Ness of Brodgar Footpath
Stenness
Orkney

Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief
Data Structure Report

September 2012

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NESS OF BRODGAR FOOTPATH

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EVALUATION AND WATCHING BRIEF DATA STRUCTURE REPORT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report was commissioned by Historic Scotland on behalf of Orkney Islands Council and sets out the results of an evaluation and subsequent watching brief undertaken by Orkney Research Centre for Archaeology (ORCA) on the site of the Ness of Brodgar footpath, Stenness, Orkney (centred on HY 301 128).

Four test pits were excavated during the evaluation, which was followed by an intermittent watching brief on all groundworks associated with the construction of the footpath, and adjacent water pipeline trench. The work was carried out between the 12th of March and 11th of July 2012.

The results of the test pitting and watching brief showed that there were four distinct concentrations of archaeological features within the site boundary. The features uncovered within Areas 2 and 4 indicate a probable continuation of the Neolithic activity uncovered at the Ness of Brodgar directly to the southwest. However, since the groundworks would not impact upon these features, they were recorded, sealed, and left *in situ*. The remaining archaeological features uncovered during the watching brief were either undated or relate to the post-medieval use of the area.

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1 INTRODUCTION

The report was commissioned by Historic Scotland on behalf of Orkney Islands Council and forms the Data Structure Report for an archaeological evaluation and watching brief carried out on the site of the Ness of Brodgar Footpath, Stenness, Orkney (hereafter known as 'the site') (Figure 1).

A previous Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared (ORCA, 2012) which sets out the legislation framework and planning background in detail. The work was undertaken as the site is located in the midst of the *Heart of Neolithic Orkney* World Heritage Site (Historic Scotland 1998) and is adjacent and runs parallel to the Neolithic complex of the Ness of Brodgar (NMRS No. HY31 SW 112).

The works monitored include (Figure 2):

- Four test pits within the area adjacent to the proposed timber boardwalk.
- The construction of landing zones either end of the proposed footpath and access steps through to the Loch of Harray.
- Areas along the proposed path that will require cutting in to the current embankment deposits.
- The excavation of a trench for a new waterpipe that was intended to run parallel to the road from Lochview to Brodgar Farm.
- The insertion of kerbs and new signage.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the Standards and guidance specified by the Institute for Archaeologists (IFA 2001, IfA 2008).

2 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

The site is situated on the western shore of the Loch of Harray, immediately adjacent to the B9055, which runs along the isthmus separating the Loch of Harray to the east, and the Loch of Stenness to the west. This loch-edge environment displays evidence for recent disturbance, associated with modern dumping and fishing activity, and loch beach deposits associated with a high energy water environment. The embankment adjacent to the road largely lies on an incline of generally more than 45°, whilst the shore immediately adjacent to the loch is low-lying.

The site is centred on National Grid Reference HY 303 128, and the land directly to the southwest rises gradually from Brodgar Farm to the NW to a maximum elevation of *c* 7.8m OD close to the dwelling of Lochview. The land then slopes more abruptly down towards the Bridge of Brodgar.

The site lies within an area underlain by the Upper Stromness Flagstone Formation, formed of laminated, carbonate rich siltstones, shales and thinly bedded sandstones (part of the Caithness flagstone group geological formation) covered by drift geology of glacial boulder clay (BGS, 1999).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site lies in the midst of the *Heart of Neolithic Orkney* World Heritage Site (Historic Scotland 1998). The Ring of Brodgar (c.0.75km to the NW), the Stones of Stenness (c.0.5km to the SE) and Maes Howe (c.1.5km to the E) are all visible from the site. On the south side of the Bridge of Brodgar, barely 300m distant, is the Neolithic settlement of Barnhouse (Card *et al.* 2011, 10-15).

Sea level is thought, on the basis of emerging work, to have been generally lower during the Neolithic period than that seen today; from 1 to 2m to possibly up to 5m lower at times. This would likely have created larger intertidal zones across the Orkney Islands generally. Near the site itself, the Loch of Stenness would have been a smaller freshwater loch or even marshland before the sea gradually encroached into it from the Brig of Waithe as it does today. Similarly it has been proposed that Loch Harray was also marshland at this point before becoming the freshwater Loch seen today (Phillips 2003; Dawson and Wickham-Jones 2009).

On-going excavations at the Ness of Brodgar (NMRS No: HY31 SW 112) adjacent to the site has revealed an extensive sequence of Neolithic stone-built structures, enclosed within a walled enclosure (Card *et al.* 2011).

A large assemblage of artifacts have been retrieved from the multi-phased Neolithic complex, including ash rich midden dumps, maceheads, polished stone axes, pitchstone and significant quantities of Grooved Ware pottery. Numerous examples of Neolithic art which included incised geometric designs, pecked cup and cup-and-ring marks and surface pick-dressing of architectural masonry were also revealed (Card *et al.* 2011).

Geophysical survey carried out as part of the 'World Heritage Area Geophysics Programme' (GSB Prospection 2002) has recorded the widespread extent of activity across the entire Ness of Brodgar isthmus, and has suggested that remains recorded at Lochview in 1998 (NMRS No: HY31SW72) relate to the general Neolithic activity across this tip of the Brodgar peninsula.

There was, therefore, significant potential that deposits relating to this Neolithic activity extended under the present road and lay in the area of the proposed footpath, relatively close to the surface, possibly as little as 0.2m deep (ORCA, 2012).

4 FIELDWORK AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

As specified in the Written Scheme of Investigation (ORCA, 2012), the principal objective of the watching brief was to identify and record any features or objects of archaeological importance that could be damaged or destroyed by this development, while minimising any delays or disruption to the development project (IFA, 2001)

The specific objectives were:

- To ensure that any archaeologically significant remains within the project boundary were recognised;
- to preserve by record these remains, as necessary, and
- to ensure that the groundworks did not involve the destruction of any archaeological deposits of national significance.

The limited nature of the proposed works and the watching brief upon them makes it unreasonable to establish many specific archaeological research objectives. The archaeological brief is essentially limited to establishing where, if at all, archaeological deposits may survive. Nevertheless, a few research questions can be outlined:

- What is the nature and level (mOD) of natural topography?
- What is the character, nature, and depth of the earliest deposits identified?
- Is there any evidence for the Neolithic activity that is present in the near vicinity extending across to the site? If so, what is the character, nature, and extent of the deposits revealed, and how do they relate with other Neolithic activities taking place in the local landscape?
- What is the character and nature of the latest deposits identified?
- What is the extent (depth) of modern truncation (ie landscaping and associated re-turfing)?
- Will the proposed boardwalk piles and piling trenches be impacting on archaeological deposits in this area? If so, what will be impacted on and to what extent?

5 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

All works were carried out in accordance with the WSI for the works (ORCA, 2012) and the ORCA Standard operating procedures as set out in the ORCA fieldwork Manual (revised edition *in prep)*.

5.1 TEST-PITTING EVALUATION

Four test-pits were hand-dug along the proposed raised walkway section of the footpath. Two of these test-pits (A and B) measured 1 x 1m, with C and D measuring 0.75 x 0.75m. The test-pits were positioned at random within the proposed area of the piled boardwalk, representing a minimum of 5% of the total area. This was in accordance with the brief from Historic Scotland and ORCA's WSI (Historic Scotland, 2012; ORCA, 2012).

The character and depth of the deposits encountered within these test-pits were recorded using standard pro-forma sheets and a full photographic and drawn record was maintained.

The test pits and levels were tied in to the Ordnace Survey National Grid using a Leica Viva Series GNSS.

5.2 WATCHING BRIEF

All areas of vegetation clearance and topsoil stripping were undertaken by either a 360º tracked excavator or mini-digger, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Additional small areas of ground disturbance were excavated by hand by the contractors. Most areas were excavated to a standard depth of c. 0.30m, before being infilled with stone to create the final path level.

All groundbreaking was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision. Any archaeological features encountered were recorded using standard pro-forma sheets, whilst a running photographic record was also maintained.

6 FIELDWORK RESULTS

6.1 TEST-PITTING EVALUATION

Test pits A and B measured 1 x 1m and were located on a sloping ground surface (Figure 2). They were excavated down to the glacial till (**102** and **202** respectively) which was encountered at a depth of 1.02m (1.49m AOD) and 0.9m (1.61m AOD) below ground level respectively. A deep layer of topsoil, 0.75m (**100**) and 0.63m (**200**) thick was uncovered within both of the test pits sealing a 0.25m (**101** and **201** respectively) thick layer of loose loch beach material. This consisted of water-rounded stony gravel and course sand which sealed the compacted glacial till (**102** and **202** respectively). The topsoil and beach material within both test pits contained 20th century glass and pottery sherds which were not retained. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered.

Test Pit C measured 0.75 x 0.75m and was excavated to a depth of 0.62m below ground level to the surface of the glacial till (**302**) which was located at 1.49m AOD. A layer of humic topsoil (**300**), 0.26m thick, sealed a layer of loch beach material (**301**). This consisted of a 0.12m layer of water-rounded stony gravel and course sand which had concreted in places due to the presence of an iron object, which sealed the compacted glacial till (**302**). The topsoil and beach material contained 20th century glass, pottery sherds, and an iron object which were not retained. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered.

Test Pit D also measured 0.75 x 0.75m test pit and was excavated own to the glacial till (**404**) which was located at a depth of 0.48m below ground level (1.58m AOD). A 0.25m thick layer of humic rooty topsoil (**400**), containing concrete and other modern building materials was uncovered sealing a layer of loch beach material (**401**). This consisted of water-rounded stony gravel and course sand 0.15m thick which sealed a 0.07m thick stony silt layer (**402**). This in turn sealed a very thin, 0.04m lower horizon of beach material (**403**), which sealed the compacted glacial till (**404**). The topsoil and beach material contained 20th century glass and pottery sherds as well as building rubble, which were not retained. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered.

6.2 WATCHING BRIEF

The watching brief took place intermittently between the 12th of April and the 11th of July 2012. The area (Figure 2) along the route of the footpath was excavated to an average of 0.3m below ground level, except for the north-western end, where modern made ground was encountered and excavated to a depth of 1.5m below ground level. The average depth of excavation along the route of the pipe trench was 1.05m below ground level, with those areas that contained archaeology only excavated to a depth of 0.9m, so as to preserve remains *in-situ*. This methodology was verbally agreed with Historic Scotland and the Orkney Islands Council.

