



Highland Archaeology Services Ltd

Bringing the Past and Future Together

Land adjacent to Raining's Stairs, Inverness



Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief 2017

Post Excavation Report

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Summary

Following trial trenching an excavation and watching brief was undertaken in advance of development of land adjacent to Raining's Stairs, Inverness.

Previous archaeological work undertaken on the site in 1994 identified the charred remains of a possible timber structure, associated with ceramics dated to the 12th to 15th centuries. The 2017 evaluation identified further burnt deposits containing medieval ceramics along with a sequence of structural remains. To mitigate the archaeological impact of development, a pre-construction excavation was subsequently undertaken within a specified part of the site close to the foot of the slope.

The excavations recorded evidence of settlement related activity of varying intensity on the site, including structural features and stratified deposits, dating between the medieval and modern periods. The earliest activity identified is dated to the late 12th or early 13th century, with further activity noted in the 13th to 14th centuries. This included the remains of at least one earthfast timber structure, indicated by a large post-setting and deposits of charred wattle, wood, burnt daub and charred cereal grains. Associated features are tentatively suggested to reflect the line of contemporary property boundaries. Finds associated with the earlier phases of activity included an assemblage of tableware pottery. A suite of five tightly clustered AMS radiocarbon determinations from charred material support the 13th to 14th century date provided by pottery for the principal medieval activity.

Evidence for activity on or in the vicinity of the site during the earlier post medieval period was represented by finds alone, including sherds of imported Delft and German stoneware pottery, a wig-curler, a bone or antler awl and a clay tobacco pipe made in Gouda in the Netherlands.

Modern activity was principally represented by the remains of two substantial masonry buildings built on prepared terraces. Each building is dated to the 19th century but documentary evidence

suggest there were structures at the same locations from at least the early 18th century.

Despite the steeply sloping topography at Raining's Stairs the site has yielded important new evidence for medieval settlement related activity in the historic core of Inverness. That evidence is broadly consistent with more extensive evidence for medieval activity recovered by excavations at the adjacent 13-21 Castle Street site in the 1970s. The presence of earthfast timber structures on the site by at least the late 13th centuries points to a lack of readily available land in the city and the necessity to build on difficult terrain. Although the cause of the conflagration remains unknown it is possible it was caused by the backyard hot-industries, operating in the backlands of the Castle Street properties at that time. Being close to Inverness Castle it is also possible that the fire is connected to the first Scottish wars of Independence.

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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 will be secured by adherence to the Codes of Conduct and Approved Practice and Standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

¹A summary of relevant international, EU, UK and Scottish legislation and policies is available from the HAS office on request.

Site Location

The site is centred at approximate OS grid reference NH 66766 45163, on land adjacent to and south of Raining's Stairs, Hill Place, Inverness (Figure 1). The site was redeveloped from a neglected brownfield site into 16 residential flats and a commercial unit.

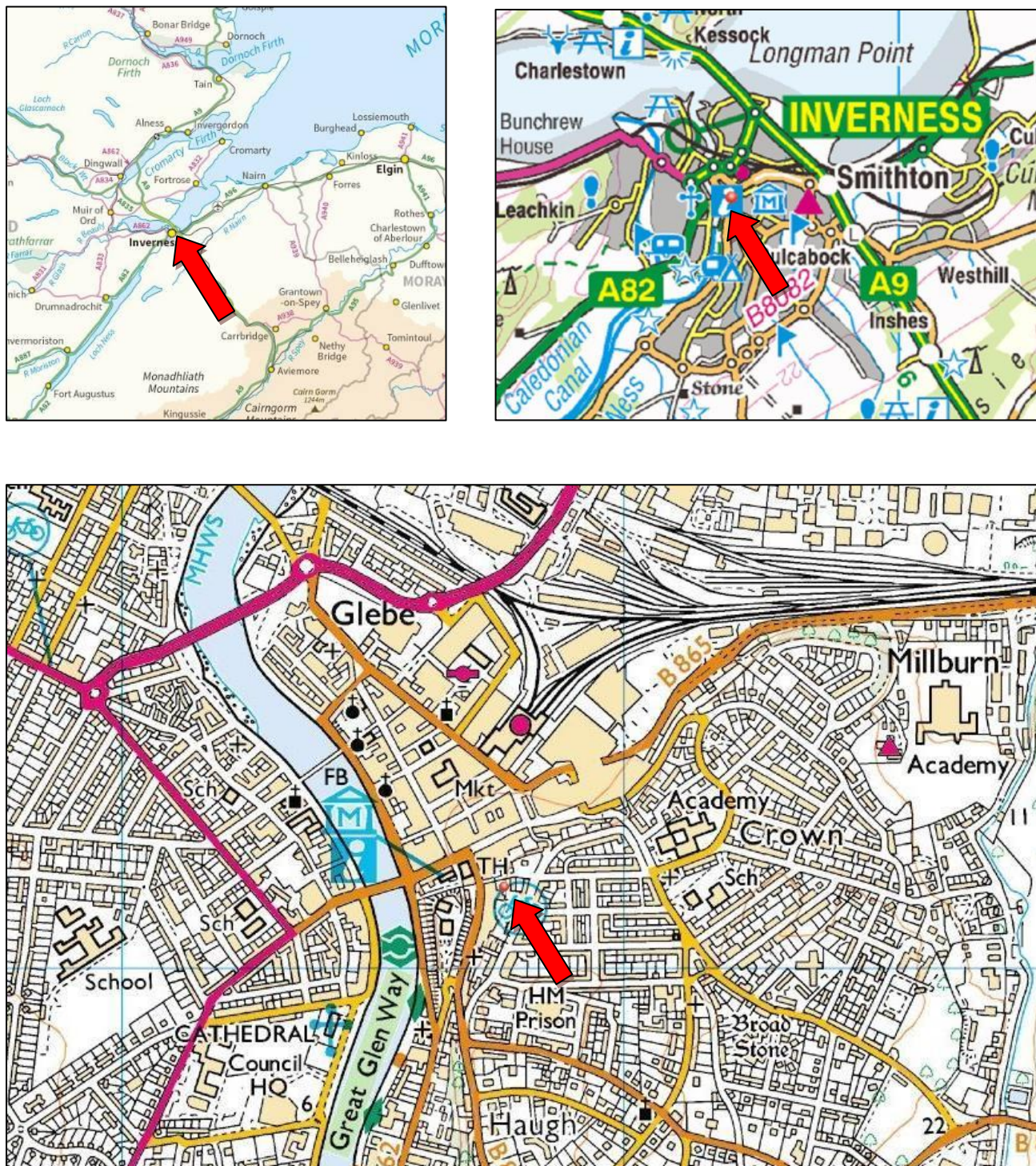


Figure 1: Site location
From OS mapping, reproduced under Licence. Not to original scale

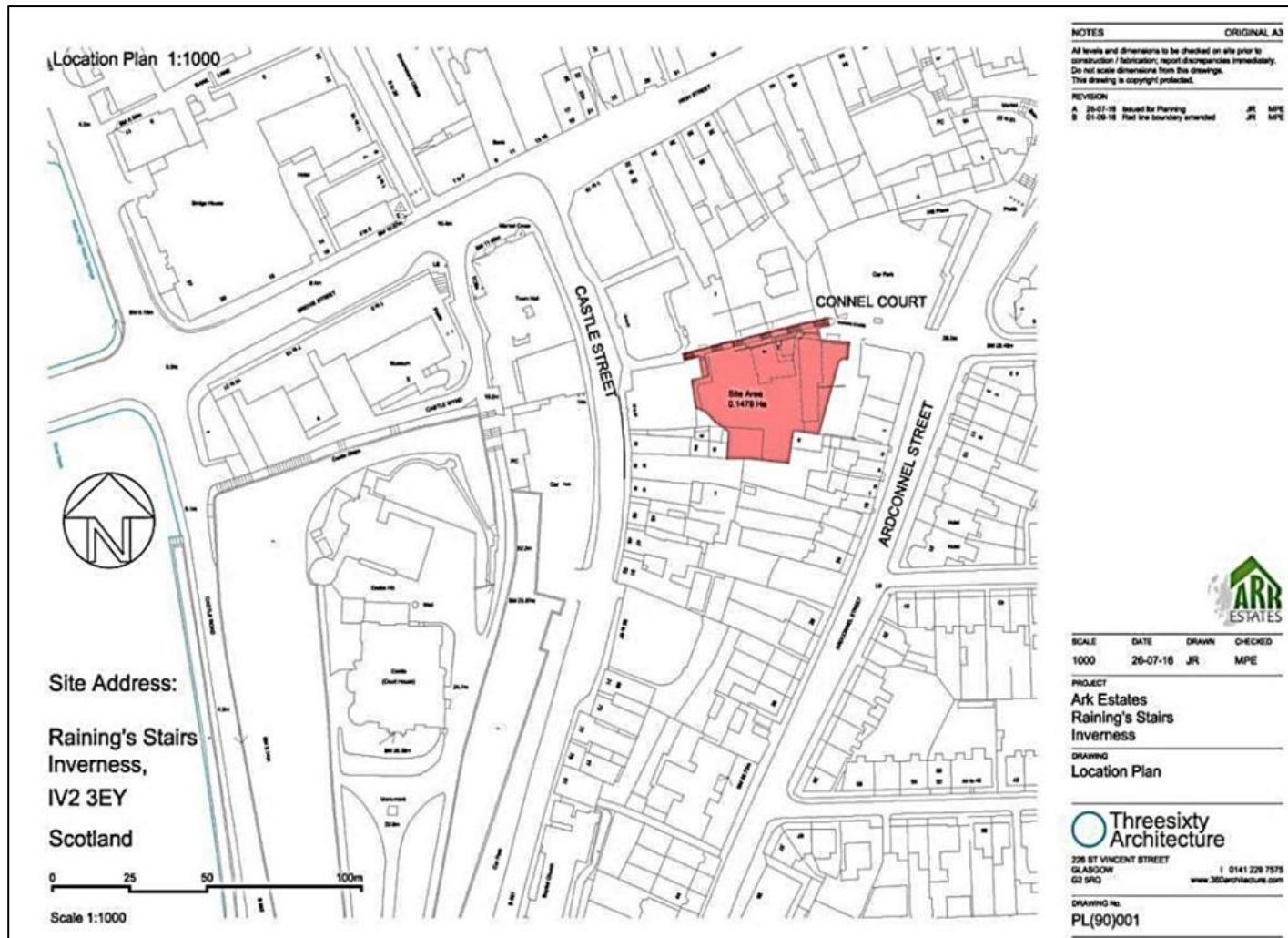


Figure 2: Site Location Plan (courtesy of client)

Introduction

Highland Archaeology Services was commissioned by William Gray Construction Ltd on behalf of The Scottish Government, The Highland Housing Alliance and The Highland Council (THC) to undertake a staged programme of archaeological work in advance of new development of land at Raining's Stairs, Inverness (Figures 1 and 2).

The archaeological work was required as a Condition of planning consent (16/03297/FUL) issued by The Highland Council and was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) approved by THC. The Condition was applied because the site is located close to the medieval heart of Inverness and charred wooden remains of suggested medieval date were identified on the site by excavators from Inverness Museum in 1994.

The site posed considerable practical challenges throughout the fieldwork as it was mostly on a 45-degree slope that left only a narrow area to work in on the bottom terrace. At the time of the evaluation and excavation fieldwork the site consisted of open waste ground that incorporated three, narrow, roughly level terraces. The entire area had been cleared of vegetation and an area of hard standing formed at the top of the slope prior to excavation work (see front cover and Figure 3).



Figure 3: View from the site towards Inverness castle showing steep slope

Initial site work involved opening a series of evaluation trenches (Beardow & McKeeggie 2017), which commenced in April 2017. A total of four trenches (Trenches 1 – 4) were opened by machine to examine a 7.5% sample of the total development area (1478 m²). The trenches identified structures and deposits provisionally dated to the medieval to modern periods including stratified medieval deposits and finds in Trench 1 at the west / lowest part of the site. In view of the results of the evaluation stage a further programme of excavation and recording work (Trench 5) was required by THC in order to ensure that buried remains preserved in the footprint of a large new soakaway were recorded in advance of destruction. A final stage of site work was undertaken in July and August 2017 to monitor the excavation of trenches for a series of new foundation pads.

All dates given below are the two sigma date range unless otherwise stated.

Archaeological Background

The Raining's Stairs site is situated close to the historic centre of Inverness, approximately 100 metres from Inverness Castle, in a conservation area (Inverness (Riverside)). Over 20 listed buildings lie within 100m of the site. Investigations on the site undertaken in 1993 and 1994 by staff of Inverness Museum identified evidence for burnt timber structures and recovered pottery of 13th – 15th century date. This evidence suggested that the site incorporated buried archaeological deposits contemporary with the important medieval site recorded immediately adjacent in 1979 by archaeologist Jonathan Wordworth (Wordworth 1982), which identified substantial evidence for settlement related and industrial activity during the 12th to 15th centuries.

The medieval burgh town of Inverness was founded with a Royal Charter some time during the reign of David I (r. 1124-1153), although the exact date is unknown. The castle itself may be older but the build up of the town happened from this period. Important events for the town relevant to the Raining's Stairs site include those connected to the first Scottish wars of independence between 1296 and 1328. This conflict saw the castle change hands several times until it was apparently 'slighted' by Robert I in 1308. As the current site is so close to the castle it may have been affected by any fighting over it although sources are not detailed enough to say this for sure for any given incident.

Desk Based Assessment

The Highland Historic Environment Record (HHER) as well as the National Monument Record Canmore were reviewed for the present report in order to draw together a comprehensive register of recorded archaeological sites and features located close to the Study Site. In addition to the sites reviewed for the interim report (Beardow & Mckeeggie *ibid*) further research was made for the present report to identify sites in the historic core of Inverness where surviving medieval deposits have been recorded. These include:

- 13-21 Castle Street Inverness - a major excavation in 1979 immediately to the north and down slope from Raining's stairs revealed approximately 2m of medieval deposits. Three structures were identified with multiple phases from the 13th to the 15th centuries including two distinct burning events. It also showed evidence of the medieval road surface of Doomsdale (now Castle Street). (Wordworth J, 1982) HHER – EHG1277.
- Hamilton Street Inverness - excavation in 1976 revealed the Burghs medieval boundary ditch, which was 6m wide and 1.14m deep. (Duncan, 1976) – HHER MHG3681. This was also located in the 2000 excavation of Eastgate shopping centre by AOC. Here it produced a 12th century date for the ditch deposits, which was backfilled in the mid 17th to late 18th century. (Ellis. C., Crone. A., Haggarty. G., Smith. D., Vandonrpe. P. 2002) – HHER – EHG167.
- A series of seven trial excavations were undertaken around the centre of Inverness in 1978 by archaeologist Gordon Ewart, three of which identified possible medieval layers; 19-21 Castle Street revealing 2m of stratified deposit; 43 - 47 Church Street had three pits cut into natural gravel and Abertarff House, which had a occupation layer 1m thick (Perry D, 1998) – HHER – MHG3862.
- Trial excavation and watching brief undertaken at 17-19 Friars Street in 1985-86 identified a pit containing 15th century pottery, a possible oven with associated medieval pottery and a decorated pot quern. (Ross 1985) (Harden 1986) – HHER – 3678.
- An excavation in 1989 at Church Street/Market Close identified medieval property

boundaries. (Bowler 1989) – HHER – MHG3217.

- Excavation at Market Lane / 32a Church Street by G Harden identified burnt clay layers and charcoal deposits but no dateable finds (Harden 1986) - HHER MHG3125.
- A watching brief at 12-22 High Street Inverness undertaken during the removal of a Victorian cellar identified 2m of archaeological deposits in section. Pottery from the upper layers dated to late 13th early 14th century. The stratigraphy was broadly similar to that revealed by excavation at 13-21 High Street. (Harden 1987) HHER – MHG3852.
- An excavation in 1993 by SUAT at 17-19 High Street Inverness in 1993 revealed 1.15m of archaeological deposits that included medieval deposits represented by clay floors and pits. (Hall 1993) HHER – MHG17920.
- A watching brief at 26-30 High Street Inverness, revealed 1.5m of medieval deposits, mainly midden deposits. The evidence indicated that the present High Street was not established until the 15th century or later. (Wordsworth 1994) HHER – EHG222.
- During the Inverness Streetscape Project (2007-2009) Highland Archaeology Services monitored services being improved at various locations across the centre of Inverness. Evidence identified included a midden-pit at 12-16 Queensgate, possibly medieval. Also at 12-16 Queensgate a compact cobble road or pathway, possibly medieval. At 18-30 Queensgate a midden of possible medieval date was identified. Further traces of cobbled paths or roads of possible medieval date were identified at the east end of Fraser Street, and at 67 Church Street. HHER – EHG3111.
- A mid-14th century coin hoard numbering upwards of 3000 silver coins was found close by Greyfriars church yard in 1824. HHER - MHG3828.

Documentary and cartographic sources for Inverness indicate that the site was located to the very south of the Royal Burgh, between Doomsdale (Castlegate) and the city boundary, which follows what is now Ardconnel Street. It was therefore not on one of the principal thoroughfares, but more of a backland area. It had been previously hypothesised that this part of Inverness was not developed until later in the medieval period as the area around the castle was kept clear to aid with its defence. Perry (1998) notes:

“Development on the south side of Bridge Street was limited by Castle Hill. Initially it seems that only the frontage was subdivided into properties, the backlands being retained by the Crown until 1379, when Robert II granted to Robert de Apiltona the land on Castle Hill” (Perry, D. 1998).

On the basis of the results of previous archaeological work (above) it is clear that significant medieval deposits survive at locations in the city. Significantly the area of Castle Street and High Street and particularly Nos 13-21 Castle Street, immediately down slope of the Raining's Stairs site, where the 1979 excavations indicate that the property layout was reorganised in the early to mid-14th century to respect Castlegate for the first time (Wordsworth 1982). This could have been around the time properties first appeared on the side of Barn Hill as they spread out from Castlegate (See Figure 4). The site would also not be an ideal place to try and develop, with considerable effort required to terrace the hill for construction. As such its development could reflect increased pressure for space within the Burgh.

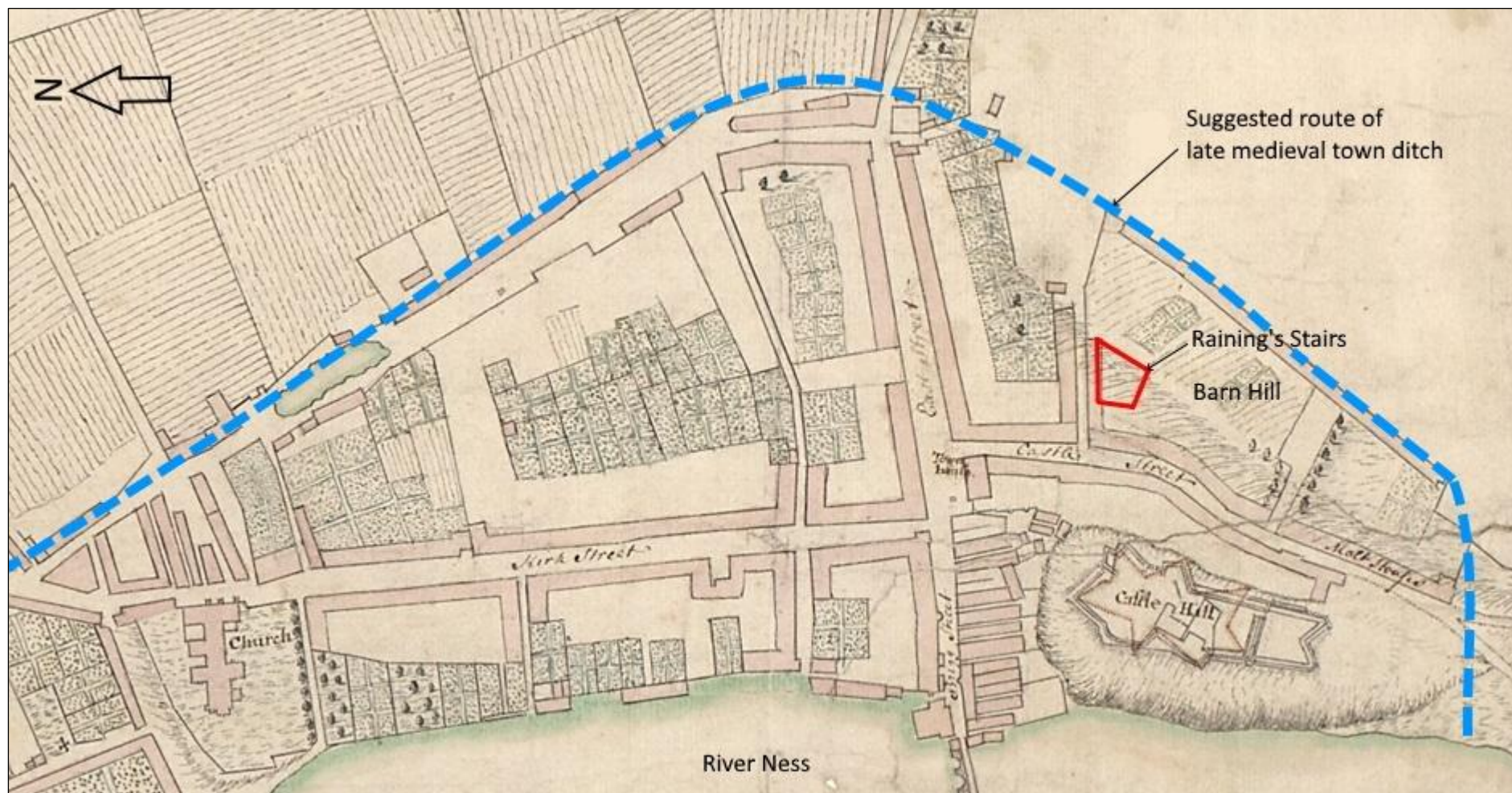


Figure 4: Extract from Lewis Petit's 1716 map of Inverness, showing approximate footprint of Raining's Stairs site to the east of the Castle and suggested route of the late medieval town ditch. Not to scale, with HAS annotation

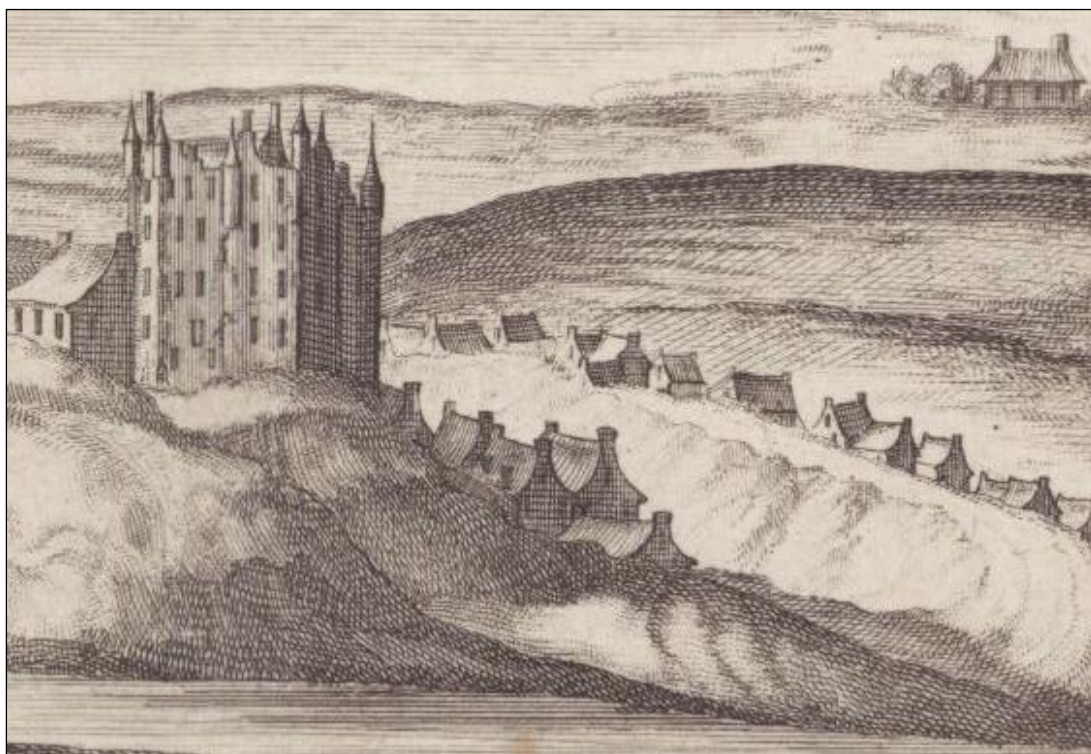


Figure 5: Extract from an engraving by John Slezer of 1693 showing Inverness Castle separated from a hill beyond (Barn Hill) by a steep sided ravine that is suggested to reflect the route of modern Castle Street.

Raining's Stairs 1993/94 – A review of the fieldwork records

The results of the excavations undertaken at Raining's stairs by R G Hanley in 1993-4 remain unpublished, with only a paragraph in *Discovery and Excavations in Scotland* 1993 and 1994. Furthermore, no archive for the fieldwork can be traced and the only record of the work is the DES paragraph, which states;

“Watching brief during digging of three test pits by developers - Exposed W-facing section of one pit revealed layers of burnt daub associated with charcoal lenses and possible stone floor surface. Access to section not possible but spread of material covered area of c2m square. Indication of at least three phases of timber structures. A post hole was visible in the E-facing section” (Hanley. R. G 1993)

In order to aid the interpretation of the excavation work undertaken by HAS in 2017, the writers reviewed the archive for the 1994 work held by Inverness Museum (HHER – EHG1277). The review included examination of all written material, plans and photographs relating to the 1994 work including the original colour slides, which have been digitised.

Using GIS and working from Hanley's plans and notes, it is possible to locate the 1994 trench (Figure 8). It was small, just c 4m x 3m in plan, and seemingly cut into the slope of Raining's Stairs approximately 3m east (upslope) of HAS 2017 Trench 1 (Figure 8). If correct, this means that the deposits that were identified in 1994 were not the same as those excavated in 2017. However, they are of broadly similar character, each represented by a thick layer of charred wood between 40 and 150mm deep at the base of the stratigraphic sequence. Figure 7 shows the charred layer of wood where the shape of planking up to 20mm thick is well preserved in places (Figure 6). A deposit of

orange heat affected daub up to 60mm thick overlies much of the charred timber and this in turn is overlain by a thick deposit of mixed sand and gravel hill wash upwards of a metre deep.

The records that survive for the 1994 excavation work are limited². Despite this, it seems clear that the work identified a sequence of deposits whose character is pretty similar to the sequence recorded in Trenches 1 and 5 in 2017, in particular the presence of layers of burnt orange daub overlying thoroughly charred timber. Finds recovered in 1994 included just 14 pottery sherds, the fabrics of which are the same or similar to the ceramics recovered in the 2017 trenches. The evidence gathered during the 1994 excavation suggests that medieval occupation on the steep slope of Barn Hill incorporated structures on more than just one level, since the structures recorded in 1994 were terraced into the slope at a significantly higher level.



Figure 6: 1994 slide 73, E facing section apparently showing in-situ charred timber planks. Scale used 4inch trowel

² Copies of the original 1994 fieldwork archive is appended to this report (Appendix 14-17).



Figure 7: 1994 Slide 99, E facing section showing deposits and possible charred structure cut into natural. 2m scale

Description of Recorded Archaeology - 2017

A total of four evaluation trenches (Figure 8; Trenches 1 to 4) were opened initially on the site, which examined a total area of 110.7m² or 7.5% of the development area (1478m²). The mixed overburden was cleared from each trench using a mechanical excavator under close archaeological supervision. This was particularly challenging on the lowest terrace due to the confined space and the steepness of the slope. Despite this it was clear at an early stage that significant evidence for past activity on the site was preserved at several locations. Evidence included the footings of a recently demolished structure on the uppermost terrace (see Trench 4) and further masonry remains and deposits revealed in Trenches 1 and 2.

Following the evaluation stage work in April 2017 a further stage of fieldwork was deemed necessary to fully characterise the archaeology revealed in evaluation trench 1, opened on the lowest terrace of the site. To achieve this, an additional trench, Trench 5 (Figure 8), was opened within the footprint of a proposed soakaway to record buried archaeological deposits. The area for the soakaway was stripped down to the first archaeological horizon by machine using a flat bladed bucket and thereafter investigated by hand.

