

House of Bruar

Blair Atholl, Perthshire

Archaeological Evaluation: May 2011

Data Structure Report

for

The House of Bruar



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The House of Bruar, Blair Atholl, Perthshire

Archaeological Evaluation: May 2011

1. Executive Summary

Addyman Archaeology was commissioned by the House of Bruar Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land adjacent to their property near Blair Atholl. The field in question is irregular in shape and located immediately E of the House of Bruar complex and *Clach na I-obairt* standing stone – a scheduled monument (SM1517). The site is to be landscaped and developed, with additional car parking spaces provided.

The archaeological evaluation resulted in the opening of 21 specifically placed linear trenches totalling 1031.84m², or 6.88% of the total area to be developed. This was complimented by two engineer test pits, adding a further 12m² to the area evaluated as part of this archaeological exercise. The final percentage evaluated across the field yielded as 6.96% of the total development area.

No significant archaeology was encountered across the area proposed for development, although possible prehistoric remains were revealed just E of the site. Addyman Archaeology recommends further archaeological monitoring on any development to the E of the site.

2. Introduction

i. General

Addyman Archaeology were contracted by Ristol Ltd., (contact Mark Richardson, Project Manager) on behalf of The House of Bruar Ltd, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of an area adjacent to The House of Bruar retail complex near Blair Atholl. The site is to be ploughed, turfed and landscaped with additional car parking spaces provided to the N of the site.

The area subject to evaluation comprised an irregular shaped field, bounded to the S by the A9, the W by the B079 and the N and E by the Water of Bruar and the River Garry respectively. The area affected by the development is roughly 15,000m², with the overall field totalling 18,850m². Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust (PKHT) provide archaeological advice and planning for Perth and Kinross Council and through discussion it was agreed that no less than 6% of the site should be excavated for archaeological remains.

The archaeological condition was placed upon the development works by PKHT due to the close proximity of a scheduled monument. *Clach na I-obairt* standing stone (SM1517) is located immediately W of the site at the entrance to the House of Bruar. No archaeological study has been undertaken in this area and work around similar monuments elsewhere in the country has demonstrated the potential for prehistoric survival some distance from the standing stone. The trenches were laid out to give good spatial coverage of the site and locate any archaeology present. These trenches were then surveyed and tied to the British National Grid.

The fieldwork was undertaken over four days from 15th – 18th March 2011. Site works were carried out by Ross Cameron and Ben Blakeman. Weather conditions on site varied from heavy snowfall to bright sunshine.

This report contains a map/Figure 2, reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland (NLS). To view such maps online, see www.nls.uk.

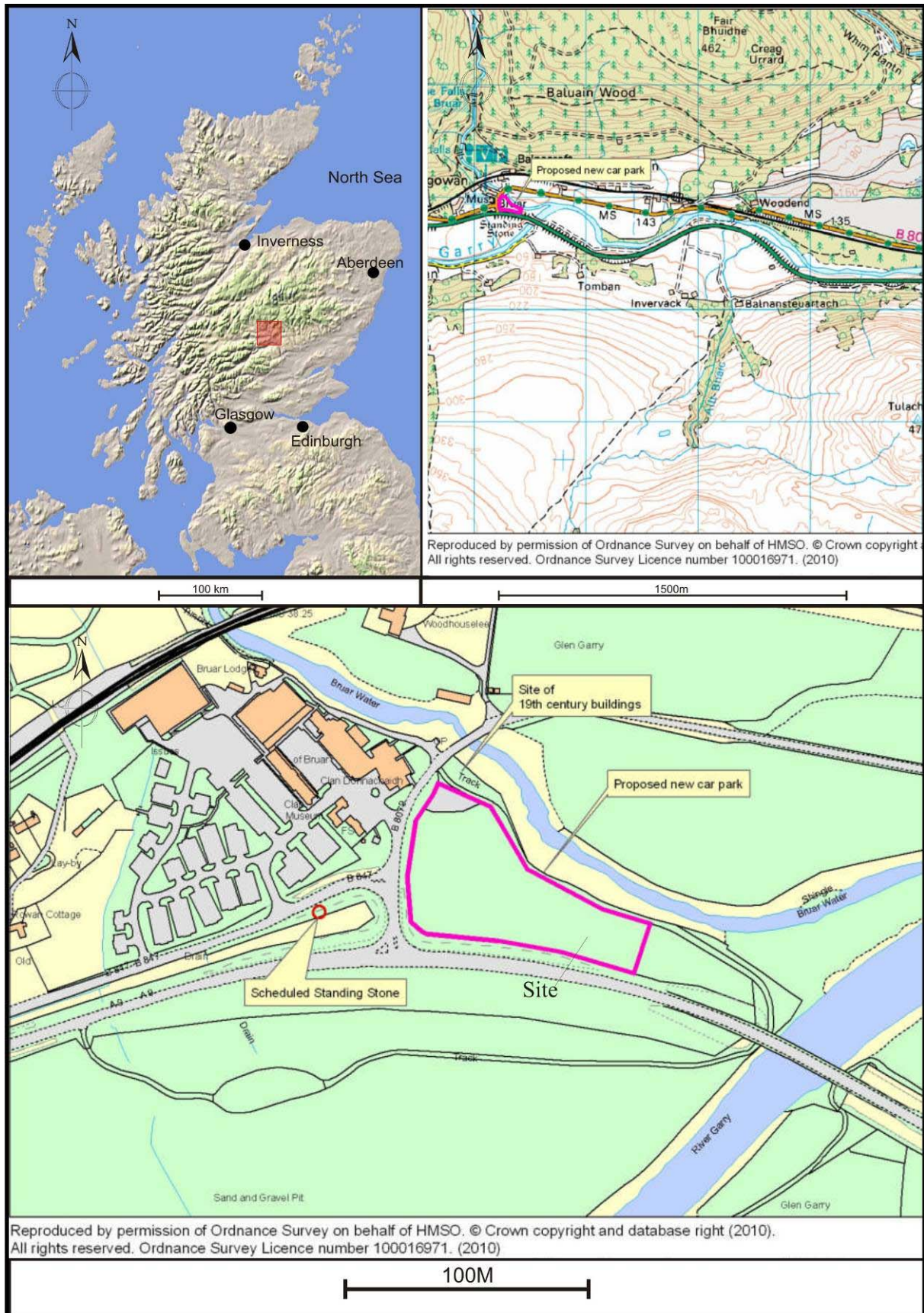


Figure 1: Site Location

ii. Setting

Located in Highland Perthshire, the site identified for development lies directly E of the House of Bruar retail complex, and immediately adjacent to the A9 and W of Blair Atholl. Centred on NN 82300 65900, the development area comprises a large, irregularly shaped field, currently grassed over and used for pasturing animals (see Figure 1 – development area outlined in red). The area subject to evaluation is bounded to the S by the A9, the W by the B079 and the N and E by the Water of Bruar and the River Garry respectively.

The underlying geology comprises part of the Bruar Psammite formation, with superficial river terrace deposits of gravel, sand silt and clay.

3. Historical summary

The proposed new car park extends into a large area E of *Clach na I-obairt* standing stone. Whilst no further archaeological remains associated with this Scheduled Ancient Monument (SM1517) have been discovered in the vicinity, the construction of the existing car park had seen no formal archaeological monitoring. Archaeological remains may exist in the area E of the standing stone as is typically encountered at comparable sites across Perth and Kinross, where both geophysical survey and archaeological excavation have revealed significant archaeological remains at similar distances from standing stone monuments.¹

An analysis of the National Sites and Monuments Record reveals the existence of dwellings, likely of 19th century date, on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867.² These were located in the northern half of the proposed development, close to the Bruar Bridge and possible route of General Wade's eighteenth century military road. These structures recorded in 1867, if surviving, may be impacted by the development of the new car park.

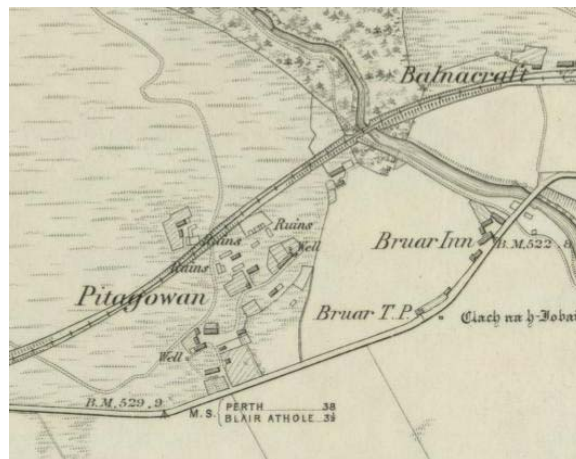


Figure 2: 1st edition OS showing unroofed buildings adjacent to Bruar Bridge (NLS)

General Wade constructed the military road from Dunkeld to Inverness over the summer months between 1728-30, although some dubiety exists as to its exact route through Bruar. In his book 'The Military Roads of Scotland', William Taylor identified Wade's Road as following the line of the

¹ Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust 2010, *Terms of Reference for a Programme of Archaeological Works:*

Change of Use of land to form additional car parking area, House of Bruar, Calvine, Grey Literature Report, 1

² www.rchams.gov.uk

railway, 'crossing the Bruar where the railway bridge now is'.³ The Scottish Sites and Monuments Record held by Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust (PKHT) marks the route of the road as coinciding with the current B8079 and thus immediately adjacent to the site of the proposed development. The possible proximity of the military road to the site ensures caution must be taken whilst excavating nearby. It is unknown whether structures, described as 'hutts' or other remains of infrastructure associated with the construction of the road were located in the vicinity. It has also been claimed that Wade was likely to have re-used existing estate roads on the Atholl Estate.⁴ If this is the case then it is possible that remains predating the military road could be encountered alongside the B8079.

Cartographic research provided little further information of interest, apart from a possible field boundary at the E end of the site, marked on the 1898 First Revision Perthshire County Series by the Ordnance Survey.

4. Methodology

The total area of the field is 16,910m² with the area of the site to be developed comprising 15,000m². It was agreed with PKHT that the area to be investigated should comprise no less than 6% of the site.

Initially twenty-five linear trenches were planned, providing good spatial coverage in order to assess the survival of any archaeological remains (see Figure 1). This indicative trench plan could be adjusted depending upon the archaeological remains encountered and logistics on the ground, as long as a good spatial coverage of archaeological evaluation was provided across the site to test for the preservation of archaeological remains to be affected by development.

On site a total of twenty-one linear trenches were opened across the field, with a total coverage of nearly 1,043.84m² (see Figure 3). This amounted to around 6.17% of the total field area. Of this total, 108m² were opened in an area of the site not directly affected by the proposed development. This area was examined in order to gain a better understanding of the topography of the site as a result of the findings and conditions on the ground. If these are discounted from the total, the 935.84m² opened within the limits of the site account for 6.24% of the total, comfortably reaching the target of 6% established by PKHT.

Two test pits were opened by the project engineer in order to undertake porosity tests and assess the drainage qualities of the ground. These were monitored for potential archaeological remains and are reported as part of the present exercise. The area of the test pits is included in the overall total evaluated area.

³ Taylor, W 1976, *The Military Roads in Scotland*, 136

⁴ *ibid*

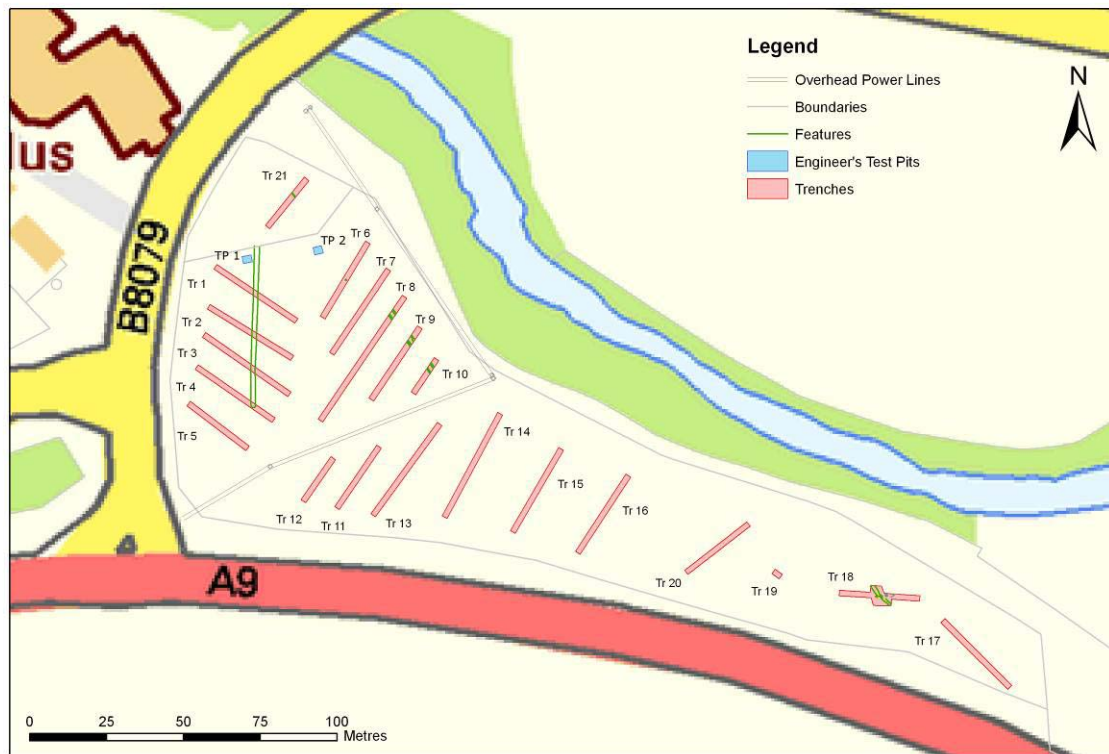


Figure 3: Location of Trenches on site

Trenches were mechanically excavated using a JCB fitted with a 1.8m toothless ditching bucket under the direct supervision of a qualified archaeologist. All areas were continually monitored with a hand-held CAT scanner to ensure no underground services were disrupted. The existence of overhead cables across the site somewhat dictated the modification of trench location in relation to the initial layout, but had no overall impact on the areas covered.

