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DATA STRUCTURE REPORT

Glenshee Archaeology Project

2017 Excavation

Lair, Glenshee, Perth & Kinross

 **Glenshee
Archaeology
Project**



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Glenshee Archaeology Project 2017

Lair, Glenshee, Perth & Kinross
NGR: NN 48627 43132

Data Structure Report

Cover Plate: Entrances to Building 3, Trench 31

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Abstract

During June 2017 Perth & Kinross Heritage Trust and Northlight Heritage undertook a sixth season of fieldwork as part of the Glenshee Archaeology Project which continued researching the prehistoric and early medieval archaeology of Glenshee for the benefit of both residents and visitors to the area. The 2017 season saw the continued excavation of two longhouses. Two trenches were opened over a longhouse previously investigated in 2015 and 2016 (Building 3) while three trenches were opened over a longhouse located further downslope which was previously investigated in 2014 (Building 7). Building 3 exhibited many of the characteristics of the classic 'Pitcarmick type' with rounded ends, an external oval enclosure attached to one external wall and signs of a sunken internal area. The trenches were opened over the western internal area of Building 3 and the internal area of the oval enclosure attached to its south-western side in order to continue excavation started in 2016 and to explore a possible entrance location. A large pit was excavated within the external enclosure which contained numerous pieces of animal bone in the upper fill and an iron pin/nail in the primary fill. Excavation within the main longhouse recorded a large but shallow cut for the central hearth, a series of stake and post-holes along with evidence for two phased entrances one of which comprised a series of stone steps leading down into the partially sunken portion of the building. Significant artefacts recovered included a series of iron objects and a heavily worn grinding/sharpening stone with offset hole. Excavation of trenches over Building 7 revealed several sections of a low lying double skinned stone wall with an earth and stone core. The wall had curved ends while collapsed material indicated the *in-situ* wall would originally have had an upper part constructed of turf and stone. The internal area of the building was relatively sterile with no clear occupation surface although traces of trampling were present. The absence of artefacts and the lack of internal occupation features or deposits within Building 7 suggest it may not have been a dwelling but could have served as a store or barn.

1. Introduction

1.1

This report outlines the results of the final year of a six year archaeological survey and excavation project at Lair, Glenshee, as part of a wider and developing Glenshee Archaeology Project (GAP). Both the archaeological work at Lair and the wider GAP programme seek to address a research agenda relating to upland archaeology of the area. More specifically this relates to the suggested Pictish 'Pitcarmick-type' longhouses found there and how they relate to sites from other periods which are often located nearby.

1.2

The Lair project was initially designed to answer questions about the nature and date of two such Pitcarmick-type structures along with other potential archaeological features in the surrounding landscape. This included what the character, age and extent was of any buried archaeological deposits within, beneath and around what was visible on the surface. It was hoped that the results of the excavation of the 'Pitcarmick' structures, the trial trenching of potential archaeological features in the surrounding landscape along with analysis of the wider geophysical and topographical surveys over a three year period, would highlight areas to target in order to explore broader patterns of change in the upland archaeology of Glenshee. The project was subsequently extended for a further three years and has incorporated palaeo-environmental work carried out on nearby peats along with place-name studies and a wider programme of aerial photography.

1.3

The project has been carried out through a community archaeology approach. This provided learning opportunities for participants through involvement in fieldwork, desk-based research and through the dissemination of the results. Active participation in the excavation involved both members of the local community, volunteers from further afield and university students. In addition, classroom based introduction

to archaeology sessions and site visit archaeology skills workshops were undertaken with Kettins Primary, Kirkmichael Primary and Miegle Primary. An 'open' excavation policy encouraged visits by the public with site tours being provided on demand.

1.4

The project was envisaged and instigated by Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust and delivered in partnership with Northlight Heritage.

Project background

1.5

This project aims to add some much needed depth to the available information on the Pitcarmick-type buildings of north-east Perthshire. While many of these elongated turf and timber houses of the late first millennium have been identified in this upland area, initially by the Royal Commission of Ancient & Historical Monuments Scotland during surveys in the late 1980's (RCAHMS 1990), their overall distribution and dating is still poorly understood. In addition to this very few have been excavated to date, the notable exception being the site-type itself at Pitcarmick (Barrett & Downes 1993 & 1994, Carver et al. 2013). These turf and timber structures are particularly important given, with the exception of Viking settlement in the Outer Isles, early medieval buildings are rarely found elsewhere in Scotland.

1.6

Like Pitcarmick itself, the site at Lair (Figure 3) comprises a relatively dispersed settlement of long houses on the site of an earlier, probable late Bronze Age or Iron Age, settlement of round houses. At Lair these are located around a ring-cairn of likely early Bronze Age date. The results of the pilot season in 2012 (Strachan & Sneddon 2012), which focused on one of the long houses, and the second season in 2013 (Strachan & Sneddon 2013), which focussed on the longhouse adjacent to that excavated in 2012 while continuing work on the 2012 longhouse, suggested early medieval activity had occurred at the site. The third season in 2014 built on these results by continuing the excavation of the second longhouse whilst also trial trenching two other longhouse type structures located downhill from the 2012 to 2013 excavations. In 2015 trial trenching was undertaken over a complex of longhouses located just east of the cairn which were more fully explored during 2016.

1.7

The project in 2017 was primarily funded by Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust with the support of The Strathmartine Trust and Historic Environment Scotland. In addition many parts of the local community contributed significantly to the success of the project. These included landowner David Houston, Mount Blair Community Council, The Glenshee Pottery, the Clan MacThomas Society and Blairgowrie Area Roads Office of Perth and Kinross Council.

2. Location, Geology and Topography

2.1

The site of Lair is located in Glenshee, Perth and Kinross (NGR: NO 1394 6378) and is situated on heather and grass covered terraces of a south facing slope (Figure 1-3). The elevated position, at a height of between c. 360 m and 380 m AOD, affords good views with the Shee Water running c. 600 m to the east. The site lies within the eastern limit of Forest of Clunie SSSI and just within the southern boundary of Cairngorms National Park.

2.2

The underlying bedrock consists of Mount Blair Psammite and Semipelite Formation (Metamorphic) while the superficial deposits consist of glacio-fluvial gravels, sands and silts (BGS 1:50000 digital data).

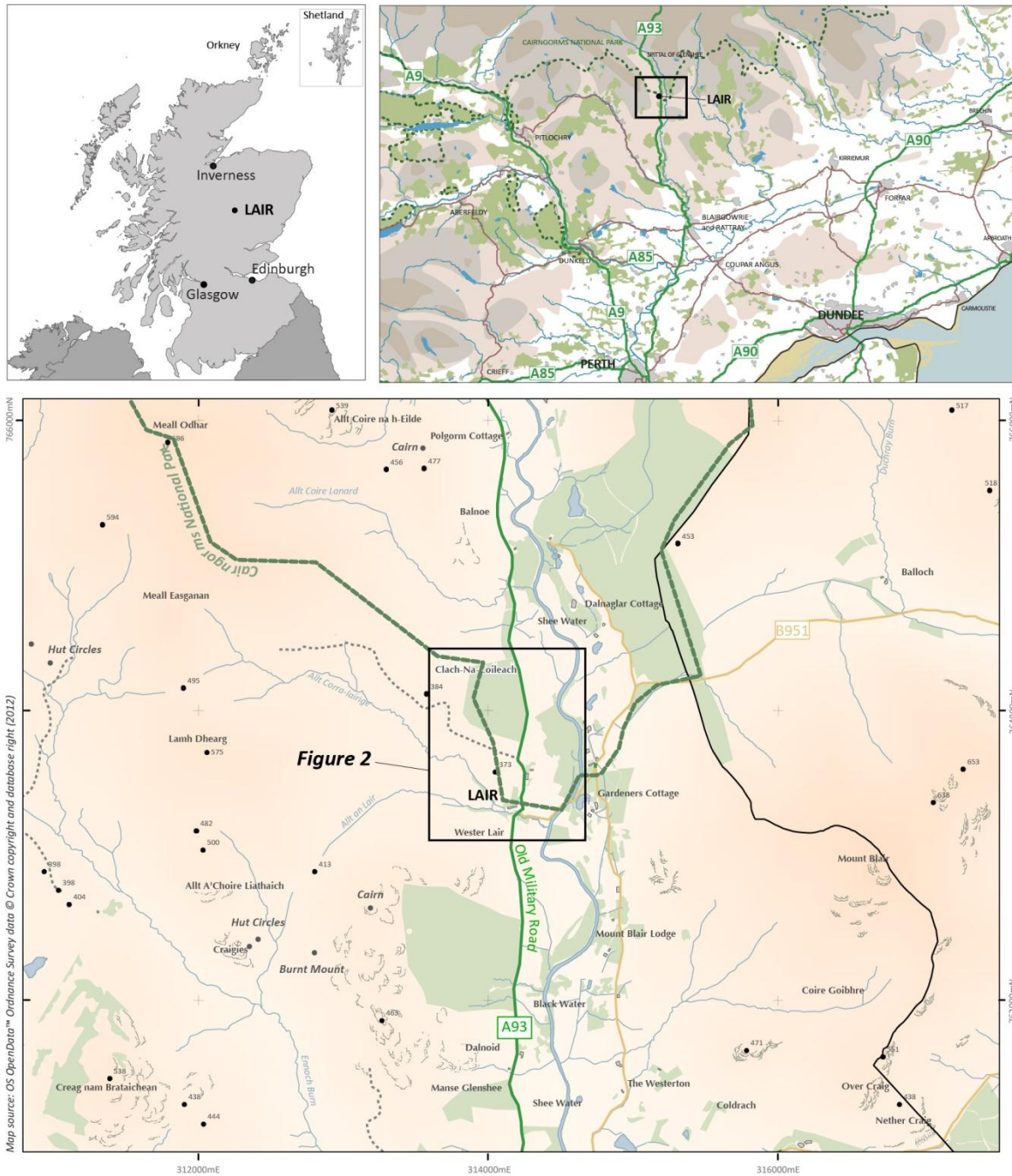


Figure 1: Site Location

3. Archaeological and Historical Context

3.1

Lair and the wider landscape of Glenshee has an excellent range of well preserved upland archaeological sites examples of which can be found more widely across much of north-east Perthshire (Smith 1895; RCAHMS 1990).

3.2

The site at Lair comprises a complex of upstanding archaeological remains (Figure 2, Appendix 1 - Table 8). These include a series of prehistoric sites comprising a ring-cairn (HER no: MPK4457, see Table 8 for NMRS

No's), a kerb-cairn (HER no: MPK4452), hut-circles (HER no: MPK4455, MPK4469 & MPK4461) and a burnt mound (HER no: MPK4470).

3.3

A series of Pitcarmick-type structures, likely dating to the first millennium AD, have also been noted in the area (Figure 2). These are all located at Lair and include the main structures noted on Figure 3 (HER no: MPK4456 & MPK4384) along with another two positioned to the north-west (HER no: MPK4460) and south-east (HER no: MPK4442) of this.

