

Archaeological Evaluation
Lochlands
Castle of Rattray
RATTRAY
BW06



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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
LOCHLANDS
CASTLE OF RATTRAY, RATTRAY**

BW06

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Illustration 1: Site location plan

Illustration 2: Trench Location Plan

Illustration 3: Trench 02 plan

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Illustration 5: Trench 02 west facing section of slot 0205

Illustration 6: Trench 02 west facing section of ditch 0207

Illustration 7: Trench 04 plan

Illustration 8: Trench 04 West facing section through ditch 0405

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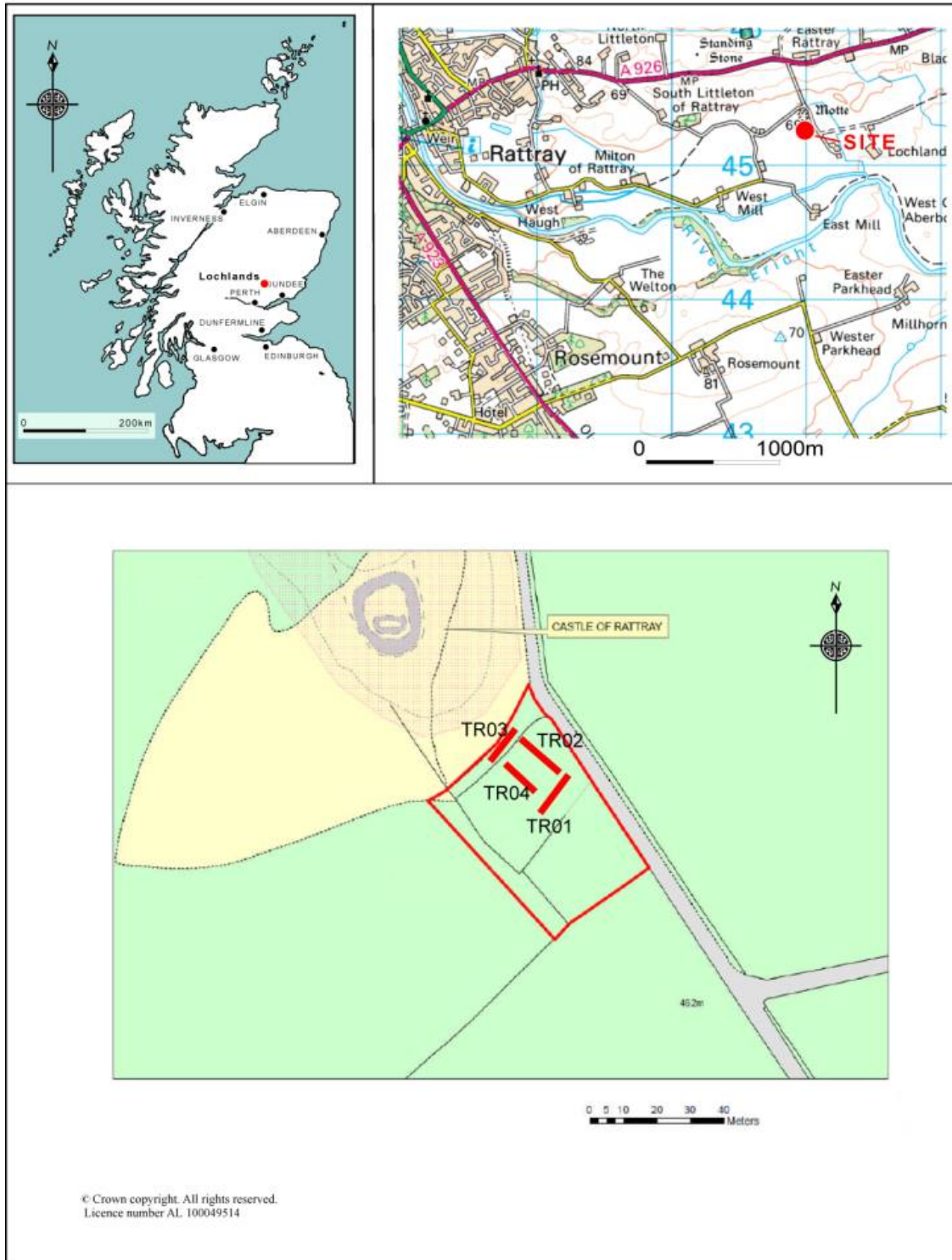
ABSTRACT

Alder Archaeology was commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation (Alder site code BW06) on land 280 metres North West of Mains of Rattray, centered on NGR NO 2103 4530, in advance of the erection of a dwelling house. The work was undertaken 24 July 2013 in good weather conditions. The development area was located on the southern edge of the mound of a motte and bailey site known as Castle of Rattray. Four evaluation trenches were excavated each measuring 2 X 15m and representing 6% of the available development area.

