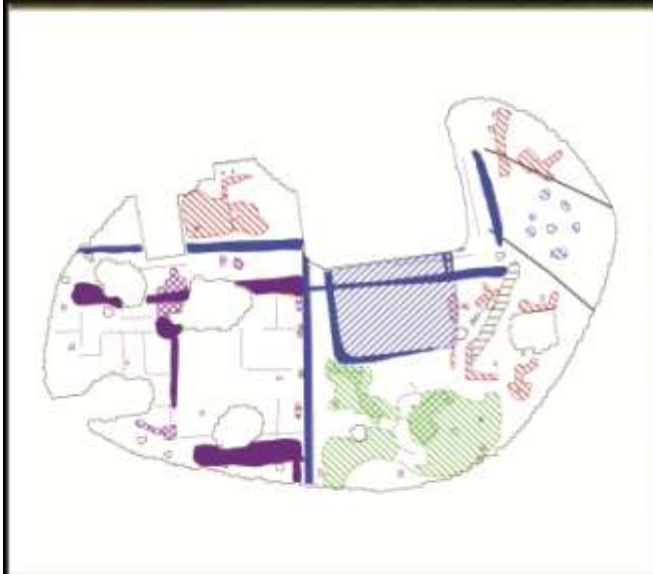


FYVIE CASTLE, ABERDEENSHIRE



CAMERON ARCHAEOLOGY
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REPORT ON THE EXCAVATIONS AT FYVIE CASTLE, FYC/10/1 (CA014-2010) FYC/11/1 (CA040-2011)

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1 INTRODUCTION

Fyvie Castle lies immediately north of the village of Fyvie, Aberdeenshire (NJ 7636 3928), on lands forming a Royal seat in the 13th century and retained by the Crown until the late 14th century. A castle at Fyvie is first mentioned in a Royal Charter of 1211/14. In its original form the Castle sat within an enclosure delineated by a massive curtain wall; traces of the east range of the wall (demolished in the late 18th century) and a range of buildings built against it were revealed during archaeological excavations in 1985 (Shepherd 1985). The present building incorporates medieval fabric, some possibly as early as the 13th century; late 16th/early 17th-century work, late 18th-century additions and modifications, and late 19th-century fabric (Fraser 2010).

The period 1596-1622 represents a key phase in the history of the castle and its designed landscape, being the lordship of Alexander Seton, Lord Fyvie and Earl of Dunfermline, guardian of the Prince Charles from 1600, Lord Chancellor from 1604, and one of the most powerful officers of state from about 1580 until his death. Educated in Rome, Seton remained closely in touch with European cultural developments after his return to Scotland and was acknowledged in his lifetime as a major humanist patron of the arts and learning (Fraser 2010). Being a younger son of George, 5th Lord Seton, and thus not inheriting the 'ancient paternal seat' (Charles McKean pers. comm.) in which the lineage and honour of the family were most overtly expressed, Alexander Seton acquired Fyvie Castle for precisely this purpose. A stone inscription at what Seton termed his *villa suburbana* – Pinkie House, Musselburgh – which he greatly enlarged and developed in the early 17th century, demonstrates the importance he attributed to the garden setting: 'There is ... here ... in order to welcome guests with kindness and treat them with benevolence, a fountain of pure water, a grove, pools, and other things that may add to the pleasures of the place.' Similarly, his elaboration of the medieval castle of Fyvie as a Renaissance palace at the turn of the 16th and the 17th century will almost certainly have been accompanied by the establishment of a suitably grand landscape setting, which by the early 19th century had been almost entirely swept away in the development of the fashionable Picturesque grounds which survive largely intact today (Fraser 2010).

Very little evidence for what Seton's gardens must have been like survives today. There are three main sources known at present: a sketch of the castle, now in the National Library of Scotland, almost certainly by Charles Cordiner (1746-94; Fig 2), two estate plans of 1768 (not illustrated) and an estate plan of the early 1820s (Fig 3), in the archives of Fyvie Estate. The former must predate the landscaping works which began in about 1777, and shows a free-standing building somewhat to the south of the castle, and what appears to be a walled enclosure extending westwards from the castle. The estate plan indicates this latter area to have been the site of the bowling green and the 'old garden' – in other words, the 17th-century garden – with what appears to be an orchard further to the west. The substantial terracing between the garden and orchard, along which the late 18th to early 19th century drive

runs, may be an integral part of Seton's designed landscape –certainly terracing on a major scale survives at a number of great gardens of the later 16th to early 17th century in Scotland (Fraser 2010).

The estate plan also indicates an enclosure called the 'Barras Green' extending from the south front of the castle, seemingly corresponding with a subtle earthwork which survives in the castle lawn today. As the term 'barras' was used from the late C15 to denote an enclosure for judicial combats, tournaments and other exhibitions, generally in front of a castle, this placename may be a relict of an even earlier use of the grounds around the castle. The chapel does not appear on the plan, perhaps having been removed to make way for the new drive which swept around the SE corner of the castle, but the field names 'Chapel Yards' and 'Little Chapel Yards' somewhat further south may recall its presence (Fraser 2010).

1.1 Previous research into the immediate Castle environs

In 1982, as part of Nicholas Bogdan's Scottish Castles Survey, an earth resistance survey was carried out at 1m intervals over 0.76 hectares of lawn to the west, south and east of the castle by Arnold Aspinall and Jim Pocock. Recently, Dr Aspinall has reanalysed the data obtained in 1982, using Geoscan Geoplot 3 software (Aspinall 2008); his interpretation of the data suggests that a number of anomalies are potentially archaeologically significant. Apart from a linear area of high resistance representing the foundations of the castle's demolished eastern curtain wall and associated buildings (the survival of which was confirmed by the small scale excavations of 1985) and a low resistance channel which may correspond with the surviving low earthwork at the south front, a further linear feature running roughly north-south from the western side of the castle seemed to represent the robbed-out line of the western garden's east wall. High resistance anomalies suggest potential structural remains southwest of the castle, and also near its southeastern corner, in the area of the demolished building and the original line of the late 18th to early 19th-century drive, which had been shifted further east by the mid 19th century.

1.2 The Castle Environs Project

The flat lawns around Fyvie Castle are very heavily used for events, involving, among other things, the erection of substantial marquees which involve considerable ground disturbance, and the use of heavy equipment which greatly compacts the ground. Given the potential for the survival of historic garden features and other structural remains under the turf, it is important to gain a better understanding of what lies beneath these lawns surrounding the castle in order to inform future events management. The Castle Environs Project aimed to achieve this through:

- (a) Geophysical survey of those accessible areas of lawn defined by the circuit of the drive west, south and east of the castle. This entailed re-survey of the original survey area, but also included areas that were not included in 1982. Altogether, given the extent of tree cover and standing buildings, the area available for survey was c 1.25 hectares.
- (b) A series of strategically-placed trial excavation trenches, based on information derived from the results of the geophysical survey and from historic documents, plans and images.

1.3 In conjunction with the National Trust for Scotland and as part of the Castle Environs Project, Cameron Archaeology carried out a research excavation at Fyvie Castle, Aberdeenshire from 20-28 September 2010 and 4-10 July 2011. Research initiatives included determining damage done to the archaeological deposits by the erection of marquees for functions. Five trenches to target anomalies were opened following a resistance survey by Rose Geophysical Consultants (Ovenden 2010).

2 PREVIOUS WORK

2.1 Two previous intrusive archaeological interventions are known at the castle. In 1985 a trench 12m north of the Preston Tower revealed the footings of a wall 2.9m thick, probably the east side of an early curtain wall (Shepherd 1985, 17). In 1988 an archaeological observation took place during cabling work (Shepherd 1988, 13).

2.2 An existing L-shaped earthwork was identified during preparatory work for this excavation; it appeared to be the west and south edge of the area called the 'Barras Green' on the 1822 estate plan.

3 DOCUMENTARY SOURCES

A number of documentary sources have been studied during this project; others identified have not been viewed but will be prior to final publication.

3.1 Roy's map of 1750s shows 'Fyvie House' centred on two large enclosures and a small enclosure to the west sitting in ploughed land at the south-east of a bend of the river Ythan (Fig 1).



Figure 1: Extract from Roy's mid 18th-century map showing 'Fyvie House' (*copyright National Library of Scotland*)

3.2 A mid 18th-century sketch (Fig 2) by 'Mr Cordiner' is probably by Charles Cordiner (1746-94) Episcopalian minister of Banff, who produced two books of drawings of buildings and landscapes of the north of Scotland in the late 18th-century. The sketch shows the south façade of Fyvie Castle from the garden. It shows a garden wall on the left (SW of the castle), a small building with the appearance of a chapel at the SE corner of the castle and a garden wall to the east (right) of the chapel building.



Figure 2: Drawing of south façade of Fyvie Castle, probably mid-late 18th century and by Charles Cordiner (copyright National Library of Scotland)

3.3 An 1822 estate plan by John Innes is housed with the current laird (Fig 3). The plan shows a bowling green west of the castle, Old Garden to the south-west and 'Barras Green' immediately south of the castle. The driveway is aligned closer to the castle than the current driveway and provides access to the castle just north of the Preston Tower.



Figure 3: 1822 estate plan (copyright Fyvie Estate)

3.4 A series of aerial photographs have been taken of the castle (Fig 4). Certain features can be seen including a service trench running on a NW-SE alignment to the east of the castle and a circular mound but nothing of the old gardens can be seen.



Figure 4: 1985 aerial photographs (copyright Ian B Ralston Aberdeen Aerial Surveys)

3.5 First, Second and Third Ordnance Survey maps (1869, 1900, 1905) show Fyvie Castle with very little difference to the current castle. The First Edition (Fig 5) shows the west side of the south lawn is heavily treed and the eastern side more sparsely vegetation covered.

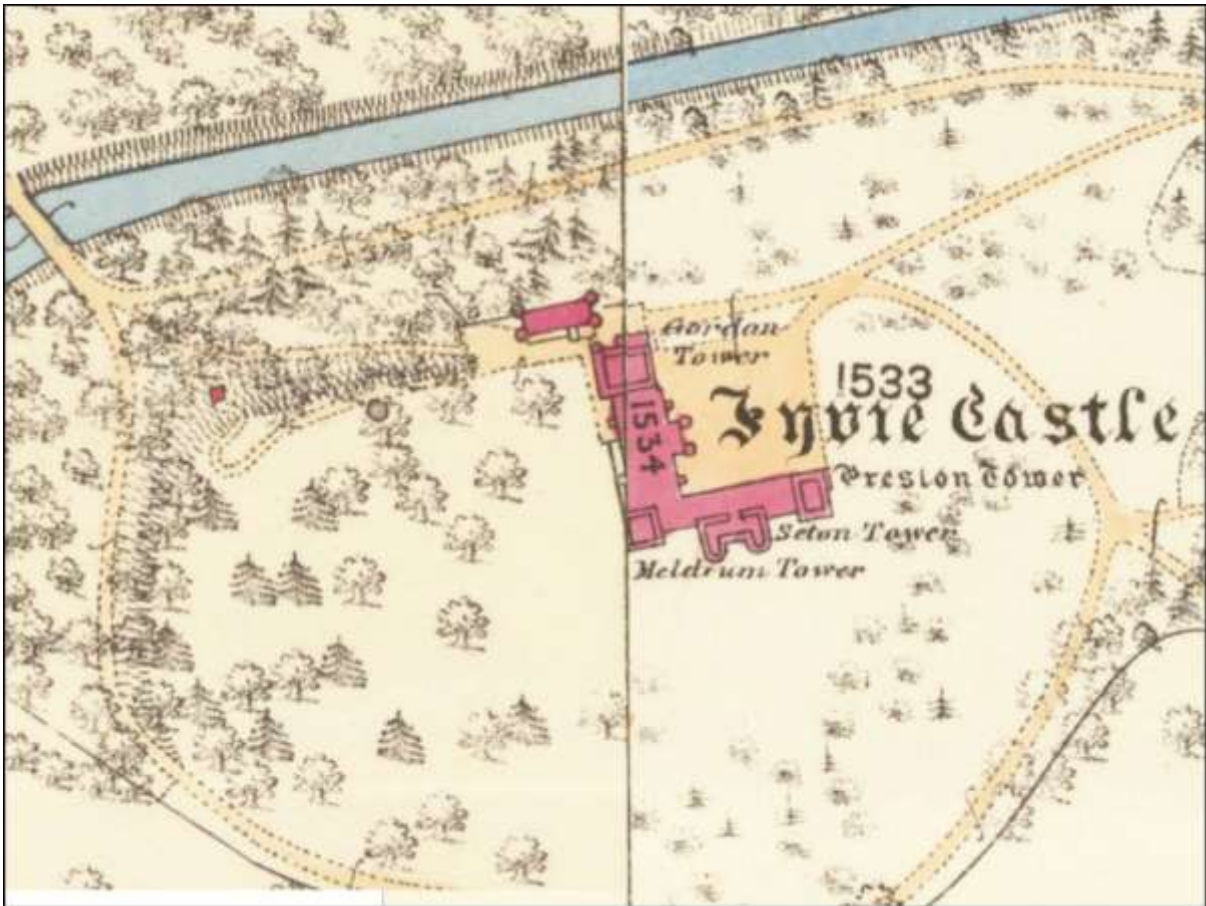


Figure 5 First Edition Ordnance Survey map (copyright National Library of Scotland)

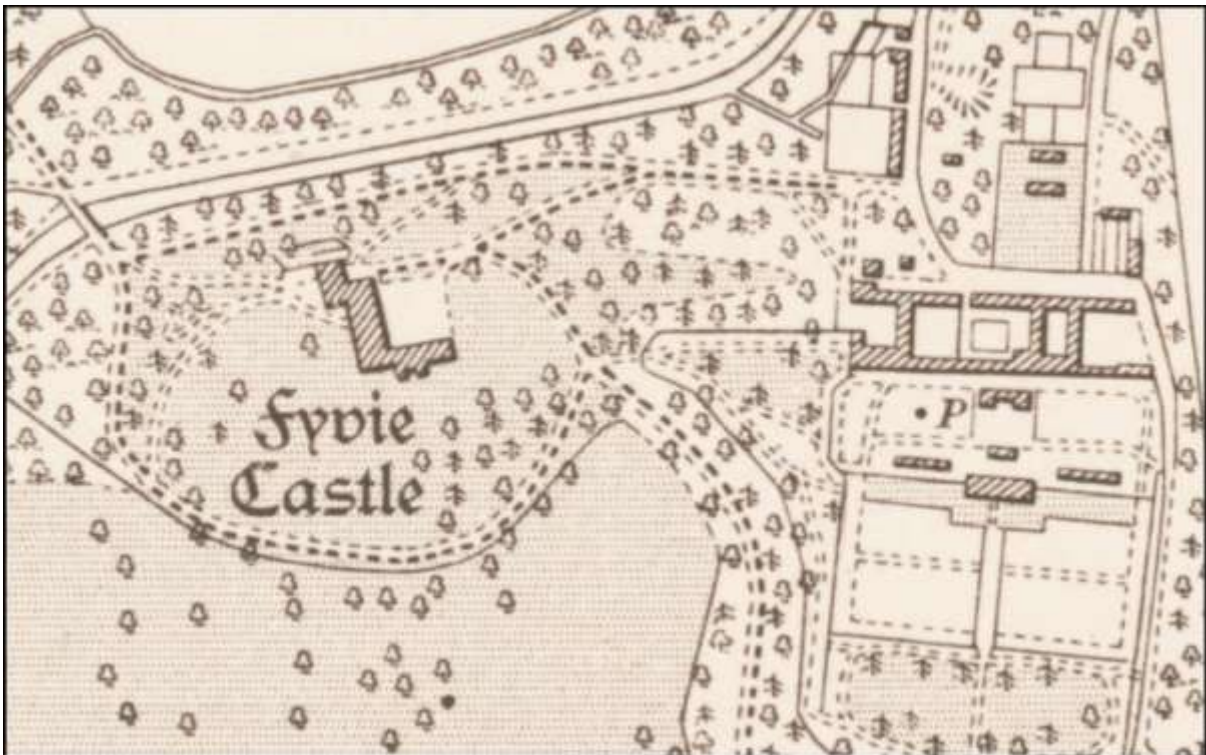


Figure 6 Second Edition Ordnance Survey 1900 (copyright National Library of Scotland)

4 THE EXCAVATION

Five trenches were opened on the lawn south of Fyvie Castle in September 2010 and six trenches in July 2011. In 2010 the turf was stripped with a powered turf stripper and the overburden excavated using a 1.5 ton tracked machine; in 2011 all turf and soil was removed by hand.