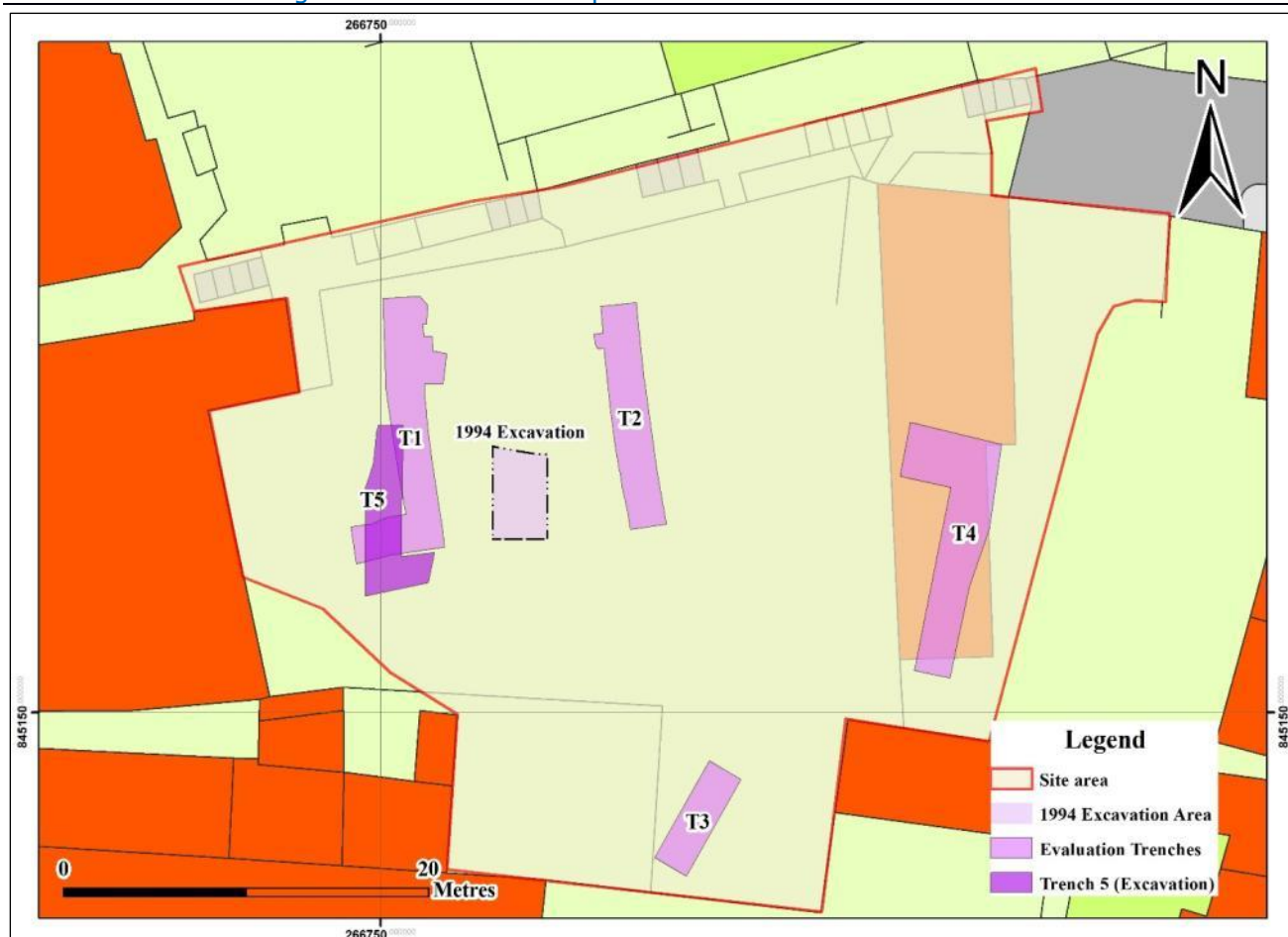


Figure 8: Plan showing layout of the 1994 and 2017 trenches. Scale shown

Trench 1

Figure 9 to Figure 15

This trench was roughly L-shaped in plan and located on the lowest terrace of the site, nearest to Castle Street. The deposits and features revealed in the trench (Figure 15) reflected three distinct groups of related activity; Area 1 revealed the footprint of a post medieval building, Area 2, a yard area associated with that building and Area 3, an area beyond the yard to the south that contained deposits of earlier origin. Deposits and structures were excavated by hand and included a series of deeper cuttings (Slots A to G) designed to examine the full sequence of deposits present.

Area 1

Figure 9, Figure 10 & Figure 15

The northernmost part of the trench (Figure 15) was defined by a clay-bonded retaining wall (003) aligned N-S on the east/uphill side. A second wall (002), which defined the south side of the area, was of similar construction and bonded with (003), running across the trench from E-W. A third wall was noted just outwith the trench on the north side running parallel to (002). The retaining wall (003) was partly plastered on the inner face and contained a recessed fire bay with mortared brick and iron fittings (Figure 9).

This part of the trench mainly revealed an unstructured mixture of topsoil, stones and modern rubbish (001). Beneath this and several layers of other mixed building material ((006), (007) & (026)), two floor layers (027 and 028) were revealed. The earliest stratigraphic feature was

represented by a posthole [030] cut into the natural substrate that was revealed in the base of Slot C (Figure 10). Aside from the posthole [030], whose function and purpose was unclear, it appeared that all these contexts were associated with the structure shown in this position on the 1868 large scale map) or with the subsequent demolition and levelling of the area (between 1929 and 1938).

The posthole [030] fill (031) was found to contain the earliest material dated on site of 1185-1270calAD (see Appendix 3). It was also found to contain oak and alder charcoal, together with a few grains of oats and a single barley grain. This fill was thought to represent midden or hearth waste (see Appendix 2 - Charred Plant Remains).

Three sherds of blue and white Transfer Printed ware were found in the floor layer (027). This was first manufactured in the mid-18th century and became increasingly common during the 19th century. The pottery, combined with the evidence from the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map, provides a date for the construction of the building in the period c 1750 – 1868.



Figure 9: Trench 1 facing E showing fireplace (063) within (003). 1m and 0.3m scales.



Figure 10: West facing section in Trench 1 showing posthole [030]. 0.5m Scale

Area 2

Figure 11, Figure 12 and Figure 15

This central part of Trench 1 was bounded by the clay-bonded stone retaining wall (012) on the east side; wall (002) to the north; and to the south by a third clay-bonded wall (015). The southernmost wall (015) was also bonded into the retaining wall. Between these walls and the western edge of the trench, the area was filled with alternating layers of topsoil-like material ((035), (039), (050), (052)), and clay-rich layers ((014), (049), (058)); the topsoil-like layers produced a range of ceramics as well as fragments of clay tobacco pipe and animal bone. Context (052) in particular produced ceramics thought to be Yorkshire ware dating from the 13th or 14th century through to tin glazed earthenware of Anglo Dutch type thought to date to the 17th or 18th century (see Appendix 1 Figure 35 & Figure 36).

All the contexts recorded in Area 2 appear to be connected with at least one destruction event, possibly more, that had taken place in the modern era. It seems likely this was the destruction of the structure to the north in Area 1 but it is not possible to say this with any certainty.

A sand filled feature [065] with a distinctive charcoal band (069) was recorded cut into the natural at the base of slot D.

No further work was undertaken on material from this area.

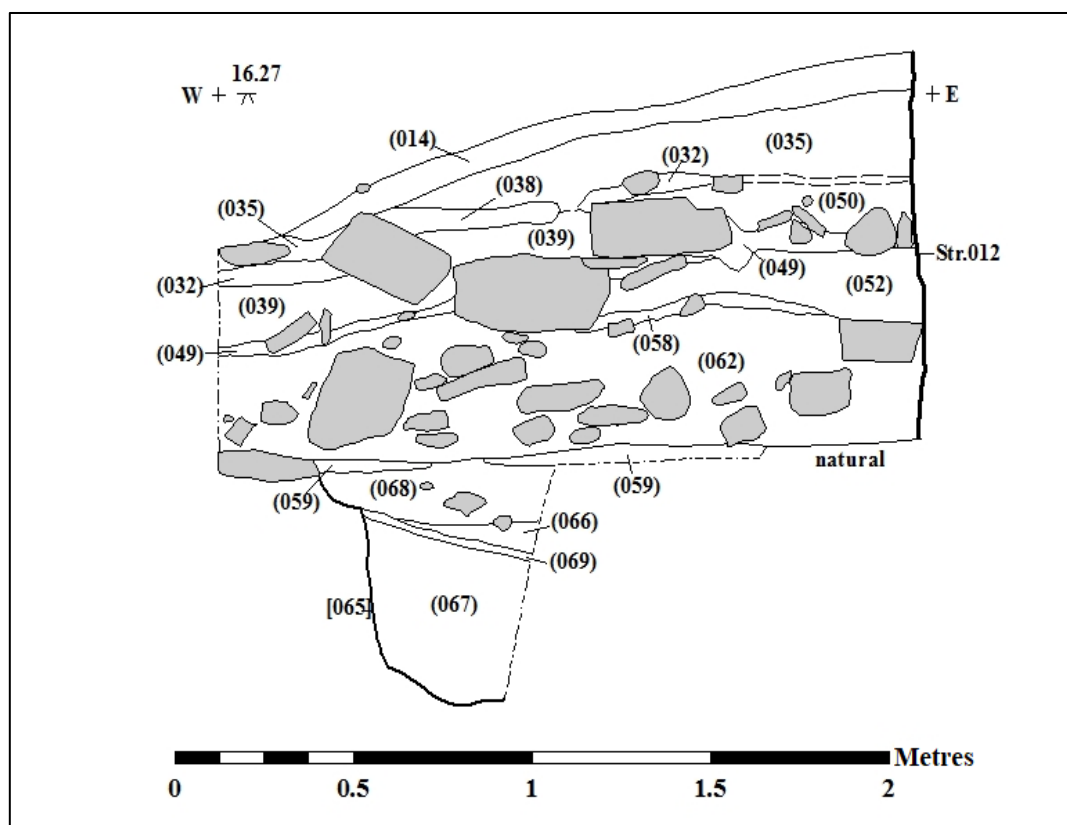


Figure 11: Trench 1. South facing section of Slot D



Figure 12: Wall (012) in Trench 1, Slot D (Main scale 1m) facing east

Area 3

Figure 13, Figure 14, Figure 15

This final portion of Trench 1 comprised the whole of the south end, including a dog-leg that projected to the west (Figure 15). This area was distinct from the other parts of the trench in that the retaining wall (003)/(012) was not present on the east side and the deposits revealed were of a very different nature. The area was defined on the north side by wall (015) and by the trench edge on the east and south sides.

The rest of the area was dominated by three layers abutting wall (022). Beneath (019) and wall (022) was a layer of burned material (048). Deposit (048) was approximately 120mm in depth and containing much charcoal as well as shell fragments and a bright orange band of clay (054). Environmental remains from this layer included large quantities of oak charcoal, together with smaller amounts of alder, birch, hazel and heather type charcoal (see Appendix 2). Context (054) was revealed over a wider area in Trench 5 (see below) to the north west of slot E. Alder charcoal from this context was dated to between 1258 to 1380calAD (see Appendix 3).

Finds from layer (048) included iron and Scottish redware ceramic fragments thought to date from

the 13th to the 15th century (see Appendix 1). Beneath this burned material a layer of clay (056) lay above a light brown sandy silt (064), the latter interpreted to reflect a buried topsoil. This in turn lay over the natural substrate.

This part of Trench 1 was originally interpreted as a dumping ground, with layers of burned material sitting on a buried topsoil. However evidence from Trench 5 indicates this is likely to represent the outer (south) edge of a collapsed structure extending from wall (015) (see Trench 5 (Excavation)). This would explain why context (054) did not appear in the north facing section (Figure 13).

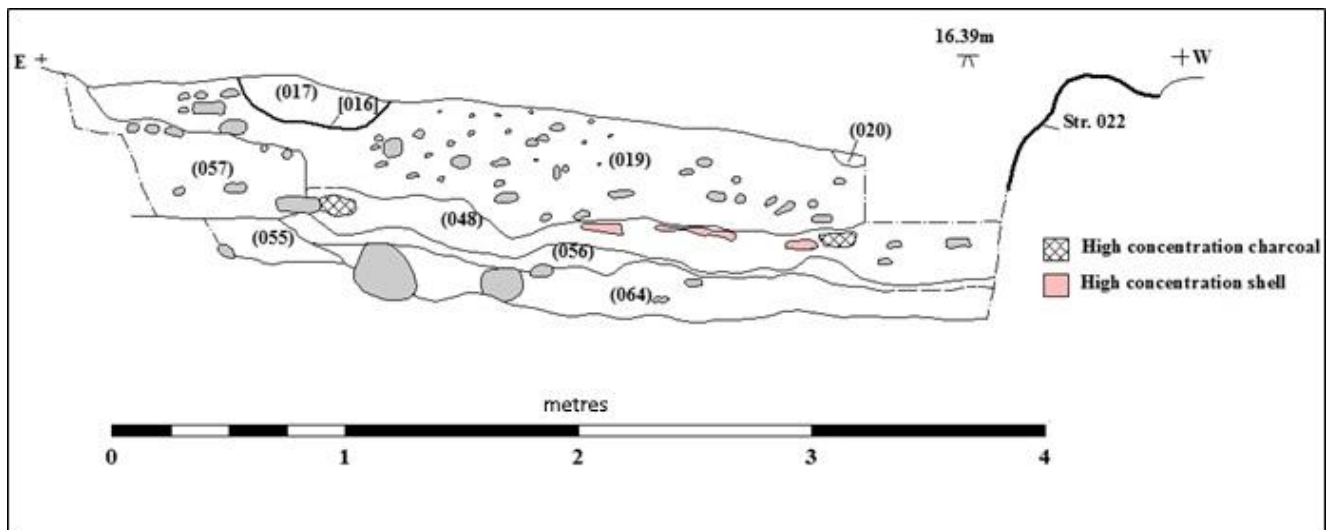


Figure 13: Trench 1 - Slot E North facing section



Figure 14: Trench 1 Slot E showing (048) in base (Main scale 2m) facing East

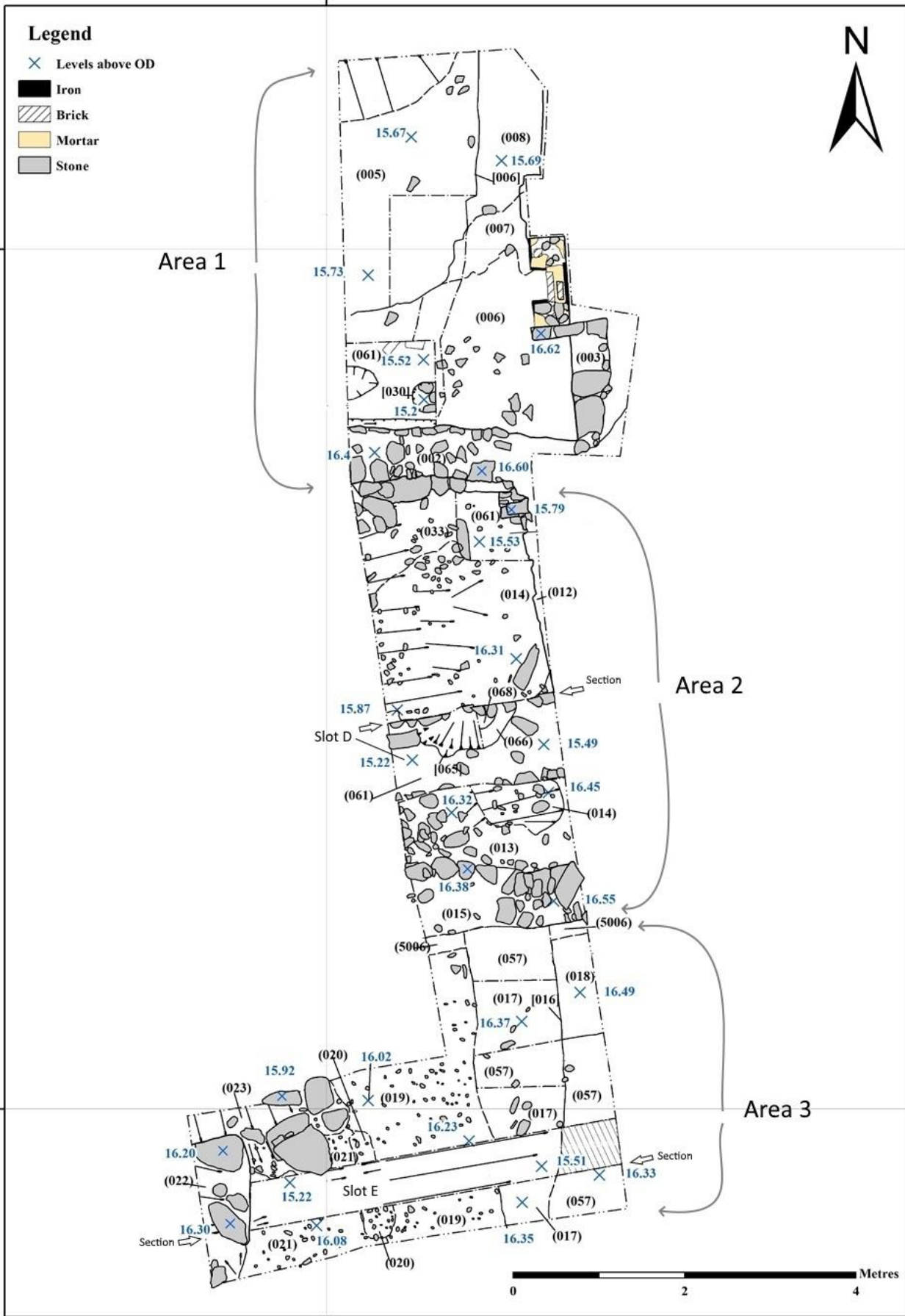


Figure 15: Plan of Trench 1 as excavated. Scale shown

Trench 2

Figure 16 and Figure 17

This trench was located on the middle terrace of the site and was opened as a single strip around 2m wide with a small extension on the west side. The north end of the trench consisted of the walls (082), (085) and (084) and floor of a structure. The walls appear to have been built directly onto the natural (115)/(092) and appeared to reflect the remains of a structure shown close to the centre of the site on the 1868 OS large scale town plan (OS Town plan. 1st Ed). This structure seems to have been modified by the second edition map (OS Town plan. 2nd Ed) and the presence of concrete implies it was adapted further after that date.

Local residents report this structure was a hairdressing salon called *Midas* in the 1980s (M. Rusco Pers. Com. April 2017). A clay bound wall (083) extended to the south of the main structure and appeared to turn to the east around 3m from wall (084) with two cut features (contexts [124] and [104]) within. The area to the south of wall (083) did not contain any structures but did highlight at least two phases of landscaping, the second of which possibly related to the construction of wall (083).



Figure 16: Photograph showing walls (084) and (085) of structure within Trench 2. Note the level terraced building platform. Scales 2m and 1m. Facing W



Figure 17: Plan of Trench 2 as excavated. Scale shown

Trench 3

Figure 8 and Figure 18

This small trench measured 4m by 7m in plan and was excavated close to the south side of the site on a steeply sloping section. It was cleared of topsoil cleaned by hand, but did not reveal any archaeologically significant features or deposits.



Figure 18: Trench 3 after opening showing archaeologically sterile deposits. Scale 1m

Trench 4

Figure 8 and Figure 19

Trench 4 was located on the eastern, uppermost, terrace of the site, close to Ardconnel Street. It was roughly L-shaped in plan and was opened in the area of a recently demolished structure, known to include a modern garage, which had been demolished within the previous 12 months.

The trench revealed the footings of the former garage structure in the NE corner as well as in the southern end, where it had a stone and lime mortar built footing (070) in a narrow cut [077]. Wall (072) butted (070) and projected south from it (070). On the west side a concrete pad (073) had been poured between (070) and (071) that prevented further investigation.

A linear cut with flat base [081] was revealed beneath the walls in the SW corner of the trench. The cut was filled with angular stones in a silt matrix (074) and produced sherds of blue and white Transfer Printed pottery. The cut feature was interpreted to represent a post medieval drain.

A slot excavated in the NW arm of the trench revealed two contexts, a soft brown silt (075) above a red brown sand (079). These two deposits were within a terrace cut [082]. The soft silt (075) was also found to be cut by the drain [081] close to the SW corner of the trench. Trench 4 was dominated by the remains of the former garage structure but also revealed some evidence of terracing. Although the drain feature was not previously known it, too, was considered to be modern. Documentary sources indicate the garage was built between 1903 and 1929.

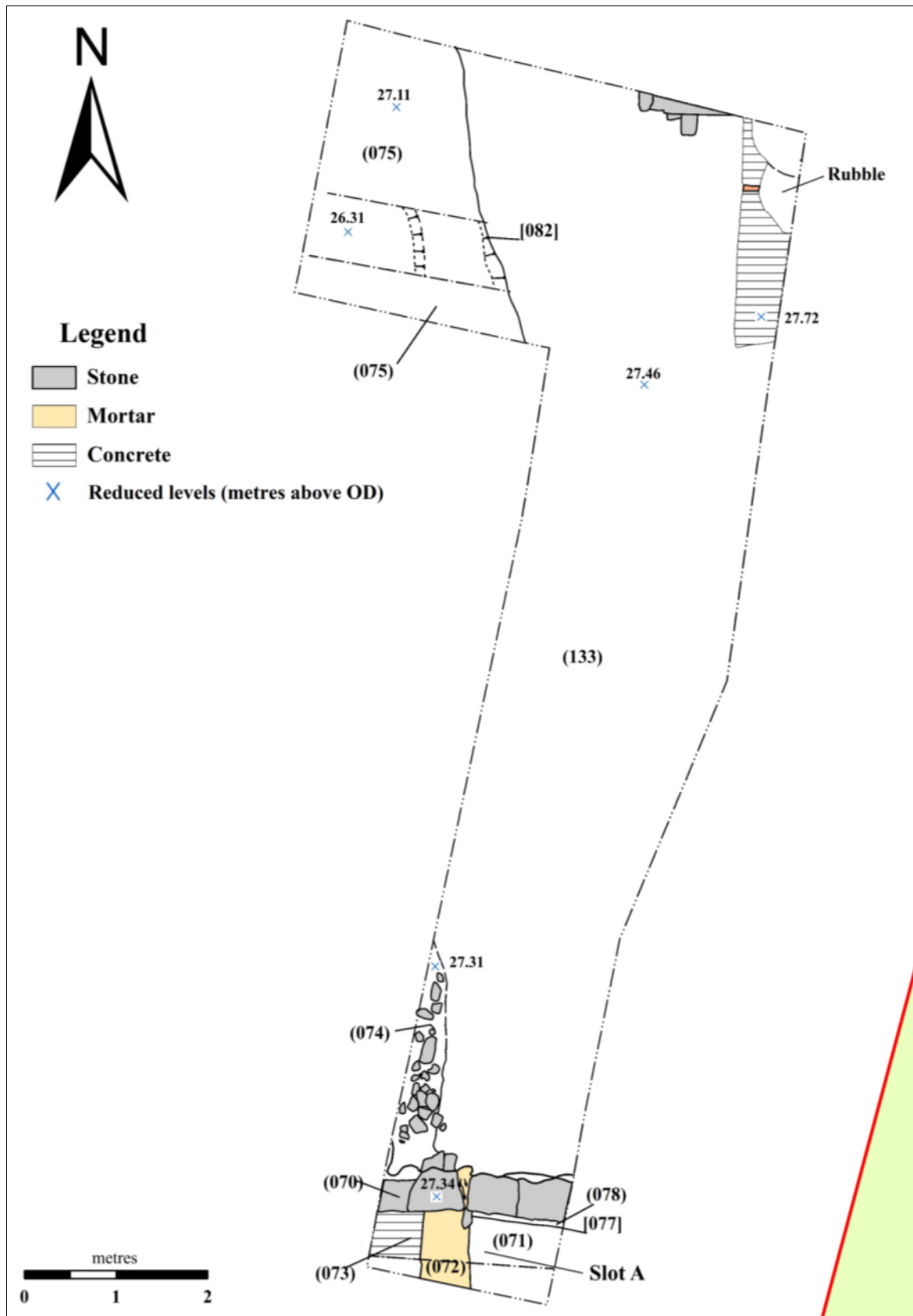


Figure 19: Plan of Trench 4 as excavated. Scale shown

Trench 5 (Excavation)

Figure 8 and Figure 20 to Figure 24

Trench 5 was located in the lowest part of the site and partly overlapped the footprint of Evaluation Trench 1 (above). It was a roughly L-shaped in plan following the southern and western edges of Trench 1. For the purposes of description the archaeology revealed in the trench can usefully be separated into three separate areas: Area 1 to the north of wall (015), Area 2 between (015) and Slot E (dug during the evaluation), and Area 3, the arm of the trench orientated east to west.

Area 1

Figure 24

Area 1 was located in the same part of the site as Slot D in Trench 1 opened during the evaluation phase. In view of this layers which were deemed to be of modern origin where removed by machine. Their removal revealed a layer of medium size rounded stones (5003) that was cut by [5033], the cut for the later wall. The presence of modern White ware pottery in the deposit (5003) indicated that it was not of significant age. Removal of the layer of rounded stones, which possibly reflected a landscaping or levelling event, revealed a waterlogged clay layer (5032), which sat above the natural substrate.

Cutting the natural and sitting beneath the clay layer was a single cut feature [5029] this contained a solid stone pad in the base (5035) formed by a large reused millstone (Figure 20), which was overlain by a very compacted and heat-affected fill (5030). Above (5030) the waterlogged clay (5032) filled the top part of the cut and was found to contain oak charcoal with smaller amounts of alder, birch and willow also present (see Appendix 2). Alder charcoal from context (5032) was dated to between 1265 and 1382calAD (see Appendix 3). This waterlogged clay layer was cut at the south end by [5033] the cut for wall (015). Wall (015) was removed and found to be formed of random rubble masonry bonded with clay. White ware pottery and glass were recovered from the fabric of the masonry. The masonry of the wall partly overlay the millstone post-pad (5035) but was separated from it by a mixed layer of burnt material and clay (Figure 20).

Feature [5029] appeared to represent a large post-pad or posthole possibly relating to the structure indicated by the burning event recorded in Area 2 (see below).

Area 2

Figure 21

Area 2 was opened in the area between wall (015) and Slot E in evaluation Trench 1. The area was fully opened to the top of archaeological deposits by machine as the upper 500mm of deposits consisted of highly mixed deposits of hill wash and dumped material. In view of this these layers were excavated as one deposit and allocated a single context number (5008).

Their removal revealed deposit (054) a striking orange layer with some bone and charcoal and much fired daub including some lumps with imprinted vegetation. This deposit was first noted in Trench 1 Slot E but appeared much more consistent and thick close to the east section thinning towards the west side of trench 5. Alder charcoal from this context was dated to between 1258 to 1380calAD.

(054) overlay a thick black layer (5036) of burnt and heat affected daub, again with impressed marks (see Figure 32), and much charcoal including round wood. A sample taken of a large charcoal partly recovered from the east section was found to be oak and to have over 100 growth rings (see Appendix 2). Beneath this charcoal layer an earlier soft silty deposit (5038) was noted (Figure 22).

This is thought to be the same as deposit (056) noted in Trench 1, slot E. (5038) also produced large amounts of oak, but with significant quantities of alder and hazel charcoal also present (see Appendix 2). A piece of round wood hazel from this layer was dated to between 1270 and 1388cal AD. Scottish redware ceramics were recovered from layers (054) and (5038) while London type wares were also recovered from (5038). These are all likely to date to the 13th to 15th century (see Appendix 1)

The charcoal layer (5036) was interpreted to represent a collapsed wattle and daub structure, possibly a wall, partition or fence.

Cut into the natural beneath all these was a possible post hole [5054] which seems to have been replaced with stakes on either side: [5062] on the north and [5059] to the south (Figure 21). It is not clear if these stakes were contemporary.

At the north end of area 2 all deposits present were cut by the trench dug for wall (015), cut [5033].



Figure 20: E facing section showing [5029] with post pad, in trench 5, with later wall 015 cutting, 2m and 1m scale.



Figure 21: W facing section in Trench 5, showing wattle deposit (5036), daub (054) and posthole [5059]. 2m and 1m scale

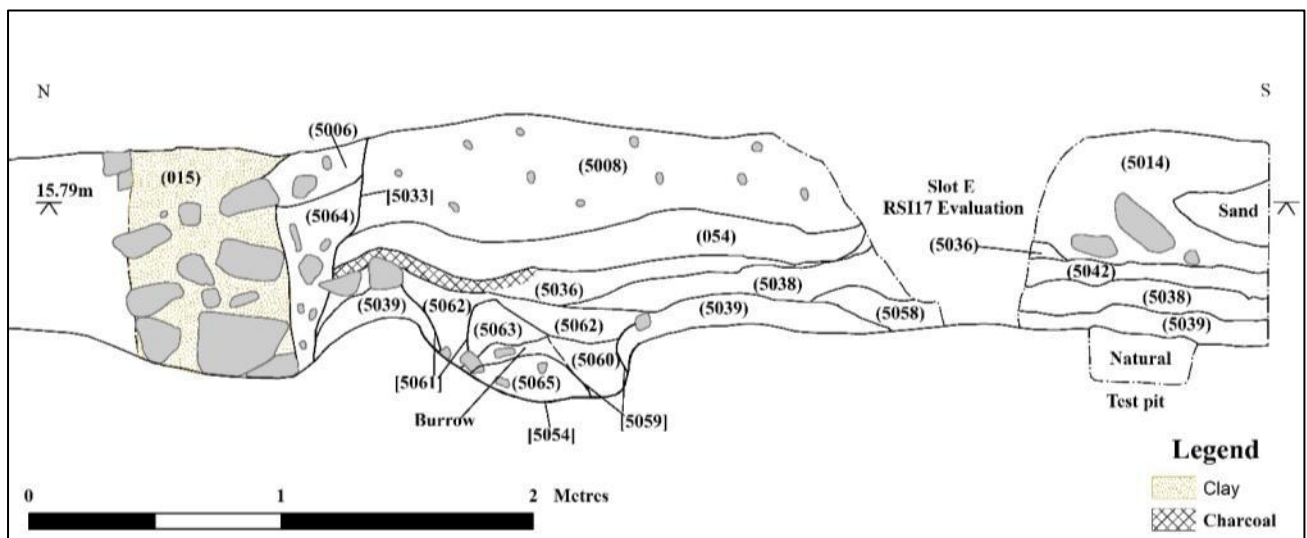


Figure 22: Trench 5, West facing section

Area 3

Figure 23

Area 3 was opened to the south of Evaluation Trench 1. The area mainly revealed hill wash deposits that had built up at an angle down the gradient of the slope. A large modern cut feature [5020] was also recorded in the south west corner; this had been filled with rubbish including a role of cable (see Figure 23).