The evaluation showed that the site contained a deep build up of homogeneous topsoil or colluvium as a result of hillwash off the motte and bailey feature. The topsoil deposit revealed little evidence of any stratification and bottomed onto fine orange natural sands and gravels. Two of the trenches crossed a large ditch feature, cut into natural sands, which extended approximately NE-SW across the site. The ditch contained a fill of homogeneous silty loam virtually identical to the topsoil, and in each trench a narrow slot feature bottoming into natural sand seemed to be associated with the southern edge of the ditch. In one trench where the ditch appeared, some fragments of slag (possibly metal working) were recovered from the lower part of the topsoil and in the same trench one fragment of slag was recovered from the bottom of the ditch fill. The slag could indicate that metalworking had been taking place nearby. No significant archaeological features appeared in the other two evaluation trenches and apart from the fragments of slag there were no significant datable finds. Mitigation in the form of a watching brief on development works was recommended.

Illus 1

Site Location Plan



BW06

1 Background

1.1 Introduction

Robert Strachan of Lochlands Farm commissioned Alder Archaeology to undertake an archaeological evaluation on the site of a proposed new house. The proposed development area is partially wooded and partly an open area leading to an adjacent field to the S. It lies at the bottom edge of the SW slope of Castle of Rattray motte and bailey feature, centred on NGR NO 2103 4530. The work (site code BW06) was undertaken 25th July 2013 in good weather conditions. The requirement was to evaluate 6% of the available area of 2000m², that is 120m², with four trenches each measuring 2 X 15m. Special attention was to be paid to any outlying features or deposits that may be associated with Castle of Rattray motte and bailey.

The work was designed to satisfy the archaeological condition on development application reference 13/00668/FLL.

1.2 Aims and Objectives

The main aim of this investigation was to establish the presence/absence, date, character and quality of any archaeological remains surviving within the development area. It was considered likely that archaeology relating to Castle of Rattray motte and bailey could survive below ground. The results of this investigation will be used to inform future mitigation strategies for the proposed development.

1.3 Reporting

The present document has been prepared as the final report on this evaluation. Copies will be sent to the client, The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland and Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record.

1.4 Planning and Curatorial Issues

This evaluation is the final part of a programme of archaeological work designed to satisfy the outstanding archaeological condition on the planning consent for this development, application reference 13/00668/FLL

1.5 Acknowledgements

We wish to thank Robert Strachan of Lochlands Farm for his on site assistance and general guidance throughout this project. Thanks are also due to David Strachan of Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust for his on site visit, assistance and advice. The evaluation was entirely funded by Robert Strachan of Lochlands Farm.

2 Details of Work

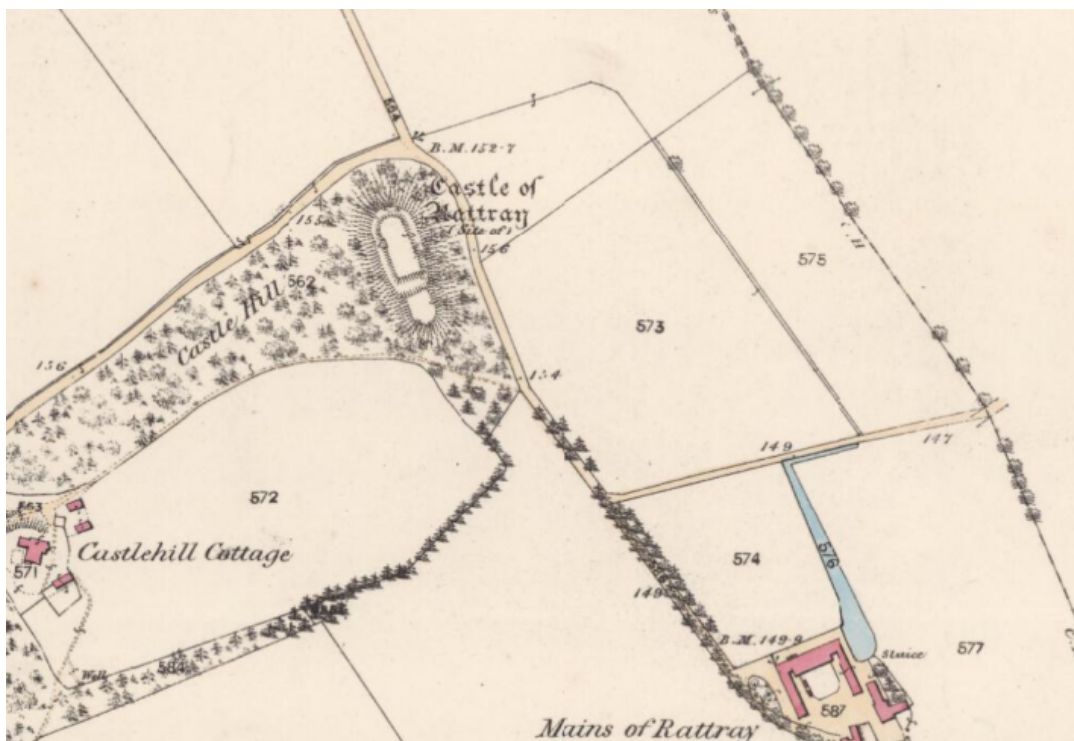
2.1 The Site (Illus 1)

The development site is roughly square, and comprises an area of approximately 2000m² centred on NGR NO 2103 4530. The site lies on the SE side of the base of SE slope of the motte and bailey feature known as Castle of Rattray. The NE side of the site is bounded by the farm road leading to Mains of Rattray, the SE and SW sides by

an open field and the NW edge by ground forming the heavily overgrown and wooded slope of the mott and bailey. Tree felling had taken place on the NW and SW parts of the site leaving large stumps, but some trees have been retained. At the time of the evaluation the outline of the proposed new build had been pegged and taped out on the ground, and the evaluation trenches were positioned through the new build and immediately around it. For the purpose of the evaluation site north was located towards the motte and bailey to the NNW.

