



**Highland Archaeology Services Ltd**

Bringing the Past and Future Together

## Plot 14, Inverness Watching Brief



## DSR and Recommendations

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## Plot 14, Inverness Watching Brief

<b>HAS Report No.</b>	PIC23-005
<b>Site Code</b>	PIC23
<b>Client</b>	Pat Munro (Alness) Ltd.
<b>Planning Reference</b>	20/04668/FUL
<b>OS Grid Reference</b>	NH 69658 44879
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<b>Approved by</b>	Lynne McKeggie

### Summary

An archaeological watching brief was commissioned in order to facilitate the development of a haul road to be laid at plot 14 on land directly to the east of the University of the Highlands and Islands Campus, Inverness. This is in order to fulfil a planning condition attached to application 20/04668/FUL.

The watching brief took place on 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> February 2023 in dry, sunny conditions with some overcast spells. The area stripped was approximately 1409sqm covering an area where a haul road was to be built. A small area where the current road to the north east of the fibre exchange was not watched as the ground here was not being excavated. The ground to the north of the exchange and west of the road was also heavily disturbed with a layer of hardcore obscuring the subsoil, in addition this area was disturbed by fibreoptic and electricity cables running across the area been the tracks to the east and west of the site.

One feature was recorded. This was a brick built feature thought to be associated with agriculture as according to local knowledge the land was used by the Department of Agriculture for training and other purposes. Seven rubble and two clay drains were also recorded. No artefacts were recovered from the site and none of the deposits, features or finds revealed during the course of this project were considered to be archaeologically significant and no further archaeological work is recommended.

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## ***Legislation and Policy***

The common principles underlying international conventions, national legislation and local authority planning policies are that cultural heritage assets should be identified in advance of development and safeguarded where practicable; if disturbance is unavoidable appropriate recording of features and recovery of portable artefacts should take place. These have been set out in international agreements, UK and Scottish legislation, as well as national and local planning policies<sup>1</sup>.

Professional standards maintained throughout the present project adhered to the Codes of Conduct and Approved Practice and Standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists<sup>2</sup>.

## ***Acknowledgements***

This document was written by Karen Kennedy and edited by ANO. The project was commissioned and funded by Pat Munro Ltd. Fieldwork was directed by Karen Kennedy. Background mapping has been reproduced by permission of the Ordnance Survey under Licence 100043217. Historic mapping is courtesy of the National Library of Scotland.

## ***Glossary***

- BGS - British Geological Survey
- DBA – Desk Based Assessment
- DES – Discovery and Excavation Scotland
- CIfA – Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- HES – Historic Environment Scotland
- HET – Historic Environment Team
- HHER – Highland Historic Environment Record
- NLS – National Library of Scotland

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

<sup>2</sup> Chartered Institute for Archaeology (CIfA) Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Excavation.



## Location

The study area is located at Plot 14, on land directly to the east of the University of the Highlands and Islands Campus, Inverness. The site is located within an agricultural field and is bordered by the National Railway Line along its northern extent. It is approximately centred around national grid reference NH 69658 44879.

