

DHIN17



DRUMMONDHILL, INVERNESS, HIGHLANDS

HBR (LEVEL 2) AND
TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION
PLANNING REF. 17/02387/SCRE

commissioned by Tulloch Homes Ltd

March 2018

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PROJECT INFO:

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PROJECT SUMMARY

A programme of archaeological work was commissioned by Tulloch Homes Ltd at a proposed development site located at Drummondhill, Stratherrick Road, Inverness. This work was carried out by Headland Archaeology and comprised historic building recording and a trial trench evaluation. The HBR element involved a Level 2 HBR survey of the two listed properties on site, the late 19th century Villa and Lodge, with a photographic and written record of the five remaining upstanding buildings. The survey revealed that the external facades of the Villa and Lodge had not been altered significantly from their original design, having been constructed circa 1886. In contrast to this, the internal elements of both buildings had been altered and modernised throughout. A number of original features were still present in the Villa including a mosaic floor in the vestibule, two ornate fireplace surrounds and a number of less decorative fireplace surrounds, plus many of the decorated timber panel window surrounds. Three phases of construction were observed for the Villa with two single storey extensions added one after the other to the east side of the building. Both these extensions had taken place before the turn of the 20th century.

In conjunction with the HBR survey two areas to the south of the Villa were targeted for a trial trench evaluation. A total of 7 trenches amounting to 350m² were excavated down to the geological subsoil. A cobble-filled soak-away pit and a rough stone path were encountered, both of which were likely to relate to the development of the Villa and Lodge circa 1886. No features or artefacts relating to earlier occupation of the site were identified.

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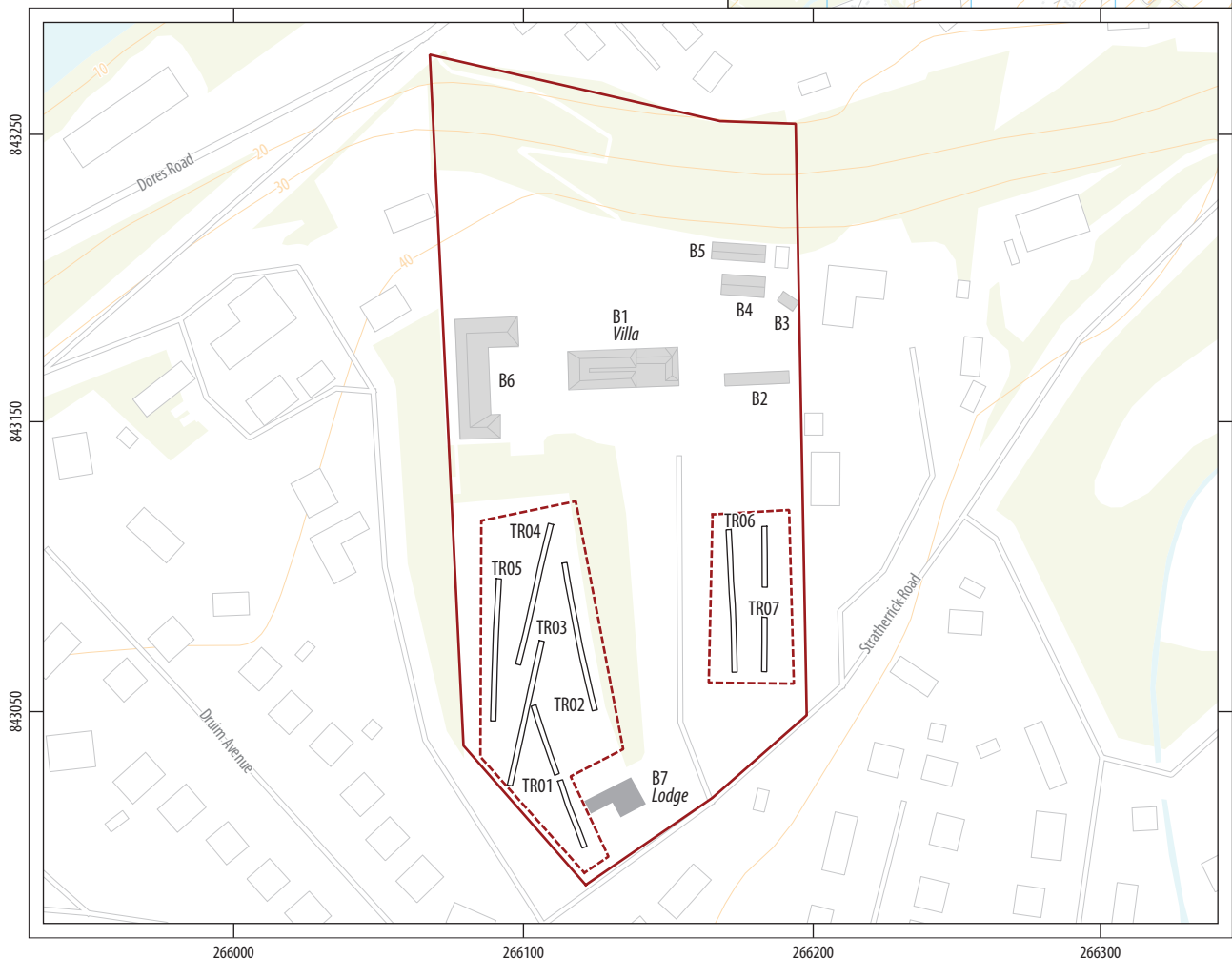
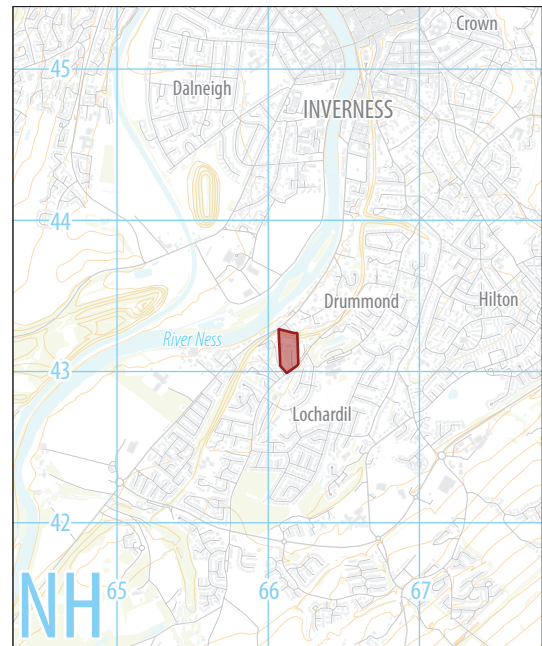
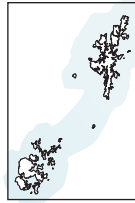
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DHIN/01

Stratherrick Road
Drummondhill
Inverness

0 200km
1:10,000,000 @ A4



0 50m
1:2,500 @ A4

- development boundary
- trial trench evaluation area
- trench location
- recorded building

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DRUMMONDHILL, INVERNESS, HIGHLANDS

HBR (LEVEL 2) AND TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

1 INTRODUCTION

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd was commissioned by Tulloch Homes Ltd to undertake a Level 2 (Highland Council Standards for Archaeological Work 2012) Historic Building Record (HBR) of a Villa and Lodge located on land at Drummondhill, Stratherrick Road, Inverness along with a targeted trial trench evaluation. The work was commissioned as part of a proposed redevelopment of the site by Tulloch Homes Ltd.

A screening application was made to the Highland Council Planning Authority (17/02387/SCRE) in relation to the proposed development. The planning authority, as advised by the Highland Council Historic Environment Team (HET), recommended that a Level 2 HBR survey be undertaken of the interior and exterior of the two buildings subject to proposed redevelopment. Further to this a 7% intrusive trial trench evaluation was also recommended on two targeted areas subject to proposed new housing.

In order to fulfil this condition a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd (2017) on behalf of Tulloch Homes Ltd; setting out the proposed strategy for archaeological mitigation. The WSI was submitted to and agreed with HET who advise the Local Planning Authority on archaeological matters. This report details the results of this programme of work.

2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The proposed development lies approximately 1km to the south of the centre of Inverness in an area known as Drummond, OS National Grid Reference NH 6614 4316 (Illus 1) lying at approximately 42m AOD. The area proposed for development comprises approximately

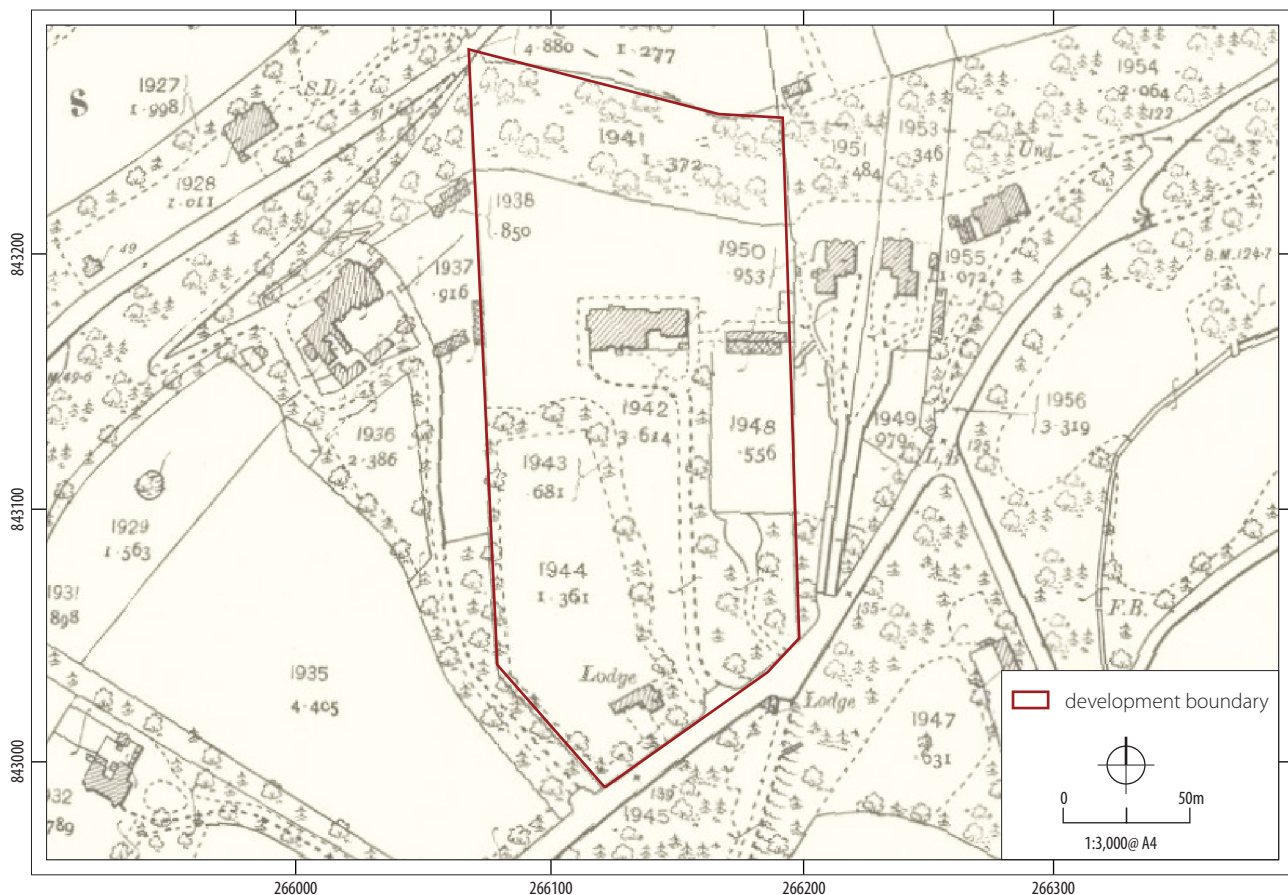
3.07ha of land and is currently classed as a brownfield site. It is bounded by Dores Road to the north and Stratherrick Road to the south. The extent of the site to the east, west and north is bounded by light tree cover with the south extent bounded by a stone wall and gated entrance.

