Tarradale Through Time 2017

Possible Medieval Castle Site
Tarradale, Muir of Ord
Archaeological Evaluation
Data Structure Report

AOC Project No: ***70215-1***
Date: ***15th December 2017***









AOC Archaeology Group

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Data Structure Report

On Behalf of:	**Tarradale Through Time North of Scotland Archaeology Society**
National Grid Reference (NGR):	**NH 5534 4868 (centred)**
AOC Project No:	**70215-1**
OASIS No.	**aocarcha1-304644**
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Date:	**15th December 2017**

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

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Report Stage Final/Draft: Final	**Date: 20th December 2017**

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Abstract

This report details the results of a programme of archaeological evaluation undertaken as part of a community archaeological project near Tarradale House, Muir of Ord.

This investigation was undertaken by excavating three trenches located on the upper and lower edges of a raised beach. They were targeted to explore concentrations of medieval redware pottery and iron nails found during successive seasons of fieldwalking and several geophysical anomalies identified in the same areas.

Investigation in this area aimed to clarify if these findspots and geophysical features believed to represent buried archaeological deposits relating to the possible medieval castle site at Tarradale mentioned in historical documents. Excavation proved that the geophysical anomalies were either natural features or minor differentiation in ploughsoil.

Due to the limited results on the upper terrace, two trenches were excavated to investigate potential sites at the base of the hillslope. In one trench, a spread of dark charcoal-rich material was the only evidence of archaeological activity encountered.

A small quantity of potentially medieval pottery sherds and a metal buckle were recovered during the works.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 *Tarradale Through Time* (TTT) is investigating the multi-period archaeological landscape around Tarradale, near Muir of Ord, located in Ross-shire in the north of Scotland. Under the direction of the North of Scotland Archaeological Society (NOSAS), TTT aims to interpret the chronological development of settlement through a series of community archaeology projects on five key sites.

1.2 Field-walking evidence recovered by NOSAS had identified concentrations of medieval redware pottery, iron nails and a number of other finds within ploughsoil along the top and base of a raised beach shoreline to the southeast of Tarradale House. The pottery and nails were believed to represent the location of a possible castle site or at least evidence of occupation at Tarradale, dating to the medieval period. Subsequent geophysical survey by the University of Aberdeen identified some faint anomalies that were tentatively interpreted as relating to a series of ditches that could relate to a motte and bailey style castle. A programme of archaeological evaluation, led by AOC Archaeology, and undertaken by community volunteers, was carried out in September / October 2017 to examine areas around the fieldwalking findspots and associated buried archaeology that may be present.

2.0 Location and Background

2.1 Site Location

2.1.1 Trench 1A (upper field) was located on a flat terrace at the top of a raised beach to the east side of Tarradale House. The site, a mostly level area with a steep slope to the south, would have formed a prominent area of raised ground along the early beach shoreline (**Plate 1; Figures 1-2**). The trench was in a ploughed field recently sown with a winter crop of turnips. A large bank or mound had reportedly formed an area at the edge of the field to the south, but had been removed by local farmers in the past and the remaining material pushed over the edge of the steep slope.

2.1.2 Trench 1B (lower field) was located at the base of the possible castle site (1A) on the east side of the grounds of Tarradale House (**Figures 1-2**). The trench was sited in the ploughed field to the south of the steep slope (**Plate 2**).

2.1.3 Trench 1C (lower field) was located at the base of the possible castle site to the east of site 1B. (**Figures 1-2**). The site had been investigated previously by NOSAS with a small evaluation trench and was under rough grasses and extending into the ploughed field on the south side.

Plate 1: Looking E across the location of Trench 1A

Plate 2: Looking W across the location of Trench 1B (left)

2.2 Archaeological Background

2.2.1 The *Tarradale Through Time* (TTT) project began as the Tarradale Archaeological Project, which started 8 years ago and incorporated into the North of Scotland Archaeological Society in 2011. The project has been investigating and recording the multi-period archaeological remains of the Tarradale landscape, 750 hectares of mainly agricultural land east of Muir of Ord, on the north side of the Beauly Firth in Ross-shire in the Highlands of Scotland. Previous work has consisted of numerous programmes of field-walking, metal-detecting, geophysical survey and desk-based research.

2.2.2 Today, the Tarradale landscape consists of raised estuarine beaches situated at the west end of the Beauly Firth on the north side of the River Beauly. The ground comprises regularly ploughed flat or gently undulating improved ground, which rises to the north towards the Mulbuie Ridge – a landscape feature containing many notable prehistoric monuments. Cropmarks visible on aerial photographs (by Jim Bone) have revealed evidence for extensive buried archaeology in the landscape, with a particular concentration of sites between Tarradale House and Gilchrist to the northwest. The features identified include a significant barrow cemetery, rectilinear and circular enclosures and a linear road NW of Tarradale House; a ring-ditch near Bellevue Farmhouse; enclosures and pits near Bellevue Cottages; an occupation site between Bellevue Cottages and Balvattie; and three concentric ditches at the end of a small promontory at Gilchrist thought to represent a fort or defended site. A Neolithic chambered cairn is also present in the Tarradale landscape.

2.2.3 During years of field-walking in ploughed areas, TTT volunteers have found extensive evidence of multiple prehistoric periods of occupation in the landscape. These finds include a late Bronze Age socketed axe head and Migdale-type flat bronze axe, Bronze Age arrowheads and Beaker pottery, a Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead and two polished stone axe heads, as well as extensive scatters of predominantly flint lithics.

2.2.4 During fieldwalking in ploughed areas, NOSAS volunteers recovered a significant quantity of medieval redware pottery. A notable concentration of this was located on the upper and lower field to the east-southeast side of Tarradale House. This concentration coincides with the main findspots of iron nails. This, combined with the knowledge that a castle was known to be near Tarradale in the medieval period, signified that the field was worthy of further investigation. The University of Aberdeen carried out a gradiometry survey on both upper and lower sections of the field (**Figure 5**). The survey highlighted curving anomalies which were tentatively interpreted during the survey as a ditch enclosing a ‘motte’ site. A similar anomaly on the lower terraces was interpreted as a ‘bailey ditch’.

