Highland Archaeology Services Ltd

Bringing the Past and Future Together

Castle Stuart Golf Links, Inverness
18-hole Championship & Tribute Course

Targeted Archaeological Evaluation Trenching

Interim Report and Recommendations

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HAS Report No.	CST17 - 4
Site Code	CST17
Client	Castle Stuart Golf LLP
Planning Reference	15/03626/FUL
OS Grid Reference	NH 739 493
Date	29/1/2018
Author(s)	Andrew Young MCIfA

Summary

A selective programme of archaeological evaluation trenching and reporting was commissioned by Castle Stuart Golf LLP in advance of the development of a new 18-hole Tribute Course at Castle Stuart. The trenching was designed to inform the final design of the course by determining the presence or absence of significant buried archaeology at three key locations in the development area where geophysical and aerial photographic evidence indicated that significant buried remains could be preserved.

Five archaeological trenches were opened in accordance with a methods statement approved by Highland Council. One trench was archaeologically sterile whilst the remaining four revealed minor archaeological deposits and features, the majority of which are considered to represent highly truncated archaeology of probable prehistoric origin. Variations in the natural substrate are suggested to account for the geophysical anomalies identified in two of the three target areas.

The archaeology identified in the trenches is judged to have limited future archaeological research potential and is not considered to be of sufficient importance to justify preservation in situ at the expense of future development. In view of this it is recommended that the future reduction of ground levels in each of the target areas, if required, should proceed with provision for appropriate archaeological mitigation.

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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 policies[1].

Professional standards maintained throughout the present project adhered to the Codes of Conduct and Approved Practice and Standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists[2].

Acknowledgements

This report was written by Andrew Young MCIfA of HAS. The project was commissioned and funded by Castle Stuart Golf LLP. Fieldwork was directed by Lachlan Mckeggie and Andrew Young with the assistance of Lynne Mckeggie, Michael Sharp and Donna Young. Background mapping has been reproduced by permission of the Ordnance Survey under Licence 100043217. Historic mapping is courtesy of the National Library of Scotland. Site machinery and facilities were provided by Castle Stuart Golf LLP with the machine operated skilfully by Robert of Castle Stuart Golf.

Location

The site of the proposed Castle Stuart 18-hole Tribute and Championship Course is located on the south side of the Moray Firth between Inverness and Nairn in Highland (Figures 1 and 2). The development area (Figure 2) is bounded to the west and north by the Moray Firth and the existing 18-hole Castle Stuart Links course and to the south and east by the B9039 and the Inverness to Nairn railway line.

The development area mainly incorporates open agricultural land and has an overall footprint of some 90 hectares, centred at Ordnance Survey grid reference NGR NH 739 493.

[1] A summary of relevant international, EU, UK and Scottish legislation and policies is available from the HAS office on request.
[2] Chartered Institute for Archaeology (CIfA) Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Excavation.

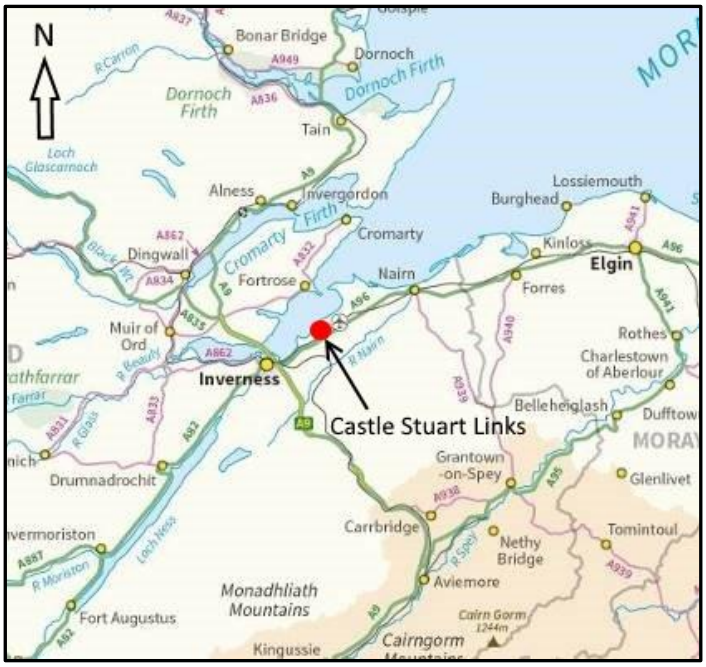


Figure 1 – General location of the Study Site

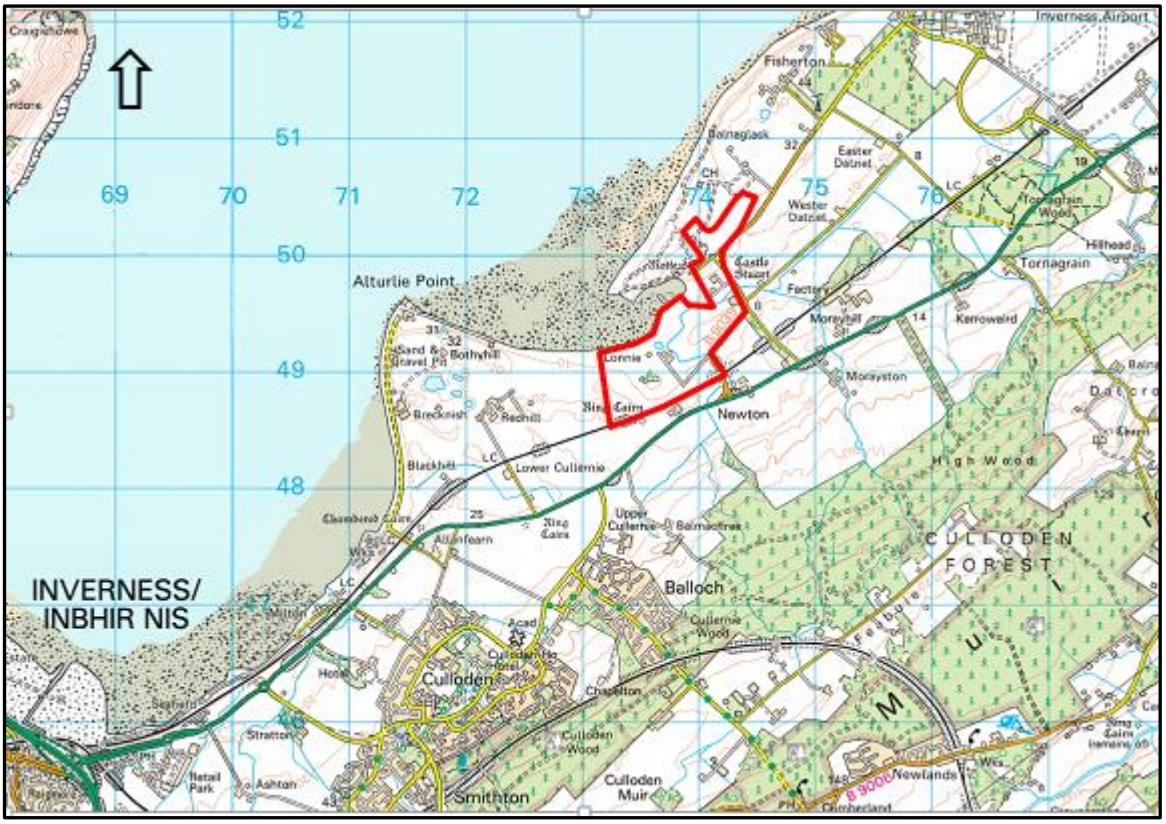


Figure 2 - General site location and detail showing approximate boundary of the Tribute Course development area. From OS mapping, reproduced under Licence. Scale in Kms. Not to original scale

Introduction

The proposed Castle Stuart 18-hole Tribute and Championship Course development site lies within a landscape that is rich in archaeological remains, in particular burial monuments and settlement sites of prehistoric date. In view of this the Highland Council's Historic Environment Team (HET) has attached two planning conditions (Conditions 15 and 16) pertaining to archaeology to full planning consent (15/03626/FUL). The Conditions require measures to define and protect a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 11835) that is located within the development area and to mitigate the archaeological impact of development elsewhere across the site, either through design and consequent Preservation in-Situ, or by archaeological work to ensure that significant remains are Preserved by Record prior to destruction.

The general strategy for archaeological mitigation as part of the future development of the Tribute Course, site-wide, has been under consideration for some time. A general approach, approved by the Archaeological Officer for Highland Council, envisages a preliminary stage of evaluation trenching, designed to establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains, followed by detailed recording (excavation) in those areas where significant buried archaeology is identified that cannot be preserved in-situ through design.