Within the proposed development site seven buildings are present. These comprise a two storey villa that occupies a central location within the site, a single storey lodge to the south extent, a modern laboratory to the west of the villa and a series of four out-buildings and hard standing to the east of the villa. A single track leads from the site entrance located on the southern boundary wall up towards the villa. This is flanked by large lawns to each side both of which have tree-lined boundaries. A more extensive area of tree cover is found to the northern extent of the site. This predominantly covers the steep sloping bank that leads down to Dores Road to the north.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The proposed development is within the Inverness Riverside Conservation Area and has two entries in the Scottish National Record of the Historic Environment (SNRHE) and the Highland Council's Historic Environment Records (HER). These entries relate to a two storey Villa (SNRHE - NH64SE 293; HER - MHG 38581) and small single storey Lodge (SNRHE - NH64SE 293.01; HER - MHG 38583), both of which are also statutory category B listed buildings (LB 35359 and LB 35360). No previous intrusive archaeological investigation has taken place within the extents of the proposed development site.

The only site of prehistoric origin in the immediate surrounding area was a single prehistoric burial cairn (SNRHE - NH64SE 17; HER - MHG 3797), recorded circa 1888 and located approximately 150m to the south-west of the proposed development at Ault Na Skiah.



ILLUS 2 Extract of the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 1903

The remaining heritage assets in the surrounding area with entries in the SNRHE all relate to buildings constructed in the mid to late 19th century. A basic Historic Building Survey of the Villa and Lodge was carried out in 2004 (Wordsworth). This indicated that the land had previously been owned by Colin Lyon McKenzie, former Provost of Inverness until 1886-7. After this date it was owned by William Burns Solicitor who presumably had the Villa built after this date. The Lodge building is also thought to date from this period.

Two historical military maps (Bastide, c 1725 and Roy, 1747-52) depict the land at Drummondhill as unenclosed and uninhabited. No buildings were present on the site by the publication of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey (surveyed 1868) with the area at this time marked as Campfield. It is not certain why the area is named as such, although Wordsworth (2004) proposed from anecdotal evidence that it may have derived from entrenchments and other features associated with an encampment of Militia, established here in 1729.

Subsequent Ordnance Survey maps of 1904 (Illus 2) and 1930 depict the present villa and lodge along with what is likely to be a stable block to the east. These are all likely to be part of the same development constructed by William Burns and his wife Jane Fraser after 1887. William Burns was a leading Inverness solicitor and he acquired the land in 1886-7. The house was constructed shortly after and their initials are carved above the entrance. It was the last of several large villas to be built in this part of Inverness in the second half of the 19th century. During this period many of the villas were owned and lived in by lawyers. Although the architect of the house is not known it is possibly by Alexander Ross who was a

prolific architect in Inverness during this period, and is credited with designing the associated lodge.

A second small building to the north of the stables was added c 1929. Subsequently further buildings were added to the estate from the 1930s onwards, the most prominent is a laboratory to the west side of the villa. Of the two areas subject to trial trench investigation both the 1903 and 1929 Ordnance Survey maps depict an area of lawn to the western side of the driveway that seems to have altered little from this time. In comparison the depiction of the eastern side of the driveway on the two maps presents a more designed landscape with light tree cover to the south. This had subsequently been made into a lawn in the 20th century.

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

In line with the WSI the main objectives of the Historic Building Recording (Level 2; Highland Council Standards for Archaeological Work 2012 on line source) was:

- to provide a record of the interior and exterior of the Villa and Lodge buildings in their present state prior to any demolition or alteration. This was in order to provide an informed report that details the potential for further work or provide an adequate record of the structures. The recording comprised of a written description, annotated plans and elevations plus a photographic record.

- › focused on recording all exposed internal and external walls relating to the original structures and any features of interest relating to their purpose.

The objectives of the evaluation were to provide sufficient evidence for confident prediction of the archaeological significance and potential of the proposed development site. More specifically, aims of the evaluation included:

- › establishing the location, extent, nature and date of archaeological features or deposits that may be present within the accessible areas targeted for trenching;
- › establishing the integrity and state of preservation of archaeological features or deposits that may be present within the accessible areas.

The results of the evaluation can be used to inform a strategy for further archaeological mitigation if appropriate.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 HBR ARCHIVE ASSESSMENT

A basic archive assessment was undertaken prior to fieldwork. This comprised the consultation of readily available photographic and documentary records. This included the National Map Library, The Highland Councils Historic Environment Record, the Scottish National Records of the Historic Environment and other public sources as appropriate.

5.2 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

The survey utilised existing survey data. This has been annotated with any phasing information and points of detail. A short descriptive summary of the structures including assessment of the internal and external elevations/features and any other relevant constructional details has been undertaken.

5.3 PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY

A fully referenced photographic survey as a primary record of the existing buildings within their surroundings and any significant features of architectural interest were made using digital media. This has been used in conjunction with the written record and provides an interpretative account of the buildings uses. Any specific architectural details were recorded photographically. A full photographic record can be found in Appendix 1.

5.4 TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

All trenches were excavated by a tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket under direct archaeological supervision. Excavation was carried out in shallow spits and continued until clean geological sediments or archaeological deposits were encountered. Excavation of archaeological features within the trench continued by hand until

the objectives of the evaluation were satisfied. The stratigraphy of each trench was recorded in full.

5.5 RECORDING

All aspects of the work were undertaken in accordance with the current relevant Standards and Guidance for Recording Standing Buildings and Structures of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a) and Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014b).

A site plan including all identified and excavated features and the limit of excavation was recorded digitally using a dGPS which can be related to the National Grid.

5.6 REPORTING AND ARCHIVE

The results of the works are presented below. Full trench descriptions and technical details of individual contexts are presented in Appendix 1. A summary report has been prepared for submission to Discovery & Excavation in Scotland (Appendix 2) and the OASIS database (headland1-289681).

The complete project archive will be deposited with Historic Environment Scotland (HES) within six months of the completion of the project. The records (paper and digital) will be archived according to best practice guidelines set out by the Archaeological Archiving Forum (2011).

6 RESULTS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The fieldwork was carried out on 28th and 29th June 2017 in mixed weather conditions. The HBR element of the programme of archaeological works comprised the recording of seven upstanding structures. These were inspected and a photographic and written record was undertaken. The trial trench evaluation comprised the excavation of seven trenches positioned over the footprint of nine of the proposed new houses located across the lawns to the south of Drummondhill House.

6.2 HBR SURVEY

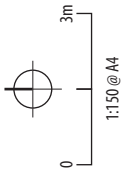
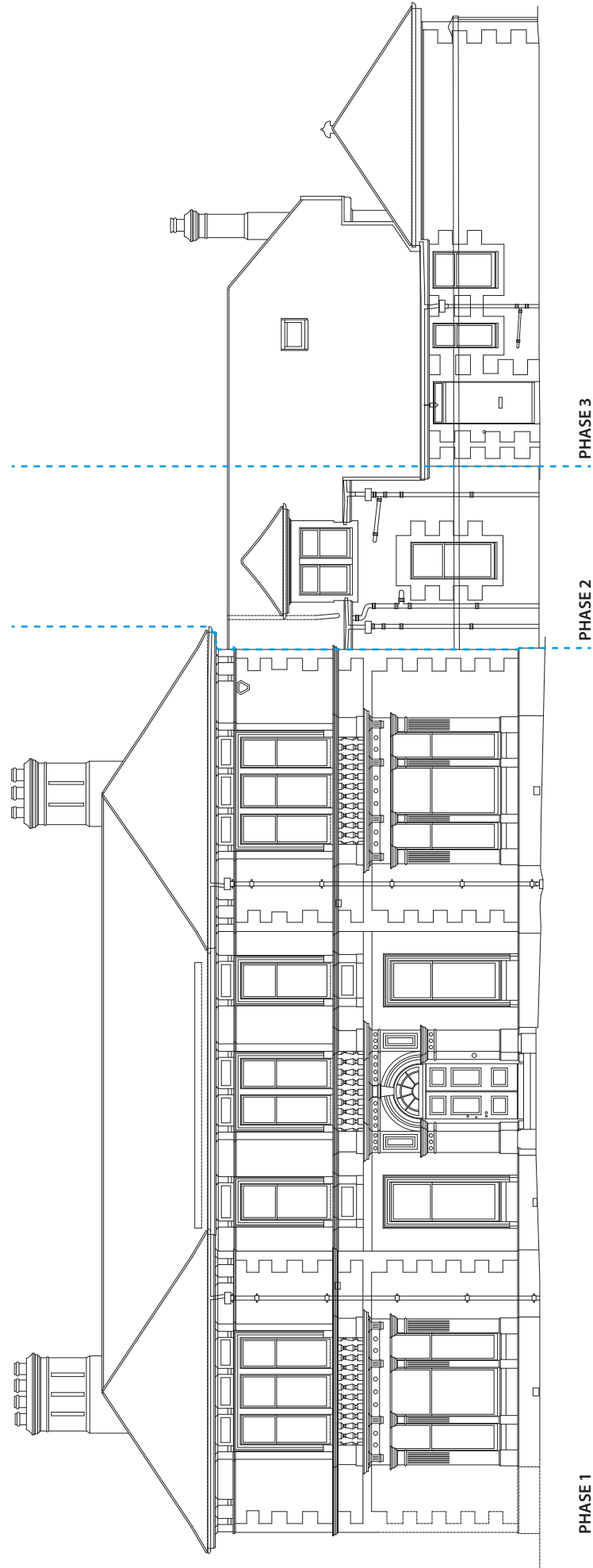
The proposed development includes the internal redevelopment of the two listed buildings (the Villa and Lodge) and the demolition of the five other buildings on the site. The Villa (Building 1) and the Lodge (Building 7) were subject to a level 2 HBR survey due to their significance. The remaining buildings (Buildings 2 – 6) were subject to a basic photographic and written record.

