

Archaeological Watching Brief
A935 Road Realignment
By Mill of Dun
MONTROSE, ANGUS
MT29



Alder Archaeology Ltd
55 SOUTH METHVEN STREET
PERTH PH1 5NX
Tel: 01738 622393
Fax: 01738 631626
Director@AlderArchaeology.co.uk

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
BY MILL OF DUN
A935 ROAD REALIGNMENT
MONTROSE, ANGUS**

MT29

<i>1</i>	<i>Background</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>2</i>	<i>Details of Work</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>3</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>4</i>	<i>Conclusions and Recommendations</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>5</i>	<i>References</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>Appendix 1</i>	<i>Context Register</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>Appendix 2</i>	<i>Photographic Register</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Appendix 3</i>	<i>Drawing Register</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>Appendix 4</i>	<i>Finds Register</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>Appendix 5</i>	<i>Discovery & Excavation in Scotland Entry</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>Appendix 6</i>	<i>Standard Terms of Reference for all Fieldwork</i>	<i>17</i>

Frontpiece Image 101: general working

Illustration 1: Site location plan

Illustration 2: Site location archaeological features

Illustration 3: Section Drawings 1, 2 and 5

(Illustrations located at end of report)

Author	Ray Cachart and Chris Fyles MA
Illustrator	Chris Fyles MA
Editor	David P Bowler BA (Hons), M Phil, FSA Scot, MCIfA

ABSTRACT

Alder Archaeology was commissioned by Delson Contracts Ltd on behalf of their client Angus Council to undertake an archaeological watching brief (Alder site code MT 29) at the location of the A935 road realignment at the Mill of Dun, Montrose. The work was centred on NGR NO 667 592, approximately 7.2 Km from Brechin toward Montrose. The site lies within the property boundary of the National Trust for Scotland (NTS) which encompasses the House of Dun and its designed landscape. The programme of archaeological works was undertaken to satisfy the requirements set out in the NTS document 'Scope and Framework for an Archaeological Watching Brief' which was issued for this site.

The watching brief was undertaken during the period 20th-24th October 2014. Special attention was paid to recording and assessing any archaeological remains that could be associated with the House of Dun, Dun Mill and environs.

Topsoiling on the S side of the A935 was monitored and revealed evidence of the former edge of the Montrose Basin in the form of a layer of dark mottled silty loam. Other geological deposits included a layer of cobble-sized stones and silty sand deposits.

Remains of walls, drains and metalling for a track associated with Dunmill Cottage were recorded. The site of Dunmill Cottage was seen to be located on a low natural mound and made-up ground which remained in-situ for the course of the new road. A modern cow skeleton was found during ground reduction close to the former N edge of the adjacent field on the S side of the A935. Modern service cables were recorded beside the A935. A watching brief on the N side of the road to the E of Mill of Dun was not required as there was to be no ground reduction at this location. Nothing of archaeological significance was found and further archaeological monitoring is not required.

1 Background

1.1 Introduction

Alder Archaeology was commissioned by Delson Contracts Ltd on behalf of their client Angus Council to undertake an archaeological watching brief on the site of A935 road realignment by Mill of Dun, Montrose. The work was centred on NGR NO 667 592, approximately 7.2 Km (4½ miles) from Brechin toward Montrose and is within the property boundary of the National Trust for Scotland which encompasses the House of Dun and its designed landscape. The watching brief (Alder site code MT 29) was undertaken during the period 20th-24th October 2014 in reasonably good weather conditions. Special attention was to be paid to recording and assessing any archaeological remains that could be associated with the House of Dun, Dun Mill and environs.

The programme of archaeological works was designed to satisfy the requirements set out in the NTS document 'Scope and Framework for an Archaeological Watching Brief' which has been issued for this site

1.2 Aims and Objectives

The main aim of this investigation was to establish the presence/absence, date, character and quality of any archaeological remains surviving within the development area. Especially relevant would be any remains relating to the House of Dun and its designed landscape. The results of this investigation will be used to inform the historic record and aid in the formation of any future mitigation strategies that may be required within the development area.

1.3 Reporting

The present document has been prepared as the final report on this watching brief. Copies will be sent to the client, The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, the National Trust for Scotland, and Angus Council Sites and Monuments Record.

1.4 Planning and Curatorial Issues

As the construction site lies within a boundary of the National Trust for Scotland property, the Trust requested that Angus Council undertake an archaeological watching brief during the topsoil strip of the construction process. The watching brief was designed to satisfy the requirements set out in the Trust's document 'Scope and Framework for an Archaeological Watching Brief' which was issued for this site.

