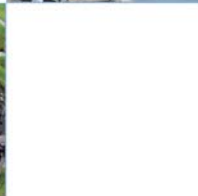
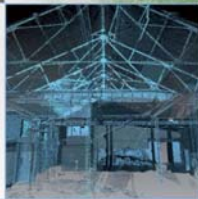


ASDA Store Evaluation, Tain: Evaluation Basic Report

AOC 21853
6th May 2011



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

ASDA Store Evaluation Tain

Data Structure Report

On Behalf of: ASDA Stores Ltd.,
ASDA House,
Southbank,
Great Wilson Street,
Leeds,
LS11 5AD

National Grid Reference (NGR): NH 7837 8114

AOC Project No: 21853

OASIS No. aocarch1-100397

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Date of Fieldwork: 4th to 7th April 2011

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This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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Abstract

This report represents the results of an archaeological field evaluation undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group to address the potential archaeological impact of a proposed retail development, required by ASDA Stores Ltd, on the outskirts of Tain.

The archaeological evaluation consisted of the machine trenching of 2,750 m² equating to a 5% sample of the 5.5 ha development area.

The evaluation did not uncover any archaeological material, with neither significant features nor unstratified artefacts observed. Limited recording of the walls on either side of the B9174 road, which belong to Knockbreck House, was undertaken as sections of these walls may be disturbed by the development.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1.1.1 A programme of archaeological works was required in respect to a proposed new ASDA store at Knockbreck Road, Tain, Ross & Cromarty. The development area consists of a greenfield site (Figure 1) covering approximately 5.5 ha. The proposed development (Planning Ref 09/00537/PIPSU) lies within the administrative area of Highland Council, which is advised on archaeological matters by Highland Council Historic Environment Team (HET). The programme of archaeological works, comprising an 5% field evaluation specified by HET, was in keeping with the policies outlined in *Scottish Planning Policy* (February 2010) and *Planning Advice Note 42* (1994) in recording the extent and significance of any archaeological remains which may be present within the development area.

1.2 Location

1.2.1 The proposed development site is located on the outskirts of Tain, centred at NGR: NH 7837 8114. The site is bounded by the A9 to the south, the B9174 Knockbreck Road to the east (a small part of the site is located the east side of the road, Figure 1) and fields to the north and west. The site is currently an unoccupied field and used as a dog-walking area.

1.3 Geology & topography

1.3.1 The site is generally flat with low undulations across the development area. The geology of the area is characterised by false-bedded yellow and red sandstones of Upper Old Red Sandstone Age overlain by fluvio-glacial and raised beach deposits, mainly sands and gravels, but with some locally finer material (Soil Survey of Scotland 1982).

1.4 History & archaeological background

1.4.1 In 2006 AOC Archaeology was commissioned to prepare an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and the following summary derives from that document (Thomson 2006)

1.4.2 The Burgh of Tain can claim to be one of the oldest Royal Burghs in Scotland. Its earliest records have been lost, destroyed by fire, but there is a Notarial Certified Copy dated 1564 of 'a Retour of Inquest held at the Immunity of Tayne of 20th April 1439', which states that that the Immunity was first founded by Malcolm Canmore in the 11th century (Begg 1987). The only other Scottish burgh claiming a similar date is Rutherglen, 'erected' in 1126. The charter granted by King Malcolm III confirmed Tain both as a sanctuary where people could claim the protection of the church, and an 'immunity', whose resident merchants and traders were exempt from certain types of taxes.

1.4.3 Little is known of the early history of the town, even the origin of the name Tain is uncertain. Spelt variously Tene, Thane, Tayne and Tayn between the 13th and 16th centuries, the best suggestion associates it with the Norse *Ting*, a place of meeting or a seat of judgement, but it may come from an older root meaning water or river (Begg 1987). The town's Gaelic name is *Baile Dhubhaich*, meaning Duthac's town, and it is to St Duthac that the town owed its early importance. Duthac was an early Christian figure who made a deep and lasting impression on the community of Tain and the surrounding district. The ruined chapel near the mouth of the river was said to have been built on the site of his birth. Duthac became an official saint in 1419 and by the middle ages his shrine was established as an important place of pilgrimage and sanctuary in Scotland. Robert the Bruce sent his

family to the shrine for safety in 1306 and James V visited on pilgrimage in around the year 1527 (Mackintosh 1834-5).

