

# Cairnborrow Wind Farm, Huntly: Archaeological Watching Brief Data Structure Report

AOC Project Number: 22962

7<sup>th</sup> August 2016



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

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# Cairnborrow Wind Farm, Huntly: Archaeological Watching Brief Data Structure Report

<b>On Behalf of:</b>	<b>Cairnborrow Wind Energy Ltd</b>
<b>National Grid Reference (NGR):</b>	<b>NJ 4615 4240 (centre)</b>
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<b>Prepared by:</b>	<b>M Peteranna</b>
<b>Illustrations by:</b>	<b>M Peteranna</b>
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**Author: M Peteranna**

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**Approved by: C MacIver**

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**Enquiries to:** AOC Archaeology Group  
Ardyne Studio  
Bank Street  
Cromarty  
IV11 8YE

**Tel.** 01381 600650

**Mob.** 07972 259255

**E-mail** [inverness@aocarchaeology.com](mailto:inverness@aocarchaeology.com)

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## Abstract

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An archaeological watching brief was conducted from August 2015 to June 2016 during groundworks on the site of Cairnborrow Wind Farm. Prior to this work, a walkover survey of the site location had been conducted in 2008 and a desk-based assessment in 2014.

The fieldwork identified a cluster of 9 pits of probable prehistoric date, interpreted as hearths or fire-pits, and 3 further pit features in other parts of the site. Remnants of a turf bank representing probable early field enclosure and a possible cup-marked stone were also recorded during the work. Further desk-based research identified a previously unknown cropmark, a possible large enclosure, adjacent to the east side of the site on aerial imagery.

The results from the fieldwork have provided evidence for early, possibly prehistoric, occupation on the S-facing hills overlooking the River Deveron. Post-excavation analysis, which has the potential to characterise the function and date of the pits, has been proposed.

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## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 An archaeological watching brief was required by Cairnborrow Wind Energy Ltd during ground breaking works associated with the erection of a new wind farm, at Cairnborrow, Huntly (Planning Ref: APP/2014/3282). The scope and extent of the works was determined by the Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service (ACAS) who act as archaeological advisers to Aberdeenshire Council. The programme of archaeological worked specified by ACAS was in keeping with the policies outlined in *Scottish Planning Policy (2014)* and *PAN 2/2011 Planning and Archaeology (2011)* in order to record the extent and significance of any archaeological remains which may be present within the development area.

### 1.2 Site Location and Description

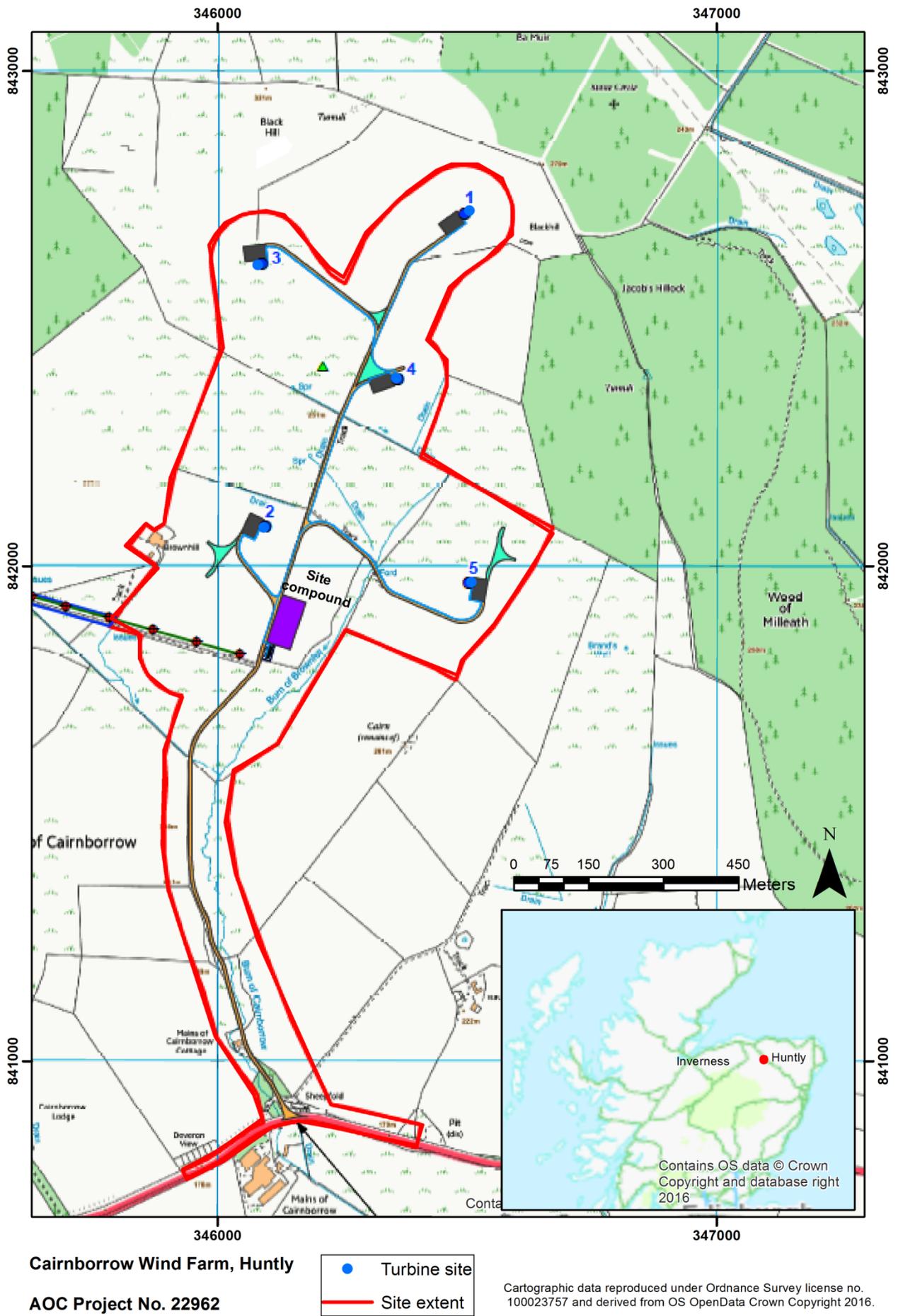
1.2.1 The site is located at Cairnborrow, 3.2 miles to the west-northwest of Huntly, Aberdeenshire (centred on NGR: NJ 4615 4240). The development is situated on the north side of the Mains of Cairnborrow, accessible from the A920 at its south end (**Figure 1**). The site access road runs along the Burn of Cairnborrow, running uphill to the turbine sites at the north end on the slopes of Black Hill, with Newton Hill to the west and the Wood of Milleath to the east. Prior to development, the ground was pasture fields surrounded by forestry to the north and northeast and open rough pasture to the south, west and east. The farm of Brownhill is located at the north end of the site. The area affected by the development also included a route for the installation of new overhead power line poles between Brownhill farm at the southeast end to Davidston at the north end. Archaeological monitoring was undertaken between the Glenshee to Starhill portion of this route (**Figure 2**).

