

**Castlemains, Auchterarder:
Archaeological Evaluation, Phase 1 and 2**

Data Structure Report

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Rathmell
Archaeology Ltd

Quality Assurance

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Overview

1. This Data Structure Report is for the first and second phase of a programme of archaeological works required by Muir Homes in respect to proposed residential development on land at Castlemains, Auchterarder. These works are designed to inform the planning process on the archaeological remains present and hence to facilitate the development of mitigation of any adverse impact on the archaeological remains within their proposed development area.
2. The development area is in proximity to one Scheduled Monument protected under the terms of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. However, no element of the development overlies or directly impacts upon the defined scheduled area. The assessment of the potential for adverse impact on the setting of the Scheduled Monument is not an element of this project design.
3. Rathmell Archaeology Ltd has been appointed to act with regard to the archaeological issue on behalf of Muir Homes. Transcription of aerial photographs has been carried out on behalf of Rathmell Archaeology Ltd by RCAHMS. The project works have been defined by a Written Scheme of Investigation (Matthews 2009) that was agreed with the Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust, archaeological advisor to planning authority, Perth and Kinross Council.

Archaeological and Historical Background

4. Although the proposed development site at Castlemains, Auchterarder contains no known archaeological sites the area surrounding Auchterarder does contain several known sites of national significance including several Scheduled Ancient Monuments. The closest of these is the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Auchterarder Castle (SAM 1634, NMRS No. NN91SW5, SMR No. MPK1452) which lies approximately 50m to the North of the development site. In addition, crop-mark evidence from aerial photographs shows features to the east of the castle which may continue into the development area.
5. Crop-mark evidence from aerial photographs emphasises the potential for archaeology surviving as negative features within the development area. There are two specific areas where aerial photographs provide evidence of potential archaeological features. These aerial photographs have been transcribed on our behalf by the RCAHMS and the results have been geo-referenced using Ordnance Survey mapping. The first section is the area around the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Auchterarder Castle. The second area is at the eastern boundary of the development area.
6. Examination of the aerial photograph focusing on Auchterarder Castle does show a feature of potential antiquity encircling the Castle to the north, east and south. This feature follows a similar route to land boundaries shown on the 1st and 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey maps (Figure 1b and 2a). It is unclear if these later land boundaries followed the line of an older feature relating to the castle, which was believed to have had a containing moat, or whether they are the origin of the cropmark. The possibility must also be considered that the crop-mark represents prehistoric enclosure, the site of which may have been reused by the medieval castle (NMRS No. NN91SW26, SMR No. MPK1447).
7. The second area is along the eastern boundary of the development area. Aerial photographs show a three sides of a sub-rectangular negative feature which may extend into the development area (SMR No. MPK1446). The full extent of this feature remains uncertain but it does not conform to field boundaries or other features on available historical mapping. The trenches have been placed to best effect using the information gained from the transcriptions of the aerial photographs.



Figure 1a: Roy's Military Maps (1747-55)



Figure 1b: 1st Edition Ordnance Survey (1864-71)



Figure 2a: 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey (1903-12)



Figure 2b: Development Area

8. Auchterarder Castle was mentioned in 11th century documents as being a hunting seat of Malcolm III. Malcolm III inherited the Kingdom of Scotland after the death of Macbeth and ruled from 1058 until 1093 (Reid 1899). He seems to have inherited the name Kenmore (or Canmore) from his grandson Malcolm IV in the later reconstruction of the image of his kingship (Lynch 1991). Although the barony remained in Crown possession Malcolm Canmore granted Common Muir to the neighbouring burgh. Auchterarder was a Royal Burgh of Scotland.
9. Auchterarder and Auchterarder Castle remained an important place in Scotland due to its position on the road from the palaces at Scone and Forteviot to Stirling. In 1296 Edward I entered Scotland at the head of his army and passed through Auchterarder on Thursday the 21st of June. The facts are uncertain but it is likely that he took temporary residence at Auchterarder Castle. References to Auchterarder Castle being in the possession of Edward I may indicate military possession or that it remained crown possession and therefore considered his by right (Reid 1899).
10. The Castle continued to play a part in the affairs of Scotland until the end of the 1700s. In 1332 Donald, Earl of Mar, lay his army at Auchterarder. The army of the Dowager Queen Mary lay at Auchterarder in 1559 under the command of the Duke of Hamilton. Furthermore, it was used as a meeting place for the Protestant Lords of 1559 and the then Regent, Mary of Guise to agree freedom of worship in Scotland. Possession of the castle changed from the Grahams to the Drummonds and then in 1716, in the wake of the Jacobite uprising, the Earl of Mar burned Auchterarder, Crief and Blackford to deny provisions to the Hanoverian forces under Argyll (Duffy 2003).
11. It is uncertain how much, if any, of the original medieval structure remains at Auchterarder Castle. The site is currently occupied by a 19th century farmhouse (NMRS No. NN91SW24, SMR No. MPK1445) along with surrounding farm buildings. The castle remains were also robbed of stone so the occupiers of the lands in the late 1700's could construct a farmhouse (Account of 1791-99 vol.4 – Rev Andrew Duncan). Part of the surrounding structure is a square folly, also of mid 19th century date, the design of which is intended to recall the shape of the medieval castle. It is uncertain whether upstanding sections of the original medieval structure survive within the walls of the folly. All that remains of the castle now has been incorporated into the surrounding farmsteadings (Gifford 2007).
12. From the earliest maps of Auchterarder it is clear to see that the development area itself has been devoid of any activity other than agricultural. Early mapping shows almost identical land boundaries to those which exist today (Figure 2b). However Roy's Military Maps (1747-55) show the presence of agriculture to the north of Auchterarder. It appears none of the burgess plots noted on the first edition OS map extend into the area (Figure 1b). Later activity during the Industrial period does not seem to have affected the area either, despite the town containing thirteen mills and several small scale stone and slate quarries (Aitken 1834-45).

Project Works

13. A programme of archaeological works was undertaken on the 2nd and the 3rd of June 2010 this constituted Phase 1 of the proposed archaeological evaluation works. Phase 2 was carried out on the 17th and 18th of January 2011. The reason for the work being carried out in two phases was that the northern and western most parts of the development area were being used for crops and therefore inaccessible (Figure 3a). In both cases the work included the excavation by machine of a series of evaluation trenches within the development area and targeted at the areas of highest archaeological potential based on the evidence from aerial photographs.
14. Where possible the trenches were 30m long by 2m and placed in accordance with the terms of the Written Scheme of Investigation (Matthews 2009). In Phase 1 of the works some trenches had to be moved for reasons of Health & Safety to avoid risk from known services. Similarly in Phase 2 some trenches in the westernmost area were adjusted to better avoid overhead service and an underground water pipe. A further complication to