1.5 Acknowledgements

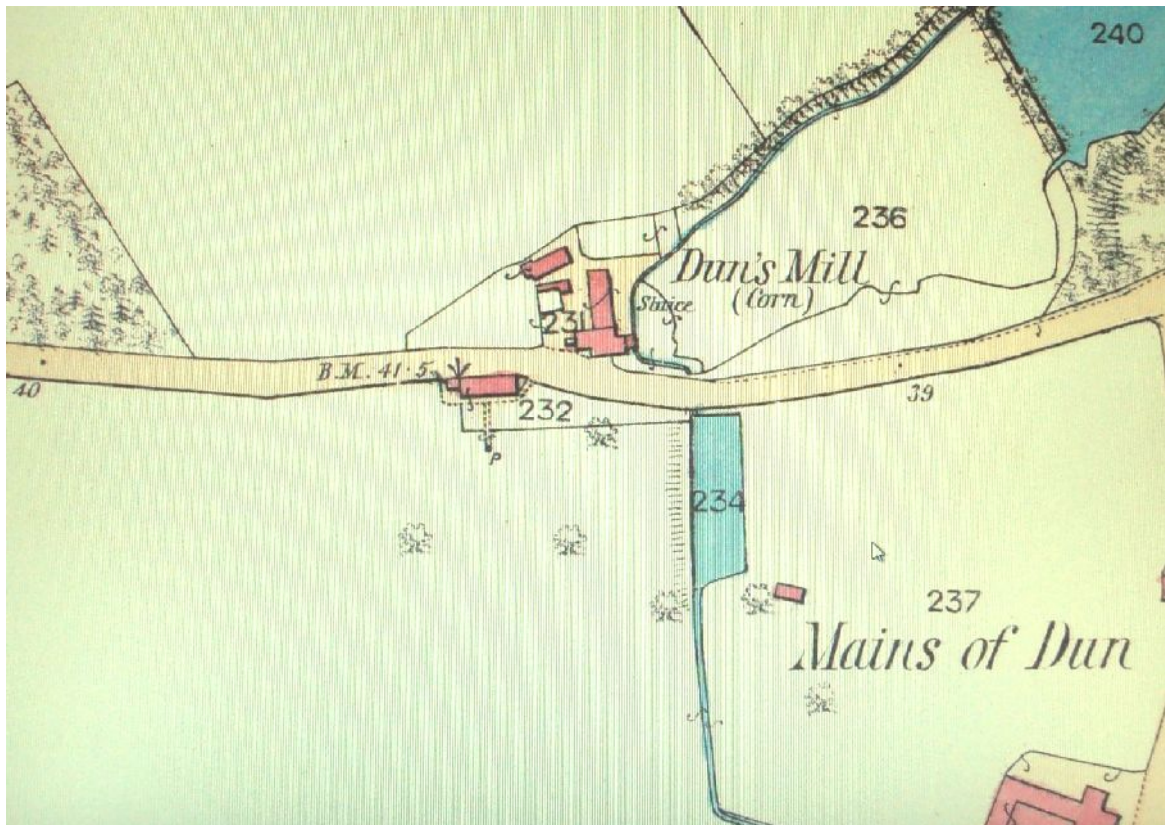
We wish to thank Derek Alexander, Head of Archaeological Services National Trust for Scotland, and Dr Daniel Rhodes Area Archaeologist, National Trust for Scotland for their assistance and guidance throughout this project. Thanks are also due to Stuart Davidson, site manager Delson Contracts Ltd for his on-site assistance and advice. The watching brief was fully funded by Angus Council.

2 Details of Work

2.1 The Site (Illus 1)

The site of this section of the A935 road realignment lies within the National Trust for Scotland's boundary for Dun. The National Grid Ref location is NO 667 592, approximately 7.2 Km E of Brechin toward Montrose. To the N the site is bordered by a residential building (former Dun Mill) and a wildflower meadow with a watercourse (the former mill lade). To the south of the site is arable farmland and the footprint of the former residential building, Dunmill Cottage, that had been mainly demolished as part of the realignment preparatory works. Scrub and trees have been cleared from the embankment on the S side of the A935.

The realignment work comprised the construction of a new stretch of carriageway on the edge of the field on the S side of the existing A935. The realignment was approximately 450m in length and included earthworks and drainage which replaced the series of bends with one 720m radius. The redundant road surface was to be left in-situ.



Based on Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. Licence number AL100049514

Dun Mill and Dunmill Cottage, OS 1st edition

2.2 Archaeological Potential

The National Trust for Scotland's boundary for Dun encompasses several Historic Scotland listed buildings most notably House of Dun which is also on the list for Scheduled Monuments and Gardens. The former Dun Mill (Ref: 4671) is a Category C listed building. Especially relevant to the watching brief would be the discovery of any archaeological remains relating to the House of Dun and its designed landscape.

2.3 Archaeological Method

The watching brief was undertaken on the topsoiling and groundworks required for the new 450m length of road realignment, mainly on the S side of the existing A935. All topsoiling was carried out under archaeological supervision and any archaeological features or finds revealed were located with measuring tapes and a hand-held GPS, cleaned, recorded and photographed with a Nikon D 50 digital camera. Sections of topsoil and underlying natural deposits were recorded where ground level was reduced.