That strategy remains under consideration for those parts of the development that will ultimately involve potential archaeological impact as a result of the reduction of existing ground levels. However, the definition and extent of the areas of potential archaeological impact will to a large extent depend upon the design of the Tribute Course as a whole, something that has yet to be finalised. A provisional and preferred general design for the course has been prepared, the feasibility of which is dependent in part upon the archaeological implications of cut and fill operations at a number of key locations that are central to the overall design concept.

This programme of targeted archaeological trenching was designed to evaluate archaeological preservation at three key locations in the Phase 2 and 3 development areas (see Figure 3 below), in order to allow an informed decision to be made concerning the viability of the current, provisional, design scheme.

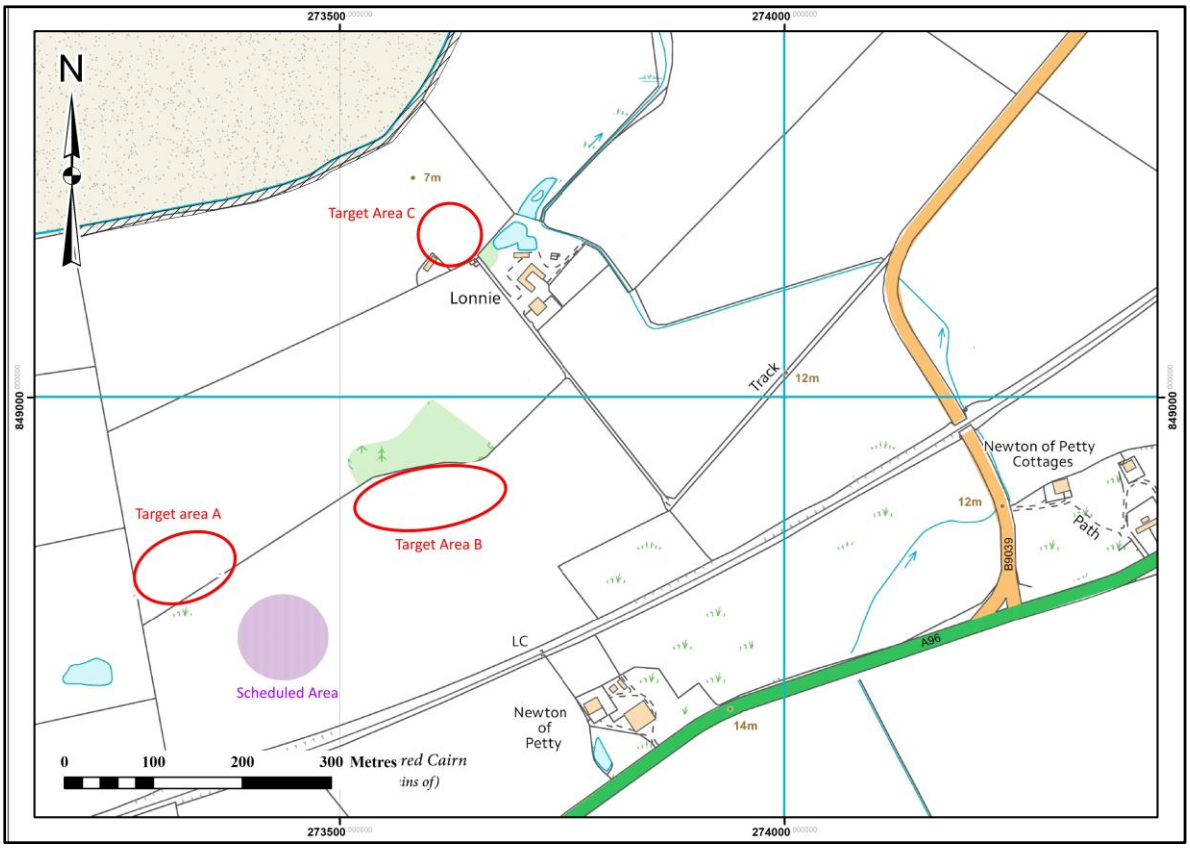


Figure 3 – Detail of the Study Area showing Target Areas A, B and C. Scale shown

Archaeological & Historical Background

Archaeological evidence from documentary and historical sources and from geophysical survey has been gathered previously as part of the planning process. The results of those preliminary stages of archaeological work are outlined below.

Documentary Research 2015

A detailed examination of documentary sources for the site and its surrounding area was undertaken in 2015 (HAS 2015). The study included a review of the Highland Council Historic Environment Record (HHER), Historic Environment Scotland's Canmore database, historic mapping and aerial photographic sources.

The documentary sources consulted during the study confirm that the area was used intensively for human settlement and funerary activity throughout the prehistoric period, as demonstrated by a range of recorded sites in the area dating from the early Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age periods. Many of the recorded sites reflect the remains of small dispersed agricultural settlements, a number of which appear to have been set within a ditch or enclosure that contained one or more earthfast wooden houses, generally termed 'Roundhouses'. Archaeological evidence recorded nearby also includes the remains of a significant number of burial mounds and chambered cairns, the earliest of which date to the Neolithic period.

Documentary and archaeological evidence for the Tribute Course area itself is consistent with that recorded in the surrounding landscape. Significant prehistoric activity is indicated by the presence

of the Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 11835) at Lonnie, which, although not investigated archaeologically, is suggested to include up to nine well preserved prehistoric roundhouses. Further evidence of prehistoric activity is indicated by a series of aerial photographs from the 1990s, which appear to show further enclosures, Roundhouses and associated features as well vegetation marks in and around Lonnie. The likely presence of these buried remains is supported by evidence from the 2015 geophysical survey (see below), which identified a range of magnetic anomalies consistent with the aerial photographic features. Further evidence of prehistoric settlement activity within the study area is provided by excavation work undertaken by HAS in 2007 (HAS 2007b) in the Phase 1 development area, which recorded buried features and artefacts of Bronze Age date including the remains of a large smoking or curing pit-structure. No prehistoric funerary monuments have been identified directly within the study area although the Newton Petty Ring Cairn (MHG 2927), a Clava-type chambered cairn excavated in the 1970s, is located immediately adjacent to the boundary at the southwestern corner.

Evidence for activity on the site after the prehistoric period is also represented although less clear cut. It centres on the important 17th century Castle Stuart building and gardens complex along with a number of stray metal detecting finds, the latter including a Hiberno-Norse ring headed pin, medieval brooches, and a range of decorative and high status medieval metalwork. Further medieval activity is indicated by Old Petty Motte, a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 3141) located just outside the development area whose name indicates the remains of a fortified structure of some type (although the site appears poorly understood a cruciform building or structure shown close to the foreshore on an early 19th century estate map where a localised group of magnetic anomalies is also indicated by the geophysical survey (below).

Geophysical Survey 2015

A magnetometer survey was undertaken in September 2015 over some 80 hectares of the Tribute Course development area, by OJT Heritage and Atlas Geophysical. Parts of the development area were not surveyed due to restrictions of access including a significant part of the Phase 1 area. The results of the survey were summarised by the author in the final report (OJT Heritage 2015) as follows:

Highland Archaeology Services Ltd. commissioned OJT Heritage to undertake a magnetometer survey in the area of a proposed golf course development on land near Castle Stuart. The survey aimed to assist evaluation of the presence of archaeological remains within the proposed development area. This report provides technical presentation of the data and archaeological interpretation of the geophysical anomalies. The results include several new areas of potential archaeological sensitivity, including possible prehistoric settlement sites, enclosures and field systems, and additional information about previously recognised sites. The results can be used to refine and target further archaeological evaluation. Modern services and geological features have also been located.

The survey identified a range of magnetic anomalies, some of which were suggested to reflect the possible location of buried prehistoric archaeological features and deposits (see above). However, the distribution and intensity of the anomalies was not uniform but varied across the survey area, for example the Phase 2 development area produced relatively few magnetic anomalies whilst the Phase 3 area in the southwestern part of the site, including the site of the Scheduled Ancient

Monument, produced a significantly larger number of greater intensity. The survey also identified sets of strong linear anomalies within the gardens of Castle Stuart and in an area just to the south of the building. The former were interpreted as rig and furrow or horticultural whilst the latter were suggested to represent part of the original course of the 18th century Inverness to Fort George military road (MHG 4325).

Targeted Evaluation Trenches

Aims and Objectives

The aims of the targeted evaluation project were to:

- Establish the presence or absence of significant buried archaeological deposits and features in three key areas of the site, Target Areas A, B and C (Figure 3), where the reduction of existing ground levels is a preferred design option.

- Establish the character, date, quality and significance of buried archaeological deposits revealed in the evaluation trenches at those locations.

- To undertake all archaeological fieldwork in accordance with the requirements of Health and Safety and to the highest professional standards.

