Castle Law, Forgandenny Excavations 2013

Data Structure Report

July 2013

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Summary

Excavations were carried out at Castle Law, Forgandenny fort between March 25th and April 13th 2013 as part of the Strathearn Environs and Royal Forteviot (SERF) *project. Five trenches were excavated in order to explore key features that define the fort. Three trenches exposed the massive stone walls of the enclosures on the summit of hill, which had been explored previously by Bell at the end of the 19th century. A fourth trench uncovered a stone capped bank with metalworking debris and burnt bone at its core. Next to this bank the ephemeral traces of occupation within a bank of chipped stone were revealed. Within the fifth trench a bank on the S side of the hill was examined. This bank was composed of material excavated from an outer ditch with lenses of burnt twigs near the top of the bank.*

1. Introduction

1.1 Aims

The key aim of the SERF hillfort programme is to retrieve datable evidence from contexts clearly relating to the construction, use and destruction of each fort within the environs of Forteviot - targeting enclosing ditches and ramparts and potential areas of stratigraphic depth – in order to create a chronology for these forts.

The aims of the excavations at Castle Law were to define, characterise and obtain a chronology for the archaeological deposits that comprise the hillfort and more specifically:

- to gain a more detailed understanding of the sequence of construction, use and destruction of the fort, building on phases identified by previous work;
- to establish a more secure chronological framework for previously proposed phases of the fort;
- to explore the preservation of archaeological deposits in different areas of the site;
- to conduct an initial assessment of the impact of the soil conditions on the archaeological deposits at different points on the site;
- to test the interpretation of the geophysical survey results;
- to assess the potential presence and condition of environmental material that may be contemporary with the occupation of the fort.

In achieving these project aims, the excavations would tie into the broader research aims of the SERF hillfort programme.

1.2 Archaeological Description & Background

The Castle Law, Forgandenny hillfort is characterised by multiple ramparts, wall constructions and hut platforms, which represent several phases of construction and use. Situated on a prominent location overlooking Strathearn, Castle Law has been an important feature in the landscape for millennia.

The fort was described in the *Old Statistical Accounts of Scotland* from the late 18thcentury as a 'Danish fortification' with near circular stone walls with further outworks visible on the S side of the hill and 'vestiges of buildings' within the fort (OSA 1791-99, 309). When the account was

written in the early 18th century, a 'half tower' built by Lord Ruthven stood within the stone walls of the fort. In 1859 the site was mapped and depicted by the Ordnance Survey as an undefined mound on the summit with outer ramparts on the S side (OS 1866).

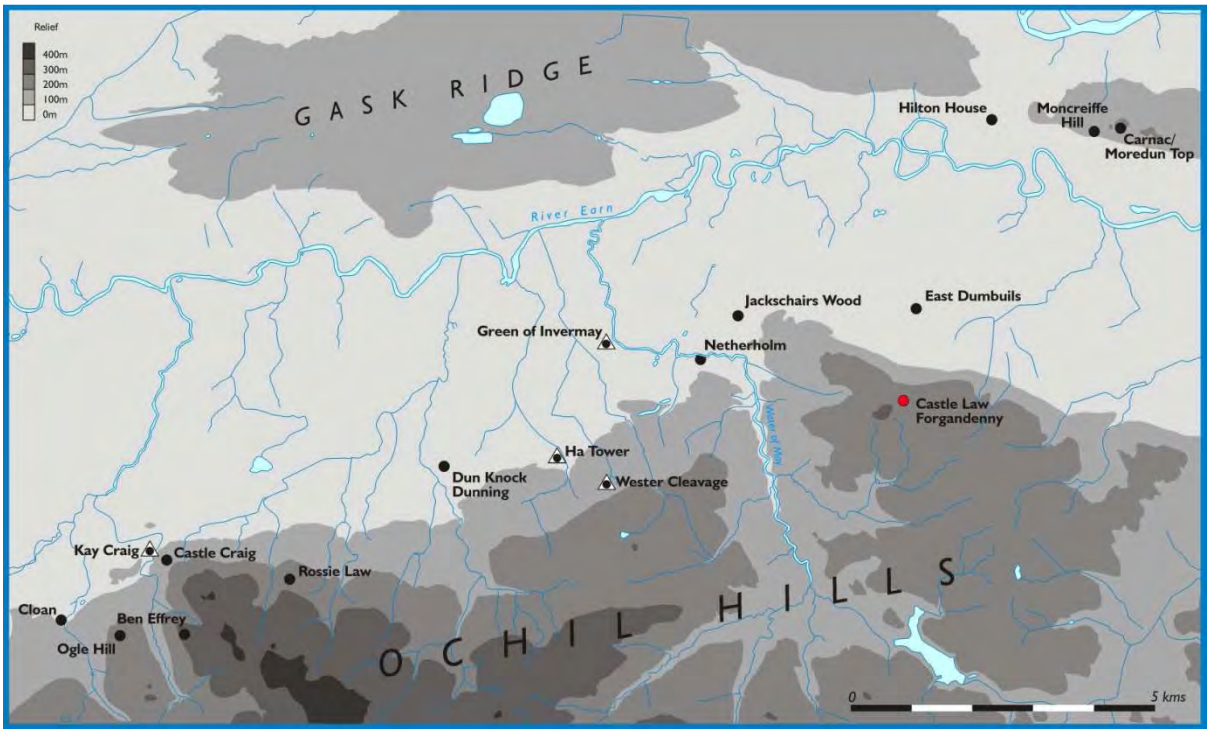


Figure 1: Location of Castle Law, Forgandenny in relation to other hillforts in the SERF research area

1.2.1 Antiquarian Investigations

At the end of the 19th century Castle Law, Forgandenny attracted the attention of antiquarian Edwin Weston Bell, who undertook substantial excavations at the site (Bell 1892). The publication of his excavations provides a general account of the archaeology. Bell focused his excavations on uncovering the entrance and wall faces of what he defined as the 'fort proper' on the summit of the hill. This area was composed of two broad and concentric oval stone walls. On the E side of the hill Bell revealed an entrance through the outer wall with a stone defined causeway, but no entrance was identified through the inner wall anywhere along its circuit (*ibid 18*). The walls survived between 2-6 feet in height and were faced with large, neatly set stones. Bell identified some regular openings with charcoal in the walls which he interpreted as *in situ* burnt remains of transverse wooden beams. Although not apparently excavated at this point, Bell states that the core of the wall was composed of coarse rubble. Charcoal-rich deposits in between the walls were identified and two rock-cut postholes, one of which appears to lie under the wall of the innermost fort (perhaps representing an earlier phase of the monument) were noted. Finds extracted from amongst the rubble during excavation included animal bone, part of a jet bracelet, coarse pottery fragments, coarse stone tools, and reused cup-marked stones (*ibid*). Unfortunately there is no stratigraphic or locational information for these finds which are currently held in the National Museum of Scotland. After the excavations Bell left his trenches open or only partially backfilled.

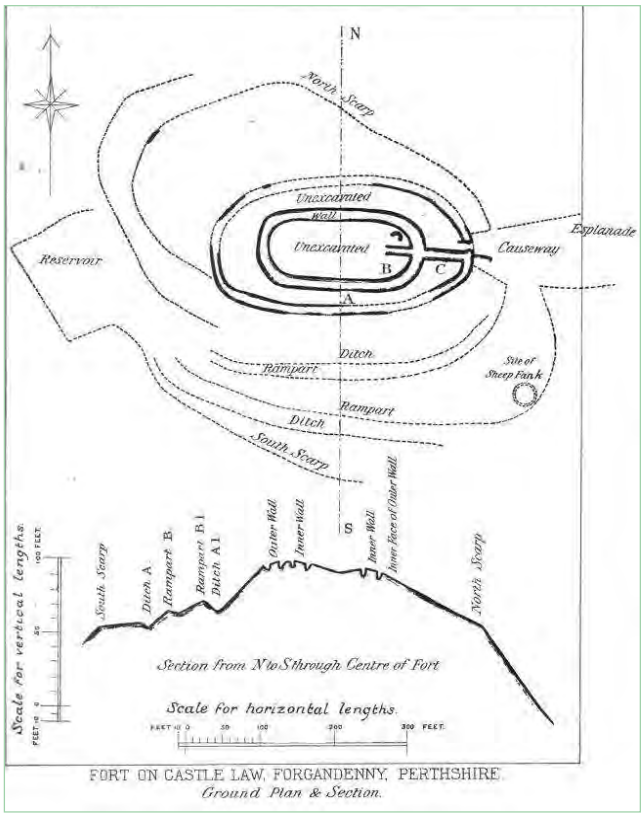


Figure 2:Plan of Castle Law (Bell 1892)

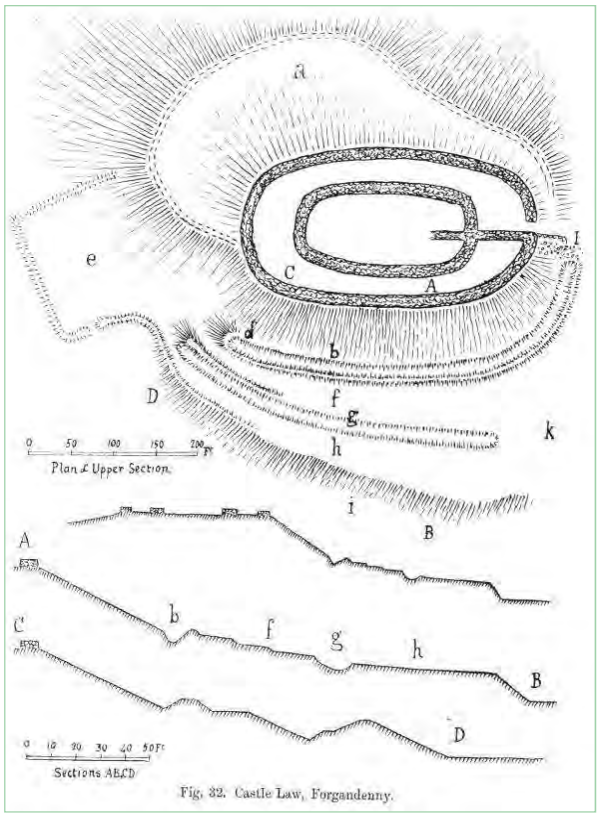


Figure 3:Plan of Castle Law (Christison 1900)

Several years after Bell's investigation Dr. David Christison, from the *Society of Antiquaries of Scotland,* visited the site as part of his review of the forts in the area (Christison 1900). An illustration within Christison's article shows part of the stone facing of the inner wall, suggesting this was still exposed, at least partially, at that time (see Figure 21). Christison's description of the fort highlights the salient details from Bell's excavation, but also provides a more detailed account of the outer ramparts to the S (*ibid* 74). Christison, however, misses out several features of the fort noted by Bell, and which are still visible today, such as the traces of the outer rampart surrounding the summit of the hill to the W and the edge of the terrace with a circular feature in the SE end (marked as a sheep fank by Bell) (see Figures 2 & 3).

1.2.2 RCAHMS Survey 2010

In 2010 the *Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland* (RCAHMS) undertook a detailed survey of the fort (see NMRS NO01NE5: Sherriff 2010). The results of this survey were used to propose a phasing for the construction of the fort (see Figures 4 & 5). Prior to this survey, the complex range of ramparts and ditches were interpreted as outworks or annexes to the timber-laced forts and therefore essentially one phase of construction (see NMRS NO01NE5: Steer 1957).

RCAHMS suggest that the fort had been built and remodeled several times, including two separate phases of timber laced forts that dominated the summit of the hill, as well as a possible unenclosed phase of hut platforms (see NMRS NO01NE5: Sherriff 2010).

The first phase of the fort is thought to be the bank and outer ditch enclosing the lower slopes of the S side of the hill. The RCAHMS propose that this bank rides up onto the summit at the W end (see Figures 4 & 5). This phase is thought to have been destroyed in a second phase by the construction of the outermost timber-laced enclosure. The outer timber-laced enclosure is situated on the summit of the hill with an entrance to the east. This fort appears to have been damaged and robbed. The RCAHMS suggest that material robbed from this fort may have been used to build a large bank that enclosed the entire summit of the hill, following the contours of the slope (Phase 3). Phase 4, as determined by RCAHMS, consisted of the construction of an innermost timber-laced fort. The substantial ditch with external bank on the S side of the hill could not be placed within a clear phase, but the RCAHMS suggest it may have been built in relation to the outer timber-laced fort.

Over forty hut platforms were identified by the RCAHMS, mostly within the confines of the Phase 3 enclosure, but they were also cut into this bank and overlie the banks of both timber laced forts. Some also appear to cut into the bank of the Phase 1 enclosure on the S slope of the hill. These huts represent at least one phase of open settlement on the site.

The RCAHMS survey also mapped the location of Bell's trenches. Bell's search for the entrance of the fort in the E end of the hill resulted in the creation of a substantial spoil heap. Bell's trenches not only traced the circuits of the walls of the timber-laced forts, but he also appears to have cut several long trenches and small test pits within the interior of the innermost timber-laced fort as well as at the NW entrance of an enclosing bank. In most cases the spoil from these excavations was dumped beside the edge of the trenches.

Figure 4: Plan of Castle Law, Forgandenny ©RCAHMS

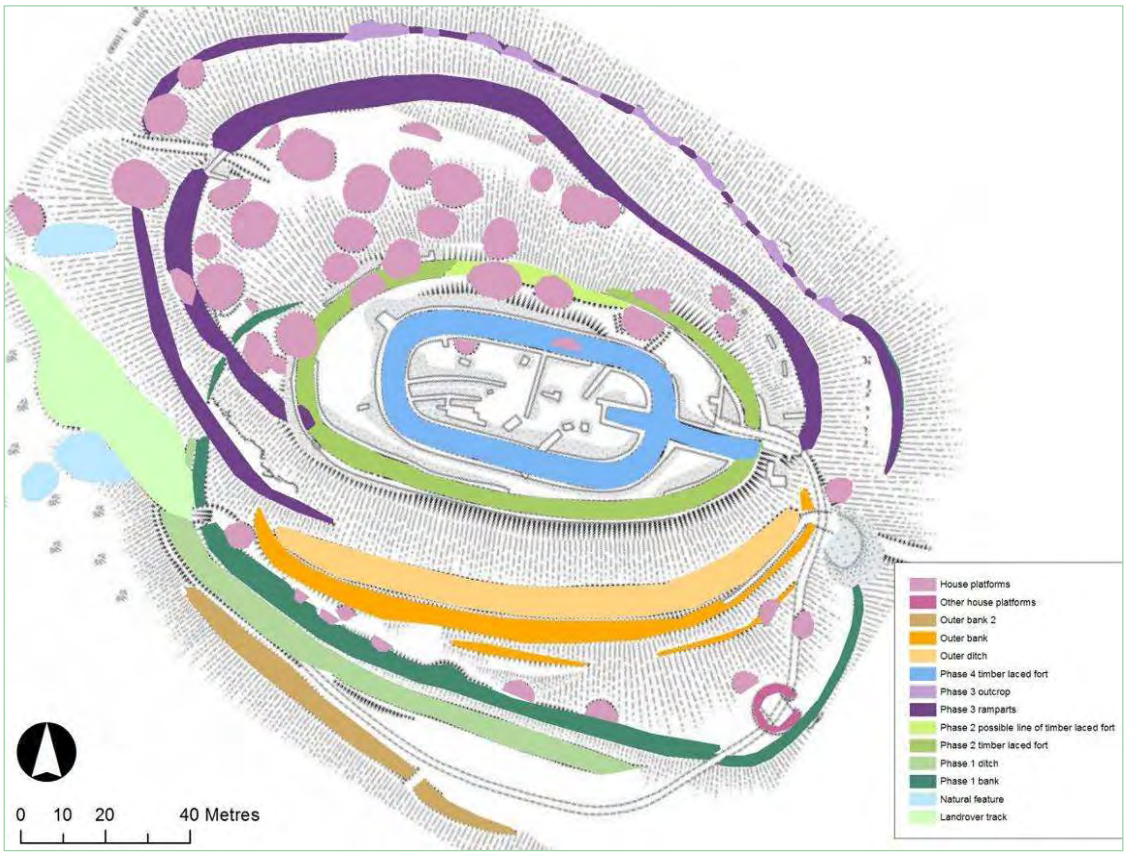


Figure 5: Plan of Castle Law, Forgandenny RCAHMS with phases highlighted in colour

1.2.3 SERF Geophysical Survey 2013

In February 2013, prior to the excavations outlined in this document, SERF conducted a geophysical survey of the fort (Poller 2013). Although the strength of the underlying geology impacted on both the resistivity and gradiometry survey results, the data clearly demonstrated the different physical characteristics of the various construction elements of the fort. In particular, the banks appeared to be built using a variety of materials. On the summit of the hill several possible areas of heat affected stone, relating to the timber-laced stone enclosures were identified. Also in both the resistivity and gradiometry survey results, several distinct anomalies were identified which appeared to correspond to hut platforms recorded by the RCAHMS survey.

1.3 Geology, Topography & Vegetation

The underlying solid geology of Castle Law, Forgandenny is pyroxene andesite (BGS 1:50,000).

The superficial geology is defined by shallow deposits of glacial till with some conglomerate stones also deposited around the hill at this time. There is a greater accumulation of superficial deposits as hillwash down slope.

Castle Law, Forgandenny is the most striking and visibly complex hillfort within the SERF research area. The fort is situated on a prominence which stands roughly 280m OD on the

northern edge of the Ochil Hills. From the summit of this hill there are extensive views across the Earn valley to the NW, N and ENE. Towards the S and SE the rolling peaks of the Ochil hills limits any wide views and the site is overlooked by Culteuchar hill immediately to the SW.

The hill is currently grazed by a small group of livestock and the vegetation is largely characterised by short grass, with the density of tussocks increasing down slope. Areas of more ericaceous plants are noted in patches across the site. Active erosion of the hill slope through slumping is particularly visible on the SW side.

During the first week of excavation the hill was predominantly covered with snow.

2. Methodology

2.1 Excavation Methodology

The excavation was undertaken between March 25th and April 13th 2013 by SERF team members and students from the University of Glasgow. During this excavation five trenches were hand dug. The trenches were located based on:

- their potential to meet the aims of the project (see Section 1.1),
- their potential for revealing stratigraphic relationships between different phases of construction, use and destruction of the site,
- their potential for retrieving radiocarbon samples that would date the construction of the features as closely as possible (i.e. structural beams of the timber-laced forts, hearth deposits of hut platforms), and
- their relationship to the trenches already cut by Bell, so that we would minimise further intrusion into the site.

All contexts were recorded in plan and section, as appropriate, by measured drawing, by digital photography and by written description on *pro forma* sheets. The trench locations were recorded in three dimensions. Artefacts were recorded by context and in three dimensions if they were determined to be *in situ*. Bulk soil samples (20L where possible) and small sub samples for chemical analyses were taken from each *in situ* context as well as the topsoil. Additional soil samples were taken from gaps within the wall face of the inner enclosure and adjoining wall at the entrance, where Christison identified possible timber beam slots (Christison 1900). The aim of the sampling strategy employed here was to gain suitable radiocarbon samples while minimising intrusion into the deposits.

2.1.1 Trench A

Trench A was positioned over a possible hut platform or quarry scoop noted by the RCAHMS and the bank and ditch representing Phase1. This trench also explored a strong positive

circular anomaly identified during the gradiometric survey. This trench measured 6m by 8m with an extension 2m wide and 10m in length over the bank and ditch.

2.1.2 Trench B

The goal of Trench B was to explore the nature of the two stone enclosures on the summit of the hill as well as the deposits in between the walls and in the interior. Part of the trench re-excavated some of Bell's trenches. The excavation of Trench B followed the line of a trench cut by Bell across the innermost timber-laced fort wall and into the interior (13.5m in length). 4m long sections of Bell's trenches in front of the inner and outer faces of the innermost timber-laced fort were re-excavated. The trench also exposed an area from the innermost fort over the outermost timber-laced fort within a cutting 2m in width and 10m in length.

2.1.3 Trench C

Trench C re-excavated part of Bell's trench at the junction between the innermost timber-laced fort and a perpendicular wall joining the outermost fort. The trench was 'L-shaped', measuring 2m wide and 5m in either direction. The aim of this trench was to expose and record the junction between the walls to explore their relationship.

2.1.4 Trench D

Trench D re-excavated Bell's trench at the junction of the outermost timber-laced fort with the perpendicular wall joining the innermost fort. The trench was 'L-shaped' 2m wide and extended 5m in either direction. The aim of this trench was to expose and record the junction between the walls, investigating their relationship. During excavation it was determined that there was too much overburden to be removed within the time of the excavation on the outer enclosure and therefore this was not exposed.

2.1.5 Trench E

The main aims of Trench E were to explore the Phase 3 bank identified by the RCAHMS and to identify and excavate a portion of a possible hut platform. The results of the geophysical survey also highlighted the archaeological potential of this area. The trench measured 10m by 7m over the possible hut platform. From the SW corner of this area the trench ran over the Phase 3 bank, measuring 3m in width and 5m in length. The relationship between the bank and the platform as well as the character of the bank was to be recorded.

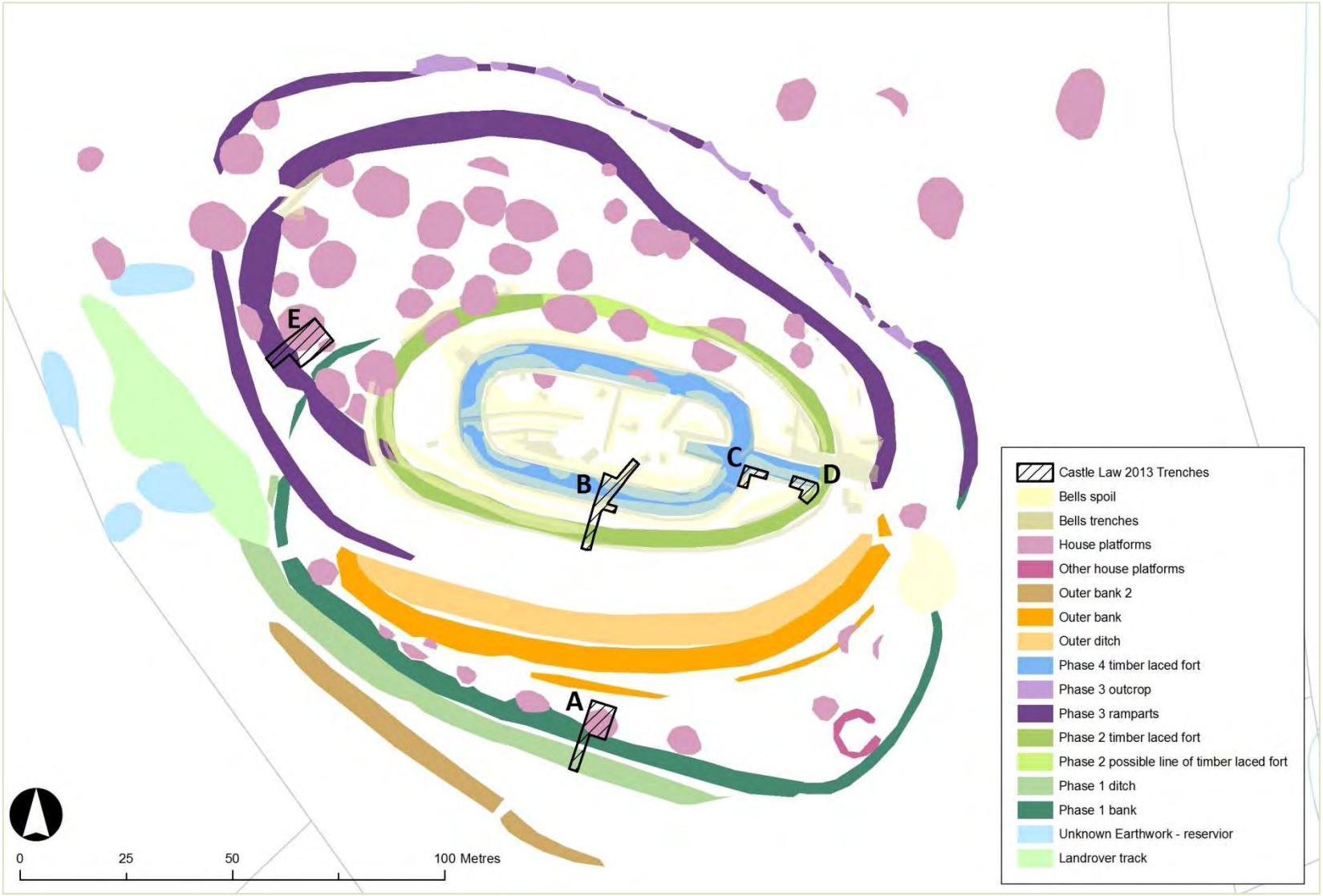


Figure 6: Location plan of the excavation trenches of Castle Law, Forgandenny (RCAHMS phases highlighted in colour)

3 Results

3.1 Trench A (1)

(*Figures 7 & 8)*

3.1.1 Bedrock and Subsoil

In the N end of the trench an outcrop of andesitic bedrock lay just below the topsoil (1004). The bedrock sloped steeply to the S. On the top of the slope the bedrock was encountered only 0.1m under the topsoil and had a more weathered appearance. Lower down slope, where the bedrock under more substantial deposits and therefore more protected, it was more angular and jagged. At the base of this outcropping bedrock and extending towards the S the subsoil was a hard compacted orangey brown gravelly silt (1021). In the S end of the trench, further down slope the subsoil was a hard compacted pinkish brown gravelly silt (1012).

