



Highland Archaeology Services Ltd

Bringing the Past and Future Together

Controlled Topsoil Strip



Bogallan Croft, North Kessock, Ross-Shire

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Controlled Topsoil Strip

Bogallan Croft, North Kessock, Ross-Shire

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Site Code	HAS-BOA14
Client	R & J Tilford
Planning Ref	14/02034/FUL
OS Grid Ref	NH 6359 5088
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Author	Lynne McKeggie

Summary

This report covers fieldwork undertaken at Bogallan Croft, North Kessock, Ross-Shire on the 17th – 19th September 2014 ahead of development of a house site. This revealed eleven features, comprising ten field drains and a pit. All were recorded and samples of the drains were excavated, particularly where they intersected other drains, in order to establish a dating sequence. All drains are of the basic stone-filled type and probably date to the 19th or early 20th centuries. The pit was half-sectioned and sampled, but no dating evidence was found. No further archaeological work is recommended for this site.

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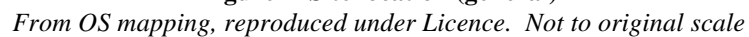
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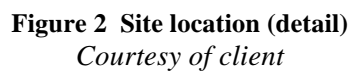
Acknowledgements

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The development is located at Bogallan Croft, North Kessock, Highland, at approximate grid reference NH 6359 5088.





Aims and objectives

- To determine as far as possible the character, extent, condition, date and significance of any archaeologically significant remains; and to record these where necessary in line with national and local policies and standards.
- 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.

Legislation and Policy

The common principles underlying international conventions, national legislation and local authority planning policies are that cultural heritage assets should be identified in advance of development and safeguarded where practicable; if disturbance is unavoidable appropriate recording of features and recovery of portable artefacts should take place. These have been set out in international and European Union agreements, and UK and Scottish legislation, as well as national and local planning policies¹.

Professional standards during the present project were secured by adherence to the *Codes of Conduct and Approved Practice and Standards* of the Institute for Archaeologists and the Highland Council's published *Standards for Archaeological Work*.

Archaeology background

The development in this report comprises the controlled topsoil strip for the construction of a house at Bogallan Croft, North Kessock, on land to the north-west of Herdsman's Cottage. A number of potential archaeological features are recorded in the general area on the Council's Historic Environment Record (HHER), and there was therefore thought to be some potential for archaeological evidence to be discovered.

Method

The methodology was designed to meet the requirements of a condition placed on the planning permission for this development by the Highland Council and is laid out in the Project Design and Risk Assessment document agreed by all parties².

¹ A full statement of current legislation and public policy is available from the Highland Archaeology Services office on request

²L. McKeggie 2014, *Project Design Risk Assessment and Method Statement Bogallan Croft HAS140804*. Cromarty, Highland Archaeology Services

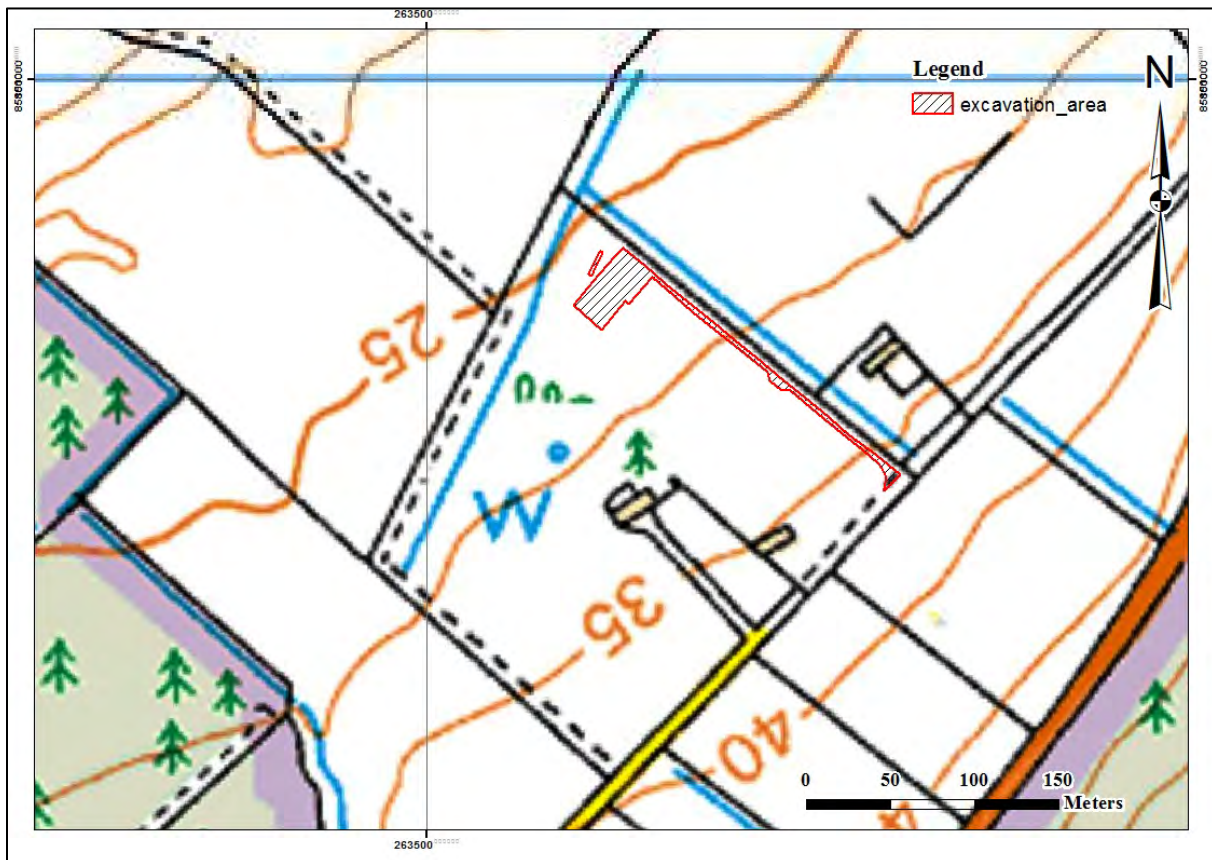


Figure 3: Proposed development with area stripped in red (indicative)

Courtesy of client

Desk Based Assessment

A desk-based assessment of the recorded archaeology within 1km of the site was undertaken to provide a context for the fieldwork proposed and to give an indication of the archaeological potential of the present site. The sites listed are shown in Figure 4.

Historic Environment Records

Both the Highland Historic Environment record (HHER) and the National Monuments Record Scotland (NMRS) were consulted and checked for archaeology in the area.

DBA 1: Ditch (Fort or Drainage)

Grid Ref: NH 6367 5109

HHER Ref: MHG29444

NMRS: 147828

Description: *Aerial Photography (RAF106/UK/751 frame nos. 5016-7, 31 August 1945.) has revealed the cropmarks of a possible fort lying immediately north of the crest of the ridge overlooking the straightened course of the Littlemill Burn about 230m to the north-west. The cropmarks reveal an arc of ditch curving from N, to E, with traces of a substantial internal bank; suggesting a combined width of about 20m.*

Information from the RCAHMS (PM) 19/07/99.

