

**The Gymnasium, Huntingtower,  
Perthshire:  
Archaeological Mitigation**

Data Structure Report

by Louise Turner

issued 30th July 2010



**Rathmell**

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## Introduction

1. A programme of archaeological works was required by Mr J Ritchie in respect to the insertion of a septic tank and associated features (including tail race and soakaway), to the south of The Gymnasium, Mains of Huntingtower, Perth & Kinross. The archaeological works were designed to mitigate the impact on the archaeological remains within the development area to the agreement of Historic Scotland and Perth and Kinross Council.
2. Roughly a quarter of the development area lies within a modern farmyard, with the balance occupying agricultural land. The latter lies partly within a Scheduled Monument (AMH 3630), protected under the terms of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. This designation was applied to protect a nationally significant collection of sites which have been identified from cropmark evidence. These include linear earthworks, pit alignments and enclosures, thought to be of prehistoric date, and a Roman road, believed to be located in this vicinity.
3. The Perth & Kinross Heritage Trust, who advise Perth & Kinross Council on archaeological matters, requested that archaeological mitigation be undertaken in order to manage the potential impact on archaeological remains. They provided a Terms of Reference on the structure of archaeological works required on this site during development works. Perth & Kinross Council conditioned the granted consent (09/002142/FUL) with a negative suspensive condition for archaeology.
4. Mr J Ritchie, through negotiation with Historic Scotland, Perth & Kinross Council and their advisors, the Perth & Kinross Heritage Trust, agreed the structure of archaeological work required on this site during development works. Historic Scotland has granted Scheduled Monument Consent for these works to be undertaken (ref: AMH/3630/1/1).
5. Rathmell Archaeology Limited were appointed by Mr Ritchie to undertake the development and implementation of an archaeological watching brief and metal detector survey during all groundbreaking works at The Gymnasium, Mains of Huntingtower, Perthshire, as per the terms of the agreed Written Scheme of Investigation (Rees 2010).

### *Archaeological and Historical Background*

6. The development area lies in within an area which is rich in evidence for earlier human occupation. Mains of Huntingtower Farm is one of the latest elements in a multi-period landscape which has revealed activity during the later prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods. The majority of features associated with this long history of land use are no longer visible as upstanding monuments, surviving instead as cropmarks revealed through differential crop growth and visible on aerial photographs.
7. A substantial portion of the development site lies within one such concentration of these cropmarks, and is now a designated Scheduled Monument (AMH 3630). The elements which make the Scheduled Monument are, however, merely a smaller component part of a landscape densely populated with prehistoric monuments. It is, however, unclear whether this reflects that the area was indeed a focus for prehistoric activity, or the fact that conditions in the area are particularly conducive to revealing evidence for such activity.
8. The 'ritual landscape' within which Mains of Huntingtower is situated appears to have its origins in the Neolithic period. The pit alignment noted at North Blackruthven (NMRS No: NO02SE 34) may, for example, be associated with increasing efforts to define areas of the landscape for ritual purposes. The henge at East Huntingtower (NMRS No: NO02SE27) is another such ceremonial monument. One unusual absence in the area is, however, the long cairn or barrow, used in the Neolithic for burials and as a focus for ancestral veneration. Only one possible example is known, at Letham, to the south of the study area (NMRS No: NO02SE19).
9. In the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age transition, this ritual landscape becomes increasingly more complex and elaborate, with the addition of more and more monuments. These may have played an active part in processions and ceremonies

carried out by the living, such as pit circles (possibly defined by upright timber posts) and 'four poster' type settings. Examples of both are found at Mains of Huntingtower (NMRS No: NO02NE 39). At this time, an increasing number of monuments to the dead are evident. These take the form of circular stone-built mounds or cairns built to accommodate individual, as opposed to communal, burials. The cairns at Huntingtower (NMRS No: NO02SE 1) and Letham (NMRS No: NO02SE 16) survive as upstanding examples – when excavated, the Letham example revealed a cist containing human remains and a bronze knife-dagger. The ring-ditches identified on aerial photographs at Southton of Blackruthven (NMRS No: NO02SE77) may represent ploughed-out burial mounds of similar date, constructed using earth as opposed to stone. Another more unusual form of monument also found in the vicinity of the Huntingtower ritual landscape is the cup-and-ring marked rock found to the south of the study area at Glendevon Farm (NMRS No: NO02SE 8).

