



Metal detecting field 3 by The Soldiers Bridge (FW02\_32)

Archaeological Metal Detector Survey  
on Powerline Route  
Inverlochy Battlefield Sites  
INVERLOCHY  
FORT WILLIAM  
FW02

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL METAL DETECTOR  
SURVEY ON POWERLINE ROUTE  
INVERLOCHY BATTLEFIELD SITES  
INVERLOCHY, FORT WILLIAM**

**FW02**

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*Illustration 1: Site location plan*

*Illustration 2: Overall Plan of Proposed Route of Underground Powerline*

*Illustration 3: Plan of Metal Detecting Survey, SW end of Field 1*

*Illustration 4: Plan of Metal Detecting Survey at the SW end of Field 1*

*Illustration 5: Plan of Metal Detecting Survey at the NE end of Field 1 & SW end of Field 2*

*Illustration 6: Plan of Metal Detecting Survey, NE end of Field 2*

*Illustration 7: Plan of Metal Detecting Survey, Field 3*

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## **ABSTRACT**

*Alder Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Scottish and Southern Energy to undertake a rapid deskbased assessment followed by a metal detector survey along the route of a powerline development through battlefield sites by Inverlochy Castle. The survey was required in advance of the erection of a new switchroom at Inverlochy substation and the undergrounding of an overhead cable at Blar Mhor in order to mitigate the potential impact upon the sites of two battles (1431 and 1645). The fieldwork, Alder site code FW02, was undertaken during the period 25<sup>th</sup> June to 28<sup>th</sup> June 2012 in mixed weather conditions.*

*The requirement was to survey a 5m wide corridor across the battlefield site, for a distance of approximately 620m. Due to some areas being unsuitable for survey, a distance of 510m was actually surveyed. Finds were located by offsetting from a base line tape and also by EDM. Abundant small modern finds of cans, bottle tops, ring pulls and small denomination coins were recovered as well as many corroded unidentifiable metal fragments probably from farm machinery and cars. No positively identifiable items from medieval or post-medieval military equipment or weapons were found and nothing of historic interest was identified. No further metal detecting survey is required for this development.*

# **1 Background**

## **1.1 Introduction**

Scottish and Southern Energy commissioned Alder Archaeology to undertake a rapid deskbased assessment followed by a metal detector survey on the site of the battlefields of Inverlochy 1431 and 1645, close to Inverlochy Castle. The proposed development is to bury underground an electricity power cable between Inverlochy electricity substation at NGR NN 1165 74991 and Lochyside footbridge at NN 11937 75485, and erect a new switchroom at Inverlochy substation. The development crosses areas comprising a playing field, rough grazing and an overgrown area, all of which would have constituted areas of manoeuvring and fighting associated with the battles. The work (site code FW02 and OASIS ID alderarc1 130208) was undertaken during the period 25<sup>th</sup>-28<sup>th</sup> June in variable weather conditions. Special attention was to be paid to identifying and recovering any metal artefacts related to the Inverlochy battles or any other artefacts or deposits of historic significance that may have been found.

The work was designed to fulfil recommendations made by the Heritage Environment Team, Planning and development Service, Highland Council, in order to mitigate the impact of the development upon the battlefield sites.

## **1.2 Aims and Objectives**

The main aim of the desk-based assessment and metal detector survey is to ensure the identification, safeguarding and recording of any archaeological features or finds identified and to ensure that the needs for archaeological conservation and recording are met without causing any unnecessary delay or disturbance to the proposed development.

## **1.3 Reporting**

The present document has been prepared as the final report on this metal detecting survey. Copies will be sent to the client, The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland and Highland Council Historic Environment Record.

