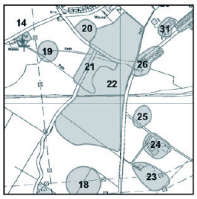
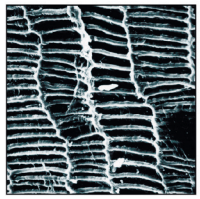
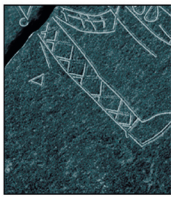
BCCB/002







BRAES OF CONON, CONON BRIDGE, HIGHLAND

Archaeological Excavation

for Cameron & Patterson Homes

08/00994/FULRC

June 2012

HEADLAND ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

REGISTERED ORGANISATION IfA

BRAES OF CONON, CONON BRIDGE, HIGHLAND

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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Illus 1

Site location

BRAES OF CONON, CONON BRIDGE, HIGHLAND

Archaeological Excavation

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd conducted a targeted excavation and monitored topsoil strip at the site of a proposed housing development at School Road, Conon Bridge, Highland in order to satisfy a planning condition set by Highland Council (Plan. Ref. 08/00994/FULRC). The work was commissioned by Cameron and Patterson Homes and followed previous phases of desk based assessment and trial trenching.

The excavation produced possible evidence for prehistoric settlement of the area with the most important remains being that of a wood lined trough, filled with burnt mound material, and lying adjacent to the remnants of a substantial palaeochannel running across the site. Away from this feature the heavily truncated remains of a post built roundhouse were identified. Further features consisted of isolated undated pits spread across the site.

1. INTRODUCTION

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd was commissioned by Cameron and Patterson Homes to undertake a programme of archaeological works at Station Road, Conon Bridge, Highland in connection with a planning condition (Plan. Ref. 08/00994/FULRC) set by Highland Council on a proposed housing development. This phase of works comprised the excavation of seven areas and a large monitored topsoil strip in the western corner of the footprint of the proposed housing development, based on a specification and brief agreed by Highland Council Archaeology Unit.

The development covers an area to the south-east of School Road within a single field of arable farmland. An archaeological evaluation and desk-based assessment (McNicol 2011) established the presence of low concentrations of archaeological features in several areas of the development. The results of the evaluation were used to inform the programme of targeted excavation conducted during this phase.

2. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

A desk-based assessment was undertaken prior to the evaluation (McNicol, 2011) phase and the results are summarised here.

There are a number of sites in the surrounding area dating to the early prehistoric period. Most notably the Conon Bridge Henge, a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM No 1666), located approximately 300m west of the development site and likely to date to the 2nd or 3rd millennium BC (Feachem, 1963). A Neolithic or Bronze Age flint knife was discovered in 2004 approximately 600m north of the site (Saville, 2004). Additionally a recent evaluation and excavation undertaken at Conon Bridge School to the north of site identified archaeological features dating to the Neolithic, Bronze and Iron Ages (Farrell, 2011).

Activity dating to the later prehistoric period is confined to a fragment of a Class 1 Pictish symbol stone found in 1903, 1km east of the site (Allen & Anderson, 1903). A number of undated sites which may be prehistoric were located in the surrounding area. A group of undated, small clearance cairns were discovered and destroyed during road construction in 1979, approximately 450 m south-east of the site (RCHAMS, 1979), and an undated post-hole circle was also discovered during the monitoring of a gas pipeline in 1992, 1.2 km to the south-east of the site (Wordsworth, 1992). An undated pit circle with associated pits was also uncovered, 1 km south of the development site (Tolan, 1988).

There is no evidence of medieval activity within the assessment area. The earliest post-medieval structure is a 16th century tower house at Kinkell Castle approximately 1km south-east of the development site (Laing, 1974).

C Smiths 1806 New Map of Great Britain and Ireland names Cononside at the location of Conon Bridge, which may have been an early variation on the name or most likely a separate village. This is supported by Hugh Millars The Cruise of Betsy (1854) where he states that he returned to the village of Conon Bridge after visiting Conon-side. This would suggest that in 1806 Conon Bridge would have been a very small village, and that it only grew larger towards the mid 19th century.

The Ordnance Survey (OS) of Scotland First Series (1856) names Conon Bridge and shows the development area as open farmland. The series of OS maps from 1856 onwards show that there has only been the division of the area into three fields at some point before 1873, and the reforming of the area as one field before 1983.

There are a number of buildings within the surrounding area dating to the post-medieval period, and Conon Bridge village itself dates to the 18th century.

Archaeological work within the development area itself is limited to the evaluation that comprised the first phase of these works (McNicol, 2011). This established the presence of low concentrations of archaeological features in several parts of the development. The most notable of which was a possible wood lined trough filled with heat affected stone.

2.1 Site topography and geology

The excavation area occupied a single arable field to the south-east of School Road which sloped gently from the south-east (31.7mOD) to north-west (23.8mOD). The underlying solid rock geology was sedimentary formations comprising of sandstones, conglomerates, shales and flagstone. The overlying drift geology consists of mineral alluvium composed of sands and gravels with large stones.

3. OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Objectives

The objectives were:

- To obtain a plan of any features
- To attempt to identify structures and activity areas
- To establish the date and duration of any settlement
- To obtain environmental (both charred plant remains and animal bone, if present) as well as artefactual evidence

3.2 Methods

3.2.1 Targeted excavation and monitored topsoil strip

This phase of work comprised a machine excavated topsoil strip of seven discrete areas of up to 20m by 50m, followed by a larger area of some 14,500m^2 (Illus 1). The seven areas were targeted at features of archaeological interest found during the evaluation phase; in turn the results of these areas were used to define the limits of the larger topsoil strip.

All features were hand excavated to an appropriate level with all structures being 100% excavated and discrete pits and post-holes being half sectioned.

A mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-bladed ditching bucket was used to remove topsoil under archaeological control. Excavation continued until either the natural sub-stratum or significant archaeological deposits were encountered. The resulting surfaces were hand cleaned where necessary and investigated for archaeological features. All features were hand-excavated (100% of all structures, 50% (half-section) of all pits as a minimum and initially 10% of linear features. All archaeologically significant deposits were sampled for environmental remains (to a minimum of 10 litres if available and up to 30 litres when appropriate).

3.2.2 Recording

The recording followed standards and guidance set out by the Institute for Archaeologists. All contexts, small finds and environmental samples were given unique numbers. Bulk finds were collected by context. Colour print, colour slide and digital photographs were taken, given unique numbers and recorded in a register. Metric scales were clearly visible in record photographs.

An overall site plan was recorded and related to the National Grid. All negative features, deposits and ground surfaces were electronically surveyed in plan. The electronic survey was complemented by hand-drawn plans at a scale of 1:20 when required. Sections were hand-drawn at a scale of 1:10. All recording was undertaken on pro forma record sheets.

Any artefacts retrieved during the evaluation were bagged, labelled, catalogued on site and their location surveyed when necessary. All artefacts have been stored appropriately according to standard advice.