Topsoil was removed and the trenches were excavated to the level of the natural subsoil, the depth of which averaged around 0.30m. In some areas the deposits proved to be much deeper, and the natural subsoil was not realised. In these cases the trenches were excavated to c.0.50m depth, with deep test pits excavated at either end of the trenches in an attempt to reach / test for natural. In the event that potentially significant archaeological remains were revealed, the reduction of the ground level was taken over by the archaeological team and the material and features were investigated and recorded to Addyman Archaeology and Institute for Archaeologists (*IfA*) recording standards.

5. Evaluation results

With the notable exception of Trench 18, the majority of trenches located across the site provided little of archaeological interest.

Trenches 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 17 revealed no features cut into the natural subsoil and on the whole can be considered as archaeologically sterile. The remaining trenches had features to some degree of archaeological interest.

A description of all the trenches and the key deposits and features identified in each trench is provided below. All context numbers for layers and feature fills are recorded within curved brackets () and cuts within squared brackets [].



Plate 1: Pre-excavation shot looking WNW



Plate 2: Pre-excavation view to E

i. Trench 1

Trench 1 was opened in the NW corner of the site on a NW-SE alignment. It was the first of five parallel trenches located along the W axis of the site, with the others being opened successively to the S (see *Figure 3*). Together these five trenches formed the W part of the ‘herring-bone’ trench layout utilised in order to gain good spatial coverage of this part of the site. The trench was 31m long.

The topsoil removed from Trench 1 was synonymous with that discovered across the rest of the site. Here identified as (1001), this was a moderately compact mid grey brown loam with frequent small to medium rounded stone inclusions. (1001) was 0.30-0.35m in depth and upon removal revealed natural subsoil (1002). This comprised of moderately compact orange brown gritty to gravelly sand abundant in small and occasional medium stones.

Beneath (1001) at the SE end of Trench 1, deposit (1005) was encountered between the topsoil and natural subsoil. Firmly compact angular stones intermixed with mottled brown silt, (1005) contained modern detritus which was visible on the surface due to the firm and stoney nature of the deposit. This has been interpreted as the result of landscaping, infilling a depression on the site to create the current level topography.

The only feature of any note consisted of a N-S aligned linear feature, visible from the surface as a faintly discernable, low mound. The cut for this feature was assigned as [1004]. Fill (1003) comprised of firmly compact mid grey brown gritty sand abundant in small rounded stones. The cut was visible from just below the grass-line and was 1.50m in width. This feature was sampled in Trench 3.

ii. Trench 2

Parallel on a NW-SE course with Trench 1, Trench 2 lay 10m S and was 31.5m in length.

Topsoil (2001) was identical to (1001), a moderately compact mid grey brown loam with frequent small to medium rounded stone inclusions, varying from 0.30-0.35m in depth. The removal of (2001) revealed (2002) – the natural subsoil. As expected this was very similar to (1002), a moderately compact orange brown gritty gravelly sand.

The N-S linear feature noted in Trench 1 was found matching the alignment of this feature in Trench 1, and was sampled in Trench 3. Identified as (2003/2004) this feature is 1.50m wide, and consists of firmly compact mid grey brown gritty sand abundant in small, rounded stones.

iii. Trench 3

Trench 3 was the third successive trench on the NW-SE alignment and lay between Trench 2 10m to the N and Trench 4, a similar distance to S. Trench 3 was 33m long.

As expected, the topsoil (3001) was the same as that in Trenches 1 and 2. This deposit remained 0.30-0.35m deep and was removed to reveal (3002) – the natural subsoil. This comprised of moderately compact fine grain mid brown sand with rare occasional rounded stones.

Upon completion of Trench 3, two features were visible, cut within the underlying subsoil (3002). The first of these was the N-S orientated linear (3003/3004) noted in both Trench 1 and 2. In Trench 3 this was excavated through an investigative slot (sondage). Context (3003) was a firmly compact, mixed yellow and grey stoney silt abundant in angular and rounded stones. The cut [3004] had very sharp sides and was >1.50m in depth when excavation was abandoned due to safety issues. At this point (3003) had become very organic and waterlogged. Further machine excavation within the slot revealed this to be a modern soak-away for the septic tank located within the area of hardcore to the N of the site.



Plate 3: Post-excitation view of [3005/3006) looking W

Feature [3005/3006) lay W of (3003/3004) and was 10.50m from the NW terminus of Trench 3. An oval/lozenge shaped feature, [3005] had irregular, sharp, near vertical sides with an undulating base and was entirely filled by (3006). This was moderately to firmly compact yellow and grey fine grain sand abundant in small to medium rounded stones. Orientated W-E, the feature measured 1.70m by 0.70m N-S with a depth of 0.80m. The function of this feature remains enigmatic, as nothing was encountered during excavation to suggest its use or date. There are clear similarities between (3006) and (3003), while [3005] had the same sharp, vertical sides as [3004]. Thus whilst no function can be hypothesised for this unusual feature, it must be assumed it, too, is modern in date.

iv. *Trench 4*

10m S of Trench 3, Trench 4 was orientated NW-SE and was 30m in length.

(4001) was akin to the topsoil encountered elsewhere across site, comprising moderately compact mid grey brown loam with frequent small to medium rounded stone inclusions. Post-removal of (4001), the natural subsoil (4002) was recorded as loose to moderately compact mid brown orange sand and bright orange brown rounded stones.

N-S linear (4003/4004] was recorded, continuing S from Trenches 1, 2 and 3. Context (4003) comprised of firmly compact mixed yellow and grey stony hardcore and sand. This is likely to be re-deposited natural mixed with imported stones. This feature was excavated in Trench 3.



Plate 4: SE facing post-excavation shot of Trench 4

v. *Trench 5*

Trench 5 was the final trench of the NW-SE aligned series begun by Trench 1. Located roughly 10m S of Trench 4, it was left short of the planned 30m length at 22.5m. This was due to the proximity of overhead power cables running WSW-ENE across site.

Trench 5 proved to be archaeologically sterile with topsoil (5001) being removed to reveal the undisturbed natural subsoil (5002). These deposits were in keeping with the equivalent contexts recorded in other trenches across site.

vi. *Trench 6*

Trench 6 was placed at right angles to Trench 1, running roughly NNE-SSW for 28.2m.



Plate 5: SE facing section of Trench 6



Plate 6: W facing section of (6003/6004]

Context (6001) comprised of moderately compact mid grey brown loam with frequent small to medium rounded stone inclusions. This had a depth of 0.30-0.35m. Removal of (6001) revealed (6002), a loosely compacted mixed mid orange brown sand and bright orange gravel. This was the natural subsoil.

One possible archaeological feature was identified 14.5m from the NNE end of Trench 6 and was subsequently excavated (see *Plate 6*). Context (6003) was recorded as the fill of [6004] and consisted of moderately compact brown fine grain silt, with a slight orange hue and c.10% small sub-angular stone inclusions. [6004] measured 0.40m NW-SE by 0.25m NE-SW and had a depth of 0.24m. The feature was irregular in plan with steep sides and a pointed base. Due to the pointed nature of the cut, (6003/6004) may represent the remains of a posthole, but could equally be equated with animal burrowing seen elsewhere on site. If accepted as a posthole, there is no evidence to suggest its age as such a feature could easily be accepted as modern.

vii. Trench 7

Like Trench 6, Trench 7 was orientated NNE-SSW, with the SSW terminus located just E of the SE end of Trench 2. Trench 7 was 10m S of Trench 6 and was 32.5m in length.

The topsoil was recorded as (7001) and comprised moderately compact mid grey brown loam with frequent small to medium rounded stone inclusions. This had a depth of 0.30m. Removal of (7001) revealed the undisturbed natural subsoil (7002). This was a moderately compact deposit of orange brown silt sand abundant in small stones.

No archaeology was encountered.

viii. Trench 8

Trench 8 was the third in the series of parallel trenches mirroring Trenches 1-5 to the W. Aligned NNE-SSW, Trench 8 was located roughly at right angles to Trench 3 and due to the increased size of the area to be developed, measured 48.5m in length.

Topsoil (8001) was akin to the topsoil encountered across site, whilst (8002) continued the pattern of mid brown orange fine grain silty sand with rare rounded stones and patches of orange gravel. This natural subsoil was disturbed by two linear features noted aligned NW-SE.

These features run parallel to each other and were very ephemeral in nature. The easternmost of the two is (8003/8005) and consists of moderately compact mid brown loam. (8004/8006) lies 1.50m to the NE and has a similar fill. These features were sampled in Trench 9 and Trench 10.

ix. Trench 9

Trench 9 measured 28m in length and was similarly orientated NNE-SSW.

Removal of topsoil (9001) revealed the natural subsoil (9002), both synonymous with those deposits found elsewhere across site. The parallel linear features noted in Trench 8, were again recorded in Trench 9, with (9004) akin to (8004). However, the W linear feature filled by (9003) proved problematic. Like Trench 8, both these features were very ephemeral and truncated by later modern activity. Excavation of investigative slots through (9003/9005) and (9004/9006) revealed both were 0.05m deep with gently sloping sides and a roughly flat base. Feature (9003/9005) was c.0.75m wide, while (9004/9006) was shorter in width at 0.60m. The slot through (9003/9005) showed the existence of (9007/9008), a re-cutting of the linear truncating the earlier feature. Both cut and fill were very

similar to (9003) and [9005] respectively with (9007) only slightly darker in colour. Neither slot revealed any evidence of date nor function, but it can be speculated that these may form the remains of a land boundary visible on the same alignment to the S on the 1898 First Revision Perthshire County Series by the Ordnance Survey. Unfortunately this map does not cover the area of the site itself. Alternatively, the linear features [9005], [9006] and [9008] may represent remains of furrows in the same manner as [21003/21004]. However the lack of similar features nearby precludes this assumption.

The length of Trench 9 was limited by the existence of overhead power cables.



Plate 7: Post-excavation view of (9004/9006] (left) and (9003/9005] and 9007/9008] (right)

x. *Trench 10*

At 13m in length, Trench 10 was one of the shortest opened on site due to the close proximity of overhead power cables. In keeping with the pattern established by Trenches 6-9, Trench 10 ran NNE-SSW.

The topsoil (10001) was 0.35m deep and consisted of moderately compact mid grey brown loam with occasional rounded stones. Beneath (10001) was (10002), a moderately compact mid brown orange fine grain silty sand becoming increasingly gravelly to the NE. This was the natural subsoil as found across the rest of the site.

The NW-SE running linear features encountered in both Trench 8 and Trench 9 were likewise noted in Trench 10, where attempts to place investigative slots proved fruitless due to their peripheral nature and negligible depth. Both (10003/10005] and (10004/10006] are the same as (8003/8005] and (8004/8006] respectively with the same moderately compact mid to dark brown loam fills.

xi. *Trench 11*

Trench 11 could be viewed as a continuation of Trench 10, starting beyond the overhead cables that limited the extent of Trench 10. It measured 23.2m long and proved to be archaeologically sterile.

The topsoil (11001) comprised mid grey brown loam of moderate compaction and a depth of 0.35m. This lay directly atop soft to moderately compact orange brown silty sand with frequent medium rounded boulders – (11002).

xii. Trench 12

Trench 12 was a similar continuation of Trench 9 as Trench 11 was of Trench 10 after clearing the overhead power lines; it was 16.7m long, Trench 12 is aligned roughly NNE-SSW with an overall depth of 0.30m.

No archaeological features were noted across Trench 12, with both contexts (*12001*) and (*12002*) noted as the same as those encountered in Trench 11.

xiii. Trench 13

Trench 13 runs NE-SW and was the last of the ‘herring bone’ placement of trenches across the main western and central areas of the site. The Trench was 36m long and 0.30m deep

Like the majority of trenches on site, the only two contexts recorded were the topsoil (*13001*) and the natural subsoil (*13002*). The topsoil comprised of moderately compact mid grey brown loam with rare flecks of stone. The subsoil was undisturbed and consisted of loose to moderately compacted mid orange brown fine grain silty sand with rare patches of gravel.

xiv. Trench 14

Orientated roughly NE-SW, Trench 14 was the first of a series of parallel trenches intended to cover the long SE area of the site. It was completed at 38m in length and varied depth from 0.25m to 0.65m at the NE end.