2.3 Medieval Landscape

2.3.1 In the late 12th century, William I (the Lion) of Scotland, successor to his brother Malcolm IV, entered Ross-shire and defeated Harald Maddadson of

Orkney/Caithness in an effort to gain control over rebellions from the north. He ordered two castles to be built in the area, one at *Dunskaith* overlooking the Cromarty Firth and one at *Etherdouer*, believed to be at Redcastle on the Beauly Firth, several miles to the east of Tarradale. During this time, the Scottish kings began to regain control over the north by imposing a feudal society and land ownership system over the country – granting charters of land to native nobles and Norman supplants who captured the old tribal mormaers (Clark 2009:22-3).The Redcastle site was granted to Sir John Bisset, an Anglo-Norman who was married to King William I's sister and was the founding patron of nearby Beauly Priory c.1230. Redcastle later passed to Bisset's daughter Elizabeth de Bosco. The Crown continued to use the Earldom of Ross as a foothold, establishing the de Moravia family at Ormond and the de Monte Alto at Cromarty (Alston 2006). A battle of succession to the Scottish throne at the end of the 13th century resulted in the English King Edward I's invasion of Scotland in 1296.

2.3.2 Documentary sources indicate that a late 13th/early 14th c. castle was built at Tarradale. According the Wardlaw Manuscript, in continued efforts of pacification, Edward's forces destroyed the forts of Inverness, *Beufort* and *Dinguall* in 1303; while Tarradale was also captured and given to Edward's ally Alexander Comyn. The Tarradale site was later recaptured, supposedly destroyed, by Robert the Bruce in 1308 (Clark 2009: 25).

2.3.3 Tarradale was medieval parish up until the end of the 16th century with the old parish church at Gilchrist to the northwest of Tarradale House. The 18th century estate map of Tarradale depicts several tenant-occupied farms, now-abandoned settlement that came as a result of agricultural improvement and reorganisation from the late 18th century. Tarradale House was built in the 17th century and is located southwest of Tarradale Mains, dating from the early 1790s.

2.3.4 Significant findspots from the programmes of field-walking in the field to the east of Tarradale House included a horse harness pendant of the *de Verdon* family and 13th century silver pennies. A concentration of medieval pottery sherds was also located in the field at the base of the site and in the field to the north of the site (**Figure 3**).The project's aims were to uncover buried archaeological evidence for Tarradale's medieval castle.