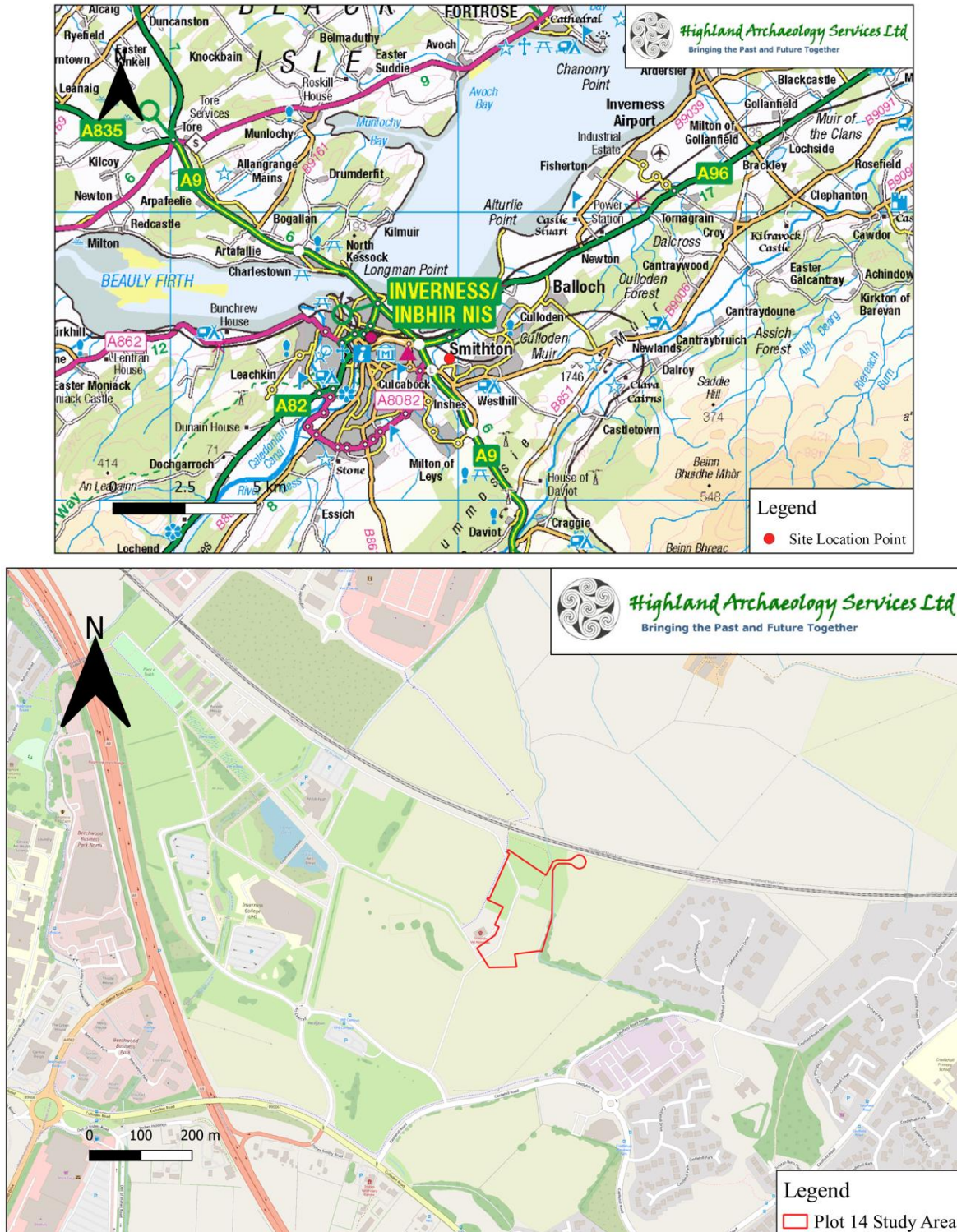


Figure 1: The Study Area showing Site Location

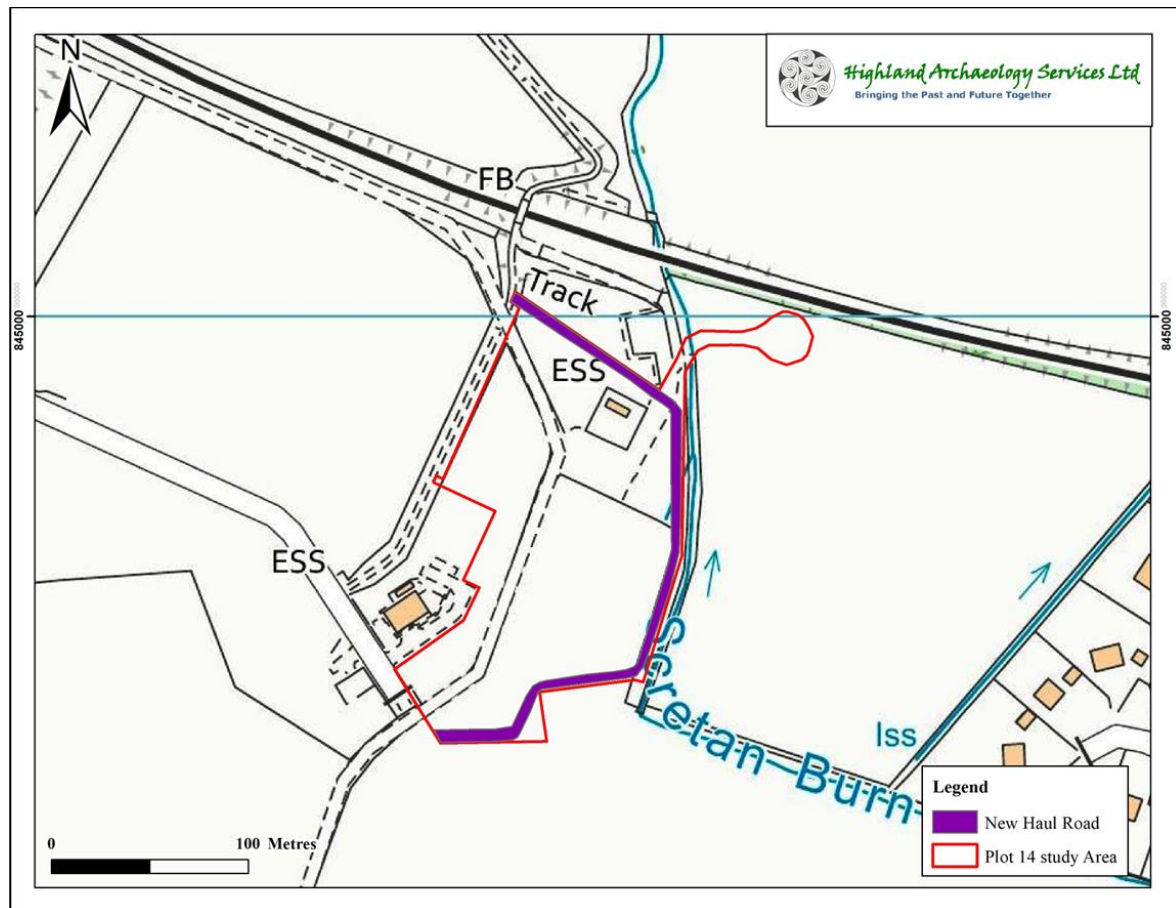


Figure 2: Study Area and proposed New Haul Road to be watched. Scale shown

## Introduction

An archaeological watching brief was commissioned in order to facilitate the development of a haul road to be laid at Plot 14 on land directly to the east of the University of the Highlands and Islands Campus, Inverness. This is in order to fulfil a planning condition attached to application 20/04668/FUL.

The plot was largely situated in a rough ploughed field with some areas that had been previously disturbed by previous development. According to BGS the underlying bedrock geology is Hillhead Sandstone, a sedimentary bedrock. The surface geology is an alluvium made up of clay, silt, sand and gravel.

This project sought to identify and record archaeological remains that may be present within the footprint of the development. It includes provision to undertake post-fieldwork tasks required for the preparation of a Data Structure Report (DSR).

## Archaeological & Historical Background

### *Historic Environment Record*

An archaeological desk based assessment has been undertaken in order to establish a baseline of known or suspected archaeological features within the vicinity of the development. This aided the identification and interpretation of archaeological features that may have survived within the site. The Highland HER and Canmore's Pastmap facility have been consulted for relevant records within