The topsoil was recorded as (*14001*) and the natural subsoil as (*14002*). These are the same as those encountered across the site and can be accepted as synonymous with (*13001*) and (*13002*) respectively.

No archaeological features were encountered.

xv. Trench 15

Trench 15 lay directly E of, and parallel with, Trench 14 and initially proved very problematic with regards to understanding the nature of the deposits. The overall length of the Trench was 31m.

Excavation began at the NE end of the trench and the first deposit encountered was (*15001*). This contained consisted of moderately compact mid grey brown loam with occasional rounded stone inclusions. Its make-up is in keeping with the topsoil encountered across site and has a depth of 0.30-0.35m. Beneath (*15001*), context (*15002*) did not appear similar to any of the natural subsoil deposits encountered in other trenches. Consisting of firm to moderately compact mid brown sandy silt with frequent small to medium rounded stone inclusions, (*15002*) was very clean in appearance. Further excavation revealed this deposit to be 0.25-0.30m deep, lying directly atop a banded deposit of very firmly compact clay silt abundant in large to very large rounded boulders. Recorded as (*15003*), this deposit had occasional layers of banding and lenses of a lighter hue. A test pit was excavated here to assess the nature of underlying deposits finishing at a depth of >2m. The clean and deep nature of (*15003*) raised the possibility it was natural subsoil, but fragments of degraded wood were present at c.1.50m and cast doubt on this interpretation.



Plate 8: NW facing section of Trench 15 – NE test pit



Plate 9: Post-excavation shot of Trench 15 showing division between (15003) (left) and (15004) (right)

Context (15001) was subsequently removed across the length of Trench 15 and a second deep test pit was excavated at the SW end. Removal of (15002) here revealed the expected natural subsoil (15004) at a depth of c.0.60m. This was a soft to moderately compact mid brown orange fine grain sandy silt with rare patches of gravel. As a result Trench 15 was re-excavated, with the removal of (15002) allowing (15004) to be chased towards the NE. The depth of (15002) was consistent at 0.25-0.30m and a clear difference between (15004) and (15003) was noticeable running N-S c. 9m from the NE end of Trench 15. Whilst a cut could exist between the two, the edges of which were not encountered within the limited area of the trench, it seems more likely that (15004) represents a dump of material during landscaping as part of the construction of the A9. Indeed, the ground surface running N to the Water of Bruar has a very flat, artificial appearance, followed by a sharp drop to the water course itself. It is likely that this change in topography represents the slope of the original ground surface.

xvi. Trench 16

Trench 16 ran NE-SW parallel to Trenches 14 and 15 and proved to consist almost wholly of built-up deposits like those encountered at the NE end of Trench 15.

Excavation began at the SW end of the trench as it was at this end in Trench 15 that natural subsoil had been encountered. The topsoil (16001) was akin to that in the other trenches and measured 0.30m in depth. Beneath this was a deposit of mid dark brown sandy silt with medium to large rounded and sub-angular stones – (16002). This, too as in Trench 15, was c.0.30m deep.

Natural subsoil was not visible beneath (16002) and as a result test holes were excavated at both the SW and NE ends of the trench. Stratigraphically, the next deposit in sequence was (16003), followed by (16004) and (16005). These deposits consist of a mixture of clays and sands and can be interpreted as contemporary and synonymous banding and lenses in a landscaping layer similar to (15003). The depth of these deposits was not reached in the NE end of the Trench, but the test hole at the SW end uncovered natural subsoil (16006) at a depth of c.1.80-0.95m sloping NW-SE.

xvii. *Trench 17*

Due to the depth of built-up material encountered in both Trench 15 and Trench 16, Trench 17 was opened at the E end of the field on a NW-SE alignment in order to understand whether these deposits would continue across the rest of the site. Beginning at the SE end, Trench 17 encountered natural subsoil (17007) at a depth of c.1m which was subsequently chased to the NW.

In doing so, various deposits of built-up material were recorded and removed. (17002) comprised mid brown grey sandy silt with rounded small stones. It sloped SE-NW measuring 0.40-0.20m along this axis.

(17003), (17004) and (17006) are all contemporary deposits of dumped levelling material, likely related to the construction of the major trunk road the A9. These are the same as those encountered elsewhere in Trench 15, 16 and subsequently Trenches 18, 19 and 20. This hypothesis was corroborated with the discovery of (17005) directly atop the natural subsoil (17007). (17005) comprised of dark brown black loam, 0.20m deep peaty-loam with faintly discernable remains of turf. This is clearly the original ground surface of the field prior to the placement of the built-up material.

xviii. *Trench 18*

Having discovered the natural subsoil in the E end of the field in Trench 17, it was decided to pursue this W in order to assess the topography of the site prior to the deposition of the material from the A9.

Trench 17 was opened on a roughly W-E alignment for this specific purpose. Beginning at the E end, initially it appeared these imported deposits would not be as deep as expected and the ubiquitous topsoil, here recorded as (18001) and 0.10-0.15m deep, was removed to reveal a soft to moderately compact mid brown sandy silt - (18002). This was 0.30m in depth and was removed to reveal the natural subsoil (18004). As this was chased W, (18003) became apparent beneath (18002), becoming increasingly deeper between (18002) and (18004) until it became c.1.50m deep at the W terminus.

A number of features of potential archaeological significance were revealed within a concentrated area across the middle of the trench.

[18005/18006] is of limited archaeological interest and relates to burial of a sheep, modern in date.

Coincidentally the sheep burial was located within a series of small features dominated by [18007/18008]. This linear feature was aligned NW-SE and due to the slope of the subsoil, was truncated to the S by machine excavation of Trench 18. Trench 18 was extended by c.2m both N and S in order to assess the continuation of this feature which carried on into both baulks. To the NW, this alignment became less clear and showed a potential of curvature towards the N. Two sondages or slots placed through the feature revealed [18007] to be around 0.05m deep with gently sloping sides and an undulating base. The fill (18008) comprised of firmly compact black dark brown charcoal-rich silty sand with rare small rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions. The feature had a width of 0.80m and a length of >8m. Slot 1 in particular showed evidence for burrowing and possible truncation from ploughing but also revealed the presence of fragile and degraded prehistoric pottery fragments (SF002 – See *Plate 10*). Context (18011) was excavated through the base of [18007] after the removal of (18008) and consisted of moderately compact mid brown loam with frequent charcoal inclusions. This was within a hole of 0.04m diameter and depth of c.0.10m. The base of this was near-conical and has been interpreted as a possible stakehole, sealed by the overlying deposit (18008). Slot 2 provided a fire-cracked stone within (18008), with possible evidence for polishing and pecking (SF004).



Plate 10: SF002 in situ – Slot 1



Plate 11: Trench prior to extension looking W and showing features

To the W of the linear feature a roughly circular feature [18009], about 0.4m in diameter, was excavated which has been interpreted as a possible posthole due to its shape and diameter. Context (18010) was a moderately compact mid brown loam of topsoil appearance and lay within [18009] – a shallow sub-rounded/irregular cut with sharp, short sides and a roughly flat base. The area showed clear evidence for burrowing and this may indeed represent a burrow, but the proximity to [18007/18008) raises the possibility that this is indeed a posthole.



Plate 12: Post-excavation shot of stakehole [18011] – Slot 1



Plate 13: N facing section of [18007/18008) – Slot 2

Crossing this area in a NE-SW alignment are at least two ard, or plough marks. These seem to post-date the linear (18008) and cut across it. Each has a diameter of 0.10m and a depth of c.0.05m.

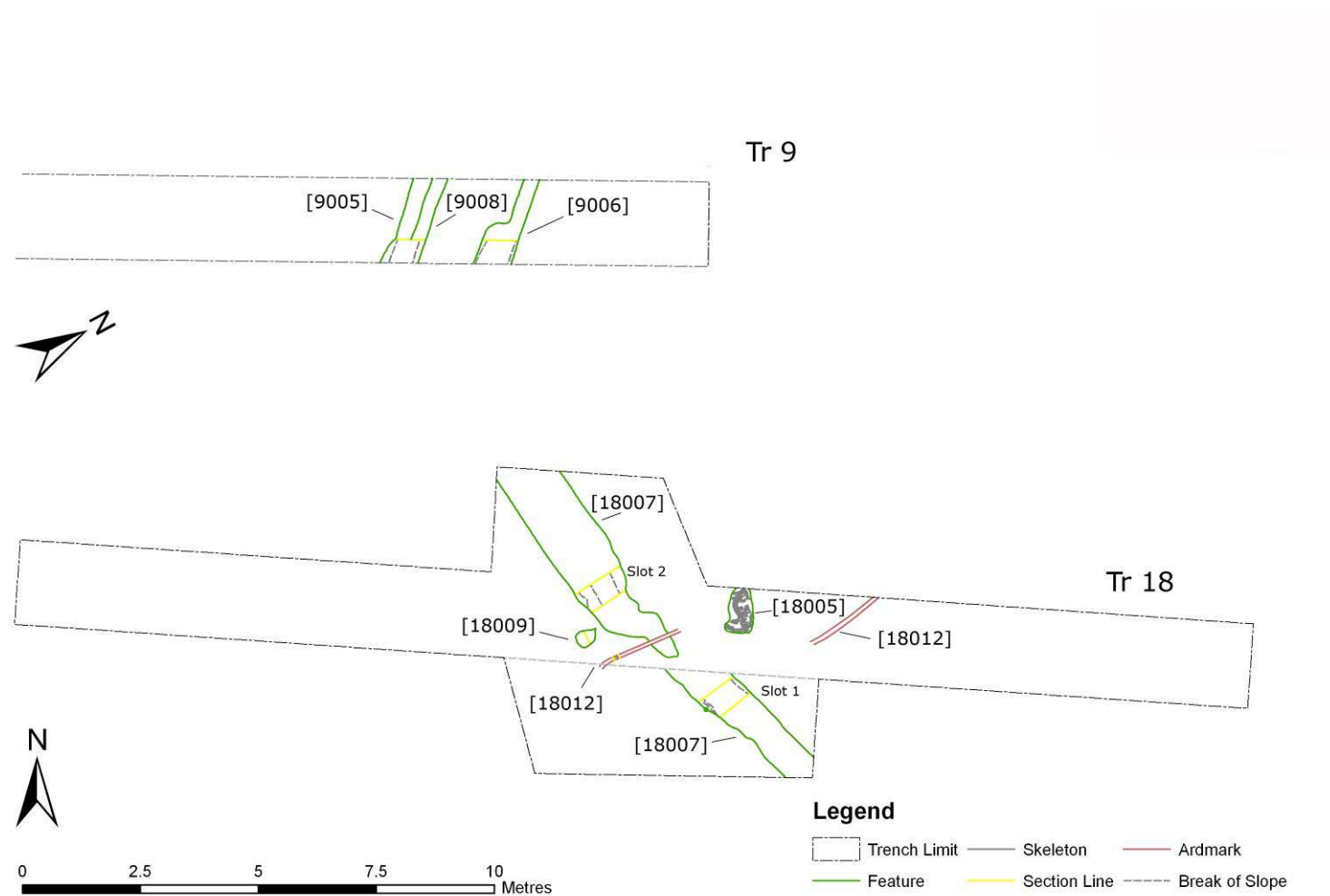


Figure 4: Digitised plan of Trenches 9 and 18 showing features recorded

ix. *Trench 19*

Trench 19 was dug as a test pit in order to assess the depth of the built up material encountered across trenches 15-18. Aligned NW-SE, it very quickly became clear that Trench 19 contained deep deposits of built-up and re-deposited material.

(19001) was comprised of moderately compact mid grey brown loam with frequent small to medium rounded stone inclusions and a depth of 0.15-0.20m. This was in keeping with the topsoil across the site and lay directly atop (19002) – banded fine grain mid grey and light white brown sandy silt abundant in small to medium rounded stones. This deposit had a depth of c.0.80-0.90m. Below (19002), (19003) comprised mid grey brown gravelly sandy silt abundant in small to large rounded stones. This survived to a depth of >1m and the horizon of natural subsoil was not reached in Trench 19.

As a result of the depth of built-up material, Trench 19 was treated as a test pit and abandoned after 3m length.



Plate 14: NE facing section of Trench 19



Plate 15: Mid-excavation shot of Trench 20 showing modern detritus

xx. *Trench 20*

Trench 20 was the last excavated in the SE of the site and excavated on a rough ENE-WSW alignment in order to get as much coverage of the remaining area as possible. The completion of Trench 16 to the W and Trench 19 to the E indicated that Trench 20 would similarly be beset by the issue of deep deposits of modern built-up material, quickly confirmed upon opening the trench at the ENE end.