2.2 Archaeological Potential

The development site is situated in close proximity to the remains of a motte and bailey, which occupy the east summit of Castle Hill. The motte and bailey is oriented NNW-SSE, with the motte occupying the north end and the bailey, divided into an upper and a lower bailey by a broad deep cross-ditch, sloping away to the south. The flat-topped motte rises 1.0m above the bailey, and the remains of a stone wall can be traced around its edge. A portion of stone wall can be seen along the east edge of the "upper" bailey while a sub-oval hollow at the south end of the "lower" bailey probably indicates the site of a building. The probable existence of other buildings is indicated by considerable stone debris in the east half of the "upper" bailey. The lands of Rattray are said to have been in the possession of the family of that name from the reign of Malcolm Canmore (1057-93), and remained their principal seat until the early 16th century. (RCAHMS Canmore ID 30764)



OS 1st Edition Publication date: 1867

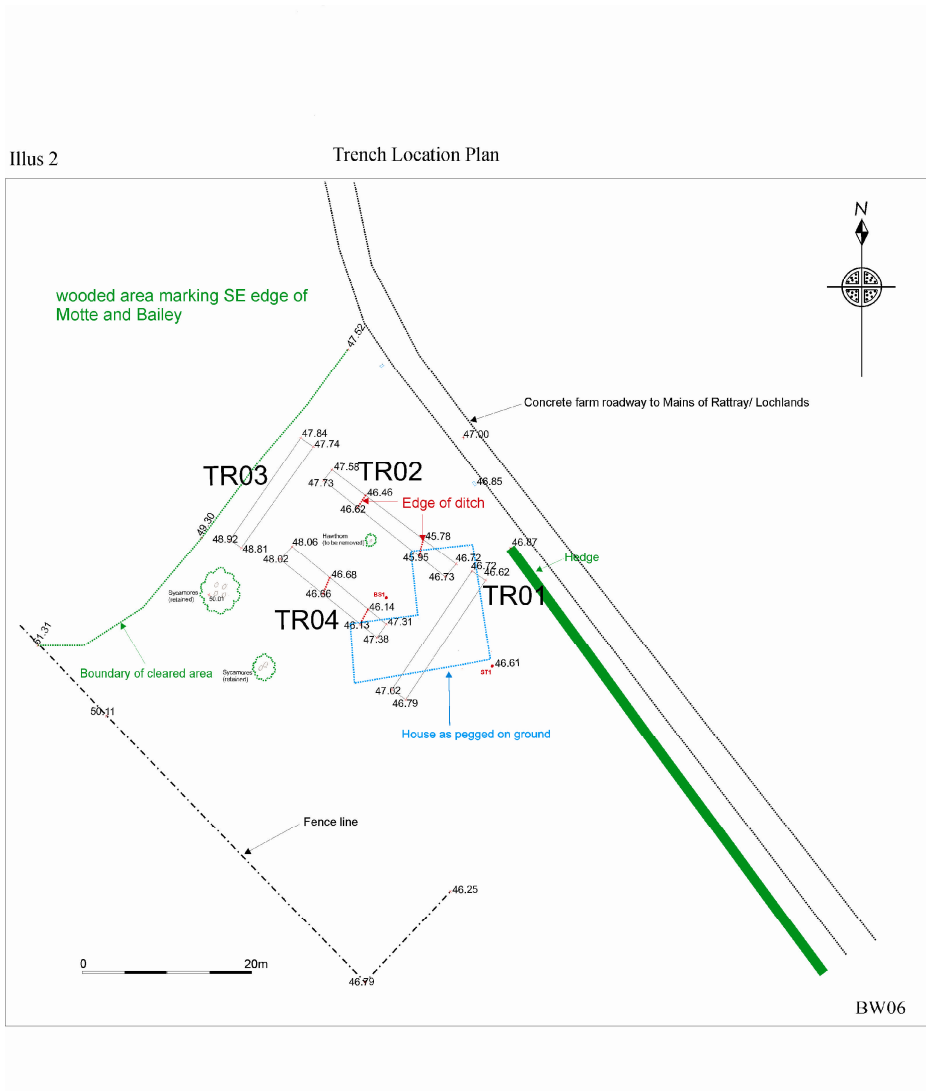
It was considered that the development site had the potential to contain unrecorded archaeological deposits and features related to contemporary settlement and activity around the motte and bailey.