The villa

The Villa was constructed circa 1890 and comprises a large two storey five bay symmetrical Italianate villa with piended roof (Illus 3). The building had recently been in commercial use as offices and this was evidenced by the predominately modern interior of



ILLUS 3 View of the south facing elevation of the Villa ILLUS 4 View of the extensions to the east end of the Villa



ILLUS 5 Measured survey of the south facing elevation of the Villa



ILLUS 6 Detail of the carved key-stone in the doorway

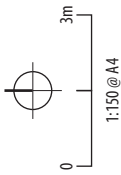
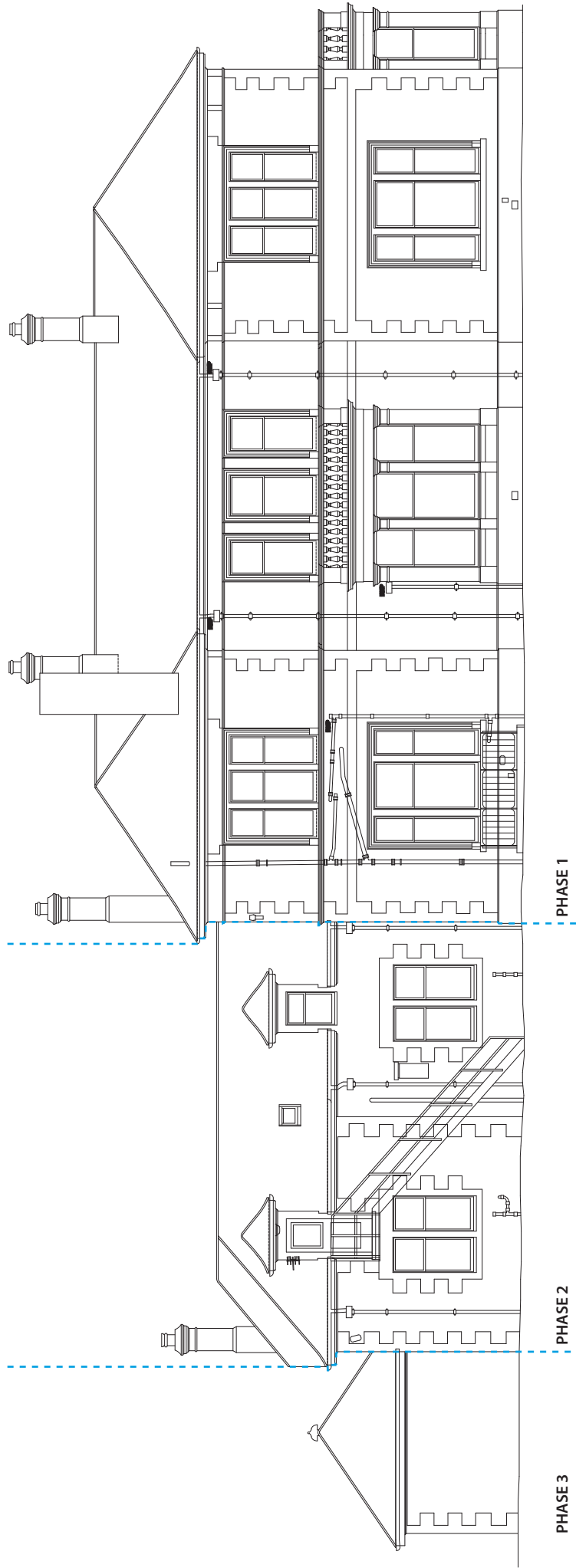
the building. The building as a whole comprises three phases of construction with the two storey Villa representing the first phase. A single storey dormered extension was then added to the east side of the Villa (Illus 4). This in turn was followed by a further single storey extension that wrapped around the east and south elevations of the second phase extension.

The predominant design of the stonework of the building comprises coursed and tool-marked pink sandstone masonry with light yellow sandstone window surrounds and ashlar quoins. The main south facing façade of the Villa (Illus 5) presents the most ornate elevation of the building. It displays a central decorated entrance flanked by advanced symmetrical outer bays to each side. The entrance has a single-leaf panelled door with an overhead fanlight set in an ornate raised pilastered stone surround that incorporated a round-headed and key-stoned arch with a ballustered apron above. The initials WB+MJF are carved into the key-stone (Illus 6) representing the names of William Burns and his wife, Mary Jane Fraser. The entrance is flanked by single-light windows that display raised architrave surrounds. This design is repeated on the upper floor windows that flank a bi-partite window positioned above the entrance. The advanced wings have raised quoins to each side and three-light mullioned windows to each floor. The ground floor window mullions are pilastered with decorated cornice supporting a further ballustered apron. The upper floor windows are simpler in design copying the architrave surrounds of the central window bays. The elevation includes light yellow ashlar band and string courses to the first floor and a bracketed eaves course, the dentils of which display carved decoration.

The rear (north) elevation of the Villa (Illus 7) in comparison is less decorative (Illus 8), although similar in its basic detail. The outer bays are advanced and the stonework has the same pink coursed masonry with yellow sandstone window surrounds, ashlar string course and raised quoins. The central bay is canted on the first floor with a ballustered balcony above and the windows have pilastered mullions. The remaining window bays to both floors have raised architrave surrounds.

The west external elevation (Illus 9) is asymmetrical although is similar in decorative style to the rear elevation of the house (Illus 10). To the north side is a ground floor canted three light window bay with pilastered mullions and a ballustered balcony above. The ground floor also has a single-light window bay to the south side. The upper floor has a central single-light window flanked by two-light windows to each side, all designed with the same stone architrave surrounds. The upper floor windows also include a raised moulded string course lintel.

The northern half of the east elevation (Illus 11) has been masked by the later phase extensions leaving only the southern half of the elevation exposed (Illus 12). This revealed a single-light window bay to each floor, each window offering different designs. The upper window surround submits to the same design displayed on the other elevations whilst the ground floor window has a raised in-out ashlar surround. This is identical to the window design in both the first and second phase extensions, suggesting it was probably inserted during the construction of one of these phases.



ILLUS 7 Measured survey of the north facing elevation of the Villa



ILLUS 8 View of the north facing elevation of the Villa

Both the later phase extensions are constructed to the same basic design as the Villa with coursed pink sandstone walls and yellow ashlar sandstone window surrounds and raised in-out quoins. The design differed slightly in the window surrounds. In the extensions these are all raised in-out ashlar in design rather than the architrave style found on the Villa. The second phase extension, constructed onto the east side of the Villa, is a single storey asymmetrical building with a half-hipped slate roof and dormer windows to the north and south elevations. The eastern half of the south elevation and most of the east elevation is masked by the third phase extension as it wraps around this end of the building. The eastern bay of the two bay north elevation of the second phase extension (Illus 13) is advanced and includes raised quoins to each side. One of the two dormer windows on this elevation has been converted into a fire escape door with a steel staircase attached to the outside of the building. All that is visible of the exposed south elevation is the single-light ground floor window and the dormer window above. To the north side of the east elevation the top north corner of a possible window or door surround was identified above the roofline of the third phase extension (Illus 14), although it was not clear what was represented here.

The third phase extension wrapped around the east and south elevations of the second phase extension. It had a hipped slate roof with a double door and two-light window on the east elevation (Illus 15) and a single door and two single windows on the south elevation, all with the same in-out ashlar surround stones. The chimneys to all three phases of construction display the same design with tall stonework with vertical chamfered cuts and corbelled cap stones.

The interior of the Villa had been modernised throughout but retained many original features including the arcaded entrance hall, a number of ornate fireplaces and a vestibule floor mosaic. As part of the survey all but two rooms were accessed with no entry gained to the two rooms of the second extension. A total of 31 rooms or areas were recorded over the two floors of the building (Rooms 1 – 15 on the ground floor (Illus 16) and 16 – 31 on the first floor (Illus 17). The basic description of each room can be found in Appendix 1. With the exception of the lobby (Room 2), Foyer (Room 17) and staircases (Rooms 9 and 16), which had linoleum floors, all the rooms were carpeted with painted plaster walls and ceilings.

A recurring design feature identified throughout the rooms of the initial phase villa was the square timber panelling design found on all the recessed window surrounds. The two canted window bays in Rooms 5 and 6 displayed more extensive versions of this panelling (Illus 18). This design was also seen on many of the timber fireplace surrounds throughout the villa although the fireplaces in Rooms 5 and 6 are much more elaborate. In both cases the fireplace surrounds are highly decorated with floral carving predominant (Illus 19). The fireplace in Room 6 also includes an inset marble surround and red tiling fascia and floor (Illus 20). The fireplace surrounds in Rooms 21 and 22 on the upper floor also display a slightly higher level of decoration than was found elsewhere in the Villa (Illus 21).