- 1.4.4 Cartographic evidence indicates that the proposed development area remained unoccupied throughout the 18th and 19th centuries and has continued so up to the present day. Until the 1960s development had not stretched beyond Gower Street to the north-west and it wasn't until the 1970s that residential development began to impinge on the southern half of Knockbreck Road near to the development area (Figure 1). The only changes shown within the development area itself are alterations to the number of field boundaries shown between those on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1871 and the increased number on the Second Edition OS map of 1906.
- 1.4.5 The 1871 OS map also shows a small building present in the south east corner of one of the fields which has disappeared by the 1906 OS map, there is no detail as to the nature of the building.
- 1.4.6 Within the development area, on the east side of Knockbreck Road, and marked on all OS maps from the first edition 1871 through to 1983 is a boundary stone marked on the maps as BS. This marks the edge of the Municipal and Parliamentary boundary and is still in roughly the same place today, on the east side of Knockbreck Road at the top of the field boundary bank, slightly inside the field and overgrown with grass and bushes. The stone is roughly square in shape and approximately 0.3 m by 0.3 m by 0.4 m high. It is marked on the north face with the letters TBB.
- 1.4.7 Knockbreck House is also marked on all OS maps from 1871 onwards, in the same position and showing the same buildings and gardens. The house is also shown on the earlier 1832 Thomson map. The house and its gates are category B listed buildings, the walled garden is category C(S) listed, all dating to around 1820 (Astaire & Martine 2000). No listing has been assigned to the stone walls on either side of the B9174.
- 1.4.8 Further to the south east is the site of Knockbreck Toll House a category C listed building marked on all the OS maps from 1871 onwards as the 'Old Toll Bar' (Hume 1977).
- 1.4.9 In the wider surrounding area, to the west of the development area at Arthurville, a ground and polished stone axe was found during building works which may indicate prehistoric activity in the general vicinity. It is 11 cm long, 6.4 cm wide at the blade, tapering to 1 cm at the butt and has a maximum thickness of 3.6 cm (Vass & Harden 1986).
- 1.4.10 Aerial photographs of the development area, taken in 1979, show what appear to be drainage channels recently excavated across the whole site, on varying orientations, but no other features of archaeological interest. Whilst no archaeological remains were definitively known within the development area, no actual archaeological works had ever been completed within the application area.

2 OBJECTIVES

2.1 The objectives of the archaeological evaluation are:

- i) to determine the character, extent, condition, quality, date and significance of any archaeological remains within the defined subject area;

- ii) should significant archaeological deposits be discovered, to prepare a mitigation strategy compliant with *Scottish Planning Policy* (Scottish Government, February 2010) and *PAN 42* (1994).

3 METHOD

- 3.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation (Dunbar 2011) outlined the main methodology and all trial trenching was undertaken according to AOC Archaeology Group's standard operating procedures as listed in Appendix 7, 7.1 to 7.29 in the WSI.
- 3.2 Overburden was reduced by 360° tracked mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. All machine excavated ground reduction was supervised by an AOC Archaeology Group field archaeologist. The exposed surface was then hand cleaned to identify features.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The evaluation was undertaken between 4th April and 7th April 2010 in generally fair weather conditions which rendered good archaeological visibility. The various data

gathered from the evaluation are presented as a series of appendices,

- i) Appendix 1 contains Trench Register;
- ii) Appendix 2 contains the Photographic Register;
- iii) Appendix 3 contains the Context Register;
- iv) Appendix 4 contains the Drawing Register;
- v) Appendix 5 reproduces the *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* entry.

4.2 Overview

- 4.2.1 The evaluation saw the opening of eighteen trenches which exposed a total area of 2780 m² equating to a evaluation percentage of just over the 5% required by the Written Scheme of Investigation (Dunbar 2011). The placement of the trenches differed slightly from the trenching plan in the WSI due to the presence of geotechnical trial pits and monitoring boreholes as well as influence of the natural topography of the site. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were uncovered by the evaluation, though a small single undated pit was recorded. All the other features encountered could be classed as drainage features.