A member of the public who lives in the area advises that the circular marks referred to above are the remains of the original drainage ditch, now infilled and which has been replaced by a straightened stone culvert. There is a very large piece of conglomerate rock (5 tonnes?) which is lying nearby and almost

certainly was the cause of the bend in the ditch. This 'crescent' shaped portion of ditch is shown on both the original 19th-century Ordnance Survey 25 inch map and the 2nd edition. The correspondent has known of this feature for nearly 30 years. Strictly speaking this land lies within an area of land known as Allanglach Wood and not in Bogallan.[HHER]

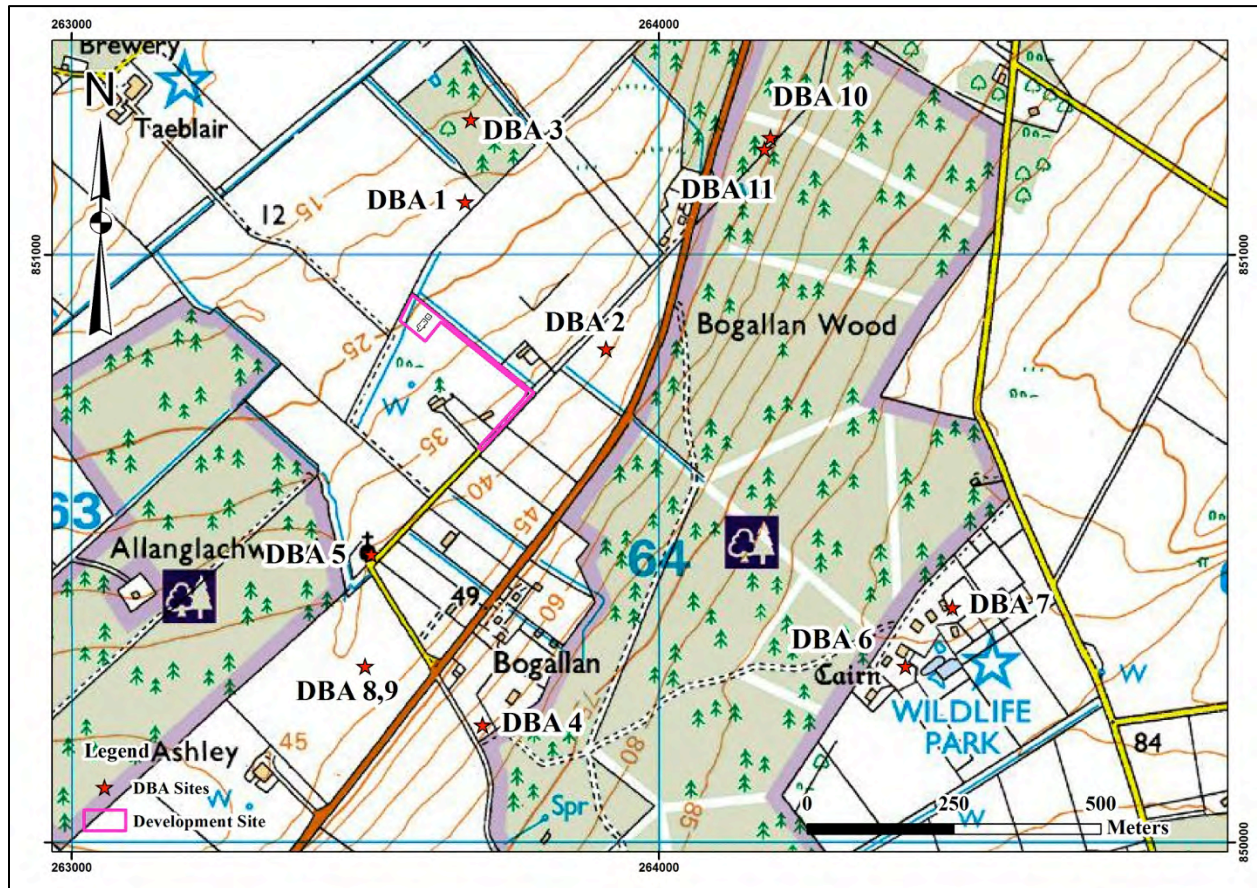


Figure 4: Sites identified in Desk Based Assessment

DBA 2: Farmstead, Bogallan Wood Grid Ref: NH 6391 5084

HHER Ref: MHG20687

NMRS: 103834

Description: A farmstead comprising one unroofed long building and an enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Ross-shire 1874-6-80, sheet c), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1993).

Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 16 April 1996 [HHER]

DBA 3: Site of Tileworks, Allangrange

Grid Ref: NH 6368 5123

HHER Ref: MHG53903

Description: Report from Anthony Morey, compiled as part of a WEA project. The project's aim was to confirm a verbal account around 1980 by a local resident, now deceased, that a tileworks had existed in a small wooded area close to Taeweg on the Allangrange Estate.

A quantity of broken or deformed clay tiles (drainage pipes) lay on the surface.

Documentary research indicated the presence of four residents on the estate or at Bogallan (the small crofting township which faced Allangrange on the south side of the valley of the Littlemill Burn)

employed in brick/tilemaking, in the 1851 census. No mention is made of any individuals involved in the industry in the 1861 census, so it is considered the tileworks had a short life, in the mid 19th-century.

Pictures of small amounts of broken debris, and stone line pits, evident on the site, were included in the report. The report suggests that on the OS map (1871) at 1:2500 scale there is evidence of a small rectangular structure, possibly containing water.

The reference to the 1st edition OS map could not be confirmed.[HHER]

DBA 4: Ringditches **Grid Ref:** NH 6350 5030
HHER Ref: MHG7970 **NMRS:** 13604

Description: *A right-angled linear feature, together with other possible features, shown under growing crop. Vertical aerial photography (RAF 106/UK/751 frame nos. 5016-7, 31 August 1945) has recorded a series of cropmarks to the north-east of the crossroads. The cropmarks include at least two ring-ditches. Furthermore intermediate cropmarks have been recorded in the same field as in the field immediately to the north-east and across the road the the SE.[HHER]*

DBA 5: Bogallan Free Church **Grid Ref:** NH 6351 5049
HHER Ref: MHG16691 **Grade Listing:** C(S) 7989

Description: *John Rhind, 1888, Gothic; cruciform church with porch at south-west and tower at south-east angle. Vestry and various ancillary buildings grouped around tower. Sneck coursed red rubble with polished ashlar dressings of same stone. Large triple lancet windows in each gable. Square tower broached to octagonal with louvred belfry and faceted spire. Weathervane on spire; slate roof. Ecclesiastical building in use as such. Site originally just inside Killearnan parish.[Old Council Listed Building record]*

DBA 6: Cairn, Bogallan Wood **Grid Ref:** NH 6442 5030
HHER Ref: MHG8217 **NMRS:** 13611 **HSSM:** 3096

Description: *This is a roughly circular cairn, measuring 70ft N-south by 66ft transversely and standing to max height of 8ft. Although it has been extensively robbed on north side, probably to provide material for two now ruined crofts which flank it on south-west and north-east, centre is still grass-grown and may well be intact. The cairn is said to have been erected about 1340 to commemorate the Battle of Blairnacoi (NH65SE 11).*

Name Book 1872; A A Woodham 1856.