2.4 Results of Investigations (Illus 2)

2.4.1 Natural Deposits

Seven sections were recorded where the ground level was reduced for the course of the new road within the W part of the site. One area of black silt (17) was identified at formation level on the course of the road realignment.

Section 01 (S01) was 1.60m high, S facing and located on the N edge of the ground reduction for the new road, where the embankment sloped down to the adjoining field. The section revealed topsoil (07) with abundant root disturbance over a mid orange brown subsoil (04) which overlay a lower darker subsoil (05). Below (05) was a thin layer of mottled subsoil which overlay fine orange sand.

Section 02 (S02) was N-facing in the field on the S edge of the ground reduction and was 1m in height. It revealed topsoil or plough soil of mid brown silty loam (01) over subsoil (02). Below (02) was deposit (03), a lower subsoil, very silty loam, mottled black and orange with moderate amounts of field cobbles and fragmented stone. Deposit 03 was 0.40m in depth, but became more shallow as it extended to the N. The black loamy silt component was considered to be remains of former tree roots or other vegetation. These dark deposits were considered to represent the former shallow edge of the Montrose Basin, prior to being drained and brought under cultivation.

Section 03 (S03) was 1.70m high, S facing and located on the N edge of the road embankment to the E of section (01). Topsoil (07) overlay a deposit of natural orange sand (08). Below (08) was a narrow band of naturally deposited cobbles (09) which overlay orange sand.



Image 012: N facing section showing silty subsoil deposit ctx 03

Section 04 (S04) was N facing, in the field and to the E of section (02). This section revealed the same deposits as section 02, with the silty sub soil of (03).

Section 05 (S05) was N facing and located on the edge of the field to the E of section 04. This section revealed the same deposits as in section 04. It revealed topsoil below which was a deposit of ploughed-in straw. The silty black silty sub soil (03) was much less evident here than in sections 02 and 04.

Section 06 (S06) was N facing on the edge of the field and to the E of section 05. It revealed only topsoil (01) over a mottled yellow subsoil (06) and there was no evidence of the black subsoil (03).

Section 07 (S07) was S facing on the S side of the road. The section revealed deep overgrown topsoil with abundant root activity (07) over a subsoil of brown sandy silt (22). Below (22) was a natural deposit of yellow silt.

Context (17) was an amorphous deposit of black silt which appeared to represent the decayed remains of a tree roots. This deposit was considered to be part of deposits (03) and (06), which represent the former edge of floor of Montrose Basin. It was located in natural deposits at formation level of the course of the new road to the E of the cow burial.

2.4.2 Cow Burial

At the N edge of the field on the S edge of the existing road embankment the articulated skeleton (25) of a cow was found below the topsoil and a redeposited stony subsoil backfill (24). It was contained within a semi rectangular cut (26), measuring 1.85 X 0.95m and 0.40m in depth on its N side. Some long bones and part of the jaw were taken for inspection by Archaeozoologist Catherine Smith of Alder Archaeology and it was determined that the cow was a large adult and most likely to be of modern date (Catherine Smith pers com).



Image 106: Cow burial

2.4.3 Dunmill Cottage

Remains of the 19th Cent two-storey Dunmill Cottage, which had recently been demolished, were recorded. The cottage N walls bounding the S side of the A935 had been truncated and stood to a height of around 1m. The main N wall of the cottage (13) was of mortar bonded rubble, 11.90m long and had an adjoining tiled floor on its S side. Truncated remains of the cottage's original return walls, (14) and (15) still stood as wall stumps. On the W side of the cottage was an adjoining modern breeze block garage wall (12), a 4 X 4m concrete slab survived at the base of this wall. On the E side was a mortar-bonded rubble wall (16) representing an early extension of the cottage which contained a truncated central window and a concrete slab floor measuring 3.50 X 2.30m. Other walls (10) and (11) on the W side of the cottage were field boundary walls revetting against the S side of the A935 and still standing to their original height. Wall (20) on the E side of wall (16) was a garden wall of mortared rubble curving slightly to SE. Adjoining wall (20) was wall (21), a major revetting wall, 2.40m plus high.

Deposit (18) a silty loam with abundant medium – small fieldstone, comprised made up ground, forming a 'platform' on the site of former Dunmill Cottage. Deposit (34) represented a brown clay with frequent rubble inclusions forming made ground on the E edge of cottage site.

Other features considered to associated with Dunmill Cottage, found on the E side of the cottage site were a concrete slab (28), a hard standing gravel deposit (27), modern ceramic field drains (30) and (32) and made ground (34).



Image 42: wall 16, Dunmill Cottage

2.4.4 Bridge

Wall (21) was 31m in length and represented the retaining wall for the bridge approach over Dunmill Lade. The wall structure (21) comprises mainly mortar bonded large sneaked red sandstone with flat coping stones. At the E end, crossing Dunmill Lade, an electric cable (29) was affixed to the wall and here the wall was ivy covered. Wall (21) remained in-situ except for the very E end which was partially demolished.