Plate 1: Ceramic field drain cutting an earlier stone/rubble drain, Trench 17

4.3 Evaluation Trenches

- 4.3.1 The eighteen trenches opened during the evaluation uncovered extensive evidence for numerous phases of land improvement. The development area is traversed by a number of different types of land drain, an obvious indicator that the land has had a history of poor drainage. The most common type encountered was a simple narrow cut horseshoe profiled ceramic drain. The main alignment was NW-SE, though examples were found N-S and NE-SW. The next most common land drain was the older wide cut stone/rubble drains running mostly between N-S and NE-SW. In some instances the ceramic field drains were seen to cut the earlier stone/rubble drains. There were also a few more modern machine-cut land drains with straight sides and mixed subsoil/topsoil backfill. These cut across ceramic field drains where the two met. These were mostly aligned NW-SE. Every trench opened contained some drains demonstrating the extent and scope of the attempts at land improvement.
- 4.3.2 In Trench 14 there was a solitary small pit feature [1402]. This subcircular pit measuring 0.60 m NW-SE by 0.52 m NE-SW was well defined with near vertical sides onto a pointed base 0.32 m deep. It contained a single fill [1402], consisting of a dark brown sandy matrix with a few small sub-rounded stones. No anthropic material such as charcoal was noted, nor were any artefacts recovered and as such the pit is undated and its significance limited.



Plate 2: West facing elevation of eastern Knockbreck House Wall

4.3.3 The topsoil across the site consisted of a medium to fine sandy matrix and contained very few artefacts. Those present were modern white china and glass. Scanning of the topsoil from the excavations revealed no unstratified finds of note. The subsoil across the land take was a consistent mottled sand, fine to medium with rarer clay rich patches especially in Trench 11.

4.4 Knockbreck House Walls

4.4.1 The B1974 road lies to the north of the entrance to Knockbreck House and is flanked by two walls (Figure 1). Originally these walls formed a tree lined avenue into Tain with a possible history as far back as the 15th Century (pers comm. Mrs. Stone, owner of Knockbreck House). The western wall is presently turf covered and obscured along most of its length by vegetation (Plate 3). A ditch is present to the east of the western wall revealing its true height to be around 1.4 m high. In contrast the eastern wall has no ditch and is visible to a maximum height of 1.1 m high with five courses of unmortared stonework discernible, (Figure 2, Plate 2). Both walls share a similar building pattern, unmortared with large linear stones in the second course from the top with smaller end-set stones as capping stones.

4.4.2 The development plan includes the northern ends of both the eastern and western walls approximately 50 m and may require their removal. A typical section of the wall has been recorded and is included with the archive (Figure 2).



Plate 3: East facing elevation of Western Knockbreck House Wall

5 DISCUSSION

- 5.1 The evaluation has demonstrated that the development area has had a history of drainage problems. The land drains present indicate that the land improvement most likely dates to the late 18th to 20th century, relating to the larger agricultural revolution and increasing use of mechanical tools. The vast majority of the drains were 'horseshoe' ceramic drains aligned NW-SE and which across the northern part of the site were equally spaced at c. 6 m apart. The rubble/stone drains were larger features and on varied alignments and there were instance such as Plate 1 where it was clear that the horseshoe ceramic drains cut the rubble/stone drains. Finally there were a small number of more modern machine cut drains, mostly aligned NW-SE and these were seen to cut across the horseshoe ceramic drains where the two types crossed. The drain sequence then was quite clear with earliest type being the wide, c.0.5 m wide rubble/stone filled drains which were followed y the horseshoe ceramic drains which were in a much narrow 0.3 m wide cut. These in turn were replaced by some similarly sized machine cut drains.
- 5.2 The complete absence of unstratified artefacts from prior to the 19th century suggests that prior to such drainage solutions the land was little used. Fieldwalking when the field was last ploughed provided similar results with no medieval or prehistoric finds recovered (Pers comm. Mr. Alistair Chubb, Tain Museum).
- 5.3 The single pit uncovered was undated and as a solitary feature is of little significance, especially given the context of the generally negative evaluation results and fieldwalking results.