A mutilated and extensively robbed round cairn, outer limits of which measure 26m from NE-SW by 24m transversely, and surviving to max height of 2.2m at its centre. Its traditional association with Battle of Blairnacoi could not be confirmed locally. Resurveyed at 1:2500. Visited by OS (R B) 16 March 1966.

This cairn is extant and as described above. Visited by OS (J B) 18 February 1981. [HHER]

DBA 7: Bogallan Wood **Grid Ref:** NH 6450 5040
HHER Ref: MHG20689 **NMRS:** 103836

Description: *A farmstead comprising an unroofed building lying within an enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Ross-shire 1874-6-80, sheet c), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1993). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 16 April 1996 [NMRS]*

DBA 8: Bogallan (Earthwork) **Grid Ref:** NH 6350 5030

HHER Ref: MHG14205/7970**NMRS:** 13604

Description: *A right-angled linear feature, together with other possible features, shown under growing crop. D Sloan 1985.*

Vertical aerial photography (RAF 106/UK/751 frame nos. 5016-7, 31 August 1945) has recorded a series of cropmarks to the north-east of a crossroads. The cropmarks include at least two ring-ditches. Further indeterminate cropmarks have been recorded in the same field as well as in the field immediately to the north-east and across the road to the south-east. Information from RCAHMS (PM) 19 July 1999

DBA 9: Bogallan (Farmstead)**Grid Ref:** NH 6370 5020**HHER Ref:** MHG20683**NMRS:** 103830

Description: *A farmstead comprising one roofed long building and one unroofed subdivided long building is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Ross-shire 1874-6-80, sheet c). The W end of the unroofed building appears to be rounded which may indicate that this building was a kiln barn. The farmstead is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1993). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 16 April 1996 [NMRS]*

DBA 10: Enclosure, Bogallan Wood**Grid Ref:** NH 64198 51205**HHER Ref:** MHG52766**NMRS:** 103835 (building)

Description: *An enclosure was noted lying approximately 10 metres to the east of a building recorded as unroofed on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map c.1875. The enclosure itself is not depicted. Low wall footings survive to a height of approximately 50 cm and define an area around 15 metres square. [HHER]*

DBA 11: Site of building, Bogallan Wood**Grid Ref:** NH 64182 51182**HHER Ref:** MHG20688**NMRS:** 103835

Description: *An unroofed long building situated in coniferous woodland is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Ross-shire 1874-6-80, sheet c), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1993). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 16 April 1996*

During a recent planning trip for future forestry operations, Brian Duff of the Forestry Commission noted a rectangular enclosure approximately 10m to the east of this building. [HHER]

Historic Maps

Historical maps were viewed using the National Library's Scotland's online service. Allangrange is shown on Roy's 1755 map but it is not possible to pick out specific features at the plot location. The first edition OS map (Figure) surveyed in 1872 shows the area as it appears today with no features within the house site. No new features that might be affected by the development were therefore identified from the historical maps.

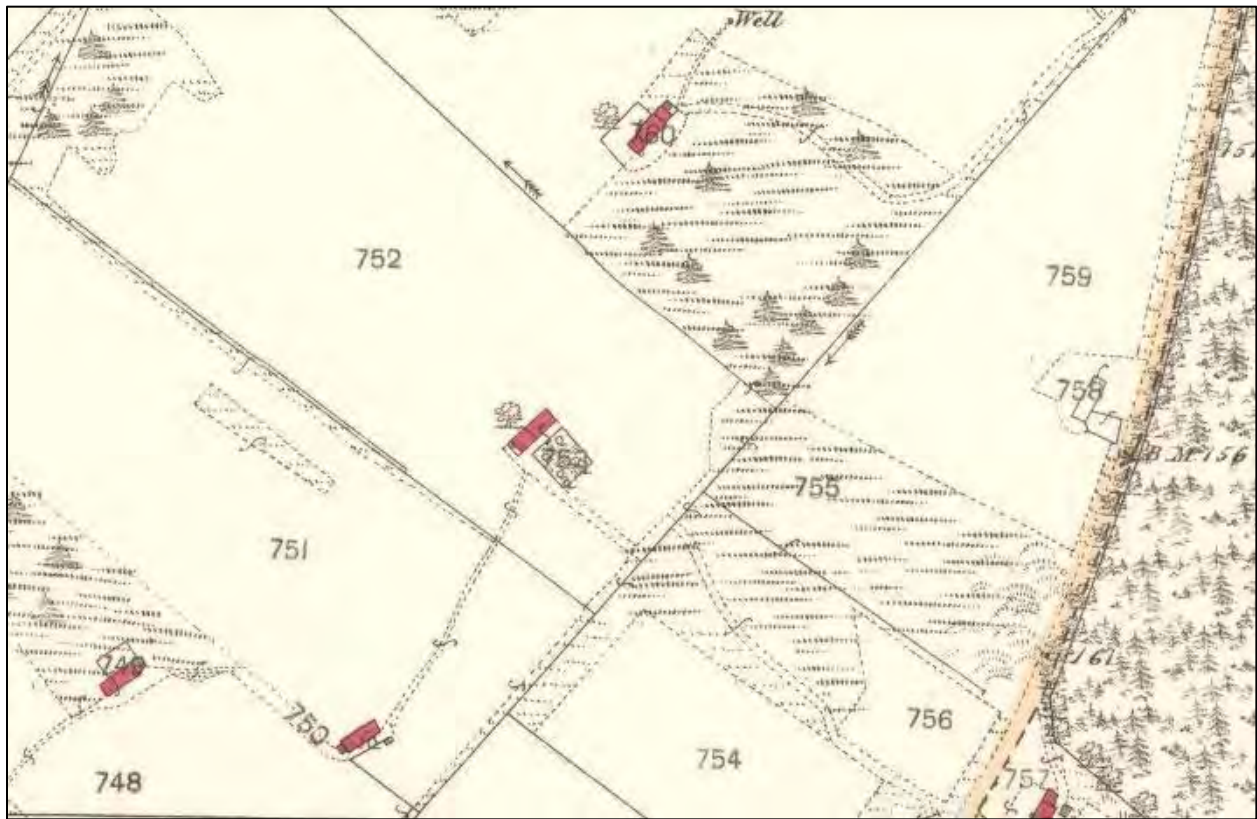


Figure 5: Section from the 1st edition OS map (Ross and Cromarty Ross-shire Sheet C.3, published 1810)
(Not reproduced to scale)

Old and New statistical Accounts

This site falls into the parish of Kilmuir Wester and Suddy surveyed by Rev. R. McKenzie in the old statistical account and

The old account has some mention of Allangrange and land improvements on the estate. The short section on Antiquities focuses on a battle but in the footnotes cairns, field systems and the hill fort at Ord hill are mentioned. The site of the supposed battle is not made clear but it was obviously on high ground and was probably a Bronze Age field system with clearance cairns³.

The new account penned by Rev. Allan McKenzie have a very brief mention of the same supposed battle under the heading of Antiquities but no others are mentioned⁴.

It is not possible to suggest any features directly associated with development plot from these accounts.

³ McKenzie R. 'Account of 1791-99 vol.12 Kilmuir and Suddy, County of Ross and Cromarty' p262-278

⁴ McKenzie A. 'Account of 1834-45 vol.14: Kilmuir and Suddy, County of Ross and Cromarty' p57-63

Controlled Topsoil strip

The work on site was undertaken between the 17th and 19th of September 2014. The conditions were overcast and mild .