10. Archaeological thought has often contrasted an earlier Bronze Age where the landscape is defined by ritual practices with a later Bronze Age more preoccupied with secular concerns such as subsistence and agriculture. It is possible that some, if not all, of the ring-ditches identified on aerial photographs (such as the example from Southton of Blackruthven mentioned above) are in fact the sites of houses from the later Bronze Age or Iron Age. Similarly, the palisaded enclosure from West Huntingtower (NMRS No: NO02NE 87) may represent a later prehistoric settlement site, though recent excavations at various sites throughout Scotland have demonstrated that the dating of such features as unequivocally Bronze Age is far from certain.
11. The fact that the area retains some kind of symbolic importance well into the Late Bronze Age is attested by finds of Late Bronze Age weaponry from the area around Huntingtower (NMRS No: NO02SE 17). These comprised a spearhead and a leaf-shaped sword and probably comprise votive deposits, though unfortunately contextual information is lacking regarding the circumstances of their discovery.
12. The fertile, well-draining soils must have made the area an attractive place to settle throughout the later prehistoric period, but it was not without its disadvantages. During one of the earliest periods of Roman invasion and occupation in Britain, in the 70s AD, the Roman army formed a frontier along the Gask ridge, running north-eastwards through Perth. A series of watchtowers were built, including one at West Mains of Huntingtower (NMRS No: NO02SE65) – the excavators of this particular example thought it had been built on the site of an earlier roundhouse. With the arrival of the army came the need for reliable communications and supply, and two Roman roads have been identified as crossing the area (NMRS Nos. NO02NE 151 and NO02SE49).
13. Evidence for occupation in the Early Christian and early medieval periods is lacking in the immediate vicinity of the Mains of Huntingtower, but its importance in the late medieval period is clearly attested by the presence of Huntingtower Castle, formerly known as the Place of Ruthven. The estate lies close to the town of Perth (formerly known as St John's Town), and it seems likely that Huntingtower castle, which now survives as an isolated structure, would once have formed the nucleus of a bustling settlement built to service the needs of the tower-house and its occupants.
14. The success of the family is evidenced by the fact that Huntingtower is composed of two adjacent tower-houses, conjoined by an additional structure in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The Ruthven family appear to have risen to prominence during the mid-sixteenth century, when William Ruthven was elevated to 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Gowrie. Seemingly dissatisfied by the way King James VI was running Scotland, the 1<sup>st</sup> Earl kidnapped the young king in the early 1580s and held him prisoner in the Place of Ruthven for almost a year. King James was eventually rescued, but a younger son of Earl William, John, 3<sup>rd</sup> Earl, was involved in a similar incident in 1600, known as the Gowrie Conspiracy. On this occasion, the would-be abductor was killed in the ensuing scuffle. After this incident, the Place of Ruthven passed to the Crown and was renamed 'Huntingtower'.
15. Huntingtower Castle and its lands were granted to the Tullibardine family, before passing through marriage to the Dukes of Atholl (Tulloch, 1834-43). This family appears to have been eager to implement the agricultural improvements of the late 18<sup>th</sup> century: the

Statistical Account describes how in 'no place, perhaps, are the late rapid improvements in agriculture more remarkably exemplified than in this particular parish' (Inglis, 1791-9, 633). Historic mapping of the area dating to the mid-eighteenth century (Moll, 1745) shows the area to be predominantly agricultural (Figure 1a). In the next few decades, however, industry began to flourish at this time, aided by a canal cut at an earlier date through Tibbermore parish which allowed manufacturers to access wider markets via the town of Perth.

16. Amongst the industries active in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries were paper-making, textile manufacturing and flour-milling. The Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition map of Perth shows this quite clearly (Figure 1b). Here the buildings and associated features of the Ruthvenfield Printworks are shown lying just to the north-west of Huntingtower Castle, showing the encroachment of industry, and also the fragmentation of the estate which, by the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, had been sold by the Dukes of Atholl. They subdivided the estate into smaller land parcels which they then sold to self-made men such as industrialists or military men (Tulloch, W, 1834-43). One such individual bought Huntingtower castle and its associated lands: General Cunningham of Newton and Huntingtower.