Figure 3a: From the Central Area Looking East



Figure 3b: Excavating trenches

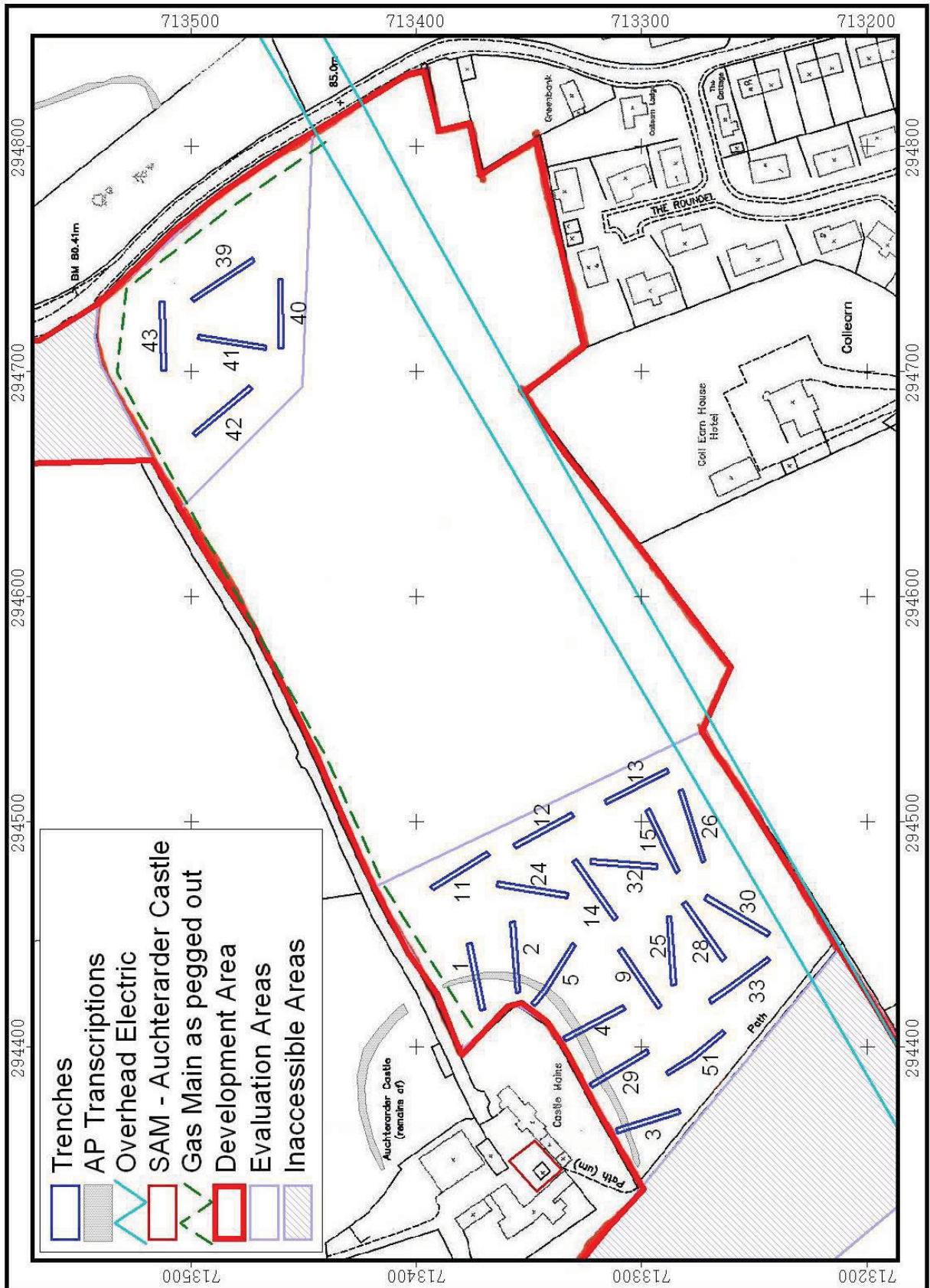


Figure 4: Layout of Trenches, Phase 1



Figure 5a: Trench 1



Figure 5b: Trench 5

the Phase 2 works was the presence of trees along the north-eastern boundary of the site. After consultation with Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust it was agreed that trenching should be according to the Written Scheme of Investigation for those trenches placed out-with the planted area (Figure 3b). The overall area of trenching excavated in the course of the works was therefore a little smaller than required by the terms of the Written Scheme of Investigation however it was agreed with Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust that this may still have the potential to sufficiently answer the archaeological issues outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation.

15. The archaeological works undertaken and described in this Data Structure Report constitute Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the evaluation works. Therefore all of the evaluation trenching outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation agreed with Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust has now been undertaken.
16. All works were conducted in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Scotland Policy Statements.

Findings: Evaluation Phase 1

17. In all 25 evaluation trenches were excavated using a 13t 360° excavator (Figure 5a); details of the trenches may be found in Appendix 1 of this document. The trenches were concentrated in two areas (Figure 4), one at the east and one at the central part of the development area. The trenches were laid out, as far as possible, in accordance with the trench plan agrees in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Matthews 2009). At the time of commencement of the archaeological works the field had been ploughed and planted with only those areas subject to archaeological evaluation being left clear of crops. The evaluation area is a reasonably level area of arable ground to the north of the town of Auchterarder.
18. Several services were know to exist within the development area and although the original trench layout was designed to avoid these some had to be moved. Trenches 1 and 43 were moved to safely avoid the gas main running along the northern boundary of the field. Trenches 26 and 30 were moved to avoid excavating in proximity to overhead electrical cables. In all cases it was possible to maintain the full 30m length of trench and also the distribution of trenches so that the coverage of the development area remained even.
19. Typically the sediments uncovered in each trench were topsoil (or ploughsoil) (001) (Figure 5b). The development area had been recently ploughed and so the topsoil was loose and broken with a roughly even distribution of small stones and fragments of bedrock. Information provided by the landowner indicated that the field is typically ploughed to the full depth of topsoil and that the plough routinely scrapes the top of the bedrock or natural drift geology. Average topsoil depth was about 500mm and the development area is routinely ploughed to that depth. For this reason no significant archaeological remains were observed in the topsoil and no anthropic material was recovered other than that relating to modern (19th or 20th century) use of the site.
20. Natural subsoil or bedrock was typically encountered at depths of approximately 500mm (Figure 6a). Bedrock (003) was either shale or a mixture of solid sandstone and shale and fragments of bedrock were frequently found in the topsoil. In places where the bedrock was not encountered at the base of the topsoil the sediments were typically compact, red brown silty clay (002) or yellow brown silty clay with inclusions of bedrock (004). In three places on site, where the subsoil was soft sediment, test pits were excavated to a depth of 1.5m to check the validity of describing this sediment as the natural subsoil.



Figure 6a: Trench 12



Figure 6b: Trench 43

Central Area

21. Six trenches in the area to the immediate south-east of Auchterarder Castle/Farm were targeted to investigate the crop mark seen to surround the Farm on aerial photographs (Figure 5b). In all of these trenches (Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 29) bedrock was encountered at the base of the topsoil and there was no indication, in the sediments, of the feature suggested by the crop mark. No significant archaeological features were observed in the course of excavating these trenches and no anthropic material was recovered that would suggest anything other than modern use of the site.
22. The remainder of the trenches showed similar sediments to those above (Figure 6a). Bedrock predominated in the area of the field to the south-west where the ground rose up slightly. This was also evidenced by a slightly higher proportion of bedrock fragments on the topsoil of this area. In the remainder of the trenches the subsoil was predominantly (002) to the north and west and predominantly (005) to the south and east. It should be noted, however, that bedrock was present, even in small quantities, at the base of almost every trench. No significant archaeological remains were uncovered in any of these trenches in the course of the evaluation works. Any potential features were investigated and the only features observed were rubble (005) or clay (007) field drains.