Further original features include the mosaic floor located in the vestibule (Room 1) of the main entrance (Illus 22). The mosaic has a decorated floral design to the outer margins of the area. A timber and glass panelled inner door leads to the lobby (Room 2) from the



ILLUS 9 Measured survey of the west facing elevation of the Villa



ILLUS 10 View of the west facing elevation of the Villa



ILLUS 11 Measured survey of the east facing elevation

vestibule. A number of arcaded openings are present in the lobby which are repeated on the upper floor foyer (Room 17) (Illus 23). One of the arcaded openings leads to the main dog-leg staircase leading up to the first floor level. Some of the rooms (Rooms 6 and 8) on the ground floor provided evidence of the original layout of the villa whilst others had been altered. Modern partition walls divided Rooms 3, 4 and 5 with the remains of an original dividing wall projecting from the east and west walls of Room 2. A new dividing wall had also been inserted between Room 7 and a later phase staircase (Room 9), the original window in Room 7 continuing into the north wall of the staircase. An ornate glass panel partition wall is presented on the entrance to Room 7 although it was not clear if this was an original feature (Illus 24). The majority of the upper floor rooms seem to represent the original layout although a modern partition wall between Rooms 20 and 21 is a later alteration.

The rooms in the second phase extension had also been modified although again a number of original features are present. The timber window surrounds of the recessed windows on the ground floor (Rooms 10, 11, 13 & 14) are a similar design to those in the original villa, although not identical. The fireplace surrounds in Rooms 27 and 29 were likely to be original to the second phase although their design was much simpler than was found in the main part of the Villa. Modifications to the rooms included new partition walls dividing Rooms 10 and 11 and Rooms 13 and 14. A doorway had also been added to the east end of the corridor (Room 12) leading to the third phase extension. The windows in the south wall of the third phase extension did not include any timber surround panelling.



ILLUS 12 View of the east elevation of the Villa

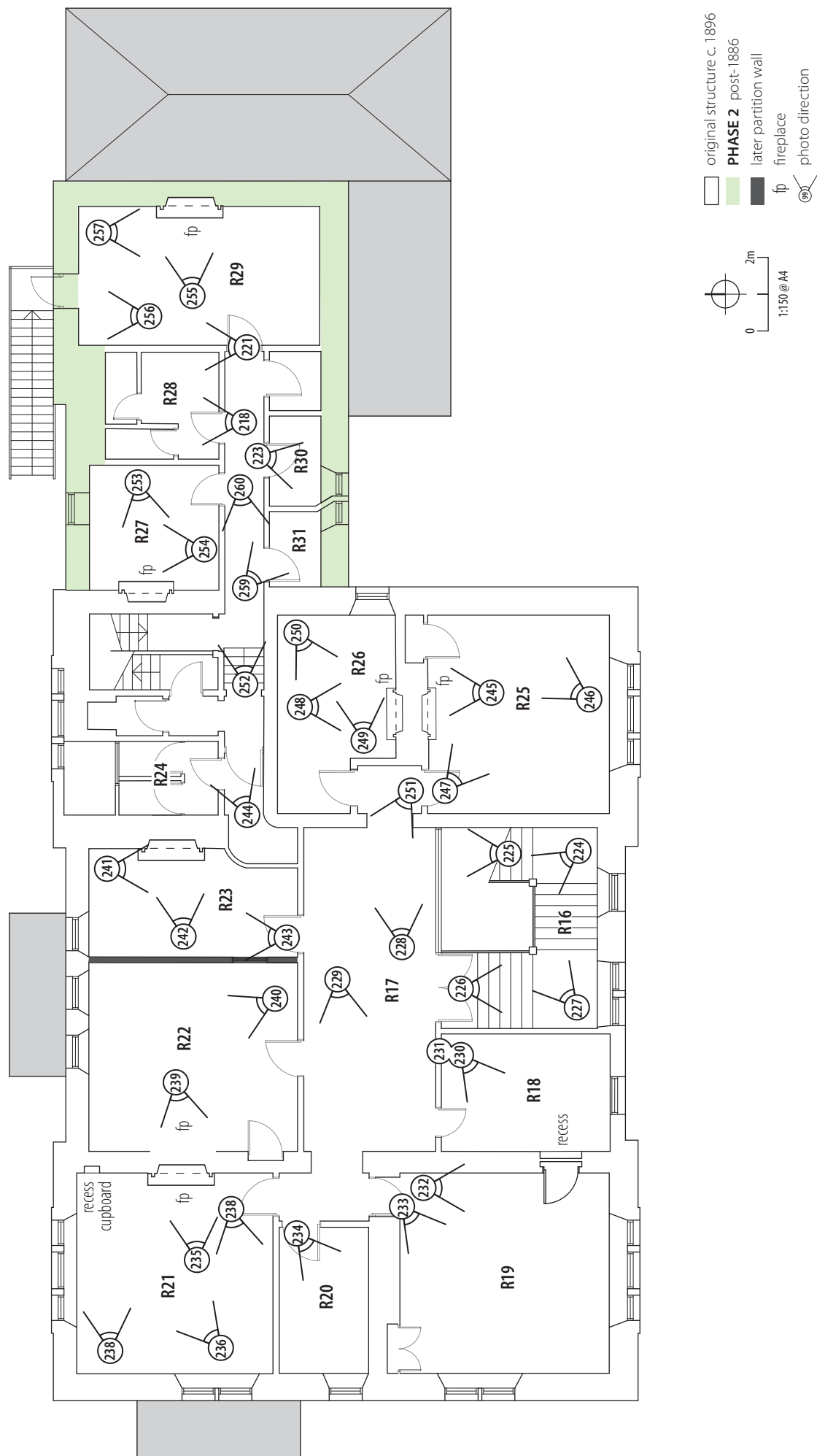
ILLUS 13 View of the north elevation of the villa extension

ILLUS 14 Detail of the possible masked window opening

on the east elevation of the villa extension

ILLUS 15 View of the later extension of the Villa





ILLUS 18 First floor plan of the Villa



ILLUS 18 Detail of the window panelling in Room 5 **ILLUS 19** Detail of the fireplace in Room 5 **ILLUS 20** Detail of the fireplace in Room 6 **ILLUS 21** Detail of the fireplace in room 21 **ILLUS 22** Detail of the mosaic floor in the vestibule entrance **ILLUS 23** Arcaded openings in the Lobby **ILLUS 24** Detail of the partition wall entrance to Room 7

25



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ILLUS 25 Measured survey of the east elevation of the Lodge **ILLUS 26** View of the east elevation of the Lodge

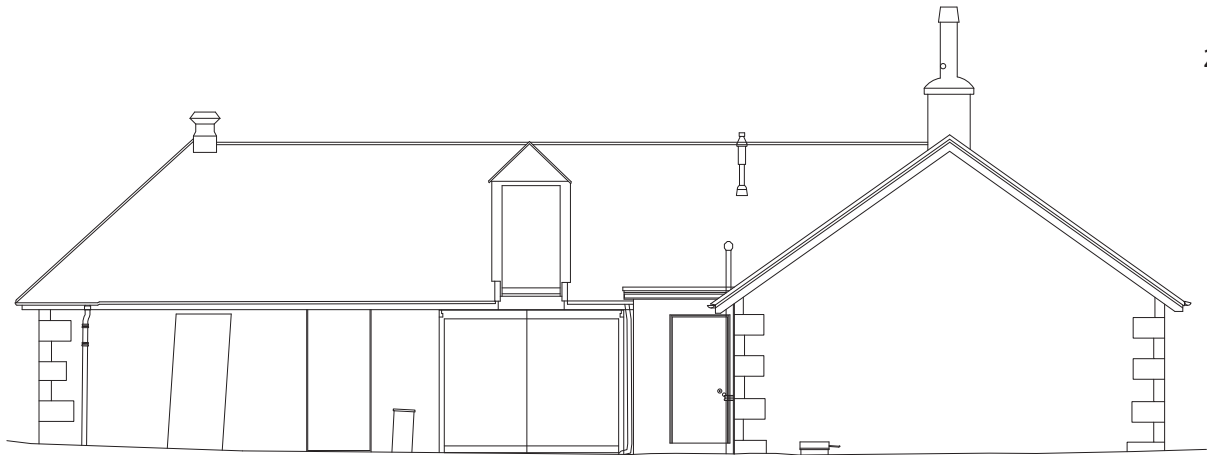


ILLUS 27 View of the south elevation of the stables

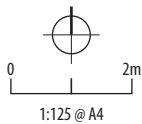
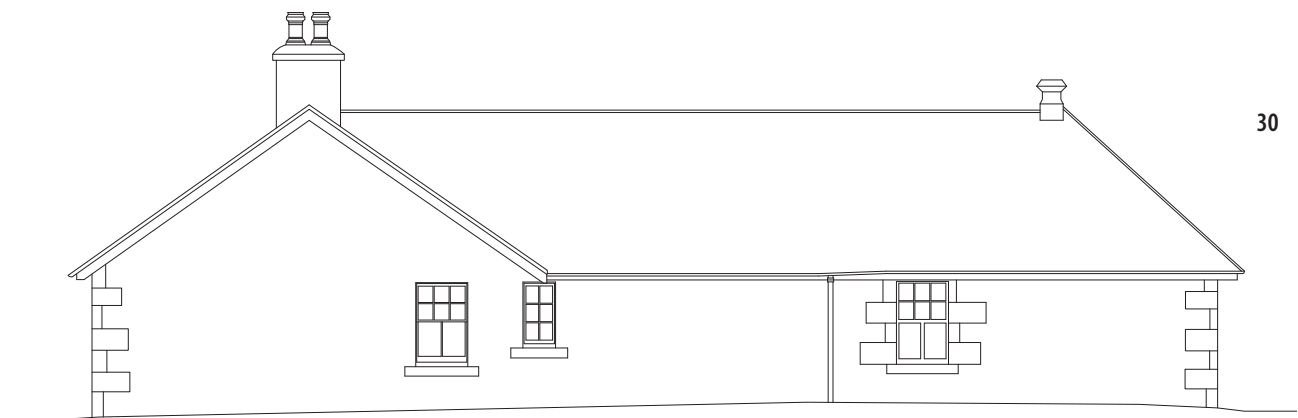


ILLUS 28 Measured survey of the west elevation of the Lodge

29



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ILLUS 29 Measured survey of the south elevation of the Lodge **ILLUS 30** Measured survey of the north elevation of the Lodge