Context (20001) was synonymous with topsoil encountered elsewhere on site and in Trench 20 was found to have a depth of 0.20m. Beneath this lay a firmly compact mid grey and light grey brown sandy silt abundant in small to medium rounded stones – (20002). This was c.0.30m deep. Removal of (20002) revealed (20003) to be a firmly compact, very clean light grey brown sandy silt abundant in

small to medium stones. The clean and compact nature of (20003) initially provoked suspicions that this could be a seam of natural material cutting across site, but excavation of a test pit to a depth of c.1.70m revealed fragments of plastic and an old traffic cone, confirming this to be a modern feature.

Subsequently Trench 20 was excavated to a depth of c0.50-0.60m along its length of 26m, revealing the top of (20003) with a further test pit dug at the WSW end. Because of the depth of (20003) at >2m, the area was not fully opened across the trench. The test pit at the WSW end revealed a different deposit to underlie (20002), with (20004) being a much darker brown in colour than (20003). Despite these differences, excavation of the WSW test pit to a depth of 1.20m revealed a dump of modern fencing material and showed both (20004) and (20003) to be of the same age and function.

No archaeology was discovered in Trench 20, but the natural subsoil was not reached anywhere along its length.

xxi. Trench 21

Trench 21 was the last of the excavations opened at The House of Bruar. Orientated NE-SW, it was located in the NW of the site in an area of hardcore currently used for overspill parking. Excavation here was completed last in order to limit the potential for disruption caused by the works.

(21001) proved to be 0.20-0.15m deep and consisted of firmly compact gravel hardcore for the car park. This was removed to reveal the natural subsoil (21002) – an orange brown sand with frequent small to medium rounded stone inclusions.

At the NE end of Trench 21 a very ephemeral and truncated feature was noted and excavated. Running NW-SE [21003] had a U-shaped profile and was filled by (21004). This fill survived to a depth of 0.07m and comprised mid brown grey silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded or sub-angular pebbles present. No archaeologically significant remains were encountered.

xxii. Engineer Test Pits

The test pits were opened by the project engineer in order to assess the drainage qualities of the subsoil by means of porosity tests. The test pits were located by the engineer at the edge of the area of hardcore to the N, used as an overspill car park. Each pit measured 3m ENE-WSW by 3m NNW-SSE and contained neither archaeological features nor artefacts.

6. Finds assessment

i. Pottery (with Ann MacSween and Alison Sheridan)

Trench 18 yielded two different groups of prehistoric pottery from the same context, but, spatially separated. Both groups were degraded and highly fragmented. Initial finds assessment by Drs Ann MacSween (free-lance prehistoric pottery specialist) and Alison Sheridan (National Museums Scotland) suggests that the material is similar in colour, finish and thickness to Beaker pottery of the Copper and Early Bronze Age; a date between c 2300 and 2000 BC is likely. Such vessels are commonly found in single graves, either pits or more usually stone cists, although domestic assemblages of Beaker pottery are known, and the absence of any cist-like structure in the area exposed suggests that a domestic context may be involved. Other Early Bronze Age material is known from the wider area,⁵ in particular at the Early Bronze Age cemetery at Westhaugh of Tulliemet, where three Food Vessels were found.⁶ One of these food vessels is housed at Blair Castle.

Group 1

6 fragments smaller than 10mm, and 7 crumbs, all possibly from the same vessel, were recovered from SF002 (18008). Where the surface survives, it is a light brown / pinkish-buff colour, and the core is blackish-grey, indicating a rapid firing. The fabric is fairly hard and contains abundant angular fragments of stone, some of which appear to be micaceous. Total weight of this assemblage is 4.89g. Two pieces are noteworthy: a rimsherd (Fragment 1A), and one sherd with possible traces of loosely-twisted cord impression (Fragment 1B).



Plate 16: Fragment 1A, rim sherd with interior surface to right.



Plate 17: Fragment 1B, possibly linear decoration on exterior surface (arrow).

Fragment 1A: The sherd shown in Plate 16 is probably from a rim, and indicates the thinness of the walls (8mm) – another feature characteristic of Beaker pottery. The fragment weighs 1.39g. The interior surface has marks from smoothing with a fingertip or with grass (or similar organic material).

⁵ Stewart, M., Barclay, G., 1997, "Excavations in burial and ceremonial sites of the Bronze Age Tayside", Tayside and Fife Archaeological Journal vol 3 (1997), 22-54

⁶ Sheridan, A., 1997, "Food Vessels from Westhaugh of Tulliemet", in: Stewart and Barclay 1997, 37-41

Fragment 1B: The other interesting fragment is a possibly decorated sherd (1.37g). The exterior surface of the latter shows a linear impression, possibly from loosely-twisted cord (of plant material); typical Beaker pottery decoration, no interior surface surviving.

Group 2:

4 fragments and 4 crumbs were recovered from SF003 (18008) with no discernible core and of reddish fabric. No surfaces have survived, and sediment still attaches to the pieces. The fragments are too fragile for further cleaning. The fabric is fairly soft with few quartz inclusions. Total weight of this group of material is 0.89g.

It seems possible that all fragments of this group could have derived from a single vessel, but of different fabric than the vessel possibly represented by Group 1. The size of the fragments does not allow for any further identification, but the contextual relation to Fragments 1A and composition and colour of the fabric might suggest a similar Early Bronze Age origin.

ii. Fire-cracked stone (with Dawn McLaren)

A fragment of a medium-sized pebble, SF004, measuring 65mm by 55mm by 50mm was recovered from (18008). It is smoothened, probably water worn on three (main) surfaces, but fractured on two surfaces, most likely caused by rapid cooling from a high temperature, identified as fire-cracking.

Initial assessment by Dawn McLaren (National Museums Scotland) identified the peckmarks noted during cleaning as appearing across the entire surface of the stone, thus suggesting the pecking may be a natural feature, rather than resulting from the use as a pounder tool. Two areas of smooth and possible polished surface appear to be a geological feature of the particular stone type.

Fire-cracked stones are usually the residue from prehistoric cooking events, where fist-size stones are heated or roasted over a heat source and then thrown into a water tank or comparable receptacle.⁷ The heat transfer from stone to water heats up the latter which is assumingly used to slowly cook the food placed within the water. The side-effect of the instant cooling of the hot stone within the cold water results in cracking and eventually shattering of the stones. Stones may be re-used or are discarded after the cooking event. Evidence for this particular cooking technique usually dates to the Bronze Age period.

The fire-cracked stone found at the present evaluation, in relation with the apparently Bronze Age pottery fragments may represent further contemporary activity in the area.

7. Summary and discussion

The archaeological results from the evaluation at The House of Bruar are mixed. No previous archaeological mitigation had taken place in the immediate vicinity and the close proximity of the standing stone *Clach na I-obairt* indicates that there is a high probability of previous human occupation nearby.

The majority of the site proved to be archaeologically sterile, with only Trenches 3, 6 and 18 providing any archaeological features of note. Of these both [3005/3006] and (6003/6004] are of limited archaeological interest or potential. Trench 18 technically lies just outwith the area affected by development, but was excavated in order to understand the stratigraphic sequence before the modern built-up related to the construction of the A9 trunk road.

⁷ Moore/Wilson 1999, 227

The features in Trench 18 show significant potential for prehistoric archaeology preserved beneath the substantial build-up of c.2m, deposited after completion of the A9. The linear feature [18007/18008) was rich in charcoal and revealed very degraded and crumbled fragments of prehistoric pottery (SF002 and SF003) as well as a fire-cracked stone (SF004). The feature was pursued for just over 2m both N and S from Trench 18 and seen to continue into the respective sections. The samples taken from both Slots 1 and 2 have significant potential for providing a date range for the feature.

Although the finds, the pottery fragments and the fire-cracked stone, indicate some human activity in the area, tentatively hinting towards Bronze Age occupation of the site, the evidence remains ephemeral. The fact that later arid marks or plough scars have truncated the feature associated with these finds, and the fact that the pottery is highly fragmented suggests that any archaeological remains associated with these finds are most likely truncated and thus disturbed, or possibly even destroyed. The feature which these finds were associated with is very shallow and could not be readily interpreted as structural remains associated with a burial (the likely case of the pottery) or a cooking event (in case of the fire-cracked stone).

However, in the areas to the central and eastern part of the site, close to where the prehistoric remains were recovered from, the modern built-up was too substantial to test for archaeological remains underneath. Thus the thick modern built-up, covering more than 2m in depth, may obscure underlying earlier features, as indicated by the findings further to the east.

8. *Mitigation and recommendations*

Trench 18 revealed potential for prehistoric activity on the site and may merit further exploration. Despite this, these features should remain unaffected by the development on site and if deposits continue westwards, these are likely to be protected from development impact as currently proposed, by the depth of material deposited on top in the 20th century.

It is thus recommended that no formal archaeological excavation would be required but simply that an archaeological watching brief presence is maintained during any ground-breaking works related to the development. This is particularly advisable for the area to the E end and possibly also for the central areas of the field.

If during the Watching Brief it becomes apparent that the development is impacting upon significant archaeological remains, they require to be fully recorded by qualified archaeologists and where they cannot be preserved *in situ*, the preservation through the creation of a record, analysis and the dissemination of the findings is required. Any mitigation strategy to minimise the impact upon surviving archaeological remains would have to be agreed in consultation with Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust.

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Abbreviations

PKHT Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust

Appendix A:
Context Register; House of Bruar – Archaeological Evaluation

Context	Trench	Type	Date	Initial	Description	Comments
1001	1	Deposit	15/03/11	RC	Moderately compact mid grey brown loam with frequent small to medium stone inclusions. Depth: 0.30-0.35m	Topsoil and turf.
1002	1	Deposit	15/03/11	RC	Moderately compact orange brown gritty gravelly sand abundant in small stones and occasional medium stones.	Natural subsoil.
1003	1	Fill	15/03/11	RC	Firmly compact mid grey brown gritty sand abundant in small rounded stones. Width: 1.5m	Fill of [1004].
1004	1	Cut	15/03/11	RC	N-S aligned linear cut.	Filled by (1003).
1005	1	Deposit	15/03/11	RC	Firmly compact rubble with modern detritus inclusions.	Infill of depression at SE end of Trench 1.
2001	2	Deposit	15/03/11	RC	Moderately compact mid grey brown loam with frequent small to medium stone inclusions. Depth: 0.30-0.35m	Topsoil and turf. Same as (1001).
2002	2	Deposit	15/03/11	RC	Moderately compact orange brown gritty gravelly sand abundant in small stones and occasional medium stones.	Natural subsoil. Same as (1002).
2003	2	Fill	15/03/11	RC	Firmly compact mid grey brown gritty sand abundant in small rounded stones. Width: 1.5m	Fill of [2004]. Same as (1003).
2004	2	Cut	15/03/11	RC	N-S aligned linear cut.	Filled by (2003). Same as [1004].
3001	3	Deposit	15/03/11	RC	Moderately compact mid grey brown loam with frequent small to medium stone inclusions. Depth: 0.30-0.35m	Topsoil and turf. Same as (1001).
3002	3	Deposit	15/03/11	RC	Moderately compact orange brown gritty gravelly sand abundant in small stones and occasional medium stones.	Natural subsoil. Same as (1002).
3003	3	Fill	15/03/11	RC	Firmly compact mid grey brown and yellow gritty sand abundant in small rounded stones. Width: 1.5m	Fill of [3004]. Same as (1003).
3004	3	Cut	15/03/11	RC	N-S aligned linear cut.	Filled by (3003). Same as [1004].
3005	3	Cut	15/03/11	RC	Oval/lozenge-shaped feature with irregular, sharp, near vertical sides and an undulating base. Dimensions: 1.70m W-E by 0.70m N-S Depth: 0.80m	Filled by (3006).
3006	3	Fill	15/03/11	RC	Moderate to firmly compact re-deposited fine grain sand abundant in small to medium rounded stones.	Fill of [3005].