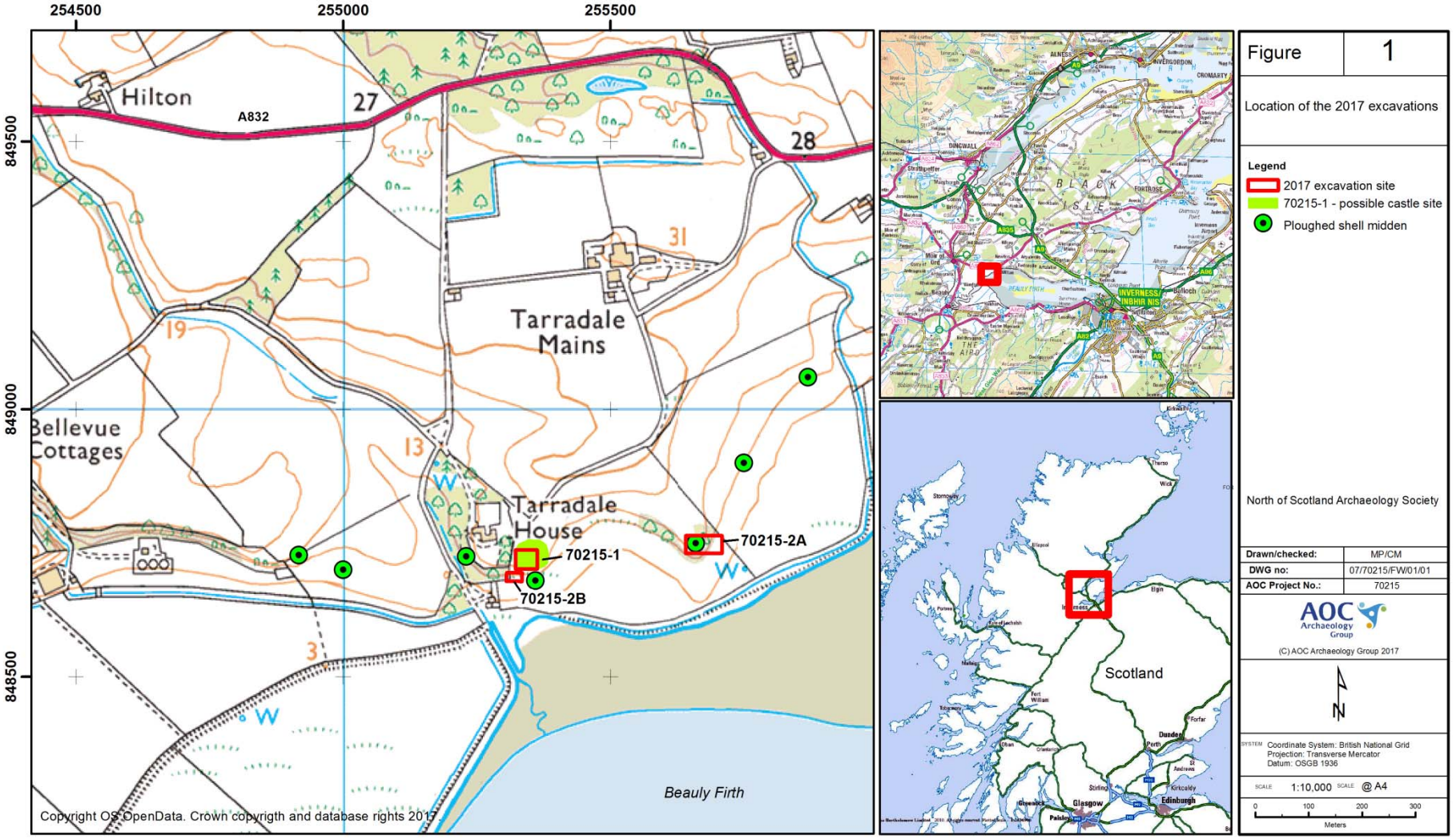

Figure 1: Site location map

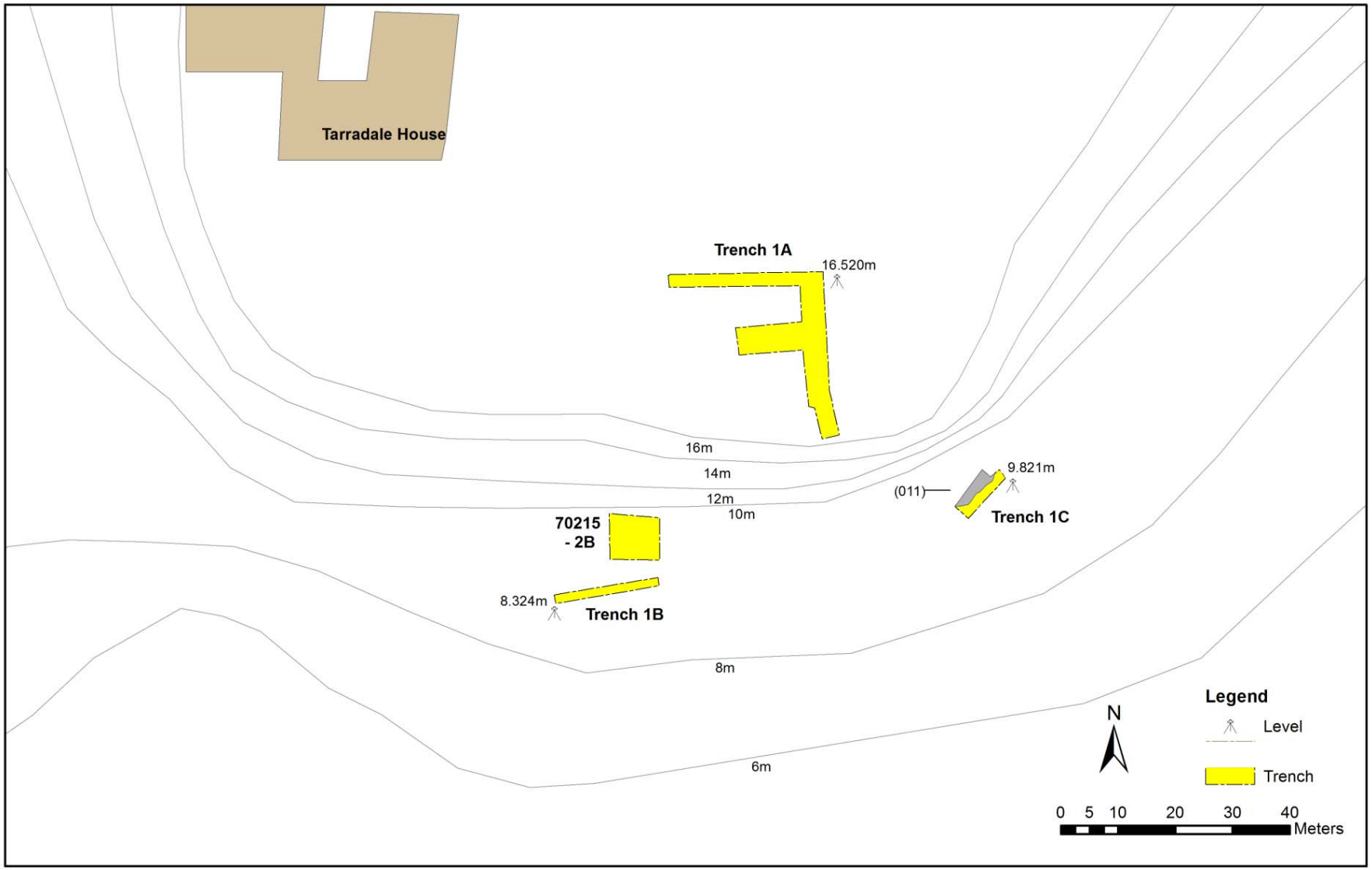

Figure 2: Trench 1A-1C location map

3.0 Methodology

3.1 Objectives

3.1.1 The Tarradale Through Time project research goals are to locate, interpret and record the significance and extent of archaeological remains at key sites. The primary objective is to improve our understanding of the archaeological and historical landscape by undertaking archaeological evaluation. The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) defines an archaeological evaluation as 'a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land... field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate' (CIfA 2014(a)).

3.1.2 This component of the project aimed to investigate the possible site of Tarradale Castle – a flat, raised beach terrace, currently a ploughed field, located on the east side of Tarradale House. The site, which may date to the 13th/14th centuries, could contain evidence for a timber built or stone-built structure.

3.1.3 The archaeological evaluation at the Tarradale site had the potential to provide information about the location of the medieval castle site at Tarradale. Certainly, the lack of documentary information for this part of the country is note-worthy, meaning that piecing together the picture of the development of the medieval landscape in the north is difficult with only fragments of data available. Therefore, the archaeological record ha real potential to augment this story.

3.1.4 The Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (ScARF 2012) has identified that a key point of research is "why, where and how Scotland emerges". The ScARF medieval panel stated that "a key development in the archaeology of early medieval Scotland in particular has been the recognition of a previously-unsuspected sophistication in the power structures and evolving polities of the region, which more than any other factor, laid the foundations for the medieval kingdom," recommending that "the development of power centres and their relationship with pre-existing monumental landscapes…be looked at more closely (13)." Archaeological evaluation would provide an opportunity to uncover evidence to date and characterise occupation of the site, results which would be combined with further landscape studies to provide more information about the continuity of occupation at Tarradale. It is a strong possibility that this raised beach terrace was used during more than one period of time. Furthermore, previous research indicates that early fortified and ecclesiastical sites were re-used over many centuries. Therefore this site was targeted as a place to investigate these aims.

3.1.5 The purpose of the Castle project was to investigate the location of concentrations of medieval pottery and iron nail findspots identified during fieldwalking at Tarradale. The specific aims of the archaeological works were:

i. To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the field

ii. To remove by hand any overburden in order to expose the archaeological deposits

iii. To excavate, sample and record any features or to propose arrangements for their safeguarding, where necessary

iv. To sample deposits for post-excavation work, including environmental analysis and dating

v. To make recommendations for post-excavation work

3.2 Fieldwork

32.1 70215-1A – Upper field

One L-shaped trench measuring 30m by 4m (north to south) and 2m by 30m (east to west) with a 10m by 3m extension to the west was excavated on the flat terrace on the raised beach (**Figure 2**). Topsoil stripping was conducted under archaeological supervision by a mechanical digger fitted with a straight-edged bucket. The extension was a variance to the proposed project design.

