

# *Highland Heritage*

*Archaeological Consultancy*



*Professional Archaeological & Heritage Advice  
Desk-based Assessment & Evaluation  
Field Survey & Watching Briefs  
Database & GIS design*

*Toad Hall Studios  
Bhlaraidh House  
Glenmoriston  
Inverness-shire  
IV63 7YH*

*Archaeological Watching Brief  
Sutherland Road, Dornoch*

*Planning Application SU-06-275  
Aspire Project UDI HH 2007/03*

*May 2007*



*for*

*Tulloch Homes Express  
Stoneyfield House  
Stoneyfield Business Park  
Inverness*

*Highland Heritage is run by Dr Harry Robinson BA MA PhD MIFA FSA Scot.  
Tel: 01320 351272 email [archaeology@manx.net](mailto:archaeology@manx.net)*

**Report on Archaeological Watching Brief at Housing Development, Dornoch,  
Planning Application Number SU-06-275,  
as detailed in a brief by Highland Council Archaeology Unit (16th May 2007).**

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**Report on Archaeological Watching Brief at Tulloch Homes Express Housing Development, Sutherland Road, Dornoch, Planning Application Number SU-06-275, as detailed in a brief by Highland Council Archaeology Unit (16th May 2007).**

## **Summary**

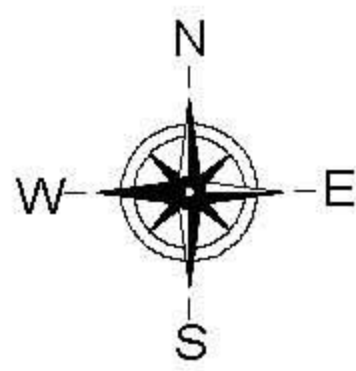
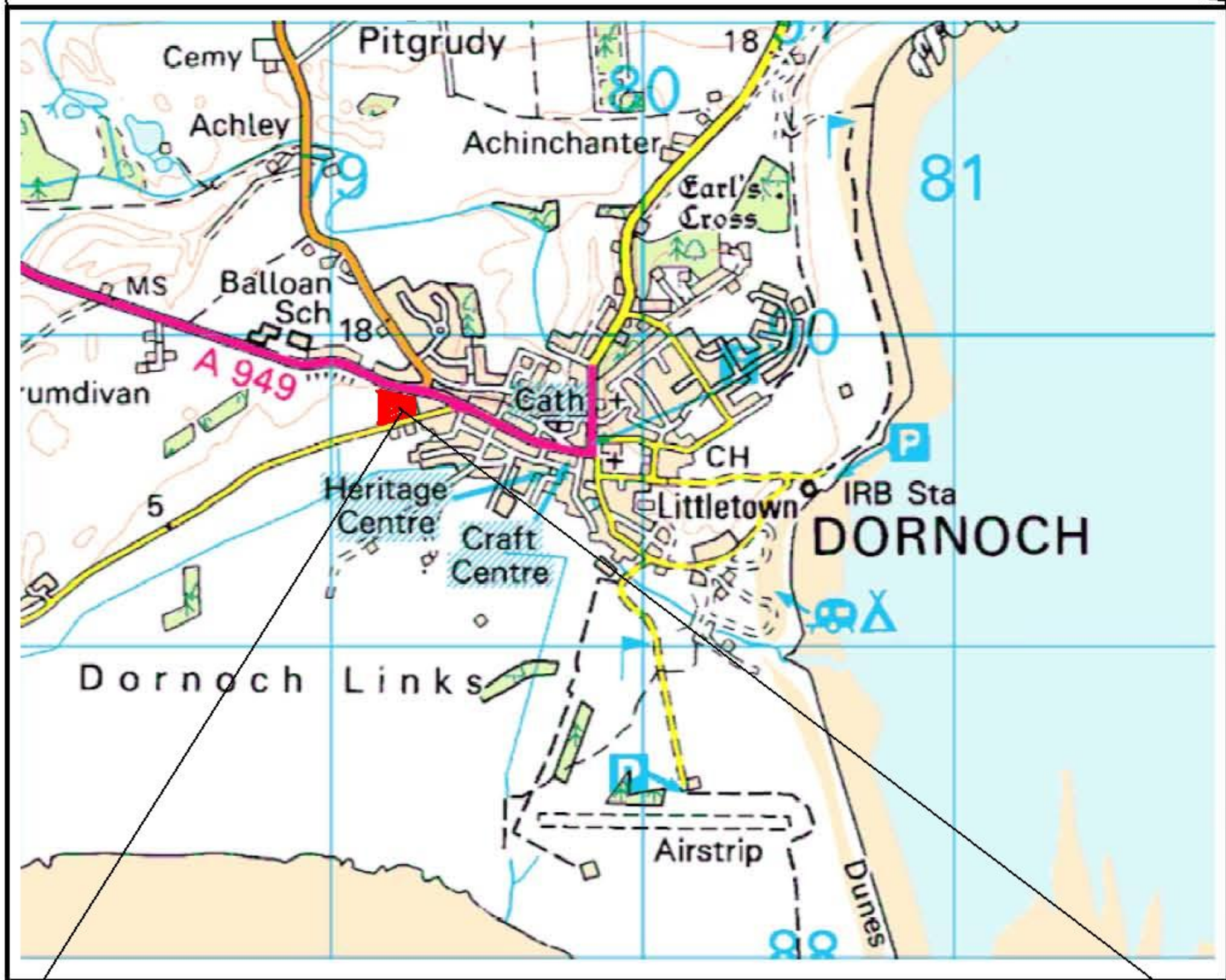
An archaeological evaluation was conducted prior to this housing development because it is located in an area of known archaeological and historical interest. The programme of work included documentary research, walk-over survey and test excavation. The evaluation was conducted over two days of 28th-29th May 2007 and no archaeological features or artefacts were located. As a result of this evaluation it is considered probable that there are no important archaeological or historical features in the development area and **I concluded that no further archaeological work on this site is required.**

## **Background**

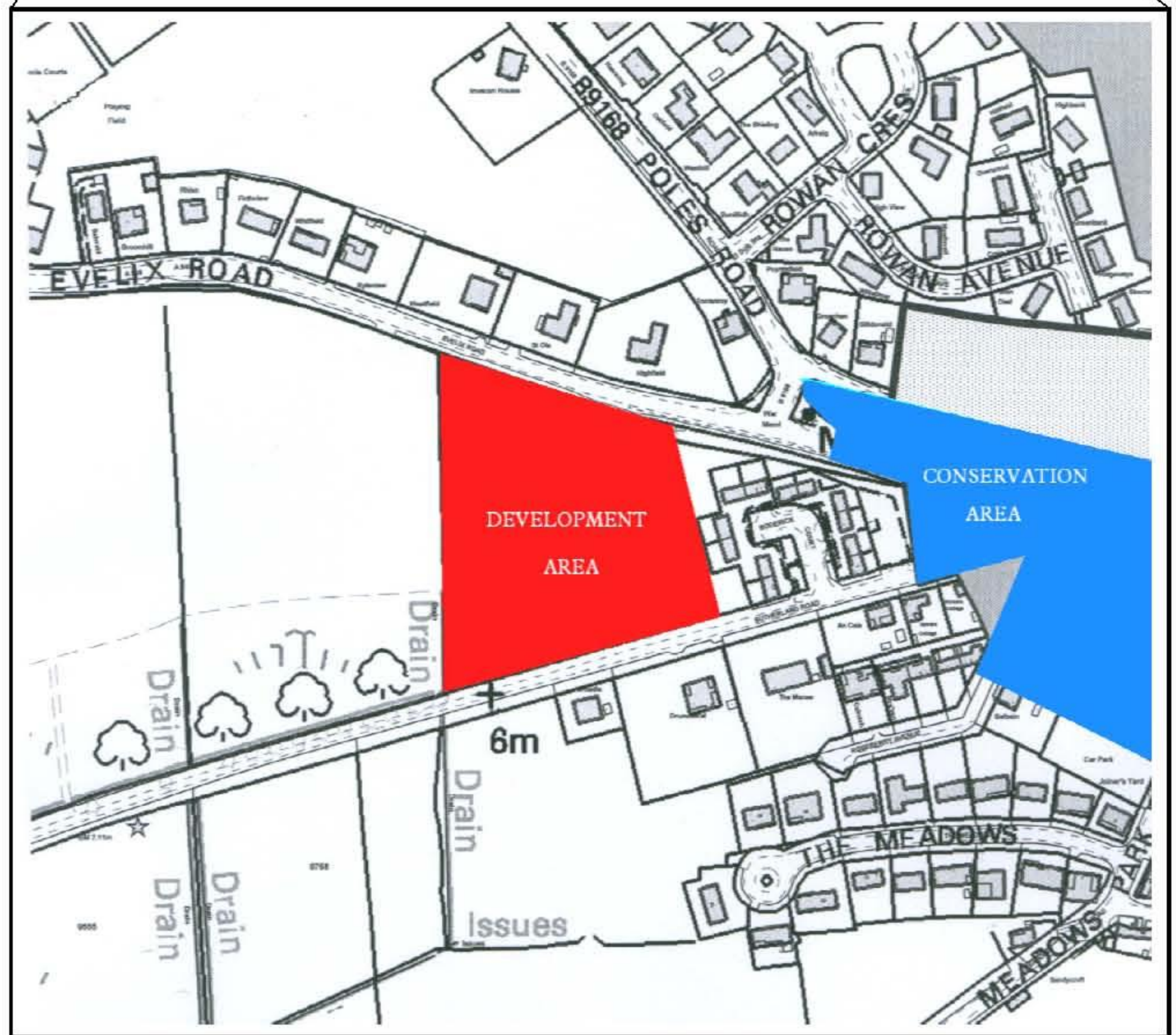
Planning consent was granted to Tulloch Homes Express for a housing development of 33 new homes close to the centre of Dornoch on rough pasture farm land (centered on NGR NH 784 898, maps 1 & 2 page 2). It was considered by the Highland Council Archaeology Unit (HCAU) that the development was in an area with potential for the survival of features of historic and archaeological importance and that archaeological supervision was required to identify and avoid such features wherever possible or (if not practicable) to record them before they were damaged or destroyed. A brief for an Archaeological Evaluation (appendix IV) was issued by the HCAU to Tulloch Homes Express setting out the terms of reference, objectives, method, monitoring and reporting arrangements: Dr H. Robinson of Highland Heritage Archaeological Consultancy was contracted to fulfill the archaeological requirements. Scale plans (produced by HGA Consulting Engineers) were provided showing the location and features of the site. The on-site work was contracted to Mr David Rutherford of Lairg.