1.2.2 The landscape encompassing the development consists of rolling hills to the north and south sides of the eastward-flowing River Deveron. It forms part of Strathbogie in the Grampian Mountains, a region characterised by low hills and small watercourses that drain into larger rivers which lead across more gently sloping ground to the north and east towards the sea.

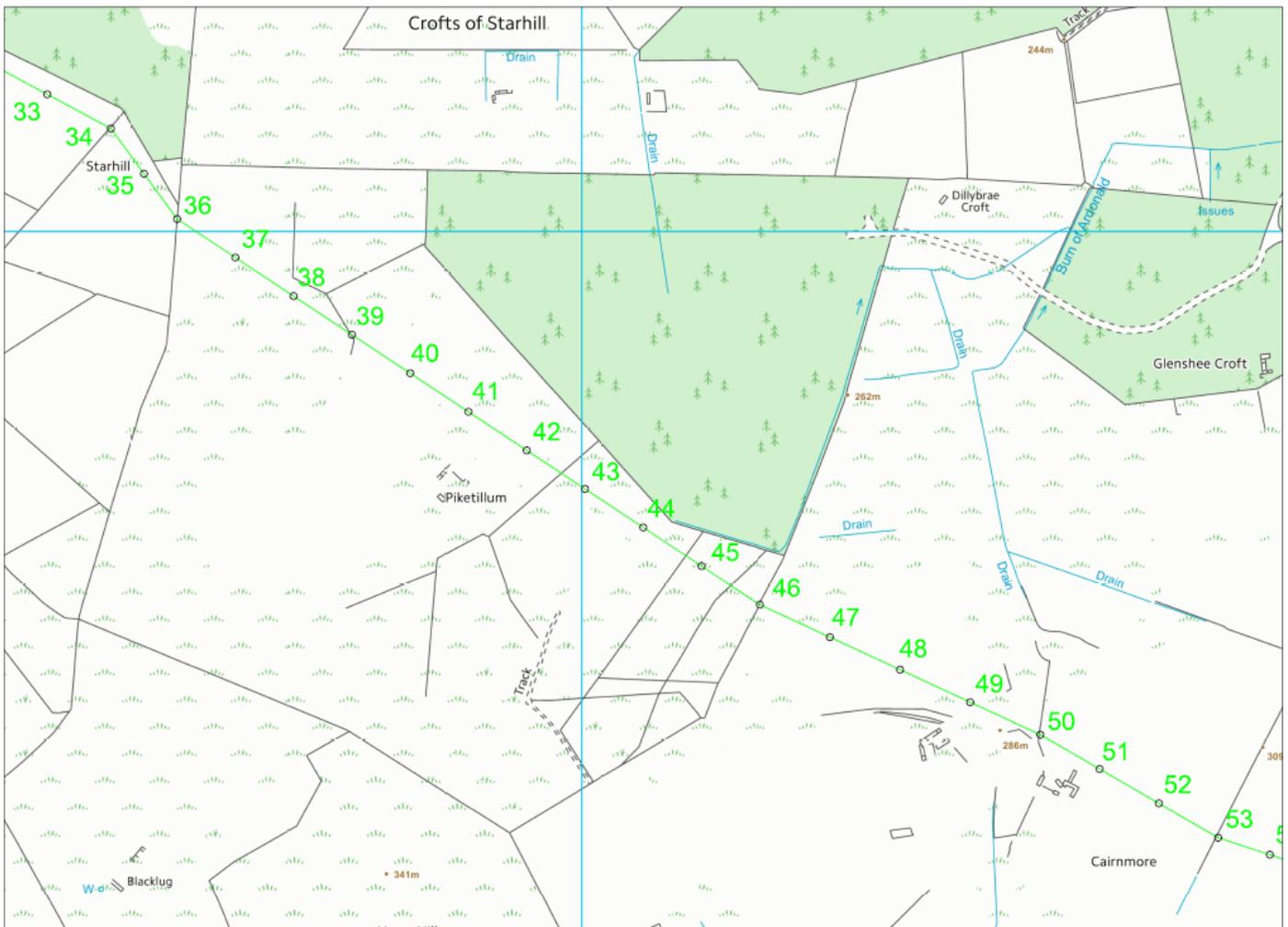
### 1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

1.3.1 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey was conducted ahead of the fieldwork (AOC 2014), which provides the full details of the background research. While no previously known archaeological sites would be directly impacted by the groundworks, a substantial number of post-medieval and prehistoric sites were situated within the site boundary. This upland landscape contains significant upstanding prehistoric remains, mostly cairns and cultivation evidence, and post-medieval settlement. The area for the development, situated along the hillsides to either side of Cairnborrow burn, which runs into the River Deveron, lent significant potential for buried archaeological remains to be present.

1.3.2 Significant post-medieval settlement in the wind farm development area included Blackhill farmstead that comprised several ruinous buildings near Turbine 1, Brownhill farmstead near Turbine 2 and other remains of post-medieval land use such as clearance cairns and field boundaries. The ruins of extensive farmsteads at Cairnmore and Piketillum and several prehistoric sites were noted along the route of the installation of new overhead power line poles (**Figure 2**).



**Figure 1: Location of the Cairnborrow Wind Farm development site**



**Figure 2: Location of the overhead pole sites between Glenshee and Starhill**

- 1.3.3 The archaeological landscape was also characterised by significant prehistoric sites, many of which are probable burial cairns while other cairnfields represent early field clearance. One of these was located inside the wind farm development area, at the east end, with further cairn sites running along the higher ground to the west and northwest side of the development. Other prehistoric sites in the surrounding landscape include a stone circle and a cup and ring marked stone. Glenshee cairn was located to the north side of the new overhead power line pole route.
- 1.3.4 The Aberdeenshire SMR records the area of Cairnborrow as the site of a medieval manor. Blaeu's map (c.1654) indicates that a settlement existed at *Cairnborrow* by the mid 17th century, with a church marked to the east of the area at *Brunt Kirk*. Some of the turf and stone banks forming field boundaries and enclosures in the area of the consented development and its immediate vicinity may be medieval in origin. In the wider landscape significant early medieval presence is represented by Pictish stones at Huntly Market Square, Mortlach and Whitestones House along with various ecclesiastical sites.
- 1.3.5 Roy's map of 1747-55 depicts buildings at 'Kornborough' and Newton on the south side of the development site, with the wind farm location shown as unimproved hill country. Thomson's 1820 maps shows several small settlements on the low ground above the River Deveron, with no settlement shown on the upland terrain. By the time of the First Edition

Ordnance Survey map (1874), there is more extensive settlement shown, including farms at Cairnborrow, Brownhill, Croft of Blackhill, Blackhill, Glenshee, Cairnmore and Newtown.