3.4

The landscape also holds remains from later farming periods (Figure 2) which primarily comprise of a series of Farmsteads (HER no: MPK4435, MPK4445, MPK4440, MPK4454, MPK9114 & MPK4459) and individual buildings along with related enclosures of varying size (HER no: MPK4451, MPK4448-MPK4450, MPK4444, MPK4399 & MPK4443). Two areas containing shieling huts have been previously recorded (HER no: MPK4392 & MPK4400) along with a mill (HER no: MPK4410).

3.5

Other cultural records in the area relate to the Caulfields Military Road which runs up Glenshee (HER no: MPK5959) and a series of memorial stones (HER no: MPK15070, MPK16161 & MPK4489).

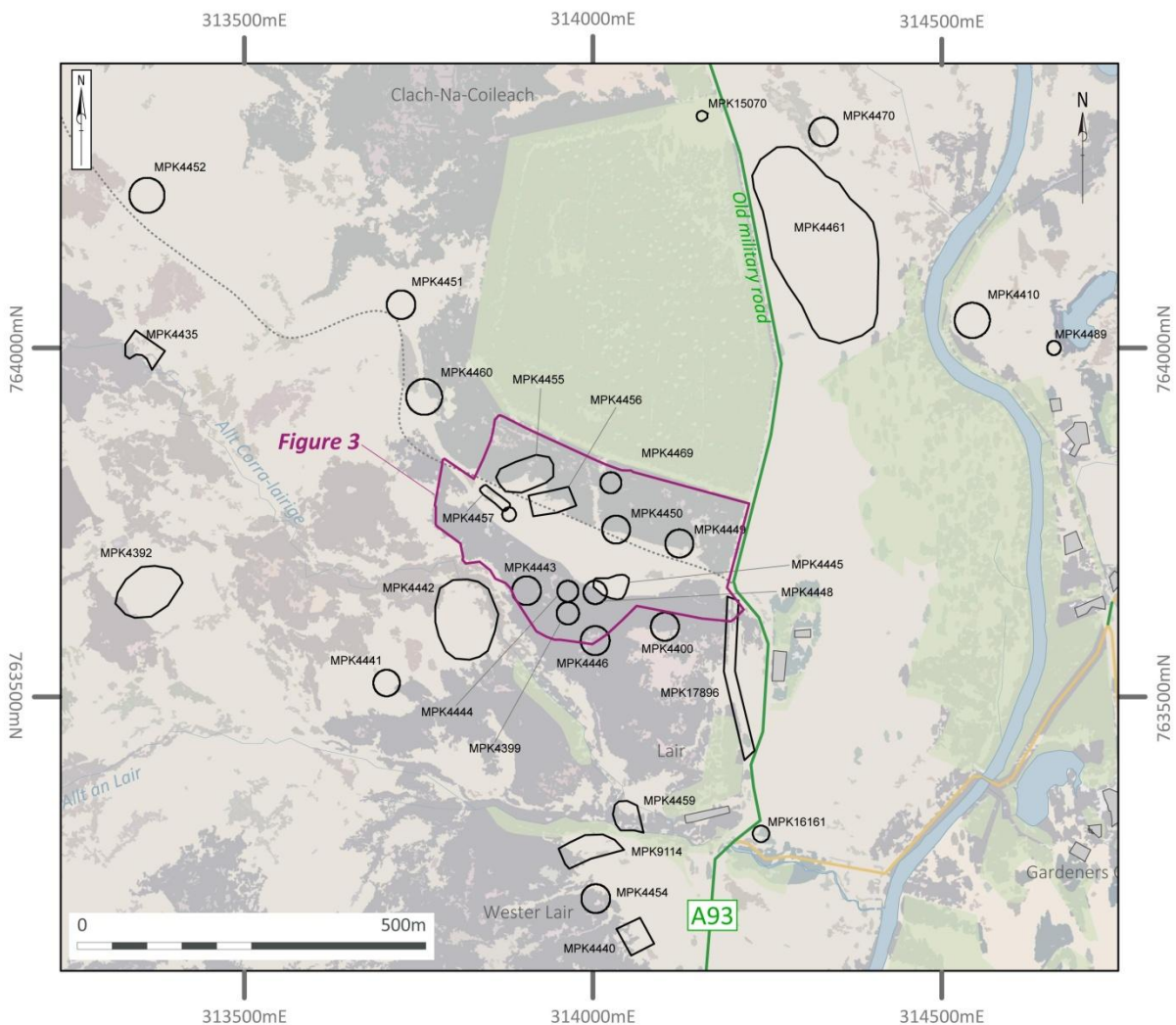


Figure 2: Location of archaeological sites at Lair and the surrounding landscape (P&KHT HER extract)

3.6

These remains clearly date to a number of different periods and exhibit the diverse range of archaeological sites present in this upland landscape.

3.7

Previous seasons, in 2012, 2013 and 2014 (Strachan & Sneddon 2012, 2013 & 2014), focused on the partial excavation of two potential medieval 'Pitcarmick' type buildings at Lair (Buildings 1 & 2, Figure 3). The buildings were both south-east to north-west orientated rectangular structures defined by turf banks. They lay end to end and were next to, and aligned with, a prehistoric ring cairn. In 2015 a series of evaluation trenches were opened over Buildings 3, 4 and 5 (Figure 3) which comprised a complex of at least three potential medieval 'Pitcarmick' type buildings, one of which had an external oval annex/enclosure off its south-western corner (Building 3, Figure 3). In 2016 excavation of Building 3 continued which more fully explored the internal areas of the longhouse and external oval annex. A summary of the results from the previous excavations is given below.

2012

3.8

The 2012 season focused on the partial excavation of the most north-westerly potential early medieval 'Pitcarmick' type building (Building 1). The excavation trenches were located at either end of the building. The north western most trench revealed the remains of collapsed turf banks that would have formed the rounded end of the building. This end of the building, constructed on a slight slope, contained no sign of stone footings for the turf wall although the frequent stone mixed in with the slumped turf material may indicate a former footing that has been incorporated into the bank material as it decomposed and worked its way down slope. The south eastern trench revealed similar collapsed turf walls with no evidence for stone footings, although areas of well preserved turf banking were noted. A probable entrance was located along with a pit inside the south eastern end of the structure. A roughly east to west running linear depression containing evidence of *in-situ* burning at its base was located running beneath the east of the structure and appeared to immediately predate the construction of the turf walls of the main structure.

3.9

Significant finds from the 2012 season included a flint arrowhead and a series of iron artefacts, including two knives and two buckles. Initial radiocarbon dates obtained from the excavation indicated the building was in use between the seventh and ninth centuries AD.

2013

3.10

The 2013 season focused on the excavation of two trenches, one over each of the two potential early medieval 'Pitcarmick' type buildings located adjacent to the ring cairn (Buildings 1 & 2), one of which was initially examined in 2012 (Building 1). The main excavation trench encompassed the north-western half of Building 2 while the other was located over a section of defining turf bank on the north-eastern side of Building 1. Underneath the collapsed turf walls of the smaller structure a huge concentration of stone was revealed possibly relating to a stone foundation. At the base of both trenches a series of postholes and pits were uncovered which may form part of a timber structure relating to the turf longhouses or form part of earlier prehistoric activity visible in the form of the nearby ring cairn and round houses.

3.11

A series of iron artefacts, including two more knives, were recovered from both trenches and further

radiocarbon dates, obtained from the excavations over both buildings, again suggested that the buildings were in use between the seventh and ninth centuries AD.

3.12

A series of smaller trenches were also excavated during 2013, over features to the south-east of the turf longhouses. These revealed a series of likely clearance cairns, a stone defined circular structure and a possible routeway.

2014

3.13

The 2014 season focused on the excavation of one trench over Building 2 at Lair, also examined in 2013. Two further rectangular buildings (Buildings 6 & 7), their associated enclosures along with two further areas holding archaeological potential, all located to the south-east of the main trench, were also trial trenched.

3.14

The main excavation trench, over Building 2 adjacent to the ring cairn, revealed a wide oval central hearth along with a well preserved section of turf wall at the far south-eastern end where large boulders, rolled from the kerb of the adjacent ring cairn, had afforded some protection to the turf wall layers from later cultivation. Radiocarbon dating of the hearth has suggested that it was in use between the eighth to tenth centuries AD.

3.15

The smaller trenches, over features to the south-east of the turf longhouses, revealed Buildings 6 and 7 to contain more stone in their construction compared to Buildings 1 and 2 to the north, particularly Building 6 where a well preserved low stone wall was uncovered. Earth and stone enclosure banks and drip gullies were also associated with these buildings. One sherd of green glazed pottery was recovered from one of the drip gullies. The remaining two trenches identified a clearance cairn and previously unidentified area of archaeological potential.

2015

3.16

The 2015 season focused on the excavation of six trenches variously positioned over Buildings 3, 4 and 5 which together formed a complex of adjacent turf longhouses that were clearly visible on the ground surface. The main evaluation trench extended over the walls and internal areas of Buildings 3 and 5 while a series of smaller trenches investigated the walls of Buildings 4 and further explored the walls of Buildings 3 and 5. Additional trenches also evaluated the oval enclosure attached to the south-western end of Building 3 and the external area to the south of the longhouses.

3.17

The walls of the longhouses were, in general, constructed from a combination of turf and stone although well preserved turf layers in the northern wall of Building 5 appeared to show that it was composed of an inner and outer skin of turf with an earthen core. A series of internal features and deposits were also uncovered including a substantial layer of stone in the centre of Building 3 possibly representing a form of raised floor, post-holes and in-situ burnt layers. One of the most distinctive features encountered was a substantial pit in the centre of the oval enclosure on the south-western corner of Building 3 which contained a series of distinctive fills, including turf layers. Radiocarbon dating of material recovered from Building 3 suggests it was in use between the late seventh to tenth centuries AD.

3.18

Artefacts recovered from the evaluation trenches included fragments of flint, corroded iron pieces, small pottery fragments and a spindle whorl with incised markings.

2016

3.19

The 2016 season saw the excavation of a single large trench over Building 3 and its associated annex/enclosure that had previously been evaluated in 2015. The trench was opened over the western internal area of Building 3 and the internal area of the oval enclosure attached to its south-western side.

3.20

In addition to the large central pit uncovered in 2015 a further three large pits and one smaller pit were uncovered within the enclosure. Finds from here included a small broken whet stone and a large fragment of a circular grinding/sharpening stone. A further large pit was located in the north-western corner of the enclosure which, although only partially excavated (the pit was left for full excavation in 2017) seemed to contain the bones of at least one large animal.

3.21

Excavation of the internal area of the adjacent longhouse revealed a central stone built hearth that was situated on a sloping floor with the highest point at the south-western end of the longhouse. Stone had been used to infill a sunken area at the lower north-eastern end of the trench (roughly corresponding to the middle of the longhouse) resulting in a raised stone floor. A series of stake holes were located beneath the south-western edge of the stone infill. Significant finds included a large iron hook from next to the hearth and an iron spike from within the hearth. Recent high precision radio-carbon dating of material from the hearth of Building 3 has shown it was in use between the late 8th century AD and ninth century AD (see Table 1).