Amongst the slumped layers following the gradient of the hill a distinctive charcoal rich layer (5025) was noted. This was found to be particularly rich in oak with a little alder also present. Alder round wood from this layer was dated to 1261-1381calAD. This burned layer (5025) sealed several other layers including (5026) and (5027). Both (5026) and (5027) were thought to be midden material and produced between them 82 fragments of Scottish Redware pottery thought to date from the 13th to 15th century (see Appendix 1). (5026) was also analysed for plant remains and produced small amounts of hazel, cherry type and oak charcoal but no food plant remains.

A deposit of clean redeposited natural (5042) filled a feature [5057] that cut through the midden deposits. The layer of burnt wattle and daub (5036) did not extend into this area or beyond Slot E (Figure 22). However it is possible that (5026) and or (5027) midden deposits may be the same as (048) identified in Trench 1, Slot E as they both occur at the same level and contained shell and Scottish Redware ceramics. Although not physically connected a connection in content and stratigraphic level can also be drawn between burnt layers (5025) and (5036) identified in Trench 5, Area 2.

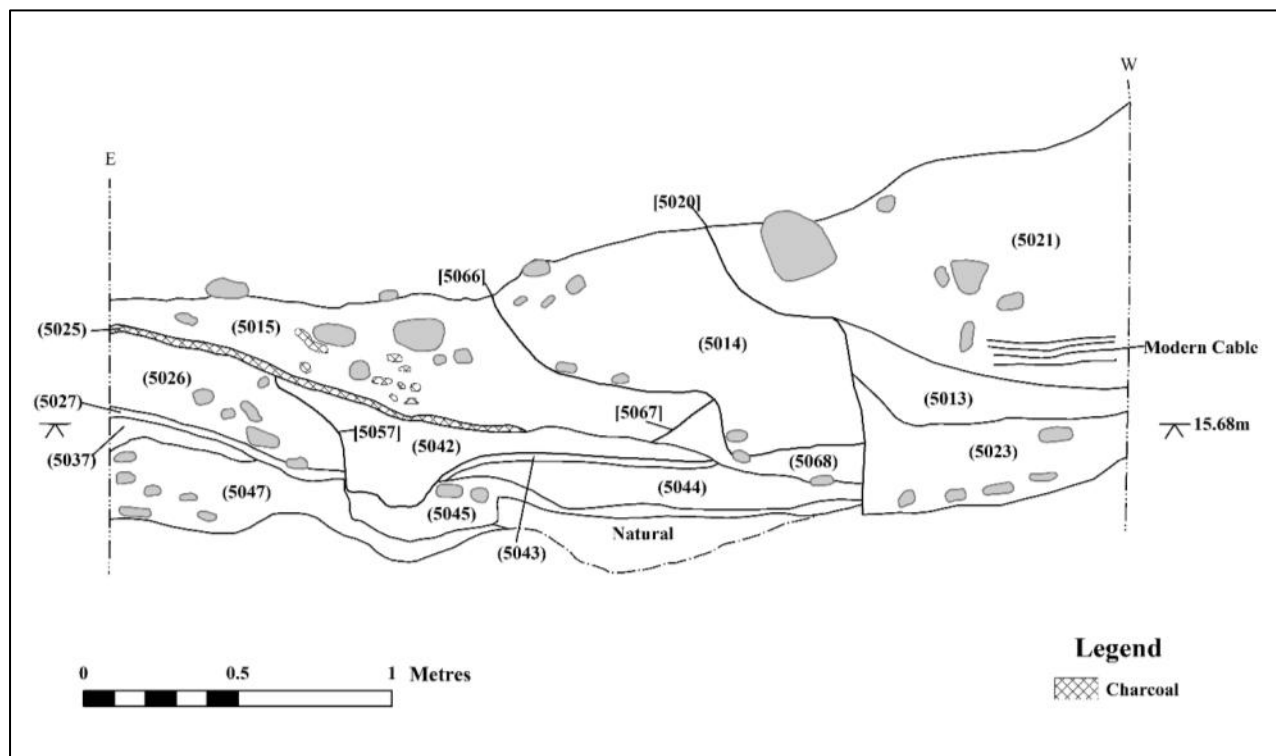


Figure 23: North facing section of Trench 5, Area 3

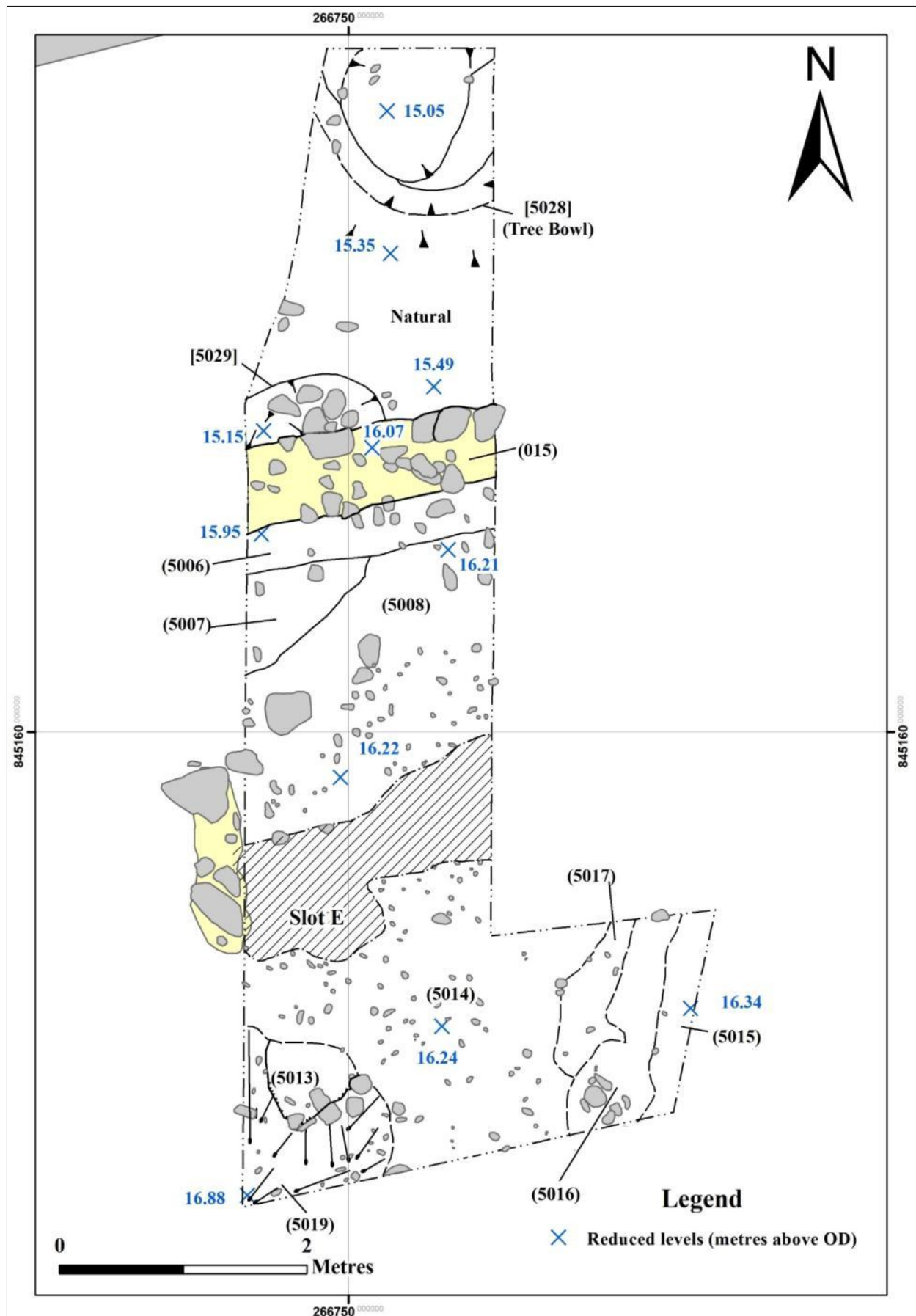


Figure 24: Plan of Trench 5 as excavated. Scale shown

Watching Brief

Following the completion of the excavation fieldwork a watching brief was undertaken in the area adjacent to Trench 5 in order to record any additional archaeological material exposed during ground works.

The site visit carried out on the 11th of July 2017 monitored work on terracing at the north end of Trench 1. This revealed a layer of burnt material (600) that was similar in character to layer (054). It appeared to reflect an extensive horizon of burning across the terrace although deposit (600) was approximately 2m higher than (054).

Further site monitoring was carried out on the 22nd August to monitored work on 3 pads (Figure 25, Pads 1 – 3). A fourth pad (Pad 4) was in an area already previously investigated during the excavation phase, and did not require observation. Deposits and features revealed in Pads 1 to 3 were as follows:

Pad 1: 1m (E-W) x 1.16m (N-S) x 1m depth, The cutting revealed a mix of light grey silty sand, friable, loose compaction with frequent small and medium sized sub angular stone, red brick fragments and glass sherds. Undisturbed natural was reached at a level of 1m below consisting of light grey medium coarse sand, with frequent small rounded pebble inclusions. No archaeological stratigraphy was present, the deposit above the natural layer representing highly mixed deposits of hill wash and recent back-fill.

Pad 2: 1m x 1.40m (N-S) x 1.50m depth. The cutting revealed a mixed deposit of dark grey silty sand, with sporadic pockets of modern building gravel and moderate inclusions of red brick fragments and other modern building debris. No archaeological deposits were revealed. The natural substrate was reached at a depth of 1.50m and consisted of mid yellow sand.

Pad 3: 1m x 2m (N-S) x 1.80m depth. The cutting revealed up to 650mm of mixed overburden and hillwash consisting of loosely compacted and friable grey silty sand containing frequent small and medium sized sub angular stone, brick and glass fragments. This overlay a section of mortar bonded wall aligned N-S, which appeared to reflect a further part of the building remains recorded in Trench 1 during the evaluation work. Below the wall natural ground was revealed, consisting of mid yellow medium coarse sand.

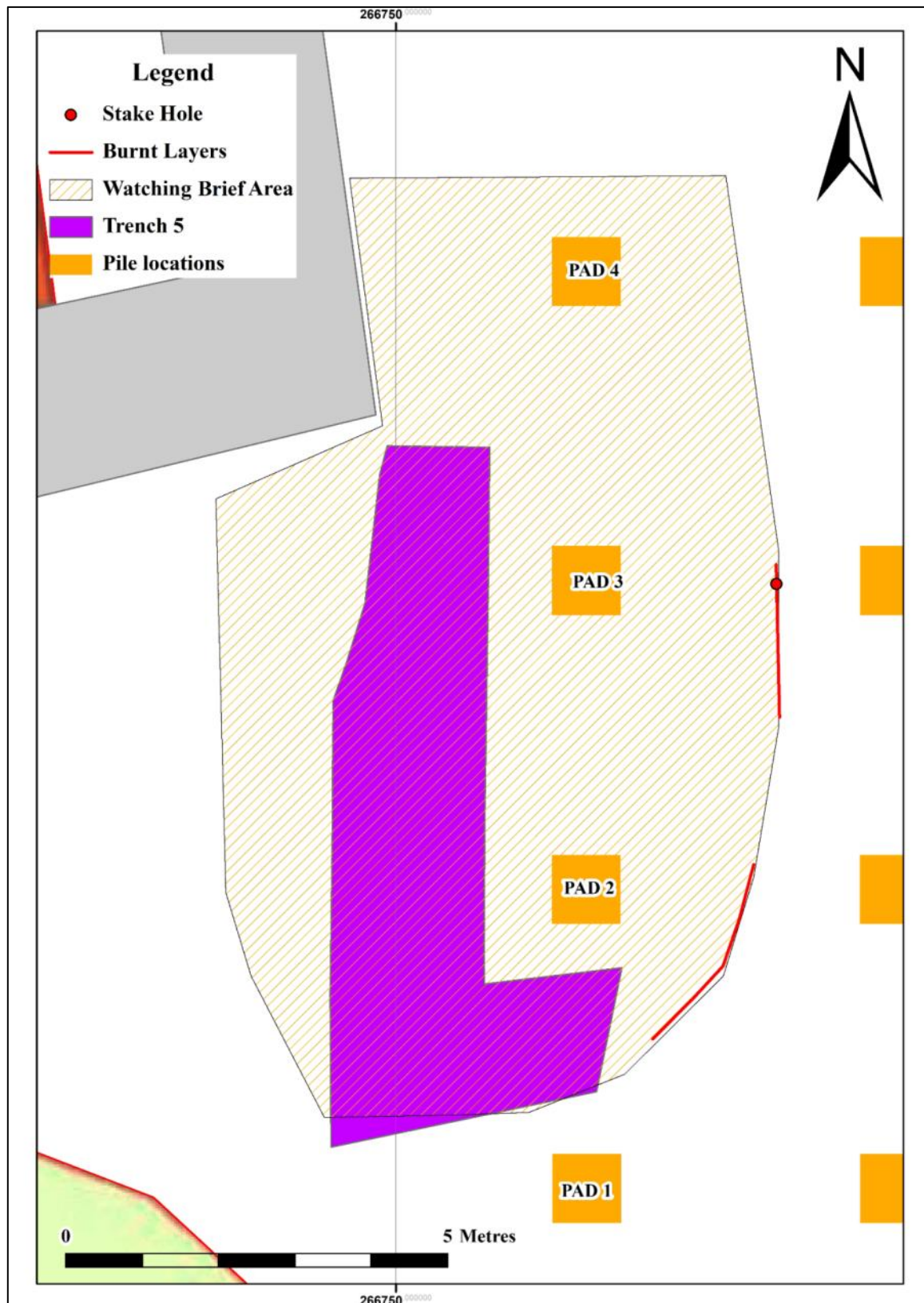


Figure 25: Location of post-pads 1-4 monitored by watching brief

Summary Finds Reports

Pottery *by George Beardow*

A total of 147 sherds of pottery were recovered from deposits recorded in the evaluation trenches. These were combined with a further 14 sherds recovered during the 1994 excavation (RS94). Of the 147 sherds recovered in 2017 a total of 104 were from stratified deposits. These were sent to specialist Derek Hall for identification and dating. The full report by Dr Hall is appended below (Appendix 1).

The vast majority of the assemblage was made up of Scottish Redware, with 117 sherds from RSI 17 and a further 9 from RS94. Scottish Redware is locally produced around Scotland and dates from the 12-15th century. There were several sherds of other fabrics dating to the 13th/14th centuries, a number of unidentified redwares found in both 1994 and 2017, and a singular sherd of Yorkshire Type Ware was identified (context 52) from RSI17.

The assemblage includes sherds of later date from the 2017 excavation including 6 sherds of Anglo Dutch (delft) open vessels, one of which is reshaped into a counter or gaming piece, 4 sherds of Rhenish Stoneware and 6 sherds of Throsk-type Ware. These all date from the 17th - 18th centuries, with the former two being imported. They are all in relatively late stratigraphic contexts, but could be associated with the structure revealed in the north of Trench 1.

The earlier deposits at Raining's Stairs produced sherds of the 13th/14th centuries, the general characteristics of which are broadly of similar character to the assemblage at 13/21 Castle Street although Scottish White Gritty Ware is notable by its absence.

Charred Plant Remains *by George Beardow*

Samples were taken during all stages of fieldwork from contexts considered significant to the understanding of the site. A total of 16 bulk soil samples and 7 charcoal samples were taken. Eight of the samples, all from deposits revealed in Trenches 1 or 5 provisionally dated to the late medieval or earlier post medieval periods, were subject to flotation and recovery of charred remains from a 500 micron mesh. Flots and residues were sorted, dried and retained for specialist examination and reporting (see specialist report by Appendix 2).

Not all samples taken during the fieldwork, were processed or analysed. These include material taken from Deposit (048) in Trench 1, which the excavator suggested contained fish remains. This layer is likely to be the same as (5026) noted in Trench 5, Area 3 which was sampled and processed – see p.35. Although the excavator had clearly noted mussel shells these were not investigated further. This is a recognised oversight at the PERD stage although the samples have been retained and will be included in the project archive for possible future processing and analysis.

Charred plant remains recovered from the samples processed were selected for AMS radiocarbon dating (see above and Appendix 3).

The analysis of the charred plant material by Dr Susan Ramsay (see Appendix 2) identified a restricted range of charred material from the earlier stratigraphic deposits, which included small numbers of cereal grains, including oats, barley and emmer wheat. These are interpreted to reflect domestic midden or hearth waste material derived from day-to-day domestic activity and food preparation in hearths or ovens, either on or in the near vicinity of the site.

Deposit (054) in Trench 1 produced a very diverse charcoal assemblage, with large quantities of oak charcoal, together with smaller amounts of alder, birch, hazel and heather type charcoal. The carbonised assemblage in Trench 5, Area 1 (5032) was dominated by oak charcoal with smaller amounts of alder, birch and willow also present. Deposit (5036) from Trench 5, Area 2 contained only oak charcoal, including large fragments up to 8 cm across and with at least 100 growth rings visible. These are interpreted to reflect fragments from one or more large timber planks and substantial burnt structural remains.

Midden deposit (5025), which yielded many fragments of Scottish Redware thought to date from 13th to 15th century, also produced very large amounts of oak charcoal along with a small amount of alder, suggesting the majority of this material was possibly structural in origin. The midden (5026) also produced small amounts of hazel, cherry type and oak charcoal but no food plant remains.

Clay Tobacco Pipe by Dennis Gallagher and Ruud Stam (Netherlands)

A small assemblage of 19 clay tobacco pipe fragments were recovered during the fieldwork. The assemblage mainly represents stem fragments, one of which is decorated with simple rouletting.

The collection includes one pipe bowl (Find 002) from context (013) with a makers mark (Figure 26 below) impressed on the pedestal foot. The bowl was examined by specialist Ruud Stam based in the Netherlands who concluded the following:

“The mark is probably the MM mark with flower from Michiel Maertensz. (1667-1713) from Gouda. A rare mark.” (Perrs comm – Ruud Stam).

Specialist Dennis Gallagher added that:

‘It was often easier to get pipes from the Netherlands rather than from Edinburgh due to the trade routes across the North Sea’ (Gallagher D pers comm).



Figure 26: 17th – Early 18th century Dutch clay tobacco pipe bowl (Find 002) with impressed makers mark ‘MM’ of Michiel Maertensz on pedestal foot. Scale in cm

Animal Bone *by George Beardow*

Animal and fish bone was recovered from some archaeological contexts (see comments for environmental samples above). The animal bone assemblage was not considered likely to add to the understanding of the site and no recommendation for further analysis was made in the DSR.

Worked Bone Objects *by Andrew Young*

Two worked bone objects were recovered during the fieldwork, part of a small bone comb (Find 012) and a burnished bone or antler awl-shaped object (Find 003).

Find 003 (Figure 27)

The object is bullet-shaped overall, 66mm long with a circular cross-section that tapers from a diameter of c 9mm to 1mm at the point. It is made of extremely finely worked bone or antler that is well polished, burnished, along the entire length. The broad flat end is slightly hollowed probably from a break and incorporates a well-defined lip formed by a regular V-shaped notch c 1.5mm deep around the entire circumference.

On one side of the object the narrowest 20mm or so back from the point appears damaged or worn, slightly uneven to flattened, possibly from use. The point does not appear damaged or worn.

Its function remains uncertain. It could possibly represent a pin-beater tool used for weaving (MacGregor 1980, p102) although its form is not double ended and the notch could possibly have been used as a thread-picker to select and adjust individual strands of warp or weft. It seems most likely however that this is a turned awl also sometimes called a stiletto awl. Originally this would have been a longer single piece which has snapped above the point. A post medieval date is considered most likely. This object was recovered from a layer of debris (026) within the main structure Trench 1, Area 1. This layer was clearly redeposited and thus its dating is insecure.



Figure 27: Worked antler object (Find 003) from Trench 1 (026). Scale in cm

Find 012 (Figure 28)

The object is 44mm long, 22mm wide and c 2.5mm thick and represents part of a finely made undecorated H-type bone comb. One of the two terminals is present, which is perpendicular to the bar and curved on one face, possibly reflecting the outer face of the original bone. Each side of the central bar is defined by two inscribed parallel lines.

It incorporates the partial remains of two symmetrical rows of very fine teeth of uniform size, the spacing of which is less than 0.5mm and many of which extend across the scribed guide lines of the central bar. The bar also displays a series of very faint inscribed sinuous parallel marking-out lines aligned parallel with the teeth, which correspond with the spaces between them.

H-Type bone combs date from the Iron Age to the 19th or even early 20th century and can rarely be dated by typology alone unless they are decorated. They were most often used as a tool to remove head lice, as is suggested by the very fine comb teeth of the Raining's Stairs example.

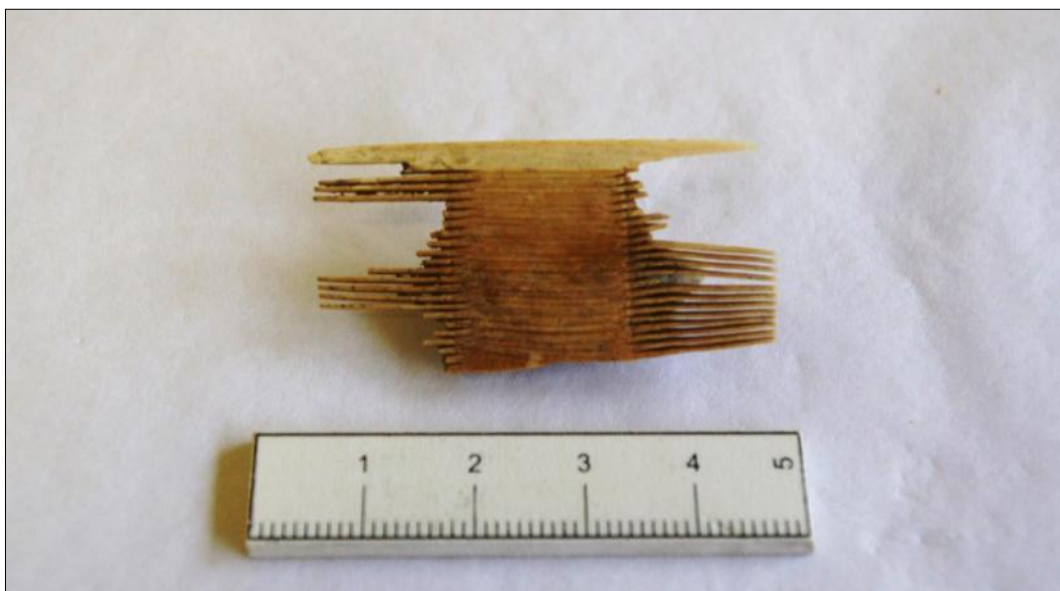


Figure 28: Part of a worked bone H-comb (Find 012) from Trench 1 (033). Scale in cm

This object was recovered from the mixed redeposit layer (033) in Trench 1, Area 2 and thus its dating is not secure. However it seems most probably to have a medieval or early modern date.

Metalwork and Metalworking Residues *by Andrew Young*

A small number of unidentified ferrous metal objects were recovered from the evaluation trenches. All were in very poor condition and from insecure contexts and no further detailed analysis was recommended in the DSR.

Two near complete bloomery furnace bottoms (Figure 29) were recovered from deposit (021) in Trench 1, Area 3 which, whilst undated, overlay deposits that produced midden material and pottery of 13th to 15th century date.



Figure 29: Bloomery furnace bottoms from deposit (021) in Trench 1. Scale in cms

The furnace bottoms both exhibit a characteristic bowl-shaped form that is relatively smooth on the underside with an irregular, slightly concave upper surface. They are of very similar size, having a diameter of 180mm and 170mm and a depth of 80mm and 70mm respectively.

Hearth bottoms represent material that gathered in the base of a lined (round and cylindrical or tapering from the top inwards) bloomery furnace chamber (see Figure 30 below) that was fed with fuel and ore from the top. The characteristically bowl-shaped form of the hearth bottom invariably consists of an agglomeration of slag, charcoal and partially reduced ferrous ore. The 'bloom' of smelted iron would have accumulated higher up in the furnace chamber (Schubert 1957 & Tylecote 1991)³.

Neither of the furnace bottoms from Raining's Stairs retain any evidence of a furnace lining indicating that the material gathered in a shallow bowl-shaped depression in natural ground. This is consistent with evidence from excavated furnaces nationally, which invariably have no clay lined base but a 'floor' of organic material, often charcoal or charcoal dust.

The form and character of bloomery furnace bottoms remain essentially unchanged from the Iron Age to late medieval periods and bloomery furnaces continued in use in parts of England until the 17th century. Consequently, dating the bottoms from Raining's stairs is reliant upon stratigraphic and finds dating, which suggests a probable late medieval or early post medieval date.

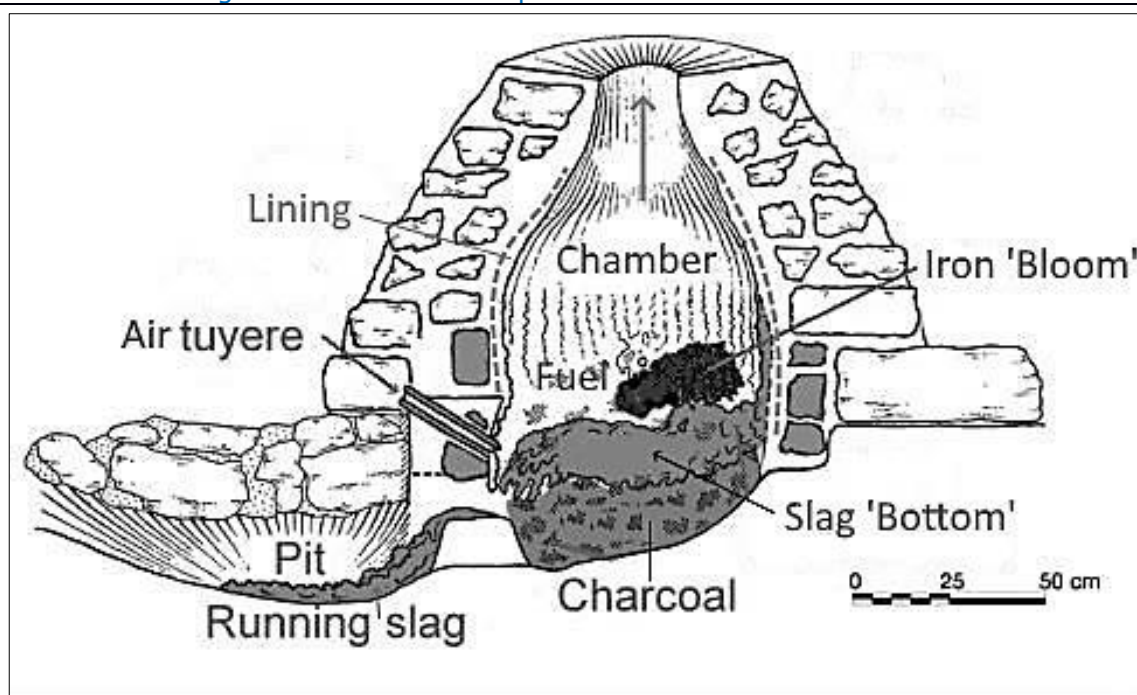


Figure 30: Section through a typical iron bloomery furnace showing slag 'bottom'

The presence of the bloomery furnace bottoms, both of which are fairly complete, provides further evidence for ironworking and related industrial activity in this part of historic Inverness during the medieval and earlier post medieval periods. The excavations undertaken in 1979 on the adjacent site at 13-31 Castle Street by Jonathan Wordsworth (Wordsworth, *ibid*), recorded deposits and structures reflecting a prolonged period of medieval industrial activity. The evidence from the site included an earlier phase (Phases 1 – 4) that produced substantial quantities of bloomery smelting residues including tap slag and fragments of furnace lining. Subsequent phases (Phases 5-8) reflected a more varied industry undertaken in several backlands workshops, the evidence for which included technology residues and at least two furnace or kiln structures (Phase 7, Structures 741 and 747) dated to the early to mid-15th century (*ibid*).