## 2 Objectives

2.1 The aims of the archaeological works were:

- To safeguard the archaeological resource from any inadvertent adverse physical impact by the development through the demarcation of known sites prior to any ground breaking working take place on site;
- To monitor ground breaking works associated with the development and to identify any significant archaeological features
- To excavate and record significant archaeological features, where preservation *in situ* is impractical) and to propose post-excavation analysis

## 3 Methodology

3.1 The details of the methodology are detailed below and were designed to fully meet the requirements of the planning authority as advised by ACAS. The archaeological works comprised the safeguarding of upstanding sites, monitoring of ground breaking works undertaken as part of the development of the site.

### 3.2 Site Demarcation

3.2.1 There were 13 previously known heritage sites within the development area (AOC 2014). Prior to the start of the Watching Brief, the sites within the development that were at risk of accidental damage from the construction works were demarcated with metal road pins and orange mesh fencing. As the site layout had changed since the preparation of the Written Scheme of Investigation, the number of sites requiring demarcation had diminished. The sites marked out were the farmstead (Site 73) and nearby enclosure (Site 137). All onsite personnel were made aware of the sites within the development area and that no work could take place within the demarcated zones. Groundworks and machine movement associated with construction did not extend close to any other upstanding archaeological sites.

3.2.2 Further demarcation of sites took place immediately prior to the installation of new overhead electricity line poles, which ran northwest-ward from Brownhill Farm to Bridge of Blairmoon at Davidston. The route of the pole sites, installation of which involved minimal impact, ran through an area containing significant archaeological sites between Glenshee and Starhill (**Figure 2**). This area of ground was walked over with the construction manager and exclusion zones for all sites were demarcated, to include the post-medieval settlements at Cairnmore and Piketillum, a burnt mound, cairnfield and structures near Starhill. The poles were sited well beyond and all machine movement kept to the outside of the buffered areas.

### 3.3 Archaeological Watching Brief

- 3.3.1 The watching brief adhered to the Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2014). The archaeological works comprised the archaeological monitoring of all ground breaking works associated with the construction of the wind farm, including site investigation works, service trenches, access roads, turbine and crane bases and landscaping. The fieldwork included excavation of any archaeological features encountered, which established the extent, condition, character, quality and date of all buried archaeological remains and allowed for the recovery of archaeological finds and environmental samples.
- 3.3.2 The groundbreaking works were by means of a mechanical excavator (or equivalent) equipped with a toothless ditching bucket where possible, although the use of a narrow toothed bucket for service tracks was permitted. All machine excavation was supervised by an experienced field archaeologist.

## 4 Results

### 4.1 Summary

- 4.1.1 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken during all ground-breaking work (**Plates 1; 2**). Sixteen sites of archaeological interest (**Figure 3**) were recorded during the fieldwork, located predominantly in the areas stripped around the Turbine 5 site. The majority of the features were identified below the topsoil, comprising shallow pits that had cut through the subsoil (**Figure 4**) that have been interpreted as hearths or fire-pits. Other deposits noted during groundworks included spreads of charcoal-rich soil overlying the natural subsoil, evidence of human occupation that may have derived from truncated archaeological features. Specific details of the archaeological features are discussed below, while the full list of contexts are described in Appendix 1. The full data lists from the fieldwork are shown in Appendices 2 – 5.
- 4.1.2 In addition, a previously unsurveyed site, the low remains of a stone/turf bank, and a cropmark visible on aerial imagery, were also identified during the course of the fieldwork. Stone-filled and ceramic-pipe field drains were also noted in low-lying areas of the site (**Plate 23**).

### 4.2 Turbine 5 Site

- 4.2.1 The majority of the archaeological sites uncovered were located within the area around the Turbine 5 site (**Figure 3**). Ten pits comprised contexts [101] (**Plates 3 – 5**), [104] (**Plates 5 – 6**), [106], [108], [111] (**Plates 10 – 11**), [113], [116] (**Plates 12 – 13**), [121], [122] (**Plates 14 – 16**) and [126] (**Plates 17 – 18**). The remains of a turf and stone bank [113] and possible cup-marked stone [134] were also recorded in the area. In addition, a large oval cropmark was identified on aerial imagery to the east side of Turbine 5. It is believed to be a possible enclosure, the location of which was not impacted upon during development.
- 4.2.2 The pits varied in form and condition, although it was clear that the features had been considerably truncated by ploughing, below the 0.3-0.4m deep topsoil layer. There was no

stratigraphic relationship discernible between the pits, with the one similarity being that all contained carbonised material (mostly charcoal), in varying quantities. While the interpretation of the function and date of the pits was not conclusive during excavation, several of the sites contained enough burnt material to suggest an association with burning events, possibly use of the pits for hearths or cooking pits.

- 4.2.3 Pits [101] and [111] were suboval pits of similar in size and shape, measuring 1.6m x 0.9m and 1.45 x 0.6m respectively, with [111] probably having been more substantially truncated prior to excavation. Both contained a lower charcoal-rich fill and frequent heat-cracked stones, some of which may have been hardened clay. Significantly one coarse sherd of probable prehistoric pottery and two small flint flakes were recovered from the fill (Context 102) of pit [101]. The presence of substantial heat-affected stone and fragments of what appeared to be burnt clay from pit would support the interpretation of fire-pits for both.
- 4.2.4 Pits [116], [122] and [126] were three more of the better preserved pits. Pit [116], measuring 0.95m x 0.85m, and pit [122], measuring 0.8m in diameter, were similarly circular, bowl-shaped pits containing a definite charcoal-rich layer within which frequent fire-cracked stones were identified. Pit [126], measuring 1.2m in diameter, contained the most well-defined structure of the pits. In the base of the pit, a setting of flat slabs (**Plate 18**) overlay a charcoal-rich basal layer. The structure and contents of this pit strongly supports the interpretation that pit [126] was used as a hearth setting, while the high charcoal content of pits [101], [111], [116] and [122] also suggested functions related to burning events.
- 4.2.5 Excavation of the other pits was less conclusive due to poor survival. All of the pits contained charcoal and possibly other carbonised material. The interpretation of their form and function was unclear, while the grouping of the pits together in one discrete area of the site indicated that there was a relationship between the features. However, there were no stratigraphic relationships noted to support this interpretation.
- 4.2.6 One section of a boundary or enclosure bank [113] was truncated during the site clearance for Turbine 5. This feature comprised the low remains of a turf/stone bank that had mostly collapsed (**Figure 5**). It was not identified during the walkover survey and is not shown on 19<sup>th</sup> century or later historical mapping. This provides some evidence that the bank relates to field systems in use prior to the middle of the 1800s. Interestingly, at the northeast end of the linear bank, a recumbent slab [134] (**Plates 21 – 22**) found within a group of boulders, probably field clearance, was identified as having 2 possible cup-marks. This particular type of marking is similar to prehistoric, possibly Bronze Age, rock art.

### 4.3 Turbine 2 Site

- 4.3.1 Located within the cleared area for Turbine 2, another pit and archaeological deposit were encountered. Pit [132] (**Plate 19**) was similar in shape to pits [101] and [111], measuring 1.7m by 0.8m. Although it was mostly truncated, it contained carbonised material including small fragments of charcoal and some burnt bone, and heat-cracked stone clasts. Nearby, a spread of soil containing some small pieces of burnt bone and charcoal fragments [133] was recovered. There were no further archaeological deposits or features noted in this part of the site.