Topsoil was stripped from the driveway starting at the south-east edge of the plot running from the pre-existing track along the north-eastern field boundary. This was 3m wide, and it also incorporated a passing place approximately half way along the track. The house site itself was then stripped, which included the footprint of the house, garage and parking area plus an additional area for machinery to operate during construction. A small trench was also excavated for the septic tank and soak away. The method adopted was as outlined in the proposal as previously circulated and agreed⁵.

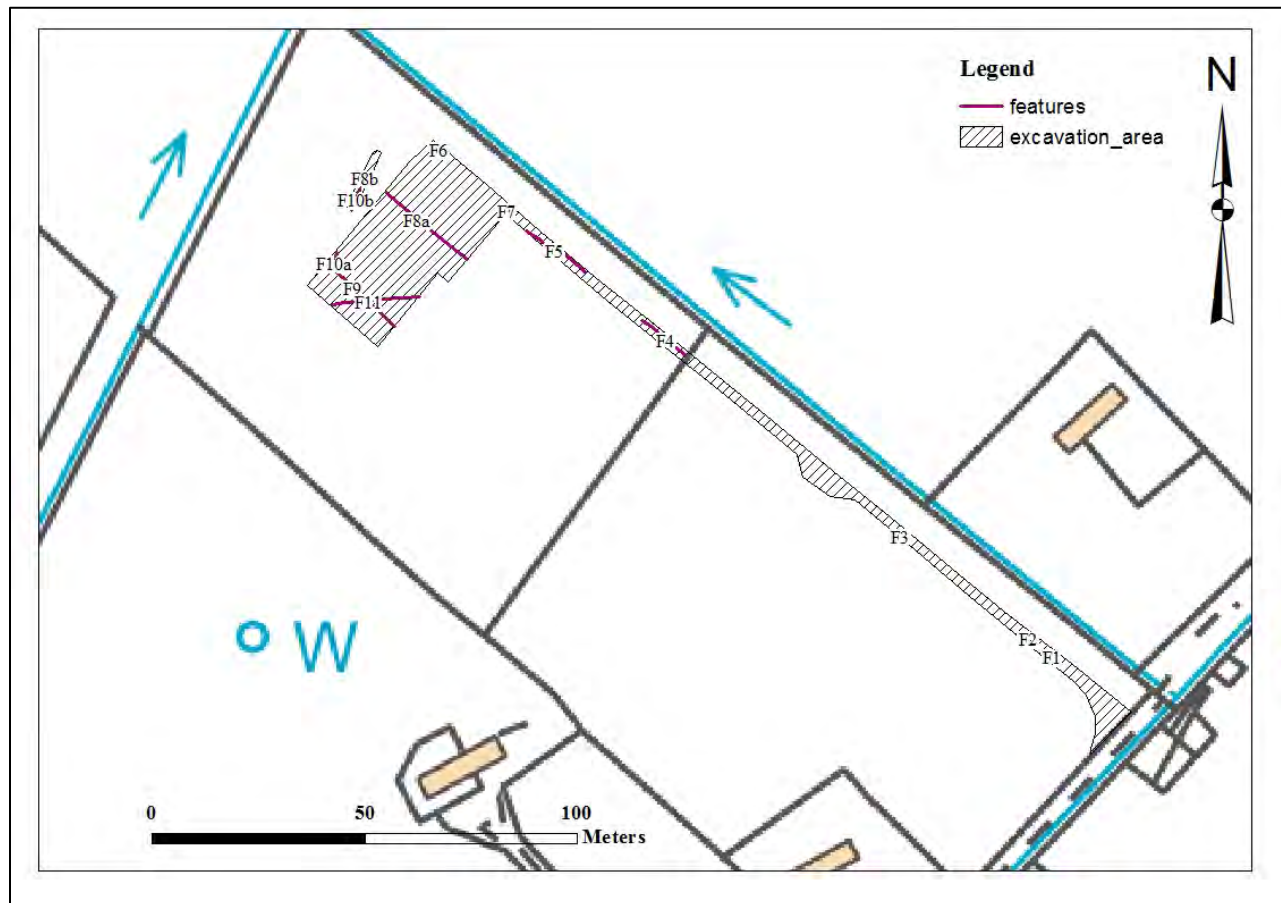


Figure 6 Site detail showing trench and archaeological features.

Based on plan supplied by client

Results

The trench revealed eleven features (Features F1-F11), all of which were field drains with the exception of F6. The topsoil was found to be around 0.3-0.4m deep and was removed onto white and orange clay-rich subsoil with some stones and mineral rich dark patches.

⁵ L.McKeggie 2014, *Project Design Risk Assessment and Method Statement Bogallan Croft* HAS140804. Cromarty, Highland Archaeology Services

Feature F1

Feature F1 was a stone-filled field drain with topsoil between rounded stones. A 3m length was exposed within the access track area, approximately 0.5m wide. The alignment was just off north-south.

Excavation revealed a deep V shaped cut [003] 0.5m deep into the subsoil, filled with large stones (001) firmly wedged together and forming large voids in between to allow water to flow through. Whilst some loamy soil (002) had worked its way in between the stones this was primarily towards the top of the feature and the drain would continue to function. This characterises a well built field drain which is still able to direct water flow within the field. (See Plate 1). A small fragment of Blue and White glazed pottery (Artefact 1) was found in the surface of the feature, but was not located sufficiently within the fill to be considered as dating evidence. A small piece of charcoal was found lower down within the fill which could potentially be carbon-dated.

The stones were replaced following excavation to ensure that the drain could continue to function following development.



Plate 1: Feature F1 NE facing section [BOA14.6]

Feature F2

This was a stone-filled field drain, very similar and parallel to F1, 6-7m away from it. A 3m length was revealed within the access trench. The drain was 0.5m wide and characterised by rounded stones with topsoil in between. This feature was not excavated as being similar in date and character to F1 it appeared to be part of the same system.

Feature F3

This was very similar and parallel to F1 and F2, and on the same alignment, but further north-west near the bottom of a dip in the field. It seemed to terminate part-way across the trench. It was a stone-filled field drain with rounded stones and topsoil in between. (See Plate 3). This feature was not excavated as being similar in date and character to F1 and F2, it appeared to be part of the same system.

Feature F4

A field drain c. 0.4m wide and 12.5m long, running along the trench on a SE-NW alignment. This started close to a former field boundary (now removed), with slightly bulb shaped end, and ran fairly straight downhill to flow north into another drain at 90 degrees to it.

A section was taken through this feature. It revealed a cut [006] with a flat base approximately 20cm deep in which large stones (004) had been placed with smaller stones in between. A mid-brown, very clay rich and wet soil (005) had filled between the stones and clogged the drain. There was no step or cut visible where the drains interconnected and it was concluded that they were contemporary and constructed as one drainage system, but no dating evidence was recovered. (See Plate 2)



Plate 2: Feature F4 field drain Post-excavation showing T junction [BOA14.19]

Feature F5

A field drain c.0.4m wide, of which a 17m length was exposed within the access track area. This drain meandered to each side before continuing beyond the trench edge, so the complete length was not established. It was filled with medium sized (c.10-15cm diameter) rounded stones with loose mid-brown loam between. It was similar to F4 and may be contemporary, but no dating evidence was recovered.