4001	4	Deposit	15/03/11	RC	Moderately compact mid grey brown loam with frequent small to medium stone inclusions. Depth: 0.30-0.35m	Topsoil and turf. Same as (1001).
4002	4	Deposit	15/03/11	RC	Moderately compact orange brown gritty gravelly sand abundant in small stones and occasional medium stones.	Natural subsoil. Same as (1002).
4003	4	Fill	15/03/11	RC	Firmly compact mid grey brown and yellow gritty sand abundant in small rounded stones. Width: 1.5m	Fill of [4004]. Same as (1003).
4004	4	Cut	15/03/11	RC	N-S aligned linear cut.	Filled by (4003). Same as [1004].
5001	5	Deposit	15/03/11	RC	Moderately compact mid grey brown loam with frequent small to medium rounded stone inclusions. Depth: 0.30-0.35m	Topsoil and turf. Same as (1001).
5002	5	Deposit	15/03/11	RC	Moderately compact orange brown gritty gravelly sand abundant in small stones and occasional medium stones.	Natural subsoil. Same as (1002).
6001	6	Deposit	15/03/11	RC	Moderately compact mid grey brown loam with frequent small to medium rounded stone inclusions. Depth: 0.30-0.35m	Topsoil and turf. Same as (1001).
6002	6	Deposit	15/03/11	RC	Loosely compact mixed mid orange brown gritty gravelly sand and bright orange gravel.	Natural subsoil. Same as (1002).
6003	6	Fill	15/03/11	RC	Moderately compact fine grain sand, brown in colour with a slight orange hue, limited bioturbation and c.10% small sub-angular stone inclusions.	Fill of [6004].
6004	6	Cut	15/03/11	RC	Irregular shaped feature in plan with steep sides and a pointed base. Dimensions: 0.40m NW-SE by 0.25m NE-SW	Cut of (6003). Possible posthole.
7001	7	Deposit	15/03/11	RC	Moderately compact mid grey brown loam with frequent small to medium rounded stone inclusions. Depth: 0.30m	Topsoil and turf. Same as (1001).
7002	7	Deposit	15/03/11	RC	Moderately compact orange brown silt sand abundant in small stones.	Natural subsoil. Same as (1002).
8001	8	Deposit	16/03/11	RC	Moderately compact mid grey brown loam with frequent small to medium rounded stone inclusions. Depth: 0.30-0.35m	Topsoil and turf. Same as (1001).
8002	8	Deposit	16/03/11	RC	Moderately compact mid brown orange fine grain silty sand with rare rounded stones and patches of orange gravel.	Natural subsoil. Same as (1002).
8003	8	Fill	16/03/11	RC	Moderately compact mid brown loam. Width: <0.50m Depth: Negligible	Fill of [8005]. 1.50m from parallel (8004/8006] to W.

8004	8	Fill	16/03/11	RC	Moderately compact mid brown loam. Width: <0.50m Depth: Negligible	Fill of [8006]. 1.50m from parallel (8003/8005] to W.
8005	8	Cut	16/03/11	RC	NNW-SSE aligned linear cut. Negligible depth.	Filled by (8003).
8006	8	Cut	16/03/11	RC	NNW-SSE aligned linear cut. Negligible depth.	Filled by (8004).
9001	9	Deposit	16/03/11	RC	Moderately compact mid grey brown loam with frequent small to medium rounded stone inclusions. Depth: 0.30m	Topsoil and turf. Same as (1001).
9002	9	Deposit	16/03/11	RC	Moderately compact mid brown orange fine grain silty sand with occasional small rounded stones getting progressively orange to SW.	Natural subsoil. Same as (1002).
9003	9	Fill	16/03/11	RC	Moderately compact mid brown loam. Width: c.0.30m. Depth: <0.05m	Fill of [9005]. c.1.50m from parallel (9004/9006] to W. Same as (8003). Truncated by [9008].
9004	9	Fill	16/03/11	RC	Moderately compact mid brown loam. Width: c.0.75 m. Depth: <0.05m	Fill of [9006]. 1.50m from parallel (9003/9005] to W. Same as (8004).
9005	9	Cut	16/03/11	RC	NNW-SSE aligned linear cut with gradual sides and a roughly flat base. Width: c.0.30m Depth: <0.05m	Filled by (9003). Same as [8005].
9006	9	Cut	16/03/11	RC	NNW-SSE aligned linear cut with gradual sides and a roughly flat base. Width: c.0.75 m. Depth: <0.05m	Filled by (9004). Same as [8006].
9007	9	Fill	16/03/11	BB	Moderately compact dark brown loam. Width: 0.30m. Depth: <0.05m	Fill of [9008].
9008	9	Cut	16/03/11	BB	NNW-SEE aligned linear cut with concave sides and a flat base. Width: 0.30m. Depth: <0.05m	Filled by (9007). Secondary re-cut of linear – truncating (9003).
10001	10	Deposit	16/03/11	RC	Moderately compact mid grey brown loam with frequent small to medium rounded stone inclusions. Depth: 0.30m	Topsoil and turf. Same as (1001).
10002	10	Deposit	16/03/11	RC	Moderately compact mid brown orange fine grain silty sand at SW becoming increasingly gravelly to NE.	Natural subsoil. Same as (1002).
10003	10	Fill	16/03/11	RC	Moderately compact mid brown loam. Width: <0.50m. Depth: Negligible	Fill of [10005]. 1.50m from parallel (10004/10006] to W. Same as (8003).

10004	10	Fill	16/03/11	RC	Moderately compact mid brown loam. Width: <0.50m Depth: Negligible	Fill of [10006]. 1.50m from parallel (10003/10005] to W. Same as (8004).
10005	10	Cut	16/03/11	RC	NNW-SSE aligned linear cut with gradual sides and a roughly flat base. Depth: Negligible	Filled by (10003). Same as [8005].
10006	10	Cut	16/03/11	RC	NNW-SSE aligned linear cut with gradual sides and a roughly flat base. Depth: Negligible	Filled by (10004). Same as [8006].
11001	11	Deposit	16/03/11	RC	Moderately compact mid grey brown loam. Depth: 0.35m	Topsoil and turf. Same as (1001).
11002	11	Deposit	16/03/11	RC	Soft to moderately compact orange brown silty sand with frequent medium rounded boulders at the SW end.	Natural subsoil. Same as (1002).
12001	12	Deposit	16/03/11	RC	Moderately compact mid grey brown loam. Depth: 0.30m	Topsoil and turf. Same as (1001).
12002	12	Deposit	16/03/11	RC	Moderately compact orange brown fine grain silt with occasional rounded stones.	Natural subsoil. Same as (1002).
13001	13	Deposit	16/03/11	RC	Moderately compact mid grey brown loam with rare flecks of stone. Depth: 0.30m	Topsoil and turf. Same as (1001).
13002	13	Deposit	16/03/11	RC	Soft to moderately compact mid brown orange fine grain sandy silt with rare patches of gravel.	Natural subsoil. Same as (1002).
14001	14	Deposit	16/03/11	RC	Moderately compact mid grey brown loam with occasional rounded stone inclusions. Depth: 0.25-0.65m	Topsoil and turf. Same as (1001).
14002	14	Deposit	16/03/11	RC	Loose to moderately compact fine grain silty sand and gravel with occasional to frequent stone inclusions.	Natural subsoil. Same as (1002).
15001	15	Deposit	16/03/11	RC	Moderately compact mid grey brown loam with occasional stone inclusions. Depth: 0.30-0.35m	Topsoil and turf. Same as (1001).
15002	15	Deposit	16/03/11	RC	Firm to moderately compact light to mid brown sandy silt with frequent small to medium rounded stones. Depth: 0.25-0.30m	Topsoil post-construction of A9 and deposition of (15003).
15003	15	Deposit	16/03/11	RC	Very firmly compact clay silt abundant in large to very large rounded boulders and occasional bandings/lenses and degraded timber fragments. Depth: >1.50m	Modern built-up material related to construction of A9.
15004	15	Deposit	16/03/11	RC	Soft to moderately compact mid brown orange fine grain sandy silt with rare patches of gravel.	Natural subsoil. Same as (1002).
16001	16	Deposit	17/03/11	RC	Moderately compact mid brown loam with occasional small to medium rounded stones. Depth: 0.30m	Topsoil and turf. Same as (1001).

16002	16	Deposit	17/03/11	BB	Mid to dark brown sandy silt with medium to large rounded sub-angular stones. Iron fragments found in SW test pit.	Same as (15002). Topsoil post-construction of A9 and deposition of (16003).
16003	16	Deposit	17/03/11	BB	Light blue grey clay sand located in SW test pit.	Same as (16004) and (16005). Modern built-up material related to construction of A9.
16004	16	Deposit	17/03/11	BB	Mixed dark brown grey clay silt with occasional small sub-angular stones, located in SW test pit. Metal wire present.	Same as (16003) and (16005). Modern built-up material related to construction of A9.
16005	16	Deposit	17/03/11	BB	Orange red sandy gravel in SW test pit.	Same as (16003) and (16004). Modern built-up material related to construction of A9.
16006	16	Deposit	17/03/11	BB	Soft to moderately compact mid brown orange fine grain sandy silt with rare patches of gravel.	Natural subsoil. Same as (1002).
17001	17	Deposit	17/03/11	BB	Moderately compact mid brown loam with occasional small to medium rounded stones. Depth: 0.30m	Topsoil and turf. Same as (1001).
17002	17	Deposit	17/03/11	BB	Mid brown grey sandy silt with rare small rounded stone inclusions. Depth: 0.40-0.20m	Same as (15002). Topsoil post-construction of A9 and deposition of (17003).
17003	17	Deposit	17/03/11	BB	Mid brown grey sandy silt with rare small rounded stones. Depth: 0.20m	Same as (17004), and (17006). Modern built-up material related to construction of A9.
17004	17	Deposit	17/03/11	BB	Moderately compact dark brown sandy silt with rare medium sub-angular stones.	Same as (17003), and (17006). Modern built-up material related to construction of A9.
17005	17	Deposit	17/03/11	BB	Moderately compact dark brown black loam. Depth: 0.20m	Old pre-A9 ground surface.
17006	17	Deposit	17/03/11	BB	Orange gravelly silt with frequent small rounded pebble inclusions. Depth: 0.30m	Same as (17003), and (17004). Modern built-up material related to construction of A9.
17007	17	Deposit	17/03/11	BB	Soft to moderately compact mid brown orange fine grain sandy silt with rare patches of gravel.	Natural subsoil. Same as (1002).
18001	18	Deposit	17/03/11	RC	Moderately compact sandy silt with occasional small rounded stones.	Topsoil and turf. Same as (1001).

18002	18	Deposit	17/03/11	RC	Soft to moderately compact mid brown silty sand. Depth: c.0.30m	Same as (15002). Topsoil post-construction of A9 and deposition of (17003).
18003	18	Deposit	17/03/11	RC	Firm to very firmly compact dark grey brown fine grain sandy silt abundant in small to very large rounded stone inclusions. Depth: <1.50m	Same as (19002). Modern built-up material related to construction of A9.
18004	18	Deposit	17/03/11	RC	Moderately to softly compact orange brown sand with rare small pebbles.	Natural subsoil. Same as (1002).
18005	18	Cut	18/03/11	BB	Oval cut with gradual sides.	Filled by (18006). Modern sheep burial.
18006	18	Fill	18/03/11	BB	Softly compact light brown sand.	Fill of [18005]. Modern sheep burial.
18007	18	Cut	18/03/11	BB	NW-SE aligned linear with gently sloping sides and an undulating base with stone holes/burrows present. Very shallow due to machine excavation and truncation. Dimensions: Width 0.80m by Length >8m	Filled by (18008).
18008	18	Fill	18/03/11	BB	Firmly compact dark black brown charcoal rich silty sand with rare small to medium rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions. Depth: c.0.05m	Fill of [18007]. Contained SF002 – degraded prehistoric pottery.
18009	18	Cut	18/03/11	BB	Sub-rounded/irregular cut with sharp, short sides and a roughly flat base. Dimensions: Diameter c.0.40m	Filled by (18010).
18010	18	Fill	18/03/11	BB	Moderately compact mid brown loam. Depth: <0.08m	Filled by (18009). Possible posthole.
18011	18	Fill	18/03/11	BB	Circular feature with moderately compact brown loam and charcoal inclusions. Diameter: 0.04m	Stakehole in the base of [18007/18008].
18012	18	Cut	18/03/11	BB	W-E aligned cut with gradual sides and a curved base.	Filled by (18013). Ard marks.
18013	18	Fill	18/03/11	BB	Moderately compact mid brown loam. Depth: >0.05m	Fill of [18012].
19001	19	Deposit	17/03/11	RC	Moderately compact mid grey brown loam with frequent small to medium rounded stone inclusions. Depth: 0.15-0.20m	Topsoil and turf. Same as (1001).
19002	19	Deposit	17/03/11	RC	Banded fine grain mid grey and light white brown sandy silt abundant in small to medium rounded stones. Depth: c. 0.80-0.90m	Same as (20002). Modern build up of material related to construction of A9.
19003	19	Deposit	17/03/11	RC	Mid grey brown gravelly sandy silt abundant in small to large rounded stones. Depth: >1m	Modern build up of material related to construction of A9.

20001	20	Deposit	17/03/11	RC	Moderately compact mid grey brown silty sand abundant in small to medium rounded stone inclusions. Depth: 0.20m	Topsoil and turf. Same as (1001).
20002	20	Deposit	17/03/11	RC	Firmly compact mid grey and light grey brown sandy silt abundant in small to medium rounded stones. Depth: 0.30m	Same as (19002). Modern build up of material related to construction of A9.
20003	20	Deposit	17/03/11	RC	Very clean light grey brown sandy silt abundant in small to medium stones, with occasional fragments of plastic and a traffic cone. Depth: >1.50m	Modern build up of material related to construction of A9.
20004	20	Deposit	17/03/11	RC	Very clean dark grey brown sandy silt abundant in small to medium stones, with occasional fragments of plastic. Depth: >1.50m	Modern build up of material related to construction of A9.
21001	21	Deposit	17/03/11	BB	Firmly compact gravel hardcore. Depth: 0.15-0.20m	Hardcore for car park area.
21002	21	Deposit	17/03/11	BB	Orange brown silty sand with frequent small to medium rounded stones.	Natural subsoil. Same as (1002).
21003	21	Cut	17/03/11	BB	NW-SE aligned cut with U-shaped profile. Dimensions: 0.25m width Depth: 0.07m	Filled by (21004). Likely a furrow.
21004	21	Fill	17/03/11	BB	Mid brown grey silty sand with occasional small rounded and sub-angular pebbles as well as small roots.	Fill of [21003].