- 5.4 The Knockbreck House walls may be of some age, though unlike the gateposts they have not been assigned any statutory designation from Historic Scotland. The development may impact on a section of the walls, but significant sections will remain intact. The construction of the walls is consistent along its length so any loss would not be a loss of information on architectural style, but rather a loss of scale and overall planned design. It should be noted that the wall has already been somewhat reduced with sections of the walls already lost due to the modernization of the A9 turnoff.

6 CONCLUSION

- 6.1 The evaluation has demonstrated that the history of the development area has been somewhat limited and has been dominated by numerous attempts at land improvement through drainage. No evidence was noted of any significant archaeological features and given the paucity of topsoil finds it is likely that the land has been little used in the past.
- 6.2 The significant balance of probability is that the development area is archaeologically sterile. No further archaeological works are considered necessary. This recommendation will require confirmation by HET on behalf of Highland Council.

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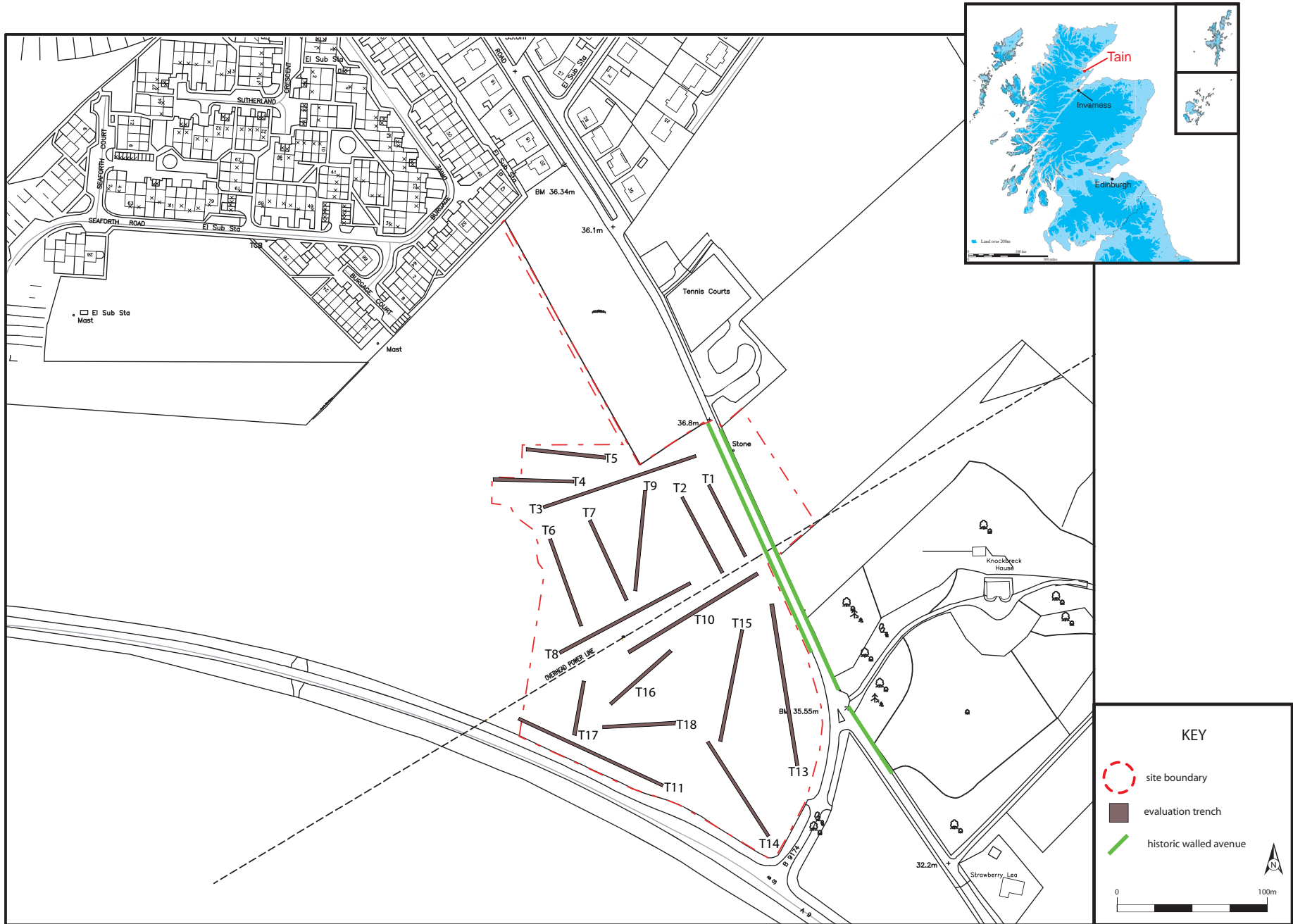


