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1 CULTURAL HERITAGE

1.1 Introduction

AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by ROK Prime Contracting to undertake the archaeology chapter of an Environmental Impact Assessment which will form a Supporting Statement for a planning application for the development of land at East Beechwood, Inverness, Highlands.

Cartographic and documentary sources indicate that the proposed development area is rich in prehistoric remains. A number of cropmarks, including two Scheduled Ancient Monuments, are located within the proposed development area and additional cropmarks have been identified in the wider assessment area. In addition to the cropmarks, three burnt mounds are located within the proposed development area and several prehistoric artefacts have been recovered from within its boundaries. As cartographic evidence has indicated that the site has primarily been given over to agricultural activity in later history there is a high potential for encountering *in situ* or plough truncated remains of prehistoric date within the proposed development area. The significance of direct impact upon seven sites located within the proposed development area has been assessed. The significance of impact ranges from *Major* for the two Scheduled Ancient Monuments to *None* for a prehistoric findspot.

Assessment of the visual impact on Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, and Conservation Areas, up to 1 km from the edge of the development area, determined impacts of *None* or *Negligible* significance upon 12 protected sites, comprising 10 Listed Buildings and 2 Scheduled Ancient Monument.

In compliance with national and local planning policies, Highland Council Archaeology Unit has requested that an archaeological evaluation of the proposed development area take place to enable a fuller assessment of baseline conditions within the site by identifying the extent and significance of archaeological remains contained within it. This evaluation should not include the Scheduled areas which may require to be evaluated at a later date. The evaluation should however concentrate on the area of the unscheduled cropmarks and burnt mounds to allow for the further assessment of the significance and extent of these sites. The first stage of this evaluation process, undertaken on two key land parcels, is reported below.

Historic Scotland has expressed an opinion favouring preservation *in situ* for the Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Should the field which contains the monuments remain undeveloped and used to satisfy the planning requirement for green space; Historic Scotland have suggested that client actively consider proposals which would ensure the

long term protection of the archaeology and consult with them as part of this process. Any physical disturbance of the site would require obtainment of Scheduled Ancient Monument Consent.

1.2 Scope of the assessment

The scope and method of this impact assessment is guided by *PAN 58 Environmental Impact Assessment* (1999). The recommended mitigation complies with the national planning policies on heritage, as published in *SPP 23* (2008), *SHEP* (2008) and *PAN42* (1994) and with local planning policies outlined in structure and local plans.

The aims of this study are to assess the significance of archaeology and cultural heritage within and surrounding the proposed development and the potential impacts on it, in order to plan appropriate mitigation, if necessary, in response to the proposal.

The objectives of this assessment are to:

- gather data for all known archaeological and cultural heritage features within 500 m of the proposed development area and all protected sites within 1 km
- rate the archaeological or cultural heritage significance of the identified features
- assess the likelihood of other previously unknown remains surviving unrecorded in the study area
- assess the magnitude of impact and significance of effect of the proposed development upon these
- suggest appropriate mitigation methods
- recommend whether any further archaeological research is required

The mitigation strategies recommended are formulated based upon the requirements of *SPP 23* (2008), *SHEP* (2008), *PAN 42* (SOEnd 1994a) and *AM & AAA* (1979) .

AOC Archaeology Group conforms to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' (IFA) Code of Conduct, the IFA Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology, the IFA Standards and Guidance for Desk-Based Assessments, Field Evaluations etc., and the British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group Code of Practice.

AOC Archaeology Group is a *Registered Archaeological Organisation* of the IFA. This status ensures that there is regular monitoring and approval by external peers of our internal systems, standards and skills development

1.3 Legislative, regulatory and policy context

1.3.1 National Planning Policy Guidelines

The statutory framework for heritage in Scotland is outlined in the *Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997*, as amended in the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997*.

The implications of *The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979* with regard to local government planning policy are described within the Scottish Planning Policy (SPP), Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP) and Planning Advice Notes (PAN) for Scotland. SPP 23 '*Planning and the Historic Environment*', SHEP '*Scottish Historic Environment Policy*' and PAN42 '*Archaeology - the Planning Process and Scheduled Ancient Monument Procedures*' (SOEnD 1994a) deal specifically with planning policy in relation to heritage. The planning guidance expresses a general presumption in favour of preserving heritage remains *in situ*. Their 'preservation by record' (i.e. excavation and recording, followed by analysis and publication, by qualified archaeologists) is a less desirable alternative.

SHEP (Historic Scotland 2008) sets out the Scottish Executive's policy for the sustainable management of the historic environment. Key principles of the policy note that 'there should be a presumption in favour of preservation of individual historic assets and also the pattern of the wider historic environment; no historic asset should be lost or radically changed without adequate consideration of its significance and of all the means available to manage and conserve it (1.14.b).

1.3.2 Development plan policies

The *Highland Structure Plan* (2001) contains planning policies relating to archaeology that generally re-iterate the national planning policies. Policies from the Structure Plan that are relevant to the archaeology and standing building remains on and surrounding the proposed development site are presented below.

Policy BC1 Preservation of archaeological sites

Archaeological sites affected by development proposals should be preserved, or, in exceptional circumstances where preservation is impossible, the sites will be recorded at developers' expense to professional standards. Provision will be

made in Local Plans for the appropriate protection, preservation and enhancement of archaeological sites.

Policy BC2 Archaeology, tourism and education

Sympathetically developed and well-managed proposals which increase the tourism potential of archaeological sites or increase public understanding and awareness through research projects will generally be supported.

Proposal BC3 Archaeological Heritage Areas

Local Plans will identify and zone areas of exceptional archaeological and historic interest, and make appropriate provision for the protection and interpretation of features of interest.

Policy BC5 Listed buildings and Conservation Areas

The Council will seek to preserve Highland's buildings and groups of buildings of historic or architectural interest, some of which may be at risk from neglect, by the identification in Local Plans of opportunities for their productive and appropriate use.

Local Plans contain the Local Authority policies for land-use and development control across a district. These plans are site specific and include maps showing land-use proposals. The policies included in the Inverness Local Plan (March 2006) indicates that built and archaeological heritage are important both locally and economically.

Policy BP3

The Council will presume against development particularly where there would be significant damage to heritage, amenity or public health."

1.4 The study area

The proposed development area is located east of the settlement of Inverness, Invernesshire, Highland. The site is centred at NGR NH 695 450 and is bounded by the A9 to the west, arable land and Culloden Road to the south, arable land and residential settlement to the east and by arable land and Ashton Farm to the north (see Figure 1)

The geology of the area around Inverness consists mainly of sandstones, conglomerates, shales and flagstones which date from the Old Red Sandstone period. Soils are of the Corby and Polfaden Associations dominated by Fluvioglacial sands and gravels derived mainly from acid schists and granite, and Lacustrine silts and clays (Futty *et al* 1982, 52-4). The site is situated on a gradual slope and drains to the north.

1.5 Method of assessing impact significance

The assessment is based upon the consultation of the following data sources:

- National Monuments Record for Scotland (RCAHMS, Bernard Terrace, Edinburgh):
- For NMRS data, archaeological and architectural photographs, NMRS maps and unpublished archaeological reports;
- Highland Council Sites and Monuments Record:
For Sites and Monuments Records Data not held in the NMRS
- National Map Library (National Library of Scotland, Causewayside, Edinburgh):
For old Ordnance Survey maps (1st & 2nd Edition, small- and large-scale) and pre-Ordnance Survey historical maps;
- Historic Scotland (Longmore House, Salisbury Place, Edinburgh):
For Scheduled Ancient Monument data and Listed Buildings data.

An archaeological walkover survey of the site proposed for development was also undertaken to assess the condition of known archaeological remains on site, to record any previously unrecorded sites of archaeological interest and to assess visual impact upon protected sites (i.e. Listed Building, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Conservation Areas) within and surrounding the proposed development.

Each archaeological or historical site, monument or building referred to in the text is listed in the Gazetteer (1.13.) Each has been assigned a 'Site No.' unique to this assessment, and the Gazetteer includes information regarding the type, period, grid reference, NMRS number, SMR number, statutory protective designation, and other descriptive information, as derived from the consulted sources, for each Site No.

All archaeological or historical sites, monuments and buildings referred to in the text are plotted on Figure 1 using the assigned Site Numbers. All sites within 500 m of the development area and Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Conservation Areas up to 1 km away were identified during this assessment.

All sources consulted during the desk-based assessment, including publications, archived records, photographic and cartographic evidence, are listed in the References (1.12).

The rating of archaeological sensitivity of the assessment area will be guided by criteria used by Historic Scotland for scheduling ancient monuments and classifying Listed Buildings. Monuments are generally considered for scheduling based upon factors such as age, rarity, condition and archaeological context, while Listed Buildings are designated

and categorised based upon similar criteria as well as technical innovation/virtuosity, architectural design and associations with well-known architects, historical persons or events. In some cases a site or building which does not have a protective designation assigned to it could, nonetheless, still be rated as having the same significance as another one which is protected. This is because the selection of items for listing and scheduling is an ongoing national activity. Generally, the criteria for judging archaeological significance are gradually evolving, with an increasing trend towards including more recent types of structures. In some cases, important buildings or monuments may have been overlooked during listing, or could now be judged worthy of listing, whereas they were not previously.

The criteria used to rate archaeological and cultural heritage significance of sites within the proposed development area are presented in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1: Criteria for Rating Cultural Significance

Cultural Significance	Criteria
International and National	World Heritage Sites <i>or</i> Iconic Sites and Monuments; <i>or</i> Scheduled Ancient Monuments (Actual and Potential); <i>or</i> Grade A Listed Buildings; <i>or</i> Remains of national or international importance, or fine, little-altered examples of some particular period, style or type
Regional	Grade B Listed Buildings; <i>or</i> Remains of regional or more than local importance, or major examples of some period, style or type, which may have been altered. Remains of national importance that have been partially Damaged.
Local	Grade C and C(S) Listed Buildings <i>or</i> Remains of local importance, lesser examples of any period, style or type, as originally constructed or altered, and simple, traditional sites, which group well with other significant remains, or are part of a planned group such as an estate or an industrial complex; Cropmarks of indeterminate origin. Remains of regional importance that have been partially damaged or remains of national importance that have been

	largely damaged.
Negligible	Relatively numerous types of remains, of some local importance; Findspots of artefacts that have no definite archaeological remains known in their context. Remains of local importance that have been largely damaged; Isolated findspots; Undesignated structures.

The magnitude of the physical impact upon monuments caused by the development has been rated using the classifications and criteria outlined in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2: Criteria for Classifying Magnitude of Physical Impact

Physical impact	Criteria
High	Major loss of information content resulting from total or large-scale removal of deposits from a site whether or not the site is associated with a monument. Major alteration of a monument's baseline condition. Any physical alteration to a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Any alteration to a Grade A Listed Buildings, massive alterations to a Grade B or Grade C Listed Building
Medium	Moderate loss of information content resulting from material alteration of the baseline conditions by removal of part of a site whether or not the site is associated with a monument. Slight alteration of a monument's baseline condition
Low	Minor detectable impacts leading to the loss of information content. Minor alterations to the baseline condition of a monument.
Marginal	Very slight or barely measurable loss of information content; Loss of a small percentage of the area of a site's peripheral deposits. Very slight and reversible alterations to a monument.
None	No physical impact anticipated.

The predicted significance of impact upon each monument was determined by considering its archaeological significance in conjunction with the magnitude of impact predicted on it. The method of deriving the significance of impact classifications is shown in Table 1.3.

Table 1.3: Method of Rating Significance of Impact on Archaeology/Cultural Heritage Sites by the Proposed Development

Magnitude of impact	Archaeological Significance				
	Negligible	Local	Regional	National	International
High	Minor-Moderate	Moderate	Moderate-Major	Major	Extreme
Medium	Minor	Minor-Moderate	Moderate	Moderate-Major	Major
Low	Negligible	Minor	Minor-Moderate	Moderate	Moderate-Major
Marginal	Negligible	Negligible	Minor	Minor-Moderate	Moderate
None	None	None	None	None	None

The criteria for classifying magnitude of visual impact is outlined in Table 1.4.

Table 1.4: Criteria for Classifying Magnitude of Visual Impact

Physical Impact	Criteria
High	Direct and substantial visual impact on a significant sightline to or from a ritual monument or prominent fort; Major alteration to the penumbral or close settings of a Scheduled Ancient Monument; Major visual imposition within a Cultural Landscape; Major visual imposition within or affecting and Iconic Site or Monument.
Medium	Oblique visual impact on an axis adjacent to a significant sightline to or from a ritual monument but where the significant sightline of the monument is not obscured. Glacis of a prominent fort (based on the proportion of the glacis that would be obscured). Significant alteration to the setting of a SAM outwith its penumbral setting or significant alteration to the setting of a Grade A, B or C Listed Building beyond its curtilage. Significant but not major visual imposition within a Cultural Landscape.
Low	Peripheral visual impact on a significant sightline to or from a ritual monument. Insignificant alteration to the setting of a SAM outwith its penumbral setting or significant alteration to the setting of a Grade A or B Listed Building beyond its curtilage. Minor visual imposition with a Cultural Landscape
Negligible	All other visual impacts
None	No intervisibility.

The predicted significance of visual impact upon each monument was determined by considering its archaeological significance in conjunction with the magnitude of visual impact predicted on it. The method of deriving the significance of impact classifications is shown in Table 1.5.

Table 1.5: Significance of the Effects of Visual Impacts on the Cultural Value of Monuments

	Importance of site or monument			
Impact magnitude	Negligible	Local	Regional	International or National
High	Minor	Minor	Moderate	Major
Medium	Negligible	Minor	Minor	Moderate
Low	None/Negligible	Negligible	Minor	Minor
Negligible	None	None	Negligible	Minor
The impacts recorded in highlighted cells are 'significant' in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment (Scotland) Regulations 1999				

The assessment of the significance of impact by the development is based upon plans and information supplied by the client to AOC Archaeology Group. The rating of significance of direct impact on each monument is presented in Table 1.6; visual impacts are assessed in Tables 1.7 and 1.8.

1.6 Baseline conditions

1.6.1 Prehistoric (8000 BC – AD 410)

The proposed development area is located at the sheltered Moray Firth. The area was important during prehistory due to its coastal location and arable land and a significant amount of evidence of the prehistoric settlement has been discovered in the area.

The proposed development area has provided extensive evidence of prehistoric activities. Three burnt mounds (**Sites 3 & 4**), pit circles (**Site 9**), a ring ditch (**Site 10**) have been identified within the proposed development area. Additionally flakes and scrapers (**Site 5**) have been recovered from within the proposed boundaries. The cropmark sites (**Sites 9 & 10**) are Scheduled Ancient Monuments. A further set of cropmarks including a linear feature, a pit and a pit circle (**Site 29**) are located on the western boundary of the site.

The extensiveness of the prehistoric settlement in the area is further indicated by identification of several sites within the 500 meter assessment area surrounding the proposed development. These include seven ring ditches (**Sites 1, 2 & 40**), a ring groove

house (**Site 2**), three roundhouses (**Site 2**), an enclosure (**Site 40**), a pit alignment (**Site 40**), a Bronze Age cemetery (**Site 40**), a large subcircular feature (**Site 40**), a possible borrow and enclosure (**Site 41**), a cairn (**Site 31**), several microliths and pits (**Sites 16 & 43**) and flint scrapers and cores (**Sites 27 & 39**). One of the pits excavated during an evaluation contained a complete prehistoric pot (**Site 23**). Also a Roman brooch has been discovered in the area (**Site 31**). Raigmore Cairn (**Site 28**) was originally located east of the proposed development area, but prior to the construction of A9 road it was relocated to the west of the proposed development area at NH 6878 4508.

Further hut circles have also been identified just southeast of the proposed development area (**Site 13**). Additionally an enclosure at Castlehill (**Site 18**) and a linear feature at Raigmore (**Site 25**) may be prehistoric in nature but this cannot be confirmed without intrusive investigation.

1.6.2 Medieval (AD 410-1600)

The burgh of Inverness was probably founded by David I after the death of Angus, Earl of Moray in 1139. Moray was annexed to the Crown at the time in an attempt to control the area (Ellis 2002, 425). However, Inverness is not recorded as a burgh before circa 1170-82 (Barrow 1971, 11). The settlement is thought to have developed along a route between the parish church and the castle (Perry 1998). During the medieval period the town would have been divided into burgage plots, which consisted of frontage buildings and rigs. During the 13th and 14th centuries Inverness expanded largely within the confines of its late 12th century defences as a result of economic prosperity (Gourlay & Turner 1977).