The tasks designed to achieve the project aims were:

- To evaluate **Target Area A** by intrusive trenching (see Figure 3, Trenches 10 and 11), in order to establish the presence or absence of significant buried archaeology and characterise a series of linear features indicated by geophysical survey.

- To evaluate **Target Area B** by intrusive trenching (see Figure 3, Trenches 7 and 8), in order to establish the presence or absence of significant buried archaeology and characterise possible ring-ditch and enclosure features indicated by geophysical survey and crop marks.

- To evaluate **Target Area C** by intrusive trenching (see Figure 3, Trench 6), in order to establish the presence or absence of significant buried archaeology and characterise possible enclosure features indicated by geophysical survey and vegetation marks.

- To review the range and quality of archaeological evidence revealed in each of the evaluation trenches and make an informed judgement concerning the likely future archaeological treatment of those remains.

- To notify both castle Stuart Golf LLP and Highland Council of the discovery of archaeological remains of potential national importance at the earliest opportunity.

- To fully record all significant archaeological deposits and finds revealed during the course of the evaluation fieldwork, in accordance with the standards for archaeological evaluation produced by Highland Council and the Chartered Institute for Archaeology[3] (CIfA).

- To ensure that the primary record of the archaeology identified during the fieldwork stage of the project, the Primary Fieldwork Archive, is complete, organised, indexed and internally consistent for future reference and researchers.

[3] http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa

- To undertake post excavation assessment and reporting of the information and artefacts gathered during the fieldwork as appropriate in order to determine the significance and research potential of the excavated data.

- To prepare an illustrated interim report, the Data Structure Report (DSR), which sets out the preliminary results of the evaluation fieldwork? The report will include all primary tabulated data, a statement defining the importance of the excavated data and its future research potential.

- **If appropriate**, to prepare a Post Excavation Research Design (PERD) document that sets out the justification and scope of future analysis-stage work that is required to properly understand the fieldwork evidence. If appropriate the PERD will identify specific analysis-stage tasks, either in-house or by external specialists, which justify being undertaken, along with the resources and timetable to do so. The PERD will identify the location of the primary fieldwork archive and the likely vehicle for final publication of results.

Methodology

- The evaluation trenches were laid out in each of the three target areas, as shown on Figure 3. The position of each trench was designed to provide a representative sample of the geophysical anomalies and/or crop marks that appeared to indicate the presence of buried archaeological remains. Three different trench sizes were opened measuring 40m by 3m, 30m by 3m and 20m by 3m.

- In Target Area A two trenches, Trenches 10 and 11, were opened, each measuring 20m by 3m in plan.

- In the Target Area B two trenches, Trenches 7 and 8, were opened, Trench 7 measured 40 m by 3m in plan and Trench 8 measured 30 m by 3 m.

- In the Target Area C one trench, Trench 6, was opened measuring 40m by 3m in plan.

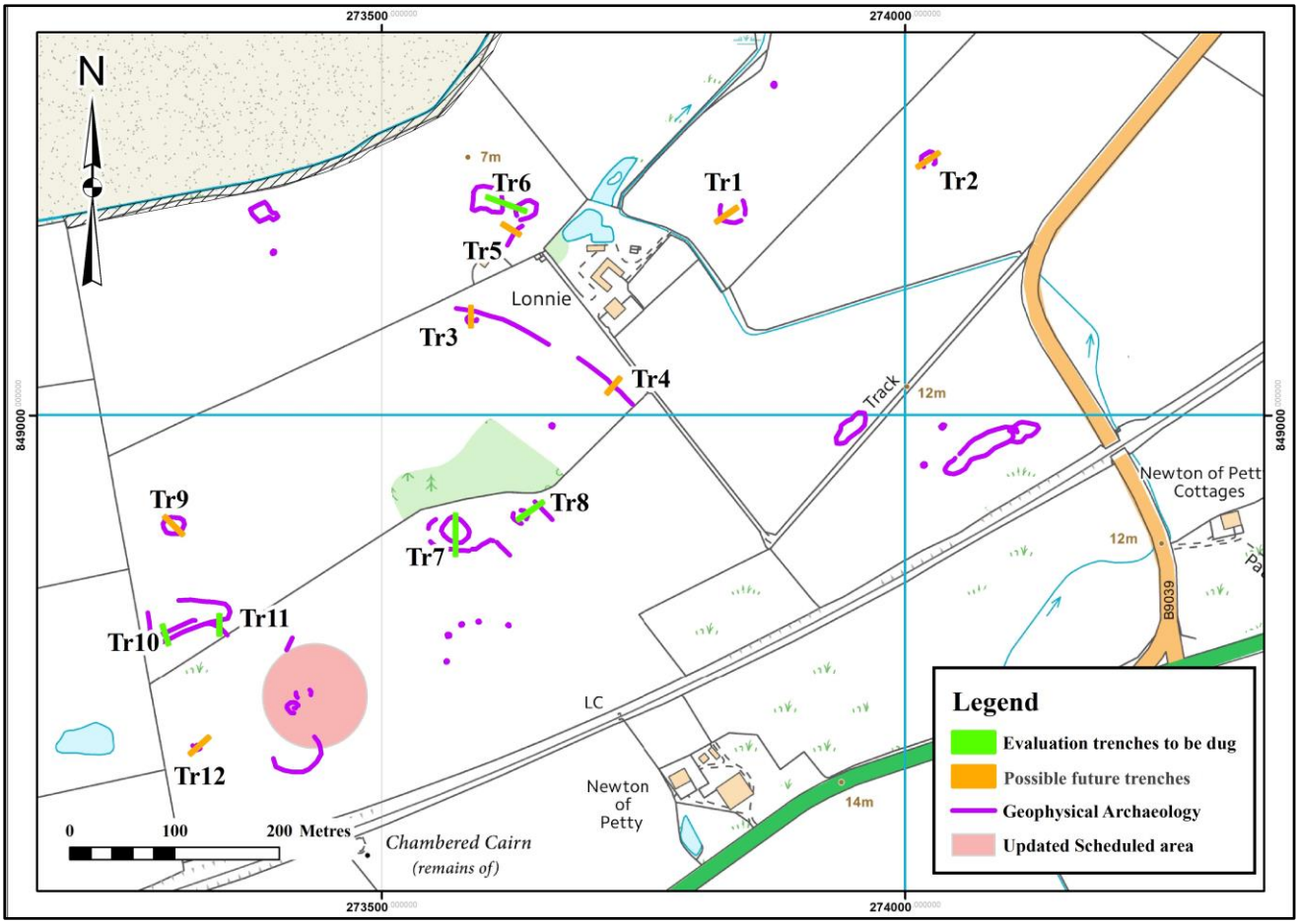


Figure 4 – Layout of the targeted evaluation trenches (in green) overlain on principal geophysical anomalies

- The precise location of the trench was laid out by professional surveyors Caintech Limited of Inverness in advance of excavation. Thereafter all significant archaeological remains revealed in each trench were located in relation to OS survey.

- Trenches were opened by machine under direct archaeological supervision using a flat-bladed ditching bucket. Machine excavation continued to the top of the first archaeologically significant horizon, which was inspected by the archaeologist for possible features or artefacts. Where appropriate surfaces were cleaned by hand to confirm or exclude archaeology. The supervising archaeologist had the authority to extend any trench if necessary in order to clarify the extent or character of features revealed.

- Features or deposits of potential archaeological origin were examined by hand to establish their significance. An appropriate sample of the range and type of significant archaeological features identified in each trench will be excavated by hand. All field excavation was undertaken in accordance with the published standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

- All significant archaeological features and deposits revealed in the evaluation trenches were located in relation to survey points fixed by Caintech. Recording included standard drawn and photographic records with camera locations and direction of all photographs taken. Plans and scaled drawings of archaeological features were produced at 1:10 or 1:20 scale as appropriate. Depths of excavations were recorded in relation to Ordnance Survey datum.

- Archaeological features, deposits and finds revealed in the trenches was fully described and recorded in written records using the HAS unique numeric context-based recording system.

- All portable artefacts recovered were retained, conserved and recorded and will be declared as necessary for Scottish Treasure Trove.

- Primary archaeological records compiled during the course of the evaluation fieldwork, for example Small Find, photographic and sample records, have been transferred to a digital record by a member of the fieldwork team assigned to the maintenance and transference of primary data.

Post Excavation Archive, Assessment of Data and Reporting

Following the completion and signing-off of the evaluation fieldwork in each target area by the Highland Council Archaeological Officer, the evidence gathered has been collated, quantified, cross referenced and assessed in order to produce this report.