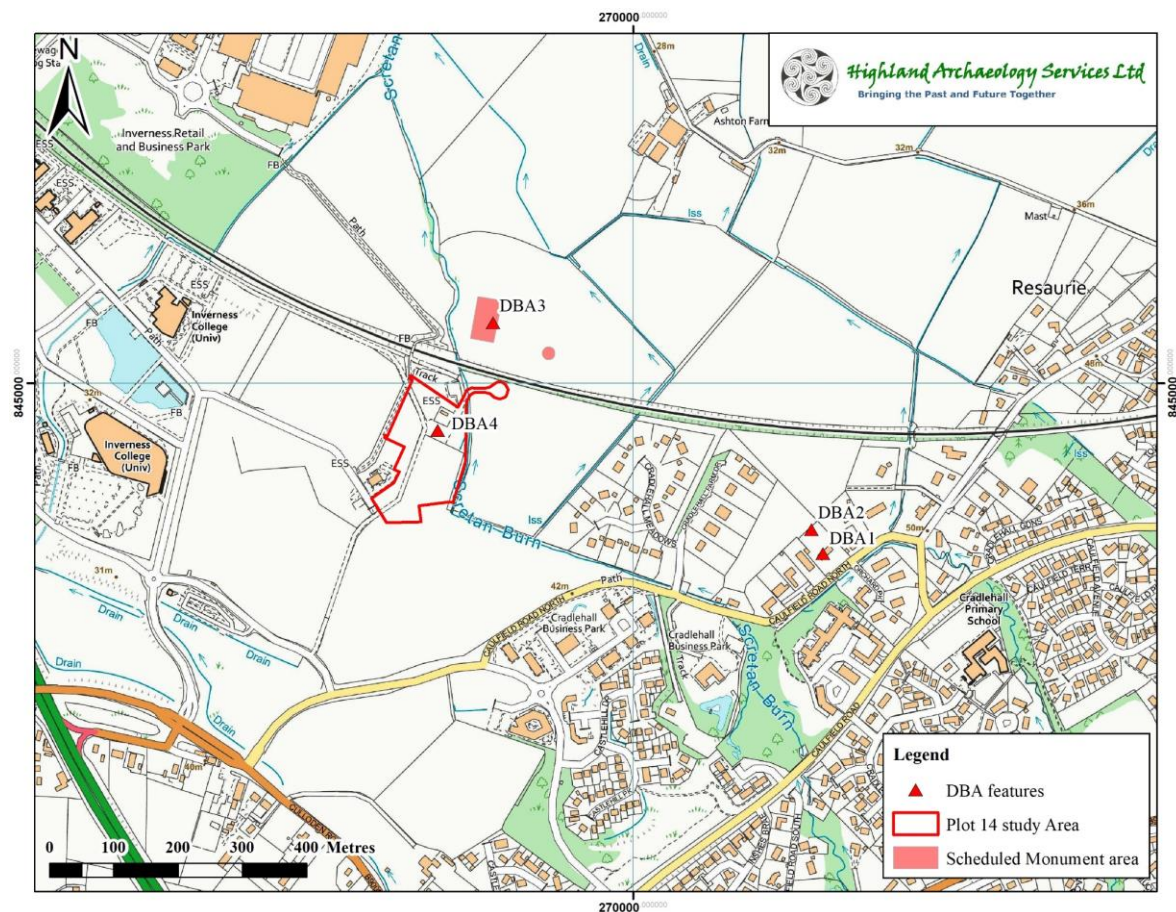


and surrounding the study area. Historic maps have been accessed using the National Library of Scotland's online facility. Finally historical sources including the OS Namebook and the Old and New Statistical Accounts have been consulted for historical details that may relate to the study area.

There are no heritage assets recorded within the study area but there are several recorded within 500m of the site. The nearest Scheduled monument, located to the north of the site across the National Railway, is Ashton Farm Cottages, consisting of a ring ditch and pit circles (DBA3, SM11535). This monument comprises a series of cropmarks which have been identified as the remains of a prehistoric settlement on oblique aerial photographs. The ring ditch is penannular in shape and is about 6m in diameter within a ditch 1m wide. The southern most of the pit circles has a double line of pits which may suggest different phases of building. The scheduled area comprises two separate areas within the same field to the north of the railway line (Figure 3).

Located to the east of site is Listed Building, Cradlehall House (DBA1, LB8036). The building comprises of a mid-18th century house with a number of later additions and alterations. A plaque in the SW gable records that "In this house lived Major William Caulfeild who as HM Inspector of Roads from 1732 to 1767 planned and built 800 miles of military roads in the Highlands." The name Cradlehall is said to originate from hoisting inebriated guests in a cradle in order to transport them to bed to recover.

There is also an undesignated asset record noting the position of Cradlehall barracks (DBA2) located next to Cradlehall house. This complex of structures was apparently still standing in 1911 but no evidence of them is apparent from aerial photographs.



**Figure 3: Map showing location of Heritage Assets**

There are some records which correspond to the kilometre grid-square NH74 to the northeast of the site, which include a marker for a military road and a fish-trap. These records are not relevant to the [Highland Archaeology Services Ltd](#)  
**March 2023**

present study as the features they refer to are not in close proximity to the proposed development site.

#### Previous Archaeological Work

There have been many previous archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the site. A geophysical survey was undertaken in 2018 in order to inform a proposed link road between the A9 and A96 (**PAW4**). The magnetometry survey did not confirm any definitively archaeological remains although there was a large circular feature and a smaller semi-circular anomaly noted reasonably close to the southern development area<sup>3</sup>. Although these may be natural geological anomalies it is possible that they represent buried archaeological remains.

An extensive programme of GI test-pitting was also undertaken across broadly the same area as PAW4 to inform the A9/A96 link road development (**PAW7**). During this work only one possible archaeological feature was noted – a shallow scoop approximately 20cm wide, which contained no cultural material<sup>4</sup>. This was noted to the south of the proposed development in the square annotated PAW7 (see Figure 4).

To the west of the current site at the main UHI campus a programme of trial trenching and excavation was undertaken between 2009 and 2011, revealing a complex of features (**PAW3**). A number of postholes, pits and ditches were excavated, some of which contained later prehistoric pottery. A sherd of neolithic Grooved Ware was found in one trench while a ditch terminus was found in another. The feature types suggest Bronze age or Iron Age activity while the grooved ware suggests that some activity was taking place in the Neolithic<sup>5</sup>.

To the east of the site an archaeological evaluation (**PAW1**) was undertaken in 2003. A 5% sample was evaluated, and no archaeological remains were encountered during the fieldwork<sup>6</sup>. Trial trenching was also conducted for Cradlehall Business Park (**PAW5**) to the southeast of the site in 2003, which uncovered only a modern soakaway feature<sup>7</sup>.

An evaluation ahead of housing development a little further to the southeast was undertaken in 2004 (**PAW6**) which did yield some archaeological findings. These were one small pit, found containing a rim sherd of Neolithic pottery, as well as a small isolated fire pit of possible prehistoric date some distance away. No further work was undertaken<sup>8</sup>. Finally a 5% evaluation was also undertaken in 2000 to the southeast of the site (**PAW2**), which uncovered three pits, a charcoal spread, one possible posthole and a number of field drains and cultivation marks. However, all of these were considered to be relatively modern and no further work was undertaken<sup>9</sup>.

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<sup>3</sup> Teale, Lawton and Cavers 2018, p.15