The medieval archaeological remains identified in the assessment area limited. They consist of medieval (or possibly post-medieval) pottery sherds, two small spherical beads, three possible arrowheads and two gun flints all of which were recovered from Stoneyfield (**Site 39**). Castlehill House (**Site 7**) is also said to have been fortified in ancient times by a keep or tower. However, no trace of it remains (Ordnance Survey Name Book 1868).

The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 7) of the area depicts the supposed site of King Duncan's grave (**Site 49**) near Culcabock, just west of the proposed development area. King Duncan I was probably killed by his own men led by Macbeth at Pitgaveny in 1040.

1.6.3 Post-Medieval (AD 1600-1900)

Inverness is depicted on Pont's map of 1580s-90s (Figure 2), Blaeu's map of 1654 (Figure 3) and Moll's map of 1745 (Figure 4) which, although stylistic in nature, demonstrate that Inverness was an important settlement at this time. The settlement remained largely

confined within its defences until the latter half of 18th century, when it began to expand significantly (Ellis 2002, 428).

During the post-medieval period the assessment area continued to be developed as several farms were established in the area. One of the earliest buildings in the vicinity is Inshes House (**Site 14**), located to the south of the proposed development area. The house was rebuilt in 1767 and the original building is said to have possessed a keep or a tower and possibly originated from the late medieval/early post-medieval period. Its dovecot (**Site 15**), which is still in a good state of preservation, probably dates from the 18th century. Both Cradlehall House (**Site 44**), and Stoneyfield House (**Site 33**) were built in the latter half of the 18th century. Castlehill House (**Site 7**), dates from the early 19th century and Raigmore House (**Site 30**) was built during the latter half of the 19th century, though both of these sites are depicted on Roy's map of 1747-55 (Figure 5). Both Thomson's map of 1832 (Figure 6) and the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map from 1874 (Figure 7) confirm the area's development into a busy rural landscape.

Two military roads were constructed in the area during the post-medieval period. Caulfield Military Road (**Site 11**) was constructed between Stirling and Fort William in 1748-53 under the direction of Major Edward Caulfield. He also had his headquarters at Cradlehall (**Site 45**) where the soldiers' barracks were still visible in 1911. Another military road was constructed from Inverness to Fort George (**Site 35**). Today it is overlain by the A96.

The Inshes Bridge, A9 (**Site 20**) was constructed during the post-medieval period. The structures situated on the north side of the old A96 are presumed to be the remains of Seafield Toll (**Site 38**). They are depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 7) and it is likely that the building functioned as the tollhouse on the road that later became the A96.

The Highland Railway line (**Site 48**) was constructed through the northern part of the proposed development area in 1854, with further lines being constructed during late 19th century. These are shown in the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1906 (Figure 8).

1.6.4 Modern (1900-present)

During the first half of the 20th century several military installations were established in the vicinity of the proposed development area. Raigmore House (**Site 30**) possibly functioned as the Fighter Control centre for 13 Group and between 1946-7 it functioned as the Area Control Centre for the Inverness area. The bunker for the Fighter Command Headquarters during the Second World War is now used as a headquarters for the Emergency Services. Another military installation was located at Inverness & Allanfearn (**Site 36**).

The Ordnance Survey maps from the 1950s (Figure 9) and 1990s (not shown) indicate that the proposed development area remained mostly in agricultural use during the 20th century and farms such as Castlehill (**Site 7**) and Inshes (**Site 14 & 15**) still survive. A new farmhouse was constructed at Beechwood (**Site 6**) in 1904 and small settlement clusters developed during the latter half of the 20th century. Inverness has also expanded towards east during the last 50 years.

1.6.5 Previous Archaeological Investigations

An archaeological watching brief has already taken place within the proposed development area (**Site 4**). The watching brief was required during topsoil stripping associated with the construction of Inshes Sewer. The watching brief identified the remains of two burnt mounds, three pits, a sinuous feature, a linear ditched feature and a spread of burnt subsoil. A modern linear spread of stones was also encountered. Two of the pits encountered contained prehistoric pottery (Cressey 2003).

Archaeological evaluations took place at Cradlehall Farm (**Site 8**) prior to the construction of a hotel. A number of pits, a charcoal spread, a post-hole and a number of field drains were identified during trenching but all were suspected to be of a modern date (Halliday & Conolly 2001). Further trenching took place in 2003 though no archaeological features were uncovered (Brown 2003a). Further trial trenching north of Cradlehall Farm (**Site 12**) was undertaken in 2004 prior to the site being developed for housing. A small pit containing Neolithic pottery was identified, as was a prehistoric fire pit (Roberts 2004).

Archaeological evaluation and excavation at Castlehill (**Site 16**) revealed several cut prehistoric features which yielded artefacts including Iron Age pottery. A hearth pit, several storage pits and a pig burial were identified during the course of the open area excavation (Roy 2000). A single pit containing a complete prehistoric pot was recovered during an evaluation at Raigmore (**Site 23**) (Kirby & Suddaby 2004).

Field walking, geophysical survey and trial trenching at Stoneyfield House (**Site 40**) confirmed the presence of a Bronze Age cemetery at the site. Two principal burials, a further nine cremation pits and a ring ditch were identified during work at the site (Cressey, Finlayson and Hamilton 1998). An additional desk-based assessment, walkover survey, geophysical survey and programme of trial trenching were carried out at Stoneyfield (**Site 34**) in 2002. 18th century rubble pits were identified near Stoneyfield House and a single piece of worked quartz was recovered from the topsoil (Farrell 2002).

Watching briefs were carried out at Number 5, Inshes (**Site 17**), Beechwood Park (**Site 21**), Beechwood (**Site 26**) and Ashton Farm (**Site 42**) but yielded no remains of archaeological significance.

1.6.6 Walkover Survey

A walkover survey of the proposed development area was undertaken on 26th and 27th August 2008. The proposed development is divided into four areas (Figure 10). The arable land is used for cattle grazing. Area 1 (49 hectares) consists mostly of arable fields used for animal grazing (Plate 1). Three residential complexes (Plate 2) are located in its southern and eastern parts. An area of disturbance was visible in its northern part which has resulted from a ploughing match (Plate 3). Area 2 comprises of 11 hectares of arable fields (Plate 4). Area 3 consists of seven hectares of fields with long grass (Plate 5). Area 4 consists of 15 hectares of arable fields (Plate 6)

No previously unrecorded remains of archaeological interest were identified during the walkover survey.

A visual impact assessment which assessed the visual impacts upon Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings within 1 km of the proposed development area was carried out on 8th October 2008. The predicted impacts are listed below (1.7.2).

1.6.7 Listed Buildings

While there were no listed buildings located within the development area, there were 10 Listed Buildings identified within the surrounding 1 km study area. Note that the *visual setting* of Listed Buildings is a competent planning matter. Demolition or alteration of the appearance of the existing buildings on the development site, or the construction of new buildings, could have visual impacts upon the surrounding protected buildings and monuments. The policy that the setting of Listed Buildings should be an issue in development control is outlined in *Scottish Historic Environment Policy*:

in assessing an application for listed building consent, the planning authority is required to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building, or its setting, or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses. (SHEP October 2008, Section 3.33).

1.6.8 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

There are 2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the proposed development area. A development may not have a direct, i.e. physical, impact upon a Scheduled Ancient Monument without Scheduled Ancient Monument Consent. Potential types of impacts that can be caused to a Scheduled Ancient Monument by a development include also *visual* impacts, i.e. where the setting of a scheduled monument is disturbed by new, inappropriate buildings or other unsympathetic developments. This issue is outlined in *Scottish Planning Policy*

Scheduled monuments are of national importance and they should be preserved in situ and within an appropriate setting. While the scheduled monument consent process is separate from the statutory planning process, where works requiring planning permission affect a scheduled monument, the protection of the monument and its setting are material considerations in the planning process. (SPP 23 Section 43).

1.6.9 Conservation Areas

No conservation areas located within the study area.

1.6.10 Future Condition in the Absence of the Development

If the area remains undeveloped the sites of archaeological and cultural heritage interest should remain in their current condition.

1.7 Phase 1 Stage 1 Evaluation Data Structure Report

1.7.1 Evaluation background

Given the large scale of the development and the potential for encountering archaeological remains it was decided to undertake the 5% sample evaluation in 'stages'. The Stage 1 evaluation was focused on the areas crucial to the overall planning of the development, 'key areas' (Areas A & B) which within the master-plan will house '*hub buildings*' or be '*focal points*'. These key areas cover 7.13 ha. At present the size and number of subsequent evaluation stages has yet to be confirmed. These initial evaluation works, in accord with the policies outlined in PAN 42, NPPG 5 and SPP 23, had been approved by HCAU (ref: CHG660).

As specified by HCAU the assessment and recording of the site's archaeological potential will require a phased response. This would consist of:

Phase 1 the undertaking of an intrusive archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) based on a 5% sample size. This work is designed to determine the nature, extent, condition, date and significance of any previously unknown archaeological remains within the proposed development area;

Phase 2 given the discovery of significant archaeological material where preservation *in situ* proves infeasible the undertaking of a programme of archaeological

mitigation works as defined in a further Written Scheme of Investigation approved by Highland Council.

The Phase 1 Stage 1 evaluation was undertaken between 12th and 16th January 2008. The work consisted of linear trenching totalling 3,565 m² excavated by machine under constant archaeological supervision. The trenching was divided between the two areas with c.2,200 m² being excavated within Area A and c.1,400 m² linear metres within Area B.

The evaluation areas lay within East Beechwood Farm and (Figure 1). Area A (NGR: NH 68948 45386) abuts the railway line to the north and the A9 Road to the west. The area forms part of a larger field of rough pasture to the south and east. Area B is located to the immediate south-west of East Beechwood Farm (NGR: NH 69138 44634) (Figure 2). The majority of the area is situated to the south of the existing farm track and burn running east to west, with a smaller plot lying to the north along the A9 Road. The larger portion of the area is bounded to the west by the A9 Road and Culloden Road to the south. As with Area A the remainder of the Area B lies in a larger area of rough pasture.

1.7.2 Objectives

The objectives of the archaeological evaluation works were:

- i) to assess the character, condition, extent, quality, date and significance of any as yet undiscovered archaeological remains within Areas A and B;
- ii) should significant archaeological features/deposits be discovered to prepare and implement an appropriate mitigation strategy compliant with NPPG 5, PAN 42 and SPP 23.

1.7.3 Method

The evaluation was achieved through the excavation of linear trenches using a tracked 360° excavator equipped with a 2 m wide ditching bucket. The trenches covered a 5% sample of the two areas (A & B) shown in Figure 2. These areas form Stage 1 of Phase 1 of the total development area. The Stage 1 evaluation was focused on the areas crucial to the overall planning of the development, the so called 'key areas' which within the master-plan will house 'hub buildings' or be 'focal points'. The key areas cover 7.13 ha with the Stage 1 evaluation therefore requiring trenches totalling 3,565 m².

The trenches were of varying lengths and set on varying orientations. The precise location of the trenches was determined on receipt of utility service information and following consultation with HCAU.

Excavation was undertaken in shallow units/spits until the first significant archaeological horizon or natural drift geology was reached. Trial trenches were extended around specific archaeological features to determine their lateral extent (while remaining within the development area). All machine excavation was supervised by an experienced field archaeologist.

All significant archaeological features were cleaned and defined. Approximately 50% of all significant features were sampled and recorded.

1.7.4 Evaluation Results

The evaluation was conducted between 12th and 16th January 2009. The weather conditions during the evaluation were variable ranging from rain showers to dry and cold; overall archaeological visibility was good. Twenty-two trenches were excavated within Area A with the majority being 50 m in length. The trenches had a combined basal area of 2200 m². A 50 m² extension was also incorporated within Trench 1. Fourteen 50 m long trenches were excavated within Area B (Figure 2). The following should be read in conjunction with the data presented in Appendices 1-7, Figures 2-6 and Plates 1-4.

1.7.5 Evaluation Area A (Figure 11)

The excavation of the trenches revealed an improved sandy, medium brown topsoil which ranged from 0.30 m to 0.50 m in depth across the area. The topsoil contained numerous small sub-rounded stones and small amounts of modern ceramics and glass. It overlay a 0.10 m interface with a natural subsoil which varied across the area, ranging from soft orange sand to a compact mixture of sands and gravels. The subsoil became more compact to the south-west. No modern field drains were encountered.

Features of archaeological significance were observed within fourteen of the twenty-two trenches. These were largely distributed across higher ground within the northern half of Area A.

Trench 1 (Figure 12)

Trench 1 revealed eight cut features, four of which ([105]-[107]-109]-[113]) were situated within the extension (Figure 2). Together with circular cut features [101]-[103] these appear to form the remains of a possible structure situated within the enclosure ditch revealed in Trench 3. Four features [101], [103], [105] & [107] were circular in shape with approximate diameters of 0.60 m. Posthole [101] was half-sectioned revealing a shallow, sharp-sided circular feature, 0.13 m in depth, with a gently rounded base and moderately sloping sides. A small sherd of prehistoric ceramic (SF 01) was recovered from its fill (102). The fills of all four of these features were very similar being a medium brown silty sand with numerous small stones and gravel. Two pits (?) [109] & [113] were partially exposed in the north-facing section of the extension. It was apparent that pit [113] cut feature [109]. The features are probably oval in shape and have similar fills comprising a compact brown sandy silt, (110) and (114), overlying a highly organic dark brown sandy silt (111) & (116) both with a maximum depth of 0.10 m. These fills in turn overlay a pale brown mix of the upper fills and re-deposited sands and gravels (112) and (115). Thirteen sherds of thick, coarse prehistoric pottery and one sherd of Grooved Ware (SF 03) were recovered from fill (111).

Two other small post-holes [117] & [119] were revealed within Trench 1 located at the southern end of the trench. Both of these features were 0.30 m in diameter with a dark brown, organic looking sandy silt (118) & (120). Neither feature was excavated.

Trench 2 (Figure 11)

This trench contained a 'V' profiled linear feature [207] aligned east to west and a small concentration of probable circular post-holes [201], [203] & [205] all of which were excavated. Linear [207] was 1.0 m wide with a maximum depth of 0.35 m. A 0.50 m slot was dug through it revealing a narrow 0.30 m wide 'ankle breaker' at its base. The sides of the ditch were uneven and moderately sloping with the south-eastern slope being

heavily affected by bioturbation. As with many of the features in Area A, its fill (208) was medium brown, sandy silt with numerous small stones and gravel.

The probable post-holes were situated at the northern end of the trench. The features [201] and [203] were 0.50 m in diameter with moderately sloping sides and narrow rounded bases. Both had a maximum depth of 0.12 m. To the immediate south-east of [203] lay [205] which was 0.25 m in diameter with a depth of 0.25 m.

Trench 3 (Figure 5)

Trench 3 revealed the rounded terminus of a large linear ditch feature [305] orientated north to south. The terminus was sectioned revealing that it appeared to cut a pre-existing pit feature [301] exposed in the NE-facing trench section. The visible dimensions of the linear ditch consisted of a maximum depth of 0.65 m and a width of 1.58 m. The terminus had steeply sloping sides and a gently rounded base. The main fill (306) was a grey-brown sandy silt with small flecks of charcoal. Larger fragments of charcoal together with a large amount of impressed daub (307) were found pressed against the eastern side of the terminus. The terminus appeared to cut feature [301] which has largely unknown dimensions, although a depth of 0.40 m was recorded within the exposed feature. The pit contained three fills (302), (303) and (304). Ditch [305] was also observed in Trenches 21 and 22.

Elsewhere within Trench 3 lay a small group of circular post-holes [308], [310] and [312]. The features ranged in diameter from 0.35 to 0.40 m, a maximum depth of 0.71 m was revealed in post-hole [308], the only example excavated.

Trench 4 (Figure 13)

Two large irregular pit features of unknown date were revealed in Trench 4. Pit [401] ran under the north-east baulk of the trench. This feature was 2.40 m in length with a depth of 0.26 m. It had gently sloping slightly concave sides and a flat base. Its fill (402) was a light grey sand with occasional flecks of charcoal. A similar irregular pit feature, [403], (unexcavated) ran under the south-western baulk.