Appendix B:
Photographic Register; House of Bruar – Archaeological Evaluation

Digital:

Shot Num.	Taken from	Trench	Contexts	Description	Date	Initial
001	SE	-	-	Pre-excavation shot	15/03/11	RC
002	NE	-	-	Pre-excavation shot	15/03/11	RC
003	NE	-	-	Pre-excavation shot	15/03/11	RC
004	NE	-	-	Pre-excavation shot	15/03/11	RC
005	NE	-	-	Pre-excavation shot	15/03/11	RC
006	ENE	-	-	Pre-excavation shot	15/03/11	RC
007	N	-	-	Pre-excavation shot	15/03/11	RC
008	WNW	-	-	Pre-excavation shot	15/03/11	RC
009	E	-	-	Pre-excavation shot	15/03/11	RC
010	E	-	-	Pre-excavation shot	15/03/11	RC
011	WSW	-	-	Pre-excavation shot	15/03/11	RC
012	W	-	-	Pre-excavation shot	15/03/11	RC
013	NNE	-	-	Pre-excavation shot	15/03/11	RC
014	NNE	-	-	Pre-excavation shot	15/03/11	RC
015	SE	1		Post-excavation shot of Trench 1	15/03/11	BB
016	SE	1		Post-excavation shot of Trench 1	15/03/11	BB

017	SE	1		Post-excavation shot of Trench 1	15/03/11	BB
018	NE	1		SW facing section of Trench 1	15/03/11	BB
019	NE	1		SW facing section of Trench 1	15/03/11	BB
020	NE	1		SW facing section of Trench 1	15/03/11	BB
021	NE	1		SW facing section of Trench 1	15/03/11	BB
022	SE	1		Post-excavation shot of Trench 1	15/03/11	BB
023	SE	1		Post-excavation shot of Trench 1	15/03/11	BB
024	-	-	-	ID Shot Trench 2	15/03/11	BB
025	SE	2		Post-excavation shot of Trench 2	15/03/11	BB
026	SE	2		Post-excavation shot of Trench 2	15/03/11	BB
027	NE	2		SW facing section of Trench 2	15/03/11	BB
028	NE	2		SW facing section of Trench 2	15/03/11	BB
029	-	-	-	ID shot of Trench 3	15/03/11	BB
030	SE	3		Mid-excavation shot of Trench 3	15/03/11	BB
031	SE	3		Mid-excavation shot of Trench 3	15/03/11	BB
032	NE	3		SW facing section of Trench 3	15/03/11	BB
033	NE	3		SW facing section of Trench 3	15/03/11	BB
034	SE	3		Post-excavation shot of Trench 3	15/03/11	BB
035	SE	3		Post-excavation shot of Trench 3	15/03/11	BB
036	SE	3		Post-excavation shot of Trench 3	15/03/11	BB
037	-	-	-	ID shot of Trench 4	15/03/11	BB
038	SE	4		Working shot of Trench 4	15/03/11	BB
039	SE	4		Post-excavation shot of Trench 4	15/03/11	BB
040	SE	4		Post-excavation shot of Trench 4	15/03/11	BB
041	NE	4		SW facing section of Trench 4	15/03/11	BB
042	NE	4		SW facing section of Trench 4	15/03/11	BB
043	-	-	-	ID shot of Trench 5	15/03/11	BB
044	SE	5		Working shot – Trench 5	15/03/11	BB
045	SE	5		Working shot – Trench 5	15/03/11	BB
046	NW	5		Working shot – Trench 5	15/03/11	BB
047	NW	5		Working shot – Trench 5	15/03/11	BB
048	NW	5		Working shot – Trench 5	15/03/11	BB
049	N	5		Working shot – Trench 5	15/03/11	BB
050	N	5		Working shot – Trench 5	15/03/11	BB
051	N	5		Working shot – Trench 5	15/03/11	RC
052	N	5		Working shot – Trench 5	15/03/11	RC
053	NW	5		Working shot – Trench 5	15/03/11	RC
054	NW	5		Working shot – Trench 5	15/03/11	RC
055	SE	5		Post-excavation shot of Trench 5	15/03/11	BB
056	SE	5		Post-excavation shot of Trench 5	15/03/11	BB
057	NE	5		SW facing section of Trench 5	15/03/11	BB
058	NE	5		SW facing section of Trench 5	15/03/11	BB
059	ESE	-	-	Working shot - Scanner	15/03/11	BB
060	SE	-	-	Working shot - Scanner	15/03/11	BB
061	SE	-	-	Working shot - Scanner	15/03/11	BB
062	-	-	-	ID shot of Trench 6	15/03/11	BB
063	SW	6		Working shot – Trench 6	15/03/11	BB
064	SW	6		Post-excavation shot of Trench 6	15/03/11	BB
065	SW	6		Post-excavation shot of Trench 6	15/03/11	BB

066	NW	6		SE facing section of Trench 6	15/03/11	BB
067	NW	6		SE facing section of Trench 6	15/03/11	BB
068	-	-	-	ID shot of Trench 7	15/03/11	BB
069	SW	7		Working shot of Trench 7	15/03/11	BB
070	SW	7		Working shot of Trench 7	15/03/11	BB
071	W	7		Working shot of Trench 7	15/03/11	BB
072	W	7		Working shot of Trench 7	15/03/11	BB
073	NW	7		Working shot of Trench 7	15/03/11	BB
074	NW	7		Working shot of Trench 7	15/03/11	BB
075	NW	7		Working shot of Trench 7	15/03/11	BB
076	NW	7		Working shot of Trench 7	15/03/11	BB
077	NW	7		SE facing section of Trench 7	15/03/11	BB
078	NW	7		SE facing section of Trench 7	15/03/11	BB
079	SW	7		Post-excavation shot of Trench 7	15/03/11	BB
080	SSE	-	-	Working shot of Trench 7	15/03/11	RC
081	SSE	-	-	Working shot of Trench 7	15/03/11	RC
082	V	6	(6003), [6004]	Post-excavation shot of (6003/6004]	15/03/11	BB
083	V/E	6	(6003)	W facing section of (6003) - Detail	15/03/11	BB
084	V/E	6	(6003)	W facing section of (6003) - Detail	15/03/11	BB
085	V	6	(6003), [6004]	Post-excavation shot of (6003/6004]	15/03/11	BB
086	-	-	-	ID shot of Trench 8	16/03/11	BB
087	SE	8		Working shot of Trench 8	16/03/11	BB
088	SE	8		Post-excavation shot of Trench 8	16/03/11	BB
089	SE	8		Post-excavation shot of Trench 8	16/03/11	BB
090	NW	8		SE facing section of Trench 8	16/03/11	BB
091	-	-	-	ID shot of Trench 9	16/03/11	BB
092	SW	9		Working shot of Trench 9	16/03/11	BB
093	SW	9		Working shot of Trench 9	16/03/11	BB
094	NW	9		SE facing section of Trench 9	16/03/11	BB
095	NW	9		SE facing section of Trench 9	16/03/11	BB
096	SW	9		Post-excavation shot of Trench 9	16/03/11	BB
097	SW	9		Post-excavation shot of Trench 9	16/03/11	BB
098	-	-	-	ID shot of Trench 10	16/03/11	BB
099	-	-	-	General view from site	16/03/11	BB
100	-	-	-	General view from site	16/03/11	BB
101	-	-	-	General view from site	16/03/11	BB
102	SW	10		Post-excavation shot of Trench 10	16/03/11	BB
103	SW	10		Post-excavation shot of Trench 10	16/03/11	BB
104	NW	10		SE facing section of Trench 10	16/03/11	BB
105	-	-	-	ID shot of Trench 11	16/03/11	BB
106	SW	11		Working shot of Trench 11	16/03/11	BB
107	NW	11		SE facing section of Trench 11	16/03/11	BB
108	-	-	-	General view from site	16/03/11	BB
109	W	-	-	Clach na I-obairt standing stone (SM1517)	16/03/11	BB
110	NE	-	-	Clach na I-obairt standing stone (SM1517)	16/03/11	BB
111	ENE	-	-	Clach na I-obairt standing stone (SM1517)	16/03/11	BB

112	E	-	-	Clach na I-obairt standing stone (SM1517)	16/03/11	BB
113	E	-	-	View to site from Clach na I-obairt standing stone (SM1517)	16/03/11	BB
114	E	-	-	View to site from Clach na I-obairt standing stone (SM1517) - Detail	16/03/11	BB
115	E	-	-	View to site from Clach na I-obairt standing stone (SM1517) - Detail	16/03/11	BB
116	SW	11		Post-excavation shot of Trench 11	16/03/11	BB
117	-	-	-	ID shot of Trench 12	16/03/11	BB
118	SW	12		Mid-excavation shot of Trench 12	16/03/11	BB
119	NW	12		SE facing section of Trench 12	16/03/11	BB
120	SW	12		Post-excavation shot of Trench 12	16/03/11	BB
121	-	-		ID shot of Trench 13	16/03/11	RC
122	SE	13		Post-excavation shot of Trench 13	16/03/11	RC
123	NW	13		SE facing section of Trench 13	16/03/11	RC
124	W	TP1	-	Engineer test pit	16/03/11	BB
125	W	TP1	-	Engineer test pit	16/03/11	BB
126	SW	TP1	-	Engineer test pit	16/03/11	BB
127	W	TP1	-	Engineer test pit	16/03/11	BB
128	E	TP1	-	Engineer test pit	16/03/11	BB
129	W	TP1	-	Engineer test pit	16/03/11	BB
130	W	TP1	-	E facing section of Engineer test pit	16/03/11	BB
131	W	TP1	-	Engineer test pit – porosity test	16/03/11	BB
132	W	TP1	-	Engineer test pit – porosity test	16/03/11	BB
133	-	TP2	-	Engineer test pit	16/03/11	BB
134	W	TP2	-	E facing section of Engineer test pit	16/03/11	BB
135	W	TP2	-	E facing section of Engineer test pit	16/03/11	BB
136	W	TP2	-	Engineer test pit	16/03/11	BB
137	N/V	TP2	-	Engineer test pit	16/03/11	BB
138	SE	10	(10004), [10006]	Post-excavation shot of (10004/10006]	16/03/11	BB
139	S	10	(10004), [10006]	Post-excavation shot of (10004/10006]	16/03/11	BB
140	S	10	(10004), [10006]	Post-excavation shot of (10004/10006]	16/03/11	BB
141	N	10	(10004), [10006]	Post-excavation shot of (10004/10006]	16/03/11	BB
142	N	10	(10004), [10006]	Post-excavation shot of (10004/10006]	16/03/11	BB
143	NW	9	(9003), [9005], (9004), [9006]	Pre-excavation shot of (9003/9005] and (9004/9006]	16/03/11	BB
144	NW	9	(9003), [9005], (9004), [9006]	Pre-excavation shot of (9003/9005] and (9004/9006]	16/03/11	BB
145	NW	9	(9003), [9005], (9004), [9006]	Pre-excavation shot of (9003/9005] and (9004/9006]	16/03/11	BB
146	NE	9	(9003), [9005], (9004), [9006]	Pre-excavation shot of (9003/9005] and (9004/9006]	16/03/11	BB
147	NE	9	(9003), [9005], (9004), [9006]	Pre-excavation shot of (9003/9005] and (9004/9006]	16/03/11	BB
148	NNW	9	(9003), [9005]	Pre-excavation shot of (9003/9005]	16/03/11	BB
149	NNW	9	(9004), [9006]	Pre-excavation shot of (9004/9006]	16/03/11	BB
150	-	-	-	ID shot of Trench 14	16/03/11	BB
151	NW	14		SE facing section of Trench 14	16/03/11	BB
152	SW	14		Post-excavation shot of Trench 14	16/03/11	BB