Eastern Area

23. Five trenches were excavated in the north-eastern corner of the field. Trench 43 (Figure 6b) was moved south by approximately 10m in order to safely avoid the revised location of the gas main known to exist along the northern field boundary. Trenches in this area were located to assess if possible the extension of another crop mark, noted on aerial photographs, in the neighbouring fields to the north east.
24. However, a similar sequence of sediments was observed in this area as was in the western portion of the field. Ploughing had typically carried down to a depth of 500mm, to the surface of the natural soil, and therefore no archaeological features were observed. No significant archaeological features were observed in any of these evaluation trenches and no anthropic material was recovered that would suggest anything other than modern use of the site.

Findings: Evaluation Phase 2

25. In all 24 trenches were excavated using a 13t 360° excavator; details of the trenches may be found in Appendix 1 of this document. The trenches were concentrated in two areas one to the west of the central part of the development area and one to the north-east of the development area. Where possible the trenches were laid out in accordance with the trench plan agreed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Matthews 2009). At the time of the evaluation works the areas examined in Phase 2 contained crops.
26. The sediments uncovered during Phase 2 of the archaeological evaluation works were almost identical to those uncovered during Phase 1. Topsoil (001) (or ploughsoil) had not so recently been ploughed and therefore formed a more compact layer with young crops on the surface. Both the western and northern areas had been sown with crops. Numerous small stones were located in the topsoil including occasional fragments of bedrock. No anthropic material was observed in the topsoil other than a few fragments of modern (19th or 20th century) pottery.
27. Natural subsoil; (002), (003), (004), (005), (006), (007) and (008), was encountered in all trenches, typically at depths of between 400mm and 500mm. Subsoil (002) contained areas of *in-situ* bedrock of the same character of that found in Phase 1 of the works. Fragments of bedrock were located in subsoils (003), (006) and (007). Two test pits were excavated to a depth of 1.2m, one in the western area in Trench 20 and one in the northern area in Trench 46, in order to validate the depth and profile of the drift geology. These test pits served to confirm that archaeologically sterile natural soil had been reached.

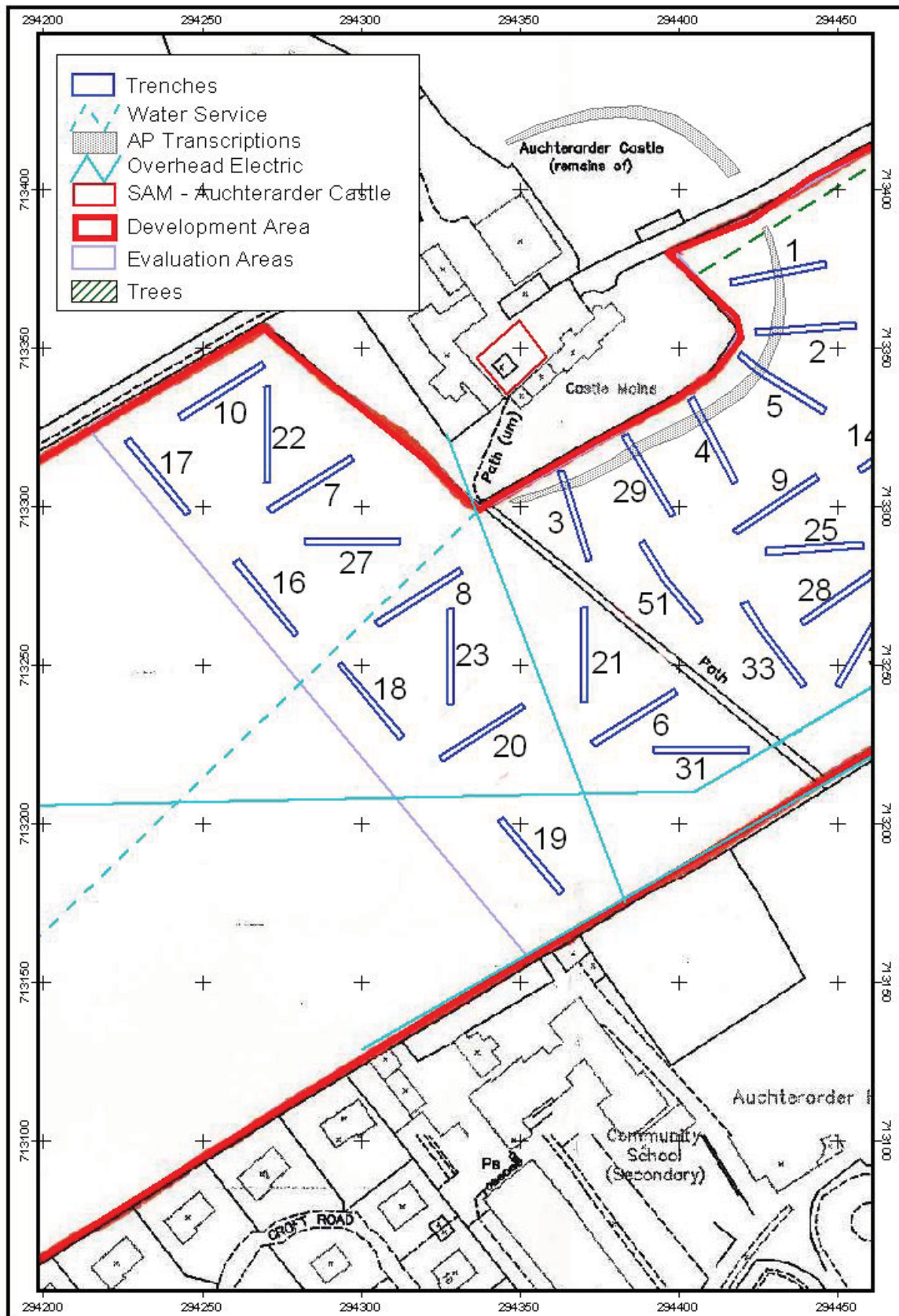


Figure 7: Western Area



Figure 8a: Western Area



Figure 8b: Trench 16

Western Area

28. Services were known to exist within the western part of the development area (Figure 7). Two overhead electrical cables had already been mapped and the trenches located to avoid them. After the commencement of archaeological works information was provided by the landowner who indicated that an underground water pipe ran north-east to south-west. Not having a precise location for this service and in the interests of safety Trenches 8 and 18 were moved slightly south in order to avoid the likely line of this service (Figure 8a).
29. Trenches were placed in this area in order to assess the possibility of picking up negative features relating to the crop marks which had been transcribed from aerial photographs. In addition there was the possibility of locating sub-surface remains relating to Auchterarder Castle. Any potential archaeological features were investigated according to the terms of the Written Scheme of Investigation (Matthews 2009) but no features were located other than those which related to the modern (19th or 20th century) use of the site as arable land (Figure 8b) and no anthropic material was observed other than modern rubbish.