Plate 1: Bedrock (1004) in N end of Trench A, taken from the S

3.1.2 *Cut of the Ditch and Bank Deposits (Plates 2-8)*

In the S end of the trench a broad ditch [1017] was cut into subsoil (1012). The ditch cut measured up to 4.0m wide. It had gradually sloping sides, which steepened as it narrowed to the relatively flat base. Overall the ditch was approximately 0.7m in depth (See Plate 9).

The edge of a bank to the N of the ditch was defined by a berm of roughly horizontally set angular stone within an orangey brown silt matrix (1014). This berm measured about 0.8m in width and up to 0.15m in height. Extending about 6.0m to the N of the berm and above the subsoil (1021) was a deposit of loose purplish brown silt with flecks of charcoal (1020). This silt, which appeared to have an organic content, was interpreted to be the remains of a relic topsoil. It is uncertain whether this layer was *in situ* or redeposited topsoil (See Plates 2 & 3). Above this deposit, the bulk of the bank was composed of loose and voided angular pieces of bedrock within redeposited subsoil which measured 3.8m in width and 0.4m in depth (1019). This material likely derived from the excavated ditch mixed with bedrock fragments.

On the top of the bank, above the redeposited natural, was a thin (<0.05m) discontinuous layer of roundwood charcoal patches. The layer formed a slightly U-shaped depression 2.00m wide (1016) (See Plates 4 & 5). Above this was a layer of orangey brown clayey silt with occasional angular stone and occasional charcoal flecks measuring 2.0m wide and 0.25m thickness (1008). This deposit was capped by another thin discontinuous layer of roundwood charcoal patches (1009), which also formed a rough U-shaped depression, but here only measuring 1.30m in width (See Plate 6). Above this was a dark brown silt with 20-30% small angular stone (1003). Spreading down the S face of the bank, clearly overlying the charcoal spreads (1009 & 1016) was a dark brown silt (1007), similar to (1003). This deposit may be a combination of *in situ* and weathered bank material. The boundary of this deposit with the redeposited natural and stone (1019) was ill-defined. Overall the bank survived to a height of about 0.9m.

To the S of the ditch a small portion of the counterscarp bank (bank 2) was revealed in the trench. At the base of the bank was a loose, medium orangey brown silt (1018) about 0.10m in depth. Above this was a thin, up to 0.15m in thickness, dark brown silt with 20-30% small angular stone inclusions (1006).

Plate 2: Top of deposit 1020 in bank, from the S

Plate 3: Top of deposit 1020 in bank, from the N

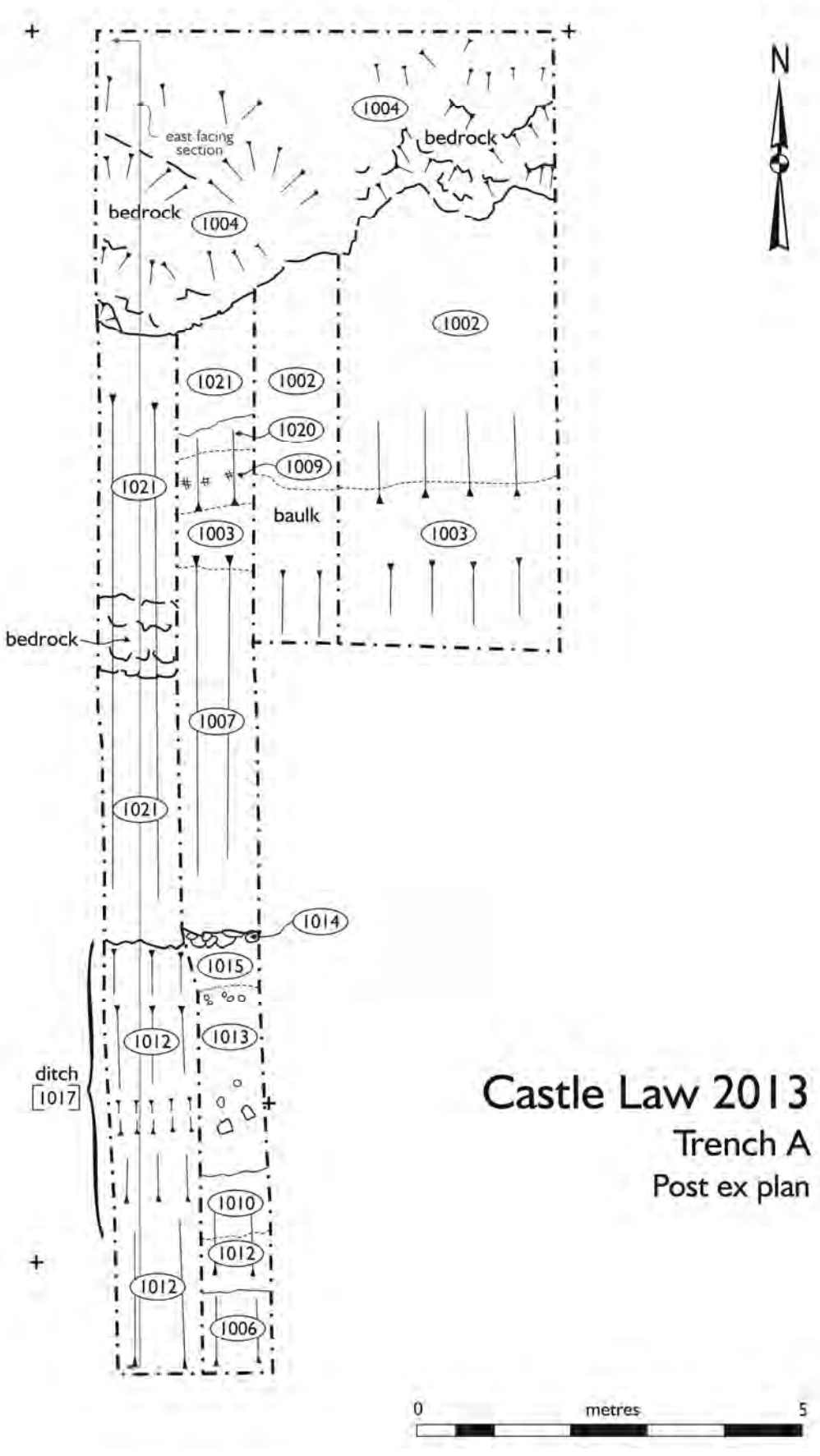


Figure 7: Post-excavation plan of Trench A

Castle Law 2013

Trench A

East facing section of bank and ditch

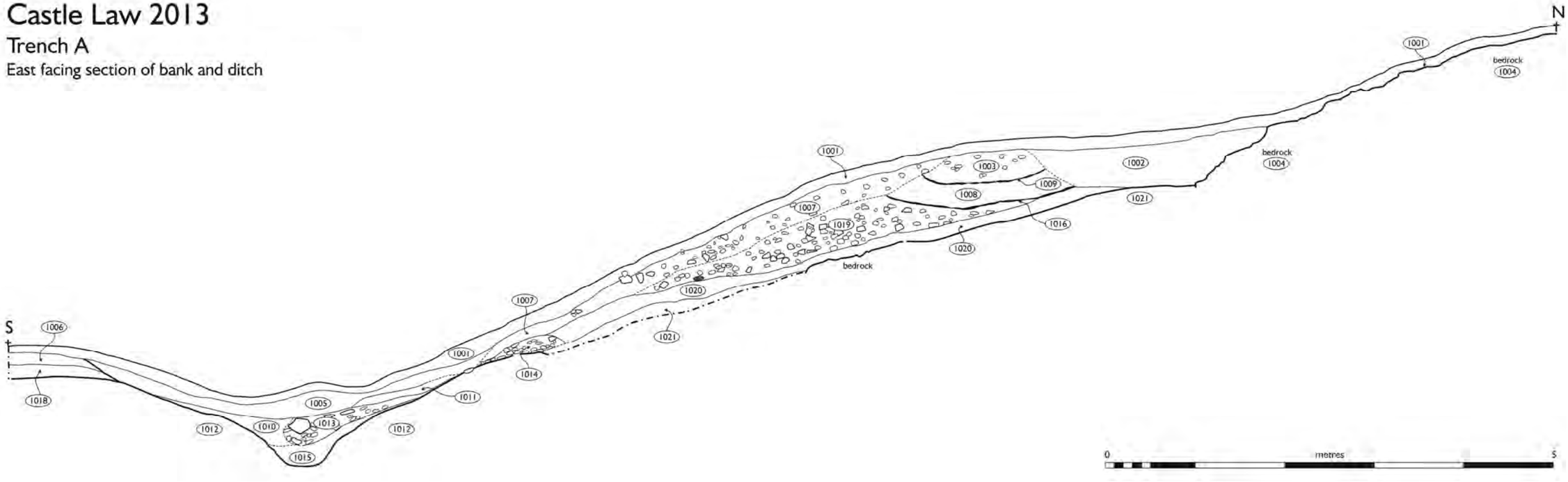


Figure 8: E facing section of Trench A

Plate 4: Spread of roundwood charcoal 1016


Plate 5: Close up of roundwood charcoal 1016

Plate 6: Roundwood charcoal lenses (1009 & 1016) in E facing section

Plate 7: Bank fully excavated, taken from the S

Plate 8: Bank in relation to ditch with stone berm (1014) visible

3.1.3 *Ditch Fills*

Within the ditch cut [1017] the primary deposit was a damp and very pale orangey brown clayey silt with occasional gravel, stones and very occasional charcoal flecks (1015). From the S face of the ditch cut this deposit increases in depth, measuring 0.25m in depth in base of ditch. This deposit may represent accumulation of hillwash and occupation debris. The damp, pale

and homogeneous character of the soil matrix of this primary fill may suggest it has been leached by filtering water over the years. Sealing this layer were two deposits. On the N side of the ditch was a pale and friable medium reddish brown sandy silt which contained occasional gravel and very occasional charcoal flecks (1010). From the S side and filling the base of the ditch, was a substantial deposit of angular stone and redeposited natural with flecks of charcoal (1013). This context increased in depth from the S face of the ditch towards the base. It is likely that this stony deposit was collapsed material from the bank. It is unclear which of these deposits filled the ditch first.

Plate 9: W-facing section of ditch

3.1.4 *Hillwash and Topsoil*

On top of the stony ditch fill (1013), extending from the counterscarp bank in the S end of the trench to the N end of the bank was a well-sorted medium orangey brown silt (1005). This deposit was up to 0.25m in depth and was interpreted as hillwash.

In the N end of the trench, a thick layer of slumped bank material and hillwash (1002) was found in between the bank and the large bedrock outcrop. This layer was a composed of orangey brown silt with 20% small angular stone and very occasional charcoal flecks.

The whole trench was covered by a medium reddish brown topsoil with a high organic content (1001). The topsoil was stickier above the silt within the ditch depression (1005). A horizon of very dark organic material was visible within the topsoil.

3.2 Trench B (2)

(*Figures 9 & 10*)

3.2.1 Outer Stone Enclosure

Although the wall of the outer stone enclosure was not excavated the wall faces were exposed and they appeared to have been built directly on bedrock (2031). The outer face of the enclosure survived as three courses of rough angular stone measuring up to 0.9m in height [2009]. The stones varied in size from about 0.5m in length by 0.45m in height with relatively smaller stones, measuring approximately 0.3m by 0.1m, in between. The facing stones were a mix of unquarried sandstone and metamorphic rock. As revealed during excavation the outer face was visibly eroding; the upper courses were tipping markedly towards the steep S facing slope over the lower courses.

Within the small sondage excavated to bedrock next to the outer wall face a medium orange brown silty clay with occasional small (0.1m) stone was recorded abutting the wall face, up to 0.3m in depth (2029). Above this was a deposit of rubble within a matrix of medium blackish brown clayey silt (2032).

Plate 10: Outer wall face of outer stone enclosure

The surviving inner face of outer stone enclosure measured 1.1m in height [2018]. The construction of this face was very similar to that of the outer face. The inner face was composed of roughly coursed angular stone ranging in size from 0.5m by 0.75m to 0.3m by 0.25m. Smaller flat pinning stones and some earth were found between the larger stones. Although not excavated, the exposed core material of the wall of outer enclosure was composed largely of roughly arranged rounded boulders. There were clear voids between the stone, but some earth was packed in with the stones. Overall the outer wall measured 4.5m in width.

Castle Law 2013

Trench B

Post ex plan

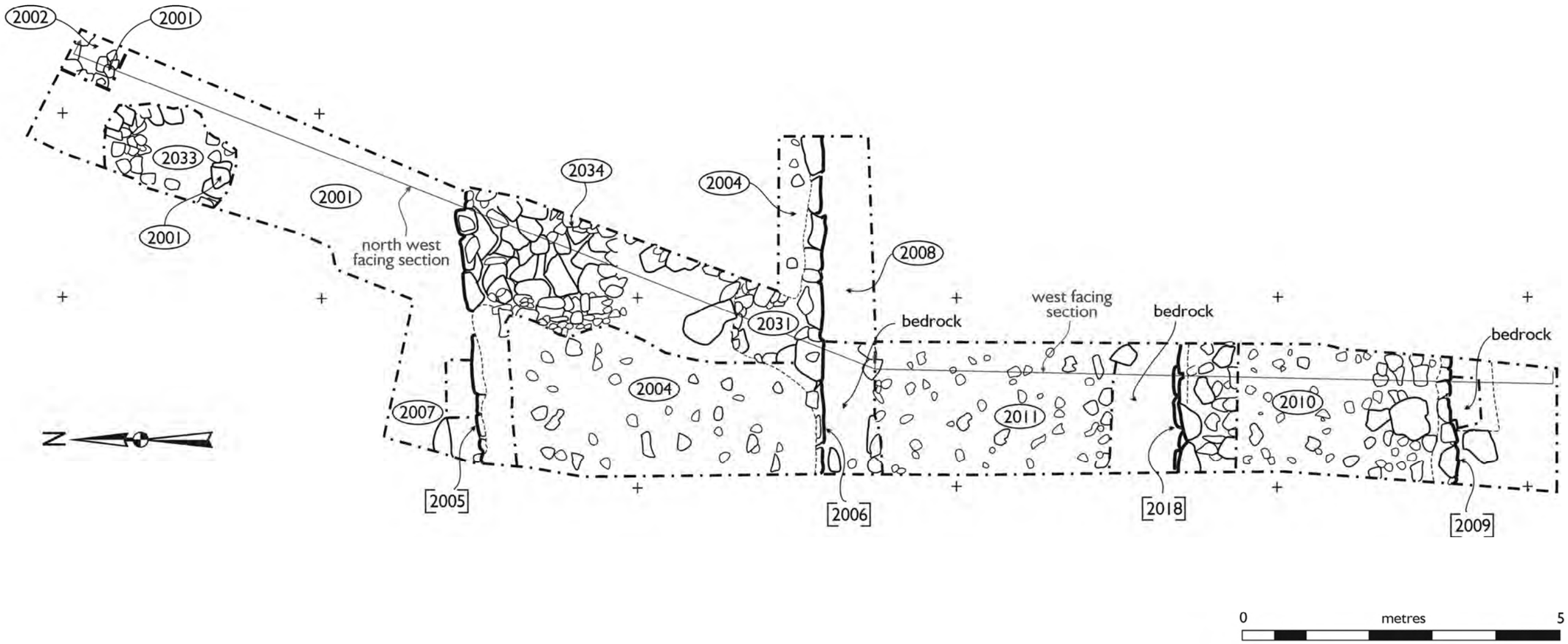


Figure 9: Post-excavation plan of Trench B

Castle Law 2013

Trench B

North west/west facing section

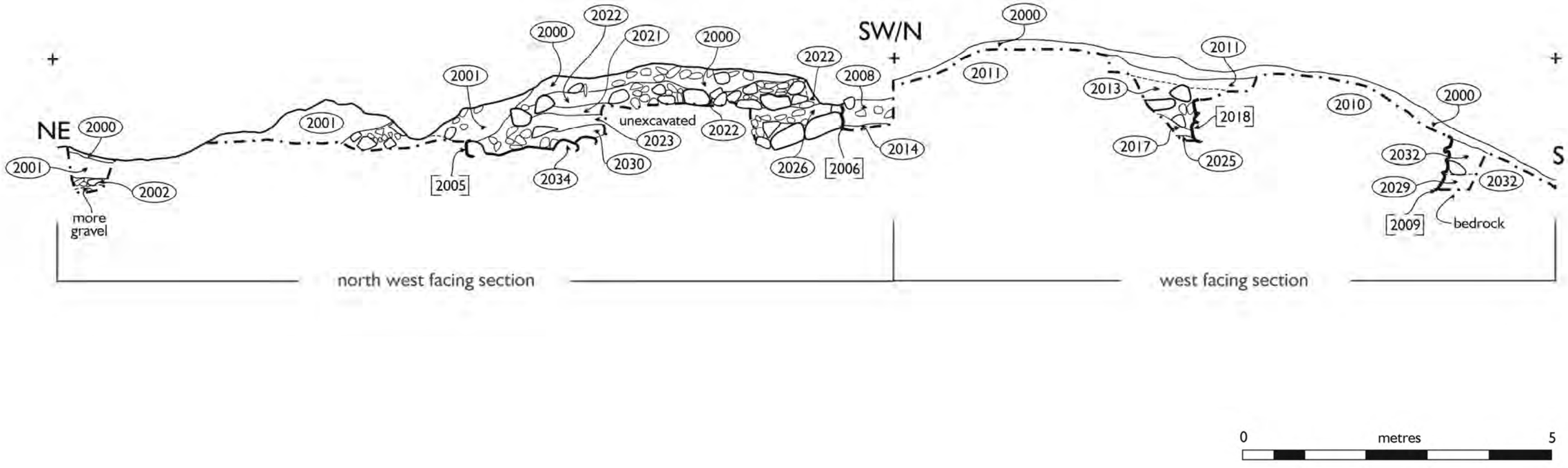


Figure 10: NW/W facing section of Trench B

Above the bedrock next to the inner wall face was a very thin (0.08-0.01m deep) deposit of medium light grey brown clay with occasional charcoal flecks (2025). The relationship between this deposit and the wall face was unclear. Above this deposit, and clearly abutting the inner wall face was a medium grey brown silty clay (0.2m - 0.1m in depth) with frequent charcoal inclusions and occasional animal bone (2017) (See Plates 13 & 14). This was capped by a deposit of rubble and earth composed of frequent stones of various sizes within a matrix of medium grey brown clayey silt, up to 0.7m in depth (2013). The interface between this deposit and the layers of rubble and earth encountered above it was indiscernible (2010) & (2011). These rubble deposits (2013, 2010 & 2011) represent the collapse and erosion of the upper levels of the outer wall over time. Above these layers was topsoil (2000). The topsoil was composed of medium orangey brown clayey silt with small stones measuring from 0.05m to 0.20m in maximum dimension.

Plate 11: Inner wall face of outer stone enclosure

Plate 12: Rubble (2011) between the outer and inner stone enclosures

Plate 13: Location and close up of animal bone in (2017) next to inner wall face

3.2.2 Inner Stone Enclosure

Up to three courses of the outer face of the inner stone enclosure survive, standing to a height of about 1.0m [2006]. The stones appear to have been quarried and range in size from 0.9m long by 0.4m high to 0.4m long by 0.2m high. A deposit of medium brown clay was identified directly behind and in between some of the facing stones and was interpreted as possible evidence for clay bonding (2024). A similar, but more extensive, spread of light brown clay with some stone inclusions was identified behind the wall face (2026).

Plate 14: Outer wall face of inner stone enclosure in Trench B

The inner face of the inner enclosure survived to a height of 1.4m [2005]. This face was composed of coursed and, predominantly, quarried stone. However, the lower courses of stone were rounded and measured approximately 0.6m long by 0.3m high. Above these courses were at least two courses of flat stones (0.5m long by 0.1m in height). Gaps in these courses demonstrate erosion of these stones. The uppermost courses of the wall face were composed of stone of varying size, one as large as 1.0m long by 0.3m high. Earth and small pinning stones fill the few spaces between the stones. Overall the width of the inner enclosure wall was 5.5m.

Plate 15: Inner face of the inner stone enclosure in Trench B

Plate 16: Rubble wall core (2034) of the inner enclosure

Following the line of a previous excavation a sondage was excavated into the wall core of the inner enclosure. Below the layers of disturbed material from earlier explorations into this feature (see below) the base of the core appears to have been composed of various dumps of boulders and rubble (2034). Many of the boulders measured, on average, 0.5m in diameter and appeared to have been thrown together very roughly, creating voids between the stones. Amongst the boulders a discrete deposit of orangey clay (2035) was recorded extending into the section of the sondage. Above the layer of large boulders was a loose dark brown charcoal rich gravel about 0.1m in depth (2030).

A small sondage at the outer wall face was excavated to bedrock. Above the bedrock there were several discontinuous thin (< 0.05m in depth) spreads of clay with charcoal inclusions (2014, 2015, 2016 & 2020). The relationship between these spreads and the wall is unclear. Covering these deposits were layers of rubble (2013 & 2011). A further deposit of rubble (2008) was noted above this; however, this deposit is a mix of original material collapsed from the erosion of the walls and later disturbed rubble relating to Bell's excavations (see below).

Plate 17: Spread of clay with charcoal above bedrock in relation to the outer wall face

A small sondage (1.0m by 0.5m) was also excavated next to the inner wall face. Above what was determined to be a natural deposit was a very thin (about 0.02m depth) lens of light grey brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks (2019). The relationship between this lens and the wall face is uncertain but it may abut the wall. Above this was a rubble layer which is a likely a mix of original collapsed material from the wall and disturbed deposits from Bell's excavation (2007) (see below).

Plate 18: Light grey brown silty clay (2019) next to inner wall face

On top of the wall, on the W side, under the topsoil, was a deposit of rubble within a dark grey brown clayey silt (2004). This deposit was interpreted to be a mix of core material and eroded rubble.

3.2.3 *Interior*

Within the interior of the inner enclosure rubble was cleared and two small sondages were excavated: one in the E and the other in the W. In the W sondage the lowest layer encountered was a deposit of firm brown clay with some charcoal inclusions (2033). Above this was a spread of rubble composed of angular and rounded stone of various sizes (2002). This material was interpreted as up cast rubble from Bell's excavation of the inner enclosure which has subsequently spread towards the N.

Plate 19: Interior of enclosure after topsoil removal, from the N

Plate 20: Post-excavation of W sondage within interior of enclosure, from the N

3.2.4 *Bell's Trenches and Later Interventions*

Within Trench B four sections of Bell's, or previously excavated, trenches, which had only been partially backfilled, were re-excavated.

One of the previous trenches had cut through the wall of the inner enclosure, and measured approximately 1.60m wide and up to 0.7m in depth [2003]. The edges of the trench were irregular and sloped onto the undulating to the base, which was on top of the gravel and rubble layers of the wall core (2030 & 2034). In the base of the trench was an uneven deposit, up to 0.4m in depth, of light brown silty clay with frequent stones of various sizes (2023). This layer was interpreted as an interface between disturbed backfill and *in situ* wall core material. Above this interface, within the N end of the trench, was a sticky dark brown clay with numerous chipped stone, up to 0.2m in depth (2021). Over this and spread across the trench, was a loose conglomerate of grey brown clayey silt with angular boulders (2022). Near the surface of this context a fragment of bottle glass was found (SF 2005) (See Plate 23). A further deposit of smaller loose stones within a clayey silt matrix was recorded just under a thin layer of turf (2036).

Plate 21: Sondage through the inner wall during excavation, from the S

Plate 22: Upper layer of backfilled material (2022) in inner wall, from the N

Plate 23: Fragment of bottle glass (SF 2005) found in (2022)

Bell's trench exposing the outer wall face of the inner enclosure was also re-excavated [2028]. Loose stones on the surface were initially removed within a 5.3m long segment of this trench; however, only an area 2.2m long was fully excavated. Bell's trench was roughly 1.0m wide. The true edges and depth of Bell's trench was difficult to define amongst the rubble. The trench was filled with loose rubble material within medium dark brown silty clay, up to 0.9m in depth (2008). The upper portion, if not all, of this deposit was later rubble which in filled the trench after Bell's excavation. However, no differentiation could be made between this rubble and

what may be the remains of *in situ* rubble from initial collapse of the wall at a lower depth of excavation.

A similar situation was observed within Bell's trench of the inner face of the inner enclosure [2027]. Here the trench was filled with rubble contained within a dark brown silty clay (2007). Again no clear differentiation could be made between the rubble from Bell's excavation and rubble from the initial collapse of the wall. To the N of this trench there was a mound of rubble material of noticeably larger stones which was interpreted as up cast from Bell's excavation (2002). This rubble had spread down into the interior over time. Mounding above this rubble, and also spread across the interior and lapping against the backfill of the inner wall trench, was a deposit of loose stones and frequent chipped stone (2001). The character of this layer was notably distinct from the larger rubble and was interpreted as the possible remains of a secondary intervention or excavation in front of the inner wall.

Turf covered only small portions of these areas, in between exposed stone.