Map 1  
OS 1:10,000 digital map



Map 2:  
Site location in relation  
to Dornoch  
Conservation Area





**Description of the development site**

The assessment area for a housing development was identified by scale plans (Appendix II) provided by Tulloch Homes Express. It consists of an irregular shaped plot (the total area extending to 22,500 sq m) on the west side of Dornoch close to the centre of the village. It is bounded on the north by a high embankment which carries Evelix Road (A949); to the south by the tree-lined Sutherland Road; to the east by the housing development of Roderick Court; and to the west by open fields. The area is shown as a single enclosed field in 1879 (map 3 page 4) which was divided into four plots between 1906-1938 (maps 4 & 5) and has since been a single field under grass.

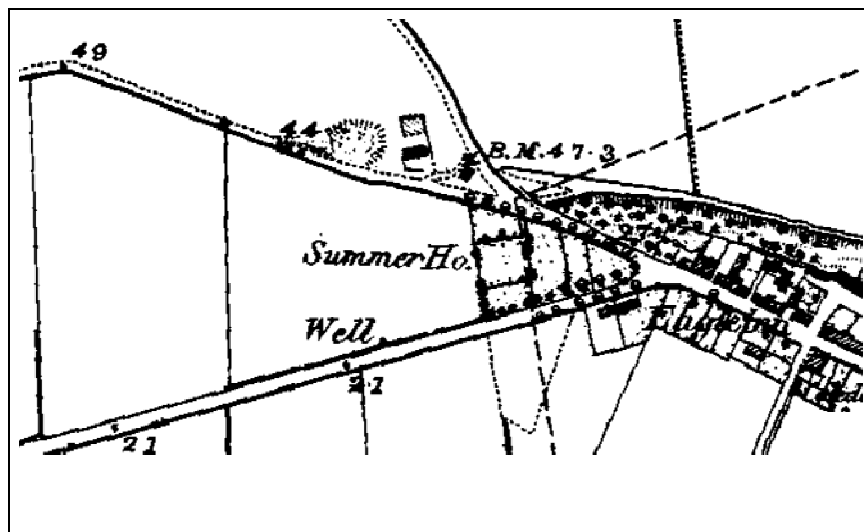


It is now low lying rough pasture whose soil quality varies, with the better quality (possibly cultivable) ground in the northern half (photograph 1). The topography of the site area is shown on a contoured survey provided by HGA Civil Engineers (appendix II). The northern edge of the field falls away steeply from the road height of 13.75 m to c 7.75 m, then gradually slopes south to c.5.90 m.

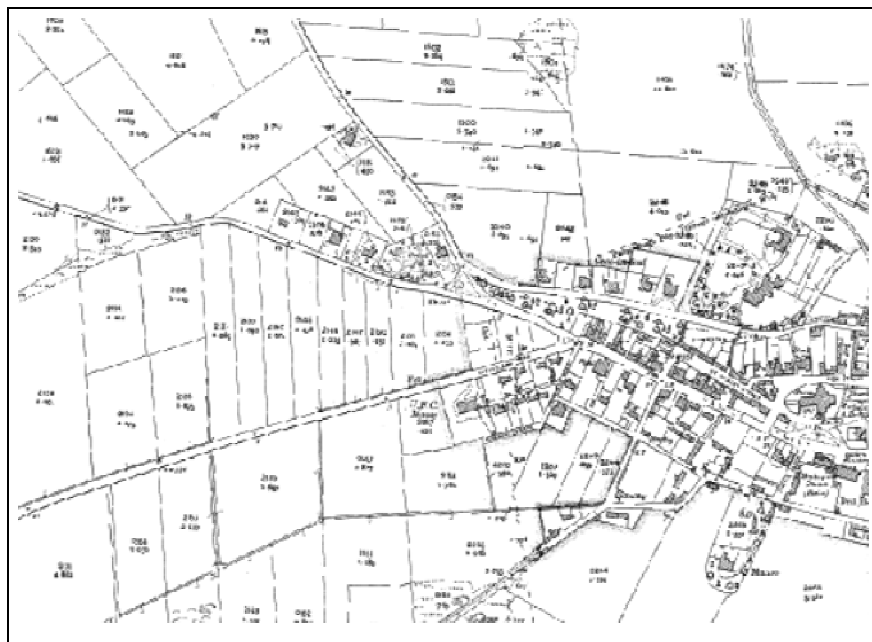
**Photograph 1**

There is a high water table (c. 5.0 m OD) in this area and drainage is a problem: the field is boggy to the south (map 6 south of line A-B page 10; photograph 2) where a field drain runs by the road, and there are areas of scrub trees and standing water in the SE (map 6 south of line C-D) A well is depicted in 1879 (map 3).

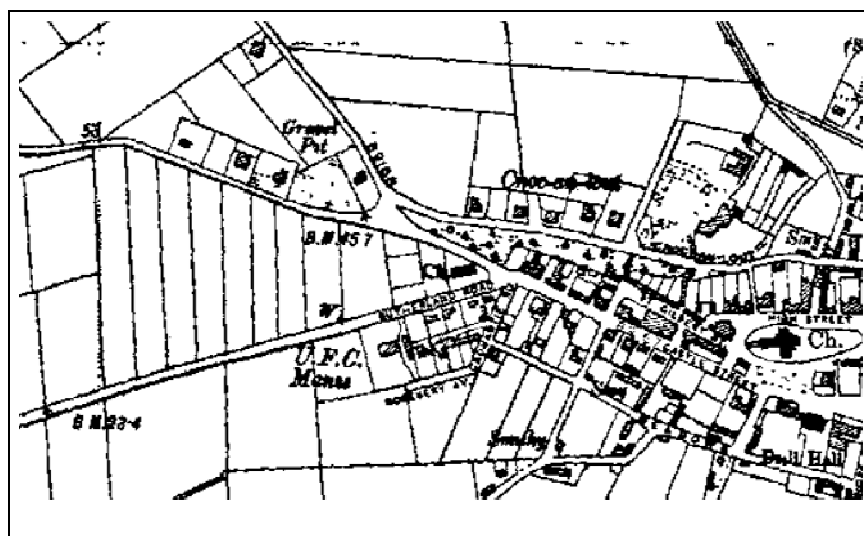
**Photograph 2**



Map 3:  
OS 1:10,560 1879



Map 4 :  
OS 1:2,500 1906



Map 5 :  
OS 1:10,560 1938



## **The Evaluation Method**

While there are no known prehistoric sites within the application area, there are several recorded nearby and it was believed that archaeological remains could lie in the area. Archaeological recording was required because there was a potential for finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest to be discovered and damaged during site works. The programme of archaeological works was designed to identify the location, nature and extent of any such features at the earliest possible stage so that they could be preserved or recorded before they were damaged or destroyed. This approach ensured that any archaeological recording would cause minimum delay or disruption to the development. The work consisted of two specific elements:

- A desk based assessment of the site
- An evaluation of the below ground deposits within the development area (including access tracks, utilities and landscaping) by trial trenching of a sample of 5% of the area.

## **Desk-based Assessment**

A check of the relevant archaeological records was made, including:

- The Highland Council Sites and Monuments Record (HSMR) in Inverness
- The National Monuments Record for Scotland (NMRS)
- Historic Scotland: List of Scheduled Monuments; Listed Buildings;
- Highland Council Archives and early cartographic collection in Inverness
- Aerial photographic coverage held by RCAHMS and the HCSMR
- Maps, including Ordnance Survey coverage
- Bibliographic references and early parish accounts.