Northern Area

30. Approximately one third of the northern area had been planted with trees prior to the commencement of archaeological works and therefore was inaccessible for the placement of evaluation trenches (Figure 9). After consultation with Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust it was agreed that only those trenches which could be placed out with the trees would be excavated according to the terms of the Written Scheme of Investigation (Matthews 2009).
31. Trenches were located in this area in order to assess the potential for survival of sub-surface features relating to the crop marks which had been observed in aerial photographs. Despite the fact that a portion of the trenches in this area were not excavated it was still possible to assess the potential for archaeological survival due to the placement of trenches and the uniform nature of the sediment encountered.
32. The northern area sloped (Figure 9a) down from south to north and although the character of the subsoil did change slightly with the change in topography the overall effect was similar that that encountered in other areas. Trenches were typically between 400mm and 500mm deep and deepened slightly at the base of slope. Any potential features were excavated according to the terms of the Written Scheme of Investigation (Matthews 2009). No significant archaeological features were found anywhere within this area and no anthropic material was observed other than that which related to the modern (19th or 20th century) use of the site as arable farmland (Figure 9b)

Discussion

33. No significant archaeological remains were uncovered in the course of the Phase 1 or Phase 2 of the evaluation works and no anthropic material was uncovered other than would suggest modern use of the development area (Figure 11a). Any potential significant archaeological features were investigated but all features related to the modern use of the site as arable farmland. No material or remains were uncovered which would suggest archaeological potential within the evaluated portions of the development area.

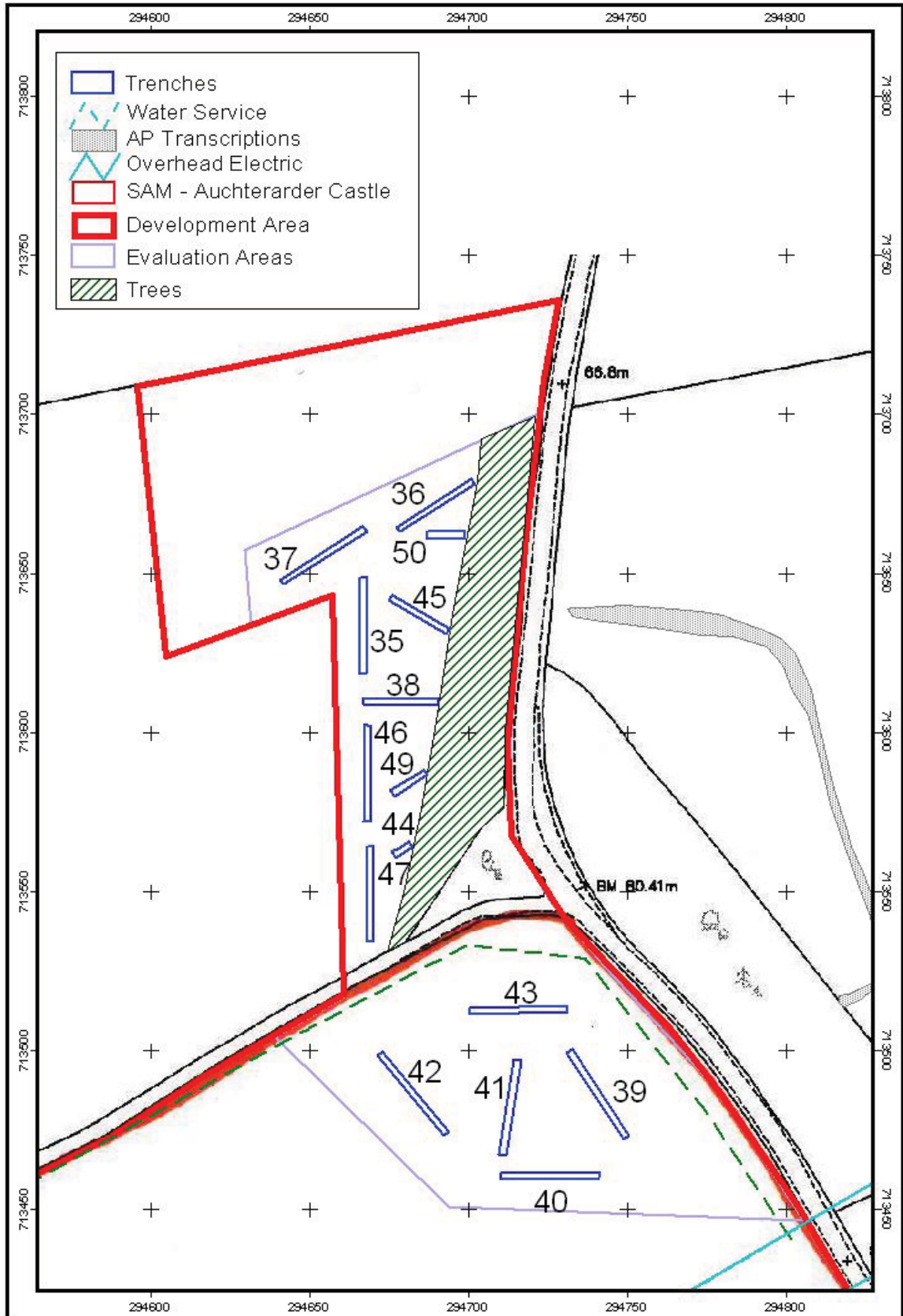


Figure 9: Northern Area



Figure 10a: Northern Area Pre-excitation



Figure 10b: Trench 35



Figure 11a: Excavating in Northern Area



Figure 11b: Western Area backfilled

34. During Phase 1 of the evaluation works it was noted that the crop marks, which were obvious from the aerial photographs, were not evident in the sediments of the evaluation trenches. Given the depth of ploughing which the site has been regularly subjected to the most likely explanation for the discrepancy is that the crop mark, noted on the aerial photographs, represented a shallow feature which has been removed by successive ploughing. This explanation may be satisfactorily applied to the crop marks around Auchterarder Castle as well as those at the eastern end of the development area. The same explanation may be applied to the lack of evidence for crop marks in Phase 2 of the works.
35. It is out with the scope of this study to suggest whether or not physical evidence of these crop marks may still exist in the fields beyond the development area to the east, this is at least a possibility. However, if that have been subject to the same kind of deep ploughing then it is also possible that physical evidence of the crop marks has been removed completely. The fact that a large portion of the base of the evaluation trenches was onto bedrock left little doubt as to the lack of potential archaeological remains within the development area. The only features investigated related to the modern use of the site in the form of ceramic or rubble field drains (Figure 11b).
36. Given the above interpretation it would seem that the northern portion of the development area, where trenches were removed due to the presence of trees, has been sufficiently examined to assess its archaeological potential. Given the complete lack of significant archaeological features there would seem to be little value in further examination of this area.
37. Information provided by the landowner during Phase 1 of the works suggested that the line of a defensive ditch (or dry moat) is marked by the rockery in the garden of the farm (Figure 12a). There is no obvious physical evidence for the existence of such a feature, though it does highlight a feature on of the landscape. It would seem unlikely that defensive elements surrounding Auchterarder Castle would be placed on the reverse slope facing the Castle when they could be placed on the crest or forward slope into the evaluated area. In other words the most likely location for a defensive feature relating to the castle would be in the area of the evaluation trenches/in the area of the crop mark (Figure 12b).