3.2.2 70215-1B – Lower field (east)

This trench was 2m by 14m located at the base of the possible castle site terrace, located on the east side of the grounds of Tarradale House (**Figure 2; Plate 2**). Topsoil stripping was conducted under archaeological supervision by a mechanical digger fitted with a straight-edged bucket. This was a variance to the proposed project design.

3.2.3 70215-1C – Lower field (west)

This area was investigated previously with a small evaluation trench and was located under rough grasses and extending into the stubble field on the south side. One c. 7m x 3m trench was opened up, roughly E-W aligned along the base of the hill (**Figure 2**). The purpose of the trench was to interpret the character and extent of the archaeology revealed in the previous NOSAS evaluation. This was a variance to the proposed project design.

3.2.4 The stripping was initially conducted by a mechanical digger fitted with a straight-edged bucket, monitored by an experienced archaeologist and conducted prior to volunteers arriving on site. Machined layers were removed in successive spits and were stopped at the first archaeological horizon or the natural geology, whichever was encountered first. Upon completion of stripping, the machine was removed from the site.

3.2.5 All trenches were cleaned by hand and features of potential archaeological significance were excavated by hand in order to establish the date, nature, extent and state of preservation of the deposits. Archaeological features and deposits were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and section drawings were drawn at a scale of 1:10. All potentially significant archaeological features were sampled, in the event post-excavation analysis is deemed necessary. The location of all archaeological findspots and features and the area covered by the evaluation, was plotted using a Trimble Geo-XR Rover capable of centimetre accuracy. The archaeological monitoring was recorded using high resolution digital photography in order to record the process as well as any archaeological features or finds of interest. All work was carried out in

accordance with the CIfA (2014(b)) *Code of Conduct* and the Highland Council (2012) *Standards for Archaeological Work*.

4.0 Results

4.1 Summary

4.1.1 Excavation of three trenches to investigate the possible castle site at Tarradale proved inconclusive. Features targeted by Trench 1A were characterised as natural bands of gravel and raised beach deposits. Features targeted in Trench 1B proved to be a slight difference in upper and lower plough soil compaction. The charcoal-rich spread identified in previous test-pitting and excavated in Trench 1C was identified, recorded and sampled but did not provide any conclusive results as to its origin.

4.2 Results

4.2.1 After the initial machine stripping Trench 1A was cleaned by hand to expose any archaeological features (**Plate 4**). At the south end of the trench was a band of natural sand and gravel. To the north and in the western extension was a band of different material comprising larger water worn rounded stones ranging in size from 0.1m by 0.2m to 0.4m by 0.4m (**Plate 3**). This band of material coincided with the location of the geophysical anomaly marked on the University of Aberdeen magnetometry survey (**Figure 5**). To the north of this feature were a few small deposits of more silty material which, when cleaned, were identified as natural hollows in the subsoil which had silted up. Four sections were laid out to investigate the curving band of material (**Plate 5**). The material was sterile and after a short period of excavation it became clear beyond doubt that this was a deposit of natural gravel with sandy deposits and other natural deposits overlying it on the south and it diving off under other natural material to the north (**Plate 6**). Ploughing had truncated the top of this layer, meaning that it appeared as a coherant band of material, distinct from the gravel and sand bands either side – therefore showing up as a distinct band on the geophysics (**Figure 5**).

4.2.2 After the initial machine stripping Trench 1B was cleaned by hand to expose any archaeological features (**Plate 8**). At the west end of the trench was a very compact spread of material, underlying the upper ploughsoil. This material was slightly darker than the looser material to the east. This band of looser, lighter material coincided with the location of the geophysical anomaly marked on the University of Aberdeen magnetometry survey (**Figure 5**). To the south of this was natural gravel underlying ploughsoil. A sondage was excavated along the south edge of the trench through both the looser and then the more compact material to ascertain its nature. After excavation it was clear that this was a layer of lower ploughsoil rather than an archaeological feature. It was only slightly differentiated from the upper ploughsoil, a consistent thickness and contained more frequent sherds of better preserved medieval redware and some animal bones. It was overlying the same natural subsoil identified in the east of the trench (**Plate 9**).

4.2.3 After the initial machine stripping, Trench 1C was cleaned by hand to expose any archaeological features. The charcoal-rich silt layer (011) identified in the previous test pit was identified. It ran to the west and north in towards the steep slope (**Figure 2; Plate 10**).

The extent of the layer was identifed to the west of where it lensed out and to the north where it appeared to continue into the slope under deep hillwash (010). The depth of material here clearly indicated a substantial quantity of material had been washed or deposited down the steep slope from the field terrace above it (**Figure 6**). This is likely related to the material being deliberalty pushed down the slope. The spread of charcoal-rich material was recorded and excavated in four slots (**Plate 11**). The eastern slot revealed the spread did not extend this far and the remnants of a modern sheep burial and some large stones indicated this area had been used for dumping out of the ploughed field prior to the larger hillwash deposits being deposited from upslope. The middle slots identified a dark spread of gravel, similar to the natural subsoil, with some small flecks of charcoal. This material was very similar to the natural material and did not have a distinct edge or base – indicating that formed redeposited subsoil or possibly natural leaching in the soil. This deposit was 25% dry seived and 75% wet seived and produced only small quantities of charcoal and a few fragments of medieval redware. Due to the undefined nature of the deposit and lack of understanding of how it has formed it is not a secure deposit to date.