The Evaluation Trenches

Summary of Preliminary Results

Trench 6
Figures 5b and 7, Photographs 1 to 4

The trench was opened across two sets of well-defined geophysical anomalies (see Figure 3 and OJT Heritage features A17 and A19) whose arrangement indicated the possible location of an enclosure and other linear buried archaeological features.

The northern half of the trench revealed a series of linear and localised soil features (Figure 5b, contexts 603, 604, 611, 614, 615, 616 and 617), which were all cut into the natural sandy substrate (606) and sealed by a well-developed and homogeneous topsoil (600) up to 700mm deep.

Contexts 603 and 604 both represented shallow and irregular linear soil features, each less than 150mm deep (Figures 7.3 and 7.8). Both were filled with a single deposit of sandy silt (Deposits 602 and 605) that was texturally indistinguishable from the topsoil (600). Cut 603 was aligned NW to SE and appearing to reflect the earlier of the two features. Cuttings excavated by hand in each fill produced no dating evidence or archaeological material.

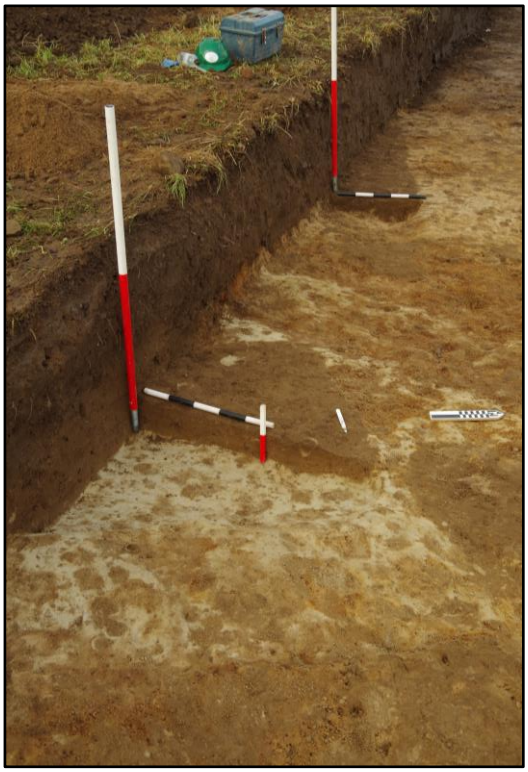
Contexts 611, 614, 616 and 617 appeared to reflect a broadly rectilinear arrangement of linear soil features (see Photographs 1 and 3) that extended beyond the evaluation trench. Each appeared to represent a rounded or squared ditch or gully terminal cut into the natural substrate. All were shallow, between 80mm and 150mm deep, and filled with a similar homogeneous silty sand containing occasional grits. The deposit filling the terminal of Cut 616 (Figure 7.9) was different and consisted of a dense concentration of small to medium sized stones and small cobbles (609, Photograph 1) set in a gritty soil matrix (612). Cut 616 was aligned southwest to northeast and appeared to be associated with Cut 617 adjacent, which was separated from it by short gap. Features 611 and 614 (Figure 7.6 and Photograph 3) appeared to form a squared corner arrangement and were accompanied by a small oval soil feature (615), unexcavated but possibly representing a posthole. None of the features produced any dating evidence or archaeological material.

The southern end of the trench revealed a steep terrace (Cut 618, Photograph 4) in the natural substrate a little over 1m deep.

Photograph 2 – Trench 6, Cuts 603 and 604 after cleaning. Facing NW. Scales 2m and 1m

Photograph 1 - Trench 6, Cut 616 after before excavation. Facing N. Scales 1m

Photograph 4 - Trench 6, Terrace Cut 618. Facing N. Scales 2m and 500mm



Photograph 3 - Trench 6, Cuts 611 and 614 as excavated. Facing NW. Scales 1m and 500mm

The cut [618] was filled on the south side by a deep sequence of stone-free soil deposits (Figure 7.1) including a deep and homogeneous subsoil (619) that was separated from a primary fill (621) by a tip-line deposit (620) containing concentrations of redeposited natural sand. Deposit 621 produced a single sherd of modern glazed red ware (SF007) at a depth of some 950mm.

The group of linear soil features revealed in the central and northern part of the trench conceivably correspond with the northernmost of the OJT geophysical feature (OJT Feature A19) although the rectilinear arrangement of the majority of the excavated features does not readily support such.

Trench 7
Figure 5a and Photographs 5 to 7

The trench was opened across a group of well-defined geophysical anomalies (OJT Geophysical Features A3 and A6 and Figure 3) whose arrangement indicated the likely location of a prehistoric ring-ditch and associated buried negative features.

The southern half of the trench revealed archaeologically sterile pale natural sand (701) directly below the plough soil at a depth of up to 350mm. The deposit was proved to a depth of c 600mm by means of a machine dug cutting (Figure 9, Sump A). Evidence for past human activity was restricted to a series of shallow linear soil deposits that were indistinguishable from the plough soil. The deposits were aligned parallel and included a slightly deeper deposit (705/706) containing sparse small stones that corresponded with the edge of the most recent area of potato cultivation. The natural sand substrate incorporated two narrow bands of firmer weathered natural siltstone/mudstone (702 and 703) whose position appeared to broadly coincide with the geophysical anomaly A3.

The northern half of the trench revealed a different natural substrate consisting of variable reddish-brown iron-stained sands and silts, the uppermost surface of which contained several small and ill-defined patches of darker soil containing rare to sparse charcoal inclusions. Archaeological investigation of these features confirmed that they all represented nothing more than a localised veneer at the base of the topsoil. None of these features were considered to be archaeologically significant. Further modern cultivation features were represented by shallow linear deposits of plough soil (707).

The trench failed to identify any significant buried archaeological deposits, features or finds of any kind. The geophysical anomalies that were targeted are suggested to reflect variations in the geology of the natural substrate.

Photograph 6 – The south end of Trench 7 after cleaning showing Sump A. Facing N. Scales 2m and 1m

Photograph 5 – The north end of Trench 7 after cleaning. Facing S. Scales 2m and 1m

Photograph 7 – The south end of Trench 7 after cleaning showing plough furrows in natural sand substrate in W facing section. Scales 500 mm.

Trench 8
Figures 5 and 7, Photographs 8 to 10

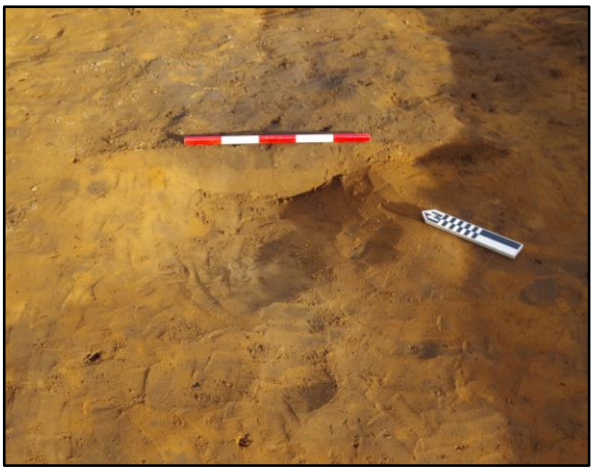
The trench was opened across a group of well-defined geophysical anomalies (OJT Geophysical Features A4 and A5) and in the area of a suggested enclosure (Canmore 350345) of unassigned date. The arrangement of the geophysical anomalies suggested the location of a ring-ditch or small enclosure and a separate linear negative feature. The eastern end of the trench revealed a layer of plough soil (800) up to 280mm deep that overlay a stone-free sandy subsoil (812). This in turn overlay a weather natural sandy substrate (802) at a depth of up to 230mm. Two cuttings were opened by machine in the natural substrate (Figure 5c, Sump A and B) proved the deposit to a depth of 700 mm (c 1.1m below the modern ground surface). A single truncated posthole (807/808) up to 580 mm by 360 mm in plan was revealed cut into the top of the natural substrate to a depth of just 120mm. The fill (807) contained the possible remnants of a stone packing. No dating evidence or finds were recovered from the feature.

The plough soil (800) gradually increased in depth towards the western end of the trench to a maximum 300 mm where the subsoil layer (812) also increased to a maximum depth of 300mm. A single cut soil feature (Figure 7.2, Cut 813) was revealed in the south facing section of the trench. The feature was not revealed during the machine excavation of the trench and was only revealed after hand cleaning of the trench section. The feature consisted of a shallow flat bottomed cut (Cut 813) in the subsoil 1.2 m wide and approximately 300 mm deep. It contained a primary deposit of gravelly soil (814) that possibly draped into the cut from the east (811). The upper fill (815) was sealed by the plough soil and texturally very similar to the subsoil but also contained several large lumps of redeposited natural substrate (802). The boundary separating the two deposits merged and was unclear. No dating evidence or finds were recovered from either of the fill deposits.