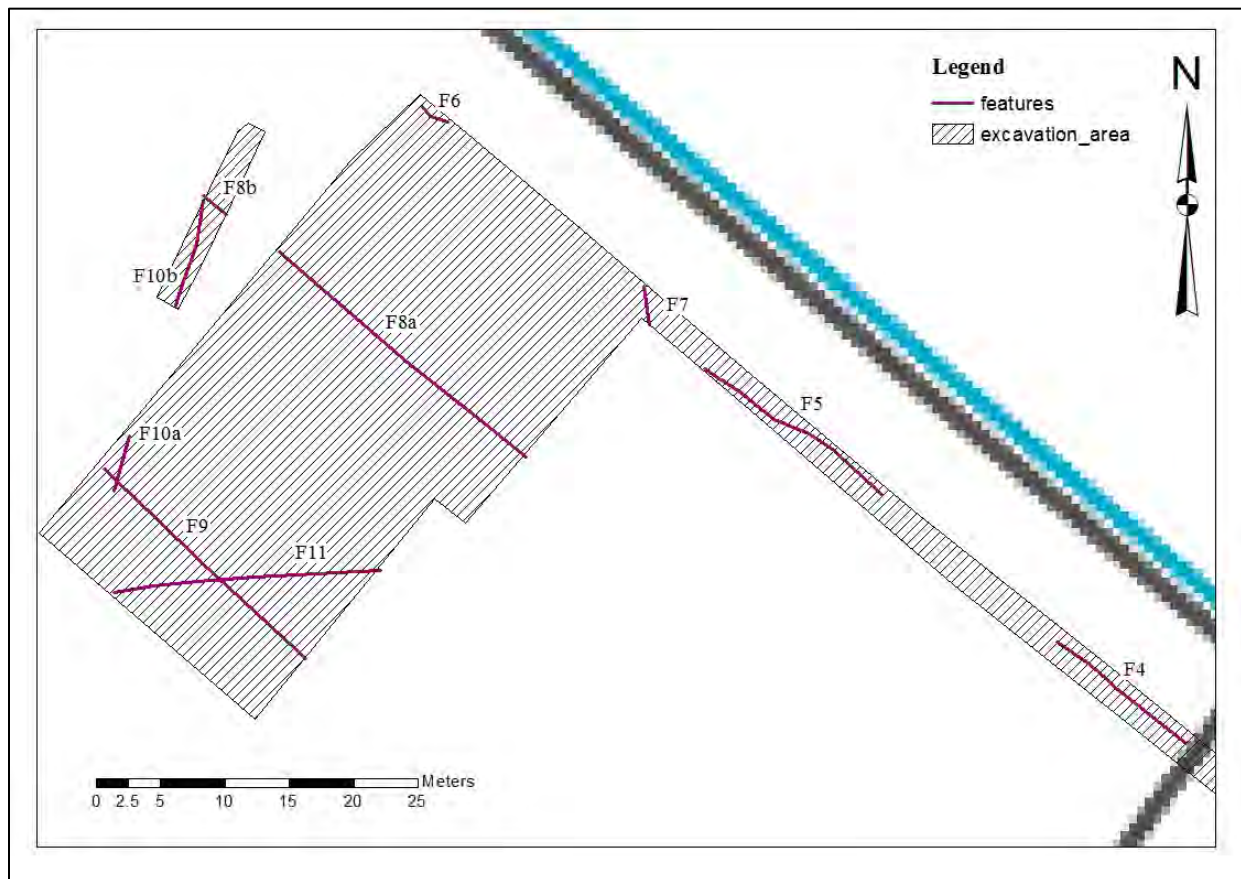


Figure 7: Detail of Features 4-11

Feature F6

An amorphous pit, roughly curvilinear in form, with narrow ends and a broader middle. It was aligned approximately NW-SE. This feature was visible as a darker loamy area within the subsoil, with charcoal flecks particularly in the north-western part of the feature. (See Plate 5)

Upon excavation the feature resolved itself into 3 separate deposits filling a relatively shallow curved cut [010]. The lower fill (009) comprised a clay rich layer of mixed greys and mid browns with small pieces of charcoal. Above this on the north-west of the feature was a mid brown loam (007) with small pieces of charcoal, some charcoal rich areas and occasional lenses of light grey clay. At the south-east end of this feature a dark brown loam (008) surrounding several small stones (c. 10cm or less) overlay residual (009) which in this area was notably shallow and possibly out-with the cut. (See Figures 8 and 9)

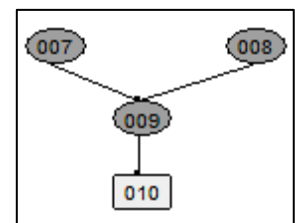


Figure 8: Harris Matrix Feature 6

There is evidence of burrowing immediately adjacent to F6, and various stones have been dragged across and within the feature, creating areas of loose soil. However, the cut is fairly clear and does not appear to be disturbed. The deposits are very similar in colour with the main distinguishing features being their texture, (009) feeling more like clay, (007) like compacted loam and (008) a loose loam. This all differs from the natural subsoil which was far more compact.

The feature appears to represent a shallow pit, possibly lined with clay or with clay-rich material deposited within and around it. The original cut is oriented approximately NW-SE with some material dragged or deposited to the east of the feature. It does not appear to represent an area of in-situ burning as

the charcoal appeared in small pieces rather than as broad areas of discolouration and charring, suggesting re-deposited material. No artefacts were recovered. A soil sample was taken of charcoal rich areas of (009). This could be processed and possibly C14 dated, but we consider that given the unidentified nature of this feature this would be unlikely to be cost-effective.