The lodge

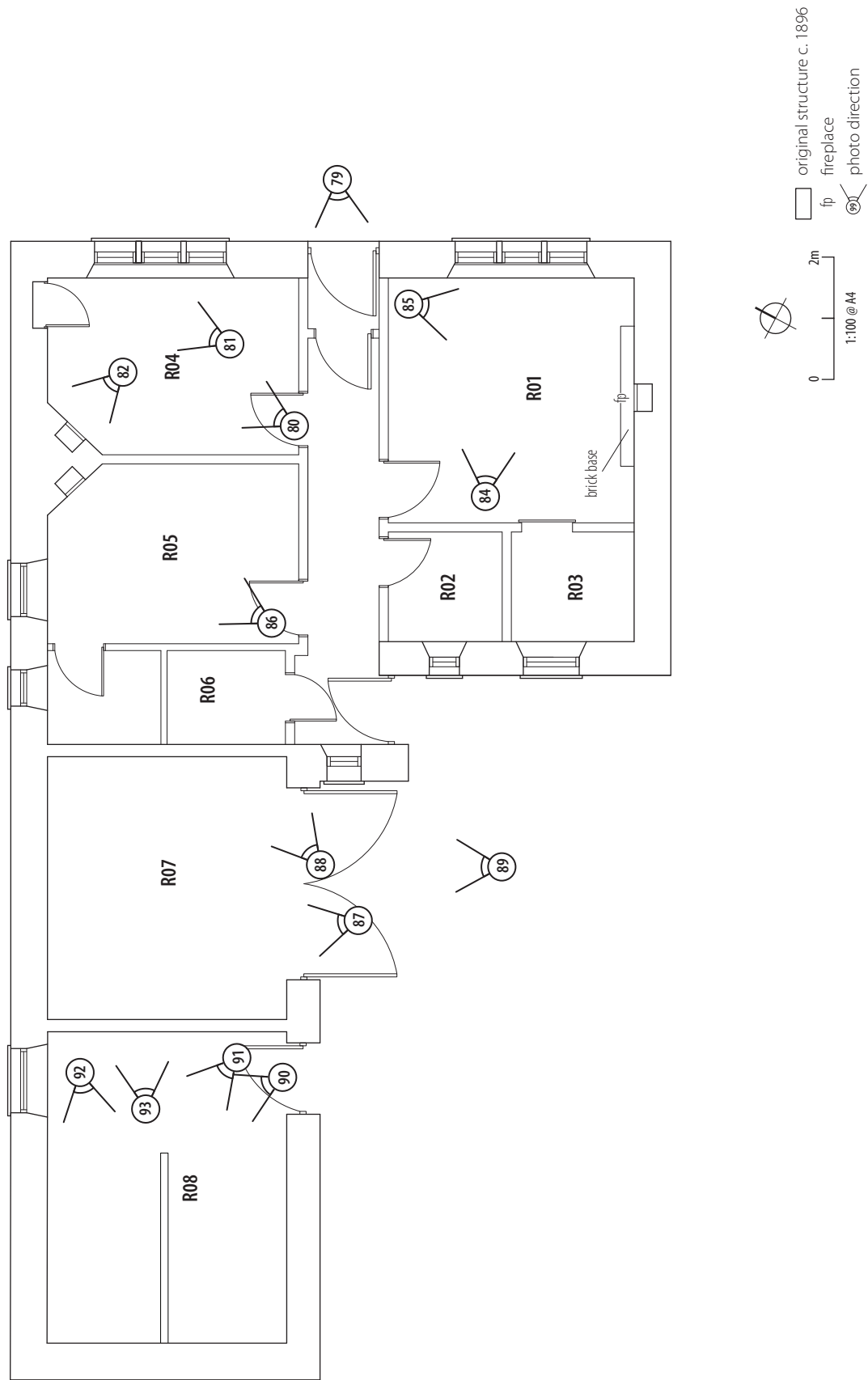
The Lodge was located to the southern extent of the development site to the west side of the driveway leading up to the Villa. This was a single storey gabled building comprising living accommodation and an attached stable to the rear forming an L-shaped building in plan. The front west facing elevation (Illus 25) presented the main focus of the house with snecked masonry walls with slightly raised ashlar quoins, door and window surrounds (Illus 26). These were all cream in colour with the walls a light pink sandstone. This stonework was repeated on the south and west elevation of the house and the south elevation of the stables although in all cases the window and door surrounds were flush to the walls and had pecked tooling and comb-dressed margins (Illus 27). The stonework on the two remaining elevations to the north and west was much coarser in design with a heavy cement render masking much of the stonework.

The front elevation of the Villa included two tripartite sash-and-case windows flanking a central timber porch with turned timber balusters and decorated timber lintel. Further sash-and-case windows were found to the rear elevation (Illus 28) plus a stone built

vestibule entrance with a flat roof located to the corner between the house and the stable block.

The stable block included a double timber door with a further dormer loading door above on the south facing elevation (Illus 29) plus a single timber door further to the west. The slate roof was hipped at the west end with three further windows on the north facing elevation (Illus 30).

The internal configuration of the house comprised three large rooms, a kitchen, a bathroom and two small storage rooms (Illus 31). The house had been fully modernised throughout with carpets, painted plaster walls and ceilings and modern fittings. The three fireplaces in rooms 1, 4 and 5 had been blocked although the plain timber surrounds survived. The stable block comprised two rooms divided with a timber partition wall. The east wall of the garage (Room 7) was constructed of brick with the stone wall exposed to the north. The stable (Room 8) included two stalls with a timber partition and wainscot panelling on the side walls (Illus 32). Both stalls incorporated iron feeding troughs to the west end although it was not clear if these were original. A timber ladder was located in the north-east corner of the room leading up to an attic storage space.



ILLUS 31 Plan of the Lodge and stables

Building 2

This was a single story rectangular stable block constructed of roughly coursed rubble stone partially masked by a cement render with a single pitched slate roof (Illus 33). All the openings on the main north facing elevation included pecked in-out surround stones with comb-dressed margins. This design was also found on all the quoin stones. All five windows on the north facing elevation included raised stone sills with sash-and-case windows in four of these. The door furthest to the west had a wider opening and a steel door but the in-out surround stones suggest it was part of the original design (Illus 34). The west facing elevation included a casement window and a sliding timber door. The window had a concrete sill indicating it was probably a later phase opening. The sliding timber door may have been original although the surround stones were masked by the cement render making this difficult to confirm. The south facing elevation had a heavy pebble-dash render although at the base of the wall the brick construction was visible. The elevation included three small casement windows and a single timber door. No features were present on the stone constructed east facing elevation. Internal access to the building was limited as it was being used to store files with shelving units fixed to the walls of the rooms that were accessed.

Buildings 3 and 4

These two buildings were constructed of the same material with a basic shell of corrugated steel panels supported on a concrete foundation with a corrugated steel roof. Building 3 was a double garage unit with two large timber doors facing south and a single casement window to the east side (Illus 35). Building 4 was slightly larger in size with gabled ends and a series of large concertina steel doors to the south elevation (Illus 36), two casement windows to each end and a single window on the north elevation. A later breeze-block entrance had also been added to the west side of the north elevation. The internal configuration comprised a series of four bays with timber and wire dividing walls.

Building 5

This was a large rectangular building constructed of breeze blocks covered in a cement render with steel pillars supporting a corrugated steel roof (Illus 37). The building comprised eight bays with the five central bays open to the south side. These were flanked by two bays with sliding timber doors. The final bay to the east end of the building had large double timber swing doors. This building was not present on the 1963 Ordnance Survey.

Building 6

This building was currently in use as a laboratory and was a large modern single storey building located to the west side of the Villa. It was rectangular in plan with extended wings to the north and south ends. It had pebble-dash rendered walls and a hipped slate roof (Illus 38). This building was not present on the 1963 Ordnance Survey.

6.3 EVALUATION

Seven evaluation trenches were excavated across two garden plots to the south of the Villa (Illus 39) and covered the footprint of the

proposed new housing. Trenches 1 to 5 were located to the west side of the proposed development across a plot of land that had become overgrown with long grass and weeds. Trenches 6 and 7 were to the east across a grassed lawn. All the trenches except Trench 7 were approximately 50m long and 2m wide, with each trench excavated down to the top of the geological subsoil. Trench 7 was split into two (7a and 7b) to avoid a service cable and measured 43m long. Across the two areas the topsoil consisted of a mid-greyish brown silt with occasional gravel-rich deposits, varying in depth across site. The geological subsoil was encountered at a depth of between 0.3 and 0.45m below the surface, consisting of a mid-brownish orange gravel-rich sand with patches of dark brownish-red gravel-rich sand and occasional bedrock.

Trench 1 was excavated in two halves due to a centrally located field boundary to the north side of the Lodge. Some subsidence was evident before trenching with the trench excavation revealing the existence of a modern drainage ditch running from the lodge across the trench. The only feature recorded within the trench was a stone constructed path [1002] (Illus 39). This was located 2m north of the drainage ditch, aligned north-west/south-east. This path comprised a single course of poorly sorted stone slabs with no visible bonding material identified. Some evidence of disturbance was clear on the south-western edge. The path ran towards the corner of the Lodge, suggesting it related to this building. In addition, it ran towards a break in the field boundary to the north-west.

A single cobble-filled pit [5002] was located at the northern end of Trench 5 (Illus 40). The exposed extent measured 1.7 x 0.55 x 0.48m although the pit continued beyond the western edge of the trench. The steep sided pit contained a concentration of rounded cobbles within a loose dark grey sand matrix. The loose fill indicating the pit was most likely a 19th or 20th century feature such as a soak-away relating to field drainage, however no dateable material was present.

The remaining features identified within the trenches were a shallow tree bole, recorded in Trench 4, a 10m diameter sub-circular pit located in the centre of Trench 6 containing 19th or 20th century waste material throughout and a palaeochannel. This channel was aligned east/west through Trenches 2, 3 and 4 and was also present in the northern end of Trench 1. Within Trench 2 the channel reached a maximum depth of 1m and within Trench 4 it was 17m wide.