## **1.4 Planning and Curatorial Issues**

The metal detector survey was the final part of a programme of archaeological work designed to satisfy the recommendations of the Heritage Environment Team, Planning and development Service, Highland Council on application for Erection of New Switchroom at Inverlochy Substation and Undergrounding of Overhead Line at Blar Mhor, Fort William (CHG4681)

## **1.5 Acknowledgements**

We wish to thank Kirsty Cameron and Andrew Puls of the Heritage Environment Team and Ian Nicholl of Scottish and Southern Energy for their assistance and guidance throughout this project. The work was fully funded by Scottish and Southern Energy.

## **2 Details of Work**

### **2.1 The Site (Illus 1 and 2)**

The site of the Scottish and Southern Energy development is linear. It involves the construction of a new switchroom at Inverloch Electricity Substation at NGR NN 11655 74991 and the undergrounding of a powerline from the new switchroom to the Lochyside footbridge at NN 11937 75485. The undergrounding closely follows the route of the already existing overhead powerline. The ground around Inverloch substation where the new build is to take place was unsuitable for the economic use of the metal detector as it seemed to have formerly been a rubbish tip and was littered with modern metal rubbish. This rubbish followed the route of the proposed underground cable in the area of the new build. Also on the N side of the proposed new build was a small burn aligned E-W.

To the northeast of the substation was a playing field (field 1) which comprised mown grass. The cable route was on the eastern edge of the playing field and provided good ground for the metal detector over the proposed course of the buried cable for a distance of approximately 170m.

To the NE of field 1 was field 2, comprising rising ground with large clumps of common rush and presently used for rough grazing. The distance through this field was approximately 200m. Much of the route in this field was close to the field's E fence boundary. Occasionally small areas were unsuitable for the metal detector due density of the common rush. In the NE corner of this field the cable route branched eastwards for a distance of 33m. Also in the NE corner a metalled footpath crossed the cable route in an eastwards direction down to the River Lochy.

To the NE of field 2 the proposed cable route crosses the tailrace from the nearby aluminium works and continues down beside the tailrace pumphouse, a distance of 40m. This part of the route was also unsuitable for metal detecting due to access problems in the confined space between the pumphouse and the fencing alongside the roadway.

To the N of the pumphouse was field 3, an overgrown area with some semi-mature trees. Here the proposed cable route skirted around trees and continued to Lochyside Foot Bridge (The Soldiers Bridge). Due to restricted access the area immediately adjacent to the foot bridge was not surveyed. In the NE corner of this field was a metalled pathway and the new cable route formed a spur to the W for a distance of 33m.

## **2.2 History**

### *2.2.1 Battle of Inverlochy 1431 (Inverlochy I)*

The first battle of Inverlochy was fought in September 1431 (the exact date is not recorded). It was part of a campaign by King James I to subdue the MacDonalds, Lords of the Isles. Alexander, Lord of the Isles, had been imprisoned in 1429 but his supporters remained at large. In 1431 the king's cousin, Alexander Stewart, Earl of Mar, as the king's lieutenant in the Highlands, was based with his army at Inverlochy in Lochaber, which had been granted to Mar in an attempt to dispossess or weaken Alasdair Carrach MacDonald, Lord of Lochaber, cousin of the Lord of the Isles. Mar's army was encamped in tents on the plain beside Inverlochy Castle and was surprised by the sudden appearance from the south of an army led by Donald Balloch MacDonald, another cousin of the Lord of the Isles and possibly half brother of Alasdair, while Alasdair's force attacked from the north. Alasdair's force included archers, who were based on the hill of Tom na Faire, and whose arrows seem to have caused most damage to Mar's army, which lost about 1,000 men. Mar himself was wounded but escaped, but Alan Stewart, Earl of Caithness, another cousin of the king and Mar's deputy, was killed. The defeat of his forces in the battle forced King James to come to terms with Alexander, Lord of the Isles, who was released in October 1431.