Figure 1: Evaluation trench location

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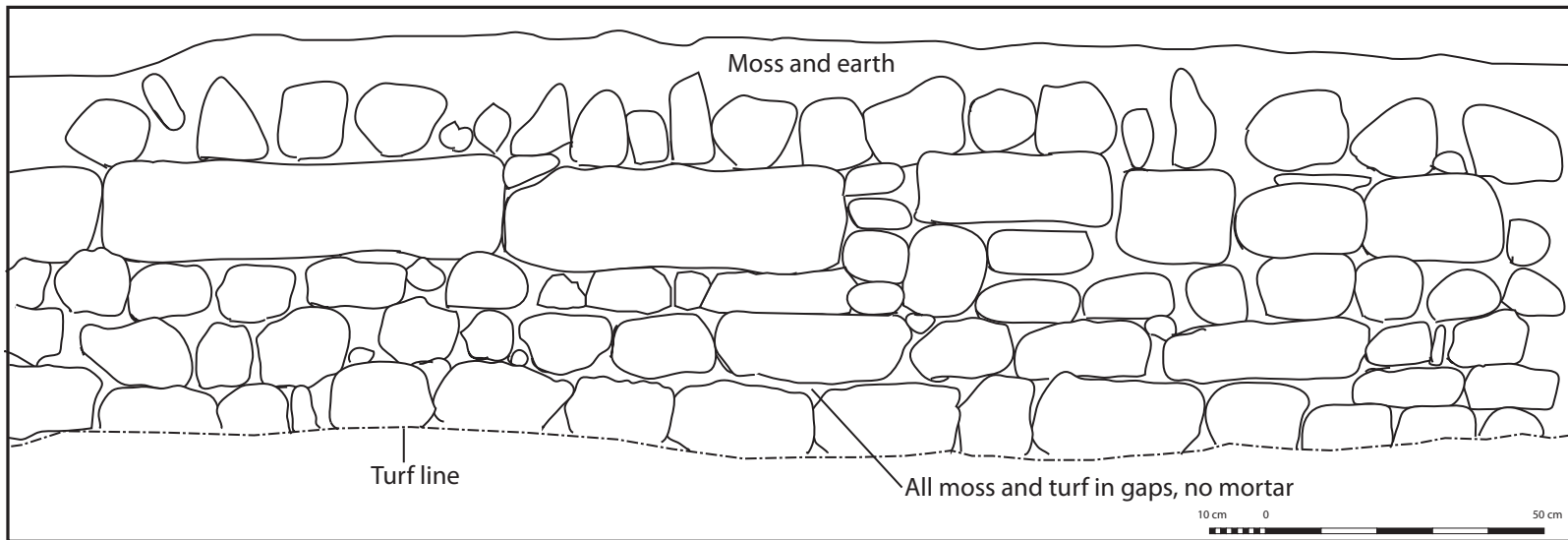


Figure 2: West facing elevation of eastern avenue wall

ASDA Store Evaluation, Tain: Data Structure Report

Appendices

Appendix 1: Trench Register

Trench 1

Trench Dimensions	57.0 m by 2.0 m
Trench Area	114 m ²
Trench Orientation	NW-SE
Topsoil Depths	0.32 m to 0.42 m
Features	A rubble field drain, cut by a ceramic field drain, a shallow linear modern cut.
Finds	Modern white ceramic sherds and glass noted within topsoil
Subsoil	Mottled fine to medium light coloured sands

Trench 2

Trench Dimensions	58.0 m by 2.0 m
Trench Area	116 m ²
Trench Orientation	NW-SE
Topsoil Depths	0.32 m to 0.46 m
Features	Three ceramic field drains and a large modern cut
Finds	Modern white ceramic sherds and glass noted within topsoil
Subsoil	Mottled fine to medium light coloured sands