7 DISCUSSION

The cartographic sources indicate that prior to the development of the Villa the parcel of land had been marked as 'Campfield'. It had been suggested that this related to an encampment of Militia in the mid-18th century. No evidence relating to a military camp was identified during the evaluation and no artefacts relating to this period were recovered. It is possible, given the topography of the area, that if any camp existed it may have been located closer to the top (north) of the site, nearer to the break of slope leading down to the river terrace (now Does Road).

Of the seven buildings recorded on the site only the Villa, Lodge and Stables (Building 2) were depicted on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey (Revised 1903, published 1904. The Villa is a large and



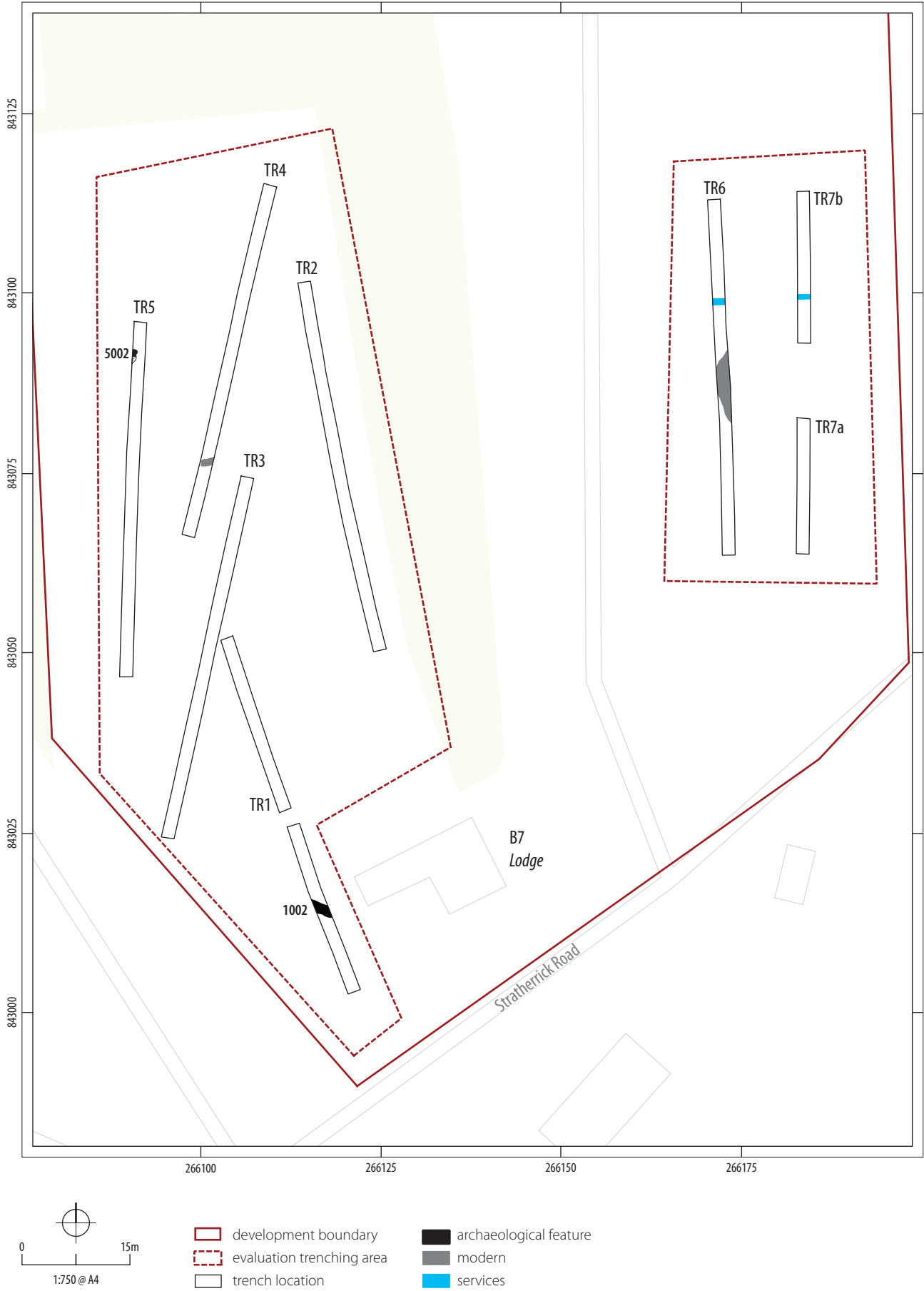
ILLUS 32 View of the stalls in the stable block of the Lodge Building 5

ILLUS 33 View of Building 2

ILLUS 34 View of Building 3

ILLUS 35 View of Building 4

ILLUS 36 View of



ILLUS 39 Plan of the evaluation trenches



ILLUS 40 Detail of stone paving [1002]



ILLUS 41 Detail of the cobble-filled soak-away pit [5002]

imposing building which makes confident use of the Italianate style and a range of classical detailing. The building is notable for its door-piece and the ballustered aprons, as well as the contrasting pink and cream masonry. It is unusual in that it has an institutional as opposed to residential presence.

By the publication of the 1904 Ordnance Survey the Villa is depicted in plan as comprising all three phases as seen in the present building. This indicates that the two extensions to the east side of the building quickly followed on from the original build, and may even have been added prior to the completion of the original phase. Certainly, the internal and external design of the extensions were similar to that of the original phase of construction. The primary difference between the phases was the change in design of the window surrounds and the more mundane design of the interior fittings.

The 1903 Ordnance Survey depicts the stable block as having an additional roof to the south side of the extant building. This may represent a roofed aisle/veranda to this side of the building as the quoin stones on the present building clearly indicate that the present building did not extend beyond its existing footprint. Provided this was a stable block with an aisle/veranda to the south then the present south wall has probably been added at a later date. The original design is likely to have included a series of stable stall openings. All the subsequent buildings seem to have been added piecemeal over the course of the 20th century.

The main bodies of the Villa and the Lodge will not be affected by the proposed development although the internal elements of both buildings will be re-developed to provide flats. It is proposed that the stable block and the other remaining buildings are to be demolished with new housing constructed on the footprints of these buildings. This report should provide an adequate record of the Villa and Lodge and the other upstanding buildings prior to their redevelopment. The evaluation has also provided adequate information to prove that no significant archaeological features are present in the areas that are proposed for construction of new dwellings.

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9 APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 SITE REGISTERS

Appendix 1.1 Photographic register

Photo	Direction	Description
DHIN-001	S	Pre-excavation shot of garden areas
DHIN-002	S	Pre-excavation shot of garden areas
DHIN-003	S	Pre-excavation shot of garden areas
DHIN-004	S	Pre-excavation shot of garden areas
DHIN-005	NW	Laboratory building (Building 6)
DHIN-006	NW	Laboratory building (Building 6)
DHIN-007	SW	Laboratory building (Building 6)
DHIN-008	N	Front elevation of Building 3
DHIN-009	NW	General view of Building 4
DHIN-010	NE	Front elevation of Building 3
DHIN-011	E	Side elevation of Building 4
DHIN-012	E	View of Buildings 4 and 5
DHIN-013	E	General view of the front of Building 5
DHIN-014	W	General view of the front of Building 5
DHIN-015	W	East elevation of Building 4
DHIN-016	W	East elevation of Building 4
DHIN-017	N	Rear elevation of Building 2
DHIN-018	NE	Rear elevation of Building 2
DHIN-019	E	East elevation of Building 2
DHIN-020	E	Front and side elevation of Building 2
DHIN-021	SW	Front elevation of Building 2
DHIN-022	SW	Front elevation of Building 2
DHIN-023	SW	Front elevation of Building 2
DHIN-024	S	Front elevation of Building 2
DHIN-025	S	Front elevation of Building 2
DHIN-026	S	Front elevation of Building 2
DHIN-027	S	Detail of openings on the front of Building 2
DHIN-028	S	Detail of openings on the front of Building 2
DHIN-029	S	Detail of openings on the front of Building 2
DHIN-030	S	Detail of openings on the front of Building 2
DHIN-031	S	Detail of openings on the front of Building 2
DHIN-032	S	Detail of openings on the front of Building 2
DHIN-033	S	Detail of openings on the front of Building 2
DHIN-034	S	Detail of openings on the front of Building 2
DHIN-035	SE	Front elevation of Building 2

Photo	Direction	Description
DHIN-036	E	View in room of Building 2
DHIN-037	W	View in room of Building 2
DHIN-038	E	West elevation of Building 2
DHIN-039	NE	Rear elevation of Building 2
DHIN-040	NW	Rear elevation of Building 2
DHIN-041	N	Detail of door on the rear elevation of Building 2
DHIN-042	S	Trench 6
DHIN-043	N	Modern disturbance in Trench 6
DHIN-044	N	Trench 6
DHIN-045	N	Trench 7
DHIN-046	S	Trench 7
DHIN-047	NW	Front elevation of the Lodge
DHIN-048	NW	Front elevation of the Lodge
DHIN-049	W	Front elevation of the Lodge
DHIN-050	W	Front elevation of the Lodge
DHIN-051	W	Detail of the front elevation of the Lodge
DHIN-052	W	Detail of the front elevation of the Lodge
DHIN-053	W	Detail of the front elevation of the Lodge
DHIN-054	W	Detail of the front elevation of the Lodge
DHIN-055	W	Detail of the front elevation of the Lodge
DHIN-056	W	South chimney of the Lodge
DHIN-057	W	North chimney of the Lodge
DHIN-058	SW	Front porch of the Lodge
DHIN-059	S	Side elevation of the lodge
DHIN-060	SE	Side elevation of the lodge
DHIN-061	SE	Side elevation of the lodge
DHIN-062	S	Detail of the south elevation of the lodge
DHIN-063	D	Detail of the south elevation of the lodge
DHIN-064	E	West elevation of the Lodge
DHIN-065	N	South elevation of the lodge barn
DHIN-066	N	Detail of the lodge barn south elevation
DHIN-067	N	Detail of the lodge barn south elevation
DHIN-068	NE	Detail of the lodge barn south elevation
DHIN-069	N	Chimney on the west end of the lodge barn
DHIN-070	NE	Vestibule on the rear of the Lodge
DHIN-071	NE	Vestibule on the rear of the Lodge
DHIN-072	E	West elevation of the Lodge
DHIN-073	E	Detail of the west elevation of the Lodge
DHIN-074	NE	West elevation of the Lodge