I wish to thank the staff of these organizations for their assistance.

## **Summary of the results of the desktop research**

No prehistoric sites are recorded by the NMRS or HCSMR in the development area (full details are presented as a Gazetteer in Appendix III with this report). The desktop study did not identify the presence in the development area of any Statutory protected sites under the terms of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 or buildings protected under the Town and Country Planning Act 1997 (Historic Scotland 1998). The centre of Dornoch is a Conservation Area, the western limit of which almost extends to the development area (map 2 page 2).

## **The Character and development of Dornoch: Archaeological and Historical Background**

The Dornoch Firth is considered a crucial area in the emergence of the Scottish nation in the early Middle Ages but little is known of its medieval settlement. Place name evidence suggests that the Norse and Celts struggled to control Easter Ross with later Gaelic names introduced as Pictish power declined in the 9th century. The distribution of Viking graves fits well with the place name evidence with a concentration around Dornoch (McNeill and MacQueen 1996, 64-5 and 71; Batey 1993, 148-172) with a relationship between grave finds and the best arable land (Crawford 1987, 118).

There is no obvious reason why an important settlement should develop on this remote site: it has no harbour (the Dornoch Burn is too shallow), it is not a bridge or ferry point and the roads are poor. It may be this remoteness that attracted early medieval Celtic monks: it is traditionally associated with St Barr or St Finbarr and it is possible that 6th century monks settled there (Cowan & Easson 1976, 52 and 61). The remains of their beehive cells may have been found east of the present Cathedral burial ground at School Hill (Scott 1915, 24; Bentinck 1926, 42).

The first historic reference is in 1136 when David 1 ordered the Earl of Orkney to respect the monks at Dornoch at what may have been a Benedictine foundation (Cowan & Easson 1976, 203-4). The see was probably founded by David I as part of a policy of detaching this partly Norse-speaking province from the influence of the Earls and Bishops of Orkney (Barrow 1981, 68). The see was moved from Halkirk to Gaelic-speaking Dornoch when the cathedral was built (or rebuilt) between 1224-1245 by Bishop Gilbert. The present Bishop's Palace is basically late 15th century with mid 16th-century reconstruction, possibly on the site of the Gilbert's palace which may have extended across Castle Street towards the cathedral (MacGibbon and Ross, 1887-92, 336-7). Both were largely destroyed in a raid by the Earl of Caithness and the Mackays in 1570.

Dornoch prospered as a market town where "a great confluence of people to traffique from all parts of the kingdom" (MacKay 1920, 70-71) but without any "industry to generate income for the town" (Munro 2004, 9). It received its charter as a Royal Burgh in 1628 with rights of foreign trade and custom duties. The town was again destroyed by General Middleton in 1653 to deny its use to Cromwellian forces. By the early 18th century it was described as a "small town half in ruins" (Bentinck 1926, 281-82). In 1746 Jacobites defeated loyalist forces in Dornoch which was looted and burned prior to Culloden. By 1793 the population was only 500 (OSA 1793, 14). The cathedral remained roofless until it was restored in the 19th century during the Countess of Sutherland's reconstruction of the town. The palace was rebuilt and renovated in 1813 (Simpson 1924, 227-38; Simpson & Stevenson 1982, 2-4) while the modern layout of Castle Street and The Square demolished many, if not all, of the buildings in the medieval High Street and market place.



### **Previous archaeological work in Dornoch**

The development area lies on the western edge of the old burgh of Dornoch and just outside the area of archaeological interest as defined in *Historic Dornoch: The Archaeological Implications of Development* (Simpson and Stevenson 1982). Little archaeological work was done in the burgh before the 1990s. A watching brief in 1997 on a cable trench in High Street found three human burials close to the cathedral (Kendrick 1997). A shell midden was also identified along with undated features which predated the laying out of High Street itself. Numerous small finds have been recovered by a local metal detectorist, largely of lead, silver and copper-alloy and of medieval and post-medieval date, include buckles, brooches, pins, seals, seal matrices and horse harness equipment but also includes a Romano-British trumpet brooch. The range of finds suggests a market site (DES 1995, 47; DES 1996, 61; DES 1998, 50 and DES 1999, 53).

### **Archaeological excavation by SUAT at Dornoch Business Park 1997**

A watching brief was carried out on the development of Dornoch Business Park which involved monitoring ground works and topsoil stripping. It revealed several features including a building, ditched enclosures and evidence for iron working, all sealed beneath an artifact rich medieval cultivation soil. A rapid salvage excavation produced an assemblage of finds including quantities of iron slag, bog iron ore, fragments from a clay-lined furnace, whale bone, a bone counter and hone pin beater. Other finds were recovered independently from the topsoil by a local metal detectorist including iron slag and burnt clay, coins, buckles; buttons harness fittings and nails, of medieval and post-medieval date, together with animal bone, pottery and shell.

Excavation revealed a scatter of largely isolated ditches and cut features at the west end of the site in contrast to a fairly dense concentration of inter cutting ditches and pits at the east end of the site. Radiocarbon dates place the main period of activity in the late 1st millennium AD with four phases of occupation indicating a tradition of all stages of the industrial process of iron working - iron ore, slag and hearths/furnaces - and a similar picture of the continuity of iron working has been established at Portmohomack (Bulletin No 5, 1999). Together with the results from Tarbart, The Meadows site indicates that the Dornoch Firth was an important area in the early medieval period, and the artefactual assemblage and iron working evidence indicates that Dornoch was a high status settlement. SUAT concluded that this suggests that significant remains survived within the adjacent development area and that “a concerted effort should be made to manage the archaeological implications of such a development”.

### **Evaluation work at Dornoch Business Park by Rathmell Archaeology 2006**

A programme of trial excavations supported by a metal detector survey failed to identify any archaeologically significant material but identified several potentially significant features (although likely to be of minor or uncertain nature) concentrated in the NE and SE of the

development area: specifically a possible post hole, seven rectangular pits and a possible ditch feature (Gow & Gordon 2006).

### **The Archaeological Evaluation**

After the desk based assessment was completed a site visit was made and a walk-over survey revealed no traces of possible buried archaeological features. As there were no features identified by desktop and walkover surveys requiring targeting by the trial excavation it was decided to representatively cover the development area with linear and box shaped trenches (trench plan - map 6 page 10).

### **Trial Trenching**

As agreed with the Council Archaeology Unit the site evaluation was conducted over 28th-29st May 2007 when a sample of 5% of the area was trial trenched by JCB in the approved manner. The weather on the days of work was seasonally sunny and clear. The trenches were marked off and stripped of topsoil and overburden using a small JCB-type excavator (a heavier machine could not easily gain access or be safely used on the boggy ground) provided by Tulloch Homes with a straight-edged bucket, working under the direction of Dr Harry Robinson (on a 1:1 ratio) to ensure controlled conditions. Care was taken to avoid over excavation. The location of the trenches was marked on the Plan of Trenches (map 6) keyed by means of Grid References to the Ordnance Survey mapping.

### **Summary of trenches T1 to T6 (as shown on Plan 6 of trenches page 10).**

**T1 : 125 m long NE-SW x 3.0 m wide - Photographs 3-5**

No archaeological features or deposits were found.

The turf was first remove then the sandy topsoil removed down to the sandy subsoil. The depth of top soil varied from 0.75m-0.45 m. From past experience of site evaluation in Dornoch a layer of sand under the topsoil may not be the lowest layer, but may cover an earlier soil and/or peat layer - this was checked by digging a deeper pit at point X (photograph 3) which revealed only deep sand which rapidly filled with water.

The base of a wooden stake was found 48 m along the trench at point E (photograph 4) which is probably the remains of a fence dividing the field as shown on maps 4 & 5.

At 80 m along the trench at point F a 9.0 m-wide shallow scatter of sea shells was found on the surface of the underlying sand (photograph 5). The shells were all cockles without any other associated material, and their random distribution (whether of natural or human origin) was not considered to be evidence of a midden. The shallow scatter was centered around the middle of the trench and was even more sparse towards the edges and it was considered not to be significant enough to warrant sampling, but the start of trench T2 was located see if the scatter extended northwards but no further shells were found.



The same system of excavation was followed in trenches T2-T6.

T2 : 110 m long N-S x 3.0 m wide

No archaeological features or deposits were found

The depth of top soil varied from 0.85m at the north end to 0.45 m in the south. A possible field drain of stones was found at point G

T3 : 75 m long E-W x 3.0 m wide

No archaeological features or deposits were found

The depth of top soil varied from 0.75m-0.45 m. Photograph 7

T4 : 20 m long x 4.0 m wide

No archaeological features or deposits were found

The depth of top soil varied from 1.25 m - 1.10 m. There was a band of beach-type single in the northern edge. Photograph 8.