3 Interpretation

3.1 Natural Deposits

Natural deposits revealed by the ground reduction represented glacial till comprising sands and silty sands and mixed layers of sand with pebbles and cobbles. Of interest was a thin dark silty layer which was considered to represent humic remains indicating the former edge or shore line of the Montrose Basin, prior to being reclaimed. This shore line was located on the S side of the A935 at the edge of the field and extended to the base of the slope on the S side of the A935. The natural deposits showed that the present course of the A935 at this location ran on a natural ridge above the field on the S side. The platform upon which Dunmill Cottage was built was also formed by natural deposits although some parts were considered to be made up ground.

3.2 Cow Burial

The cow burial at the N edge of the field on the S edge of the existing road embankment represented an articulated skeleton of a cow in a pit. The cow was a large adult and most likely to be of modern date (Catherine Smith pers com). The disposal of the cow in a pit most likely represented a natural casualty, buried in a way which was common in a period before modern farming regulations came into force.

3.3 Dunmill Cottage

Remains of the 19th C Dunmill Cottage, were recorded. These included the cottage main N wall boarding the S side of the A935 and field/garden walls on the W and E side of the cottage. The various walls were constructed of quarry stone, and field stone, while the much more recent garage wall was of breeze block. The original cottage W and E walls revealed internal clay bonding. The cottage walls had been truncated but the boundary/garden walls remained at their original heights as they still formed revetting and a barrier between the busy A935 and the site. On the S side of the cottage walls some tiled and plain concrete flooring remained in situ.

Other features associated with the cottage were ceramic field drains and a concrete slab. A hard standing gravel deposit was metalling for the track up to the cottage.

The natural 'platform' upon which Dunmill Cottage had been built had been enhanced with made up ground of silty loam with abundant fieldstone and brown clay with rubble inclusions.

3.4 Bridge

The A935 bridge approach and bridge over Dunmill Lade was substantially constructed of large red sandstone with flat coping stones. At the time of the investigation only the extreme E end had been partially demolished.

4 Conclusions and Recommendations

4.1 Conclusions

The watching brief on the A935 road realignment was worth while as it did reveal important natural and archaeological deposits relating to the development and usage of the site. The natural black silty deposit observed at the base of the ground level reduction revealed that the former edge of the Montrose Basin, prior to being drained and reclaimed, extended along the S edge of the A935 at this location. The disposal of the cow in a pit most likely represented a natural casualty buried in a way which was common in a period before modern farming regulations came into force. Archaeological deposits and features revealed some of the development associated with Dunmill Cottage and its immediate surroundings.

No features were found relating to the House of Dun and its designed landscape. This was mainly due to the fact that where they were most likely to occur was on the N side of the A935 where there was not a requirement for a watching brief as the ground here was to be built up.

4.2 Recommendations for Further Work

As ground reduction works have now finished for this development no further archaeological monitoring will be required.

5 References

Alder Archaeology *Mill of Dun, Montrose Archaeological Watching Brief, Method Statement* 2014

National Trust for Scotland *Scope and Framework for an Archaeological Watching Brief* 2014

Ordnance Survey 25 inch 1st edition *Forfar Sheet XXVII.16 (Dun)* Published 1865

Ordnance Survey 25 inch 2nd edition *Forfarshire Sheet 027.16* Published 1903

Appendix 1 Context Register

No:	Description
01	Deposit, topsoil on field edge, mid to dark brown silty loam with crop of oil seed rape, small amount of stone, over (02), 0.28m thick
02	Deposit, subsoil below (01), 0.20m thick light brown silt, silty loam, occasional large stone, over (03)
03	Deposit, lower sub soil, very silty loam, mottled black and orange, moderate amounts of field cobbles, moderate amount of fragmented stone, 0.40m in depth, but more shallow as extends to the N, black loamy silt component considered to be remains of former tree roots; this context is considered to represent deposits at the former shallow edge of the Montrose Basin, prior to being drained and brought under cultivation; recorded in section drawings 02, 04 and 05; 0.10-0.15m thick
04	Deposit, mid orange brown silty sand, sub soil, natural, 0.70m thick, (below topsoil 07) observed S facing section of reduced embankment on S edge of A935
05	Deposit, dark orange brown silty sand, sub soil, natural, 0.40m thick, lower sub soil below (04), in reduced embankment of S edge of A935
06	Deposit, mottled lower subsoil, 0.08m thick, recorded in N facing edge of cut, at field edge (ctx 03), northward extension of (03), former shallow edge of the Montrose Basin, prior to being drained and brought under cultivation
07	Deposit, topsoil, loamy silty sand, light to mid brown, 0.48m thick in S facing section at S edge of A935
08	Deposit, subsoil sand, silty sand, 0.80m thick below topsoil (07) in S facing section at S edge of A935
09	Deposit, layer of naturally deposited medium cobbles, 0.10-0.14m thick below subsoil (08), over natural orange sand
10	Structure, wall, revetting wall 1.30-1.50m high, 21m long, snecked quarry stone with occasional field boulders, brown orange sandstone, horizontally laid, some large fieldstone forming base of wall, mainly drystone, some mortar or cement applied to uppermost course, located on W side of site of former Dunmill Cottage, demolished
11	Structure, drystone wall, 14m long, snecked quarry stone, good S face, neatly laid, revetting wall continuing on E side of wall (10), joined to wall (10) and abutting wall (12), demolished
12	Structure, truncated, modern breeze block wall, 4.50m long, to E of wall (11), appears to be garage attached to W side of Dunmill Cottage, a 4 X 4m concrete slab survived at the base of this wall, probably remains of a garage with entrance on S side of cottage, abutting wall (13)
13	Structure, truncated, wall, maximum height 1.45m, 11.90m long, 0.80m thick, main north wall of former Dunmill Cottage, mortared, mixed basalt and sandstone with occasional split field boulders, has adjoining tiled floor
14	Structure, truncated wall stub aligned NS, remains of W wall of former Dunmill Cottage, 1.10m long, 0.80m thick, internal clay bonded, breeze block wall (12) abuts W side of this wall
15	Structure, truncated wall stub, aligned NS, remains of E wall of former Dunmill Cottage, 1.20m long, 0.70m thick, internally clay bonded, at E end remains of tiled floor 4.80 X 1.80m
16	Structure, truncated north wall of room extension attached to E side of former Dunmill Cottage,