To the northwest of Area 1 the watching brief revealed stratigraphy consisting of a layer of topsoil (**1000**) overlying either a glacial till deposit (**1009**) or gravelly loch beach deposits (**1002**). The stratigraphy between Areas 1 and 2 was the same as that seen to the northwest of Area 1, with the exception of large areas of modern made ground (**1010**/**1011**), up to 1.5m

thick opposite Brodgar Farm. Between Areas 2 and 3, and Areas 3 and 4 the watching brief revealed stratigraphy consisting of a layer of topsoil (**1000**) sealing either a natural glacial till (**1009**) or gravelly loch beach deposits (**1002**) near to the lochside, or a midden deposit (**1048**) nearer to the road. To the southeast of Area 4, from Lochview to the SE end of the footpath developments, the stratigraphy consisted of a layer of topsoil (**1000**), sealing a brownish orange clayey silt subsoil (**1001**), which in turn sealed a gravelly loch beach deposit (**1002**) containing 20th century glass and pottery fragments.

Four distinct areas of archaeological activity were uncovered during the watching brief and these are discussed below in detail below. No archaeological activity was uncovered during the watching brief outwith these four areas.

6.2.1 Area 1:

Area 1 was located towards the north-western end of the watching brief area, directly to the northwest of Brodgar Cottage, and covering an area of approximately 225m$^{2.}$ (Figure 3). Five features were uncovered within this area, consisting of two ditches (**1017** and **1013**), two walls (**1025** and **1028**/**1036**), and a single pit (**1032**). The natural geology sloped down from approximately 3.5m AOD in the southwest to 1.5m AOD in the northeast along the lochside.

The truncated terminus of ditch **1017** (Plate 1) was uncovered at the northwestern end of this area, aligned northeast-southwest and continuing under the road to the southwest. The ditch was located at 3.5m AOD and measured 4.10m in width, with a maximum depth of 0.95m, and had gradually sloping sides with a fairly flat base. The primary fill of this ditch consisted of a 0.2m thick layer of bluish grey silty clay with moderate stone inclusions (**1023**). Wall **1025**, measuring 0.4m in width, and roughly faced on its northwestern side, was built on top of this layer within ditch **1017** at approximately 2.75m AOD. It was located on the same alignment as ditch **1017** and was also truncated to the northeast, and continued under the road to the southwest. Only one course of the wall survived to a maximum height of 0.18m, although evidence of a second course was visible in places. The wall was partially sealed by an organic rich mid to dark brown clayey silt (**1021**), which in turn was partially sealed by a brownish grey silty clay (**1022**) deposit which contained two pieces of worked timber (SF#1 and SF#2). These layers were sealed by a 0.16m thick slumped layer of yellowish brown silty clay (**1020**), which was sealed by a dark brownish grey silty clay (**1019**), 0.45m thick. Deposit **1018** was located sealing layer **1019** and may represent the diffused interface between the topsoil (**1000**) and the top fill (**1019**) of ditch **1017**, rather than a final, tertiary fill of the ditch itself.

To the southeast of ditch **1017** a small pit or posthole (**1032**) (Plate 2) was uncovered cutting into the natural glacial till (**1009**) at 2.3m AOD. It measured 0.9m by 0.72m, with a depth of 0.8m and was filled with two discrete deposits. The bottom deposit consisted of a brownish grey gravel (**1034**), 0.2m thick, and the top, a light orangy brown silty clay (**1033**), 0.44m thick. No artefacts were uncovered from this feature.

The foundation cut (**1031**/**1037**) for wall **1028**/**1036** truncated pit **1032** on its eastern edge and was itself truncated to the northwest, most likely by machining. Wall **1028**/**1036** was located at an average level of 1.8m AOD. It was aligned northwest-southeast, with an average width of 0.4m, and height of 0.35m (Plate 3). The full extent of the wall is unknown as it was truncated to the northwest and continues into the unexcavated area to the

southeast. The wall was faced on its north-eastern side, with a maximum of four courses surviving, and was located at the bottom of the bank at a break of slope before fairly level ground on the lochside to the northeast. A rough rubble core (**1035**/**1042**) to the wall, between 0.6m and 1.5m wide, was uncovered, abutting its south-western edge. Fragments of post-medieval pottery and glass were recovered from just above the wall and rubble core. A layer of rubble (**1026**/**1043**) abutting wall **1028**/**1036** on its north-eastern side was also uncovered, most likely representing the collapse of the wall itself.

Ditch **1013** (Figure 4) was only visible in section to the southeast of Area 1, cutting into the natural glacial till (**1009**). It measured 1m in width, with a depth of 0.4m and was aligned northeast-southwest. Three discrete deposits were visible within the ditch, the bottom of which consisted of a light brownish grey silty clay (**1016**), 0.13m thick. This was sealed by a 0.17m thick layer of brownish grey silty clay (**1015**), which was in turn sealed by a light yellowish brown silty clay (**1014**), 0.15m thick. No artefacts were recovered from the ditch.

6.2.2 Area 2

Area 2 was located directly to the southeast of Brodgar Cottage (Figure 5). A large concentration of probable Neolithic features was uncovered within a 30m pipeline stretch, at a depth of between 0.35m and 0.85m below ground level. These included a possible wall, a slab surface, rubble and midden layers, and were sealed by an orangy brown, silty clay, colluvial layer (**1048**), 0.65m thick. This was in turn sealed by a 0.25m thick layer of modern made ground (**1047**), which was sealed by the topsoil (**1046**), 0.3m thick. Due to the high concentration and probable date of these features, the route of the pipeline was changed and these features were left unexcavated, and sealed with terram, before being covered up.

The new route of the pipeline was located a couple of metres to the northeast of the original, and although not devoid of any archaeology, there was no such concentration as seen within the original stretch. Within this new stretch of pipeline, a large, flat based feature (**1073**/**1080**) (Figure 6) was partially revealed in section cutting into the glacial till (**1074**) at 3.38m AOD. It was filled with a reddish brown ashy silty clay (**1072**/**1079**) midden layer, at least 0.1m thick. This was sealed by a foundation layer for orthostat **1068** and possible wall **1078** which consisted of a brownish yellow clay (**1071**/**1077**), 0.25m thick. The possible wall (**1078**) consisted of a single, large stone measuring 0.57m by 0.3m, embedded within foundation layer **1071**/**1077** at 3.28m AOD. Orthostat **1068** was also embedded within the foundation layer (**1071**/**1077**), at on average, 3.4m AOD, and consisted of a large upright stone measuring 0.46m by 0.24m with a large packing stone, measuring 0.26m by 0.25m abutting it to the northwest. Two thin layers abutted the packing stone to the northwest, consisting of a greyish brown silty clay (**1070**), which was sealed by a yellowish brown clay (**1069**), both measuring on average 0.1m thick. All of these features were sealed by the buried subsoil layer (**1057**/**1066**/**1067**/**1078**), which was in turn sealed by an enhanced soil layer, 0.18m thick, consisting of a reddish grey silty clay (**1065**). A layer of buried modern topsoil (**1064**/**1075**) 0.17m thick, sealed the enhanced soil deposit **1065** and was truncated by a linear cut for a possible drain or boundary ditch (**1063**). Linear feature **1063** was only partially revealed in section and measured 3.4m in width, with a visible depth of 0.8m. It was aligned northeast-southwest and had fairly steep, stepped sides. The lowest visible fill of this feature consisted of a 0.38m thick dark greyish brown clayey silt (**1062**), which contained post-medieval pottery sherds. This was partially sealed by a greyish brown silty clay

slumped deposit (**1061**), 0.16m thick, which in turn was sealed by a 0.18m thick brownish grey silty clay (**1060**). A 0.24m thick deposit of brownish grey silty clay (**1059**) sealed deposit **1060**, and was in turn sealed by a yellow clay (**1058**), 0.2m thick. This was sealed by the modern topsoil (**1046**). The full extent, shape, and nature of all these features is unknown since they were only revealed in section.

6.2.3 Area 3

Area 3 was located roughly halfway between Loch View and Brodgar cottages, within a 5m stretch of pipeline trench (Figure 7). The natural beach sand and gravels (**1006**) were uncovered at a depth of 1.2m below ground level, 1.48m AOD, and was sealed by a mixed deposit of gravel and yellowish greyish brown silty clay (**1005**) which contained abundant 19th and 20th century glass and pottery sherds. A northwest-southeast aligned wall (**1007**) was uncovered sitting on top of layer **1005** at, on average, 1.7m AOD (Plate 5). The wall measured 0.52m in width, with a maximum height of 0.14m, and continued into the baulk on both sides of the pipe trench. The northeast side of the wall was faced, and a rubble core (**1003**/**1004**) with a width of 1m was visible on the southwest side, which was sealed by the topsoil (**1000**).

A possible flagstone orthostat (**1055**) orientated NNE-SSW, was located within a rubble spread (**1056**) (Plate 4) to the southwest of wall **1007**. This sealed a 0.15m thick, grey silty clay, buried subsoil layer (**1057**/**1066**/**1067**/**1076**), which in turn sealed the light yellowish grey clay glacial till (**1074**). The orthostat measured 0.55 x 0.36 x 0.1m, with smaller packing stones located around it, and continued into the baulk to the northeast. It was located at approximately 3.4m AOD, and was sealed by a 0.45m thick colluvial layer (**1048**), which in turn was sealed by the topsoil (**1046**).

6.2.4 Area 4

Area 4 consisted of an approximately 12m long stretch of pipeline directly to the northeast of Loch View cottage (Figure 8). A number of possible Neolithic features were uncovered in this area between 3.3 and 3.6m AOD, but were only recorded in plan and left *in-situ* since the formation depth for the pipeline had been reached. A light reddish brown clayey silt midden deposit (**1050**/**1052**/**1054**) was uncovered at approximately 0.9m below ground level, containing fragments of Neolithic pottery. A possible stone surface (**1053**) consisting of horizontally laid stone slabs (Plate 6), covering a length of approximately 2.4m, was uncovered lying on top of the midden layer within the northwestern half of Area 4. Towards the middle of Area 4, a possible wall (**1081**) was visible aligned roughly northeast-southwest. Only one course was visible, with a maximum width of 1m, and only five stones were visible within the trench area. The possible wall was constructed on top of an orangey brown ashy silt levelling layer (**1082**), 0.1m thick, which sealed the midden deposit **1050**/**1052**/**1054**. A rubble layer (**1049**/**1051**), which consisted of a large proportion of horizontally placed stones (Plate 7), was revealed abutting possible wall **1081** (Plate 8). No clear structural elements were visible within this layer, but it is possible that it represents the remains of a stone surface. All of these features were sealed by a 0.65m thick, orangey brown silty clay midden deposit (**1048**). A 0.25m thick layer of modern made ground (**1047**) was uncovered sealing this midden layer and this was in turn sealed by the topsoil (**1046**).

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS

The original research aims of the watching brief were:

- What is the nature and level (mOD) of natural topography?
- What is the character, nature, and depth of the earliest deposits identified?
- Is there any evidence for the Neolithic activity that is present in the near vicinity extending across to the site? If so, what is the character, nature, and extent of the deposits revealed, and how do they relate with other Neolithic activities taking place in the local landscape?
- What is the character and nature of the latest deposits identified?
- What is the extent (depth) of modern truncation (ie landscaping and associated re-turfing)?
- Will the proposed boardwalk piles and piling trenches be impacting on archaeological deposits in this area? If so, what will be impacted on and to what extent?