153	S	9		Post-excavation shot of (9003/9005] and (9004/9006]	16/03/11	BB
154	S	9		Post-excavation shot of (9003/9005] and (9004/9006]	16/03/11	BB
155	S	9		Post-excavation shot of (9003/9005] and (9004/9006]	16/03/11	BB
156	SW	9	(9003), [9005]	Post-excavation shot of (9003/9005]	16/03/11	BB
157	SSE	9	(9003), [9005]	Post-excavation shot of (9003/9005]	16/03/11	BB
158	SE	9		Post-excavation shot of (9003/9005] and (9004/9006]	16/03/11	BB
159	SE	9		Post-excavation shot of (9003/9005] and (9004/9006]	16/03/11	BB
160	NW	15		SE facing section of Trench 15 – NE test pit	16/03/11	BB
161	SE	15		NW facing section of Trench 15 – NE test pit	16/03/11	BB
162	SE	15		NW facing section of Trench 15 – NE test pit	16/03/11	BB
163	SE	15		NW facing section of Trench 15 – NE test pit	16/03/11	BB
164	SE	15		NW facing section of Trench 15 – NE test pit	16/03/11	BB
165	SE	15		NW facing section of Trench 15 – NE test pit	16/03/11	BB
166	SW	15		Post-excavation shot of Trench 15 – NE test pit	16/03/11	BB
167	NE	15	(15003), (15004)	Post-excavation shot of Trench 15 showing division between (15003) (left) and (15004) (right)	16/03/11	BB
168	ENE	15	(15003), (15004)	Post-excavation shot of Trench 15 showing division between (15003) (left) and (15004) (right)	16/03/11	BB
169	NE	15		Working shot of Trench 15	16/03/11	BB
170	NE	15		Post-excavation shot of Trench 15	16/03/11	BB
171	NE	15		Post-excavation shot of Trench 15	16/03/11	BB
172	NE	15		Post-excavation shot of Trench 15	16/03/11	BB
173	NE	15		Post-excavation shot of Trench 15	16/03/11	BB
174	NE	15		Post-excavation shot of Trench 15	16/03/11	BB
175	NE	15		Post-excavation shot of Trench 15	16/03/11	BB
176	SW	15		Post-excavation shot of Trench 15	16/03/11	BB
177	SW	15		Post-excavation shot of Trench 15	16/03/11	BB
178	SW	15		Post-excavation shot of Trench 15	16/03/11	BB
179	NW	15		SE facing section of Trench 15	16/03/11	BB
180	NW	15		SE facing section of Trench 15	16/03/11	BB
181	SE	16		NW facing section of Trench 16 – SW test pit	17/03/11	BB
182	SE	16		NW facing section of Trench 16 – SW test pit	17/03/11	BB
183	SE	16		NW facing section of Trench 16 – SW test pit	17/03/11	BB
184	NE	16		Mid-excavation shot of SW test pit	17/03/11	BB
185	NW	16		SE facing section of Trench 16 – SW test pit	17/03/11	BB

186	NW	16		SE facing section of Trench 16 – SW test pit	17/03/11	BB
187	NW	16		SE facing section of Trench 16 – SW test pit	17/03/11	BB
188	NW	16		SE facing section of Trench 16 – SW test pit	17/03/11	BB
189	-	-	-	ID shot of Trench 16	17/03/11	BB
190	NE	16		Post-excavation shot of Trench 16	17/03/11	BB
191	NE	3	(3003), [3004]	Pre-excavation shot of (3003/3004)	17/03/11	BB
192	NE	3	(3003), [3004]	Pre-excavation shot of (3003/3004)	17/03/11	BB
193	SE	3	(3003), [3004]	Pre-excavation shot of (3003/3004)	17/03/11	BB
194	V/SW	3	(3003), [3004]	Mid-excavation shot of (3003/3004)	17/03/11	BB
195	SW	3	(3003), [3004]	NE facing section of (3003/3004) – Mid-excavation	17/03/11	BB
196	E	17	-	Working shot of Trench 17	17/03/11	BB
197	-	-	-	ID shot of Trench 17	17/03/11	BB
198	NW	17		Mid-excavation shot of Trench 17	17/03/11	BB
199	NW	17		Mid-excavation shot of Trench 17	17/03/11	BB
200	NE	17		SW facing section of Trench 17	17/03/11	BB
201	SW	17		NE facing section of Trench 17	17/03/11	BB
202	NW	17		Mid-excavation shot of Trench 17	17/03/11	BB
203	NW	17		Post-excavation shot of Trench 17	17/03/11	BB
204	NE	17		SW facing section of Trench 17	17/03/11	BB
205	NE	17		SW facing section of Trench 17	17/03/11	BB
206	NE	17		SW facing section of Trench 17	17/03/11	BB
207	N	17		SW facing section of Trench 17	17/03/11	BB
208	V/ NNE	18	[18005], (18006)	Post-excavation shot of [18005/18006]	17/03/11	BB
209	V/NW	18	[18005], (18006)	Post-excavation shot of [18005/18006]	17/03/11	BB
210	V/NW	18	[18005], (18006)	Post-excavation shot of [18005/18006]	17/03/11	BB
211	V/NW	18	[18005], (18006)	Post-excavation shot of [18005/18006]	17/03/11	BB
212	V/NW	18	[18005], (18006)	Post-excavation shot of [18005/18006]	17/03/11	BB
213	V/NW	18	[18005], (18006)	Post-excavation shot of [18005/18006]	17/03/11	BB
214	V/NW	18	[18005], (18006)	Post-excavation shot of [18005/18006]	17/03/11	BB
215	SW	18	(18004), [18007], (18008), [18009], (18010), [18012], (18013)	Pre-excavation shot of (18004), [18007], (18008), [18009], (18010), [18012] and (18013)	17/03/11	RC
216	W	18	(18004), [18007], (18008), [18009], (18010), [18012], (18013)	Pre-excavation shot of (18004), [18007], (18008), [18009], (18010), [18012] and (18013)	17/03/11	RC
217	NE	18	(18004), [18007], (18008), [18009], (18010), [18012], (18013)	Pre-excavation shot of (18004), [18007], (18008), [18009], (18010), [18012] and (18013)	17/03/11	RC
218	-	-	-	ID shot of Trench 19	17/03/11	RC
219	SE	19		Working shot of Trench 19	17/03/11	RC
220	SW	19		NE facing section of Trench 19	17/03/11	RC
221	SW	19		NE facing section of Trench 19	17/03/11	RC
222	SE	19		Post-excavation shot of Trench 19	17/03/11	RC
223	-	-		ID shot of Trench 20	17/03/11	RC

224	W	20		Working shot of Trench 20	17/03/11	RC
225	SW	20		Mid-excavation shot of Trench 20 showing modern detritus	17/03/11	RC
226	NW	20		SE facing section of Trench 20 – NE test pit	17/03/11	RC
227	NW	20		SE facing section of Trench 20 – SW test pit showing modern debris	17/03/11	RC
228	SW	20		Post-excavation shot of Trench 20	17/03/11	BB
229	-	-	-	ID shot of Trench 21	17/03/11	BB
230	SW	21		Working shot of Trench 21	17/03/11	BB
231	SE	21		NW facing section of Trench 21	17/03/11	BB
232	W	3	[3005], (3006)	E facing section of [3005/3006]	17/03/11	RC
233	W	3	[3005], (3006)	Post-excavation shot of [3005/3006]	17/03/11	RC
234	SW	21		Post-excavation shot of Trench 21	17/03/11	BB
235	NW	21	[21003], (21004)	Post-excavation shot of [21003/21004]	17/03/11	BB
236	NW	21	[21003], (21004)	Post-excavation shot of [21003/21004]	17/03/11	BB
237	NE	21	[21003], (21004)	Post-excavation shot of [21003/21004]	17/03/11	BB
238	NNE	18	(18004), [18005], (18006), [18007], (18008), [18009], (18010), [18012], (18013)	Pre-excavation shot of (18004), [18005], (18006), [18007], (18008), [18009], (18010), [18012] and (18013)	18/03/11	BB
239	NNE	18	(18004), [18005], (18006), [18007], (18008), [18009], (18010), [18012], (18013)	Pre-excavation shot of (18004), [18005], (18006), [18007], (18008), [18009], (18010), [18012] and (18013)	18/03/11	BB
240	NNE	18	(18004), [18005], (18006), [18007], (18008), [18009], (18010), [18012], (18013)	Pre-excavation shot of (18004), [18005], (18006), [18007], (18008), [18009], (18010), [18012] and (18013)	18/03/11	BB
241	NNE	18	(18004), [18005], (18006), [18007], (18008), [18009], (18010), [18012], (18013)	Pre-excavation shot of (18004), [18005], (18006), [18007], (18008), [18009], (18010), [18012] and (18013)	18/03/11	BB
242	NNE	18	(18004), [18005], (18006), [18007], (18008), [18009], (18010), [18012], (18013)	Pre-excavation shot of (18004), [18005], (18006), [18007], (18008), [18009], (18010), [18012] and (18013)	18/03/11	BB
243	SW	18	(18004), [18005], (18006), [18007], (18008), [18009], (18010), [18012], (18013)	Pre-excavation shot of (18004), [18005], (18006), [18007], (18008), [18009], (18010), [18012] and (18013)	18/03/11	BB
244	SW	18	(18004), [18005], (18006), [18007], (18008), [18009], (18010), [18012], (18013)	Pre-excavation shot of (18004), [18005], (18006), [18007], (18008), [18009], (18010), [18012] and (18013)	18/03/11	BB
245	SW	18	(18004), [18005], (18006), [18007], (18008), [18009], (18010), [18012], (18013)	Pre-excavation shot of (18004), [18005], (18006), [18007], (18008), [18009], (18010), [18012] and (18013)	18/03/11	BB

246	SW	18	(18004), [18005], (18006), [18007], (18008), [18009], (18010), [18012], (18013)	Pre-excavation shot of (18004), [18005], (18006), [18007], (18008), [18009], (18010), [18012] and (18013)	18/03/11	BB
247	NW	18		Pre-excavation shot of ard-marks	18/03/11	BB
248	NW	18		Pre-excavation shot of ard-marks	18/03/11	BB
249	NW	18	[18005], (18006)	Post-excavation shot of [18005/18006]	18/03/11	BB
250	NW	18	[18005], (18006)	Post-excavation shot of [18005/18006]	18/03/11	BB
251	NE	18	[18012], (18013)	Pre-excavation shot of [18012/18013]	18/03/11	BB
252	NE	18	[18012], (18013)	Pre-excavation shot of [18012/18013]	18/03/11	BB
253	NE	18	[18019], (18010)	Pre-excavation shot of [18019/18010]	18/03/11	BB
254	NE	18	[18019], (18010)	Pre-excavation shot of [18019/18010]	18/03/11	BB
255		18	(18008)	SF002 <i>in situ</i>	18/03/11	BB
256		18	(18008)	SF002 <i>in situ</i>	18/03/11	BB
257		18	(18008)	SF002 <i>in situ</i>	18/03/11	BB
258		18	(18008)	SF002 <i>in situ</i>	18/03/11	BB
259		18	(18008)	SF002 <i>in situ</i>	18/03/11	BB
260		18	(18008)	SF002 <i>in situ</i>	18/03/11	BB
261		18	(18008)	SF002 <i>in situ</i>	18/03/11	BB
262		18	(18008)	SF002 <i>in situ</i>	18/03/11	BB
263		18	(18008)	SF002 <i>in situ</i>	18/03/11	BB
264	E	18	(18008)	Working shotSF002 <i>in situ</i>	18/03/11	BB
265	NE	18	[18007], [18011]	Post-excavation shot of Slot 1 – [18007]	18/03/11	BB
266	NE	18	[18007], [18011]	Post-excavation shot of Slot 1 – [18007]	18/03/11	BB
267	NE	18	[18007], [18011]	Post-excavation shot of Slot 1 – [18007]	18/03/11	BB
268	N	18	[18011]	Post-excavation shot of stakehole [18011]	18/03/11	BB
269	N	18	[18011]	Post-excavation shot of stakehole [18011]	18/03/11	BB
270	W	18	[18012], (18013)	Post-excavation shot of [18012/18013]	18/03/11	RC
271	SW	18	[18012], (18013)	NE facing section of [18012/18013]	18/03/11	RC
272	E	18	[18019], (18010)	W facing section of [18009/18010]	18/03/11	RC
273	E	18	[18019], (18010)	W facing section of [18009/18010]	18/03/11	RC
274	E	18	[18019], (18010)	Post-excavation shot of [18009/18010]	18/03/11	RC
275	W	18	[18007], (18008)	Post-excavation shot of Slot 2 through [18007]	18/03/11	RC
276	W	18	[18007], (18008)	Post-excavation shot of Slot 2 through [18007]	18/03/11	RC
277	W	18	[18007], (18008)	Post-excavation shot of Slot 2 through [18007]	18/03/11	RC
278	W	18	[18007], (18008)	Post-excavation shot of Slot 2 through [18007]	18/03/11	RC
279	S	18	[18007], (18008)	N facing section of [18007/18008]	18/03/11	BB
280	S	18	[18007], (18008)	N facing section of [18007/18008]	18/03/11	BB

Appendix C:
Drawings Register; House of Bruar – Archaeological Evaluation

<i>Dwg No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Scale</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Drawn by</i>
001	Section	1:10	W facing section of [6004/6003)	15/03/11	BB
002	Plan	1:20	Post-excavation plan of [6004/6003)	15/03/11	BB
003	Plan	1:20	Post-excavation plan of (9004/9006] and (9003/9005]	16/03/11	BB
004	Section	1:10	SE facing sections of (9004/9006] and (9003/9005]	16/03/11	BB
005	Section	1:10	E facing section of [3005/3006)	17/03/11	RC
006	Plan	1:20	Plan of archaeology in Trench 18	18/03/11	BB
007	Section	1:10	SE facing section of [18007/18008)	18/03/11	BB
008	Section	1:10	SW facing section of [18012/18013)	18/03/11	BB
009	Section	1:10	SW facing section of [18009/18010)	18/03/11	BB
010	Section	1:10	SE facing section of [18007/18008)	18/03/11	BB