Table 1: Results of high precision radio-carbon dating of samples from Building 3 hearth

Laboratory Code	Sample	Years BP	1 Sigma Cal	2 Sigma Cal	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$
SUERC-74161	Corylus cf avellana roundwood charcoal with bark	1195±20	788-871 AD (68.2% probability)	772-887 AD (95.4% probability)	-26.8‰
SUERC-74162	Salix sp roundwood charcoal with bark	1208±20	773-867 AD (68.2% probability)	729-885 AD (95.4% probability)	-27.5‰

4. Summary Objectives

The general aims of the 2017 season were:

- To improve our understanding of the Pitcarmick-type structures at Lair through further excavation of Building 3 and its associated enclosure;
- To improve our understanding of the relationship between the various longhouses at Lair through further excavation of Building 7;

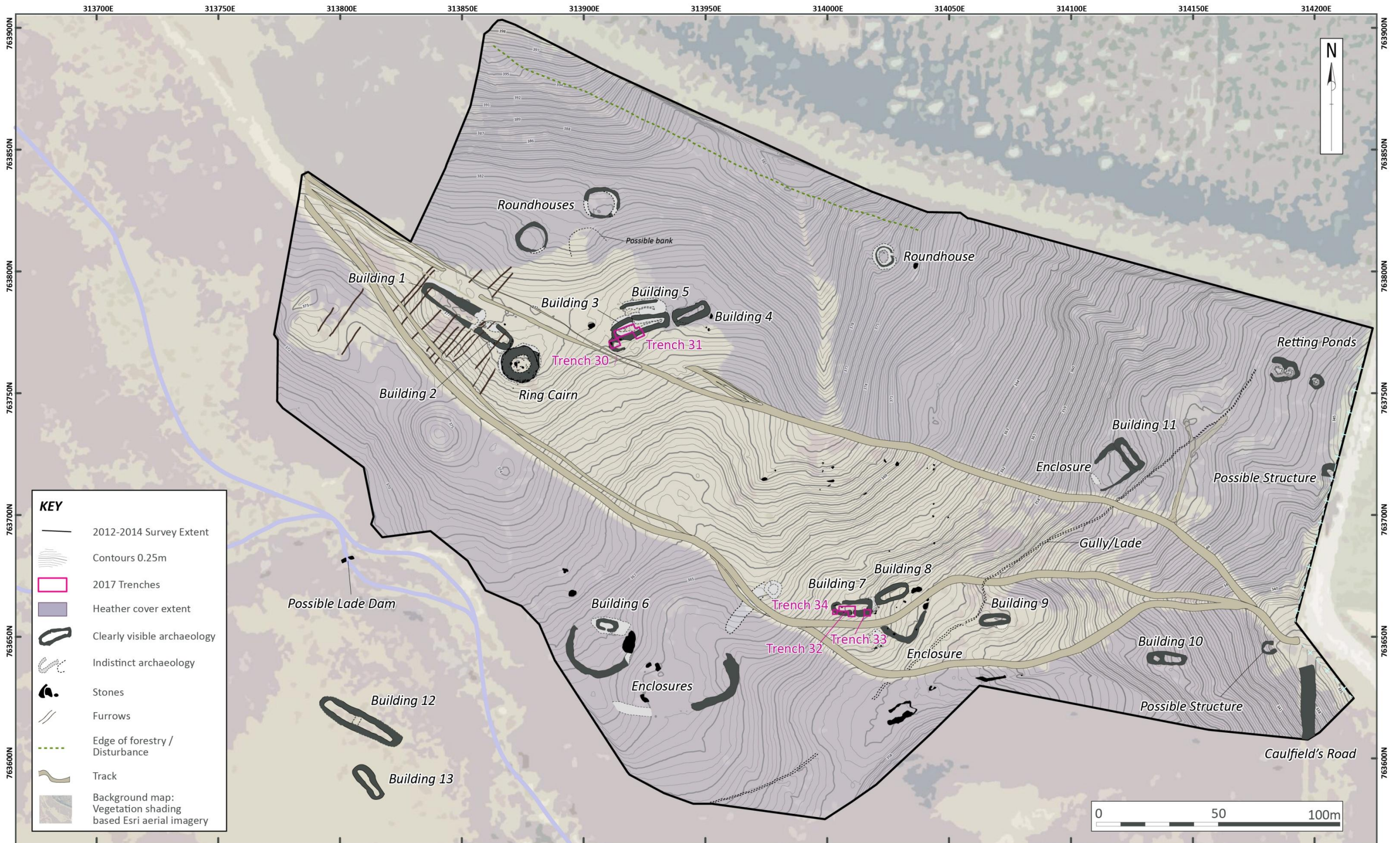


Figure 3: Trench location and topographic/site survey

- To provide opportunities for the participation and learning amongst the community;
- To provide training for university students and;
- To contribute to a wider awareness and understanding of the value of the archaeology and heritage of Glenshee.

The more specific participation and learning objectives of the 2017 season were:

- To provide lifelong learning opportunities for volunteers from both the local community and further afield in the following areas: archaeological excavation, interpretation and recording;
- To provide training for university students in the following areas: archaeological excavation, interpretation and recording;
- To engage with local primary and secondary schools and offer bespoke learning activities based on the excavations;
- To inform the local and wider community of the results of the project and promote a wider awareness and understanding of the value of the archaeology and heritage of the area;
- To develop a sustainable tourism heritage product for the Glenshee area through discussion with local community groups and individuals.

5. Methodology

5.1

Five trenches (Trenches 30-34) were excavated over the course of the 2017 field season which concentrated on Building 3 and Building 7 (Figure 3).

5.2

All archaeological features encountered within the excavation trenches were photographed, sampled and recorded in accordance with guidelines for best archaeological practice as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). The written record of all archaeological features, deposits and finds was by means of conventional pro forma sheets. Scaled hand drawn plans were made at 1:20 and sections at 1:10. High resolution digital images were also taken. All trenches and features were accurately located using survey data captured during previous years of the project (Strachan & Sneddon 2012-2014). This prior survey had utilised a sub-cm Differential Global Positioning System with GNSS-RTK Network (Leica GS08) with the results being processed with CAD and ArcGIS.

6. Results

6.1

A total of 26 small finds were recovered during the excavation, some of which comprised multiple objects, which included 3 of slag, 7 of coarse stone artefacts, 6 of Iron, 4 of flint & quartz, 5 of animal bone and one of burnt bone. A series of general finds were also recovered from contexts in bulk which included coarse stone, slag, possible pot and charcoal. A total of 9 bulk environmental samples were also taken from specific contexts while 196 digital photographs were taken during the course of the fieldwork. Summary concordance lists are

provided in Appendix 1 while full details of individual contexts are contained in the site archive. In the following paragraphs numbers in brackets indicate unique context numbers issued in the field. Where these numbers are bold and italics they represent structure or cut numbers. On the accompanying illustrations numbers in bold italics also represent cut and structure numbers while regular numbers represent unique context numbers issued to deposits.

Trench 30

6.2

Trench 30 was orientated north-east to south-west and measured approximately 3 m by 4 m (Figures 3 & 4). It was placed over pit (278) which was previously revealed in 2016 but not then fully excavated (Strachan & Sneddon 2016). The pit formed the westernmost of four other large pits uncovered within the enclosure attached to the south-western corner of Building 3.

6.3

The pit (278) was an irregular oval shape in plan measuring up to 1 m in width and had been cut into the northern side of a large tree bowl (Figure 4). The pit had relatively steep straight sides curving onto a flat base. It measured approximately 0.5 m in depth and contained two fills. The primary fill comprised light yellow/brown silty sand containing occasional sub-angular gavel and small pebble inclusions that generally exited to 0.3 m in depth (286). It initially appeared relatively sterile although contained a small iron pin or thin nail (SF63) broken in two, a small lump of corroded iron (SF68) and the occasional fragment of bone. Above this lay the upper fill which comprised a similar yellow/brown silty sand containing occasional sub-angular gavel and small pebble inclusions (279) although this deposit was mottled a distinctively darker grey/brown colour particularly around the edges. It is possible that this relates to staining from the animal bone which was found in abundance within this layer (SF83) or organic material related to the bone. This layer only existed to approximately 0.1 m but it is likely an additional 0.2 m had been excavated during the 2016 season. Material comprising the adjacent slumped turf wall (212) then sealed the pit.



Plate 1: Stone steps **328** from the north-east with post-holes **317**, **319** & **321** half sectioned.

Trench 31

6.4

Trench 31 was a north-east to south-west orientated irregular shaped trench consisting of a rectangle measuring approximately 8.25 m by 3 m with a 3.5 m square extension off the eastern corner (Figure 3 & 4). The trench was opened over the interior south-western end of Building 3 to continue excavation started in 2015 and 2016 and to explore the area along the south-eastern wall of Building 3 where surface features and evidence uncovered in 2016 suggested an entrance could be located.

6.5

The internal occupation deposit of Building 3 (162) and the stone and matrix filling the lower internal area in the north-eastern part of the trench (157 & 166 respectively) were removed across all of the rectangular component of Trench 31 down to the natural sterile subsoil (022). This revealed a series of negative features including small pits, post-holes, stake holes and a wide cut for the central hearth. A series of artefacts were recovered from (162) which included iron slag (SF61 & SF75), stone (SF62, SF70, SF71 & SF76), corroded iron objects (SF64, SF67 & SF73), Animal Bone (SF69) and Flint (SF74). Animal Bone (SF65 & SF66), Flint (SF72 & SF79) and Stone (SF81) were also recovered from (166) while a possible quartz flake (SF80) was found in a small patch rich in charcoal and scorched earth (289) which appeared to be within (162) along the northern edge of the trench. Deposit (289) was only visible in the trench edge section after (162) had been removed.

6.6

The relatively shallow cut for the large central hearth (**282**) was oval shaped in plan and was orientated north-east to south-west with the building (Figure 4). It had gently sloping slightly concave sides and a rounded base within which the large hearth stones were set. The cut for the hearth (**282**) was only up to 0.1 m in depth and measured up to 2.45 m north-east to south-west by 1.4 m north-west to south-east. The deposits within the hearth cut (236, 248 & 283) were excavated during the 2016 season (Strachan & Sneddon 2016).

6.7

To the south west of the hearth lay one larger and one smaller post-hole along with a three stake holes. The larger post-hole (**295**) was near circular in plan being 0.28 m north to south by 0.3 m east to west. It had near vertical sides down to a flat base and was approximately 0.3 m in depth. It was filled by a single deposit of brown/grey compacted silty clay (296) which contained charcoal inclusions more abundant in the upper portions than the lower. This post-hole along with one excavated in 2016 (218, Figure 4) and another excavated in 2015 (169) were all a similar size and were located on the long axis of Building 3 suggesting they could relate to some form of central timber roof supports.

6.8

To the south and south-east of post-hole (**295**) lay three likely stake holes (292-294) one of which (293) was particularly wide being 0.08 m in diameter. They were all filled with a brown sandy silt containing moderate to frequent charcoal inclusions but none had any depth being between 0.05 m and 0.1 m deep.