The natural topography of the site was only uncovered within the northwest and southeast ends of the watching brief area, along the area closest to the lochside, as well as within the test pits. It consisted of either a glacial till or gravelly loch beach deposits, which lay on average 0.3m below ground level. The level of the natural topography ranged from approximately 1.5m AOD at its lowest point nearest the shore, up to 3.5m AOD at its highest towards the road.

Only a small amount of datable material was recovered during the watching brief, the majority of which was from post-medieval features. However, given the similarity of the features uncovered within Areas 2 and 4 with those uncovered in the excavations of the Neolithic structures at the Ness of Brodgar directly to the southwest, then it is highly likely that these features are also Neolithic in date. These features were located at between 0.35m and 0.8m below ground level, and were sealed by a colluvial layer (**1048**) which was visible throughout the majority of the pipe trench between Areas 2 and 4. This would suggest that more features survive in this area where the groundworks have not removed the whole of this deposit.

The majority of the features uncovered within Areas 2 and 4 were left unexcavated, and were only revealed within a narrow, 0.4m wide, section of pipeline trench, meaning the interpretation of these features is limited. A number of structural features including possible walls (**1078** and **1081**), orthostat (**1068**), and stone surfaces (**1053**) were uncovered along with deposits relating to the use of the area such as occupation layers (**1069** and **1070**), midden layers (**1050**/**1052**/**1054**), and rubble layer (**1049**/**1051**). The concentration of these features suggest that they are part of a larger area of features and structures, most likely contemporary and related to, the structures uncovered at the Ness of Brodgar directly to the southwest. The unexcavated orthostat (**1055**) and rubble layer (**1056**) uncovered within Area 3, are also most likely related to this activity given their similar nature. This would indicate a

fairly large and sustained area of Neolithic activity covering at least 130m in length across the site.

Two post-medieval walls were uncovered during the watching brief within Areas 1 and 3. Wall **1028**/**1036** within Area 1 was located along the line of a boundary wall which is shown on the 1849 OS map, and it is likely that this wall represents the post-medieval boundary to Brodgar Cottage. Wall **1007** is aligned northwest-southeast along the edge of the loch and is likely to represent an old boundary wall between the road and the loch.

Pit **1032**, located within Area 1 contained no dating evidence, however as it was truncated by post-medieval wall **1028**/**1036** it must be of an earlier date, although how much earlier is unknown. The function of the pit is unknown, and any contemporary features in the area have been truncated away by modern machining or by Wall **1028**/**1036**. There were also no finds recovered from the fills of ditch **1013**, and the function and date of this ditch remains unknown.

The only finds recovered from site came from four separate fills of ditch **1017**. These consist of a fragment of possibly burnt clay (**1019**), a possibly worked fragment of slate (**1021**), two pieces of worked wood (SF#1 and SF#2, **1022**), a single animal tooth (**1023**), and one piece of burnt flint (**1023**). The function of the worked wood is as yet unknown, and the results of their analysis will be known at a later date. The burnt clay and the burnt flint may suggest a prehistoric date for this ditch as does the scale of it. However, without any secure dating evidence it is impossible to be certain. The function and date of the wall (**1025**) within the base of ditch **1017** also remains unknown, although it was most likely constructed after the initial silting up of the ditch, which suggests it was of a slightly later date than the ditch itself.

The watching brief and test pitting showed that the area around Brodgar Farm had been redeveloped with the presence of large areas of modern made ground. This was most likely due to the consolidation of the area to prevent the loch encroaching onto the road and farm. The ground nearest to the lochside, along the entire length of the watching brief area was also seen to be truncated, either by general weathering of the ground, or by more modern consolidation or landscaping as part of the maintenance and use of the loch.

The area proposed for the boardwalk piles and piling trenches was shown to contain no archaeological features through the excavation of test pits within the area. This area contained deep topsoil from a 19th century garden plot in Test Pits A and B, and recent topsoil containing building waste in Test Pits C and D. The topsoil in all the test pits sealed beach deposits, containing 20th century pottery and glass, indicating that the extent of the loch had originally been further out to the southwest than its current extent.

8 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The test pitting and archaeological monitoring of the groundworks on the Ness of Brodgar footpath uncovered four distinct concentrations of archaeological features. The features uncovered within Areas 2, 3 and 4 indicate a probable continuation of the Neolithic activity uncovered at the Ness of Brodgar directly to the southwest. However, since the groundworks would not impact upon these features, they were recorded, sealed, and left *in situ*. The remaining archaeological features uncovered during the watching brief were either undated or relate to the post-medieval use of the area, and are as such of limited significance.

The results of the watching brief have shown that significant archaeology is present on the site in the area adjacent to the Ness of Brodgar; however this archaeology will not be disturbed by the current groundworks. It is recommended that no further fieldwork on site is necessary. However, if any further groundworks were to take place then a watching brief during these works would be recommended.

A short report to Discovery and Excavation Scotland, as generated by the OASIS form will be produced.

The final decision as to the requirement for further work on the site rests with the Local Authority's designated Planning Archaeologist.

It is however recommended that where possible the various undated archaeological features encountered should be dated where potential dating material was retrieved – particularly ditch **1017** and surface **1052/1053**. It is therefore proposed that a small post-excavation programme is undertaken.

This would consist of

- Flotation of samples
- Residue Sorting
- Analysis, identification and reporting on carbonised remains
- C14 Dating of suitable material
- The potentially worked wood from ditch **1017** (presently being conserved by AOC) should also be analysed and dated
- Project Management

The results of this could be initially reported in DES with fuller reporting if necessary integrated with the excavation report of the Ness of Brodgar Excavations.

See separate costing for this post-excavation.

9 PUBLICATION AND ARCHIVING

Archive preparation and deposition will be undertaken with reference to the appropriate repository guidelines and standards, and, where necessary, the Museums and Galleries Commission (MGC) and the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) standards and guidelines. The project archive containing the original site records will be submitted to the RCAHMS or the Orkney SMR, as appropriate.

Materials recovered during the investigation will be subject to the standard disposal procedures operated under the Treasure Trove and Bona Vacantia laws and reported to the Scottish Treasure Trove Unit or the Queens and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer as appropriate, for disposal to Orkney Museum.

Findings have been submitted to the national record via the OASIS system (see Section 9), and a short report for Discovery and Excavation Scotland will be generated.

Information on the results of the report will be made public in digital form so as to be included in any further research into the archaeology, history and development of Orkney.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author would like to thank Historic Scotland, on behalf of Orkney Islands Council for commissioning the work. Thank you also to Charlie Kemp and all the on-site team from Currie Brothers Ltd, as well as Julie Gibson, the Local Authority Archaeologist. The project was managed for Orkney Research Centre for Archaeology by Nick Card, and work on site was carried out by Giles Carey, Dan Lee, Dave McNicol, Dave Reay, Linda Somerville, and Sam Voke.

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12 NMRS OASIS FORM

Project details	
Project name	Ness of Brodgar Footpath
Short description of the project	Instrusive archaeological evaluation and watching brief in advance of a raised and cut/fill footpath along part of the SW shore of the Loch Of Harray. The development is adjacent to Brodgar Farm and the Neolitihc complex at the Ness of Brodgar. The results of the test pitting and watching brief showed that there were four distinct concentrations of archaeological features within the site boundary. The features uncovered within Areas 2 and 4 indicate a probable continuation of the Neolithic activity uncovered at the Ness of Brodgar directly to the southeast. However, since the groundworks would not impact upon these features, they were recorded, sealed, and left in situ. The remaining archaeological features uncovered during the watching brief were either undated or relate to the post-medieval use of the area.
Project dates	Start: 12-03-2012 End: 11-07-2012
Previous/future	No / Not known
Any associated	NBF12 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	World Heritage Site
Site status (other)	WHS Inner Buffer Zone
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	WALL Prehistoric
Monument type	SURFACE Prehistoric
Monument type	MIDDEN Prehistoric
Monument type	WALL Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	WOOD Uncertain
Significant Finds	BURNT CLAY Uncertain
Significant Finds	BURNT FLINT Uncertain
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Uncertain
Significant Finds	WORKED SLATE Uncertain
Investigation type	''Test-Pit Survey'',''Watching Brief''
Prompt	Scheduled Monument Consent
Project location	

Country	Scotland
Site location	ORKNEY ISLANDS STENNESS Ness of Brodgar Footpath
Postcode	KW163JZ
Study area	1250.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	HY 303 128 58 -3 58 59 49 N 003 12 47 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 1.50m Max: 3.50m
Project creators	
Name of	Orkney Research Centre for Archaeology
Project brief	City/Nat. Park/District/Borough archaeologist
Project design	Orkney Research Centre for Archaeology
Project	Rosalind Aitken
Project supervisor	Daniel Lee
Project supervisor	Dave Reay
Project supervisor	Giles Carey
Project supervisor	Dave McNicol
Type of	Historic Scotland
Name of	Historic Scotland
Project archives	
Physical Archive	Orkney Museum
Physical Contents	''Animal Bones'',''Wood'',''other''
Digital Archive	RCAHMS
Digital Contents	''none''
Digital Media	''GIS'',''Images raster / digital photography'',''Survey''
Paper Archive	RCAHMS
Paper Contents	''none''
Paper Media	''Context sheet'',''Diary'',''Drawing'',''Notebook - Excavation',' Research','
Entered by	Dave McNicol (dave.mcnicol@uhi.ac.uk)
Entered on	25 September 2012