2.3 Archaeological Method

The requirement was to evaluate 6% of the proposed development site of 2000 m², that is, an evaluation area of 120m² which required 4 trenches, each 15m in length and 2m wide. Except for the repositioning of trench 03, trenches were located according to the trench location plan previously approved by Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust. The trenches were concentrated in the NE quadrant of the site to assess the actual proposed house footprint and the area between the house site and the S edge of the Castle of Rattray motte and bailey mound. The evaluation trench excavations were carried out using a 14 tonne tracked excavator, equipped with a smooth-edged ditching bucket, working under constant archaeological supervision.

Originally one trench was to be aligned NNW–SSE while the remaining three were to be aligned SSW-NNE. In the event, after a deeply buried ditch feature had been found in the NNW-SSE trench (trench 02) another trench (trench 03) was repositioned NNW-SSE to pick up the extent of the ditch. Trench 02 was extended in length to 17m to further examine the ditch feature.

The outline of the new house had been pegged and taped out and was used to accurately site the first trench (trench 01) across the proposed new build. All trenches were bottomed on to the surface of the natural deposit. They were cleaned and recorded and all cuts and deposits were given a context number. The trenches were recorded at 1:100, and relevant sections of features and plans were made at 1:20 or 1:10. All trenches and relevant archaeological features were photographed using a Nikon D50 digital camera.



2.4 Results of Investigations (Illus 2)

Trench 01

Trench 01 was located across the footprint of the proposed new build and aligned NE-SW. This location was used as a track into the berry field on the S edge of the development site. The trench had a basal length of 16.10m and varied in depth of between 0.90m and 1.10m.

Topsoil (0101) was compacted and had an average depth of approximately 0.30m. Below topsoil at the E end of the trench was a lens or band of mixed natural sand and silty loam, 0.14m thick (0102), which feathered out c 3m to the W from the trench E end.

Below (0102) was deposit (0103), considered to be a lower topsoil which was virtually identical to (0101). Deposit (0103) was heavily root disturbed and contained no sign of layering. It bottomed straight onto the natural sand (0104).

Deposit (0105) was an intermittent layer comprising a mix of silty loam and cobble sized stones, c 0.50m below the site surface, which seemed to occasionally separate the upper and lower topsoil. It may well indicate that the upper topsoil is made up ground.

Deposit (0106), a grey brown silty sand, appeared in patches on the trench floor and was a result of tree root staining of the natural orange sand (0104). Deposit (0106) was also apparent in much smaller discrete patches where individual roots had penetrated into the natural sand. Apart from the unusually deep topsoil, nothing of archaeological significance was found in this trench.



Trench 01: General view SW

Trench 02 (Illus 3-6)

Trench 02 was located on the N side of trench 01 at its NE end and aligned NW-SE. It had a basal length of 17m and reached a depth of between 0.70 and 1.60m. On the surface, at the trench SE end was a small lens of cobbles and topsoil (0202) used to patch the surface of the rough track into the field to the S.

The topsoil deposit was a silty loam, as in trench 01, c0.90m deep with no really distinguishing variations to indicate any stratigraphic sequence, i.e. no tip lines indicating dumping of deposits or levelling up. This deposit was divided by depth alone into an upper and lower topsoil, the latter being (0203) about 0.60m thick. In the lower deposit (0203) at the trench SE end some pieces of burnt kiln waste (iron slag), context 08, were found.

In the mid part of the trench was a major ditch feature, partly cut into the natural. The ditch had a width of 8.5m and a depth, below top of natural, of 0.90m. The fill was a silty loam homogeneous deposit, virtually identical to (0201) and (0103), no tip lines or layering were evident and it appeared that it had been infilled in one episode. The depth from the site surface to bottom of the ditch was 1.60m, and the approximate depth of fill in the ditch cut was 0.90m. There was no discernable difference between the topsoil and the ditch fill.

The bottom of the ditch fill on the W side of the trench contained abundant small-medium stone in loamy silt. One fragment of burnt kiln waste was recovered from the fill at this location. The cut for the ditch comprised very gently sloping sides, and a shallow concave base. It had a nominal width of 8.5m and a depth of 0.90m where it was cut into the natural sands.