The natural sandy substrate exposed in the base of the trench was interrupted at two locations by firm curved deposits of pale grey weathered mudstone (Figure 5c, 803 and 804). The natural origin of deposit 803 was confirmed by a hand dug cutting.

The distribution of natural deposits 803 and 804 appeared to broadly coincide with the principal geophysical anomaly, OJT Geophysical Feature A4.

Photograph 10 – Trench 8 during recording,showing variation in natural 804 in the foreground. Facing NE.



Photograph 9 – Deposit 801 after excavation. Facing NE. Scale 500mm

Photograph 8 – Feature 807/808 as excavated. Scale 300mm

Trench 10

Photograph 11

The trench was opened across two well-defined linear geophysical anomalies (OJT Geophysical Feature A35) suggested to reflect buried archaeological features.

The cutting was opened through a stone-free sandy topsoil (1000) up to 320mm deep, directly below which were poorly sorted natural gravels (1001) and a belt of cleaner stone-free natural sand (1002) (see Photograph 11).

The trench was archaeologically sterile and no significant archaeological deposits or finds of any kind were revealed. No clear reason for the geophysical anomalies was evident although they possibly correspond to the variations in the natural substrate.

Photograph 11- Trench 10 after cleaning facing S. Scales 1m

Trench 11

Figure 6 and Photographs 12 to 14

Trench 11 was also opened at the eastern end of a pair of well-defined linear geophysical anomalies (OJT Geophysical Feature A35) of possible archaeological origin.

The cutting revealed a thin stone-free sandy topsoil (1100) up to 300mm deep, directly below which was the natural substrate of clean stone-free natural sand (1101). The surface of the natural contained a series of shallow parallel soil deposits (1102, 1103, 1106 and 1107) of stony ploughsoil that on investigation were deemed to represent the base of modern plough furrows (Photograph 12).

A poorly defined and darker soil deposit (Deposit 1104) was revealed directly below the topsoil towards the northern end of the trench. The deposit was investigated by means of a single hand dug archaeological cutting (Figure 6.2 and Photograph 14), which revealed an amorphous dark soil deposit (1104) that contained sparse inclusions of round wood charcoal and produced a small assemblage of pottery sherds (SF 002 and 006), all in a single fabric that is provisionally dated as prehistoric (see Finds below). The character of Deposit 1104 was not determined with certainty although a heavily truncated and disturbed fill deposit seemed most likely.

No other significant archaeological deposits or finds were revealed in the trench and no clear explanation for OJT geophysical feature A35 was evident.

Photograph 13 - Trench 11 as excavated. Facing S. Scales 1m

Photograph 12 - Trench 11, Plough Furrow 1102 as excavated. Scales 500mm

Photograph 15 – Prehistoric pottery sherds from Trench 11, context 1104. Scale cms

Photograph 14 – Sondage excavated through Deposit 1104. Facing SE. Scales 2m, 500mm and 300mm.

Summary of Finds

By Andrew Young

A very small collection of finds were recovered from the trenches, just a handful from stratified contexts in Trenches 6 and 11.

Trench 6
The single modern sherd of glazed red ware recovered from Deposit 621 indicates that the terrace formed by Cut 618 is most likely of later post medieval or modern origin.

Trench 11
The small assemblage of pottery (SFs 002 and 006, Photograph 15) recovered from Deposit 1104 is of a single handmade and reduced fabric with vessel walls up to 10mm thick. Fabric inclusions appear poorly sorted and include fine quartz and a few very coarse lumps of a black lustrous mineral, possibly coal. The larger sherds display a buff oxidised outer surface skin otherwise the fabric is thoroughly reduced. One of the larger sherds from SF002 also contains a single larger inclusion that may represent grog.

The sherds from 1104 are likely to represent a single vessel although no joining sherds or obvious indications of vessel form are present. Nonetheless, despite the absence of typological characteristics, the single fabric represented strongly suggests a prehistoric origin whilst the possible grog inclusion could indicate a Bronze Age date. Specialist examination would be required to confirm this.

Unstratified
A single struck quartz flake, possibly utilised as a knife, was recovered from the plough soil adjacent to Trench 7.

Discussion & Conclusions

The targeted evaluation trenches were sited with care and opened in order to establish the presence or absence of significant buried remains at three key locations within the footprint of the proposed new 18-hole Tribute and Championship course. Each trench targeted a strong geophysical anomaly that was considered to have the highest archaeological potential and likely to reflect significant buried archaeology which, if confirmed, was likely to have affected the final design of the course, either due to the need to preserve important archaeology in-situ at the expense of future development, or as a consequence of the cost implications of further detailed archaeological recording.

In the event, the trenches failed to reveal any important buried archaeological deposits, either in terms of rarity, quality or extent, that justify preservation in-situ or present significant future research potential.

One of the trenches, Trench 10 was archaeologically sterile whilst Trenches 7, 8 and 11 revealed a small number of minor buried deposits of probable prehistoric origin. These were, without exception, highly truncated and are deemed to be of low future research potential. Trench 6 did reveal some greater evidence for past human activity, the majority of which is provisionally dated to the prehistoric period although, again, the features themselves were all heavily truncated and failed to produce any cultural material. The rectilinear arrangement of the features in trench 6 suggests that they possibly reflect the remains of one or more small enclosure although, if so, the absence of cultural material implies that they were probably located outside the focal area of associated settlement activity.

The number of finds recovered from either stratified or unstratified contexts is consistent with the low number of archaeological features and deposits identified. Their paucity, combined with the apparent absence of unstratified finds of any kind in the surrounding ploughsoil, suggests the intensity of past human activity (in Areas A and B at least) was considerably less than previously thought, especially given the proximity of the Scheduled area. This finding has implications in respect of the archaeological potential of intervening areas of the site.

On the basis of the evidence revealed in these targeted evaluation trenches it is concluded that there is no *archaeological reason* why the reduction of ground levels in each of the three target areas, if required, should not proceed, albeit with appropriate archaeological monitoring and recording either in advance of or during earthmoving works (see below).

Recommendations

In view of the evidence revealed in the targeted trenches the following recommendations are made:

- The reduction of existing ground levels in target Areas A and B, if required, should be accompanied by a programme of watching brief designed to ensure that all unforeseen archaeological deposits revealed during the course of ground works are fully recorded in advance of their destruction.

- The reduction of existing ground levels in target Area C, if required, should be preceded by a strip and mapping exercise designed to fully record and characterise the archaeology identified in Trench 6.

- The small assemblage of prehistoric pottery recovered from Trench 11 should be identified and reported by a recognised pottery specialist and the data added to this report as an addendum.

- The scope and intensity of archaeological evaluation required elsewhere across the Tribute Course development area, in particular proposed Development Phases 2, 3, 4 and 5, should be reviewed closely in the light of the largely negative results of the present project.

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CfA 2006 *Archaeological Evaluation – Castle Stuart Golf Course, Inverness. CfA* Archaeology Limited. Unpublished client report.

HAS 2015 *TA1 Archaeological Assessment Report – Tribute Golf Course: Archaeological Baseline Assessment and proposed Mitigation.* Highland Archaeology Services Limited. Unpublished client report.

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HHER Highland Council Historic Environment Record (HER) *passim*

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Appendices

Appendix 1 - Context Register

Context No.	Tr. No	Description	Type	Above this	Below this	Lgth (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Find No's	Sample No's	Drwg No.	Photos	Interpretation
600	6	Silt sand stone-free brown topsoil	d					0.3m					Plough soil throughout trench
601	6	Natural substrate as 606	d	600									Natural substrate
602	6	Brown silt sand fill of 603	f	600									Same as topsoil
603	6	Cut of narrow linear feature aligned W to E with shallow concave to irregular base	c	600			<0.4	<0.125			015/016	2250-51	ditch/gully cut
604	6	Linear cut feature with irregular edges and uneven rounded base filled by 605.	c	600		>3.65	<0.78	0.14			14	2242-49	Undated cut feature
605	6	Single fill of cut 604 comprising dark brown sandy silt with sparse small stones and inclusions of natural sand. Sealed by topsoil only	f	600		>3.65	<0.78	0.14			14	2242-49	Fill of cut feature
606	6	Natural sandy geological substrate	d	600									Natural substrate in trench
607	6	Single fill of cut 611 consisting of shingly silt sand with occasional nodules of redeposited natural and occasional small stones/pebbles	f	600		>2.98	0.58	0.13			20	2272-77	Fill of cut 611
608	6	Single fill of Cut 617 comprising moderate to coarse grits and rare small stones/pebbles in a matrix of dark brown silty sand	d	600		>1.2	0.64	0.05			22	2278-9	Single fill of small ditch/gully