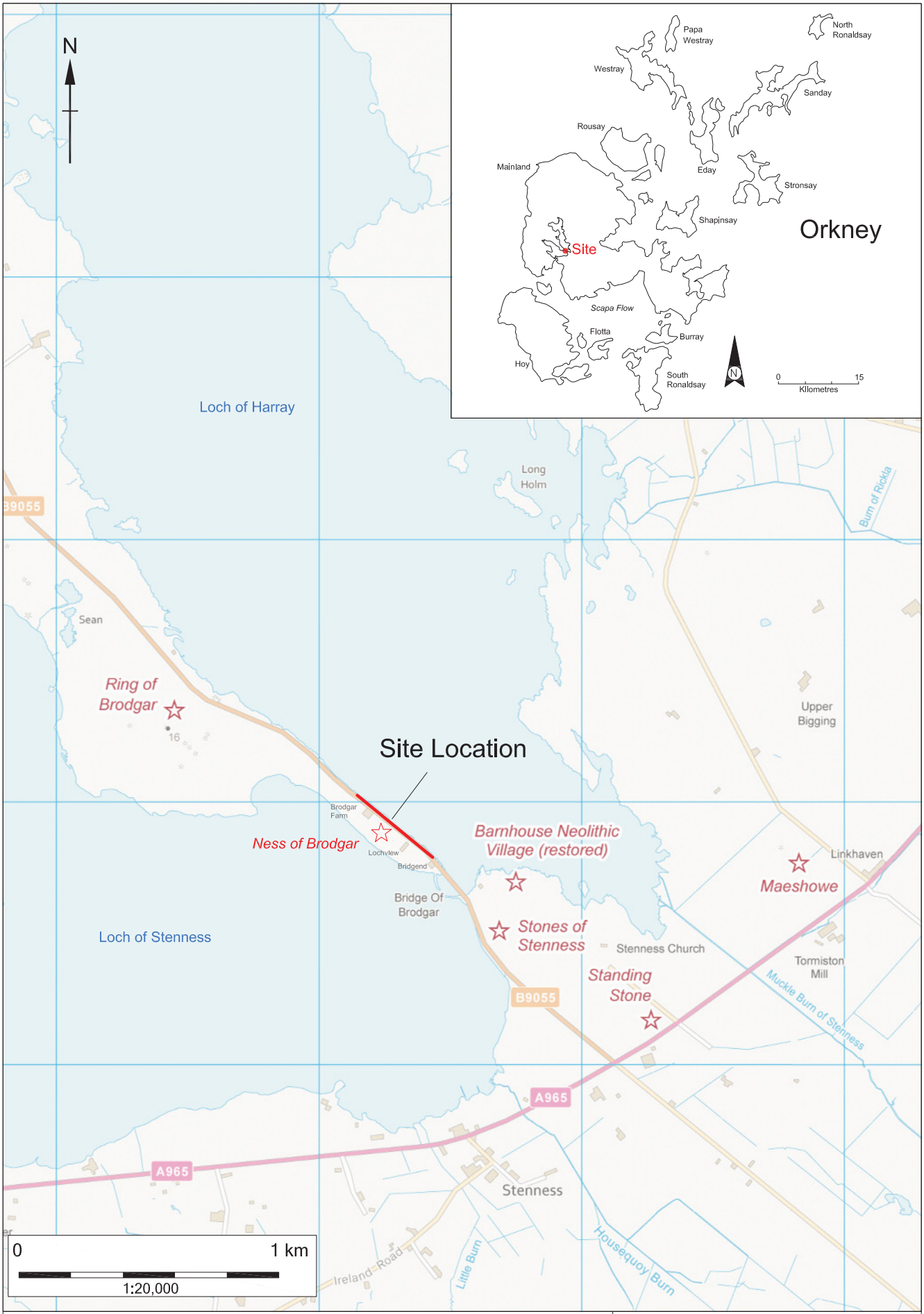

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Figure.1. Site location

Project Name:	Ness of Brodgar Footpath
Project No: 335	**Scale:** 1:20,000 @ A4
September 2012 PE	Rev. No. 1

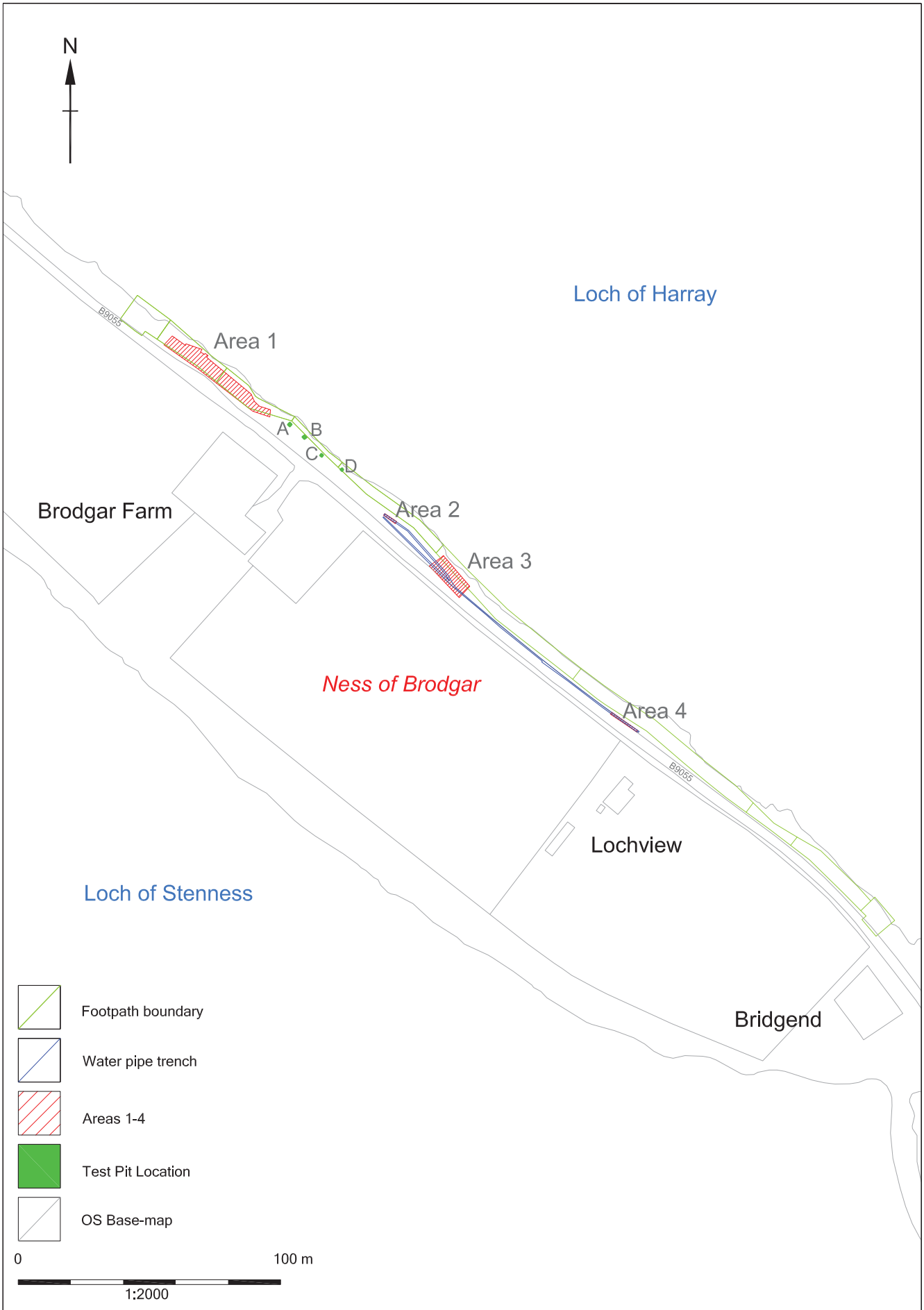

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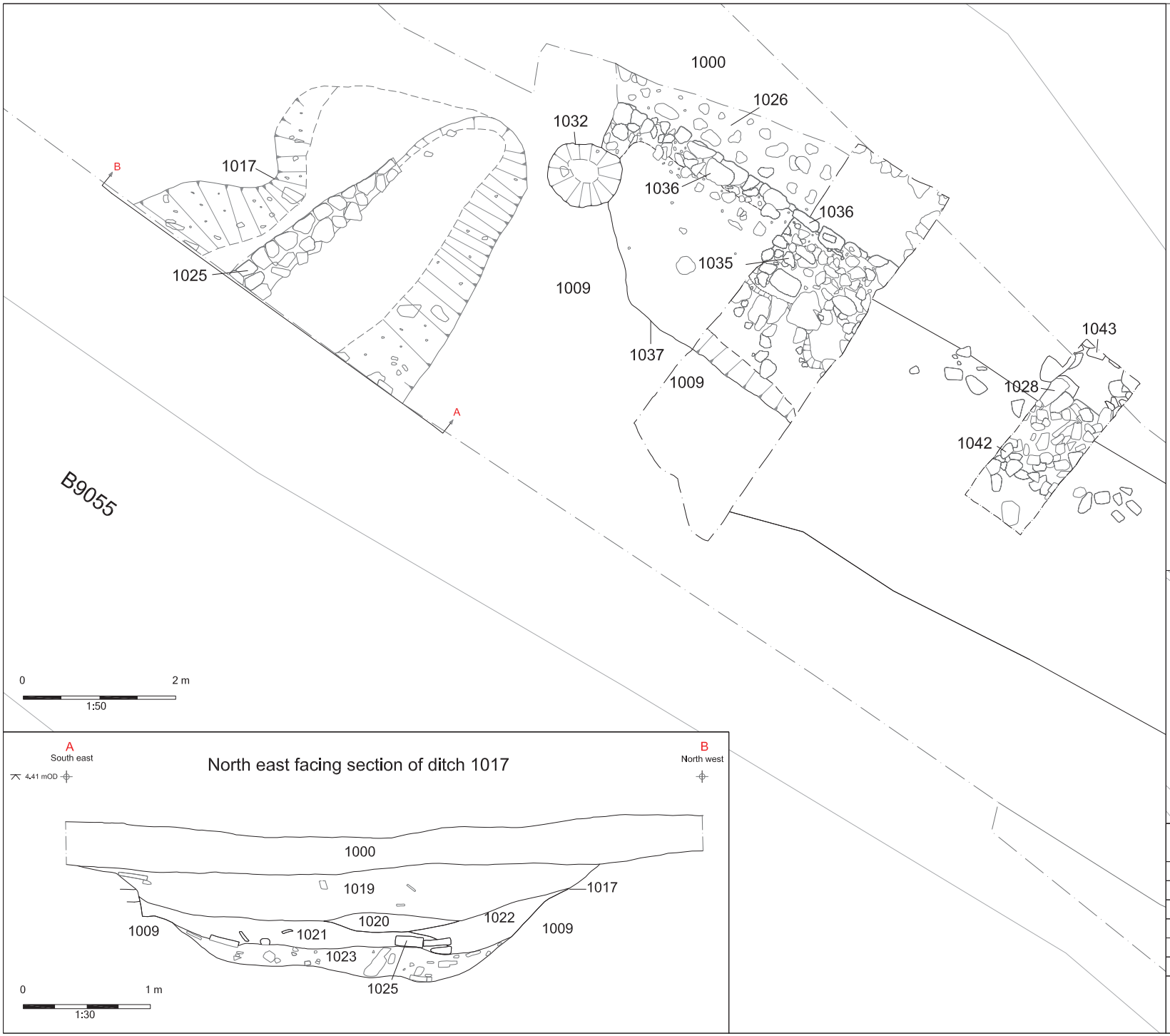
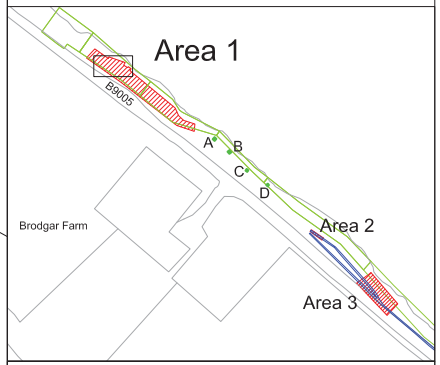
Figure.2. Area 1-4 and Test Pit A-D Location