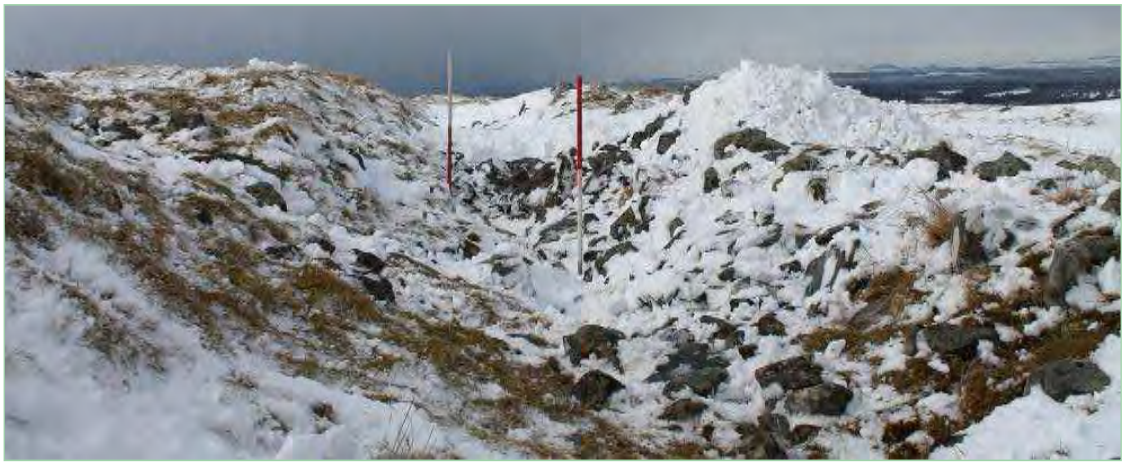


Plate 24: Bell's trench in front of the inner face of the inner enclosure prior to excavation

Plate 25: Bell's trench in front of the outer face of the inner enclosure prior to excavation

3.3 Trench C (3)

(*Figures 11, 12 & 13*)

The inner stone enclosure wall revealed within Trench C both appears to have been built directly onto the bedrock. The outer wall face of the enclosure was built with quarried and dressed rectangular blocks of stone [3001]. The wall face was composed of several courses of stone packed with earth, surviving to a height of 1.2m. The size and geology of the facing stones vary between courses. The basal course is composed of large andesitic lava stones (one as large as 1.0m long by 0.5m high). The next few courses are made of smaller flat stones (measuring on average 0.5m long by 0.2m in height). These stones are a mix of red sandstone, conglomerate and andesite. Within these courses are gaps which Christison identified as possible timber beams slots (see Figure 21). However, these hollows are more likely where several flat stones have fallen out of the wall face. The next course is composed of massive stones (up to 1.5m long by 0.5m high). The geology of these stones is red sandstone with one conglomerate.

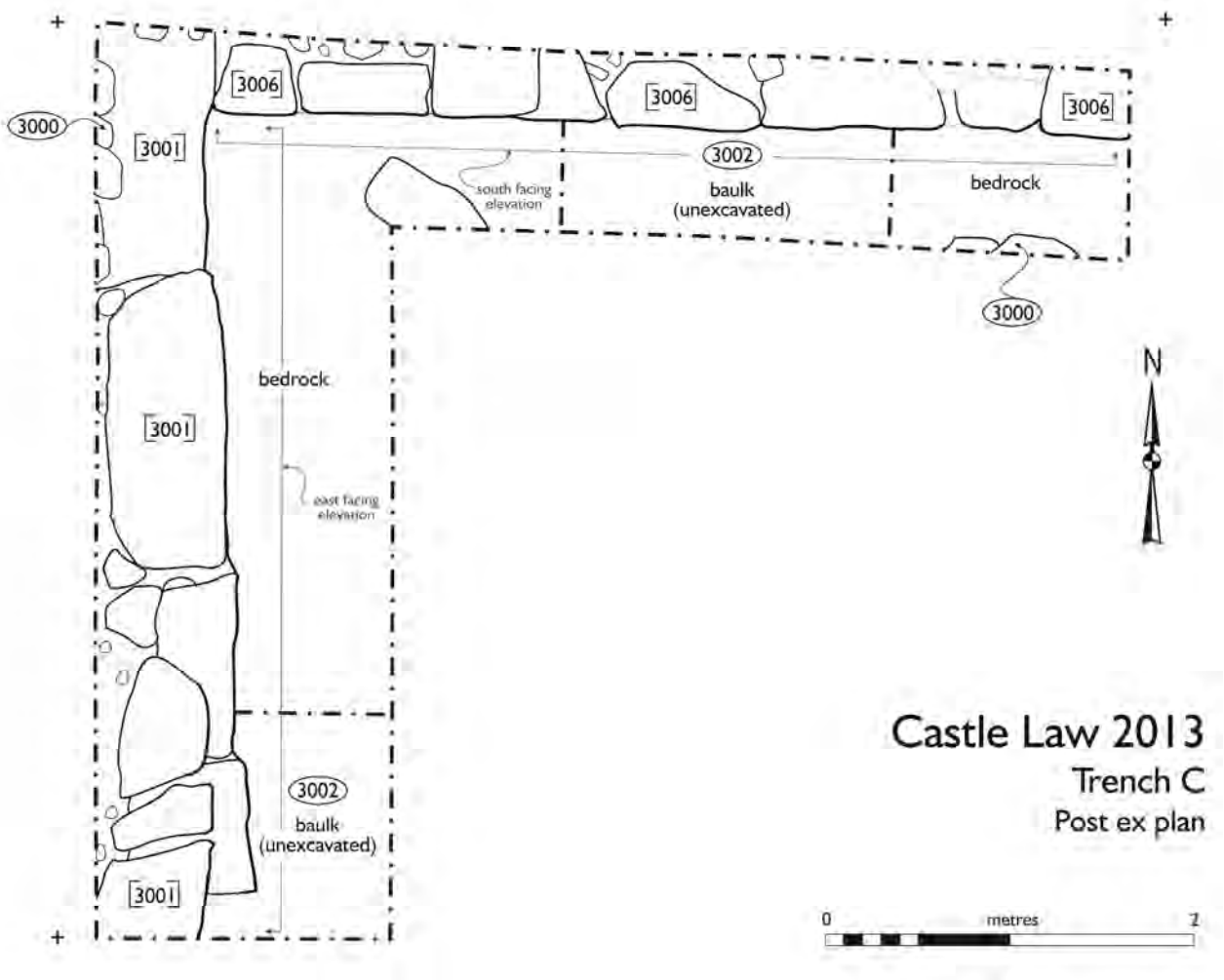


Figure 11: Post-excavation plan of Trench C

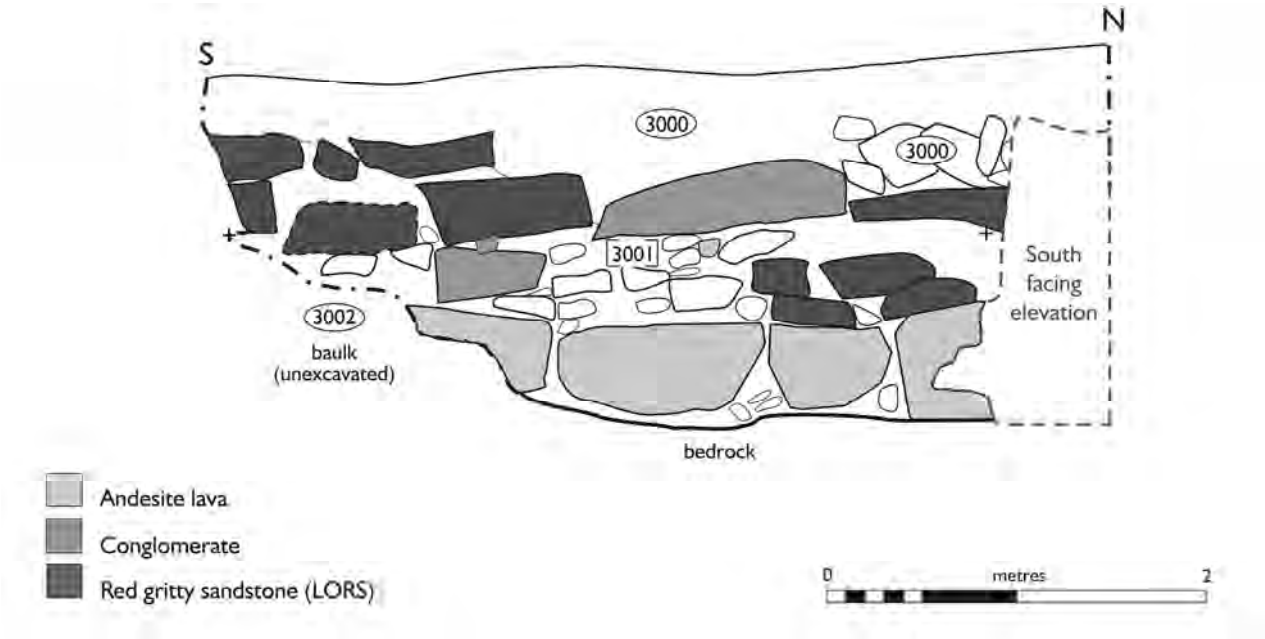


Figure 12: E facing elevation of outer wall face on inner enclosure in Trench C, Ewan Campbell identified and annotated the different stone types

Plate 26: Outer wall face of the inner enclosure, from the E

Plate 27: Outer wall face of the inner enclosure, from the NE

Plate 28: Outer wall face of the inner enclosure showing join with perpendicular wall [3006], from the SE

Plate 29: Close up of join between inner enclosure and perpendicular wall

The adjoining perpendicular wall face was built directly on the E sloping bedrock [3006]. The inner face of this wall seems to abut the inner enclosure wall [3001] (see Plate 29). Like the inner enclosure this wall face was also composed of stones from a variety of geological sources. The basal course contained occasional examples of andesite and red sandstone, but was predominantly composed of water worn boulders (measuring up to 1.0m long by 0.5m wide). Directly above this was a course of narrower flat stones, mostly composed of red sandstone. The next course predominantly contained quarried red sandstone. The overall height of the wall was up to 1.7m. Although there are gaps between some of the stones, these were not likely the remnant holes of timber beams.

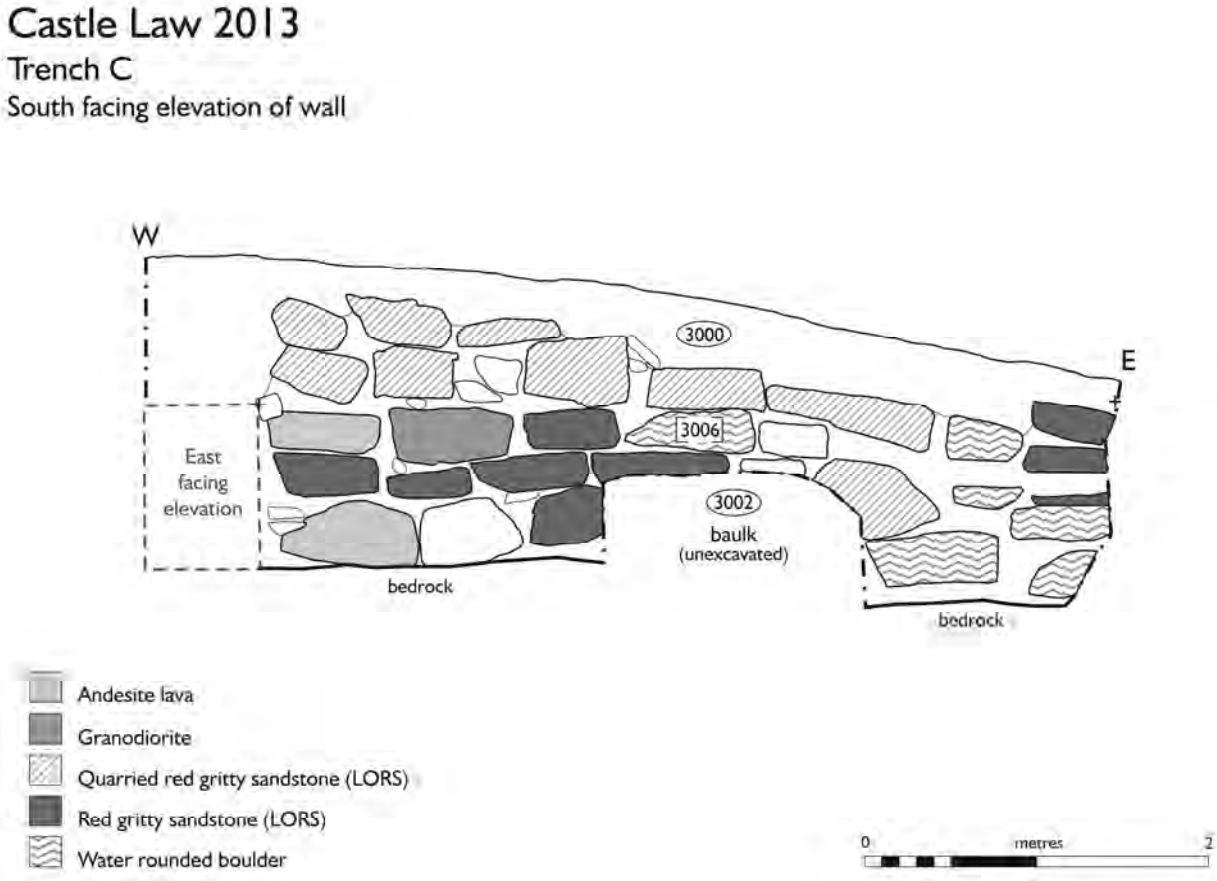


Figure 13: S facing elevation of perpendicular wall face in Trench C, Ewan Campbell identified and annotated the different stone types

Plate 30: Inner face of the perpendicular wall, from the S

Plate 31: Inner face of the perpendicular wall, from the SE

Immediately above the bedrock, in front of both of the wall faces, was a thin patchy layer of firm, heavily compacted medium black clay with <1% bone and charcoal flecks (3005). This was interpreted to be the remains of an old ground surface or debris from the initial construction of the walls. The relationship between this layer and the walls is uncertain. Covering this layer was a deposit, up to 0.2m in depth, of dark brown clay with a notable amount of animal bone at the junction of the two walls (3004). This deposit appears to be a deliberate dump, perhaps relating to the occupation of the summit of the hill. Above this, layers of rubble and earth filled the space in front of the walls (3003 & 3002). The lowest of these layers, up to 0.10m in depth, had a dark brown clay matrix with occasional charcoal inclusions (3003). This layer may be the base of Bell's trench or the remains of original collapse. Like elsewhere on site, this distinction was impossible to decipher. Above the clay layer was a deposit of dark greyish brown slightly clayey silt containing rubble of varying size (3002). This rubble represents a mix of material within Bell's trench, both deliberately backfilled and naturally eroded. Some of the larger stones within this layer had clearly collapsed from the wall face (see Plate 33).

Plate 32: Build up of redeposited material next to the perpendicular wall

Plate 33: Collapse of the wall face of the perpendicular wall into the rubble

On top of the walls and slumping into Bell's trenches was an accumulation of medium brown clayey silt with moderate rubble inclusions of varying sizes up to 0.4m (3000). Turf covered most of this trench; with the exception of a few exposed stones within Bell's trench.

Plate 34: Trench C after topsoil removed

3.4 Trench D (4)

(*Figures 14 & 15*)

Trench D was positioned to explore the relationship between the perpendicular wall and the outer enclosure wall. However, there was not sufficient time to safely excavate the loose overburden on top of the outer enclosure wall to expose the junction of these walls.

The base of the inner face of the perpendicular wall was explored in a small sondage. Within this sondage the wall appears to have been built directly on bedrock [4001]. Similar to the situation recorded in Trench C, the wall was built following the angle of the slope to the E and therefore the courses of the wall face do not follow straight lines but instead compensate for the slope. The lower course were composed predominantly of large stones of andesite (measuring about 0.6m long by 0.4m high), which were then topped by flatter stones (1.0m long by 0.2m in height). The courses above this were composed of stone of more variable geology and size. Within the upper courses of the *in situ* wall face there was an observable increase in redstone blocks. The overall height of the surviving wall face was roughly 1.2m. In between the stones there were gaps filled with smaller pinning stones. No obvious timber beam slots were noted.

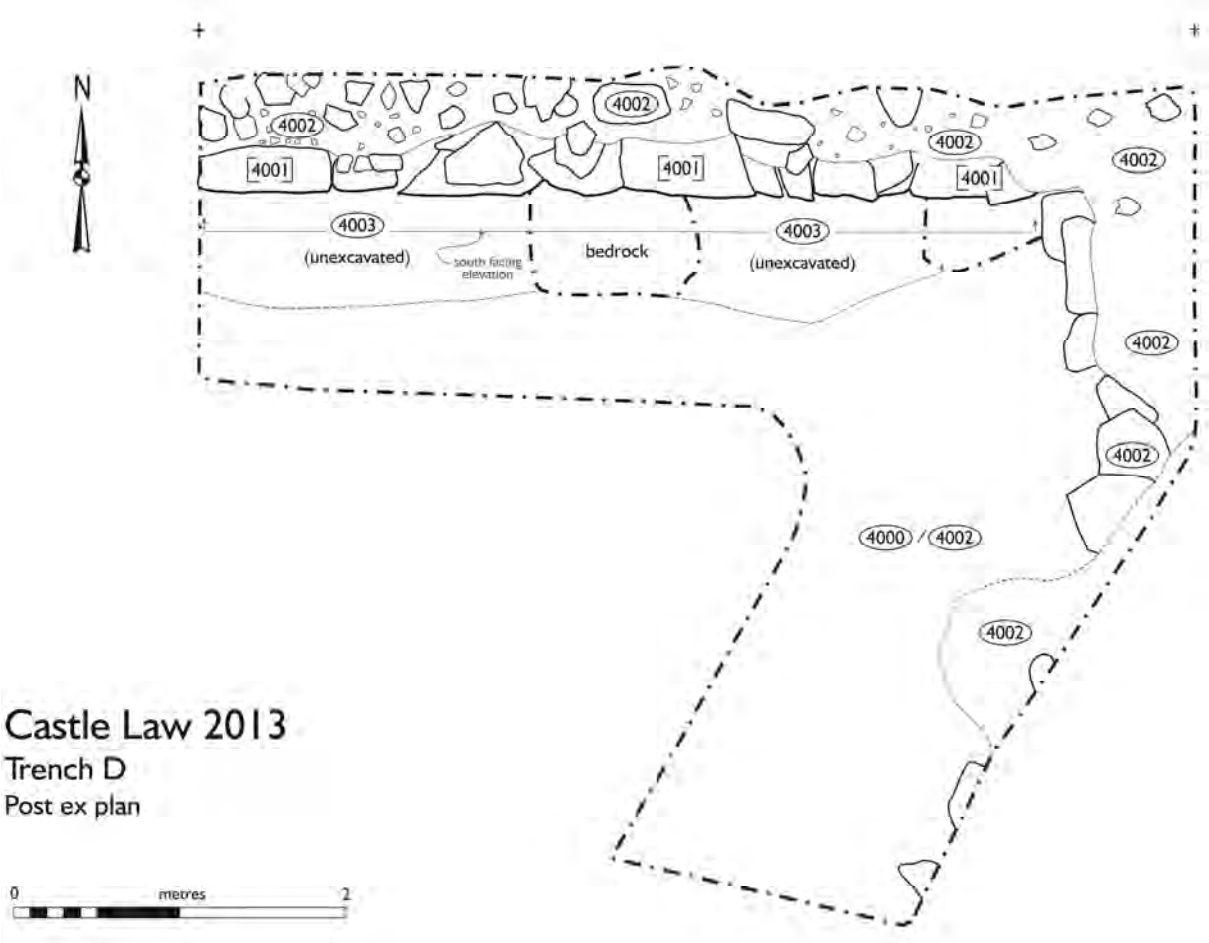


Figure 14: Post-excavation plan of Trench D

Plate 35: Perpendicular wall face in Trench D, showing the overburden above the wall face

Above the bedrock and abutting the wall face [4001] were deposits of silt, up to 0.4m in depth, which contained midden debris and notably few stones (4005 & 4004). It was not clear if these deposits are original occupation material or redeposited backfill. Above this was a mixed layer of frequent small stones with a few occasional larger stones within a matrix of friable light greyish brown coarse sandy silt (4003). This layer was certainly mix of deliberately backfilled material and subsequent slump.

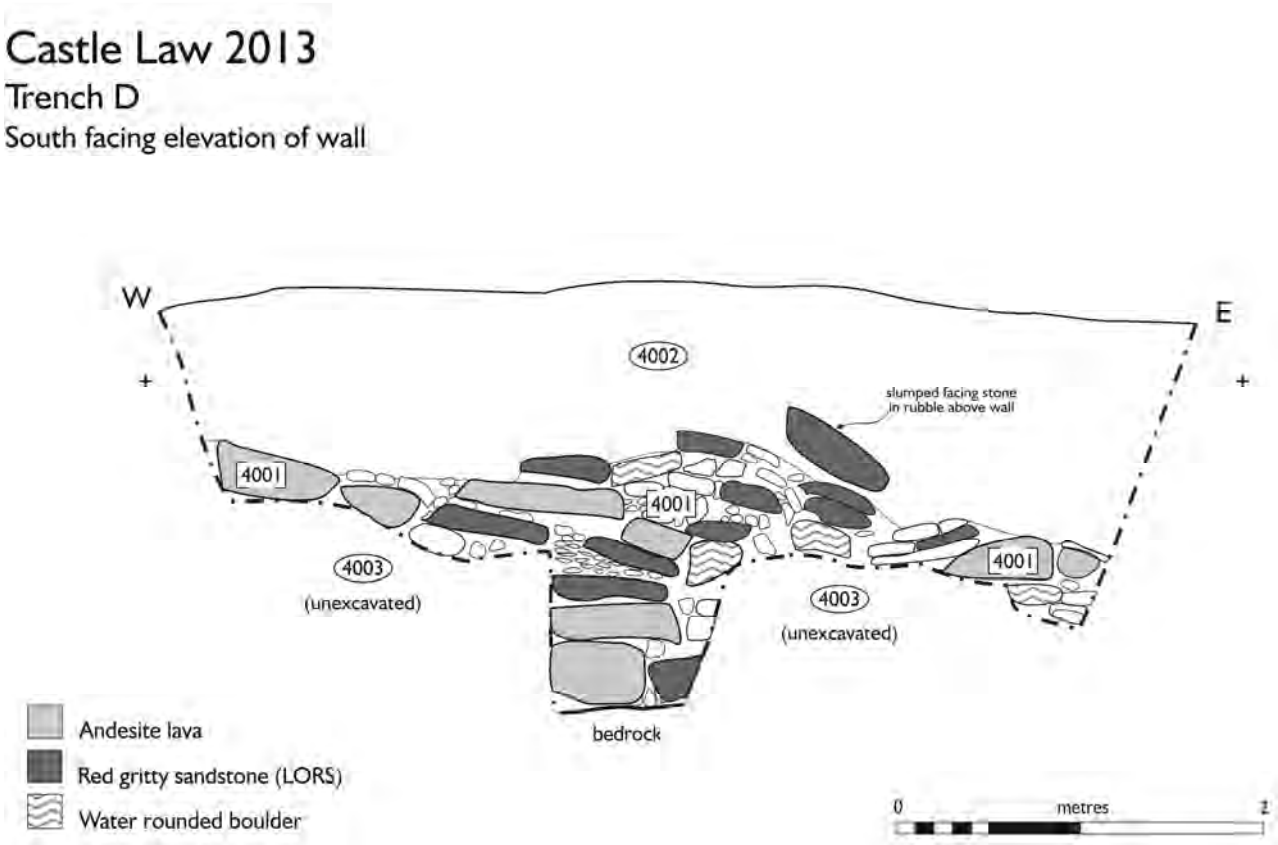


Figure 15: S facing elevation of perpendicular wall face in Trench D, Ewan Campbell identified and annotated the different stone types

Plate 36: The base of the inner face of the perpendicular wall exposed within the small sondage

Plate 37: The base of the sondage next to the perpendicular wall

Under the turf, on top of the perpendicular wall face and the outer enclosure was a layer of rubble within a matrix of medium greyish brown silt (4002). This layer is interpreted to be eroded wall core material mixed with topsoil accumulation. The eroded core material is then further mixed with redeposited rubble as it slumps into the trench from the previous excavations. Finds found within this context included an iron object (possible nail SF 400), an animal bone (SF 403), a 1940s bullet (SF 404) (see Plate 38), a Victorian shot gun cartridge butt (SF 402), an agate flake (SF 401) and a stone with possible carvings (see Plate 39). These finds all attest to the mixed nature of this material and suggest there may have been multiple interventions on the site. Capping the area of the old excavation trench was a layer of exposed rubble and stone of various sizes (4000).

Plate 38: 1940's bullet (SF 404)

Plate 39: Stone with possible carvings

Plate 40: Trench C with topsoil removed, from the W

Plate 41: Trench C with topsoil removed, from the N

3.5 Trench E (5)

(*Figures 16, 17 & 18*)

3.5.1 *Bedrock and Traces of Occupation Debris*

In the NE corner of Trench E the bedrock was approximately 0.2m below the ground surface. From this corner the bedrock sloped towards the SW where it was up to 0.6m below the turf.