Plate 3: Looking SW across the band of natural gravel in Trench 1A

Plate 4: Initial cleaning in Trench 1A

Plate 5: Looking W across the band of natural gravel in Trench 1A

Plate 6: The band of natural gravel underlying natural sand in Trench 1A

Plate 7: Cleaning trench 1B, looking E over the Beauly Firth

Plate 8: Horizontal layers of upper & lower ploughsoil over natural in N facing section of Trench 1B

Plate 9: Metal-detecting training for young volunteers over the spoil heaps

Plate 10: Aerial pole view of (011) spread of charcoal-rich material in Trench 1C

Plate 11: Post-excavation view of Trench 1C after removal of (011) onto natural

5.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1 The excavations at the possible castle site were inconclusive. Trench 1A and Trench 1B did not reveal any archaeological features and confirmed the geophysical anomalies noted in these areas were either natural deposits or slight differentiations in ploughsoil. Trench 1C allowed a better understanding of the more recent processes at the site, including the substantial deposit of material from the upper terrace overlying a modern sheep burial. What is clear from this work is that there are no buried archaeological features in these areas to explain the concentration of medieval redware pottery or iron nails compared to elsewhere. One theory for this lack of structural evidence is that theremains of a castle site on the bank or mound at the top of the hill have been destroyed by agricultural work. However, this scenario does not account for the lack of material culture found nor for the lack of material at the base of the hill (i.e. ditches).

5.2 Another theory is that the castle site exists elsewhere in the vicinity, perhaps in the grounds of Tarradale House or under the house itself and the concentration of pottery and nails comes from nightsoil being spread on the fields. Modern groundwork and renewal of services around the house have not indicated any particular concentration of medieval finds on the house site.

5.3 It is worth noting that the documentary sources leave only fragmentary references to a site at Tarradale, perhaps indicating that the castle site could be elsewhere in or around the former region of Tarradale. In more recent times this area is known as Muir of Ord since the railway station was built and named such in 1862.

5.4 Specialist analysis of the fieldwalking finds and the medieval pottery recovered from the site is recommended.

6.0 References

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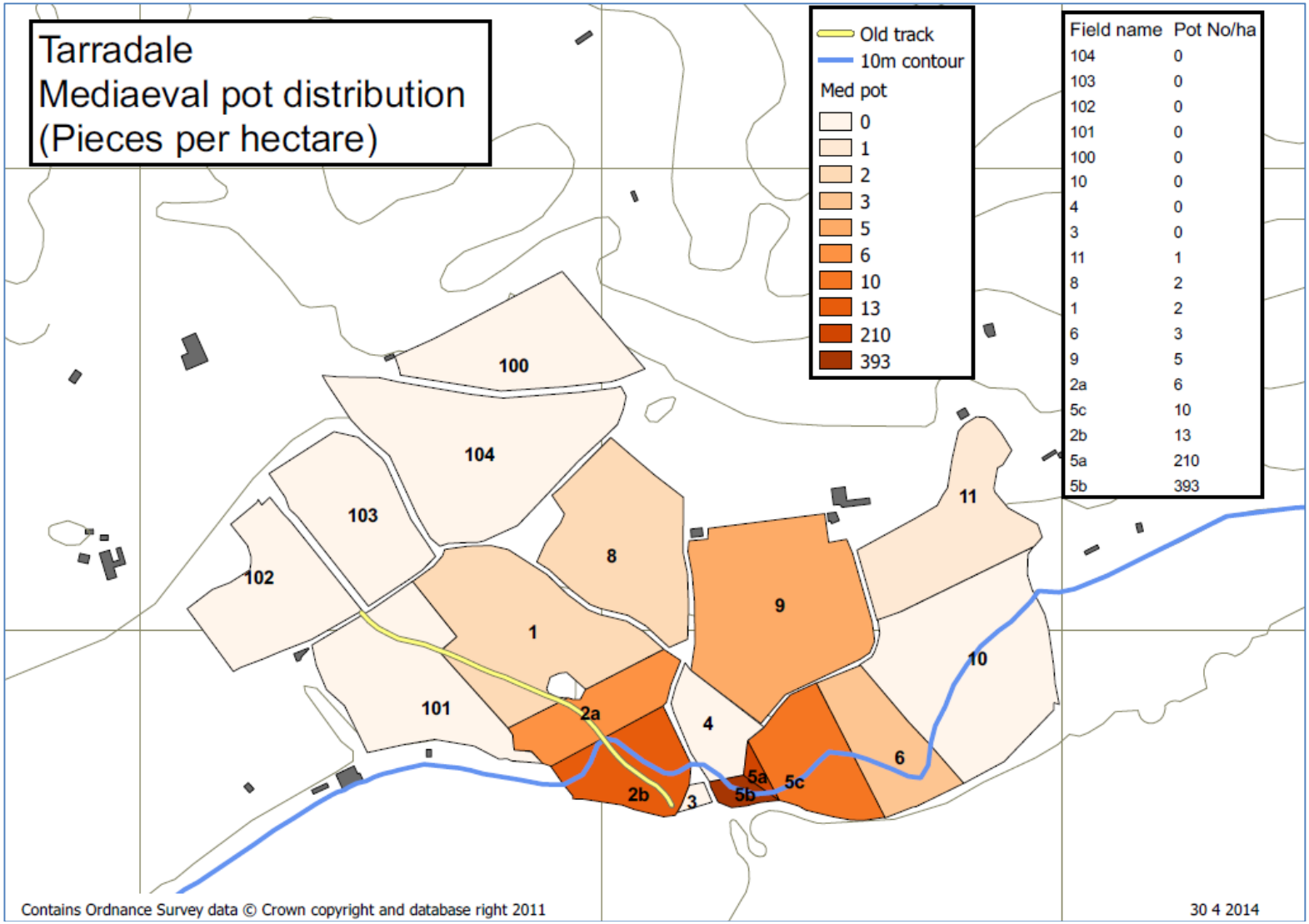

Figure 3: Fieldwalking density maps of medieval pottery (Bob Jones)