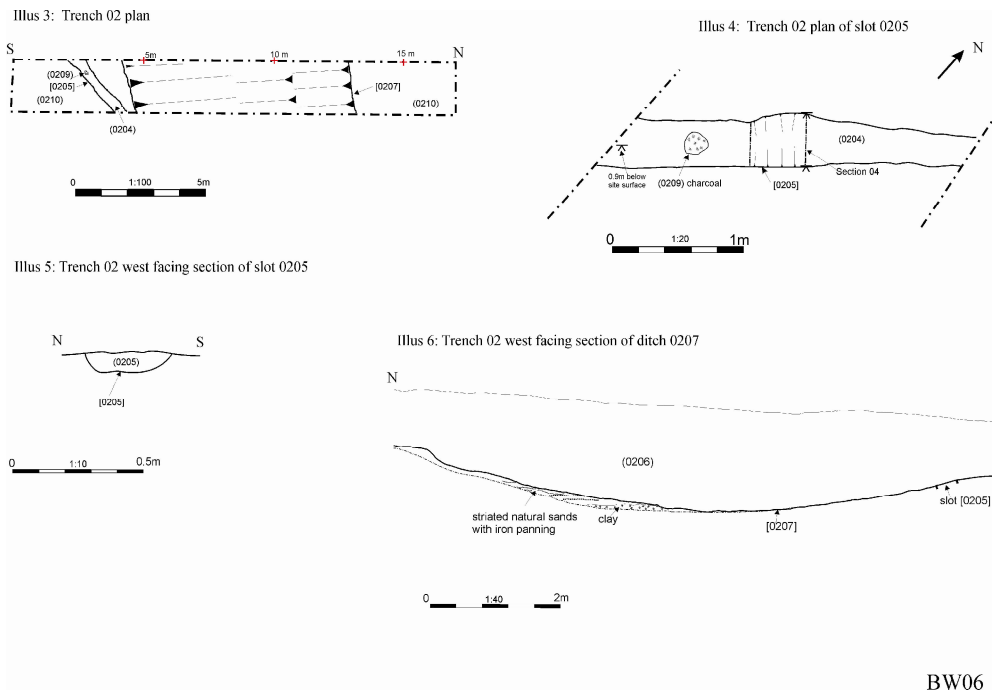


Trench 02: Ditch feature (cut 0207) view E

A shallow slot feature, fill (0204) and cut (0205) was located on the SE edge of the ditch extending across the trench and running into the edge of the ditch fill. As cut into the natural the slot was 0.33m wide and 0.08m in depth, comprising sloping straight sides bottoming onto a flattish base. It is uncertain whether or not the slot was contemporary with the major ditch feature or what its function was.



Trench 02: Slot feature (cut 0205), view S



Illus 3-6

Trench 03

Trench 03 was aligned SW-NE and located to the N of trench 02. It was located on the N edge of the development area on a now disused track which skirted around the base of the slope of the motte and bailey mound. The track had been levelled by cutting back into the slope of the mound. The trench had a basal length of 15m and reached depths of between 0.40 and 0.50m. Below the compacted gravel surface, 0.12-0.20m thick, was evidence of small lenses of modern disturbance below which was subsoil,

0.10m thick. Below the subsoil were natural sands and gravels. No significant archaeological features were found in this trench.



Trench 03: general, view SW

Trench 04 (Illus 7 and 8)

Trench 04 was located 8m to the W of trench 02 and aligned NW-SE; it was excavated to depths of between 0.80 and 1.30m and had a basal length of 15m. The trench was positioned so as to intercept the major ditch feature found in trench 02 to aid in the interpretation of the ditch.



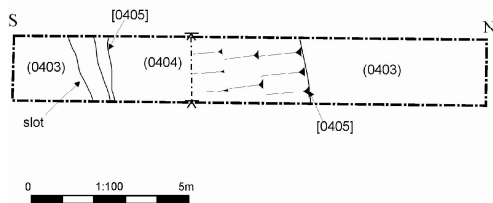
Trench 04: Slot (cut 0408) and Ditch (cut 0405), view NW

The ditch feature, (0404) fill and (0405) cut, was found to cross the central area of the trench. Also, as in trench 02, a slot feature, (0407) fill and (0408), crossed the trench and merged with the fill of the ditch on its S side. The ditch feature had a width of 6m and was partly half sectioned longitudinally on its N side and further excavated along the SW facing section with a 0.50m wide slot excavated down to natural sands and gravels. The ditch fill was homogeneous with little indication of stratification, and no finds were recovered from the fill.

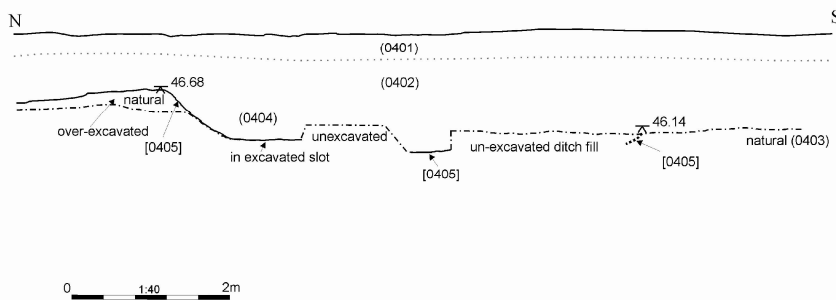


Trench 04: Ditch feature (cut 0405) partly excavated

Illus 7: Trench 04 plan



Illus 8: Trench 04 west facing section through ditch 0405



BW06

Illus 7 and 8

3 Interpretation

3.1

Trench 01

The excavation of trench 01 revealed unusually deep homogeneous topsoil which due to its depth was divided into upper and lower topsoil. Apart from the unusually deep topsoil nothing of archaeological significance was found in this trench.

Trench 02

Trench 02 also revealed unusually deep topsoil. A large, wide ditch feature and a slot at the SW edge of the ditch were revealed. The fill of the slot merged with the ditch fill. Pieces of slag were found in the lower topsoil and at the bottom of the ditch fill which could indicate that metalworking had taken place nearby. The precise function of the ditch and slot could not be ascertained.

Trench 03

Trench 03 found the surface of a now disused track around the base of the motte and bailey feature with modern disturbance below. This trench did not have a deep topsoil which may be attributed to the fact that track had been partially cut into the hill slope.