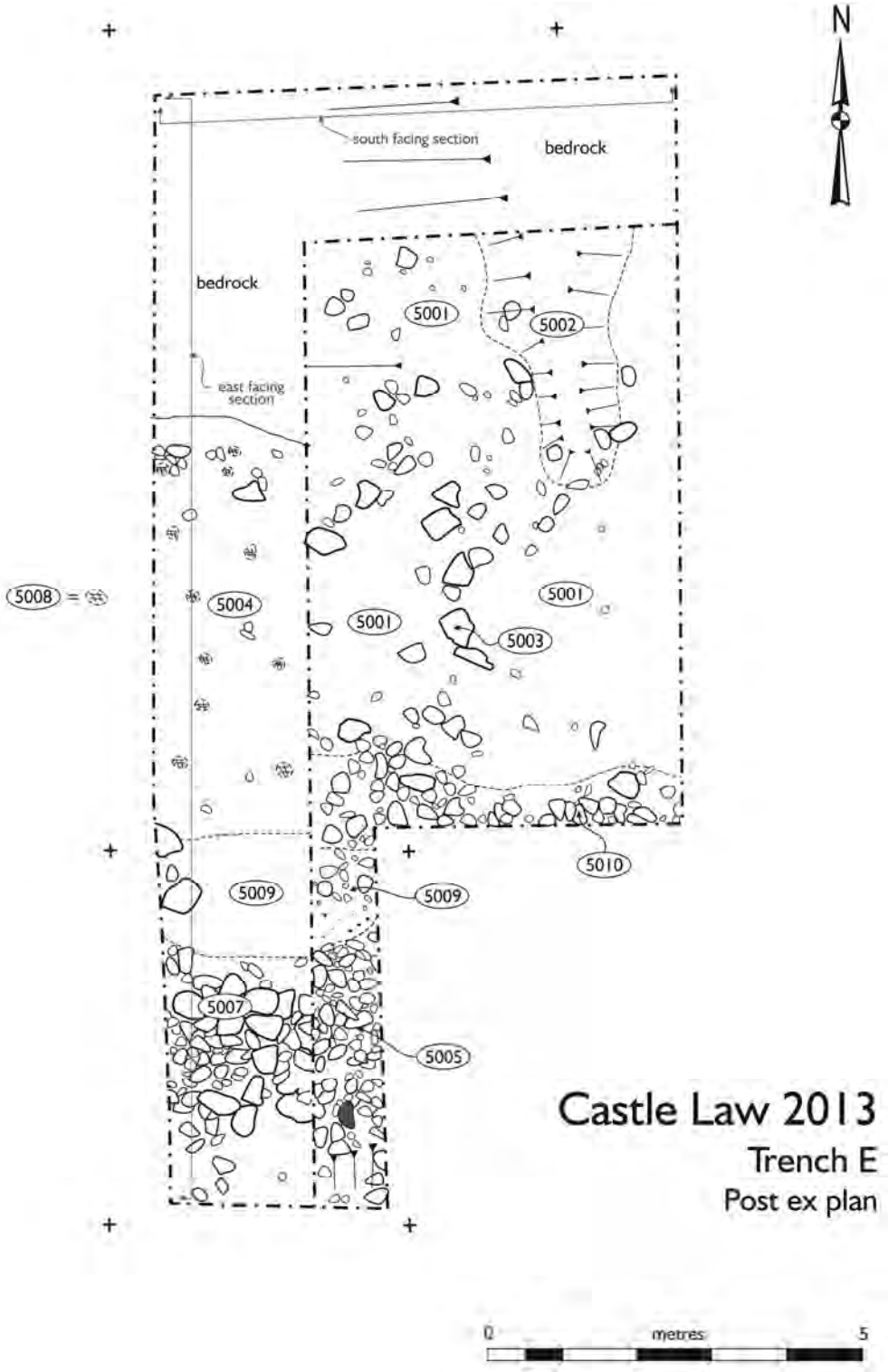


Figure 16: Post-excavation plan of Trench E

Castle Law 2013

Trench E

East facing section of trench

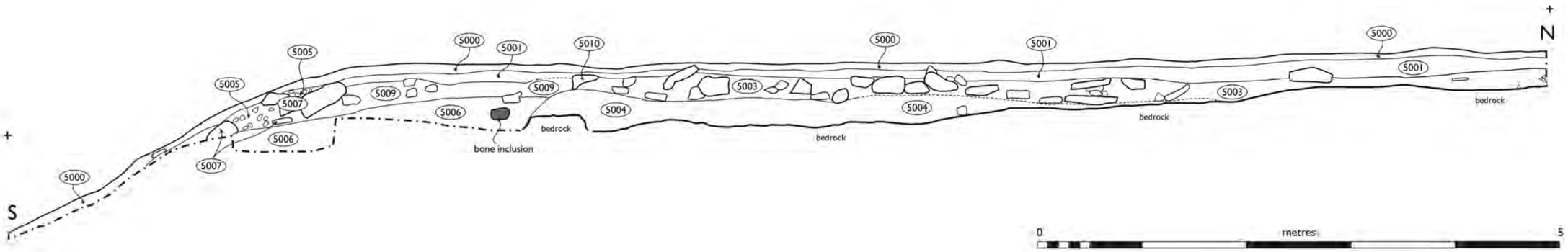


Figure 17: E facing section of Trench E

In the W sondage several small sub-circular patches of silt and charcoal, each measuring approximately 0.2m in diameter and up to 0.05m in depth were recorded directly above the bedrock (5008). These patches, perhaps the remnants of *in situ* burnt material, did not appear to form a distinct pattern. Above this was a spread of dark brown silt with occasional charcoal flecks, which may be the remains of occupation debris (5004). This deposit was deepest towards the S where it was up to 0.4m in depth and appeared to form a slight mound at the steep break of slope.

Plate 42: Occupation layer (5004), from the N

3.5.2 *Bank*

The bank at the break of slope was not fully excavated. The lowest deposit revealed was a medium brown silt with occasional brown inclusions (5009). This context was at least 0.3m in depth and it appeared to overlie the occupation deposit (5004). Above this layer was a bright orangey brown deposit of burnt silt which contained a notable amount of burnt bone fragments

(sample 006 & SF 019) as well as slag (SF 018) (5006). This deposit measured 2.6m in length and up to 0.3m in depth. Medium sized rounded stones appear to have been roughly set on the S face of this deposit, forming a cap or rough facing to the bank (5007). On top and packed into these stones was a layer of smaller stones within a matrix of medium brown silt (5005). This layer may be further capping of the face of the bank mixed with some material which has eroded from the top of the slope.

Plate 43: W-facing section of bank showing mid-excavation of orange deposit (5006)

Plate 44: Exposing large slag nodule in (5006)

Plate 45: Burnt bone (SF 019) in (5006)

Plate 46: Subangular stones forming the facing or cap of the bank (5007)

3.5.3 *Interior*

To the N of the bank, above the possible occupation deposit (5004) was a roughly linear concentration of stone of varying sizes (measuring from 0.4m to 0.1m in maximum dimension) (5010). This concentration of stone appeared to run parallel to the bank at the break of slope and was interpreted to have been collapse from the bank or the poorly preserved remains of an inner stone facing. This deposit merged into a general rubble spread that extended northward across the trench (5003). This more general spread of stone consisted of rounded and angular stone ranging in size from 0.10m up to 0.5m in maximum dimensions. This spread of stone was not continuous but was set within a medium brown silt matrix that contained occasional flecks of charcoal and burnt bone. It was initially thought that some of these stones, particularly those that lay flat, may have formed the basis for a structure; however, no clear pattern emerged during excavation.

Plate 47: Stone spreads (5003) & (5010), from the N and S

3.5.4 *Curvilinear Bank of Small Stone*

In the NE corner of the trench, sitting directly on the bedrock, was a mound of small (<0.05m) grey stones forming a curvilinear bank (5002). Within the trench the bank was about 5.2m by 2.0m wide and up to 0.15m high. This bank was interpreted as the remains of a support for a structure or was constructed to drain water away from a structure or activity area.

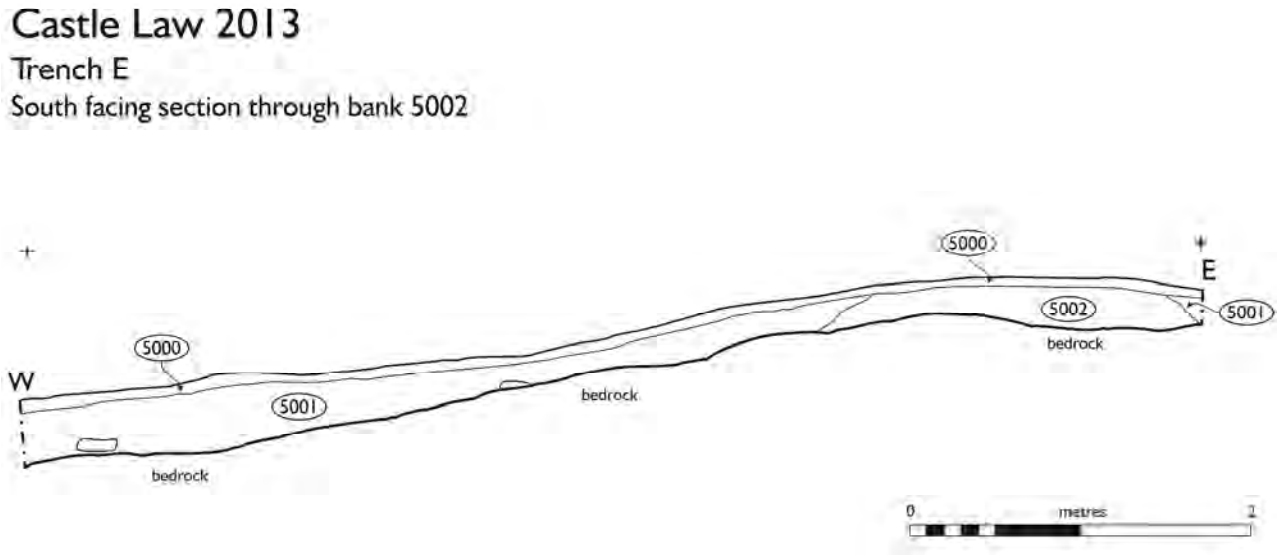


Figure 18: S-facing section of Trench E

Plate 48: Bank of chipped stone, from the W

3.5.5 *Topsoil & Turf*

Overlying the edges of the bank (5002) was a deposit of brown silt topsoil (5001). This deposit incorporated hillwash, occupation debris and stones from the spread (5003). A variety of finds including fragments of coarse pottery (SFs 003,007,009,010, 013, 015), several small pieces of burnt bone (SFs 005 & 006), agate flakes (SFs 002 & 008), possible worked stone (SFs 011 & 012) and a pecked stone (SF 004) were found within this deposit (see Plate). Above this was a layer of turf 0.05m-0.1m in depth (5000).

Plate 49: Pecked stone (SF 004) *in situ*

4 Discussion

The following discussion will outline the character of the different features of Castle Law, Forgandenny fort as revealed by excavation.

4.1 Bank (RCAHMS Phase 1)

A bank, which the RCAHMS suggested was the first phase of enclosure on site, was explored in Trench A. The bank was located on a gentle S facing slope in front of a bedrock outcrop which had been quarried. The curve of the quarried face of the bedrock was recorded by the RCAHMS during their survey. The primary deposit beneath the bank contained fragments of charcoal and very occasional burnt bone and may have been *in situ* remnants of an old ground surface which was sealed by the bank or perhaps topsoil which had been stripped and deposited to form the first layer of the bank. The core of the bank was largely made up of natural subsoil probably excavated from an outer ditch mixed with fragments of bedrock, perhaps debris from quarrying the bedrock. Although there were no signs of a palisade or wall facing that might have supported the bank there was a line of small stones (1014) at the base which was interpreted as the foundations for a revetment. Only a portion of a low counterscarp was investigated and it was characterised by a much more homogeneous soil than the bank.

The upper layers of the bank were composed of mixed silts with charcoal flecks, which may have derived from earlier occupation deposits. Within these upper layers there were two distinct lenses of what appeared to be burnt roundwood. Palaeobotanical analyses will confirm

the character of these macroplants, which may help to distinguish whether these lenses were part of a deliberate structural component to the bank or dumps of clearance material. Notably this area of the bank corresponded to a slightly positive anomaly identified in the gradiometry survey results (see Figure 19) (Poller 2013). The positive readings are not continuous and therefore may suggest that the burnt lenses noted here are not present throughout the bank.

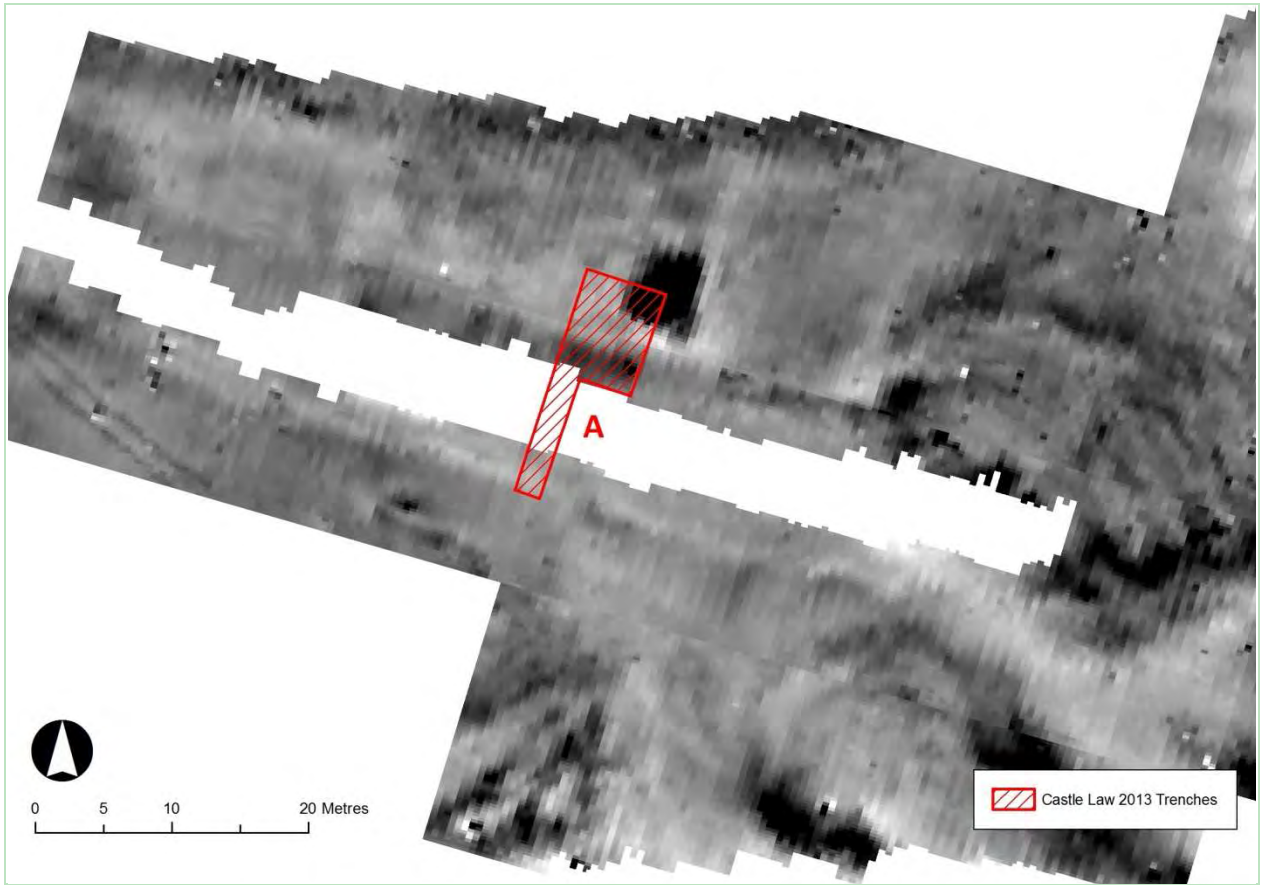


Figure 19: Location of Trench A in relation to the gradiometry survey results

Both the gradiometric and resistivity survey results also revealed a strong and distinct anomaly in the NE corner of Trench A (Poller 2013); however, on excavation there was no visually distinct feature in this area. Bedrock was exposed across the width of the N end of the trench sealed by the shallow topsoil. It can be suggested that the anomaly relates to a differentiation within the geology at this location.

The ditch to the S of the bank was originally excavated to provide both a source of material for the bank as well as a more formidable barrier. The primary fill of the ditch (1014) was interpreted as a hillwash and silting of an 'open' ditch; however, whether this was rapid or slow accumulation could not be determined during excavation due to the apparent leached nature of the soil which has masked any identifiable layers. Above this there was a deposit of silt (1010) and a substantial deposit of collapsed bank material (1013), which appeared to have rapidly infilled the ditch. There was no evidence for any maintenance or re-cutting of the ditch, suggesting this was a single phase of construction.

4.2 Stone Enclosures

The two stone oval-shaped enclosures on the summit of the hill, called 'timber-laced forts' by the RCAHMS, were investigated in three excavation trenches. Most of the wall faces of these enclosures had been initially uncovered by Bell in the 19th century and several of his trenches were re-excavated during our investigations.

4.2.1 Wall Construction

Some of the results of our excavations, such as the dimensions of the walls, were consistent with Bell's findings. Also as Bell observed, the inner enclosure appeared to be more substantially built than the outer enclosure (Bell 1892, 19). However, some other aspects, such as the materials used to construct the wall faces, were more complex then Bell had recorded. Bell stated that the wall faces of the enclosures were generally constructed of grey sandstone, with only a few exceptions (Bell 1892, 19). This observation largely held true for the surviving wall faces of the outer enclosure, but both the inner enclosure and the perpendicular wall faces consistently incorporated a variety of stone types. In some instances stone of similar geology were grouped within the wall, perhaps suggesting that the walls were constructed in sections, utilising different source material as they came to hand during construction (see Figures 12, 13 & 15). For instance andesite lava stones were more common in the basal courses of the walls and sandstone, quarried and unquarried, were recorded more often in the upper courses. Water worn boulders were used throughout the wall faces.

All of the stone walls sat directly on or near the surface of the bedrock. Any topsoil appears to have been very thin or was removed prior to the construction of the enclosure walls. There was no evidence of ground levelling prior to construction. The perpendicular wall, which ran between the inner and outer wall, was constructed along the incline of the slope of the bedrock and therefore the wall face was composed of stepped courses.

The core material of the enclosures appeared to be composed largely of water worn boulders loosely packed together with frequent voids. Only in Trench B was the core material of one of these walls investigated in detail. Above a substantial deposit of *in situ* water worn boulders a layer of loose charcoal rich gravel was uncovered. Also spreads of clay were found amongst the boulders and in between some of the facing stones. These layers of gravel and clay highlight different dumps of material, which cannot be deciphered within the loose boulder, of what may have been a protracted process of construction. Different dumps of core material were interleaved with the wall facing as the wall was constructed. The wall may have been further pinned together by timbers in its upper courses (see section 4.2.2); however, no clear timber slots were identified in the core material. This may have been because any timbers within the wall core would have decayed and the loose nature of the supporting boulders would have resulted in collapse leaving little trace of any slots.

The excavation showed that the inner face of the perpendicular wall abutted the inner face of the inner enclosure. This suggests that the perpendicular wall was a later construction than the inner enclosure. Yet, how long after the inner enclosure the perpendicular wall was built is uncertain. From the E entrance through the wall of the outer enclosure, the perpendicular wall would have cut off direct access to the area between the stone enclosures on the S side, and therefore changing how the space of between the enclosures were used and how the inner enclosure was approached and viewed.

4.2.2 *Evidence for Timber Lacing and Vitrification*

From his excavations Bell noted 'curious openings in the masonry' around the outside and inside of the inner wall of the stone enclosure at irregular intervals (Bell 1892, 19) (See Figure 20). According to Bell these openings measured about 7 to 8 inches in breadth and contained charcoal. He surmised that these once held timbers that ran into the core of the wall. Christison visited the site some years after Bell's excavation to make his own observations (Christison 1900). He published an elevation drawing of the outer wall face of the inner enclosure at the junction with the perpendicular illustrating the holes for beams (*ibid* 76*; Fig 33*). The illustration depicts the beams slots as rectangular deep holes divided by piers of small stone. Christison also noted that around the holes were large quantities of powdered charcoal (*ibid* 74).

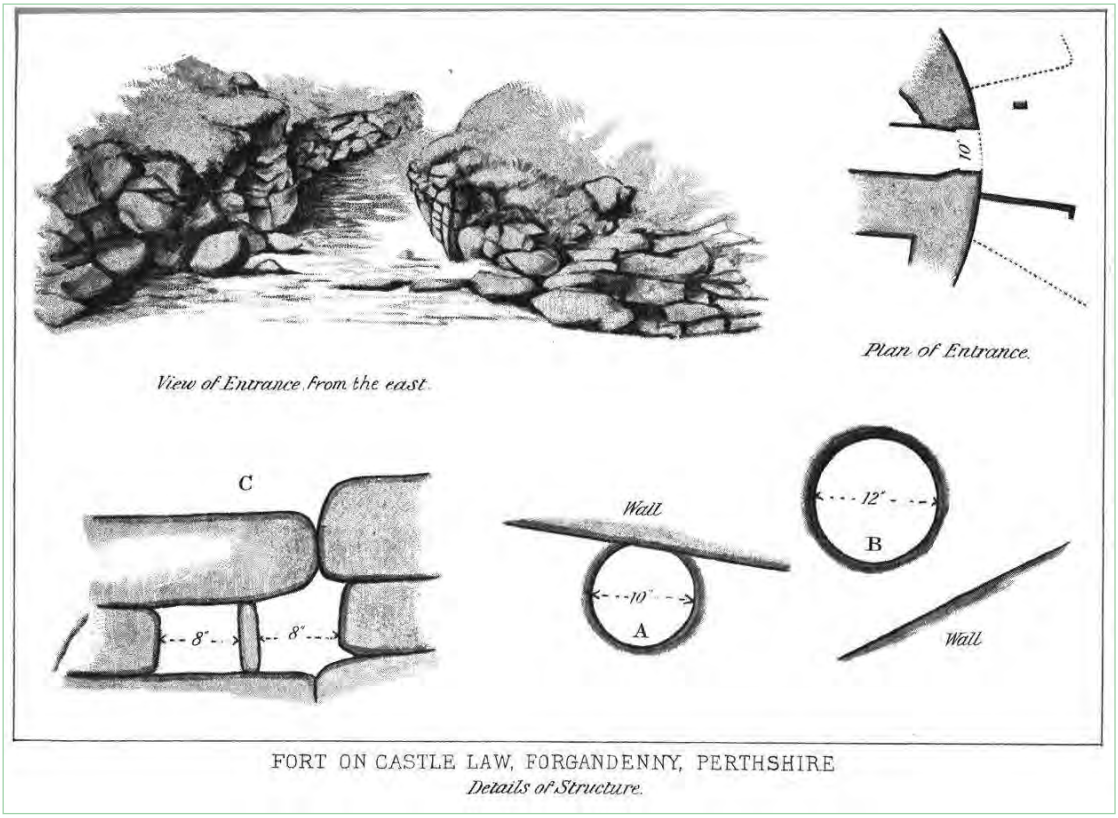


Figure 20: The beam holes identified by Bell in the perpendicular wall (C) (Bell 1892)

Excavation of Trench C revealed the same section of the wall face of the inner enclosure depicted by Christison. Several of the large stones can easily be identified; however, the deep beam holes were not evident. Directly under the massive curved stone there was a deposit of small stones and earth and although there was a gap under the neighbouring large flat stone, this did not have a substantial depth (See Plate 50 & Figure 22). No visible charcoal, even in powdered form, was identified in these locations, but samples of the stony deposit were taken. The stone and earth under the massive stones seemed to be packed *in situ* and were not a result of later infilling. Examining the rest of the construction of the wall faces shows that smaller, narrow stones and earth were consistently used in between courses of larger stones. Therefore the holes depicted by Christison at this level may have been created as smaller packing stones have eroded from the wall face rather than holes for timbers.

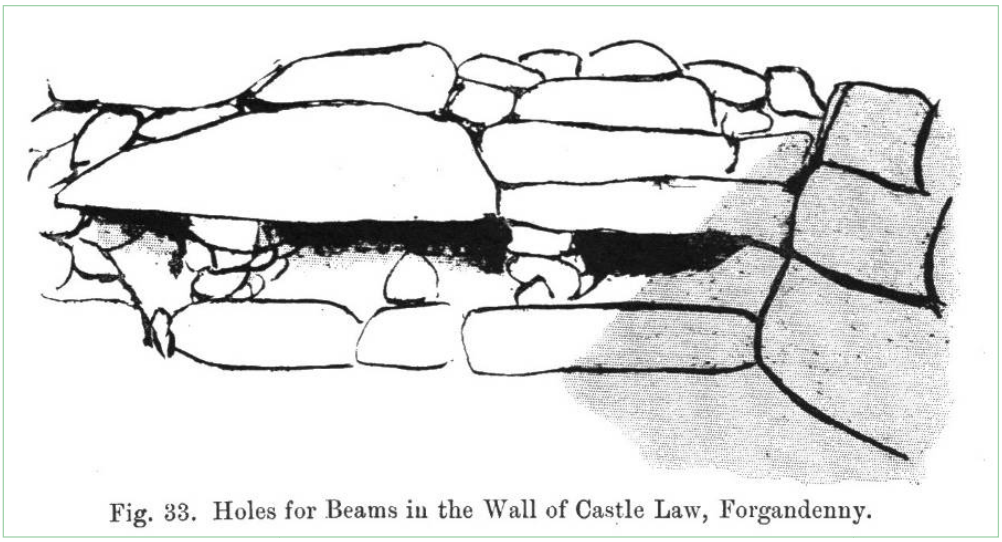


Fig. 33. Holes for Beams in the Wall of Castle Law, Forgandenny.