Photo	Direction	Description
DHIN-075	NE	West elevation of the Lodge
DHIN-076	NW	South elevation of the Lodge
DHIN-077	NE	South elevation of the Lodge
DHIN-078	N	South elevation of the Lodge
DHIN-079	W	Hallway of the Lodge from the front door
DHIN-080	N	View of Room 4 of the lodge
DHIN-081	NE	View of Room 4 of the lodge
DHIN-082	NW	Detail of the fireplace in Room 4 of the lodge
DHIN-083	SE	View of Room 1 of the Lodge
DHIN-084	SW	View of Room 1 of the Lodge
DHIN-085	SE	View of Room 1 of the Lodge
DHIN-086	NE	View of Room 5 of the lodge
DHIN-087	NW	View of the garage (Room 7) of the lodge
DHIN-088	NE	View of the garage (Room 7) of the lodge
DHIN-089	N	View of the garage (Room 7) of the lodge
DHIN-090	NW	View of the Old Stables (Room 8) of the lodge
DHIN-091	NW	View of the Old Stables (Room 8) of the lodge
DHIN-092	W	View of the Old Stables (Room 8) of the lodge
DHIN-093	E	View of the Old Stables (Room 8) of the lodge
DHIN-094	–	Attic space in the stables of the lodge
DHIN-095	–	Attic space in the stables of the lodge
DHIN-096	–	Attic space in the stables of the lodge
DHIN-097	–	Attic space in the stables of the lodge
DHIN-098	–	Attic space in the stables of the lodge
DHIN-099	N	Front elevation of the Villa
DHIN-100	NE	Detail of the north elevation of the Villa
DHIN-101	NW	Detail of the north elevation of the Villa
DHIN-102	N	Detail of the north elevation of the Villa
DHIN-103	N	Detail of the north elevation of the Villa
DHIN-104	N	Detail of the north elevation of the Villa
DHIN-105	N	Detail of the north elevation of the Villa
DHIN-106	N	Detail of the north elevation of the Villa
DHIN-107	N	Detail of the north elevation of the Villa
DHIN-108	N	Detail of the north elevation of the Villa
DHIN-109	N	Detail of the north elevation of the Villa
DHIN-110	N	Detail of the north elevation of the Villa
DHIN-111	W	Detail of the north elevation of the Villa
DHIN-112	NW	Detail of the north elevation of the Villa
DHIN-113	N	Detail of the north elevation of the Villa
DHIN-114	N	Detail of the north elevation of the Villa

Photo	Direction	Description
DHIN-115	N	Detail of the north elevation of the Villa
DHIN-116	NW	Detail of the north elevation of the Villa
DHIN-117	N	Detail of the north elevation of the Villa
DHIN-118	NE	Detail of the north elevation of the Villa
DHIN-119	N	Detail of the north elevation of the Villa
DHIN-120	NE	West elevation of the Villa
DHIN-121	E	West elevation of the Villa
DHIN-122	SE	West elevation of the Villa
DHIN-123	E	West elevation of the Villa
DHIN-124	E	West elevation of the Villa
DHIN-125	SE	Detail of the window on the west elevation of the Villa
DHIN-126	E	Detail of the window on the west elevation of the Villa
DHIN-127	NE	Detail of the window on the west elevation of the Villa
DHIN-128	SE	North (rear) elevation of the Villa
DHIN-129	S	North (rear) elevation of the Villa
DHIN-130	SW	North (rear) elevation of the Villa
DHIN-131	S	North elevation of the eastern extension to the villa
DHIN-132	S	North elevation of the eastern extension to the villa
DHIN-133	S	Detail of the north elevation of the Villa
DHIN-134	S	Detail of the north elevation of the Villa
DHIN-135	S	Detail of the north elevation of the Villa
DHIN-136	SE	Detail of the north elevation of the Villa
DHIN-137	SW	Detail of the north elevation of the Villa
DHIN-138	S	Detail of the north elevation of the Villa
DHIN-139	SE	Detail of the north elevation of the Villa
DHIN-140	SW	Detail of the basement entrance on the north elevation
DHIN-141	S	North elevation of the eastern extension to the villa
DHIN-142	S	North elevation of the eastern extension to the villa
DHIN-143	SW	North elevation of the eastern extension to the villa
DHIN-144	SW	North elevation of the eastern extension to the villa
DHIN-145	SW	General view of the north elevation of the Villa
DHIN-146	SW	Detail of the chimneys
DHIN-147	SW	Detail of the chimneys
DHIN-148	SW	View of the 2nd extension to the east side of the Villa

Photo	Direction	Description
DHIN-149	SE	Detail of the window lintel masked by the 2nd extension
DHIN-150	W	View along the south elevation of the Villa
DHIN-151	NW	East elevation of the 2nd extension to the Villa
DHIN-152	NW	South and east elevation of the 2nd extension to the Villa
DHIN-153	NW	South elevation to the 2nd extension to the Villa
DHIN-154	W	East elevation of the Villa
DHIN-155	N	Roofline of the villa extensions
DHIN-156	NW	South elevation of the Villa extensions
DHIN-157	N	Dormer window on the south elevation of the 1st villa extension
DHIN-158	NW	Detail of the roof line of the villa extension covering the window surround of the original building
DHIN-159	NE	South elevation of the 2nd villa extension
DHIN-160	N	South elevation of the 1st villa extension
DHIN-161	NW	General view of the south side of the villa
DHIN-162	NW	View of the villa extensions
DHIN-163	N	Front elevation of the villa
DHIN-164	N	Front elevation of the villa
DHIN-165	N	Front elevation of the villa
DHIN-166	SW	Trench 4
DHIN-167	S	Trench 2
DHIN-168	N	Trench 2
DHIN-169	S	Trench 1
DHIN-170	N	Trench 1
DHIN-171	N	Trench 5
DHIN-172	S	Trench 5
DHIN-173	S	Tree bowl in trench 4
DHIN-174	E	Tree bowl in trench 4
DHIN-175	W	Pit 5001 in Trench 5
DHIN-176	W	Pit 5001 in Trench 5
DHIN-177	N	Pit 5001 in Trench 5
DHIN-178	N	Pit 5001 in Trench 5
DHIN-179	SW	Pit 5001 in Trench 5
DHIN-180	SW	Wall foundation 1002 in Trench 1
DHIN-181	W	Wall foundation 1002 in Trench 1
DHIN-182	E	Wall foundation 1002 in Trench 1
DHIN-183	N	Pit 5001 in Trench 5
DHIN-184	W	Pit 5001 in Trench 5

Photo	Direction	Description
DHIN-185	SE	View of driveway leading up to the Villa
DHIN-186	S	View of driveway leading up to the Villa
DHIN-187	SE	Evaluation trenches 6 and 7
DHIN-188	SW	View of the driveway to the front of the Villa
DHIN-189	N	Detail of the vestibule floor of the Villa
DHIN-190	S	Detail of the vestibule floor of the Villa
DHIN-191	N	Detail of the internal vestibule doors to the Villa
DHIN-192	SE	Lobby hall of the Villa
DHIN-193	SW	Lobby hall of the Villa
DHIN-194	S	Main staircase of the Villa
DHIN-195	N	Detail of the room entrance doors
DHIN-196	SW	Detail of Room 3 of the villa
DHIN-197	SW	Detail of Room 4 of the villa
DHIN-198	NE	Detail of Room 4 of the villa
DHIN-199	E	Detail of the fireplace in Room 5 of the Villa
DHIN-200	W	Detail of the window in Room 5 of the Villa
DHIN-201	NW	Detail of the window in Room 5 of the Villa
DHIN-202	W	Detail of the fireplace in Room 6 of the Villa
DHIN-203	W	Detail of the fireplace in Room 6 of the Villa
DHIN-204	W	Detail of the fireplace in Room 6 of the Villa
DHIN-205	NE	View of Room 6 of the Villa
DHIN-206	E	Detail of the coved bookshelf in Room 6 of the Villa
DHIN-207	E	View of Room 6 of the Villa
DHIN-208	W	Detail of the recessed cupboard in Room 6 of the Villa
DHIN-209	NE	View of the painted window design of the partition wall of Room 7 of the Villa
DHIN-210	N	Fireplace in Room 8 of the Villa
DHIN-211	N	Detail of the recessed door of Room 8 of the Villa
DHIN-212	N	Detail of the recessed cupboard in Room 8 of the Villa
DHIN-213	SE	View of the window in Room 8 of the Villa
DHIN-214	E	View of the recessed shelves in Room 8 of the Villa
DHIN-215	E	View down corridor Room 12
DHIN-216	N	Staircase in room 9
DHIN-217	N	Staircase in room 9
DHIN-218	NW	View of Room 11 of the Villa
DHIN-219	N	View of Room 10 of the Villa
DHIN-220	S	Recessed window in hallway 12 (1st extension)

Photo	Direction	Description
DHIN-221	N	View of Room 13 of the Villa
DHIN-222	N	View of Room 14 of the Villa
DHIN-223	S	View of Room 15 of the Villa
DHIN-224	NW	Staircase and partition wall to 1st floor
DHIN-225	N	Arched opening at the base of the stairs
DHIN-226	S	Window on the S wall of the staircase (Room 16)
DHIN-227	NE	Staircase and partition wall to 1st floor
DHIN-228	E	First floor foyer (Room 17)
DHIN-229	W	First floor foyer (Room 17)
DHIN-230	SW	Room 18 of the Villa
DHIN-231	SW	Room 18 of the Villa
DHIN-232	S	Room 19 of the Villa
DHIN-233	SW	Room 19 of the Villa
DHIN-234	W	Room 20 of the Villa
DHIN-235	E	Fireplace in Room 21 of the Villa
DHIN-236	NE	Room 21 of the Villa
DHIN-237	E	Room 21 of the Villa
DHIN-238	SW	Room 21 of the Villa
DHIN-239	W	Fireplace in Room 22 of the Villa
DHIN-240	N	Room 22 of the Villa
DHIN-241	S	Room 23 of the Villa
DHIN-242	E	Fireplace in Room 23 of the Villa
DHIN-243	N	Room 23 of the Villa
DHIN-244	NE	Room 24 of the Villa
DHIN-245	N	Fireplace in Room 25 of the Villa
DHIN-246	N	Room 25 of the Villa
DHIN-247	S	Room 25 of the Villa
DHIN-248	S	Fireplace in Room 26
DHIN-249	E	Room 26 of the Villa
DHIN-250	SW	Room 26 of the Villa
DHIN-251	W	Detail of arched entrance to Rooms 25 and 26
DHIN-252	E	View of the hallway of the extension (Room 32)
DHIN-253	W	Fireplace in Room 27 of the Villa
DHIN-254	N	Room 27 of the Villa extension
DHIN-255	E	Fireplace in Room 29 of the Villa