	3.50m long, 1.15m high, window opening remains in centre of wall, concrete slab floor 3.50 X 2.30m
17	Deposit, black silt, or silty sand, 1 X 0.28m, shape amorphous, maximum depth 0.03m considered to be concentration of black silt formed by decaying roots, part of deposits (03) and (06), which form former edge of floor of Montrose Basin
18	Deposit, madeup ground, grey silty loam, abundant medium-small fieldstone, made up ground forming 'platform' on site of former Dunmill Cottage
19	Deposit, natural subsoil, mottled yellow silt with abundant stone, below topsoil, in field (Section 05)
20	Structure, rubble wall, mainly demolished except for extreme W end, curves slightly to SE, on E side of wall (16)
21	Structure, wall, major revetting wall, S side of A935 opposite Mill of Dun, extends to E from wall (20), 2.40m plus high, well constructed; retaining wall for bridge over Dunmill Lade, mainly mortar bonded large snecked red sandstone with flat coping stones, 31m long, electric cable (29) and ivy at E end, photos only to electric cable and ivy but wall continues to the E.
22	Deposit, natural light brown sandy silt, subsoil below topsoil (07) in bank on W side of wall (10), 0.74m thick
23	Deposit, black silty loam with, observed at the N face of walls (10) and (11) when demolished, modern brick and pantile recovered, packing or infilling between wall and bank at S edge of A935
24	Deposit, redeposited stony subsoil backfill over cow burial
25	Deposit, articulated cow skeleton, buried remains of modern cow aligned E-W, some long bones removed for analysis, below (24)
26	Cut for cow burial 1.85 X 0.95, c 0.40m deep on N side, semi rectangular in shape
27	Deposit, gravel hard standing, around concrete slab (28), part of modern structure
28	Concrete slab 3.15 X 1.80 X 0.22m, aligned E-W abutting wall (21), E end of site, floor of former modern building
29	Cut, electric cable trench with thick black cable, backfilled with rubble, cable comes down S face of wall (21)
30	Ceramic drain, 1m to S of wall (13) (Dunmill Cottage N wall), aligned E-W, below made ground (18), drain for cottage
31	Cut for drain (30), 0.30m wide
32	Ceramic drain, aligned N-S, on E edge of site of Dunmill Cottage
33	Cut for drain (32), 0.20m wide
34	Deposit, brown clay, made ground on edge of cottage site, frequent rubble inclusions
35	Roof slate, grey, measuring 0.61 X 0.33 X 0.03 inclusion in (34), in rubble

Appendix 2 Photographic Register

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View</i>
001-003	General machine working, topsoiling for new road, at start of WB	NE
004-005	Ctx01 topsoil and subsoil shown in N facing section	SE
006-007	Ctx04, mottled black deposit shown in S facing section	N
008-010	General of site, topsoiling at W end	NE
011	General at W end of site showing S facing section	N
012-013	N facing section showing deposit ctx03	S
014-015	General working on site from W end	NE
016-017	Record shot of Mill of Dun	NE
018	General topsoiling at W end of site	NE
019	General view to SE of site, Montrose Basin in background	SE
020	General view to SW of site	SW
021	General view of A935 and topsoiling for new alignment	W
022-023	General topsoiling and detail of ctx 03	E
024	Section 04, showing deposit ctx03	S
025	General showing location of section 04	SW
026	Wall ctx10, W end, at site of former Dun Mill Cottage	N
027	Wall ctx10, to E of image 026	N
028	Wall ctx10, to E of image 027	N
029	Wall ctx10, to E of image 028	N
030	Wall ctx10, to E of image 029, E end of wall	N
031	General, of machine topsoiling	NE
032	W end of wall ctx11 to E of wall ctx10	N
033	Wall ctx11 to E of image 032	N
034	Wall ctx11 to E of image 033	N
035	Wall ctx11 to E of image 034	N
036-037	Wall ctx12 to E of wall ctx11	N