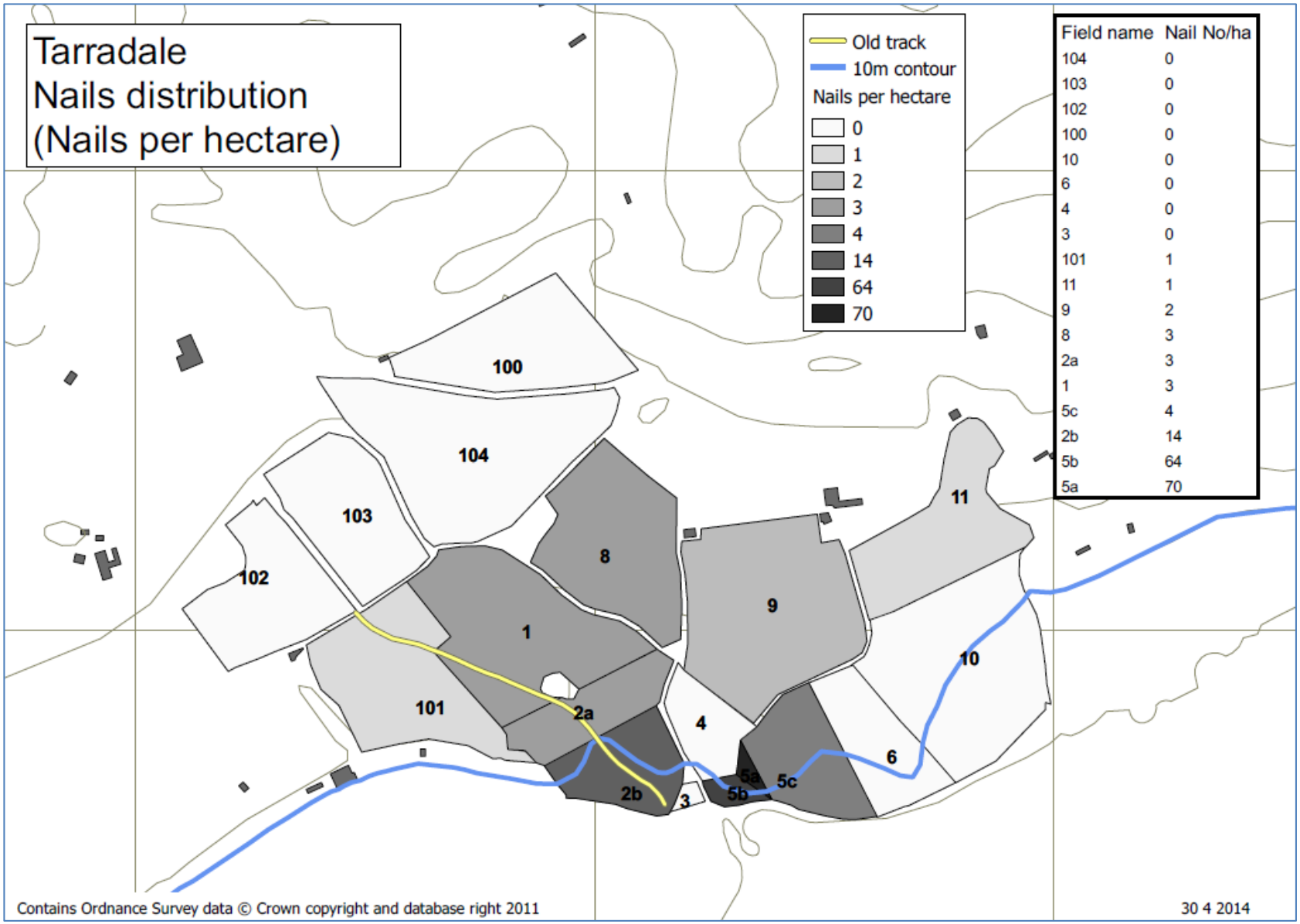

Figure 4: Fieldwalking density maps of iron nails (Bob Jones)

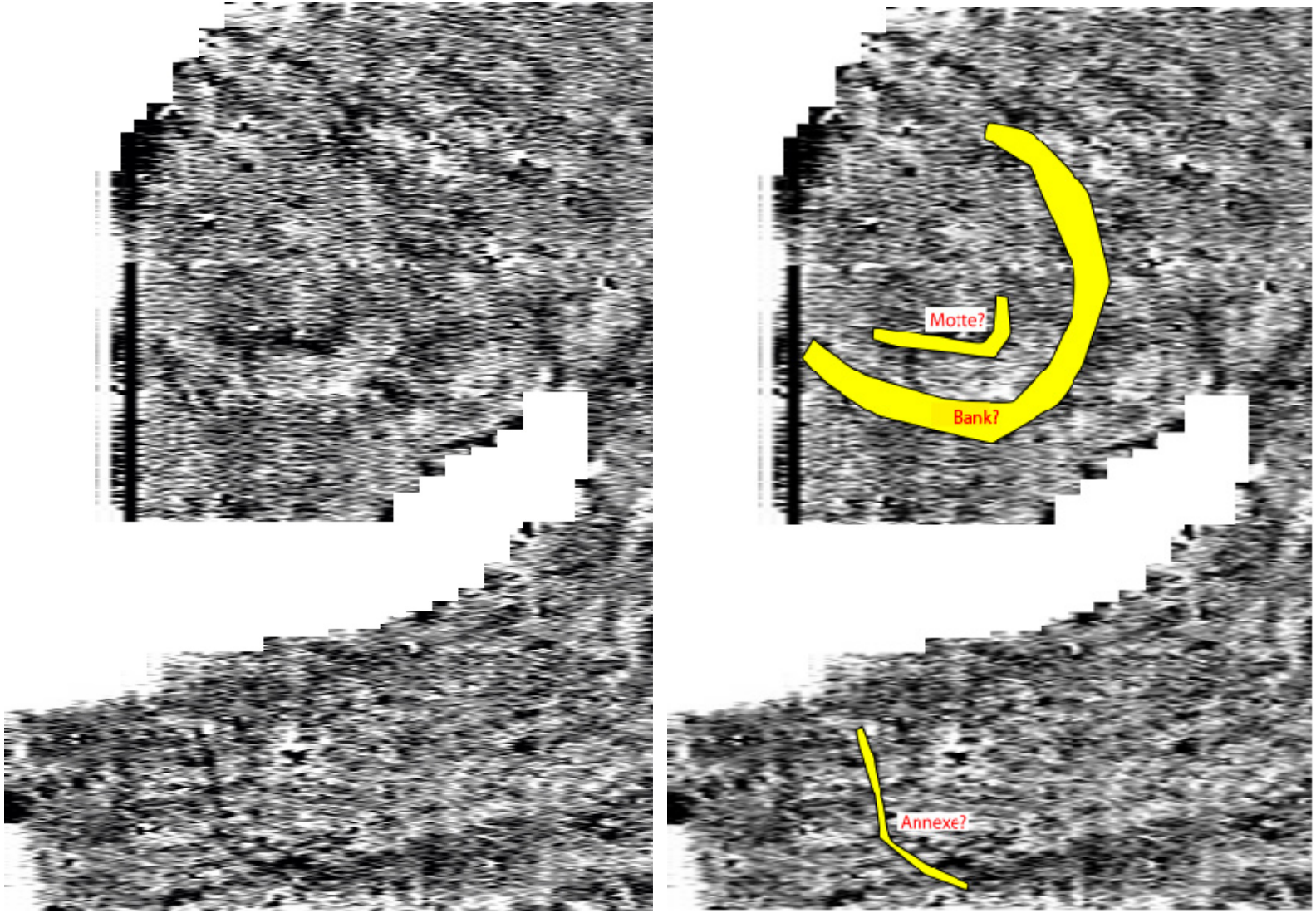

Figure 5: Gradiometry survey results (right processed & interpretation left) (University of Aberdeen)