Two smaller, irregular pit or post-holes were also present. Feature [405] was 0.68 m long and 0.42 m wide. Though not excavated it may be associated with pit [407] to the immediate south-west. This feature was 0.30 m wide and 0.40 wide and also remained un-excavated.

Trench 5 (Figure 13)

A large shallow, irregular pit or linear feature [501] ran across the width of the trench. It was shallow with concave sides, 0.15 m deep, with a flat irregular base. A maximum of 1.74 m wide, it contained a single fill (502) of orange brown sand with occasional charcoal flecks.

Trench 6 (Figure 14)

Two parallel, and immediately adjacent, linear features [601] & [603] ran across the trench. Both features were 0.60 m in width and heavily truncated. A 0.50 m slot was excavated through [603] revealing a depth of 0.08 m, gently sloping sides and a rounded base. Both features were filled by dark brown sandy silt (602 & 604).

Trench 7 (Figure 14)

This trench contained a single large, irregular sub-oval pit feature [701] emerging from the east-facing trench section. At 1.60 m long and 0.33 m wide it had steeply sloping sides and a rounded base. Its fill (702) was a medium brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks.

Trench 8 (Figure 14)

A single large sub-circular pit [801] was recorded in Trench 8. This feature was 1.56 m in length and 1.64 m wide with a maximum depth of 0.51 m. The pit had steeply sloping concave sides forming a slight lip near the surface and a slightly rounded base. It was filled by dark brown sandy silt contained occasional charcoal flecks and a small flint flake [SF 02].

Trench 9 (Figure 14)

A sub-oval pit [901] lay adjacent to the south-east section of the trench. The feature had a visible width of 0.61 m and was 0.56 m long and 0.25 m deep. The sides were concave, slightly irregular and steeply sloping with a rounded base. The fill (902) was medium brown sandy silt.

Trenches 10, 11, 19 & 20 (Figure 15)

These four trenches each contained a single linear ditch feature running south-east to north-west across the site. Slots were excavated within Trenches 11 and 19. In the latter linear feature [1901] measured 0.74 m in width with a depth of 0.25 m. The sides were slightly concave and steeply sloping leading to a rounded base. The fill (1902) was dark brown sandy silt. This was repeated in the other trench fills. In Trench 11, linear [1101] appeared narrow in plan at 0.50 m and though clearly defined was heavily truncated with a depth of only 0.11 m.

1.7.6 Evaluation Area B (Figure 10)

Fourteen trenches were dug in Area B. No significant archaeological material was observed in any of the trenches. Trenches 1 to 12 had a number of modern clay field drains running north to south and emptying into the burn. Several of the drain cuts were investigated. The topsoil in this area was shallow, only approximately 0.20 m deep. Several areas had standing water indicating poor drainage. Many of the trenches showed plough scars cutting the natural subsoil and it was obvious that the topsoil had been recently ploughed.

1.7.7 Discussion of Evaluation Results

The evaluation indicated that significant archaeological features exist on higher ground within Area A. The clusters of post-hole features and ditch [305] are suggestive of Bronze Age / Iron Age later prehistoric settlement comprising a ditched enclosure and timber post-built structures. However the presence of Grooved Ware may denote on-site Neolithic activity dating to the end of the fourth Millennium BC based on evidence from the nearby site at Milton of Leys (MacSween 2003). The presence of phased archaeology in Area A, as illustrated by the inter-cutting of features, and the multi-period archaeological landscape evidenced by sites in the immediately surrounding area suggests the evidence unearthed by the evaluation probably represents a palimpsest of individual or suites of features of different periods. Identifying the full pattern of the archaeological distribution of non-nucleated groups of features, and their chronology, by evaluation trenching alone can only have limited success. Further archaeological works would be necessary to fully elucidating the archaeology present in Area 1 and the wider development area.

The evaluation trenching in Area 2 proved entirely negative. Given its low-lying situation, poor drainage, shallow topsoil - and resultant plough scarring of the subsoil surface – the balance of probability is that Area 2 is archaeological sterile.

The greater part (c.75 ha) of the proposed development area is yet to be assessed by intrusive archaeological evaluation. Only when these Phase 1 evaluation works have been completed will the full range of archaeological material and its distribution across the development area be known.

1.8 Identification of potential effects

1.8.1 Direct Impacts

Potential impacts on known or unknown buried archaeological remains, in the case of this development proposal, relate to the possibility of disturbing, removing or destroying *in situ* and plough-truncated remains and artefacts during groundbreaking works on the site.

Table 1.6 outlines the predicted significance of impact by the development upon the remains of seven sites found within the development area (it should be noted that while Figure 1 indicates a further four site (**Sites 11 & 46-48**) these sites have been given a four digit National Grid Reference by the NMRS indicating a relatively unknown location somewhere within the kilometre square) ; using the criteria for sensitivity, magnitude of impact and significance of impact as defined in Tables 1.1 - 1.5. As a final masterplan has not yet been issued by the client, the rating of magnitude of impact indicated below accounts for a worst case scenario.

Table 1.6: Predicted Significance of Direct Impact by the Development upon Remains

Site Number	Site Name	Archaeological Significance	Magnitude of Direct Impact from Proposed Development	Significance of Impact
3	Inshes	Local	High	Moderate
4	Beechwood	Local	Low	Minor
5	Beechwood	Negligible	None	None
6	Beechwood Farm	Negligible	High	Minor-Moderate
9	Drumrosach	National	High	Major
10	Drumrosach	National	High	Major
29	Raigmore	Local	High	Moderate
	Evaluation Area A Features	Regional	High	Moderate/Major

The significance of impacts upon the cropmark sites at Drumrosach (**Sites 9-10**) have been predicted as *Major*. Both of these cropmark sites are Scheduled Ancient Monuments and as such are of *National* importance. The cropmarks consist of two pit-circles (**Site 9**) and two pit-circles and a ring ditch (**Site 10**). Development could potentially damage or destroy both sites. A *Major/Moderate* impact should be anticipated on the **features within Evaluation Area A**.

The burnt mound at Inshes (**Site 3**) and the cropmarks at Raigmore (**Site 29**) have been judged to be of *Local* importance as they comprise remains of indeterminate date. They may, however, be subject to a *High* magnitude of impact resulting in their partial or total destruction by the development. The significance of impacts upon Inshes (**Site 3**) and Raigmore (**Site 29**) has therefore been predicted as *Moderate*. An impact *Minor-Moderate* has been predicted upon the Beechwood Farm (**Site 6**). The site is of *Negligible* archaeological significance. The farm was constructed in the early 20th century and is similar to numerous other farms in the surrounding area. However, there is a potential that the proposed development will have a *High* impact on the farm as a result of its demolition or alteration. The significance of impact upon the burnt mounds at Beechwood (**Site 4**) has been predicted as *Minor*. The mounds are only of *Local* archaeological significance as they have been previously excavated and it is unknown whether or not any portion of them or their associated features survives. However, the proposed development has the potential to damage or destroy any remaining remains.

There will be no impact for Beechwood (**Site 5**) as this site is the location of a prehistoric findspot and has already been removed from the proposed development area.

Furthermore, given the known, particularly prehistoric, remains within and surrounding the proposed development area, there is the potential for encountering hitherto unknown remains of a similar date during ground breaking works associated with the development.

1.8.2 Indirect Impacts

Indirect impacts include potential visual effects on the settings of protected landscapes, buildings and monuments. There are 2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 10 Listed Buildings within the 1 km study area. Both of the Scheduled Ancient Monuments are cropmark sites and as such they have no above ground remains and therefore cannot suffer visual impacts. Those protected cropmark sites not subject to visual impact are presented in Table 1.7.

Table 1.7: Scheduled Ancient Monuments (cropmark sites) not subject to visual impacts.

Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	Location
9	Drumrosach	Settlement	NH 6975 4510
10	Drumrosach	Ring Ditch, Settlement	NH 6988 4505

Table 1.8 summarises the predicted indirect impacts of the development upon the protected sites in the surrounding area, excepting those cropmark sites listed in Table 1.7. For the majority of Listed Buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments identified during this assessment there will be no visual impact by the proposed development. This results from a lack of intervisibility between the development area and many of the protected archaeological sites which lie in the outskirts of Inverness. Inter-visibility is generally interrupted by the massing on the buildings on the outskirts of Inverness.

Table 1.8: Summary of Visual Impacts by the Proposed Development

Site Number	Site Name	Archaeological Significance	Magnitude of visual impact from proposed development	Significance of impact
14	Inshes House	Regional	None	None
15	Inshes House, Dovecot	National	None	None
33	Stoneyfield House	Regional	None	None
44	Cradlehall House	Regional	Negligible	Negligible
50	Inshes, Helen's Lodge	Local	None	None
51	Inverness, Culcabock Avenue, Drakies House	Regional	None	None
52	Perth Road, Viewfield House	Local	None	None
53	Perth Road, Cameron Barracks	Regional	None	None
54	Mackintosh Road, RAF Filter Block (the bunker)	Regional	None	None
55	Seafield of Raigmore	Regional	Negligible	Negligible

It is predicted that there will be an impact of *Negligible* significance upon Cradlehall House (**Site 44**) and Seafield of Raigmore (**Site 55**). The visual settings of both sites are already significantly affected by modern developments such as buildings and roads. However, there is some intervisibility with the proposed development area and as such there will be a slight change to the views from these building when the proposed development replaces the current agricultural landscape at East Beechwood. No visual impact is predicted for

the rest of the protected sites of archaeological and historical interest as there is no intervisibility due to massing of buildings in the area surrounding the proposed development.

Only visual effects upon the settings of Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings are highlighted in this assessment, since their curtilage and amenity (in addition to their physical remains) are protected by legislation.

1.8.3 Summary of Significant Impacts

The proposed development at East Beechwood, Inverness has the potential to both directly and indirectly impact upon significant archaeological remains. Several prehistoric and post-medieval remains have been identified within the proposed development area, including two Scheduled Ancient Monuments (**Sites 9 & 10**). A *Major* impact is predicted upon the two sites (**Sites 9 & 10**). A *Major/Moderate* impact is expected on the **features within Evaluation Area A**. An impact of *Moderate* significance is expected upon a burnt mound (**Site 3**) and undesignated cropmarks (**Site 29**), while an impact of *Minor-Moderate* significance is expected upon Beechwood Farm (**Site 6**). An impact of *Minor* significance is expected upon the burnt mounds at Beechwood (**Site 4**) as they have already been subject to archaeological excavation and it is unclear where any remains associated with them survive. In addition to the sites within the proposed development area, the surrounding study area is rich with prehistoric remains, indicating a high level of activity in the area and therefore there is a high potential for encountering hitherto unknown remains of archaeological significance during ground breaking works.

In addition to direct impacts, the proposed development has the potential to visually impact upon the setting Listed Buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the surrounding area. Visual impacts upon protected sites outside the development area have been judged to be of no more than *Negligible* significance with the majority of sites having no intervisibility with the development area. There will be impacts of *Negligible* significance upon the Listed Buildings Cradlehall House (**Site 44**) and Seafield of Raigmore (**Site 55**).

1.9 Agreed design and mitigation measures

National planning policies as well as the local plan policies outlined in Section 1.3 of this report, require a mitigation response that is designed to investigate the potential for archaeological sites within the development area and thence allow the preservation or recording of any significant remains. Planning policies also advocate the investigation and the recording or preservation of historic buildings and designed landscapes.

Highland Council Archaeological Unit has issued a specification outlining a requirement for an evaluation of the proposed development area comprising trial trenching of a 5% sample of the site. The Phase 1 Stage 1 evaluation reported on above is the first stage in this process of intrusive assessment. The field which contains the Scheduled cropmarks is not to be included in the evaluation. The evaluation should particularly target the area surrounding the known sites of the burnt mounds (**Sites 4 & 5**) and the cropmarks located along the western boundary of the development area at **Site 29**, with the aim of identifying any surviving subsurface remains associated with these sites.

Given that the significant archaeological features revealed in Evaluation Area A may suffer an adverse physical impact by the finalised development design, it is recommended that a mitigation strategy be prepared compliant with NPPG 5, PAN 42 and SPP 23. In line with current planning policy the preservation *in situ* of the archaeological material is the preferred option. However if the preservation of the archaeology *in situ* proves infeasible a further programme of archaeological mitigation works (*preservation by record*) comprising second phase excavation fieldwork and any necessary post-excavation works will be required. The full scope and scale of these works would be defined by Highland Council, with the detailed methodology for their undertaking set out in Written Schemes of Investigation and Post-Excavation Research Designs.

Historic Scotland has expressed an opinion favouring preservation *in situ* for the Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Should the field which contains the monuments remain undeveloped and used to satisfy the planning requirement for green space; Historic Scotland have suggested that client actively consider proposals which would ensure the long term protection of the archaeology and consult with them as part of this process. Any physical disturbance of the site would require obtainment of Scheduled Ancient Monument Consent.

Visual impacts upon the setting of two Scheduled Ancient Monuments and ten Listed Buildings have been judged to be *Negligible* or non-existent given the modern built up nature of the area surrounding the proposed development site.

1.10 Post-construction monitoring and management

The condition of the sites of archaeological and cultural heritage interest should not be affected after the initial construction of the proposed development and therefore no monitoring is required unless further ground breaking works occur.

1.11 Assessment of residual impacts

After the initial impact of the proposed development the condition of the sites of archaeological and cultural heritage interest should not be affected unless the development is modified and/or decommissioned. If further ground breaking works occur, the sites of archaeological interest could be affected and further mitigation might be required.

1.12 Summary

Cartographic and documentary sources indicate that the proposed development area is rich in prehistoric remains. A number of cropmarks, including two Scheduled Ancient Monuments, are located within the proposed development area and additional cropmarks have been identified in the wider assessment area. In addition to the cropmarks, three burnt mounds are located within the proposed development area and several prehistoric artefacts have been recovered from within its boundaries. The recent intrusive evaluation of two land parcels further identified significant archaeological features with associated prehistoric pottery in the north of the development area. As cartographic evidence has indicated that the site has primarily been given over to agricultural activity in recent history there is a high potential for encountering further *in situ* or plough truncated remains of prehistoric date within the proposed development area.

Assessment of the visual impact on Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, and Conservation Areas, up to 1 km from the edge of the development area, determined impacts of *None* or *Negligible* significance upon 12 protected sites, comprising 10 Listed Buildings and 2 Scheduled Ancient Monument.

In compliance with national and local planning policies, Highland Council Archaeology Unit has requested that an archaeological evaluation of the proposed development area take place to enable a fuller assessment of baseline conditions within the site by identifying the extent and significance of archaeological remains contained within it. This evaluation should not include the Scheduled areas which may require to be evaluated at a later date, following consultation with Historic Scotland and obtainment of Scheduled Ancient Monument Consent. The evaluation should however concentrate on the area of the unscheduled cropmarks and burnt mounds to allow for the assessment of the significance of these sites.

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Vertical Aerial Photographs			
Sortie	Frames	Date	Scale
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58/RAF/2703 (F22)	0058 to 0060	03 FEB 1959	1:10000
ASS 61188	068 to 069	14 MAY 1988	1:24000
OS/97/921	116 to 118 & 175 to 178	29 MAY 1997	1:10400

1.14 Site Gazetteer

Site No: 1

Name: Stoneyfield
Type of Site: Ring Ditch/Henge
SMR Number: MHG24763
Map reference: NH 6930 4540
Parish: Inverness and Bona
Description: Not Available

Site No: 2

Name: Stonifield House
Alternative Names: Seafield West
Type of Site: Ring Ditch, Ring Groove House, Settlement
NMRS Number: NH64NE 155
Map reference: NH 6917 4535
Parish: Inverness and Bona
Description: A number of sites have been reported after private flights carried out in 1996. Stoneyfield House (Inverness & Bona parish) NH 692 454
Cropmark of a series of four ring-ditches c 15m in diameter, 20m N of railway. One has narrow outer ditch. Suggestion of internal pits - possible round barrows. J S Bone 1996

NH 6920 4540 Iron Age settlement. An evaluation, consisting of a programme of geophysical survey, fieldwalking and trial trenching, was carried out in 1996 on a cropmark area located c 500m S of the Bronze Age cemetery. The results from magnetometry identified several ring-groove structures and possible hearths. Trial work confirmed the presence of intercutting features associated with occupation deposits, post-pits and hearths. A single substantial trench was opened in 1997 and centred on those features located in 1996. The almost complete circuit of a ring-groove structure, with a diameter of c 22m, was located in the southern central area of the trench. At least one inner ring of post-holes was located concentrically c 4?5 m from this ring-groove. A near-complete bronze brooch, dating to the 2nd century AD, was recovered from this feature. A second ring-ditch extended into the NE area of the trench. The outlines of at least three complete timber roundhouses were defined by post-holes to the N of the ring-groove. A later iron-smelting hearth overlay part of one structure. Immediately to the W of the ring-groove, an aerial photograph showed evidence of a second circular feature with two concentric but incomplete rings. Excavation revealed this to be a sub-circular spread of habitation deposit. Further pits and post-holes were recorded across the site. Finds consisted of carbonised wood and a few sherds of pottery.