<sup>4</sup> Muir 2018, p.7

<sup>5</sup> Engl 2011

<sup>6</sup> Brown 2003a

<sup>7</sup> Brown 2003b

<sup>8</sup> Buchanan 2004

<sup>9</sup> Conolly & Halliday 2000



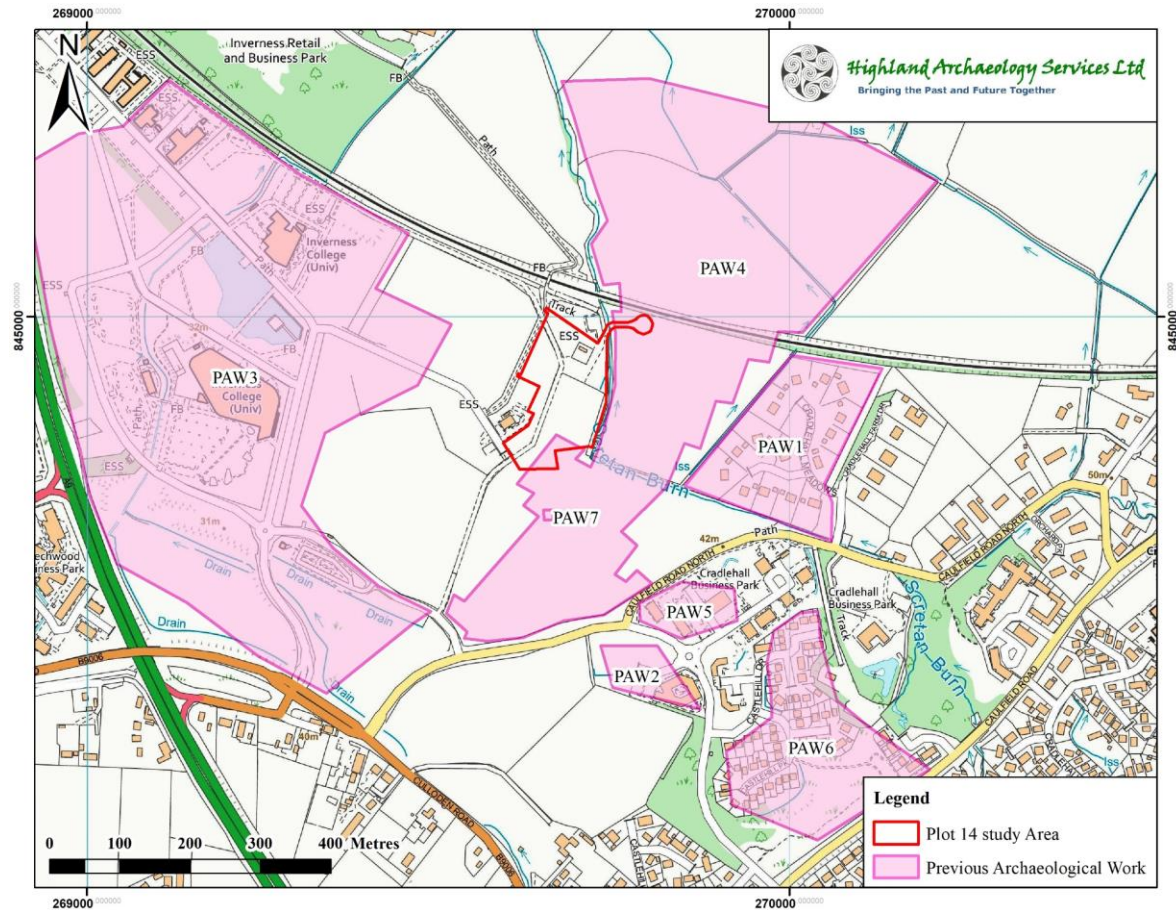


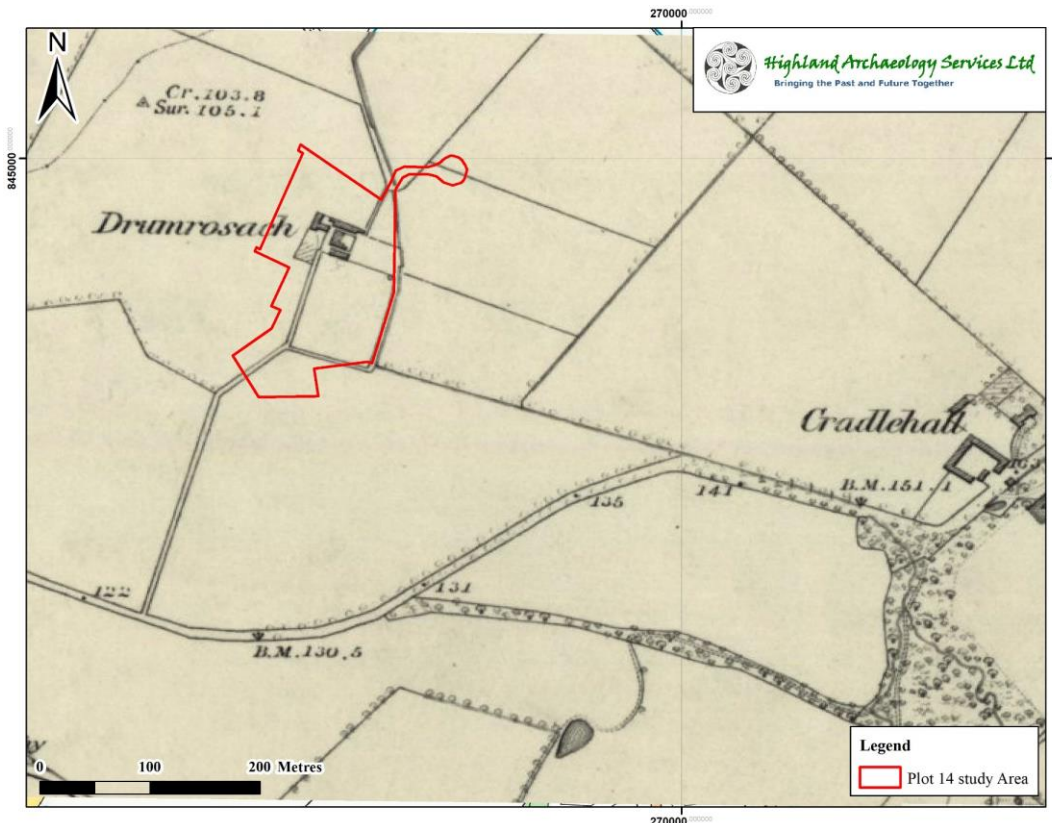
Figure 4: Previous Archaeological Works

## Historic Maps



Figure 5: Section from Roy's Map 1747-52 with Cradlehall settlement highlighted. Not to original scale

Roy's map depicts the study area as open farmland with some villages such as Drakies and 'Inches' recorded and these retain their names within modern Inverness. A settlement is recorded in approximately the location of Cradlehall house (DBA1) but is not named. Several other unnamed settlements that are not named are also visible out with the study area. The roads depicted in this map may be the same as the military roads which are supposed to have been constructed around the time this map was surveyed.