Trench 04

Trench 04 confirmed that the major ditch feature found in trench 02 continued into the area W of trench 02. As in trench 02 a slot feature was associated with the S edge of the ditch feature.

4 Conclusions and Recommendations

4.1 Conclusions

Alder Archaeology concludes that the evaluation found significant archaeological features in the form of a major ditch feature and associated narrow slot features below deep topsoil. The deep topsoil which was found in all of the trenches, except trench 03, is the result of hill wash from the motte and bailey mound. The hillwash deposit has been mixed or bioturbated by tree root disturbance which must have created a further build up, occurring after the motte and bailey was abandoned and the slopes became more wooded. What is odd about the ditch fill is its homogeneous nature, in that it contains no obvious stratigraphy such as sloping tiplines, not even a deposit at the base of the ditch cut that could be identified as primary ditch fill. It is, however, possible that the science of micromorphology could be used to identify a stratigraphic sequence unseen by the naked eye.

Slag found in one trench which contained part of the major ditch feature could well indicate that metalworking was taking place in the vicinity when the ditch was open.

Tentative interpretation of the ditch is that it was cut as part of the lower defences or a boundary ditch around the mott and bailey mound and is most likely to continue across the W and N parts of the site. The slot features are more enigmatic and could indicate the foundation remains of structures or slots for horticultural purposes.

4.2 Recommendations

The significant archaeological remains in the form of a ditch feature and slot features lie at 0.90-1.30m below the site surface (at OS datum of 45.78-46.62m in trench 02 and 46.13-46.68m in trench 04). The features are located to the N of the footprint of the proposed house as marked out on the ground at the time of the evaluation. Whether or not there would be disturbance to archaeology as this depth depends on how much the site is going to be reduced and how deep the foundation trenches need to be. Any levelling prior to house construction would of course make the underlying archaeology more vulnerable. The locations of the septic tank and or soakaway are unknown at present but if they are on the down slope S of the house footprint they would miss the ditch and slot features, but because they will be quite deep they could disturb unknown features cut into the natural deposit.

Alder Archaeology would therefore recommend that in mitigation, any levelling required for the site be monitored as it may bring to light further archaeological evidence. Excavations required for the house foundations and septic tank and or

soakaway should also be monitored as these intrusions could also reveal further archaeology.

4.3 Recommendations for Further Work

Alder recommends that monitoring in the form of a watching brief should be undertaken on excavations required for site levelling, new build foundations and septic tank and soakaway excavations. However, the final decision with regard to the requirement and scope of any further work rests with Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust.

5 References

Alder Archaeology Ltd *Castle of Rattray, Lochlands Farm Archaeological Evaluation Written Scheme of Investigation* 2013

Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust Terms of Reference for a Programme of Archaeological Works *Erection of a dwelling house at land 280 Meters North West of Mains of Rattray* Date of Issue 27/05/2013

Ordnance Survey 25 inch to the mile, 1st edition 1855-1882 Perth and Clackmannan Sheet LIII.13 (Rattray) Survey date: 1863 Publication date: 1867

RCAHMS (Royal Commission of the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland); Canmore ID 30764 Castle of Rattray

Appendix 1 Context Register

No:	Description
<i>Trench 01</i>	
0101	Deposit, topsoil, dark brown silty loam 0.35m deep, very compacted as this area used as field entrance, over site of new build
0102	Deposit, mixed natural sand and silty loam, 0.14m thick, moderate amount of cobble sized stone narrow band, an intermittent band below 0101 but over a lower topsoil 0103 which is virtually identical to 0101, feathers out c 3m to the W from the trench E end, caused by some sort of disturbance or levelling up of site
0103	Deposit, identified as a lower topsoil, below 0102 but identical to 0102, no sign of layering, straight onto natural deposit with hardly any visible interface, heavily root disturbed, in areas where 0102 is not apparent there is no visible interface between 0101 and 0102
0104	Deposit, natural, very distinctive medium to fine orange sand, below 0103, natural sand, some root disturbance into this causing dark staining and small sandy loam patches where individual roots have penetrated
0105	Deposit, mix of silty loam and small and cobble sized stones, intermittent c 0.50m below site surface, may show that the topsoil deposit has been made up
0106	Deposit, grey brown silty sand resulting from tree root staining of natural orange sand 0104, also manifests itself in much smaller discrete patches where individual roots have penetrated
<i>Trench 02</i>	
0201	Deposit, topsoil silty loam as in trench 01, c0.90m deep, no really distinguishing variations to indicate a stratigraphic sequence, i.e. no tip lines indicating dumping of deposits
0202	Deposit, stony mixed with topsoil, deposit, small area of stone used to stabilize surface for field entrance, 0.20m thick
0203	Deposit, lower topsoil, virtually the same as deposit 0201 no really distinguishing characteristics, however over and near deposit 0204 in cut 0205 at a depth of c 0.50m some fragments of slag, 208, were found
0204	Deposit, fill of slot, cut 0205, mid brown sandy silt loam, 0.08m thick, has some charcoal 0209 but too small an friable for analysis
0205	Cut of feature, shallow slot with fill 0204, moderately sloping straight sides bottoming onto flattish base, 0.33m wide, in trench slot is 2.70m in length and extends to lip of major ditch cut, function of slot feature unknown but appears to be contemporary with major ditch, cut 0207
0206	Deposit, fill of major ditch feature, cut 0207, 8.5m in width, silty loam virtually identical to 0201, homogenised deposit, no tip lines evident, looks like has been infilled and site level raised all in one episode, depth from surface to bottom of ditch is 1.60m approximate depth of fill in actual cut is 0.90m, no difference between topsoil and ditch fill, the bottom of the ditch fill on the W side of the trench contained abundant small-medium stone, investigation here found one fragment of slag in the fill at this location.
0207	Cut, for major ditch fill 0206, very gently sloping sides, dish shaped, nominal width 8.5m, depth