6.9

To the west of stake-holes (292 & 293) lay a small post-hole (**290**). It was oval in plan measuring up to 0.13 m in width and only 0.1 m in depth. It contained brown sandy silt (291) with very occasional charcoal flecks and small pieces of burnt bone (SF82).

6.10

Immediately south-east of hearth (**282**) lay a small post-hole (**298**). It measured 0.14 m in diameter and existed to only 0.1 m in depth. It contained compact brown sandy silt (299) with only occasional charcoal flecks.

6.11

North-east of the hearth eight stake-holes were uncovered (301-308) which added to the twenty one uncovered in this area during the 2016 excavations (Strachan & Sneddon 2016). They were all filled with dark brown silty sand containing occasional charcoal inclusions. They were also shallow in depth varying between 0.05 m and 0.1 m. The concentration of eight stake-holes appeared to be generally aligned in a north-east to south-west direction although many more stake-holes were excavated here in 2016 at the north-eastern end of the group.

6.12

Two pits (**315 & 313**) lay just to the north-east of the hearth. The southernmost (**315**) had an irregular shape in plan (Figure 4), measured up to 0.4 m in width and was up to 0.12 m in depth. It had both moderately steep slightly concave sides and more gradually sloping areas onto an irregular base. A single fill (316) was contained within the pit which comprised moderately compacted dark grey/black silty sand containing frequent charcoal inclusions and occasional fragments of iron slag.

6.13

Immediately to the north-east of this pit lay another (**313**). This was more regular in shape (Figure 4) measuring up to 0.8 m wide with gradually sloping slightly concave sides on to a flat but slightly sloped base. It existed to 0.15 m in depth and also contained a single fill (314) which comprised moderately compacted dark grey/black silty sand containing frequent charcoal inclusions and occasional fragments of iron slag (SF84).

6.14

An extension off the eastern corner of the trench was opened to further explore the location of a possible entrance. This part of the trench was not completely excavated down to the natural subsoil although a series of stone structural features and three large post-holes were uncovered.



Plate 2: SF86, concentration of stone 326 and top of stone steps **328** from the south-east

6.15

Removal of the slumped deposits comprising the former turf wall (158) from the area just inside the bank defining Building 3 uncovered a small iron nail (SF77) and a possible smoothed stone with a distinctive 0.03 m to 0.04 m groove (SF78). Beneath this three large post-holes (**317, 319 & 321**, Figure 4, Plate 1) were revealed

cut into the natural sterile subsoil (022). They were all sub-circular in shape measuring between 0.4 m and 0.5 m in width. Both (319 & 321) had near vertical straight sides and flat bases, being 0.4 m and 0.3 m deep respectively, while (319) also had a partially expanded upper portion on its northern side (Figure 4). This could be the result of either inserting or removing a large post. The westernmost of the three post-holes (317) had slightly less steep and straight sides and a partially rounded base. It was also the shallowest of the three being up to 0.26 m in depth. All three post-holes (317, 319 & 321) were filled with a similar single deposit comprising partially compacted dark grey/brown silty sand (318, 320 & 322 respectively) containing few significant inclusions other than frequent concentrations of charcoal flecks. Two small fragments of burnt bone (SF85) were also recovered from (320) near to the base of post-hole (319).

6.16

To the south and east of the post-holes were a series of stone features that hinted at two different phases of entrance. What appeared to be the latest of these were a series of large flat stone slabs (328) that ran in a south-east to north-west direction creating a series of steps that led down into Building 3 (Figure 4, Plate 1). The slabs then appeared to turn to the south-west where they met the edge of stone (157) which filled the sunken area of the building.

6.17

To the west of these stone steps, corresponding to an area where the bank defining Building 3 (158) appeared to be lower than the remainder of the south-western half of the building was a dense concentration of sub-angular and sub-rounded small boulders and cobbles (326). Some of the boulders appeared to be defining an area approximately 1.2 m north-east to south-west by 1m south-east to north-west. It existed to 0.2 m in depth and appeared to extend off the end of the higher part of turf bank (158) located immediately to the south-west (Figure 4). On the southern edge of this concentration of stone was a distinctive grinding/sharpening stone (SF86) with an offset hole (Plate 2, Figure 4). Although not fully revealed within the trench several distinct flat slabs were present to the south of the grinding/sharpening stone suggesting this area could have once been paved.

6.18

Beneath the concentration of stone (326) and SF86 lay a thin compacted layer of sub-rounded and sub-angular pebbles and small cobbles (327). Although not fully revealed it existed to 0.05 m in depth and could represent the scant remains of a trampled pebble surface at an entrance.



Plate 3: Aerial Photograph of Trenches 32-34 mid-excavation. North is at top of photo (image courtesy of Ken Ward)

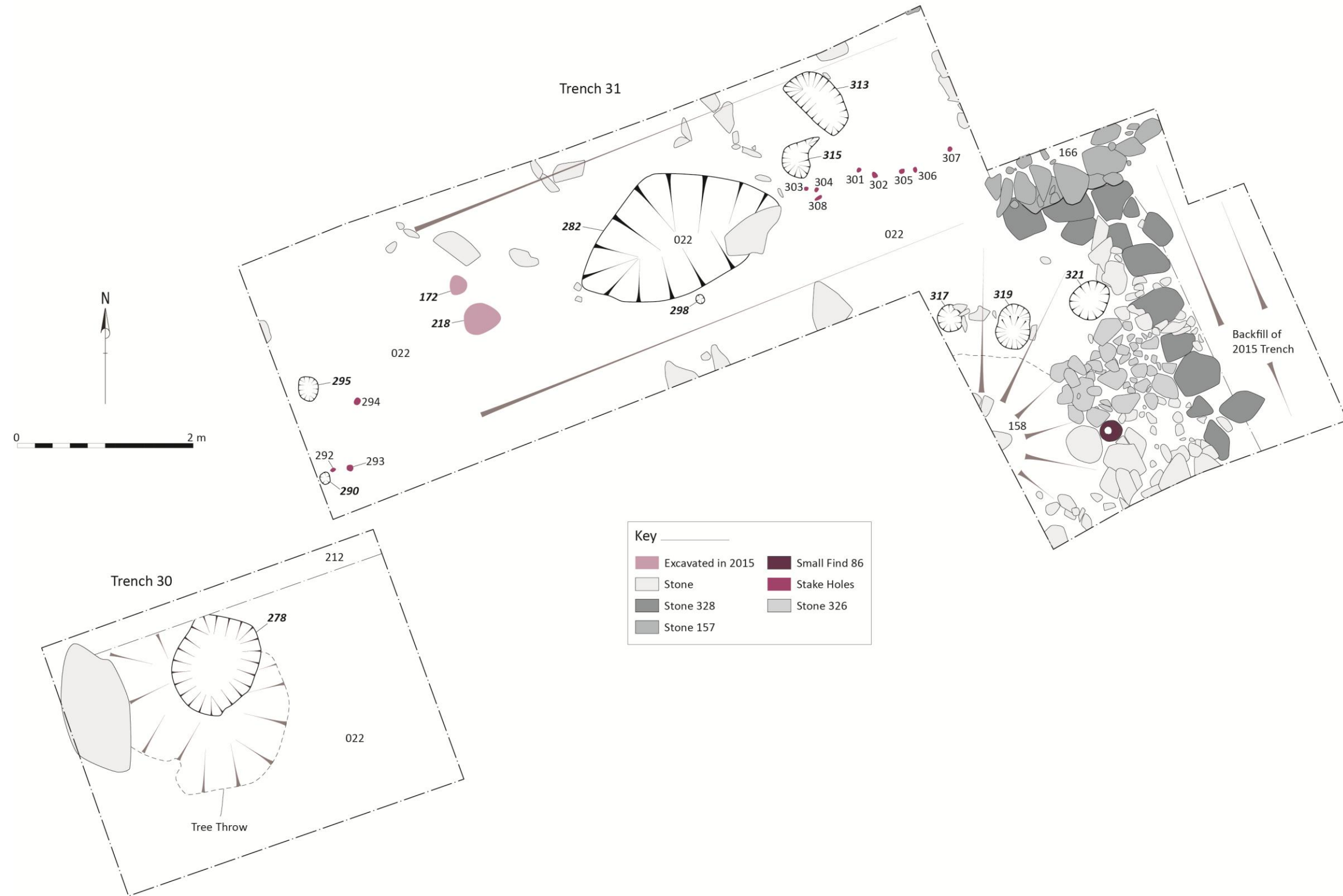


Figure 4: Post-excitation plan of Trench 30 & 31

Trench 32

6.19

Trench 32 was opened over the western half of the interior of Building 7 and over part of the southern wall and associated entrance (Plate 3). It was 'L' shaped and measured up to 7 m east to west by 4.5 m north to south. It was hoped that the trench would uncover secure dating evidence to allow chronological comparison of other dated longhouses at Lair.

6.20

Beneath a thin layer of turf and topsoil (001) lay a distinctive double skinned stone wall with an earth and stone core (**310**). The outer and inner skin of the wall comprised one to two courses of sub-angular and sub-rounded cobbles and boulders with a core of grey/brown silty sand containing occasional sub-rounded cobbles (Plate 4 & 5). Where revealed within the trench the wall existed up to 1 m in width, the widest part being at the entrance which comprised a 0.7 m wide gap in the wall defined on the exterior edge by two large boulders. No threshold was present.

6.21

The interior and exterior of the wall was abutted by a 0.1 m deep deposit of dark brown sandy silt containing a moderate amount of sub-angular and sub-rounded cobbles and occasional turf lines (309). This appeared to represent collapse from the low stone wall (**310**) and suggests the wall was originally higher with the upper part being composed of turf and stone.



Plate 4: Trench 32, entrance and interior of Building 7 mid-excavation

6.22

Extending through the entrance and into the interior of Building 7 to both east and west of the entrance was a thin layer of compact grey/brown silty clay containing a moderate amount of small sub-rounded and rounded pebbles (311). It only existed to 0.05 m in depth and appeared to have been trampled. This could have formed during the later phases of the buildings use but could also have formed after it had gone out of use through

sheep or cattle trampling. This deposit lay immediately on top of orange/brown sandy silt containing occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular cobbles and pebbles (312). Although occasional charcoal flecks were present nearer the surface this relatively sterile layer appears to have accumulated naturally and forms the layer on top of which the archaeology is present. It in turn sat on top of the sterile glacial subsoil (022).

6.23

Lying sandwiched beneath stone wall (310) and the upper natural layer (312) in both Trench 32 and 33 was a thin layer of grey/brown sandy silt containing mottled remains of turf and more distinctive lenses (323). It existed to 0.15 m in depth and appeared to relate to either an earlier turf wall or turf foundation for stone wall (310).

Trench 33

6.24

Trench 33 was opened over part of the eastern end of Building 7 (Plate 3). The trench measured 3 m by 3 m and was opened to explore the wall at the eastern end of Building 7. The northern part of the curving end wall (310) was constructed similar to that in Trench 32, however, the southern section was narrower, being only 0.6 m to 0.7 m in width, and was constructed of smaller stone (Plate 5). This narrower section was unusual given the nature of the walls of Building 7 uncovered in 2015 and 2017 were otherwise generally consistent. It is possible that this represents a partially robbed or damaged area but could also indicate a possible blocked entrance or section of repair. Similar to Trench 32 a layer of collapsed turf and stone (309) was present, although primarily on the external side of the wall, as was the older turf layer that lay beneath the wall (323, see paragraph 6.23), although here it extended from under the wall into the interior of the building.