A detailed report has been lodged with the NMRS. Sponsor: Inverness Retail and Business Park Ltd. M Cressey, B Finlayson and J Hamilton 1998

Site No: 3

Name: Inshes
Type of Site: BURNT MOUND (Bronze Age - 2400 BC to 551 BC)
SMR Number: MHG29238
Map reference: NH 6916 4517
Council: INVERNESS AND BONA
Description: VISIBLE FEATURE <1M (undated)

Site No: 4

Name: Beechwood
Alternative Names: Beechwood Farm, Inshes
Type of Site: Burnt Mound, No Class (Event)
NMRS Number: NH64NE 625
Map reference: NH 6919 4516
Council: INVERNESS AND BONA
Description: NH 6926 4525 - NH 6897 4488 An archaeological watching brief was conducted during topsoil stripping associated with the construction of Inshes sewer, Inverness. Two burnt mounds, one with an associated wooden trough, and seven other features were identified during this operation.

Burnt Mound 1 (NH 6919 4516) consisted of a semi-circular spread of burnt sandstone and charcoal. It partially surrounded a wooden trough located immediately to the E, and partially filled the eastern side of a palaeo-channel which comprised an irregular depression running NW-SE across the examined area. The trough was set within a rectangular cut and appeared to be largely complete, with only the northern portion of its base absent. The trough was constructed from five separate timbers, provisionally identified as alder. The base and lower sides were formed from a single hollowed-out log, with each of the upper side and end panels consisting of single unjointed planks, set on end. There was no evidence to suggest any jointing of the wood, or of additional structural components or any kind of formal lining. The trough contained four fills: the uppermost comprising redeposited burnt mound material over a deposit of well-preserved peat over a deposit of stones which occupied the majority of the trough base, representing the last heating episode of the trough's use. A basal primary deposit, comprising a charcoal-rich silt layer, was present where the stones were absent.

Burnt Mound 2 (NH 6910 45 09) consisted of a flattened spread of burnt, heat-shattered and degraded stone, and measured 15m N-S by 5m E-W by 0.18m deep. No associated structural features or deposits were located.

The seven features comprised three pits and a sinuous feature, a modern linear spread of stones, a linear ditched feature and a spread of burnt subsoil. Two of the pits contained prehistoric pottery. Data Structure Report lodged with Highland SMR. Sponsor: North of Scotland Water Authority via Mott MacDonald. R Strachan and M Cressey 1999

Site No: 5

Name: Beechwood
Type of Site: Flake, Scraper (Tool)
NMRS Number: NH64NE 105
SMR Number: MHG3674
Map reference: NH 692 450
Council: INVERNESS AND BONA
Description: A number of flakes and retouched pieces of flint, including two small scrapers, have been found (INVMG 984.103; 985.31; 985.110.) A Ross and G Harden 1985.

Site No: 6

Name: Beechwood Farm
Type of Site: FARM (Undated)
NMRS Number: NH64SE232
SMR Number: MHG34887
Map reference: NH 6911 4471
Council: INVERNESS AND BONA
Description: ARCHITECTS: Ross & Macbeth (I.C. Aug. 2, 1904)

Site No: 7

Name: Castlehill House
Type of Site: Tower
NMRS Number: NH64SE 31
HB Number: 8035
Status: Listed Building Category B
SMR Number: MHG3781
Map reference: NH 6967 4424
Council: INVERNESS AND BONA
Description: Castlehill is said to have been fortified in ancient times, by a keep or tower of which no trace remains. Name Book 1868; New Statistical Account (NSA, A Rose, A Clark, R Macpherson) 1845.

No further information was obtained regarding Castlehill. Only the main part of the house is of any great age; the two wings to the rear are of modern construction. No date stone was seen in the older part of the house but it would appear to be possibly of early 19th Century or late 18th Cent. Visited by OS (W D J) 24 April 1962

Earlier 19th century, symmetrical 2-storey, 3-bay NW facing house fronting earlier single storey, U-plan range. White harled with tooled ashlar margins and dressings. Centre door masked by corniced

portico supported by pair monolith Roman Doric columns; deep bowed 3-window outer ground floor bays; tripartite in 1st floor outer bays; single later 1st floor oriel in NE return gable; multi-pane glazing. Margined base course and shallow parapet to bowed bays forming continuous band course. Projecting margined flues rise full height terminating as corniced wallhead stacks; shallow piended slate roof with projecting eaves. Rear range; centre single-storey, 3-bay cottage flanked at right angles by further single-storey cottages; all much altered with later dormers and porches; end stacks to centre gabled cottage; centre ridge stack to outer wings with piended slate roofs.

Site No: 8

Name: Cradlehall Farm
Type of Site: No Class (Event)
NMRS Number: NH64SE 254
SMR Number: MHG38024
Map reference: NH 698 445
Council: INVERNESS AND BONA
Description: An archaeological field evaluation was undertaken on the site of a proposed hotel at Cradlehall Farm. Six trenches covering 5% of the site were excavated by machine. Three pits, a charcoal spread, one possible post-hole, and a number of field drains and cultivation marks were identified. All the features identified are considered to be relatively recent. Full report lodged with the NMRS.S Halliday and R Conolly 2001

NH 698 445 Trial trenches were placed in May 2003 on the site of the first phase of development, which lies in an area where several prehistoric sites have been noted (NH64SE 246 and 248). No archaeological features were uncovered. Archive to be deposited in the NMRS. Sponsor: BDH & Co Ltd. G Brown 2003

Site No: 9

Name: Drumrosach
Alternative Names: Ashton Farm Cottages
Type of Site: Pit Circle
NMRS Number: NH64NE 99
SMR Number: MHG3684
Status: Scheduled Monument 11535
Map reference: NH 6975 4510
Council: INVERNESS AND BONA
Description: The cropmarks of two pit-circles have been revealed by oblique aerial photographs (RCAHMSAP 1982, 1989, 1995), 900m SE of Stoneyfield House (NH64NE 159). The pit-circles (NH c.6975 4509 and NH c.6976 4511) both have a double line of pits on at least one side and they have an internal diameter of about 12-15m. Information from RCAHMS (KJ) 18 June 1999.

Scheduled (with NH64NE 39) as 'Ashton Farm Cottages, ring ditch 390m SSW and pit circles 450m SW of... Information from Historic Scotland, scheduling document dated 7 February 2008.

The monument known as Ashton Farm Cottages, ring ditch 390m SSW and pit circles 450m SW of comprises the remains of a ring ditch and two pit circles. It is located on the coastal plain between 30-40m OD, within 1 km of the southern shore of the Moray Firth and to the E of Inverness. The cropmarks are in arable farmland. The ring ditch is penannular in shape and measures 6m in diameter within a ditch 1m wide, with a gap 2m wide on the SE side. Each of the two pit circles has a double line of pits on at least one side, with an internal diameter of 12-15m. The area to be scheduled is two discrete areas, one circular and the other a near rectangle on plan, to include the remains described above and an area around in which related material may be expected to be found. The monument, which lies in the Parish of Inverness and Bona and the County of Inverness as shown outlined in red on the Plan annexed and executed as relative hereto and which forms part of the subjects described in the Disposition by Trustees of Mary MacKintosh in favour of Secretary of State for Scotland dated 10 July 1961 and recorded in the Division of the General Register of Sasines for the County of Inverness on 25 July 1961 (the present owner whereof being Scottish Ministers, Per Crofter's Commission, Castle Wynd, Inverness), is hereby included in the Schedule of Monuments appearing to the Scottish Ministers to be of national importance compiled and maintained by them under section 1(1) of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Subscribed by Malcolm Cooper, Chief Inspector with Historic Scotland, being an officer of the Scottish Ministers at Edinburgh before this witness Victoria Ball, of Longmore House, Salisbury Place, Edinburgh.

Site No: 10

Name:	Drumrosach
Alternative Names:	Ashton Farm Cottages
Type of Site:	Ring Ditch
NMRS Number:	NH64NE 39
SMR Number:	MHG3740
Status:	Scheduled Monument 11535
Map reference:	NH 6988 4505
Council:	INVERNESS AND BONA
Description:	NH 698 450. Air photography has revealed the crop-mark of a ring ditch 200 m NE of Drumrosach farmstead. It is pennanular in shape and measures about 6 m in diameter within a ditch 1 m wide which has a gap 2 m wide on the SE side (Visible on RCAHMS air photographs IN 3613-5: flown 1978). RCAHMS 1979.

Scheduled (with NH64NE 99) as 'Ashton Farm Cottages, ring ditch 390m SSW and pit circles 450m SW of... Information from Historic Scotland, scheduling document dated 7 February 2008.

Site No: 11

Name: Caulfield Military Road
Type of Site: Military Road
SMR Number: MHG14256
Map reference: NH 7000 4500
Council: INVERNESS AND BONA
Description: The construction of the military road between Stirling and Fort William between 1748 - 53 under the direction of Major Edward Caulfield formed an integral link within that system.

In 1994 Glasgow University (GUARD) assessed four sections of this road. These were -

- 1) Bridge of Orchy to Inveroran (NN 2960 3970 to NN 2750 4140)
- 2) Central/Strathclyde Regional Boundary to Auch (NN 3292 3306 to NN 3270 3575)
- 3) Kingshouse to Altnafeadh (NN 2600 5491 to NN 2222 5632)
- 4) Altnafeadh to Allt a' Choire Odhair Bhig (The Devil's Staircase), (NN 2222 5632 to NN 2130 5720)

See assoc. docs. File.

J Aitken : 15/03/01

Site No: 12

Name: Cradlehall Farm Phase 1
Type of Site: No Class (Event)
NMRS Number: NH74SW 54
SMR Number: MHG47838
Map reference: NH 700 448
Council: INVERNESS AND BONA
Description: Eighteen trial trenches were machine-excavated in May 2003 on this site, intended for house building, which lies in an area where several prehistoric sites have been noted (NH64SE 246 and 248). The trenches, equivalent to 5% of the development area, did not uncover any traces of past activity. Archive to be deposited in the NMRS. Sponsor: Tulloch Homes Ltd. G Brown 2003

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in May and June 2004 on the second phase of a proposed housing development (DES 2003, 87). The most significant archaeological feature encountered was a small pit containing a rim sherd of Neolithic pottery. A thorough investigation was made of the area adjacent to this find, but no significant or contemporary features were encountered. A small isolated fire pit of possible prehistoric date was found some 65m away, but on a separate hill. Sponsor: Tulloch Homes Ltd. M Roberts 2004

Site No: 13

Name: Muckovie
Type of Site: Hut Circle
NMRS Number: NH74SW 12
SMR Number: MHG3249
Map reference: NH 7056 4410
Council: INVERNESS AND BONA
Description: There are traces of hut circles a short distance above Castlehill (NH 696 443) ISSFC 1893.

A pair of hut circles exist among the beeches a few yards off the road on the slope above Cardlehall (NH 70 44). One is in good preservation; the other is partially broken up. ISSFC 1885

These two hut circles are marked at approximately NH 7056 4410 on Fraser's (Mackay 1911) map. A housing estate now occupies the site.

Visited by OS (A A) 6 May 1970; W Mackay 1911.

Site No: 14

Name: Inshes House
Type of Site: Building
NMRS Number: NH64SE 32.00
HB Number: 8049
Status: Category B
Map reference: NH 6949 4371
Parish: Inverness and Bona
Description: Dated 1767, incorporating fragments of earlier house. Tall 3- storey over basement symmetrical 3-bay NW front, with range of 19th century single-storey buildings to rear. Harled with ashlar dressings. Centre entrance with provincial rusticated ashlar doorpiece with buckle detailing; lintel of similar material with dated keystone under semi-circular arched head. Key-blocked occuli flank entrance. Double-leaf panelled doors; radial fanlight; re-used step with moulded riser. 2 windows each storey in NE gable; single window in each storey, SW gable with reused armorial panel set below centre wallhead stack with inscribed and dated plaque. 2-pane glazing; corniced shaped end stacks; piended slate roof. Later 19th century bipartites in centre rear 1st and 2nd floors; various later 19th century gabled and piended single- storey buildings extend from rear. Interior; little survives except cantilevered staircase rising through centre of house with some surviving turned wooden balustrade. Roundheaded hearth in basement and some earlier fabric.

SW gable armorial initialled I R I S and plaque below inscribed; A R REBWILT 1767 Small tower house (see separate entry) to SW of house and small privy at S. House presently (1985) being restored.

Inshes House: A plain, three storey mansion formerly the residence of the proprietor of the estate of Inshes from which it gets its name. The date 1767 over the door denotes when the house was rebuilt, at the expense of the Government, after being destroyed by the Montrose party. The ancient building possessed a keep or tower, and the Dovecot is still in a good state of preservation. Name Book 1868; New Statistical Account (NSA, A Rose, A Clark, R Macpherson) 1845

Site No: 15

Name: Inshes House, Dovecot
Type of Site: Dovecot
NMRS Number: NH64SE 32.01
HB Number: 8050
Status: Category A
Map reference: NH 6950 4369
Parish: Inverness and Bona
Description: The ancient building possessed a keep or tower, and the Dovecot is still in a good state of preservation. Name Book 1868; New Statistical Account (NSA, (A Rose, A Clark, R Macpherson) 1845.

The dovecot is roofed and in a good state of repair, and is probably of 18th c. date. Visited by OS (WDJ) 24 April 1962.

Circa 1600. Diminutive 3-storey tower house; harled rubble with ashlar dressings. Entrance off-set in NW gable (with 1 window in each upper storey, blocked centre window in NW elevation, 1st floor and gable attic window in each elevation: chamfered jambs. Small loops (splayed internally) in base; scattered angle and mural shot holes; wallhead stack; end corniced stacks (one in very poor condition) stone slab roof. Late 19th century mural bellcote (without bellcote) mounted in N gable. Interior; later 16th/early 17th century dormer pediment set in wall, initialled and with armorial. External ground floor measurements; approx 13' x 13'.

Armoial pediment initialled T W A T Probably surviving angle tower of former castle. Said to have been used as a dovecote though no nesting boxes survive.

Site No: 16

Name: Castlehill
Alternative Names: Cauldfield Road
Type of Site: No Class (Event)
NMRS Number: NH64SE 246
SMR Number: MHG36899
Map reference: NH 697 440
Parish: Inverness and Bona
Description: In spring 2000 an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was undertaken, followed by full excavation of a small area at Castlehill,

prior to a housing development. Features relating to prehistoric and modern (18th to 20th century) occupation were identified. These included post-holes, pits (possibly for storage) and areas of burning. The first stage of evaluation involved the trial trenching of a 2% sample (c 550m²) of the development area. The only archaeological features located, other than field drains and modern disturbance, lay in the NW corner of the site. One was a post-hole, while the other was a small pit, which produced one sherd of possible Iron Age pottery. A wider area was opened up around these features, leading to the discovery of an irregular shallow scoop, which produced a sherd of probable Neolithic pottery and two fragments of possible pitchstone, and a small pit.

Full excavation was carried out in the area (c 50 x 20m) surrounding the above-noted features, which lay on the top of a distinct knoll in the SW corner of the development. In total, c 25 small post-holes and pits were identified.

A concentration of cut features, perhaps representing a discrete zone of activity, was located around the previously encountered pits. There may have been a temporary structure in this location, perhaps centred on a possible hearth pit and various storage pits. The location of various post-holes suggested one or two palisade boundaries. Radiocarbon dates from two features suggest a date range in the latter half of the 4th millennium BC (calibrated).