### *2.2.2 Battle of Inverlochy 1645 (Inverlochy II)*

The second Battle of Inverlochy was part of the campaign by James Graham, Marquis of Montrose, as lieutenant of King Charles I in Scotland, to force the Scottish Covenanters to reduce their support for the Parliamentary side in the English Civil War by diverting their forces to deal with Montrose's military threat in Scotland. Montrose had secured a series of victories over the forces of the Covenant at Tippermuir, Aberdeen and Fyvie, after which he had ravaged the Campbell heartland of Inveraray, seat of the Marquis of Argyll, the leading Covenanter, before withdrawing up the Great Glen towards Inverness in January 1645. Argyll arrived with his army at Inverlochy, while another Covenanting army blocked the north end of the Great Glen at Inverness. Montrose, who had reached Killchummin (now Fort Augustus), performed one of the most remarkable marches in British military history by marching his force of about 1,500 men over mountainous terrain in winter (36 miles in 36 hours) to surprise Argyll at Inverlochy on 2 February 1645. The Covenanters' army of about 1,900 men was drawn up outside Inverlochy Castle, which formed its left flank, with a force of musketeers based inside the castle. Argyll himself withdrew to a galley anchored in Loch Linnhe to observe events. Montrose's force of Highland clansmen and Irishmen defeated the Covenanters by storming their positions and putting them to flight, in the course of which the Highlanders exacted revenge on the Campbell clansmen. The effect of the battle was to strengthen Montrose's position in the Highlands from which he moved south to Lowland Scotland. To counter the threat the Covenanters were forced to redeploy some of their forces from both Ireland and England, and when Montrose moved south to join the king in England he was defeated at Philiphaugh in September 1645.

### *2.2.3 Location of the battles*

The precise locations of the battles are not known but their approximate locations can be estimated.

In 1431 the basing of Alasdair's archers on Tom na Faire suggests that the Mar's army was encamped between the hill to the south and Inverlochy Castle to the north. The use of the archers suggests that they were targeting a concentrated force prior to charges by the other MacDonald forces, after which the battle would have broken up into skirmishes over a wider area as men tried to escape and were pursued.

In 1645 Inverlochy Castle was at the left flank of the Covenanters army, drawn up on a ridge, now partially scarped by a railway embankment. The Royalists probably attacked from Torlundy in the north-east. Thereafter the Covenanters retreated south-west and west, pursued by the Royalists.

Relics from the battles are reported to have been found during the construction of the aluminium plant in the 1930s to the east of the proposed development. A metal detector survey in 2007 of the ridge on which the Covenanting army stood as part of the Fort William and Inverlochy Archaeological Project produced a musket ball which may have come from the second battle.

Historic Scotland's Battlefield Inventory delimits the boundaries of the earlier battlefield as the River Lochy to the north and west, the River Nevis to the south and the steep slopes of Ben Nevis to the south-east. The proposed boundaries of the later battlefield, currently under consultation, are the River Lochy to the north and west, the steep slopes of Ben Nevis to the south-east.

#### *2.2.4 Wade's Military Road*

The road from Fort William to Killchumen (now Fort Augustus) was constructed between 1725 and 1727. It extended from Fort William, passing south of Inverlochy Castle, then turning north-east up the Great Glen. It has been incorporated into the Great Glen Way, a public footpath.

#### *2.2.5 Inverlochy Castle*

The castle is reputed to have been built by John Comyn, Lord of Badenoch and Lochaber, about 1270-80. On the murder of his son by Robert the Bruce in 1306 the castle fell into ruins and Lochaber came into the possession of the MacDonalds, Lords of the Isles. Thereafter the Earl of Huntly repaired the castle in 1505. The castle was abandoned after Cromwell built a citadel that was later replaced in 1690 by Fort William. The castle is a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

### **2.3 Archaeological Potential**

It is possible that the proposed development lies within site of the earlier battle if the archers of Alasdair Carrach were shooting their arrows northward from Tom na Faire. It is unlikely that the proposed development lies within the area of the later battle, although it would lie within the area over which advancing or retreating soldiers would have passed, when the Covenanters retreating to the west and south-west were pursued by their enemies. It is therefore possible that artefacts relating to either of the battles may be encountered during the proposed development