#### *Previous Archaeological Work*

17. With evidence for prehistoric activity and occupation so clearly attested throughout the area, it is unsurprising that a number of archaeological interventions have been carried out here. These have already been described in detail elsewhere (Matthews, 2009). Such work included the investigation of a cursus monument by Barclay in 1977 (Barclay, 1982). This feature proved to be modern, but during these same investigations a number of medieval features were uncovered.
18. Works have also been undertaken in close proximity to the Scheduled Monument in response to development works. In 2001 AOC Archaeology Group monitored the laying of a pipeline along the western boundary of the scheduled area (Dunbar 2001). Several features were excavated during the course of this monitoring work but almost all contained only modern material.
19. In 2007, Rathmell Archaeology Ltd were commissioned by Jacobs Engineering UK Ltd on behalf of Mr J Ritchie to undertake works along the northern boundary (Matthews 2007). Several features were uncovered, some of which may have been relating to structures, in particular possible rings of postholes. However, it proved impossible to determine either the date of these features, or their interrelationship, due to a lack of diagnostic artefacts in association.
20. More recently, in January 2009, Rathmell Archaeology Ltd were commissioned by Mr J Ritchie to undertake archaeological works within the scheduled area prior to the construction of a farm building and associated hard standing at Mains of Huntingtower, Perth & Kinross. During these investigations, a number of potential features were exposed during the monitored strip and hand cleaning. Several were dismissed as modern. However, in the south-western corner, a portion of a large curvilinear feature was exposed and recorded. This was interpreted as the large prehistoric enclosure, identified on aerial photographs, which lies at the heart of the scheduled area. The feature was recorded in plan and the area reinstated as agricultural land.



Fig. 1a: Moll's Map of 1745 Showing the Huntingtower Castle



Fig. 1b: Excerpt from 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1890

## Project Works

21. The programme of works was carried out on the 6<sup>th</sup> July 2010 (Figure 2). It took the form of a metal detector survey combined with the archaeological monitoring of all groundbreaking works as described in the Terms of Reference set out by Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust and agreed with Historic Scotland.
22. The metal detecting survey was carried out as a phased exercise carried out in association with the groundbreaking works, with contacts marked in advance and excavated only if found to be directly impacted by the line of the development. The excavated spoil was subject to a further sweep.
23. All features exposed during the groundbreaking works were investigated to determine their archaeological significance. All works were conducted in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Scotland Policy Statements.

## Findings: Metal Detecting Survey

24. The metal detecting survey was undertaken by the archaeologist using a Musketeer Advantage Pro (Minlab) with an 8 inch search coil, within that portion of the site which comprised agricultural land and focusing in particular upon the Scheduled Monument. A 7m corridor covering the proposed path of the tail race was swept for both non-ferrous and ferrous contacts, and all such contacts marked prior to the commencement of groundbreaking works.
25. All contacts were left *in situ* and undisturbed unless they were to be directly impacted by the tail race. Where that was the case, they were hand-excavated. Locations were to be recorded via GPS to an 8-figure NGR in those instances where items recovered *in situ* were deemed to be of pre-19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century date.
26. A total of four contacts were identified in this way, all clustered towards the N end of the tailrace. These were all ferrous in nature, of modern date, and comprised a fragmentary cow chain, a fragment from a chain harrow, a length of barbed wire and a nailhead.
27. A further three contacts were recovered from the spoil. Two were indeterminate fragments/slag, the third a possible fragment from the heel of a modern horseshoe.

## Findings: Monitoring

28. Excavation works were undertaken using a 14 ton 360° tracked excavator with a toothless ditching bucket. They comprised a linear track which ran from north to south over much of its length, changing course to an ENE to WSW alignment in the area immediately adjacent to the farm buildings. This track measured approximately 30m in length, with a larger pit measuring 3 x 3m in extent for the septic tank and another at the S end measuring 15 x 3m in extent to accommodate the soakaway.
29. For clarity, the development area has been divided into two sections. The first, Area 1, comprises that area which lies within the modern farmyard, making up roughly a fifth of the extent of the development area. This area included the short ENE-WSW section and the pit for the septic tank. The remainder, Area 2, was the extent of the development which fell within the bounds of agricultural land, and it included the tail race and soakaway. Part of this area lay within Scheduled Monument AMH 3630: in order to minimise disturbance to this nationally significant monument, the soakaway was built beyond its extent, ensuring that only a narrow trench crossed the protected area.
30. Both areas differed markedly in character, reflecting very different land use over the last 100 or 200 years. Area 1 (Figure 3a) had a thin layer of compacted whin chippings (001) forming a surface over a loose dark-brown silty sand (002) 0.4m deep which contained within it a number of large, rounded cobbles, apparently water-worn and measuring up to 0.4 x 0.2m in extent (Figure 3b). This layer also revealed several fragments of modern ceramic, in particular, sherds of glazed white earthenware.