## 4.4 Turbine 1 Site

- 4.4.1 A final pit was located within the cleared area for Turbine 1. Pit [118] (**Plate 20**) was a circular, bowl-shaped pit measuring 1.05m in diameter and containing mixed soil fill with small-medium cobbles and stone clasts (**Plate 19**), a few of which were heat-cracked. The function of the pit was unclear.
- 4.4.2 In addition, the ruinous farmstead at *Blackhill* to the east of the Turbine 1 site was rapidly surveyed during the fieldwork (Sites 135-138 shown in Appendix 1). The sites, many of which were covered in deep stone layers from field clearance, were not impacted upon by the development.



Plate 1: Looking SW over the Turbine 5 site



Plate 2: Looking W from T2 site towards T5

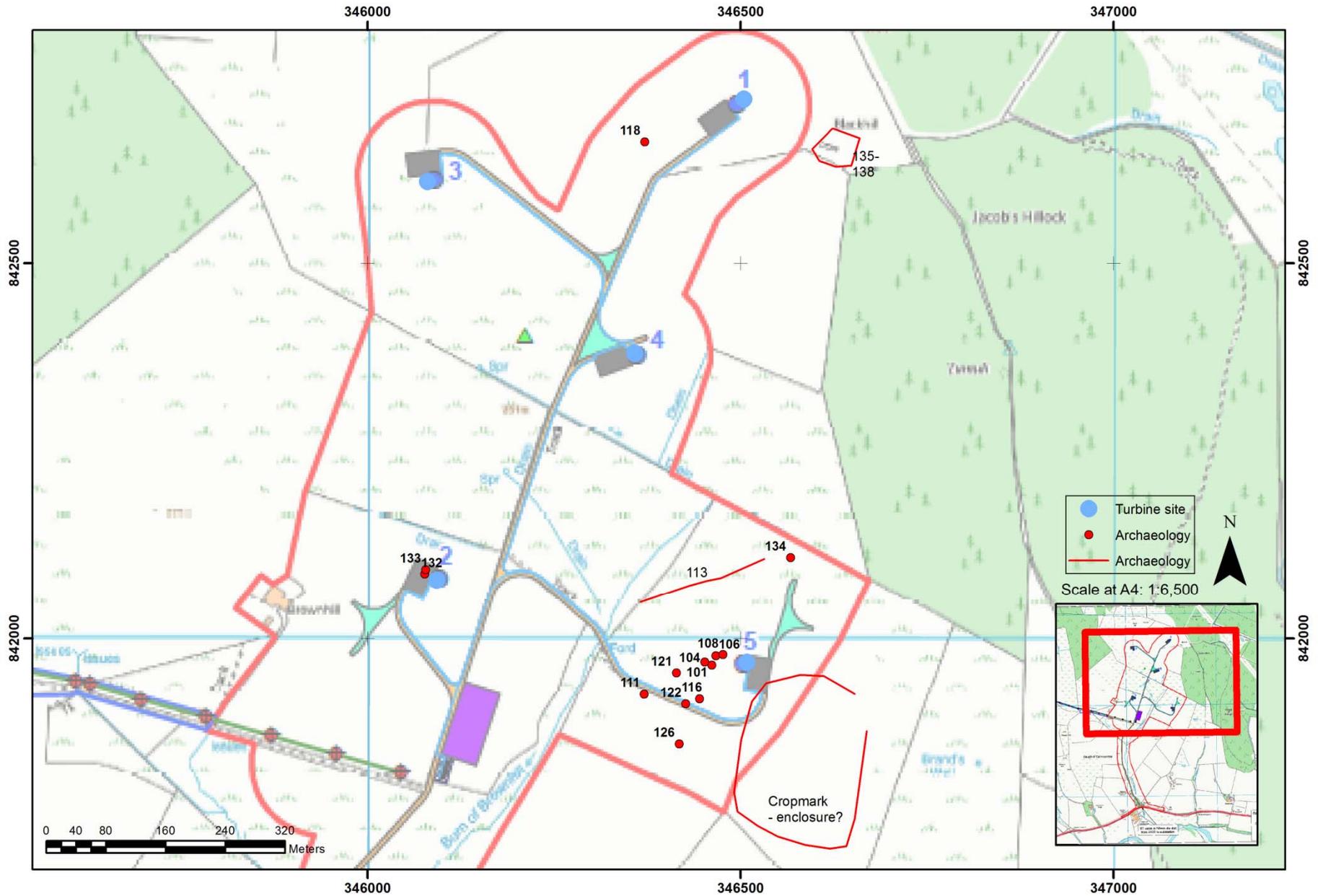


Figure 3: Location of the archaeological features and sites

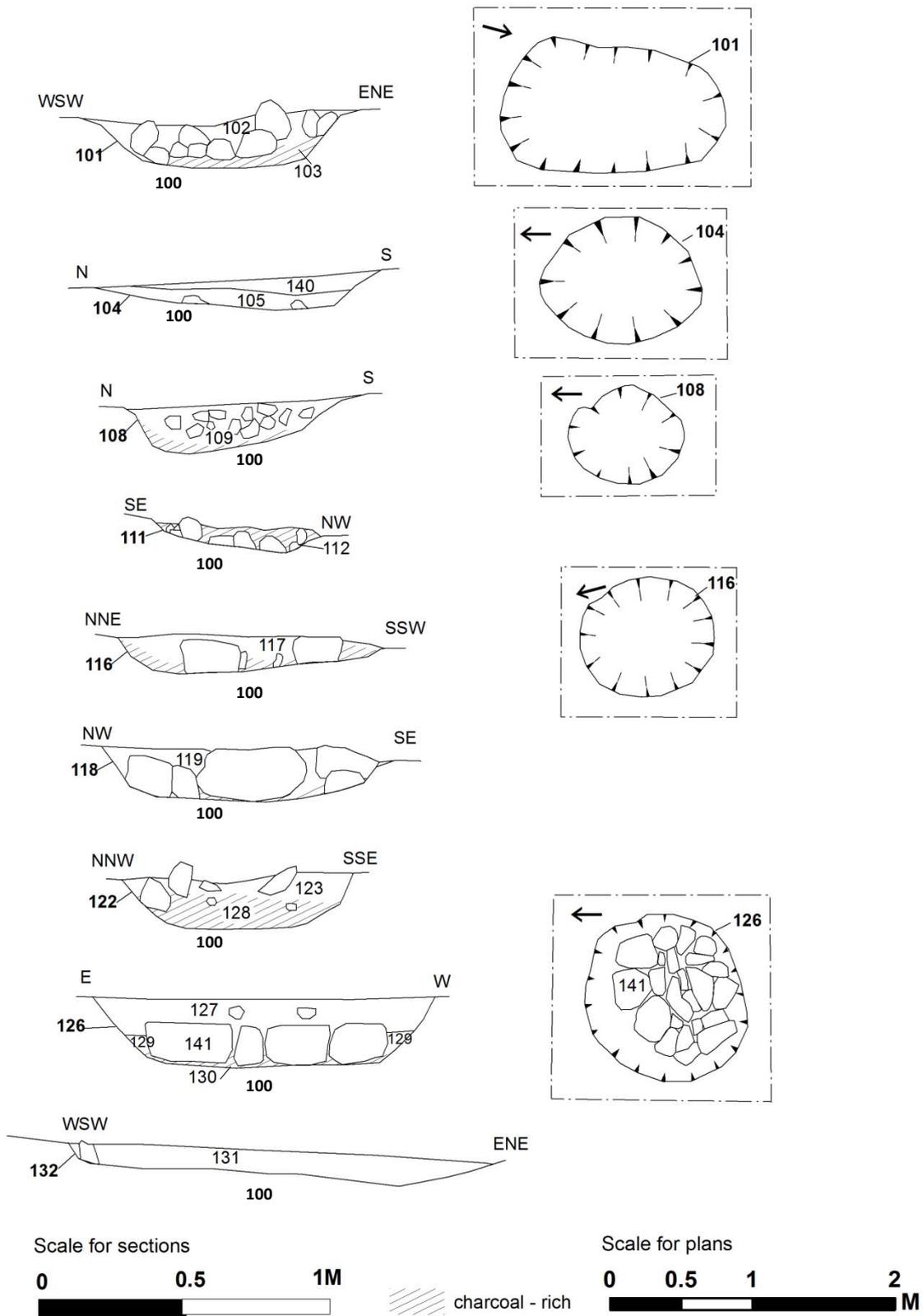


Figure 4: Section and plan drawings of pits (arrows pointing to north)

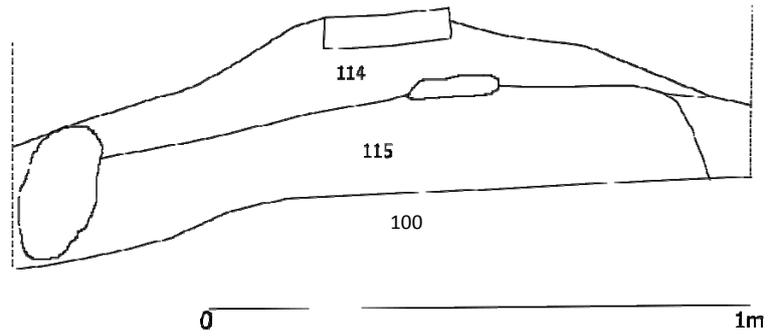


Figure 5: SE-facing section drawing of field boundary [113]



Plates 3 - 5: Feature 101 – pre-excitation image facing SW (top left); mid-excitation image facing NW (top right); SSE-facing section (bottom)



**Plates 6 - 7: Feature 104 – pre-excavation image facing SE (left); W-facing section, facing E (right)**



**Plates 8 – 9: Feature 106 – pre-excavation image facing SE (left); N-facing section, facing S (right)**



**Plates 10–11: Feature 111– pre-excavation image facing SE (left); NE-facing section, facing SW (right)**



**Plates 12–13: Feature 116 – pre-excitation image facing E (left); NNW-facing section facing SSE (right)**



**Plates 14 – 16: Feature 122 – pre-excitation image, facing E (top left); WSW-facing section, facing ENE (top right and bottom)**



**Plates 17 – 18: Feature 126 – mid-excavation image, facing E (left); slab setting [141] in base of pit, facing E (right)**



**Plate 19: Feature 132 – pre-excavation image, facing NNW**



**Plate 20: Feature 118, SW-facing section, facing SE**



**Plate 21: Feature 134, possible cup-marked stone, facing NE**



**Plate 22: Feature 134, possible cupmarks**



**Plate 23: Looking SE over area of field drains by T3**

## 5 Discussion and recommendations

### 5.1 Discussion

- 5.1.1 The fieldwork identified a significant cluster of archaeological sites, concentrated around the Turbine 5 site. The archaeology survived as the basal remains of pits visible in the natural subsoil, having been mostly truncated in the past by field ploughing. Such features are similar in shape and condition to prehistoric sites found commonly in the archaeological record. The position of the pits at 0.35m deep below the topsoil, combined with the degraded condition of the burnt material from the fills, suggests that the features are potentially prehistoric. This is supported by the presence of one coarse pottery sherd from pit [101].