Context No.	Tr. No	Description	Type	Above this	Below this	Lgth (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Find No's	Sample No's	Drwg No.	Photos	Interpretation
609	6	Deposit of stones the upper part of which is in a topsoil derived matrix. Lower stones in a gritty sand (612) matrix. Stones are rounded to sub-angular with one or two tabular fragments up to 200mm. No obvious sign of fire-cracking	d	600		>1.95	0.95	0.12					Closely set deposit of small cobbles and stones filling ?terminal of linear cut
610	6	Single fill of Cut 614 consisting of stone-free brown silt sand. Sealed by topsoil only	c	600		>1.19	1.04	0.13			21	2272-2277	Fill of cut feature 614. Undated and archaeologically sterile
611	6	Cut of narrow linear soil feature extending beyond the trench. Aligned ENE to WSW. Filled by 607	f	600		>2.98	0.58	0.13			20	2272-77	ditch/gully cut
612	6	Silt - sandy soil. Gritty in places with small stones up to 30mm. Between and beneath Deposit 609	d	600		>1.95	0.95	0.10					Soil matrix of deposit 609
613	6	Withdrawn - same as 606 natural	-										Same as 606
614	6	Squared cut soil feature filled by 610	c	600		>1.19	1.04	0.13					Shallow flat bottomed cut feature extending beyond trench
615	6	Small oval-shaped soil deposit adjacent to 614	d	600		0.35	0.20	N?A					Possible posthole feature - unexcavated
616	6	Rectangular tapering cut in natural containing fill of cobbles (609)	c	609		>2	>0.95	0.12					Cut soil feature of unknown date/function

Context No.	Tr. No	Description	Type	Above this	Below this	Lgth (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Find No's	Sample No's	Drwg No.	Photos	Interpretation
617	6	Cut soil feature filled by 608	c	600		>1.2	0.64	0.05					Shallow linear cut soil feature extending beyond trench to the S
618	6	Steep cut in the natural substrate at the southern end of the trench forming lower terrace towards the south. Butted by a sequence of deposits on the lower (south) side	c	621		>3	1.20	0.75			23		Cut in natural forming terrace - undated but possibly modern
619	6	Silt clay subsoil deposit with rare small stones. No visible inclusions	d					<0.35			23		Subsoil deposit present to the south of terrace Cut 618
620	6	Deposit of mixed brown silt sand with separated lenses of redeposited natural sand forming tip-line to the south of terrace Cut 618	d			<1.7	n/a	<0.1			23		Tip-line deposit of redeposited natural sand to the south of Cut 618
621	6	Deposit of clean stone-free brown silt sand beneath 620 forming primary deposit butting the south side of terrace Cut 618	d			<1.7	n/a	<0.3					Primary deposit immediately to the south of terrace Cut 618.
700	7	Plough soil of silt–sand, up to .035m deep. In places only 0.15m deep. Essentially stone-free, but with very rare small stones. Distinct cultivation furrows evident in section, which explain the variations in depth. 7.5 YR 4/4	d					0.15–0.35					Plough soil
701	7	A very well-sorted fine sand with minimal silt content. Clean and stone-free, banded sands with iron-rich bands and horizons. 10 YR 8/4, but with significant variation.	o	(700)									Natural sand substrate
702	7	Band of pale grey fine silty clay up to 0.7m wide within the main sandy substrate.	o	(700)			0.7				007		Band of silt–clay within the sands. Not archaeological. Explains the geophysical signatures?

Context No.	Tr. No	Description	Type	Above this	Below this	Lgth (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Find No's	Sample No's	Drwg No.	Photos	Interpretation
703	7	As with (702), natural band within the sand natural.	o								007		Variation in natural substrate. Explanation of geophysical anomalies?
704	7	Variable, buff to light reddish brown fine sand with minimal silt content. Cut by shallow cultivation furrows (707) and stony cultivation furrows (705)/(706).	o	(707), (700)		>19.0	3.5	?			007		Distinct, sandy, natural substrate, distinguished from (701) by variability of colour due to ? greater iron staining/content. Natural and archaeologically sterile
705	7	Cut for deeper cultivation edge	c										Modern cultivation furrow
706	7	Narrow linear band of dark brown silt–sand, with sparse to moderate rounded stones. Deposit fills a slightly deeper cut/furrow [705] at the very edge of the current cultivation area. Deposit aligned SW–NE.	d	(700)	(705)	>3.7	0.45	<0.075			007		Modern agricultural deposit
707	7	Up to 10 separate, very shallow, parallel cultivation furrows in the northern half of the excavation trench. All less than 5cm deep, filled with plough soil, in the surface of (704).	d	(700)	(704)		each 0.25–0.35				007		Bases of modern plough furrows. Fill is plough soil only.
800	8	Plough soil: medium brown, silty sand. Occasional pebbles, 1–8cm, <5%; occasional cobbles, 8–20cm, <1%.											Modern plough soil
801	8	Dark grey to black silty sand with occasional flecks of charcoal, and larger pieces of indeterminate material: in places shiny and black, but very low density, resembling coke.	d	800	802					001	001		Possibly an industrial residue, or natural manganese-rich deposit. This dark material appears to have tumbled down through burrowing. This may have been the site of vegetation burning. Sample taken from southern edge of deposit.

Context No.	Tr. No	Description	Type	Above this	Below this	Lgth (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Find No's	Sample No's	Drwg No.	Photos	Interpretation
802	8	Natural: iron-rich sand, variable in colour from pale to orange. Heavily burrowed. Occas. pebbles, rounded, 1–6cm, <5%. Rarely, rounded cobbles up to 20cm, <1%. The cuttings dug within TR 8 showed that the sand becomes paler with increasing depth.	n	(800)									Natural, sandy substrate. Non archaeological
803	8	Pale, grey to tan colour, compact, curvilinear silty-sand deposit, with slightly convex surface, running from North to SSW across trench. In places, extremely compact, almost cemented.	d	(803)	(802)	4.50	1.75	0.30			002	2140	This deposit may be continuous with the similar curvilinear deposit at the West end of the trench (804), and may coincide with the circular feature in the geophysics and air photos. It may be a natural fluvio-glacial deposit.
804	8	Pale grey to cream clayey, sandy-silt; curvilinear deposit that crosses the trench at a depth of 0.65m, close to the West end. More compact than adjacent (802). Generally 5Y 7/2.	d	(812)		3.20	0.80	>0.1					The same as (803) to the East in the trench. Most likely a naturally occurring substrate–a weathered siltstone.
805	8	Cut in North section, West end of trench. Same as (813).	c										A cut of indeterminate form and function.
806	8	Fill of cut [805]. Same as (814)	f										
807	8	Dark, charcoal-flecked sand with a few small stones, and one larger (10x10cm) at west end.	d	(800)	[808] (802)	0.58	0.36	0.12		<002>	004, 005		Fill of small post setting, with post at west end.
808	8	Small, U-shaped cut with sloping sides and slightly concave base cut into natural sand.	c	(800) (807)	(802)	0.58	0.36	0.12			004, 005		
809	8	Discrete deposit of pale, sandy silt stone (?). Same as (803) and (804). Natural.	o										Naturally occurring deposit.
810	8	Pale, linear silt stone deposit. Sterile. Same as (803).	d										Naturally occurring deposit.

Context No.	Tr. No	Description	Type	Above this	Below this	Lgth (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Find No's	Sample No's	Drwg No.	Photos	Interpretation
811	8	Layer of dark brown sandy silt, with rare to sparse inclusions of small rounded stones. Only visible in S-facing section, where it is overlain by plough soil and may seal cut [813]. Possibly same as (815). 7.5YR 4/3	d			2.8–3 W–E	n/a	up to 0.2			006		Localised stony soil layer either sealing or forming uppermost fill of cut [813]. This deposit was not recognised in plan during trench excavation, but exposed directly below or at the base of the plough soil.
812	8	Stone-free, fine silty sand, with rare small stones. A subsoil layer below the plough soil and (811). Cut by [813] and overlying the natural sandy substrate. 7.5 YR 3/4 to 4/4 generally.	d	(800)	(802)			<0.25			006		Natural subsoil derived from sandy substrate. Cut by pit/feature [813].
813	8	Shallow, flat-bottomed cut revealed in south-facing section.	c	(814), (815/811)	(812)		1.00	0.30			006	2118-9; 2139	Cut of shallow pit or localised feature. Probably not linear and not revealed/identified in main part of trench during excavation by machine. No dating evidence of any kind.
814	8	Primary fill of cut [813]. Dark brown, fine, silty sand. Texturally very similar to (811), but with just a few (rare) small stones. Equal to (806)? 7.5 YR 3/4. No inclusions.	f	(815)	(813)	0.60					006		Primary fill of [813]. Possibly the same as (811). If so, this deposit drapes into cut [813] from the East side to form the primary fill.
815	8	A deposit revealed in the S-facing section, which incorporates several distinct lumps of redeposited natural sand (802). The upper boundary of the deposit is unclear and merges with the plough soil (800). Fine, silty sand with very rare, small rounded stones. 7.5 YR 4/3.	f								006		Probable upper fill of cut [813], which is distinguished by the presence of several lumps of redeposited natural sand substrate, but which is otherwise barely distinguishable from the sunsoil (802).