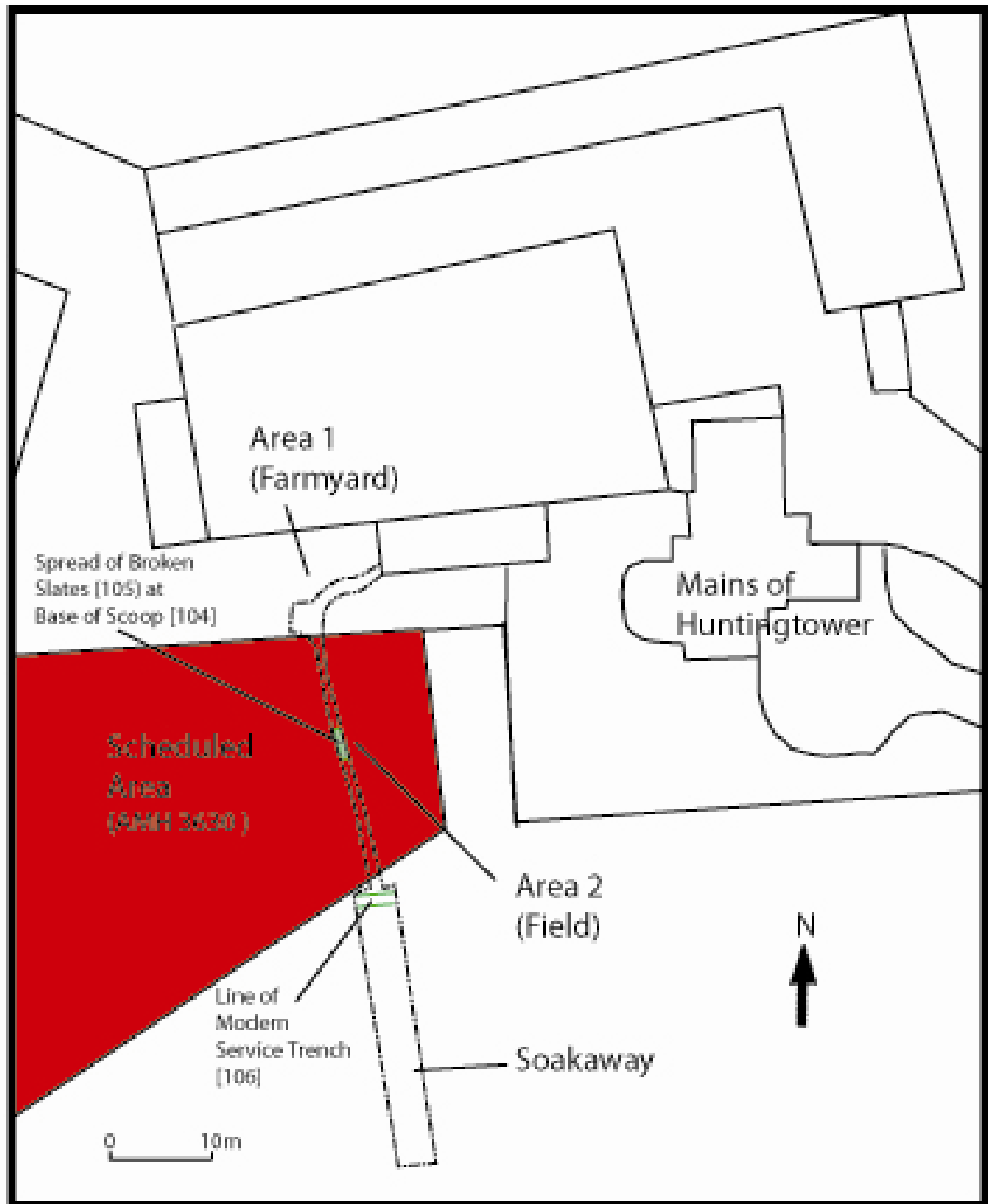


Fig. 2: Site Location Plan



Fig. 3a: Area 1 (Farmyard) – Pre-Excavation



Fig. 3b: Area 1 (Farmyard): Drainage Track, Post-Excavation

31. This layer, (002), merged into much cleaner red-brown silty sand (003) which appeared to represent the natural subsoil. This interpretation was confirmed by the excavation of the pit for the septic tank (Figure 4a), which revealed that (003) formed a deep deposit reaching a depth of at least 2m below the current ground surface. At the base of the pit for the septic tank, the sand overlay coarse grey-pink gravel (004).
32. No features of archaeological significance were noted in Area 1. It seems likely, judging from the poorly defined interface between the upper layer (002) and natural subsoil (003) that, prior to the laying of the hard standing, the surface had been exposed through the passage of people or livestock within the farmyard. This resulted in the loss of topsoil through erosion and the mixing and churning of the interface between the layers.
33. Attempts were, however, clearly made to address this problem by placing large rounded cobbles upon the surface to form a rudimentary form of hard standing. The creation of this surface would have been contemporary with the modern farmhouse and its associated buildings, an argument further strengthened by the presence of modern pottery in this layer.
34. Area 2 was very different in character. It apparently remained in use as agricultural land: the area at the north end sloped very gently downwards away from the farm, with the slope becoming steeper outwith the scheduled area, in the location of the soakaway.
35. The trench was cut in two stages. The first phase involved the stripping of the topsoil over the extent of the tailrace. The topsoil (101) was a thin, light-brown humic layer 0.2m thick at the N end, reaching a maximum of 0.3m at the S end, where the ground was more markedly sloping. Underlying this was a pale grey-pink stony layer (102) which appeared to be sterile and which had the appearance of natural subsoil. No artefacts of note were recovered from the topsoil, with the exception of the iron objects described earlier and a few isolated fragments of transfer-printed glazed white earthenware.