The detailed and well recorded evidence recovered by Wordsworth on the adjacent site implies an intense phase of ironworking activity in the area of Raining's Stairs during the medieval period, which almost certainly included primary smelting utilising bloomery furnaces. Although Wordsworth felt much of the iron working material had been imported and that none of the structures he encountered were bloomery furnaces it seems extremely unlikely that this was not happening close by. The intensity of that activity appeared to culminate during site Phase 3 at the Castle Street site in the late 13th to early 14th century, and seems likely to have continued, albeit at a diminished level, into the 15th century. The finds from the 2017 project reinforce this hypothesis and provide new physical evidence that bloomery furnaces were located on or very close to the site.

Stone Objects

A single piece of worked stone, possibly a fragment from a quern, was recovered from the evaluation trenches. No further detailed work was recommended.

Lithics *by George Beardow*

Two pieces of flint debitage were found on the site. They are likely to represent typical background scatter from prehistoric activity. No further detailed analysis was recommended in the DSR.

Other Finds by Andrew Young

Ceramic Building Material

Fragments of modern ceramic building material (CBM), principally brick and tile, were common in later and disturbed contexts revealed in the trenches. The material was not examined in detail.

In addition to mass produced material of later post medieval and modern date, a single fragment of earlier glazed roof tile (Figure 31) was also recovered. The sherd is flat and hand made with oxidised surfaces and a reduced core. The inner surface is wet-wiped whilst the outer surface retains traces of a thin yellowish-green glaze. The fragment incorporates a single peg or nail hole, which was bored after the tile was fired. The body of the sherd thins markedly towards the hole although all the edges represent later fractures and provide no clear indication concerning the original size or shape of the tile.

Plain ceramic roof tiles occur in medieval contexts although glazed examples are mostly of late medieval to early post medieval date (McCarthy & Brooks 1988) in both plain and elaborate forms. Based upon the colour and character of the exterior glaze the fragment from Raining's Stairs is considered to be of later medieval date, broadly the 14th to 16th century.



Figure 31: Fragment of glazed roof tile (Find 531) (5019). Scale in cm

The presence of this single sherd raises the possibility that at least one higher status building was located in the area of Raining's Stairs/Castle Street during the later medieval period, since the predominant form of roofing for most earthfast timber buildings at that time consisted of oat straw thatch, possibly over a wattle and daub roof structure (Wordsworth, *ibid*, p385).

Daub

Deposits revealed in Trenches 1 and 5 (054) and (5036) produced substantial amounts of heat affected clay associated with large amounts of charred wood. A number of the fragments retain impressions of narrow roundwood (Figure 32) that is typical of material used in lightweight wattle and daub structures, for example internal partition walls, fences and, possibly, roof structures (see above).



Figure 32; Burnt daub from context (5036) with impressions of roundwood wattle. Scale in cms

Wig-curler (Figure 33)

The collection also includes a broken wig-curler (Find 024) made of pipe clay recovered from context (035) in Trench 1.

Pipe clay wig-curlers were used between the late 17th and 19th centuries throughout the UK. By the end of the 17th century wigs were considered indispensable and most barbers kept a stock of hair – by this time a scarce and expensive commodity. In 1700 early wigs were severely crimped but inducing the hair to retain a curl was a time-consuming occupation. In order to achieve a semi-permanent kink in preparation for wig-making, the locks were wound on to small pipe-clay curlers, known as ‘pipes’, secured with rags, boiled, and then baked in the oven to fix.



Figure 33: The broken wig-curler (Find 024) from Trench 1(035). Scale in cms

AMS dating *by Andrew Young*

Five samples of charred plant material were submitted to the University of Bristol (BRAMS) for AMS radiocarbon determination (see Appendix 3) in order to provide an independent scientific chronology for the suggested medieval activity on the site. Material from fast growing species, mainly alder, as well as round wood, rather than longer lived wood like oak to help reduce the likely discrepancy between those parts of the wood being laid down and the layers being deposited. The samples submitted for dating are listed below:

Table 1: AMS date details

Context	Sample Number	Material	Date (2σ)	From
(031)	<001>	Alnus of glutinosa (Alder)	1185-1270	Posthole cut into natural in Tr. 1
(054)	<503>	Alnus of glutinosa (Alder)	1258-1380	Charcoal and daub-rich deposit Tr. 5
(5038)	<506>	Corylus of Avellana (Hazel)	1270-1388	Layer with charcoal Tr.5
(5032)	<508>	Alnus of glutinosa (Alder)	1265-1382	Burnt material from post-pad in Tr. 5
(5025)	<511>	Alnus of glutinosa (Alder)	1261-1381	Charcoal lens over midden in Tr. 5

Analysis of the charred plant samples (Appendix 3) produced a close group of calibrated radiocarbon dates that range between the late 12th and late 14th centuries AD at 95.4% (2σ) confidence.

The date for sample <001>, which was recovered from the fill of a stratigraphically early posthole [030] recorded in Trench 1, Area 1 is 1185 – 1270 cal AD, slightly earlier than the other four AMS dates, perhaps 50 but conceivably up to 100 years earlier. The date indicates that the earliest phase of unspecified structural activity identified on the site probably occurred around the turn of the 13th century or certainly during the first half of that century.

The remaining four calibrated AMS dates (Appendix 3) for samples <503>, <506>, <508> and <511> provide a tight date range between 1258 and 1388 AD at 95.4% confidence. It is also worth noting these four dates are broadened due to a kick in the calibration curve around this time and that all are more likely to be within an even tighter and earlier range of 1258-1310 AD although with a reduced likelihood. They provide strong evidence to date the construction of the principal earthfast structural features and their subsequent destruction by fire to the later 13th or early 14th century. The confidence distribution for samples <503> and <511> are of note in this respect (see Appendix 3) and support the suggestion that the structures were erected during the second half of the 13th century.

The AMS dates support the 13th to 14th century typological chronology for the principal medieval activity proposed in the pottery report by Derek Hall (Appendix 1).

Discussion and General Conclusions

The programme of fieldwork undertaken at the Raining's Stairs site identified a range of significant buried archaeological remains including structures and deposits that elucidate previous human activity of varying intensity on the site from the medieval to the modern periods.

The evidence recorded in Trenches 1 and 5 indicates that the earliest structural activity on the site is likely to date to the later 12th to earlier 13th century although the precise nature of that activity, represented in the trenches by a single posthole, remains unclear. During the later 13th to later 14th

century at least one substantial earthfast timber structure, was constructed in the area of Trenches 1 and 5, as indicated by a large timber posthole that may have reused a large millstone as a base. The presence of associated but less substantial structures was represented by the thoroughly charred remains of a wooden wattle structure (5036), possibly part of a partition wall or a fence, and deposits of heat affected daub. The burnt wattle appeared to have collapsed to the south, suggesting it may have originally formed a partition or screen approximately 2m high erected along the same line as a later wall of 18th to 19th century date. Evidence of boundary continuity like this is common in Inverness (see Perry 1998). Stratified pottery recovered from midden deposits associated with the structure includes later medieval domestic tablewares and charred cereals that are consistent with habitation. Although due to the restricted natures of excavation no direct relationships could be established it seems likely that the charcoal timber (5036) and (5025) are part of the same event such as a post or beam burning down.

The evidence recovered by excavation in 1994, although limited, suggests the structure or structures identified in Trenches 1 and 5 are likely to have been accompanied by at least one further substantial timber structure that was built slightly up slope from Trench 1. The structure incorporated large regularised oak planks as part of either wall or floor structure and was also destroyed by fire.

Finds recovered from the earlier phases of activity were few but included an assemblage of tableware pottery. The presence of small quantities of ironworking residue and two bloomery furnace bottoms suggests that iron smelting and other hot-work industry was undertaken either on or close to the site, a feature previously backed up by the excavations in the adjacent 13-21 Castle Street site. A single fragment of glazed medieval roof tile suggests that at least one building of higher status may have been located near to the site during the later medieval period. A suite of AMS radiocarbon determinations from charred material supports the medieval chronology provided by the ceramics.

The overall numbers of finds were relatively low for an urban medieval site although high in Highland terms. The bulk of the pottery dated typologically to the 13th to 14th centuries, consistent with the dates for ceramics recovered in 1979 during excavations at 13 - 21 Castle Street, adjacent, which did not identify evidence for significant activity prior to the 12th century. This supports the hypothesis that the area to the SE of the High Street and E of Castle Street, which includes Raining's Stairs, was not developed until the 12th century at the earliest and reached a peak of activity during the 14th century. The AMS dates (Appendix 3) support this chronology with the clearest evidence for activity on the site between the mid-13th and mid-14th centuries.

Activity on the site appears to have all but ceased by the 16th century although evidence for continued activity in the vicinity during the earlier post medieval period is represented by a small assemblage of stray finds. These hint at increasing continental links as they include sherds of imported Delft and German *Westerwald* stoneware pottery and a clay tobacco pipe, the latter made at Gouda in the Netherlands. Other finds include a wig-curler and a bone or antler awl.

Modern activity was principally represented by the remains of two substantial masonry buildings revealed in Trenches 1 and 2 that were built on a prepared terrace. The buildings are likely to be 19th century in date but are likely to be replacements for earlier structures depicted in this area in the early 18th century (see **Error! Reference source not found.**). The buildings in Trench 1 and 2 appear to correspond with roofed structures shown on the south side of Raining's Stairs on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey of 1868. The structure in Trench 2 was still occupied within living memory by a hairdressing salon.

Despite its steeply sloping topography the site at Raining's Stairs has yielded important new evidence for medieval settlement related activity in the historic core of Inverness. That evidence is

broadly consistent with more extensive evidence for medieval activity recovered by excavations at the adjacent 13-21 Castle Street site in the 1970s. The presence of earthfast timber structures on the site [from the](#) 13th to 14th centuries, quite possibly dwellings, points to a lack of readily available land in the city and the necessity to build on [this](#) difficult terrain. The medieval structures were destroyed by an intense fire during the later 13th or early 14th century. These dates match those of the turbulence around the Scottish wars of independence. The [actual](#) cause of the conflagration remains unknown, although it is tempting to link this to the slighting of Inverness castle by Robert the Burse in 1308. However, it is equally likely that it was caused by the range of backyard hot-industries, including several furnaces and kilns, which operated in the backlands of the Castle Street properties at that time (Wordsworth *ibid*).

Further work in the area would be enhanced by the ability to open up larger areas to see phases in plan - something not possible at the Rainings Stairs site in 2017. A further program of environmental sampling and analysis may also yield other important information from deposits in the area.

Project Archive

Finds will be submitted to the Scottish Treasure Trove Unit and treated in accordance with their instructions. The remainder of the project archive will be submitted to Historic Environment Scotland and/or submitted to Inverness Museum for long term curation and storage.

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<http://maps.nls.uk>

OS Town plan. 1st Ed: <http://maps.nls.uk/view/74416930>

OS Town plan. 2nd Ed: <http://maps.nls.uk/view/82887057>

Appendices

Appendix 1 *The Medieval pottery from Raining's Stairs, Inverness (1994 and 2017) by Derek Hall*

Introduction

The two assemblages from Raining's Stairs, Inverness come from a watching brief by Robin Hanley of Inverness Museum in 1994 (Hanley 1994, 35) and an excavation by Highland Archaeology Services in 2017 (Beardow and McKeggie 2017) and produced a total of 161 sherds of pottery ranging in date from the 13th to 19th centuries. It has been examined by eye and x10 lens and where possible assigned to a recognised fabric type. No petrological or chemical analysis has been carried out.

Scottish Redwares

Both assemblages are dominated by this fabric type (131 sherds) which is assumed to be locally produced and dated between the late 12th and late 15th centuries. An extensive chemical sourcing project funded by Historic Scotland (now Historic Environment Scotland) in the 2000's suggested that production centres for these fabrics existed in all the major Scottish river valleys utilising the Carse clays available in those locations (Haggarty, Hall and Chenery 2011). At this point in time only two such production sites have been excavated at Rattray in Aberdeenshire and Stenhousemuir in Falkirk (Murray and Murray 1993; Hall and Hunter 2001).

The sherds from Raining's Stairs are all from splash-glazed vessels, mostly jugs, there is a skillet handle from Context 5019 (FN524) from the 2017 excavations. A ribbed rod handle fragment from Context 5014 (FN510) from the 2017 excavations suggests, as is commonly the case in this fabric type, that the potters were copying the styles of imported Yorkshire Type Ware vessels.

Scottish Post Medieval Reduced wares

There are six sherds from Contexts 13 (FN 2) and 35 (FN8) from the 2017 excavations that are in this fabric type from well glazed vessels. Often known as Throsk-type Ware this production type was first identified in excavations at Stirling Castle in the 1970's and further defined by work at Throsk, Stirlingshire (Haggarty 1980; Caldwell and Dean 1990). It is dated to the 17th and 18th centuries and represents the onset of mass production in the Scottish pottery industry.

Yorkshire Type Ware

There is only a single sherd from a vessel in these wares from Context 52 (FN17), it is a well glazed bodysherd in a pink red fabric and is probably from a vessel in Scarborough Type 1 fabric (Farmer 1979). Vessels in these fabrics are the most popular imported type in the Scottish East Coast burghs in the 13th and 14th centuries and have a marked effect on the production style of the local industries (Jennings 1992).

Tin Glazed Earthenwares

There are six sherds from vessels in these fabrics from Contexts 35 (FN8) and 52 (FN17) from the 2017 excavations. They are liable to be from Anglo Dutch (often called Delft) open vessels (dishes or bowls) and date to the 17th or 18th centuries (Hildyard 2009, 39). One of the sherds has been reshaped for use as a counter or gaming piece (Context 52 FN17).

Rhenish Stoneware

There are four sherds from Context 52 (FN17) from a stoneware vessel glazed light blue grey with cobalt blue vertical stripes that are defined by vertical incised lines. This is German stoneware

probably from the production centres of the Westerwald and is liable to be of 17th or 18th century date (Gaimster 1997, 251).

Unidentified Redwares (London-Type Wares?)

There is a group of 11 sherds, 4 from 1994 and 7 from 2017, that are from splash glazed vessels in both a very red oxidised fabric and a reduced grey fabric. One of these sherds from 1994 (3 of 6) is decorated with brown glazed panels separated by yellow glazed lines of white clay or slip and is probably from a London Type Rouen Copy vessel of 13th or 14th century date (Pearce, Vince and Jenner 1985, 22 plate 2). The other sherds are not as distinctively decorated but may well be from similar types of vessels.

Post Medieval /Early Modern wares

There is a tea cup handle from Context 1 (FN1) in a Standard White Earthenware with a blue floral decoration that is of 19th century date and a basal angle from a stoneware blackening bottle from Context 5013 (FN503) that is liable to be of a similar date.

Discussion and Conclusions

The medieval pottery from these two interventions at Raining Stairs appears to be tightly dated to the 13th and 14th centuries based on the presence of the imported Yorkshire Type and potential London Type wares associated with the local Redwares. There is a marked absence of Scottish White Gritty Wares which elsewhere in Scotland would normally suggest a slightly later date of the 15th or 16th centuries when that fabric has ceased production (Jones et al 2006), however our current understanding of the distribution of that fabric type this far North is limited and requires further excavated evidence. Previous excavations on Castle Street identified sherds of Scarborough ware stratified in 15th century phases suggesting that that fabric was still in use in Inverness well after its production is thought to have ceased in the mid -14th century and it is possible that is also the case with the imported wares from this site (MacAskill 1982, 366). This may be clarified when the C14 dates for Raining's Stairs are received. A small group of Post Medieval German and Anglo Dutch (Delft) wares complements those recovered from the Castle Street excavations (Ibid, 365). Future chemical sourcing of samples from this assemblage is recommended to confirm the identification of the imported wares and to isolate a signature for the presumed local redware industry.

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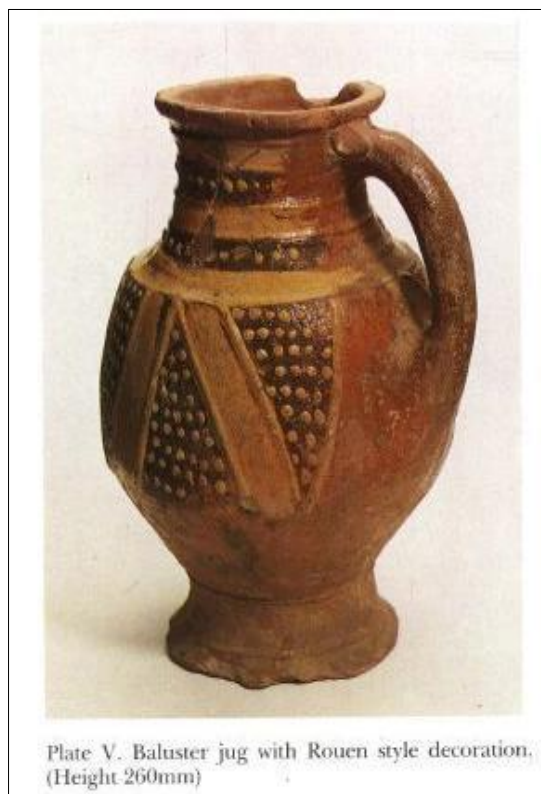


Figure 34: Pottery Illustration 1 - Top image shows group of potential London-Type wares from Rainings Stairs excavations Lower image shows complete London-Type Rouen copy jug from London



Figure 35: Pottery Illustration 2-Sherds of continental Westerwald Stoneware from Context 52 (FN17) 2017 excavations



Figure 36: Pottery Illustration 3 – Anglo-Dutch (Delft) Type Wares from Context 52 (FN17) 2017 excavations, reshaped sherd for use as counter/gaming piece shown bottom left

Pottery Catalogue RSI17

<i>Site</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Find</i>	<i>Sherds</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>		
RSI 17	52	17	4	German stoneware	Bodysherds from jug decorated with vertical cobalt blue strips	Prob Westerwald 17/18thc?		
RSI 17	1	1	1	Redware	Bodysherd glazed green/brown externally with traces of sim glaze on interior	Looks Post Med		
RSI 17 2	5038	526	3	Redware	Bodysherds from well glazed vessel (green) Unid English?			
RSI 17 2	5045	521	1	Redware	slightly grittier fabric with int purple heat skin speckled glaze (not local?) London Type?			
RSI 17 5	5013	503	1	Redware (very red)	Bodysherd from well glazed vessel (green brown) Unid London Type?			
RS1/2	5014	510	1	Scottish Redware	Rimsherd from jug with slight glaze specks, incised horizontal lines around rim Slot 5A	Illus	13-15th	
RS1/2	5014	510	1	Scottish Redware	Fragment of ribbed rod handle with slight glaze specks	Yorkshire copy, illus		13-15th
RSI 17 5	cleaning	502	4	Scottish Redware	Bodysherds from splash glazed vessels (purple heat skin)	13-15th		
RSI 17 2	54	514	1	Scottish Redware	Bodysherd from splash glazed vessel	13-15th		
RSI 17 2	5014	518	1	Scottish Redware	Rimsherd from vessel with slightly rilled exterior splash glazed	Illus 13-15th		
RSI 2	5027	506	23	Scottish Redware	22 bodysherds from jug splash glazed green, 1 unglazed rimsherd with pulled spout frag	13-15th		
RSI17 2	5019	524	1	Scottish Redware	Skillet handle junction with slightly thumbled decoration, unglazed purple heat skin	illus 13-15th		
RSI17 2	5019	524	1	Scottish Redware	3 bodysherds from splash glazed vessels	13-15th		
RSI17 1	48	21	3	Scottish Redware	3 bodysherds, 2 splash glazed and 1 unglazed with slight internal rilling	13-15th		
RSI17 1	17	10	1	Scottish Redware	Bodysherd splash glazed green and slightly smoke blackened	13-15th		
RSI17 2	5026	505	34 56	Scottish Redware	28 bodysherds from jugs splash glazed green, 3 splash glazed (brown) neck sherds, 3 unglazed	13-15th		
RSI 17 2	5026	505	22	Scottish Redware	rimsherds with spout frags, 22 tiny frags	13-15th		
RSI 17 2	5038	526	1	Scottish Redware	Rimsherd from unglazed vessel	13-15th		
RSI 2	5026	511	3	Scottish Redware	Splash glazed bodysherds Slot 5A	13-15th		
RSI 17 2	5045	521	1	Scottish Redware	splash glazed bodysherd with ext purple heat skin	13-15th		
RSI 17 2	5044	512	4	Scottish Redware	3 are slightly grittier with speckled glaze and int heat skin (see SF521), 1 is redder and less gritty	13-15th		
RSI 17 2	5019	513	1	Scottish Redware	Splash glazed strap handle junction from jug (not mis-fired as suggested on bag)	13-15th		
RSI 17 2	19	516	4	Scottish Redware	Base and bodysherd from splash glazed vessel with external purple heat skin	13-15th		
RSI17 2	5014	527	1	Scottish Redware	Bodysherd from splash glazed vessel	13-15th		
RSI 17 2	55	509	3	Scottish Redware	Splash glazed bodysherds Slot 5A	13-15th		
RSI 17 2	5028	530	1	Scottish Redware	Rimsherd purple heat skin externally	13-15th		
RSI 17 5	5014	501	3	Scottish Redware	2 joining bodysherds and a third bodysherd from splash glazed vessel	13-15th		
RSI 17 2	19	516	2	Scottish Redware	Bodysherds from splash glazed vessels	13-15th		
RSI 17 1	13	2	5	SPMRW	5 bodysherds in reduced well green glazed fabric 2 have horizontal grooved lined	17/18th		
RSI 17 1	35	8	1	SPMRW	Bodysherd in reduced well glazed (green brown) fabric, traces of drilled hole	17/18th?		
RSI 17 5	5013	503	1	Stoneware	Basal angle from blackening bottle	19th c		
RSI 17	1	1	1	SWE	Tea cup handle dec with blue floral pattern	18/19thc?		
RSI 17	52	17	2	Tin Glazed Earthenware	2 joining basesherds dec with blue and blue black floral décor	Anglo Dutch 17/18thc?		
RSI 17	52	17	2	Tin Glazed Earthenware	Bodysherd decorated with blue floral décor, single undec bodysherd	Anglo Dutch 17/18thc?		
RSI 17	52	17	1	Tin Glazed Earthenware	Decorated bodysherd reshaped as a counter/gaming piece	Anglo Dutch 17/18thc?		
RSI 17 1	35	8	1	Tin Glazed Earthenware	Necksherd glazed white int and ext	18/19thc?		
RSI 17 1	56	16	2	Unid (London Type?)	Joining basesherds from unglazed vessel English?			
RSI 17 2	5038	526	1	Unid (London Type?)	Bodysherd in reduced grey fabric, glazed purple green slightly knife trimmed London Type reduced fabric?			
RSI 17 2	55	509	1	Unid (London Type?)	Bodysherd in micaceous reduced fabric with red brown internal surface glazed green London Type reduced fabric?			

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RSI 17 2	55	509	1	Unid (London Type?)	Bodysherd reduced grey fabric glazed green London Type reduced fabric?			
RSI17 1	52	17	1	Unid (Yorks Type?)	Lustrous green glazed bodysherd in Scarborough Type 1 fabric	13/14th		

Pottery Catalogue RS94

<u>Context</u>	<u>Find</u>	<u>Sherds</u>	<u>Fabric</u>	<u>Description</u>
102	Area 1 Sth	1	Unid (London Type?)	Bodysherd Redware (very red) splash glazed green brown on purple heat skin both int and ext London Type?
1 of 6		1	Unid (London Type?)	Bodysherd unglazed Redware (very red) London Type?
2 of 6		1	Unid (London Type?)	Bodysherd unglazed Redware (very red) purple heat skin London Type?
3 of 6		1	Unid (London Type?)	Bodysherd redware decorated with applied white clay strips glazed yellow brown and brown glaze sections London Type Rouen copy see McAskill Castle Street, Inverness pg364
Section D	SF1	1	Scottish Redware	Bodysherd occasionally gritty Scottish Redware glazed green (flaking off)
101		1	Scottish Redware	Bodysherd reduced grey Scottish Redware splash glazed green with visible purple heat skin
102B		1	Scottish Redware	Bodysherd Scottish Redware mottled green brown glaze visible purple heat skin
103		1	Scottish Redware	Bodysherd Scottish Redware splash glazed green with purple heat skin
Surface cleaning		2	Scottish Redware	Bodysherds Scottish Redware splash glazed green with purple heat skin
4 of 6		1	Scottish Redware	Bodysherd Scottish Redware well glazed green brown
5 of 6		1	Scottish Redware	Bodysherd Scottish Redware glazed green
6 of 6		1	Scottish Redware	Bodysherd Scottish Redware splash glazed yellow brown
102	Area 2	1	Unid (Reduced London Type?)	Bodysherd green glazed light brown fabric with occasional grit Unid poss English import?

Appendix 2 - Charred Plant Remains: archaeobotanical report by Dr Susan Ramsay

Introduction

The following archaeobotanical report details the analysis and interpretation of carbonised botanical remains recovered from samples taken during an evaluation, archaeological watching brief and excavation in advance of the development of land adjacent to Raining's Stairs, Inverness. The work was carried out by Highland Archaeology Services Ltd on behalf of William Gray Construction Ltd (Beardow & McKeeggie, 2017). Previous archaeological work had identified the charred remains of a possible timber structure, with ceramics dating to the 14-15th centuries. The current excavation uncovered the remains of a charred wooden wattle structure and a large millstone reused as a post-pad. Again, these remains were found in association with medieval ceramics.

Methodology

Sample Processing

A programme of bulk sampling was undertaken in order to examine the carbonised archaeobotanical remains from the Raining's Stairs site. In total, 8 samples were analysed for the presence of botanical remains. The bulk samples were processed by flotation by Highland Archaeological Services and the unsorted flots and sorted retents given to the author for analysis.

Macrofossil Analysis

Dried flots and sorted retents were examined using a binocular microscope at variable magnifications of x4 - x45. For each sample, estimation of the total volume of carbonised material >4mm was made and all charcoal >4mm was identified unless the volume was prohibitive, in which case a representative percentage of the charcoal was identified. All carbonised seeds were identified and any other plant macrofossil remains were noted.

The internal anatomical features of charcoal fragments were further identified at x200 magnification using the reflected light of a metallurgical microscope. Reference was made to Schweingruber (1990) and Cappers *et al* (2006) to aid identifications and vascular plant nomenclature follows Stace (1997).

Results & Discussion

Results will be discussed by Trench and by feature, as per the interim site report. The full results of this analysis are shown in Table 1 at the end of this report. Table 2 details the material selected for potential AMS carbon dating from each sample.

Trench 1

Area 1

A number of stone walls were visible in this area. Topsoil and building material were cleared and in the base of Slot C a posthole [030] was located that was cut into the natural. The fill (031) of posthole [030] produced oak charcoal with some alder, together with a few grains of oats and a single barley. It is possible that the oak charcoal is the remains of the original post but the addition of the alder and cereal grains suggests that some of the fill also contains midden material or hearth waste. This sample was dated to cal AD 1185-1270 (BRAMS-2952), which is consistent with the presence of oats in the cereal assemblage.

Area 3

This area produced a number of burnt deposits including a layer (048) that also contained a deposit of orange clay (054). This deposit of clay produced a very diverse charcoal assemblage, with large quantities of oak charcoal, together with smaller amounts of alder, birch, hazel and heather type charcoal. A fragment of alder charcoal produced an AMS date of cal AD 1258-1380 (BRAMS-2953). In addition a few carbonised cereal grains were also recorded but these were also diverse range of types, with oats, barley and emmer wheat identified. Fragments of glassy mineral material with the appearance of cramp were also identified, suggesting that burnt bone was also part of the assemblage. The wide range of carbonised types identified suggests the presence of midden waste, but the large quantities of oak could indicate the remains of structural material were also present within this assemblage.

Trench 5

Trench 5 was located in the lowest part of the site and partly overlapped Evaluation Trench 1.

Area 1

Following the removal of relatively modern deposits, a waterlogged clay layer (5032) was located directly above the natural. The carbonised assemblage was dominated by oak charcoal with smaller amounts of alder, birch and willow also present. A fragment of alder charcoal produced an AMS date of cal AD 1265-1382 (BRAMS-2955). A mixed charcoal assemblage generally represents midden or hearth waste, although significant amounts of oak may suggest a structural component to this assemblage, which might be expected from the postpad excavated nearby.

Area 2

The modern upper deposits were removed by machine revealing more of the burnt and heat affected daub (054) recorded in Trench 1. Associated with this was a layer of charcoal (5036) that contained only oak charcoal, including large fragments up to 8 cm across and with at least 100 growth rings visible. These are obviously fragments from one or more large timbers and indicated substantial structural remains. A silty deposit (5038) lay beneath this layer, which also produced large amounts of oak, but with significant quantities of alder and hazel charcoal also present. A fragment of hazel from (5038) produced an AMS date of cal AD 1270-1388 (BRAMS-2954). This might be a mixture of hearth/midden waste together with structural material from the layer above.