Context No.	Tr. No	Description	Type	Above this	Below this	Lgth (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Find No's	Sample No's	Drwg No.	Photos	Interpretation
1000	10	Silt–sand topsoil/plough soil. Same as trench 11	d		1001	>20	>3.5	<0.32			011		Modern plough soil
1001	10	Buff to yellowish-brown sand with rare small stones (same as trench 10). Mainly exposed in the northernmost half of the trench, with a particularly clean band crossing the trench from east to west.	o	1000		>20	>3.5				011		Natural sand deposit
1002	10	A belt of natural gravels in a dark silt-sand matrix revealed directly below the topsoil in the southern half of the trench. Gravel was all well to sub-rounded, and between 1–10cm.	o	1000		>12	>3.5	n/a			011		Natural gravel substrate. Archaeologically sterile.
1100	11	Silty-sand plough soil throughout the trench, with rare to sparse rounded stones up to 10cm, mostly concentrated at the slightly deeper plough furrows (1102, 1103), which were excavated to prove.	d	-	1101	>20.0	>3.0	<0.3					Modern plough soil
1101	11	Fine, buff to light yellow sand containing rare, small rounded stones, cut by a series of small parallel plough furrows (1102, 1103). Generally 2.5Y 5/6, but some paler patches.	natural	1100, 1102, 1103		>20.0	>3.0	>0.6					Natural sand substrate, archaeologically sterile

Context No.	Tr. No	Description	Type	Above this	Below this	Lgth (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Find No's	Sample No's	Drwg No.	Photos	Interpretation
1102	11	Narrow band of stony plough soil/topsoil (1100) crossing trench from SW to NE, one of at least three similar ones; all parallel and equally spaced. The upper part of the deposit containing moderate to common rounded stones up to 7.5cm. N.B. this number assigned to both cut and fill.	o	1100	1101	>3.5	<0.4	<0.1			009		Modern plough furrow
1103	11	Same as (1102)	o			>3.5	<0.45				009		Modern plough furrow
1104	11	Amorphous area of discoloured sand, mostly grey and dark grey with patches of reddish sand, and clean orange sand. Infrequent flecks of charcoal, and some pieces up to 0.5cm, in some places concentrated around dark grey sand, but also dispersed across the area. A slot (A) opened through this deposit produced round-wood charcoal up to 2.5cm in size. Occasional stones, sub-angular up to 14cm, appear plough damaged. A lower deposit (1105) shows signs of burning in situ (orange, burnt sand).	o	1100	1105				002, 006		009		Archaeological deposit containing pottery sherds SF002 and SF006
1105	11	Semi-circular patch of charcoal-rich sand and orange, discoloured sand (?heat affected), below (1104). Merges with natural substrate		1105	1101					<003>			Sterile archaeological deposit

Context No.	Tr. No	Description	Type	Above this	Below this	Lgth (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Find No's	Sample No's	Drwg No.	Photos	Interpretation
1106	11	Cut and fill of plough furrow - as 1102		1100	1101	>3.5m	280mm				009		Modern cultivation feature
1107	11	Cut and fill of plough furrow - as 1102		1100	1101	>3.5m	300mm				009		Modern cultivation feature

Appendix 2 – Photographic Register

Photograph No.	View facing	Description	Scale/other
2106		Working shot	-
2107		Working shot	-
2108		Working shot	-
2109		Working shot	-
2110	SW	Tr8, the NE end during excavation	-
2111	NNW	Tr8, sondage in natural sand	
2112	NW	Site setting (Tr7 and 8)	-
2113	NW	Site setting (Tr7 and 8)	-
2114	NW	Site setting (Tr7 and 8)	-
2115	SW	Tr8, working shot	1m
2116	SW	Tr8, working shot	1m
2117	NE	Tr8, setting	-
2118	V	Tr8, charred deposit 801 as exposed	300mm
2119	V	Tr8, charred deposit 801 as exposed	100mm
2120	NE	Tr8, working shot	-
2121	NE	Tr8, working shot	-
2122	NE	Tr8, working shot	-
2123	NE	Tr8, working shot	-
2124	N	Tr8, working shot	
2125	NE	Tr8, working shot	-
2126	NE	Tr8, working shot	-
2127	NNW	Tr7, N end as excavated	1m
2128	NNW	Tr7, S end as excavated	1m
2129	N	Tr7 from S end	1m
2130	N	Tr7 from S end	1m
2131	N	Tr7 from S end	1m

Photograph No.	View facing	Description	Scale/other
2132	N	Tr7 from S end	1m
2133	N	Tr7 from S end	1m
2134	N	Tr7 from S end	1m
2135	N	Tr7 from S end	1m
2136	N	Tr7 sump in natural at S end	500mm
2137	N	Tr7 sump in natural at S end	500mm
2138	N	Tr7 sump in natural at S end	500mm
2139	NNW	TR8, 801 post-excavation	1m
2140	N	Tr8, 803 pre-excavation	2m and 1m
2141	NNW	Tr8, Pale silty deposit 803	2m and 1m
2142	NW	Tr8, soil profile in south facing section of W sondage	2m and 1m
2143	NW	Tr8, soil profile in south facing section of W sondage	2m and 1m
2144	NW	Tr8, soil profile in south facing section of W sondage	2m and 1m
2145	NW	Tr8, soil profile in south facing section of W sondage	2m and 1m
2146	NW	Tr8, soil profile in south facing section of W sondage	2m and 1m
2147	NW	Tr8, E sondage after cleaning	1m and 500mm
2148	NE	Tr8, E sondage after cleaning	1m and 500mm
2149	SW	Tr8, E sondage after cleaning	1m and 500mm
2150	SW	Tr8, E sondage after cleaning	1m and 500mm
2151	NE	Tr8 fully cleaned from tower	-
2152	NE	Tr8 fully cleaned from tower	-
2153	NE	Tr8 fully cleaned from tower	-
2154	NE	Tr8 fully cleaned from tower	-
2155	NE	Tr8 fully cleaned from tower	-
2156	NE	Tr8 fully cleaned	2m and 1m
2157	NE	Tr8 fully cleaned	2m and 1m
2158	SW	Tr8 fully cleaned	2m and 1m
2159	SW	Tr8 fully cleaned	2m and 1m
2160	NE	Tr8, 801 post excavation	500mm
2161	NE	Tr8, 801 post excavation	500mm
2162	NE	Tr8, 801 post excavation	500mm
2163	NE	Tr8, 801 post excavation	500mm
2164	NNW	Tr8, 803 post excavation	2m and 500mm
2165	NNW	Tr8, 803 post excavation	500mm
2166	W	Tr8, 801 post excavation	1m
2167	NW	Tr8, 807 pre excavation	1m

Photograph No.	View facing	Description	Scale/other
2168	N	Tr7 south end after cleaning showing plough marks	2m and 1m
2169	N	Tr7 south end after cleaning showing plough marks	2m and 1m
2170	N	Tr7 south end after cleaning showing plough marks	2m and 1m
2171	N	Tr7 south end after cleaning showing plough marks	2m and 1m
2172	N	Tr7 south end after cleaning showing plough marks	2m and 1m
2173	N	Tr7 south end after cleaning showing plough marks	2m and 1m
2174	ENE	Tr7 south end after cleaning showing section	500mm
2175	ENE	Tr7 south end after cleaning showing section	500mm
2176	SW	Tr8, 807/808 post excavation	300mm
2177	S	Tr7, north end after cleaning	2m and 1m
2178	NNE	Tr7, north end after cleaning	2m and 1m
2179	W	Tr10 and Tr11 setting of trenches	-
2180	N	Setting of Tr7	-
2181	E	Tr7, northern silt deposit	2m and 500mm
2182	SE	Tr7, southern silt deposit	2m and 500mm
2183	SE	Tr7, southern silt deposit	2m and 500mm
2184	NE	Tr7, north end after cleaning	-
2185	S	Tr11 as excavated	1m
2186	E	View towards Tr7 and 8 from Tr11	-
2187	E	View towards Tr7 and 8 from Tr11	-
2188	E	View towards Tr7 and 8 from Tr11	-
2189	NW	View from Tr11	-
2190	W	Tr11, cutting in natural	1m
2191	S	Tr11, cutting in natural	1m
2192	-	SF001 u/s quartz tool detail	100mm
2193	-	SF001 u/s quartz tool detail	100mm
2194	S	Tr 11 after cleaning	1m and 500mm
2195	S	Tr 11 plough furrows	2 x 1m
2196	NW	Tr11 sondage in natural substrate	500mm
2197	SW	Tr11, plough furrow 1102 post excavation	2 x 500mm
2198	SW	Tr11, plough furrow 1102 post excavation	2 x 500mm
2199	SSE	Tr10 after cleaning	2 x 1m
2200	SSE	Tr10 after cleaning	2 x 1m
2201	W	Tr10, sondage in natural	1m and 300mm
2202	SW	Tr10, sondage in natural	300mm
2203	E	Tr10, sondage in natural	1m and 300mm