36. Topsoil was removed from the footprint of the soakaway next, revealing the upper surface of the subsoil (Figure 5a). Isolated patches of (102) still remained, but over much of the footprint a deposit of sandy gravel (103) was evident. This was very variable in character, varying in colour from orange to grey with some darker patches present that bore a superficial resemblance to anthropic features. In each case, however, these so-called 'features' proved to result from fortuitous discolouration of the subsoil. Following this initial topsoil-stripping exercise, the tail-race and soakaway were excavated to their full depth (Figure 5b).
37. Throughout these works, only two features of anthropic origin were identified. The first was a shallow scoop or ditch (104), measuring approximately 3m from N-S and 0.55m deep (Figures 6 a and b). Its fill was identical to the topsoil (101), but for a narrow band of crushed broken slates (105) which lined the base of the cut. These were roofing slates with chamfered edges, probably of late 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century date. The form and extent of this feature could not be established as it extended beyond the limits of the trench, but it suggested that there had been large scale disturbance of the topsoil in the proximity of the farmhouse at some point in the last two hundred years.
38. The other feature to be identified was a service trench (106) at the N end of the soakaway. The cut and fill of this feature were virtually impossible to distinguish from the surrounding subsoil, which suggests that it was opened and backfilled without mixing of topsoil and subsoil, i.e. in very recent times. The pipe itself was blue alkathene, further indication of its recent date.



Fig. 4a: Area 1 (Farmyard): Pit for Septic Tank



Fig. 4b: General View of Area 2, N end (where works crossed Scheduled Area).



Fig. 5a: Area 2 (Field) : Footprint of Soakaway, Topsoil stripped.



