1, N facing section.



Plate 6 - Feature F11/1, pre-ex photo.



Plate 7 - Feature F11/1, N facing section.