Photograph No.	View facing	Description	Scale/other
2204	N	Tr10, sondage in natural	1m and 400mm
2205	W	Tr11, natural gravels 1104	1m
2206	W	Tr11, natural gravels 1104	1m
2207	W	Tr11, natural gravels 1104	1m
2208	W	Tr11, furrows 1104	1m
2209	N	Tr11, furrows 1104	2 x 1m
2210	W	Tr11, furrows 1104	1m
2211	W	Tr11, furrows 1104	1m
2212	W	Tr11, furrows 1104	1m
2213	S	Tr11, slot A working shot	1m
2214	S	Tr11, slot A working shot	1m
2215	W	Tr11, slot A working shot	1m
2216	S	Tr11, Slot A	1m, 500mm and 300mm
2217	E	Tr11, Slot A	500mm and 300mm
2218	E	Tr11, Slot A	500mm and 300mm
2219	-	Tr11, working shots	2m and 500mm
2220	-	Tr11, working shots	-
2221	-	Tr11, working shots	2m and 500mm
2222	N	Tr11, slot A/B 1105	2m and 500mm
2223	S	Tr11, slot B 1105	2m and 500mm
2224		Tr11 detail of slot	300mm
2225	E	Tr11, slot B 1105	500mm and 300mm
2226	N	Tr11, slot B 1105	2m and 500mm
2227	N	Tr11, slot B 1105	2m and 500mm
2228	N	Tr11, slot B 1105	300mm
2229	W	Tr11, slot B 1105	300mm
2230	E	Tr11, slot B 1105	300mm
2231	NE	Setting from Tr11	-
2232	NE	Site setting from Tr11	-
2233	NE	Site setting from Tr11	-
2234	N	Tr6 north end after cleaning	-
2235	N	Tr6 north end after cleaning	-
2236	S	Tr6 north end after cleaning	2 x 1m
2237	N	Tr6, Cut 603 as revealed 603 slot A	1m
2238	E	Tr6, Cut 603 slot A	1m

Photograph No.	View facing	Description	Scale/other
2239	N	Tr6, Cut 603 slot A	1m
2240	E	Tr6, Cut 603 slot A	1m
2241	E	Tr6 working shot	-
2242	ESE	Tr6, Cut 609	2m and 1m
2243	ESE	Tr6, Cut 609	2m and 1m
2244	ESE	Tr6, Cut 609	1m and 300mm
2245	ESE	Tr6, Cut 609	1m and 300mm
2246	ESE	Tr6, Cut 609	1m and 300mm
2247	ESE	Tr6, Cut 609	1m and 300mm
2248	ESE	Tr6, Cut 609	1m and 300mm
2249	ESE	Tr6, Cut 609	1m and 300mm
2250	E	Tr6, 602/603 post excavation	1m and 500mm
2251	E	Tr6, 602/603 post excavation	300mm
2252	W	Tr6, E end after cleaning	2m and 1m
2253	W	Tr6, E end after cleaning	2m and 1m
2254	SSW	Tr6, terrace cut at E end of trench	2m and 1m
2255	SSE	Tr6, terrace cut at E end of trench	2m and 1m
2256	N	Tr6 setting towards Castle Stuart	-
2257	NW	Tr6 setting	-
2258	SW	Tr6 terrace cut at E end	2m and 1m
2259	SSW	Tr6 607 after cleaning	2m and 1m
2260	W	Tr6 607 after cleaning	2m, 1m and 500mm
2261	N	Tr6, 609 before excavation	1m
2262	N	Tr6, 609 before excavation	1m
2263	S	Tr6, 608 before excavation	1m
2264	S	Tr6, 608 before excavation	1m
2265	SSW	Tr6, 610 and ?cut 615	1m and 500mm
2266	WNW	Tr6, 610 (foreground) and 607 before excavation	1m and 500mm
2267	NE	Tr6, 609 during excavation	-
2268	NE	Tr6, 609 during excavation	-
2269	N	Tr6, 609 mid excavation	1m
2270	N	Tr6, 609 mid excavation	1m
2271	N	Tr6, 609 mid excavation	1m
2272	W	Tr6, 607 and 610 as excavated	1m and 500mm
2273	W	Tr6, 607 and 610 as excavated	1m and 500mm
2274	NW	Tr6 during recording work from tower	-

Photograph No.	View facing	Description	Scale/other
2275	NW	Tr6 during recording work from tower	-
2276	NW	Tr6 during recording work from tower	-
2277	NW	Tr6 during recording work from tower	-
2278	SW	Tr6, 608 as excavated	500mm
2279	SW	Tr6, 608 as excavated	500mm
2280	NW	Tr6 during recording work	-
2281	NW	Tr6 during recording work	-
2282	NW	Tr6 during recording work	-
2283	NW	Tr6 during recording work	-
2284	NE	Tr6, terrace cut 618 and section after cleaning	1m and 500mm
2285	NE	Tr6, terrace cut 618 and section after cleaning	1m and 500mm
2286	NE	Tr6, terrace cut 618 and section after cleaning	1m and 500mm
2287	NE	Tr6, terrace cut 618 and section after cleaning	1m and 500mm
2288	N	Tr6, terrace cut 618 and section after cleaning	1m and 500mm

Appendix 3 – Drawing Register

Drawing No.	Trench	Showing/context	Scale	Description	Drawn by
001	8	Contexts 801/802	1:20	Deposit with charred material	MS
002	8	Trench overall plan	1:50	Trench plan	DEY
003	8	Continuation of drwg 002	1:50	Trench plan cont.	DEY
004	8	Contexts 807/808	1:10	Section of small pit	LM
005	8	Contexts 807/808	1:20	Post excavation plan	LM
006	8	Contexts 813/814 etc.	1:10	Section of Cut 813	ACY
007	8	Context 803	NTS	Sketch of sondage testing natural	ACY
008	7	Trench overall plan	1:50	Trench plan	MS
009	11	Trench overall plan	1:50	Trench plan	MS
010	10	Sondage	1:10	Post excavation section	MS
011	10	Sketch plan of trench	c 1:50	Sketch plan	MS
012	11	Contexts 1104/1105 in Slot A/B	1:20	Contexts 1104/1105	MS
013	11	As Drwg 012		As 012	MS
014	6	Cut 604	1:10	Section facing NW	DEY
015	6	Cut 603	1:10	Post excavation section	MS
016	6	Cut 603	1:20	Post excavation plan	MS

Drawing No.	Trench	Showing/context	Scale	Description	Drawn by
017	6	Cut 604	1:20	Post excavation plan	DEY
018	6	Trench 6	1:50	Overall trench plan	DEY
019	6	Contexts 611 and 614	1:20	Plan of features as excavated	ACY
020	6	Contexts 607 and 611	1:10	East facing section	DEY
021	6	Contexts 610 and 614	1:10	SE facing section	DEY
022	6	Contexts 608 and 609	1:20	Post excavation plan	MS
023	6	Terrace cut 618	1:10	SW facing section	ACY
024	6	Contexts 609 and 616	1:10	Section drwg as excavated	MS

Appendix 4 – Finds Register

Find Number	Trench	Context	Description
001	7	701	Quartz flake - possibly utilised
002	11	1104	Pottery sherds from cleaning over 1104 - prehistoric
003	7/8	U/S	Possible pottery fragment from plough soil
004	7/8	U/S	Modern pottery sherds from plough soil
005	8	U/S	Modern pottery sherd from plough soil
006	11	1104	Pottery sherds from 1104 – same fabric as SF002. Stratified
007	6	621	Modern pottery sherd

Appendix 5 – Sample Register

Sample Number	Trench	Context	Description
001	8	801	Bulk soil sample
002	8	807	Charcoal flecked fill deposit
003	11	1105	Bulk sample 1 of 1
004	6	610	Bulk sample 1 of 1
005	6	612	Bulk sample 1 of 1