Fig. 5b: Area 2 (Field): Site of Soakaway, Fully Excavated



Fig. 6a: Shallow Scoop [104] With Layer of Broken Slates (105) Above

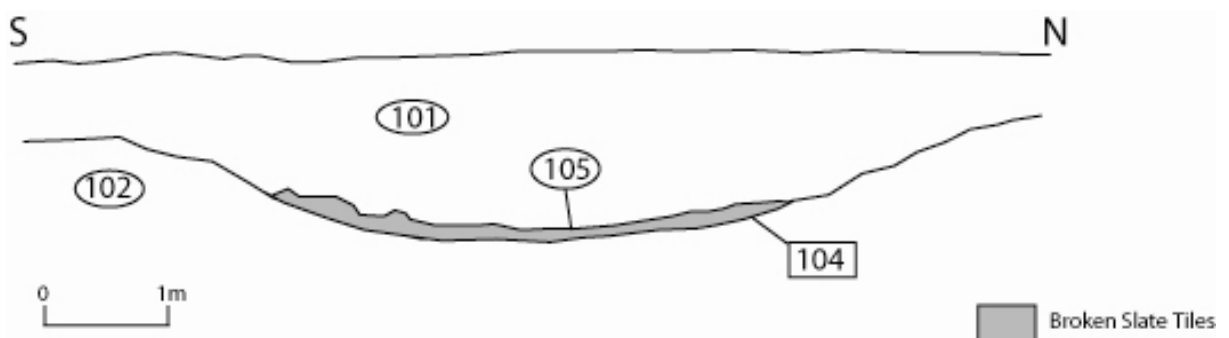


Fig. 6b: S-Facing Section of [104]/(105)

## Discussion

39. The development area comprised two portions of ground which were very different in character. The first, Area 1, was located within the farmyard. The ground here revealed evidence of widespread disturbance in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The topsoil had been removed, and the upper layers of the subsoil (002) heavily disturbed. Large rounded cobbles were recovered in the upper layers, suggesting that the exposed ground had once been covered with a rough cobbled surface. Revealed beneath the disturbed upper layers, and exposed in the cut for the septic tank, the subsoil comprised mixed sands and gravels, with no evidence of earlier disturbance.
40. Area 2, which formed the major portion of the site, was located within agricultural land. This included the extent of the site which lay within a Scheduled Monument (SM 3630). Area 2 sloped gently from north to south, away from the farmyard and farm buildings, with the slope becoming slightly more marked at the south end, where the soakaway was located.
41. At the north end, the trench was extremely narrow, measuring only 0.6m in width. This was, however, sufficient to allow a clear understanding of the underlying subsoils and it also allowed evidence of previous activity on the site to be identified. The area opened up for the soakaway was much more extensive, measuring 16m from north to south by 3m transversely.
42. Within Area 2, the topsoil (101) was thinner at the northern, upslope, end, reaching a maximum depth of 0.2m. The depth was marginally greater at the S end, over the site of the soakaway, reaching a maximum of 0.3m. The generally shallow nature of the topsoil, combined with its greater thickness in those areas lying at the downslope end, suggested that it had been subject to continual disturbance through ploughing and that it was also gradually migrating downslope.
43. A shallow scoop into the subsoil (104) at the north end, within which had been placed a spread of broken slates, suggested that the topsoil (101) had been subject to disturbance at an earlier date. This material appeared to represent a dump of abandoned roofing material, presumably removed from the farmyard during earlier renovations, perhaps placed in this area to provide a solid area of hard standing for cattle or other livestock. No other features of anthropic origin were identified within the scheduled area.
44. Throughout Area 2, the topsoil (101) overlay a stony greyish-pink horizon (102) that was very sterile in character, with no features of anthropic origin evident. This merged with the underlying sands and gravels (103), which clearly formed the natural subsoil, and probably represented the interface between topsoil and subsoil, created by repeated cultivation throughout the centuries.
45. The cut for the soakaway lay to the south of the scheduled area. Once again, a sterile stony interface overlay mixed sands and gravels that represented the natural subsoil. One or two discoloured patches were identified after the machine stripping which might be of anthropic origin. However, further hand-cleaning revealed no clearly defined edges and no organic content to the 'fills', indicating that these were of natural origin. Only one feature of anthropic origin was identified, a modern service trench running from east to west across the north end of the soakaway. This contained within its fill a blue alkathene water pipe.
46. No features of archaeological significance were identified during these works. Various finds of modern finds and ceramics, in particular a small number of sherds of blue-and-white transfer-printed glazed white earthenware (of late 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century date) and some small fragments of modern glass. These were not retained.

## Recommendations

47. The archaeological monitoring works comprised the monitoring of topsoil stripping over the extent of a septic tank, soakaway and associated tailrace. The purpose of these works was to determine the nature, form and extent of the archaeological resource

within those areas adversely impacted upon by the development according to the Method Statement (Rees 2010).