3.2.3 Samples

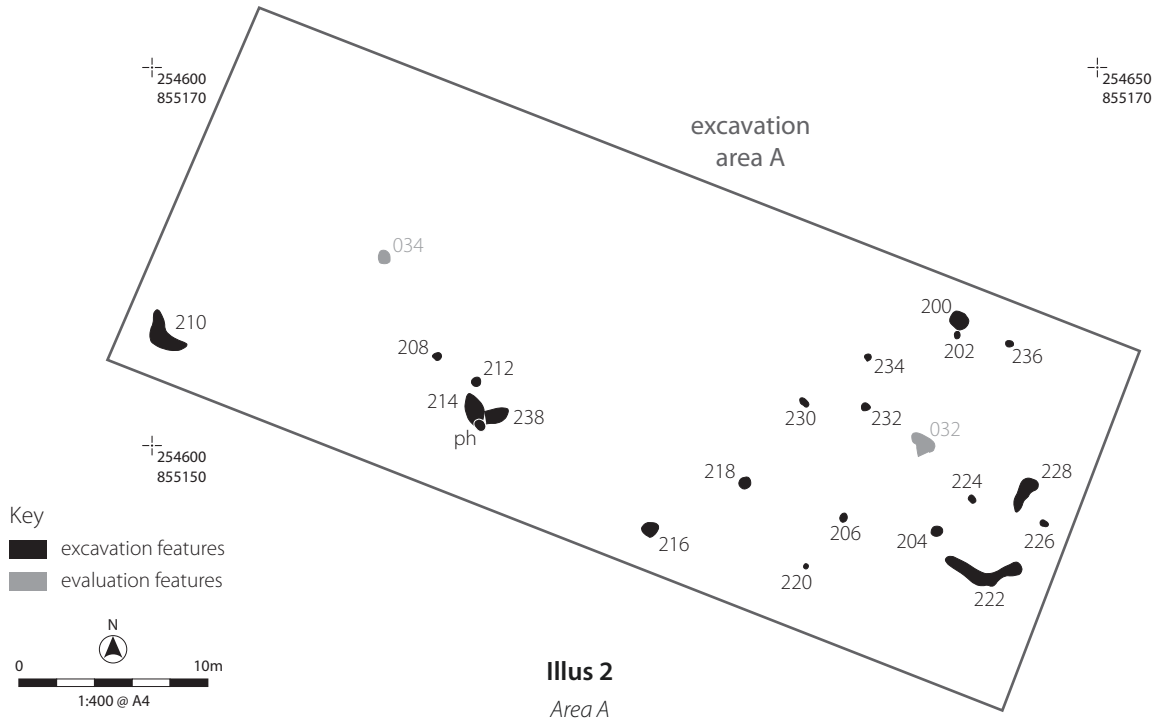
Archaeological deposits were sampled systematically in accordance with standard environmental sampling practice. Bulk samples, a minimum of 30 litres (or 100% of the deposit if less than 30 litres) per sampled context, were taken for wet sieving and flotation.

Eight samples were processed for palaeoenvironmental assessment. Samples were processed in laboratory conditions using a standard flotation method (cf. Kenward et al 1980). All plant macrofossil samples were analysed using a stereomicroscope at magnifications of x10 and up to x100 where necessary to aid identification. Identifications were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases including Cappers et al (2006).

4. RESULTS

4.1 Targeted excavations

Seven areas located at the west end of the proposed housing development were excavated, (Illus 1). These areas were centred on features identified during the evaluation phase. Across all the excavated areas the topsoil was very thin, with a maximum depth of 0.4m, and there was widespread evidence for plough truncation of the site in the form of plough marks.



Illus 2
Area A

4.1.1 Area A (Illus 2)

Area A was centred on two pits [032 &034] identified during the evaluation phase and measured 20m by 50m. Area A contained 20 features [200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236 & 238]. Three of the recorded features resembled stone holes [224, 226 & 236] and one feature [218] contained modern blue and white glazed pottery (not retained).

A number of features [210, 222, 214 with 238 & 222 with 204] were tree throw pits that formed a rough north-west to south-east alignment, possibly reflecting a former tree line or field boundary in this location.

The remaining features in Area A comprised 12 small and shallow pits or post-holes [200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 212, 216, 220, 228, 230, 232 & 234]. These were generally sub-circular in plan and ranged from 0.2m to 1.0m in diameter and varied in depth between 0.08m and 0.27m. Only pit [216] showed any clear sign of having held a post, with a number of post-packing stones present within the single fill (217) of this feature. No apparent patterning to the spatial distribution of these pits could be ascertained and they do not appear to form any coherent structure.

4.1.2 Area B (Illus 3a and 3b)

Area B was located in a hollow close to the southern extent of the proposed housing development and measured 20m by 20m. This Area was centred on a single feature [036] partially exposed in Trench 17 from the evaluation (see McNicol 2010).

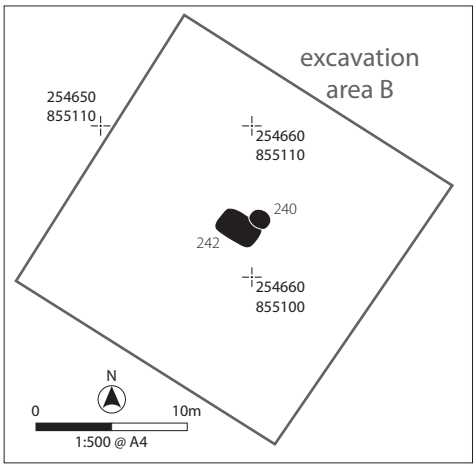
Only one feature was identified in this area; a wood lined trough. The wooden lining measured 2.29m by 1.09m by 0.31m deep. The trough lined the sides and base of a rectangular cut within the sand and gravel subsoil which measured 2.80m by 1.81m and 0.51m deep.

The trough was constructed of a single piece of timber, formed from a single hollowed-out trunk laid directly onto the sand and gravel subsoil (Illus 4). The timber measured 2.29m long, 1.09m wide and with a basal thickness of 0.12m. The preservation of the trough was variable with the upper reaches of the sides of the trough in a very poor condition crumbling easily, the best preserved area was the very base of the trough. This preservation may be attributable to the base of the trough being waterlogged.

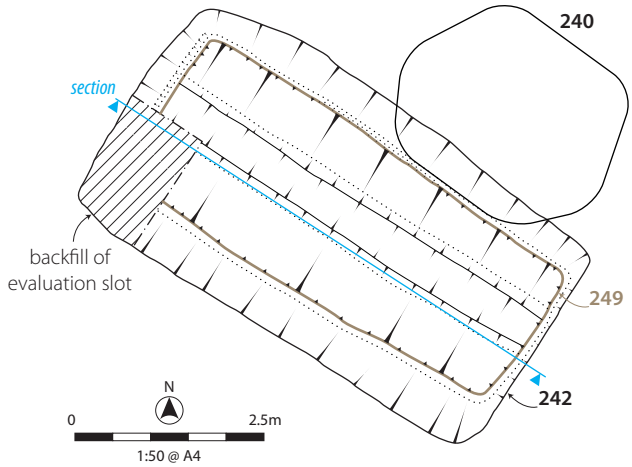
The trough contained four fills (240, 241, 247 & 248) (Illus 3b). The primary fill of the trough (248) was a clean yellow sand up to 0.07m thick lying directly upon the base of the wooden trough [249]. Overlying this sand deposit was a charcoal rich deposit of silty sand with frequent burnt stone (247) up to 0.15m thick. Overlying deposit (247) was a deposit of fire cracked stones in a sandy silt matrix (241). Deposit (241) probably represents part of the spread of material that would have surrounded the trough and formed the burnt mound associated with the trough. This most likely entered the trough as a result of plough action; plough action that has truncated away the remainder of the associated burnt mound. The uppermost fill of the trough [240] was sandy silt that also filled a small natural hollow to the north-east of the trough.

4.1.3 Area C (Illus 5)

Area C measured 20m by 20m and was centred on a single feature partially exposed during the evaluation phase [027]. The excavation demonstrated that this feature was part of a palaeochannel situated within a slight dip in the landscape, between rises to the east and west. When followed south-west this dip ran close to Area B and may reflect the course of a former water course that ran close to the burnt mound trough.