Recommendations

38. No significant archaeological remains were located within the development area and the only anthropic material observed suggested modern (19th and 20th century) use of the site. It would seem, from examination of the sediments, that the archaeological remains suggested by the aerial photography have been removed by successive deep ploughing in all of the areas examined.
39. In addition, given the complete lack of significant archaeological material recovered, especially from the northern portion of the development area, would suggest that there is no value in attempting to carry out further trenching in the area which was inaccessible due to the presence of trees. The archaeological potential of the development area has been fully assessed according to the terms of the Written Scheme of Investigation (Matthews 2009) and in line with further discussions with Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust and therefore Rathmell Archaeology Ltd recommends no further archaeological work is required within the development area.
40. The appropriateness and acceptability of our recommendations rest with Perth & Kinross Council and their advisors, Perth & Kinross Heritage Trust.



Figure 12a: Farm Garden and rockery looking NE



Figure 12b: Looking to Farm and Central Area

Conclusion

41. A programme of archaeological works was required by Muir Homes in respect to proposed residential development on land at Castlemains, Auchterarder. The archaeological works were designed to mitigate the impact on the archaeological remains within the development area.
42. No significant archaeological remains were located within the development area and no anthropic material was recovered other than would suggest modern (19th or 20th century) use of the site. The crop mark features which had previously been located on aerial photographs appear to have been removed by successive deep ploughing.
43. This report covers Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the evaluation works and supersedes the Phase 1 report issues on 11th June 2010.

References

Documentary

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Duffy, C	2003	The '45
Gifford, J	2007	Buildings of Scotland: Perth and Kinross
Lynch, M	1991	<i>Scotland, A New History</i>
RCAHMS	2009	Pastmap Database
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Reid, A G	1899	<i>The Annals of Auchterarder and Memorials of Strathern.</i>
Sherriff, J R	1978	'Excavations at Castle Craig, Auchterarder', <i>Proc Soc Antiq Scot</i>
SOEnv	1994	<i>Planning Advice Note 42, Archaeology</i> , Scottish Office Environmental Department.

Cartographic

Ordnance Survey	1864-71	1 st Edition
Ordnance Survey	1903-12	3 rd Edition
Roy, William	1747-55	Roy's Military Survey of Scotland

Photography

RCAHMS	1981	Aerial Photographs: PT 8586, PT 8587, PT 8588
RCAHMS	1981	Aerial Photographs: PT 8583, PT 8584, PT 8585
RCAHMS	1986	Aerial Photographs: A 28883, A 28884, A 28885, A 28886

Appendix 1: Trench Details

Within this appendix a standardised set of data pertaining to the evaluation trenches is presented.

All measurement distances quoted along the trench measure based on the quoted orientation of the trench. See Figure 3 for trench locations.

Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern/ Agricultural Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
1 – Phase 1	East to West	2m by 30m 60m ²	350 to 500mm	Compact mid-dark red brown silty clay (002) with an area of exposed bedrock (003) at +28.4m until +23m.	None	None	None
2 – Phase 1	East-south-east to West-north-west	2m by 32m 64m ²	300 to 400mm	Yellow brown silty clay (005) present until +4m before changing to bedrock (003). This is present until +20m before changing to compact mid-dark red brown silty clay (002) for the rest of the trench.	None	None	None
3 – Phase 1	Southwest to Northeast	2m by 30m 60m ²	400mm	Compact mid-dark red brown silty clay (002).	None	None	None
4 – Phase 1	North to South	2m by 30m 60m ²	400 to 450mm	Bedrock (003) with areas of compact mid-dark red brown silty clay (002).	None	None	None
5 – Phase 1	North-north-west to South-south-east	2m by 32m 64m ²	400mm	Changes between compact mid-dark red brown silty clay (002) and bedrock (003) across whole of trench.	None	None	None
6 – Phase 2	Northeast to Southwest	2m by 30m	300 to 350mm	(002) broken shale and bedrock with silty grey clay; (003) dark grey brown	None	None	None

Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern/ Agricultural Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
		60m ²		sand with small stones and bedrock;			
7 – Phase 2	East to west	2m by 30m 60m ²	350mm	(004) orange brown sand and bedrock	None	None	None
8 – Phase 2	North to South	2m by 30m 60m ²	280 to 400mm	(002) broken shale and bedrock with silty grey clay; (004) orange brown sand and bedrock	Rubble drain, north-south, 24m and 26m (005)	None	None
9 – Phase 1	Southwest to Northeast	2m by 32.1m 64.2m ²	500mm	Compact mid-dark red brown silty clay (002) with an area of exposed bedrock (003) at +28.4m until the end.	Rubble drain (004) present at +5m orientated NW-SE.	None	None
10 – Phase 2	East to West	2m by 30m 60m ²	200 to 450mm	(004) orange brown sand and bedrock	None	None	None
11 – Phase 1	Southeast to Northwest	2m by 31m 62m ²	600 to 750mm	Compact mid-dark red brown silty clay (002) with areas of exposed bedrock (003).	Red tile drain (007) present at +15m orientated ESE-WNW.	None	None
12 – Phase 1	Southeast to Northwest	2m by 31m 62m ²	500 to 600mm	Bedrock (003) exposed until +10m before changing to compact mid-dark red brown silty clay (002). This is present until +24m before changing back to bedrock (003) for the rest of the trench.	Red tile drain (007) present at +20 orientated SE-NW.	None	None

Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern/ Agricultural Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
13 – Phase 1	Southeast to Northwest	2m by 32m 64m ²	400 to 450mm	Compact mid-dark red brown silty clay (002) with a small area of exposed bedrock (003) at +17.6m.	None	None	None
14 – Phase 1	Northeast to Southwest	2m by 31m 62m ²	350 to 450mm	Compact mid-dark red brown silty clay (002) until +20m before changing to bedrock (003) for the rest of the trench.	None	None	None
15 – Phase 1	East-north-east to West-south-west	2m by 33m 66m ²	400 to 500mm	Compact mid-dark red brown silty clay (002) with a small area of exposed bedrock (003) at +1.8m.	None	None	None
16 – Phase 2	North-to south-east	2m by 30m 60m ²	300 to 450mm	(003) dark grey brown sand with small stones and bedrock; (004) orange brown sand and bedrock	None	None	None
17 – Phase 2	North-east to South-west	2m by 30m 60m ²	350 to 400mm	(004) orange brown sand and bedrock; (006) light brown silty clay with fragments of bedrock	None	None	None
18 – Phase 2	North to South	2m by 30m 60m ²	300 to 350mm	(002) broken shale and bedrock with silty grey clay; (003) dark grey brown sand with small stones and bedrock; (004) orange brown sand and bedrock	None	None	None
19 – Phase 2	North to south	2m by 30m	400 to 450mm	(002) broken shale and bedrock with silty grey clay; (003) dark grey brown sand with small stones and bedrock;	None	None	None

Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern/ Agricultural Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
		62m ²		(004) orange brown sand and bedrock			
20 – Phase 2	East to West	2m by 31m 62m ²	400 to 450mm	(002) broken shale and bedrock with silty grey clay; m ²	None	None	None
21 – Phase 2	North to South	2m by 30m 60m ²	300 to 350mm	(002) broken shale and bedrock with silty grey clay; (003) dark grey brown sand with small stones and bedrock;	None	None	None
22 – Phase 2	North-east to South-west	2m by 32m 64m ²	300mm	(002) broken shale and bedrock with silty grey clay; (004) orange brown sand and bedrock	Rubble drain, North-west to South-east, 20m, (005)	None	None
23 – Phase 2	South-west to North-east	2m by 31m 62m ²	350mm	(002) broken shale and bedrock with silty grey clay; (004) orange brown sand and bedrock	None	None	None
24 – Phase 1	South-south-west to North-north-east	2m by 31m 62m ²	400mm	Bedrock (003) with an area of compact mid-dark red brown silty clay (002) present at +12m until +16m.	None	None	None
25 – Phase 1	West to East	2m by 29.5m 59m ²	400mm	Compact mid-dark red brown silty clay (002) with frequent areas of exposed bedrock (003).	None	None	None
26 – Phase 1	North-north-east to South-	2m by 33m	400 to 500mm	Bedrock (003) exposed until +16m before changing to compact mid-dark	None	None	None

Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern/ Agricultural Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
	south-west	66m ²		red brown silty clay (002) for the rest of the trench.			
27 – Phase 2	East to West	2m by 30m 60m ²	250 to 350mm	(003) dark grey brown sand with small stones and bedrock; (004) orange brown sand and bedrock; (006) light brown silty clay with fragments of bedrock	Rubble drain, north-south, 5m and 24m, (005)	None	None
28 – Phase 1	Southwest to Northeast	2m by 32.3m 64.6m ²	300 to 500mm	Compact mid-dark red brown silty clay (002) with frequent areas of exposed bedrock (003).	None	None	None
29 – Phase 1	North to South	2m by 30m 60m ²	400mm	Compact mid-dark red brown silty clay (002) with an area of exposed bedrock (003) at +4.8m until +15m.	None	None	None
30 – Phase 1	Southwest to Northeast	2m by 32.3m 64.6m ²	300 to 450mm	Compact mid-dark red brown silty clay (002) with large areas of exposed bedrock (003) at 0m until +8.6m and at +20m until +22.6m.	None	None	None
31 – Phase 2	East to West	2m by 30m 60m ²	300 to 400mm	(002) broken shale and bedrock with silty grey clay; (003) dark grey brown sand with small stones and bedrock;	None	None	None
32 – Phase 1	South to North	2m by 30m 60m ²	350 to 400mm	Compact mid-dark red brown silty clay (002) with a small area of exposed bedrock (003) at +21.4m.	None	None	None

Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern/ Agricultural Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
33 – Phase 1	Northwest to Southeast	2m by 32.2m 64.4m ²	350 to 500mm	Compact mid-dark red brown silty clay (002) with frequent areas of exposed bedrock (003).	None	None	None
35 – Phase 2	Northeast to Southwest	2m by 30m 60m ²	300 by 450mm	(002) broken shale and bedrock with silty grey clay; (004) orange brown sand and bedrock; (007) red brown sandy silt with fragments of bedrock	None	None	None
36 – Phase 2	Northeast to Southwest	2m by 22m 44m ²	300mm	(002) broken shale and bedrock with silty grey clay; (008) light brown silty clay	Rubble drain, North-west to South-east, 10m and 16m, (005)	None	None
37 – Phase 2	Northeast to Southwest	2m by 30m 60m ²	300 to 350mm	(004) orange brown sand and bedrock	Rubble drain, North-west to South-east, 6m 20m and 28m, (005)		
38 – Phase 2	East to West	2m by 26m 52m ²	350mm	(004) orange brown sand and bedrock; (007) red brown sandy silt with fragments of bedrock	None	None	None
39 – Phase 1	Northwest to Southeast	2m by 31.5m 63m ²	300 to 500mm	Compact mid-dark red brown silty clay (002) with small areas of exposed bedrock (003).	Red tile drain (007) present at +0.6m until +5.2m orientated NW-SE.	None	None
40 – Phase 1	Southeast to Northwest	2m by 31m	300 to 450mm	Compact mid-dark red brown silty clay (002) with small areas of exposed bedrock (003) present until +10m before changing to orange brown sandy silt	None	None	None

Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern/ Agricultural Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
		62m ²		(006) for the rest of the trench.			
41 – Phase 1	West-south-west to East-north-east	2m by 30m 60m ²	400 to 500mm	Orange brown sandy silt (006) present until +5m before changing to compact mid-dark red brown silty clay (002) with some areas of exposed bedrock (003) for the rest of the trench.	None	None	None
42 – Phase 1	Southwest to Northeast	2m by 32m 64m ²	300 to 400mm	Orange brown sandy silt (006) with an area of compact mid-dark red brown silty clay (002) present at +11.4m until +19.4m.	None	None	None
43 – Phase 1	Northwest to Southeast	2m by 30m 60m ²	400mm	Compact mid-dark red brown silty clay (002) present at +9.8m before changing to orange brown sandy silt (006) for the rest of the trench. Small areas of bedrock (003) exposed at +2.4m and at +14.8m.	Red tile drain (007) present at +9.6m orientated N-S.	None	None
44 – Phase 2	South-west to North east	2m by 4.5m 9m ²	300mm	(007) red brown sandy silt with fragments of bedrock	None	None	None
45 – Phase 2	Northwest to Southeast	2m by 23m 46m ²	350mm	(004) orange brown sand and bedrock	Rubble drain, north-south, 7m, (005)	None	None
46 – Phase 2	North-east to South-west	2m by 30m 60m ²	350 by 400mm	(002) broken shale and bedrock with silty grey clay; (007) red brown sandy silt with fragments of bedrock	Rubble drain, north-south, 1m and 22m, (005)	None	None
47 –	North-east to	2m by	300m	(002) broken shale and bedrock with	Rubble drain, north-	None	None

Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern/ Agricultural Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
Phase 2	South-west	30m 60m ²		silty grey clay; (007) red brown sandy silt with fragments of bedrock	south, 1m and 23m, (005)		
49 – Phase 2	East to West	2m by 16.5m 33m ²	300mm	(007) red brown sandy silt with fragments of bedrock	Rubble drain, north-south, 13m, (005)	None	None
50 – Phase 2	West to East	2m by 8.5m 17m ²	450mm	(004) orange brown sand and bedrock	Rubble drain, north-south, 5m, (005)	None	None
51 – Phase 1	Southeast to Northwest	2m by 29.8m 59.6m ²	350 to 400mm	Compact mid-dark red brown silty clay (002) with areas of exposed bedrock (003).	Rubble drain (004) present at +24m orientated E-W.	None	None

Appendix 2: Registers

Within this appendix are all registers pertaining to works on-site regardless of the process by which that information was gathered (e.g. evaluation or strip, map & sample).