	0.90, cut into natural sands, shallow sloping sides and slightly concave base
0208	Iron slag, or burnt residue fragments, found in 0201 physically above fill 0204 fill of slot, may suggest iron working nearby, one fragment of slag was found in basal ditch fill 0206
0209	Charcoal, very small patch, friable mixed with deposit 0204, small patch recorded in upper part of slot fill, considered not suitable for analysis
0210	Natural, orange sand, at depth as seen in section for ditch the natural was striated comprising deposits of differing sand grain sizes and a layer of grey clay also some iron panning
<i>Trench 03</i>	
0301	Deposit, leaves and material from trees, 0.05-0.09m thick
0302	Deposit, topsoil, very sandy with some gravel, 0.15m thick
0303	Deposit, natural sand and gravel quite loose, not compacted, much sandier at E end of trench
0304	Deposit, gravel former track surface 0.12-0.20m thick, track runs across site at N boundary end
0305	Deposit, mixed, modern deposit below former track 0304, seen in mid section of trench, modern disturbance below track
0306	Deposit, grey brown sand and gravel, disturbed subsoil 0.10m thick
<i>Trench 04</i>	
0401	Deposit, topsoil, grey brown sandy loam, heavily root disturbed, slightly darker than 0402, grades gradually into 0402, 0.40m thick
0402	Deposit, light grey brown sandy loam, abundant root disturbance, 0.70m thick, grades gradually into 0403
0403	Deposit, yellow brown sandy subsoil natural with some grey/orange mottling,
0404	Deposit, fill of major ditch feature with continues to SW of ditch found in trench 02, brown sandy loam few stones in fill, abundant root disturbance, max depth down from site surface is 1.52m, depth of fill measured from N edge of ditch is 0.70m; only N part of fill partially excavated, a slot 0.50m wide was cut on E side of
0405	Cut for major ditch feature, approximately 6m wide measured from top edges,
0406	Deposit, natural, some variation noted in this natural deposit at depth where grey and yellow grey sand and gravel has been cut through at base of large ditch feature 0404/0406
0407	Deposit, fill mid brown silty loam, fill of slot at the S edge of the ditch feature cut 0405,
0408	Cut for slot feature fill 0407, steeply sloping sides with rounded base angles and flattish base, 0.50m wide and max 0.12m deep

Appendix 2 Photographic Register

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View</i>
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01	General of site prior to work	S
02	General towards motte and bailey	N
03	General towards motte and bailey	N
04	General towards motte and bailey	N
05	General S of motte and bailey	S
06	Stand of trees on site	S
07-10	Area of site, location of proposed new house	S
11	Trench 01, general, across site of proposed new house	W
12	Trench 01, general, across site of proposed new house	NW
13	General of trench 01 and S end of trench 02	W
14-15	General of trench 01	E
16-18	General of trench 02	N
19-20	General of trench 02	S
21	Detail trench 02 slot fill 0204	NW
22-23	Detail of slot fill and sondage in fill 0204	SW
24	Detail of fill of major ditch feature 0206	E
25	General of major ditch in trench 02, shows undulation of ditch	SE
26	General of major ditch in trench 02, shows undulation of ditch	NE
27	General of slot fill 0204	W
28	General of excavated trench 03	W
29-30	General of excavated trench 03	E
31-32	General of trench 04 showing major ditch and fill	N
33-34	General of trench 04 showing ditch fill	N
35-36	General of trench 04 showing ditch and fill on its N side	S
37-38	Detail of slope of cut of ditch in trench 04	E
39-40	Detail of slope of cut of ditch in trench 04, mid part	E
41	Detail of slot 0407/0408 in trench 04	W
42-43	Detail of 0404 ditch fill at ditch N edge	W

44	Detail of 0404, ditch fill and sondage slot it investigate bottom of fill	SE
45-47	General of site showing motte and bailey and development site from field on S side of site	

Appendix 3 Drawing Register

<i>Sheet No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Scale</i>
01	Plan 01 T01 trench bottom 1:100; Plan 2 T02, slot 0204/0205; Plan 03 T02, trench bottom; Section 01 E end S side, trench 01 1:20; Section 02 , mid part S side T01, 1:20; Section 03 , W end S side trench 01, 1:20	1:100, 1:20
02	Section 04 , T02, major ditch 0206/0207 W facing section 1:20	1:20
03	Plan 04 , T03, trench bottom 1:100; Plan 05 , T04 trench bottom; Section 05 , T03, SW facing at N end 1:20 Section 06 , T03 SW facing 7m from W end 1:20; Section 07 T03 13.6 m from trench W end, SW facing 1:20; Section 08 T04 longitudinal N facing section through N side of ditch feature 1:20; Section 09 T04 SW facing, S end of trench 1:20	1:100, 1:20
04	Section 10 T04 W facing section through major ditch 1:20, Section 11 T04 E facing section slot 0407.0408	1:10