Area 3

Area 3 was located to the south of Trench 1. At the west side of Area 3 was a charcoal lens (5025) that sealed a layer of midden material (5026) that produced numerous fragments of Medieval pottery. Charcoal lens (5025) produced very large amounts of oak charcoal, with a small amount of alder, suggesting the majority of this material may be structural in origin. A fragment of alder charcoal from (5025) produced an AMS date of cal AD 1261-1381 (BRAMS-2956). The underlying midden material (5026) produced only small amounts of hazel, cherry type and oak charcoal but no food plant remains that would suggest domestic midden waste.

Watching Brief

Once the original excavation was completed, a watching brief was undertaken on an area adjacent to Trench 5. An area of terracing at the north end of Trench 1/5 produced a burnt layer (6000) that was similar in appearance to clay layer (054) located in both Trench 1 and Trench 5. It was identified as a layer of burnt daub with a stakehole. The carbonised assemblage produced significant amounts of oak charcoal but nothing else and so may be the remains of the original stake.

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Table 2: Botanical remains from Raining's Stairs, Inverness

	Context	031	054	5025	5026	5032	5036	5038	6000
	Sample	001	503	511	512	508	510	506	515
	Description	Fill of posthole [030]	Hard clay lens within midden	Burnt layer	Medieval dumping layer?	Tertiary fill of posthole/pit [5029]	Beams of a wattle and daub	Heat affected natural?	Layer of burnt daub, with
Vol charcoal >4 mm		25ml	100ml	70ml	5ml	10ml	1200ml	600ml	30ml
% charcoal >4mm ID		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	20%	100%
Charcoal									
<i>Alnus cf glutinosa</i>	alder	6 (0.26g)	32 (1.99g)	3 (0.11g)	-	15 (0.52g)	-	38 (5.94g)	-
<i>Betula</i> spp	birch	-	4 (0.32g)	-	-	5 (0.12g)	-	-	-
<i>Corylus cf avellana</i>	hazel	-	15 (0.62g)	-	1 (0.06g)	-	-	12 (2.31g)	-
<i>Ericales</i>	heather type	-	3 (0.11g)	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Prunoideae</i>	cherry type	-	-	-	1 (0.07g)	-	-	-	-
<i>Quercus</i> spp	oak	141 (2.81g)	140 (13.64g)	132 (18.05g)	18 (0.20g)	44 (1.85g)	c.900 (333g)	7 (11.18g)	63 (8.47g)
<i>Salix</i> spp	willow	-	-	-	-	2 (0.05g)	-	-	-
Carbonised cereals									
<i>Avena</i> spp	oats	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> sl	barley	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum dicoccum</i>	emmer wheat	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indet cereal	indet cereal	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc									
Cramp		-	2 (0.19g)	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3: AMS potential for Raining's Stairs samples

Context	Sample	AMS potential
031	001	Alnus cf glutinosa (0.16g)
054	503	Alnus cf glutinosa roundwood 3 rings (0.13g) Corylus cf avellana roundwood 4 rings (0.07g)
5025	511	Alnus cf glutinosa (0.05g)
5026	512	Prunoideae (0.07g)
5032	508	Alnus cf glutinosa (0.05g) Betula sp (0.03g)
5036	510	N
5038	506	Corylus cf avellana roundwood 5 rings (0.73g) Alnus cf glutinosa roundwood 14 rings (0.49g)
6000	515	N

Appendix 3 – AMS Radiocarbon determination data sheets 1 – 5 (BRAMS)

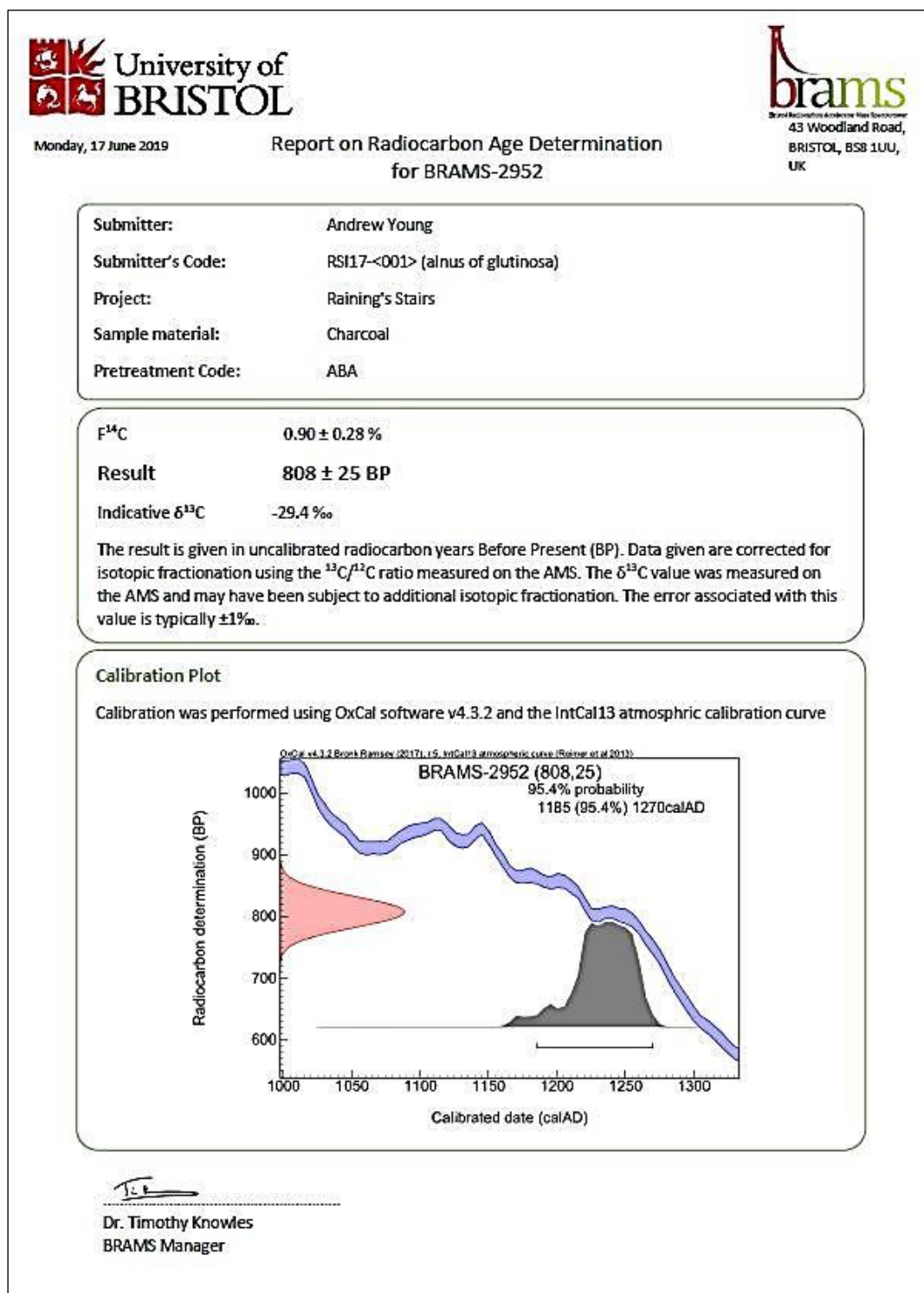


Figure 37: Sample <001> from context (031)



Monday, 17 June 2019

Report on Radiocarbon Age Determination
for BRAMS-2953



Submitter:	Andrew Young
Submitter's Code:	RSI17-<503> (alnus of glutinosa, roundwood)
Project:	Raining's Stairs
Sample material:	Charcoal
Pretreatment Code:	ABA

$F^{14}C$ $0.91 \pm 0.29 \%$

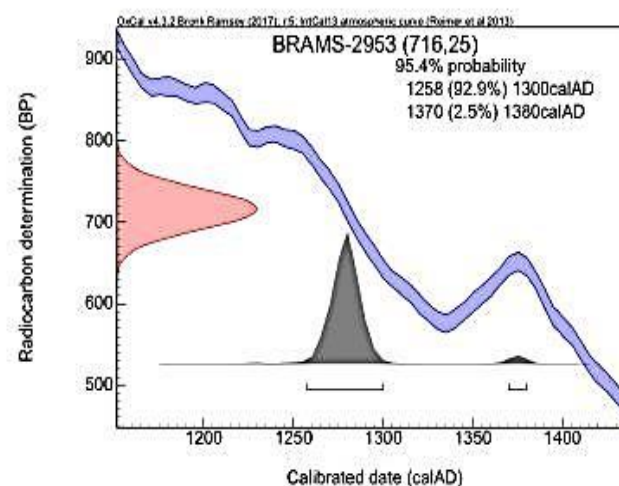
Result 716 ± 25 BP

Indicative $\delta^{13}C$ -28.1‰

The result is given in uncalibrated radiocarbon years Before Present (BP). Data given are corrected for isotopic fractionation using the $^{13}C/^{12}C$ ratio measured on the AMS. The $\delta^{13}C$ value was measured on the AMS and may have been subject to additional isotopic fractionation. The error associated with this value is typically $\pm 1\text{‰}$.

Calibration Plot

Calibration was performed using OxCal software v4.3.2 and the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve



Dr. Timothy Knowles
BRAMS Manager

Figure 38: Sample <503> from context (054)

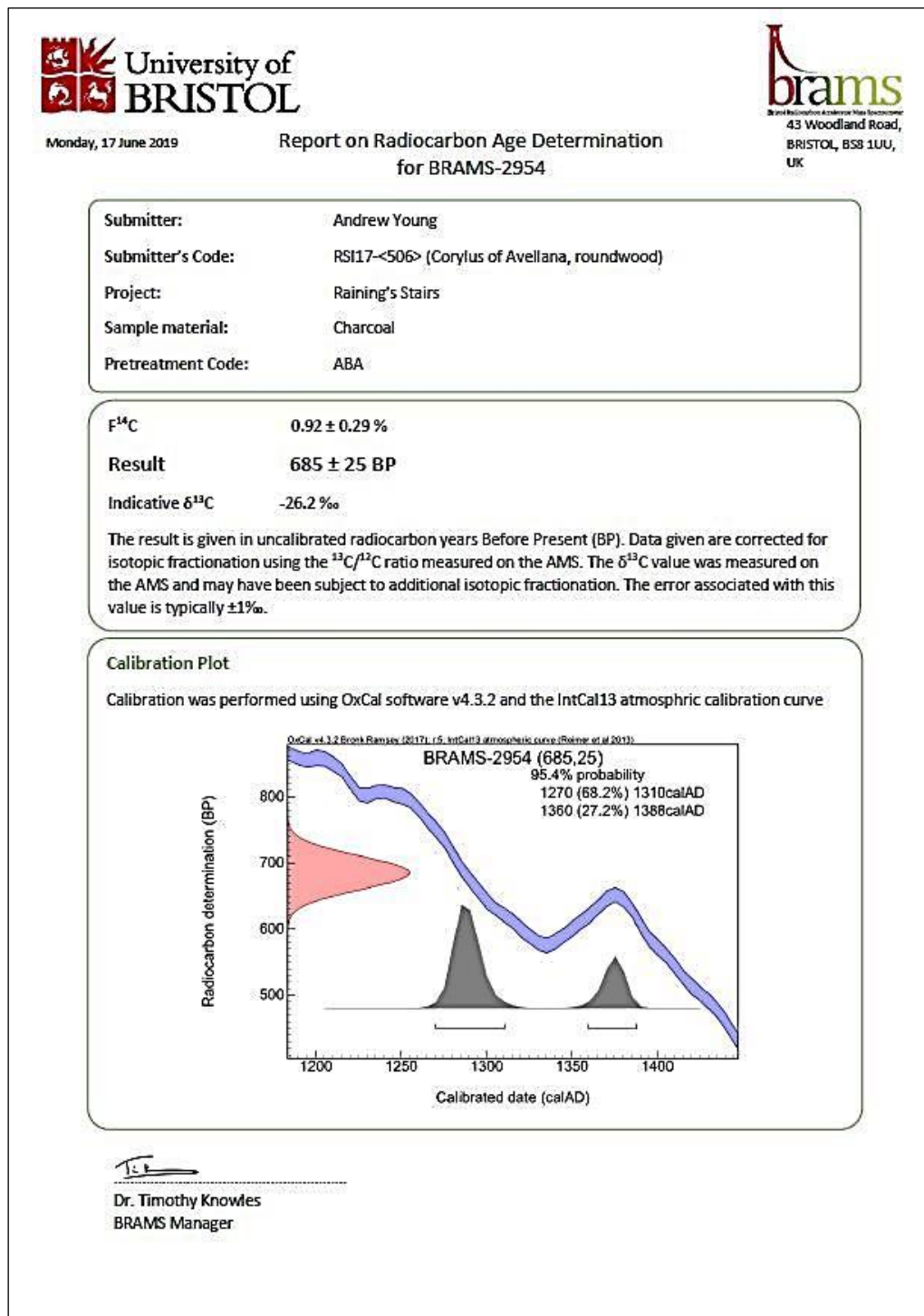


Figure 39: Sample <506> from context (5038)



Monday, 17 June 2019

Report on Radiocarbon Age Determination
for BRAMS-2955



Submitter: Andrew Young
Submitter's Code: RSI17-<508> (alnus of glutinosa)
Project: Raining's Stairs
Sample material: Charcoal
Pretreatment Code: ABA

F¹⁴C 0.92 ± 0.29 %

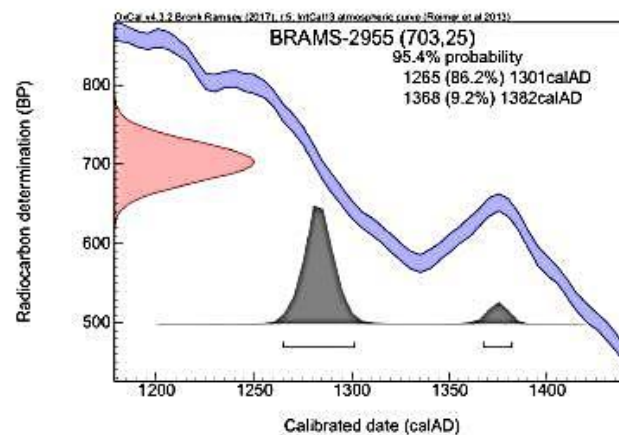
Result 703 ± 25 BP

Indicative δ¹³C -25.6 ‰

The result is given in uncalibrated radiocarbon years Before Present (BP). Data given are corrected for isotopic fractionation using the ¹³C/¹²C ratio measured on the AMS. The δ¹³C value was measured on the AMS and may have been subject to additional isotopic fractionation. The error associated with this value is typically ±1‰.

Calibration Plot

Calibration was performed using OxCal software v4.3.2 and the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve



Dr. Timothy Knowles
BRAMS Manager

Figure 40: Sample <508> from context (5032)

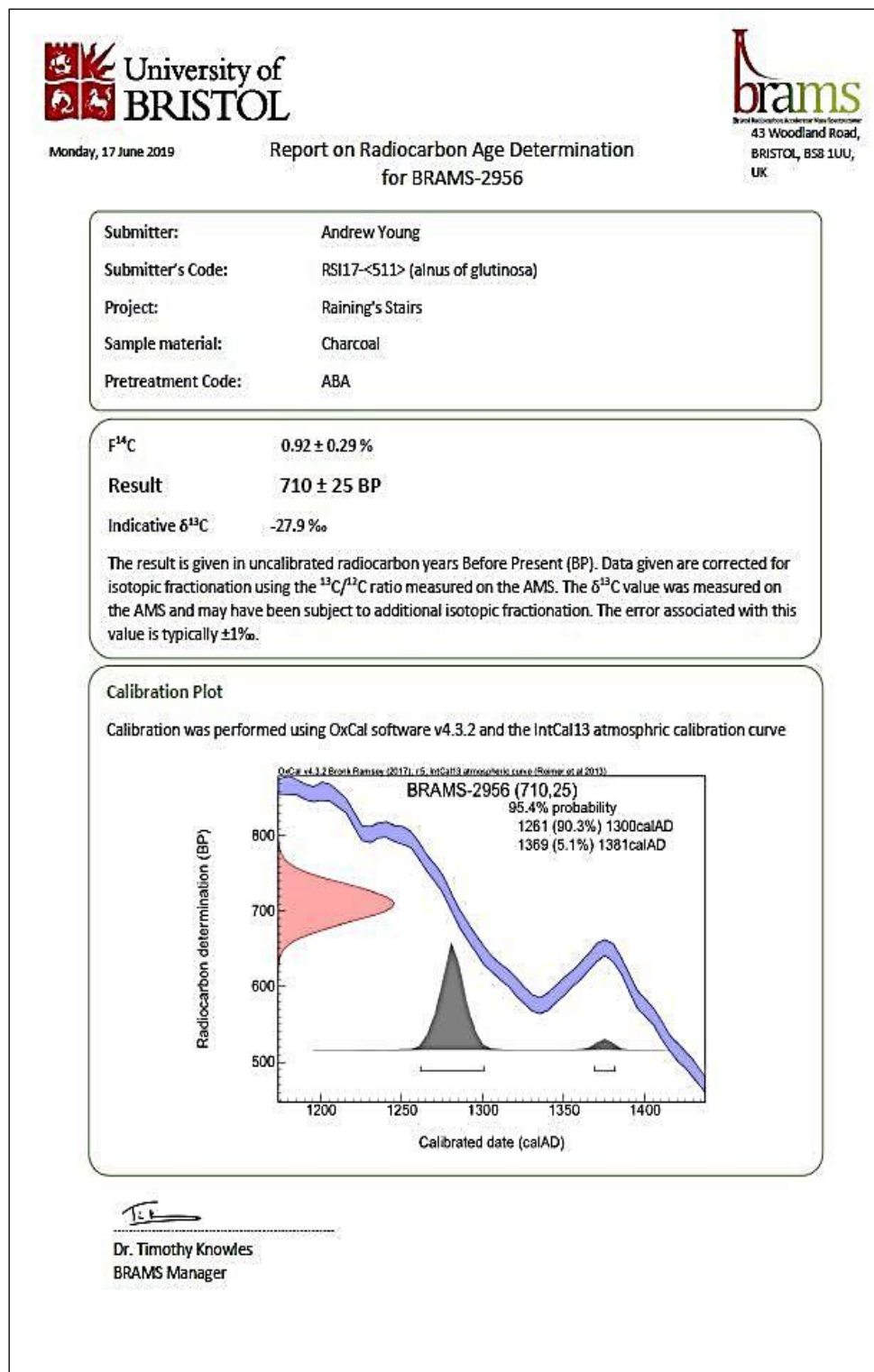


Figure 41: Sample <511> from context (5025)

Appendix 4 - Context Register

Context No.	Trench	Description	Context type	Interpretation
0	1	Orange brown sandy gravel comprising small rounded stones poorly sorted.	Layer	Natural
1	1	Highly disturbed, strong black brown matrix with many stones of varying sizes as well as modern rubbish and older material mixed throughout.	Layer	Mixed topsoil across site filled with mixed rubbish and debris
2	1	E/W running wall, random rubble construction made up of squared and rounded sandstone blocks with smaller angular pieces to hold in place. Clay bonded, lime mortar plaster present in part on north facing wall. Adjoins / keyed into N/S wall (003)	Fill	Exterior wall of dwelling. N interior, s exterior.
3	1	N- S running wall, random rubble construction, made up of squared and rounded sandstone blocks with smaller angular pieces to hold in place. Clay bonded, lime mortar plaster present in parts on south facing wall. Contains fireplace (063) and keyed into wall (003). Cut into natural	Fill	Exterior wall of structure. West face interior, east cut into hill.
4	1	Oval shaped in plan. Straight vertical sides. Sharp break of slope top. Not fully excavated.	Cut	A modern refuse pit
5	1	Sandy silt, very dark brown / black, loose, large amounts of modern rubbish and brick.	Fill	Modern fill of modern pit [004]
6	1	Firm, dark grey, fine sand	Layer	A layer of building debris
7	1	Loose, cream, sand and gravel, large amounts of brick and building debris.	Layer	A layer of building debris
8	1	Firm, dark grey, fine sand	Layer	Same as (006)
9	1	Soft, dark brown, silt	Layer	A surviving patch of topsoil covering top of wall
10	1	Loose sand – degraded sandstone	Layer	The degraded and damaged top course of (003)
11	1	(001) surviving in recesses where it could not be machine stripped.	Layer	Modern rubbish
12	1	Wall of random rubble construction, made up of squared and rounded sandstone blocks with smaller angular pieces to hold in place. Clay bonded, keyed into (015) and (002).	Fill	Outer wall of construction
13	1	Mid to dark brown soil with variety of stones and cultural material covering West side of T1 between (002) and (015). Similar topsoil, over clay.	Layer	Base of topsoil
14	1	Light grey clay with stones in some patches, uneven and sloping down towards the W.	Layer	Slumped wall facing?
15	1	E/W running wall, random rubble construction made up of squared and rounded sandstone blocks with smaller angular pieces to hold in place, clay bonded. Tied into (012) parallel to (002)	Fill	Partially excavated adjoining wall
16	1	Linear dark feature running N/S within T1. Sharp break of slope at the top into concave sides into a sloping concave base. Slot b very shallow, with E side at a slope. Hillwash? However, slot b has pronounced steep cut on E side, with truncated W face (drawing 004).	Cut	Possible top layer of 1990's trench. possible 1990's trench.
17	1	Dark brown sandy silt with friable compaction, 1% inclusions of small <2.5cm sub rounded pebbles, with occasional small sub rounded stones <6cm	Fill	Top fill of [016] possible trench

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Context No.	Trench	Description	Context type	Interpretation
18	1	Mid brown soil deposit on the east side of (017) / [016] once slot e excavated it revealed (018). Same as (019)	Fill	Very stony at top exposed trench. Hill wash deposit.
19	1	Deposit at surface level of trench at south end of T1. Mid brown silty clay composition with friable compaction. 10% inclusions of rounded, sub-rounded and fractured stone <1cm to 10cm diameter	Layer	Hill wash
20	1	Dark brown gritty soil with small stones and broken up shell including muscles. Appears to sit over (019) and dive under (021). Contains some butchered cow bone.	Fill	Top deposit of midden, on the east side of wall (022) . appears to be midden outside the back wall of occupied area.
21	1	Mid brown sandy silt, loose compaction with 1% inclusions of rounded / sub rounded large pebbles <5cm. To the West (021) terminate against (022) and overlays midden deposit (020) to the east. Contains possible slag / furnace lining.	Fill	?Ditch fill, against cut of [022] over midden at (020)
22	1	Short section of N/S wall. Large rounded stones up to 0.5m set into clay bonding.	Fill	Possibly an older section of wall
23	1	Soft, grey brown, sandy silt. Various large rounded stones up to 0.4m in diameter	Layer	A patch of topsoil containing large stones
24	1	A cut into the natural for wall (003)	Cut	Wall cut.
25	1	Black sandy silt with charcoal flecks, friable compaction forming a thin lens of burnt material at the base of [016] below fill (017)	Fill	Burning event at base of trench [016]. In base of slot a only.
26	1	Soft, dark grey, sandy silt. Some brick, building debris throughout.	Layer	An initial layer of debris as building goes out of use
27	1	Mottled dark brown and Grey sandy silt, very firm.	Surface	A floor surface. Very thin and compact.
28	1	Dark brown/black silt with firm compaction. Some charcoal flecks throughout.	Surface	A thin compact floor surface abutting (002)
29	1	Loose, coarse, pale grey sand and gravel, small amounts of small stones <10mm.	Fill	A bedding layer for floor surface (027)
30	1	Uneven circle in plan, sharp break of top, straight vertical sides, rounded point at base	Cut	Post hole cut into natural
31	1	Loose, orange brown, silty sand. Some small stones from 0.2 to 0.02m in diameter.	Fill	Fill of post hole [030]
32	1	Dark orange – red with large patches / pieces of charcoal around 0.01 x 0.01m giving context spotty appearance. Layers of grey ash, also charcoal rich. A few stones, fragments of animal bone and muscle shell.	Layer	Appears to be dump of hearth or stove material . Ash charcoal and burnt, heat affected material.
33	1	Soft, mid brown, sandy silt with occasional thin lenses of charcoal flecks and heat affected sand. Occasional patches of clay and some large stones up to 0.4m in diameter throughout. Butchered cow, sheep and fish bone found throughout.	Layer	A layer of backfill possibly
34	1	A vertical linear cut, rounded towards base, parallel to (002)	Cut	Building cut for (002)
35	1d	Mid brown soil with gravel and small to medium stones as well as a scattering of butchered animal bone. Ceramics including modern which glaze, white fabric throughout. Abuts retaining wall on E side of trench.	Layer	Mixed modern material sealed by wall facing collapse (014)
36	1c	Soft, pale/light brown, fine sand	Fill	Fill of building cut [034] for wall (002)
37	1	Yellow clay similar to (014) but underlying (035)	Layer	Hill wash?

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Context No.	Trench	Description	Context type	Interpretation
38	1	Shallow layer of burn material, orange with black spots of charcoal occasional pieces of muscle shell and animal bone. Similar to (032) but less red and with no grey ash lenses	Layer	Dump of hearth or stove material, burnt, with frequent pieces of charcoal. Possibly more mixed than (032)
39	1	Mid brown, dense but quite mixed clay rich loam with occasional pieces of animal bone, blue and white pottery and mussel shell. Some small and medium stones. Very similar to (035) and seems to join with this but underlies hearth deposits (032) and (038)	Layer	Mixed modern material sealed between day layers (014) (037) underlying ashy deposits (032) and (038)
40	1	Loose, dark grey, organic clay	Layer	A decayed organic layer, underneath building debris
41	1	Firm, beige, clay	Surface	Thin lens of floor deposit. Possibly a continuation of (026)
42	1	Mottled dark brown and grey sandy silt, very firm.	Surface	A compacted floor surface possibly a continuation of (027)
43	1	Compact, beige, clay with small stones <10mm throughout	Fill	Possibly a bedding layer for a floor deposit, underlies surface (042) possibly a continuation of (029)
44	1	Mottled dark brown and grey sandy silt, very firm.	Surface	A floor surface, possibly a continuation of (027)
45	1	Loose, coarse, pale grey sand and gravel, small amounts of small stones <10mm.	Layer	A layer of build up for a floor surface possibly a continuation of (029)
46	1	Soft, red brown, sandy silt with small, <20mm, rounded stones throughout.	Fill	A bedding layer for (028)?
47	1	Are of intense burning *part of (048)		See (048)
48	1	Midden layer/ burning event rich with charcoal and shell fragments. Whilst the same horizon in plan is more intense with either shell or charcoal. Mid brown, friable, 5% inclusions of rounded /sub rounded small stones with occasional large stones.	Fill	Large area of midden deposit.
49	1b	Patchy area of light grey clay rich material, with many stones including larger slabs (0.5m x 0.2m x 0.1m) within slot b	Layer	Slumped wall facing?
50	1	Mid brown soil, similar to (014)	Layer	Hill wash?
51	1	Part of (064)		See (064)
52	1	Mid to dark brown soil covering whole of slot d mixed material including stones (small) charcoal flecks butchered bone and modern ceramics (white glazed fabric)	Layer	Mixed dumping layer
53	1	Loose, yellow grey, organic clay, similar to (014)	Layer	A slumped clay deposit / wall facing
54	1	Orange brown, silty clay with firm compaction. Forms a lens within (048).	Fill	(054) is a hard clay lens within possibly fired. Within (048)
55	1	Loose black silt, charcoal rich layer within slot e (eastern edge) 5% inclusions of rounded and sub rounded stones <0.04m in diameter	Fill	Dumped burnt deposit, onto sand deposit (061) and under later deposits (057)
56	1	Friable, light grey / brown, silty clay with 1% inclusions of sub-rounded small stones	Fill	Clay lens covering (064) beneath (048)
57	1	Dark grey sand, 10% inclusions of rounded and sub rounded stones	Layer	Possible slumped natural from up slope of hill.