48. No significant archaeology was observed within those areas adversely impacted upon by the development, and there was evidence of ground disturbance at an earlier date, comprising a dump of fragmented roofing slates within an area currently designated a Scheduled Monument. The extent of this disturbance could not be determined during the course of the investigation, and therefore the outlying areas incorporated within the Scheduled Area and its environs should still be considered archaeologically sensitive.
49. The appropriateness and acceptability of our recommendations rest with Perth and Kinross Council and their advisers, the Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust.

## Conclusion

50. A programme of archaeological works was carried out on behalf of Mr J Ritchie, in respect to the installation of a septic tank and associated features at Mains of Huntingtower farm, Perth and Kinross. The work entailed archaeological monitoring of the application area during the stripping of topsoil in the area lying to the rear of a late nineteenth century town granary which is currently subject to renovation. The archaeological works were designed to mitigate the impact on the archaeological remains within the development area.
51. No significant archaeological deposits were revealed. As a result, no further works are recommended.

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## Appendix 1: Registers

Within this appendix are all registers pertaining to works on-site regardless of the process by which that information was gathered (e.g. evaluation or strip, map & sample).

### Context Register

Context No.	Area/Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
001	Area 1 (Farmyard)	Deposit	Grey whinstone chips, of uniform depth 0.05m thick.	Modern ground surface
002	Area 1 (Farmyard)	Deposit	Loose dark-brown/black silty sand, 0.5m deep. The upper levels have frequent inclusions of large, water-worn cobbles measuring up to 0.4 x 0.2m in maximum extent. There are occasional finds of modern pottery, including blue transfer-printed glazed white earthenware.	Original surface of farmyard. The layer of cobbles probably represents a former surface laid down into topsoil, in order to form a layer of hard standing.
003	Area 1 (Farmyard)	Deposit	Loose red-brown silty sand, with occasional rounded pebbles up to 0.05 x 0.05m in extent. Reaches a depth of approximately 2m (not accurately measured for reasons of health and safety)	Natural subsoil.
004	Area 1 (Farmyard)	Deposit	Loose pinkish grey gravel, depth unknown	Natural subsoil.
101	Area 2 (Field)	Deposit	Loose light-brown silty sand, varying in depth from 0.2 to 0.3m.	Topsoil.
102	Area 2 (Field)	Deposit	Medium compact light pink-brown sand with occasional inclusions of rounded pebbles up to 0.05 x 0.05m in extent.	Subsoil.
103	Area 2 (Field)	Deposit	Mixed sands and gravels, varying in colour from orange to pink-grey.	Natural subsoil.
104	Area 2 (Field)	Cut	Cut of ditch, trench or scoop. Measured approximately 3m from north to south – its full extent could not be determined. Contained (105)	Modern.
105	Area 2 (Field)	Fill	Layer of broken slates lining base of (104). Reaches a depth of 0.05m.	Dump of modern demolition debris.
106	Area 2	Cut/Fill	Dimensions could not be ascertained as fill was almost identical	Modern service trench.

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
	(Field		to surrounding subsoil. Contained blue alkythene pipe.	

### Photographic Register

Image No.	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
01	-	-	-	-	001	Area 1, Farmyard: Pre-excavation View	WSW	06/07/10
02	-	-	-	-	002	Area 2: View Across Scheduled Area, Pre-Excavation	NNW	06/07/10
03	-	-	-	-	003	Area1, Farmyard: Pre-excavation View	ESE	06/07/10
04	-	-	-	-	004	Area 2, Looking N Across Scheduled Area Towards Farm Buildings	S	06/07/10
05	-	-	-	-	005	Area 1: Sample Section, SSE Facing	SSE	06/07/10
06	-	-	-	-	006	Area 1: View Along Trench, Post-Excavation	E	06/07/10
07	-	-	-	-	007	Area 1: Site of Septic Tank, Post-Excavation, General View	NE	06/07/10
08	1	17	-	-	008	Area 1: Site of Septic Tank, Post Excavation, N-Facing Section	N	06/07/10
09	1	18	-	-	009	Area 1: Site of Septic Tank, Extension Dug to S	NE	06/07/10
10	1	19	-	-	010	Area 2: Topsoil Stripped Over Scheduled Area	N	06/07/10
11	1	20	-	-	011	Area 2: Topsoil Stripped Over Scheduled Area	S	06/07/10
12	1	21	-	-	012	Area 2: Site of Soakaway, With Topsoil Stripped	SSE	06/07/10
13	1	22	-	-	013	Area 2: Site of Soakaway, Topsoil Stripped	SSW	06/07/10
14	1	23	-	-	014	Area 2, S End: General View, Post-Excavation	SE	06/07/10
15	1	24	-	-	015	Area 2, Middle Section: General View, Post-Excavation	NE	06/07/10