Appendix 4 Finds Register

<i>Context</i>	<i>Material Type</i>	<i>Details</i>
0203	Burnt residue	5 lumps possibly represent iron working
0206	Burnt residue	1 lump at bottom of ditch fill, possibly represent iron working

Appendix 5 Discovery & Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Perth and Kinross
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Archaeological Evaluation on Land 280m North West of Mains of Rattray
PROJECT CODE:	BW06
PARISH:	Rattray
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Ray Cachart
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Alder Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Evaluation
RCAHMS NO(S):	NO 24NW21 2099 4539; Canmore ID 30764
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Site adjacent to Motte and Bailey site know as Castle of Rattray
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Slag
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	Site centred on NGR NO 2103 4530
START DATE	24 July 2013
END DATE	24 July 2013
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	None on this site at S edge of Motte and Bailey mound
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>Alder Archaeology was commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation (Alder site code BW06) on land 280 meters North West of Mains of Rattray, centred on NGR NO 2103 4530, in advance of the erection of a dwelling house. The work was undertaken 24 July 2013 in good weather conditions. The development area was located on the southern edge of a motte and bailey site know as Castle of Rattray. Four evaluation trenches were excavated each measuring 2 X 15m and representing 6% of the available development area.</p> <p>The evaluation showed that the site contained a deep build up of homogeneous topsoil or colluvium as a result of hillwash off the motte and bailey feature. The topsoil deposit revealed little evidence of any stratification and bottomed onto fine orange natural sands and gravels. Two of the trenches crossed a large ditch feature extending approximately NE-SW across the site. The ditch contained a fill of homogenous silty loam virtually identical to the topsoil and in each trench a narrow slot feature bottoming into natural sand seemed to be associated with the southern edge of the ditch. In one trench where the ditch appeared, some fragments of slag (possibly metal working) were recovered from the lower part of the topsoil and in the same trench one fragment of slag was recovered from the bottom of the ditch fill. The slag could indicate that metalworking had been taking place nearby. No significant archaeological features appeared in the other two evaluation trenches and apart from the fragments of slag there were no significant datable finds. Mitigation in the form of a watching brief on development works was recommended.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Watching brief recommended
SPONSOR OR FUNDING	Developer

BODY:	
CAPTIONS FOR ILLUSTRS	
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Alder Archaeology Ltd, 55 South Methven Street, Perth PH1 5NX
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended)	RCAHMS (intended)
EMAIL ADDRESS:	director@alderarchaeology.co.uk

Appendix 6 Standard Terms of Reference for all Fieldwork

6.1 Recording Methodology

Alder Archaeology employs a Single Context Recording System that allows full cross-referencing of stratigraphy, finds and environmental samples, as well as site-wide phasing. All features will be planned at scale 1:20, and sections drawn at scale 1:10. Sections and profiles will be drawn and all features will be photographed with metric scale included. Environmental samples will be taken from archaeologically significant contexts, if the analysis of these samples would aid significantly in the interpretation of any features identified.

6.2 Human Remains

If human remains are encountered they will be left in situ and the local police will be informed. If removal is required this will take place in compliance with Historic Scotland's Policy Paper *The Treatment of Human Remains in Archaeology*.

6.3 Products and Reporting

A Data Structure Report will normally be prepared within a period agreed within the Written Scheme of Investigation/ Project Design, after the completion of the fieldwork. This forms the basic level of reporting. Further reporting may be required on the basis of discoveries made during excavations.

A copy of the report and the project archive will be deposited in the NMRS. Further copies will be sent to the client, LAAO and others, as appropriate.

6.4 Artefacts

Finds of objects will be subject to the Scots Laws of Treasure Trove and *Bona Vacantia*. We will report such finds, if recovered, with supporting documentation to the Secretariat of the Treasure Trove Panel for disposal to the appropriate museum.

6.5 Discovery and Excavation in Scotland

A brief summary of the results will be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*.

6.6 General Conditions and Health and Safety

We adhere to the Code of Conduct of the Institute for Archaeologists.

Alder Archaeology Ltd has public liability insurance of £2,000,000. Details of this can be provided on request.

We operate a strict health and safety policy and conform to the Health and Safety at Work Act. We undertake Risk Assessments on all fieldwork carried out.

Alder Archaeology representatives will at all times wear protective footwear, high visibility clothing and other appropriate clothing. Hard hats will be worn if there is active plant on site or at all times if the site is deemed a hard hat area.

If lightly contaminated deposits are uncovered disposable boiler suits and gloves will be worn. A source of clean water will be made available for staff to clean hands with. If the health risk posed by site contamination is felt to be too high all further archaeological work will stop in that area.