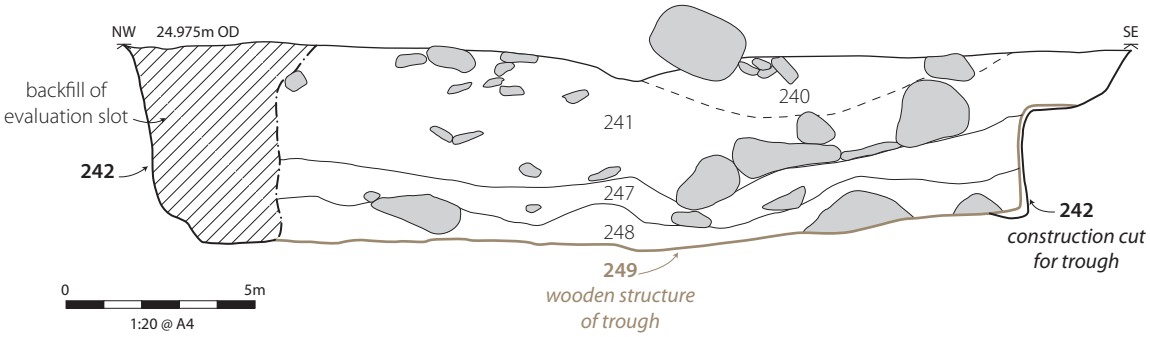
Illus 3a

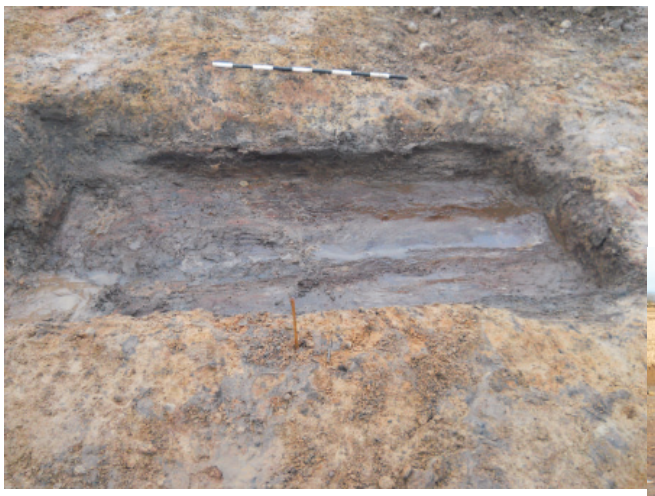


Illus 3

Wood lined trough [242] in plan (Illus 3a ▲) & in section (Illus 3b ▼)

Illus 3b



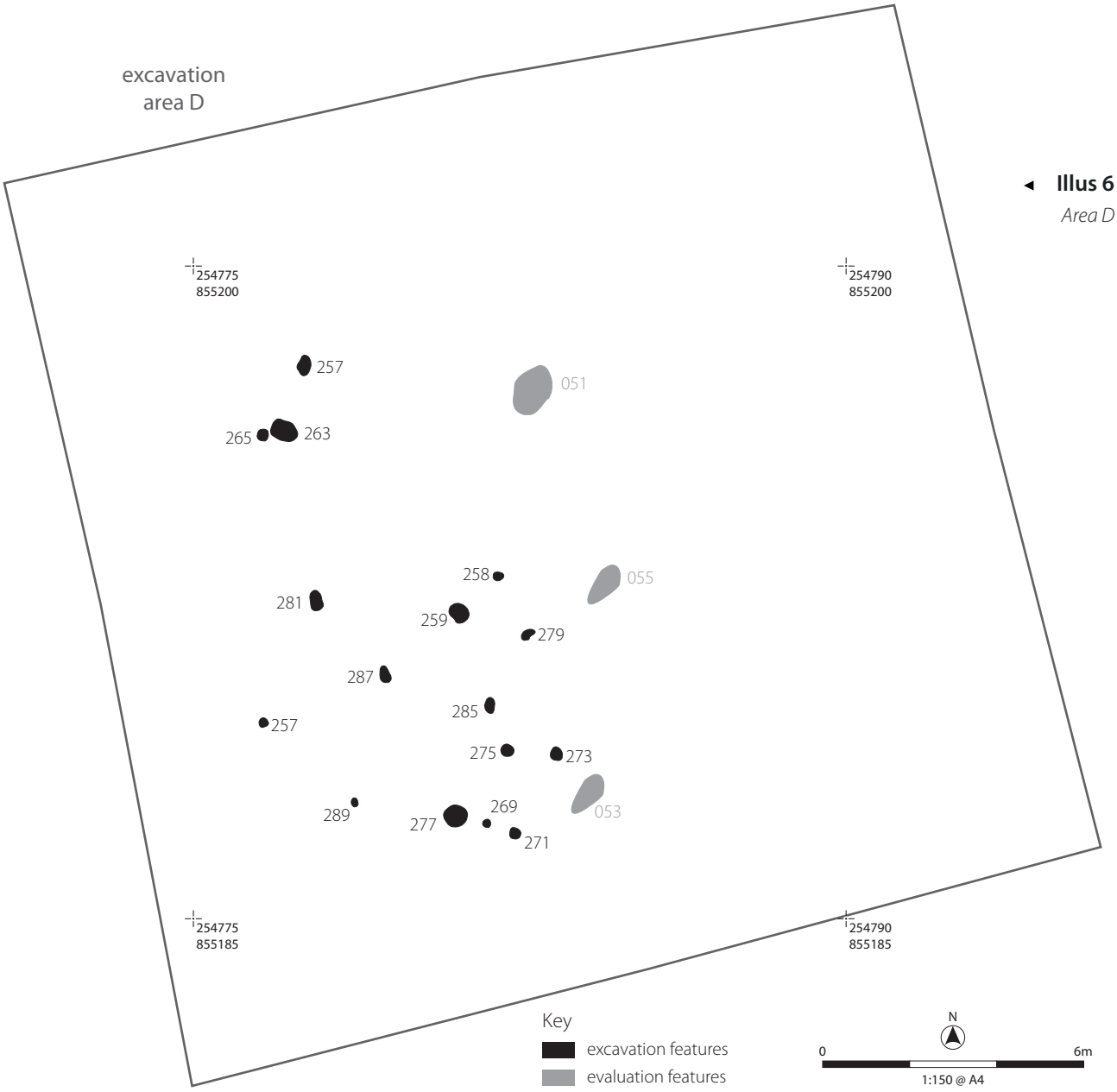


◄ **Illus 4**

Area B trough [249] post-excavation, facing NE

Illus 5 ►

Area C palaeochannel, facing NE



◄ **Illus 6**
Area D

4.1.4 Area D (Illus 6)

Area D was centred on three features exposed in Trench 19 during the evaluation phase [051, 053 & 055] and measured 20m by 20m. A total of 16 further features [257, 258, 259, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 285, 287 & 289] were identified within Area D.

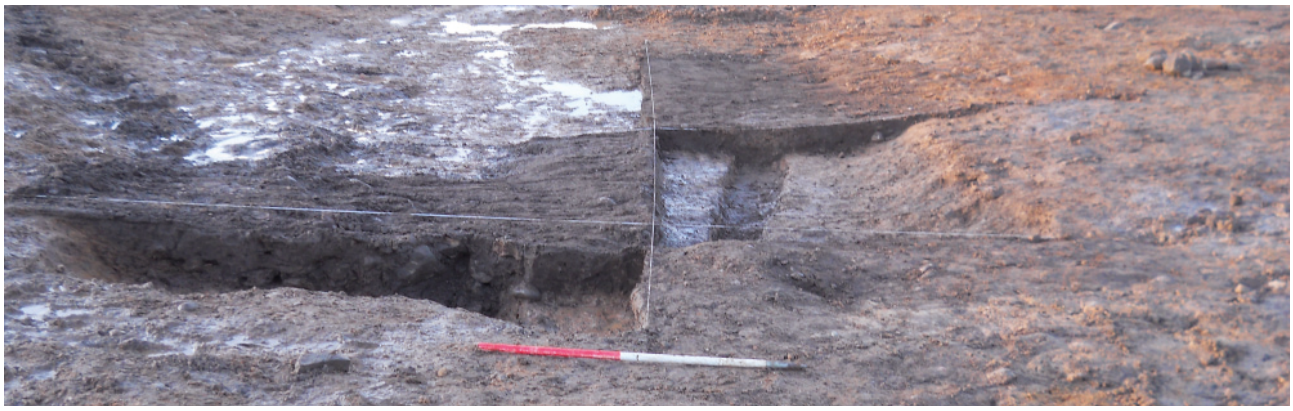
Ten of the features identified within Area D appeared to form the structure of a post built roundhouse [structure 282]. All of these features were heavily truncated, with numerous plough scars across the area indicating the cause of this truncation.