Context Register: Phase 1

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
001	All	Topsoil	Loose dark brown silty clay with frequent small to medium sized stone inclusions. Has been recently ploughed in most areas.	Topsoil
002	-	Subsoil	Compact mid-dark red brown silty clay with frequent small to medium sized stone inclusions.	Subsoil
003	-	Subsoil	Pale yellow sandstone bedrock.	Bedrock
004	9, 51	Feature	Rubble drain. Measures 300mm wide.	Rubble field drain
005	-	Subsoil	Yellow brown silty clay with some rock and small stone inclusions.	Subsoil
006	-	Subsoil	Orange brown sandy silt with many stone inclusions and areas of exposed bedrock.	Subsoil
007	11, 12, 39, 43	Feature	Red tile drain. Measures 60mm wide.	Red tile field drain

Context Register: Phase 2

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
001	All	Topsoil	Loose dark brown silty clay with frequent small to medium sized stone inclusions. Crops on surface.	Topsoil
002	8, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 35, 36, 37, 46,	Subsoil	Broken shale and bedrock, some silty clay, grey or dark orange	Subsoil and bedrock

Context No.	Area/Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
	47			
003	16, 19, 20, 27	Subsoil	Dark and grey-brown sand, compact, frequent small stones and bedrock fragments	Subsoil
004	7, 8, 10, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 27, 35, 37, 38, 45, 50	Subsoil	Orange-brown sand and bedrock	Subsoil
005	7, 8, 22, 27, 37, 38, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50	Feature	Rubble drain, 200mm deep	Rubble field drain
006	17	Subsoil	Light brown silty clay, very compact, fragments of bedrock and small stones	Subsoil
007	38, 44, 46, 47, 49	Subsoil	Red brown sandy silt, small to mid stones and fragments of bedrock	Subsoil
008	36	Subsoil	Light brown silty clay, very compact with no inclusions, small stones	Subsoil

Photographic Register: Phase 1

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
1	1	General pre ex of SW area	N	02/06/10
2	2	General pre ex of SW area	NW	02/06/10

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
3	3	General pre ex of SW area	NW	02/06/10
4	4	General shot from SW area towards NE	SW	02/06/10
5	5	General shot from SW area towards NE	SW	02/06/10
6	6	Working shot (machine watching)	S	02/06/10
7	7	Working shot (machine watching)	S	02/06/10
8	8	Working shot (laying out trenches with GPS)	SE	02/06/10
9	9	Shot of Castlemains farmstead	SE	02/06/10
10	10	Shot of Castlemains farmstead	SE	02/06/10
11	11	Post ex of trenches in SW area	NE	02/06/10
12	12	Working shot (machine watching)	S	02/06/10
13	13	Working shot (machine watching)	S	02/06/10
14	14	General site shot (recording in SW area)	NE	02/06/10
15	15	Trench 33	SE	02/06/10
16	16	Trench 33	SE	02/06/10
17	17	Trench 51	SE	02/06/10
18	18	Trench 51	SE	02/06/10
19	19	Trench 9	SW	02/06/10
20	20	Trench 9	SW	02/06/10
21	21	Trench 25	W	02/06/10
22	22	Trench 25	W	02/06/10
23	23	Trench 28	SW	02/06/10
24	24	Trench 28	SW	02/06/10
25	25	Trench 30	S	02/06/10

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
26	26	Trench 30	S	02/06/10
27	27	Trench 26	W	02/06/10
28	28	Trench 26	W	02/06/10
29	29	Trench 13	SE	02/06/10
30	30	Trench 13	SE	02/06/10
31	31	Trench 15	NE	02/06/10
32	32	Trench 15	NE	02/06/10
33	33	Trench 32	S	02/06/10
34	34	Trench 32	S	02/06/10
35	35	Trench 12	SE	02/06/10
36	36	Trench 12	SE	02/06/10
37	37	Trench 14	NE	02/06/10
38	38	Trench 14	NE	02/06/10
39	39	Trench 24	S	02/06/10
40	40	Trench 24	S	02/06/10
41	41	Trench 11	SE	02/06/10
42	42	Trench 11	SE	02/06/10
43	43	Trench 1	E	02/06/10
44	44	Trench 1	E	02/06/10
45	45	Trench 2	E	02/06/10
46	46	Trench 2	E	02/06/10
47	47	Trench 5	SE	02/06/10
48	48	Trench 5	SE	02/06/10

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
49	49	Trench 4	SE	02/06/10
50	50	Trench 4	SE	02/06/10
51	51	Trench 29	SE	02/06/10
52	52	Trench 29	SE	02/06/10
53	53	Trench 3	SE	02/06/10
54	54	Trench 3	SE	02/06/10
55	55	General pre ex of NE area	W	03/06/10
56	56	General pre ex of NE area	WNW	03/06/10
57	57	Trench 39	NW	03/06/10
58	58	Trench 41	N	03/06/10
59	59	Trench 40	W	03/06/10
60	60	General shot of NE area	NW	03/06/10
61	61	Trench 42	NW	03/06/10
62	62	Trench 43	W	03/06/10
63	63	Working Shot	W	03/06/10
64	64	Eastern Area	N	03/06/10
65	65	Eastern Area	N	03/06/10
66	66	Eastern Area	NW	03/06/10
67	67	Eastern Area	NW	03/06/10
68	68	West to Farm	E	03/06/10
69	69	West to Farm	E	03/06/10
70	70	Plants	SE	03/06/10
71	71	NE next evaluation area	SW	03/06/10

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
72	72	NE next evaluation area	SW	03/06/10
73	73	Eastern Area	W	03/06/10
74	74	Eastern Area	W	03/06/10
75	75	Farm Rockery	NE	03/06/10
76	76	Farm Rockery	NE	03/06/10
77	77	Farm Rockery	NE	03/06/10
78	78	Farm Rockery	NE	03/06/10
79	79	Farm Rockery	W	03/06/10
80	80	Farm Rockery	W	03/06/10
81	81	South of Farm Path	N	03/06/10
82	82	South of Farm Path	N	03/06/10
83	83	South of Farm	W	03/06/10
84	84	South of Farm	W	03/06/10
85	85	Carved Stone	E	03/06/10
86	86	Carved Stone	E	03/06/10
87	87	Carved Stone	E	03/06/10
88	88	Carved Stone	E	03/06/10
89	89	Carved Stone	E	03/06/10
90	90	Old Steps	SE	03/06/10
91	91	Old Steps	SE	03/06/10
92	92	Old Building at centre of Farm	E	03/06/10
93	93	Old Building at centre of Farm	E	03/06/10
94	94	Old Building at centre of Farm	NE	03/06/10

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
95	95	Old Building at centre of Farm	NE	03/06/10
96	96	Centre of Farm	E	03/06/10
97	97	Centre of Farm	E	03/06/10
98	98	Western Area	N	03/06/10
99	99	Western Area	N	03/06/10
100	100	Eastern Area	W	03/06/10
101	101	Eastern Area	W	03/06/10
102	102	NE area backfilled	NW	03/06/10
103	103	NE area backfilled	NW	03/06/10
104	104	SW area and Castlemains Farm	NE	03/06/10
105	105	SW area and Castlemains Farm	NE	03/06/10
106	106	SW area and Castlemains Farm	NE	03/06/10

Photographic Register: Phase 2

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
1	859	Western Area pre-ex	S	17/01/11
2	860	Western Area pre-ex	S	17/01/11
3	861	Trench 19	NW	17/01/11
4	862	Trench 19	NW	17/01/11
5	863	Trench 20	NE	17/01/11
6	864	Trench 20	NE	17/01/11
7	865	Trench 23	N	17/01/11

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
8	866	Trench 23	N	17/01/11
9	867	Trench 18	NW	17/01/11
10	868	Trench 18	NW	17/01/11
11	869	Trench 8	NE	17/01/11
12	870	Trench 8	NE	17/01/11
13	871	Trench 27	W	17/01/11
14	872	Trench 27	W	17/01/11
15	873	Trench 16	NW	17/01/11
16	874	Trench 16	NW	17/01/11
17	875	Trench 7	NE	17/01/11
18	876	Void		
19	877	Trench 7	NE	17/01/11
20	878	Trench 7	NE	17/01/11
21	879	Trench 7	NE	17/01/11
22	880	Trench 22	S	17/01/11
23	881	Trench 22	S	17/01/11
24	882	Trench 17	NW	17/01/11
25	883	Void		
26	884	Trench 17	NW	17/01/11
27	885	Post-ex western area	W	17/01/11
28	886	Post-ex western area	W	17/01/11
29	887	Trench 10	SW	17/01/11
30	888	Trench 10	SW	17/01/11