**Figure 6: Section from 1st Ed OS map Surveyed: 1868-1870 with current site. Scale shown**



**Figure 7: Section from OS 1st ed 25'' Surveyed in 1866 map Showing details of Drumrosach farm. Not to original scale**



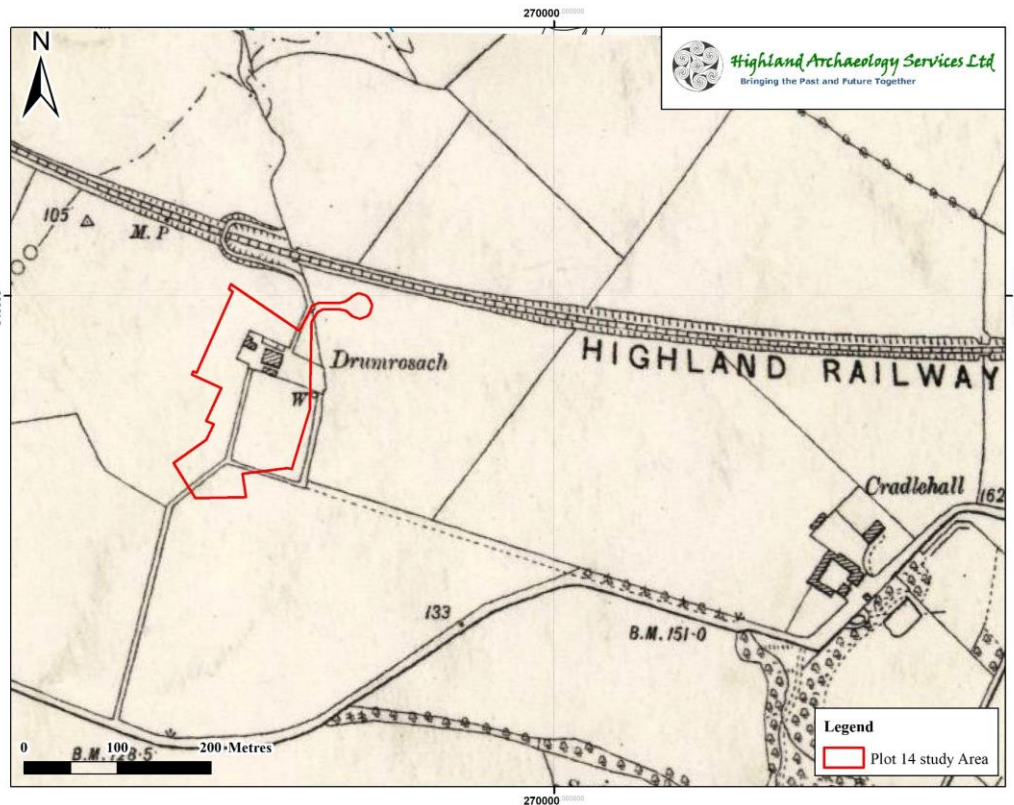


Figure 8: Section from 2nd Ed OS map: Surveyed 1902. Scale shown

The details shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> edition OS maps are as ever the most useful. To the east of the site is Cradlehall House (**DBA1**) which is depicted on both the first edition (1868-70) and second edition (1902) maps. Most significantly though is Drumrosach farm (**DBA 4**) that sits directly on the current development site (see **Error! Reference source not found.**, **Error! Reference source not found.** & **Error! Reference source not found.**). This farm is depicted as four roofed structures in the first edition map of 1866 with an unroofed circular horse mill just to the south. The second edition map surveyed in 1902 shows that the most northern of these is unroofed and the central structure enlarged. The structures of the farm appear relatively unchanged on the OS National Grid Map surveyed between 1955 and 1959 as well as in a simplified form on the 1961 to 1968 revision. The demolition of these structures is likely to have been more recent.

## OS Name book

The Ordnance Survey Name Books were created by surveyors as they mapped Britain in the 1800's. The books record the names of the settlements and natural features that they encountered, and descriptions of the places themselves. Drumrosach is described in the OS namebook as a good, slated, two storied farmhouse with attached offices, one storey and have a thatched roof, they are recorded as being in good repair<sup>10</sup>. Cradlehall House to the east of the study area is described in the OS Namebook as 'a good farmsteading one storey high, the residence, offices and being all slated and in good repair'.<sup>11</sup>

A little to the north a section of Caulfield's Road is noted (**DBA6**) to the of the study area 'is an old military road made about a century ago by General Caulfield, who was then governor of Fort

<sup>10</sup> <https://scotlandspplaces.gov.uk/digital-volumes/ordnance-survey-name-books/inverness-shire-os-name-books-1876-1878/inverness-shire-mainland-volume-31/13>

<sup>11</sup> <https://scotlandspplaces.gov.uk/digital-volumes/ordnance-survey-name-books/inverness-shire-os-name-books-1876-1878/inverness-shire-mainland-volume-31/14>



*George, and constructed with a view to connect that garrison with Inverness and the lowlands. It commences at the turnpike road from Inverness to Nairn, about 3½ miles from the former town, and proceeds, through Resaurie and by Cradlehall, until it joins the road to Culloden Moor, where it catches another old military road. It is at present a good "Statute-Labor" road, and of course repaired(sic) by the county'.<sup>12</sup>*

## **Statistical Accounts**

### **Old Statistical Accounts**

There is nothing written about the study area but there is mention of several '*Druidical temples*' to the east of Inverness and west of the site. The writer describes how these stone circles were blasted in order to build farmhouses and offices due to the shortage of available stone and as they stood on fertile fields. According to the accounts there was only one complete temple left standing at the time. Placenames in the parish such as Easter Drakies, Wester Drakies, Mid Drakies to the west of the site shown on Roy's maps were thought to be likely corruptions of Druidhe, the plural of Drui, a Druid (p631).<sup>13</sup>

### **New Statistical Accounts**

The only villages mentioned in the parish are those of Clachnaherry and Culcabock village which is the closest to the study area, being to the west of it and one mile to the south-east of Inverness.

The principal roads which radiate from Inverness and intersect the parish in different directions, were under the management of the Parliamentary Commissioners for Highland roads and bridges, which was set up to open up the communication throughout the highlands and beyond. One of the roads that came under this was the road leaving Inverness via Fort George to Elgin which would have been part of the military road and was north of the site. This road would have been improved and widened under the direction of the Commissioners. The expense of maintaining these roads had been covered in about equal proportions by Government aid and local aid, and tolls were established on several of the roads (pp27-28).<sup>14</sup>

## **Desk Based Assessment Conclusions**

The archaeological and historical record for the study area reveals some fascinating information about the historic use of the area. To the north of the site is a density of recorded prehistoric archaeological features. During previous archaeological works around the site, several sites of possible prehistoric features were also uncovered along with some blank areas. This highlighted the potential for undiscovered prehistoric activity within the study area.

Historic maps also show that a farm (Drumrosach) consisting of at least 4 structures and a horse powered mill and dating back to at least the mid 1800's once stood within the development area. It is possible that some remnant of this survives on the site. Outside this complex of buildings during the post medieval period the site was predominately rural and agriculturally based and features like land drains are likely to survive.

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<sup>12</sup> <https://scotlandspplaces.gov.uk/digital-volumes/ordnance-survey-name-books/inverness-shire-os-name-books-1876-1878/inverness-shire-mainland-volume-31/42>

<sup>13</sup> Sinclair, 1796

<sup>14</sup> Gordon, 1845

## The fieldwork

### *Aims and Objectives*

The principal aims of the watching brief stage of the project were to:

- Identify and characterise all buried heritage assets revealed during the course of ground works.
- Examine and establish the nature and extent of all features of potential archaeological significance affected by the proposed work, and to record these to professional standards, in line with current legislation and policy.
- Minimise any possible delay or cost to the development by anticipating archaeological requirements as far as possible, timetabling and integrating archaeological recording work with the project, and dealing with any issues arising quickly and efficiently.
- To present and disseminate the archaeological evidence gathered during the fieldwork and the research potential that evidence has to elucidate the history of the site.