Structure 282 was comprised of six post-holes [257, 259, 277, 281, 285 & 289] in a sub circular arrangement measuring 5.8m by 5.2m with an internal area of 18.6m^2. These features were best preserved towards the east, becoming progressively shallower to the west. To the south-east a further four features [269, 271, 273 & 275] formed a south-east facing porch measuring 1.4m by 2.0m with an internal area of 3.8m^2.

Roundhouse [282] was located on a slight natural terrace on the gentle north-west facing slope of the site, which provided a level area for the structure, this area still drained to the south and east, and did not collect much water, as did other lower lying level areas of the site making the area more favourable for settlement.

The post-holes of Roundhouse [282] were sub-circular to sub-oval in plan and measured between 0.22m by 0.11m to 0.47m by 0.25m and were between 0.05m and 0.22m deep. The post-holes of the porch area were all sub-circular and measured between 0.19m and 0.31m in diameter and were between 0.04m and 0.11m in depth.

Seven pits that were not part of the structure of the roundhouse were present within Area D [258, 265, 267, 279 & 051, 053 & 055 from the evaluation]. These pits were circular to oval in plan measuring between 0.24 by 0.24m to 0.45 by 0.31m and between



Illus 7

Area G feature [252] post-excavation, facing NW

0.06m to 0.13m in depth. Two distinct clusters of pits were identified the first around 4m to the north of Roundhouse [282] comprising pits [051, 265 & 267]. The second lay 2m to the east of Roundhouse [282] and comprised pits [053, 055, 258 & 279].

4.1.5 Area E

Area E measured 20m by 20m and was located towards the north of the area subject to further works, centred on a single pit [028] excavated during the evaluation phase. A single further feature [290] was identified during this phase of work. Feature [290] was a sub-circular pit measuring 0.48m by 0.44m and 0.09m deep, filled with a single deposit of black, charcoal rich silty sand (291).

The two pits identified in this area appear to be isolated pits, from which no datable finds were recovered, but they may relate to the prehistoric activity seen in Areas B and D.

4.1.6 Area F

Area F was centred on a single feature partially exposed during the evaluation phase [061] (renumbered during this phase of work as [256]). Only one further feature was exposed during this phase of work [254].

Pit [256] was an oval pit measuring 1.99m by 0.61m and was 0.11m deep with a single fill of dark brown sandy silt (255). Pit [254] was a circular pit measuring 1.40m by 1.39m and was 0.27m deep with a single fill of dark grey silty sand (253). There was no apparent structural relationship between these features. No datable evidence was recovered from either of these features.

4.1.7 Area G

Area G was located towards the south-west of the site, centred on a single feature [070] partially exposed during the evaluation phase and measured 20m by 20m. This pit turned out to be part of a large feature within Area G [252]. Feature [252] was trapezoidal in shape and was located within a slight natural hollow within Area G (Illus 7). Feature [252] measured 9.20m by 5.05m and was up to 0.50m deep. Feature [252] was excavated into the slope of the hillside, with the base of the cut forming a level area within the feature. Feature [252] had two fills the lower of which [251] was a re-deposited natural subsoil slumping into the feature from the upslope (south-east) side of the feature suggesting that the excavated material was placed to this side of the feature. The upper fill of feature [252] was a dark brown silty sand and probably represents filling of this feature through plough action. Two modern field drains truncated this feature from above, running north-west to south-east and east to west across it.

The function of the large feature within Area G is unclear and no dating evidence was recovered. Some possibilities are that this feature is a corn drying kiln or that it is in some way related to drainage, although there was little evidence for either supposition.

4.2 Monitored topsoil strip (Illus 8)

The monitored topsoil strip covered an area of some 14,500m^2, centred on areas B, C and D from the targeted excavation. The depth of topsoil remained relatively thin, generally from 0.1 to 0.4m. The clean geological levels below were generally sandy, albeit more gravelly on the higher ground to the E and W, and much more clayey in the valley between.

The most prominent feature was a substantial palaeochannel [335] that ran approximately north-east to south-west across the site, following the low ground. It had been heavily plough truncated, but could be followed for much of its length. As anticipated from the results of the targeted excavations, the channel ran adjacent to the wood-lined trough [242] near the south-west edge of the site. Near the north end, a second channel [332] branches off, running west, then turning to parallel the main channel. It was only evident on the surface for some 30m, although cuts [027] (in Area C of the excavations), [341] and [343] are likely to represent further remnants further to the south-west. A piece of wood [334] was found *in situ* lying in the base of this branch, but did not exhibit any toolmarks or other signs of working.

A total of 15 further features were identified during the topsoil strip. All bar one were pits, the exception being a short linear [311] near the eastern edge of the site. This contained a stony

Illus 8
Area of monitored topsoil strip

deposit which may have been intentionally placed – the stones lat against the north edge of the cut and some appeared to have been pushed into the natural sand. The west terminus of the linear was truncated by a large pit; both appear to have silted up and contained no dating evidence.

The remaining pits ranged in size from 0.33m to 3.2m in diameter and were up to 0.35m deep; none appeared to form part of any larger structure or alignment. The largest of these [304] was filled with substantial angular stones, which were atypical for clearance stones in this field – these tended to be much more rounded. However, the feature showed no evidence of any substantial antiquity, and it must be assumed to be a modern feature, possibly associated with drainage. Three other pits [300, 306 and 308] contained charcoal but no evidence of *in situ* burning, and one [302] contained a small fragment of pantile. A number of stone holes and evidence for burrowing and bioturbation were encountered across the site.

5. PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE ASSESSMENT

5.1 Results

The results of the sample processing are provided in Appendices 2.1 (retent sample results), 2.2 (floatation sample results) and 2.3 (waterlogged samples results). Suitable material for AMS dating is also identified within each table. All plant remains were preserved through a mixture of charring and waterlogging.

5.1.1 Plant remains

Charred plant remains (CPR)

Small quantities (rare) of charred cereal grains were recovered from two samples (012 and 013), taken from the sand deposit (258) underlying trough [242] and the upper fill (250) of pit [252] (see Appendix 2.2 and 2.3). Oat sp. (*Avena* sp.) and barley sp. (*Hordeum* sp.) were present in sample (013), while hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) was retrieved from sand deposit (258). The grain was noted to be in a good to poor state of preservation with the grains from pit [252] showing signs of breakage and damage from prolonged heating, while the hulled barley grain from the sand deposit showed little sign of wear or degradation.

Together with the charred grain, a single charred achene of corn marigold (*Chrysanthemum segetum*) was present in one sample (032) from the fill (277) of post-hole [276]. Charred straw fragments were also recovered from pit [252] and the fill (259) of post-hole [283].

Waterlogged plant remains (WPR)

Two waterlogged samples (011 and 012) were taken from the fill (247) of trough [242] and a sand deposit [258] underlying the trough (see Appendix 2.3). Both samples contained non-charred plant remains with an assemblage including: goosefoot sp. (*Chenopodium* sp.), oraches (*Atriplex* sp.), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), bramble (*Rubus fructicosus*) and grasses (*Poaceae* sp.). However, all of these taxa were also noted as modern plant remains in the non-waterlogged samples and thus there is a good chance the assemblage contained in the trough fills is also modern. The trough timber has been identified as probable oak (*cf. Quercus* sp.) with identification hampered by the poor condition of the wood timber.