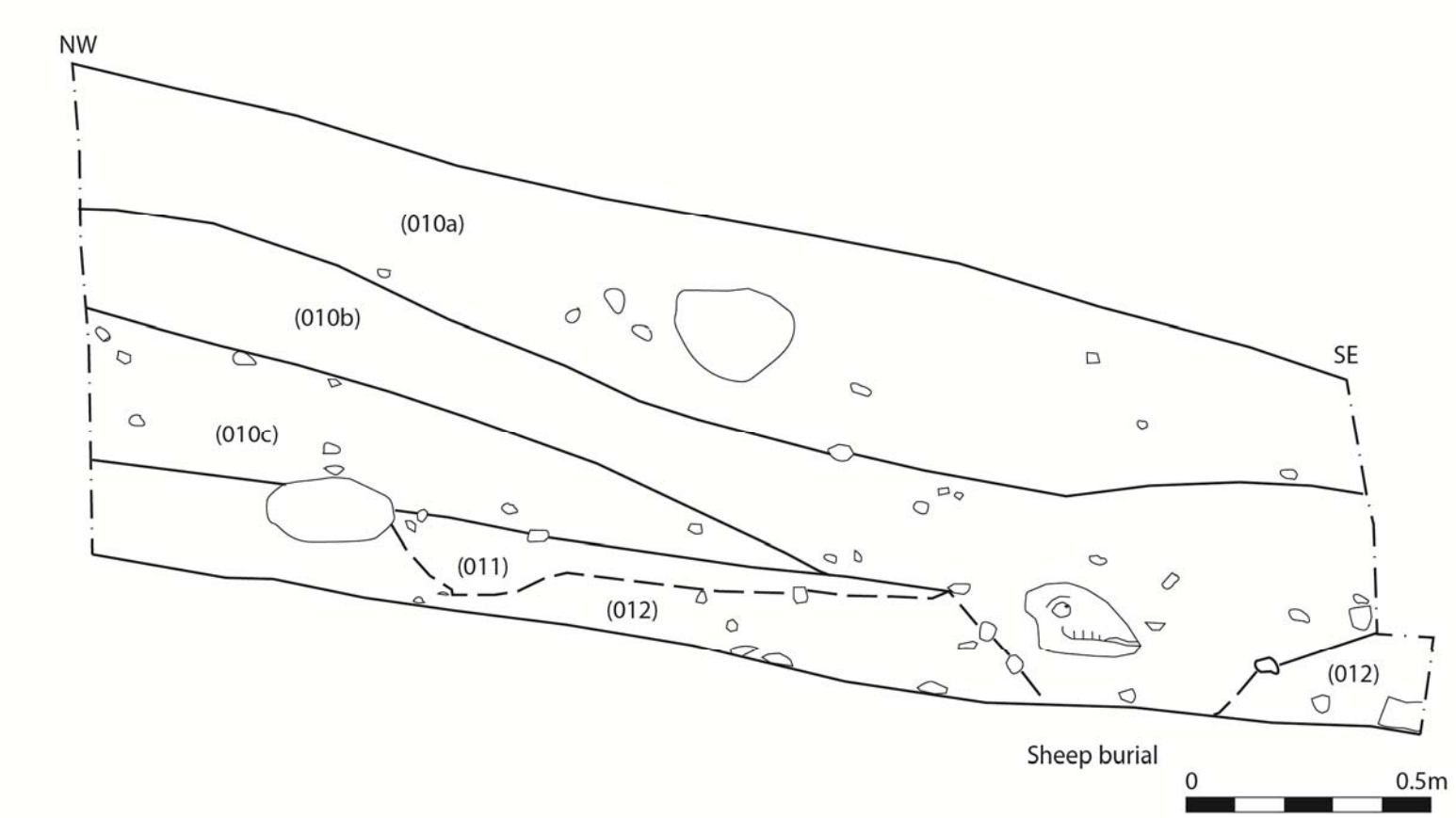

Figure 6: Southwest facing section of Trench 1C

Appendix 2 List of Contexts

Context No.	Area	Type	Description	Under	Over	Fill of	Filled by	Interpretation
001	**1a**	Deposit	A dark brown clayey sand overlying subsoil in Trench 1a 0.3m deep on average.					Ploughsoil
002	**1b**	Deposit	A dark brown clayey sand with some midden, shell medieval pot and circa 18th century buckle from a shoe. Also butchered bone.					Ploughsoil
003	**1a**	Deposit	A light yellow clay band running across trench 1a.					Natural clay band
004	**1a**	Cut	VOID					VOID
005	**1a**	Fill	Natural band of gravel with large rounded stones. A mound of glacial material with pure sand lapping over the edge on the south. Truncated by ploughing to create a banding effect.					Natural band of gravelly sand
006	**1b**	Deposit	Dark brown ploughsoil in Trench 1b. Overlies (002). Circa 0.3, deep in west to 0.5m in east of trench.		002			Upper ploughsoil
007	**1b**	Deposit	A looser dark brown to the west of (002). Same as (002)					Lower ploughsoil
008			VOID					
009			VOID					
010	**1c**	Deposit	A dark black brown organic rooty topsoil (10a). Overlaying a mid brown spread of hill wash (10b). Overlaying another dump of lighter drown hill wash (10c).					Topsoil and hillwash and old bank material ploughed over edge. 10a 10b 10c
011	**1c**	Deposit?	Charcoal rich dark black brown soil with fire cracked stone and amorphous edge.					? Possible leaching into subsoil beyond abrupt, covering of hillwash? Trample layer/activity layer? NOT a built or created surface
012	**1c**	Deposit	Spread of subsoil under (010) in the far northeast corner of the trench.	010 011?				Subsoil