Figure 21: Christison's illustration of the outer wall face of the inner enclosure (Christison 1900)

Plate 50: The outer wall face of the inner enclosure as revealed in Trench C

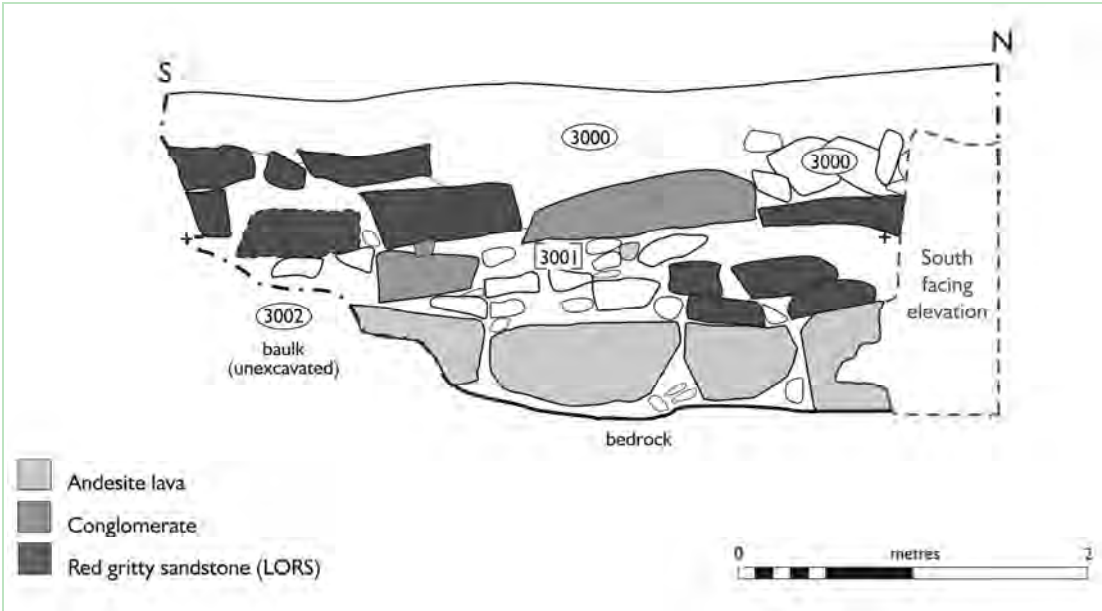
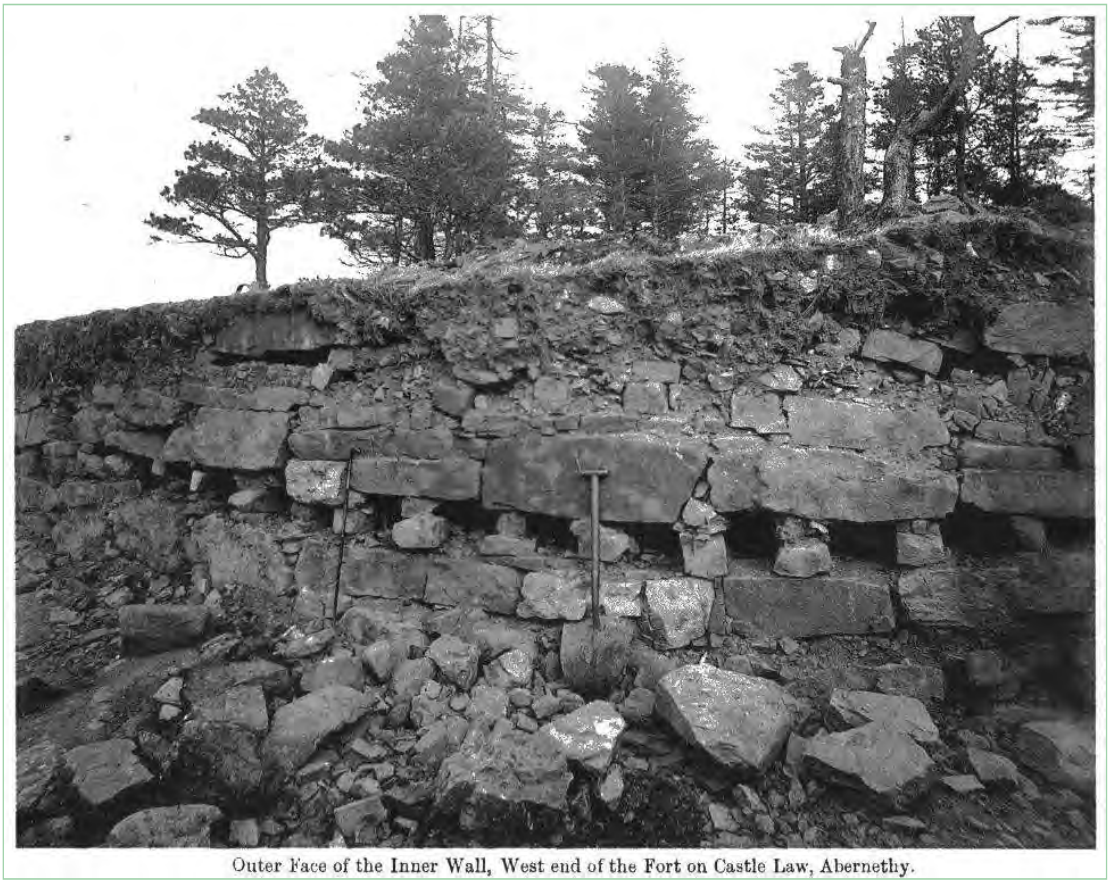


Figure 22: The elevation of the outer wall face of the inner enclosure in Trench C

Christison was likely influenced by the recent excavations at Castle Law Abernethy, which he visited the previous year (Christison & Anderson 1899). At Abernethy there were clear timber beam holes divided by regularly spaced piers of stone and Christison may have tried to find these at Castle Law, Forgandenny (see Figure 23).



Outer Face of the Inner Wall, West end of the Fort on Castle Law, Abernethy.

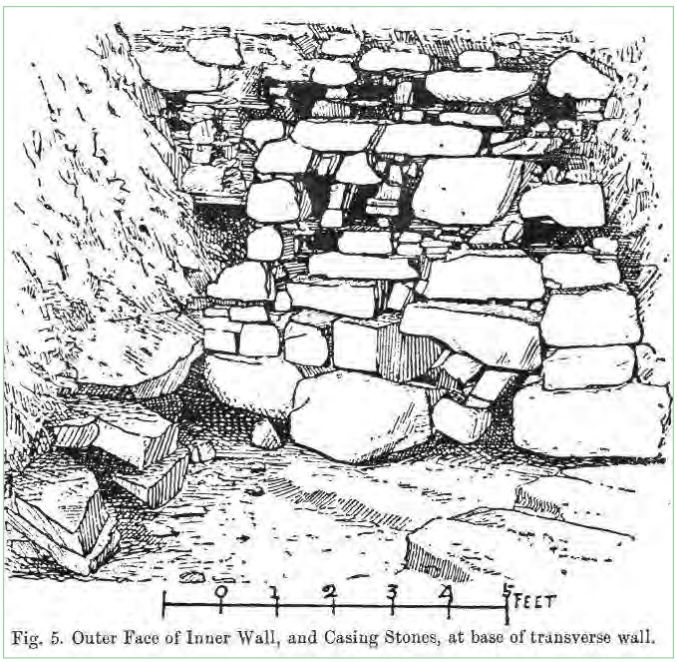


Fig. 5. Outer Face of Inner Wall, and Casing Stones, at base of transverse wall.

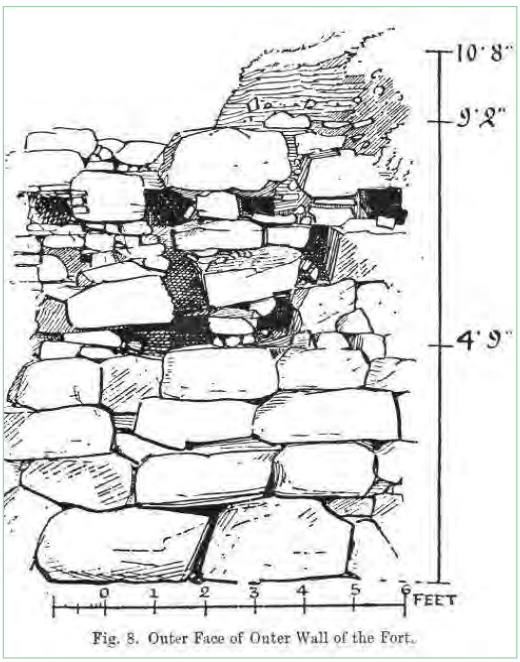


Fig. 8. Outer Face of Outer Wall of the Fort.

Figure 23: Photo and elevations of the wall faces from Castle Law, Abernethy (Christison & Anderson 1899)

Despite the lack of evidence for timber beams in the surviving wall faces of Castle Law, Forgandenny, this does not mean timbers were not used in the construction of the walls in the upper courses. Considering the evidence from Abernethy, the first level of the timber beams were visible 4 to 5 feet (1.2 to 1.5m) above the foundation. At Castle Law, Forgandenny the walls only survived between 0.7m and 1.2m in height. It is obvious from the amount of rubble next to the walls that they stood much taller in the past and perhaps the upper courses utilised timber beams.

During our excavation no evidence of *in situ* vitrification of the stone walls was recorded. However, two pieces of vitrified stone were recovered from the rubble around the walls, perhaps suggesting that vitrification may have occurred in the upper courses of the walls.

4.2.3 *Occupation Deposits Associated with the Walls*

At the base of the wall of the inner enclosure only thin skims of clay with some charcoal flecks were seen. During excavation it could not be determined whether these deposits were abutting the walls or running under them. Bell recorded charcoal rich deposits next to the walls which varyed in depth from 18 inches to 1 foot (Bell 1892, 19). It is most likely that these deposits were excavated away by Bell leaving only a thin skim. Nonetheless, near the junction of the inner enclosure and the perpendicular wall, above the thin clay layer, there was a deposit of unburnt bone (3004) up to 0.2m thick. This may have been the only traces of *in situ* occupation material not disturbed by Bell.

Excavations within the interior of the inner enclosure uncovered rubble deposits over 0.5m in depth. The excavations did not extend below the rubble layers and therefore it was not determined whether any *in situ* occupation layers survive.

4.2.4 *Erosion & Wall Collapse*

The amount of stone both on top of and surrounding the enclosure walls suggests the walls could have been much more substantial. The height of rubble on top of the *in situ* wall face in Trench D was over 1m. Over the years facing stones may have either been removed or have fallen out of place, leaving the unsupported core material to collapse.

Large facing stones of the inner enclosure in Trench C were visibly under stress from the pressure of the core material and are at risk of collapse. The outer wall face of the outer enclosure also showed signs stress and it could be clearly surmised how the upper courses of wall ended up as scree down slope (See Plate 51). Once the facing stones are gone, perhaps through a combination of robbing and erosion, the core would spill out from the centre.

Within Bell's trenches, collapse from the wall could not be clearly distinguished from disturbed spoil. However, in several areas the rubble within the excavated trenches looked as though they had been disturbed after Bell's excavation. Also, the amount and mixed character of the rubble mounded on top of the outer enclosure within Trench D suggests that there have been more recent interventions than Bell's. Castle Law, Forgandenny is a prominent place in the local landscape and would have drawn the attention for many visitors over the years. A 1940s bullet

amongst the upper rubble in Trench D suggests that wartime manoeuvres may have been carried out on site.

Plate 51: Scree below the outer face of the outer enclosure on the S side of Castle Law

4.3 Bank Surrounding the Summit (RCAHMS Phase 3)

The bank along the break of slope of the hill, RCAHMS Phase 3, was explored within Trench E. The construction of this bank construction has similarities with the inner bank at Ben Effrey hillfort, located near Auchterarder (Poller 2011). Both were characterised by a core which contained substantial slag nodule, which was then capped by interlocked stones. Perhaps these banks represent part of a tradition of disposal of metalworking waste.

The Castle Law geophysical survey results for this area showed the bank as a strong positive signal (See Figure 24) (Poller 2013). This signal may be a result of the type of stone within the bank , or the geology; or the presence of metalworking debris. Further analysis needs to be done to determine whether the variance in magnetic response along this bank reflects the extent of metalworking debris within it.

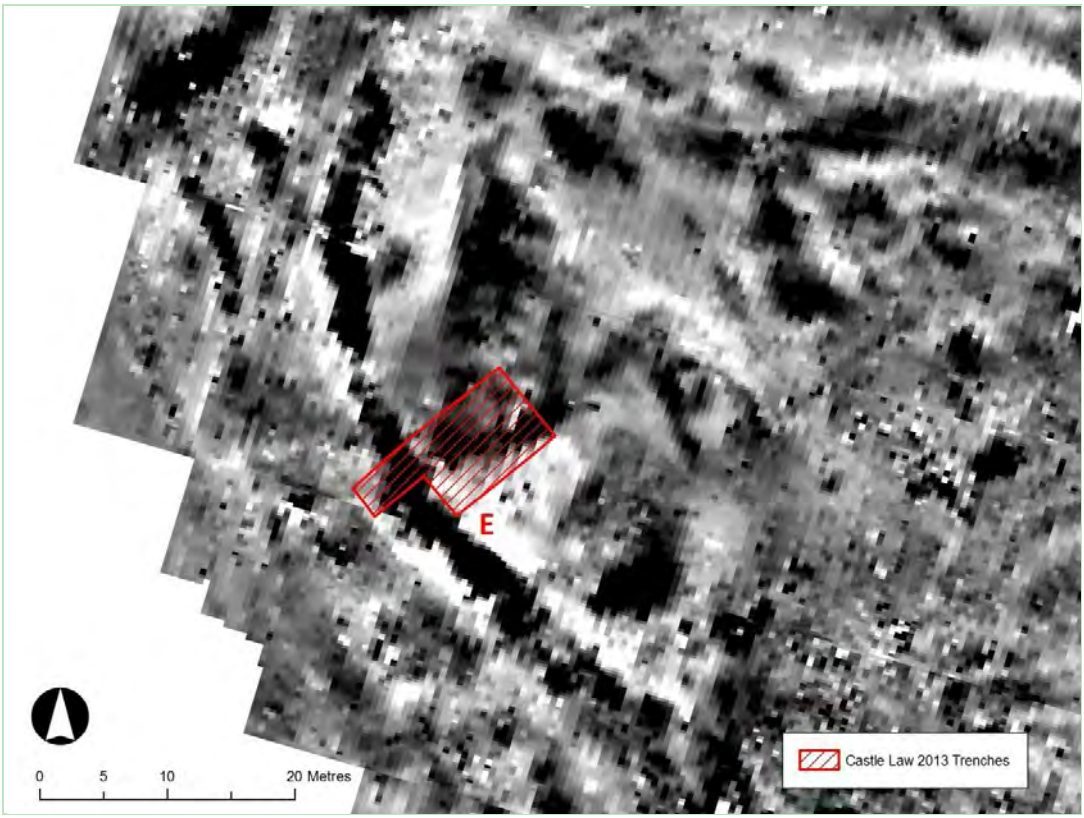


Figure 24: Location of Trench E in relation to the gradiometry survey results

4.4 Huts & Occupation Deposits

The source of the metalworking debris within the bank in Trench E is likely to have come from nearby, but no *in situ* evidence was uncovered during the current excavations.

A possible hut platform, identified by RCAHMS, was also the target of Trench E. The geophysical survey of this area suggested that there was a strong positive curvilinear anomaly perhaps defining the edge of a hut platform (See Figure 24). However, this anomaly does not appear to correspond to a single definable deposit. Part of it relates to a chipped stone bank; but, what produces the positive response forming the SW part of the curve is not clear.

In the N end of the trench there was very little soil accumulation and bedrock was found just under 0.3m of topsoil. The evidence for occupation in this area was very ephemeral. A curvilinear chipped stone bank appeared to have been deliberately constructed and therefore may have defined an activity area. However, no other structural features or *in situ* occupation layers were found in association with this bank. Small fragments of coarse pottery, charcoal, burnt bone and a pecked stone (SF 004) were recovered from the upper soil deposits, amongst an indeterminate spread of stone. This may be interpreted as either the disturbed remains of occupation mixed with hillwash.

Ephemeral patches of charcoal were identified just above the bedrock under the inner edge of the stone capped bank, which may be the remains of an earlier phase of occupation on the hill. The bank may have helped to protect this deposit from erosion. The lack of occupation material could be explained by their original organic nature and the effect of erosion on an exposed site.

5 Conclusion & Recommendations

The excavations conducted by SERF at Castle Law, Forgandenny have begun to reveal details about the construction and destruction of various elements which define this complex site. As the RCAHMS propose, Castle Law Forgandenny is almost certainly the product of multiple phases of remodelling and construction. The results of the excavation have demonstrated different techniques and materials were used in the construction of the banks and the walls, which may reflect different phases of constructions. The main aim of this project will be to establish a basic chronology of the different features of the fort. In the post-excavation phase further analyses will be carried out on samples taken to identify potential radiocarbon dating candidates.

Castle Law, Forgandenny has multiple enclosing banks, ditches and enclosures. Due to time and resource constraints we did not manage to uncover the relationship between the outer enclosure and perpendicular wall. This relationship could help relate the outer enclosure to the inner enclosure. It is recommended that this relationship is investigated during another season. Further work could also be directed towards establishing a direct chronological sequence of the outer banks, especially between the Phase 1 & 3 banks identified by the RCAHMS.

Very little undisturbed material associated with the occupation of the fort was found within Bell's 19th century excavation trenches. Elsewhere, the preservation of occupation material in previously unexcavated areas also proved to be poor. Nonetheless the excavations did highlight the potential for some catchment areas where there would be greater soil accumulation and therefore greater potential for preservation of occupation debris. It is proposed to target these areas for further investigation through excavation.

6 Acknowledgements

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8 Appendices

8.1 Contexts

8.1.1 Trench A

Context	Description	Interpretation	Relationship to other contexts
1001	Medium compaction, medium to dark reddish brown clayey silt with a high organic content (more clayey above 1005). Horizon of very dark more organic material within topsoil.	Topsoil	Over 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007
1002	Medium compaction, medium to light orangey brown silt with 20% small (<0.10m) angular stone, very occasional charcoal flecks. 2.6-3.0m wide, 0.3-0.4m thick.	Hillwash collected between bank (1003) and bedrock (1004)	Over 1003, 1004
1003	Medium compaction, medium to dark brown silt with 20-30% small (<0.10m) angular stone, very similar to 1007. 1.40m wide, 0.3m thick.	Top of bank	Under 1002, over 1009, may be the same as 1007
1004	Andesite bedrock outcrop in N end of trench. Some areas exposed near current ground surface more weathered and rounded, but other protected areas are sharp, angular. Potential quarry of stone for bank - would have been small (average 0.2m) stones. Area of bedrock also under bank.	Bedrock outcrop in N end of trench	Under 1002.
1005	Friable compaction, medium orangey brown silt, well sorted. Some visible bioturbation. 4.5m wide, 0.25m max thickness.	Uppermost fill of ditch; hillwash	Under 1001, over 1010, 1011, 1013
1006	Medium compaction, medium to dark brown silt with 20-30% small (<0.10m) angular stone. Extends beyond S end of trench 1.00m wide, 0.15m thick.	Bank 2 (counterscarp) material	Under 1005, over 1018.
1007	Medium compaction, medium to dark brown silt with 30% small (<0.10m) angular stone, very similar to 1003. Interface with 1019 diffuse and unclear. Average 0.20m thick.	Upper bank material on S face of bank	Under 1005, over 1019
1008	Medium compaction, medium to light orangey brown clayey silt with occasional 5% small angular stone and <5% charcoal flecks. 2.0m wide and 0.25m thickness	Bank material under first layer of charcoal twigs (1009)	Under 1009, over 1016
1009	A thin (<0.05m) layer of discrete patches of roundwood charcoal. The layer forming a slightly U-shaped depression 1.40m wide.	Patches of charcoal twigs forming a rough layer in bank	Under 1003, over 1008

1010	Friable compaction, medium reddish brown sandy silt, occasional gravel, very occasional charcoal flecks. 1.30m wide and up to 0.3m thick in ditch but thins to the S	Natural silt fill of ditch, on S side of ditch	Under 1005, 1013, over 1012, 1015
1011	Friable compaction, medium reddish brown silt, occasional gravel. Most discernable as a discrete layer on E side of trench. Very difficult to differentiate from 1005 - boundary unclear. 1.20m wide, 0.10m thick	Slump/ hillwash to the S of the edge of the bank	Under 1005, over 1013
1012	Firm compaction, medium pinkish brown clayey silt with very occasional gravel	Natural subsoil which the ditch cuts through	Under 1010, 1015
1013	Friable compaction, medium orangey brown silt. Frequent stones within this matrix (70%), varying sizes, larger stones 0.30m-0.20m towards the base of ditch with smaller stone <0.05m on S facing slope. 1.10m wide and up to 0.3m thickness at base.	Stoney collapse of bank material in ditch	Under 1011, over 1015
1014	Medium compaction, medium to dark orangey brown silt with frequent (70%) horizontally set angular stones, about 0.2m in size. Relationship with 1021 not clearly discernible, 0.8m wide and up to 0.15m thick.	Stoney edge (berm) of bank	Under 1020, over ? 1021
1015	Medium compaction, medium orangey brown clayey silt, retains moisture, occasional gravel and very occasional charcoal flecks. 2.0m wide and up to 0.25m thick in base of ditch, but thin skim on S face of cut of ditch.	Silt to S of bank, initial fill of ditch	Under 1013, fill of cut 1017, over 1012
1016	A thin (<0.05m) layer of discrete patches of roundwood charcoal. The layer forming a slightly U-shaped depression 2.00m wide.	Patches of charcoal twigs forming a rough layer in bank - second layer of charcoal	Under 1008, over 1019, 1020
1017	Linear in plan, generally broad and gradually sloping sides but steeper towards centre (0.6m wide) flat bottomed base. Overall about 3.5m wide, but steepens at 0.6m, 0.7m deep	Cut of ditch	Cuts 1012, filled by 1015, 1013, 1010, 1005
1018	Medium to loose, medium orangey brown silt with patches of purplish dark brown (bioturbation?). 1.20m wide, 0.1m thick.	Natural silt (redeposited?) in bank 2	Under 1006, over 1012
1019	Medium to loose, light yellowish and orangey brown clayey silt with pockets of pinkish clayey silt. Frequent (50%) angular small (<0.2m) angular stone. 3.80m wide and up to 0.4m in thickness	Bank material; redeposited natural	Under 1016, over 1020
1020	Loose compaction, dark to medium purplish brown silt with occasional charcoal flecks. 6.0m wide, between 0.2-0.1m thick.	Old topsoil - earliest layer of bank?	Under 1019, over 1021 and over 1014

1021	Hard compaction, medium to light orangey brown gravelly silt.	Natural silt under bank	Under 1020, over 1004

8.1.2 Trench B

Context	Description	Interpretation	Relationship to other contexts
2000	Friable, mixed gravelly orange-brown clayey silt.	Topsoil	Over 2001, 2002, 2004, 2007, 2008, 2010, 2011, 2032
2001	Loose, light grey-brown rubble of chipped, angular stone.	Upcast from works post-dating Bell's excavations	Over 2002, 2007, 2022, 2033
2002	Loose, medium grey-brown clayey silt in stony rubble matrix.	Rubble/backfill from Bell's excavations	Under 2000, 2001 and 2033
2003	Flat-bottomed, straight sided linear cut across Inner Wall core [2004].	Bell's trench across Inner Wall	Cuts 2004, 2005, 2006; filled with 2022, 2021, 2023
2004	Rounded boulder rubble set in a medium-firm clayey silt matrix.	Core/tumble of Inner Wall	Cut by 2003; coeval with 2005 and 2006
2005	Roughly coursed drystone walling made of large undressed sandstone and other boulders.	Inner face of Inner Wall	Coeval with 2004 and 2006; cut by 2003
2006	Coursed drystone walling made of roughly squared, flattish sandstone and other boulders; possibly clay-bonded.	Outer face of Inner Wall	Coeval with 2004 and 2005; cut by 2003
2007	Varied stone rubble in a friable dark-brown silty clay, similar to 2008.	Backfill/redeposited rubble of Inner Wall	Under 2000 and 2001; fill of 2027
2008	Varied stone rubble in a friable dark-brown silty clay, similar to 2007. Boundary with 2013 indistinct.	Backfill/redeposited rubble of Inner Wall	Under 2000; fill of 2028
2009	Roughly coursed drystone walling made of undressed boulders.	Outer face of Outer Wall	Under 2010; overlies natural
2010	Large boulders set in a friable dark brown clayey silt.	Tumble of Outer Wall	Under 2000; overlies 2009
2011	Rounded boulder rubble set in a medium-firm dark grey-brown clayey silt matrix.	Tumble between Outer and Inner Walls	Under 2000; overlies 2013
2012			
2013	Large boulders in a loose grey-brown clayey silt.	Tumble between Outer and Inner Walls	Under 2011; overlies 2014 and 2017
2014	Medium reddish-brown silty clay with patches of charcoal.	Poss undisturbed ground surface coeval with Inner Wall.	Under 2013 and 2008; overlies 2031; coeval with 2015, 2016, 2020
2015	Friable charcoal-rich silty clay.	Charcoal deposit sealed by wall tumble 2013	Under 2013 and 2008; coeval with 2014, 2016, 2020; overlies 2031
2016	Friable charcoal-rich silty clay.	Charcoal deposit sealed by wall tumble 2013	Under 2013 and 2008; coeval with 2014, 2015, 2020; overlies 2031
2017	Medium-loose, medium grey-brown silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions and some animal bone.	Poss in situ midden material coeval with Inner Wall face 2005	Under 2013; overlies 2025
2018	Roughly coursed drystone walling made of undressed boulders.	Inner face of Outer Wall	Under 2010; overlies natural

2019	Loose light grey-brown silty clay with frequent small pebbles and charcoal flecks.	Layer coeval with or underlying Inner Wall face 2005	Under 2007; abuts 2005; overlies natural
2020	Same as 2015, revealed by extending sondage.	Charcoal deposit sealed by wall tumble 2013	Same as 2015
2021	Sticky dark brown clay with frequent chipped stones (<5cm) throughout. Distinct from backfill rubble 2022; boundary with 2023 and 2030 indistinct.	Material naturally sorted down in Bell's backfill 2022	Fill of 2003; below 2022
2022	Loose conglomerate of grey-brown clayey silt and angular and rounded boulders; fragment of modern glass may be from this or interface with 2002.	Rubble/backfill from Bell's trench 2003	Lower fill of 2003; underlies 2021
2023	Friable light brown clayey silt layer partially overlain by rubble/backfill layers 2022 and 2021 in north end of trench. Similar to loose soil within 2022.	Possibly redeposited wall core material or silting up of 2003 before backfill	Boundary indistinct with lower fills of 2003, but forms layer beneath 2022 in north end
2024	Friable mid-brown clay deposit with occasional flecks of charcoal throughout, in between and behind facing stones of 2006; similar to 2026.	Possible clay bonding of Inner Wall face 2006	Sealed by rubble 2022; abuts 2026
2025	Medium-firm light grey-brown clay with some charcoal flecks.	Clay lens poss underlying Inner Wall face 2005	Under 2017; over bedrock; poss sealed by 2005
2026	Friable light brown clay with frequent pebble inclusions (<5cm).	Poss in situ wall core coeval with Inner Wall face 2006	Under 2022; coeval with 2024 and 2006; over 2034
2027	Flat-bottomed, straight sided linear cut following Inner Wall face 2005.	Bell's trench to reveal Inner Wall face 2005	Filled with 2007.
2028	Flat-bottomed, straight sided linear cut following Inner Wall face 2006.	Bell's trench to reveal Inner Wall face 2006	Filled with 2008
2029	Medium to firm orange-brown silty clay deposit with numerous angular and rounded stones (approx 10cm), with few charcoal flecks.	Clay lens above bedrock at base of Outer Wall face 2009	Under 2032; overlies bedrock
2030	Loose dark brown charcoal-rich gravel with frequent pebbles (<5cm); diffuse boundary with 2023 and 2034.	Part of wall core of Inner Wall assoc with construction of face 2005	Under 2023; abuts 2005; over 2034
2031	Flattish solid rock face with natural striations and fissures, forming surface sloping from south to north.	Bedrock as revealed underneath Inner Wall face 2006	Under 2006, 2034, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2020
2032	Friable blackish-brown clayey silt with frequent angular rubble throughout.	Wall tumble abutting Outer Wall face 2009	Under topsoil 2000; overlies 2029; abuts 2009.
2033	Discontinuous layer of firm brown clay with infrequent charcoal flecks, partially sealing 2002 in north end of trench; revealed and planned in sondage but not unexcavated.	Clay lens between Bell's rubble 2002 and upcast layer 2001	Under 2001; partially overlies 2002.