Project Name:	Ness of Brodgar Footpath
Project No: 335	**Scale:** 1:2000 @ A4
September 2012 PE	Rev. No. 1





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N

- Footpath boundary
- Water pipe trench
- Wall line
- Test pit location
- Limit of excavation
- OS Base-map

Figure.3. Area 1 and section of Ditch 1017

Project Name	Ness of Brodgar Footpath
Project No.	335
Date	September 2012
Creator	PE
Scale 1:50 @ A3	Revision No. 1

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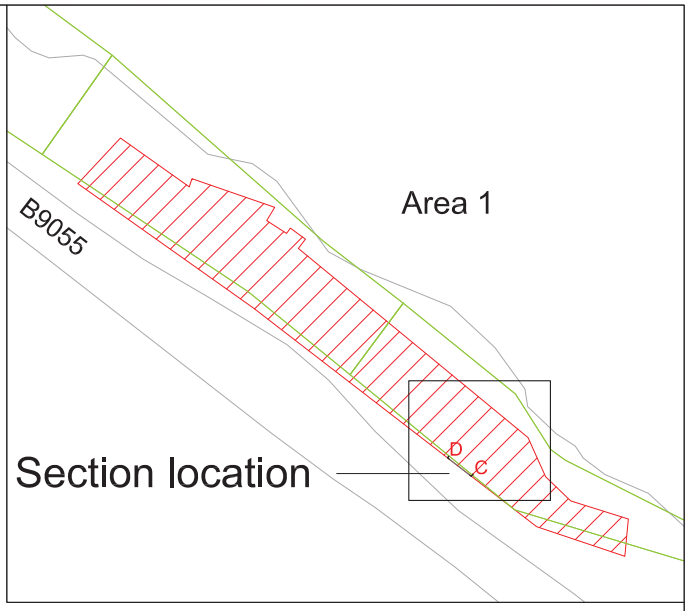
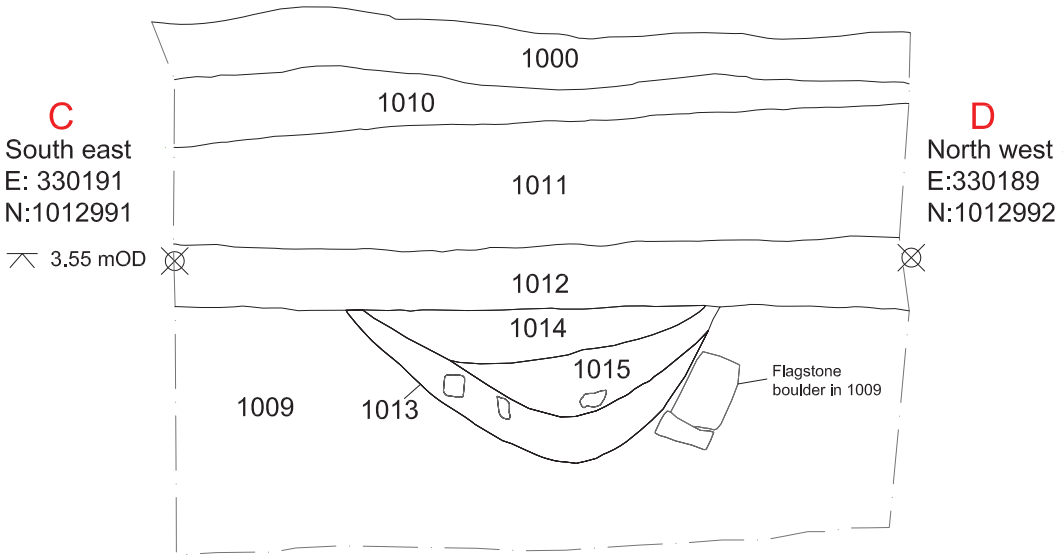


North east facing section



Footpath boundary

Limit of excavation

OS Base-map

0 1 m

1:20

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Figure.4. NE facing section of ditch 1013

Project Name:	Ness of Brodgar Footpath
Project No: 335	**Scale:** 1:20 @ A4
September 2012 PE	Rev. No. 1

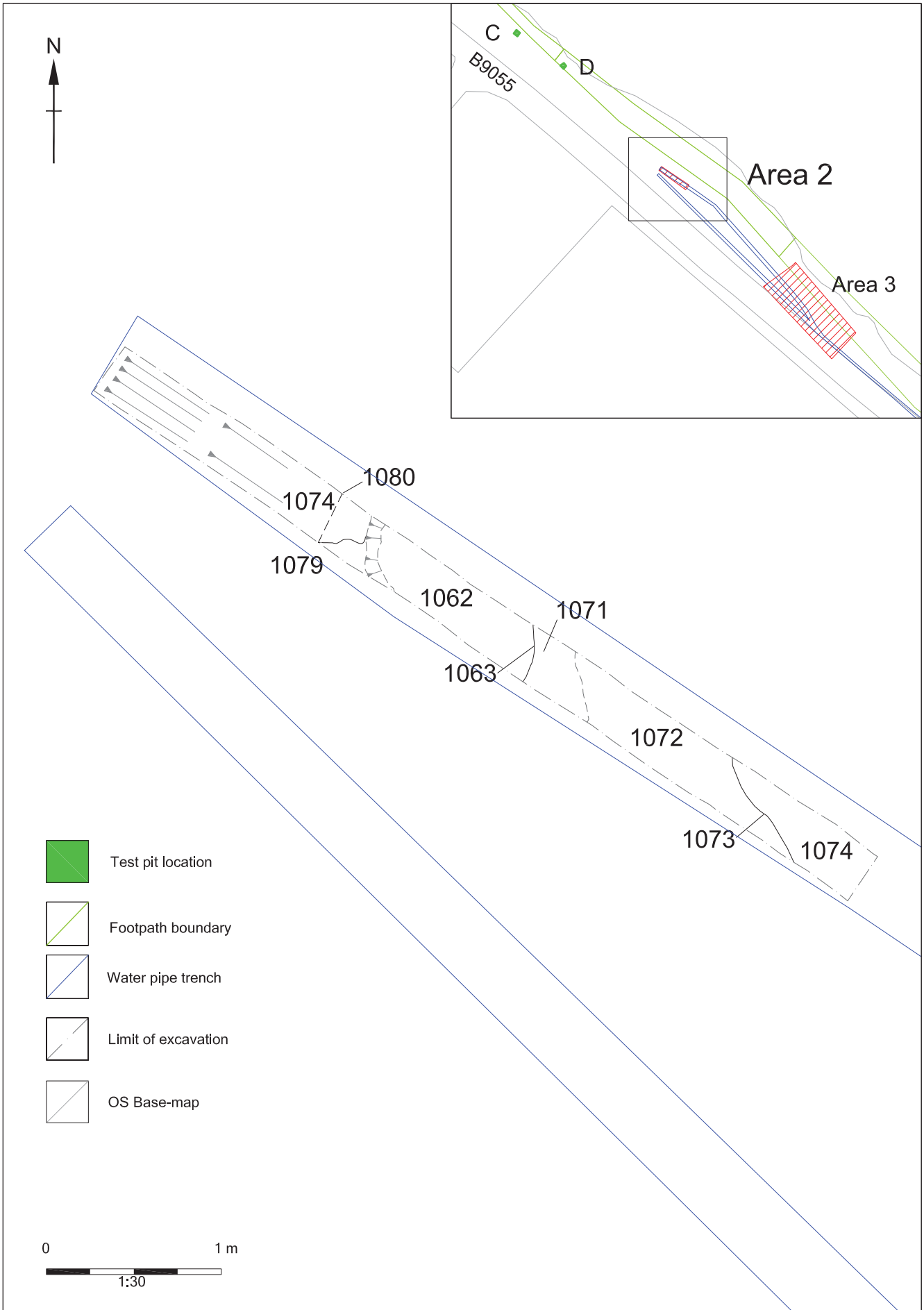

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Figure.5. Area 2

Project Name:	Ness of Brodgar Footpath
Project No: 335	**Scale:** 1:30 @ A4
September 2012 PE	Rev. No. 1

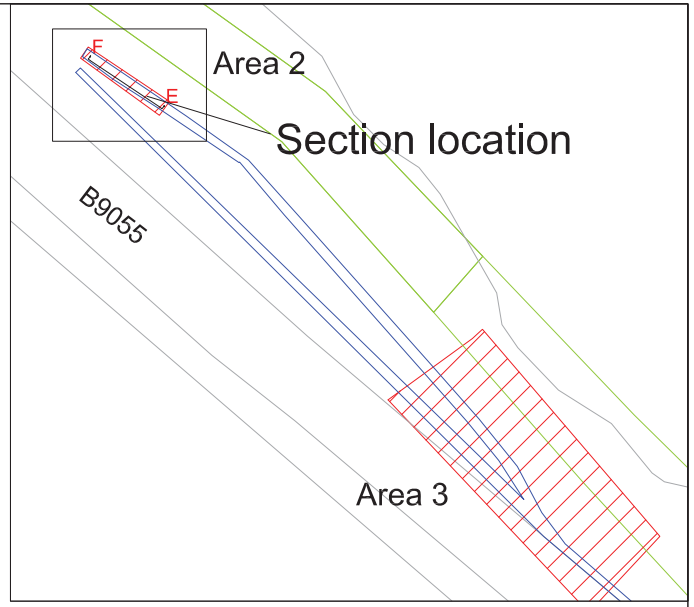
N

Footpath boundary

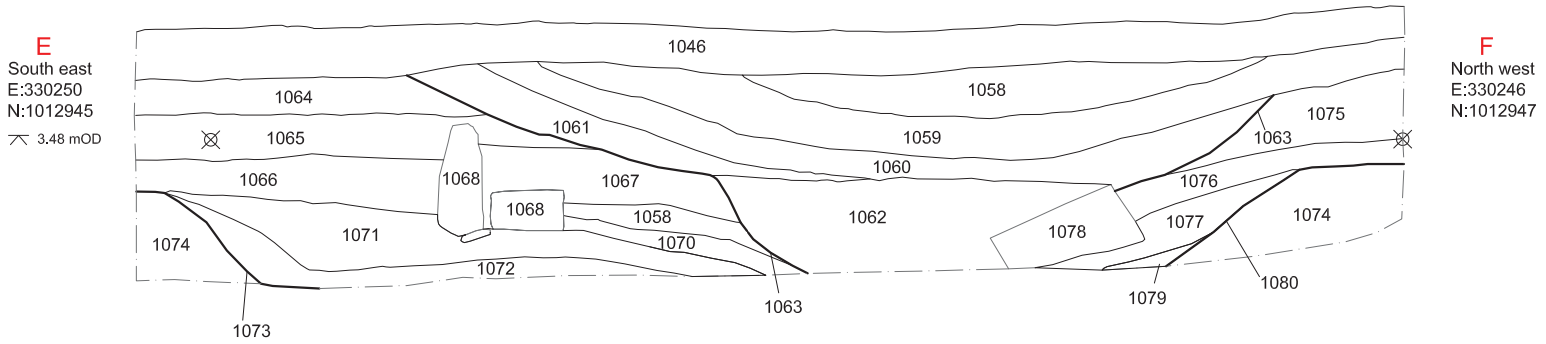
Water pipe trench

Limit of excavation

OS Base-map



North east facing section



0 1 m

1:30

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Figure.6. NE facing section of NW end of pipeline