### *Methodology*

The watching brief took place on 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> February 2023 in largely dry, sunny conditions with some overcast spells. The area stripped was approximately 1409sqm covering an area where a haul road was to be built. A small area to the north east of the fiber exchange was not excavated as this was already a road and would be left insitu. The area to the north of the exchange was also heavily disturbed by a layer of hardcore obscuring the subsoil. Finally the area to the north west of the site was disturbed by fiber optic and electricity cables therefore was not excavated to the natural subsoil. (**Figure 10: Map showing watched area**)

### *Description of Recorded Archaeology*

The single trench measured 1409sqm. Topsoil (001) varied in depth from 0.35m-1.35m and comprised a mid brown loam with some mid sized round and subangular stones. The area to the north of the trench where the brick built feature (003) was located contained a large amount of modern detritus, including bricks, cement, plastic and the remains of a car. It was likely that this area was used for fly tipping in the past. The natural subsoil (002) was a yellowy orange sandy silt with patches of a pale grey-yellow clay with some small stones (0.5-0.20cm). Large areas of the trench filled with water very quickly which resulted in it getting very muddy in large areas.



Figure 9: Photo 5184 facing N, 2m scale

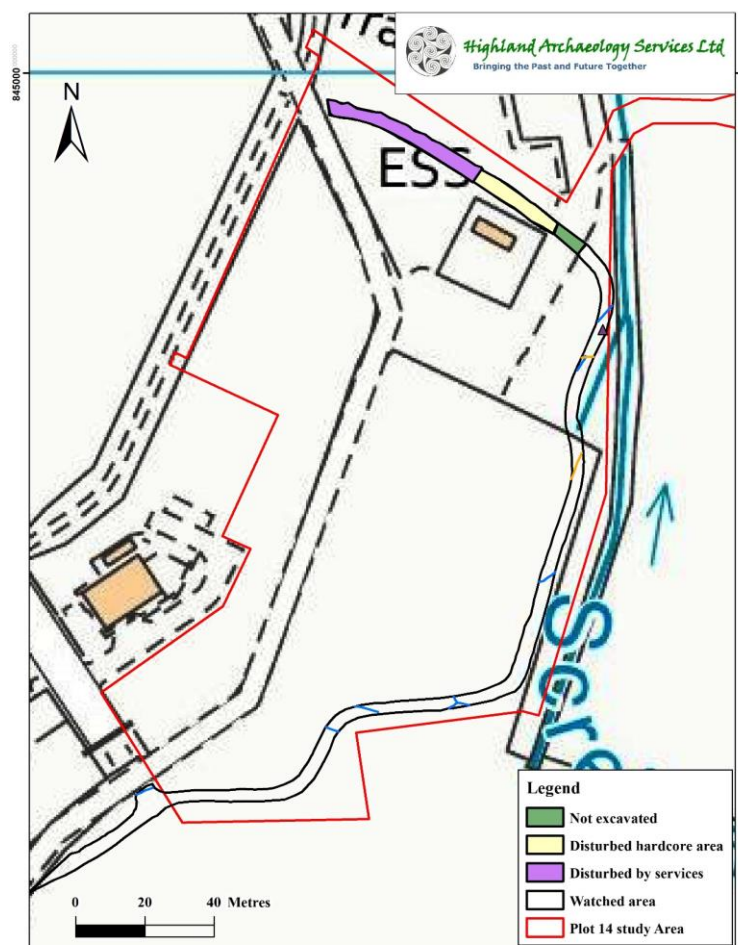


Figure 10: Map showing watched area



During the watching brief seven rubble and two clay drains were exposed and recorded. Due to the wet nature of the site and the fact that mostly filled with water when excavated only one section was recorded through one drain as a representative of the other drains of similar construction method. A slot was put into one of the drains (Figure 11) which showed that the drain was a shallow u-shaped cut [004] into the natural (002) and was filled with (005) which comprised a mix of frequent stones and some mid brown loam (006) probably the same as the topsoil (001).



**Figure 11: Photo 5141, facing e, showing slot through drain [004], 0.3m scale**

One of the rubble drains was Y-shaped in plan (016) (Figure 12), comprising a drain coming from the south east and south west joining up and running north across the trench.



**Figure 12: Photo 5146, facing NE showing Y-shaped drain. 1m scales**

A brick feature (003) was also exposed and recorded (Figure 13, Figure 14 and Figure 15). The feature was in a particularly wet and muddy area which made exposing and cleaning the feature extremely difficult. This comprised two brick built partial walls measure 1.92m in length, and 0.38m at its deepest point, and was connected by a u-shaped concrete base measuring 0.70m in width. The concrete covered the interior of the feature and partially covered the top of the bricks but those on the south facing edge appeared completely exposed. Each end was gently sloping upwards with a flat base, resulting in a trough shape. There were two metal L-shaped poles running lengthways along the feature but these may have not been part of the structure as this was an area in which there was a lot of modern detritus. In addition, close to the area of the feature there was a layer of broken up concrete in the trench section which can be seen in Figure 15. It was unclear whether this was related, as the feature was approximately 0.8m below this layer so may have just been part of the general modern rubble within the vicinity.



**Figure 13: Photo 5192, brick feature (003), facing S, 1m and 0.3m scales**





Figure 14: Photo 5195, brick feature (003) facing NE, 1m and 0.3m scale



Figure 15: Photo 5191, showing brick feature (003) facing S, 1m and 0.3m scales

## ***Summary of Finds***

No stratified finds were recovered from site.

## **Discussion & Conclusions**

The only noteworthy feature uncovered was the concrete covered brick feature which is thought to be agricultural in nature and is likely to have been a relatively recent structure.



Nine drains in total were uncovered during the watching brief which are not considered archaeologically significant.

## **Recommendations**

There were no features deemed to be significant within the study area and while the brick feature could be part of the wider story of the land use of the area it is not felt that any useful further investigation could be undertaken from the evidence gathered. There was no evidence of prehistoric activity on the site. Therefore, no further work is recommended.

## **Archive**

The current archive for the site is entirely digital and will be submitted to HES in accordance with their guidelines for digital deposition. It comprises material including photographs. Tables and shapefiles. There are no artefacts to be submitted to Scottish Treasure Trove. A summary of findings will be submitted to DES along with details to OASIS ID highland4-513363.