2034	Layer of very large rounded boulders (>50cm) with voids in between, encountered within Inner Wall beneath charcoal layer 2030 and clay layer 2026, abutting both wall faces 2005 and 2006. Seen to overlie bedrock 2031 at S end; revealed but unexcavated at N end.	In situ basal layers of Inner Wall core between faces 2005 and 2006.	Under 2030 and 2026; abuts 2005 and 2006; overlies 2031.
2035	Dense orange clay layer forming a matrix for boulder layer 2034 in descrete patch towards centre of wall; seen only in sondage and unexcavated.	Puddled clay within centre of Inner Wall core material 2034.	Abuts 2034; under 2030.

8.1.3 Trench C

Context	Description	Interpretation	Relationship to other contexts
3000	Medium brown clayey silt with moderate rubble inclusions of varying sizes up to 0.4m	Topsoil and layer of rubble and matrix above walls	Above 3001, 3006
3001	Quarried and dressed stone of varying sizes and material. Coursed drystone construction sitting on bedrock. Large stones with spaces for smaller stones for pinning, no clear gaps for timber lacing.	Outer face of wall of inner enclosure at the junction with the cross wall	Under 3004, abutts 3006, above bedrock
3002	Matrix varies from dark greyish brown slightly clayey silt & light brown loose clay with frequent rubble of varying size and material.Rubble varies in size from 0.1-1.0m	Rubble material in front of wall, slump and collapse in Bell's trench	Above 3003
3003	Medium compaction, dark brown clay within rubble, occasional charcoal inclusions.	Lower fill of Bell's trench	Under 3002, above 3004
3004	Dark brown clay with 10-15% charcoal inclusions, a few small stones (10-15%) and a notable amount of animal bone	Dump of midden material on outside of inner enclosure wall 3001	Under 3003, above 3004, 3001 and 3006
3005	Firm, heavily compacted medium black clay with <2% bone and charcoal flecks. This context. Appears in discontinuous patches. Relationship with wall 3006 unclear	May be remains of OGS or occupation material relating to the construction of the walls	Under 3004, above bedrock
3006	Quarried and dressed stone of varying sizes and material. Coursed drystone construction sitting on bedrock. Large stones with spaces for smaller stones for pinning, no clear gaps for timber lacing.	Outer face of wall of cross wall. Abutts wall of inner enclosure 3001	Under 3004, abutts 3001, above bedrock

8.1.4 Trench D

Context	Description	Interpretation	Relationship to other contexts
4000	Loose vacuous rubble of varying size (0.05m-0.55m) shape and material.	Mix of rubble infill and collapse within Bell's trench	Above 4003

4001	Quarried and dressed stone of varying sizes and material. Coursed drystone construction sitting on bedrock. Large stones with spaces for smaller stones for pinning, no clear gaps for timber lacing.	Outer face of wall of cross wall.	Under 4002
4002	Friable medium greyish brown silt, with moderate to frequent angular stone	Mix of eroded rubble core and collapse and topsoil accumulation above wall 4001	Above 4001
4003	Friable light greyish brown coarse sandy silt, freq small stone, occasional larger stone, charcoal flecks and animal bone	Backfill within Bell's trench	Under 4002, above 4004
4004	Firm medium orangey brown clayey silt, occasional small stones and animal bone, rare charcoal flecks	Possible occupation layer at edge of wall (?)	Under 4003, above 4005
4005	Firm dark greyish brown clayey silt, occasional charcoal and small stones. Diffuse boundaries	Possible occupation layer at edge of wall (?)	Under 4004, above bedrock

8.1.5 Trench E

Context	Description	Interpretation	Relationship to other contexts
5000		Turf	Over 5001
5001	Medium compaction, medium brown silt with occasional roots and very occasional flecks of charcoal and burnt bone.	Topsoil/weathered material from banks	Over 5003, 5004, 5005, 5006
5002	A layer of small (<0.05m) grey stones forming a curvilinear bank (about 5.2m long - within the trench by 2.0m wide and up to 0.15m high) in the NE corner of the trench.	Stone bank, possibly a support for a structure or possibly for draining water away from a structure	Under turf, over bedrock
5003	Spread of stone consisting of rounded and angular stone (ranging in size from 0.10m up to 0.5m in dimension). This spread was noted in the southern part of the trench and more thoroughly in the W sondage. These stones were set within a medium brown silt matrix with occasional flecks of charcoal and burnt bone	Stone spread & matrix similar to 5001	Under and within 5001, over 5004
5004	Medium to hard compaction, medium to dark brown silt with less roots, occasional charcoal and occasional small dark patches across surface.	Possible habitation/occupation level	Under 5003, 5006, over bedrock
5005	Layer of small to medium (ranging in size from 0.10m up to 0.4m in dimension) angular and rounded stone noted overlying bank	Part of the cap of the bank	Under 5001, over 5006, 5007
5006	Medium compaction, bright orangey brown burnt material containing numerous fragments of burnt bone and slag	Dump of metalworking and occupation debris forming foundations for bank	Under 5005, over 5004

5007	Spread of stone of large to medium angular and rounded stones forming a stone bank. Stones are set into the silt 5009	Stone bank	Under 5005, over 5009
5008	Small sub-circular patches, measuring 0.2m by 0.3m and up to 0.05m in depth, containing a medium to light brown silt with charcoal	Small patches of *in situ*burnt material directly above bedrock	Under 5004, over bedrock
5009	Medium compaction, medium brown silt, not fully excavated	Matrix which stones (5007) of bank are set into, part of bank	Under 5007, over 5006
5010	Rough linear spread of stone consisting of rounded and angular stone (ranging in size from 0.10m up to 0.5m in dimension).	Linear arrangement of stones, collapse of bank material on N side.	Over 5004, same as 5003?

8.2 Finds

8.2.1 Trench B

Find	Context	Number of pieces	Material	Description	Date	Initials
2001	2002	3	mortar	Mortar on stone	12/04/2013	CMA
2002	2000	1	stone	Possible chert or agate flake	12/04/2013	CMA
2003	2004	3	ceramic	Possible drain fragment	12/04/2013	CMA
2004	2004	1	stone	Vitrified stone	12/04/2013	DD
2005	2022	1	glass	Fragment of a neck of a bottle (dark colour)	12/04/2013	YRO

8.2.2 Trench C

Find	Context	Number of pieces	Material	Description	Date	Initials
300	3003	1	stone	natural - jagged edge thought was worked	09/04/2013	AC

8.2.3 Trench D

Find	Context	Number of pieces	Material	Description	Date	Initials
400	4002	1	Metal	Possible iron nail	06/04/2013	YRO
401	4002	1	Stone	chert/agate flake	06/04/2013	YRO
402	4002	1	Metal	Base of shotgun cartridge	06/04/2013	YRO
403	4002	2	Bone	Animal long bone	08/04/2013	YRO
404	4002	1	Metal	Possible iron nail	08/04/2013	YRO

8.2.4 Trench E

Find	Context	Number of pieces	Material	Description	Date	Initials
001	5001	1	Metal	Fragment of tin can	27/03/2013	AD
002	5001	2	Stone	Chert fragments	28/03/2013	AD
003	5001	1	Pottery	Coarse, body sherd	28/03/2013	AD
004	5001	1	Stone	Pecked stone	28/03/2013	HJ
005	5001	1	Bone	Burnt	28/03/2013	AD
006	5001	1	Bone	Burnt	28/03/2013	AD
007	5001	2	Pottery	Coarse, body sherds	01/04/2013	HJ
008	5001	*c.*10	Agate	Flakes	01/04/2013	TP
009	5001	*c.*12	Pottery	Coarse, body sherds	01/04/2013	TP
010	5001	1	Pottery	Coarse, body sherd, banded?	01/04/2013	HJ
011	5001	1	Stone	Worked, rounded pebble, pecked	01/04/2013	HJ
012	5001	1	Stone	Hone? Rounded oval shape	01/04/2013	HJ
013	5001	1	Pottery	Coarse, body sherd	01/04/2013	AD
014	5001	1	Agate	fragment	01/04/2013	AD
015	5001	2	Pottery	Coarse, body sherds	01/04/2013	AD
016	5001	1	Stone	Worked stone?	05/04/2013	AD
017	5001	1	Stone	Worked stone?	08/04/2013	AD
018	5006	3 bags	Slag	lumps of slag	12/04/2013	AD
019	5006	1	Bone	*In situ* burnt bone	12/04/2013	AD
020	5004	1	Stone	Worked stone?	12/04/2013	AD
021	5004	1	Stone	Worked quartz?	12/04/2013	AD

8.3 Drawings

8.3.1 Trench A

Drawing	Subject	Description	Scale	Type	Initials	Date
001		Pre-excavation plan of NW end of trench	1:20	Plan	RP	04/04/2013
002		Pre-excavation plan of NE end of trench	1:20	Plan	GDD	04/04/2013
003	1009, 1003	Plan showing patches of charcoal in bank	1:20	Plan	TIP	05/04/2013
004	1003, 1007, 1005	Pre-excavation of bank and ditch	1:20	Plan	TIP	06/04/2013
005	1006, 1005	Pre-excavation of bank 2	1:20	Plan	TIP	06/04/2013
006		E-facing section trench - S end (1)	1:10	Section	RP	09/04/2013
007	1017	E-facing section trench - S end (2) - showng ditch	1:10	Section	RP	09/04/2013
008	1001, 1004	E-facing section of trench - N end	1:10	Section	JH	11/04/2013

009	1003, 1009, 1008, 1016, 1019, 1020, 1021	E-facing section of trench - top of bank	1:10	Section	TIP	11/04/2013
010	1002	E-facing section of trench - N of bank to bedrock	1:10	Section	TIP	11/04/2013
011		E -facing section of trench - S end of bank (1)	1:10	Section	GDD	11/04/2013
012		E-facing section of trench - S end of bank (2)	1:10	Section	GDD	12/04/2013
013		E-facing section of trench - S end of bank (3)	1:10	Section	JH	12/04/2013
014		Pre-excavation plan of E corner of trench	1:20	Plan	TIP	05/04/2013
015		Post-excavation plan of S end of trench	1:20	Plan	TIP	13/04/2013
016		Post-excavation plan of bank	1:20	Plan	TIP	13/04/2013
017		Post-excavation plan of NW end of trench	1:20	Plan	TIP	13/04/2013
018		Post-excavation plan of NE end of trench	1:20	Plan	TIP	13/04/2013
019	1014	E-facing section of trench showing edge of bank	1:10	Section	RP	10/04/2013

8.3.2 Trench B

Drawing	Subject	Description	Scale	Type	Initials	Date
001	Area A	Pre-ex plan	1:20	Plan	AM	02/04/2013
002	Area B	Pre-ex plan	1:20	Plan	AM	02/04/2013
003	Area D	Pre-ex plan	1:20	Plan	CMAC	02/04/2013
004	Area C	Pre-ex plan	1:20	Plan	CMAC	02/04/2013
005	Area E	Pre-ex plan	1:20	Plan	CMAC	04/04/2013
006	2014, 2015, 2016	Plan of sondage	1:20	Plan	SFM	08/04/2013
007	2003	Plan of Bell's trench through Inner Wall	1:20	Plan	AM	09/04/2013
008	2004, 2005, 2019	Inner face of Inner Wall	1:10	Elevation	PLO	10/04/2013
009	2006	Outer face of Inner Wall	1:10	Elevation	NR	11/04/2013
010	2002, 2033	Post-ex plan of Area E	1:20	Plan	KJ	11/04/2013
011	2009	VOID same as 019	1:10	Elevation	KB, DD	11/04/2013
012	2009, 2018	Post-ex plan of Areas A, B (Outer Wall)	1:20	Plan	CMAC	11/04/2013
013	2005, 2006, 2031, 2034	Post-ex plan, Areas C, D (Inner Wall)	1:20	Plan	AM, CMAC	11/04/2013
014	2001, 2002	Post-ex section, Area E	1:20	Section	KJ	12/04/2013
015	2006, 2008, 2022, 2026	Post-ex section, Area C (Inner Wall, outer face)	1:20	Section	AM	12/04/2013
016	2013, 2017, 2025	Post-ex section, Area B (Outer Wall, inner face)	1:10	Section	KB, DD	12/04/2013

017	2029, 2032	Post-ex section, Area A (Outer Wall, outer face)	1:10	Section	KB, DD	12/04/2013
018	2005, 2022, 2034, 2021, 2030	Post-ex section, Area D (Inner Wall, inner face)	1:10	Section	NR	12/04/2013
019	2009	Post-ex elevation, Outer Wall, outer face	1:10	Elevation	KB, DD	11/04/2013
020	2010, 2018	Post-ex elevation, Outer Wall, inner face	1:10	Elevation	KB, DD	11/04/2013

8.3.3 Trench C

Drawing	Subject	Description	Scale	Type	Initials	Date
001		E-facing wall elevation	1:20	Elevation	NR & LMC	11/04/2013
002		S-facing wall elevation	1:20	Elevation	NR & LMC	11/04/2013
003		Post excavation plan of trench	1:20	Plan	CMA	12/04/2013

8.3.4 Trench D

Drawing	Subject	Description	Scale	Type	Initials	Date
001		Post excavation plan of trench	1:20	Plan	CMA	12/04/2013
002		Elevation of cross wall	1:20	Elevation	YRO & SPE	12/04/2013

8.3.5 Trench E

Drawing	Subject	Description	Scale	Type	Initials	Date
001	5001	Plan of SE quadrant - after first significant clean	1:20	Plan	KC	29/03/2013
002	5001	Plan of SW quadrant - after first significant clean	1:20	Plan	KC	30/03/2013
003	5001, 5002	Plan of NE quadrant	1:20	Plan	JR	30/03/2013
004	5001	Plan of SW extension	1:20	Plan	HJ	30/03/2013
005	5001	Plan of NW quadrant	1:20	Plan	HJ	01/04/2013
006	5001, 5002	S-facing section of N edge of trench	1:10	Section	MK	08/04/2013
007	5001, 5002	S-facing section of N edge of trench	1:10	Section	DB	08/04/2013
008	5004	General plan showing N extent and boundary with 5006	1:20	Plan	AD	10/04/2013
009	5007, 5009	Stones and bank after removal of 5005	1:20	Plan	KC	11/04/2013
010	5001, 5003, 5004	E-facing section of Trench E	1:10	Section	MK	12/04/2013
011	5001, 5003, 5004, 5006, 5009	E-facing section of Trench E	1:10	Section	MK	13/04/2013
012	5001	E-facing section of Trench E (turf)	1:10	Section	MK	13/04/2013

8.4 Samples

8.4.1 Trench A

Sample	Context	Size	Material	Reason for sample	Initials	Date
001	1001	6L	Topsoil	Botanical identification - comparison with other contexts	RP	03/04/2013
002	1009	3L	Charcoal twig patch on edge of bank	Identification of botanics	GDD	05/04/2013
003	1008	6L	Material with flecks of charcoal under 1009	Identification of botanics	TIP	05/04/2013
004	1005	8L	Uppermost ditch fill	Identification of botanics	GP	05/04/2013
005	1009	4L	Another charcoal patch of twigs in bank	Identification of botanics - C14	GDD	05/04/2013
006	1013	3L	Stony material with some charcoal flecks on N side of ditch	Identification of botanics	RP	08/04/2013
007	1010	4L	Silt with occasional charcoal flecks above natural on S side of ditch	Identification of botanics	RP	08/04/2013
008	1015	4L	Thin layer with charcoal flecks above natural on N side of ditch	Identification of botanics	RP	08/04/2013
009	1015	2L	Lowest fill in base of ditch within cut	Identification of botanics - C14	RP	08/04/2013
010	1009	6L	Another charcoal patch of twigs in bank (each bag a separate patch)	Identification of botanics	GDD	08/04/2013
011	1016	6L	Lower charcoal patch of twigs in bank	Identification of botanics - C14	GDD	09/04/2013
012	1018	2L	Silt under bank 2	Identification of botanics	TIP	09/04/2013
013	1020	6L	Possible OGS under bank	Identification of botanics - C14	TIP	10/04/2013
014	1019	4L	Redeposited natural - bank material	Identification of botanics	TIP	12/04/2013

8.4.2 Trench B

Sample	Context	Size	Material	Reason for sample	Initials	Date
2001	2015	L	Silty clay	Charcoal	SFM	08/04/2013
2002	2016		Silty clay	Charcoal	SFM	09/04/2013
2003	2019		Silty clay	Charcoal	CMAC	09/04/2013
2004	2017		Silty clay	Charcoal	DD	09/04/2013
2005	2020		Silty clay	Charcoal	SFM	09/04/2013
2006	2017		Silty clay	Charcoal and animal bone	DD	09/04/2013
2007	2025		Clayey silt	Charcoal	KB	09/04/2013
2008	2019		Silty clay	Charcoal	CMAC	09/04/2013
2009	2024		Clay	Charcoal	AM	09/04/2013
2010	2026		Clay	Charcoal	AM	09/04/2013

2011	2029		Clay	Charcoal	CMAC	10/04/2013
2013	2030		Gravel	Charcoal	AM	10/04/2013

8.4.3 Trench C

Sample	Context	Size	Material	Reason for sample	Initials	Date
3001	3003	10L	Lower clay fill of Bell's trench	Identification of charcoal	JH	09/04/2013
3002	3003	5L	Lower clay fill of Bell's trench, in middle of sondage	Identification of bone and charcoal	JH	09/04/2013
3003	3003	10L	Lower clay fill of Bell's trench, from E most sondage	Identification of charcoal	RKM	09/04/2013
3004	3003	5L	Lower clay fill of Bell's trench, base layer of 3003 just above bedrock	Identification of charcoal	JH	09/04/2013
3005	3003	10L	Lower clay fill of Bell's trench, base layer of 3003 just above bedrock	Identification of charcoal	AC	09/04/2013
3006	3004	10L	Dump of midden material on outside of inner wall, from E sondage	Identification of charcoal	RKM	10/04/2013
3007	3003	5L	Lower clay fill of Bell's trench, from W ex of E sondage	Identification of charcoal	RKM	10/04/2013
3008	3004	2L	Dump of midden material on outside of inner wall, from W extension of E sondage, possibly just above bedrock	Identification of charcoal	RKM	10/04/2013
3009	3003	10L	Lower clay fill of Bell's trench, heavy bone concentration in rubbly clay	Identification of bone and charcoal	JH & AC	10/04/2013
3010	3004	5L	Dump of midden material on outside of inner wall, layer of heavy clay with charcoal sitting directly on top and set into bedrock	Identification of charcoal	JH & AC	10/04/2013
3011	In walls	1L	In between stones in gaps between stones in inner wall face (middle)	Identification of charcoal	SPE	12/04/2013
3012	In walls	1L	In between stones in gaps between stones in inner wall face (edges)	Identification of charcoal	SPE	12/04/2013
3013	In walls	1L	In between stones in gaps between stones in adjoining wall face (middle)	Identification of charcoal	CMAC	12/04/2013
3014	In walls	1L	In between stones in gaps between stones in adjoining wall face (edges)	Identification of charcoal	CMAC	12/04/2013

3015	In walls	1L	In between stones in gaps between stones in inner wall face (middle)	Identification of charcoal	CMAC	12/04/2013
3016	In walls	1L	In between stones in gaps between stones in inner wall face (edges)	Identification of charcoal	CMAC	12/04/2013

8.4.4 Trench D

Sample	Context	Size	Material	Reason for sample	Initials	Date
4001	4003	10L	Backfill within Bell's trench, large animal bone found in middle sondage	Identification of bone	YRO	09/04/2013
4002	4003	1L	Backfill within Bell's trench, pig tooth	Identification of bone	YRO	09/04/2013
4003	4004	10L	Possible occupation layer at edge of wall	Identification of bone and charcoal	YRO	10/04/2013
4004	4004	10L	Possible occupation layer at edge of wall, bottom	Identification of bone and charcoal	YRO	10/04/2013
4005	In wall	1L	Spaces between the stones of the adjoining wall, A middle	Identification of charcoal	YRO	12/04/2013
4006	In wall	1L	Spaces between the stones of the adjoining wall, A edges	Identification of charcoal	YRO	12/04/2013
4007	In wall	1L	Spaces between the stones of the adjoining wall, B middle	Identification of charcoal	YRO	12/04/2013
4008	In wall	1L	Spaces between the stones of the adjoining wall, B edges	Identification of charcoal	YRO	12/04/2013

8.4.5 Trench E

Sample	Context	Size	Material	Reason for sample	Initials	Date
001	5001	10L	Topsoil	Botanical identification - comparison with other contexts	AD	28/03/2013
002	5001	10L	Topsoil, lower boundary in NW corner	Botanical identification - comparison with other contexts	AD	05/04/2013
003	5002	10L	Silt material surrounding stones	Botanical identification	DB & MK	06/04/2013
004	5004	20L	Possible habitation layer	Botanical identification & C14	DB & MK	10/04/2013
005	5008	3L	Small patches of in situ burnt material	Botanical identification & C14	AD	12/04/2013
006	5006	10L	Dump of metalworking and occupation debris forming foundations for bank	Botanical & burnt bone identification & C14	AD	12/04/2013

8.5 Photographs

8.5.1 Camera 1 (Trench A)

Photo	Area	Context	Description	Taken from	Initials	Date
001	A		Working shots of deturfing		TIP	02/04/2013
002	A		Working shots of deturfing		TIP	02/04/2013
003	A		Working shots of deturfing		TIP	02/04/2013
004	A		Working shots of deturfing		TIP	02/04/2013
005	A		Working shots of deturfing		TIP	02/04/2013
006	A		Working shots of deturfing		TIP	02/04/2013
007	A		Working shots of deturfing		TIP	02/04/2013
008	A		Trench deturfed and cleaned	N	TIP	02/04/2013
009	A		Trench deturfed and cleaned	N	TIP	02/04/2013
010	A		Trench deturfed and cleaned	N	TIP	02/04/2013
011	A		Trench deturfed and cleaned	N	TIP	02/04/2013
012	A		Trench deturfed and cleaned	N	TIP	02/04/2013
013	A		Trench deturfed and cleaned	E	TIP	02/04/2013
014	A		Trench deturfed and cleaned	E	TIP	02/04/2013
015	A		Trench deturfed and cleaned	S	TIP	02/04/2013
016	A		Trench deturfed and cleaned	S	TIP	02/04/2013
017	A		Trench deturfed and cleaned	S	TIP	02/04/2013
018	A		N end of trench - mid excavation of topsoil	N	TIP	03/04/2013
019	A		N end of trench - mid excavation of topsoil	N	TIP	03/04/2013
020	A		N end of trench - mid excavation of topsoil	E	TIP	03/04/2013
021	A		N end of trench - mid excavation of topsoil	E	TIP	03/04/2013
022	A		Working shot of ditch cleaning	NE	TIP	03/04/2013
023	A	1003/ 1007	Topsoil removed on S facing slope of bank	S	TIP	04/04/2013
024	A	1003/ 1007	Topsoil removed on S facing slope of bank	S	TIP	04/04/2013
025	A	1003/ 1007	Topsoil removed on S facing slope of bank	S	TIP	04/04/2013
026	A	1003/ 1007	Topsoil removed on S facing slope of bank	S	TIP	04/04/2013
027	A	1005/ 1006	Topsoil removed on N facing slope of counterscarp	N	TIP	04/04/2013
028	A	1005/ 1006	Topsoil removed on N facing slope of counterscarp	N	TIP	04/04/2013
029	A	1005/ 1006	Topsoil removed on N facing slope of counterscarp	N	TIP	04/04/2013
030	A		Working shot of planning	W	TIP	04/04/2013
031	A		Working shot of planning	W	TIP	04/04/2013
032	A		Working shot of planning	W	TIP	04/04/2013
033	A		Working shot of planning	NW	TIP	04/04/2013
034	A	1008. 1009	Charcoal deposit on top of bank	N	GD	05/04/2013
035	A	1008. 1009	Charcoal deposit on top of bank	N	GD	05/04/2013
036	A	1008. 1009	Charcoal deposit on top of bank	S	GD	05/04/2013