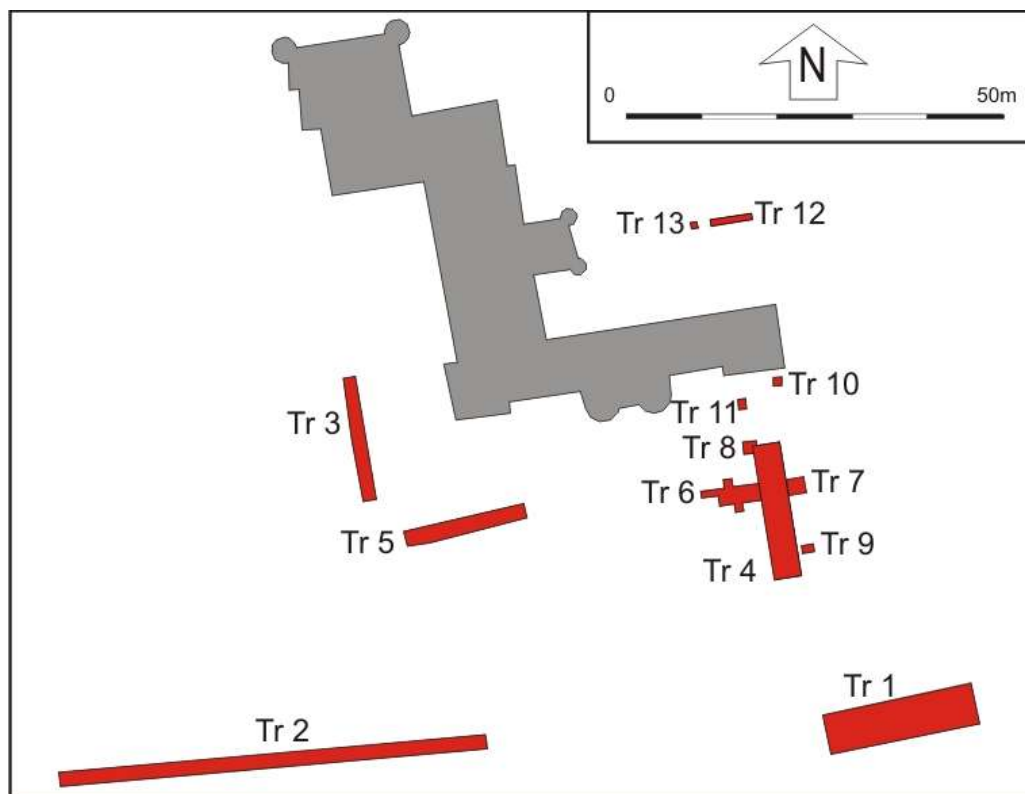


Figure 7 Plan of archaeological trenches

4.1 THE OUTER GARDEN

For the purposes of this work the outer garden is the area outwith the inner and west formal gardens.

4.1.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was 17.5 x 5m in size and located in the SE of the lawn (Fig 7). Various anomalies were seen on the resistance survey and it was thought that this might be a possible location for the potential chapel. Numerous fragments of slate and red sandstone were recovered from the upper layers and a fragment of prehistoric pottery (SF1) recovered from the topsoil around Stones 109. Three features in this trench were investigated. Even though the topsoil depth was greater in this trench than in others (0.3m), landscaping in the area had damaged all features.

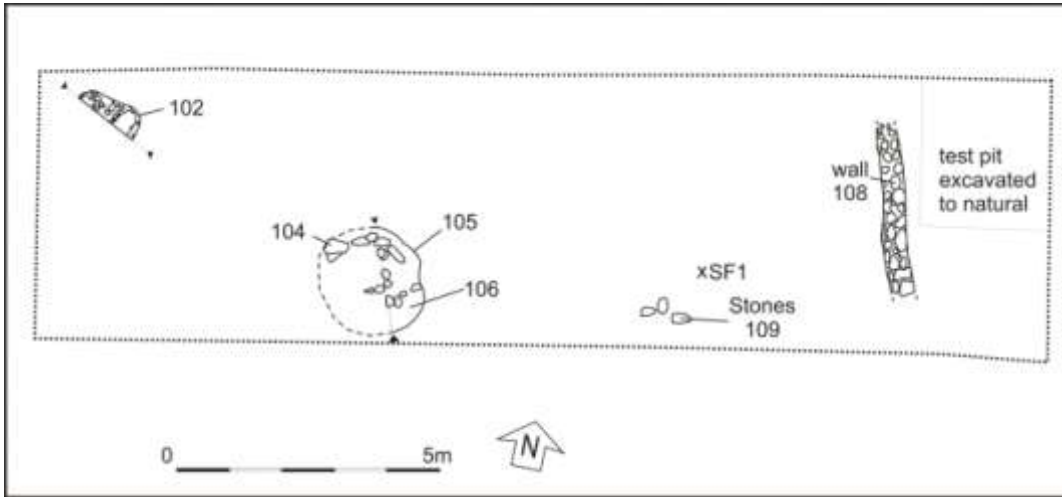


Figure 8 Trench 1 plan

4.1.1.1 Kiln 105 (Fig 8, 9)

A circular area of stones, 1.9m diameter and with burning in the centre was the remains of a clamp kiln. Boulders had been set upright in a shallow scoop cut into the natural gravels; flat stones placed at the base showed evidence of burning. Several fragments of daub were recovered from the topsoil above this feature but no finds were recovered *in situ*.

This type of small clamp kiln was used during the medieval and post-medieval period for the production of pottery and tiles. It is likely that this was used for the production of ceramic floor or roof tiles for one of the building campaigns at the castle. Tiles were heavy and were often produced near to where they were required. The remains of clamp kilns were often found at religious institutions such as friaries (eg Aberdeen Carmelites, Cameron *et al*, forthcoming). No ceramic roof or floor tiles were recovered from the excavation but as finds were very sparse this is not considered significant.

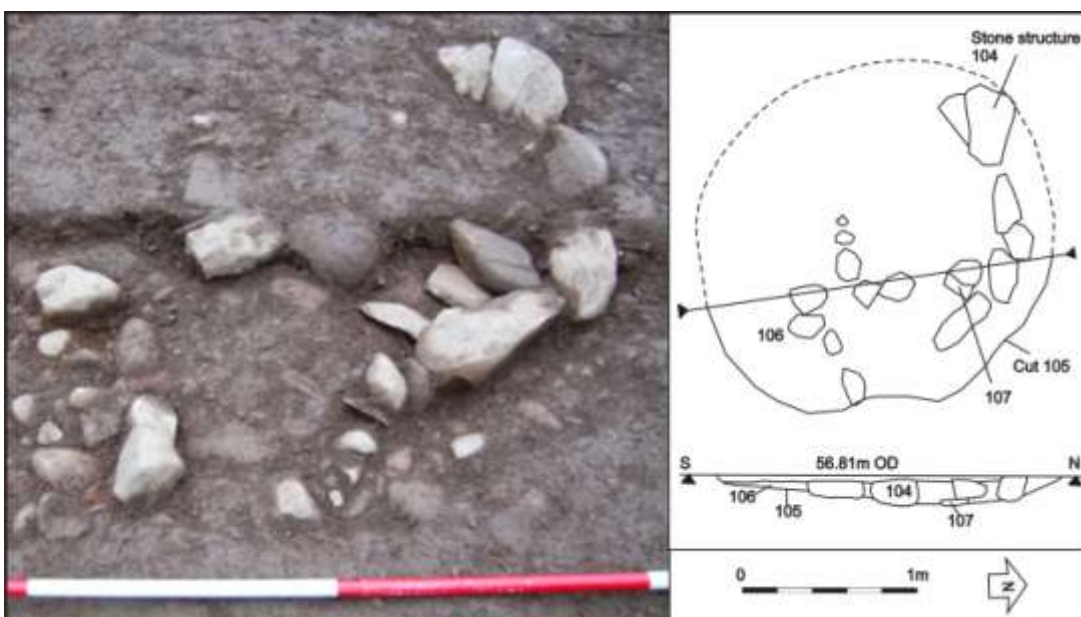


Figure 9 (left) Kiln 105 facing west, plan and section (right)

4.1.1.2 Wall 108 (Fig 10)

At the east of Trench 1 a NNW-SSE drystone wall Feature 108 was 0.4m wide and at least 3.10m of its length survived. It consisted of medium water-washed cobbles with no obvious bonding material; no dating material was recovered. It is probable that this is a garden boundary wall at the top of the break of slope and may be medieval or later in date; this area is shown as the top of a south-east facing slope on the 1822 estate plan (Fig 3).



Figure 10 Wall 108 showing adjacent break of slope to the SE

4.1.1.3 Cut 102 (Fig 11)

The third feature investigated in Trench 1 was in the NW corner. Feature 102 consisted of two shallow scoops cut into the natural gravels and filled with topsoil. No evidence of use or dating was present and it may have been a garden feature. Plans indicate that this end of the trench was probably scarped for the construction of the driveway seen in the 1822 plan (Fig 3) which may explain the poor survival of features in this area of the garden.

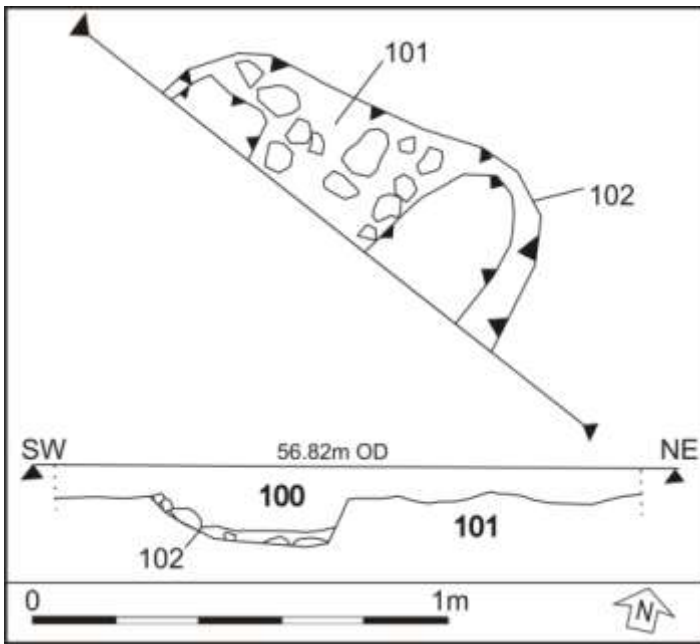


Figure 11 Cut 102 plan and section

4.2 THE WEST GARDEN

The west garden is the garden to the S and SW of the current castle; evidence for its walls and partitions were found during this archaeological work.

4.2.1 Trench 2

Trench 2 was located in the south-west of the castle lawn and was 2m wide and 66m long. It was positioned in the area thought to have been occupied by the 17th-century garden and many resistance anomalies suggested this (Ovenden 2010). Topsoil in this trench was 0.1-0.2m deep.

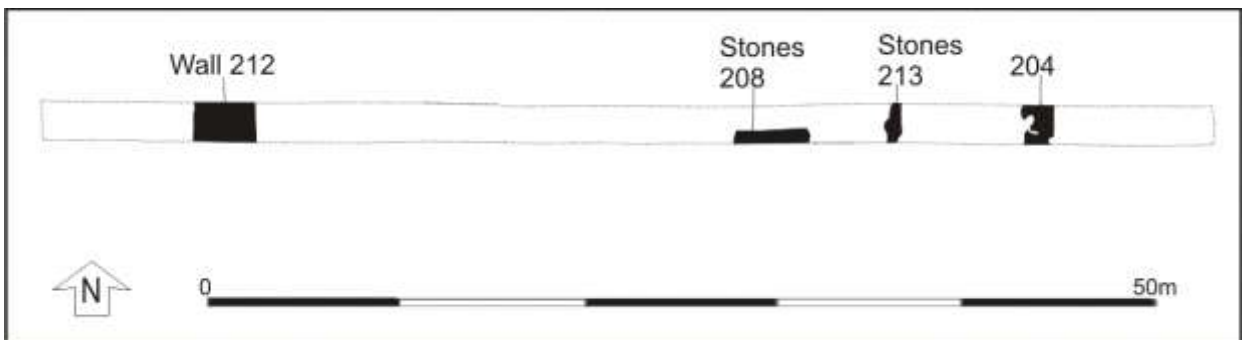


Figure 12 Trench 2 all features

4.2.1.1 Stones 208 (Fig 12, 13)

The earliest features in this trench were located under garden soil 214. They consisted of a sub-rectangular area of stones set in clayey loam, 208 which was

2.2m long and exposed to a width of 0.75m. Further stones to the west may have originally been part of this feature. Finds associated with this feature included medieval pottery but no later finds. Several of the sherds of medieval pottery were burnt and this may represent rubbish from the castle's kitchens. The stones may have been a cobbled path associated with the medieval castle or gardens.

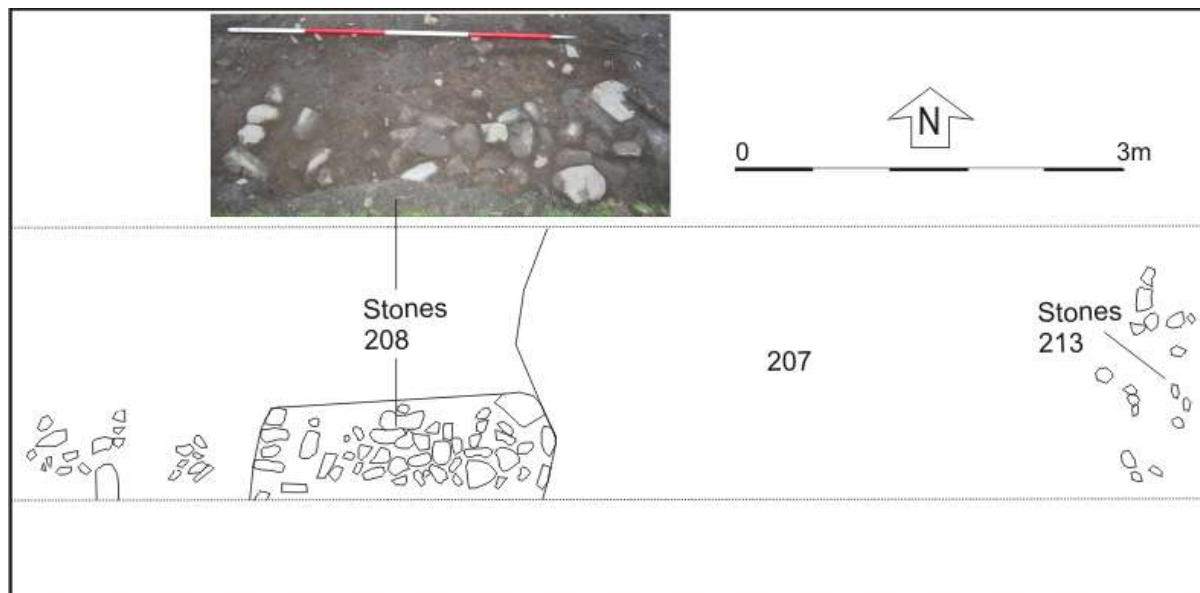


Figure 13 Plan of stones 208 and 213 and photo of 208 (above)

4.2.1.2 Stones 213 (Fig 13)

Also under garden soil 214, a linear arrangement of small to medium stones, 213, may also be medieval in date and be the remains of a linear garden feature such as a partition or path.

4.2.1.3 Robber trench 204/215 and drystone feature 212 (Fig 14)

Towards the eastern end of the trench a spread of mortar and red sandstone fragments, some probably *in situ* (204) was 0.75m wide and the width of the trench. Under this a N-S robber trench (215) contained mortar and sandstone fragments suggesting the feature was originally a mortared red sandstone wall. This foundation was the remains of the robbed east wall of the 17th-century formal garden (Fig 3) and is shown in the 18th-century sketch of Fyvie Castle (Fig 2) adjacent to the castle.