Project Name: Ness of Brodgar Footpath

Project No: 335 **Scale:** 1:30 @ A4

September 2012 Rev. No. 1

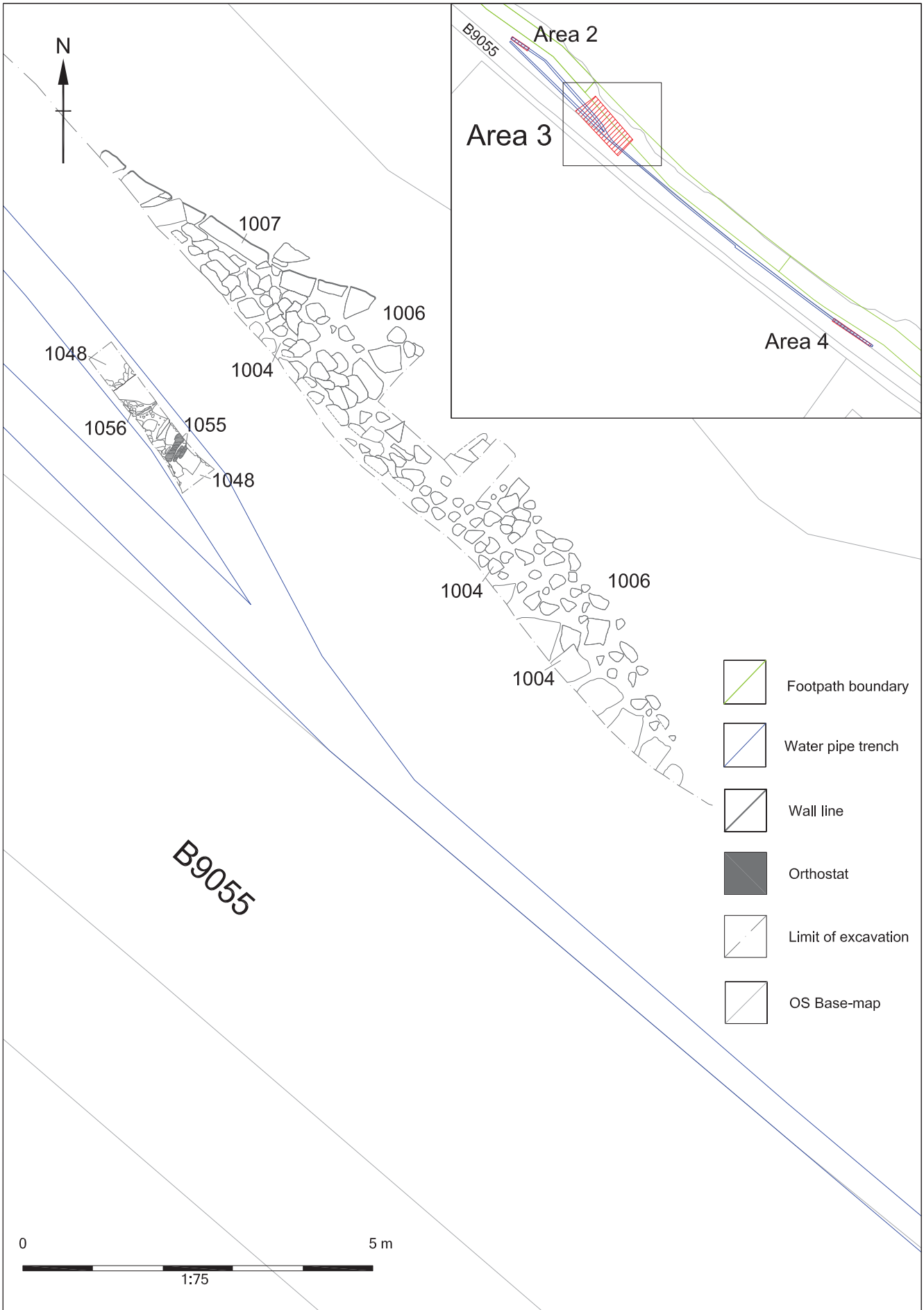

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Figure.7. Area 3

Project Name: Ness of Brodgar Footpath

Project No: 335 **Scale:** 1:75 @ A4

September 2012 PE Rev. No. 1

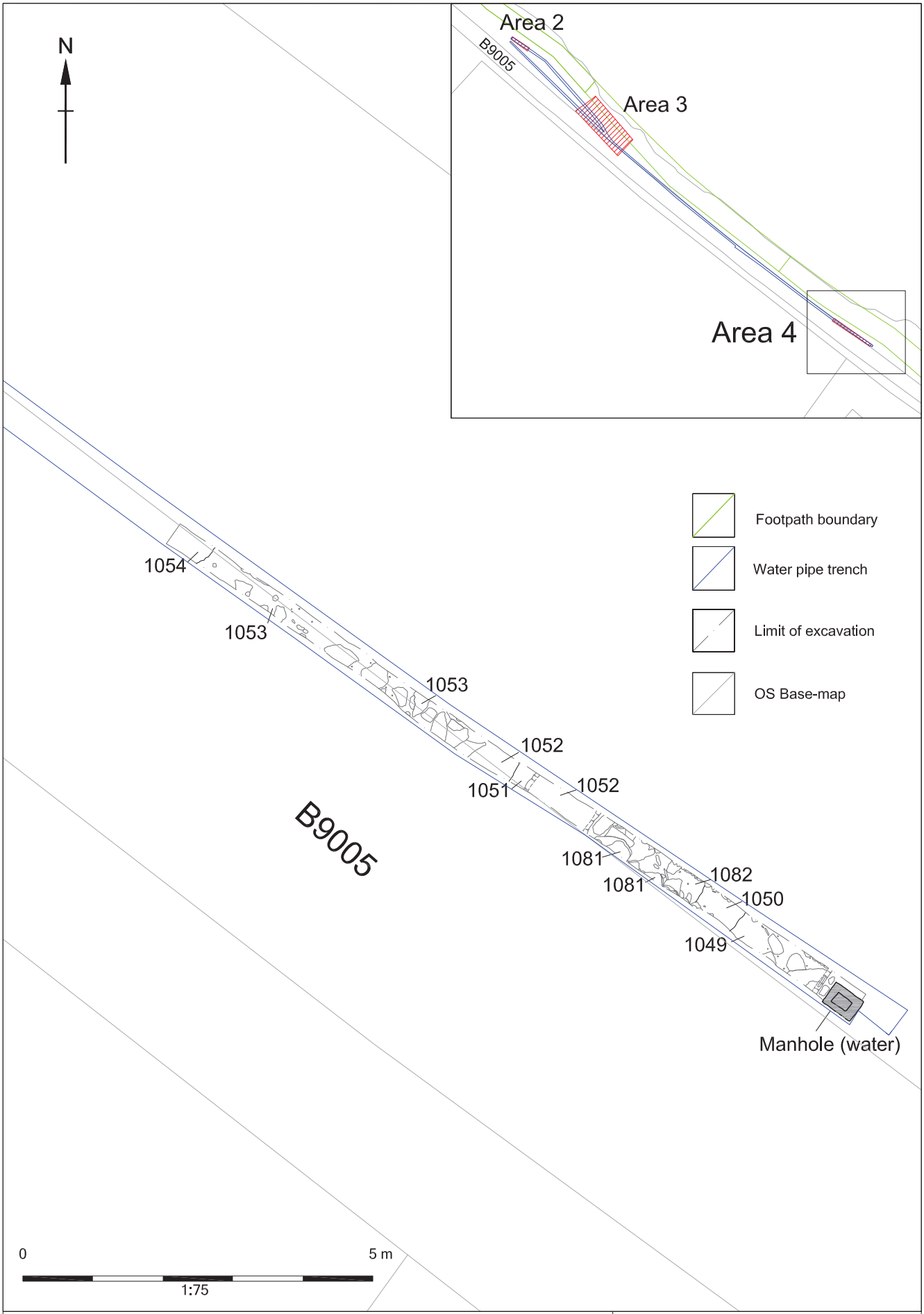

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Figure.8. Area 4

Project Name:	Ness of Brodgar Footpath
Project No:	335 **Scale:** 1:75 @ A4
September 2012 PE	Rev. No. 1

Plate 1: Ditch 1017 facing southwest

Plate 2: Pit 1032 looking southwest

Plate 3: Wall 1028 / 1036 facing southwest

Plate 4: Orthostat 1055 and rubble 1056 facing southwest

Plate 5: Wall 1007 facing south

Plate 6: Possible stone surface 1053 facing northwest

Plate 7: Rubble layer 1049 / 1051 facing northwest

Plate 8: Possible wall 1081 facing southeast

13 APPENDIX 1 CONTEXT REGISTER

Context	Site Sub-division	Type	Description
100	TP A	Layer	Topsoil
101	TP A	Layer	Loch shore deposit
102	TP A	Layer	Glacial till
200	TP B	Layer	Topsoil
201	TP B	Layer	Loch beach deposits
202	TP B	Layer	Glacial till
300	TP C	Layer	Topsoil
301	TP C	Layer	Loch beach deposits
302	TP C	Layer	Glacial till
400	TP D	Layer	Topsoil
401	TP D	Layer	Loch beach deposits
402	TP D	Layer	Soft silt
403	TP D	Layer	Silty gravel, underlying (402)
404	TP D	Layer	Glacial till
1000	WB	Layer	Topsoil
1001	WB	Layer	Subsoil of modern origin
1002	WB	Layer	Loch beach deposits
1003	WB	Layer	Upper disturbed angular slabs
1004	WB	Layer	Angular slabs (wall core)
1005	WB	Layer	Modern layer under structure
1006	WB	Layer	Natural lochside deposit
1007	WB	Structure	Wall line
1008	WB	Layer	Made ground (modern)
1009	WB	Layer	Natural glacial till
1010	WB	Layer	Redeposited natural made ground
1011	WB	Layer	Stone rich made ground
1012	WB	Layer	Buried soil beneath (1011)
1013	WB	Cut	Cut of ditch
1014	WB	Fill	Secondary f/o [1013]
1015	WB	Fill	Secondary f/o [1013]
1016	WB	Fill	Primary f/o [1013]
1017	WB	Cut	Cut of ditch
1018	WB	Fill	Upper dark f/o [1017]
1019	WB	Fill	Dark-mid grey f/o [1017]