037	A	1003, 1004, 1008	Mid-excavation of 1008 in E end of Trench	S	RP	06/04/2013
038	A	1003, 1004, 1008	Mid-excavation of 1008 in E end of Trench	S	RP	06/04/2013
039	A	1003, 1004, 1008	Mid-excavation of 1008 in E end of Trench	E	RP	06/04/2013
040	A	1003, 1004, 1008	Mid-excavation of 1008 in E end of Trench	E	RP	06/04/2013
041	A	1003, 1004, 1008	Mid-excavation of 1008 in E end of Trench	E	RP	06/04/2013
042	A	1003, 1004, 1008	Mid-excavation of 1008 in E end of Trench	E	RP	06/04/2013
043	A	1006, 1010,	Topsoil removed N face of counterscarp	N	RP	06/04/2013
044	A	1006, 1010,	Topsoil removed N face of counterscarp	N	RP	06/04/2013
045	A	1006, 1010,	Topsoil removed N face of counterscarp	N	RP	06/04/2013
046	A	1001, 1007	Topsoil removed S face of bank	S	RP	06/04/2013
047	A	1001, 1007	Topsoil removed S face of bank	S	RP	06/04/2013
048	A	1001, 1007	Topsoil removed S face of bank	S	RP	06/04/2013
049	A	1003	Mid-excavation of 1008 in E end of Trench	S	JG	06/04/2013
050	A	1003	Mid-excavation of 1008 in E end of Trench	S	JG	06/04/2013
051	A	1003	Mid-excavation of 1008 in E end of Trench	N	JG	06/04/2013
052	A	1003	Mid-excavation of 1008 in E end of Trench	S	JG	06/04/2013
053	A	1003	Mid-excavation of 1008 in E end of Trench	S	JG	06/04/2013
054	A	1007, 1013, 1014	Half section of bank mid-excavation, showing stone lined edge and stony deposit in ditch	S	TIP	07/04/2013
055	A	1007, 1013, 1014	Half section of bank mid-excavation, showing stone lined edge and stony deposit in ditch	S	TIP	07/04/2013
056	A	1007, 1013, 1014	Half section of bank mid-excavation, showing stone lined edge and stony deposit in ditch	S	TIP	07/04/2013
057	A	1007, 1013, 1014	Half section of bank mid-excavation, showing stone lined edge and stony deposit in ditch	S	TIP	07/04/2013
058	A	1013	Top of stony deposit in ditch	E	TIP	07/04/2013
059	A	1013	Top of stony deposit in ditch	S	TIP	07/04/2013
060	A	1013	Top of stony deposit in ditch	S	TIP	07/04/2013
061	A	1013	Top of stony deposit in ditch	S	TIP	07/04/2013

062	A	1007, 1013, 1014	Half section of bank mid-excavation, showing stone lined edge and stony deposit in ditch	E	TIP	07/04/2013
063	A	1013	Top of stony deposit in ditch	E	TIP	07/04/2013
064	A	1013	Top of stony deposit in ditch	S	TIP	07/04/2013
065	A	1013, 1014	Top of stony deposit in ditch and stone edge of bank	S	TIP	07/04/2013
066	A	1013	Top of stony deposit in ditch	E	TIP	07/04/2013
067	A	1013, 1014	Top of stony deposit in ditch and stone edge of bank	E	TIP	07/04/2013
068	D		Working shot	S	TIP	08/04/2013
069	D		Working shot	S	TIP	08/04/2013
070	D		Working shot	W	TIP	08/04/2013
071	D		Working shot	W	TIP	08/04/2013
072	C		Working shot	E	TIP	08/04/2013
073	C		Working shot	E	TIP	08/04/2013
074	C		Working shot	S	TIP	08/04/2013
075			Working shot		TIP	08/04/2013
076	C		Working shot	S	TIP	08/04/2013
077	C		Working shot	E	TIP	08/04/2013
078	B		Working shot	SE	TIP	08/04/2013
079	B		Working shot	S	TIP	08/04/2013
080	B		Working shot	S	TIP	08/04/2013
081	E		Working shot	SE	TIP	08/04/2013
082	E		Working shot	E	TIP	08/04/2013
083	E		Working shot	S	TIP	08/04/2013
084	E		View from Castle Law		TIP	08/04/2013
085	E		Working shot	W	TIP	08/04/2013
086	A	1003	Mid-excavation of 1003 bank	N	GD	08/04/2013
087	A	1009	Patches of charcoal on bank	S	GD	08/04/2013
088	A	1009	Patches of charcoal on bank	N	GD	08/04/2013
089	A	1009	Patches of charcoal on bank	W	GD	08/04/2013
090	A	1009	Patches of charcoal on bank	W	GD	08/04/2013
091	A	1009	Close up of charcoal patches on bank	S	GD	08/04/2013
092	A	1009	Close up of charcoal patches on bank	S	GD	08/04/2013
093	A	1009	Close up of charcoal patches on bank	S	GD	08/04/2013
094	A	1009	Close up of charcoal patches on bank	S	GD	08/04/2013
095	A		Richard digging ditch	NE	TIP	08/04/2013
096	A		Richard digging ditch	NE	TIP	08/04/2013
097	A		Richard digging ditch	NE	TIP	08/04/2013
098	A	1017, 1014	Ditch half-sectioned, showing edge of bank	S	RP	08/04/2013
099	A	1017	Ditch half-sectioned	S	RP	08/04/2013
100	A	1017	Ditch half-sectioned	W	RP	08/04/2013
101	A		E-facing section of Ditch 1017	E	RP	08/04/2013
102	A		E-facing section of Ditch 1017	E	RP	08/04/2013
103	A		E-facing section of Ditch 1017	E	RP	08/04/2013
104	A	1013	E-facing section of Ditch 1017 - close up of 1013	E	RP	08/04/2013
105	A	1013	E-facing section of Ditch 1017 - close up of 1013	E	RP	08/04/2013
106	A	1013	E-facing section of Ditch 1017 - close up of 1013	E	RP	08/04/2013

107	A	1013	E-facing section of Ditch 1017 - close up of 1013	E	RP	08/04/2013
108	A	1013	E-facing section of Ditch 1017 - close up of 1013	E	RP	08/04/2013
109	A		W-facing section of Ditch 1017 - close up	W	RP	08/04/2013
110	A		W-facing section of Ditch 1017 - close up	W	RP	08/04/2013
111	A	1017, 1014	Ditch half-sectioned, showing edge of bank	S	RP	08/04/2013
112	A	1017, 1014	Ditch half-sectioned, showing edge of bank	S	RP	08/04/2013
113	A		E-facing section of Ditch 1017	E	TIP	08/04/2013
114	A		W-facing section of Ditch 1017	W	TIP	08/04/2013
115	A	1016	Charcoal patches in top of bank (mid -excavation	S	TIP	08/04/2013
116	A	1016	Charcoal patches in top of bank (mid -excavation	S	TIP	08/04/2013
117	A	1016	Charcoal patches in top of bank (mid -excavation	N	TIP	08/04/2013
118	A	1016	Charcoal patches in top of bank (mid -excavation	N	TIP	08/04/2013
119	A	1016	Charcoal patches in top of bank (mid -excavation - close up	N	TIP	08/04/2013
120	A	1016	Charcoal patches in top of bank (mid -excavation - close up	N	TIP	08/04/2013
121	A	1018	1006 removed - counterscarp	N	TIP	09/04/2013
122	A	1018	1006 removed - counterscarp	N	TIP	09/04/2013
123	A	1018	1006 removed - counterscarp	E	TIP	09/04/2013
124	A	1018	1006 removed - counterscarp	E	TIP	09/04/2013
125	A	1018	1006 removed - counterscarp	E	TIP	09/04/2013
126	A		W-facing section of ditch 1017	E	TIP	09/04/2013
127	A		Richard and W-facing section of ditch 1017	SE	TIP	09/04/2013
128	A		Richard and W-facing section of ditch 1017	SE	TIP	09/04/2013
129	A		Richard and W-facing section of ditch 1017	SE	TIP	09/04/2013
130	A	1012	1018 removed - counterscarp	E	TIP	09/04/2013
131	A	1012	1018 removed - counterscarp	E	TIP	09/04/2013
132	A	1016	Mid-excavation of charcoal patches in bank	W	TIP	09/04/2013
133	A	1016	Mid-excavation of charcoal patches in bank	N	TIP	09/04/2013
134	A	1016	Mid-excavation of charcoal patches in bank	N	TIP	09/04/2013
135	A		E-facing section - counterscarp, S end of trench	E	TIP	09/04/2013
136	A		E-facing section - counterscarp, S end of trench	E	TIP	09/04/2013
137	A		E-facing section - counterscarp, S end of trench (2)	E	TIP	09/04/2013
138	A		E-facing section - Ditch, S end of trench (3)	E	TIP	09/04/2013
139	A		E-facing section - Ditch, S end of trench (4)	E	TIP	09/04/2013

140	A		E-facing section - N edge of Ditch (5)	E	TIP	09/04/2013
141	A	1004	N end of trench - showing bedrock	S	TIP	10/04/2013
142	A	1004	N end of trench - showing bedrock	S	TIP	10/04/2013
143	A		Working shot of excavation of bank	NE	TIP	10/04/2013
144	A		Working shot of excavation of bank	N	TIP	10/04/2013
145	A		Working shot of excavation of bank	NE	TIP	10/04/2013
146	A		N end of trench - post-excavation	N	TIP	10/04/2013
147	A		N end of trench - post-excavation	N	TIP	10/04/2013
148	A		N end of trench - post-excavation	N	TIP	10/04/2013
149	A	1004	N end of trench - showing bedrock	S	TIP	10/04/2013
150	A	1004	N end of trench - showing bedrock	S	TIP	10/04/2013
151	D		Working shot	S	TIP	10/04/2013
152	D		Working shot	S	TIP	10/04/2013
153	C		Mid-excavation of Trench C showing sections through deposits in front of wall	E	TIP	10/04/2013
154	C		Mid-excavation of Trench C showing sections through deposits in front of wall	E	TIP	10/04/2013
155	C		Mid-excavation of Trench C showing sections through deposits in front of wall	E	TIP	10/04/2013
156	C		Mid-excavation of Trench C showing sections through deposits in front of wall	E	TIP	10/04/2013
157	C		Mid-excavation of Trench C - junction of walls	SE	TIP	10/04/2013
158	C		S-facing elevation of joining wall	S	TIP	10/04/2013
159	C		S-facing elevation of joining wall	S	TIP	10/04/2013
160	C		E-facing elevation of joining wall	E	TIP	10/04/2013
161	C		E-facing elevation of joining wall	E	TIP	10/04/2013
162	C		Mid-excavation of Trench C - junction of walls	SE	TIP	10/04/2013
163	C		S-facing elevation of joining wall	S	TIP	10/04/2013
164	C		S-facing elevation of joining wall	S	TIP	10/04/2013
165	D		Working shot	W	TIP	10/04/2013
166	C		Mid-excavation of Trench C - junction of walls	S	TIP	10/04/2013
167	C		Mid-excavation of Trench C - junction of walls	S	TIP	10/04/2013
168	B		Working shot - drawing elevations	E	TIP	10/04/2013
169	B		Working shot - drawing elevations	NE	TIP	10/04/2013
170	B		Working shot - recording		TIP	10/04/2013
171	B		Working shot - recording		TIP	10/04/2013
172	B		Working shot - recording		TIP	10/04/2013
173	B		Working shot	N	TIP	10/04/2013
174	B		Working shot	N	TIP	10/04/2013
175	B		Working shot	SE	TIP	10/04/2013
176	B		Working shot - digging outer wall	NW	TIP	10/04/2013
177	B		Working shot - digging outer wall	NW	TIP	10/04/2013
178	B		Working shot - digging outer wall	W	TIP	10/04/2013
179	B		Working shot - digging outer wall	W	TIP	10/04/2013
180			General shots of Castle Law	SW	TIP	10/04/2013

181			General shots of Castle Law	W	TIP	10/04/2013
182			General shots of Castle Law	W	TIP	10/04/2013
183			General shots of Castle Law	NW	TIP	10/04/2013
184			View of Trench E	NE	TIP	10/04/2013
185			General shots of Castle Law	E	TIP	10/04/2013
186			View of Trench E	NE	TIP	10/04/2013
187			General shots of Castle Law	NE	TIP	10/04/2013
188			General shots of Castle Law	NW	TIP	10/04/2013
189			General shots of Castle Law	NW	TIP	10/04/2013
190			General shots of Castle Law	W	TIP	10/04/2013
191			General shots of Castle Law	SW	TIP	10/04/2013
192			View of Trench E	NE	TIP	10/04/2013
193	A	1020, 1019	Top of brown soil near base of bank, 1019 in section	S	TIP	10/04/2013
194	A	1020, 1019	Top of brown soil near base of bank, 1019 in section	S	TIP	10/04/2013
195	A	1020, 1019	Top of brown soil near base of bank, 1019 in section	E	TIP	10/04/2013
196	A	1020, 1019	Top of brown soil near base of bank, 1019 in section	E	TIP	10/04/2013
197	A	1020	Top of brown soil near base of bank	N	TIP	10/04/2013
198	A	1020, 1017	Top of brown soil near base of bank	N	TIP	10/04/2013
199	A	1020	Top of brown soil near base of bank, on summit	S	TIP	10/04/2013
200	A	1020	Top of brown soil near base of bank, on summit	N	TIP	10/04/2013
201	A	1004	E-facing section of N end of trench	E	TIP	11/04/2013
202	A	1004	E-facing section of N end of trench	E	TIP	11/04/2013
203	A	1004	E-facing section of N end of trench	E	TIP	11/04/2013
204	A	1004	E-facing section of N end of trench	E	TIP	11/04/2013
205	A	1004	E-facing section of N end of trench	E	TIP	11/04/2013
206	A	1002	E-facing section of N end of trench (1)	E	TIP	11/04/2013
207	A	1009, 1016	E-facing section of Top of bank showing charcoal lenses	E	TIP	11/04/2013
208	A	1009, 1016	E-facing section of Top of bank showing charcoal lenses	E	TIP	11/04/2013
209	A	1009, 1016	E-facing section of Top of bank showing charcoal lenses	E	TIP	11/04/2013
210	A	1009, 1016	E-facing section of Top of bank showing charcoal lenses	E	TIP	11/04/2013
211	A	1009, 1016	E-facing section of Top of bank showing charcoal lenses	E	TIP	11/04/2013
212	A	1009, 1016	E-facing section of Top of bank showing charcoal lenses	E	TIP	11/04/2013
213	A	1019, 1017, 1020	E-facing section - S slope of bank	E	TIP	11/04/2013
214	A	1019, 1017, 1020	E-facing section - S slope of bank	E	TIP	11/04/2013
215	A	1019, 1017, 1020	E-facing section - S slope of bank	E	TIP	11/04/2013

216	A	1019, 1017, 1020	E-facing section - S slope of bank	E	TIP	11/04/2013
217	A	1019, 1017, 1020	E-facing section - S slope of bank	E	TIP	11/04/2013
218	A	1019, 1017, 1020	E-facing section - S slope of bank	E	TIP	11/04/2013
219	A	1005, 1020	E-facing section - S slope of bank	E	TIP	11/04/2013
220	A	1005, 1020	E-facing section - S slope of bank	E	TIP	11/04/2013
221	A	1002	W-facing section of N end of trench	W	TIP	11/04/2013
222	A	1003, 1009, 1016	W-facing section of summit of bank	W	TIP	11/04/2013
223	A	1003, 1009, 1016	W-facing section of summit of bank	W	TIP	11/04/2013
224	A	1019, 1017, 1020	W-facing section of S slope of bank	W	TIP	11/04/2013
225	A	1019, 1017, 1020	W-facing section of S slope of bank	W	TIP	11/04/2013
226	A	1019, 1017, 1020	W-facing section of S slope of bank	W	TIP	11/04/2013
227	A	1019, 1017, 1020	W-facing section of S slope of bank	W	TIP	11/04/2013
228	A	1005, 1020	W-facing section of S slope of bank	W	TIP	11/04/2013
229	A	1005, 1020	W-facing section of S slope of bank	W	TIP	11/04/2013
230	A	1005, 1014, 1020	W-facing section of S slope of bank	W	TIP	11/04/2013
231	A	1005, 1014, 1020	W-facing section of S slope of bank	W	TIP	11/04/2013
232	A	1005, 1014, 1020	E-facing section - S slope of bank, edge of bank	E	TIP	11/04/2013
233	A	1005, 1014, 1020	E-facing section - S slope of bank, edge of bank	E	TIP	11/04/2013
234	A	1005, 1014, 1020	E-facing section - S slope of bank, edge of bank	E	TIP	11/04/2013
235	A		Post-excavation of section through bank - plan view	N	TIP	11/04/2013
236	A		Post-excavation of section through bank - plan view	N	TIP	11/04/2013

237	A		Post-excavation of section through bank - plan view	N	TIP	11/04/2013
238	A		Post-excavation of section through bank - plan view	N	TIP	11/04/2013
239	A		Post-excavation of section through bank - plan view	S	TIP	11/04/2013
240	A		Post-excavation of section through bank - plan view	S	TIP	11/04/2013
241	A		Post-excavation of section through bank - plan view	S	TIP	11/04/2013
242	A		Post-excavation of section through bank - plan view	S	TIP	11/04/2013
243	A		Working shot of section drawing	S	TIP	12/04/2013
244	C		W-facing section of material against adjoinging wall Trench C	W	TIP	12/04/2013
245	C		N-facing section of material against inner wall Trench C	N	TIP	12/04/2013
246	E		Mid-excavation of burnt material in bank Trench E	E	TIP	12/04/2013
247	E		Working shot	S	TIP	12/04/2013
248	E		Working shot	N	TIP	12/04/2013
249	E		Working shot	N	TIP	12/04/2013
250	A		Working shot of section drawing	W	TIP	12/04/2013
251	A		Working shot of section drawing	W	TIP	12/04/2013
252	C		Post-excavation of walls in Trench C	S	TIP	12/04/2013
253	C		Post-excavation of walls in Trench C	S	TIP	12/04/2013
254	C		Post-excavation of walls in Trench C	S	TIP	12/04/2013
255	C		Post-excavation of walls in Trench C	S	TIP	12/04/2013
256	C		Post-excavation of walls in Trench C	S	TIP	12/04/2013
257	C		Post-excavation of walls in Trench C	S	TIP	12/04/2013
258	C		Post-excavation of walls in Trench C	W	TIP	12/04/2013
259	C		Post-excavation of walls in Trench C	W	TIP	12/04/2013
260	C		Post-excavation of walls in Trench C	W	TIP	12/04/2013
261	C		Post-excavation of walls in Trench C	W	TIP	12/04/2013
262	C		Post-excavation of walls in Trench C	N	TIP	12/04/2013
263	C		Post-excavation of walls in Trench C	N	TIP	12/04/2013
264	C		Post-excavation of walls in Trench C	N	TIP	12/04/2013
265	C		Post-excavation of walls in Trench C	NE	TIP	12/04/2013
266	C		Post-excavation of walls in Trench C	NE	TIP	12/04/2013
267	C		Post-excavation of walls in Trench C	NE	TIP	12/04/2013
268	C		Post-excavation of walls in Trench C	NE	TIP	12/04/2013
269	C		Post-excavation of walls in Trench C	NE	TIP	12/04/2013
270	C		Post-excavation of walls in Trench	NE	TIP	12/04/2013

			C			
271	C		Post-excavation of walls in Trench C	E	TIP	12/04/2013
272	C		Post-excavation of walls in Trench C	E	TIP	12/04/2013
273	C		Post-excavation of walls in Trench C	E	TIP	12/04/2013
274	C		Post-excavation of walls in Trench C	E	TIP	12/04/2013
275	C		Post-excavation of walls in Trench C	SE	TIP	12/04/2013
276	C		Post-excavation of walls in Trench C	S	TIP	12/04/2013
277	C		Post-excavation of walls in Trench C	S	TIP	12/04/2013
278	C		Post-excavation of walls in Trench C	SE	TIP	12/04/2013
279	D		Post-excavation of Trench D	S	TIP	12/04/2013
280	D		Post-excavation of Trench D	S	TIP	12/04/2013
281	D		Post-excavation of Trench D	SW	TIP	12/04/2013
282	D		Post-excavation of Trench D	SW	TIP	12/04/2013
283	D		Post-excavation of Trench D	SW	TIP	12/04/2013
284	D		Post-excavation of Trench D	SW	TIP	12/04/2013
285	D		Post-excavation of Trench D	S	TIP	12/04/2013
286	D		Post-excavation of Trench D	W	TIP	12/04/2013
287	D		Post-excavation of Trench D	W	TIP	12/04/2013
288	D		Post-excavation of Trench D	W	TIP	12/04/2013
289	C		Ewan in Trench C	N	TIP	12/04/2013
290	C		Ewan in Trench C	N	TIP	12/04/2013
291	D		Post-excavation of Trench D	E	TIP	12/04/2013
292	D		Post-excavation of Trench D	E	TIP	12/04/2013
293	D		Post-excavation of Trench D	E	TIP	12/04/2013
294	D		Post-excavation of Trench D	E	TIP	12/04/2013
295	D		Post-excavation of Trench D	E	TIP	12/04/2013
296	D		Post-excavation of Trench D	E	TIP	12/04/2013
297	D		Post-excavation of Trench D	N	TIP	12/04/2013
298	D		Post-excavation of Trench D	NE	TIP	12/04/2013
299	D		Post-excavation of Trench D	SE	TIP	12/04/2013
300	D		Post-excavation of Trench D	SE	TIP	12/04/2013
301	D		Post-excavation of Trench D	SE	TIP	12/04/2013
302	D		Post-excavation of Trench D	E	TIP	12/04/2013
303	B		Inner face of Outer Wall Trench B	N	TIP	12/04/2013
304	B		Inner face of Outer Wall Trench B	N	TIP	12/04/2013
305	B		Inner face of Outer Wall Trench B	N	TIP	12/04/2013
306	B		Inner face of Outer Wall Trench B	N	TIP	12/04/2013
307	B		Outer face of Outer Wall Trench B	W	TIP	12/04/2013
308	B		Outer face of Outer Wall Trench B	W	TIP	12/04/2013
309	B		Outer face of Outer Wall Trench B	E	TIP	12/04/2013
310	B		Outer face of Outer Wall Trench B	E	TIP	12/04/2013
311	B		Outer face of Outer Wall Trench B	S	TIP	12/04/2013
312	B		Outer face of Outer Wall Trench B	S	TIP	12/04/2013
313	B		Outer face of Inner Wall Trench B	S	TIP	12/04/2013
314	B		Outer face of Inner Wall Trench B	S	TIP	12/04/2013
315	B		Outer face of Inner Wall Trench B	S	TIP	12/04/2013
316	B		Inner Wall Trench B	S	TIP	12/04/2013
317	B		Inner Wall Trench B	S	TIP	12/04/2013
318	B		Outer face of Inner Wall Trench B	SW	TIP	12/04/2013
319	B		Outer face of Inner Wall Trench B	S	TIP	12/04/2013

320	B		Inner Wall Trench B	W	TIP	12/04/2013
321	B		Working shot of photography		CMA	12/04/2013
322	B		Working shot of photography		CMA	12/04/2013
323	B		Working shot of photography		CMA	12/04/2013
324	B		Inner face of Inner Wall Trench B	N	TIP	12/04/2013
325	B		Inner face of Inner Wall Trench B	N	TIP	12/04/2013
326	B		Inner face of Inner Wall Trench B	N	TIP	12/04/2013
327	B		Inner face of Inner Wall Trench B	N	TIP	12/04/2013
328	B		Inner face of Inner Wall Trench B	N	TIP	12/04/2013
329			Geology examples from Trench B		TIP	12/04/2013
330			Geology examples from Trench B		TIP	12/04/2013
331			Geology examples from Trench B		TIP	12/04/2013
332			Geology examples from Trench B		TIP	12/04/2013
333	A		Backfilling Trench A	W	TIP	12/04/2013
334	A		Backfilling Trench A	N	TIP	12/04/2013
335			Group Photo		TIP	13/04/2013
336			Group Photo		TIP	13/04/2013
337			Group Photo		TIP	13/04/2013
338			Group Photo		AD	13/04/2013
339			Group Photo		AD	13/04/2013