Wood charcoal fragments

Charcoal fragments were present in all samples with the exception of Sample 020 from the fill (257) of post-hole [260]. Charcoal abundance was found to be low for the majority of samples with only two samples (011 and 012) associated with trough [424] found to contain abundant charcoal (see Appendices 2.1–3). Maximum charcoal size was also found to be <1cm for all samples other than samples 011 and 012, with charcoal in these samples of a size suitable for further analyses and for use as radiocarbon dating material. Observation of the charcoal fragments by eye revealed the majority to represent non-oak wood fuel, with oak fuel noted in only two samples (032 and 048). Fragments with roundwood morphology were present in the two samples from trough [242] suggesting this wood assemblage could represent coppiced timbers (see Appendix 2.3).

5.1.2 Other finds

Modern pottery was recovered from one sample (048) from the fill (253) of pit [254]. Glass sherds were present in two samples (032 and 036) associated with post-holes [277] and [259]. Industrial waste was also retrieved from three samples (013, 032 and 048) in the form of iron (Fe) slag from pit [252] and pit [254], while magnetic residue (mag res) was present in post-hole [277] and also in pit [254]. Cinders and coal were also recovered from almost all samples but were not retained (see Table 1).

5.2 Discussion

The samples are discussed below by the emerging themes coming out of the samples in terms of site activity.

5.2.1 Trough activity

Two waterlogged samples (011 and 012) were taken from fills associated with probable oak-lined trough [242] (see Appendix 2.3). Both samples produced WPR indicative of open ground, through the presence of a herbaceous taxa assemblage including goosefoots, grasses, chickweed (*Stellaria media*), knotgrass, common bistort (*Persicaria bistorta*) and oraches (Stace, 1997). However, given the presence of these species in the non-waterlogged samples there remains doubt over their archaeological significance.

Both samples contained abundant charcoal fragments, which are likely to relate to associated burning activity. It has been suggested that ploughing action has removed any trace of a burnt mound feature that may have corresponded with the trough. Therefore the charcoal present within the trough fills (242) and (257) represents the only remaining burning evidence. The charcoal was observed to mainly non-oak wood taxa, with many

fragments being roundwoods, which may indicate coppicing of timbers and implies woodland management techniques were in use (Rackham, 2005); although further analysis would be needed to say more about timber selection.

A single charred cereal grain of hulled barley was also recovered from fill (257) from below trough [242]. The grain although showing good preservation could represent later intrusive material associated with later activity on site (see below). The grain in isolation provides little interpretative data for the trough activities.

5.2.2 Possible cereal drying kiln activity

Sample 013 was taken from the upper fill (250) of pit [252] which may be a possible corn drying kiln. The sample contained only very small quantities of charred cereal grain with grains of oat and barley present (see Appendix 2.2). Straw fragments, including a culm node fragment were also retrieved from this sample. As noted above the long history of plough activity at the site is likely to have removed much of the material from shallower features. Thus despite their low number the presence of grain and straw within the kiln fill suggests it may once have existed as a cereal-drying kiln. The presence of both oat and barley in the assemblage would suggest a probable medieval date or later for this feature.

Other evidence of arable activity was found in two of the post-holes, [259] and [277] of Structure [282], where a rare quantity of corn marigold and probable straw fragments were recovered (see Appendix 2.2). Charred hulled barley was also retrieved from below the trough (see above). It is likely this material is associated with the agricultural activity on site. Corn marigold is an arable weed that is often associated with medieval assemblages (Greig, 1998), while the straw fragments also indicate some crop processing waste and were also found within fill [250]. The structure itself is thought to represent a prehistoric structure and thus the CPR assemblage is unlikely to correspond with this (earlier) phase of activity.

5.3 Conclusion

- Charcoal from the fill of trough [424] represents the only evidence for burning activities associated with this feature. The charcoal was observed to be mainly non-oak wood fuel of roundwood timbers, implying possible coppicing of timbers.
- Waterlogged plant remains from the trough showed an assemblage of open ground taxa, however, these may be modern.
- A small quantity of charred cereal grain and straw was recovered from kiln [252] suggesting it may represent a possible cereal-drying kiln with plough activity having removed much of the material from this feature.
- The presence of charred straw and corn marigold in the post-holes of Structure [282] are likely to relate to medieval or later activity; possibly corn drying.

5.4 Statement of potential

The CPR recovered from the site is unlikely to yield any further data than that provided during the assessment and thus has no further potential for analysis. Similarly the WPR from the trough samples are likely to be modern given the presence of the same taxa in non-waterlogged samples and therefore have little potential for further study.

The charcoal fragments present in the trough fills do have potential to provide information on the wood types used for fuel as well as data on timber selection and woodland management techniques, such as coppicing. There are also suitable charcoal fragments in both samples, which may be used as radiocarbon dating material.

6. DISCUSSION

At this stage all of the features identified on-site are undated, however a number of them can be assumed to be of prehistoric date on typological grounds. The post-holes within Area D forming the structure of the roundhouse can be confidently assumed to be prehistoric. The burnt mound trough most likely dates to the prehistoric when burnt mounds were most abundant, although it is not unknown for examples to date to the early medieval period (Ó Néill 2005, 30). Most of the features identified on-site are isolated and their interpretation is hindered due to this isolation. The excavations have shown that archaeological remains are present across the site in low concentrations, suggesting that the area has seen a low intensity of human activity in the past, leaving only limited traces in the archaeological record. This limited evidence of activity is also hindered by the heavy truncation that the site has seen as evidenced by the numerous plough scars and stone-holes present within all of the excavated areas.

6.1 Burnt mound trough

Burnt mounds are one of the more numerous prehistoric features in the Scottish landscape, with over 800 being identified in Scotland (Halliday, 1990). The function of these burnt mounds is however debated, these sites are primarily used to heat water but the purpose of the heated water is the subject of various theories, with cooking, bathing, washing, industrial functions or their use as sweat-lodges all being proposed (Ó Néill 2005, p 71). The one linking feature to all burnt mounds is the presence of a local water supply (in this case provided by a substantial palaeochannel) and containment of water is essential to the burnt mound process and is variously achieved through the use of timber, hurdle panels, stone slabs or most simply with a pit being dug into a clay subsoil. A similar trough was excavated at Beechwood Farm, Inshes, Inverness (Cressey & Strachan 2003), where two burnt mounds were discovered where one had an associated trough made of oak. These burnt mounds were found to date to the Early Bronze Age.

6.2 Post built roundhouse

The interpretation of Structure [282] is problematic due to the heavily truncated nature of this group of features. The surviving post-holes appear to form a circular structure with a cluster of features at the south-east suggesting an entrance. Currently this structure is undated.

The post built roundhouse and the burnt mound trough are possibly part of the same prehistoric settlement with the roundhouse being constructed on a slight natural terrace on the gentle slope of the site. Further downhill, in the wettest area of the site the trough was located next to a palaeochannel.