038	Wall ctx13 to E of wall ctx12, wall ctx 13 is N wall of former Dun Mill Cottage	N
039	Wall ctx13 to E of image 038	N
040	Wall ctx13 to E of image 039, the E end of wall ctx13	N
041	Wall stub ctx14 to E of image 040, stub of N-S cottage wall at E end	N
042	Wall ctx16, to E of image 041, room on E end of Dun Mill cottage	N
043	Wall ctx16, detail of central window	N
044-045	General topsoiling	NE
046-047	General topsoiling	NE and N
048	Detail of section05 ctx03	S
049	Deposit of black silt ctx17	E
050	General of ctx17 showing location	E
051	General of topsoiling	W
052-053	General of topsoiling	E
054	General of topsoiling by site of Dun Mill cottage, made up ground for cottage site in foreground	NE
055	General topsoiling at site of Dun Mill cottage	NW
056-057	Section showing madeup ground ctx 18 at site of Dun Mill cottage	N
058	General topsoiling at site of Dun Mill cottage	W
059-060	Section06, ctx19	S
061	Wall ctx10, showing wall foundation after topsoiling	NW
062	General of wall ctx20 to E of wall ctx16, Mill of Dun in background	N
063	Detail of W end of wall ctx20	N
064	Wall ctx20 partly demolished	N
065	W end of wall ctx21, major revetting wall opposite mill of dun	N
066	Wall ctx21 to E of image 065	N
067	Wall ctx21 to E of image 066	N
068	Wall ctx21 to E of image 067	N
069	Wall ctx21 to E of image 068	N
070	Wall ctx21 to E of image 069	N

071	Wall ctx21 to E of image 070 limit of images of wall face due to masking by ivy	N
072	General of wall ctx21	NE
073	General of wall ctx21	NW
074	General of top of wall ctx21	W
075	General of top of wall ctx21	E
076	Detail of part of wall ctx10 showing foundation stones	N
077	Detail of W end of wall ctx10 showing foundation stones	N
078	Topsoiling by W end of wall ctx10	W
079	Topsoiling at W end of wall ctx10	NW
080-081	Part of S facing section of N side of site, on W side of wall ctx10	N
082	Part of S facing section of N side of site, on W side of wall ctx10	N
083	Section 07 part of S facing section of N side of site	N
084	General location of Section 07	N
085	Demolition of wall ctx10	NW
086	Demolition of part of wall ctx10	NE
087	Demolition of part of wall ctx10	NW
088-090	Demolition of parts of wall ctx10	NE
091-093	Demolition of parts of wall ctx10	NW and N
094-095	Demolition of parts of wall ctx11	NE
096	Removing turf from N side of demolished walls ctx10 and 11	NW
097-098	Removing topsoil from N side of wall ctx11 and revealing BT cable ducts	NE and NW
099	General working N side of walls ctx10 and 11	SW
100-101	General topsoiling on S side of sites of walls ctx10 and 11	W
102	General location of work from in front of Mill of Dun	SW
103	Cow skeleton ctx25	E
104	Cow skeleton ctx25	N
105	Cow skeleton ctx25	W
106	Cow skeleton ctx25	S

107	General location of Cow skeleton ctx25	NE
108-109	General, tracking S side of wall 21	SW
110-111	General S side of wall 21 showing red gravel ctx27	NE
112-113	Concrete slab ctx 28 at base of wall 21	N
114-117	Excavating gravel at base of wall 21	NW
118-119	Deposit of gravel at base of wall 21 former surface	N
120-121	Concrete slab ctx 28 at base of wall 21 and gravel ctx 27	N
122-123	Electric cable, rubble ctx 29	W
124-128	Ceramic drain ctx 30	W
129-132	Red gravel ctx 27 on site of Dunmill cottage	W
133-134	General levelling, on site of Dunmill cottage	N
135-136	General levelling, on site of Dunmill cottage	NW
137-140	Deposit ctx 34, made ground brown clay	W
141-142	Deposit ctx 34	E
143-144	Ceramic drain on E edge of Dunmill cottage aligned N-S	W
145-146	Roof slate	N
147-148	Stripped area leading up to site of Dun Mill cottage	NW
149-150	Soil stripping at site of Dunmill cottage	NW
151-152	Soil stripping at site of Dunmill cottage	NE
153-154	Soil stripping at site of Dunmill cottage	W

Appendix 3 Drawing Register

Sheet No.	Description	Scale
1	General ctx descriptions 01-16; Section 01 S facing, ctx 04-06; Section 02 N facing, ctx 01-03; Section 03 S facing, ctx 07-09; Section 04 N facing ctx 01-03	1:20
2	General ctx descriptions 17-22; Section 05 , N facing, ctx 01, 02, 03; Section 06 , S facing, ctx 01 and 19; Section 07 , S facing, ctx 07 and 22; Plan 01 , ctx 02 and 17	1:20