8.5.2 Camera 2 (Trench B, C & D)

Photo	Area	Context	Description	Taken from	Initials	Date
001	B		Working shot, detufing, de-icing	SW	CMAC	30/03/2013
002	B		Working shot, detufing, de-icing	SW	CMAC	30/03/2013
003	B		Working shot, putting up fencing	E	CMAC	30/03/2013
004	B		Deturfed, cleaned (Outer Wall/slump)	S	CMAC	30/03/2013
005	B		Deturfed, cleaned (Outer Wall/slump)	S	CMAC	30/03/2013
006	B		Deturfed, cleaned (Outer Wall/slump)	S	CMAC	30/03/2013
007	B		Deturfed, cleaned (Inner Wall, outer face)	S	CMAC	30/03/2013
008	B		Deturfed, cleaned (Inner Wall, outer face)	S	CMAC	30/03/2013
009	B		Deturfed, cleaned (Inner Wall, outer face)	S	CMAC	30/03/2013
010	B		Bell's trench through Inner Wall	S	CMAC	30/03/2013
011	B		Bell's trench through Inner Wall	S	CMAC	30/03/2013
012	B		Glass bottle neck from Bell's Backfill [or upcast 2001]	N/A	CMAC	30/03/2013
013	B		Outer face of Inner Wall	S	CMAC	02/04/2013
014	B		Outer face of Inner Wall	S	CMAC	02/04/2013
015	B		Rubble on inner face of Inner Wall	N	CMAC	02/04/2013
016	B		Rubble on inner face of Inner Wall	N	CMAC	02/04/2013
017	B		Dumped material in interior	S	CMAC	02/04/2013
018	B		Dumped material in interior	S	CMAC	02/04/2013
019	B		Working shot	S	CMAC	02/04/2013
020	B		Working shot	S	CMAC	02/04/2013
021	B		Working shot	S	CMAC	02/04/2013
022	B		Working shot	S	CMAC	02/04/2013
023	B		Outer face of Outer Wall	S	AM	03/04/2013
024	B		Outer face of Outer Wall	S	AM	03/04/2013

025	B		Outer face of Outer Wall	E	AM	03/04/2013
026	B		Rubble on top of Inner Wall	S	CMAC	03/04/2013
027	B		Rubble on top of Inner Wall	S	CMAC	03/04/2013
028	B		Inner face of Inner Wall	N	CMAC	03/04/2013
029	B		Inner face of Inner Wall	N	CMAC	03/04/2013
030	B		Inner face of Inner Wall	W	CMAC	03/04/2013
031	B		Inner face of Inner Wall	E	CMAC	03/04/2013
032	B		Inner face of Inner Wall	E	CMAC	03/04/2013
033	D		Working shot, opening C and D	S	CMAC	04/04/2013
034	D		Working shot, opening C and D	S	CMAC	04/04/2013
035	D		Working shot, opening C and D	S	CMAC	04/04/2013
036	D		Working shot, opening C and D	W	CMAC	04/04/2013
037	C		Working shot, opening C and D	E	CMAC	04/04/2013
038	C		Working shot, opening C and D	E	CMAC	04/04/2013
039	C		Working shot, opening C and D	S	CMAC	04/04/2013
040	D		Inner face, Joining Wall, de-turfed	W	AM	04/04/2013
041	D		Inner face, Joining Wall, de-turfed	E	AM	04/04/2013
042	D		Inner face, Joining Wall, de-turfed	W	AM	04/04/2013
043	D		Inner face, Joining Wall, de-turfed	N	AM	04/04/2013
044	C		Inner face, Joining Wall, de-turfed	E	AM	04/04/2013
045	C		Inner face, Joining Wall, de-turfed	S	AM	04/04/2013
046	C		Inner face, Joining Wall, de-turfed	N	AM	04/04/2013
047	C		Inner face, Joining Wall, de-turfed	S	AM	04/04/2013
048	C		Vitrified stone from Trench C	N/A	AM	04/04/2013
049	D		Working shot, hard hats	N	AM	05/04/2013
050	D		Working shot, hard hats	N	AM	05/04/2013
051	D		Working shot, hard hats	W	AM	05/04/2013
052	C		Inner wall face, tumbled stones	E	RKM	06/04/2013
053	C		Inner wall face, tumbled stones	N	RKM	06/04/2013
054	C		Inner wall face, tumbled stones	N	RKM	06/04/2013
055	C		Inner wall face, tumbled stones	S	RKM	06/04/2013
056	C		Inner wall face, tumbled stones	E	RKM	06/04/2013
057	B	2003	Working shot, Bell's Trench 2003	N	AM	06/04/2013
058	B	2006	Working shot, Inner Wall outer face 2006	N	AM	06/04/2013
059	B	2011	Working shot, Outer Wall trench 2011	E	AM	06/04/2013
060	B	2011	Working shot, Outer Wall trench 2011	E	AM	06/04/2013
061	B	2006	Wall face showing tumbled stone	S	AM	06/04/2013
062	B	2006	Wall face showing tumbled stone	E	AM	06/04/2013
063	C		Inner wall face corner, mid-ex	NW	RKM	06/04/2013
064	C		Inner wall face corner, mid-ex	N	RKM	06/04/2013
065	C		Section of trench showing slope wash onto rubble	NW	RKM	06/04/2013
066	B	2021	Clayey area within Bell's trench	E	AM	06/04/2013
067	B	2003	Poss stone alignment in Bell's trench	W	AM	06/04/2013
068	B	2003	Bell's trench mid-ex	S	AM	06/04/2013
069	B	2006	Wall face	S	AM	06/04/2013
070	B	2011	Slot through Outer Wall	S	AM	06/04/2013
071	B	2011	Slot through Outer Wall, plan view	E	AM	06/04/2013
072	B	2011	Slot through Outer Wall, plan view	N	AM	06/04/2013
073	D	4001	Animal bone in situ	E	RKM	08/04/2013

074	B	2014, 2015, 2016	Surface showing charcoal patches	S	AM	08/04/2013
075	B	2014, 2015, 2016	Surface showing charcoal patches	N	AM	08/04/2013
076	B	2014, 2015	Surface showing charcoal patches	E	AM	08/04/2013
077	B	2014, 2015	Surface showing charcoal patches	E	AM	08/04/2013
078	C	3000, 3001, 3002, 3003	Outer face of inner wall: S section	E	RKM	08/04/2013
079	C	3000, 3001, 3002, 3003	Outer face of inner wall: S section	E	RKM	08/04/2013
080	C	3000, 3001, 3002, 3003	Outer face of inner wall: E section	S	RKM	08/04/2013
081	B	2019	Charcoal layer by Inner Wall, inner face	N	CMAC	08/04/2013
082	B	2019	Charcoal layer by Inner Wall, inner face	N	CMAC	08/04/2013
083	B	2019	Charcoal layer by Inner Wall, inner face	N	CMAC	08/04/2013
084	B	2019	Charcoal layer by Inner Wall, inner face	N	CMAC	08/04/2013
085	B	2003	Bell's trench re-excavated	S	AM	08/04/2013
086	B	2003	Bell's trench re-excavated	S	AM	08/04/2013
087	B	2003	Bell's trench re-excavated	N	AM	08/04/2013
088	B	2023	N end of Bell's trench showing silt layer	E	AM	08/04/2013
089	B	2014	Post-ex plan of sondage	N	SFM	09/04/2013
090	B	2014	Post-ex plan of sondage	E	SFM	09/04/2013
091	D		Stone with markings in rubble above outer wall	E	YRO	09/04/2013
092	D		Stone with markings in rubble above outer wall	E	YRO	09/04/2013
093	B		Bedrock at inner face of Inner Wall	N	CMAC	09/04/2013
094	B		Bedrock at inner face of Inner Wall	N	CMAC	09/04/2013
095	C	3003	Bone deposit by outer face of adjoining wall	S	JH	09/04/2013
096	B	2017	Animal bone in situ	N	KB	09/04/2013
097	B	2017	Animal bone in situ	N	KB	09/04/2013
098	B	2017	Animal bone in situ	N	KB	09/04/2013
099	B	2017	Animal bone in situ	N	DD	09/04/2013
100	B	2017	Animal bone in situ	N	DD	09/04/2013
101	B	2024	Clay-bonding in gap between facing stones	S	AM	09/04/2013
102	B	2024	Clay-bonding in gap between facing stones	S	AM	09/04/2013
103	B	2024	Clay-bonding in gap between facing stones	S	AM	09/04/2013

104	B	2026	Clay layer behind wall face 2006	S	AM	09/04/2013
105	B	2026	Clay-bonding in gap between facing stones	E	AM	09/04/2013
106	B	2018	Post-ex, inner face of Outer Wall	N	KB	09/04/2013
107	B	2018	Post-ex, inner face of Outer Wall	N	KB	09/04/2013
108	B	2018	Post-ex, inner face of Outer Wall	N	KB	09/04/2013
109	B	2026	Mid-ex	N	SFM	09/04/2013
110	B	2026	Mid-ex	N	SFM	09/04/2013
111	B	2026	Mid-ex, plan view	W	SFM	09/04/2013
112	B	2001, 2002	Working shot, Area E	E	CMAC	10/04/2013
113	B	2001, 2002	Working shot, Area E	E	CMAC	10/04/2013
114	B	2005	Working shot, where Bell's trench disturbs Inner Wall inner face	N	CMAC	10/04/2013
115	B	2005	Working shot, where Bell's trench disturbs Inner Wall inner face	N	CMAC	10/04/2013
116	B	2005	Working shot, where Bell's trench disturbs Inner Wall inner face	N	CMAC	10/04/2013
117	B	2005	Working shot, where Bell's trench disturbs Inner Wall inner face	E	CMAC	10/04/2013
118	B	2031	Inner Wall, outer face sondage post-ex	W	SFM	10/04/2013
119	B	2031	Inner Wall, outer face sondage post-ex	E	SFM	10/04/2013
120	B	2031	Inner Wall, outer face sondage post-ex	N	SFM	10/04/2013
121			VOID			
122			VOID			
123			VOID			
124	B		Inner Wall, outer face sondage post-ex	W	SFM	10/04/2013
125	B		Inner Wall, outer face sondage post-ex	S	SFM	10/04/2013
126	B		Inner Wall, view of sondages	S	SFM	10/04/2013
127	B	2030, 2034	2030 exposed, wall core near face 2005	W	AM	10/04/2013
128	B	2030, 2034	2030 exposed, wall core near face 2005	N	AM	10/04/2013
129	B	2030, 2034	2030 exposed, wall core near face 2005	N	AM	10/04/2013
130	B		Post-ex, outer face of Outer Wall	S	CMAC	10/04/2013
131	B		Post-ex, outer face of Outer Wall	S	CMAC	10/04/2013
132	B		Post-ex, outer face of Outer Wall	S	CMAC	10/04/2013
133	B		Post-ex, outer face of Outer Wall	S	CMAC	10/04/2013
134	B		Post-ex, outer face of Outer Wall	S	CMAC	10/04/2013
135	B		Post-ex, outer face of Outer Wall	S	CMAC	10/04/2013
136	B		Post-ex, outer face of Outer Wall	W	CMAC	10/04/2013
137	B		Working shot, Area E	S	AM	10/04/2013
138	B		Working shot, Area E	S	AM	10/04/2013
139	B		Working shot, Inner Wall, inner face	N	AM	10/04/2013
140	B		Working shot, Inner Wall, inner face	E	AM	10/04/2013
141	B	2005	Working shot, Inner Wall, inner face	N	CMAC	10/04/2013
142	B	2005	Working shot, Inner Wall, inner face	N	CMAC	10/04/2013

143	B	2018	Inner face, Outer Wall	N	CMAC	10/04/2013
144	B	2018	Inner face, Outer Wall	N	CMAC	10/04/2013
145	B		Section (W-facing) of wall tumble between Inner and Outer Wall	W	CMAC	10/04/2013
146	B		Section (W-facing) of wall tumble between Inner and Outer Wall	S	CMAC	10/04/2013
147	B		Working shot, Outer Wall core	W	CMAC	10/04/2013
148	B		Working shot, outer face of Inner Wall - section drawing	E	CMAC	10/04/2013
149	B		Working shot, outer face of Inner Wall - section drawing	E	CMAC	10/04/2013
150	B		Working shot, outer face of Inner Wall - section drawing	E	CMAC	10/04/2013
151	D		Wall face of adjoining wall	W	YRO	10/04/2013
152	D		Overlying rubble	S	YRO	10/04/2013
153	D		Overlying rubble	S	YRO	10/04/2013
154	D		Whole trench	S	YRO	10/04/2013
155	D		Rubble obscuring outer wall	W	YRO	10/04/2013
156	D		Rubble obscuring outer wall	W	YRO	10/04/2013
157	D		Plan view of sondage	W	YRO	10/04/2013
158	D		Elevation of wall in D	S	YRO	10/04/2013
159	D		Elevation of wall in D	S	CMAC	10/04/2013
160	D		Elevation of wall in D	S	CMAC	10/04/2013
161	C		Inner wall face	SE	CMAC	10/04/2013
162	C		Inner wall face	S	CMAC	10/04/2013
163	C		Inner wall face	S	CMAC	10/04/2013
164	C		Corner of inner wall and adjoining wall	SE	CMAC	10/04/2013
165	C		Adjoining wall	E	CMAC	10/04/2013
166	C		Plan view of Ryan's sondage	S	CMAC	10/04/2013
167	C		Adjoining wall	S	CMAC	10/04/2013
168	C		Inner wall face	E	CMAC	10/04/2013
169	C		Inner wall face	N	CMAC	10/04/2013
170	C		Corner of inner wall and adjoining wall	S	CMAC	10/04/2013
171	C		Corner of inner wall and adjoining wall	SE	CMAC	10/04/2013
172	C		Adjoining wall	W	CMAC	10/04/2013
173	B	2002, 2033	Post-ex, Area E south sondage	E	KJ	11/04/2013
174	B	2002, 2033	Post-ex, Area E south sondage	N	KJ	11/04/2013
175	B	2002, 2033	Post-ex, Area E south sondage	S	KJ	11/04/2013
176	B	2002, 2033	Post-ex, Area E south sondage	W	KJ	11/04/2013
177	B		Post-ex, Area E north sondage - section	S	KJ	11/04/2013
178	B		Post-ex, Area E north sondage - plan	S	KJ	11/04/2013
179	B	2034	Post-ex, slot into wall core behind Inner Wall, inner face	N	AM	11/04/2013
180	B	2034	Post-ex, slot into wall core behind Inner Wall, inner face	N	AM	11/04/2013
181	B	2034, 2035	Post-ex, slot into wall core behind Inner Wall, inner face - plan view	E	AM	11/04/2013

182	B	2034, 2035	Post-ex, slot into wall core behind Inner Wall, inner face - plan view	E	AM	11/04/2013
183	B	2022, 2034	Post-ex, slot into wall core behind Inner Wall, inner face - W section	N	AM	11/04/2013
184	B	2022, 2034	Post-ex, slot into wall core behind Inner Wall, inner face - W section	N	AM	11/04/2013
185	B	2022, 2034	Post-ex, slot into wall core behind Inner Wall, inner face - E section	N	AM	11/04/2013
186	B	2022, 2034	Post-ex, slot into wall core behind Inner Wall, inner face - E section	N	AM	11/04/2013
187	B	2034	Post-ex, slot into wall core behind Inner Wall, inner face	N	AM	11/04/2013
188	B	2018	Post-ex, Inner face of Outer Wall	N	AM	11/04/2013
189	B	2018	Post-ex, Inner face of Outer Wall	N	AM	11/04/2013
190	B	2018	Poss. cup-marked stone	N	DD	12/04/2013
191	B	2018	Poss. cup-marked stone	N	DD	12/04/2013
192	B	2018	Poss. cup-marked stone	N	DD	12/04/2013
193	B	2005	Sequence of close-up elevations: 2005	N	AM	12/04/2013
194	B	2005	Sequence of close-up elevations: 2005	N	AM	12/04/2013
195	B	2005	Sequence of close-up elevations: 2005	N	AM	12/04/2013
196	B	2005	Sequence of close-up elevations: 2005	N	AM	12/04/2013
197	B	2005	Sequence of close-up elevations: 2005	N	AM	12/04/2013
198	B	2005	Sequence of close-up elevations: 2005	N	AM	12/04/2013
199	B	2005	Sequence of close-up elevations: 2005	N	AM	12/04/2013
200	B	2005	Sequence of close-up elevations: 2005	N	AM	12/04/2013
201	B	2005	Sequence of close-up elevations: 2005	N	AM	12/04/2013
202	B	2006	Sequence of close-up elevations: 2006	S	AM	12/04/2013
203	B	2006	Sequence of close-up elevations: 2006	S	AM	12/04/2013
204	B	2006	Sequence of close-up elevations: 2006	S	AM	12/04/2013
205	B	2006	Sequence of close-up elevations: 2006	S	AM	12/04/2013
206	B	2006	Sequence of close-up elevations: 2006	S	AM	12/04/2013
207	B	2006	Sequence of close-up elevations: 2006	S	AM	12/04/2013
208	B	2006	Sequence of close-up elevations: 2006	S	AM	12/04/2013
209	B	2006	Sequence of close-up elevations: 2006	S	AM	12/04/2013
210	B	2006	Sequence of close-up elevations: 2006	S	AM	12/04/2013
211	B	2006	Sequence of close-up elevations: 2006	S	AM	12/04/2013
212	B	2006	Sequence of close-up elevations: 2006	S	AM	12/04/2013
213	B	2006	Sequence of close-up elevations: 2006	S	AM	12/04/2013
214	B	2006	Sequence of close-up elevations: 2006	S	AM	12/04/2013
215	B	2006	Sequence of close-up elevations:	S	AM	12/04/2013

			2006			
216	B	2006	Sequence of close-up elevations: 2006	S	AM	12/04/2013
217	B	2018	Sequence of close-up elevations: 2018	N	AM	12/04/2013
218	B	2018	Sequence of close-up elevations: 2018	N	AM	12/04/2013
219	B	2018	Sequence of close-up elevations: 2018	N	AM	12/04/2013
220	B	2018	Sequence of close-up elevations: 2018	N	AM	12/04/2013
221	B	2018	Sequence of close-up elevations: 2018	N	AM	12/04/2013
222	B	2018	Sequence of close-up elevations: 2018	N	AM	12/04/2013
223	B	2018	Sequence of close-up elevations: 2018	N	AM	12/04/2013
224	B	2018	Sequence of close-up elevations: 2018	N	AM	12/04/2013
225	B	2018	Sequence of close-up elevations: 2018	N	AM	12/04/2013
226	B	2009	Sequence of close-up elevations: 2009	S	AM	12/04/2013
227	B	2009	Sequence of close-up elevations: 2009	S	AM	12/04/2013
228	B	2009	Sequence of close-up elevations: 2009	S	AM	12/04/2013
229	B	2009	Sequence of close-up elevations: 2009	S	AM	12/04/2013
230	B	2009	Sequence of close-up elevations: 2009	S	AM	12/04/2013
231	B	2009	Sequence of close-up elevations: 2009	S	AM	12/04/2013
232	B	2009	Sequence of close-up elevations: 2009	S	AM	12/04/2013
233	B	2009	Sequence of close-up elevations: 2009	S	AM	12/04/2013
234	B	2009	Sequence of close-up elevations: 2009	S	AM	12/04/2013

8.5.3 Camera 3 (Trench E – Digital)

Photo	Area	Context	Description	Taken from	Initials	Date
001	E		General view, S side of trench after initial clean	E	AD	27/03/2013
002	E		General view, S side of trench after initial clean	E	AD	27/03/2013
003	E		General view, N side of trench after initial clean	E	AD	27/03/2013
004	E		General view, N side of trench after initial clean	E	AD	27/03/2013
005	E		General view after initial clean	SE	AD	27/03/2013
006	E		General view after initial clean	SE	AD	27/03/2013
007	E		General view, W side of trench after initial clean	W	AD	28/03/2013
008	E		General view, W side of trench after initial clean	W	AD	28/03/2013
009	E	SF004	Find 004 *in situ*	N	AD	28/03/2013
010	E	SF004	Find 004 *in situ*	N	AD	28/03/2013

011	E		General view, S side of trench after first significant clean	E	AD	29/03/2013
012	E		General view, S side of trench after first significant clean	E	AD	29/03/2013
013	E		General view, N side of trench after first significant clean	E	AD	29/03/2013
014	E		General view, N side of trench after first significant clean	E	AD	29/03/2013
015	E		General view, W side of trench after first significant clean	W	AD	29/03/2013
016	E		General view, W side of trench after first significant clean	W	AD	29/03/2013
017	E	5002	General view, N sondage showing exposed bedrock 5002	W	AD	06/04/2013
018	E	5002	General view, N sondage showing exposed bedrock 5002	W	AD	06/04/2013
019	E	5003	General view, stone spread 5003, W sondage	N	AD	06/04/2013
020	E	5003	General view, stone spread 5003, W sondage	N	AD	06/04/2013
021	E	5003	General view, stone spread 5003, W sondage	S	AD	06/04/2013
022	E	5003	General view, stone spread 5003, W sondage	S	AD	06/04/2013
023	E		Section drawing, S-facing section (working shot)	E	AD	08/04/2013
024	E		Section drawing, S-facing section (working shot)	E	AD	08/04/2013
025	E		Section drawing, S-facing section (working shot)	E	AD	08/04/2013
026	E		Excavating W sondage (working shot)	S	AD	08/04/2013
027	E		Excavating W sondage (working shot)	S	AD	08/04/2013
028	E		General view - S facing section-post-excavation	S	AD	08/04/2013
029	E		General view - S facing section-post-excavation	S	AD	08/04/2013
030	E	5002	Detail, S facing section - bank 5002 - post-excavation	S	AD	09/04/2013
031	E	5002	Detail, S facing section - bank 5002 - post-excavation	S	AD	09/04/2013
032	E	5003	General view stone spread 5003 - W sondage (S end)	S	AD	10/04/2013
033	E	5003	General view stone spread 5003 - W sondage (S end)	S	AD	10/04/2013
034	E	5004	General view after removal of 5003	N	AD	10/04/2013
035	E	5004	General view after removal of 5003	N	AD	10/04/2013
036	E	5007	General view - stones in S facing bank after removal of 5005	E	AD	11/04/2013
037	E	5007	General view - stones in S facing bank after removal of 5005	E	AD	11/04/2013
038	E	SF018	Slag material *in situ*in bank material 5006	E	AD	12/04/2013

039	E	SF018	Slag material *in situ*in bank material 5006	E	AD	12/04/2013
040	E	SF018	Slag material *in situ*in bank material 5006	E	AD	12/04/2013
041	E	SF018	Slag material *in situ*in bank material 5006	E	AD	12/04/2013
042	E	SF018	Slag material *in situ*in bank material 5006	E	AD	12/04/2013
043	E	SF018	Slag material *in situ*in bank material 5006	E	AD	12/04/2013
044	E	5008	*In situ* burnt deposit	E	AD	12/04/2013
045	E	5008	*In situ* burnt deposit	E	AD	12/04/2013
046	E	SF019	*In situ* burnt bone	E	AD	12/04/2013
047	E	SF019	*In situ* burnt bone	E	AD	12/04/2013
048	E	5006, 5007	Burnt layers 5006 under stone bank 5007, W sondage, W facing section	W	AD	13/04/2013
049	E	5006, 5007	Burnt layers 5006 under stone bank 5007, W sondage, W facing section	W	AD	13/04/2013
050	E		General view, post-excavation and backfilling	NW	AD	13/04/2013
051	E		General view, post-excavation and backfilling	NW	AD	13/04/2013
052	E		General view, post-excavation and backfilling	NE	AD	13/04/2013
053	E		General view, post-excavation and backfilling	NE	AD	13/04/2013
054	E		Plastic sheeting left under bank before backfilling	N	AD	13/04/2013
055	E		Plastic sheeting left under bank before backfilling	N	AD	13/04/2013
056	E		Plastic sheeting left under bank before backfilling	SE	AD	13/04/2013
057	E		Plastic sheeting left under bank before backfilling	SE	AD	13/04/2013

8.5.4 Camera 4 (Trench E - B&W)

Photo	Area	Context	Description	Taken from	Initials	Date
001	E	SF004	Find 004 *in situ*	S	AD	28/03/2013
002	E	SF004	Find 004 *in situ*	S	AD	28/03/2013
003	E	5003	General view, stone spread 5003, W sondage	N	AD	06/04/2013
004	E	5003	General view, stone spread 5003, W sondage	N	AD	06/04/2013
005	E	5003	General view, stone spread 5003, W sondage	S	AD	06/04/2013
006	E	5003	General view, stone spread 5003, W sondage	S	AD	06/04/2013
007	E		Section drawing, S-facing section - post-ex	S	AD	09/04/2013
008	E		Section drawing, S-facing section - post-ex	S	AD	09/04/2013
009	E	5002	Detail, S facing section - bank 5002 - post-excavation	S	AD	09/04/2013

010	E	5002	Detail, S facing section - bank 5002 - post-excavation	S	AD	09/04/2013
011	E	5003	General view stone spread 5003 - W sondage (S end)	S	AD	10/04/2013
012	E	5003	General view stone spread 5003 - W sondage (S end)	S	AD	10/04/2013
013	E	5004	General view after removal of 5003	N	AD	10/04/2013
014	E	5004	General view after removal of 5003	N	AD	10/04/2013
015	E	5007	General view - stones in S facing bank after removal of 5005	E	AD	11/04/2013
016	E	5007	General view - stones in S facing bank after removal of 5005	E	AD	11/04/2013
017	E	SF018	Slag material *in situ*in bank material 5006	E	AD	12/04/2013
018	E	SF018	Slag material *in situ*in bank material 5006	E	AD	12/04/2013
019	E	SF018	Slag material *in situ*in bank material 5006	E	AD	12/04/2013
020	E	SF018	Slag material *in situ*in bank material 5006	E	AD	12/04/2013
021	E	SF018	Slag material *in situ*in bank material 5006	E	AD	12/04/2013
022	E	SF018	Slag material *in situ*in bank material 5006	E	AD	12/04/2013
023	E	5008	*In situ* burnt deposit	E	AD	12/04/2013
024	E	5008	*In situ* burnt deposit	E	AD	12/04/2013
025	E	SF019	*In situ* burnt bone	E	AD	12/04/2013
026	E	SF019	*In situ* burnt bone	E	AD	12/04/2013
027	E	5006, 5007	Burnt layers 5006 under stone bank 5007, W sondage, W facing section	W	AD	13/04/2013
028	E	5006, 5007	Burnt layers 5006 under stone bank 5007, W sondage, W facing section	W	AD	13/04/2013