## **Bibliography and References**

Canmore 2021: Online Digital resource available at: <https://canmore.org.uk/>

CIFA 2020 ‘Standards and Guidance’ various documents Digital available at:  
<https://www.archaeologists.net/codes/cifa>

Highland Council HER: Historic Environment Record available at:  
<https://her.highland.gov.uk/>

Highland Council 2012 ‘*Highland Council Standards For Archaeological Work*’ [.PDF] Inverness, Highland Council. Available at:  
[https://www.highland.gov.uk/downloads/file/1022/standards\\_for\\_archaeological\\_work](https://www.highland.gov.uk/downloads/file/1022/standards_for_archaeological_work)

### **Old Statistical Accounts**

Inverness, County of Inverness, OSA, Vol. IX, 1793:  
[https://stataccscot.edina.ac.uk/static/statacc/dist/viewer/osa-vol9-Parish\\_record\\_for\\_Inverness\\_in\\_the\\_county\\_of\\_Inverness\\_in\\_volume\\_9\\_of\\_account\\_1/osa-vol9-p603-parish-inverness-inverness?search=Inverness](https://stataccscot.edina.ac.uk/static/statacc/dist/viewer/osa-vol9-Parish_record_for_Inverness_in_the_county_of_Inverness_in_volume_9_of_account_1/osa-vol9-p603-parish-inverness-inverness?search=Inverness)

### **New Statistical Accounts**

Inverness, County of Inverness, NSA, Vol. XIV, 1845:  
[https://stataccscot.edina.ac.uk/static/statacc/dist/viewer/nsa-vol14-Parish\\_record\\_for\\_Inverness\\_in\\_the\\_county\\_of\\_Inverness\\_in\\_volume\\_14\\_of\\_account\\_2/nsa-vol14-p1-parish-inverness-inverness?search=Inverness](https://stataccscot.edina.ac.uk/static/statacc/dist/viewer/nsa-vol14-Parish_record_for_Inverness_in_the_county_of_Inverness_in_volume_14_of_account_2/nsa-vol14-p1-parish-inverness-inverness?search=Inverness)

## Appendices

**Table 1** Photo Register

Photo number	CP Location	Direction facing	Description
06/02/2023			
5134	cp1	n	pre-ex shot from road
5135	cp2	n	shot of field drain
5136	cp3	ne	shot of field drain
5137	cp4	sw	shot of field drain
5138	cp5	w	pre-ex shot of east-west track in north of site
5139	cp6	s	pre-ex shot of field drain 2
5140-41	cp7	e	post-ex shot of section of field drain 2
5142-3	cp8	s	post-ex section showing disturbed area
5144	cp9	w	post-ex of n trench from road
5145	cp10	w	post-ex of n trench
5146	cp11	ne	Shot of y shaped drain
5147	cp12	n	Shot of modern drain with plastic
5148	cp13	s	Shot of modern drain with plastic
5149	cp14	n	post-ex shot of trench
5150	cp15	ne	shot of clay drain
14/02/2023			
5183	cp16	s	post-ex shot of trench
5184	cp17	n	post-ex shot of trench
5185	cp18	nw	shot of degraded field drain
5186-7	cp19	n	mid-ex shot of agricultural remains
5188-9	cp20	e	mid-ex shot of agricultural remains
5190-93	cp21	var	post-ex shot of agricultural remains

**Table 2** Context register

Context Number	Area	Length	Width	Depth/height	Context Type (Cut/ structure/ Deposit/Layer/ Other	Method of Excavation	Conditions	Description	Interpretation
001			3.6	0.35-1.35	Topsoil	Digger	sunny and dry with some overcast spells	mid brown loam with some large and mid sized round and subangular stones	Topsoil
002			3.6		subsoil	Digger	sunny and dry with some overcast spells	yellowy orange sandy silt with some areas of a grey-yellow clay with some small stones (0.5-0.20cm)	Subsoil
003		1.92	0.70	0.38	structure	By digger and by hand	sunny and dry with some overcast spells	two brick built sides of structure concrete in the centre which sloped down at both ends and was u shaped in profile, two bricks in thickness, went down further into the natural but not excavated as would not be destroyed during development	Unknown feature associated with agriculture



Context Number	Area	Length	Width	Depth/height	Context Type (Cut/ structure/ Deposit/Layer/ Other	Method of Excavation	Conditions	Description	Interpretation
004			0.4	0.45	cut	By hand	Overcast	shallow u-shaped cut into the natural (002). Filled by (005)	Cut of rubble drain
005			0.4		fill	By hand	Overcast	Fill of [004] frequent angular stones with some mid brown loam - probably the same as topsoil	Stone fill of rubble drain
006			0.4	-	cut	By digger	Overcast	shallow u-shaped cut into the natural (002). Filled by (007)	Cut of rubble drain

Context Number	Area	Length	Width	Depth/height	Context Type (Cut/ structure/ Deposit/Layer/ Other	Method of Excavation	Conditions	Description	Interpretation
007			0.4	-	fill	By digger	Overcast	Fill of [006] frequent angular stones with some mid brown loam - probably the same as topsoil	Stone fill of rubble drain
008			0.4	-	cut	By digger	sunny and dry with some overcast spells	Shallow u-shaped cut into the natural (002). Filled by (009)	Cut of rubble drain
009			0.4	-	fill	By digger	sunny and dry with some overcast spells	Fill of [008] frequent angular stones with some mid brown loam - probably the same as topsoil	Stone fill of rubble drain

Context Number	Area	Length	Width	Depth/height	Context Type (Cut/ structure/ Deposit/Layer/ Other	Method of Excavation	Conditions	Description	Interpretation
010			0.4	0.45	cut	By digger	sunny and dry with some overcast spells	Shallow u-shaped cut into the natural (002). Filled by (011)	Cut of rubble drain
011			0.4	0.45	Fill	By digger	sunny and dry with some overcast spells	Fill of [010] frequent angular stones with some mid brown loam - probably the same as topsoil	Stone fill of rubble drain
012			0.5	-	Cut	By digger	sunny and dry with some overcast spells	Shallow u-shaped cut into the natural (002). Filled by (013)	Cut of degraded rubble drain



Context Number	Area	Length	Width	Depth/height	Context Type (Cut/ structure/ Deposit/Layer/ Other	Method of Excavation	Conditions	Description	Interpretation
013			0.5	-	Fill	By digger	sunny and dry with some overcast spells	Fill of [012] frequent angular stones with some mid brown loam - probably the same as topsoil – very degraded	Fill of degraded rubble drain
014			0.55	-	Cut	By digger	sunny and dry with some overcast spells	Shallow u-shaped cut into the natural (002). Filled by (015)	Cut of degraded rubble drain
015			0.55	-	Fill	By digger	sunny and dry with some overcast spells	Fill of [014] frequent angular stones with some mid brown loam - probably the same as topsoil – very degraded	Fill of degraded rubble drain