Trench 3

Trench Dimensions	110 m by 2.0 m
Trench Area	220 m ²
Trench Orientation	NE-SW
Topsoil Depths	0.28 m to 0.44 m
Features	Six ceramic field drains and two modern shallow linear cuts
Finds	Modern white ceramic sherds and glass noted within topsoil
Subsoil	Mottled fine to medium light coloured sands

Trench 4

Trench Dimensions	55.0 m by 2.0 m
Trench Area	110 m ²
Trench Orientation	E-W
Topsoil Depths	0.31 m to 0.44 m
Features	Seven ceramic field drains and a large shallow linear cut
Finds	Modern white ceramic sherds and glass noted within topsoil
Subsoil	Mottled fine to medium light coloured sands

Trench 5

Trench Dimensions	56.0 m by 2.0 m
Trench Area	112 m ²
Trench Orientation	E-W
Topsoil Depths	0.34 m to 0.47 m
Features	Nine ceramic field drains
Finds	Modern white ceramic sherds and glass noted within topsoil
Subsoil	Mottled fine to medium light coloured sands

Trench 6

Trench Dimensions	65.0 m by 2.0 m
Trench Area	130 m ²
Trench Orientation	N-S
Topsoil Depths	0.31 m to 0.33 m

Features	Four ceramic field drains and large shallow linear cut which was cut by one of the field drains, also in Trench 8 & 10 (in Trench 10 fill contained fragments of field drain)
Finds	Modern white ceramic sherds and glass noted within topsoil
Subsoil	Mottled fine to medium light coloured sands

Trench 7

Trench Dimensions	62.0 m by 2.0 m
Trench Area	124 m ²
Trench Orientation	N-S
Topsoil Depths	0.32 m to 0.41 m
Features	Two ceramic field drains
Finds	Modern white ceramic sherds and glass noted within topsoil
Subsoil	Mottled fine to medium light coloured sands

Trench 8

Trench Dimensions	103.0 m by 2.0 m
Trench Area	206 m ²
Trench Orientation	NE-SW
Topsoil Depths	0.29 m to 0.38 m
Features	Fifteen ceramic field drains and a large shallow linear cut also in Trench 6 & 10 (in Trench 10 fill contained fragments of field drain)
Finds	Modern white ceramic sherds and glass noted within topsoil
Subsoil	Mottled fine to medium light coloured sands

Trench 9

Trench Dimensions	75.0 m by 2.0 m
Trench Area	150 m ²
Trench Orientation	NE-SW
Topsoil Depths	0.29 m to 0.42 m
Features	Eight ceramic field drains
Finds	Modern white ceramic sherds and glass noted within topsoil
Subsoil	Mottled fine to medium light coloured sands

Trench 10

Trench Dimensions	106 m by 2.0 m
Trench Area	212 m ²
Trench Orientation	NE-SW
Topsoil Depths	0.31 m to 0.36 m
Features	Fifteen ceramic field drains, two wide linear modern cuts and large shallow linear cut which was cut containing sherds of field drain fragments, also in Trench 6 & 8
Finds	Modern white ceramic sherds and glass noted within topsoil
Subsoil	Mottled fine to medium light coloured sands

Trench 11

Trench Dimensions	109.0 m by 2.0 m
Trench Area	218 m ²
Trench Orientation	WNW-ESE
Topsoil Depths	0.27 m to 0.45 m
Features	Eleven ceramic field drains and three stone rubble drains
Finds	Modern white ceramic sherds and glass noted within topsoil
Subsoil	Mottled fine to medium light coloured sands

Trench 12

Trench Dimensions	112.0 m by 2.0 m
Trench Area	224 m ²
Trench Orientation	N-S
Topsoil Depths	0.25 m to 0.35 m
Features	Eleven ceramic field drains, two wide linear modern cuts and a stone rubble drain
Finds	Modern white ceramic sherds and glass noted within topsoil
Subsoil	Mottled fine to medium light coloured sands