Plate 5: Curving stone wall 310 within Trench 32 from the north

6.25

A section excavated through the wall (310) within Trench 33 revealed, on the internal edge of the wall, a possible gully (324) that was not clearly visible in plan. The possible gully measured 0.14 m in width and 0.2 m

in depth. In section it had steep slightly concave side narrowing down to a rounded base. It was cut into the upper natural subsoil (312) and was filled with a grey/brown sandy silt (325) containing some very fine gravel inclusions.

Trench 34

6.26

Trench 34 was opened over part of the western end of Building 7 (Plate 3). The trench measured 2 m by 2 m and was opened to explore the wall at the western end of Building 7. A distinctive double skinned curving wall (**310**) was revealed (Plate 6) which formed part of and was constructed in a similar fashion to that in Trench 32. It existed to 0.8 m in width and was defined by generally a single course, but up to two courses in places, of sub-angular and sub-rounded boulders on both the inner and outer faces. The presence of a collapsed turf and stone layer (309) both inside and outside the building suggests that this end also had an additional layer of turf and stone walling. No sections were excavated through this wall although it is expected the stratigraphy would be similar to that uncovered within Trenches 32 and 33.



Plate 6: Curving wall (**310**) within Trench 34 from the east

7. Discussion and Summary

7.1

The site excavated at Lair, Glenshee, is of national archaeological significance and requires a programme of post-excavation analysis to more fully understand the results of the fieldwork. Several key observations can be made about the site at this early stage which will help to inform post-excavation strategy.

7.2

The work reported on here set out to expand on previous work conducted in 2015 and 2016 by further exploring the internal areas of Building 3 and its associated attached enclosure. It was also hoped that further exploration of Building 7, initially investigated in 2014, would recover material that could help ascertain the broad age of this structure.

7.3

With regard to Building 3 the large pit (**278**) containing numerous animal bones in its upper fill and a possible iron pin in its lower fill appears to be contemporary with the other pits within the enclosure excavated in 2016 and ultimately the enclosure itself. Although of a similar size to the other three pits that were regularly spaced across the enclosure (**278**) was unique in the sense that it contained a dense concentration of relatively large animal bones, including at least some from cattle (Edouard Masson Maclean pers. comm.), not found anywhere else at Lair.

7.4

The discovery of further post-holes and stake-holes within the internal area of Building 3 has been informative given some of the post-holes uncovered during the 2015, 2016 and 2017 seasons are present on the long axis of Building 3 suggesting they may represent some form of central roof support. The stake-holes were clearly concentrated along the edge of the infilled sunken area of the building suggesting they represent some form of internal division of space.

7.5

The excavation of the possible entrance area of Building 3 appears to have provided the first obvious indication of re-modelling, repair or re-use of the longhouse. An early entrance was indicated by the presence of some, albeit disturbed, stone slabs to the south-east of grinding/sharpening stone (SF86, Figure 4). These would have corresponded to an area of paving just outside the former entrance. The entrance was then defined by the trampled gravel and pebble layer (327) situated at the end of the high turf bank which was characteristic of the western part of Building 3. Beyond this, on the inside of the building, two large post-holes (**319 & 321**) defined the entrance on internal side of the former turf wall and could be indicative of some form of roof/entrance support. The presence of the used grinding/sharpening stone at the threshold of this entrance could also be significant in that it could represent some form of pivot for a door or have a more symbolic purpose.

7.6

At a later date the entrance appeared to have been moved just over 1 m to the north-east. A low lying concentration of small boulders and cobbles (326) was placed across the former entrance presumably forming a foundation on top of which was built a low turf wall extending out from that already present. The new entrance was defined by a series of stone slabs (**328**) that acted as steps leading down into the lower part of the building. Stone slabs also led a short distance along the inside edge of the building and along the edge of stone infill (157) towards the hearth area (Figure 4).

7.7

The trenches opened over Building 7 uncovered a low lying stone wall defining rounded ends and sides of the building being consistent with the small part revealed in 2014. In most places a deposit of collapsed turf and stone lay against at least one and sometimes both edges of the low wall strongly suggesting the stone wall was capped with an upper wall of turf and stone. A distinctive trampled layer was present running through the entrance and into the internal areas of the building although it was not clear whether this was contemporary with or post-dated the use of the building.

7.8

The only distinctive features uncovered other than the main *in-situ* wall were a possible gully on the inside edge of the eastern end of the building, a possible blocked entrance or area of repair at the same end and the indication that an older turf wall or turf foundation layer was present beneath the low stone wall.

7.9

Unfortunately no artefacts or samples suitable for radiocarbon dating were recovered from the excavation of

Building 7, therefore, the date of this building remains elusive. The sterile nature of all the deposits that were excavated and associated with the building does not suggest that it was not occupied for any meaningful length of time. If occupation deposits had been present but subsequently disturbed, for example by reuse as an animal shelter, it would still be expected that residual artefacts or charcoal would be present. Given this was not the case it is likely that the building was only ever used for animal shelter or storage.

7.10

High precision radio-carbon dating of samples from the hearth of Building 3 have shown that it was in use during the late 700s to late 800s AD (see Table 1) placing the use of this building firmly in the seventh to ninth century range that was indicated by previous radio-carbon dating of samples from Buildings 1, 2 and 3. Despite the lack of dating evidence from Building 7 excavation of it has clearly shown that not all buildings at Lair were used as dwellings with potentially many being animal shelters or stores.

8. Future work

8.1

Excavation has recovered environmental material in the form bulk samples and finds which may require further processing and analysis as part of a broader scheme of post-excavation work. Perth & Kinross Heritage Trust and Northlight Heritage are conducting ongoing post-excavation analysis which will result in the publication of work undertaken as part of the project from 2012 to 2017.

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Plate 7: Team Photo at the end of week 1



Plate 8: Team Photo after backfilling at end of week 2

10. Appendices

APPENDIX 1: Tables / Concordances

Table 2: Context Information (context numbers continue from 2016 season)

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Description/Interpretation</i>	<i>Stratigraphy and/or phasing info</i>
278	30	Cut	1	0.88	0.5	Irregular oval shape in plan. Relatively steep straight sides curving on to a flat base. Cut of pit partially excavated in 2016.	Lies beneath turf bank 212 and cut into a tree bowl and natural subsoil 022
279	30	Fill	1	0.88	0.1 but partially excavated in 2016. Real depth c. 0.3 m	Yellow/brown silty sand containing occasional sub-angular gavel and small pebble inclusions. Mottled a distinctively darker grey/brown colour particularly around the edges. It is possible that this relates to staining from the animal bone which was found in abundance within this layer (SF83) or organic material related to the bone. Upper fill of pit 279.	Lies beneath turf bank 212 and above lower fill 286
282	31	Cut	2.45 NE-SW	1.4 NW-SE	0.1	Gently sloping concave sides and a rounded base. Cut for central hearth within Building 3.	Lies below hearth fills 283, 248 & Stone 235. Cut in to natural subsoil 022.
286	30	Fill	1	n/a	0.55	Compact yellow/brown silty sand containing occasional bone, stone and charcoal fragments and one metal object. Primary fill of pit 278.	Primary fill of pit 278. Lies below fill 279.
287	30	Fill	2.3	Unknown	0.5	Compact yellow/orange clay with firmly compacted small stone inclusions. Fill of tree throw.	Fill of tree throw truncated by pit 278.
288	31	Deposit	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Compacted dark brown silt with occasional charcoal inclusions. Large bank on southern side of Building 3. Same as 158.	Lies above natural 022.
289	31	Deposit	Unknown	0.45	0.25	Compacted dark brown/black silt with frequent charcoal inclusions. Deposit of burnt material visible in trench edge.	Within or later than deposit 162, below topsoil 001.
290	31	Cut	0.12 N-S	0.13 E-W	0.10	Cut of posthole at western extent of trench. Vertical sides and concave base.	Cut into natural 022. Contains one fill 291.
291	31	Fill	0.12 N-S	0.13 E-W	0.10	Compacted dark brown sandy silt. Only fill of posthole 290.	Only fill of posthole 290.
292	31	Fill	0.05 N-S	0.06 E-W	0.05	Firmly compacted dark brown sandy silty fill of stake hole in SW corner of trench.	Above natural 022.
293	31	Fill	0.08	0.08	0.10	Firmly compacted dark brown sandy silty fill of stake hole in SW corner of trench.	Above natural 022.

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Description/Interpretation</i>	<i>Stratigraphy and/or phasing info</i>
294	31	Fill	0.12 N-S	0.13 E-W	0.07	Firmly compacted dark brown silt fill of stake hole in SW corner of trench.	Above natural 022.
295	31	Cut	0.28 N-S	0.30 E-W	0.30	Cut of posthole at western extent of trench. Vertical sides and flat base.	Cut into natural 022. Contains one fill 296.
296	31	Fill	0.28 N-S	0.30 E-W	0.30	Firmly compacted silty clay with burning/charcoal abundant at top of deposit gradually fading as going down in depth.	Only fill of posthole 295.
297	31	Fill	0.20 N-S	0.26 E-W	0.20	Firmly compacted black sandy silt fill of stone hole in northern half of trench.	Above natural 022.
298	31	Cut	0.14	0.14	0.10	Cut of posthole in centre of trench. Steeply angled sides and flat base.	Cut into natural 022. Contains one fill 299.
299	31	Fill	0.14	0.14	0.10	Firmly compacted dark brown sandy silt only fill of posthole 298.	Only fill of posthole 298.
300	31	Fill	0.24 N-S	0.28 E-W	0.10	Firmly compacted dark brown sandy silt only fill of stone hole.	Fill of stone hole above natural 022.
301	31	Fill	0.08 N-S	0.06 E-W	0.05	Firmly compacted dark brown sandy silt fill of stake hole.	Fill of stake hole above natural 022.
302	31	Fill	0.06 N-S	0.03 E-W	0.06	Firmly compacted dark brown sandy silt fill of stake hole.	Fill of stake hole above natural 022.
303	31	Fill	0.09 N-S	0.05 E-W	0.05	Firmly compacted dark brown sandy silt fill of stake hole.	Fill of stake hole above natural 022.
304	31	Fill	0.09 N-S	0.05 E-W	0.05	Firmly compacted dark brown sandy silt fill of stake hole.	Fill of stake hole above natural 022.
305	31	Fill	0.05 N-S	0.03 E-W	0.05	Firmly compacted dark brown sandy silt fill of stake hole.	Fill of stake hole above natural 022.
306	31	Fill	0.05 N-S	0.04 E-W	0.05	Firmly compacted dark brown sandy silt fill of stake hole.	Fill of stake hole above natural 022.
307	31	Fill	0.04 N-S	0.07 E-W	0.06	Firmly compacted dark brown sandy silt fill of stake hole.	Fill of stake hole above natural 022.
308	31	Fill	0.07 N-S	0.07 E-W	0.10	Firmly compacted dark brown sandy silt fill of stake hole.	Fill of stake hole above natural 022.
309	32 & 33	Deposit	0.49	Unknown	0.10	Moderately compacted dark brown silty sand. Contains stone rubble and turf lines indicate it may have been part of a collapsed turf wall. Same as 103.	Above wall 310 and below topsoil 001.
310	32 -	Structure	Unknown	0.87	0.30	Southern wall of building, faced stone on both inner and outer edges,	Above possible natural 312 and