Photo	Direction	Description
DHIN-256	N	Fire exit door in Room 29 of the Villa
DHIN-257	S	Room 29 of the Villa
DHIN-258	SW	Room 30 of the Villa
DHIN-259	SE	Room 31 of the Villa
DHIN-260	W	Hallway of the villa extension (Room 32)
DHIN-261	SE	Post-excavation shot of Trenches 1 – 5
DHIN-262	E	Post-excavation shot of Trenches 1 – 5
DHIN-263	NE	Post-excavation shot of Trenches 1 – 5
DHIN-264	N	Post-excavation shot of Trenches 1 – 5
DHIN-265	S	Post-excavation shot of Trenches 1 – 5
DHIN-266	SW	Post-excavation shot of Trenches 1 – 5
DHIN-267	SW	Post-excavation shot of Trenches 1 – 5
DHIN-268	S	Post-excavation shot of Trenches 1 – 5
DHIN-269	Void	–
DHIN-270	S	Entrance to the villa from the hall

Appendix 1.2 Trench register

TR	L (m)	W (m)	Max D (m)	Orientation	Features
1	50	2	0.3	N-S	Path [1002]
2	50	2	0.3	N-S	-
3	50	2	0.3	NNE-SSW	Palaeochannel
4	50	2	0.3	NNE-SSW	Palaeochannel
5	50	2	0.4	N-S	Soak-away [5002], Palaeochannel
6	50	2	0.45	N-S	Modern rubbish spread
7a	13	2	0.4	N-S	-
7b	30	2	0.4	N-S	Modern service

Appendix 1.3 Context register

Context	TR	Description
1002	1	Path comprised of poorly sorted angular stone slabs laid over the natural
5001	5	Fill of pit [5002] – comprising poorly sorted and loose rounded cobble stones in a dark grey brown sandy matrix
5002	5	Cut of Pit – not fully exposed but possibly oval in shape with steep sides leading to a concave base with rounded cut of slope and filled with 5001.

Appendix 1.4 Room register

Room	Description
Room 1	Vestibule within the main entrance. Included a mosaic floor with a floral motif around the margins. The small room included a blocked timber framed door to the west, a modern timber door to the east and an original glass panel door and surround to the north. It had decorated cornice moulding and a painted plaster ceiling.
Room 2	Entrance hall/Foyer with modern fixtures and fittings including a laminate floor. Included a number of arched openings to the staircase and entrance plus large timber panel doors to the rooms to the N, E and W.
Room 3	Large office with modern fittings and carpets. Has timber panel door entrance to E side and a recessed window with decorated timber panel surrounds to the south with modern plaster partition wall to the north side. Decorated cornice moulding to S, E & W sides.
Room 4	Modern Office. Entered through a small entrance vestibule to the west side. Small meeting room with modern fittings. Small recessed window with decorated timber panels on west wall and modern plaster partition walls to the N and S. Original partition wall removed with just the projecting stubs still present on the E and W walls.
Room 5	Modern meeting room with carpets and fittings. Has a large recessed bay window with decorated timber panel surround to the W wall with a small window to the same design on the N wall. On the E wall is a large finely decorated timber fireplace surround with floral and nature motifs. Decorated cornice to 3 sides and a modern plaster partition wall to the S.
Room 6	Office to original size with large bay window with decorated timber surround on the N wall, a decorated timber fireplace surround with floral motifs and an inset fireplace with painted tile surround on the W wall. A small recessed cupboard on the W wall and a large arched bookshelf recess on the E wall. Decorated cornice mouldings to all sides and a painted plaster ceiling.
Room 7	Small office with a decorated glass panel door and partition wall at the entrance. Carpeted floor and part of a recessed window on the N wall. The E plaster partition wall masks the remaining half of the window. Decorated cornice moulding on the N, E and S side indicate the glass panel wall may be original.
Room 8	Large modern office with carpets and modern fittings. It has a large recessed window with decorated timber panel surround to the S a plain decorated timber fireplace surround on the N wall along with a small recessed cupboard and recessed timber panel door. Both recesses have arched heads.
Room 9	Second staircase to the upper floor. The stairs partly mask the window on the N wall. Stairs have linoleum cover and a timber handrail and balustrade.
Room 10	Small modern office with plaster partition wall to the E and half a recessed window with slightly decorated timber panel surround on N wall, other half in Room 11. Part of 1st extension.
Room 11	Small modern office with plaster partition wall to the W and half a recessed window with slightly decorated timber panel surround on N wall, other half in Room 10. Part of 1st extension.

Room	Description
Room 12	Hallway along the 1st extension of the building with linoleum floor and stepped at the W end. Includes a recessed window on the S wall with timber panel surround and wainscot panelling below.
Room 13	Small modern office with plaster partition wall to the W and half a recessed window with slightly decorated timber panel surround on N wall, other half in Room 14. Part of 1st extension.
Room 14	Small modern office with plaster partition wall to the W and half a recessed window with slightly decorated timber panel surround on N wall, other half in Room 13. Part of 1st extension.
Room 15	Small modern office room with two windows on the S wall but no surround panels or decoration. Part of 2nd extension.
Room 16	Large central staircase leading to the upper floor. At the top of the stairs are three arched window panels and a double door leading to the foyer. Timber panel surrounds on the two recessed windows on the S wall. Stairs have lino cover and modern handrails and timber panels.
Room 17	First floor foyer is carpeted throughout with painted plaster walls and decorated cornice mouldings with plain painted ceiling. Some of the openings to the rooms leading off the foyer include arched heads.
Room 18	Small modern office with carpets and painted plaster walls. It has a recessed window on the S wall with decorated timber panel surround and a recessed shelf unit with timber surround on the W wall.
Room 19	Large modern office room with parapets and painted plaster walls and ceiling. Has large recessed windows on the S and W walls, both with decorated timber panel surrounds and two recess cupboards with door on the N and E walls. The recess on the E wall may originally have been a door thought to Room 18. The ceiling includes decorated cornice mouldings to all sides.
Room 20	Small office entered from Room 19 and Room 21. Modern plaster partition walls to the N and E and a small recessed window on the W wall with timber panel surround.
Room 21	Large modern office with carpets and modern fittings. It has a large recessed window with decorated timber panel surround to the N and W walls. It has a plain decorated timber fireplace surround on the E wall along with a small recessed cupboard. Plain painted plaster walls and ceiling.

Room	Description
Room 22	Large modern office with a modern plaster partition wall on the E side, two recessed windows with timber panel surrounds on the N wall and a plain timber fireplace surround on the W wall.
Room 23	Small modern office with a single recessed window with decorated timber surround on the N wall a fairly plain timber fireplace surround on the E wall and modern plaster wall to the W although decorated cornice was on all the wall heads. The S side of the E wall curved inwards due to the hallway to the E.
Room 24	WC's and shower rooms accessed via a small hallway to the E of Room 23. Mostly modern fittings with wainscot panel E wall. To E of the WC's is the second staircase.
Room 25	Large modern office with large recessed window with timber panel surround on the S wall and a fairly plain timber fireplace surround on the N wall plus a recessed wall cupboard with timber panel door. Decorated cornice moulding to all sides and a plain painted plaster ceiling.
Room 26	Small office with a small recessed window on the E wall and a v plain timber fireplace surround on the S wall. Painted plaster walls with moulded cornice to all sides and a plain ceiling.
Room 27	Small office with a recessed dormer window on the N wall with no surround and a plain timber fireplace surround. Part of the 1st extension.
Room 28	Small WC room with a small skylight window on the roof line. Part of the 1st extension.
Room 29	Large room to the E side of the building with a large plain timber fireplace surround on the E wall and a modified fire escape door in the dormered N wall and a skylight window on the S ceiling. Part of the 1st extension.
Room 30	Small kitchen area with half a recessed window on the S wall (shared with Room 31). Modern fittings. Part of the 1st extension.
Room 31	Wash room with half a recessed window on the S wall (shared with Room 30). Modern fittings. Part of the 1st extension.
Room 32	Hallway leading from the main part of the house through to the 1st extension. Includes linoleum flooring and a stepped drop leading to rooms 27 - 31. Had painted plaster walls and plain covering and dado rail.

APPENDIX 2 DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND (DES) ENTRY

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Highland Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Drummondhill, Inverness
PROJECT CODE:	DHIN17-001
PARISH:	Inverness and Bona
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Donald Wilson
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Headland Archaeology
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Historic Building Recording and Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	NH64SE 293 and 293.01
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Villa and Lodge
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NH 6614 4316
START DATE (this season)	28th July 2017
END DATE (this season)	29th July 2017
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	none
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>Headland Archaeology carried out a HBR survey and evaluation at Drummondhill, Stratherrick Road, Inverness. The HBR element involved a Level 2 HBR survey of the Villa and the Lodge, with a photographic record of the remaining five upstanding buildings. The survey revealed that the external facades of the two buildings had not been altered significantly from their original design, having been constructed circa 1886. In contrast to this the internal elements of both buildings had been significantly altered and modernised. A number of original features were still present in the Villa including a mosaic floor in the vestibule, two ornate fireplace surrounds and all the decorated timber panel window surrounds. Three phases of construction were observed for the Villa with two single storey extensions added one after the other to the east side of the building. Both these extensions had taken place before the turn of the 20th century.</p> <p>In conjunction with the HBR survey two areas to the south of the Villa were targeted for trial trench evaluation. A total of 7 trenches amounting to 350m² were excavated down to the geological subsoil. A cobble-filled soak-away pit and a rough stone path were encountered, both of which were likely to relate to the development of the Villa and Lodge circa 1886. No features or artefacts relating to earlier occupation of the site was identified.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Unknown
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	none
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Tulloch Home Ltd
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ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	HES



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