Appendix 3 List of Small Finds

Find No.	Context No.	Material	Interpretation/description	Finder	Date
01	001	Glass	Upper Castle topsoil	EG	22/09/17
02	002	Bone	Bone in topsoil		
03	002	Pottery	Ditch		
04	001	Pottery	Modern Pottery, mainly Stoneware		23/09/17
05	001	Pottery	Medieval pottery small fragments		23/09/17
06	001	Metal	Iron nails		23/09/17
07	001	Coarse stone tool	Hammer stone?		23/09/17
08	001	Glass			23/09/17
09	001	Metal	Medieval nail, metal detector: spoil heap		24/09/17
10	002	Metal	Modern staple, metal detector		24/09/2017
11	002	Ceramic	VOID		
12	002	Slag	Possible vitrified residue		24/09/2017
13	002	Metal	Metal buckle		25/09/2017
14	002/007	Pottery	Medieval pottery small fragments		27/09/2017
15	002/007	Metal	Three nails, one piece slag		27/09/2017
16	002/007	Glass	Glass		27/09/2017
17	002/007	Flint	Small flint piece		27/09/2017
18	011	Pottery	Medieval pottery small fragments		27/09/2017
19	011	Pottery	Medieval pottery small fragments		27/09/2017
20	011	Stone	Possible tool		27/09/2017
21	011	Flint	Flint		27/09/2017
22	010	Metal	Nails		27/09/2017
23	011	?Flint	Worked Flint?		27/09/2017
24	VOID		VOID		27/09/2017
8	001	Metal	Nail metal detecting on spoil heap		29/09/2017
27	010	Quartz	Worked? Quartz		
28	010	Quartz	Worked? Quartz		
29	010	Quartz	Worked? Quartz		
30	010	Quartz	Worked? Quartz		
31	011	Flint	Three small struck flint flakes		
32	011	Quartz	Struck? Quartz		
33	010	Stone	Hammerstone?		

Appendix 4 List of Drawings

Drwg No.	Scale	Description	Direction Facing	Contexts	Drawn By	Date
1	1:10	SW facing section of slot 3 in trench 1c	SW	(011) (012)	MMM	29/09/2017
2	1:10	SW facing section of trench wall in trench 1c	SW	(010a-c) (011) (012)	MMM	30/09/2017

Appendix 5 List of Samples

Context No.	Volume L/g	Notes
001	1/2L	Bone
002/007	2L	
002/007	2L	Shell
011	2L	Quartz
011	2L	Bone Tooth and Tooth enamel
011	4L	Fire cracked stone
011	20L	
011	1/2L	Charcoal
011	1/2L	Burnt Bone

Appendix 6 List of Photographs

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Area	Context No.	Description	Date
1 - 4	NNW	1a		Post-stripping of trench	23/09/2017
5 - 8	ESE	1a		Post-stripping of trench	23/09/2017
9	SSE	1a		Post-stripping of trench	23/09/2017
10	NNW	1a		Working shot	23/09/2017
11	W	1a	[006]	Record shot of [006]	23/09/2017
12	S	1a	[006]	Record shot of [006]	23/09/2017
13	SE	1a	[006]	Record shot of [006]	23/09/2017
14	NW	1a	(003) [004]	Clay and possible ditch (003) and [004]	23/09/2017
15	NW	1a	[004]	Possible ditch [004]	23/09/2017
16	E	1a	[004]	Possible ditch [004]	23/09/2017
17	W	1a	[004]	Possible ditch [004]	23/09/2017
18	W	1a	[004]	Possible ditch [004]	23/09/2017
19	E	1a	(003) [004]	Pre-ex of possible ditch	23/09/2017
20	E	1a	(003) [004]	Pre-ex of possible ditch	23/09/2017
21	SW	1a	(003) [004]	Pre-ex of possible ditch	23/09/2017
22	W	1a	(003) [004]	Pre-ex of possible ditch	23/09/2017
23	SW	1a	(003) [004]	Pre-ex of possible ditch	23/09/2017
24-59	n/a	1		General shots of site, working shot	24/09/2017
60	W	1c		Pre-ex shot, post cleaning	24/09/2017
61	SW	1c		Pre-ex shot, post cleaning	24/09/2017
62	SE	1c		Pre-ex shot, post cleaning	24/09/2017
63	E	1c		Pre-ex shot, post cleaning	24/09/2017
64	E	1c		Pre-ex shot, post cleaning	24/09/2017
65	N	1c		Pre-ex shot, post cleaning	24/09/2017
66	NE	1c		Pre-ex shot, post cleaning	24/09/2017
67	W	1b	(002)	Pre-ex of (002)	24/09/2017
68	E	1b	(002)	Pre-ex of (002)	24/09/2017
69	E	1b	(002)	Pre-ex of (002)	24/09/2017
70-73	n/a	1a		Post-ex of natural bands of gravel	25/09/2017
74-80	n/a	1b	(011)	Pre-ex of (011) after cleaning	25/09/2017
81	E	1c		Post-ex of stone hole in Tr. 1C	25/09/2017
82	E	1c		Post-ex of stone hole in Tr. 1C	25/09/2017
83-85	n/a			General view	26/09/2017
86	N	1c		Large stone in 1C corner	26/09/2017
87	N	1c		Large stone in 1C corner	26/09/2017
88-101	n/a	1c	(011)	Pole cam of (011)	26/09/2017
103-105	SE	1c		NW facing section of trench	27/09/2017
106-107	n/a	1c		Working shot	28/09/2017
108	NE	1c		Post-ex shot	28/09/2017
109	NW	1c		Post-ex shot (SW end trench)	28/09/2017
110	NW	1c		Post-ex shot (centre of trench)	28/09/2017
111	NW	1c		Post-ex shot (NE end trench)	28/09/2017

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Area	Context No.	Description	Date
112	S	1c		Post-ex shot (trench in general)	28/09/2017
113	S	1c		Post-ex shot (SW end trench)	28/09/2017
114	E	1c		Post-ex shot section (SW facing) in slot 3	28/09/2017
115	NE	1c		Post-ex shot section (SW facing) trench edge	28/09/2017









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