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Context No.	Trench	Description	Context type	Interpretation
58	1	Light grey clay patch in centre of slot d under (052) with stones (062) projecting through.	Layer	Dumped / slumped material from wall above.
59	1	Light orange mixed clay rich layer with dark charcoal rich patches, some large mainly rounded stones (up to 0.3m x 0.3m x 0.2m). In W of slot d.	Layer	Dumped / slumped material from wall above. Overlies pit [65] but not within it.
60	1	Dark brown/black , loose light soil with charcoal flecks and some small stones in SW corner of slot d	Layer	Different area of dumped material similar to (052) but a little darker.
61	1	Natural		Natural
62	1	Mid brown soil with many large stones including large slabs unto 0.5m x 0.3m x 0.1m. No finds some charcoal flecks and shell fragments	Fill	Dumped material at base of wall (012)
63	1	A small fireplace. Made from red bricks and rounded stone set into lime mortar with iron furniture within an alcove of wall (003).	Structure	A small fireplace. Possibly later than the walls as lime mortar used as opposed to clay bonding of walls
64	1	Friable, light brown sandy silt with 10% inclusions of sub rounded and rounded small stones. Some large stones up to 0.15m in diameter.	Layer	Original soil layer (buried soil?)
65	1	Steep sided cut into natural, uneven base, difficult to distinguish.	Cut	Pit. No clear function.
66	1	Pale yellow sandy fill of [65] forming halo around (68) fairly clean and sterile, some small stones.	Fill	Fill of pit, backfill
67	1	Orange yellow, sandy silt with lot of stones, fairly mixed, resembles re-deposited natural.	Fill	Fill of pit, re-deposited natural
68	1	Mixed grey-brown sandy fill of [65] some small stones. Sterile.	Fill	Mixed fill of pit
69	1	Dump of dark black charcoal rich sand lining edge of (66) but not discolouring it, no stones, no finds	Fill	Fill of pit along edge of [65] after (67) before (66)
70	4	E/W orientated rough stone wall, made up of various sized squared sandstone blocks up to 0.35m diameter. Pointed with lime mortar, finished on s side, irregular to N.	Fill	Footings of demolished building
71	4	Friable, light brown, silty sand with 10% inclusions of rounded and sub-rounded fine gravel and pebbles	Layer	Layer of soil on eastern side of wall (070)
72	4	N- s orientated wall adjoining e -w wall (070) and flagstone surface (080). made up of squared sandstone blocks, faced to West, rough to east. Pointed with lime mortar.	Fill	Interior wall
73	4	Loose light brown/grey area of debris, mixture of broken bricks and mortar.	Layer	A layer of debris from demolition.
74	4	Soft/friable, dark grey sandy silt, frequent large <0.17m rounded and angular stone inclusions	Fill	Fill of drain
75	4	Soft, mid brown, silt with some small stones <20mm	Fill	Secondary fill of backfill of terrace
76	4	Loose, black sandy silt with 5% inclusions of small rounded grit. Also has large amount o waste material including modern wire	Fill	Modern back fill
77	4	Linear cut parallel to wall (070) sharp break at top, to straight vertical sides, curves towards base. Cuts into natural.	Cut	Cut for wall (070)
78	4	Friable dark brown silty sand with 1% inclusions of grit at base. Large amounts of lime throughout, 100% to base of context.	Fill	Fill of cut for wall [077]

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Context No.	Trench	Description	Context type	Interpretation
79	4	Soft, dark, red brown sandy silt, some small stones <0.07m and gravel.	Fill	Backfill of terrace [082]
80	4	Concrete floor	Surface	Poured concrete
81	4	Linear in plan, n-s orientation, rounded terminus at N extent, truncated by (070) at s extent, this cut truncated [82]	Cut	Cut of possible drain, truncating top fill of [82]
82	4	Linear cut, N/S across site, sharp break of slope at top, midpoint and base. Concave sides to sloping E/W base. Primary fill (79), secondary (75)	Cut	Cut of terracing of hill, now backfilled
83	2	N/S orientated wall consisting of irregularly coursed sandstone, stones of varying sizes 0.54m > 0.06m. Larger, angular (rectangle) stones are dressed with visible chisel marks, wedge and linear shaped packing stones supplement the larger rectangle facing stones. Bonded with lime mortar and partly harled. Abuts (085).	Fill	Stone wall of dwelling
84	2	Squared sandstone blocks, east - West alignment, mortar bonding, vertical slabs regularly coursed. faced with harl to south, wooden panelling on north side, keyed into (85) at corner. Abutting (83). layer of harl between (84) and (83) shows (83) later	Fill	The far end exterior wall for one of the buildings facing the stairs
85	2	Squared and rounded sandstone blocks mortared together. Later additions of 230mm x 120mm x 70mm bricks cemented onto sandstone. Randomly coursed stone. Stretcher bond bricks. North, south alignment. Faced with harl to the West. Bonded into (84) at SW corner of building	Fill	External wall of building fronting stairs.
86	2	Pale grey brown. Loose sand. Which includes modern building debris.	Layer	Demolition layer
87	2 a	Black silty sand, friable, 10% inclusions of rounded, sub rounded and angular stones. Contains modern building debris. Slopes from E/W, 0.03m – 0.07m.	Layer	A layer of backfill possibly as building goes out of use
88	2	Light / mid grey medium compacted sandy silt with occasional small rounded pebble inclusions. Very occasional charcoal flecks. Friable.	Deposit	Jumbled rubbish, landscaping layer within t2
89	2	Mid brown / grey. Sandy silt. Medium compaction. With frequent small < 0.01m and medium 0.04m pebble inclusions. Friable.	Deposit	Landscaping layer within t2
90	2	Vertical cut. Parallel to wall (083). sharp break of slope at top to sloping base	Cut	Cut for stone – same as [100]
91	2	Mottled dark grey. Sandy silt. With clean redeposited natural sandy patches, medium compaction, with occasional charcoal flecks and small rounded pebbles. Friable.	Fill	Fill of stone socket [90]/[100]
92	2	Pale yellow, clean sand, loose	Layer	Natural
93	2	Sub oval in plan. Not fully exposed. Sharp break of slope at top. Steep curved sides. Gradual break of slope at base.	Cut	Cut of pit. Use unknown.
94	2	Dark brown, sandy silt, soft /loose, some small round stones up to 60mm, very occasional charcoal flecks.	Fill	Fill of [93]
95	2	Mid brown. Sandy silt. Friable compaction. 5% incisions of rounded and sub rounded stones < 0.05m	Layer	A layer of hill wash
96	2	Loose, coarse sand, dark yellow /brown, large amounts of angular stone up to 40mm	Layer	Rubble / loose debris from wall (83)
97	2	Loose, organic dark brown, silt, large amounts of modern building debris.	Layer	Demolition material / backfill

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Context No.	Trench	Description	Context type	Interpretation
98	2	Mid Grey / brown, sandy silt, friable, medium / firm compaction, with small rounded pebble inclusions, occasional charcoal flecks.	Fill	Primary deposit within slot a, jumbled rubbish deposit, a result of landscaping immediate area.
99	2	Grey medium, coarse sand and rounded pebbles, loose compaction with very occasional charcoal flecks.	Fill	Re-deposited natural.
100	2	Sharp break of slope at top, vertical sides onto flat base.	Cut	Cut created by stone socket (possible rob or collapse of facing structural stone (83)) same as [90]
101	2	Mid/dark brown, fine silty sand, medium/firm compaction, friable, with very occasional small rounded pebble inclusions.	Fill	Top deposit in possible landscaping episode within t2. To immediate s of (83)
102	2	Mid grey sandy silt, medium/soft compaction, with moderate small rounded and angular < 0.05m stone and pebble inclusions. Friable.	Layer	Layer of landscaping within slot a
103	2	Light / mid brown, silty sand, friable, medium compaction, with frequent small rounded <0.04m pebble inclusions.	Deposit	Thin layer of landscaping within slot a
104	2	This cut equates to the level base on which (083) sits.	Cut	A notional cut for levelling walls.
105	2	Light brown, loose sandy layer, with 5% inclusions of small rounded and sub rounded stones <2 cm diameter	Deposit	Sandy fill within [113].
106	2	Cut along T2, mid slope terrace and slot. Initially gradual break of slope at top, into steep/vertical sides with single small "step" at 20cm depth from current surface. Sharp break of slope at base into flat/gradual E/W sloping base (down slope).	Cut	Cut of ditch / terrace. No sign of cut being used for foundation for a structure. Possibly the same as [124].
107	2	Mid brown sandy silt layer. 5% inclusions of stone. Modern building debris glass/wood and rubbish throughout.	Layer	Modern soil and hill wash, built up within [106]
108	2	Light brown sand deposit, loose compaction with 10% inclusions of rounded and sub-rounded stones. On the downward slope (Western) side of fill. Deposit is thinner on eastern side.	Layer	Modern soil and hill wash, built up within [106]
109	2	Dark brown, silty sand, 5% inclusions of small rounded / sub-rounded stones. Friable compaction. [106] on east up slope side. Modern waste, glass and plastic.	Layer	Modern soil and hill wash, built up within [106]
110	2	Mid brown, sandy silt, friable compaction, 10% inclusions of small stones. Modern waste and glass.	Layer	Modern soil and hill wash, built up within [106]
111	2	Light brown silty sand layer. 15% inclusions of small stones. Layer slopes downwards from e > w truncated by [106] in the centre of slot b	Layer	An older layer of hill wash within slot B
112	2	Mid brown silty sand, friable compaction, 5% inclusions of rounded stones. Truncated by [106] on Western side (down slope).	Layer	Layer of soil above natural in slot b. Possibly older buried soil?
113	2	Linear, sharp break of slope at top, curved sides, gradual break of slope at base, filled by 105	Cut	Possibly a robber cut from removing dressed stone
114	2	Dark brown deposit.	Fill	An older soil layer within slot a
115	2	A loose layer of yellow / grey coarse sand.	Layer	Natural
116	2	Dark brown sandy silt medium compaction, occasional charcoal flecks. Friable.	Fill	Possible fill of void
117	2	This cut equates to the level base on which (084) and (085) sit.	Cut	A notional cut for levelling walls.
118	2	Grey / orange, coarse sand, loose, modern building debris throughout	Layer	A mix of rubble and building debris from house demolition
119	2	A brown clay pipe and concrete setting	Fill	Services for building set into wall

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Context No.	Trench	Description	Context type	Interpretation
				(120)
120	2	A single course of a mixture of squared and rounded stones, majority sandstone, lime mortar bonding, set into natural.	Fill	A setting for services for house
121	2	Loose. Dark brown. Silty sand.	Layer	A layer of hill wash covering services
122	2	Loose, pale grey, clay, large amounts 80% fine gravel < 10%	Layer	A layer of backfill possibly as building goes out of use
123	2	Loose, grey / pink, coarse sand + gravel	Fill	Re – deposited natural.
124	2	Sharp break of slope at the top, concave sides into slight concave base. Cut runs N/S along the contour of the slope. Possibly the cut as [106] in slot b.	Cut	Cut for terracing / landscaping. Same as [106]
125	2	Mid brown sandy silt, with a loose compaction. 5% inclusions of rounded / sub-rounded stones. Possible the same as (112) is slot b	Layer	Landscaping layer / deposit
126	2	Sharp break of slope at top, concave sides, concave base, only present on S-facing section of T2 slot e	Cut	Terracing of slope
127	2	Dark brown, silty sand, 10% inclusions of round sandstones. Friable compaction.	Fill	Fill of stone hole.
128	2	Light brown, sandy silt, friable, 5% inclusions round stones	Deposit	
129	2	Yellow grey. Sandy clay. Firm compaction.	Deposit	Lens of sand. Possibly showing phases between back filling / build-up of soils.
130	2	Vertical, linear cut, with straight sides to sharp point.	Cut	Recorded as cut for wall. Re-interpreted as void left from wall collapse.
131	2	Vertical, stepped linear cut into natural. Sharp break at top and bottom to sloping e > w flat base.	Cut	Earlier cut for terracing.
132	4	machine stripped deposit	Layer	the machine stripped layer 13m x 5m x 3m L shape
133	4	Loose orange sand / gravel	Layer	natural in t4

Appendix 5 - Context Register (excavation)

Context no.	Trench	Part of cut	Description	Context type	Interpretation
15	1/5		Random rubble wall	Wall	Modern wall
48	1/5		Midden layer rich with charcoal and shell fragments. Mid brown, friable 5% inclusions of rounded / sub rounded stones.	Layer	Burning event? Same as (5038)?
054	1/5		Rich orange oxidised sandy clay, with mottled patches of grey where heat hasn't fully oxidised the original grey/brown sandy silt. Imprints of grass / vegetation can be seen baked into parts of deposit. Large amounts of daub. Firm, crust like compaction. Some bone in layer but not kept as degraded and undiagnostic.	Layer	Oxidised layer overlying an area of intense burning (5036) possibly showing a burning event actively put out by dumping of soil and oxidising or of building / wattle and daub wall collapsing from the fire.

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Context no.	Trench	Part of cut	Description	Context type	Interpretation
55	1/5		Black charcoal rich layer within slot e (eastern end) layer is black silt with loose compaction 5% inclusions of sub rounded and rounded stones <40mm.	Layer	Layer from burning event
5001	5		A notional number for soil removed during stripping.	Layer	Stripping layer
5002	5		Loose, yellow, fine sand, very clean / loose, grey pink, poorly sorted gravel, large amounts stone up to 0.1m	Layer	Natural
5003	5		Loose, very dark brown / black, organic silty clay. Very large amounts 70% of medium stones up to 0.2 – 0.3m. Very rooty.	Layer	Wall collapse? Or demolition layer. Organic soil from vegetation in loose gaps between stones
5004	5		Loose, grey, coarse sand and gravel, up to 20mm	Deposit	A small pocket of coarse gravel in (5005). Building debris, redeposited natural, base of Lachlan's slot from RSI17/1?
5005	5		Soft soil, loose stones, grey brown, highly organic silty clay. Very large amounts 70% of medium stones 0.2 – 0.4m. Loose single layer of stone from area n of wall (015). Very rooty.	Fill?	Loose stone deposit at base of wall of (015) intentional backfilling of part of structure? Organic soil coming from large amount of roots taking hold between stones
5006	5		Soft, mottled dark brown/black and red brown, organic silty loam, contains modern glass.	Layer	Organic layer built up next to wall (015)
5007	5		Compact silty sand, very dark brown / black, modern glass and other debris.	Layer	A layer of modern building rubbish
5008	5		Loose, organic brown, silty sand, some stones throughout, up to 50mm	Layer	Fairly modern layer. As it abuts with (015). Heavily disturbed with some modern material throughout. Excavated as one with 5009, 5010, 5011, 5012, 5018 as layers are mixed together. Different hill wash events gradually building up at the base of the hill?
5009	5		Soft, silt and coarse sand, dark brown, stones 5% from 10 – 100mm	Layer	See (5008)
5010	5		Firm, sandy clay, pale yellow, very clean	Layer	See (5008)
5011	5		Soft, yellow / dark brown, organic silty sand.	Layer	See (5008)
5012	5		Soft, orange brown, silty sand, some small stones throughout	Layer	See (5008)
5013	5	[5020]	Yellow sandy clay with small stones, fairly dense but with very clear edge (along cut [5020]). Difficult to distinguish from (5023) and may be partly this fill.	Fill	Fill of modern pit [5020]
5014	5		Soft, dark brown, silty sand, some small stones and gravel throughout.	Layer	A layer that has formed from hill wash overtimes at the base of the hill
5015	5		Soft, pale yellow, sandy clay, large charcoal flecks throughout	Layer	A layer formed at the base of the hill from washed deposits. Mixed with charcoal from medieval layers, may be an earlier washed deposit?
5016	5		Light brown, soft, clay sand, large charcoal flecks	Layer	Part of (5015)
5017	5		Orange brown, soft, sand	Layer	Part of (5015)
5018	5		Very compact, grey brown, silty sand, some stones and gravel	Layer	See (5008)

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Context no.	Trench	Part of cut	Description	Context type	Interpretation
5019	5	[5020]	Pale yellow brown clay sand with many stones, small and large. Some small roots, some modern material. Appears to be heaped over (5021) and its unclear whether this is within the cut or overlying it.	Fill	Modern deposit, possibly with redeposited material.
5020	5		Fairly clear cut, sloping on the north side, steep eastern edge, cuts into (5014)	Cut	Modern pit cut into (5014)
5021	5		Darker brown and black soil, sandy clay with lots of modern material including wire, bottles, plastic. Also stones of various sizes and large roots.	Fill	Modern deposit of debris and soil within cut, but also forming heap
5022	5		Compact, mottled pale yellow + light brown, clean clay	Layer	Clean clay underlying mass of stones above waterlogged clay (5024). Covers most of area bar Lachlan's slot from phase 1. Some patches of gravel, hill wash?
5023	5		Mixed brown fill with lenses of yellow, pieces of charcoal and modern debris including plastic and metals. Lots of stone, loose and mixed.	Fill	Modern deposit of clay soil within pit
5024	5		Clay horizon covering /overlying natural. Greenish pockets in pale yellow clay. Compact and stony.	Deposit	A layer of possible hill wash, very compact – perhaps trampled. Translocated charcoal throughout.
5025	5		Soft, mottled black and orange organic silt, charcoal flecks throughout	Layer	A burnt layer of material running diagonally across the bottom of the "L" of t5. Seals redeposited natural (5042). much thinner lens and no daub compared to (054) and (5036)
5026	5		Soft grey brown silty sand, with some small rounded stones throughout. Contained a large amount of medieval pot sealed by burning event (5025). mussel shell throughout. Cut by [5057]	Fill	Medieval dumping layer? Hill wash? Some midden material and broken pottery
5027	5		Soft pale yellow brown silty sand large amounts of muscle shell	Layer	Midden layer / dumping deposit
5028	5		Slightly clayey sand pale yellow with charcoal fragments, small sub rounded stones to medium sub angular stones.	Cut + fill	Tree bowl, slightly clayey sand w/ charcoal through deposit
5029	5		Existing only in t5 east facing section – sharp break of slope steep sloping sides onto irregular flat base is overlaid by intense burning episode and large flat stone slab, is also encircled by large rounded stones < 0.3m	Cut	Cut of possible posthole / pit with slab in the bottom
5030	5		Rich orange silty/sandy clay, medium firm compaction with intense thin layer of charcoal bonding as it passes below (5035) friable. (visually the charcoal is above (5035))	Deposit	Oxidised layer within [5029] indicating an intense period of burning within [5029]
5031	5		Loose compaction of small rounded pebbles <0.03m and orangey yellow rough – coursed sand. Friable. No other inclusions.	Deposit	Natural slumping from when [5029] was initially cut or intentional packing fill to support the structural stones within post-hole
5032	5		Pale mottled yellow/orange clay, plastic, almost concrete in compaction, with moderate charcoal flecks and lump inclusions. Is truncated by [5033] – building cut for wall (015)	Fill	Tertiary fill of [5029]
5033	5		Existing only in the e-facing section of t5, appears to cut through (5003) – (loose rubble deposit) and underlies (5001). Gentle break of slope at top, steep sloping sides onto the start of a concave base. Flat base with large	Cut	Building cut for wall

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Context no.	Trench	Part of cut	Description	Context type	Interpretation
			slab (5035)		
5034	5		Mid/dark brown silty clay medium firm compaction, moderate charcoal flecks and occasional inclusions of sub-angular stone <0.9m. Friable.	Deposit	Fill of building cut on N side of wall.
5035	5		Flat rose coloured granite slab at base of [5029] and runs under (015)	Stone pad	Stone pad for post
5036	5		Soft, black, silt with large amounts of charcoal, some large charcoal beams in sections. Scattered Roundwood throughout. Some burnt daub and bone. Bone not kept as heavily degraded and undiagnostic. Beams not rounded, more oval/elongated.	Structural	Beams of a wattle and daub wall. Burnt and collapsed in. underlies burnt daub (054)
5037	5		Soft, yellow brown, silty sand, few small stones up to 0.04m	Layer	A layer of clean redeposited natural beneath the medieval midden layer
5038	5		Soft, grey brown, silty sand, charcoal flecks throughout, several sherds of med pot	Layer	Too soft for floor surface, perhaps heat affected natural?
5039	5		Soft pale yellow fine well sorted sand, with some charcoal flecks	Layer	
5042	5		Soft, pale yellow, clean sand	Layer	Initially thought to be a layer of natural across the s of t5, but actually redeposited natural within cut [5057]
5043	5		Loose mottled dark grey and burnt orange sandy clay with charcoal fragments throughout	Layer	A very thin lens of burnt material sitting on top of a midden layer (5044)
5044	5		Loose, grey, silty sand, very large amounts of degraded muscle shell	Layer	A midden or dumping layer in s of t5
5045	5		Quite firm, grey brown, silty sand	Layer	Bottom layer of midden deposit, sits above natural
5047	5		Soft, very poorly sorted sand and gravel, mottled pale yellow and grey pink.	Layer	A disturbed / re-deposited natural
5052	5	[5056]	Soft grey yellow sand with occasional small stones <10mm	Fill	Re-deposited / disturbed natural, tree bowl? Fill of [5056]
5053	5	[5056]	Soft grey brown silty loam charcoal flecks	Fill	Decayed organic matter in base of pit [5056]
5054	5		Steep sided pit cut through (5039), curved in plan, edges slumped from sand? Heavily truncated	Cut	Cut of pit, use unknown, truncated by two further cuts [5059] and [5061] and burrowed. Real feature or created by truncation and burrowing?
5056	5		Large oval pit in plan, shallow straight sides, two organic fills, cut by [5029] + [5033]	Cut	A large shallow pit heavily truncated by post pad + wall. Possibly tree bowl?
5057	5		Uneven cut, shallow to very steep, uneven base, runs n – s across bottom of l of t5	Cut	Cut of terracing, landscaping
5058	5		Loose black silt, patches of burnt orange clay, charcoal rich	Fill	Area of intense burning beneath (5038)
5059	5		Oval angled cut, steep straight sides, round base with 2 fills (5060)/(5062). truncated by burrows	Cut	Angular cut of posthole/post- pipe?
5060	5		Very dark brown, friable charcoal rich silty sand.	Fill	Fill of post [5059]

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Context no.	Trench	Part of cut	Description	Context type	Interpretation
5061	5		Oval in plan, steep straight sides, uneven base, one fill (5062), sealed by (5036)	Cut	Post pipe / hole? Truncated by roots / burrowing
5062	5		Soft, dark grey brown, sandy silt with charcoal flecks	Fill	Fill of [5061]
5063	5		Soft tan clay sand	Layer	Re-deposited natural? Same as (5039)? Fill of cut [5054] or band of natural separated by cut?
5064	5		Firm, slightly orange brown silty sand some round stones up to 70mm in size. Parts of wall bonding and what looks to be (054).	Fill	Fill of building cut [5033], filled with material that it cut through.
5065	5		Loose, pale grey silty sand, some small rounded stones	Fill	Primary fill of cut of pit [5054] or organic roots/rooting
600	1/5		Rich orange oxidised sandy clay, with mottled patches of grey where heat hasn't fully oxidised the original grey/brown sandy silt. Large amounts of daub. Firm, crust like compaction.	Layer	Appears to be a layer of burnt daub, with stake hole.

Appendix 6 - Drawing Register

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Type	Scale	Description (plan or section)
1	A – D	plan	1:20	Trench 1 pre-ex plan (4 sheets)
2	E	section	1:10	S facing section of [16] slot A
3	F	plan	1:20	trench extension to E of (002)
4	E	section	1:10	N facing section of [16] slot B
5	G	plan	1:20	plan of central area of Tr.1 showing (14)
6	H	plan	1:20	Mid-ex plan of slot D
7	F, I	section	1:10	W facing section of C
8	F, I	section	1:10	N facing section of C
9	F	section	1:10	E facing section of C
10	I	plan	1:20	Post excavation plan of C
11	H	section	1:10	Slot C extension to N
12	H	plan	1:20	Slot F post excavation
13	I	section	1:10	N facing section of F
14	I	section	1:10	W facing section of F
15	H	plan	1:20	slot B showing (58) – (60)
16	J	plan	1:20	N edge of T1 post excavation (3) and (63)
17	E	section	1:10	Slot E, S facing, A – B
18	K	section	1:10	Slot E, S facing, B – C
19	K	section	1:10	Slot E, N facing, D – E
20	L	section	1:10	Slot E, N facing, E – F
21	M	section	1:10	Slot D S facing section
22	M	plan	1:20	Slot D post-ex
23	L	plan	1:20	Tr4 slot A pre-ex
24	N	section	1:10	Tr4 S-facing section of [81]
25	N	plan	1:20	Tr4 [81] plan
26	N	section	1:10	Tr4 slot B N facing section
27	P	plan	1:20	Plan of N of Tr4

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Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Type	Scale	Description (plan or section)
28	O	section	1:10	Tr4, slot A, W facing section (71)
29	O	section	1:10	Tr4, slot A E facing section (73/76)
30	O	plan	1:20	Tr2, slot A mid ex
31	R	elevation	1:10	Tr2 (83) within slot A, W – facing elevation
32	O	section	1:10	Tr2, slot B S facing section
33	Q	section	1:10	Tr2 N – facing section within slot A
34	Q	elevation	1:10	Elevation of 2 adjoining walls (83) + (85) within slot D
35	R + S	plan	1:20	Plan of Tr2, showing position of slots
36	T	section	1:10	N facing section slot C
37	T	section	1:10	W facing section slot C
38	U	plan	1:20	Plan of post excavation Tr2 slot E
39	U	section	1:10	N facing section Tr2 slot E
40	U	section	1:10	S facing section Tr2 slot E
41	R	section	1:10	W facing section of [93]

Appendix 7 - Drawing Register (excavation)

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Type	Scale	Description (plan or section)
500	V	Plan	1:20	Pre-ex plan Tr.5 N end
501	W	Plan	1:20	Pre-ex plan Tr.5 S end
502	X	Plan	1:20	Mid-ex showing pit [5020]
503	Y	Plan	1:20	Mid-ex overlay N of T5
504	Z	Plan	1:20	Mid-ex overlay N of T5
505	AA	Plan	1:20	Post-ex showing cuts into natural
506	AC	Section	1:10	E facing section [5033] + [5029]
507	AC	Section	1:10	N – Facing section (015)
508	AB	Plan	1:20	Centre T5 overlay
509	X	Plan	1:20	modern pit [5020]
510	AD	Plan	1:20	T5 extent of (5038)
511	AE	Plan	1:20	T5 N facing section
512	AE	Section	1:10	T5 W facing section S half
513	AF	Section	1:20	T5 W facing section N half
514	AG	Section	1:10	S facing section
515	AH	Section	1:20	E facing section
516	AI	Plan	1:20	sketch plan of T5 centre
517	AJ	Plan	1:50	sketch plan of T5 S end

Appendix 8 - Sample Register

Sample No.	Trench	Context	Description
001	1	031	Fill of posthole north of Trench 1
002	1	020	Midden deposit
003	1	088	Ashy deposit in central area sealed by clay

004	1	047	Burning event (grab sample)
005	1	048	Burning event (grab sample)
006	1	048	Bulk sample - shell and charcoal
007	1	055	Bulk sample - charcoal rich
008	1	054	Bulk sample - orange/ brown

Appendix 9 - Sample Register (excavation)

Sample No.	Trench	Context	Description
501	5	054	large lump of round wood
502	5	054	Burnt/ charcoal floor beam? Wooden post?
503	5	054	Burnt / fired clay, burnt daub wall? 4 x bags
504	5	5036	burnt floor beam?
505	5	5044	Midden / shell layer
506	5	5038	ashy layer under burnt daub
507	5	5036	lump of burnt beam
508	5	5032	Burnt / heat affected clay from post pad
509	5	5053	organic fill of base of pit
510	5	5036	2 nd burnt floor beam / post? Several lumps
511	5	5025	charcoal lens in SE of T5
512	5	5026	grey midden layer, area of medieval pot
513	5	5024	round wood from waterlogged clay
514	5	5039	round wood
515	1/5	600	Charcoal from burnt daub WB area

Appendix 10 - Finds Register

Find number	Trench	Context	Description
1	1	(001)	Bulk finds from T1 top fill including copper coin, pipe stem, blue and white ceramic, metal tea pot spout and possible green glaze.
2	1	(013)	Bulk finds including clay pipe fragments (1 with stamp), Slag, high fired green glaze and metal frag
3	1	(026)	?Antler object with pointed end and turned top
4	1	(027)	Blue and white ceramic frags
5	1	(013)	Worked flint flake 3cm by 3.5cm possible scraper
6	1	(021)	Slag lump probably hearth base with adhering mineralised material
7	1	021	Metal objects possibly wire and nails
8	1	035	Bulk finds including clay pipe stem, other ceramic fragments, slag and glass
9	1	021	Butchered bone fragments
10	1	017	Bulk finds including pipe stem, other ceramic fragment (possible green glaze) and metal object (pin?)