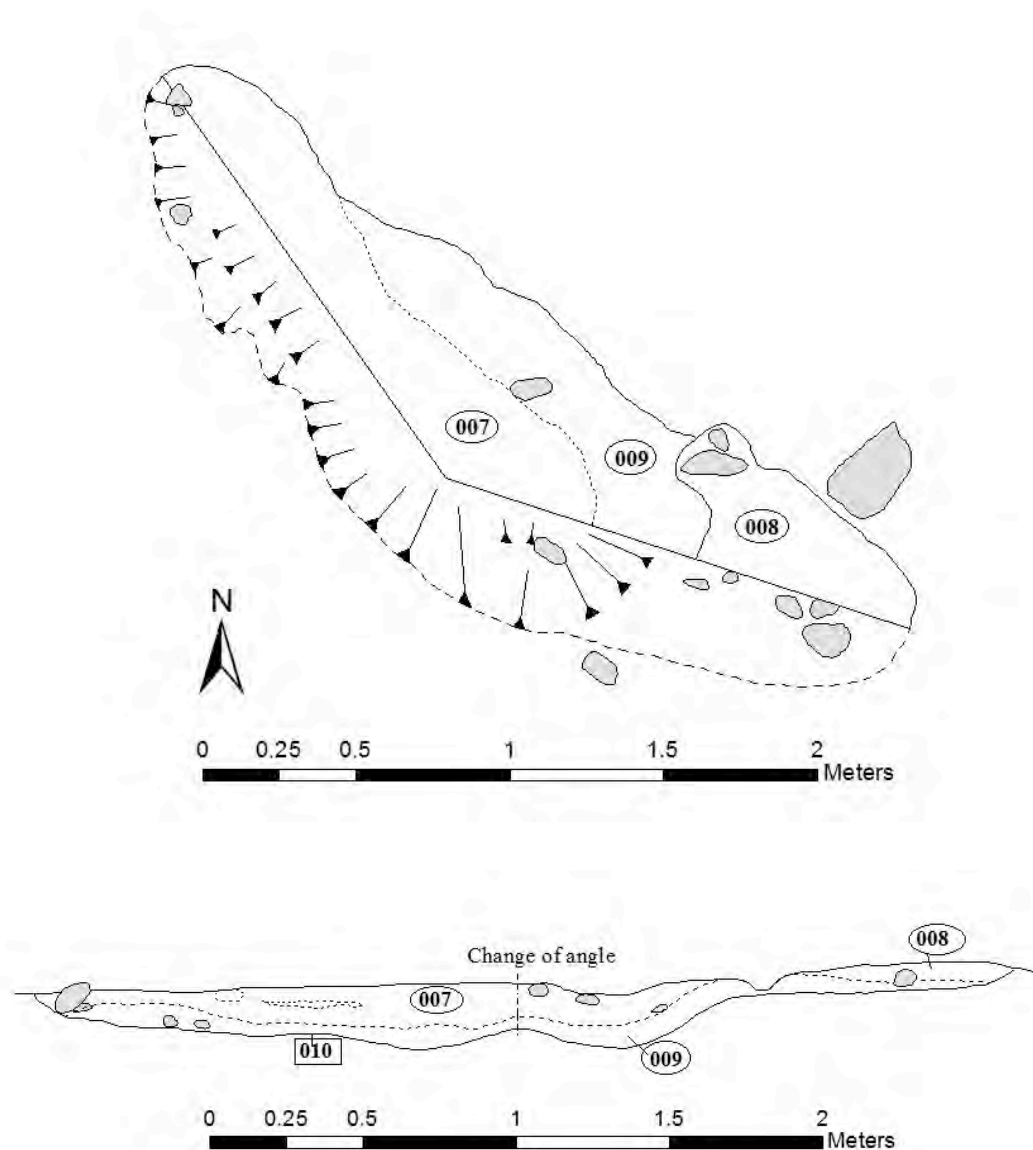


Figure 9: Feature 6 Plan (Dr4) and Section (Dr3)

Feature 7

A field drain c. 0.4m wide, with only a 3m length exposed within the trench. It was on an approximately north-south alignment, but not quite the same as that of Features 1-3. It was filled with rounded stones with loose topsoil in between. This drain also cuts through a change in the subsoil from pale grey clay to mineral rich orange and black. No dating evidence was recovered.

Feature 8

A substantial field drain, approximately 0.4-.5m wide, filled with rounded stones and loose subsoil. This is visible for 30m across the house site and into the septic tank trench, where it runs into Feature 10.

A section was excavated across this junction and found that there was no discernible cut between the features which are likely to be contemporary. The cut was approximately 20cm deep with some medium sized stones (c.10-20cm diameter). Lots of wet clay-rich soil had clogged up the base of the drain and prevented effective drainage. No dating evidence was recovered.



Plate 3: Junction of Features 8 (right) and 10 (left) [BOA14.29]

Feature 9

An ephemeral field drain on a similar alignment to F8, but just 0.3m wide. Much more difficult to see on the surface due to the mixed nature of the fill and the smaller stones on the surface. This feature crosses both F10 and F11 on different alignments. A section was excavated through this feature where it crosses F11, and F9 was found to be slightly deeper, at approximately 30cm deep, with large stones set upright into the drain. The bottom third of the feature was full of water which refilled when attempts were made to empty it. There were some voids at the base of the drain between the stones, although this drain also was clogged with clay-rich soil.

The cut of this feature differs somewhat from that of F11 and therefore it is interpreted as belonging to a separate phase of drainage. In the section and in plan it appears from the stone alignments that F11 cuts through F9 and therefore F9 is the earlier field drain (see Plate 4). No dating evidence was recovered.

It is not entirely clear how F9 and F11 relate to the other drains in the vicinity.



Plate 4: Feature 9 (bottom left to top right) and Feature 11 (bottom right to top left) [BOA14.34]

Feature 10

A short length of field drain visible in both the house site and the septic tank trenches. This drain was approximately 0.4m wide and filled with rounded stones and dark loam and clay soil. Both ends of the feature are visible; the uphill terminal is rounded, and the downhill end runs into F8. This feature also appears to be cut by F10 which has a much more mixed fill.

A section was excavated where this feature meets F8 in the septic tank trench, and it was confirmed that it is of similar character to F8 and there is no discernible cut between them, and so it is concluded that they are contemporary (see Plate 3). No dating evidence was recovered.

Feature 11

A fairly clear field drain running across the house site approximately E-W. It is circa 0.4m wide with rounded stones and a dark loam and clay-rich fill. This drain appears to cut F9 (see plate 4). In section the cut is 20cm deep with large stones set upright from the base. The fill completely surrounds all the stones and has caused the drain to clog. No dating evidence was recovered.

Conclusions and Recommendations

All but one of the recorded features in the topsoil stripped area are clearly agricultural field drains, probably dating to the 19th or early 20th century. In this group there is some variation and it seems likely that several phases of drainage are represented. There is also a single pit (F6)

It is likely that F1-F3 represent a single phase as they are on a very similar alignment and appear from the surface to have similar characteristics. A small piece of blue and white pottery was recovered from the surface of F1 and a piece of charcoal from within the feature. We do not recommend further work on these in this case as it is unlikely to be cost-effective.

Of the remaining field drains F8 and F10 appear to be contemporary as they share a cut and are very similar in character. F10 appears to be cut by F9, a drain which has a more mixed fill and smaller stones on the surface but a deeper cut. This in turn seems to be cut by F11.

It is possible that F11 and F7 are part of the same phase as they are similar in character and appear to be on a 90° alignment to each other, although this would require confirmation. It is also possible that F4 and F5 belong to a similar phase as they are along a similar alignment and similar in character, but this cannot be confirmed.

In conclusion about 5 phases of field drainage ditches seem to have been uncovered as part of this survey. However, no dating evidence has been recovered from any of these features or phases.

An amorphous pit (F6) represents the only other feature type uncovered during these works. No dating evidence was recovered, and C14 dating is not considered cost-effective in this case.