Context No.	Trench	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description/Interpretation	Stratigraphy and/or phasing info
	34					curved in shape in trenches 33 and 34.	below turf wall 309.
311	32 & 33	Deposit	Unknown	Unknown	0.05	Moderately compacted mid-brown clay with abundant small rounded stones and pebbles. Possibly relating to occupation of building as close relationship to entrance and seems to be very firmly compacted as if trampled significantly.	Above possible natural 312 and below topsoil 001.
312	32 & 33	Deposit	Unknown	Unknown	0.10	Loosely compacted orange/brown possible natural but contains occasional fleck or charcoal. Same as 106.	Above natural 022, below turf bank 323.
313	31	Cut	0.40 E-W	0.25 N-S	0.15	Cut of irregular shaped pit with moderately angled sides and flat base. Contained one fill 314.	Cut into natural 022 and contained one fill 314.
314	31	Fill	0.40 E-W	0.25 N-S	0.11	Moderately compacted dark grey/black sand with abundant charcoal flecks and occasional fragments of slag.	Only fill of pit 313.
315	31	Cut	0.27 NE-SW	0.18 NW-SE	0.12	Cut of irregular shaped pit with moderately angled sides and irregular base. Contained one fill 316.	Cut into natural 022, contains one fill 316.
316	31	Fill	0.27 NE-SW	0.18 NW-SE	0.06	Moderately compacted dark grey/black sand with abundant charcoal flecks and occasional fragments of slag.	Only fill of pit 315.
317	31	Cut	0.50	0.50	0.26	Most westerly post hole of three at the SE end of trench 31 close to the suspected entrance. Circular in shape, steeply angled sides and a concave base.	Post hole cut into natural 022. Contained one fill 318.
318	31	Fill	0.50	0.50	0.26	Moderately compacted grey/brown silty sand fill of post hole.	Only fill of post hole 318.
319	31	Cut	0.50 N-S	0.40 E-W	0.40	Central post hole of three at the SE end of trench 31 close to the suspected entrance. Irregular in shape, vertical sides and a flat base.	Post hole cut into natural 022. Contained one fill 320.
320	31	Fill	0.50 N-S	0.40 E-W	0.40	Moderately compacted grey/brown silty sand fill of post hole.	Only fill of post hole 319.
321	31	Cut	0.45 E-W	0.40 N-S	0.30	Most easterly post hole of three at the SE end of trench 31 close to the suspected entrance. Oval in shape, vertical sides and a flat base.	Post hole cut into natural 022. Contained one fill 322.
322	31	Fill	0.45 E-W	0.40 N-S	0.30	Moderately compacted grey/brown silty sand fill of post hole.	Only fill of post hole 321.
323	32 & 33	Deposit	Unknown	Unknown	0.15	Moderately compacted grey/brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and very occasional roots. Possible earlier turf wall prior to construction of wall 210.	Above possible natural 312 and below wall 310.
324	33	Cut	Unknown	0.14	0.20	Cut of possible gully inside of wall 310. Steep slightly concave sides narrowing near base. Narrow rounded base. Runs in an E-W alignment.	Contained one fill 325 and was cut into possible natural 312.

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Description/Interpretation</i>	<i>Stratigraphy and/or phasing info</i>
325	33	Fill	Unknown	0.14	0.20	Moderately compacted grey/brown sandy silt with very occasional fine gravel inclusions. Fill of possible gully 324.	Only fill of possible gully 324.
326	31	Deposit	1.20	0.80	0.20	Firmly compacted deposit of sub-angular and sub-rounded small boulders and cobbles abutting outer bank 158 and appear to have been deposited in order to block an earlier entrance.	Sat atop a compacted gravel deposit 327.
327	31	Deposit	Unknown	Unknown	0.05	Very firmly compacted small pebble and cobble surface beneath stone deposit 326. May indicate the presence of an original entrance now blocked off.	Below stone deposit 326.
328	31	Structure	2.45	0.50	Unknown	Series of possible stone steps leading down into the building. Appears to be a more recent entrance slightly east to that of the original 327.	Beneath topsoil 001.

Table 3: Small Finds

<i>Find No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>No. of Pieces</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>
61	162	31	1	slag	Lump of iron slag
62	162	31	1	stone	Small rounded stone
63	286	30	2	Fe	pin/nail
64	162	31	3	Fe	lump of corroded Fe
65	166	31	9	Bone	small animal bone
66	166	31	3	Bone	small animal bone
67	162	31	2	Fe	Iron object. Possible hook/hinge
68	286	30	1	Fe	lump of corroded Fe
69	162	31	4	Bone	bone fragments & possible enamel
70	162	31	1	Stone	lump of possible Jasper
71	162	31	1	Stone	stone with possible evidence of smoothing & groove
72	166	31	1	Flint	fragment
73	162	31	2	Fe	small corroded pieces
74	162	31	1	Flint	fragment
75	162	31	1	Slag	possible plano-convex fragment
76	162	31	1	Stone	sharpening/rubbing stone
77	158/288	31	1	Fe	nail
78	158/288	31	1	Stone	possible smoothed stone with distinct 3-4 cm groove on one side
79	166	31	1	Flint	fragment
80	289	31	1	Quartz?	possible flake
81	166	31	1	Stone	stone with possible groove
82	291	31	numerous	Bone	burnt bone from W half of v small post-hole
83	279	30	numerous	Bone	3 sample buckets of animal bone from upper fill of pit 278
84	314	31	numerous	Slag	slag fragments from fill of pit
85	320	31	2	Burnt Bone	small fragments from near to base of post-hole 319
86	326	31	1	Stone	Grinding stone with off centre hole & sharpening grooves

Table 4: General Finds

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>No. of Pieces</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>
unstratified	31	1	slag	small lump of slag in backfill
162	31	14	Stone	Bag of possible worked stone to be passed by specialist - retain only relevant pieces
unstratified	32	7	Stone	Bag of possible worked stone to be passed by specialist - retain only relevant pieces
311	32	1	pot/compacted earth	slightly strange and curved piece of either degraded pot or compacted earth
289	31	numerous	charcoal	concentration of charcoal from within concentration of burning

Table 5: Samples

Sample No.	Context No.	% of deposit	Vol. (l)	No./Size Bucket	Reason for sampling					Application/ comments
					Pot	Lithic	Bone	Botanics	Other	
116	296	50	10	1 x Bucket				✓		Fill of posthole
117	314	50	5	1 x Bucket				✓		Fill of posthole containing charcoal and slag
118	316	50	5	1 x Bucket				✓		Fill of pit containing dense charcoal fragments & slag
119	318	50	5	1 x Bucket				✓		Fill of posthole
120	320	50	7	1 x Bucket				✓		Fill of posthole
121	322	50	7	1 x Bucket				✓		Fill of posthole
122	286	c.5	10	1 x Bucket				✓		Lower fill of pit 278
123	279	c.5	10	1 x Bucket				✓		Upper fill of pit 278
124	289	Not Known	<1	1 x Small Bag				✓		Sample of charcoal concentration at base of burnt deposit.

Table 6: Drawings

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Trench	Context	Subject	Scale
183	1	32	310	South facing section building 7, wall and entrance	1:10
184	1	32	310	North facing section building 7, wall and entrance	1:10
185	2	32	309-312	Mid excavation plan	1:20
186	1	30	278, 279, 286, 287	South facing section of tree throw and pit 278	1:10
187	3	31	001, 022, 162, 289	South facing section of 289	1:10
188	3 & 9	31	289, 290, 292-295, 298, 301-308, 313, 315	Post excavation plan of western end of trench	1:20
189	4	32	001, 309, 310, 312, 323	West facing section through wall	1:20
190	5	33	310-312	Mid excavation plan of trench 33	1:20
191	5	34	309, 310, 312	Mid excavation plan of trench 34	1:20
192	5	34	310	External wall elevation	1:20
193	5	34	310	Internal wall elevation	1:20

<i>Drawing No.</i>	<i>Sheet No.</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Scale</i>
194	4	33	001, 309-312, 324, 325	East facing section through wall	1:10
195	6	32	022, 311, 312	Western slot - west facing section	1:10
196	6	32	001, 022, 309, 312	Western slot - south facing section	1:10
197	3	31	301	East facing section of stake hole	1:10
198	3	31	302	East facing section of stake hole	1:10
199	3	31	303	East facing section of stake hole	1:10
200	3	31	304	East facing section of stake hole	1:10
201	3	31	305	East facing section of stake hole	1:10
202	3	31	306	East facing section of stake hole	1:10
203	3	31	307	East facing section of stake hole	1:10
204	3	31	308	East facing section of stake hole	1:10
205	3	31	313, 314	East facing section of pit	1:10
206	3	31	315, 316	East facing section of pit	1:10
207	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
208	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
209	3	31	317	Section of post hole at entrance	1:10
210	6	31	294	East facing section of stake hole	1:10
211	6	31	293	East facing section of stake hole	1:10
212	6	31	292	East facing section of stake hole	1:10
213	6	31	290, 291	East facing section of post hole	1:10
214	6	31	295, 296	East facing section of post hole	1:10
215	6	31	297	South facing section of stone hole	1:10
216	6	31	298, 299	East facing section of post hole	1:10
217	6	31	300	South facing section of stone hole	1:10
218	7	31	022, 278	Post excavation plan of pit and tree throw	1:20
219	8	31	319, 321, 326, 327	Post excavation plan of entrance and steps	1:20
220	8	31	317, 319, 321, 326, 328	Post excavation plan of cobbling below entrance	1:20
221	9	31	319	Profile of post hole at entrance to building	1:10
222	9	31	321	Profile of post hole at entrance to building	1:10