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Find number	Trench	Context	Description
11	1	033	Three clay pipe stem fragments
12	1	033	Bone comb fragment
13	1	048	Voided
14	1	048	Iron objects (x2)
15	1	055	Three lumps of slag
16	1	056	Two ceramic fragments with grey fabric
17	1	052	Bulk finds including: clay pipe stems, ceramic fragments, possible brick fragment and metal object
18	1	059	Iron object (possible knife blade)
19	1	056	Slag lump probably hearth base
20	1	059	Orange flint debitage
21	1	048	Bulk finds including: Ceramic fragments (possibly green glaze) and daub
22	1	071	Honey coloured flint debitage
23	4	075	Clay pipe stem fragment
24	1	035	Wig curler (originally from find no 8)

Appendix 11 - Finds Register (excavation)

Find number	Trench	Context	Description
501	5	(5014)	med pottery fragments?
502	5	(5001)	bulk finds from cleaning
503	5	(5013)	bulk finds from modern pit
504	5	(5005)	possible quern fragments
505	5	(5026)	large assemblage of green glaze
506	5	(5027)	green glaze including neck
507	5		<sample>
508	5	(5024)	oxidised clay / daub
509	5	(055)	6 x medieval pottery fragments, 1 bone
510	5	(5014)	green glaze pottery
511	5	(5026)	green glaze pottery
512	5	(5014)	oxidised clay and med pottery
513	5	(5019)	decorated med pottery fragment
514	5	(054)	Bone and Ceramic
515	5	(054)	degraded iron
516	5	(019)	pottery fragments
517	5	(5037)	A piece of horn
518	5	(5014)	pottery fragments
519	5	(5044)	pottery fragments
520	5	(5047)	1 large bone fragment
521	5	(5045)	pottery fragments
522	5	(5042)	degraded iron
523	5	(015)	modern ceramic and glass from demolition of wall (015)

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524	5	(5019)	bulk finds from modern pit
525	5	(5003)	fragment of clay pipe
526	5	(5038)	Pottery / daub
527	5	(5014)	Pottery / daub
528	5	(048)	furnace lining?
529	5	(5005)	fragment of clay pipe
530	5	[5018]	1 pottery fragment
531	5	(5019)	Pottery roof/ridge tile sherd with nail hole and trace of thin yellowish-green glaze on upper surface

Appendix 12 - Photographic Register

Photo	From	Facing	Description
1280-1283	N corner	-S-	Site as found top terrace (Trench 4 area)
1284-1285	SE corner	-N-	Site as found top terrace (Trench 4 area)
1286	S side	W	Site as found mid terrace (Trench 3 area)
1287-1288	S side	NW-	Site as found from mid terrace
1289-1291	S side	-N-	Site as found from mid terrace
1292-1294	Mid terrace	S	Site as found south side (Trench 3 area)
1295	Mid terrace	N	Site as found mid terrace (Trench 2 area)
1296	Mid terrace	S	Site as found mid terrace (Trench 2 area)
1297-1298	Mid terrace	SW	Site as found mid terrace (Trench 2 area)
1299	Mid terrace	W	Site as found lower terrace (Trench 1 area)
1300	Lower terrace	N	Site as found lower terrace (Trench 1 area)
1301-1302	Lower terrace	S	Site as found lower terrace (Trench 1 area)
1303-1308	Mid T1	-E-	Trench 1 as opened
1309-1311	T1 West	-E-	Trench 1 as opened
1312-1313	Mid terrace	W	Trench 1 as opened
1314	T2 N. end	S	Trench 2 structure as opened
1315	T2 middle	N	Trench 2 structure as opened
1316-1317	Mid terrace	W	Trench 1 re-excavated at S.end
1318-1319	Mid terrace	E	Trench 3 as opened
1320-1321	T3 E end	W	Trench 3 as opened
1322-1323	T3 mid	S	Trench 3 post excavation
1324-1325	T3 W. end	E	Trench 3 post excavation
1326	Mid T2	E	Trench 2 structure as opened (S exstention)
1327	T2 S end	S	Trench 2 Main structure
1328-1332	Wall 002	N	Trench 1 North of Wall 002
1333	Wall 002	NE	Trench 1 North of Wall 003
1334 1336	T1 N. end	S	Wall 002 north facing pre ex cleaned
1337-1339	T1 S.end	N	Trench 1 pre excavation cleaned
1340-1341	T1 W. end	E	Trench 1 pre excavation cleaned
1342-1344	T1 mid	E	Wall 002 pre excavation
1345	T1 mid	N	Wall 002 pre excavation South facing elevation
1346-1348	T1 S. end	N	Possible trench feature in Trench 1 pre ex

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Photo	From	Facing	Description
1349-1350	T1 W. end	E	Possible trench feature in Trench 1 pre ex
1351-1352	T1 S. end	N	Possible trench feature in Trench 1 pre ex
1353	T1 N. end	W	Modern pit section
1354-1355	T1 N. end	W	Modern pit oblique
1356	T1 N. end	N	Modern pit showing cut into natural
1357	T1 S. end	W	Cleaned West projection of Trench 1
1358-1359	Wall 002	N	Trench 1 East extension pre ex
1360-1364	Wall 002	N	Post excavation north end of Trench 1
1365-1366	T1 N. end	S	Trench 1 East extension showing 003 wall cut into natural
1367	T1 W. end	S	Trench 1 West projection possible steps.
1368	T1 W. end	E	Trench 1 [016] possible trench Slot A
1369	T1	Vert	Trench 1 [016] possible trench Slot A
1370-1371	T1	N	Trench 1 [016] possible trench Slot A South facing section
1372	T1 W. end	S	(023) removed
1373	T1 N. end	S	Slot C, showing (006) removed onto (026)
1374	T1 N. end	S	Slot C, showing (026) removed onto (027)
1375	T1 S. end	N	Trench 1 [016] possible trench Slot B South facing section
1376	T1 S. end	E	General
1377	T1 S. end	S	Trench 1 [016] possible trench Slot B N facing section
1378	T1 S. end	Vert	Trench 1 [016] possible trench Slot B
1379	T1 N. end	S	Slot C, showing (027) removed onto (028)
1380	T1 N. end	S	Slot C, showing (028) removed onto natural
1381	T1 central	N	Trench 1 central area showing (013) removed onto (014)
1382-1383	T1 central	W	Trench 1 central area showing (013) removed onto (014)
1384	Wall 002	S	Trench 1 central area showing (013) removed onto (014)
1385	T1 central	W	Trench 1 central area showing (013) removed onto burnt material
1386-1391	T1	E	[030] post hole in Slot C
1392-1393	T1 central	E	Showing (014) clay with (013) removed
1394	T1 central	E	Tumble of 015
1395-1396	T1 central	E	(013) removed showing (033)
1397-1400	T1 N. end	S	Wall 002 with building cut [034]
1401-1402	T1 N. end	W	Slot C East facing section
1403	T1 central	E	Slot D through (014) showing (035)
1404	T1 S. end	WSW	Slot through (021) showing South face of (022)
1405	T1 S. end	SSE	Slot through (021) showing N facing section
1406	T1 S. end	NNW	Slot through (021) showing S facing section
1407-1408	T1 S. end	Vert	Slot through (021)
1409-1411	T1 S. end	NNW	SSE facing section showing (020) midden underlying (021)
1412	T1 central	E	Slot D (035) removed (working)
1413-1415	T1 central	E	Slot D (035) removed
1416-1417	T1 central	E	Slot D (032), (038) & (039) removed
1418-1420	T1 central	N	Slot D (032), (038) & (039) removed
1421	T1 central	N	Stone throw SW corner of slot D
1422	T1 central	W	Stone throw SW corner of slot D

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Photo	From	Facing	Description
1423	T1 central	SW	Stone throw SW corner of slot D
1424-1425	Wall 002 (N)	W	Cut [034] of wall 002
1426	T1 W. end	E	Slot E through (019)
1427	T1 W. end	Vert	Slot E East end
1428	T1 W. end	Vert	Slot E central section
1429	T1 W. end	Vert	Slot E West end
1430	T1 W. end	Vert	Slot E West end
1431	T1 W. end	Vert	Slot E closeup of burnt area
1432-1434	T1 central	E	Slot D after removal of (037)
1435-1436	T1 central	N	Slot D after removal of (037) south facing section
1437	T1 central	E	Slot D with (049) removed
1438	SE Wall 002	Vert	Slot F with (033) removed
1439	SE Wall 002	Vert	Slot F with (053) cleared
1440	T1 W. end	Vert	Slot E, vertical (054) & (048) mid excavation
1441-1444	SE Wall 002	Vert	Slot F cleared to natural
1445	T1 central	E	Slot D with (052) removed
1446-1450	T1 W. end	Vert	Slot E showing base mid ex
1451	T1 W. end	E	Full length of slot E mid ex
1452	T1 W. end	W	Full length of slot E mid ex
1453-1457	T1 N. end	E	Wall 003 with fire place
1458	T1 N. end	SE	003 and 002 joint
1459-1460	T1 N. end	E	Fire place in 003
1461	T1 N. end	S	Wall 002
1462	T1 central	E	Slot D (062) removed
1463	T1 W. end	E	Slot E to natural
1464	T1 W. end	W	Slot E to natural
1465-1471	T1 W. end	Vert	Sequence of deposits in East of slot E
1472	T1 W. end	E	Slot E to natural
1473	T1 W. end	W	Slot W to natural
1474	T1 central	E	Slot D end of day.
1475-1480	T1 W. end	N	Slot E South facing section East to West end
1481	T1 W. end	WSW	West end of Slot E showing wall 022
1482-1485	T1 W. end	S	Slot E North facing section East to West end
1486-1491	T1 central	E	Slot D post excavation
1492-1494	T1 central	E	Wall 012 exposed in slot D
1495-1496	T1 central	SE	Join of walls 012 and 015 showing keyed in
1497	T1 central	E	[65] section in base of slot D
1498	T1 central	N	[65] section in base of slot D
1500-1502	T1 central	N	Slot D South facing section
1503-1504	T1 central	S	Slot D North facing section
1507-1509	T1 S. end	N	Wall 015 South facing elevation
1510-1512	T1 central	E	Wall 015 exposed
1513	T4	W	South end of Trench 4 pre excavation
1514	T4	N	South end of Trench 4 pre excavation

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Photo	From	Facing	Description
1515	T4	W	South end of Trench 4 within building pre excavation
1516	T4	N	South end of Trench 4 within building pre excavation
1517	T4	E	South end of Trench 4 within building pre excavation
1518-1419	T4	S	South end of Trench 4 within building pre excavation
1520-1521	T4	W	North end of Trench 4 pre excavation
1522-1524	T4	N	North end of Trench 4 pre excavation
1525	T4	S	Wall 070 section on East side of Trench 4
1526	T4	SE	Wall 070 section on East side of Trench 5
1527	T4	E	Wall 070 section on East side of Trench 6
1528	T4	N	Trench 4 slot A with (073) removed
1529-1530	T4	E	Trench 4 slot A with (073) removed
1531-1532	T4	W	Trench 4 slot B showing (079)
1533-1535	T4	N	South facing section of [074]
1536	T4	S	North facing section of structure 070
1537-1538	T4	S	Trench 4 slot B North facing section
1539	T4	SW	Trench 4 slot B post excavation
1540	T4	N	Trench 4 slot A post excavation showing (071) 077&078
1541	T4	E	Trench 4 slot A post excavation showing (071) 077&079
1542	T4	E	Trench 4 slot A post excavation showing 070, 071, 072 & 073
1543	T4	W	Trench 4 slot A post excavation showing (073) - (080)
1544-1545	T4	E	Trench 2 South end pre excavation
Camera 2			
9538	T2 Centre	E	Mid-Ex (83) slot A
9539	T2 Centre	N	Ditto
9540	T2 Centre	E	Ditto
9541	T2 Centre	E	Slot B Pre-Ex
9542	T2 Centre	N	Ditto
9543	T2 Centre	N	T2 Pre – Ex, N half
9544	T2 Centre	N	T2 Pre – Ex, N half
9545	T2 NW	V	T2 Slot C Mid-Ex
9546	T2 Centre	N	Mid-Ex (83) show falling face stones
9547	T2 Centre	E	Ditto
9548	T2 NE	SW	(84) (85)
9549	T2 N	S	-84
9550	T2 NE	W	-84
9551	T2 NW	V	Slot C
9552	T2 NW	V	Slot C
9553	T2 NW	E	(85) C
9554	T2 N Slot C	S	Section, slot c
9555	T2 Centre	S	(83) N facing section
9556	T2 Centre	E	(83) W facing wall facade
9557	T2 Centre	E	-83
9558	T2 Centre	N	Slot B – S facing section
9559	T2 Centre	S	Slot B – N facing section

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Photo	From	Facing	Description
9560	T2 Centre	E	Slot D (83) (85) relationships
9561	T2 Centre	E	Slot D (83) (85) relationships
9562	T2 Centre	E	Slot D (83) (85) relationships
9563	T2 Centre	NE	Slot D (83) (85) relationships
9564		W	Shots of surrounding buildings exposed by demolition
9565		W	Shots of surrounding buildings exposed by demolition
9566		E	Shots of surrounding buildings exposed by demolition
9567		W	Shots of surrounding buildings exposed by demolition
9568		E	Shots of surrounding buildings exposed by demolition
9569		N	Shots of surrounding buildings exposed by demolition
9570		N	Shots of surrounding buildings exposed by demolition
9571		SW	Shots of surrounding buildings exposed by demolition
9572		S	Shots of surrounding buildings exposed by demolition
9573			Shots of surrounding buildings exposed by demolition
9574	T2 Centre	N	Slot E Post excavation – S facing section
9575	T2 Centre	E	Slot E Post excavation – W facing section
9576	T2 Centre	S	Slot E Post excavation – N facing section
9577	T2 Centre	W	Slot E Post excavation – E facing section
9578	T2 Centre	E	[93] pre-ex
9579	T2 Centre	E	[93] W – Facing section

Photo	From	Facing	Description
1605		S	General site shots
1606		S	General site shots
1607		NW	General site shots
1608		N	Showing Location of piles
1609		E	working shot of digger
1610		NE	cleaning shot
1611		NE	cleaning shot
1612		N	cleaning shot
1613		SE	N facing section of southern limit of site
1614		SE	N facing section of southern limit of site
1615		N	trench 5 layout
1616		N	trench 5 layout
1617		SE	trench 5 layout
1618		N	machine watching
1619		NW	layout trench
1620		SW	layout trench
1621		N	cleaning of N of T5
1622		N	cleaning of N of T5
1623		VERT	cleaning of N of T5
1624		VERT	cleaning of N of T5
1625		S	cleaning of N of T5
1626		E	T5 S edge pre ex

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Photo	From	Facing	Description
1627		E	T5 S edge pre ex
1628		W	T5 S edge pre ex
1629		W	T5 mid section pre ex
1630		NW	working shot
1631		E	Tr5 pre ex SE
1632		E	Tr5 pre ex SE
1633		W	Tr5 pre ex SE
1634		S	Tr5 pre ex SE
1635		E	Tr5 pre ex SE
1636		SW	Tr5 SW corner with modern pit
1637		SW	Tr5 SW corner with modern pit
1638		VERT	Tr5 SW corner with modern pit
1639		S	N end of trench 5 showing n facing edge of (015) wall and clay surface (also used as mortar)
1640		S	N end of trench 5 showing n facing edge of (015) wall and clay surface (also used as mortar)
1641		E	N end of trench 5 mid ex / post clean showing clay surface and w facing section
1642		E	N end of trench 5 mid ex / post clean showing clay surface and w facing section
1643		W	N end of trench 5 mid ex / post removal of dark deposits / midden material, showing e facing sec
1644		E	Removal (5006) / (5007) onto (5008)
1645		E	Removal (5006) / (5007) onto (5008)
1646		E	Removal (5006) / (5007) onto (5008)
1647		E	Removal (5006) / (5007) onto (5008)
1648		S	Modern pit [5020] SW corner t5 N facing sec
1649		S	Modern pit [5020] SW corner t5 N facing sec
1650		W	[5020] E facing section
1651		W	[5020]
1652		SW	[5020]
1653		W	[5020] E facing section
1654		S	[5020] N facing section
1655		S	[5020] N facing section
1656		N	N facing (5022) – (5024) mixed clay
1657		VERT	working shot
1658		VERT	working shot
1659		VERT	N facing, E corner (5024)
1660		VERT	w facing working shots
1661		N	N facing, East corner, oxidised, exposed stones
1662		N	N facing, East corner, oxidised, exposed stones
1663		VERT	east corner, oxidised clay and stone
1664		N	tree bowl
1665		VERT	mid ex tree bowl
1666		W	S of T5 onto clean sand natural
1667		W	S of T5 onto clean sand natural
1668		N	S of T5 onto clean sand natural

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Photo	From	Facing	Description
1669		N	working shot
1670		N	working shot
1671		SE	modern disturbance [5028]
1672		SE	modern disturbance [5028]
1673		N	tree bowl [5028]
1674		NE	tree bowl [5028]
1675		S	[5029] N facing sec
1676		W	[5029] E facing sec
1677		N	[5029] post ex
1678		W	T5 mid ex showing oxidised clay (054)
1679		NW	T5 mid ex showing oxidised clay (054)
1680		NW	T5 mid ex showing oxidised clay (054)
1681		NW	T5 mid ex showing oxidised clay (054)
1682		N	T5 mid ex showing oxidised clay (054)
1683		W	T5 mid ex showing oxidised clay (054) removal of large stones
1684		W	T5 mid ex showing oxidised clay (054) removal of large stones
1685		E	W facing sec of T5 showing burnt timbers (5036)
1686		E	W facing sec of T5 showing burnt timbers (5036)
1687		W	Removal of (054) onto (5036)
1688		S	Removal of (054) onto (5036)
1689		N	Wall (015) before demolition
1690		N	Wall (015) before demolition
1691			fencing near fire exit
1692			fencing near fire exit
1693			fencing near fire exit
1694		S	mid ex showing (5043), (5044), (5045)
1695		S	N facing sec of T5, removal of (5043), (5044), (5045)
1696		E	Wall (015) removed
1697		E	Wall (015) removed
1698		N	Feature [5029]
1699		W	[5029] and wall (015)
1700		W	[5029] and wall (015)
1701		W	[5029] and wall (015)
1702		W	[5029] post ex
1703		W	(015) post ex
1704		E	working shot
1705		N	working shot
1706		N	working shot
1707		W	working shot
1708		W	working shot
1709		W	working shot
1710		W	working shot
1711		S	working shot
1712		VERT	working shot

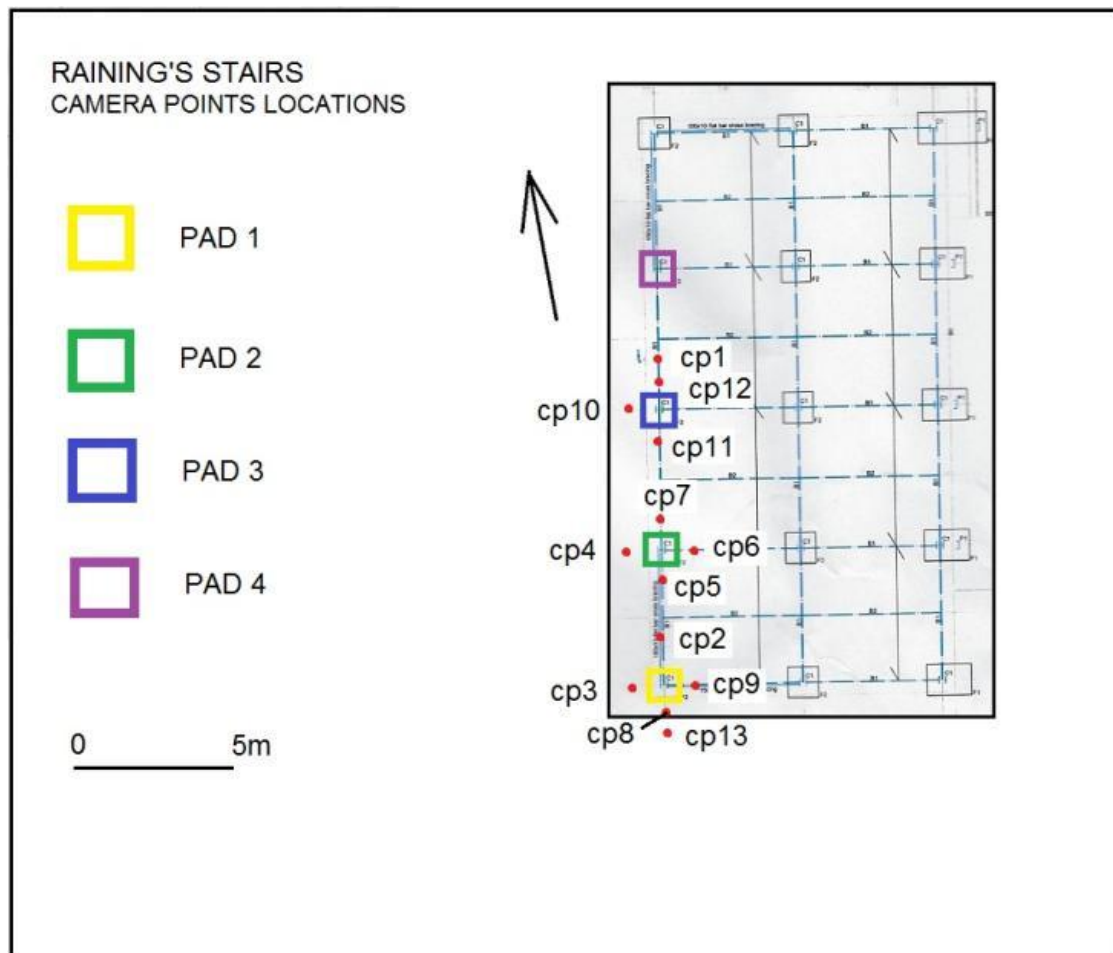
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Photo	From	Facing	Description
1713		E	E facing sec of T5
1714		E	E facing sec of T5
1715		E	E facing sec of T5
1716		E	E facing sec of T5
1717		E	E facing sec of T5
1718		E	E facing sec of T5
1719		E	E facing sec of T5
1720		E	E facing sec of T5
1721		E	E facing sec of T5
1722		E	E facing sec of T5
1723		E	E facing sec of T5
1724		S	N facing sec of T5
1725		S	N facing sec of T5
1726		S	N facing sec of T5
1727		S	N facing sec of T5
1728		S	N facing sec of T5
1729		E	[5054] within w facing of T5 under (5036)
1730		W	[5029] x [5056] post ex
1731		W	[5029] x [5056] post ex
1732		VERT	millstone? In [5029]
1733		N	S facing sec T5
1734		E	S facing sec T5

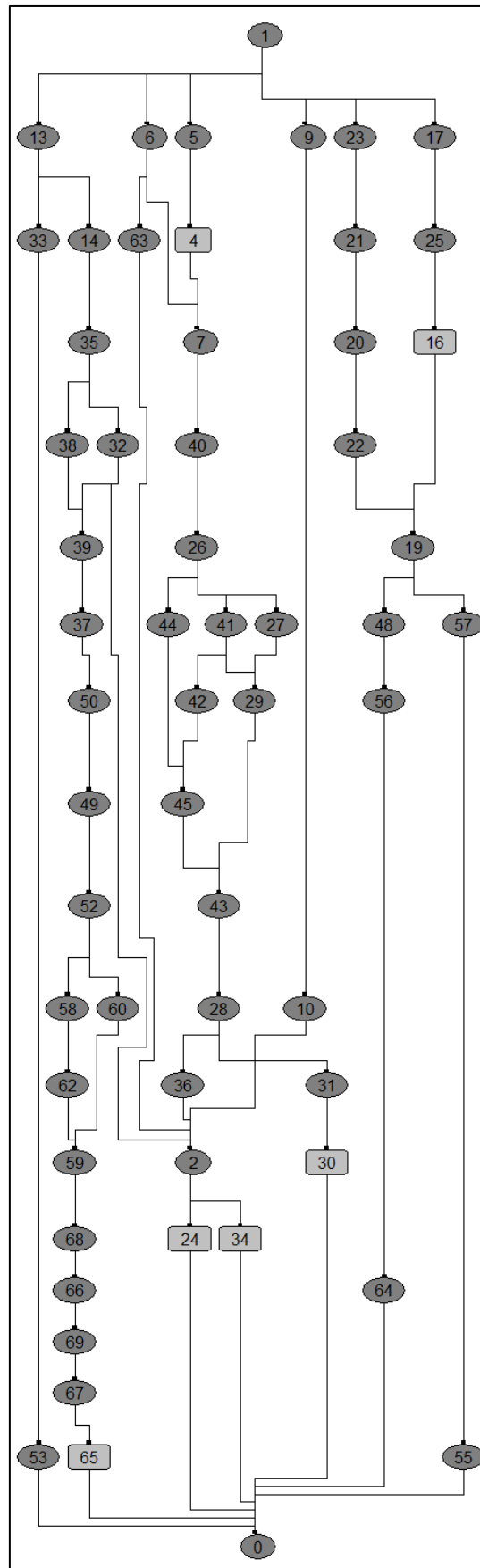
Appendix 13 - Photographic Register (Watching Brief)

Photo ID	Camera Point	Description	Direction
RSI WB01	1	Site overview – pre-ex	South
RSI WB02	2	Site overview – pre-ex	North
RSI WB03	3	Pad 1 pre-ex	East
RSI WB04	4	Pad 2 pre-ex	East
RSI WB05	4	Pad 2 pre-ex	East
RSI WB06	5	Pad 2 working shot - illustrating depth	North
RSI WB07	6	Pad 2 post -ex	West
RSI WB08	7	Pad 2 post -ex	South
RSI WB09	6	Pad 2 post -ex	West
RSI WB10	5	Pad 2 post -ex	North
RSI WB11	4	Pad 2 post -ex	
RSI WB12	3	Pad 1 post-ex	East
RSI WB13	8	Pad 1 post-ex	north
RSI WB14	9	Pad 1 post-ex	West
RSI WB15	10	Pad 3 pre-ex	East
RSI WB16	10	Pad 3 pre-ex	East
RSI WB17	11	Pad 3 post-ex showing wall within	North
RSI WB18	10	Pad 3 post-ex showing wall within	East
RSI WB19	12	Pad 3 post-ex showing wall within	South
RSI WB20	13	Site overview – post-ex	North

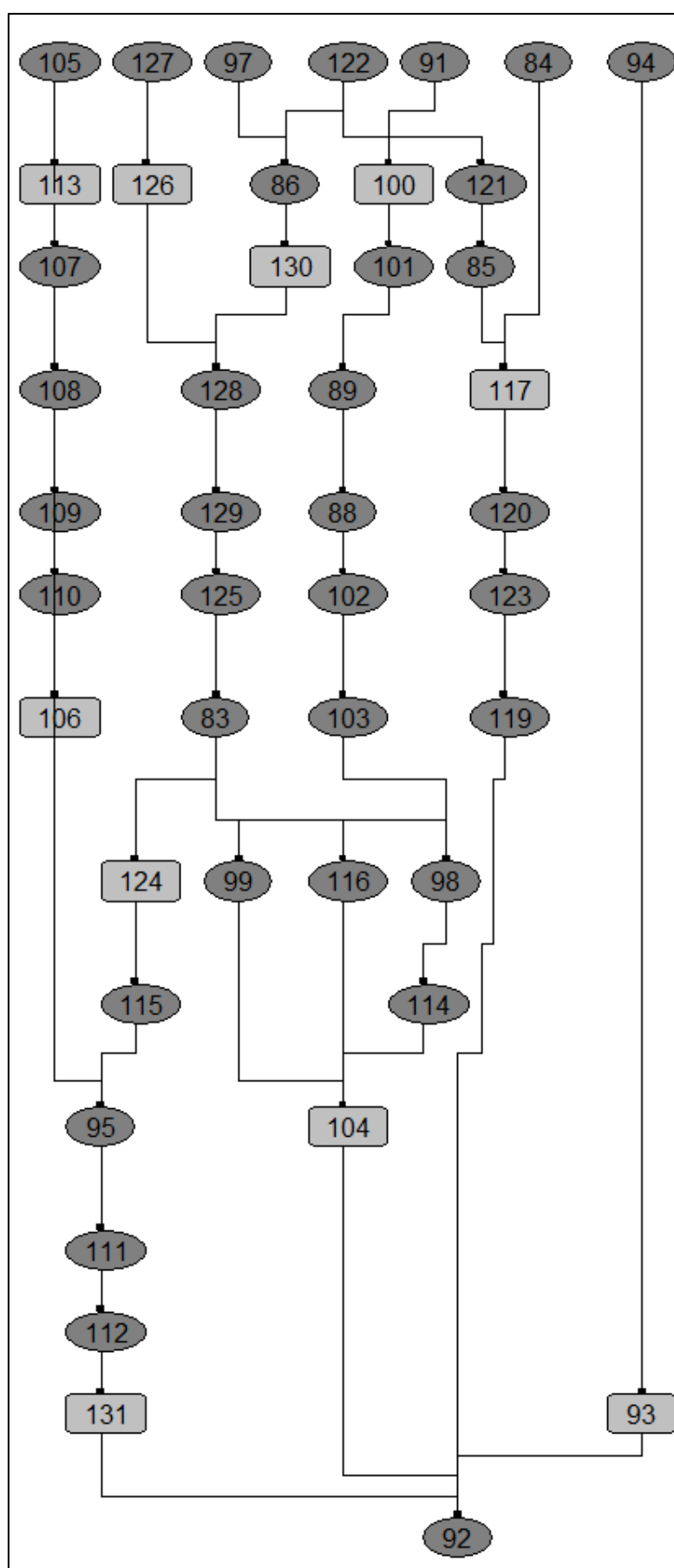
Appendix 14 - *Watching Brief Camera Points*