## **2.4 Archaeological Method**

The main metal detector used was White's Spectrum XLT, along with a backup of a less sensitive Micronta 4001. The Spectrum was set at either 'coin' or 'relic'. Finds located were either measured in from a base line tape and/or plotted using a total station. Finds co ordinates were recorded with a measurement from the baseline tape in the N direction followed by second measurement of distance either E or W of the base line tape. In the NE corner of field 2 a spur ran to the W which required a base line tape extending in a westward direction. A buffer zone of 2.5m on either side of the base line tape was used, creating a 5m wide corridor, which should be sufficient to allow for route deviations. The base line in Field 3 was measured northward from the SE corner of the field, it also had a spur to the W at the NE corner. Finds locations in field 3 were also recorded by EDM. Finds of some interest were bagged and kept for further examination while finds of no significance were reburied. The majority of finds were located in turf/topsoil at a depth of 0.10-0.15m with an occasional maximum of 0.30m. A good selection of images was taken to record the operation using a Fuji Fine Pix S6500 fd digital camera.

## **2.5 Results of Investigations (Illustrations 3-7)**

Due to unsuitability of the area of the new build adjacent to the substation for metal detecting the survey was started in field 1 where the baseline tape was laid out along the course of proposed cable undergrounding route. Finds were located by measuring off this tape. Finds locations in the S half of field 1 were also recorded by EDM. At the S end of field 1 the metal detector located many finds, all of which were easily identifiable as modern litter, cans, bottle tops, ring pulls, foil etc and several two pence pieces. Modern finds (litter) 74-89 in field 1 were not located and were discarded. Due to the large quantity of insignificant finds and lack of anything historic it was agreed with HET to pursue a sampling strategy by only surveying alternate 10m lengths or sections until arriving at the boundary fence with field 2 at 166m. Sections 85-95m, 105-115m, 125-133m were not surveyed. Section 141-155m was missed mainly due to the ground being flooded. In field 1 finds were numbered 1-104.

In field 2, which comprised rough ground, the finds differed from field 1 although there were still quite a few modern drinks cans. Here the finds also included corroded iron, most of which could not be positively identified but were not considered to be relics from the battles. In field 2 finds were numbered 105-136, and 141-146; numbers 137-140 were not used.

In field 3 finds were numbered 150-160. This field contained a small proportion of very recent material (litter) and amorphous pieces of iron/steel some of which could not be positively identified although they were considered to be modern, most probably from cars or machinery. Nothing that could be positively identified with the battles was identified.



### **3 Interpretation**

The ground survey with the metal detector produced modern metal litter, and pieces of iron or steel some of which could not be positively identified. No finds could be positively identified as deriving from the Inverlochy battles of 1431 and 1645.

### **4 Conclusions and Recommendations**

It is concluded that nothing relating to the two battles fought around Inverlochy Castle was identified among the many items uncovered by the metal detector survey. As the strip surveyed was only 5m wide it represented a very small area of the battlefields' site and it is entirely possible that elsewhere over the area recognizable artefacts relating to the battles remain buried.

As no positively identifiable items from medieval or post-medieval military equipment or weapons were found and nothing of historic interest was identified, it is recommended that no further metal detecting work is required for this development.