Features, including a pig burial and a drainage cut, demonstrated the use of this field in recent times (19th/20th century) for farming, and suggested the importance of drainage in the area. Sponsor: Tulloch Homes Ltd. M Roy 2000.

Site No: 17

Name: Inverness, No. 5 Inshes
Type of Site: No Class (Event)
NMRS Number: NH64SE 258
SMR Number: MHG38029
Map reference: NH 6950 4425
Parish: Inverness and Bona
Description: A watching brief was maintained on the excavation of a single house plot in the area of a former croft. No archaeological features or deposits were revealed. Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS. Sponsor: C K D Finlayson Hughes for SSPCA. S Farrell 2001

Site No: 18

Name: Castlehill
Type of Site: Enclosure
NMRS Number: NH64SE 240
SMR Number: MHG36074

Map reference: NH 694 442
Parish: Inverness and Bona
Description: Not available

Site No: 19

Name: Dell of Inshes
Type of Site: Term Pending
NMRS Number: NH64SE 175
SMR Number: MHG21133
Map reference: NH 6908 4415
Parish: Inverness and Bona
Description: Dell of Inshes, Farm Offices Architect: Alexander Ross (I.A. July 30, 1869)

Site No: 20

Name: Inshes Bridge, A9
Type of Site: BRIDGE (Post Medieval - 1560 AD to 1900 AD)
NMRS Number: NH64SE 179
SMR Number: MHG21503
Map reference: NH 6890 4445
Parish: Inverness and Bona
Description: Not available

Site No: 21

Name: Beechwood Park
Type of Site: No Class (Event)
NMRS Number: NH64SE 73
SMR Number: MHG18581
Map reference: NH 690 446
Parish: Inverness and Bona
Description: A watching brief carried out during ground preparation work revealed no archaeological remains. Sponsor: Morrison Construction. Wordsworth 1994d.

Site No: 22

Name: Inverness, Sir Walter Scott Drive, Beechwood Business Park, Kintail House
Alternative Names: B 9006
Type of Site: Office
NMRS Number: NH64SE 383
Map reference: NH 6882 4455
Parish: Inverness and Bona
Description: Not available

Site No: 23

Name: Inverness, Raigmore, Beechwood Park
Type of Site: No Class (Event), Oven, Pit, Pot
NMRS Number: NH64SE 357
Map reference: NH 687 446

Parish: Inverness and Bona
Description: An archaeological evaluation was carried out in April 2004 on the construction of a new bingo hall at the junction between Sir Walter Scott Drive and Old Perth Road, during which a single pit containing a whole prehistoric pot was found. Subsequently, nine features which lay within the development area were excavated. These consisted of a possible oven and eight pits. Four of the pits were modern, one of which contained a horse burial. The other pits were of unknown date and purpose. The possible oven is also of unknown date.

Reports lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS. Sponsor: Jones Lang LaSalle for Carlton Clubs plc. M Kirby and I Suddaby 2004

ARCHITECTS: Ross & Macbeth (I.C. Aug. 2, 1904)

Site No: 24

Name: Inverness, Perth Road, Raigmore Hospital
Type of Site: Hospital
NMRS Number: NH64SE 365
SMR Number: MHG49340
Map reference: NH 6863 4481
Parish: Inverness and Bona
Description: Not available

Site No: 25

Name: Raigmore
Type of Site: Linear Feature, Pit
NMRS Number: NH64SE 60
SMR Number: MHG3057
Map reference: NH 688 448
Parish: Inverness and Bona
Description: Not available

Site No: 26

Name: Beechwood
Type of Site: No Class (Event)
NMRS Number: NH64SE 74
SMR Number: MHG18582
Map reference: NH 689 448
Parish: Inverness and Bona
Description: A watching brief carried out during the topsoil strip for the new Tourist Board Offices revealed no significant archaeological deposits. Sponsor: Scottish Tourist Board. Wordsworth 1994e.

Site No: 27

Name: Raigmore
Type of Site: Scraper (Tool), Unidentified Flint
NMRS Number: NH64SE 47

SMR Number: MHG3767
Map reference: NH 689 449
Parish: Inverness and Bona
Description: A flint scraper and two retouched pieces of flint, found in a ploughed field; in Inverness Museum (INVMG 983.103; 984.92). A Ross and G Harden 1985.

Site No: 28

Name: Raigmore Cairn (relocated)
Type of Site: CAIRN (Neolithic to Late Bronze Age - 4000 BC to 551 BC)
SMR Number: MHG24979
Map reference: NH 6878 4508
Parish: Inverness and Bona
Description: Relocated site of Raigmore cairn (NH64NE0006)

Site No: 29

Name: Raigmore
Type of Site: Linear Feature, Pit, Pit Circle
NMRS Number: NH64NE 154
SMR Number: MHG3059
Map reference: NH 689 452
Parish: Inverness and Bona
Description: Not available

Site No: 30

Name: RAIGMORE HOUSE
Type of Site: HOUSE (Undated)
SMR Number: MHG34970
Map reference: NH 6830 4439
Parish: Inverness and Bona
Description: The Area Control Centre for the Inverness area during 1946-47 was located within the grounds of and in Raigmore House. Before 1946-7, this may have been the Fighter Control centre (possibly 13 Group). Raigmore House has now been demolished and the area it occupied has now been built over by a housing development. On the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire, sheet 12, 1879), this house is annotated as Broomtown, but by the 2nd edition of 1904 it is named Raigmore. The OS Name Book states that Broomtown is 'a large three storey modern built mansion with commodious offices attached- situated within extensive grounds it is occupied by and the property of E Mackintosh esq of Raigmore' (Name Book 1879)

Information from RCAHMS (DE); and contained in a letter to RCAHMS from Mr A Bain, April 1999

The bunker for the Fighter Command HQ during World War II is now used as an HQ for the Emergency Services.
J Guy 2000; NMRS MS 810/10, Vol.2, 63

Site No: 31

Name: Stoneyfield
Alternative Names: Raigmore
Type of Site: Kerb Cairn, Brooch, Unidentified Pottery
NMRS Number: NH64NE 6
SMR Number: MHG3723, MHG14181, MHG14182, MHG14183, MHG45836,
MHG45837, MHG45834, MHG45835
Map reference: NH 6878 4549
Parish: Inverness and Bona
Description: At Stoneyfield are the remains of a Clava-type cairn. All that remains is the major part of an impressive cairn kerb, 58' in diameter. The cairn itself and the internal structure have been removed, though when seen by Anderson (J Anderson 1831) in about 1824 the cairn seems to have been fairly complete. The stones forming the kerb are massive boulders, the largest being on the SW arc - the tallest, a leaning stone at the S end of this arc, 4'9" high - and other stones are 4'6" to 4'3" high. The stones in the NE arc are 1'9" to 2'9" high. Many stones have fallen inwards or outwards but have not been disturbed, and several have been reduced by blasting. There is no sign, nor is there any record, of monoliths which may once have surrounded the cairn. In 1760 two stone circles were recorded at Stoneyfield. (a, b) (This feature was first published on OS 6"map as "Stone Circle"). A S Henshall 1963; R Pococke 1887; New Statistical Account (NSA, A Rose, A Clark and R Macpherson) 1845, G Anderson 1831; J Fraser 1884; Visited by OS (W D J) 30 March 1960.

Later finds from this cairn, excavated in 1972 and 1973, included a 2nd century Roman brooch and a sherd of coarse ware.
D D A Simpson 1973, 1974.

The excavation of this cairn in 1972-3 revealed that beneath it there had been a rectangular timber building, 9.5m long with a central stone hearth, probably associated with a series of pits containing Grooved Ware. The cairn itself consisted of a heavy stone kerb with traces of an external stone platform on the W; in the central area there was a series of pits and cists, some of them contemporary with the cairn, some later. Several of the pits contained cremations, and in one of the cists there was a Food Vessel. A Cordoned Urn with a cremation had also been deposited in the cairn. Other articles found included a cup-marked stone, a 2nd century Roman brooch, and a sherd of coarse ware. A S Henshall 1963; D D A Simpson 1973, 1974; RCAHMS 1979.

The kerb of this cairn was re-erected at NH 6878 4508 in advance of a new road, which now occupies the original site. Resurveyed at 1:1250. Visited by OS 26 January 1979.

Now at NH 68787 45086. Original location under modern A9 at NH 6878 4549 - "Cairn Circle" shown on OS 1:10,000, map, (1971) JW 16/6/02

Associated finds: BROOCH (Roman - 100 AD to 199 AD), HUMAN REMAINS (Roman - 100 AD to 199 AD), URN (Roman - 100 AD to 199 AD), VESSEL (Roman - 100 AD to 199 AD), CUP MARKED STONE (Undated), CIST (Undated), CREMATION (Undated)

Site No: 32

Name: St Thomas' Chapel
Alternative Names: Shore Street; Rose Street
Type of Site: Chapel
NMRS Number: NH64NE 21
SMR Number: MHG3842
Map reference: NH 6882 4551
Parish: Inverness and Bona
Description: The land referred to as 'St.Thomas' Chapel' lies behind what is now Shore Street, Inverness. A field beyond Rose Street was known formerly as St. Thomas's Chapel, no doubt from St. Thomas of Aberbrothock. Of St. Thomas's Chapel, nothing now remains. The railway now occupies the site. C Fraser-Mackintosh 1865, 1875 and 1893.

No trace of this chapel was found during field investigation. Visited by OS (W D J) 31 March 1960.

Site No: 33

Name: Stoneyfield House
Alternative Names: Inverness, Stoneyfield House
Type of Site: House
NMRS Number: NH64NE 159
HB Number: 8059
Status: Category B
Map reference: NH 6904 4563
Parish: Inverness and Bona
Description: Circa 1790, 2-storey, 3-bay house fronted by similar sized symmetrical dwelling over raised risement in circa 1820, to form double pile. White harled with white painted tooled ashlar margins and dressings.
Centre door in south front reached by flight of steps oversailing raised basement with corniced portico supported by paired Roman Doric columns with ribbed bases; similar detailed paired pilasters strips flank doorway with radial fanlight and double-leaf (partially glazed) panelled door. Tall ground floor windows throughout. Centre 1st floor front corniced window with ribbed pilaster jambs and ribbed decoration to lintel. Regular fenestration in return gables; 3-bay rear elevation with gabled projecting central wing; single centre canted

bay window. Mainly 12-pane glazing; panelled end stacks; slate roofs.

Interior; front staircase with slender cast-iron balusters with palmette detailing; rear staircase with turned wooden balusters. White marble re-used chimney pieces in front public rooms left and right of entrance (from Balmacaan House, Drumnadochit).

Site No: 34

Name: Inverness, Stoneyfield
Type of Site: No Class (Event)
NMRS Number: NH64NE 719
SMR Number: MHG46295
Map reference: NH 690 457
Parish: Inverness and Bona
Description: A programme of trial trenching was undertaken in February 2002 after desk-based, walkover and geophysical surveys for a retail development. The site is in the vicinity of a number of archaeological sites with Bronze Age and Iron Age occupation (DES 1999, 55). A portion of the site forms part of the gardens of Stoneyfield House (NH 64 NE 159).

Trial trenching revealed few significant archaeological features, apart from rubble field drains and a few 18th-century rubbish pits close to Stoneyfield House. One piece of worked quartz was recovered from the topsoil.

Full reports deposited in Highland SMR and the NMRS. Sponsors: G H Johnston Building Consultants Ltd, Tulloch Properties Ltd. S Farrell 2002

Site No: 35

Name: Inverness to Fort George Military Road
Type of Site: Military Road
NMRS Number: NH64NE 156
SMR Number: MHG46295
Map reference: NH 6900 4574
Parish: Inverness and Bona
Description: The military road is overlain by modern roads as it heads E out of Inverness. It joins the line now followed by the A96 at the E edge of Inverness. W Taylor 1976.

Site No: 36

Name: Inverness & Allanfeearn
Type of Site: MILITARY INSTALLATION
SMR Number: MHG30466
Map reference: NH 6900 4580
Parish: Inverness and Bona
Description: Info from Redfern, "20th Century fortifications in the UK" vol V. A M Fox, Highland Council, 14.12.01.

Site Type : Rail Block. J Aitken, 17.12.01.

Site No: 37

Name: Seafield Toll
Type of Site: TOLL HOUSE (Post Medieval - 1560 AD to 1900 AD)
SMR Number: MHG32898
Map reference: NH 6915 4587
Parish: Inverness and Bona
Description: Building remains lying on the north side of the old A96 are presumed to be the remains of Seafield Toll - as depicted (but not annotated) on the first edition OS map (of c. 1870). Current Landmark mapping refers to the area as Seafield Toll. It is likely that this building was once the tollhouse at the start of the original A96. (Information supplied by HC Countryside Rangers).
KC 02/2004

Site No: 38

Name: Stoneyfield House, Coach House
Alternative Names: Inverness, Coach House Inn
Type of Site: Inn
NMRS Number: NH64NE 160
SMR Number: MHG3215
Map reference: NH 6916 4572
Parish: Inverness and Bona
Description: Not available

Site No: 39

Name: Stoneyfield
Type of Site: Bead, Unidentified Flint, Unidentified Pottery
NMRS Number: NH64NE 106
SMR Number: MHG3675
Map reference: NH 694 455
Parish: Inverness and Bona
Description: Fieldwalking excursions to these ploughed fields have produced a quantity of flintwork. This includes cores and flakes, 16 scrapers with various edges retouched, 3 possible arrowheads, 9 flints with straight edge retouch , and 5 microliths. There are also a few flakes of quartz and a quartz core, as well as 2 gun flints. Sherds of medieval/post medieval pottery and two small spherical beads have also been found. Finds are in Inverness Museum (INVMG 984.93, 102; 985.44, 12 2, 135-143, 154-155; 986.5, 7, 69-71). A Ross and G Harden 1985; 1986.

Associated Finds: ARROWHEAD (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1058 AD to 1900 AD), BEAD (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1058 AD to 1900 AD), CORE (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1058 AD to 1900 AD), CORE (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1058 AD to 1900 AD), FLAKE (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1058 AD to 1900 AD), FLAKE (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1058 AD to 1900 AD), LITHIC

IMPLEMENT (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1058 AD to 1900 AD),
MICROLITH (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1058 AD to 1900 AD),
SCRAPER (TOOL) (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1058 AD to 1900
AD), VESSEL (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1058 AD to 1900 AD)

Site No: 40

Name: Stonifield House
Alternative Names: West Seafield Farm; Seafield West
Type of Site: Cemetery, Cropmark, Enclosure, No Class (Event), Pit Alignment,
Ring Ditch
NMRS Number: NH64NE 40
SMR Number: MHG3944
Map reference: NH 6946 4582
Parish: Inverness and Bona
Description: The crop-mark of a circular enclosure has been recorded 270m SW
of Seafield farmhouse. It measures about 15 m in diameter within a
ditch about 1 m wide. RCAHMS 1979.

Further aerial photographs of this enclosure and the large
subcircular feature to the E, taken by Jill Harden in 1989, are in
Inverness Museum (8901.28-31 INVMG). Information from J Harden
1989.

In May 1993, GUARD carried out a geophysical survey of an area
adjacent to cropmarks at West Seafield Farm in advance of the
laying of sewage pipes to the proposed sewage farm at Allanfearn.
The cropmarks consisted of a large ring-ditch and a pit-alignment
along with a series of other features on the top of a small hill above
a silted up stream bed. The se cropmarks, and the recovery of large
amounts of worked lithics over the years by a local amateur
archaeologist, indicated that the area was archaeologically
sensitive. Survey was carried out using a fluxgate gradiometer with
a total of twenty-five 20m gridge surveyed, giving a coverage of
10,000 m sq. The anomalies in the survey were fairly amorphous.
Near the cropmarks was a possible fire-spot and a possible
rectilinear structure, with a second possible fire-spot and a
semicircular anomaly, possibly rep resenting an enclosure, further
away. In the adjoining fields, a further possible fire-spot was
located, but there was nothing else to suggest archaeological
remains. There was little indication of archaeological activity within
the survey area. It must b e presumed that the archaeological
activity is confined to the summit of the hillock.
Sponsor: Highland Regional Council Water and Sewage Banks
1993a.

NH 6946 4582 Bronze Age cemetery. Fieldwalking and geophysical
survey followed by trial trenching confirmed the presence of a
Bronze Age cemetery. A ring-ditch, measuring 18m E-W by 17m N-
S, was located on the summit of a ridge. Two inhumations, a

cremation pit and a stone-lined cist lay in the centre of the ring-ditch.