- 5.1.2 The grouping of the pits mostly around the Turbine 5 site may be associated with early settlement in this location. Perhaps the most interesting feature was pit [126] which contained a slabbed setting and charcoal-rich layer that most likely represented a hearth. The other pits similarly contained charcoal-rich layers, as noted particularly in pits [101], [108], [111], [116], [118] and [122]. Unfortunately, as only the base remains of the features survived, it is difficult to conclude the function of the pits by excavation only.
- 5.1.3 The fieldwork also provided the opportunity to identify a potential prehistoric rock art site (cup-marked stone [134]), remnants of an early field boundary (site 113) and a possible prehistoric enclosure noted on modern aerial imagery. This evidence, combined with the known presence of prehistoric burial cairns and probable prehistoric field systems on the high ground near the development area, has provided further significant archaeological information about the Cairnborrow area, contributing to the understanding of the wider archaeological landscape.
- 5.1.4 Previous work in the area consists of the results of landscape survey, which lacks datable evidence. Specialist analysis of the archaeological material from the present work has the potential to provide more conclusive results about the time period of early occupation of the site. Analysis of the soil samples will provide information to characterise the pits, specifically by identifying the wood type of the charcoal and other carbonised material not visually identified during excavation. This has the potential to provide information about the function of the sites and the type of occupation taking place. Furthermore, radiocarbon dating of secure samples may be possible to provide information about the date of the occupation and potential contemporaneity of the features.
- 5.1.5 The programme of archaeological works at Cairnborrow has contributed to a greater understanding of the prehistoric and later settlement of the area, which will be useful for future studies of the archaeological landscape.

## 6 References

AOC Archaeology 2014. *Cairnborrow Wind Farm, Huntly Archaeological Watching Brief Written Scheme of Investigation*. Unpublished report.

Scottish Government (2014). *SPP Scottish Planning Policy 2014*.

Scottish Government (2011). *PAN2/2011 Planning and Archaeology 2011*.