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8. APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Site registers

Appendix 1.1 Context register

Context	Area	Description
001–199	-	Evaluation phase
200	A	Cut of sub-circular/rectangular shaped pit. Measures 0.8 by 0.75 and 0.26 deep
201	A	Grey/Orange sand. Fill of [200]
202	A	Cut of circular/ sub rectangular shaped pit. Measures 0.32 by 0.28 an 0.16 deep
203	A	Dark grey silty sand.Fill of [202]
204	A	Cut of sub-circular shaped pit. Measures 0.53 by 0.51 and 0.12 deep
205	A	Dark brownish grey clayey silt. Fill of [204]
206	A	Cut of oval shaped pit. Measures 0.50 by 0.38 and 0.15 deep
207	A	Dark brownish grey clayey silt. Fill of [206]
208	A	Cut of sub-circular shaped pit. Measures 0.40 by 0.37 and 0.13 deep
209	A	Light orangy brown sandy silt. Fill of [208]
210	A	Cut of sub linear feature/slightly crescent shaped. Measures 2.32 by 0.80 and 0.24 deep
211	A	Mixed dark grey & orangey brown, mixed clayey sand & sandy silt. Fill of [210]
212	A	Cut of sub-circular shaped pit. Measures 0.5 by 0.9 and 0.1 deep
213	A	Dark grey silty sand. Fill of [212]
214	A	Cut of sub-oval shaped pit. Measures 1.9 by 1.0 and 0.14 deep
215	A	Dark grey silty sand. Fill of [214]
216	A	Cut of sub-oval shaped pit. Measures 0.95 by 1.0 and 0.25 deep
217	A	Dark grey sandy silt. Fill of [216]
218	A	Cut of circular shaped pit. Measures 0.66 by 0.68 and 0.25 deep
219	A	Dark grey-brown sandy silt. Fill of [218]
220	A	Cut of sub-circular shaped pit. Measures 0.22 by 0.3 and 0.12 deep
221	A	Dark grey-brown sandy silt.Fill of [220]
222	A	Curvilinear cut with variable sides and irregular base . Measures 4.4 by 0.55 and 0.08m deep. Probable tree throw.
223	A	Mid brown sandy silt. Fill of [222]
224	A	Cut of sub-circular shaped pit. Measures 0.28 by 0.48 and 0.14 deep
225	A	Mid-dark brown/grey sandy silt. Fill of [224]
226	A	Cut of sub-oval shaped pit. Measures 0.3 by 0.5 and 0.09 deep
227	A	Mid -dark brown/grey sandy silt. Fill of [226]
228	A	Cut of sub- oval shaped pit. Measures 2.2 by 0.8 and 0.23m deep.
229	A	Mid-dark brown sandy silt. Fill of [228]
230	A	Cut of sub-circular shaped pit. Measures 0.33 by 0.45 and 0.1 deep
231	A	Dark grey silty sand. Fill of [230]
232	A	Cut of circular shaped pit. Measures 0.3 by 0.3 and 0.08 deep
233	A	Dark grey sandy silt. Fill of [232]
234	A	Cut of circular shaped pit. Measures 0.4 by 0.4 and 0.27 deep
235	A	Dark grey sandy silt. Fill of [234]
236	A	Cut of sub-angular shaped pit. Measures 6.45 by 0.35 and 0.1 deep
237	A	Dark grey sandy silt. Fill of [236]
238	A	Cut of sub-oval shaped pit. Measures 1.6 by 0.7 and 0.1 deep
239	A	Red brown slightyly silty sand. Fill of [238]
240	B	Silty brown deposit overlying [241]. Mid orangy brown. Sandy silt
241	B	Black silty stony fill of [242]
242	B	Construction cut for trough [249]. Measures 2.80m by 1.81m and 0.51m deep.
243	-	Void
244	G	Mixed sand/silt re-deposited natural fill of [246].
245	-	Void
246	G	Cut of ceramic field drain drain truncating [252]. Linear in plan, measures 1.686m by 0.33m.
247	B	Sandy reddish fill with burnt stone. Fill of [242]
248	B	Yellow sand underlying [247]
249	B	Wooden structure of trough constructed of a saingle piece of wood. Measures 2.29m by 1.09m 0.31m.
250	G	Upper fill of [252] Dark brown silty sand. Measures 9.20 by 5.05 and 0.50 deep
251	G	Re-deposited natural within [252]. Pale grey clayey sand.
252	G	Cut of feature trench G. Possible kiln. Measures 9.20m by 5.05m and 0.50m deep.
253	F	Dark grey silty sand. Fill of [254]
254	F	Cut of circular pit. Measures 1.40 by 1.39 and 0.27m deep
255	F	Dark brown to black sandy silt. Fill of [256]

Context	Area	Description
256	F	Oval pit within trench F, measures 1.99m by 0.61m and 0.11m deep. Same as [061] from evaluation.
257	D	Cut of circular shaped post hole. Measures 0.22 by 0.11 and 0.11 deep. Part of roundhouse [282].
258	D	Cut of rectangular shaped pit. Measures 0.26 by 0.11 and 0.07 deep
259	D	Cut of circular shaped post hole.Measures 0.44 by 0.23 and 0.09 deep. Part of roundhouse [282].
260	D	Light brown sandy loam. Fill of [257]
261	D	Light brown sandy loam moderately stony. Fill of [258]
262	D	Dark brown to black silty sand. Fill of [263]
263	D	Cut of oval shaped pit. Measures 0.69 by 0.30 and 0.12 deep. Same as [051] from evaluation.
264	D	Mid grey brown silty sand. Fill of [265]
265	D	Cut of small sub-circular shaped pit. Measures 0.24 by 0.24 and 0.06 deep
266	D	Mid grey/brown silty sand. Fill of [267]
267	D	Cut of oval shaped pit. Measures 0.45 by 0.31 and is 0.13 deep
268	D	Mid brown silty sand. Fill of [269]
269	D	Cut of sub circular-shaped post hole. Measures 0.19 by 0.18 and 0.05 deep. Part of roundhouse [282].
270	D	Light grey brown silty sand. Fill of [271]
271	D	Cut of circular shaped post hole. Measured 0.25 by 0.25 and 0.05 deep. Part of roundhouse [282].
272	D	Mid grayish brown silty sand. Fill of [273]
273	D	Cut of sub-circular shaped post hole. Measures 0.31 by 0.28 and 0.04 deep. Part of roundhouse [282].
274	D	Mid reddish brown silty sand. Fill of [275]
275	D	Cut of sub-circular shaped post hole. Measures 0.28 by 0.25 and 0.11 deep. Part of roundhouse [282].
276	D	Light brown silty sand. Fill of [277]
277	D	Cut of circular shaped post hole. Measures 0.47 by 0.25 and 0.22 deep. Part of roundhouse [282].
278	D	Mid brown silty sand. Fill of [278]
279	D	Cut of sub-rectangular shaped post hole. Measures 0.35 by 0.18 and 0.08 deep
280	D	Dark brown silty sand. Fill of [281]
281	D	Cut of sub-oval shaped post hole. Measures 0.30 by 0.25 and is 0.08 deep. Part of roundhouse [282].
282	D	Structure number of round house, comprising features [257, 259, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 281, 285, 289]
283	D	Mid greyish brown silty sand. Fill of [259]
284	D	Dark grey silty sand. Fill of [285]
285	D	Cut of sub-circular shaped post hole. Measures 0.31 by 0.26 and 0.08 deep. Part of roundhouse [282].
286	D	Dark grey brown silty sand. Fill of [287]
287	D	Cut of sub-circular feature. Measures 0.32 buy 0.32 and 0.10 deep. Possible hearth at centre of [282].
288	D	Mid brown silty sand. Fill of [289]
289	D	Cut of sub-circular shaped post hole. Measures 0.20 by 0.19 and 0.05 deep. Part of roundhouse [282].
290	E	Light black sandy silt and slightly stony. Fill of [290]
291	E	Cut of sub-circular shaped pit. Measures 0.46 by 0.44 and 0.09 deep
292-299		not used, monitored topsoil strip starts at 300
300		Cut of large shallow pit. Measures 1.95 by 1.8 and 0.12 deep.
301		Dark grey-black silty sand with frequent charcoal and occasional gravel-sized stones. Fill of pit [300]
302		Cut of sub-circular pit. Measures 1.5 by 1.4 and up to 0.27 deep.
303		Mid brown sandy silt, several fragments of ?pantile and frequent sub-angular stones. Fill of pit [302]
304		Cut of large sub-oval pit. Measures 3.2 by 2.9 and up to 0.35 deep.
305		Large (up to 0.8 by 0.8 by 0.35) angular stones in a loose grey slightly silty sand matrix. Some stones appear to have been dug or pushed into subsoil at base of cut. Fill of cut [304]
306		Cut of shallow, oval pit. Measures 1.7 by 1.5 and 0.17 deep.
307		Black silty deposit with frequent charcoal fragments and occasional rounded gravel-sized stones. Primary fill of pit [306]
308		Cut of large, shallow oval pit. Measures 1.72 by 1.52 and 0.11 deep.
309		Dark brownish grey silty sand with frequent charcoal fragments and occasional rounded gravel-sized stones. Fill of pit [308]
310		void
311		Cut of linear ditch or rectangular pit. Measures 2.7 by 0.97 and 0.25 deep. Cut by pit [324]
312		Dark greyish brown silty sand containing frequent rounded and sub-angular stones of varying sizes. Stones concentrated on the N edge of the cut and possibly pushed into the edge. Primary fill of ditch/pit [311]
313		Dark brown silty sand with occasional gravel-sized stones. Secondary fill of ditch/pit [311]
314		Mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent rounded gravel-sized stones. Tertiary fill of ditch/pit [311]
315		Dark brownish grey silt with occasional rounded gravel-sized stones. Secondary fill of pit [306]
316		Cut of small oval pit. Measures 0.7 by 0.55 and 0.22 deep.
317		Mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional rounded and sub-angular gravel-sized stones. Fill of pit [316]
318		Cut of small oval pit/posthole. Measures 0.5 by 0.38 and 0.22 deep.