Appendix 4 Finds Register

<i>Context</i>	<i>Material Type</i>	<i>Details</i>
25	Bone	Some long bones and part of the jaw of a modern cow

Appendix 5 Discovery & Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Angus Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Mill of Dun, A935 Road Realignment
PROJECT CODE:	MT29
PARISH:	Dun
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Ray Cachart
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Alder Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Watching Brief
RCAHMS NO(S):	House of Dun policies, Dun Mill NO65NE 58
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Historic House and mill, designed landscape
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	19 th C cottage, Modern cow skeleton
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	Site centred on <i>NGR NO 667 592</i>
START DATE	20 th October 2014
END DATE	24 th October 2014
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>Alder Archaeology was commissioned by Delson Contracts Ltd on behalf of their client Angus Council to undertake an archaeological watching brief (Alder site code MT 29) at the location of the A935 road realignment at the Mill of Dun, Montrose. The work was centred on NGR NO 667 592, approximately 7.2 Km from Brechin toward Montrose. The site lies within the property boundary of the National Trust for Scotland (NTS) which encompasses the House of Dun and its designed landscape. The programme of archaeological works was undertaken to satisfy the requirements set out in the NTS document 'Scope and Framework for an Archaeological Watching Brief' which was issued for this site.</p> <p>The watching brief was undertaken during the period 20th-24th October 2014.</p>

	<p>Special attention was paid to recording and assessing any archaeological remains that could be associated with the House of Dun, Dun Mill and environs.</p> <p>Topsoiling on the S side of the A935 was monitored and revealed evidence of the former edge of the Montrose Basin in the form of a layer of dark mottled silty loam. Other geological deposits included a layer of cobble sized stones and silty sand deposits. Truncated Walls of the demolished Dunmill Cottage were recorded. The site of Dunmill Cottage was seen to be located on a low natural mound and madeup ground. A modern cow skeleton was found at the edge of the field on the S side of the A935. Modern service cables and metalling for a track to Dunmill Cottage were recorded. The watching brief did not take place on the N side of the road as ground reduction was not required here. Nothing of significant archaeological interest was found and further archaeological monitoring is not required.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Angus Council
CAPTIONS FOR ILLUSTRS	
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Alder Archaeology Ltd, 55 South Methven Street, Perth PH1 5NX
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended)	RCAHMS (intended)
EMAIL ADDRESS:	director@alderarchaeology.co.uk

Appendix 6 Standard Terms of Reference for all Fieldwork

6.1 Recording Methodology

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

6.2 Human Remains

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

6.3 Products and Reporting

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

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

6.4 Artefacts

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

6.5 Discovery and Excavation in Scotland

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

6.6 General Conditions and Health and Safety

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

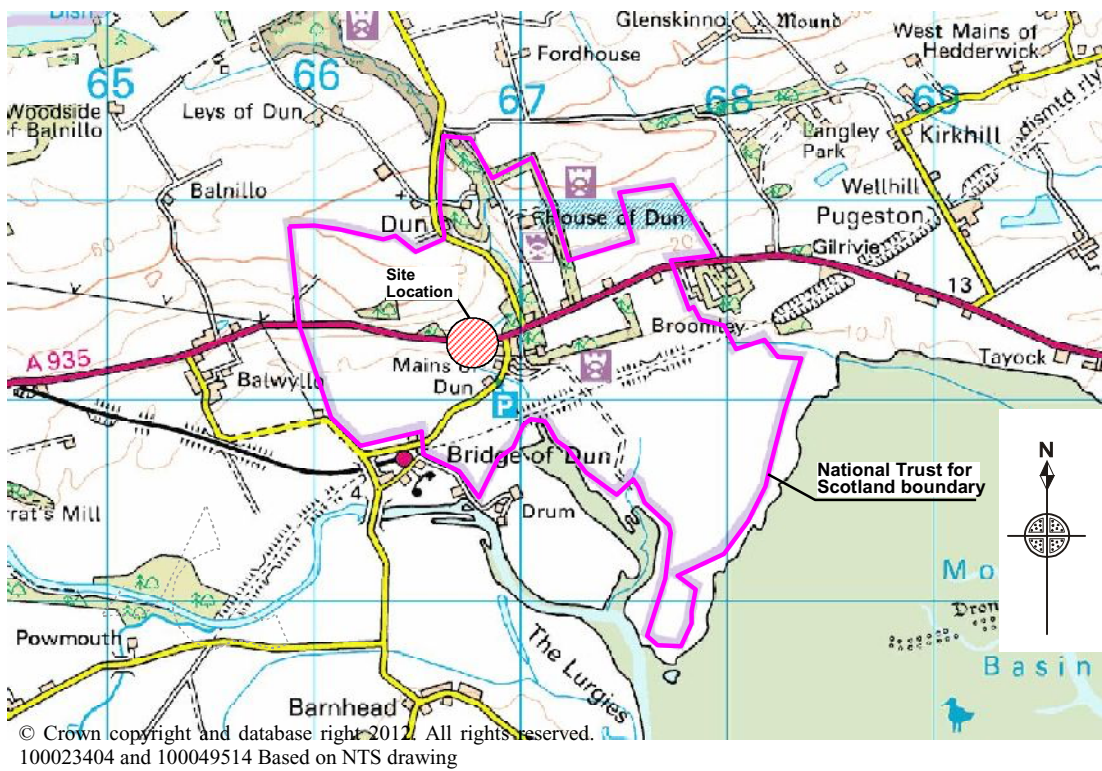
Alder Archaeology Ltd has public liability insurance of £2,000,000. Details of this can be provided on request.