1020	WB	Fill	Light orangy brown snady clay f/o [1017]
1021	WB	Fill	Mid greyish brown f/o [1017]
1022	WB	Fill	Grey clay to north side of [1017]
1023	WB	Fill	Primary f/o [1017]
1024	WB	VOID	
1025	WB	Structure	Wall/ drain within [1017]
1026	WB	Layer	Mid brown silt
1027	WB	Layer	Mid greyish brown silt above [1028]
1028	WB	Structure	Wall
1029	WB	Layer	Gravelly layer abutting NE side of [1028]
1030	WB	Layer	Gravelly layer beneath [1028]
1031	WB	Cut	Construction cut for [1028]
1032	WB	Cut	Cut of pit/ Posthole
1033	WB	Fill	Redeposited natural f/o [1032]
1034	WB	Fill	Gravel f/o [1032]
1035	WB	Structure	Wall core for [1036]
1036	WB	Structure	Wall
1037	WB	Cut	Construction cut for [1036]
1038	WB	Fill	Fill abutting SW side of [1036]
1039	WB	Layer	Layer sealing (1038)
1040	WB	Layer	Lochside sand & gravel
1041	WB	Fill	F/o [1037]
1042	WB	Structure	Wall core of [1028]
1043	WB	Structure	Tumble from [1028]
1044	WB	VOID	
1045	WB	Layer	Packing deposit against [1042]
1046	WB	Layer	Turf & topsoil
1047	WB	Layer	Redeposited natural made ground
1048	WB	Layer	Orangey brown colluvium
1049	WB	Layer	Slabs & brown silty clay SE end
1050	WB	Layer	Mixed orangey pink midden
1051	WB	Layer	Rubble layer
1052	WB	Layer	Mixed orangey brown midden
1053	WB	Layer	Brown silty clay & slabs
1054	WB	Layer	Brown silty clay, sealed by (1053)
1055	WB	Structure	Orthostat and packing stones in (1048)
1056	WB	Layer	Rubble layer
1057	WB	Layer	Poss. ancient groundsurface
1058	WB	Fill	F/o [1063]
1059	WB	Fill	F/o [1063]
1060	WB	Fill	F/o [1063]
1061	WB	Fill	F/o [1063]
1062	WB	Fill	F/o [1063]

1063	WB	Cut	Cut of modern drain/ feature
1064	WB	Layer	Stoney topsoil layer
1065	WB	Layer	Buried soil?
1066	WB	Layer	Mid grey subsoil
1067	WB	Layer	Grey silt to NW of [1068]
1068	WB	Structure	Stone setting within [1073]
1069	WB	Layer	Clay layer
1070	WB	Layer	Brown silt
1071	WB	Layer	Clay foundation layer for [1068]
1072	WB	Fill	Pinkish orange midden
1073	WB	Cut	Cut of broad feature
1074	WB	Layer	Glacial till
1075	WB	Layer	Stony silt layer
1076	WB	Layer	Subsoil to NW of [1078]
1077	WB	Fill	Clay fill within [1073]
1078	WB	Fill	Midden f/o [1073]
1079	WB	Structure	Stone slab in side of [1080]
1080	WB	Cut	Cut of broad feature

14 Appendix 2 Photographic Register

Evaluation: Batch 1

Frame	Description	Direction of shot
1	Pre-ex shot of Test Pit A	SW
2	Pre-ex shot of Test Pit B	SW
3	Pre-ex shot of Test Pit C	SW
4	Pre-ex shot of Test Pit D	SW
5	Test-pit A: working shot	E
6	Test-pit A: surface of gravel (101)	SW
7	Test-pit A: surface of gravel (101)	SW
8	Test-pit A: lower horizon (102)	SW
9	Test-pit A: final shots (glacial till 102)	SW
10	Test-pit A: final shots (glacial till 102)	SW
11	Test-pit A: final shots – section	NW
12	Test-pit A: final shots – section	NW
13	Test-pit B: working shot	E
14	Test-pit C: shore gravel (301)	SW
15	Test-pit D: shore gravel (401)	SW
16	Test-pit B: working shot and garden wall	NW
17	Test-pit D: till surface	SW
18	Test-pit D: till surface	SW
19	Test-pit B: fully excavated - till (202)	SW
20	Test-pit B: fully excavated - till (202)	SW
21	Test-pit B: fully excavated - till (202)	SW
22	Test-pit B: fully excavated - till (202)	SW
23	Test-pit B: fully excavated - till (202)	SW
24	Test-pit C: fully excavated	SW
25	Test-pit C: fully excavated	SW
26	Test-pit C: fully excavated	SW
27	General shots: test-pit D	NW
28	General shots: test-pit C	NW
29	General view	NW
30	General view	NW

Watching Brief: Batch 1

Frame	Description	Direction of shot
1	Pre-commencement Eastern landing Zone	SE
2	Pre-commencement Eastern landing Zone	NW
3	Progress shot	W

4	Progress shot	E
5	Progress shot	SE
6	Progress shot	SE
7	Progress shot – start of day	SE
8	Progress shot – pre-commencement of section	NW
9	Working shot	NW
10	Progress shot – end of day	SE
11	Progress shot – start of day	NW
12	Progress shot	SE
13	Progress shot	NW

Watching Brief: Batch 2

Frame	Description	Direction of shot
1	Progress shot – start of day	NW
2	Progress shot – start of day	SE
3	Progress shot – start of day	SE
4	Gabion trench – southern extent	SE
5	NE-Facing section of gabion trench	SW
6	Gabion trench – end of monitoring	SE
7	Working shot – start of day	SE
8	Freshly stripped area	NW
9	Patch of looser material in (102)	NW
10	Progress shot – start of day	SE

Watching Brief: Batch 3

Frame	Description	Direction of shot
1	Progress shot – gabion trench	NW
2	NE-Facing section of gabion trench	SW
3	Working shot – gabion trench	NW
4	Progress shot – end of day	SE
5	Large block in situ, opposite Loch View	SW
6	No. of large blocks ex situ	NE
7	No. of large blocks ex situ	N
8	Progress shot	SE
9	Progress shot – end of day	SE
10	Pre-commencement photo	SE
11	Working shot	NW
12	Working shot	NW
13	Progress shot – start of day	SE
14	Steps providing access to recent landing stage	NW

15	Working shot	NW
16	Progress shot – end of day	SE

Watching Brief: Batch 4

Frame	Description	Direction of shot
1	Site 1	W
2	Site 1	W
3	Site 1	W
4	Site 1	W
5	Site 1	W
6	Looking down the 'wall'	NW
7	Looking down the 'wall'	NW
8	Site 1 forward profile	W
9	Site 1 in two parts (R)	W
10	Site 1 in two parts (L)	W
11	(1004) prior to excavation of sondage	SE
12	(1004) prior to excavation of sondage	SE
13	Overall shots of Site 1	SW
14	Overall shots of Site 1	SW
15	Overall shots of Site 1	SW
16	Overall shots of Site 1	SW
17	Overall shots of Site 1	SW
18	Overall shots of Site 1	SW
19	(1004) after excavation of sondage	SW
20	Overall shots of Site 1	SW
21	Overall shots of Site 1	SW
22	Overall shots of Site 1	SW
23	Overall shots of Site 1	SW
24	Overall shots of Site 1	SW
25	Overall shots of Site 1	SW
26	(1004) after excavation of sondage	SW
27	Wall [1007]	SW
28	Wall [1007]	SW
29	SE portion of (1004)	SW
30	SE portion of (1004)	SW
31	Overall shots Site 1	SE
32	Overall shots Site 1	SE
33	Overall shots Site 1	NW
34	Overall shots Site 1	NW
35	Monitored area - stripped	NW
36	Monitored area - stripped	NW
37	Monitored area – stripped	NW

38	Made ground opposite Brodgar Farm	SW
39	Monitored Area	SE
40	Monitored ground stripped 15/05	SW
41	Monitored ground stripped 15/05	W
42	Monitored ground stripped 15/05	NW
43	Monitored ground stripped 15/05	N
44	Widened out area stripped in verge landing zone	NW
45	Widened out area stripped in verge landing zone	NW
46	Stripped area to NW of walled garden	NW
47	Stripped area to NW of walled garden	NW
48	NE facing section of made ground to NW	SW
49	Area dug out with toothed bucket (not monitored)	NW
50	Area dug out with toothed bucket (not monitored)	NW
51	Area dug out with toothed bucket (not monitored)	NW
52	NE facing section	N
53	NE facing section ditch [1013]	SW
54	NE facing section ditch [1013]	SW
55	NE facing section ditch [1013]	SW
56	NE facing section ditch [1013]	SW
57	NE facing section ditch [1013]	SW
58	Stripped area, end of day 18/05	NW
59	NE facing section ditch [1013]	SW
60	NE facing section ditch [1013]	SW
61	NE facing section ditch [1013]	SW
62	Topsoil strip area	E
63	Topsoil strip area	E
64	Topsoil strip area	SE
65	Topsoil strip area	SE
66	Pre-ex ditch [1017]	SW
67	Pre-ex ditch [1017]	SW
68	Pre-ex ditch [1017]	SW
69	Pre-ex ditch [1017]	SW
70	Pre-ex ditch [1017]	NW
71	Pre-ex ditch [1017]	NW
72	Wood SF#1 in (1022)	SE
73	Wood SF#1 in (1022)	SE
74	Wood SF#1 in (1022)	SE
75	Wood SF#1 in (1022)	W
76	NE facing section ditch [1017] and recut [1024]	SW
77	NE facing section ditch [1017] and recut [1024]	SW
78	NE facing section ditch [1017] and recut [1024]	SW
79	NE facing section ditch [1017] and recut [1024]	SW
80	NE facing section ditch [1017] and recut [1024]	SW
81	NE facing section ditch [1017] and recut [1024]	SW