The two principal burials, a dagger grave and Food Vessel grave, were located beneath the ploughed-out remains of a stone cairn. They lay side-by-side and were aligned E-W. The dagger grave comprised a burial in a log-coffin within which a single piece of spongy bone and several tooth fragments were recovered. A bronze dagger was located at the centre of the coffin and has been identified as an Early Bronze Age 'Butterwick type', with an W-shaped recess below the rivet holes. No trace of the hilt survived. The dagger was surrounded by organic residues that include: sinew thread, wood, leather and hair forming the remains of the sheath. The hair has been identified as primitive cattle hair and the wood is oak. A fragment of leather was radiocarbon dated at 3385±45 uncal BP (1872-1533 cal BC at 2s, AA-29064). The Food Vessel grave was defined by a stain, presumably representing the remains of a wooden box/cist, which was seen in section to have had a curved base. High phosphate readings suggested that a body or other organics may have been present, but had not survived the acidic soils. A decorated bipartite Irish Bowl Food Vessel and three large flints (one with retouch) were recovered from the E end of the grave. Residue from the Food Vessel produced a questionably late date of 2625±45 uncal BP (891-779 cal BC at 2s, AA-29063).

The cremation pit measured 0.4m diameter by 0.15m deep and contained cremated skull fragments and smaller fragments of burnt bone. Three complete barbed-and-tanged arrowheads and the remains of a dog/fox mandible were recovered from its fill. The stone-lined cist was formed of sandstone side-stones and an in situ sandstone capstone. A bed of pebbles comprised the cist base. No cremated bone, organic remains or grave goods were located within this cist.

A further nine cremation pits formed a discrete cluster c 14m W of the ring-ditch. All contained various quantities of charcoal and cremated bone and appear to have been truncated by ploughing. Charcoal obtained from one cremation provided a radiocarbon date of 3360±50 uncal BP (1856-1520 cal BC at 2s, GU-7590). A second cist was located 9m to the E of the ring-ditch and comprised an assortment of slabs and boulders used to cap irregular shaped side-stones. The fill contained a near-complete long-necked Beaker but again no human remains were recovered.

A detailed report has been lodged with the NMRS.Sponsor: Inverness Retail and Business Park Ltd. M Cressey, B Finlayson and J Hamilton 1998

Site No: 41

Name: Achton
Type of Site: Barrow, Enclosure
NMRS Number: NH74NW 112
SMR Number: MHG35300
Map reference: NH 7011 4554
Parish: Inverness and Bona
Description: The cropmarks of a possible barrow and an enclosure have been revealed by oblique aerial photography (RCAHMSAP 1995) 50m N of Ashton Farm. The barrow has an internal diameter of about 15m and a centrally located mark may represent a burial pit. The enclosure, visible to the SE of the barrow, may be square in shape and the visible S and W side measures about 20m. There are a number of indeterminate cropmarks and pits in the surrounding area. Information from RCAHMS (KJ) 12 October 1999.

Site No: 42

Name: Resaurie, Ashton Farm
Type of Site: No Class (Event)
NMRS Number: NH74NW 126
SMR Number: MHG38023
Map reference: NH 706 451
Parish: Inverness and Bona
Description: An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in July 2001 on groundworks required for the construction of a new communications mast. The site was considered to be archaeologically sensitive as various prehistoric features are located within the vicinity. An area measuring 19 x 19m was observed as the topsoil was removed by machine to the required level. No archaeological features were observed. Sponsor: Orange PCS Ltd. R Cachart 2001

Site No: 43

Name: Galloway
Type of Site: Cropmark
NMRS Number: NH74NW 114
SMR Number: MHG35433
Map reference: NH 7029 4501
Parish: Inverness and Bona
Description: A scatter of cropmarks, including a group of at least seven possible pits, has been recorded by oblique aerial photography (RCAHMSAP 1995) 250m W of Galloway Lodge. Information from RCAHMS (KJ) 12 October 1999

Site No: 44

Name: Cradlehall House
Type of Site: Building
NMRS Number: NH74SW 53
HB Number: 952
Status: Category B

Map reference: NH 7029 4473
Parish: Inverness and Bona
Description: Mid 18th century with subsequent additions and alterations. 2-storey symmetrical 3-bay house with single-storey flanking wings form H-plan. Harled. Centre door behind continuous modern lean-to sun-parlour linking outer wings; 1st floor windows raised in later 19th century as piended dormers, though single original small rear 1st floor window survives. Gabled outer wings, each with 3- window canted bay with piended roof projecting from centre of each return elevation, and with occulus in rear wallhead stacks; slate roofs.

Notes: Plaque in SW gable records that "In this house lived Major William Caulfield who as HM Inspector of Roads from 1732 to 1767 planned and built 800 miles of military roads in the Highlands." Caulfield Deputy Governor of Inverness Castle from 1747 to his death 1767. Name Cradlehall said to originate from hoisting of inebriated guests in cradle to bed to recover.

Site No: 45

Name: Cradlehall
Type of Site: Barracks
NMRS Number: NH74SW 49
SMR Number: MHG14272
Map reference: NH 702 446
Parish: Inverness and Bona
Description: Major Caulfield had his headquarters at Cradlehall near Inverness, where the soldiers' barracks were still standing in 1911. T Wallace 1911.

Site No: 46

Name: Culloden
Type of Site: SITE (Undated)
SMR Number: MHG14257
Map reference: NH 7000 4500
Council: INVERNESS AND BONA
Description: Not available

Site No: 47

Name: Old Petty
Type of Site: FISH TRAP (Undated)
SMR Number: MHG14263
Map reference: NH 7000 4500
Council: INVERNESS AND BONA
Description: Not available

Site No: 48

Name: Highland Railway
Type of Site: Railway
Map reference: circa NH 7000 4500

Council: INVERNESS AND BONA
Description: The Inverness and Nairn Railway opened in 1855 and was circa 24 km in length. A railway between Perth and Dunkeld opened in 1856 and between Nairn and Keith in 1858. Other lines include for example the Inverness and Ross-shire Railway (opened in 1856) and the "direct line" between Aviemore and Inverness (opened in 1898).

Site No: 49

Name: The supposed site of King Duncan's Grave
Type of Site: Supposed Grave
Map reference: circa NH 683 447
Council: INVERNESS AND BONA
Description: The 1st edition 1:2500 OS map of 1904 depicts the site as the "supposed location of King Duncan's Grave".

Site No: 50

Name: Inshes, Helens Lodge
Type of Site: 19th Century Cottage
HB Number: 8051
Status: Category C (S)
Map reference: NH 6933 4355
Council: INVERNESS AND BONA
Description: Earlier 19th century, single storey, 3-bay cottage with later single storey and attic rear wing forming T-plan. Harled, Centre door with rectangular fanlight with decorative glazing behind modern glazed porch. Substantial canted bays project to either side with faceted piended roofs each with 3 windows with 12-pane glazing. Tall (heightened) end stacks; piended slate roof (also probably heightened). Wing to rear with loft entrance in SE gable.

Site No: 51

Name: Inverness, Culcabock Avenue, Drakies House
Alternative Names: Perth Road
Type of Site: House
NMRS Number: NH64SE 118
HB Number: 35341
Status: Category B
Map reference: NH 6819 4438
Council: INVERNESS AND BONA
Description: Dated 1820, harled with ashlar dressings 2-storey, 3 broad bays with centre Roman Doric portico. Rear wing with bow at north elevation. Venetian window at 1st floor of bow. Rusticated quoins. Slated roof.

Site No: 52

Name: Perth Road, Viewfield House
Type of Site: House
HB Number: 35342

Status: Category C (S)
Map reference: NH 681 449
Council: INVERNESS AND BONA
Description: Mid-19th century, rubble with ashlar dressings; single-storey and attic; 3 bays with centre pilastered doorpiece. Slated roof with 2 flat-roofed dormers.

Site No: 53

Name: Perth Road, Cameron Barracks
Type of Site: Barracks
HB Number: 35340
Status: Category B
Map reference: NH 6795 4545
Council: INVERNESS AND BONA
Description: Royal Engineers' Office (Edinburgh) 1876-84. Baronial, bull-faced coursed rubble. 4 2-storey blocks enclosing 3 sides of parade ground. East block 18 bays with 2 bays at each end and 4 centre bays advanced and crowstep-gable (twin gables at centre). North-east block 16 bays with 2 bays at each end advanced with crowstepped gables; 2 centre bays surmounted by asymmetrical clock-tower. North-west and west blocks each 19 bays with at centre twin conical-roofed drum towers linked by balcony above round-arched entrance at ground floor; forcefully machicolated above second floor; at outer ranges, alternate 1st floor windows have crowstep-gabled dormerheads, asymmetrically placed battered chimneystacks rising from ground at front; small circular conical-roofed towers at angles. At north-east corner, square-plan entrance tower of main gateway.

Site No: 54

Name: Mackintosh Road, RAF Filter Block (the Bunker)
Type of Site: Bunker
HB Number: 49181
Status: Category B
Map reference: NH 6825 4565
Council: INVERNESS AND BONA
Description: 1941, modernised 1988-1991. 2-storey sunken rectangular-plan concrete bunker, earthen mound at ground level.

SE (MAIN) ELVATION: modern rectangular concrete entrance block, set into mound to left. Flight of short steps to sunken original entrance, set into mound to right. Large modern lattice communications tower to centre. 3 concrete ventilation towers running over crest of mound to far right.

INTERIOR: upper level: access gained through modern concrete entrance block; steps leading down to decontamination area, large metal blast door. Main upper corridor running around 2 1/2 sides of bunker; Conference and Briefing Suite with five rooms running

around. Ventilation Plant Room with workshop to E; modern ventilation system, 1988, including two racing bicycles mounted on concrete plinths, front wheels removed, back wheels connected to belt drive (incase of a power failure these would be used to keep the air circulating). Rear of Ventilation Plant Room two steps lead up to small Filter Room, leading from this two metal blast doors with short flight of stairs to original entrance, now used as exit, 2002. Lower level: flights of stairs to E and W leading from upper level to lower, main lower corridor running around 2 1/2 sides of bunker, rooms leading off including; Central Control Room, Radio Room; acoustic booths along each wall including Communications Centre, small Telephone Exchange. The Generator Room consists of 2 Perkins diesel generators served by a mains tank on the surface. The Generator and Tank Room to far E of bunker accessed through 2 gas tight doors, Shower Room between Generator Room and main corridor. To W of Control Room, Kitchen and Canteen.

Listed at category B for historic interest. The original WW2 Sector Operation Centre at Raigmore, Inverness consisted of three separate bunkers, an Operations Block, a Filter Block and a Communications Block. The Filter Block is the only building not to have been demolished, 2002. The centre was crucial to the RAF in acting as an early warning system in the defence of Britain during WW2. The purpose of the Filter Block was to process and analyse information collected by Radar Stations and the Royal Observers Corps on any impending hostile strikes. The core of the bunker was located in a two storey central Filter Room, known as the 'pit'. A plotting table was located in the room, the table consisted of a map of Northern Britain, the Atlantic and the North Sea. Approximately 20 Filter Plotters worked around the table, each one linked to one or more Radar Stations. The Filter Controller, Raid Recognition Officer, Meteorologists and Teleprinter operators all occupied a balcony running to three sides on the upper level. The information that was gathered and analysed in the Filter Room was passed on to the Operations Block where orders would have been given to intercept the hostile targets. By the end of the war the bunker's jurisdiction covered the whole of Scotland and Northern England. With the advent of the Jet Aircraft and their higher speeds and abilities in the mid 1940's, the existing old Radar Systems and Filter Blocks became immediately obsolete, the bunker closed in 1946. The bunker was occupied by the Civil Defence Corps from 1958 to 1968, and was then used by the Royal Observers Corps in addition to their own protected accommodation in the former, nearby Operations Block. During the 1980's with the worsening situation of the Cold War, the government decided to implement certain policies for Civil Defence in the UK. Each local government region was provided with an Emergency Centre to co-ordinate the protection of the local population. In 1988 a 90% government grant was made available to Highland Regional Council and work began on

converting the RAF Filter Block to an Emergency Centre. The refit cost #0.5 million pounds and included incorporating a massive water tank in the basement, a new ventilation system and blast doors to the original and newly built entrances. The Filter Room was floored across in the conversion and split up into different rooms. As the alterations to the bunker were coming to an end in 1991 the world situation had changed radically, the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 and the improved relations between East and West signalled the end of the Cold War. After a succession of major civil disasters including the Piper Alpha Oil Rig disaster and Pan Am Boeing 747 disaster it was decided by the government that the Local Authorities should have emergency plans in place to deal with civil protection. The bunker became and is still today (2002) the Emergency Centre for the Highland Area. It is from here that the local Authority co-ordinates its response to any type of disaster or major incident.

Site No: 55

Name:	Seafield of Raigmore
Type of Site:	House
HB Number:	8058
Status:	Category B
Map reference:	NH 6975 4605
Council:	INVERNESS AND BONA
Description:	Early 19th century single storey and attic house, 5 symmetrical bays to north and south elevations. Harled with tooled ashlar margins, some painted. Centre door in south elevation masked by later timber porch with side entrance. Slightly advanced outer bays; 2 small piended dormers to centre. North elevation: outer bowed bays, each with 2 windows; bipartites in bay 2 and 4; centre projecting bay (bathroom) 2 later piended dormers. 2 windows in west return gable; multi-pane glazing; wall-head stack to each gable, margined at west; pair ridge stacks piended slate roof. Later lean-to addition at east gable. North elevation faces estuary and former main road (A96).

1.15 Phase 1 Stage 1 Evaluation Data Structure Report Appendices

1.15.1 Evaluation Trench Descriptions

Area A

Trench 1

<i>Dimensions</i>	50 m by 2 m (5 m by 5 m extension)
<i>Total Area</i>	100 m ² (25 m ² extension)
<i>Orientation</i>	NW/SE
<i>Depth of Topsoil</i>	0.35 m

Depth of Excavation 0.40 m
Significant Features Heavy plough scars visible in subsoil. Four small circular/sub-circular posthole/pit features [101], [103], [105], [107] in NW end of trench and extension. Two intercutting pit features in N facing section of extension [109] and [113]. Two very small posthole features [117] and [119] in south end of trench.
Subsoil Light-mid orange sandy gravel with occasional larger sub-rounded stones.
Finds One sherd of prehistoric pottery from (102), several sherds of prehistoric pottery from (111).

Trench 2

Dimensions 50 m by 2 m
Total Area 100 m²
Orientation NNE/SSW
Depth of Topsoil 0.35 m
Depth of Excavation 0.55 m
Significant Features Three small circular pit/posthole features [201], [203], [205], in a group in N end of trench. Linear feature [207] aligned roughly E/W across S end of trench.
Subsoil Light-mid orange sandy gravel with very occasional larger sub-rounded stones.
Finds Very occasional fragments of modern white china in topsoil.

Trench 3

Dimensions 50 m by 2 m
Total Area 100 m²
Orientation NW/SE
Depth of Topsoil 0.30 m
Depth of Excavation 0.40-0.50 m
Significant Features Heavy bioturbation in subsoil in form of root holes and burrows. Terminus of linear feature [305] which may truncate a pit or linear re-cut [301] in SE end of trench. Three small circular pit/posthole features [308], [310] and [312] in NW end of trench.
Subsoil Light yellow orange clay silt and sandy gravel with very occasional larger sub-rounded stones.
Finds Very occasional fragments of modern white china in topsoil.

Trench 4

Dimensions 50 m by 2 m
Total Area 100 m²
Orientation NE/SW
Depth of Topsoil 0.30 m
Depth of Excavation 0.50 m

Significant Features Two large irregularly shaped pits [401] and [403] and 2 possible postholes [405] and [407].

Subsoil Light orange sand with occasional small sub-rounded stones.

Finds None observed.

Trench 5

Dimensions 50 m by 2 m

Total Area 100 m²

Orientation SE/NW

Depth of Topsoil 0.30 m

Depth of Excavation 0.50 m

Significant Features One large irregularly shaped feature [501] which may be either linear or a pit.

Subsoil Light-mid orange sandy gravel with very occasional larger sub-rounded stones.

Finds Very occasional fragments of modern white china in topsoil.