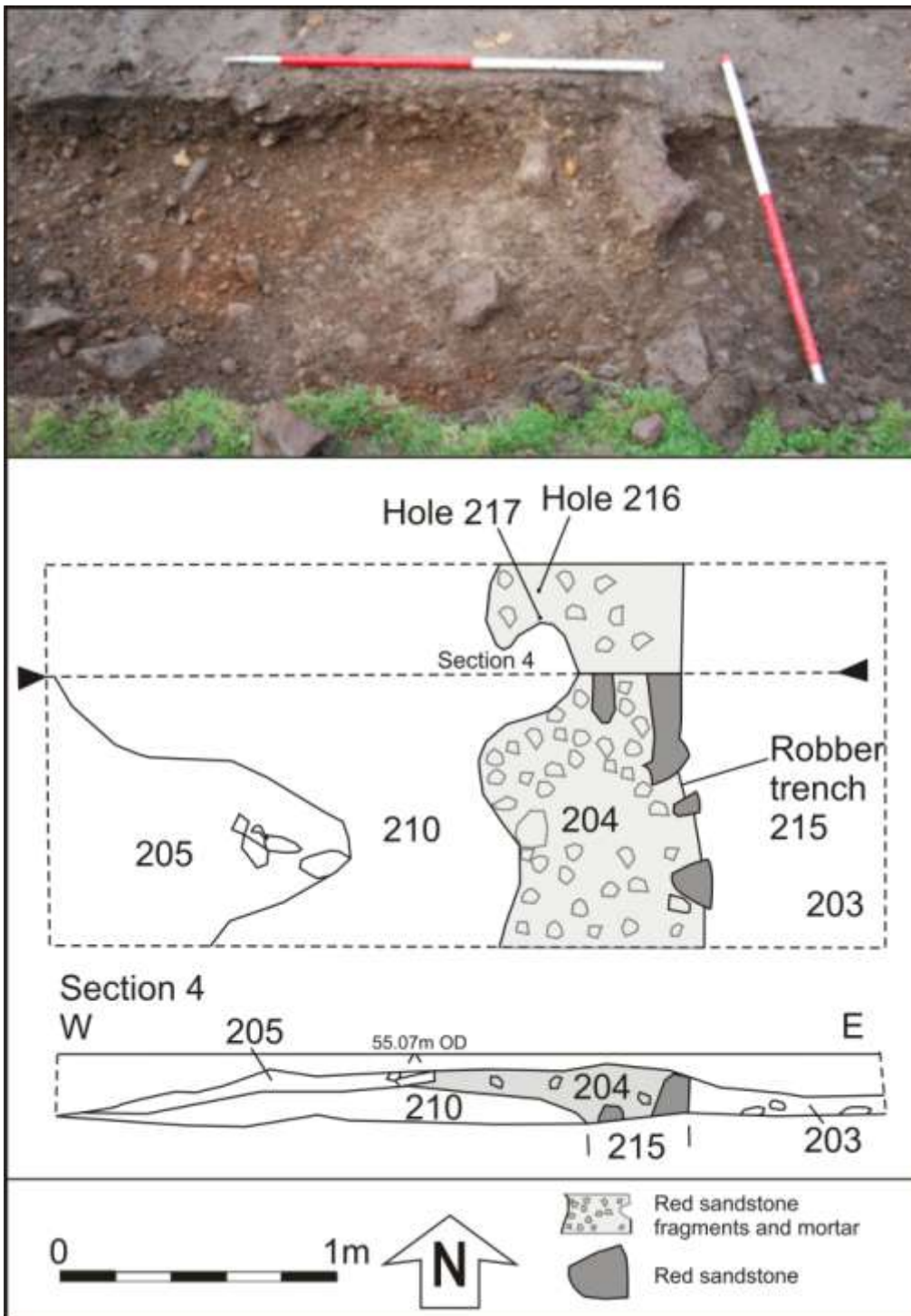


Figure 14 Trench 2 robber trench for east garden wall 204/215

Feature 212 was c 3.3m wide, up to 0.35m high and was a minimum of 0.1m below the current level of the lawn creating a slight linear earthwork. It consisted of a N-S bank of water-washed cobbles with no obvious bonding material. It appeared to be a spread of stones from the demolition of a drystone wall or other drystone garden feature. To the east of 215 and the west of 212 the soils were compacted gravel subsoil whereas to the soils in between them were very rich

garden soil loams, 0.15-0.25m deep. It was 45m from main wall 204 and was probably the remains of a drystone partition within the garden.

Linear drystone features excavated at Drum Castle (Drum Castle Environs Project - South Lawn, Drumoak, Aberdeenshire, Murray and Murray 2008 DRU/08/1; MAS 2008-5) may have been the remains of drystone walling revetting the edge of a raised planting area.

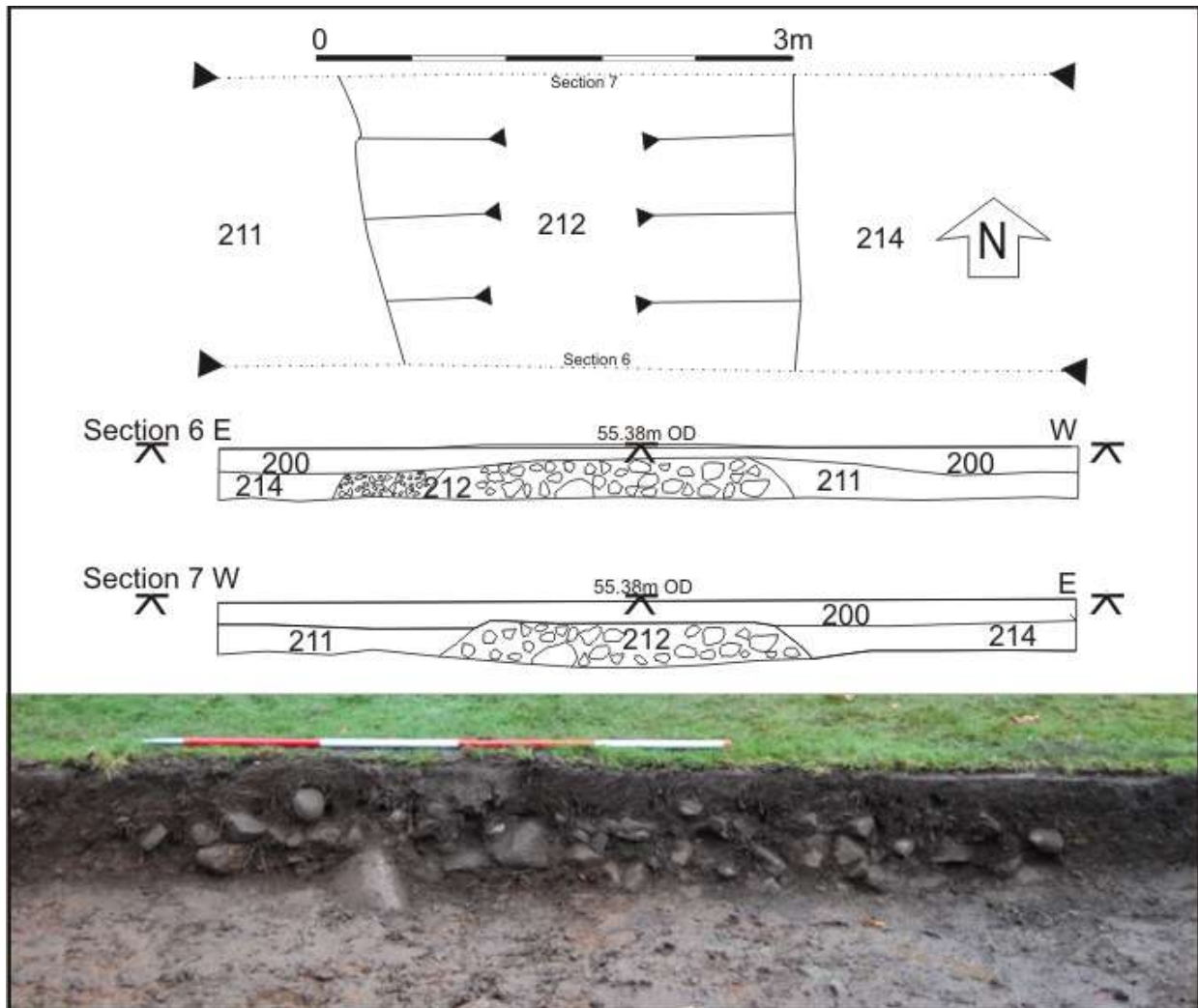


Figure 15 Garden drystone feature 212; facing north

Finds in the topsoil of this trench include a William II bodle (1680s-90s) which would have been small change to the owners of Fyvie but valuable to a gardener. There was also medieval and post-medieval pottery including a fragment of Chinese porcelain tea-bowl, a 16th-17th century German stoneware bottle rim and fragments of 16th to 18th-century tin-glazed wares.

4.2.1.4 Marquee peg holes (Fig 14)

Two circular marquee peg holes (216 and 217) were c 2cm diameter and had been forced through mortar 204 in robber trench 215.

4.2.2 Trench 3

Trench 3 was 20m long and 2m wide and was situated west of the castle in an area where the northern edge of the 17th-century garden was anticipated based on the resistance survey. The topsoil was 0.15-0.3m deep in this trench.

4.2.2.1 Wall foundation 307 (Fig 15, 16)

Granite wall foundation, 307, was 1.6-2m wide and appeared to be unbonded. It appeared to be the termination of a wall, possibly for a gate. Around the features was a layer of red sandstone fragments (305), probably from construction of wall 307 and this layer may indicate that the wall did originally continue to the east suggesting that the terminal 307 was one side of a gate. The Cordiner drawing seems to show that there was a gap between the garden wall and the Castle at approximately this location (Fig 2).

4.2.2.2 Garden soils

To the south of 307 were well-cultivated garden soils, 0.15-0.25m deep, suggesting that this was the northern boundary of the 17th-century gardens. The contexts to the north of 307 were compact gravels suggesting that this was outwith the cultivated area; this area is marked as 'Bowling Green' on an 1822 estate plan (Fig 3).

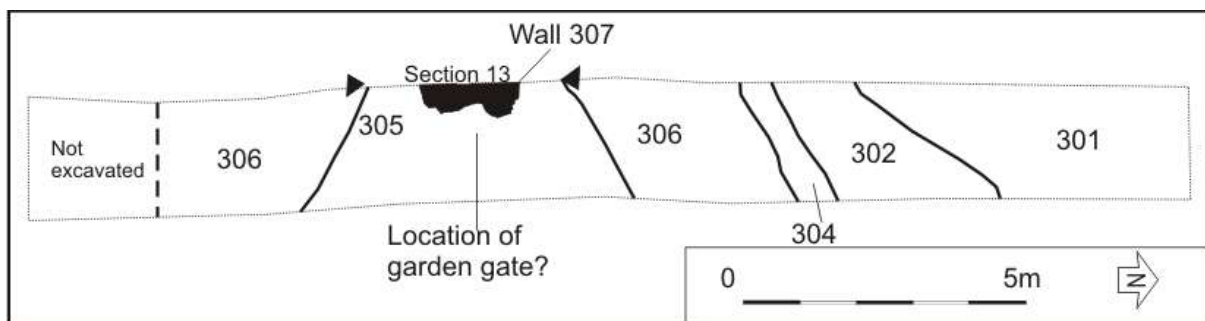


Figure 16 Plan of Trench 3

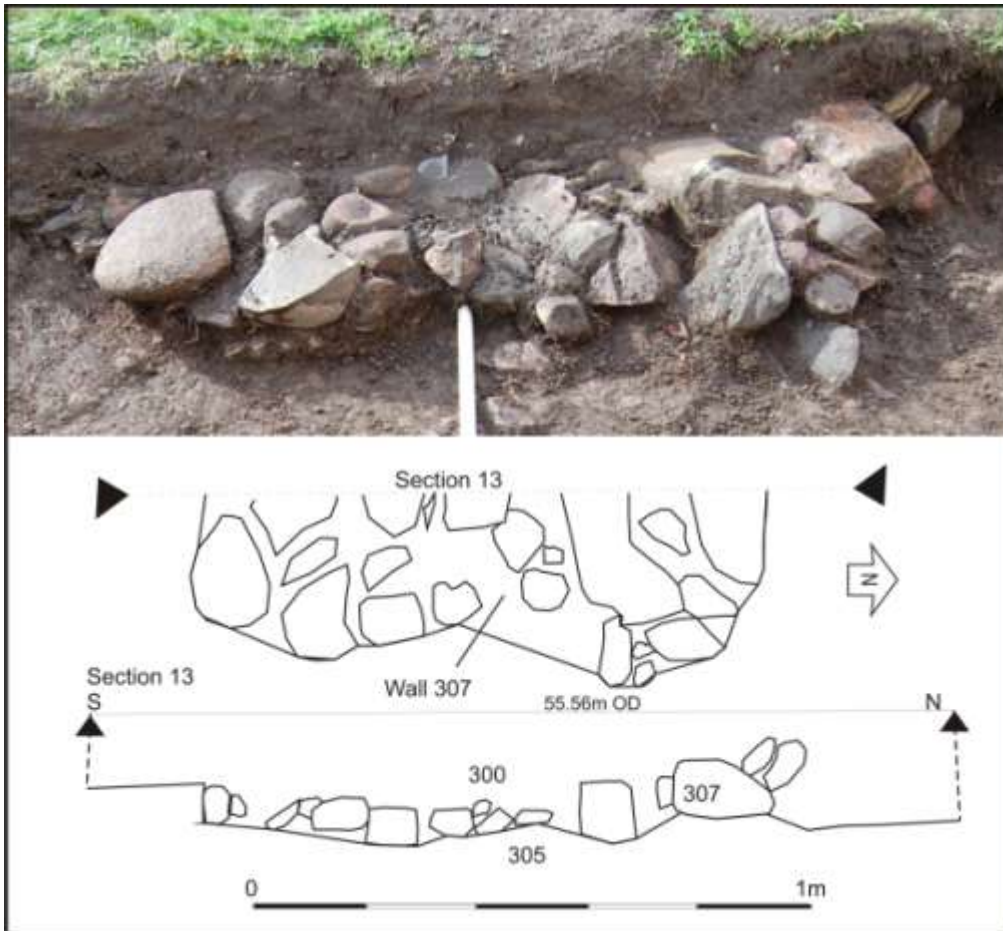


Figure 17 Wall 307 photograph, plan and section

4.2.3 Trench 5

Trench 5 was located E-W in front of the SW wing of the castle. It was 17m long and 2m wide and was positioned over the earthwork thought to be the remains of the west boundary of the Barras Green.

4.2.3.1 Wall foundation 501

Small stone wall foundation 501 (Fig 18, 19) was a maximum of 0.6m wide and appeared to be unbonded. It was the cause of the upstanding earthwork running south from the SW corner of the current castle and had a minimum of 0.1m of turf covering. Following the 2011 excavation and recording of the earthwork associated with feature 501, it is likely that 501 forms the east edge of a wall, possibly the inner garden wall. The wall was surrounded on both sides by metallised surface, 504, at 55.40m OD, a similar height to metallised surfaces found in the base of Trench 4 post-holes, and at the base of features in Trench 6 and Trench 8. No further excavation took place in this trench and so it was not possible to determine the relationship between 501 and 504.