### **5 References**

*Alder Archaeology Ltd Archaeological Desk Based Assessment Inverlochy Powerline Fort William Highland Council Perth 2012*

*Alder Archaeology Ltd Inverlochy/Blar Mhor, Fort William, Archaeological Metal Detecting Survey for Cable Undergrounding and New Switchroom Project Design Perth 2012*

*Highland Council Standards for Archaeological Work 2012*

## Appendix 1 Photographic Register

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View</i>
FW02_01	General of field prior to metal detecting survey	NE
FW02_02 FW02_03	Measuring out for the survey	NE
FW02_04 FW02_05	Metal detecting in field 1	SW
FW02_06	Showing location of finds	SW
FW02_07	Setting up the EDM	SW
FW02_08	Metal detectors and tools	SE
FW02_09	Rough ground around switching station	W
FW02_10 FW02_11 FW02_12	Excavation for metal around switching station	W
FW02_13	Excavation for metal around switching station	W
FW02_14	Measuring in finds spot	S
FW02_15	Setting up EDM	SW
FW02_16	Metal detecting in field 2	SW
FW02_17	Metal detecting in field 2	NW
FW02_18	Metal detecting in field 2	N
FW02_19	General of rough grazing field 2	S
FW02_20	Inverlochy Castle information panel	NW
FW02_21	Inverlochy Castle main gate	NW
FW02_22 FW02_23	Finds of 'magnetic' stone fragments in field 2	W
FW02_24	Steam locomotive opposite field 2	S
FW02_25 FW02_26	Metal detecting field 2	N and E
FW02_27 FW02_28	Metal detecting N end of field 2	W and E

FW02_29		
FW02_30 FW02_31	Metal detecting field 3	E
FW02_32 FW02_33	Metal detecting field 3 by The Soldiers Bridge	N

## Appendix 2 Drawing Register

1	One permatrace sheet with some field notes	
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## Appendix 3 Finds Register

<i>Context</i>	<i>Material Type</i>	<i>Details</i>	<i>Location</i>
1	Al	Can, part	Field 1
2	Al	Bottle top	Field 1
3	Al	Can	Field 1
4	Al	Can, part	Field 1
5	Al	Bottle top	Field 1
6	Al	Small piece	Field 1
7	Al	Bottle top	Field 1
8	Al	Can, part	Field 1
9	Al	Can, part	Field 1
10	Al	Can, part	Field 1
11	Al	Can, part	Field 1
12	Al	Bottle top	Field 1
13	Fe	Attached to car mud flap, left in-situ	Field 1
14	Al	Bottle top	Field 1
15	Chromed	Chromed bar, non magnetic	Field 1
16	Fe	Wire	Field 1
17	Al	Can, part	Field 1
18	Unknown	Modern rubbish, discarded	Field 1
19	Al	Can part	Field 1
20	Al	Small piece	Field 1
21	Fe	Tin plate, piece of sheet	Field 1
22	Al	Small piece foil	Field 1
23	Unknown	Modern rubbish, discarded	Field 1

24	Al	Can, part	Field 1
24	Cu	Two pence piece	Field 1
25	Cu	Two pence piece	Field 1
26	Cu	Copper wire	Field 1
27	Unknown	Modern rubbish, discarded	Field 1
28	Fe	Thick wire, handle	Field 1
29	Unknown	Modern rubbish, discarded	Field 1
30	Al	Can, part	Field 1
31	Al	Small piece	Field 1
32	Cu alloy	Two pence piece	Field 1
33	Fe	Small piece	Field 1
34	Al	Beer can	Field 1
35	Al	Bottle top	Field 1
36	Al	Small piece from can	Field 1
37	Al	Tube for cream	Field 1
38	Al	Can, part	Field 1
39	Al	Can	Field 1
40	Al	Can, part	Field 1
41	Cu alloy	Two pence piece	Field 1
42	Cu alloy	Two pence piece	Field 1
43	Al	Can, part	Field 1
44	Al	Foil	Field 1
45	Al	Can	Field 1
46	Al	Can, part	Field 1
47	Fe	Bowl	Field 1
48	Fe	Small blank disc 0.025m dia	Field 1
49	Al	Can, part	Field 1
50	Al	Irn Bru, can	Field 1
51	Steel	Painted piece, off cut	Field 1
52	Cu alloy	Two pence piece	Field 1
53	Al	Can base, part	Field 1
54	Al	Can, top	Field 1
55	Al	Can, part	Field 1
56	Al	Foil	Field 1
57	Fe	Screw plug	Field 1
58	Fe	Iron, semi circular iron rod	Field 1
59	Al	Bottle top part	Field 1
60	Al	Can, part	Field 1