We operate a strict health and safety policy and 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.

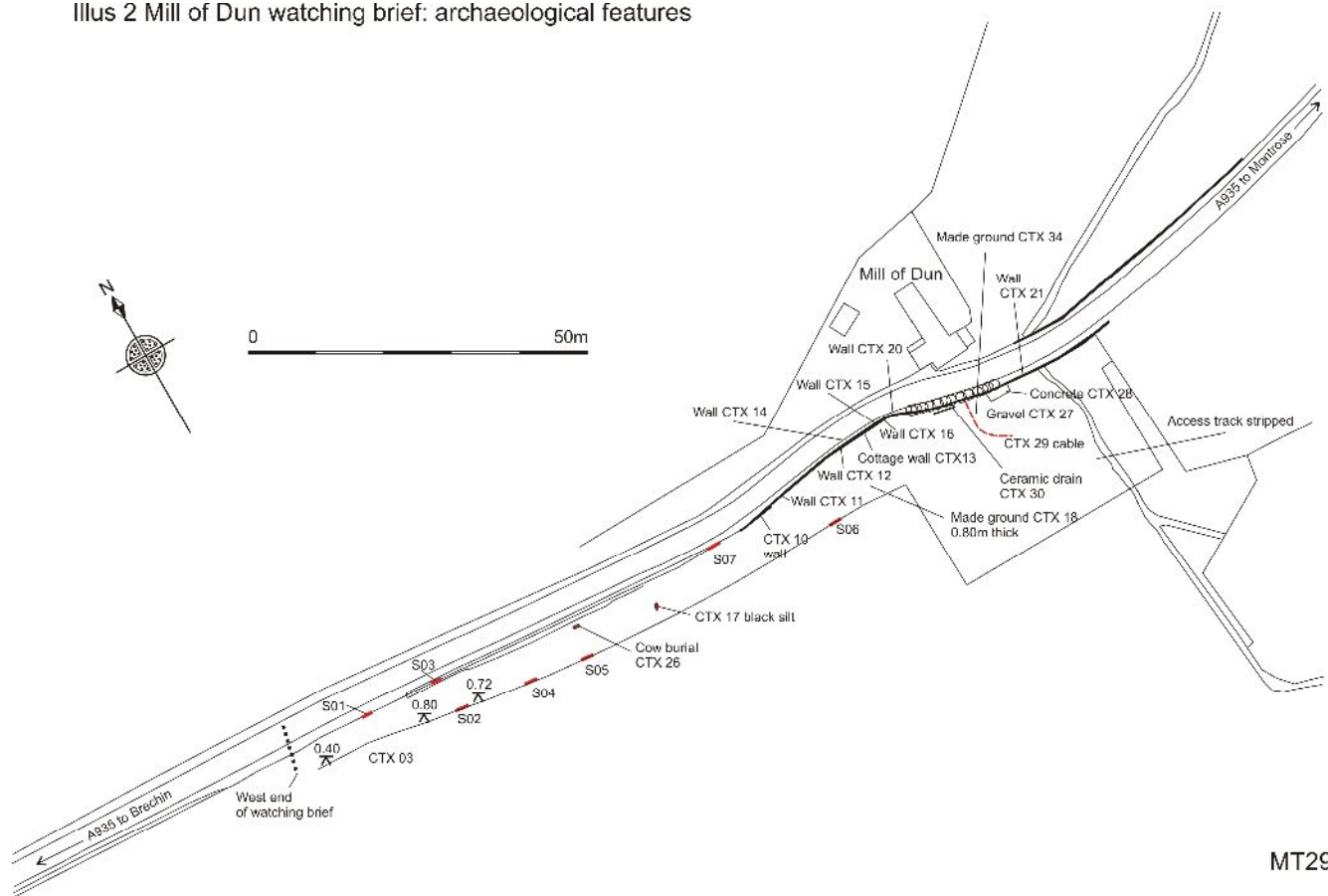
Illus 1 Mill of Dun Site Location



MT29



Illus 2 Mill of Dun watching brief: archaeological features



MT29

© Crown copyright 100049514
2015 Alder Archaeology Ltd

Illus 3

Section drawings