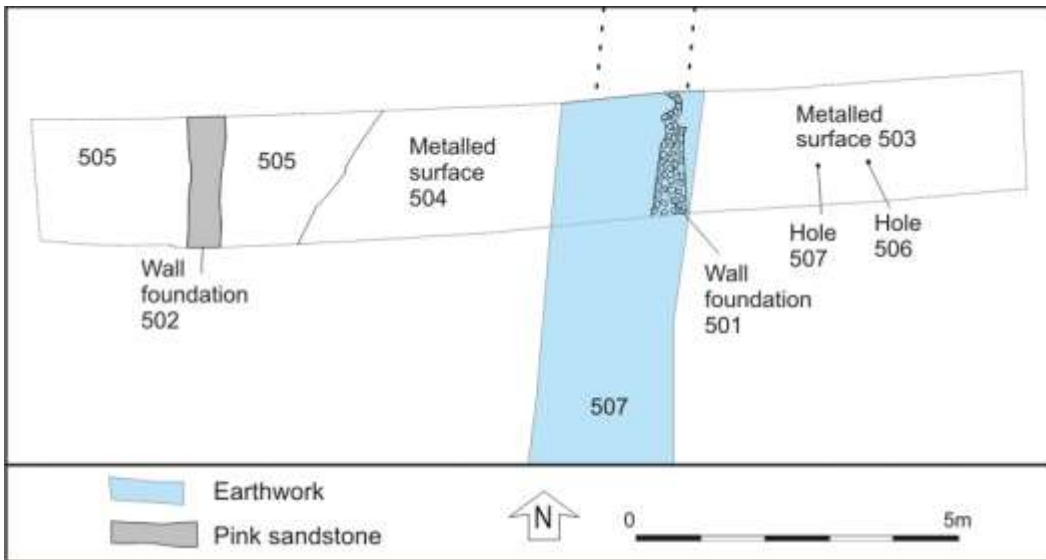


Figure 18 Trench 5 plan of all features including earthwork 507



Figure 19 Wall foundation 502 facing north (left); 501 facing south (right)

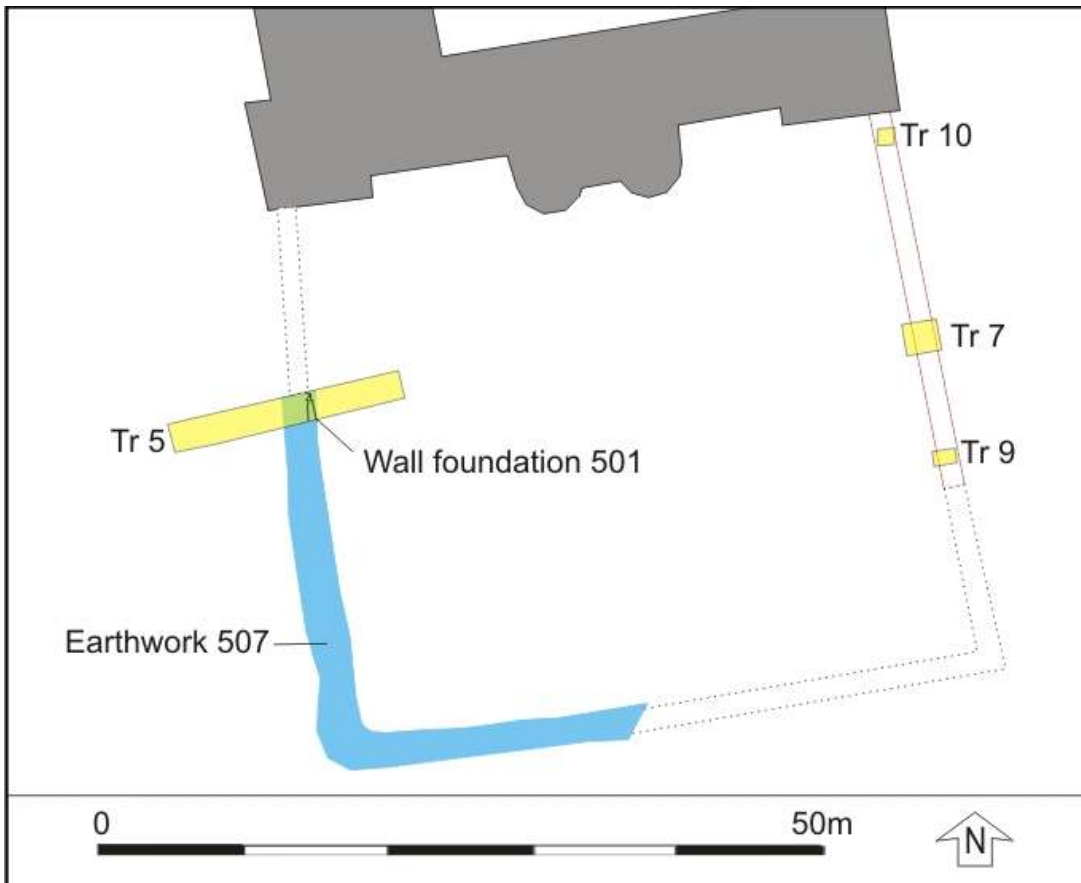


Figure 20 inner garden wall trenches and earthwork

4.2.3.2 Wall foundation 502

Pink sandstone 'stripe' (502; Fig 18, 19) north-south across Trench 5 was left unexcavated. Due to its nature and location on the resistance survey, it has been interpreted as the remains of the post-medieval garden wall seen in Trenches 2 and 3.

4.2.3.3 Marquee holes 506 and 507

Two oval marquee holes, 506 and 507 (Fig 21) were 0.02 x 0.04m in size and are evidence of pegs being forced through the metallised surface 503.



Figure 21 Marquee holes 507 and 506 in metallised surface 503; facing north

4.3 THE INNER GARDEN

The inner garden is the term used in this report for the area immediately south of the current castle south facade. On the 1822 estate plan (Fig 3) this area is called the 'Barras Green'

4.3.1 Trench 4

Trench 4 was 15m long and 3m wide and was situated just south of the SE tower. The resistance survey had highlighted a high resistance anomaly surrounded by linear low resistance areas and it was thought that this was a possible location of the possible chapel. Topsoil in this trench was only 0.1 - 0.15m deep.

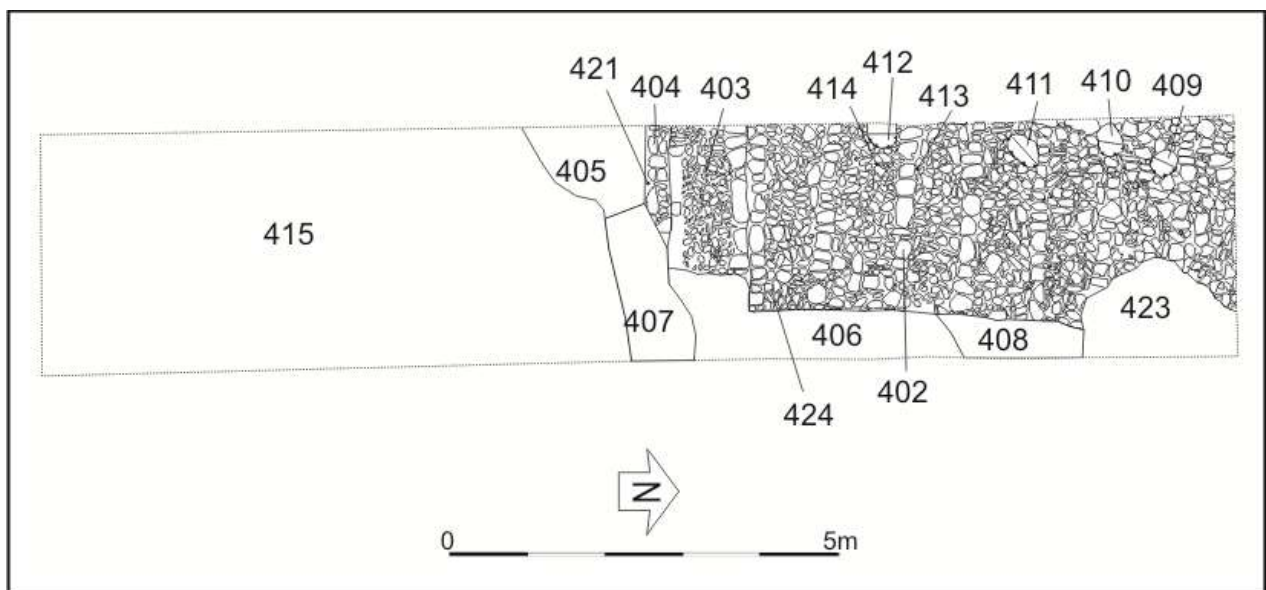


Figure 22 Plan of trench 4

4.3.1.1 Metalled surface

The earliest feature in this trench was a metalled surface (419), seen at the base of post-holes 409, 410, 411 and 412. The surface was at 55.35-55.39m OD and is likely to be the continuation of a similar surface found within Trench 5.

4.3.1.2 Building 402

A cobbled surface (402) at least 2.7m E-W and 6.1m N-S was constructed of medium waterwashed cobbles set in sandy loam. Seven E-W lines of larger cobbles create decorative panels within the surface (Fig 22, 23). Each band was 3 feet (91.5cm) apart and when this was determined (Dr S Fraser pers comm) it was possible to position trenches in 2011 to locate the sides and the end of the building based on these measurements.

A small patch of cobbled surface, 404, continued south of wall foundation 403 indicating that there was a cobbled surface on the exterior of the south of this building. These cobbles were slightly smaller than the interior ones but so few survived it was not possible to say whether they were patterned in any way. At the south end of cobbled surface 402 was wall foundation 403, 1m wide and constructed of large boulders with small angular infill hearning. To the east of the cobbled surface, a robber trench 424 was filled with mortar; 0.67m was exposed but it is probable that it was of similar size to 403 (1m; above) if fully exposed. On top of this robber trench a pile of stones 406 were the remains of demolition material from the wall after removal of the reusable dressed stone. Following the 2011 excavation it appears that this robber trench removed some of the cobbles from the east edge of surface 402.

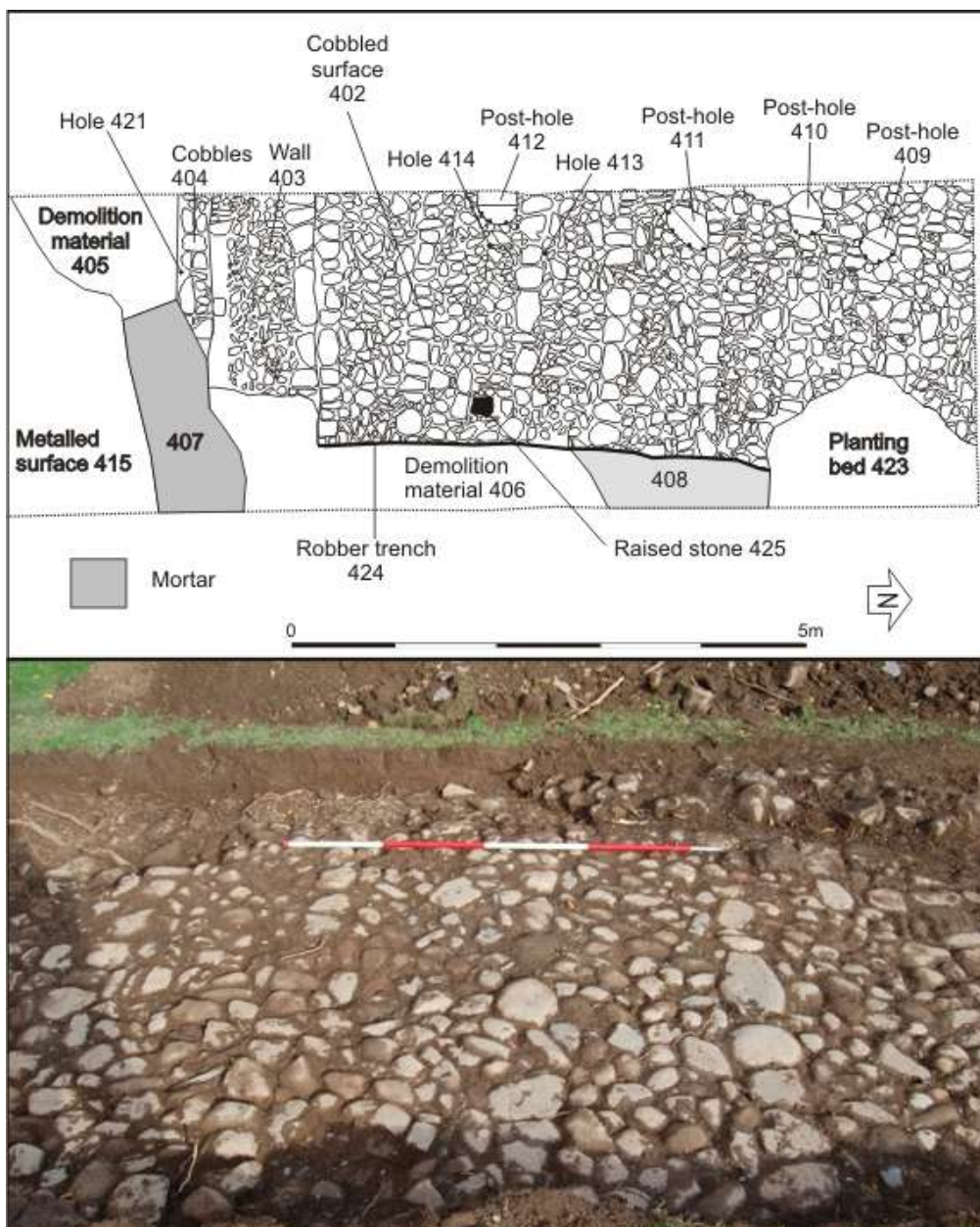


Figure 23 Top: North end of trench 4 showing cobbled courtyard, robber trench 424, wall foundation 403; Bottom: detail of cobbled surface; facing east.



Figure 24 Slaten and window glass from demolition material above structure 402

Four post-holes (409, 410, 411 and 412) divided the cobbled surface N-S. They were 0.35-0.5m in diameter and were 0.12-0.2m deep (Fig 25) and contained demolition material suggesting the wooden post had been removed and the post-holes filled during the demolition of the building. Cobbled surface 402 had either been constructed around these posts or repaired locally around each post after its insertion. Post-holes 409, 411 and 412 were all positioned in relation to the bands of larger cobbles whereas 410 is the only one of the four that appears to be slightly out of alignment and also has been cut through the larger stones forming the decorative banding. This suggests that 410 might be the remains of a secondary post.

A raised stone, 425 (Fig 23) was rectangular and 0.16 x 0.2m in size. It may have been part of a fitting within the building such as an E-W partition or associated with a door within the partition. It is probable that cobbled surface 402, wall foundation 403 and robber trench 424 are the remains of the building seen on the mid 18th-century sketch of Fyvie Castle. Fragments of sandstone, slates, iron nails and window glass were recovered from a thin layer of demolition material above this structure (Fig 24). These finds including a moulding possibly from a window or door) and window glass support the interpretation as a chapel.

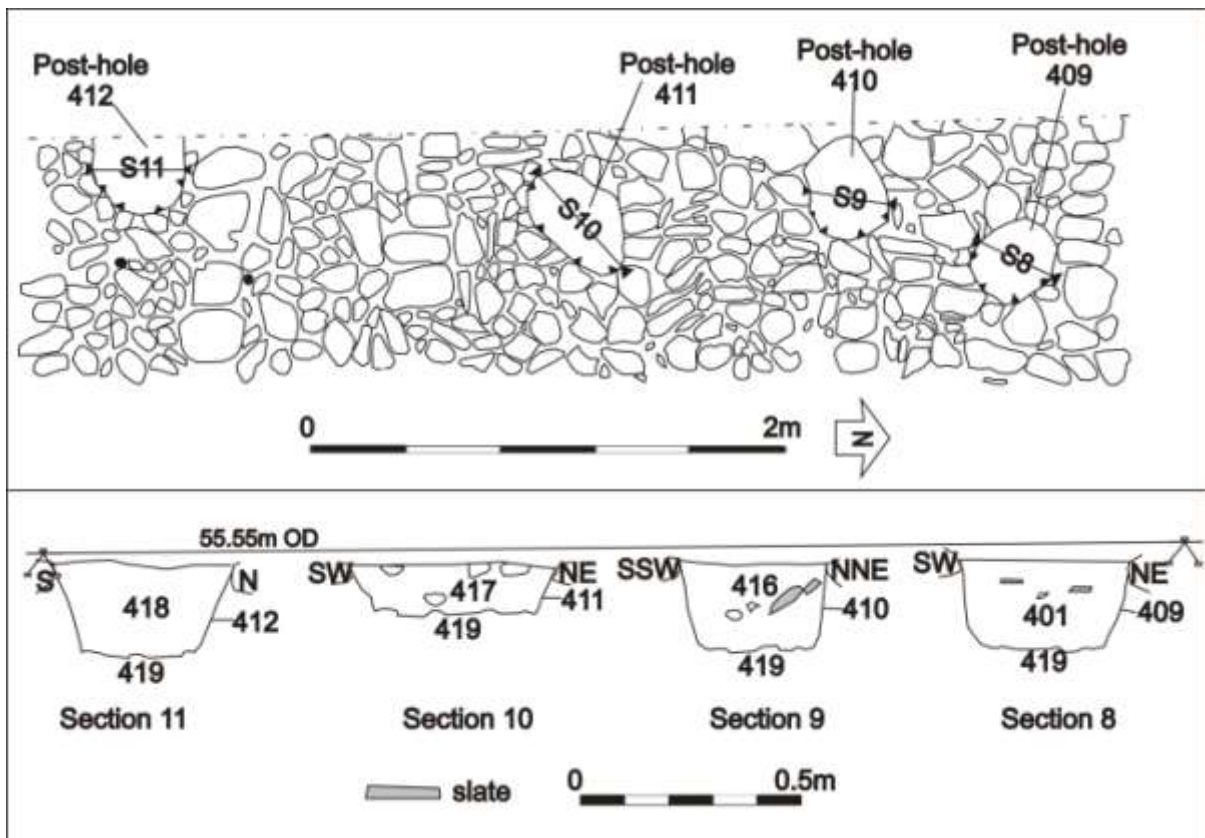


Figure 25 Detailed plan and sections of post-holes 409, 410, 411, 412

4.3.1.3 Metalled surface

At the south end of trench 4 a rough metalled surface (415; Fig 22) may be the remains of the driveway seen on the 1822 estate plan (now realigned further east). The construction of this driveway may have been one of the reasons that the chapel was demolished.