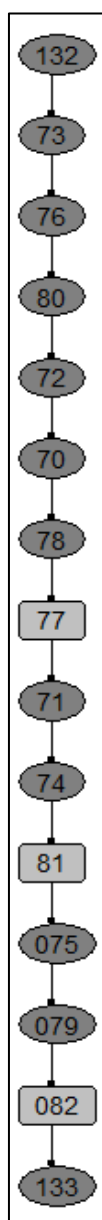
Appendix 15 – *Trenches 1 – 5 Harris Matrices*



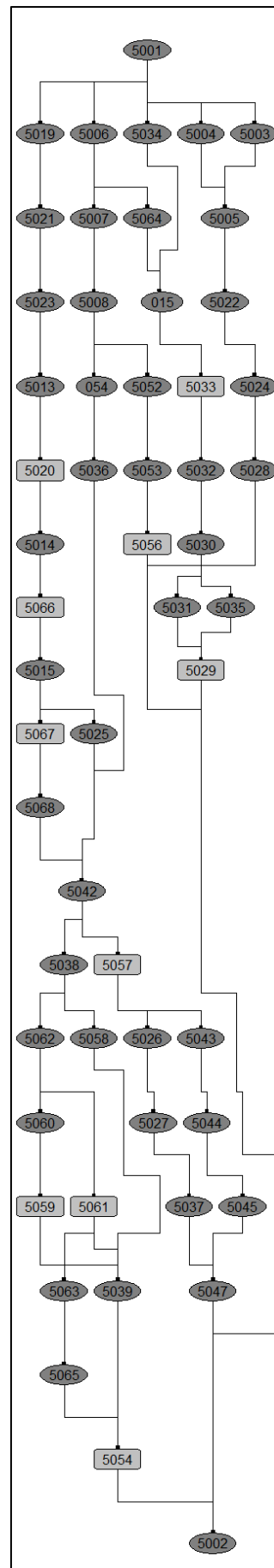
Trench 1 matrix



Trench 2 matrix



Trench 4 matrix



Trench 5 matrix

Appendix 16 - The 1994 Fieldwork Archive

1994 Photograph Register

<u>Slide</u>	<u>Facing</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	N	Area 1 exposed by machine
2	E	Area 1 w facing section after initial cleaning
3	E	=
4	E	=
5	E	=
6	N	Area 1 looking N along W facing section
7	N	=
8	E	Area 1 detail of S and W facing section
9	E	=
10	S	Machine removing material from N end Area 1
11	S	=
12	N	S facing section in area 1 exposed by machine. Midden?
13	N	=
14	N	=
15	N	detail of midden pit in section
16	E	Area 1: exposed daub/charcoal layer (104/105) in box excavation through 102
17	E	=
18	E	=
19	E	Area 1: extended box section to S exposing more of 104/105. Also shows junction of 102 with 107
20	E	=
21	E	=
22	NE	removal of 104 in box section to expose 105
23	E	detail of above showing relationship 104 – 105 – 106 -107
24	E	detail of above with 106 exposed and showing relationship as above
25	E	=
26	E	extension of box section to S to show same relationship
27	E	=
28	E	New Area (Area 2) opened up adjacent to first trench (area 1). Section cleaned
29	NE	came down onto gravel surface (102) overlying charcoal/daub layer (104/105). Cleaned surface and section.
30	E	=
31	E	=
32	N	Cleaned and photographed S-facing section possible posthole.
33	N	=
34	N	=
35	E	Cleaned W facing section of Area 2. No indication of anything other than hillwash deposit accumulation above 103
36	E	=
37	E	=
38	E	=
39	E	Area 1 W facing section
40	E	=
41	E	=

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Slide	Facing	Description
42	N	Area 1, W facing section cleaned down to sand (107) & stepped up over other layers
43	E	=
44	E	=
45	E	Removed 102 down to charcoal rich layer 105, in test area of area 2. large amounts of burnt daub + charcoal
46	E	=
47	E	=
48	E	Removed 103/102, on N side of Area 2 down to charcoal rich layer. No indication of 103/102 being distinct surfaces. Probably represents a single layer relating levelling of site post burning horizon
49	E	=
50	E	=
51	E	View of house upslope
52	E	Removal charcoal rich layer 105 in Area 1 to expose gravel surface 106 adjacent to W-facing section
53	E	=
54	NE	Cleaned over face of W – facing section in Area 2. clay packed wall/stone spread running E – W. Truncated to W of section by intrusion 109.
55	NE	=
56	E	Cleaned over all Area 3. intrusion 109 very clear S side of area 3.
57	E	=
58	E	=
59	E	To reveal S end of Building, visible as dark line cutting natural - further S than area 1
60	E	=
61	E	=
62	E	=
63	E	=
64	E	=
65	W	Building clearly truncated W by intrusion 109
66	N	=
67	NE	site view
68	E	Area 2: removed remainder of 103 and cleaned onto gravel surface 102
69	E	=
70	E	clay bonded wall visible in section
71	E	Removed 102 which contained large amounts of daub/charcoal & large numbers of burnt large stones. Burning horizon? Cleaned onto compacted daub layer 71 – 72
72	E	=
73	E	104 contained charcoal. Cut by W-facing section was charred timber plank fragment running diagonally out from the section, on a similar offset alignment to exposed building end
74	SE	=
75	E	=
76	SE	Removed 104 cleaned down onto charcoal-rich layer 105
77	SE	=
78	E	Removed 105 and cleaned onto gravel 106
79	E	S end of Area 1 pot sherd found at junction of gravel surface 102 and charcoal rich layer 105. No compacted daub layer 104 at this point visible in section

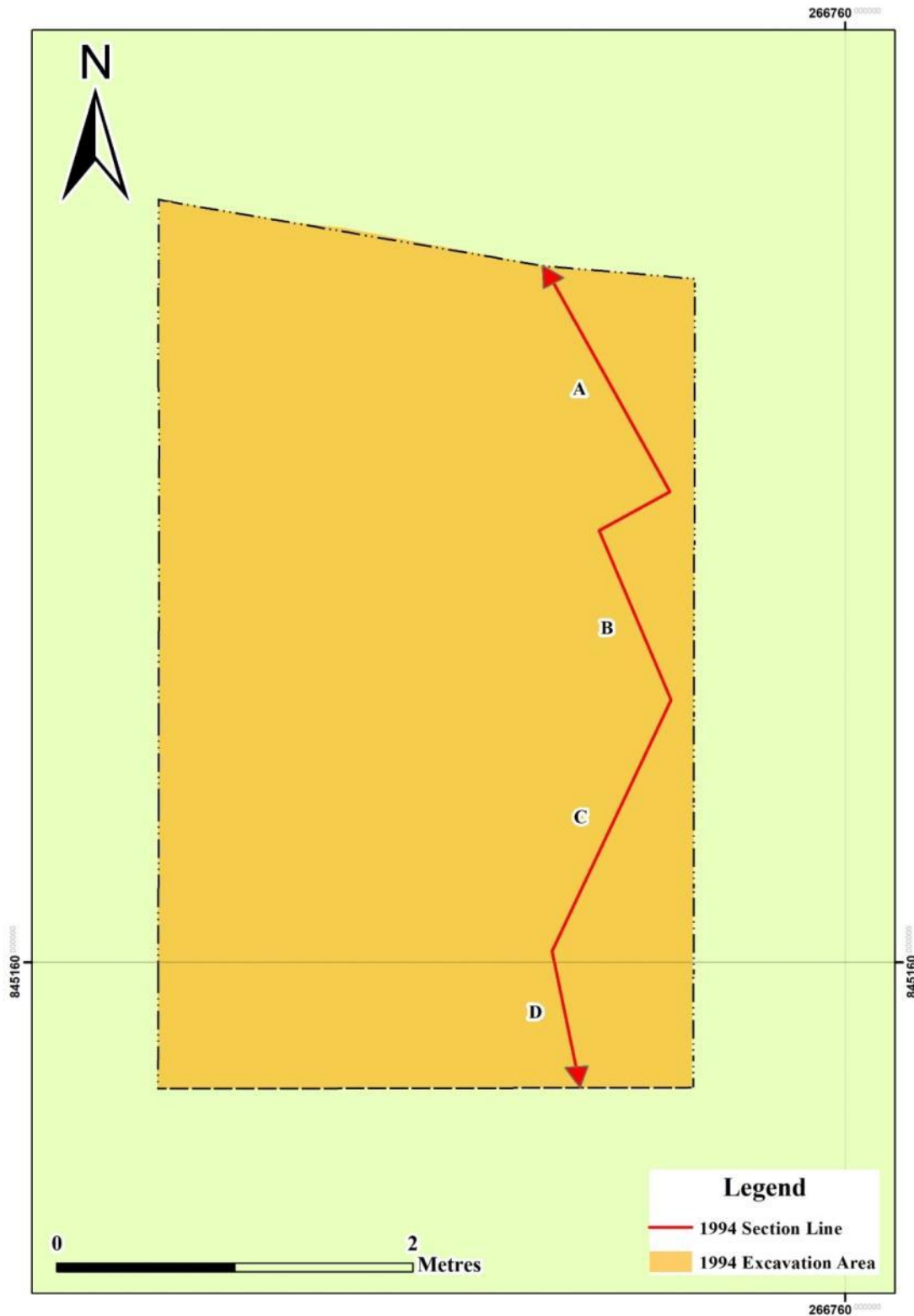
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<u>Slide</u>	<u>Facing</u>	<u>Description</u>
80	N	=
81	E	=
82	N	=
83	E	=
84	E	Drawing of main W facing section of Areas ½ A
85	E	=
86	E	=
87	E	B
88	E	=
89	E	C
90	E	=
91	E	=
92	E	=
93	E	D
94	E	=
95	N	Photograph S-facing section
96	N	=
97	N	=
98	E	complete W facing Section
99	E	=
100	S	site views
101	W	site views

Appendix 17 - The 1994 Context Register

Context Number	Description
101	Hill wash deposit
102	Gravel Surface
103	Gravel Surface
104	Daub layer
105	Charcoal / burnt occupation deposit
106	Gravel surface? floor
107	Natural sand
108	Gravel surface
109	Modern intrusion
110	Natural gravel

Appendix 18 - Location of 1994 section drawings



Appendix 19 - 1994 plan and section drawings

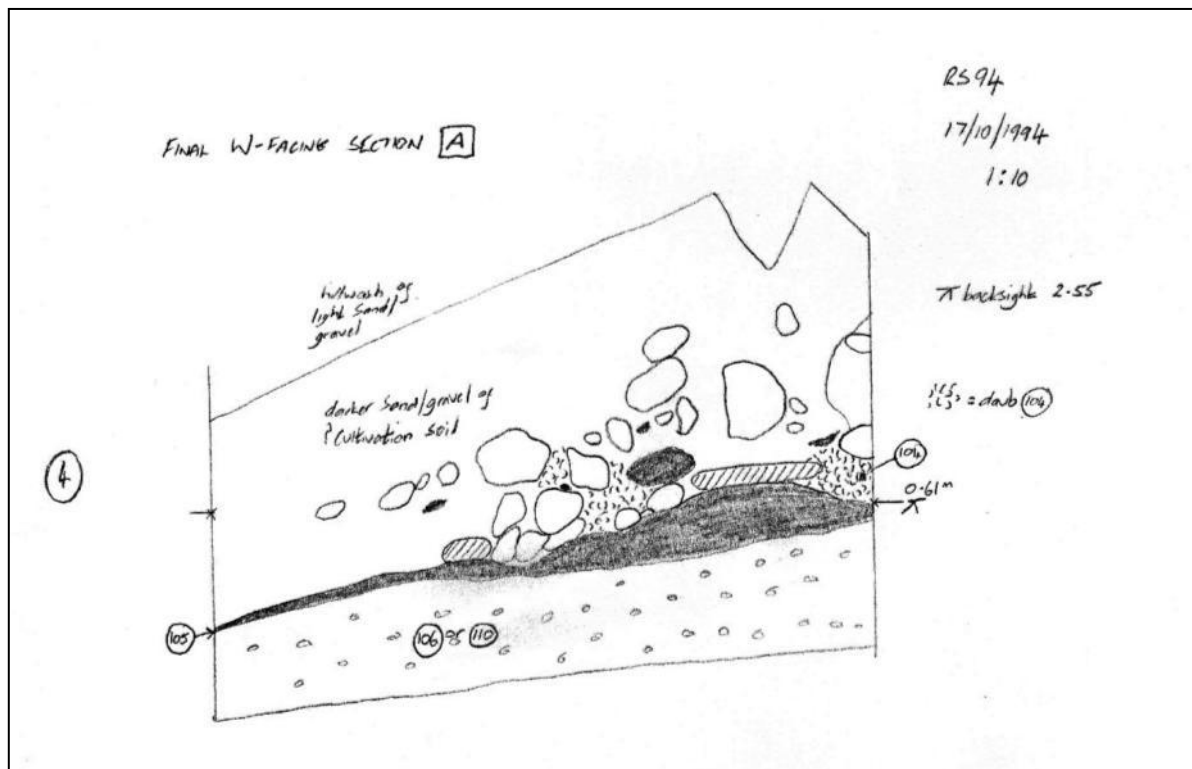


Figure 42: 1994 West facing section A. Not to original scale.

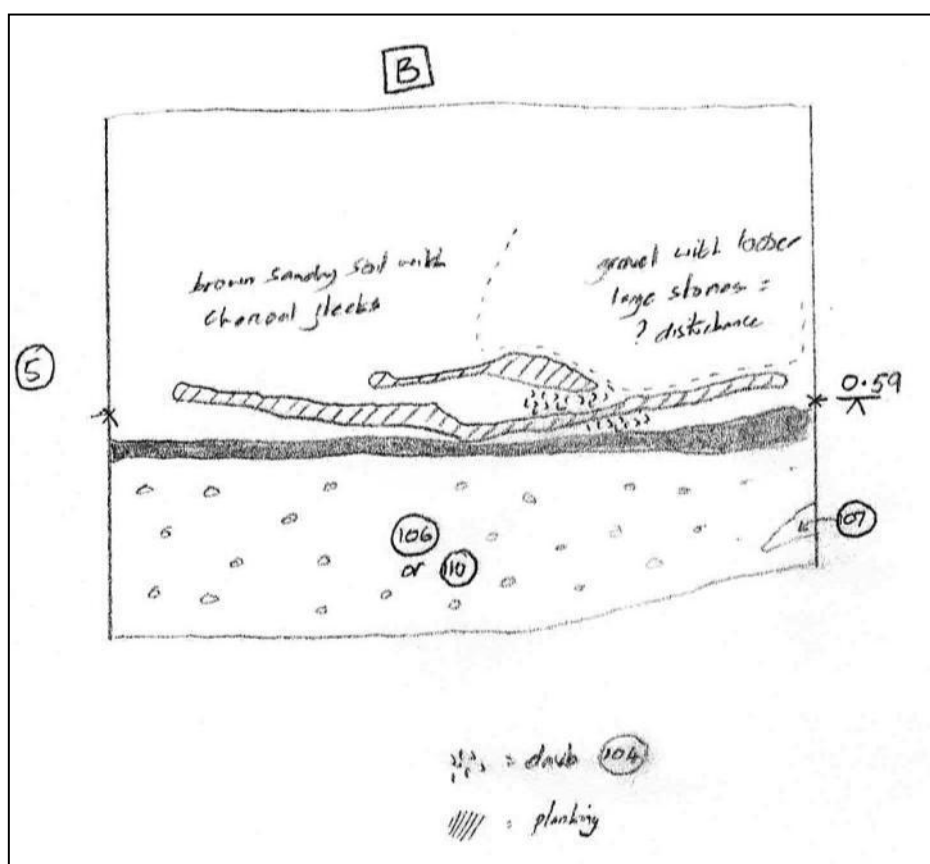


Figure 43: 1994 west facing section B. Not to original scale.

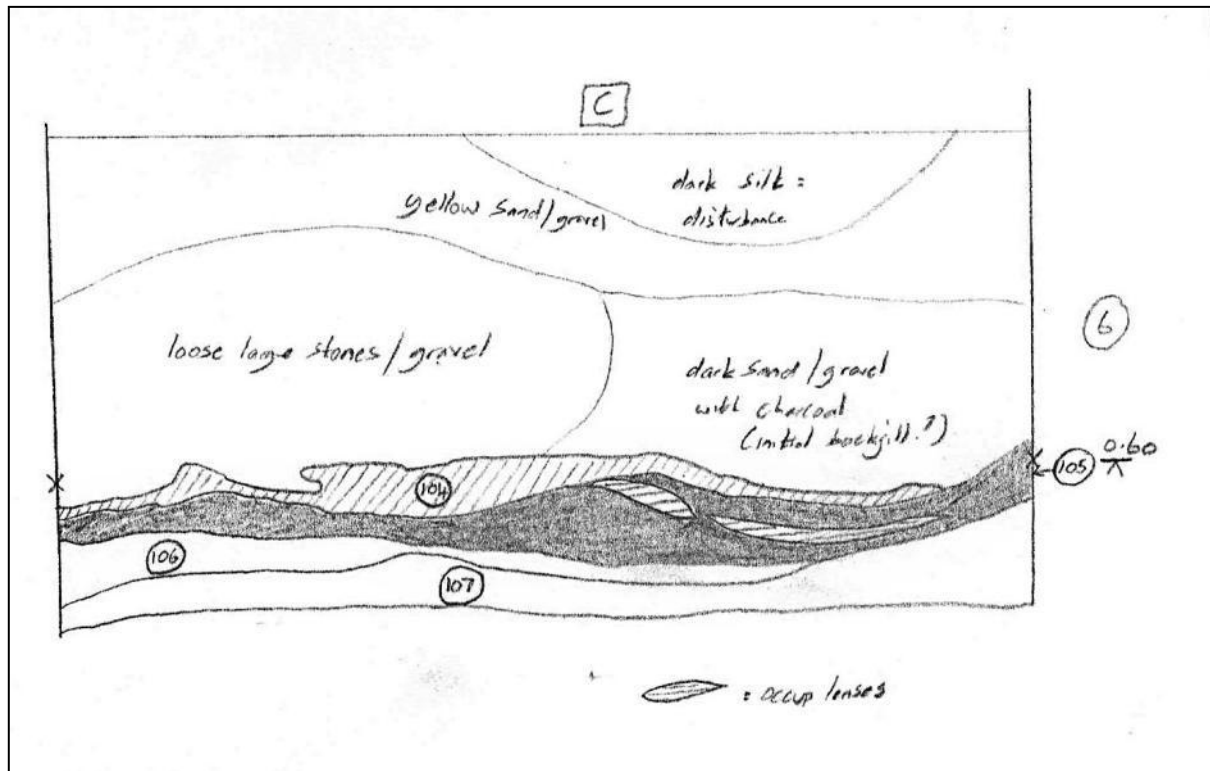


Figure 44: 1994 west facing section C. Not to original scale.

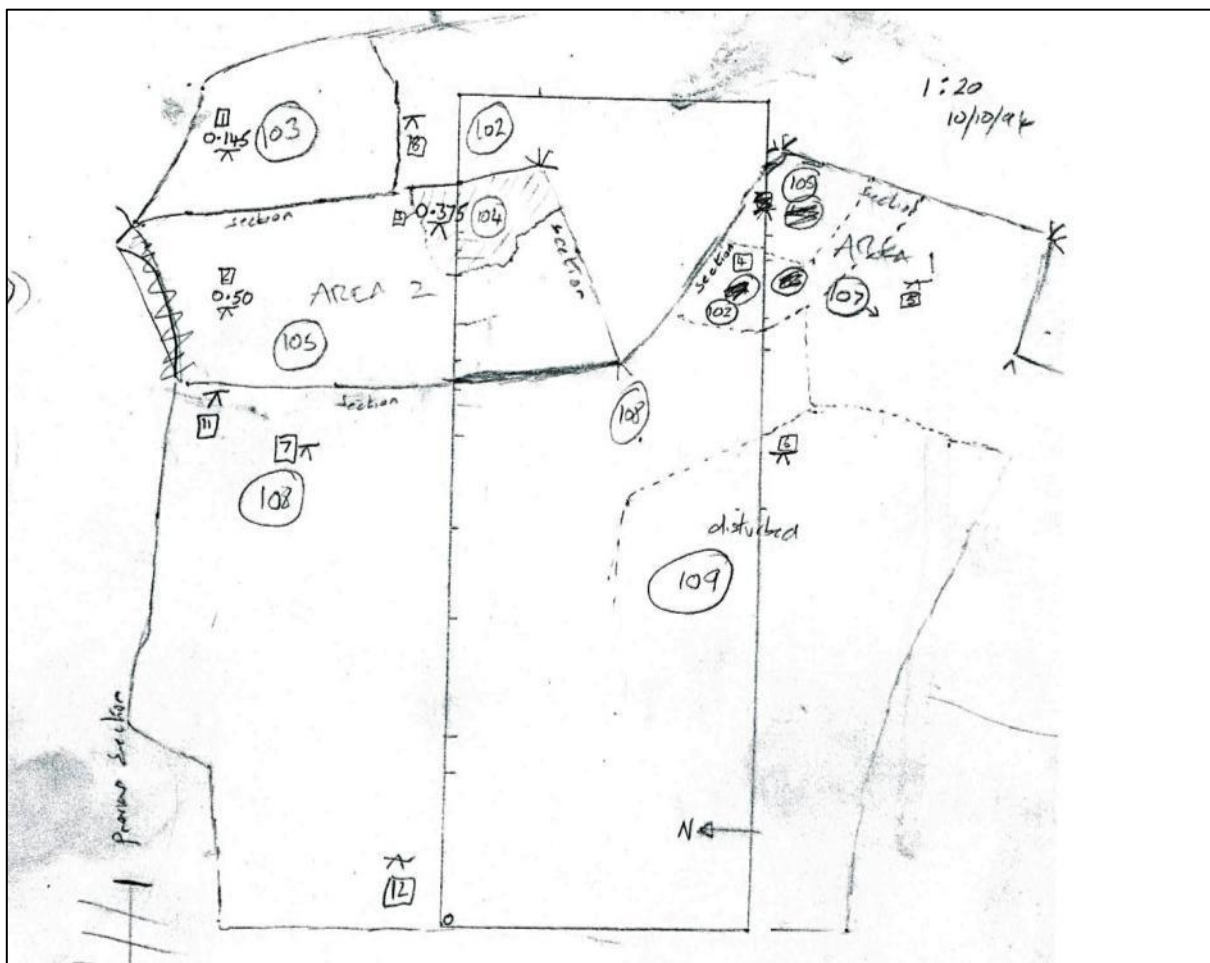


Figure 45: 1994 mid ex plan. Not to original scale

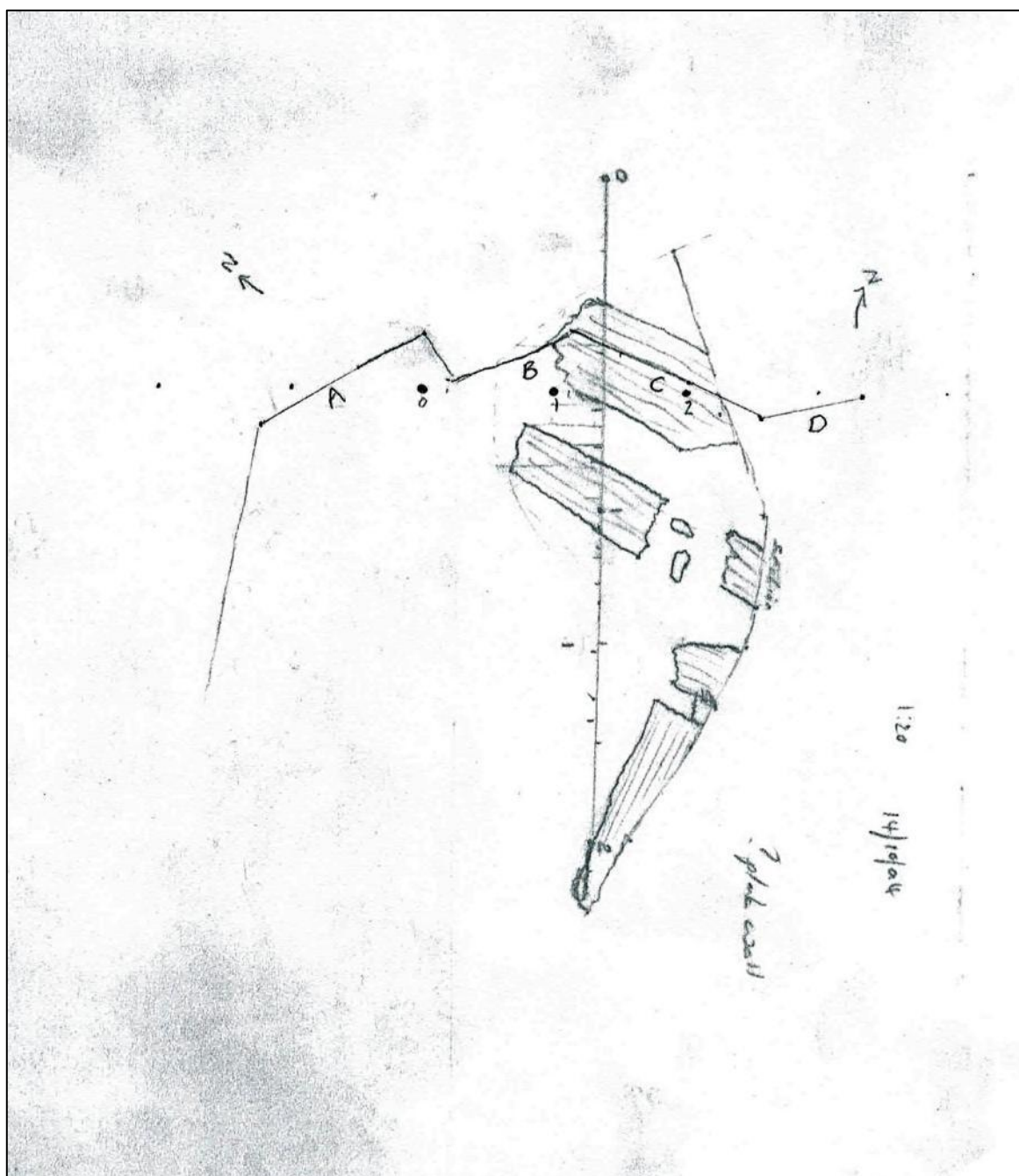


Figure 46: Location of 1994 section drawings. Not to original scale

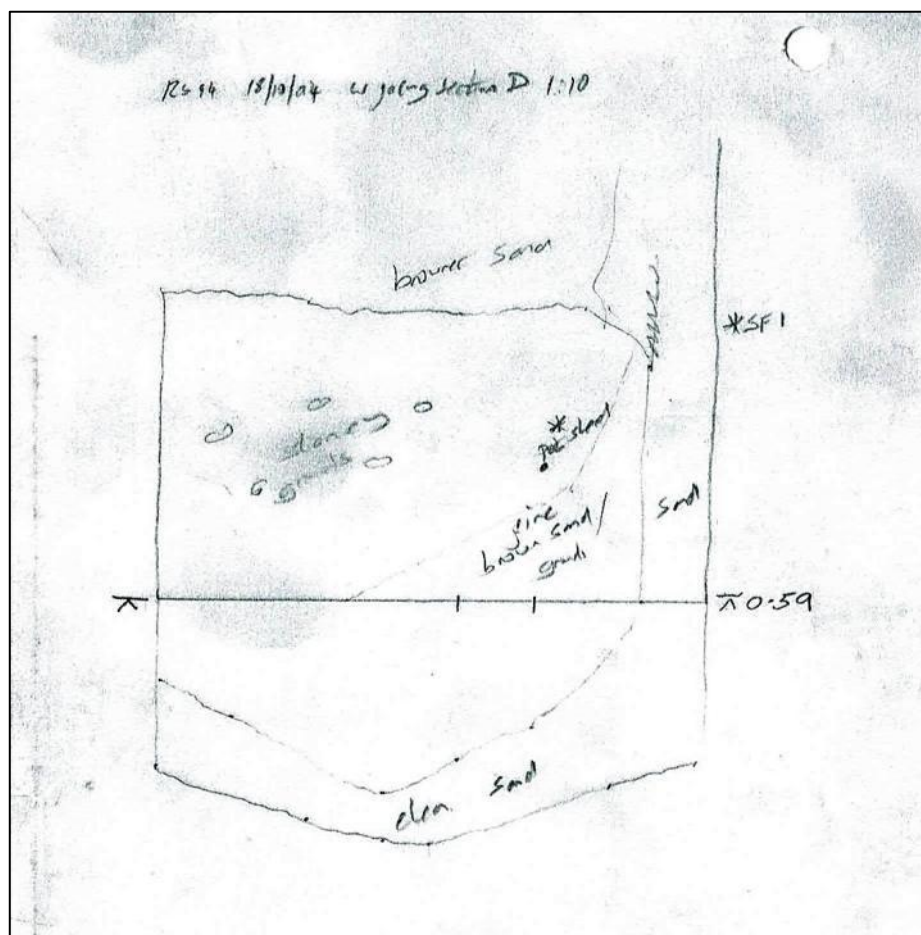


Figure 47: 1994 W facing Section D. Not to original scale