61	Al	Can, part	Field 1
62	Fe	Nail	Field 1
63	Al	Foil, Packet, Walkers Crisps	Field 1
64	Unknown	Modern rubbish, discarded	Field 1
65	Al	Can, part	Field 1
66	Al	Can, part	Field 1
67	Al	Can, part	Field 1
68	Al	Ring pull	Field 1
69	Cu alloy	Two pence piece	Field 1
70	Tin	Can	Field 1
71	Al	Ring pull	Field 1
72	Al	Can, part	Field 1
73-88	various	Discarded modern, finds not located	Field 1
89	Cu	Coin modern, one penny piece	Field 1
90	Fe	Small lump	Field 1
91	Fe	Three lumps corroded	Field 1
92	Unknown	Modern rubbish, discarded	Field 1
93	Pb	Flattish, fragment 0.035 X 0.035m	Field 1
94	Cu	Cut two pence piece	Field 1
95	Fe	Thin rod or nail, 0.095m	Field 1
96	Fe	Part of metal ring with teeth, machine part	Field 1
97	Fe	Small lump	Field 1
98	Fe	Corroded, triangular shaped, 0.09 X 0.04	Field 1
99	Fe	Flattish lump, 0.035 X 0.025m	Field 1
100	Cu	Coin, one penny piece	Field 1
101	Cu	Coin, one penny piece	Field 1
102	Fe	Small lump	Field 1
103	Al	Thin disc, 0.03m dia	Field 1
104	Fe	Flattish, 0.09 X 0.505m	Field 1
105	Fe	Circular ring, squared 0.85m dia	Field 2
106	Fe	Horse shoe	Field 2
107	Fe	Spike 0.15m long , L shaped, square in profile	Field 2
108	Fe	Wire	Field 2

109	Fe	Small fragments, wire	Field 2
110	Fe	Disc , corroded 0.09m diameter	Field 2
111	Fe	Disc, 0.08m dia	Field 2
112	Fe	Disc, 0.09m dia	Field 2
113	Cu	Two pence piece	Field 2
114	Fe	Disc, corroded, 0.85m diameter	Field 2
115	Fe	Amorphous, flattish, 0.08 X 0.06m	Field 2
116	Fe	Amorphous lump, 0.07m long	Field 2
117	Fe	Large bolt, 0.085 X 0.03m dia	Field 2
117a	Fe	Nail, 0.055m long	Field 2
117b	Fe	Amorphous, flattish, 0.095 X 0.055m	Field 2
118	Fe	Bolt, 0.09 X 0.03m dia	Field 2
119	Fe	Hook, corroded 0.09m long	Field 2
120	Fe	Disc, large, 0.19m dia	Field 2
121	Fe	Slightly curved corroded, 0.055 X 0.06 rectangular	Field 2
122	Fe	Nail , corroded 0.07m long	Field 2
123	Fe	Plate, 0.09 X 0.85m L shaped	Field 2
124	Fe	Machine part, corroded	Field 2
125	Fe	Strut for car/machinery, 0.27m long	Field 2
126	Fe	Corroded nail	Field 2
127	Fe	Amorphous lump, corroded	Field 2
128	Fe	Large spike or bolt, corroded, 0.225 long	Field 2
129	Fe	Small lump, corroded	Field 2
130	Fe	Nail, corroded, 0.07m	Field 2
131	Fe	Broken corroded, spike, 0.14m long	Field 2
132	Fe	Nail or wire corroded 0.065m	Field 2
133	Fe	Two small amorphous lumps, corroded	Field 2
134	Fe	Corroded, small length wire	Field 2
135	Fe	Spike, corroded, 0.07m long	Field 2
136	Fe	Nail round, 0.75m long	Field 2
137-140	Numbers not used		