4.3.1.4 Planting bed

An irregular planting bed, 423 (Fig 23), was cut into the north-east corner of the trench. It was filled with roots, loose sandy soil and displaced cobble stones. This is probably a late bed dug for the insertion of a bush or tree and may be the tree seen on the extreme right of a drawing by Billings (Fig 26).



Figure 26 Planting bed 423 (left) facing south; Drawing (Billings 1901) showing trees in planting beds.

4.3.1.5 Marquee holes

Three probable marquee holes were recorded in this trench (Fig 27). Holes 413, 414 and 421 were all oval, 0.02 x 0.04m in size and had been forced between the stones of cobbles 402 and 404.



Figure 27 Marquee holes 414 (left) and 413 (right) in cobbles 402; facing west

4.3.2 Trench 6

4.3.2.1 Possible cobbled surface

The earliest feature in this trench was an area of stones (617; Fig 28) seen in the base of the box section through wall 605. It may have been a rough surface or stone rubble. It may have been a rough surface or stone rubble and is approximately the same level and the cobbled surface found in the base of post-holes in Trench 4. Only 0.8 x 0.5m was revealed and no dating evidence was recovered. This looks similar in nature to the earliest stone features in Trench 2 and may also be related to the medieval gardens.



Figure 28 Possible stone surface 617 in base of trench 6; facing north

4.3.2.2 Building 402 and associated cobbled floor

The west wall foundation of Building 402 (recorded in 2010 Trench 4) and the edge of cobbled surface 627 (402 in Trench 4) was identified at the east end of the trench. Wall foundation 605 consisted of large facing stones with some of the hearting (615) intact and had been 0.7-0.8m wide. The west facing stones had been removed from the wall foundation leaving the east facing stones and hearting intact. A cut for the robber trench was 0.2m wider than the wall foundation (628; Section 15; Fig 31). The larger stones of the wall foundation have been completely removed on the west side of the feature.

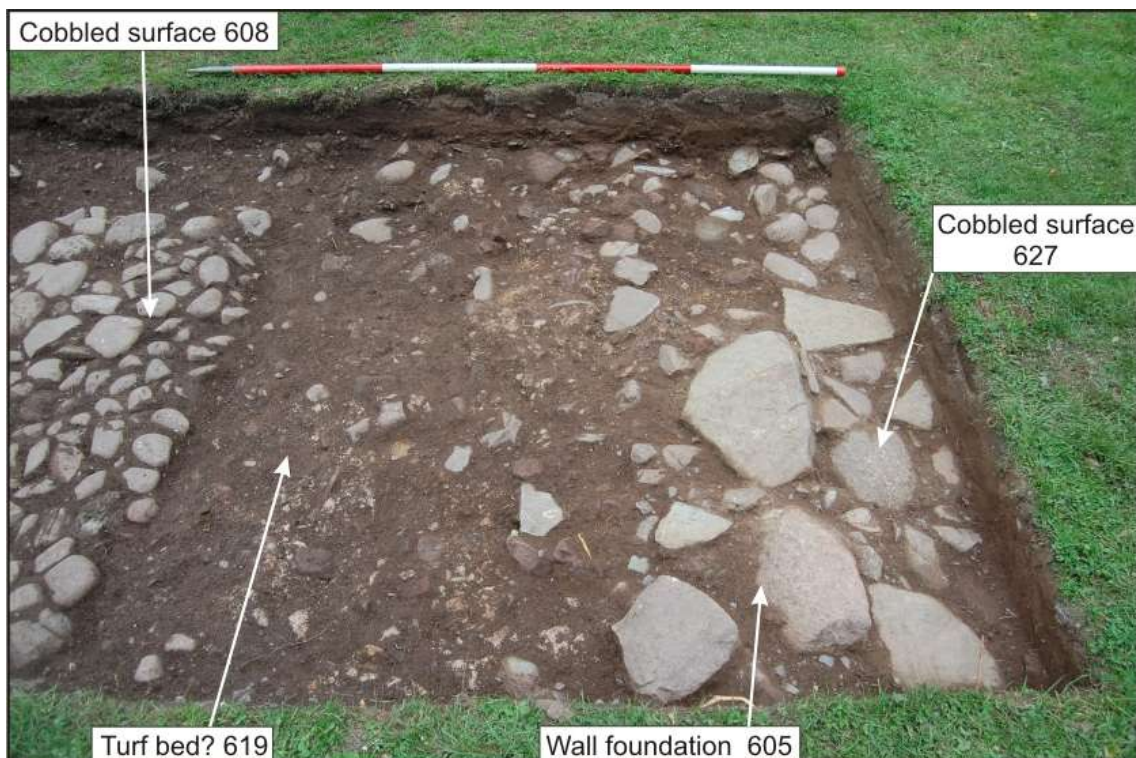


Figure 29 Trench 6, 608, 605 and 627 facing north

The robbing of stones from these features is not uniform which may suggest that only certain types and amounts of stone were required for the building programme taking place at the time of demolition of these structures. It may suggest that at some point enough building materials had been reclaimed and the remainder was left *in situ*.

Cobbled surface 627 was recorded at the extreme east of the trench. It formed the west edge of the cobbled floor of Building 402, a possible chapel. Cobbles 627 included two larger flat stones which formed the west end of the bands in cobbled floor 402.

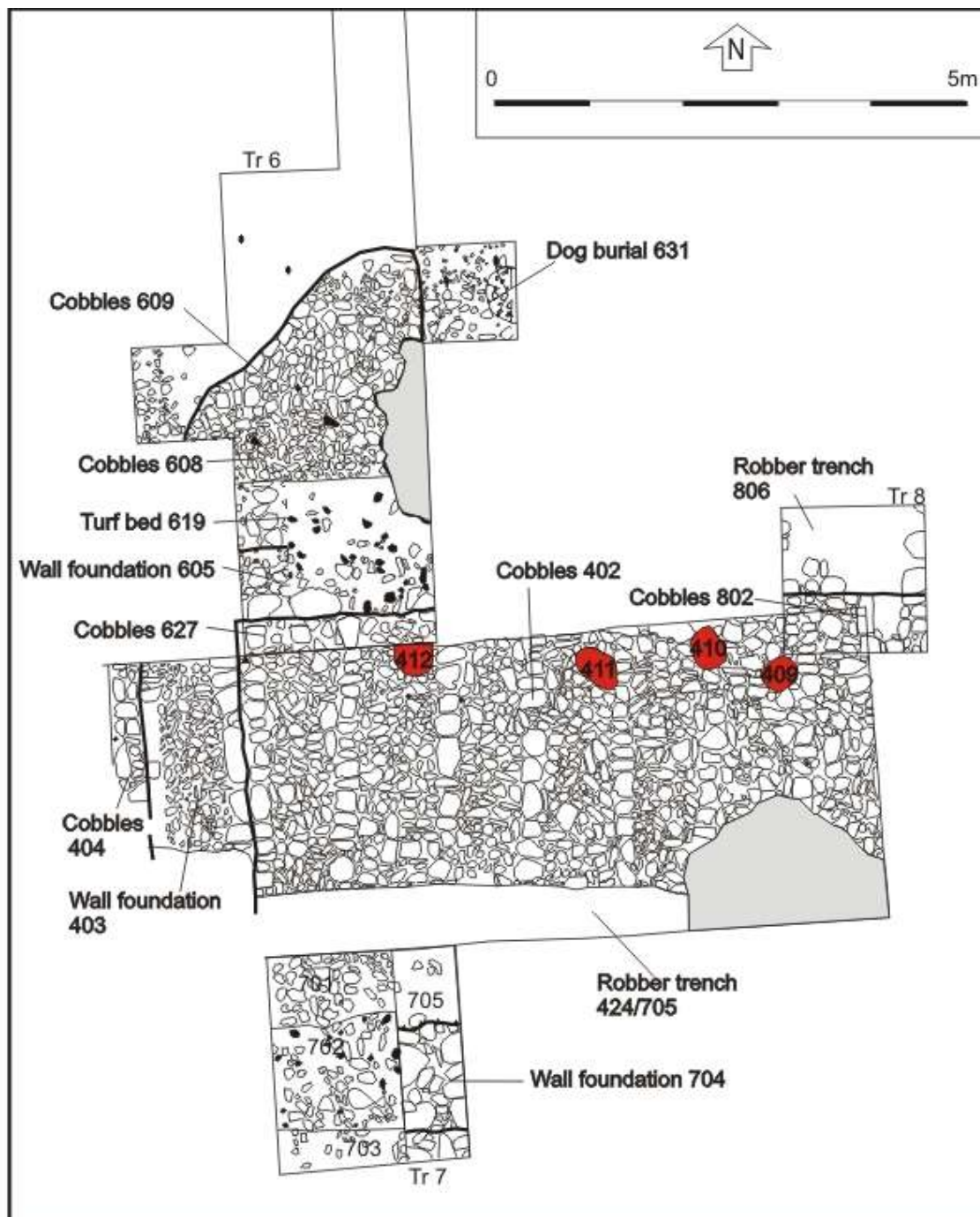


Figure 30 Building 402: plan showing Trench 5, 6, 7 and 8 features

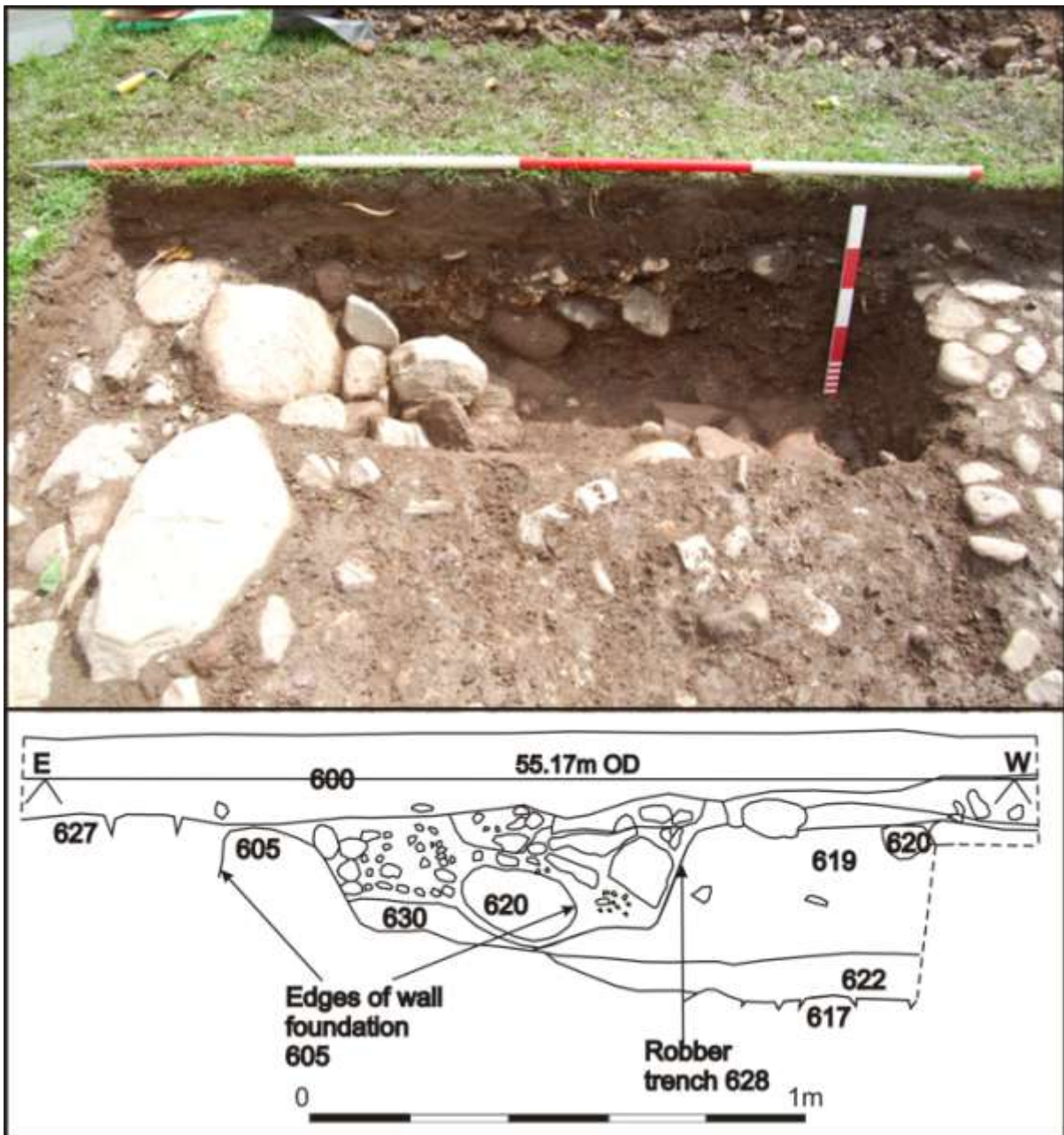


Figure 31 Section through wall foundation 605, robber trench 628; facing south

4.3.2.3 Garden features (Fig 32-35)

West of the possible chapel building were features thought to be associated with a formal garden. Adjacent to the exterior of the west chapel wall was a linear area of soil (619) c 0.5m wide (Fig 32). This contained no stones, was not organic in nature and contained virtually no finds. It is likely that this was an area of turf rather than a planted bed. West of this were areas of grey granite fieldstone cobbles and, further west again, a metallated surface made from red sandstone chips (611). The granite cobbles immediately adjacent to the turf bed 619 comprised an area of small angular cobbles (608) c 0.5m wide.