Table 7: Digital Photographs

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Taken From</i>	<i>Format</i>
1208	30	022, 278, 279	Pit with cattle bone - mid excavation	E	.jpeg
1209	30	022, 278, 279	Pit with cattle bone - mid excavation	S	.jpeg
1210	30	022, 278, 279	Pit with cattle bone - mid excavation	N	.jpeg
1211	31	157, 162, 166, 235	Trench after removal of backfill from previous years excavation	SW	.jpeg
1212	31	157, 162, 166, 235	Trench after removal of backfill from previous years excavation	NE	.jpeg
1213	32	309, 310	Pre excavation shot of entrance	S	.jpeg
1214	32	309, 310	Pre excavation shot of entrance	N	.jpeg
1215	32	309, 310	Pre excavation shot of entrance	E	.jpeg
1216	32	309, 310	Pre excavation shot of entrance	W	.jpeg
1217	32	309, 310	Pre excavation shot of general interior	E	.jpeg
1218	32	309, 310	Pre excavation shot of general interior	W	.jpeg
1219	32	309, 310	Pre excavation shot of general interior	W	.jpeg
1220	32	309, 310	Pre excavation shot of general interior	W	.jpeg
1221	32	309, 310	Pre excavation shot of general interior	W	.jpeg
1222	32	022, 278, 279	South facing section of pit and surrounding tree throw	S	.jpeg
1223	32	022, 278, 279	South facing section of pit and surrounding tree throw	S	.jpeg
1224	32	022, 278, 279	Half sectioned pit and post excavation of tree throw	E	.jpeg
1225	32	022, 278, 279	Half sectioned pit and post excavation of tree throw	N	.jpeg
1226	32	022, 278, 279	South facing section of pit within tree throw	S	.jpeg
1227	32	022, 278, 279	South facing section of pit and surrounding tree throw	S	.jpeg
1228	30	309, 310	Entrance to building after de-turfing and initial clean back	S	.jpeg
1229	30	309, 310	Entrance to building after de-turfing and initial clean back	S	.jpeg
1230	30	309, 310	Entrance to building after de-turfing and initial clean back	S	.jpeg
1231	30	309, 310	Entrance to building after de-turfing and initial clean back	N	.jpeg
1232	30	309, 310	Entrance to building after de-turfing and initial clean back	N	.jpeg
1233	30	309, 310	Entrance to building after de-turfing and initial clean back	S	.jpeg
1234	32	309, 311, 312	Mid excavation shot of the western end of the interior	S	.jpeg
1235	32	309, 311, 312	Mid excavation shot of the centre of the interior	S	.jpeg
1236	32	309, 311, 312	Mid excavation shot of the centre of the interior	S	.jpeg
1237	32	309, 311, 312	Mid excavation shot of the eastern end of the interior	S	.jpeg
1238	32	309, 311, 312	Mid excavation shot of the southern wall at the west of the entrance	S	.jpeg
1239	32	309, 311, 312	Mid excavation shot of the southern wall at the west of the entrance	E	.jpeg
1240	30	309, 311, 312	Mid excavation shot of the southern wall at the west of the entrance	N	.jpeg

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Taken From</i>	<i>Format</i>
1241	30	309, 311, 312	Mid excavation shot of the entrance	W	.jpeg
1242	30	022, 278	Post excavation shot of tree throw	S	.jpeg
1243	30	022, 278	Post excavation shot of tree throw	S	.jpeg
1244	30	022, 278	Post excavation shot of tree throw	E	.jpeg
1245	30	022, 278	Post excavation shot of tree throw	W	.jpeg
1246	30	022, 278	Post excavation shot of tree throw	N	.jpeg
1247	30	022, 278	Post excavation shot of tree throw	W	.jpeg
1248	30	022, 278	Post excavation shot of tree throw	E	.jpeg
1249	30	022, 278	Post excavation shot of tree throw	W	.jpeg
1250	30	022, 278	Post excavation shot of tree throw	E	.jpeg
1251	32	022, 278	Post excavation shot of tree throw	S	.jpeg
1252	32	310, 311, 312	Mid excavation shot of entrance	S	.jpeg
1253	32	310, 311, 312	Mid excavation shot of entrance	N	.jpeg
1254	32	310, 311, 312	Mid excavation shot of sondage east of entrance	E	.jpeg
1255	32	310, 311, 312	Mid excavation shot of sondage east of entrance	E	.jpeg
1256	32	310, 311, 312	Mid excavation shot of sondage east of entrance	E	.jpeg
1257	32	310, 311, 312	Mid excavation shot of entrance	E	.jpeg
1258	32	311, 312	Mid excavation shot of interior of building	E	.jpeg
1259	32	311, 312	Mid excavation shot of interior of building	W	.jpeg
1260	32	311, 312	Mid excavation shot of interior of building	W	.jpeg
1261	32	311, 312	Possible post hole in interior of building	N	.jpeg
1262	32	310, 311, 312	Possible area of hearth in interior of building	N	.jpeg
1263	32	310, 311, 312	Possible path in interior of building	N	.jpeg
1264	32	310, 311, 312	General shot of interior of building and possible path	NE	.jpeg
1265	32	310, 311, 312	General shot of trench	W	.jpeg
1266	32	n/a	Working shot/group photo	S	.jpeg
1267	32	n/a	Working shot/group photo	S	.jpeg
1268	32	311, 312	Mid excavation shot of sondage in centre of building showing edge of previous trench	N	.jpeg
1269	32	311, 312	Mid excavation shot of sondage through western end of building	N	.jpeg
1270	33	309, 310	Pre excavation shot of eastern corner wall	S	.jpeg
1271	33	309, 310	Pre excavation shot of eastern corner wall	E	.jpeg
1272	33	309, 310	Pre excavation shot of eastern corner wall	N	.jpeg
1273	33	309, 310	Pre excavation shot of eastern corner wall	W	.jpeg
1274	33	309, 310	Pre excavation shot of eastern corner wall	SE	.jpeg
1275	33	309, 310	Pre excavation shot of eastern corner wall	NW	.jpeg
1276	31	326, 157	Stone and turf at possible entrance including SF86	S	.jpeg
1277	31	326, 157	Stone and turf at possible entrance including SF86	W	.jpeg
1278	31	295, 218, 172	Pre excavation shot of western end of trench	S	.jpeg
1279	31	295, 218, 172	Pre excavation shot of western end of trench	N	.jpeg
1280	33	309, 310	Mid excavation shot of eastern corner of wall	NW	.jpeg
1281	33	309, 310	Mid excavation shot of eastern corner of wall	SE	.jpeg
1282	32	311, 312, 022	Mid excavation shot of western sondage	N	.jpeg

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Taken From</i>	<i>Format</i>
1283	32	311, 312, 022	Mid excavation shot of western sondage	S	.jpeg
1284	31	289	Pre excavation shot of possible stone lined feature	E	.jpeg
1285	31	289	Pre excavation shot of possible stone lined feature	E	.jpeg
1286	31	289	Pre excavation shot of possible stone lined feature	S	.jpeg
1287	31	290, 292, 293	Mid excavation shot of possible post hole and two stake holes	S	.jpeg
1288	31	290, 292, 293	Mid excavation shot of possible post hole and two stake holes	E	.jpeg
1289	31	295	Mid excavation shot of possible post hole	E	.jpeg
1290	31	295	East facing section of possible post hole	E	.jpeg
1291	31	Unknown	Mid excavation shot of stake hole	E	.jpeg
1292	31	Unknown	East facing section of stake hole	E	.jpeg
1293	31	294	Mid excavation shot of stake hole	E	.jpeg
1294	31	294	East facing section of possible stake hole	E	.jpeg
1295	31	n/a	Post excavation of probable stone hole	E	.jpeg
1296	31	n/a	Post excavation of probable stone hole	E	.jpeg
1297	31	n/a	Post excavation of probable stone hole	E	.jpeg
1298	31	n/a	Post excavation of probable stone hole	E	.jpeg
1299	32	311, 312, 022	Mid excavation shot of western sondage	N	.jpeg
1300	32	311, 312, 022	Mid excavation shot of western sondage	S	.jpeg
1301	33	310, 312	Eastern end of building wall	S	.jpeg
1302	33	310, 312	Eastern end of building wall	E	.jpeg
1303	33	310, 312	Eastern end of building wall	W	.jpeg
1304	33	310, 312	Eastern end of building wall	N	.jpeg
1305	33	310, 312	Post excavation shot of eastern end of building wall	NW	.jpeg
1306	33	310, 312	Post excavation shot of eastern end of building wall	SE	.jpeg
1307	33	310, 312	Possible blocked up entrance in building wall	S	.jpeg
1308	32	310, 309, 312, 323	South facing section of western sondage	N	.jpeg
1309	32	310, 309, 312, 323	North facing section of western sondage	S	.jpeg
1310	32	311, 312, 022	West facing section of western sondage	E	.jpeg
1311	32	311, 312, 022	East facing section of western sondage	W	.jpeg
1312	32	311, 312, 022	Post excavation shot of western sondage	W	.jpeg
1313	32	311, 312, 022	Post excavation shot of western sondage	S	.jpeg
1314	32 & 33	n/a	General view of building 7	W	.jpeg
1315	31	157, 326, 022	Mid excavation shot of possible entrance into building	S	.jpeg
1316	31	157, 326, 022	Mid excavation shot of possible entrance into building	W	.jpeg
1317	31	157, 326, 022	Mid excavation shot of possible entrance into building	W	.jpeg
1318	31	157, 326, 328, 022	Mid excavation shot of possible entrance into building	W	.jpeg
1319	31	157, 326, 328, 022	Mid excavation shot of possible entrance into building	E	.jpeg

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Taken From</i>	<i>Format</i>
1320	31	328	Mid excavation shot of possible passageway leading into interior of building	N	.jpeg
1321	34	309, 310	Pre excavation of western wall	S	.jpeg
1322	34	309, 310	Pre excavation of western wall	E	.jpeg
1323	34	309, 310	Pre excavation of western wall	W	.jpeg
1324	34	309, 310	Pre excavation of western wall	N	.jpeg
1325	34	309, 310	Pre excavation of western wall	SW	.jpeg
1326	34	309, 310	Pre excavation of western wall	NE	.jpeg
1327	31	022, 282, 218	Post excavation shot of western end of trench down to natural	W	.jpeg
1328	31	022, 282, 218	Post excavation shot of western end of trench down to natural	W	.jpeg
1329	31	298, 315, 313	Post excavation shot of western end of trench down to natural and mid excavation of eastern end of trench	E	.jpeg
1330	31	298, 315, 313	Post excavation shot of western end of trench down to natural and mid excavation of eastern end of trench	E	.jpeg
1331	34	310, 312	Mid excavation shot of western wall of building exposed	S	.jpeg
1332	34	310, 312	Mid excavation shot of western wall of building exposed	E	.jpeg
1333	34	310, 312	Mid excavation shot of western wall of building exposed	W	.jpeg
1334	34	310, 312	Mid excavation shot of western wall of building exposed	N	.jpeg
1335	34	310, 312	Mid excavation shot of western wall of building exposed	NE	.jpeg
1336	34	310, 312	Mid excavation shot of western wall of building exposed	SW	.jpeg
1337	Buildin g 7	310, 311, 312	Mid excavation shot of building 7	W	.jpeg
1338	32 & 34	310, 311, 312, 022	Mid excavation shot of building 7	N	.jpeg
1339	32	310, 311, 312, 022	Mid excavation shot of building 7	N	.jpeg
1340	32 & 33	310, 311, 312, 022	Mid excavation shot of building 7	N	.jpeg
1341	32 & 34	310, 312	Mid excavation shot of building 7	S	.jpeg
1342	32	310, 312	Mid excavation shot of building 7	S	.jpeg
1343	32 & 33	310, 312	Mid excavation shot of building 7	S	.jpeg
1344	32	310, 312, 022	Mid excavation shot of entrance into building	S	.jpeg
1345	Buildin g 7	310	Mid excavation shot of building 7	E	.jpeg
1346	Buildin g 7	310	Mid excavation shot of building 7	E	.jpeg
1347	33	310	Mid excavation shot of entrance into building	E	.jpeg
1348	32	310, 311, 312, 022	Mid excavation shot of building 7	N	.jpeg
1349	32, 33 & 34	n/a	General shot of buildings 3 and 7	SE	.jpeg
1350	31	303-308	Post excavation shot of stake holes in eastern end of building	E	.jpeg