T5 : 20 m long x 4.0 m wide

No archaeological features or deposits were found

The depth of top soil varied from 0.75m-0.45 m. A definite field drain was found at H aligned NE-SW roughly in line with the possible field drain in T2 at G. Photograph 9

T6 : 20 m long x 5.0 m wide

No archaeological features or deposits were found

The depth of the very boggy top soil varied from 0.75m-0.50 m under which was the usual layer of sand, however this was found to be only c.100 mm deep under which was a deposit of very wet peat c.400-450 mm deep - and finally a subsoil of sand. Photograph 10. This trench began to flood as soon as work began: by the time it was finished it was knee deep in water and was immediately back filled for safety reasons. It was considered impractical to excavate south of this point.

The total area of trial excavation was 1,165 m<sup>2</sup> - *which as a sample of the development area of 22,500 m<sup>2</sup> represents 5.28%*





Photograph 3 - Trench T1 - test pit X



Photograph 4 - Trench T1 - fence post E



Photograph 5 - Trench T1 - shell scatter F



Photograph 6 - Trench T1





Photograph 7 - Trench T3



Photograph 8 - Trench T4

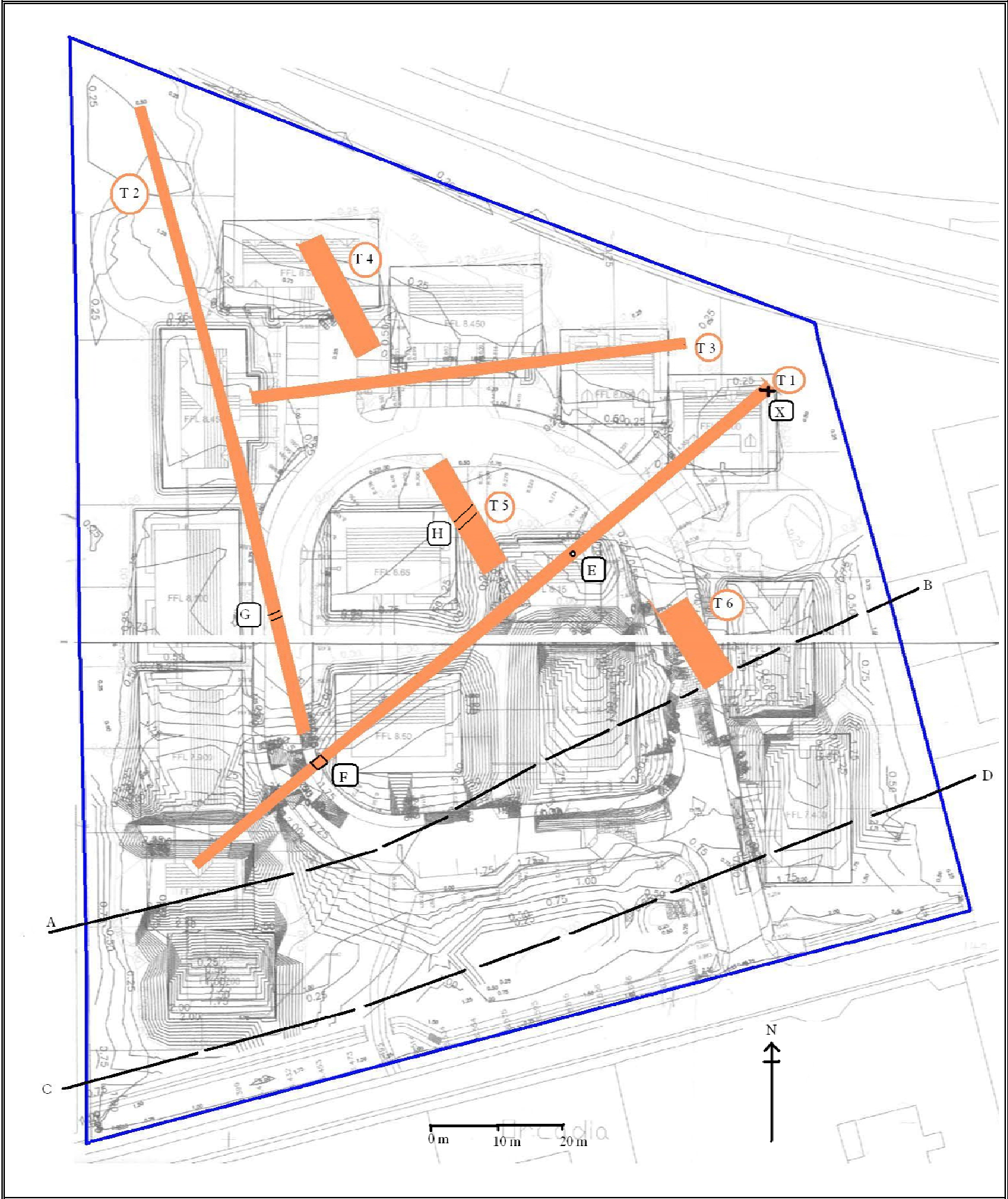


Photograph 9 - Trench T5 - field drain G



Photograph 10 - Trench T6





Plan 5: Site plan showing trenches T1 - T6

## **Results of the Evaluation**

The programme of work included documentary research, walk-over survey and test excavation. During the initial walkover survey no surface features were observed. The Desktop research suggested no lines of inquiry for the test trenches and a 5% evaluation produced no evidence of sub-surface archaeological features such as pits or charcoal patches. The base of a fence post was found in trench T1. A shell scatter was also found in T1 but it was considered too insubstantial to be a midden. A field drain was found in trench T5, probably extending into trench T2. No stray finds (other than modern china sherds) were recovered.

## **Discussion.**

It is my opinion that the lack of archaeological evidence in this area is that it was not exploited in prehistoric, mediaeval or modern periods in ways that have left detectable traces other than pastoral farming. For much of the earlier part of these periods it appears to have been under tidal water on at least two occasions, as have other areas to the immediate south of Dornoch. It would also appear that the raised line of Evelix Road may have been the stable shore line with a stony beach to the edge of it.

## **Recommendations**

On the basis of the results of this evaluation it is considered probable that there are no important archaeological or historical features in the development area and I concluded that no further archaeological work on this site is required.



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## Register of Digital photographs on HCSMR CD

digital jpg file	View	Report photograph
Dornoch 001	Trench T1	
Dornoch 004	Trench T1	
Dornoch 005	Trench T1 showing shell scatter F	Photograph 5
Dornoch 006	Trench T1 showing fence post E	Photograph 4
Dornoch 007	Trench T1 showing test pit X	Photograph 3
Dornoch 008	Trench T1	
Dornoch 011	Trench T1	Photograph 6
Dornoch 012	General site view from SW	
Dornoch 013	General site view from S	
Dornoch 014	General site view from W	
Dornoch 017	General site view from SW	Photograph 1
Dornoch 018	Trench T4	
Dornoch 019	Trench T4	Photograph 8
Dornoch 020	Trench T4	
Dornoch 021	Trench T5	
Dornoch 022	Trench T5 showing field drain G	Photograph 9
Dornoch 023	Trench T5	
Dornoch 024	Trench T5	
Dornoch 025	Trench T5	
Dornoch 026	Trench T3	Photograph 7
Dornoch 027	Boggy nature of southern part of site	Photograph 2
Dornoch 028	Trench T6	
Dornoch 029	Trench T6	
Dornoch 030	Trench T6	Photograph 10





## Summary of Gazetteer

Gazetteer no.			Status	HCSMR no.	NMRS no.	NGR NH	References
<b>Prehistoric</b>							
1	Dornoch Parish Manse	Standing Stone; Cup-Markings		NH78NE0003	NH78NE 3	7960 8950	
2	Camore Wood, Drumdivan; Loch-An-Treel	Standing Stone	Scheduled	NH78NE0007	NH78NE 7	7808 8990	
3	Camore Wood, Drumdivan	Hut Circles; Field-System	Scheduled	NH78NE0002	NH78NE 2	775 894	
4	Camore and Sydera Wood	Hut Circle	Scheduled	NH78NE0155	NH78NE 85	7807 8960	OS A - DHS A2
5		Hut Circle	Scheduled	NH78NE0153	NH78NE 87	7800 8926	OS B - DHS B4
6		Hut Circle	Scheduled	NH78NE0158	NH78NE 88	7778 8950	OS C - DHS C6
7		Hut Circle	Scheduled	NH78NE0159	NH78NE 89	7762 8952	OS D - DHS D7
8		Hut Circle	Scheduled	NH78NE0160	NH78NE 90	7752 8946	OS E
9		Hut Circle				7742 8938	OS F
10		Hut Circle				7742 8938	OS G
11		Hut Circle				7731 8951	OS H
12		Hut Circle				7722 8941	OS J
13		Hut Circle					OS K
14		Hut Circle					OD L
15		Hut Circle				7703 8936	OS M
16		Hut Circle				7715 8933	OS N
17		Hut Circle					OS O
18		Hut Circle					OS P
19		Hut Circle				7713 8926	OS Q
20		Hut Circle					OS R
21		Hut Circle				7722 8922	OS S
22		Hut Circle				7724 8921	OS T
23		Hut Circle				7722 8900	OS U
24		Hut Circle					OS V
25		Hut Circle					OS W
26		Hut Circle					OS X
27		Hut Circle				7725 8916	OS Y
28		Hut Circle				7738 8933	OS Z
29		Hut Circle		NH78NE0154		78032 89303	
30		Hut Circle	Scheduled	NH78NE0157		77815 89471	
31		Hut Circle		NH78NE0164		78084 89613	
32		Cairns				770 893	
		Cairns				771 894	
		Cairns				773 894	
		Cairn				7740 8936	
		Cairn				7762 8951	
33	Camore	Cairns		NH78SE0007	NH79SE 7	7794 9002	