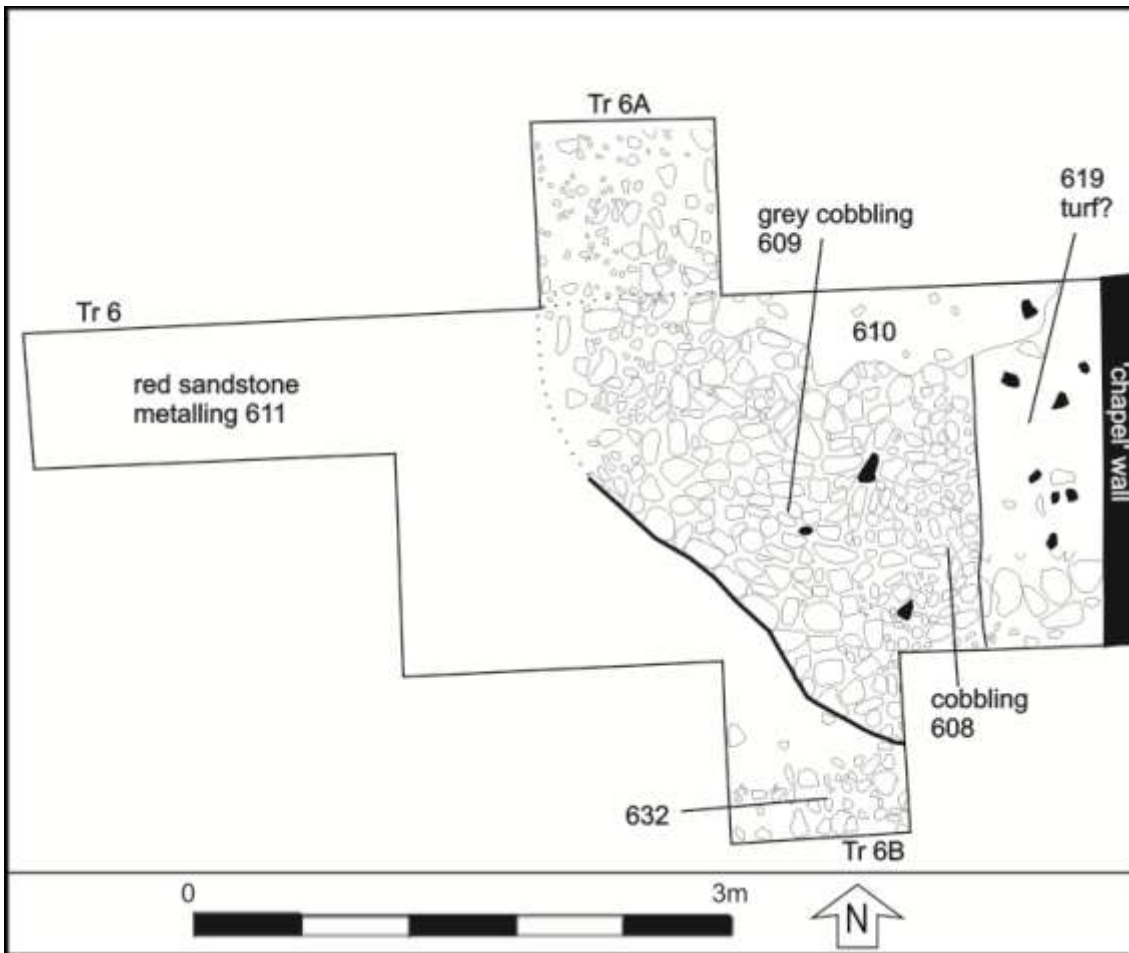


Figure 32 Garden features



Figure 33 Cobbled surface 609; facing south

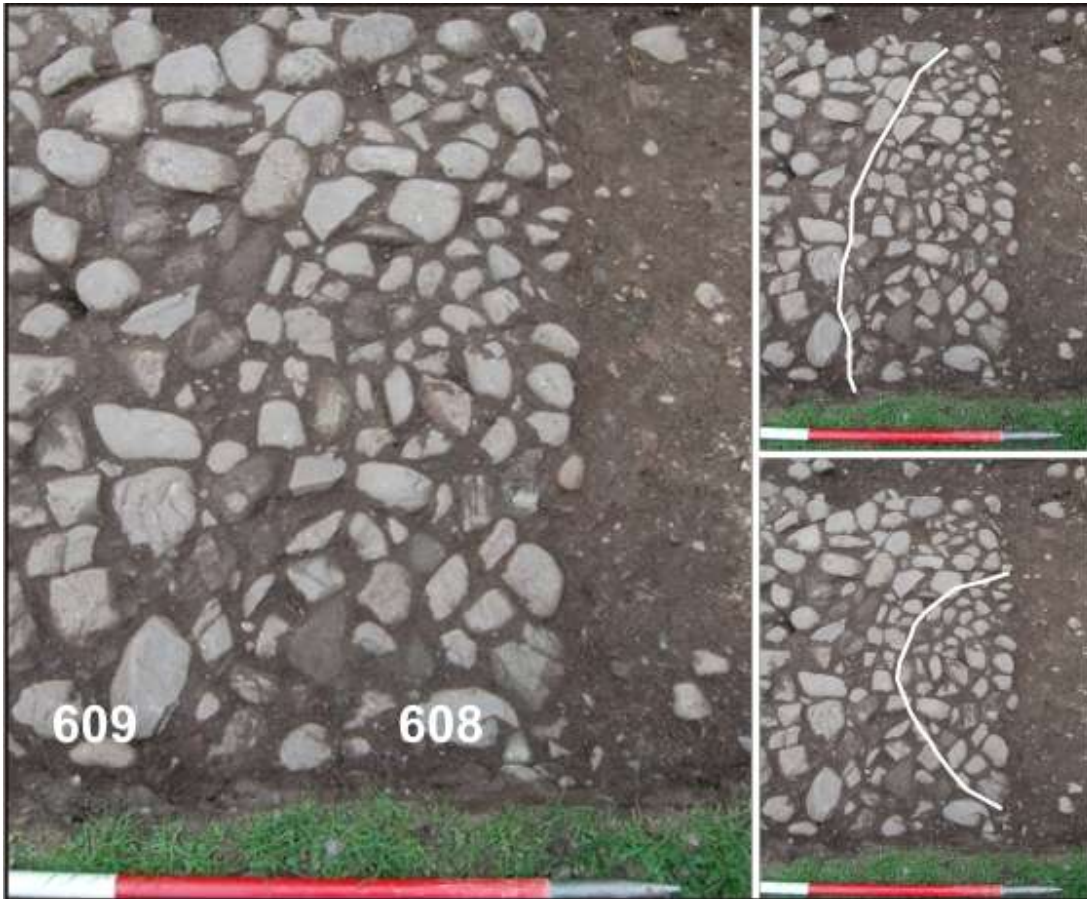


Figure 34 Trench 6 cobbled surfaces 608 and 609 showing two possible patterning options (right); facing north



Figure 35 Trench 6B cobbled surface 609 (top) and linear stone feature 632 (foreground); facing north

Adjacent to this was an area of larger rounded granite cobbles with a scalloped edge (609). The boundary between 608 and 609 was not very distinct and may not have been linear. Two distinct patterns were seen in the cobbles and these are illustrated in Fig 34: these may be due more to the workers laying the cobbles or may be an attempt at creating an effect of small cobbling adjacent to the turf bed.

Demolition material over these garden features was up to 15cm thick and consisted of small fragments of slate which appeared to have been trampled *in situ* whereas over the building the fragments of slate were much larger. This presumably occurred when estate workers with horses and carts were dismantling the building. A linear arrangement of small stones (632; Fig 32) in the extreme south of the trench extension 6B may be a result of demolition or may be associated with a linear garden feature.

4.3.2.4 Dog burial

The burial of a dog had been inserted into a shallow scoop (631; Fig 30) in the red sandstone surface 611. It was probably cut through the current lawn and is probably of a late date, probably 19th or 20th century.

4.3.2.5 Marquee peg holes

At least five marquee peg holes were identified in this trench (Fig 36); they were 0.02 x 0.04m in size and are evidence of pegs being forced through the cobbled surface 609 and metalled surface 611.

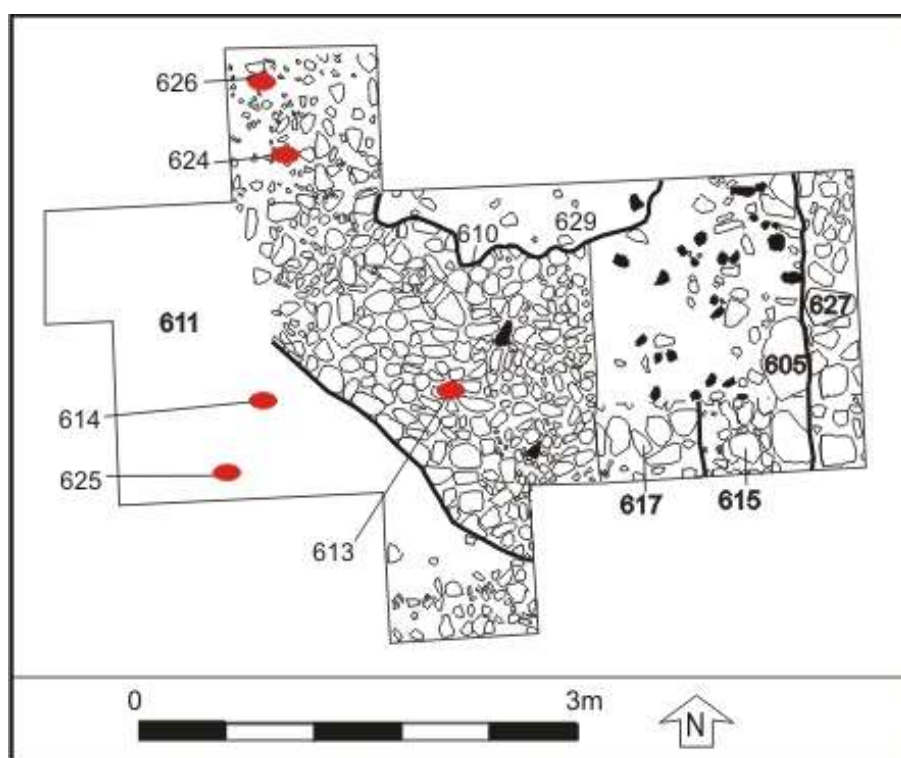


Figure 36 Trench 6 marquee peg holes (in red).

4.3.3 Trench 7

This 2x2m trench was located immediately to the east of 2010 Trench 4 to locate the east wall of the 'chapel' building and determine the existence of a garden wall which was thought to surround the inner garden, possibly dating to the Seton period.

4.3.3.1 Metalled surface

The earliest feature in this trench was the remains of a possible metalled or pebble surface at the base of robber trench, 705. This was at 55.22m OD (Section 15; Fig 39); the metalled surface in the base of post-holes in Trench 4 was at 55.35m OD and the surface in Trench 5 (at the SW corner of the castle was at 55.36-55.40m OD.

4.3.3.2 Robber trench 705

A robber trench (705/424; Fig 37-39) up to 1.3m wide filled with sand, loam and small stones. It formed the remains of the east wall of Building 402 (excavated mainly in 2010). No larger stones survived *in situ* in this trench and so it was not possible to definitely determine the position of the wall.

4.3.3.3 Garden wall

Parallel to robber trench 705/424 was wall foundation 704 (Fig 38) which was up to 1.2m wide and constructed of large stones with small stone hearting. This was probably the foundation of a garden wall which joined on to the SE corner of the castle (see 1002 Trench 10) and surrounded the immediate area forming a private or inner garden. Numerous fragments of red sandstone on top of this foundation suggest that the wall was constructed of sandstone blocks which were removed at demolition.

Adjacent to wall foundation 705, the east wall of the chapel had been completely removed down to the base of the foundation trench whereas the garden wall was only robbed down to ground level leaving the foundation intact. There could be several explanations for this including that the garden wall had been removed to ground level prior to the chapel being demolished or that their construction materials were different and the large stones in the garden wall foundation were not required for the rebuilding work on another part of the estate. It is also possible that after the chapel wall foundation was removed, no further building materials were required at that time and everything else was left *in situ*. This would explain other differential robbing including the west wall of the building (605).



Figure 37 wall foundation 702 (centre) with robber trench 705 (right); facing south

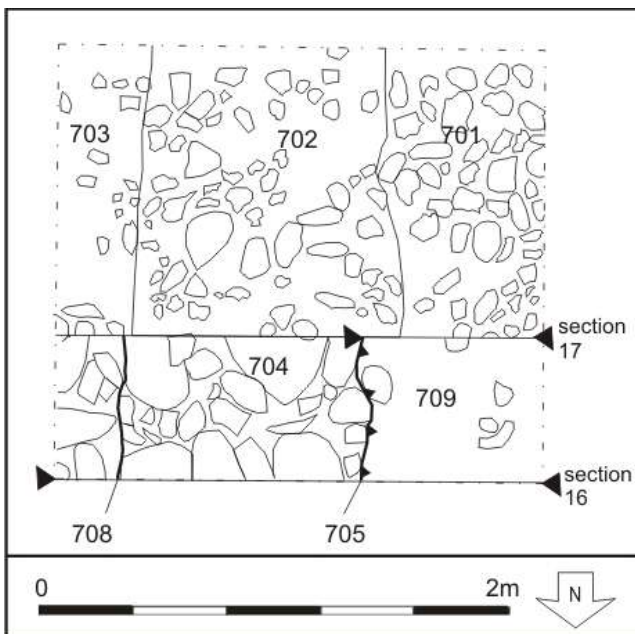


Figure 38 Trench 7 wall foundation 704 (centre) and robber trench 705 (right)

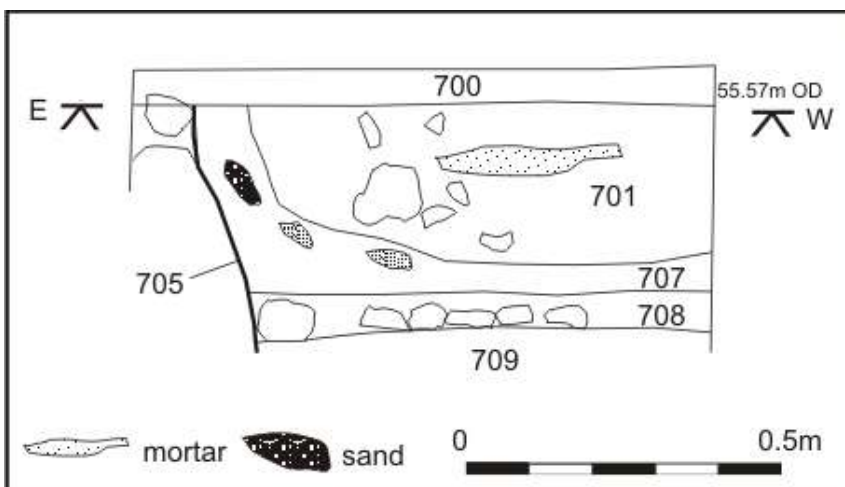


Figure 39 Section 15 showing robber trench 705 and earlier possible cobbled surface 708

4.3.4 Trench 8

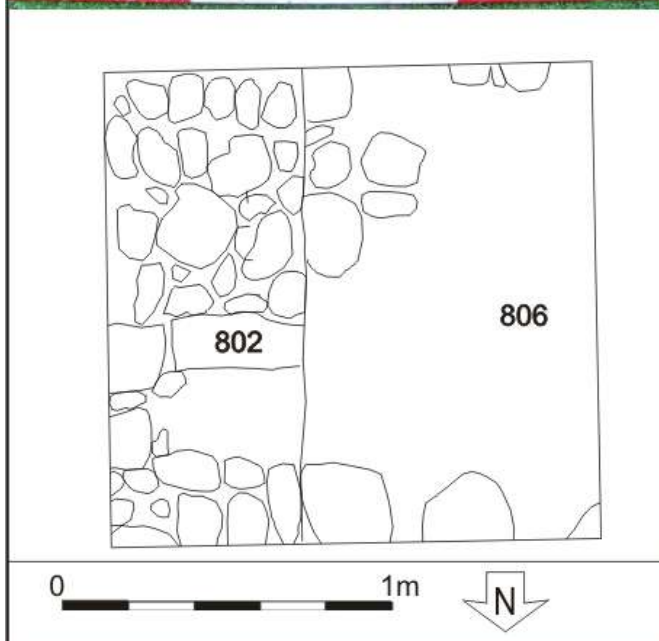
Trench 8 was located to follow the west wall of the possible chapel building and determine the length of the building.

4.3.4.1 Metalled surface

At a similar height to metalled surfaces in Trench 5 and Trench 4 a small stone metalled surface was identified at 55.49m OD under later cobbled surface 802.

4.3.4.2 Robber trench 806

Robber trench 806 (Fig 40) was located at the west side of the trench where the wall foundation had been completely robbed of large stones as well as the hearing. Along the east side of the trench cobbled surface 802 was a



continuation of surface 402 (Trench 4) and 627 (Trench 6); the surface included one of the larger stones which formed bands across the cobbles in Trench 4. The surface was at 55.63m OD. The north gable wall of the building was not found in this trench and as a result Trench 11 was opened to chase this building alignment.

A small number of cobbles had been removed from surface 802 and this was investigated to determine whether a post had been inserted. No evidence of a post was found but at 55.49m OD a small stone metalled surface was identified.

Figure 40 Trench 8 showing robber trench 806 (right) and cobbled surface 802 (left); facing south

4.3.5 Trench 9

This was excavated 6m south of Trench 7 to check for the continuation of garden wall foundation (704). Up to 0.5m of loose loam and redeposited natural subsoil (901/902; Fig 41) had been dumped in the area of this trench. No evidence of a wall foundation or robber trench was identified. The south end of Trench 4 (2010) had also been disturbed and it is likely that features were removed more fully from this area of the garden and redeposited natural subsoil and loam dumped to make up the height of the area. This may be associated with the realignment of the driveway in the late 18th-early 19th century.