Trench 13

Trench Dimensions	115.0 m by 2.0 m
Trench Area	230 m ²
Trench Orientation	N-S
Topsoil Depths	0.26 m to 0.44 m
Features	Eight ceramic field drains, one wide linear modern cut, a stone rubble drain and a linear cut with topsoil fill including white ceramic with a stone filled sump
Finds	Modern white ceramic sherds and glass noted within topsoil
Subsoil	Mottled fine to medium light coloured sands

Trench 14

Trench Dimensions	79.0 m by 2.0 m
Trench Area	158 m ²
Trench Orientation	NW-SE
Topsoil Depths	0.27 m to 0.34 m
Features	Single ceramic field drain and a small pit [1401]
Finds	Modern white ceramic sherds and glass noted within topsoil
Subsoil	Mottled fine to medium light coloured sands

Trench 15

Trench Dimensions	80.0 m by 2.0 m
Trench Area	160 m ²
Trench Orientation	NE-SW
Topsoil Depths	0.29 m to 0.47 m
Features	Nine ceramic field drains one wide linear modern cut and a stone rubble drain
Finds	Modern white ceramic sherds and glass noted within topsoil
Subsoil	Mottled fine to medium light coloured sands

Trench 16

Trench Dimensions	58.0 m by 2.0 m
Trench Area	116 m ²
Trench Orientation	NE-SW
Topsoil Depths	0.32 m to 0.33 m
Features	Four ceramic field drains and a stone rubble drain (cut by one of the ceramic drains)
Finds	Modern white ceramic sherds and glass noted within topsoil
Subsoil	Mottled fine to medium light coloured sands

Trench 17

Trench Dimensions	38.0 m by 2.0 m
Trench Area	76 m ²
Trench Orientation	NE-SW
Topsoil Depths	0.33 m to 0.38 m
Features	Nine ceramic field drains, two wide linear modern cut and a stone rubble drain

Finds Modern white ceramic sherds and glass noted within topsoil
Subsoil Mottled fine to medium light coloured sands

Trench 18

Trench Dimensions 53.0 m by 2.0 m
Trench Area 106 m²
Trench Orientation E-W
Topsoil Depths 0.31 m to 0.415 m
Features A single ceramic field drain, two wide linear modern cut and a stone rubble drain
Finds Modern white ceramic sherds and glass noted within topsoil
Subsoil Mottled fine to medium light coloured sands

Appendix 2 Photographic Register

Black & White Print Film No.1

Number	Area/Feature	Description	From
1-2	-	Registration shots	-
3	Trench 1	Post-excavation view of Trench 1	SE
4	Trench 2	View of Trench 2 under excavation	SE
5	Trench 3	View of Trench 3 under excavation	NE
6	Trench 2	Post-excavation view of Trench 2	NW
7	Trench 3	Post-excavation view of Trench 3	SW
8	Trench 4	Post-excavation view of Trench 4	W
9	Trench 5	View of Trench 5 under excavation	W
10	Trench 5	Post-excavation view of Trench 5	E
11	Trench 8	View of Trench 8 under excavation	NE
12	Trench 6	Post-excavation view of Trench 6	S
13	Trench 7	View of Trench 7 under excavation	S
14	Trench 7	Post-excavation view of Trench 7	S
15	Trench 9	Post-excavation view of Trench 9	SW
16	Trench 10	Post-excavation view of Trench 10	NE
17	Trench 11	View of Trench 11 under excavation	WNW
18	Trench 11	Post-excavation view of Trench 11	ESE
19	Trench 12	View of typical stone rubble drain	NE
20	Trench 12	View of inter-cutting ceramic field drains	SE
21	Trench 12	Post-excavation view of Trench 12	N
22	Trench 13	Post-excavation view of Trench 13	N
23	Trench 14	SE-Facing section through pit [1401]	SE
24	Trench 14	Plan of feature pit [1401]	SE
25	Trench 14	Post-excavation view of Trench 14	SE
26	Trench 15	Post-excavation view of Trench 14	SW
27	Trench 16	Post-excavation view of Trench 16	NE
28	Trench 17	View of Trench 17 during excavation showing stone rubble drain cut by ceramic field drain	N
29	Trench 18	Post-excavation view of Trench 18	E
30	Wall	View of Knockbreck House gateposts	W
31	Wall	View of Knockbreck House gateposts and southern portion of eastern wall	NW
32	Wall	View of Knockbreck House gateposts and northern portion of eastern wall	SW
33	Wall	View of typical section Knockbreck House eastern wall	W
34	Wall	View of typical section of vegetation Knockbreck House western wall	E
35	Wall	General views of Knockbreck House avenue, both eastern and western walls from the sections of wall within the development land take	Various