Plate 5: Feature 6 [BOA14.13]

Tables

Table 1 Features

Feature no.	Contexts	Interpretation
F1	001,002, 003	Field drain, phase a
F2	-	Field drain, phase a
F3	-	Field drain, phase a
F4	004, 005, 006	Field drain, phase b
F5	-	Field drain, phase b
F6	007, 008, 009, 010	Amorphous Pit, possibly clay lined
F7	-	Field drain, phase e?
F8	011, 012, 013	Field drain, phase c
F9	017, 018, 019	Field drain, phase d
F10	011, 012, 013	Field drain, phase c
F11	014, 015, 016	Field drain, phase e

Table 2 Contexts

Context no.	Feature	Type	Description
001	1	Fill	Stones of various sizes from 8-30cm, many of which are naturally rounded. Wedged throughout field drain and creates large voids towards base of feature.
002	1	Fill	Mid-brown loamy fill, mostly at the top of the feature and seems to have permeated down through time.
003	1	Cut	V shaped cut of feature, 50cm deep into natural subsoil, 50cm wide at top of subsoil.
004	4	Fill	Stones of various sizes 5-20cm, many of which are rounded.
005	4	Fill	Clay rich loam fill, mid brown and fairly homogenous.
006	4	Cut	Flat based cut with curving sides (appears to be stepped in drawing but this is due to angle of section)
007	6	Fill	Mixed loamy fill with lenses of light grey clay, flecks of charcoal and occasional charcoal rich areas.
008	6	Fill	Dark brown homogenous loam surrounding several stones.
009	6	Fill	Mixed clay rich layer with occasional charcoal rich areas.
010	6	Cut	Cut in elongated oval shape with curved sides and shallow curved base. Oriented NW-SE, the deepest part of the cut is to the south-east.
011	8&10	Fill	Stones of various sizes from 5-15cm, less dense than in other features.
012	8&10	Fill	Very clay-rich fill, mid brown and extremely wet.

Context no.	Feature	Type	Description
013	8&10	Cut	Fairly straight sided, flat base.
014	F11	Cut	Fairly straight sided, curved base.
015	F11	Fill	Variously sized stones, fro 5-20cm, many of which are rounded, some set on end going up the side of the drain.
016	F11	Fill	Homogenous mid-brown clay rich loam.
017	F9	Cut	Fairly straight sides, curved base (difficult to assess due to water in base). Approximately 30cm deep.
018	F9	Fill	Small (<5cm) stones towards the top, and large (c.15-20cm) stones on end at the base.
019	F9	Fill	Mixed fill with various lenses and colours, makes it difficult to distinguish from natural sub-soil

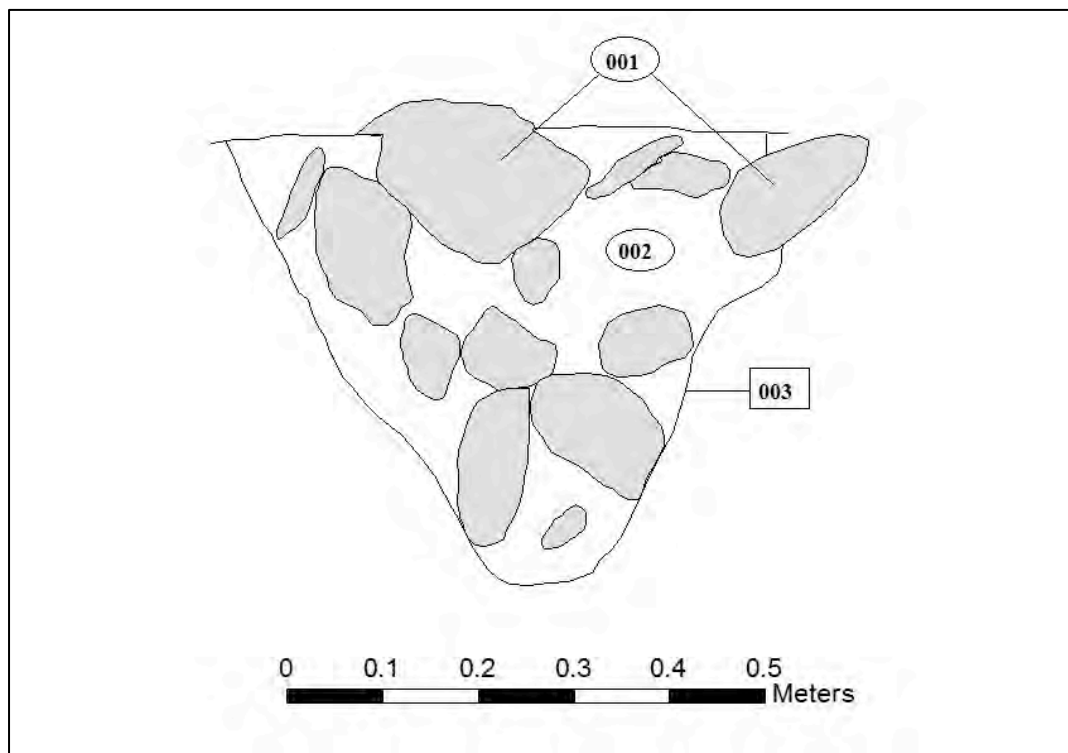
Table 3 Photos

Photo no.	From	Facing	Showing
1	N	S	F1 field drain
2	F1	SE	track entrance
3	N	S	Feature 2 field drain
4-5	N	S	Feature 3 field drain
6	N	S	Feature 1 section
7-8	NE	SW	Feature 6
9	NW	SE	Feature 8 during excavation
10	NW	SE	Feature 9 and 10
11	N	S	Feature 9 and 10
12	W	E	Feature 9 and 10 detail of crossing
13-15	SW	NE	Feature 6 post-ex
16-18	NW	SE	Feature 4
19	S	N	Feature 4 intersection
20-21	SE	NW	Feature 5
22-23	N	S	Feature 7 including mineral stained natural
24	SE	NW	Cleaned area of Feature 8
25	W	E	Intersection of Features 9 and 11
26	SE	NW	Intersection of Features 9 and 11
27-28	NE	SW	Intersection of Features 8 and 10
29	NW	SE	Section of Features 8 and 10
30	W	E	Section of Features 9 and 11
31	E	W	Section of Features 9 and 11
32-34	W	E	Cut of Features 9 and 11
35-39		<S>	extent of excavation from north corner

Table 4 Drawings

Drawing no.	Type	Showing
1	Section	Feature 1 post-ex 1:10
2	Section	Feature 4 post-ex 1:10
3	Plan	Feature 6 post-ex 1:20
4	Section	Feature 6 post-ex 1:20
5	Section	Features 8 and 10 post-ex 1:10
6	Section	Features 9 and 11 post-ex 1:10