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
31	889	Northern area pre-ex	S	17/01/11
32	890	Northern area pre-ex	S	18/01/11
33	891	Trench 44	E	18/01/11
34	892	Trench 44	E	18/01/11
35	893	Trench 47	N	18/01/11
36	894	Trench 47	N	18/01/11
37	895	Trench 49	W	18/01/11
38	896	Trench 49	W	18/01/11
39	897	Trench 46	S	18/01/11
40	898	Trench 46	S	18/01/11
41	899	Trench 38	W	18/01/11
42	900	Trench 38	W	18/01/11
43	901	Trench 35	S	18/01/11
44	902	Trench 35	S	18/01/11
45	903	Trench 35	S	18/01/11
46	904	Void		
47	905	Trench 45	E	18/01/11
48	906	Trench 45	E	18/01/11
49	907	Trench 50	E	18/01/11
50	908	Trench 50	E	18/01/11
51	909	Trench 36	W	18/01/11
52	910	Trench 36	W	18/01/11
53	911	Working shot	E	18/01/11

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
54	912	Northern area post-ex	N	18/01/11
55	913	Northern area post-ex	S	18/01/11
56	914	Northern area to farm	E	18/01/11
57	915	Trench 37	E	18/01/11
58	916	Trench 37	E	18/01/11
59	917	Western area backfilled	N	18/01/11
60	918	Western area backfilled	E	18/01/11
61	919	Western area backfilled	SE	18/01/11
62	920	Backfilling northern area	S	18/01/11
63	921	Backfilling northern area	S	18/01/11

Drawing Register: Phase 1

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Area/ Trench	Drawing Type	Scale	Description	Drawer	Date
1	1	33	Plan	1:200	Plan of Trench 33	CW	02/06/10
2	1	51	Plan	1:200	Plan of Trench 51	CW	02/06/10
3	1	3	Plan	1:200	Plan of Trench 3	CW	02/06/10
4	1	25	Plan	1:200	Plan of Trench 25	CW	02/06/10
5	1	28	Plan	1:200	Plan of Trench 28	CW	02/06/10
6	1	30	Plan	1:200	Plan of Trench 30	CW	02/06/10
7	1	26	Plan	1:200	Plan of Trench 26	CW	02/06/10
8	1	13	Plan	1:200	Plan of Trench 13	CW + AM	02/06/10
9	1	15	Plan	1:200	Plan of Trench 15	CW + AM	02/06/10

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Area/ Trench	Drawing Type	Scale	Description	Drawer	Date
10	1	32	Plan	1:200	Plan of Trench 32	CW + AM	02/06/10
11	1	12	Plan	1:200	Plan of Trench 12	CW + AM	02/06/10
12	1	14	Plan	1:200	Plan of Trench 14	CW + AM	02/06/10
13	1	24	Plan	1:200	Plan of Trench 24	CW + AM	02/06/10
14	1	11	Plan	1:200	Plan of Trench 11	CW + AM	02/06/10
15	1	1	Plan	1:200	Plan of Trench 1	CW + AM	02/06/10
16	1	2	Plan	1:200	Plan of Trench 2	AM	03/06/10
17	1	5	Plan	1:200	Plan of Trench 5	AM	03/06/10
18	1	4	Plan	1:200	Plan of Trench 4	AM	03/06/10
19	1	29	Plan	1:200	Plan of Trench 29	AM	03/06/10
20	1	3	Plan	1:200	Plan of Trench 3	AM	03/06/10
21	2	39	Plan	1:200	Plan of Trench 39	AM	03/06/10
22	2	40	Plan	1:200	Plan of Trench 40	AM	03/06/10
23	2	41	Plan	1:200	Plan of Trench 41	AM	03/06/10
24	2	42	Plan	1:200	Plan of Trench 42	AM	03/06/10
25	2	43	Plan	1:200	Plan of Trench 43	AM	03/06/10

Drawing Register: Phase 2

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Area/ Trench	Drawing Type	Scale	Description	Drawer	Date
1	1	19	Plan	1:200	Plan of Trench 19	DG	17/1/11
2	1	20	Plan	1:200	Plan of Trench 20	DG	17/1/11
3	1	23	Plan	1:200	Plan of Trench 23	DG	17/1/11
4	1	18	Plan	1:200	Plan of Trench 18	DG	17/1/11

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Area/ Trench	Drawing Type	Scale	Description	Drawer	Date
5	1	8	Plan	1:200	Plan of Trench 8	DG	17/1/11
6	1	27	Plan	1:200	Plan of Trench 27	DG	17/1/11
7	1	16	Plan	1:200	Plan of Trench 16	DG	17/1/11
8	1	7	Plan	1:200	Plan of Trench 7	DG	17/1/11
9	1	22	Plan	1:200	Plan of Trench 22	DG	17/1/11
10	1	10	Plan	1:200	Plan of Trench 10	DG	17/1/11
11	1	17	Plan	1:200	Plan of Trench 17	DG	17/1/11
12	1	44	Plan	1:200	Plan of Trench 44	DG	18/1/11
13	1	50	Plan	1:200	Plan of Trench 50	DG	18/1/11
14	1	47	Plan	1:200	Plan of Trench 47	DG	18/1/11
15	1	49	Plan	1:200	Plan of Trench 49	DG	18/1/11
16	1	46	Plan	1:200	Plan of Trench 46	DG	18/1/11
17	1	38	Plan	1:200	Plan of Trench 35	DG	18/1/11
18	1	35	Plan	1:200	Plan of Trench 35	DG	18/1/11
19	1	45	Plan	1:200	Plan of Trench 45	DG	18/1/11
20	1	38	Plan	1:200	Plan of Trench 38	DG	18/1/11
21	2	37	Plan	1:200	Plan of Trench 37	DG	18/1/11

Appendix 3: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Perth and Kinross
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Castlemains, Auchterarder
PROJECT CODE:	08071
PARISH:	Auchterarder
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Alan Matthews
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	None
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NN 943 132
START DATE (this season)	2 nd June 2010
END DATE (this season)	18 th January 2011
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (may include information from other fields)	No significant archaeological remains were located within this portion of the development area and no anthropic material was recovered other than would suggest modern (19 th 20 th century) use of the site. The cropmark features which had previously been located on aerial photographs appear to have been removed by successive deep ploughing.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Muir Homes
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU
E MAIL:	contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Report to Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust and archive to National Monuments Record of Scotland.

Contact Details

44. Rathmell Archaeology can be contacted at our Registered Office or through the web:

Rathmell Archaeology Ltd	www.rathmell-arch.co.uk
Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops	
Kilwinning	t.: 01294 542848
Ayrshire	f.: 01294 542849
KA13 6PU	e.: contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk

45. Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust can be contacted at their Offices or through the web:

Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust	www.pkht.org.uk
The Lodge	
4 York Place	
Perth	t.: 01738477083
PH2 8EP	e.: SEWinlow@pkc.gov.uk

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