## Appendix 1: Context Register

Context No.	Type	Location	Description	Interpretation
100	Deposit	T5	Pale orangey-brown/yellow gritty sand with areas of pale yellow clay and occasional pale green-blue clayey silt with frequent angular, sub angular and rounded stones	Natural
101	Cut	T5	Sub oval pit cut through subsoil, measuring 1.6m x 0.9m x 0.3m	Hearth/fire-pit
102	Fill	T5	Mixed plough soil with burnt clay fragments and charcoal	Upper fill of [101]
103	Fill	T5	Black silt with high charcoal content and contained burnt clay fragments (110), measured 0.05m deep	Basal fill of [101]
104	Cut	T5	Oval pit cut through subsoil, measuring 1.1m x 0.9m x 0.17m.	Truncated pit
105	Fill	T5	Dark grey charcoal rich clayey silt with upper portion being disturbed by topsoil	Fill of [104]
106	Cut	T5	Shallow bowl-shaped cut, 0.3m x 0.4m and up to 0.05m deep	Truncated pit
107	Fill	T5	Dark brown-black charcoal-rich silty soil	Fill of [106]
108	Cut	T5	Circular cut in subsoil with stones lining the outer edge; measured 0.7m diameter x 0.2m deep, surrounded by a halo of orange heat affected natural to the NE and E sides	Hearth/fire-pit
109	Fill	T5	Mixed brown-black sandy silt and plough soil with frequent fire-cracked stones and cobbles and charcoal fragments	Fill of [108]
110	Deposit	T5	Orange-red burnt clay fragments ranging in size from 0.02m - 0.25m; within fill of (103)	Fill of [101]
111	Cut	T5	Elongated oval cut into subsoil measuring 1.45m x 0.6m x 0.2m.	Hearth/fire-pit
112	Fill	T5	Charcoal-rich silt with numerous angular and sub angular stones; some have been heat affected and blackened	Fill of [111]
113	Structure	T5	L-shaped turf and stone bank, tapers at either end and is only visible via exposed stone a downslope side; measures 0.7-1m wide and 0.2-0.4m high	Fragmentary remains of a possible enclosure, comprised 114, 115
114	Deposit	T5	Mid-dark brown compact soil	Compact upper layer of [113]
115	Deposit	T5	Medium brown silty loam	Deposit at the base of 114, part of [113]
116	Cut	T5	Subcircular cut through subsoil measuring 0.95m x 0.85m	Hearth/fire-pit
117	Fill	T5	Charcoal-rich silty soil including charred round wood in amongst fire cracked stones	Fill of [116]
118	Cut	T1	Sub circular pit cut through subsoil measuring 1.05m diameter x 0.25m	Hearth/fire-pit
119	Fill	T1	Mixed deposit of plough soil on top with fire cracked stones within a matrix of mid brown silty loam	Fill of [118]
120	Fill	T5	Mixed deposit of plough soil on top with fire cracked stones within a matrix of mid brown silty loam	Fill of [121]
121	Cut	T5	Sub rectangular cut through subsoil measuring 0.85m x 0.3m x 0.1m. Gradually sloping sides meeting at a very slight concave base	Truncated pit
122	Cut	T5	Circular cut through subsoil measuring 0.8m diameter x 0.2m; steep sloping sides which meet at a concave base	Hearth/fire-pit
123	Fill	T5	Compact charcoal-rich deposit at base of hearth [122] which is capped by fire-cracked stones	Fill of [122]

Context No.	Type	Location	Description	Interpretation
124	Fill	T5	Charcoal-rich sandy silt - perhaps same as (123)	Fill of [122]
125	Deposit	T5	Charcoal-rich deposit measuring 1m x 0.7m x 0.4m, overlying subsoil; contains a mixture of charred wood, small heat-affected stone and redeposited natural	Spread of fill out of pit [116]
126	Cut	T5	Circular cut into subsoil measuring 1.2m diameter x 0.25m	Hearth/fire-pit
127	Fill	T5	Charcoal-rich fill containing fire cracked stones and deposits of plough soil	Fill of [126]
128	Fill	T5	Charcoal-rich blackened silt with fire-cracked stones	Fill of [122]
129	Deposit	T5	Deposits of mixed charcoal, ash around 140 in the base of pit [126]	Deposits from [126]
130	Deposit	T5	Charcoal embedded within redeposited natural beneath basal fill of hearth [126]	Basal fill of [126]
131	Fill	T2	Mid-dark brown clayey silt with flecks of charred wood and burnt bone and fire cracked stones	Fill of [132]
132	Cut	T2	Amorphous sub oval cut into subsoil measuring 1.7m x 0.8m x 0.15m	Hearth/fire-pit
133	Deposit	T2	Dark brown-grey heat-affected soil containing burnt fragments of charred wood and burnt bone; measures 0.6m x 0.35m	Potential remains of truncated hearth
134	Stone	T5	Cup marked stone lying within cluster of stones within meadow near T5 site; contained two hemispherical depressions and a sharp triangular depression in the centre	Probable cup-marked stone
135	Structure	T1	Ruins of a stone-built steading with most of the W, N and E walls gone; S wall is fairly well-built measuring up to 2.2m in height. Walls are footed by large boulders, mostly roughly dressed inner and outer face with a rubble core. Within E wall there is a doorway measuring 1.1m wide, window measuring 0.75m wide and 0.6m off the ground level, a second window measuring 0.75m wide and 0.7m off ground level and a second doorway measuring 2.2m wide. All windows and doors are well dressed and windows have concrete across the ledge. Interior is filled with clearance type material and building rubble spread to the N.	Post-medieval farmstead
136	Structure	T1	Remains of building wall lying 0.35m from structure [135]. Extent unclear as piled with clearance material. Walls measure 0.55m wide and are not mortared. Material inside [139] has been used to make pen [137].	Remains of building, associated with [135]
137	Structure	T1	Roughly constructed horse shoe shaped pen / enclosure. The wall spread measures up to 1.8m wide.	Pen
138	Structure	T1	Linear mound of clearance material with some wall bases remaining. Walls measure 0.55m wide and up to 0.4m tall as only a couple of courses of stones remain. Interior mounded high with large boulders and stone.	Possible structure/pen
139	Deposit	T1	Material overlying remains of building [136]; frequent dumps of stone, some are moss covered	Clearance material
140	Deposit	-	Mid-brown silty soil, with 5% small-medium stone clasts and cobbles, occasional erratic boulder	Topsoil
141	Structure	T5	Setting of stones laid in the base of pit [126], under 127; stones measure 0.15-0.25m in diameter	Hearth setting within [126]