Trench 6

Dimensions 50 m by 2 m

Total Area 100 m²

Orientation NE/SW

Depth of Topsoil 0.35 m

Depth of Excavation 0.55 m

Significant Features Two narrow linear features [601] and [603].

Subsoil Light-mid orange sandy gravel with very occasional larger sub-rounded stones.

Finds Very occasional fragments of modern white china in topsoil.

Trench 7

Dimensions 50 m by 2 m

Total Area 100 m²

Orientation SSE/NNW

Depth of Topsoil 0.30 m

Depth of Excavation 0.50 m

Significant Features One large irregular/sub-oval pit [701] running under east facing section.

Subsoil Light-mid orange sandy gravel with very occasional larger sub-rounded stones.

Finds None observed.

Trench 8

Dimensions 50 m by 2 m

Total Area 100 m²

Orientation NE/SW

<i>Depth of Topsoil</i>	0.35 m
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.55 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	One large circular pit feature [801] in middle of trench.
<i>Subsoil</i>	Light-mid orange sandy gravel with very occasional larger sub-rounded stones.
<i>Finds</i>	One flake of flint recovered from (802).

Trench 9

<i>Dimensions</i>	50 m by 2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	100 m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	NE/SW
<i>Depth of Topsoil</i>	0.35 m
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.55 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	One modern rectangular feature at very SW end of trench. 1 sub-oval pit in SW end of trench.
<i>Subsoil</i>	Light-mid orange sandy gravel with very occasional larger sub-rounded stones.
<i>Finds</i>	None observed.

Trench 10

<i>Dimensions</i>	50 m by 2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	100 m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	SE/NW
<i>Depth of Topsoil</i>	0.35 m
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.60 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	No significant archaeology.
<i>Subsoil</i>	Light-mid orange sandy gravel with very occasional larger sub-rounded stones.
<i>Finds</i>	Very occasional fragments of modern white china observed in topsoil.

Trench 11

<i>Dimensions</i>	50 m by 2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	100 m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	NE/SW
<i>Depth of Topsoil</i>	0.35 m
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.55 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	One narrow linear feature observed running SE/NW across trench.
<i>Subsoil</i>	Light-mid orange sandy gravel with very occasional larger sub-rounded stones.
<i>Finds</i>	Very occasional fragments of modern white china observed in topsoil.

Trench 12

<i>Dimensions</i>	50 m by 2 m
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<i>Total Area</i>	100 m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	NW/SE
<i>Depth of Topsoil</i>	0.35 m
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.60 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	No significant archaeology.
<i>Subsoil</i>	Light-mid orange sandy gravel with very occasional larger sub-rounded stones.
<i>Finds</i>	None observed.

Trench 13

<i>Dimensions</i>	50 m by 2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	100 m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	SE/NW
<i>Depth of Topsoil</i>	0.30 m
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.40 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	No significant archaeology.
<i>Subsoil</i>	Light-mid orange hard gravel with very occasional larger sub-rounded stones.
<i>Finds</i>	Very occasional fragments of modern white china observed in topsoil.

Trench 14

<i>Dimensions</i>	50 m by 2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	100 m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	W/E
<i>Depth of Topsoil</i>	0.35 m
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.50 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	No significant archaeology.
<i>Subsoil</i>	Light-mid orange silty sands and gravel with very occasional larger sub-rounded stones.
<i>Finds</i>	Very occasional fragments of modern white china and glass observed in topsoil.

Trench 15

<i>Dimensions</i>	50 m by 2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	100 m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	W/E
<i>Depth of Topsoil</i>	0.30-0.35 m
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.40-0.50 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	No significant archaeology.
<i>Subsoil</i>	Light-mid orange sandy gravel with very occasional larger sub-rounded stones.
<i>Finds</i>	Very occasional fragments of modern white china observed in topsoil.

Trench 16

<i>Dimensions</i>	50 m by 2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	100 m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	NW/SE
<i>Depth of Topsoil</i>	0.30 m
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.45 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	No significant archaeology.
<i>Subsoil</i>	Light-mid orange sandy gravel with very occasional larger sub-rounded stones.
<i>Finds</i>	None observed.

Trench 17

<i>Dimensions</i>	50 m by 2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	100 m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	SW/NE
<i>Depth of Topsoil</i>	0.35 m
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.45-0.50 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	No significant archaeology.
<i>Subsoil</i>	Light-mid orange sandy gravel with very occasional larger sub-rounded stones.
<i>Finds</i>	None observed.

Trench 18

<i>Dimensions</i>	50 m by 2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	100 m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	N/S
<i>Depth of Topsoil</i>	0.35 m
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.55 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	No significant archaeology.
<i>Subsoil</i>	Light-mid orange sandy gravel with very occasional larger sub-rounded stones.
<i>Finds</i>	Very occasional fragments of modern white china observed in topsoil.

Trench 19

<i>Dimensions</i>	50 m by 2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	100 m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	SSW/NNE
<i>Depth of Topsoil</i>	0.35 m
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.45-0.60 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	One linear feature [1901] running SE/NW across trench (may be same linear as in Trench 11).
<i>Subsoil</i>	Light-mid orange sandy gravel with very occasional larger sub-rounded stones.

Finds None observed.

Trench 20

Dimensions 50 m by 2 m

Total Area 100 m²

Orientation E/W

Depth of Topsoil 0.35 m

Depth of Excavation 0.45 m

Significant Features One linear feature [2001] running SE/NW across trench (may be same linear as [1901] and [1101]).

Subsoil Light-mid orange sandy gravel with very occasional larger sub-rounded stones.

Finds None observed.

Trench 21

Dimensions 38 m by 2 m

Total Area 76 m²

Orientation E/W

Depth of Topsoil 0.30 m

Depth of Excavation 0.50 m

Significant Features One linear feature observed [2101], not very clearly defined but may relate to possible enclosure ditch seen in Trenches 2 and 3.

Subsoil Light-mid orange sandy gravel with very occasional larger sub-rounded stones.

Finds Very occasional fragments of modern white china observed in topsoil.

Trench 22

Dimensions 25 m by 2 m

Total Area 50 m²

Orientation NE/SW

Depth of Topsoil 0.30 m

Depth of Excavation 0.40 m

Significant Features Two possible linear features observed [2201] and [2203] which may relate to ditches seen in Trenches 21, 2 and 3.

Subsoil Light-mid orange sandy gravel with very occasional larger sub-rounded stones.

Finds Very occasional fragments of modern white china observed in topsoil.

Area B

Trench 1

Dimensions 50 m by 2 m

Total Area 100 m²

<i>Orientation</i>	W/E
<i>Depth of Topsoil</i>	0.40 m
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.45 m
<i>Features</i>	One rubble field drain observed aligned N/S at 2 m from east end of trench.
<i>Subsoil</i>	Light brown gravel and sand with very occasional larger sub-rounded stones.
<i>Finds</i>	Occasional fragments of modern white china and glass observed in topsoil.

Trench 2

<i>Dimensions</i>	50 m by 2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	100 m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	NNW/SSE
<i>Depth of Topsoil</i>	0.30 m
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.35 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	No significant archaeology.
<i>Subsoil</i>	Light brown gravel with large lenses of sand and very occasional larger sub-rounded stones.
<i>Finds</i>	Occasional fragments of modern white china and glass observed in topsoil.

Trench 3

<i>Dimensions</i>	50 m by 2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	100 m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	NNE/SSW
<i>Depth of Topsoil</i>	0.25-0.35 m
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.30-0.40 m
<i>Features</i>	One ceramic field drain observed aligned NE/SW at 4 m from NNE end of trench.
<i>Subsoil</i>	Light brown gravel and sand with occasional larger sub-rounded stones.
<i>Finds</i>	None observed.

Trench 4

<i>Dimensions</i>	50 m by 2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	100 m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	NNE/SSW
<i>Depth of Topsoil</i>	0.25-0.30 m
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.30-0.35 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	No significant archaeology.
<i>Subsoil</i>	Light brown gravel and sand with very occasional larger sub-rounded stones.
<i>Finds</i>	None observed.

Trench 5

<i>Dimensions</i>	50 m by 2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	100 m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	SSW/NNE
<i>Depth of Topsoil</i>	0.25-0.35 m
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.30-0.35 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	No significant archaeology.
<i>Subsoil</i>	Light brown gravel and sand with very occasional larger sub-rounded stones.
<i>Finds</i>	Very occasional fragments of modern white china observed in topsoil.

Trench 6

<i>Dimensions</i>	50 m by 2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	100 m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	NNW/SSE
<i>Depth of Topsoil</i>	0.30-0.35 m
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.35-0.45 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	No significant archaeology.
<i>Subsoil</i>	Light brown gravel and sand with occasional larger sub-rounded stones.
<i>Finds</i>	None observed.

Trench 7

<i>Dimensions</i>	50 m by 2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	100 m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	SSW/NNE
<i>Depth of Topsoil</i>	0.20-0.25 m
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.25-0.30 m
<i>Features</i>	Two field drains observed aligned NE/SW and ENE/WSW at 5 m and 6 m from SSW end of trench, they join in the W section of the trench.
<i>Subsoil</i>	Light brown gravel and sand with very occasional larger sub-rounded stones.
<i>Finds</i>	Occasional fragments of modern white china and glass observed in topsoil.

Trench 8

<i>Dimensions</i>	50 m by 2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	100 m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	NNE/SSW
<i>Depth of Topsoil</i>	0.25-0.40 m
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.30-0.45 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	No significant archaeology.
<i>Subsoil</i>	Light brown gravel and sand with occasional larger sub-rounded stones.
<i>Finds</i>	Very occasional fragments of modern white china observed in topsoil.

Trench 9

<i>Dimensions</i>	50 m by 2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	100 m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	NNE/SSW
<i>Depth of Topsoil</i>	0.30 m
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.35 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	No significant archaeology.
<i>Subsoil</i>	Light brown gravel and sand with very occasional larger sub-rounded stones.
<i>Finds</i>	None observed.

Trench 10

<i>Dimensions</i>	50 m by 2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	100 m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	SSE/NNW
<i>Depth of Topsoil</i>	0.25 m
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.35 m
<i>Features</i>	One ceramic field drain observed aligned SE/NW between 0 m and 3 m from SSE end of trench. Two rubble field drains running SE/NW and E/W at 13 m and 38.1 m from SSE end of trench.
<i>Subsoil</i>	Light brown gravel and sand with occasional larger sub-rounded stones.
<i>Finds</i>	Occasional fragments of modern white china observed in topsoil.

Trench 11

<i>Dimensions</i>	50 m by 2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	100 m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	W/E
<i>Depth of Topsoil</i>	0.25-0.30 m
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.35 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	No significant archaeology.
<i>Subsoil</i>	Light brown gravel and sand with very occasional larger sub-rounded stones.
<i>Finds</i>	None observed.

Trench 12

<i>Dimensions</i>	50 m by 2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	100 m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	E/W
<i>Depth of Topsoil</i>	0.25 m
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.30 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	One rubble field drain observed aligned SW/NE at 20 m from E end of trench.

Subsoil Light brown gravel and sand with very occasional larger sub-rounded stones.

Finds Very occasional fragments of modern white china observed in topsoil.

Trench 13

Dimensions 50 m by 2 m

Total Area 100 m²

Orientation S/N

Depth of Topsoil 0.25-0.30 m

Depth of Excavation 0.30-0.50 m

Significant Features Pale brown silt hillwash occurs from 15 m from the S end of the trench and runs right to the N end. No significant archaeology.

Subsoil Light-mid orange sandy clay with very occasional larger sub-rounded stones.

Finds None observed.

Trench 14

Dimensions 50 m by 2 m

Total Area 100 m²

Orientation NW/SE

Depth of Topsoil 0.30 m

Depth of Excavation 0.40-0.50 m

Features Pale brown silt hillwash again observed from 7 m to 38 m from the NW end of the trench. No significant archaeology.

Subsoil Light grey sandy clay and gravel at NW end of trench changing to light orange clay and gravel at the SE end.

Finds Very occasional fragments of modern white china observed in topsoil.

1.15.2 Evaluation Photographic Register

Colour Print and Digital Film 1

Frame	Area/Trench	Description	From
1-3	A: Trench 3	Slot through ditch terminus [301] – [305]	SE
4	A: Trench 8	Half section through pit [801]	S
5	A: Trench 9	Half section through small pit [901]	N
6	A: Trench 9	Half section through modern feature	NE
7	A: Trench 9	General trench shot	ENE
8	A: Trench 7	Half section through irregular pit [701]	SE
9	A: Trench 5	Half section through pit/feature [501]	W
10	A: Trench 4	North-east facing section through pit	NE
11	A: Trench 3	Half sectioned post-holes [308]-[310]-[312]	S

12	A: Trench 2	Half sectioned post-holes [201]-[203]-[205]	NW
13	A: Trench 2	South-east facing section through linear ditch feature [207]	SE
14	A: Trench 1	South facing section of [101] with post-hole [103] in background	S
15	A: Trench 1	Shot of features [107]-[109]-[113] with [101] in background	W
16	A: Trench 1	Shot of post-holes [117]-[119]	SE
17	B: Trench 13	General trench shot	SW
18	B: Trench 13	General trench shot trench 13 & 14	NW
19	B: Trench 1	General trench shot	SE
20	B: Trench 12	General trench shot	SW
21	B: Trench 10	General trench shot	SSE
22	B: Trench 7	Ceramic field drain in trench 7	SE
23	B: Trench 7	General trench shot	N
24	B: Trench 4	General trench shot	NNW
25	B	General area shot	NW
26	A Trench 20	General trench shot showing linear	SSW
27	A: Trench 19	General trench shot showing linear	E
28	A: Trench 19	South-east facing section through linear	SE
29	A: Trench 11	Linear [1101]	SW
30	A: Trench 11	Linear [1101] west facing section	W
31	A: Trench 20	Linear [2001]	NW
32	A: Trench 20	Linear [2001]	NE
33	A: Trench 19	Linear [1901]	N
34	A: Trench 19	Linear [1101] east facing section	E
35	A: Trench 6	General trench shot	SE
36	A: Trench 9	General trench shot	SE
37	A: Trench 13	Linear [1301]	SW
38	A: Trench 13	General trench shot	SW
39	A: Trench 14	Backfilled	E
40	A: Trench 14	General trench shot	SW