Context	Area	Description
319		Mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional rounded and sub-angular gravel-sized stones. Fill of pit [318]
320		Cut of small oval pit/posthole. Measures 0.5 by 0.33 and 0.19 deep.
321		Mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional rounded and sub-angular gravel-sized stones. Fill of pit [320]
322		Cut of shallow oval pit. Measures 1.32 by 0.88 and 0.09 deep.
323		Dark greyish brown sandy loam with occasional rounded gravel-sized stones. Fill of pit [322]
324		Cut of large oval pit. Measures 2.4 by 1.95 and 0.2 deep. Cuts W end of ditch [311].
325		Mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional rounded gravel-sized stones. Fill of pit [324]
326		Cut of shallow oval pit. Measures 0.4 by 0.36 and 0.08 deep.
327		Dark greyish brown silty sand. Fill of pit [326]
328		Cut of oval pit. Measures 0.9 by 0.66 and 0.15 deep.
329		Dark greyish brown silty sand. Fill of pit [328]
330		Cut of oval pit. Measures 0.8 by 0.7 and 0.15 deep.
331		Dark greyish brown silty sand. Fill of pit [330]
332		Cut of NW-SE running branch of palaeochannel. Measures up to 4m across and 0.23 deep. Visible for about 30m. Joins palaeochannel [335] at SE end. [341] and [343] may form fragments of this channel as it heads further W. Otherwise substantially truncated.
333		Mixed silty deposits filling palaeochannel [332]. See section drawing for details. Cut by rubble drain at southern edge.
334		Single piece of wood lying in [333]. No sign of toolmarks.
335		Cut of palaeochannel running E-W from NE LOE then turning NE-SW until SW LOE. Up to 9m wide and 0.38 deep. Heavily truncated at points. Branch [332] splits off near N end. Probably associated with trough [242] from earlier phase of work.
336		Mixed silts and sands filling palaeochannel [335] showing different energy levels during deposition. See sketch on context sheet for further details. Cut by several field drains.
337		Cut of small oval pit/posthole adjacent to palaeochannel [332]. Measures 0.4 by 0.35 and 0.14 deep.
338		Mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional sounded and sub-angular gravel-sized stones. Fill of pit [337]
339		Cut of oval pit/posthole. Measures 0.52 by 0.45 and 0.14 deep.
340		Mid greyish brown silty sand. Fill of pot/posthole [339]
341		Cut of large pit/linear feature. Measures 8 by 2.3 and 0.26 deep. Cut into SE facing slope, likely to be remnant of palaeochannel [332].
342		Dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional rounded gravel-sized stones. Fill of cut [421]
343		Cut of irregular pit/linear feature. Measures 3 by 1.2 and 0.12 deep. Probably remnant of palaeochannel [332].
344		Mid brownish grey silt. Fill of cut [343]

Appendix 1.2 Photographic register

Photo	Direction	Description
001–199	–	Evaluation phase
200	–	ID shot
201	SE	NW Facing section of [210]
202	SE	NW Facing section of [208]
203	E	W Facing section of [206]
204	NE	SW Facing section of [204]
205	SW	NE Facing section of [212]
206	SW	NE Facing section of [214]
207	NW	SE Facing section of [238]
208	SE	Pre-excavation photo of trough
209	NE	Pre-excavation photo of trough
210	NW	Pre-excavation photo of trough
211	SW	NE section Facing [216]
212	NE	Palaeochannel Trench B
213	E	West Facing section of [218]
214	N	South Facing section of [220]
215	E	West Facing section of [222]
216	SE	NW Facing section of [224]
217	E	West Facing section of [226]
218	E	West Facing section of [230]
219	N	South Facing section of [232]
220	NW	SE Facing section of [234]
221	SE	NW Facing section of [236]
222	NW	SE Facing section of [202]
223	NW	SE Facing section of [200]
224	NE	[252] SW Facing section
225	SE	[252] NW Facing section
226	NW	[252] SE Facing section
227	SW	[252] NE Facing section
228	SE	[252] NW Facing section
229	NE	[252] SW Facing section
230	SE	[252] NW Facing section
231	SE	[252] Post excavation

Photo	Direction	Description
232	NE	[252] Post excavation
233	NW	[252] Post excavation
234	SW	[252] Post excavation
235	SW	Trough [249] NE Facing section
236	NW	Trough [249] SE Facing section
237	W	Trough [249] Mid excavation (Digital only)
238	NE	Trough [249] Mid excavation (Digital only)
239	NW	Trough [249] SE Facing section
240	NW	Trough [249] SE Facing section
241	NE	Trough [249] SW Facing section
242	SW	Trough [249] NW Facing section
243	SE	Trough [249] Mid excavation (Digital only)
244	SE	NW Facing section [257]
245	SE	NW Facing section [258]
246	SW	NE Facing section [259]
247	NE	SW Facing section [263] & [265]
248	NW	SE Facing Section [267]
249	NE	NE Facing sector [277]
250	S	South Facing section [279]
251	SW	SW Facing sector [281]
252	NE	[269] & [271] SW facing section
253	SW	[273] & [275] NE Facing section
254	N	[285] S Facing section
255	N	North Facing sector [291]
256	SE	[242] Showing wooden lining
257	SW	[242] Showing wooden lining
258	NW	[242] Showing wooden lining
259	NE	[242] Showing wooden lining
260	NE	[242] Showing wooden lining (Digital only)
261	NE	[242] Showing wooden lining (Digital only)
262	SE	[242] Showing wooden lining (Digital only)
263	SW	[242] Showing wooden lining (Digital only)
264	NW	[242] Showing wooden lining (Digital only)
265	–	ID shot (No digital)
301	–	ID shot
302	NW	Working shot showing palaeochannel [334]
303	S	Pre-ex shot of pit [308]
304	S	Pre-ex shot of pit [306]
305	W	Pre-ex shot of pit [304]