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Taken From</i>	<i>Format</i>
1351	31	303-308	Post excavation shot of stake holes in eastern end of building	N	.jpeg
1352	31	157, 166	Row of stones adjacent to stake holes in eastern end of building	N	.jpeg
1353	31	157, 166	Row of stones adjacent to stake holes in eastern end of building	N	.jpeg
1354	31	22	Section through stone hole beneath deposit 289	NW	.jpeg
1355	31	289	Section through stone hole beneath deposit 289	S	.jpeg
1356	32	310, 309, 312	West facing section of southern end of eastern sondage	W	.jpeg
1357	32	311, 312, 022	West facing section of northern end of eastern sondage	W	.jpeg
1358	32	310, 309, 312, 323	West facing section of southern end of eastern sondage	W	.jpeg
1359	32	310, 309, 312, 323	West facing section of centre of eastern sondage	W	.jpeg
1360	32	310, 309, 312, 323	West facing section of southern end of eastern sondage	W	.jpeg
1361	32	311, 312, 022	West facing section of centre of eastern sondage	W	.jpeg
1362	32	311, 312, 022	West facing section of northern end of eastern sondage	W	.jpeg
1363	31	022, 317, 319, 321, 157, 326, 328	Post excavation shot of entrances at eastern end of trench	S	.jpeg
1364	31	022, 317, 319, 321, 157, 326, 328	Post excavation shot of entrances at eastern end of trench	N	.jpeg
1365	31	022, 317, 319, 321, 157, 326, 328	Post excavation shot of entrances at eastern end of trench	S	.jpeg
1366	31	022, 317, 319, 321, 157, 326, 328	Post excavation shot of entrances at eastern end of trench	N	.jpeg
1367	31	022, 317, 319, 321, 157, 326, 328	Post excavation shot of entrances at eastern end of trench	E	.jpeg
1368	31	022, 317, 319, 321, 157, 326, 328	Post excavation shot of entrances at eastern end of trench	NE	.jpeg
1369	31	022, 317, 319, 321, 157, 326, 328	Post excavation shot of entrances at eastern end of trench	W	.jpeg
1370	31	022, 317, 319, 321, 157, 326, 328	Post excavation shot of entrances at eastern end of trench	S	.jpeg
1371	31	303-308	Post excavation shot of stake holes in eastern end of building	E	.jpeg
1372	31	303-308	Post excavation shot of stake holes in eastern end of building	N	.jpeg
1373	31	303-308, 022, 317, 319, 321, 157, 326, 328	Post excavation shot of stake holes in eastern end of building	NW	.jpeg
1374	31	303-308, 022, 317, 319, 321, 157, 326, 328	Post excavation shot of stake holes in eastern end of building	NW	.jpeg

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Taken From</i>	<i>Format</i>
1375	33	310, 311	Pebble deposit in interior of building	S	.jpeg
1376	32	311, 312	Extent of floor deposit at western end of building	E	.jpeg
1377	32	310, 311, 312, 022	Entrance and interior floor deposits of building	S	.jpeg
1378	32	310, 311, 312, 022	Entrance and interior floor deposits of building	S	.jpeg
1379	32	310, 311, 312, 022	Entrance and interior floor deposits of building	N	.jpeg
1380	32	310, 311, 312, 022	Entrance and interior floor deposits of building	N	.jpeg
1381	32	310, 311, 312, 022	Post excavation shot of floor deposit at western end	E	.jpeg
1382	32	313, 315, 022	Post excavation shot of pits	E	.jpeg
1383	32	313, 315, 022	Post excavation shot of pits	N	.jpeg
1384	32	317, 319, 321	Post excavation shot of post holes	E	.jpeg
1385	32	317, 319, 321	Post excavation shot of post holes	N	.jpeg
1386	32	317, 319, 321	Post excavation shot of post holes	W	.jpeg
1387	32	326, 327	Stony deposit beneath possible path at entrance	S	.jpeg
1388	32	326, 327	Stony deposit beneath possible path at entrance	W	.jpeg
1389	34	309, 310, 311, 312	Section of internal wall, south western corner	E	.jpeg
1390	34	309, 310, 311, 312	Turf bank interior of wall	E	.jpeg
1391	32	310, 311, 312, 022	Post excavation shot of entrance and interior floor of building	S	.jpeg
1392	32	310, 311, 312, 022	Post excavation shot of entrance and interior floor of building	S	.jpeg
1393	32	310, 311, 312, 022	Post excavation shot of entrance and interior floor of building	N	.jpeg
1394	32	310, 311, 312, 022	Post excavation shot of entrance and interior floor of building	N	.jpeg
1395	32	310, 311, 312, 022	Post excavation of sondage through floor deposit within interior of building	NE	.jpeg
1396	32	310, 311, 312, 022	Post excavation of sondage through floor deposit within interior of building	E	.jpeg
1397	33	310, 311, 312, 022	Post excavation shot of sondage	S	.jpeg
1398	33	310, 311, 312, 323, 022	East facing section of sondage	E	.jpeg
1399	33	310, 311, 312, 323, 022	East facing section of sondage, exterior of building	E	.jpeg
1400	33	310, 311, 312, 323, 022	East facing section of sondage, interior of building	E	.jpeg
1401	32	310, 311, 312, 022	Post excavation shot of interior of building	S	.jpeg
1402	32	310, 311, 312, 022	Post excavation shot of interior of building	N	.jpeg
1403	32	310, 311, 312, 022	Post excavation shot of interior of building	N	.jpeg

Table 8: NMRS & MPK HER sites previously recorded at Lair

<i>Site name</i>	<i>Site Type</i>	<i>MPK no.</i>	<i>NMRS no.</i>
LAIR	PITCARMICK SETTLEMENT	MPK4384	NO16SW 127
LAIR	ENCLOSURE, SHIELING HUT	MPK4392	NO16SW 134
LAIR	AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, FIELD BOUNDARY	MPK4399	NO16SW 140
LAIR	AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, SHIELING HUT	MPK4400	NO16SW 141
CLACHAVOID	MILL	MPK4410	NO16SW 150
ALLT CORRA-LAIRIGE / LAIR	FARMSTEAD	MPK4435	NO16SW 30
WESTER LAIR / LAIR	FARMSTEAD	MPK4440	NO16SW 33
LAIR	PITCARMICK SETTLEMENT	MPK4442	NO16SW 35
LAIR	AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, ENCLOSURE	MPK4443	NO16SW 36
LAIR	AGRICULTURAL BUILDING	MPK4444	NO16SW 37
LAIR	FARMSTEAD	MPK4445	NO16SW 38
LAIR	AGRICULTURAL BUILDING	MPK4448	NO16SW 40
LAIR	AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, ENCLOSURE	MPK4449	NO16SW 41
LAIR	AGRICULTURAL BUILDING	MPK4450	NO16SW 42
LAIR	BUILDING, CULTIVATION MARKS, CAIRNFIELD	MPK4451	NO16SW 43
CORRA-LAIRIG	ROUND CAIRN	MPK4452	NO16SW 44
LAIR	FARMSTEAD, KILN	MPK4454	NO16SW 46
LAIR	HUT CIRCLE	MPK4455	NO16SW 47
LAIR	PITCARMICK SETTLEMENT	MPK4456	NO16SW 48
LAIR	RING CAIRN	MPK4457	NO16SW 49
WESTER LAIR / LAIR	FARMSTEAD	MPK4459	NO16SW 50
LAIR	PITCARMICK BUILDING	MPK4460	NO16SW 51
TORR LOCH AIDH	HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT	MPK4461	NO16SW 52
LAIR / TORR LOCH AIDH	HUT CIRCLE	MPK4469	NO16SW 6
TORR LOCH AIDH	BURNT MOUND	MPK4470	NO16SW 60
CLACH A'MHOID	NATURAL FEATURE	MPK4489	NO16SW 8
COUPAR ANGUS - BRAEMAR - CORGARFF - FORT GEORGE	MILITARY ROAD	MPK5959	NO16SW 159
ALLT AN LAIR	ENCLOSURE, SHEEP FOLD	MPK9114	NO16SW 163
CLACH NA COILEACH; COCKSTANE	NATURAL FEATURE	MPK15070	n/a
LAIR / CRAY JUNCTION MEMORIAL CROSS	COMMEMORATIVE STONE	MPK16161	n/a

APPENDIX 2: DES

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Perth & Kinross
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Glenshee Archaeology Project, Lair
PROJECT CODE:	1073 (Northlight Heritage Code)
PARISH:	Kirkmichael
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	David Strachan and David Sneddon
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust; Northlight Heritage
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Survey & Excavation
NMRS NO(S):	NO16SW.48, NO16SW.49, NO16SW.127
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Pitcarmick Type Building(s), Ring Cairn, round houses
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Turf/stone constructed buildings
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NO 1387 6376
START DATE (this season)	6 June 2017
END DATE (this season)	17 June 2017
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	Walkover & topographic survey; Excavation (Strachan & Sneddon, DES 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 & 2016)
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>During June 2017 Perth & Kinross Heritage Trust and Northlight Heritage undertook a sixth season of fieldwork as part of the Glenshee Archaeology Project which continued researching the prehistoric and early medieval archaeology of Glenshee for the benefit of both residents and visitors to the area. The 2017 season saw the continued excavation of two longhouses. Two trenches were opened over a longhouse previously investigated in 2015 and 2016 (Building 3) while three trenches were opened over a longhouse located further downslope which was previously investigated in 2014 (Building 7). Building 3 exhibited many of the characteristics of the classic 'Pitcarmick type' with rounded ends, an external oval enclosure attached to one external wall and signs of a sunken internal area. The trenches were opened over the western internal area of Building 3 and the internal area of the oval enclosure attached to its south-western side in order to continue excavation started in 2016 and to explore a possible entrance location. A large pit was excavated within the external enclosure which contained numerous pieces of animal bone in the upper fill and an iron pin/nail in the primary fill. Excavation within the main longhouse recorded a large but shallow cut for the central hearth, a series of stake and post-holes along with evidence for two phased entrances one of which comprised a series of stone steps leading down into the partially sunken portion of the building. Significant artefacts recovered included a series of iron objects and a heavily worn grinding/sharpening stone with offset hole. Excavation of trenches over Building 7 revealed several sections of a low lying double skinned stone wall with an earth and stone core. The wall had curved ends while collapsed material indicated the <i>in-situ</i> wall would originally have had an upper part constructed of turf and stone. The internal area of the building was relatively sterile with no clear occupation surface although traces of trampling were present. The absence of artefacts and the lack of internal occupation features or deposits within Building 7 suggest it may not have been a dwelling but could have served as a store or barn.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Post-excavation analysis & Publication
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	n/a

SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust, Historic Environment Scotland & The Strathmartine Trust.
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ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Historic Environment Scotland (intended).