82	NE facing section ditch [1017] and recut [1024]	SW
83	NE facing section ditch [1017] and recut [1024]	SW
84	NE facing section ditch [1017] and recut [1024]	SW
85	Wall/ drain [1025] within [1024]	SE
86	Wall/ drain [1025] within [1024]	SE
87	NE facing section [1017] and [1024]	SW
88	NE facing section [1017] and [1024]	SW
89	Wall/ drain [1025] within [1024]	NW
90	Wall/ drain [1025] within [1024]	NW
91	Wall/ drain [1025] within [1024]	NW
92	Wall/ drain [1025] within [1024]	NW
93	Wall/ drain [1025] within [1024]	NW
94	Wall/ drain [1025] within [1024]	NW
95	Pre-ex, newly stripped area	NW
96	Pre-ex, newly stripped area	NW
97	Pre-ex, newly stripped area	SE
98	Pre-ex, newly stripped area	NE
99	Pre-ex, newly stripped area	SW
100	Pre-ex, newly stripped area	SE
101	Working shots	-
102	Working shots	-
103	Working shots	-
104	Working shots	-
105	Working shots	-
106	Working shots	-
107	Working shots	-
108	NE facing section ditch [1017] and recut [1024]	SW
109	NE facing section ditch [1017] and recut [1024]	SW
110	NE facing section ditch [1017] and recut [1024]	SW
111	NE facing section ditch [1017] and recut [1024]	SW
112	NE facing section ditch [1017] and recut [1024]	SW
113	NE facing section ditch [1017] and recut [1024]	SW
114	NE facing section ditch [1017] and recut [1024]	SW
115	NE facing section ditch [1017] and recut [1024]	SW
116	NE facing section ditch [1017] and recut [1024]	SW
117	NE facing section ditch [1017] and recut [1024]	SW
118	NE facing section ditch [1017] and recut [1024]	SW
119	Whole of site 2, slot 1, section 1. Pre-ex of [1026]	SE
120	Whole of site 2, slot 1, section 1. Pre-ex of [1026]	SE
121	Bottom of site 2, slot 1, section 1, with [1026]	SE
122	Bottom of site 2, slot 1, section 1, with [1026]	NE
123	Wall [1028]	SW
124	Wall [1028]	SW
125	Site 2, slot 1, section 1, Wall	SW

126	Site 2, slot 1, section 1, Wall	SW
127	Site 2, slot 1, section 1, Wall	SW
128	Site 2, slot 1, section 1, Wall	SW
129	Close-up of Wall in slot 2	SW
130	Overall of wall with exposed side sondage	SW
131	Overall of wall with exposed side sondage	SW
132	Overall of wall with exposed side sondage	SW
133	Overall of wall with exposed side sondage	SW
134	Overall of wall with exposed side sondage	SW
135	Overall of wall with exposed side sondage	SW
136	Wall [1028]	SW
137	Wall [1028]	SW
138	Wall [1028]	NE
139	Wall [1028]	SE
140	Working shot [1032] – NE facing section	SW
141	Working shot [1032] – NE facing section	SW
142	Pit [1032], Wall [1036], and cut [1037]	SE
143	Pit [1032], Wall [1036], and cut [1037]	SE
144	Site 2, slot 1, section 1, section top half	SE
145	Site 2, slot 1, section 1, section top half	SE
146	Site 2, slot 1, section 1, section bottom half	SE
147	Site 2, slot 1, section 1	NE
148	Site 2, slot 1, section 1	NE
149	Pit [1032] excavated, showing wall [1036]	SW
150	Pit [1032] excavated, showing wall [1036]	SW
151	Pit [1032]	SW
152	SF#1 Wood	-
153	SF#1 Wood	-
154	SF#1 Wood	-
155	SF#1 Wood	-
156	SF#1 Wood	-
157	SF#1 Wood	-
158	SF#1 Wood	-
159	SF#1 Wood	-
160	SF#1 Wood	-
161	SF#1 Wood	-
162	SF#1 Wood	-
163	SF#1 Wood	-
164	SF#1 Wood	-
165	SF#1 Wood	-
166	SF#1 Wood	-
167	Linear cut, close-up shot SF#1	-
168	Linear cut, close-up shot SF#1	-
169	Linear cut, close-up shot SF#1	-

170	Linear cut, close-up shot SF#1	-
171	Linear cut, close-up shot SF#1	-
172	Linear cut, close-up shot SF#1	-
173	Linear cut, close-up shot SF#1	-
174	Middle section of SF#1 – oval cuts	-
175	SF#1 end of timber, oval cuts	-
176	SF#1 end of timber, oval cuts	-
177	SF#1 end of timber, oval cuts	-
178	SF#1 wood	-
179	SF#1 wood	-
180	SF#1 wood	-
181	Cross section of part 2	-
182	Cross section of part 2	-
183	Cross section of part 2	-

Watching Brief: Batch 5

Frame	Description	Direction of shot
1	SF#2 Wood	-
2	SF#2 Wood	-
3	SF#2 Wood	-
4	SF#2 Wood	-
5	SF#2 Wood	-
6	SF#2 Wood	-
7	SF#2 Wood	-
8	SF#2 Worked end	-
9	SF#2 Worked end	-
10	SF#2 Worked end	-
11	SF#2 Worked end	-
12	SF#2 Wood	-
13	SF#2 Wood	-
14	SF#2 Wood	-
15	SF#2 Wood	-
16	SF#2 Wood	-
17	SF#2 Wood	-
18	SF#2 Wood	-
19	SF#2 Wood	-

Watching Brief: Batch 6

Frame	Description	Direction of shot
1	Lochview compound	W
2	Lochview compound	W
3	Lochview compound	SE
4	Neolithic features in pipe trench	NE
5	Neolithic features in pipe trench	NE
6	Neolithic features in pipe trench	NE
7	Neolithic features in pipe trench	NE
8	Neolithic features in pipe trench	NE
9	Neolithic features in pipe trench	NW
10	Neolithic features in pipe trench	NW
11	Neolithic features in pipe trench	SE
12	Neolithic features in pipe trench	SE
13	Neolithic features in pipe trench	SE
14	Neolithic features in pipe trench	SE
15	Neolithic features in pipe trench	SE
16	Neolithic features in pipe trench	SE
17	Neolithic features in pipe trench, SE end	NE
18	Neolithic features in pipe trench, SE end	NW
19	Neolithic features in pipe trench (Rubble?)	NE
20	Neolithic features in pipe trench (Midden?)	NE
21	Neolithic features in pipe trench (Structure?)	NE
22	Neolithic features in pipe trench	SE
23	NE facing section of pipe trench	SW
24	Modern culvert running under road	NE
25	Modern culvert running under road	NE
26	Detail of tarmac on capstone of culvert	SW
27	Modern culvert	NW
28	Voided rubble, NW end of trench	NW
29	Voided rubble, NW end of trench	NW
30	Voided rubble, NW end of trench	NW
31	Voided rubble, NW end of trench	NW
32	Pipetrench 0-5m (Contexts 1049-51)	SE
33	Pipetrench 0-5m (Contexts 1049-51)	SE
34	Pipetrench 0-5m (Contexts 1049-51)	NW
35	Pipetrench 0-5m (Contexts 1049-51)	NW
36	Pipetrench 0-5m (Contexts 1049-51)	NW
37	(1051) pre-ex	SE

38	(1051) pre-ex	SE
39	Pipetrench 5-7m (Context 1052)	SE
40	Pipetrench 7-10m (Context 1053)	NW
41	Pipetrench 7-10m (Context 1053)	NW
42	Pipetrench 7-10m (Context 1053)	SE
43	General shot of SE end of pipetrench	SE
44	General shot of SE end of pipetrench	SE
45	General shot of SE end of pipetrench	NW
46	Road re-surfacing	NW
47	Road re-surfacing	NW
48	Pipetrench 0-5m (Context 1048)	NW
49	Pipetrench 0-5m (Context 1048)	NW
50	Pipetrench 0-5m (Context 1048)	NW
51	Rubble feature in (1048)	E
52	Rubble feature in (1048)	E
53	Rubble feature in (1048)	E
54	SE corner of pipetrench	SE
55	SE corner of pipetrench	SE
56	North end of pipetrench - rubble	NW
57	North end of pipetrench – rubble	NW
58	North end of pipetrench – rubble	SE
59	North end of pipetrench – rubble	SE
60	North end of pipetrench – rubble	SE
61	View of (1048)	SE
62	View of (1048)	SE
63	View of (1048)	NW
64	View of (1048)	NW
65	View of (1048)	NW
66	Pipetrench NW end	SE
67	Pipetrench NW end	SE
68	Pipetrench NW end	SE
69	Pipetrench NW end	SW
70	Pipetrench NW end	SW
71	Pipetrench NW end	W
72	Pipetrench NW end	SW
73	Pipetrench NW end	SE
74	Pipetrench NW end	SE
75	Pipetrench NW end	NW
76	Pipetrench NW end	NW
77	[1055] post-ex of surrounding rubble	NE
78	[1055] post-ex of surrounding rubble	NE
79	[1055] post-ex of surrounding rubble	NE

15 APPENDIX 3 DRAWING REGISTER

Drawing No.	Drawing Type	Site Sub-Division	Description	Sheet No.	Scale
1	Section	TP B	NW-Facing Trench Section	01	1:20
2	Section	TP A	SE-Facing Trench Section	01	1:20
3	Section	TP C	NW-Facing Trench Section	01	1:20
4	Section	TP D	SE-Facing Trench Section	01	1:20
5	Plan	TP A	Floating plan for levels	01	1:20
6	Plan	TP B	Floating plan for levels	01	1:20
7	Plan	TP C	Floating plan for levels	01	1:20
8	Plan	TP D	Floating plan for levels	01	1:20
9	Plan	WB	Site 1	02	1:50
10	Section	WB	Site 1 (Slot)	03	1:10
11	Section	WB	NE facing section of Ditch [1013]	04	1:10
12	Plan	WB	Ditch [1017] and Wall [1025]	05	1:20
13	Section	WB	Ditch [1017]	06	1:10
14	Section	WB	NW facing section Slot 2	07	1:10
15	Section	WB	NW facing section Slot 1	08	1:10
16	VOID				
17	Plan	WB	Slot 2, Site 1	10	1:20
18	Plan	WB	Slot 1, Site 2	11	1:20
19	Plan	WB	Pipe Trench	12	1:20
20	Plan	WB	Orthostat [1055]	12	1:20
21	Section	WB	NW end section	13	1:20
22	Plan	WB	Plan of NW end	13	1:20

16 APPENDIX 4 SMALL FINDS REGISTER

Small Find No.	Context	Material
1	1022	Wood
2	1022	Wood

17 Appendix 5 Finds Register

Context	Description
1019	Fragment of burnt clay?
1021	Possibly worked fragment of slate
1023	Single animal tooth
1023	One piece of burnt flint

18 Appendix 6 Sample Register

Sample No.	Context	Sample Type	Site Sub-Division	Reason for Sampling
1	1019	Bulk	WB	GBA
2	1020	Bulk	WB	GBA
3	1021	Bulk	WB	GBA
4	1022	Bulk	WB	GBA
5	1023	Bulk	WB	GBA
6	1052	Bulk	WB	GBA
7	1053	Bulk	WB	GBA