Additional Drawings

**Figure 10: (Drawing 1) Feature 1 north facing section**

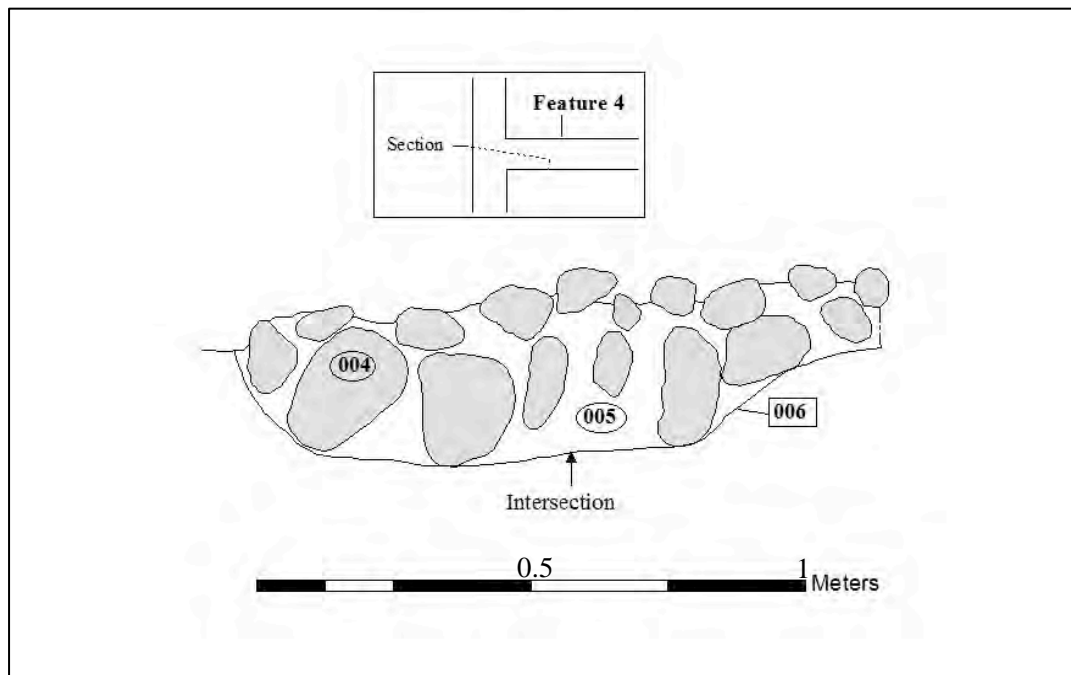


Figure 11: (Drawing 2) Feature 4 south facing section

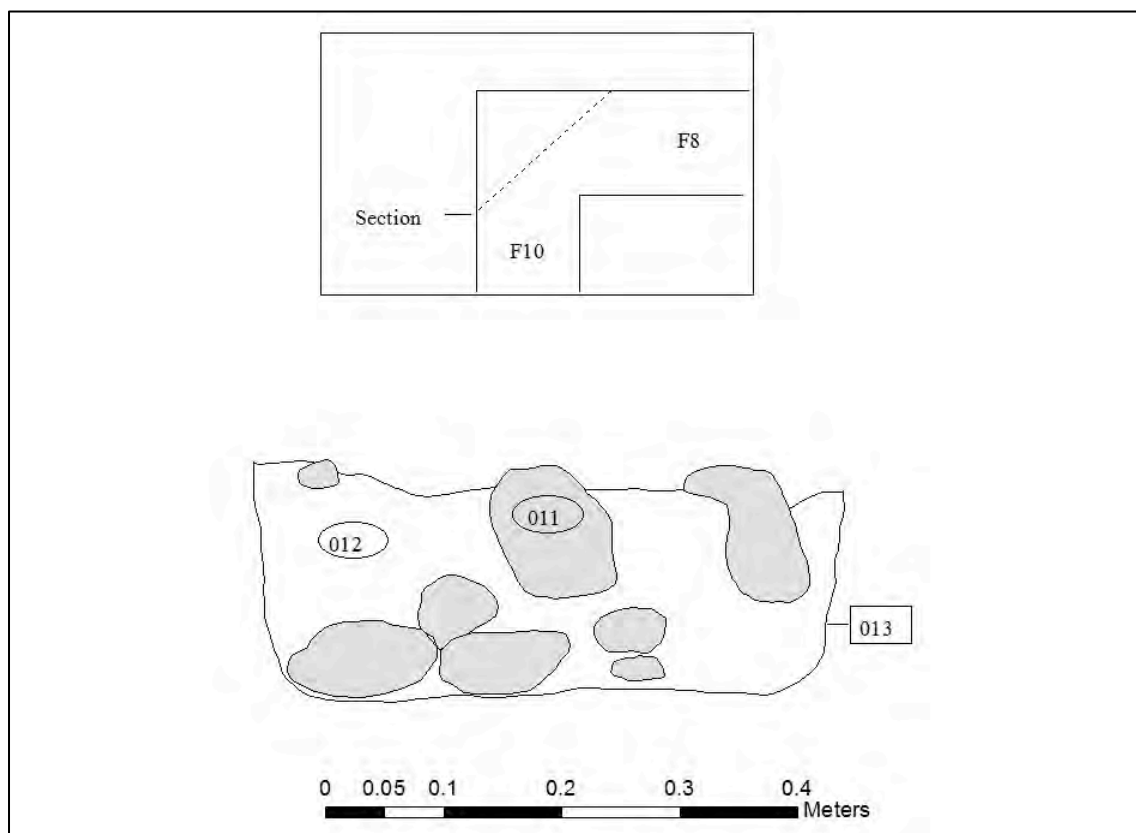


Figure 12: (Drawing 5) Features 8 and 10 east facing section

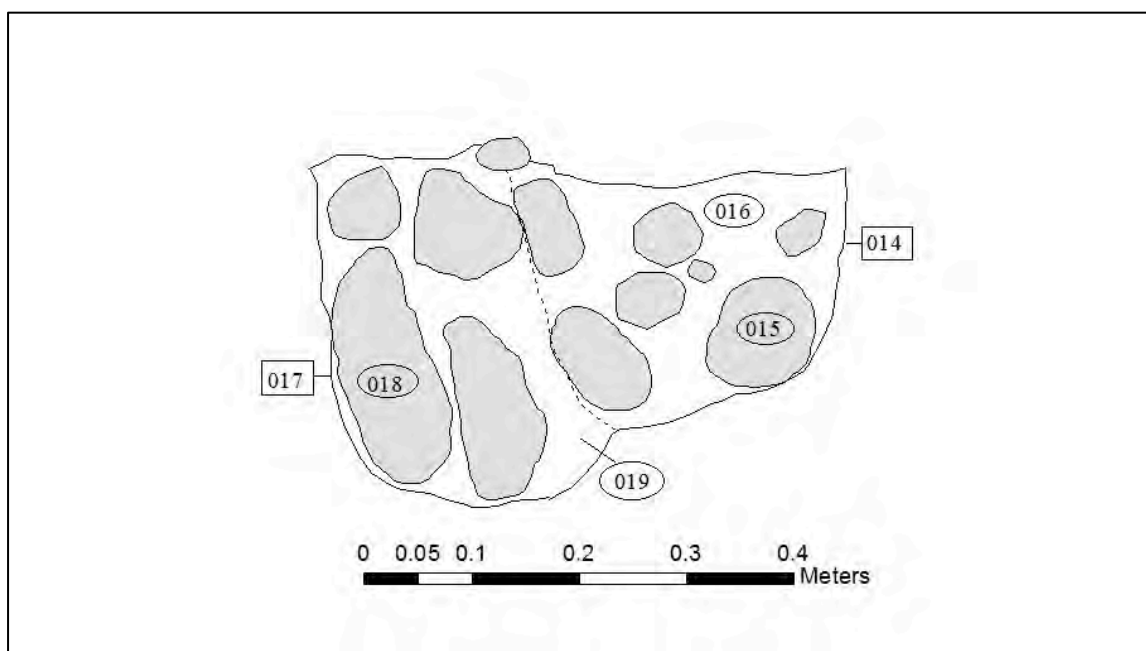


Figure 13: (Drawing 6) Features 9 and 11 east facing section

Additional Photographs



Plate 6: Features 9 (vertical) and 10 (horizontal) [BOA14.10]



Plate 7: Features 8 (horizontal) and 10 (vertical) [BOA14.27]