## Summary of Gazetteer

34	Burghfield	Polished Stone Axe-Head		NH79SE 37	795	900
35	Achinchanter	Microlith		NH79SE 38	796	902
<b>Mediaeval</b>						
36	Dornoch	Coin; Seal Matrix		NH78NE 9	79	89
37	Dornoch	Whetstone	NH78NE0018	NH78NE 22	78	89
38	Meadows Business Park - The Glebe	Watching Brief		NH78NE 73	797	895
39	Dornoch, The Meadows	Buckles; Brooches; Pins; Seals; Harness-Trappings		NH78NE 74	796	895
40	Achinchanter, Sunny Bank	Lead, silver & copper-alloy objects	NH78NE0034	NH79SE 33	789	904
41					797	903
42					796	902
43	Sunny Bank	Buckles; Mounts; Seals		NH79SE 40	793	903
44	Balloan	Buckles; Seals; Clasps	NH79SE0047	NH79SE 52.01	793	903
45	Burghfield	Buckles; Seals; Clasps	NH79SE0043 & 53	NH79SE 52.02	795	900
46	Dornoch	MD Finds	NH78NE0114		7950	8940
47	Dornoch	Mount		NH79SE 63	79	90
<b>Modern</b>						
48	Cnoc Chaisteal, Evelix, Camore Wood	Tower-House (Possible)		NH79SE 16	7774	9001
49	Davochfin	Farmsteading	NH78NE0110	NH78NE 72	7753	8911
50	Dornoch, Drumdivan Farm, Farm House	Farmhouse		NH78NE 76.00	7844	8998
	Bothy	Farm Buildings		NH78NE 76.01	7842	8998
	Main Steading	Farmsteading		NH78NE 76.02	7847	8992
	Ramshackles	Farmsteading		NH78NE 76.03	7844	8992

### Prehistoric

#### **1 - Dornoch Parish Manse, Standing Stone; Cup-Markings,**

NMRS no. NH78NE 3, NH 7960 8950

At the Manse of Dornoch is a triangular slab of micaceous schist, measuring 12" long by 9 1/2" across the base, showing five well-defined cup marks and portions of other three at the broken edge of the stone. Towards the apex of the triangle is a single cup mark, 1 1/8" diameter, with another below it 2 1/4" diameter by 1/2" deep, and near the centre of the triangle a row of three and another row parallel to the last at the base (RCAHMS 1911, 51, No. 147 visited 1909.) It is recalled locally that this stone stood at the front door of the manse, but it was lost some years ago and its present whereabouts is unknown. Visited by OS (A A) 31 March 1971. The Manse is now local Council Buildings, no obvious sign of stone - HAW 11/2002

#### **2 - Camore Wood, Drumdivan; Loch-An-Treel, Standing Stone - Scheduled Monument**

NMRS no. NH78NE 7, NH 7808 8990 - HCSMR no. NH78NE0007

Standing Stone OS 6" map, Sutherland, 2nd ed., (1907) In Camore Wood, about 170 yards SE of the E end of Loch-an-treel, is a standing stone - a large monolith of sandstone, roughly quadrangular at base, tapering to a point at its upper extremity. It is 8' 9" in height above the ground, 2' 5" across the W face at base, and 1' 10" across the N. (RCAHMS 1911, 51, No. 148 visited 1909). A standing stone, as described by RCAHMS. Visited by OS (A A) 31 March 1971. Ploughed right to v edge of 5m exclusion zone - 12/2003  
Dornoch Heritage Soc Site 1

#### **3 - Camore Wood, Drumdivan, Hut-Circles; Field-System,**

NMRS no. NH78NE 2, NH 775 894

Centred at NH 775 894 is a settlement of 25 stone-walled huts ('A' to 'Y') and the remains of a contemporary field system. All the huts are circular and with the exception of 'D', 'E', 'I', 'L', 'M', 'O' and 'P', are formed by a wall spread to a regular width all round. Huts 'C' to 'Y' are mutilated by reafforestation. Apart from 'D', 'L', 'O' and 'P' the measurements are given between wall centres OS 6" map, (1959) (RCAHMS 1911, 42, No. 121 visited 1909).

#### **4 - Hut circle 'A' - HCSMR no. NH78NE0155 - NMRS no. NH78NE 85 - Scheduled Monument - NGR NH 78085 89614**

measures c.13.5m in diameter with the wall spread to c.2.5m. The 'simple' entrance in the SW is c.1.5m wide. Dornoch Heritage Soc Site A2: Plan: c13.5m, wall spread to c2.5m. Simple entrance in SW is 1.5m wide. Hut circle on 1st ed OS. A hut circle was recorded here during survey work in this area of Dornoch parish. Information contained within the RCAHMS 1911 volume was used to find the site. It is 13.5m in diameter, with walls spread to 2.5m. There is a simple entrance to the SW, 1.5m wide (Robertson 1993).

#### **5 - Hut circle 'B' - HCSMR no. NH78NE0153 - NMRS no. NH78NE 87 - Scheduled Monument - NGR NH 78066 89377.**

The same size as 'A' and has a 'simple' entrance in the NE, c.1.5m wide. A boulder immediately outside the entrance appears to be displaced from the NW side of the entrance. Around the S arc, outside the hut wall, are traces of what is possibly a drainage ditch. Dornoch Heritage Soc Site B 4: Plan: 13.5m diam, simple entrance in NE c1.5m wide. Boulder immediately outside entrance appears to be displaced from NW side of entrance. Around S arc outside hut wall are traces of what appears to be drainage ditch.



Hut circle marked on 1st ed OS. A hut circle was recorded here during survey work in this area of Dornoch parish. Information contained within the RCAHMS 1911 volume was used to find the site. It is located on a SW slope and formed by a circular hollow, 6.5m in diameter. To the S is a possible drainage ditch (Robertson 1993).

**6 - Hut Circle 'C'** - HCSMR no. NH78NE0158 - NMRS no. NH78NE 88 - NGR NH 77782 89517 - Scheduled Monument

The same size as 'A' and 'B', but the entrance is not evident.

5898: SAM MP 2003: ESE facing entrance c13m across. Cleared of trees back to 10m. Hut circle grass covered with some blaeberry & regeneration.

Dornoch Heritage Soc Site C6: Plan: c13.5m diam . Entrance not evident. Hut circle marked on 1st ed OS. A hut circle was recorded here during survey work in this area of Dornoch parish. Information contained within the RCAHMS 1911 volume was used to find the site. It is 13.5m in diameter but has no obvious entrance visible. (Robertson 1993).

**7 - Hut circle 'D'** - HCSMR no. NH78NE0159 - NMRS no. NH78NE 89 NGR NH 77635 89531 - Scheduled Monument

It has no facing stones evident but the interior appears to be circular, c.11.5m in diameter, and is bounded by a wall spread to c. 3.0m at the rear, widening to c.5.5m at the 'clubbed' entrance in the SE.

5898: SAM MP 2003: SE facing entrance c10m across. Grass covered with blaeberry & regeneration. Dornoch Heritage Soc Site D 7: Plan: No facing stones evident, but interior appears to be circular c11.5m bounded by wall spread to c3m at rear widening to 5.5m at clubbed entrance in SE. Hut circle marked on 1st ed OS with Cairn on SW edge

A hut circle was recorded here during survey work in this area of Dornoch parish. Information contained within the RCAHMS 1911 volume was used to find the site. It is 11.5m in diameter and is bounded by a wall spread to 3m at the rear and 5.5m towards the SE entrance. (Robertson 1993)

**8 - Hut Circle 'E'** - HCSMR no. NH78NE0160 - NMRS no. NH78NE 90 - Scheduled Monument - NGR NH 77531 89447

It measures c. 14.0m in diameter with the wall spread to c.2.5m in the N, but too reduced to measure elsewhere. The entrance, in the S, is poorly defined.

5898: SAM MP 2003: SE facing entrance c13m across. Partially cleared, but 2 trees on wall & a number of fallen trees within 10m of hut circle. Majority cleared back. Bracken.

Dornoch Heritage Society Site E 8: Plan: c14m across. Wall spread to c2.5m in N too reduced to measure elsewhere. Entrance in S is poorly defined.