Figure 41 Trench 9 south trench section; facing south

A coin found on top of redeposited subsoil (902) was a Scottish billon (debased silver) Plack (4-pence piece). Coins of this type were issued during the reigns of James III - James V and this may be a James IV example. Placks were minted during the latter part of the reign, i.e. from 1496 up to the time the king was killed at Flodden in 1513 (Stewart Thain *pers comm*). Virtually no other finds were recovered from these layers but fragments of red sandstone were more numerous here than in most of the other trenches suggesting the context includes demolition material from the garden wall or possible chapel building.

4.3.6 Trench 10

Trench 10 was 1 x 1m in size and excavated as close to the SE corner of the castle as possible to determine whether a garden wall had been attached to the castle.

4.3.6.1 Garden wall foundation

A mortared stone feature (1002; Fig 40) included fragments of red sandstone and was covered with demolition material (1001) consisting of slate fragments, glass and nails. It was located at 55.71m OD. This was assumed to be the Inner Garden wall foundation but the position of the edge of this feature does not align with the wall in Trench 7 and as a result further excavation in this trench would be required to determine whether this trench would reveal an edge to the wall foundation. Photographs of the Preston Tower when the harling was removed in the 1960s and 1980s are being sourced and may show a scar where this wall attached.

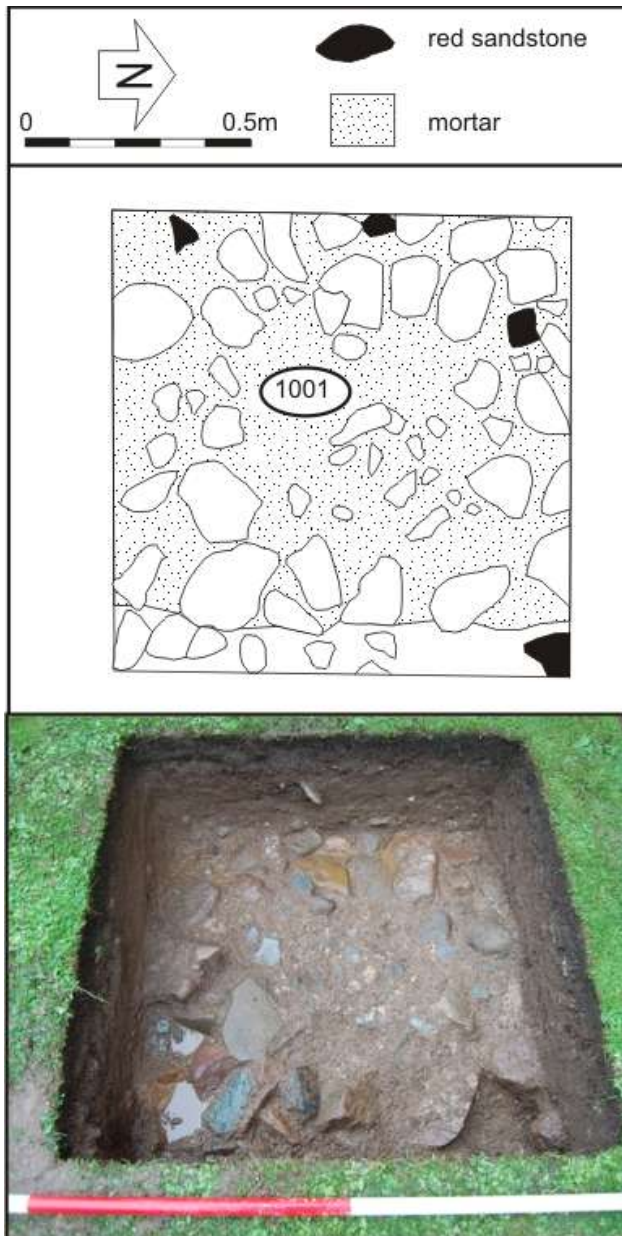


Figure 42 Trench 10 wall foundation 1002; facing west

4.3.7 Trench 11

Trench 11 was 1 x 1.1m in size and positioned to check the length of the possible chapel building in Trenches 4, 6 and 8.

4.3.7.1 Wall foundation

A stone feature (1106; Fig 43) consisted of small and medium stones including some red sandstone fragments with mortar suggesting a wall foundation. It was located in the trench at 55.72m OD. A distinct edge to this feature indicated that this was the north end wall of Building 402 (mainly excavated in 2010) making the building c 11m long internally. Following this discovery the building was measured in yards and feet and it was discovered to be 36 feet (10.98m) long and was probably 12 feet (3.66m) wide).

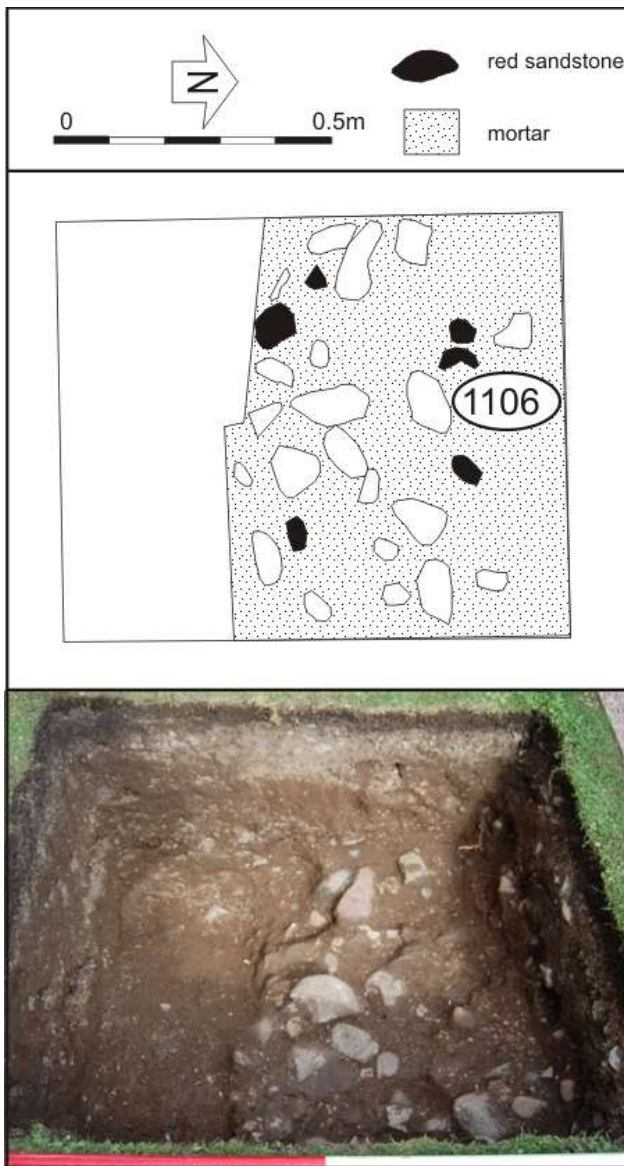


Figure 43 Trench 11 wall foundation; facing east

4.3.7.2 Metalled surface

Above wall foundation 1108 was small stone metalled surface 1101 (Fig 44) at 56.04m OD and the remains of a wooden post (1105) edging for the surface. This probably represents an earlier alignment of the path along the south facade of the castle and can be seen in early 20th-century photographs of the castle.

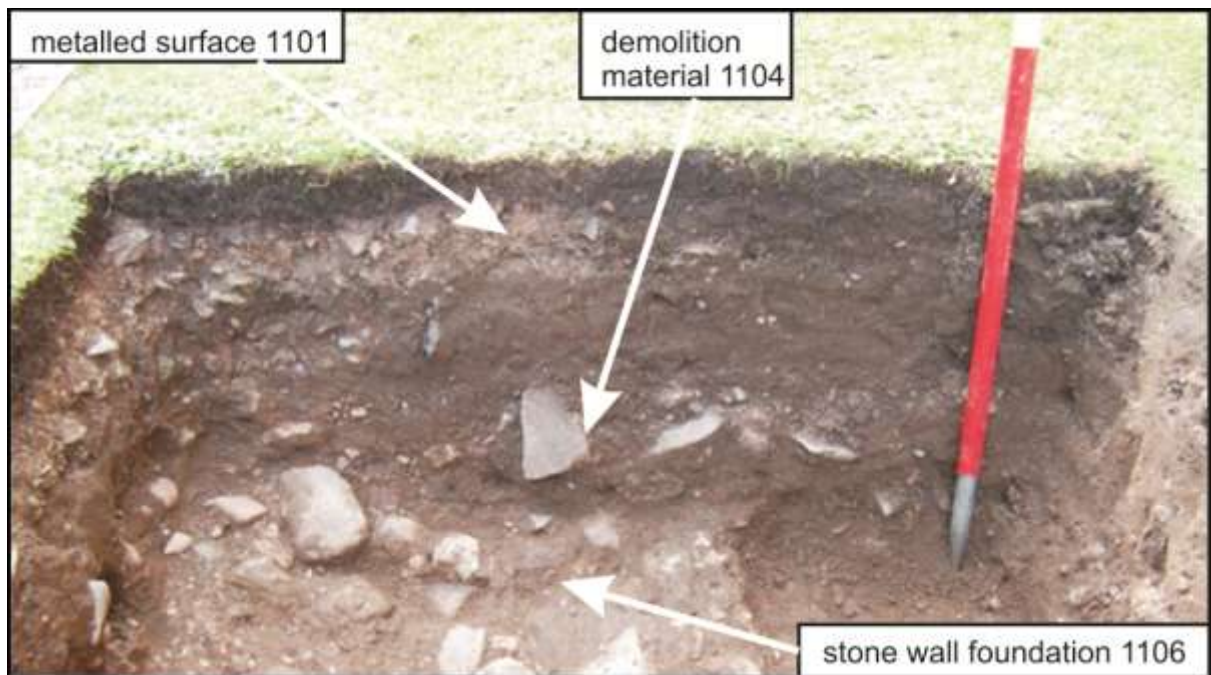


Figure 44 Trench 11 west section showing metal surface 1101 (top left) and stone wall foundation 1106 (bottom left); facing west

5 CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Prehistory

A small amount of prehistoric pottery indicates that this area was occupied much earlier than the 13th century. No features were identified although no trench was fully excavated to natural subsoil and so there is potential for prehistoric features to be uncovered if further excavation is to take place.

5.2 Medieval

Medieval features include a stone cobbled surface and stone linear feature, possibly a boundary both under the post-medieval garden. Most of the post-medieval garden soil remained in situ and it is likely that there is further medieval activity in the areas of Trenches 2 and 6. A small kiln, possibly for the manufacture of tiles for the castle, may be medieval in date. Again little excavation was possible in Trench 1 and it is likely that other medieval features survive in that area of the lawn.

5.3 The formal gardens

The post-medieval garden was located to the south-west of the castle and would have been viewed from windows on the west and south west of the castle. surrounded by a red sandstone wall. Sandstone fragments were found around all the garden walls (212, 204/215, 307) suggesting that they had been constructed from sandstone blocks which had been completely removed when the gardens were dismantled. It is possible that these stones were used for the construction of the 18th-century walled garden and home farm complex. The fragments were probably from the working of quarry stones to form blocks suitable for construction. Inner partitions were probably of drystone structure; no sandstone or mortar was found around the garden partition. The areas between the walls had been dug deeper than the surrounding area prior to cultivation and the soil was well-manured.

5.4 The Inner Garden

The inner garden along the south facade of the castle was surrounded by a red sandstone wall. It enclosed an area c 54m W-E and c 50m N-S.

It was divided into areas of turf, grey cobbled areas, red sandstone metalling and planting beds which would have created a dramatic effect from all windows on the south side of the castle.

5.5 Building 402

A structure constructed 3.5 metres south of the Preston Tower is probably the remains of the building seen on the Charles Cordiner sketch (Fig 2). The sketch shows a plain rectangular building with steep pitched roof, bird-cage bell-cote and what could be an extension or a garden wall to the east (right) of the image. Since the 2011 excavation it is most likely that this is the building excavated and that the wall to the east of the building on the sketch is the remains of the inner garden wall which has been partially demolished prior to the drawing. On the left (west) of the sketch the formal garden wall can be seen stretching from the SW corner of the building out to the south; evidence of that wall was found in Trenches 3, 5 and 1 during the 2010 season. The west side of the inner or private garden wall had been demolished by the time of the sketch. The fragment of garden wall was probably left standing next to the building because they were built in one phase and the removal of the garden wall would have caused the collapse of the building.

5.5.1 Size

Because robber trench (705/424) gives no indication of the original position of the east wall of this building, other possible methods to determine the size of the building have been considered. As the bands in the cobbled floor were 3 feet apart and the length was determined based on imperial measurements (36 feet = 10.98m) the width of the building was also considered in imperial. It is most likely that the building was 12 feet (=3.66m) wide internally making the east wall of the building hard up against the garden wall (605). The internal length is approximately 36 feet (10.98m).

5.5.2 Internal fittings

The post-holes within the building (409, 410, 411 and 412) and the raised stone (425) on the cobbled floor are the remains of internal fittings. The post-holes are close to the west wall and are likely to be the remains of a bench or other fitting built along the interior of the west wall of the building. If this building was constructed as a chapel these post-holes could have been to set a wooden bench or other piece of furniture. One post-hole which did not respect the banding of larger cobbles may represent a secondary fitting.

During the removal of the building foundations for reuse of the building materials, it is thought that up to 0.8m of the east side of the cobbled floor was removed. Other demolition of the building did not damage the cobbled floor or require removal of the cobbles. It is possible that an internal fitting was removed on this side of the building which either required the removal of cobbles or that cobbles had never been laid in this area. Further research will be required to determine what this fitting might have been.



Figure 45 Possible layout for Building 402 showing garden wall (right) and chapel walls and floor (pink)

The excavated structure had a water-washed granite cobbled floor and a slate roof; the structure included decorative sandstone elements, probably door and window surrounds, indicated by the recovery of several fragments of Old Red Sandstone. Narrow belts of Old Red Sandstone have been traced from the north coast at Peterhead by Turriff to Fyvie, and also from Huntly by Gartly to Kildrummy Castle giving several locations for quarrying the Old Red Sandstone used widely in the Oldmeldrum/Fyvie/Turriff area.

The internal cobbled internal surface is unusual as this is more common in external surfacing. Several examples of internal cobbled surface include one of the later surfaces inside the Aberdeen Carmelite friary church (Cameron forthcoming) where a small area of cobbled surface survived being disturbed many times for grave digging. In that case the cobbled surface was not re-laid suggesting that the cobbles were covered with mats or other removable flooring material which could be easily lifted when burials took place. It is possible that the cobbled surface in this possible chapel building was laid as a base for other flooring material, although the decorative bending may argue against this at least immediately after it was laid. The floor was certainly kept clean and there were virtually no small fragments of ceramic or other materials which would be expected to collect between the cobbles in an area used for industrial or practical purposes. This strengthens the interpretation of this building as one for light household use such as reading, praying or sewing.

5.5.3 Dating

The chapel seen on the Cordiner drawing is unlikely to be of medieval date based on the fact that it is not mentioned in any documentation, it is plain in structure and the demolition material suggests a post-medieval date. It is possible that it is a medieval structure refitted and re-roofed in the post-medieval period but is perhaps more likely that this chapel was constructed in the years immediately subsequent to Alexander Seton's acquisition in 1596 as part of the major building campaign he undertook to transform the defensive castle into a Renaissance palace or dwelling-house (pers.comm. Charles McKean).

The window glass in demolition material dates to the late 16th and 17th-century (Murdoch 2011) again suggesting a Seton period building.

5.5.4 Chapel?

It is possible that the Fyvie building was used as a chapel, possibly a private chapel built after the Reformation (c1560). It was common for Catholicism to be practiced after the Reformation, particularly in the NE of Scotland. The building is too narrow for a stable or housing for other animals; this is also unlikely due to the proximity to the castle and the lack of any rubbish or organic material between the cobbles of the floor. The use of the building as a summerhouse or garden related building will also be researched.