1.15.3 Evaluation Context Register

Context No.	Type	Description
101	Cut	Small roughly circular feature in plan. BST= sharp, sides = shallow and concave, BSB= gradual, base = very slightly rounded. Width = 0.68 m, length = 0.76 m, depth = 0.13 m. Cut of small pit/posthole filled by (102).
102	Fill	Mid grey brown soft sandy silt with occasional small pebbles and a small lens of sandier material at the top. Very occasional flecks of charcoal also visible. One fragment of possibly prehistoric pottery recovered. Fill of pit/posthole [101].
103	Cut	Circular cut of probable posthole feature. Width = 0.60 m, length= 0.60 m, depth= unknown at present. Filled by (104). Probably late prehistoric.
104	Fill	Mid brown soft silty sand with frequent small sub-rounded stones/gravel. Fill

		of [103].
105	Cut	Probably circular cut feature visible only in the very north edge of trench 1 extension. Only 0.16 m visible. Probable posthole similar to [103]. Filled by (106).
106	Fill	Mid brown soft silty sand with frequent small sub-rounded stones/gravel. Fill of [105].
107	Cut	Circular cut feature within extension of Trench 1. Width= 0.70 m, length = 0.70 m, depth = unknown at present. Filled by (108). Probable posthole similar to [103] and [105].
108	Fill	Mid brown sandy silt with darker organic patches, very occasional fragments of daub/pot visible. Fill of [107].
109	Cut	Cut feature within north facing section of Trench 1 extension. Shape in plan uncertain at present. Steep sloping sides and rounded base. Visible dimensions width= 0.40 m, length = 0.70 m, depth= 0.32 m. Filled by (110), (111), (112). Truncated on the west by [113].
110	Fill	Compact mid brown sandy silt. Maximum depth= 0.08 m. Fill of [109].
111	Fill	Dark brown sandy silt with high organic content, occasional small sub-rounded stones. Max depth= 0.10 m. Numerous sherds of prehistoric pot recovered. Similar to (116). Fill of [109].
112	Fill	Primary fill of pit [109]. Light brown sandy silt (80% sand) and pea gravel. Max depth= 0.30 m. Similar to (115).
113	Cut	Irregular oval cut feature in north facing section of Trench 1 extension. Irregular moderately steep sloping sides and gently rounded base. Length= 1.10 m, width= unknown at present, depth = 0.35m. Filled by (114), (115), and (116). Truncates pit [109] to the east.
114	Fill	Compact mid brown sandy silt, very similar to (110). Max depth= 0.35 m. Fill of [113].
115	Fill	Primary fill of pit [113]. Light brown sandy silt and pea gravel, very similar to (112). Max depth= 0.10 m. Abuts (116). Fill of (113).
116	Fill	Visible in the east edge of pit only. Dark brown sandy silt with high organic content and occasional small sub-rounded stones. Similar to (111). Fill of [113].
117	Cut	Circular cut of probable posthole feature. Width= 0.30 m, length= 0.30 m, depth= unknown at present. Filled by (118). Probably late prehistoric associated with other features in trench 1.
118	Fill	Dark brown compact sandy silt. Fill of [117].
119	Cut	Circular cut of probable posthole feature. Width= 0.25 m, length= 0.25 m, depth= unknown at present. Filled by (120). Probably late prehistoric associated with other features in Trench 1.
120	Fill	Dark brown compact sandy silt. Fill of [119].
201	Cut	Circular cut feature. Moderately steep sloping sides and narrow rounded base. Width= 0.50 m, length= 0.50 m, depth= 0.12 m. Pit/posthole probably late prehistoric and associated with [203] and [205] to SW. Filled by (202).
202	Fill	Compact mid brown sandy silt with occasional sub-rounded stones /gravel. Width= 0.50 m, length= 0.50 m, depth= 0.12 m. Single fill of [201].
203	Cut	Circular cut feature to SW of [201]. Moderately steep sloping sides and narrow rounded base. Width= 0.50 m, length= 0.50 m, depth= 0.18 m. Probably late prehistoric pit /posthole and associated with [201] and [205]. Filled by (204).
204	Fill	Compact mid brown sandy silt with occasional sub-rounded stones. Width= 0.50 m, length= 0.50 m, depth= 0.18 m. Single fill of [203].
205	Cut	Small circular cut feature adjacent to [203]. BST= sharp, sides= steep and

		slightly concave, BSB= gradual, base= slightly rounded. Width= 0.25 m, length= 0.25 m, depth= 0.25 m. Filled by (206). Probably late prehistoric posthole associated with [201] and [203].
206	Fill	Compact dark brown sandy silt, heavily bioturbated. Width= 0.25 m, length= 0.25 m, depth= 0.25 m. Single fill of [205].
207	Cut	Linear cut feature running E/W across Trench 2. NW slope regular and moderately steep, SE slope more irregular with root bioturbation and also moderately steep. Narrow <i>ankle-breaker</i> with severe sloping sides, 0.35 m wide seen in base. Width= 1.0 m, length= 2 m visible, depth= 0.35 m. Filled by (208). Possible enclosure ditch of unknown date, probably late prehistoric.
208	Fill	Mid brown sandy silt with occasional stones bioturbated by large roots on S edge. Width= 1.0 m, length= 2 m visible, depth= 0.35 m. Fill of [207].
301	Cut	Cut feature, shape unknown in plan – truncated by linear [305] and runs under E baulk of trench 3. BST= sharp, sides= quite shallow at top, then dropping steeply and concave, BSB= gradual, Base= appears to be quite flat but difficult to tell due to truncation. Width= unknown, length= unknown, depth= 0.40 m. Filled by (302), (303), (304). Possible pit feature heavily truncated by linear [305].
302	Fill	Light yellow brown soft sand with occasional small pebbles. A thin lens of organic/charcoal material observed towards the bottom of the fill. Width= 0.43 m visible, length= unknown, depth= 0.11 m. Fill of [301].
303	Fill	Light yellow/cream compact sand with occasional small pebbles. A thick (0.05 m) lens of organic/charcoal material is present at the base of the fill. Width= 0.38 m visible, length= unknown, depth= 0.12 m. Fill of [301].
304	Fill	Light brown soft sand with occasional pebbles and occasional flecks of charcoal. Width = 0.26 m visible, length= unknown, depth= 0.22 m. Primary fill of [301].
305	Cut	Linear in plan, running NE/SW with a rounded terminus at SW end. BST= sharp, sides= slightly uneven but very steep especially on E side, BSB= gradual, base= slightly rounded at terminus but appears mainly flat. Width= 1.58 m, length = 3.0 m visible, depth= 0.65 m. Filled by (306) and (307). Truncates possible pit feature [301].
306	Fill	Mid grey brown friable sandy silt with moderate small stones and moderate flecks of charcoal and daub. Also occasional large fragments of charcoal (collected). Lies over dump of daub (307). Width= 1.58 m, length= 3.0 m visible, depth= 0.65 m. Main fill of [305].
307	Fill	Large dump of daub under/within fill (306). Impressions of wattle (?) visible within the daub, flecks of charcoal also visible. Sample taken. Width= 0.50 m, length= 0.60 m, depth= 0.25 m. Fill of [305].
308	Cut	Small and circular in plan, BST= sharp, sides= concave, BSB= gradual, base= pointed. Width= 0.35m, length= 0.32 m, depth= 0.17 m. Filled by (309). Cut of small circular posthole in group with [310] and [312].
309	Fill	Dark brown friable sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones and very occasional flecks of charcoal. Width= 0.35m, length= 0.32 m, depth= 0.17 m. Fill of [308].
310	Cut	Small and roughly circular in plan. Width= 0.40 m, length= 0.42 m, depth= unknown at present. Filled by (311). Posthole in group with [308] and [312].
311	Fill	Dark brown friable sandy silt, similar to (309) and (313). Width= 0.40 m, length= 0.42 m, depth= unknown at present. Fill of [310].
312	Cut	Small and circular in plan. Width= 0.30 m, length= 0.30 m, depth= unknown at present. Filled by (313). Posthole in group with [308] and [310].

313	Fill	Dark brown friable sandy silt, similar to (309) and (311). Width= 0.30 m, length= 0.30 m, depth= unknown at present. Fill of [312].
401	Cut	Slightly irregular in plan and runs under NE baulk of Trench 4. BST= gradual, sides= gentle and concave, BSB= gradual, base= flat. Width= 2.40 m, length= unknown at present, depth= 0.26 m. Filled by (402). Cut of large irregular pit possibly associated with similar irregular feature [403] to SW.
402	Fill	Light yellow grey soft sand with occasional small sub-rounded stones and very occasional flecks of charcoal. Width= 2.40 m, length= unknown at present, depth= 0.26 m. Fill of [401].
403	Cut	Irregular in shape, possibly sub-oval (runs under SW baulk of trench 4). Width= 1.14 m, length= 1.94 m visible, depth= unknown at present. Filled by (404). Cut of large irregular pit feature, possibly associated with similar irregular feature [401] to NE.
404	Fill	Dark brown soft silty sand with occasional small rounded stones. Width= 1.14m, length= 1.94 m visible, depth= unknown at present. Fill of [403].
405	Cut	Slightly irregular sub-oval feature in plan. Width= 0.42m, length= 0.68 m, depth= unknown at present. Filled by (406). Cut of possible pit/posthole, may be associated with [407] just to SW.
406	Fill	Dark brown friable silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded stones. Similar to (408). Width= 0.42 m, length= 0.68 m, depth= unknown at present. Fill of [405].
407	Cut	Small sub-circular feature. Width= 0.30 m, length= 0.40 m, depth= unknown at present. Filled by (408). Cut of possible pit/posthole, may be associated with [405] just to NE.
408	Fill	Dark brown friable silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded stones. Similar to (406). Width= 0.30 m, length= 0.40 m, depth= unknown at present. Fill of [407].
501	Cut	Irregular in plan, runs under both NE and SW baulks of trench 5 so difficult to determine if it's a pit or a linear feature. BST= gradual, sides= very shallow and concave, slightly steeper on SE side. BSB= gradual, base = slightly irregular but mainly flat. Width= 1.74 m, length= 2.0 m visible, depth= 0.15 m. Filled by (502).
502	Fill	Mid orange brown soft sand with occasional small sub-rounded stones and very occasional flecks of charcoal. Width= 1.74 m, length= 2.0 m visible, depth= 0.15 m. Fill of [501].
601	Cut	Linear in plan. Width= 0.60 m, length= 2.0 m visible, depth= unknown at present. Filled by (602). Cut of linear feature probably associated with similar linear [603] directly to N.
602	Fill	Dark brown friable sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones. Very similar to (604). Width= 0.60 m, length= 2.0 m, depth= unknown at present. Fill of [601].
603	Cut	Linear in plan. BST= gradual, sides= gentle and concave on north side, slightly more irregular on south, shallow at top then steeper and concave towards base. BSB= gradual, base= gently rounded. Width= 0.60 m, length= 2.0 m visible, depth= 0.08 m. Filled by (604). Cut of linear feature probably associated with similar linear [601] directly to S.
604	Fill	Dark brown/black friable sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones. Very similar to (602). Width= 0.60 m, length= 2.0 m visible, depth= 0.08 m. Fill of [603].
701	Cut	Irregular, sub-oval pit in E facing section of trench 7. Steep sloping sides and rounded base. Width= unknown at present, length= 1.60 m, depth= 0.33 m. Filled by (702). Cut of possible prehistoric pit.

702	Fill	Mid brown friable sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones and very occasional flecks of charcoal. Width= unknown at present, length= 1.60 m, depth= 0.33 m. Fill of [701].
801	Cut	Large sub-circular pit. BST= sharp, sides= concave at top forming slight lip, then dropping away steeply and still concave, BSB= gradual, base= slightly rounded. Width= 1.64 m, length= 1.56 m visible, depth= 0.51 m. Filled by (802).
802	Fill	Dark brown/black friable sandy silt with moderate small sub-rounded stones and very occasional flecks of charcoal. 1 small flake of flint was recovered from this fill. Width= 1.64 m, length = 1.56 m visible, depth= 0.51 m. Fill of large circular pit [801].
901	Cut	Possibly sub-oval pit in NW facing section of trench 9. BST= sharp, sides= slightly irregular, steeper on S than N but all concave. BSB= gradual, base= slightly rounded. Width= 0.61 m, length = 0.56 m visible, depth= 0.25 m. Filled by (902).
902	Fill	Mid brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones. Width= 0.61 m, length = 0.56 m visible, depth= 0.25 m. Fill of small sub-circular pit [901].
1101	Cut	Linear in plan running roughly SE/NW through trench 11. BST= gradual, sides= shallow and concave, BSB= gradual, base= gently rounded. Width= 0.50 m, length= 2.0 m visible, depth= 0.11 m. Filled by (1102). Probably same linear as [1901] and that visible in Trench 20.
1102	Fill	Dark brown almost black soft sandy silt with moderate small sub-rounded stones. Very similar to (1902). Width= 0.50 m, length= 2.0 m visible, depth= 0.11 m. Fill of linear [1101].
1901	Cut	Linear in plan running roughly SE/NW through trench 19. BST= gradual, sides= shallow at top then dropping steeply away and concave. BSB= gradual, base= rounded. Width= 0.74 m, length= 2.0 m visible, depth= 0.25 m. Filled by (1902). Probably same linear as [1101] and that visible in trench 20 (wider and deeper here than in Trench 11 due to the ground sloping down here so less truncated).
1902	Fill	Dark brown almost black soft sandy silt with moderate small sub-rounded stones. Very similar to (1102). Width= 0.74m, length= 2.0 m visible, depth= 0.25 m. Fill of linear [1901].
2001	Cut	Linear in plan, on same alignment as that in Trench ES 19 and 11. Filled by (2002).
2002	Fill	Dark brown almost black soft sandy silt, similar to (1102) and (1902). Fill of [2001].
2101	Cut	Linear feature, not sharply defined. May relate to linear features in trenches 2 and 3. Filled by (2102).
2102	Fill	Mid brown sandy silt. Fill of [2101].
2201	Cut	Linear feature, clearly defined. May relate to linear features in Trenches 2, 3 and 21. Filled by (2202).
2202	Fill	Mid brown sandy silt. Fill of [2201].
2203	Cut	Linear feature, not sharply defined. May relate to linear features in trenches 21, 2 and 3. Filled by (2204).
2204	Fill	Light brown mottled sandy silt. Fill of [2203].

1.15.4 Drawing Register

Drg No	Feature Number	Description	Scale
1		Area plan of features in Trench 1 and extension	1:20
2	[109]-[113]	North facing section through features [109] and [113]	1:10
3	[101]	South facing section of pit/posthole [101]	1:10
4	[117]-[119]	Area plan of features in Trench 1	1:20
5		Area plan of postholes in Trench 2	1:20
6	[205]	South-east facing section of posthole [205]	1:10
7	[203]	South-east facing section of posthole [203]	1:10
8	[201]	North-west facing section of posthole [201]	1:10
9	[207]	Area plan of Trench 2 showing ditch [207]	1:20
10	[305]	South-west facing section of ditch terminus [305]	1:10
11	[305]	Plan of ditch terminus [305] in south end of Trench 3	1:20
12	[308]	South facing section of posthole [308]	1:10
13		Plan of postholes in Trench 3	1:20
14	[901]	Plan of pit in Trench 9	1:20
15	[901]	West facing section of pit [901]	1:10
16	[801]	Plan of large circular pit [801]	1:20
17	[801]	East facing section of pit [801]	1:10
18	[701]	Plan of pit in Trench 7	1:20
19	[701]	South facing section of pit [701]	1:10
20	[601]-[603]	Plan of linear features [601] and [603]	1:20
21	[603]	West facing section of linear [603]	1:10
22		Plan of postholes in Trench 4	1:20
23	[501]	South-east facing section of linear/pit? In Trench 5	1:10
24		Plan of pits in Trench 4 at north-east end	1:20
25	[401]	North-east facing section of pit [401]	1:10
26	[501]	Plan of pit [501] in Trench 5	1:20
27	[1101]	South-east facing section of linear [1101]	1:10
28	[1901]	South-east facing section of linear [1901]	1:10
29	[207]	East facing section of linear [207]	1:10

1.15.5 Evaluation Finds Register

Find No.	Context	Description	Material Code
1	(102)	1 small body sherd of coarse prehistoric pottery	CE
2	(802)	1 orange/red coloured flint flake	ST
3	(111)	13 sherds of thick coarse prehistoric pottery (four of the sherds conjoin to form part of a rim of a wide bodied ceramic vessel. One body sherd of Grooved Ware	CE

1.15.6 Evaluation Sample Register

Context	Sample Type	Volume (Litres)
102	SBS	10
110	SBS	10
111	SBS	10
112	SBS	10
114	SBS	10
115	SBS	10
202	SBS	10
204	SBS	10
206	SBS	10
208	SBS	20
302	SBS	10
306	SBS	20
309	SBS	10
402	SBS	10
502	SBS	10
604	SBS	10
702	SBS	10
802	SBS	20
902	SBS	10
1102	SBS	10
1902	SBS	20
306	Special/charcoal	1
307	Special/daub	1

1.15.7 Discovery & Excavation in Scotland Report

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Highland Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	East Beechwood Farm, Inverness Evaluation
PROJECT CODE:	AOC 21113
PARISH:	Inverness and Bona
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Rob Engl & Victoria Clements
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	AOC Archaeology Group
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	
NGR:	NH 68948 45386 & NH 69138 44634
START DATE (this season)	12 th January 2009
END DATE (this season)	16 th January 2009

PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	
MAIN DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>Prior to submission of a planning application for a mixed use development at East Beechwood Farm, Inverness an initial archaeological evaluation was carried out as part of a phased response of archaeological work. The 5% sample evaluation was carried out on two land parcels, consisting of 36 trenches covering a total basal area of 3,560 m². The evaluation revealed numerous features of archaeological significance, including, a large enclosure ditch of probable prehistoric date and a variety of pit and posthole features.</p> <p>A single flint flake and prehistoric pottery including Neolithic Grooved Ware was recovered from the pit features. A large quantity of impressed daub was also revealed within the ditch terminus.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	As required by Highland Council Archaeology Unit, a mitigation strategy to deal with these findings will be prepared compliant with NPPG5 and SPP 23.
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	n/a
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	ROK Prime Contracting Ltd
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	c/o AOC Archaeology Group
EMAIL ADDRESS:	Lindsay.Dunbar@aocarchaeology.com