Hut circle marked on 1st ed OS. A hut circle was recorded here during survey work in this area of Dornoch parish. Information contained within the RCAHMS 1911 volume was used to find the site. It is 14m in diameter with walls spread to 2.5m at the N, but too reduced to measure elsewhere. The entrance, to the S, is poorly-defined. (Robertson 1993).

**9 & 10 - Hut Circles 'F' and 'G'**

They are contiguous, lying N to S. 'F' measures c. 13.5m in diameter with the wall spread to c.3.0m. The entrance, in the E, is mutilated. 'G', to the S of 'F', may be an enclosure associated with 'F' rather than a hut. It is formed by a sub-circular wall spread to c.3.0m, but the N arc is missing; the wall stops short of 'F' by about 1.5m on both sides. It measures c.14.0m from the NW through the entrance in the SE on both sides of which is a mound extending SE for c.5.0m. In the interior is a circular depression c.4.5m in diameter.

### **11 - Hut Circle 'H',**

at the S base of a ridge running E to W, measures c. 11.0m in diameter with the wall spread to c.2.5m. The entrance cannot be seen. 'I', is ill-defined measuring c.13.5m in diameter with the wall spread to an indeterminate width and the entrance is not evident.

### **12 - Hut Circle 'J'**

measures c.12.0m in diameter with the wall spread to c.2.0m. The entrance in the ENE is mutilated. A stone clearance heap lies immediately outside the W arc of the hut.

### **13 - Hutcircle 'K'**

measures c.14.0m in diameter with the wall spread to c.3.0m. The entrance in the ESE is mutilated. A lynchet curves to the W from the NW arc of the hut.

### **14 - Hut Circle 'L'**

It has no facing stones evident but the interior appears to be circular, c.10.0m in diameter, and is bounded by a wall spread to c.3.0m at the rear increasing to c.6.0m at the 'clubbed' entrance in the S. Some 300 yards SE of the cairn (NH78NE 1) near the centre of Camore Wood, at the edge of a clearing, is a hut circle (possibly Hut 'L'). It measures 30' x 34' internally, within a bank 5' 6" to 6' thick except at the entrance, in the SE, where it projects outwards on either side to form a passage 10 or 11' in length and 9' in width. On top of a knoll some 300 yards S is a circular enclosure 28' internal diameter, within a bank 6' thick. The interior has been hollowed out. The entrance, from the NE is 6' wide. There are several small mounds and the remains of a few simple oval hut circles about the wood at this point, but undergrowth and planting have obscured the details. Four of the 'hut circles' noted on the OS map in the E half of the wood have more the appearance of cattle enclosures

### **15 - Hut Circle 'M'**

measures c.9.5m N to S with the wall spread to c.4.0m. The entrance in the W is mutilated. The E arc of the hut has been destroyed by a quarry.

### **16 & 17 - Hut Circles 'N' and 'O',**

set into the top of a knoll, are contiguous, lying E to W. 'N' measures c.11.0m in diameter with the wall spread to c.3.0m. The 'simple' entrance in the E is c.1.5m wide. 'O' abuts onto the W side of 'N' and is formed by a hollow c.14.0m in diameter. A wall has probably surrounded it but there is little trace of it now. The entrance is indicated by a gap in the SW of the scarp forming the hollow.

### **18 - Hut Circle 'P'**

It is joined to 'O' by a wall and is visible as a platform, c.6.5m in diameter, set into a W facing slope, and is surrounded by traces of a wall. The entrance is not apparent.

### **19 - Hut Circle 'Q',**

set on a knoll, measures c.9.0m in diameter with the wall spread to c.2.5m. From the W side of the entrance, which is in the ESE, an ill-defined bank leads SE for c.5.0m.

### **20 - Hut Circle 'R'**

It measures c. 8.0m in diameter with the wall spread to c.2.0m. It is set into a W-facing slope with the mutilated entrance down the slope.

**21 - Hut Circle 'S'**

It measures c.11.5m in diameter with the wall spread to c.3.5m. The 'simple' entrance is in the S. A gap in the N arc leads into an attached u-shaped annexe measuring c.4.5m. N to S by c.5.0m transversely, with a wall spread to c. 2.0m.

**22 - Hut Circle 'T'**

It is the same size as 'A', 'B' and 'C' and has a 'simple' entrance in the E.

**23 - Hut Circle 'U', at NH 7721 8903,**

It measures c.10.0m in diameter with the wall spread to c.3.0m. The W quadrant has been destroyed.

**24 - Hut Circle 'V'**

set into a W slope, measures c.8.0m in diameter with the wall spread to c.2.0m. The entrance cannot be seen. Attached to the NNE side is a circular hollow, c.4.0m in diameter, bounded by traces of a stone wall. It is possibly an annexe to the hut, similar to hut 'S', but there is no sign of intercommunication. A curving field wall extends from the S side of hut 'V' and fades out near hut 'W'.

**25 & 26 - Hut Circles 'W' and 'X'**

They are contiguous, lying NE to SW. 'W' measures c. 11.0m in diameter with the wall spread to c.3.0m. Although there are two gaps in the wall of this hut, that in the SE from the better approach, is probably the entrance. 'X', on the SW of 'W', is the same size as 'W', with an entrance in the SE. Attached to the SW side of 'X' is an oval enclosure measuring c. 9.0m NW to SE by c.3.5m transversely, within a wall spread to c.2.0m. No entrance to this enclosure is evident and there is no trace of intercommunication with the hut. About 10.0m and 20.0m S of 'X' are two circular depressions, each c.8.0m in diameter, possibly the remains of huts.

**27 - Hut Circle 'Y'**

measures c. 10.0m in diameter with the wall spread to c.2.5m. The entrance cannot be seen.

**28 - Hut Circle 'Z',**

published on OS 6" map, there is no trace in an area of whin. It may have been destroyed by a modern fence and ditch.

**29 - Hut Circle, HCSMR no. NH78NE0154; - NGR NH 78032 89303**

about 115.0m SSW of 'B', in a SW- facing slope, is a possible hut formed by a circular hollow, c.6.5m in diameter, bounded by a turf-covered bank of earth and stone in the N, W and S, and by an irregular scarp in the E. The bank varies in width from c.3.5m in the N to c.5.0m where it ends on the S. Dornoch Heritage Society Site 5: c115m SSW of B on SW facing slope poss hut formed by circular hollow c6.5 m diam by turf covered bank of earth & stone in N w & S & by irregular scarp on E. Bank varies in width 3.5m in N - c5m where ends in S.

**30 - Hut Circle, HCSMR no. NH78NE0157 - Scheduled Monument - NGR NH 77815 89471**

## Gazetteer of Sites

5898: SAM MP 2003: C1: this hut circle lies just to the S of C in trees not cleared. There is a track immed beside the hut circle, appears to be ESE facing entrance. - Haw 8/2003

**31 - Hut circle**, HCSMR no. NH78NE0164 - Scheduled Monument - NGR NH 78084 89613  
500m SW of Drumdivan; SAM marked on OS - HAW 11/2003

**32 - The 'cairns'** published on OS. 6", where evident are stone clearance heaps. Together with a few others, an occasional lynchet and a few field walls, they indicate the remains of a contemporary field system which has probably been most destroyed by forestry operations. Except for hut 'L' it is impossible to relate the RCAHMS information with any degree of certainty to any of the huts. Surveyed at 1/2500. Visited by OS 1971.

**33 - Camore, Loch-an-Treel - Cairns**, NMRS no. NH79SE 7 - HCSMR no. NH79SE0007 NGR NH 7794 9002 Cairns (Sites of) (3 symbols shown) OS 6" map, (1960) A few slight mounds of earth (OS Name Book 1874, 31). No trace. These mounds, probably clearance heaps, were probably destroyed by the saw mill shown on OS 25" map 1905, on which four sitting symbols are shown. Visited by OS (A A) 31 March 1971.

**34 - Burghfield, Polished Stone Axe-Head**, NMRS no. NH79SE 37, NH 795 900  
A polished stone axehead, with bevelled edges and no high gloss. It is made from brown/grey rock and is 101.5mm long by 55.5mm broad by 28mm thick. (Weeks and Gallon 1998a).

**35 - Achinchanter, Microlith**, NMRS no. NH79SE 38, NH 796 902  
A flint microlith was found casually at Achinchanter. It has been returned to the finder - details with the National Museum of Scotland (NMS, ARCH TTNC 1997/11). (Hunter 1999).

## Mediaeval

**36 - Dornoch, Coin; Seal Matrix**, NMRS no. NH78NE 9  
A worn 'second brass' of Agrippa is said to have been found in Dornoch, though Macdonald (to whom it was shown in 1931) considered that the occurrence so far north of so early a coin (63-12 BC) suggested a modern importation. Its present whereabouts are unknown (Macdonald 1934; A T Simpson and S Stevenson 1982, 10). Medieval seal matrix NH 79 89  
Cast bronze vesica-shaped seal matrix with an integral suspension loop on the back, 13th/14th-century; recovered by metal detecting. The matrix bears the legend: 'S.IACOBI.CAPELLANI.DE.DORNAT' (James, chaplain of Dornoch) The device depicts a chalice flanked by two candles and the Hand of God descending from above. Further research may determine the individual to whom this seal belonged. It is an important artefact associated with the medieval cathedral and in fine condition. Dimensions 37 x 23mm. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.30/05) and allocated to Historylinks Museum (Caldwell and Shiels 2005).