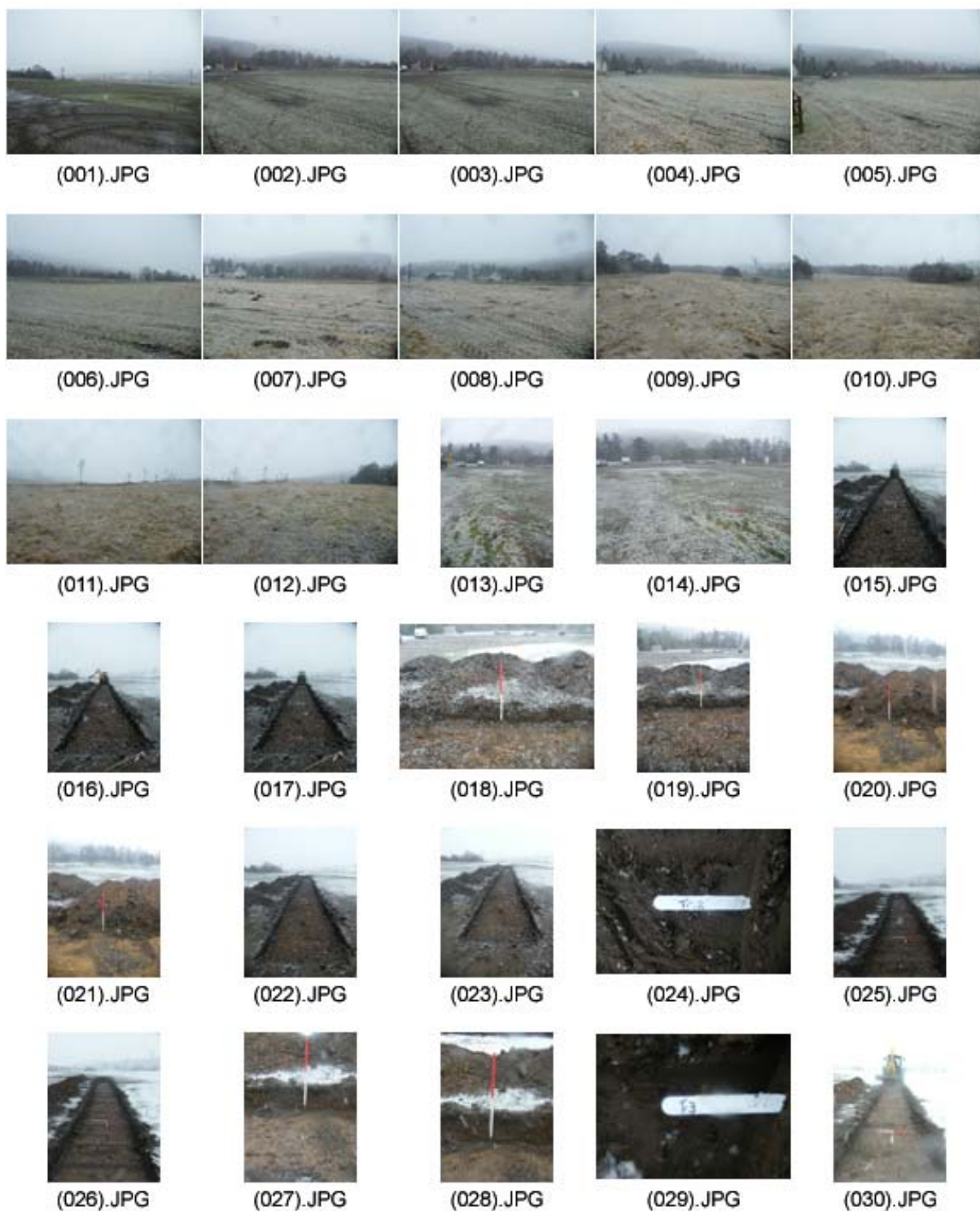
Appendix D:
Finds Register; House of Bruar – Archaeological Evaluation

<i>Number</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initials</i>
001	Unstratified	2	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem and green-glazed pot handle	Surface finds	18/03/11	BB
002	18008	1	Ceramic	Very degraded prehistoric pot sherd	Very fragile. Slot 1.	18/03/11	RC
003	18008	-	Ceramic	Possible pottery fragments	Very fragile. Slot 2.	18/03/11	BB
004	18008	1	Stone	Fire-cracked stone with evidence of pecking	Slot 2.	18/03/11	RC

Appendix E:
Sample List; House of Bruar – Archaeological Evaluation

<i>Sample Number</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initials</i>
001	9004		Mid to dark brown loam	Fill of linear	16/03/11	BB
002	18008		Charcoal rich fill	Fill from Slot 1	18/03/11	RC
003	18011		Charcoal rich silty fill	Stakehole fill	18/03/11	RC
004	18008		Charcoal rich fill	Fill from Slot 2	18/03/11	RC
005	18010		Mid brown loam	Fill of possible posthole	18/03/11	RC

Appendix F:
Photograph Thumbnails; House of Bruar – Archaeological Evaluation





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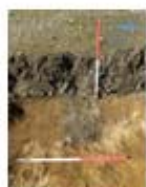
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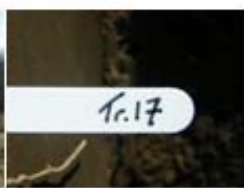
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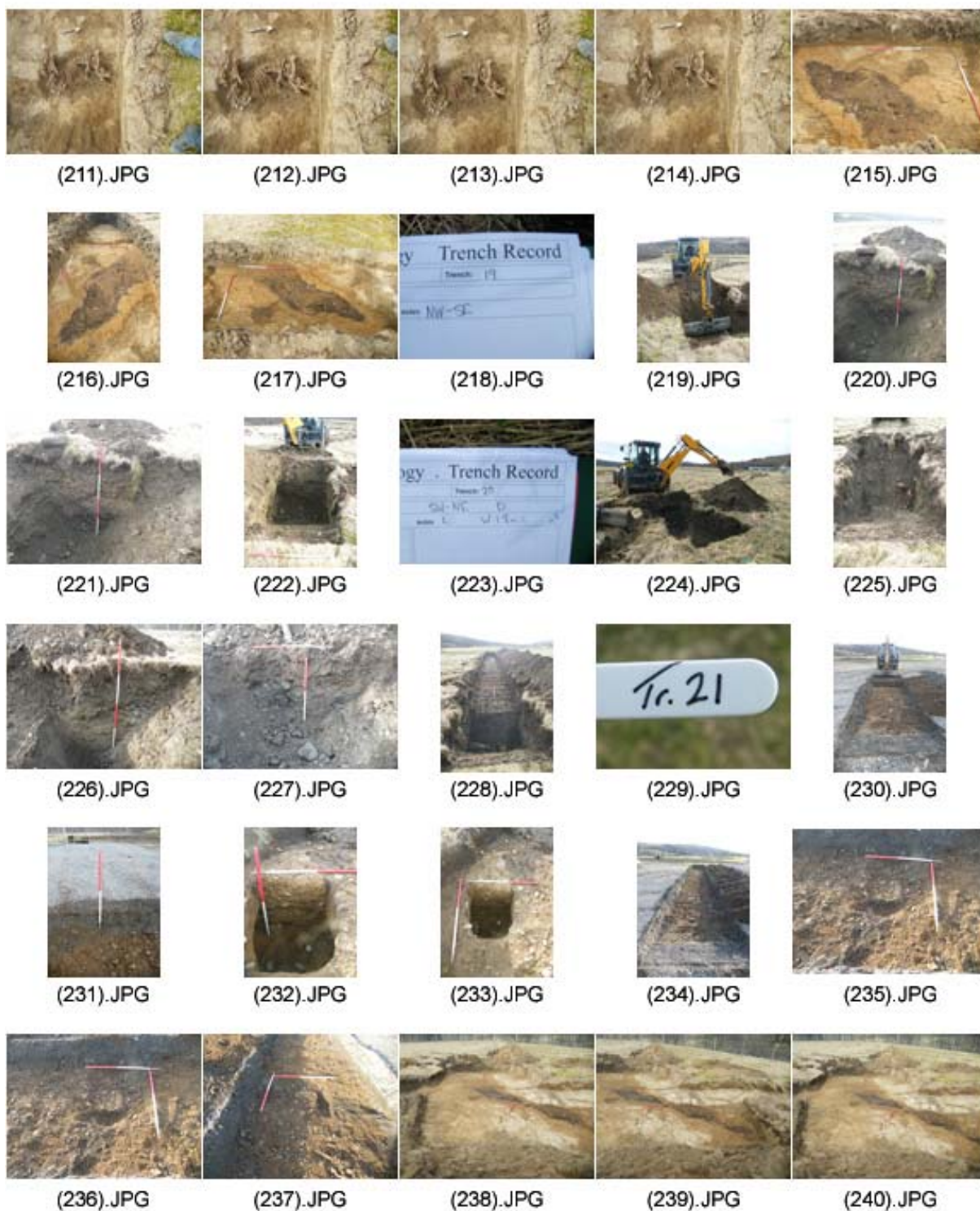
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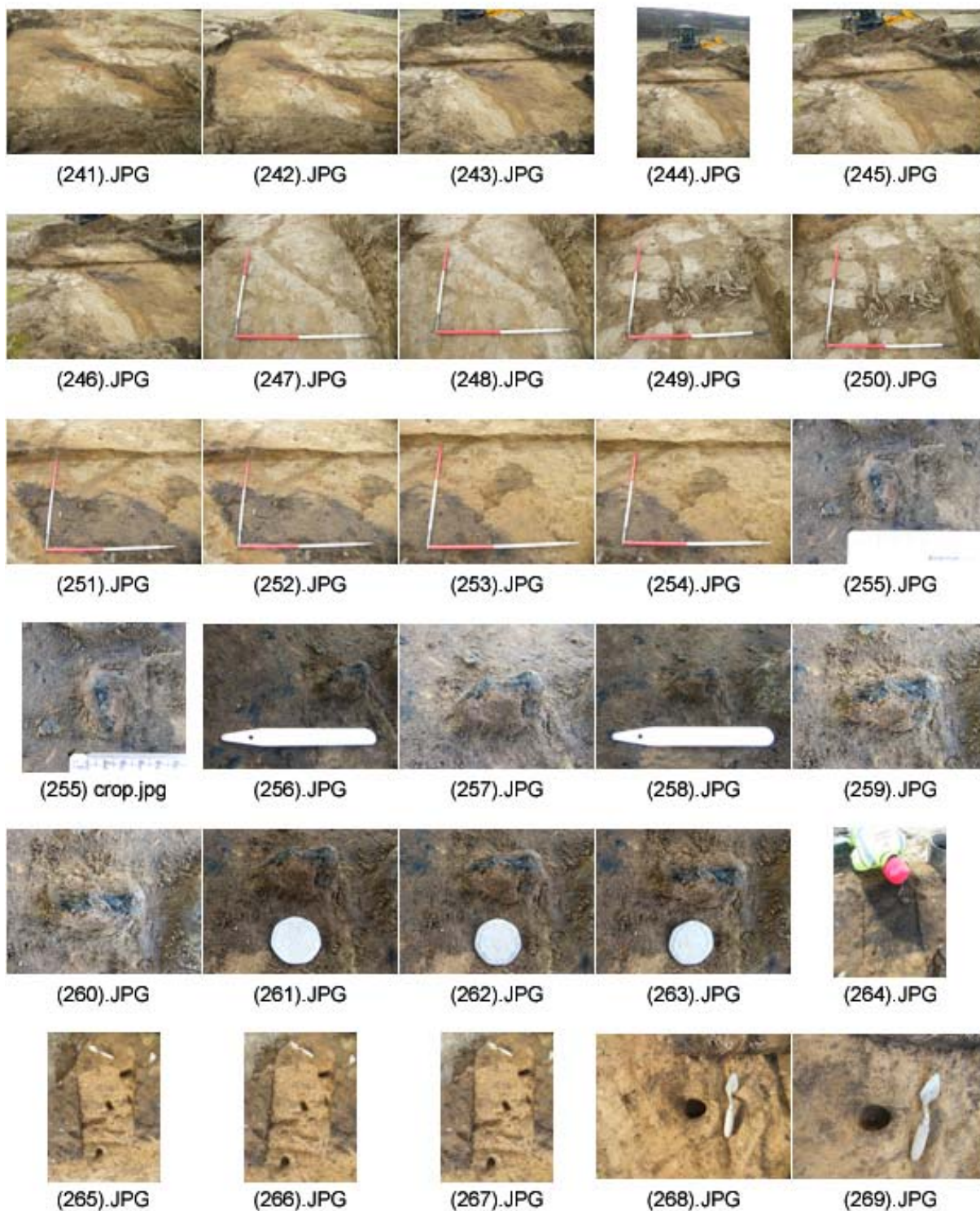


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