## Appendix 2: Photograph Register

Photo No.	Area	Feature No.	Description	Direction facing	Date
1	Entrance	-	Wet blue-grey silty clay deposit	W	4.8.2015
2	Entrance	-	Site entrance excavation	W	4.8.2015
3	Entrance	-	NNE facing section under road edge	SSW	4.8.2015
4	Entrance	-	Field drain	SW	4.8.2015
5	Entrance	-	Field drain	NE	4.8.2015
6	Cottages	-	Road widening S of cottages, E side	S	13.8.2015
7	Cottages	-	Horseshoe found on E side of road by cottages	-	13.8.2015
8	Road	-	Road widening next to cottages, W side	SW	13.8.2015
9	Road	-	Works by cottages	NNW	13.8.2015
10	T5	-	Lagoon excavation	WSW	26.8.2015
11	T5	-	V-ditching up to T5 from lagoon	E	26.8.2015
12	T5	-	Stripping soil near T5 site	NE	27.8.2015
13	T5	-	Quartz stone	Vertical	27.8.2015
14	T5	-	Stripped area near T5 site	NE	27.8.2015
15	T5	-	Stripped area near T5 site	SW	27.8.2015
16	T5	-	Stony area near T5	WSW	27.8.2015
17	T5	-	Stripped ground	E	27.8.2015
18	T5	001	Pre-ex pit with charcoal and burnt clay	W	27.8.2015
19	T5	001	Pre-ex pit with charcoal and burnt clay	W	27.8.2015
20	T5	001	Burnt clay in finds tray	-	27.8.2015
21	T5	001	Pre-ex pit with charcoal and burnt clay	S	27.8.2015
22	T5	003	Pre-ex pit with charcoal and stone	SE	27.8.2015
23	T5	003	Pre-ex pit with charcoal and stone	SE	27.8.2015
24	T5	004	Pre-ex pit with charcoal and stone	S	27.8.2015
25	T5	001	Mid section of pit with charcoal and stone	NNW	27.8.2015
26	T5	001	Mid section of pit with charcoal and stone	NNW	27.8.2015
27	T5	101	S facing section of pit [101]	N	27.8.2015
28	-	101	ENE facing section feature [101] - charcoal rich deposit (103) at base	NNE	2.9.2015
29	-	101	Post-excavation of [101]	ESE	2.9.2015
30	-	106	Mid ex of [106] with deposit (107)	S	3.9.2015
31	-	108	Post ex of pit [108]	ESE	4.9.2015
32	-	108	Post ex of pit [108]	ESE	4.9.2015
33	-	104	Pre ex of [104]	ESE	4.9.2015
34	-	104	Mid ex section of hearth [104]	ESE	4.9.2015
35	-	104	Post excavation of hearth [104]	SE	4.9.2015
36	-	104	Post excavation of hearth [104]	E	4.9.2015
37	-	111	Pre excavation of feature [111]	ESE	7.9.2015

Photo No.	Area	Feature No.	Description	Direction facing	Date
38	-	111	Pre excavation of feature [111]	SE	7.9.2015
39	-	111	Mid excavation of feature [111]	NNE	7.9.2015
40	-	111	Post excavation of feature [111]	NNE	7.9.2015
41	-	111	Post excavation of feature [111]	NNE	7.9.2015
42	-	111	Post excavation of feature [111]	NNE	7.9.2015
43	-	101	Post excavation of feature [101]	N	7.9.2015
44	-	Site 95B	Enclosure near T5 after digger scrape	WNW	9.9.2015
45	-	Site 95B	Enclosure near T5 after digger scrape	ESE	9.9.2015
46	-	Site 95B	Exposed stone in W face of wall	ESE	9.9.2015
47	-	Site 95B	SW facing section of slot through wall of Site 95B	NE	9.9.2015
48	-	Site 95B	SW facing section of slot through wall of Site 95B	NE	9.9.2015
49	-	116	Pre-ex hearth [116]	SW	11.9.2015
50	-	116	Pre-ex hearth [116]	Vertical	11.9.2015
51	-	116	Post excavation of hearth [116]	ESE	11.9.2015
52	-	116	Post excavation of hearth [116]	ESE	11.9.2015
53	-	116	Post excavation of hearth [116]	E	11.9.2015
54	-	116	Post excavation of hearth [116]	ESE	11.9.2015
55	-	118	Pre-ex of hearth [118]	NW	12.9.2015
56	T1	118	Pre excavation of feature [118]	S	12.9.2015
57	T1	118	Pre excavation of feature [118]	S	12.9.2015
58	T1	118	SE facing section feature [118]	S	12.9.2015
59	T1	118	SE facing section feature [118]	S	12.9.2015
60	T1	118	Hearth [118], post section showing fire-cracked stones removed	NNE	12.9.2015
61	T1	118	Hearth [118], post section showing fire-cracked stones removed	N	12.9.2015
62	T1	118	Post excavation of hearth [118]	NNE	14.9.2015
63	T1	118	Post excavation of stones in hearth [118]	NNE	14.9.2015
64	T1	121	Charcoal rich deposit within [121]	N	14.9.2015
65	T1	121	Hearth [121]	NE	14.9.2015
66	T5	121	Pre-ex small fire pit	NNE	14.9.2015
67	T5	-	Shallow charcoal rich deposit, probably burrow	NE	14.9.2015
68	T5	122	Pre-ex of hearth [122]	E	19.9.2015
69	T5	122	Pre excavation of hearth [122]	SE	19.9.2015
70	T5	122	Pre excavation of hearth [122]	SE	19.9.2015
71	T5	122	Plan photo / post section of hearth [122]	SE	19.9.2015
72	T5	122	Mid excavation of hearth [122]	SE	19.9.2015
73	T5	122	Charred wood at base of hearth [122]	SE	19.9.2015
74	T5	122	Left side of hearth cut showing charcoal overlain by heat affecting natural	E	19.9.2015
75	T5	122	Mid excavation of hearth [122] SE quadrant	SE	19.9.2015
76	T5	122	Post excavation plan view	SE	19.9.2015
77	T5	122	Fire cracked stone from hearth [122]	-	19.9.2015
78	T5	125	Deposit adjacent to hearth [116]	NNE	21.9.2015

Photo No.	Area	Feature No.	Description	Direction facing	Date
79	T5	-	Area of terracotta-coloured earth and flecks of charred wood	N	21.9.2015
80	T5	126	Pre-ex hearth [126]	NNE	21.9.2015
81	T5	128	Post-ex disturbance of hearth fill (123)	NNE	21.9.2015
82	T5	126	Pre excavation of hearth [126]	NE	24.9.2015
83	T5	126	Pre excavation after cleaning of hearth [126]	ENE	24.9.2015
84	T5	126	Mid excavation section of hearth [126]	E	24.9.2015
85	T5	126	Mid excavation section of hearth [126]	E	24.9.2015
86	T5	126	After cleaning down to basal layer of stones	E	24.9.2015
87	T5	126	After cleaning down to basal layer of stones	E	24.9.2015
88	T5	126	After cleaning down to basal layer of stones	SSE	24.9.2015
89	T5	126	After cleaning down to basal layer of stones	SE	24.9.2015
90	T5	126	After cleaning down to basal layer of stones	NW	24.9.2015
91	T5	126	After lifting basal stones showing charcoal underneath	E	24.9.2015
92	T5	126	Post excavation of hearth [126]	E	24.9.2015
93	T5	126	Stone removed from hearth [126]	SE	24.9.2015
94			SF006 iron artefact	-	2.9.2015
95	T2		Shot of turf and stone wall below T5 from above T2 site	W	8.10.2015
96	T2	131	Pre excavation of feature [131]	NNW	12.10.2015
97	T2	131	Pre excavation of feature [131]	NNW	12.10.2015
98	T2	131	Mid excavation of feature [131] showing heat affected earth	NNW	12.10.2015
99	T2	131	Detail of upper left of area	NW	12.10.2015
100	T2	133	Pre-ex deposit, possibly bottom of ploughed-out hearth	NW	13.10.2015
101	T2	133	Pre-ex deposit, possibly bottom of ploughed-out hearth	NW	13.10.2015
102	T2	133	Pre excavation of feature (133)	NNW	13.10.2015
103	nr T5	134	Possible cup marks on large slab	NNE	1.10.2015
104	nr T5	134	Possible cup marks on large slab	W	1.10.2015
105	nr T5	134	Possible cup marks on large slab: close-up	WSW	1.10.2015
106	nr T5	134	Possible cup marks on large slab: close-up	W	1.10.2015
107	nr T5	134	Possible cup marks on large slab: close-up	W	1.10.2015
108	nr T5	134	Cup mark with triangular depression; close-up	W	1.10.2015
109	nr T5	134	Cup mark with triangular depression; close-up (flash)	W	1.10.2015
110	T3	-	Field drains near T3 crane pad	NE	30.10.2015
111	T3	-	Terracotta field drain crosses line of old dyke	NNE	30.10.2015
112	T3	-	Stone-filled field drains near T3 crane pad	NNE	30.10.2015
113	-	-	Large stones and clearance cairn, hill side, west of main road	NE	7.9.2015
114	-	-	Large stones and clearance cairn, hill side, west of main road	WNW	7.9.2015
115	T1	-	Lagoon and stripped area below T1; all done w/o oversight	NNW	7.9.2015
116	T5	-	Hillside SW of T5 containing cairns in photos 1450/51	W	7.9.2015