**37 - Dornoch, Whetstone**, NMRS no. NH78NE 22  
A whetstone, 3.4 ins long, by 0.5 ins square, with slightly rounded edges, from Dornoch is in Dunrobin Museum (Accession no.X72). It is described as being of brown quartzite and tapers towards the ends. Information from 'Catalogue of Dunrobin Museum' by A S Henshall, 1966.

**38 - Meadows Business Park - The Glebe** - Watching Brief



HCSMR no. NH78NE0113- NMRS Number: NH78NE 73 - NGR NH 797 895

A watching brief was commissioned by Highland Council Archaeology Service on a site to the S of the former bishop's palace (now Bishops Hotel) on the S edge of the burgh of Dornoch. The watching brief, the first archaeological project to have been carried out in the town, involved monitoring topsoil stripping and groundworks associated with the development of a new business park and was carried out in late May. Cut into the buried sand dunes were the truncated remains of a substantial post-medieval ditch, possibly of a defensive enclosure, numerous ditches forming enclosures and at least one building, pits and several hearth-like features, together with a large quantity of slag and burnt clay (including a tuyere), all sealed below a deep deposit of medieval cultivation soil. The watching brief on this site and searches by a local metal detectorist yielded a varied assemblage of medieval and post-medieval artefacts. Finds of medieval date include copper-alloy objects such as a small bell, a lobate stud or boss, a strap end and numerous other fittings. A bone pin beater fragment and several corroded iron artefacts were also recovered. Later material includes a number of buttons, an openwork brooch and several clay pipe fragments. Coins of James IV, James VI, Charles I and Charles II were also found. Sponsor: Highland Council. (Cox, Coleman & Millar 1997).

The brief was jointly carried out by Resurgam! and SUAT (Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust Ltd.). The work involved monitoring ground works associated with the development of a new business park and was carried out 19-27th of May 1997 following a specification prepared by the Highland Council Archaeological Service. The watching brief concentrated on monitoring the top soil stripping of the access road. This area measured around 70m in length and varied from around 10m to 30m being widest at the entrance from The Meadows. A range of features were recorded, these included large quantities of metal slag and burnt clay, mediaeval small finds such as buckles, horse fittings, coins, mediaeval and early mediaeval pottery, animal bone, shell and leather. This evidence begins to shed light on mediaeval Dornoch. The watching brief produced considerably more than was anticipated and only a brief summary was possible within the confines of a standard watching brief report. The report recommends further monitoring of the site and an appropriate program of archaeological evaluation during any further development. A funded programme of post-excavation analysis by suitable specialists was also recommended. The metalworking debris is highlighted as an area of importance. NMRS MS/727/11 (SUAT Ltd)

### **39 - The Meadows**, NMRS no. NH78NE 74, NH 796 895

A collection of metal objects (Buckles; Brooches; Pins; Seals; Harness-Trappings) of medieval and post-medieval date were found by a metal detectorist at several locations around Dornoch. The artefacts range from buckles, brooches and pins, to seals, seal matrices and horse harness equipment (Weeks and Gallon 1998).

### **40 - 42 - Achinchanter, Sunny Bank**, Lead, silver and copper-alloy objects

NMRS no. NH79SE 33, HCSMR NH78SE0034

Collection of lead, silver and copper-alloy objects found by metal detecting, on sites explored in previous years (see Weeks and Gallon 1998). Finds include buckles, seals and mounts of medieval and post-medieval date, and seem indicative of a market site in the area. (Weeks and M Gallon 1999).

**40 - NH 789 904** trumpet brooch found with metal detector in ploughsoil. Length: 45mm. Characteristic Romano-british trumpet brooch of earlier 2nd Century date. This example is a small and cheaper cast piece with cast chain loop (missing) and hinged pin. The mid-bow

moulding is of crude acanthus type, with moulding only on front face. The foot knob and base of catch plate are missing. Decorated with Celtic swirling blue enamelled mouldings. (Hanley and Gallon, 1995).

Two trumpet brooches found with metal detector in ploughsoil, near findspot of trumpet brooch previously reported (Hanley and Gallon 1995). Both are cheaper cast pieces of earlier 2nd-century date.

**41 - NH 797 903** Brooch with sharply curved bow. Pin and catch plate missing. Crudely made with blind chain loop decorated with rosette with no indication of enamelling. Mid-bow button decorated with ?rosette. Poor condition. L: 42mm.

**42 - NH 796 902** Brooch with pin, catchplate, ?solid chain loop and foot missing. Trumpet decorated with rosette, with no indication of enamelling. Worn mid-bow button defined by two grooves. Chevron decoration on bow. Cast lug mounting for hinge below trumpet. Poor condition. L: 39mm. (Hanley and Gallon 1996).

**43 - Sunny Bank**, Dornoch, NH 793 903 - NMRS no. NH79SE 40

Buckles; Mounts; Seals, Twenty-seven medieval and later small finds, found while detecting across several fields on the outskirts of Dornoch, on sites explored in previous years (see DES 1998, 50; DES 1999, 53). Finds include buckles, mounts and four seal matrices.

Museum Acc. No: INVMG 2002.091.001-027. (Weeks and Gallon 2002).

**44 - Balloan** - NGR NH 793 903 - NMRS no. NH79SE 52.01, HCSMR no. NH79SE0047

Buckles; Seals; Clasps from Metal detecting by Mike Gallon- medieval Dornoch

List of small finds from area in associated documents of NH79SE0034

IMAG Entry No 1086/1088 (Weeks and Gallon 2003) Date 11/1996

**45 - Burghfield** - Dornoch, - NGR NH 795 900

NMRS no. NH79SE 52.02, HCSMR no. NH79SE0043 & NH79SE0053

Bronze artefact; Buckle; Coin; Pin; Ring: Later Medieval (AD 1200-1500); List of small finds from area in associated documents of NH79SE0034

A collection of metal-detecting finds. Findspot NGR: c NH 793 903 and NH 798 903.

Location: Burghfield, Balloan & Sunnybank. Found over the summer 2001.

IMAG Entry No: 1755, Date: 06/09/2001. Comments: Finds held at IMAG.

Notification of finds for consideration by Treasure Trove Panel.

Finds include copper, bronze, lead and iron objects. Buckles, brooches, toys, pins etc.

See assoc. docs. File. J Aitken : 05/12/01.(Weeks and Gallon 2003)

**46 - Dornoch** - MD Finds, Spoil Heaps - HCSMR no. NH78NE0114 - NGR NH 7950 8940

Post Medieval (AD 1500-2000); Metal Detecting by Mike Gallon- Medieval Dornoch

List of small finds from area in associated documents of NH79SE0034

**47 - Dornoch, Mount**, NMRS no. NH79SE 63, NH 79 90

7th-century Anglo-Saxon mount NH 79 90 Approximately one-third of a substantial

Anglo-Saxon Style II copper-alloy gilded mount, depicting running interlocked beasts as at Sutton Hoo, Caenby and Durrow; recovered by metal detecting. An identical example from Allington Hill, Cambridge is in the collections of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

Dimensions 56.4 x 37.5mm; diam of rim boss 8.4mm; diam of central boss 5mm. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.39/05) and allocated to Inverness Museum.(Youngs and Shiels 2005).

**Modern**

**48 - Cnoc Chaisteal, Evelix, Camore Wood, Tower-House** (Possible),

NMRS no. NH79SE 16, NH 7774 9001

Cnoc Chaisteal, the highest point of the ridge between Evelix (NH 7692 9001) and Loch-an-Treel (NH 776 900), is said to be the site of a tower or fort, built by Wm Sutherland of Evelix about 1570 'so as to keep a look-out on the Burgh of Dornoch. It can be seen that the highest point ... has been flattened as for a building (Calder 1955, 43).

The name Cnoc Chaisteal is not known locally, but the site of the tower is believed to be at NH 7774 9001, the highest point on a moraine with a commanding view. There is no ground trace of any structure, and no evidence for a fort here. Visited by OS (A A) 31 March 1971

**49 - Davochfin, Farmsteading**, NMRS no. NH78NE 72, NH 7753 8911

**50 - Drumdivan Farm**

NMRS no. NH78NE 76.00, NH 7844 8998 Farmhouse

NH78NE 76.01, NH 7842 8998 Bothy

NH78NE 76.02, NH 7847 8992 Main Steading

NH78NE 76.03, NH 7844 8992 Ramshackles

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***Brief for archaeological work at:***

Housing Development and Associated Works,  
Dornoch  
(SU-06-275)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

HIGHLAND COUNCIL  
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICE

Archaeology Unit



## 1) Background

The application is for the erection of 33 houses with associated roads, infrastructure and landscaping. This is a very large development that lies in an area where there is potential for the survival of unrecorded buried archaeological remains. The development area lies on the western edge of the early medieval town of Dornoch, of which the early and later medieval extents have not yet been established. As such, it is possible that this development may impact upon archaeologically significant deposits dating to the early and later medieval development of the town. In addition, to the west of the site are the remains of a prehistoric settlement; parts of which may be impacted upon by this development.