Image No.	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
16	1	25	-	-	016	Area 2: <i>In Situ</i> Layer of Crushed Slate (104)	E	06/07/10
17	1	26	-	-	017	Area 2: <i>In Situ</i> Layer of Crushed Slate (104)	E	06/07/10
18	1	27	-	-	018	Area 2: Post Excavation View, Scheduled Area	SSE	06/07/10
19	1	28	-	-	019	Area 2: Extension to Soakaway, S End	NE	06/07/10
20	1	29	-	-	020	Area 2: Excavation of Soakaway Completed	NE	06/07/10

### Drawing Register

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Area/Trench	Drawing Type	Scale	Description	Drawn By	Date
1	1	Site	Plan	1:100	Site layout	CLT	06/07/10
2	1	Area 1 (Farmyard)	Section	1:20	Sample Section #1, SSE Facing	CLT	06/07/10
3	1	Area 2 (Field)	Section	1:20	Sample Section #2, W-Facing (Soakaway)	CLT	05/07/10
4	1	Area 2 (Field)	Section	1:20	E-Facing Section of [104]/(105)	CLT	05/07/10

### Finds Register

Find No.	Area/Trench	Context No.	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
1	Area 2	101	Ferrous Metal	Fragmentary cow chain	CLT	06/07/2010
2	Area 2	102	Ferrous Metal	Chain Fragment from ?harrow	CLT	06/07/2010

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3	Area 2	103	Ferrous Metal	Length of barbed wire	CLT	06/07/2010
4	Area 2	104	Ferrous Metal	Possible nail fragment, including head, now badly corroded	CLT	06/07/2010
5	Area 2	Unstratified	Slag	Unspecified Iron slag	CLT	06/07/2010
6	Area 2	Unstratified	Ferrous Metal	Indeterminate object or lump of slag	CLT	06/07/2010
7	Area 2	Unstratified	Ferrous Metal	Possible modern horseshoe fragment, comprising heel section with calkin present	CLT	06/07/2010

## Appendix 2: Discovery &amp; Excavation in Scotland

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	Perth & Kinross
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	The Gymnasium, Huntingtower
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	10031
<b>PARISH:</b>	Tibbermore
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Louise Turner
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Watching Brief
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	NO02NE 151
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	Roman Road
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	None
<b>NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)</b>	NO 081 251
<b>START DATE (this season)</b>	6 <sup>th</sup> July 2010
<b>END DATE (this season)</b>	6 <sup>th</sup> July 2010
<b>PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)</b>	None
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (may include information from other fields)	<p>An archaeological watching brief and metal detecting survey were undertaken during groundbreaking works carried out during the installation of a septic tank and associated features (including tailrace and soakaway) at Mains of Huntingtower, Perth and Kinross. Part of these works crossed the eastern end of a Scheduled Monument, AMH 3630 (Mains of Huntingtower, henge, enclosure pits and road WSW of).</p> <p>No features of archaeological significance were identified during the course of these works.</p>
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	None
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	None
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	Mr J Ritchie
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU
<b>E MAIL:</b>	contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)</b>	Report to Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust and Historic Scotland. Archive to National Monuments Record of Scotland.

## Contact Details

52. Rathmell Archaeology can be contacted at our Registered Office or through the web:

Rathmell Archaeology Ltd	<a href="http://www.rathmell-arch.co.uk">www.rathmell-arch.co.uk</a>
Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops	
Kilwinning	t.: 01294 542848
Ayrshire	f.: 01294 542849
KA13 6PU	e.: <a href="mailto:contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk">contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk</a>

53. The West of Scotland Archaeology Service can be contacted at their office or through the web:

West of Scotland Archaeology Service	<a href="http://www.wosas.org.uk">www.wosas.org.uk</a>
Charing Cross Complex	
20 India Street	t.: 0141 287 8332/3
Glasgow	f.: 0141 287 9259
G2 4PF	e.: <a href="mailto:enquiries@wosas.glasgow.gov.uk">enquiries@wosas.glasgow.gov.uk</a>

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