141	Fe	Small nail	Field 2
142	Fe	Corroded , 0.065 X 0.02m	Field 2
143	Fe	Corroded, 0.17m long, rounded	Field 2
144	Fe	Large rectangular lump	Field 2
145	Fe	Amorphous, lump, bolt, 0.055 long	Field 2
146	Fe	Two corroded nails	Field 2
147-149	Numbers not used		
150	Fe	Lump, bolt, 0.105 X 0.03m	Field 3
151	Fe	Wire, 0.19m long	Field 3
152	Fe	Fragment 0.05 X 0.01m, corroded	Field 3
153	Fe	Bent flat strip	Field 3
154	Fe	Two attached Reinforcing bars, 0.45m long	Field 3
155	Fe	Wedge shaped, corroded 0.13.5 X 0.04m	Field 3
156	Fe	Amorphous, corroded lump, 0.055 dia	Field 3
157	Fe	Flattened tube 0.035 X 0.04m	Field 3
158	Fe	Fattened tube, 0.045 X 0.06m	Field 3
159	Fe	Iron nail	Field 3
160	Fe	Lump 0.075 X 0.045m	Field 3

## Appendix 4 Discovery & Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Highland Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Inverlochy Battlefield Sites, Metal Detecting Survey on Powerline Route
PROJECT CODE:	FW02
PARISH:	Kilmonivaig
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Ray Cachart
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Alder Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Metal Detector Survey
NMRS NO(S):	NN17NW 3
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Inverlochy battlefields (1431 and 1645)
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	none
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	Site centred on NN 118 752
START DATE	25 June 2012
END DATE	28 June 2012
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	None known on this site
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	Alder Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Scottish and Southern Energy to undertake a rapid deskbased assessment followed by a metal detector survey along the route of a powerline development through battlefield sites by Inverlochy Castle. The survey was required in advance of the erection of a new switchroom at Inverlochy substation and the undergrounding of an overhead cable at Blar Mhor, in order to mitigate the potential impact upon the sites of two battles (1431 and 1645). The fieldwork, Alder site code FW02, was undertaken during the period 25th June to 28th June 2012. The requirement was to survey a 5m wide corridor across the battlefield site, for a distance of approximately 620m. Due to some areas being unsuitable for survey a distance of 510m was actually surveyed. Finds were located by off setting from a base line tape and also by EDM. Abundant small modern finds of cans, bottle tops, ring pulls and small denomination coins were recovered as well as many corroded unidentifiable metal fragments probably from farm machinery and cars. No positively identifiable items from medieval or post-medieval military equipment or weapons were found and nothing of historic interest was identified. No further metal detecting work is required for this development.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	SSE



CAPTIONS FOR ILLUSTRS	
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Alder Archaeology Ltd, 55 South Methven Street, Perth PH1 5NX
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended)	NMRS
EMAIL ADDRESS:	<a href="mailto:Director@AlderArchaeology.co.uk">Director@AlderArchaeology.co.uk</a>

## Appendix 5 Selected Images



Metal detecting field 1(FW02\_04)



Rough ground around switching station (FW02\_09)



Measuring in finds spot field 1(FW02\_14)



Metal detecting in field 2 (FW02\_26)



Metal detecting N end of field 2 (FW02\_27)



Metal detecting field 3 by The Soldiers Bridge (FW02\_33)

## Appendix 6 Standard Terms of Reference for all Fieldwork

### 6.1 Recording Methodology

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

### 6.2 Human Remains

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

### 6.3 Products and Reporting

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

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

### 6.4 Artefacts

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

### 6.5 Discovery and Excavation in Scotland

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

### 6.6 General Conditions and Health and Safety

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

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

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

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

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