Context Number	Area	Length	Width	Depth/height	Context Type (Cut/ structure/ Deposit/Layer/ Other	Method of Excavation	Conditions	Description	Interpretation
016			0.4-0.5	-	Cut	By digger	sunny and dry with some overcast spells	Shallow u-shaped cut into the natural (002). Filled by (017) Not excavated as very wet area	Cut of Y-shaped rubble drain
017			0.4-0.5		Fill	-	sunny and dry with some overcast spells	Fill of [016] frequent angular stones with some mid brown loam - probably the same as topsoil. Y shaped in plan	Fill of Y-shaped rubble drain – 2 drains coming into another drain
018			0.35	0.35	Cut	By digger	sunny and dry with some overcast spells	Cut for clay drain (019)	Clay drain

Context Number	Area	Length	Width	Depth/height	Context Type (Cut/ structure/ Deposit/Layer/ Other	Method of Excavation	Conditions	Description	Interpretation
019			0.35	0.35	Fill	By digger	sunny and dry with some overcast spells	Clay drain	Clay drain
020			0.35	0.35	Cut	By digger	sunny and dry with some overcast spells	Cut for clay drain (021)	Clay drain
021			0.35	0.35	Fill	By digger	sunny and dry with some overcast spells	Clay drain	Clay drain



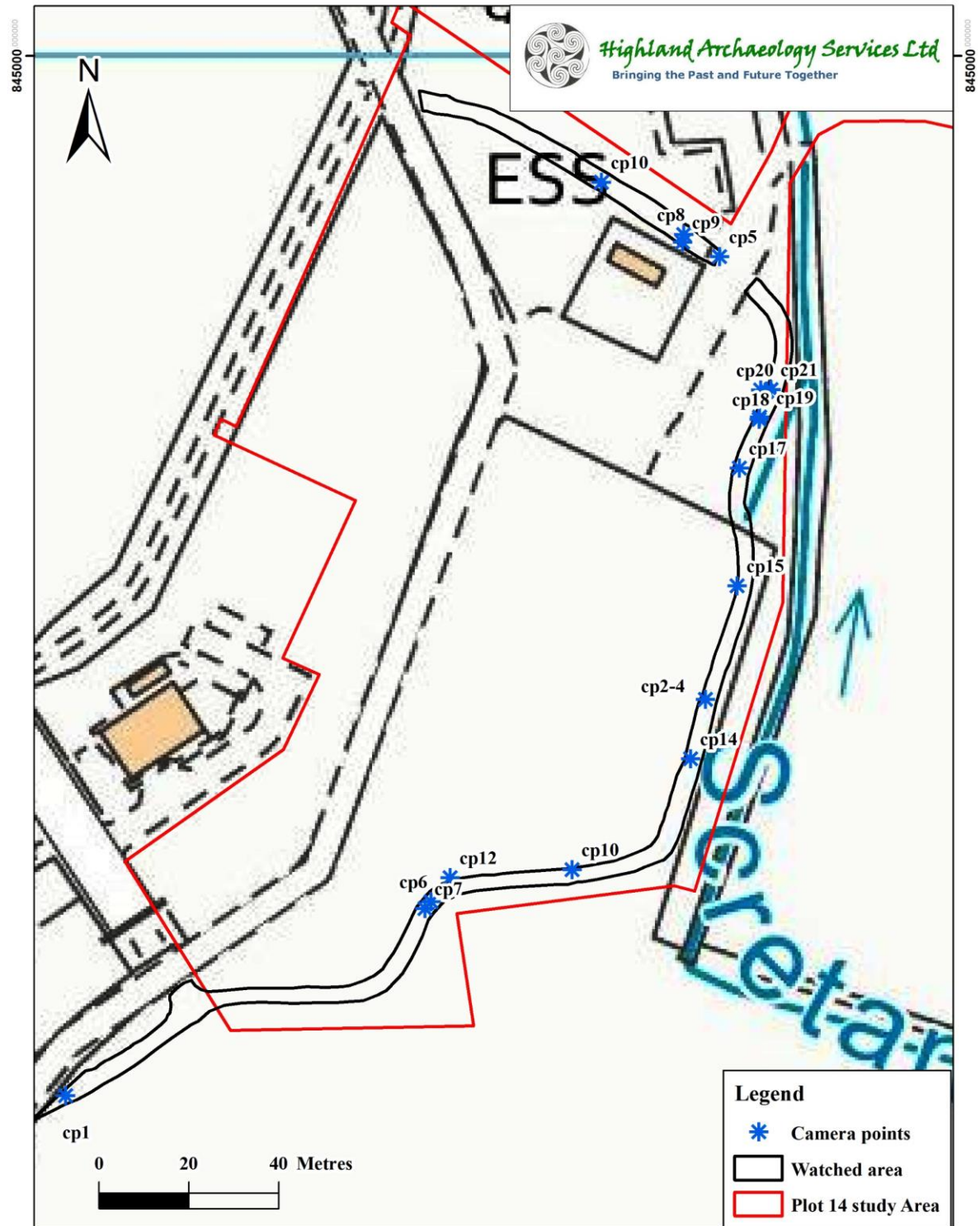


Figure 16: Map showing camera points

**Table 3 - DBA table**

<b>DBA No.</b>	<b>Canmore</b>	<b>HHER</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>
DBA1	LB8036, 228914	MHG3868 5	Cradlehall House	270296	844735
DBA2	150345	MHG1427 2, MHG1589 6	Barracks - Cradlehall	270278	844772
DBA3	SM11535, 13391, 13457	MHG3740, MHG1426, MHG3684	Ring Ditch 415m Sw and Pit Circles 460m Wsw of Ashton Farm Cottages	269782	845094
DBA4	-	-	Farm with four roofed buildings depicted on the first edition OS map (Surveyed 1866). Also includes un roofed horse powered mill on the south side. Adjusted by second edition to larger central building and unroofed building on north side	269680	844915

**Table 4 - Previous Archaeological Works**

<b>PAW No.</b>	<b>Canmore</b>	<b>HHER</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>
PAW1	268933	EHG933	PAW - Cradlehall Farm Phase 1 Headland 2003	270000	844800
PAW2	214622	EHG122	PAW - Cradlehall Farm Headland 2000	269800	844500
PAW3	-	MHG54233	PAW - Prehistoric Settlement - Beechwood (UHI) AOC 2009-11	269339	845034
PAW4	-	EHG5460	PAW - geophysics for link road AOC 2018	270000	844820
PAW5	-	EHG122	PAW - Cradlehall business park Headland 2003	269850	844580
PAW6	-	EHG1153	PAW - Cradlehall farm Phase 2 Headland 2004	270030	844375
PAW7	-		PAW - GUARD watching brief for link road 2018	270000	844820