Photo No.	Area	Feature No.	Description	Direction facing	Date
117	-	-	Clearance cairns near sites 41, 42 (Neolithic cairns)	NE	8.9.2015
118	-	-	Clearance cairns near sites 41, 42 (Neolithic cairns)	NE	8.9.2015
119	-	-	Cleared stone on hill side	NE	8.9.2015
120	-	-	Site 42 (DBA), Cairn	N	8.9.2015
121	-	-	Site 42 (DBA), Cairn	W	8.9.2015
122	-	-	Site 42 (DBA), Cairn	S	8.9.2015
123	-	-	Site 41 (DBA), Cairn	NW	8.9.2015
124	T3	-	Stone posts at S end of doglegged turf and stone feature	N	20.10.2015
125	T3	-	Large stones at terminus of turf and stone feature	W	20.10.2015
126		-	Stone dyke north of T1 site	W	20.10.2015
127	T3	-	Series of large stones found in long grasses at T3 site	NE	20.10.2015
128	T4	-	Peat below existing road	-	23.10.2015
129	T4	-	Digging at road with T2 in background	-	23.10.2015
130	T4	-	Irregular terracotta field drains	-	23.10.2015
131	T3	-	Extensive network of stone filled field drains	SW	26.10.2015
132	T3	-	Extensive network of stone filled field drains	SE	26.10.2015
133	T3	-	Extensive network of stone filled field drains	NW	26.10.2015
134	T3	-	Section through field drain in T3	WNW	26.10.2015
135	T3	-	Section through field drain in T3	NNW	26.10.2015
136	-	-	SF 006 - Iron object recovered from stream bed (by cottages) at 0.3 m depth	-	-
137	SF 006	-	SF 006 - Iron object recovered from stream bed (by cottages) at 0.3 m depth	-	-
138	SF 002	-	SF 002 - Flint flakes: obverse	-	-
139	SF 002	-	SF 002 - Flint flakes: reverse	-	-
140	SF 001	-	SF 001 - Pot sherd: obverse	-	-
141	SF 001	-	SF 001 - Pot sherd: reverse	-	-

### Appendix 3: List of Samples

Context	Area	No. of Bags	Description
102	T5	1 x 4L	Upper fill of [101], contains charcoal fragments
103	T5	2 x 10L	Contains charcoal fragments
105	T5	1x 4L	Contains charcoal fragments
107	T5	2 x 4L	Contains charcoal fragments
110	T5	1x 4L	Contains charcoal fragments
112	T5	1x 4L	Contains charcoal fragments
114	T5	1x 4L	-
117	T5	2 x 5L	Contains charcoal, some roundwood
119	T5	3 x 5L	Upper and lower fill, charcoal-rich
123	T5	4 x 4L	Charcoal from base of stone setting
123	T5	1 x small bag	Charcoal, some roundwood
124	T5	1x 4L	Contains charcoal fragments
125	T5	2x 4L	Contains charcoal fragments
127	T5	4 x 4L	Contains charcoal fragments
128	T5	1x 4L	Contains charcoal fragments
129	T5	1x 4L	Contains charcoal fragments
130	T5	1x 4L	Contains charcoal fragments
131	T2	5 x 4L	Contains charcoal fragments
133	T2	1x 4L	Contains charcoal fragments and some possible burnt bone

### Appendix 4: List of Finds

Find No.	Context No.	Material	Description	Date
001	102	Ceramic	Small pot sherd, blackened one face	1/9/15
002	102	Lithic	Flint flakes	1/9/15
003	107	Wood	Charred roundwood - worked?	2/9/15
004	107	Wood	Charred roundwood - worked?	3/9/15
005	117	Wood	Charred roundwood - worked?	11/9/15
006	Spoil	Fe	Possible iron knife?, found in top of stream bed in disturbed silt during culvert construction - NJ 346001 841001	28/9/15
007	Spoil	Stone	Possible pebble tool from site compound topsoil - NJ 46031 41853	9/10/15

## Appendix 5: List of Site Drawings

Drawing No.	Description	Scale	Author	Date
1	Pre-excavation of pit [101]	1:20	MS	31.8.2015
2	SSE facing section pit [101]	1:10	MS	1.9.2015
3	Pre-excavation of pit (106)	1:20	MS	3.9.2015
4	W-facing section pit (106)	1:10	MS	3.9.2015
5	W-facing section hearth [108]	1:10	MS	4.9.2015
6	Post excavation of hearth [108]	1:20	MS	4.9.2015
7	W-facing section hearth [104]	1:10	MS	7.9.2015
8	Post excavation of hearth [104]	1:20	MS	7.9.2015
9	SW-facing section hearth [111]	1:10	MS	7.9.2015
10	SE-facing section of [113]	1:10	MS	8.9.2015
11	WNW-facing section of hearth [116]	1:10	MS	11.9.2015
12	Post excavation of hearth [116]	1:20	MS	11.9.2015
13	SW-facing section hearth [118]	1:10	MS	12.9.2015
14	WSW-facing section of hearth [122]	1:10	MS	19.9.2015
15	Post excavation of hearth [126]	1:20	MS	24.9.2015
16	Post excavation of hearth [132]	1:20	MS	12.10.2015
17	SSE-facing section of hearth [132]	1:10	MS	12.10.2015



**AOC Archaeology (Inverness)**, Ardyne Studio, Bank Street, Cromarty, IV11 8YE  
tel: 01381 600 650 | mob: 07972 259 255 | e-mail: [inverness@aocarchaeology.com](mailto:inverness@aocarchaeology.com)

[www.aocarchaeology.com](http://www.aocarchaeology.com)