In this case the nature and extent of the potential archaeological features need to be established. An archaeological evaluation aims to identify any such features at the earliest possible stage to minimise the risk of finds or features of interest being discovered and damaged during site works. This approach is intended to ensure that any archaeology on site is identified and recorded with minimum delay or disruption to the development.

Following fieldwork, the Archaeological Contractor will present a report containing the conclusions of the work and proposing mitigation and recording arrangements to be followed in the development. These proposals will require to be agreed with the Planning Authority. Such arrangements might include preservation in-situ, redesign to avoid key areas; excavation and recording of features; and / or an archaeological watching brief on site clearance and excavations for construction purposes.

### Terms of Reference

This brief specifies what is considered to be the minimum acceptable standard of work; proposals that present a higher standard may be offered and accepted. It is assumed that this will form the basis of an agreed approach unless changes are agreed with Highland Council Archaeology Unit in writing before the start of any site works.

This brief has been produced for Tulloch Homes, who will be responsible for the work, including any tendering and contractual arrangements. The area to be covered by this assessment should be entire area that will be impacted by the proposed development. This should include any proposed services, access roads, works compounds, borrow pits or other ancillary works.

The work should be carried out by, or under the immediate direction of, a member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists - or archaeologist of equivalent experience - to ensure that work is carried out to professional standards. The Archaeology Unit may refuse to accept work from, or otherwise take action against, archaeologists who fail to carry out work to these standards. Before site works start, the proposed arrangements, including a timetable for the work should be agreed with the Highland Council Archaeology Unit in writing.

The brief has been produced specifically for this scheme based on documents

supplied at the time it was issued. It is valid for one year from the date of issue.

## Objectives

To identify the location, nature and extent of any features or objects of archaeological importance that would be damaged or destroyed by this development.

To propose arrangements for the safeguarding where possible, and recording where necessary of any archaeological features or finds identified. These will need to be agreed with the Highland Council Archaeology Unit.

To make sure that the needs for archaeological conservation and recording are met without causing any unnecessary delay or disturbance to the development project.

## Method

### a. Desk-based Assessment

A check of all relevant archaeological / historical records, maps and aerial photographs should be undertaken. The following sources are recommended as a minimum:

The Highland Council Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). Please note - the online SMR 'Am Baile' is not designed for use in development control, for assembling information for forestry or agri-environment schemes, or for constructing management policy of sites. In order to source the full SMR information required for such studies all consultants should approach the Highland Council Archaeology Unit directly.

The National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS)

Historic Scotland's databases of listed buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and monuments proposed for scheduling.

Vertical stereo aerial photographic coverage held by RCAHMS and the Highland Council Archaeology Unit.

Ordnance Survey map coverage from 1850 onwards, and any other readily available early cartographic sources held at the National Library of Scotland Map Library.

Bibliographic references and early parish accounts.

### b. Trial Trenching

Trial trenches will be excavated by (or under the direction of) the Archaeological Contractor to provide a sample of at least 5% of the total application area. The location of these trenches will be informed by the results of the desk-based work and an assessment of the local topography and must be accurately plotted on a site plan. Trenches should be a minimum of 1.5m wide and should cover the development area spatially and target potential archaeological features and apparently "blank" areas. They should be a mixture of linear and box shaped trenches and should be extended as necessary in order to expose and evaluate archaeological features.

Trenches will be backfilled on completion of excavation, unless agreed otherwise with the developer.

All archaeological features identified will be manually cleaned and recorded and a sufficient sample excavated by hand to establish the date, nature, extent and state of preservation of deposits. A representative sample of every archaeological feature will be excavated in the first instance to a degree sufficient to establish their nature, extent, preservation, probable function and date. HCAU minimum requirements are for hand-excavation of 50% of all pits and 10% of all linear features: all significant

relationships with other features should be defined and investigated. The depth of surviving deposits must be established. Further excavation will be determined following the results of this work and agreed with HCAU.

## 5) Report

A report must be produced which sets out the results of the work and makes recommendations for any required further work.

The Council will assume author's copyright unless advised otherwise. However, HCAU reserves the right to make the report available for reference and research purposes, either on paper, or electronically. The completed report will be made available for immediate public consultation for research purposes at the Highland Council Sites and Monuments Record, and through the public library service. The Archaeology Unit will acknowledge copyright in all cases.

### a) Content

The report must include as a minimum:

Location plan (bound into the report) showing the project area; area of excavation; and relevant historic sites and features in the vicinity. The location plan must also show the position of features identified during the work.

A detailed site background, including reference to previous work conducted in the wider area on similar developments and the results of such work.

The circumstances and objectives of this work.

An analysis of the project results drawing in comparative data as appropriate; a statement regarding the potential for, and survival of, buried prehistoric sites in this area; and a statement of the significance of the results (as per the Burra Charter).

Circumstances and objectives of this work, including a copy of this specification. A detailed site plan and scale plans, sections and photographs of all significant features noted.

A full index to any records or other material generated by the project including the archive location.

A list of finds, as appropriate, set out in the required format for Treasure Trove reporting.

Details of the sampling and finds retention policies and their justification.

Weather and other conditions affecting fieldwork.

Proposals for presenting the results of the work to the local community where appropriate.

### b) Dissemination & Publication

The archaeologist appointed is responsible for making sure copies of the report have been received by the recipients listed below. The archaeologist appointed should allow for all costs when estimating for the work. We require archaeologists to submit satisfactory reports within the agreed deadline.

Apart from any copies required by the client, at least four copies of the project report must be produced by the archaeologist. These must be submitted to all of the following within 4 weeks of the completion of the field work.

One paper copy for the Council's Area Planning and Building Standards Manager, Council Offices, The Meadows, Dornoch, IV24 3SF.

One paper copy to be deposited with the Council's Senior Librarian Information Co-ordinator, Libraries Support Unit, 31a Harbour Road, Inverness IV1 1OY. This will be available for public consultation through the public library service.

One paper copy to be deposited with the Council's Assistant Curator (Archaeology), Museum & Art Gallery, Castle Wynd, Inverness IV2 3EB (This copy will only be required if there are finds).

One digital copy for the Archaeology Unit, Planning and Development Service, Council Offices, Glenurquhart Road, Inverness IV3 5NX : The report should be in Adobe PDF format (preferred) or Microsoft Word format and rendered uneditable. If the report or associated documents are of an appropriate size for delivery by e-mail (i.e. under 2MB) they may be sent directly to [archaeology@highland.gov.uk](mailto:archaeology@highland.gov.uk) with an appropriate project identifier in the subject line. If the report is deposited with the HER on a CD or DVD, the disc must be clearly marked using a CD marker pen with the project identifier, project name and name of the archaeological contractor. Please do not use stickers to label the disk.

In addition to depositing the report of completed works with the HER, all reports (including bound paper copies) should be deposited in the National Monuments Record for Scotland, along with the project archive. The project archive should contain all relevant details in connection with the planning and execution of the project, including any terms of reference received by the archaeological contractor.

A brief summary of the results of the archaeological work must be prepared and submitted for publication in the Council for Scottish Archaeology's annual journal 'Discovery and Excavation in Scotland' at the appropriate time.

## Monitoring

The archaeologist appointed is responsible for agreeing arrangements for monitoring with Archaeology Unit staff. We will monitor projects as necessary to ensure that minimum standards are met.

Prior notice of fieldwork starting dates - with contact names, telephone numbers and arrangements for access - must be given to the HC Archaeology Unit by the archaeological contractor.

Any unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries, or other unexpected occurrences which might significantly affect the archaeological work and /or the development must be notified by the archaeologist immediately to the applicant and the Senior Archaeologist. The finds or features must be left in situ until arrangements have been agreed for safeguarding or recording them. In the meantime work may continue on other areas of the site.

## Finds

Chance finds can be made during any archaeological fieldwork. Archaeologists should note that advice and facilities for emergency conservation and temporary storage can be offered by Inverness Museum. All finds should be notified for

Treasure Trove.

## General

The archaeologist agrees by undertaking this work to the terms of this brief, including the following:

The archaeologist appointed must:

carry out the work according to the Code of Conduct, standards and guidance of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

agree a timetable for the work with the client and the HC Archaeology Unit.

not comment to the press or other media without prior approval from the applicant and HC Archaeology Unit.

This brief has been produced by the Highland Council Archaeology Unit, to whom any enquiries should be addressed. No one else has authority to vary its terms.

Highland Council Archaeology Unit

Tuesday, 15 May 2007