Photo	Direction	Description
306	S	Pre-ex shot of pit [300]
307	SW	Pre-ex shot of pit [302]
308	E	W quadrant of [306]
309	E	W facing section [302]
310	S	N facing section [302]
311	W	E quadrant of [306]
312	E	W facing section through stonehole
313	SW	NE facing section [304]
314	SE	NW facing section [304]
315	W	General shot [304]
316	W	E quadrant [300]
317	N	S facing section [311]
318	W	E quadrant [308]
319	SE	NW facing section [316]
320	S	N facing section [318]
321	S	N facing section [320]
322	SW	NE quadrant [322]
323	W	E facing section through terminus of [311]
324	SW	NE facing section [311]
325	E	W quadrant of [324]
326	N	S facing section [326]
327	NW	SE facing section [328]
328	NW	SE facing section [330]
329	NW	SE facing section [332] showing wood [334]
330	NW	Close up of wood [334]
331	NE	Close up of wood [334]
332	NE	SW facing section [335]
333	NE	SW facing section [335]
334	NE	SW facing section [335]
335	NE	SW facing section [335]
336	SW	Post-ex shot of NE quadrant of [304]
337	–	ID shot
338	NE	SW facing section [337]
339	NW	SE facing section [339]
340	N	S facing section [341]
341	NE	SW facing section [343]

Appendix 1.3 Sample register

Sample	Context	Description
001–009	–	Evaluation phase
010	241	SW quadrant of [242]
011	247	SW quadrant of [242]
012	248	SW quadrant of [242]
013	250	Upper fill of [252]
014	251	Lower fill of [252]
015	241	NE quadrant of [242]
016	250	Upper fill of [252]
017	241	SE quadrant [242]
018	247	SE quadrant [242]
019	241	NW quadrant of [242]
020	260	Fill of [257]
021	261	Fill of[258]
022	266	Fill of [267]
023	268	Fill of [269]
024	270	Fill of [271]
025	272	Fill of [273]
026	274	Fill of [275]
027	276	Fill of[277]
028	278	Fill of [279]
029	284	Fill of [285]
030	286	Fill of [287]
031	280	Fill of [281]
032	276	Fill of [277]
033	278	Fill of [279]
034	284	Fill of [285]
035	286	Fill of [287]
036	283	Fill of [259]
037	288	Fill of [289]
038	278	Fill of [279]
039	290	Fill of [291]
040	248	SE quadrant of [242]
041	248	NW quadrant of [242]
042	249	Wood at base of [242]
043	249	Wood at base of [242]
044	249	Wood at base of [242]
045	249	Wood at base of [242]
046	249	Wood at base of [242]
047	249	Wood at base of [242]
048	253	Fill of [254]
051	307	Primary fill of [306]
052	301	Fill of [300]
053	333	Fill of [332]
054	312	Primary fill of [311]

Appendix 1.4 Drawing register

Drawing	Plan	Section	Description
001	NTS	–	Trench A
002	–	1:10	S facing section of SW quadrant of trough [249]
003	–	1:10	N facing section of NE quadrant of trough [249]
004	–	1:10	E Facing section of NE quadrant of trough [249]
005	–	1:10	W facing section of SW quadrant of trough [249]
006	1:200	–	Trench B
007	1:200	–	Trench C
008	1:200	–	Trench D
009	1:200	–	Trench E
010	1:200	–	Trench F
011	1:200	–	Trench G
012	–	1:20	[252] NW-SE
013	–	1:20	[252] NE-SE
014	–	1:20	[252] NE-SW
015	–	1:20	[252] NE - SW
016	–	1:10	Trough [249]
021	–	1:10	NW facing section [306]
022	–	1:10	SE facing section [306]
023	–	1:10	SW facing section [306]
024	–	1:10	NE facing section [306]
025	–	1:10	SE facing section [311]
026	–	1:10	NE facing section terminus [311]
027	–	1:10	NE facing section [311] and [324]
028	–	1:10	SE facing section [332]
029	1:20	–	Plan of [304]

Appendix 2 Environmental processing retent and flot tables

Appendix 2.1 Retent sample results

Context	Sample	Sample Vol (l)	Ceramic	Glass	Industrial Waste		Charcoal		Material available for AMS Dating	Cinders	Coal	Comments
			Pottery									
			Modern	Glass	Fe slag	Mag res	Qty	Max size (cm)				
Kiln [252]												
250	013	30	–	–	++	–	++	1.0	Charcoal +	+	+	Charcoal is mainly non-oak, cinder and coal not retained
Posthole deposits												
260	020	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	Coal not retained
276	032	40	–	+	–	+	++	1.0	Charcoal +	++	+	Charcoal is mix of oak and non-oak, cinder and coal not retained
284	034	10	–	–	–	–	++	0.8	–	–	+	Charcoal is mainly non-oak, coal not retained
283	036	10	–	+	–	–	+	<0.5	–	+	+	Charcoal, cinder and coal not retained
Pit deposits												
253	048	30	+	–	+	+	++	1.2	Charcoal +	++	++	Charcoal is mix of oak and non-oak, cinder and coal not retained

Key: + = rare (0-5), ++ = occasional (6-15), +++ = common (15-50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)

NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating

Appendix 2.2 Flotation sample results

Context	Sample	Total flot Vol (ml)	Cereal grain		Other plant remains	Charcoal		Material available for AMS	Comments
			Avena sp.	*Hordeum* sp.		Qty	Max size (cm)		
Kiln [252]									
250	013	50	+	+	Straw fragments +	+	0.7	–	Charcoal is mainly non-oak, cinder +
Posthole deposits									
260	020	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	Archaeologically sterile
276	032	50	–	–	Chysanthemum segetum +	+++	0.7	–	Charcoal is mainly oak
284	034	5	–	–	–	+	0.5	–	Charcoal is mainly non-oak
283	036	10	–	–	cf. straw fragment +	–	–	–	–
Pit deposits									
253	048	25	–	–	–	++	0.8	–	Charcoal is mainly non-oak, cinder +

Key: + = rare (0-5), ++ = occasional (6-15), +++ = common (15-50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)

NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating

Appendix 2.3 Waterlogged sample results

Context	Sample	Waterlogged plant remains	Charred plant remains	Charcoal		Material available for AMS	Comments
				Qty	Max size (cm)		
Trough [242]							
247	011	Persicaria bistorta +, Chenopodium sp. +, Atriplex sp. +, Poaceae sp. +	–	++++	2.3	Charcoal ++++	Charcoal is mainly non-oak and includes roundwoods
258	012	Chenopodium sp. ++, Polygonum aviculare +, Rubus fructicosus +, Persicaria bistorta +, Stellaria media +	Hordeum vulgare +	++++	1	Charcoal +++	Charcoal is mainly non-oak and includes roundwoods

Key: + = rare (0-5), ++ = occasional (6-15), +++ = common (15-50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)

NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating

Appendix 3 Discovery and Excavation in Scotland entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Highland Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Braes of Conon, Conon Bridge
PROJECT CODE:	BCCB10
PARISH:	Urquhart and Logie Wester
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Jamie Humble
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Headland Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Targeted excavation and monitoring
NMRS NO(S):	N/A
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	BURNT MOUND, ROUNDHOUSE
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	NONE
NGR :	NH 54727 55175
START DATE (this season):	9/1/2012
END DATE (this season):	25/1/2012
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.):	Yes (DES 2011 forthcoming)
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	A targeted excavation and monitoring were undertaken at the site of a proposed housing development at Station Road, Conon Bridge, Highland in order to satisfy a planning condition set by Highland Council (Plan. Ref. 08/00994/FULRC). The work was commissioned by Cameron and Patterson Homes and followed previous phases of desk based assessment and trial trenching. The excavation and monitoring produced evidence for prehistoric settlement of the area with the most important remains being that of a wooden lined burnt mound trough, filled with burnt mound material and being preserved in a low lying area of the site. Away from this feature the heavily truncated remains of a post built roundhouse were identified. Further features consisted of isolated pits spread across the site with no discernable pattern emerging from their location.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	No
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited):	Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Cameron and Patterson Homes
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	
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