Digital Film

Number	Area/Feature	Description	From
1	-	Registration shot	-
2	Trench 1	Post-excavation view of Trench 1	SE
3	Trench 2	View of Trench 2 under excavation	SE
4	Trench 3	View of Trench 3 under excavation	NE
5	Trench 2	Post-excavation view of Trench 2	NW
6	Trench 3	Post-excavation view of Trench 3	SW
7	Trench 4	Post-excavation view of Trench 4	W
8	Trench 5	View of Trench 5 under excavation	W
9	Trench 5	Post-excavation view of Trench 5	E
10	Trench 8	View of Trench 8 under excavation	NE
11	Trench 6	Post-excavation view of Trench 6	S
12	Trench 7	View of Trench 7 under excavation	S
13	Trench 7	Post-excavation view of Trench 7	S
14	Trench 9	Post-excavation view of Trench 9	SW
15	Trench 10	Post-excavation view of Trench 10	NE
16	Trench 11	View of Trench 11 under excavation	WNW
17	Trench 11	Post-excavation view of Trench 11	ESE
18	Trench 12	View of typical stone rubble drain	NE
19	Trench 12	View of inter-cutting ceramic field drains	SE
20	Trench 12	Post-excavation view of Trench 12	N
21	Trench 13	Post-excavation view of Trench 13	N
22	Trench 14	SE-Facing section through pit [1401]	SE
23	Trench 14	Plan of feature pit [1401]	SE
24	Trench 14	Post-excavation view of Trench 14	SE
25	Trench 15	Post-excavation view of Trench 14	SW
26	Trench 16	Post-excavation view of Trench 16	NE
27-28	Trench 17	View of Trench 17 during excavation showing stone rubble drain cut by ceramic field drain	N
29	Trench 18	Post-excavation view of Trench 18	E
30-31	Wall	View of Knockbreck House gateposts	W
32-33	Wall	View of Knockbreck House gateposts and southern portion of eastern wall	NW
34-35	Wall	View of Knockbreck House gateposts and northern portion of eastern wall	SW
36-38	Wall	View of typical section Knockbreck House eastern wall	W
39-41	Wall	View of typical section of vegetation Knockbreck House western wall	E
42-50	Wall	General views of Knockbreck House avenue, both eastern and western walls from the sections of wall within the development land take	Various

Appendix 3 Context Register

Context Number	Context Type	Area	Description
[1401]	Pit cut	Trench 14	A solitary small pit feature [1402]. This subcircular pit measuring 0.60 m NW-SE by 0.52 m NE-SW was well defined with near vertical sides on to a pointed base 0.32 m deep. It contained a single fill [1402].
[1402]	Pit Fill	Trench 14	Single fill [1402] of pit [1401] consisting of a dark brown sandy matrix with a few, <5% small sub-rounded stones, <0.05 m dia in size. Up to 0.32 m deep.

Appendix 4 Drawing Register

Drawing Number	Feature	Description	Scale
1	Eastern Wall	Elevation	1:10

Appendix 5: 'Discovery and Excavation in Scotland' Report

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Highland Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	ASDA Store Tain Evaluation
PROJECT CODE:	AOC 21853
PARISH:	Tain
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Lindsay Dunbar
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	AOC Archaeology Group
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	None
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NH 7837 8114
START DATE (this season)	4 th April 2011
END DATE (this season)	7 th April 2011
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>An archaeological evaluation consisting of the machine trenching of 2,750 m² equating to an 5% sample of the 5.5 ha development area was conducted to address the potential archaeological impact of a proposed retail on the outskirts of Tain</p> <p>The evaluation did not reveal any archaeological material with neither significant features nor unstratified artefacts observed. Limited recording was undertaken of walls located on either side of B9174 road, which belong to Knockbreck House, as sections of these walls may be disturbed by the development.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	n/a
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	ASDA Stores Ltd.
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