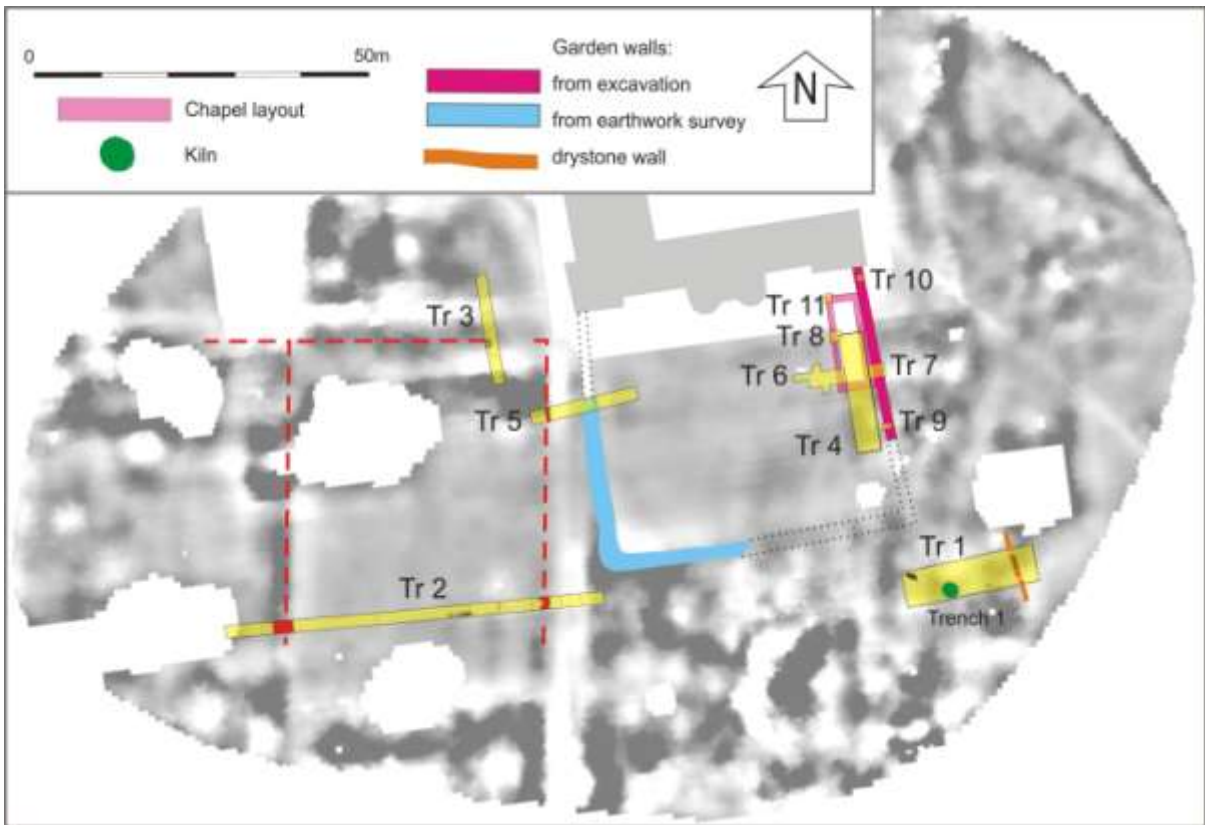


Figure 46 main features over geophysics

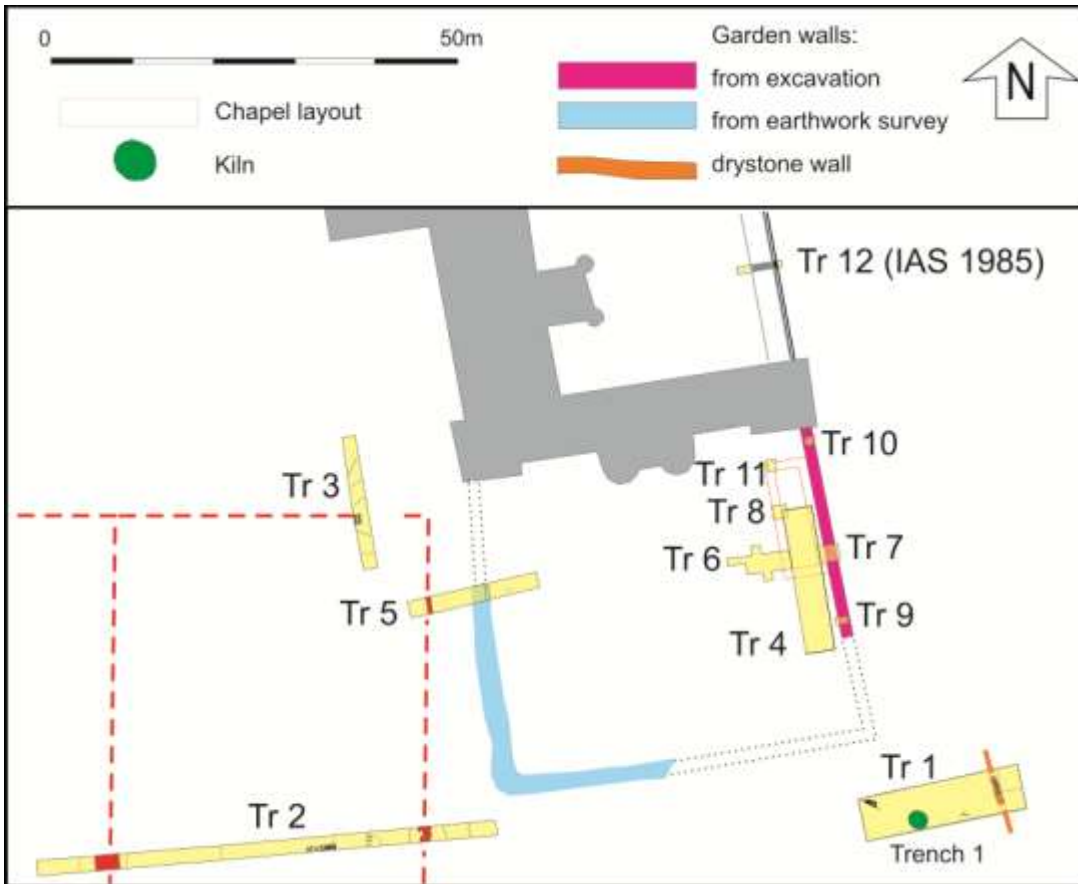


Figure 47 Main features and interpretation showing 'chapel' layout and garden features

5.5.5 Garden wall

Surrounding the inner, private gardens probably built by Alexander Seton was a red sandstone wall located in Trench 10 adjacent to the castle and Trench 7 where it survived as a foundation. In Trench 5 it survived as a small stone foundation or robber trench with some upstanding stonework (501) probably causing the upstanding earthwork. In 2011 this earthwork, which surrounds the area called 'Barras Green' on the 1822 plans, was recorded. It aligns well with the Trench 5 features (Fig 29). The area enclosed by these features is c 410m E-W and c 360m N-S (1345 x 1181 feet).

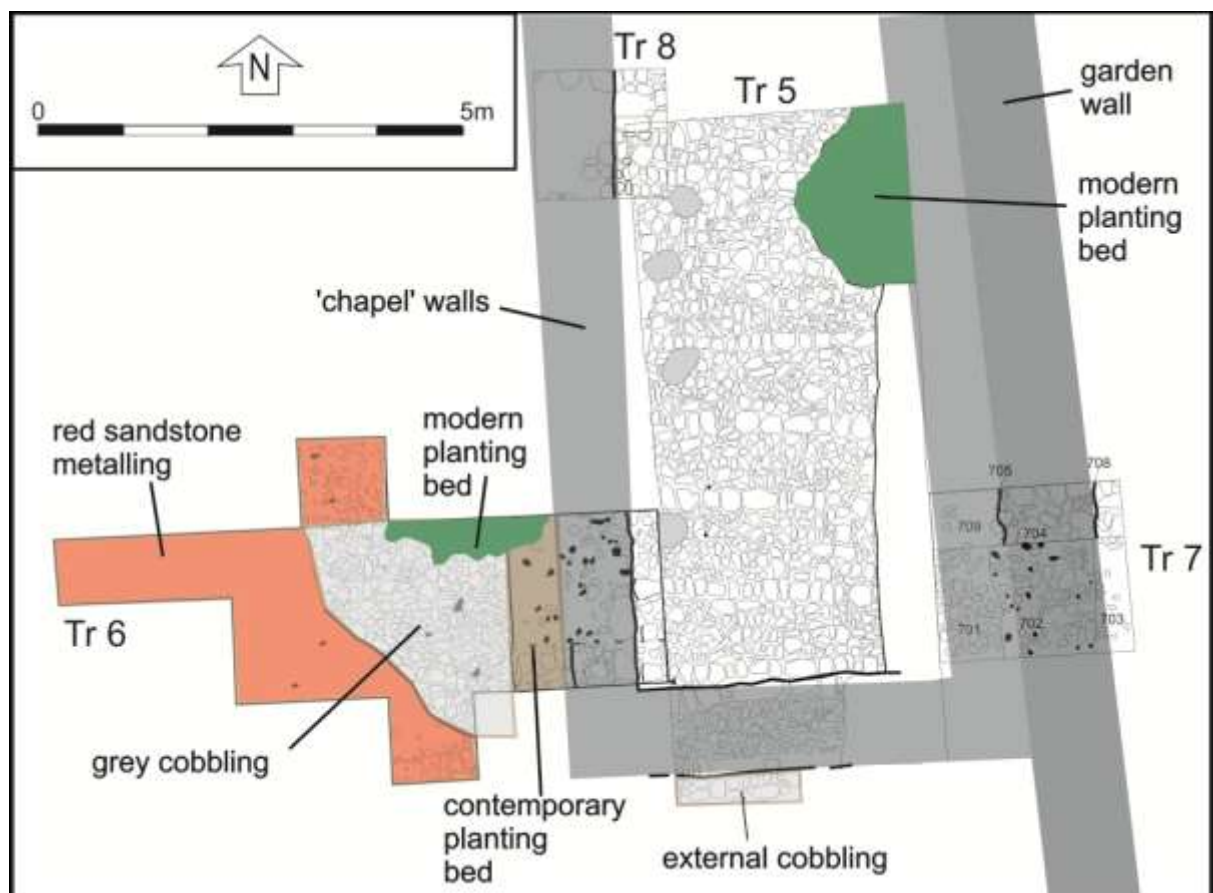


Figure 48 Garden features in Trench 6

Further research into gardens of similar date will now take place. James Gordon of Rothiemay's plan of Edinburgh dates to the mid-17th century and shows Holyrood House and Heriot Hospital gardens (Fig 52). The latter bears a striking resemblance to the shape and proportions now known at Fyvie Castle and a speculative reconstruction has been created (Fig 49).

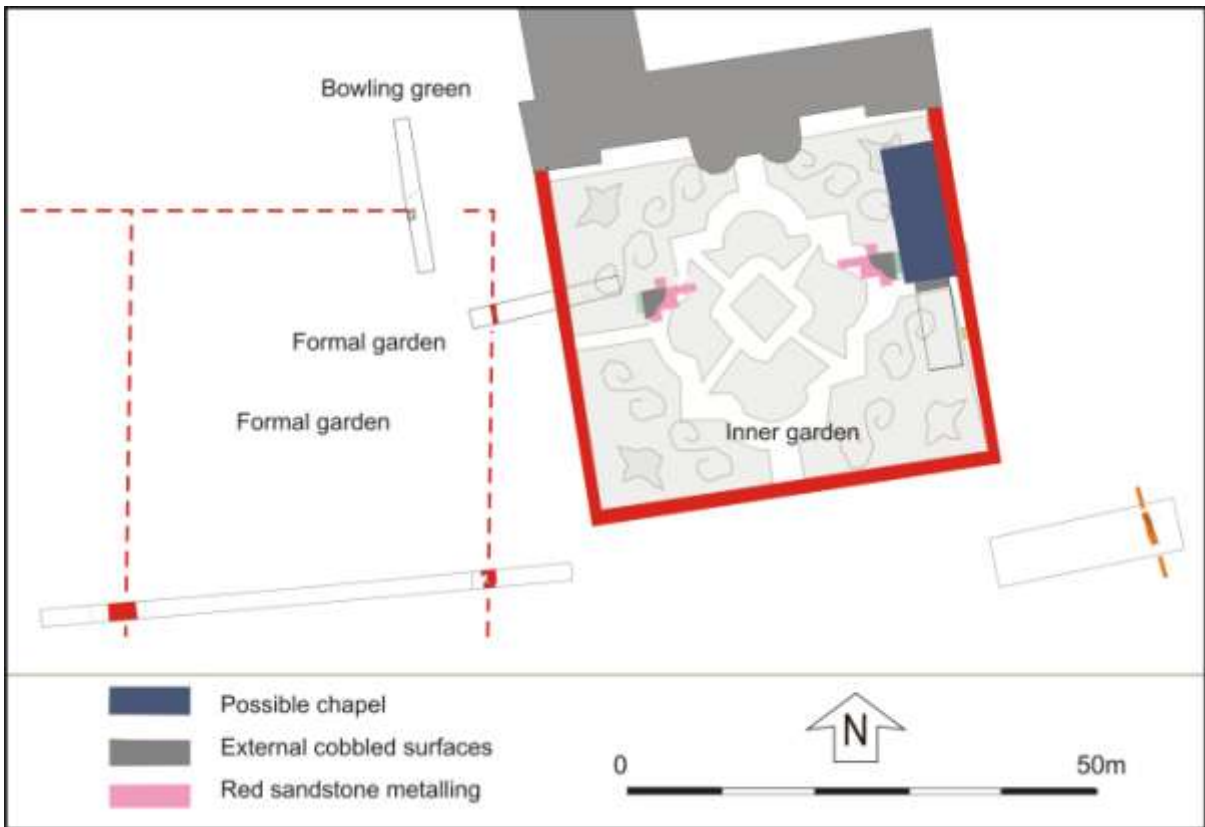


Figure 49 Possible interpretation of Fyvie Castle garden features based on Gordon's plan of Heriot's Hospital (Fig 52)



Figure 50 James Gordon of Rothiemay's plan of Edinburgh, mid-17th century (copyright National Library of Scotland) showing Holyrood House north and south gardens

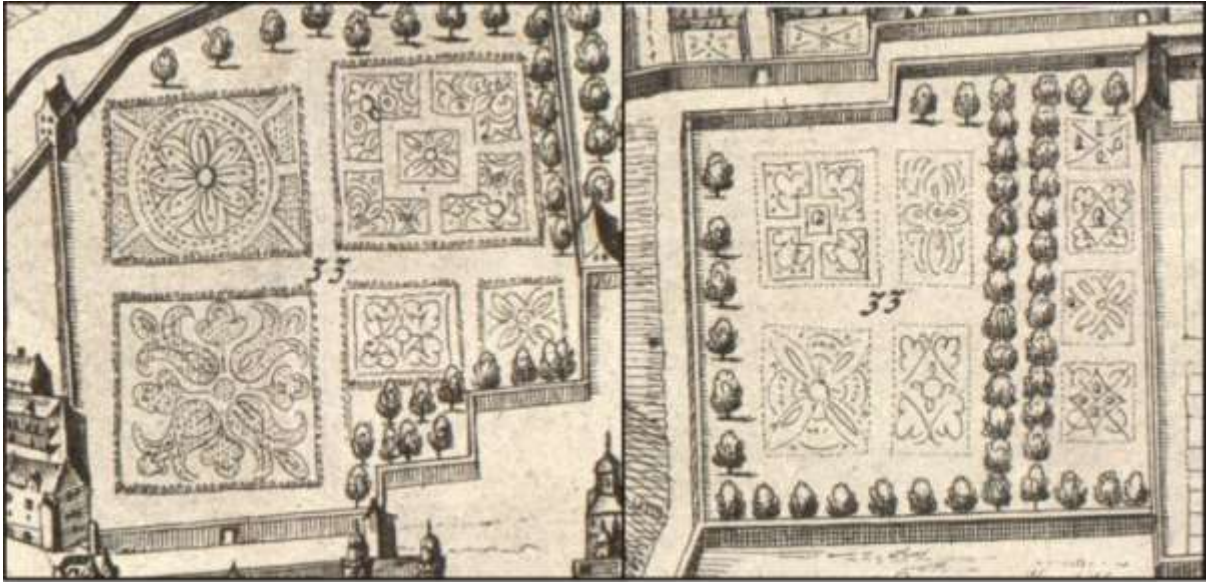


Figure 51: Details James Gordon of Rothiemay's plan of Edinburgh, mid-17th century (copyright National Library of Scotland) showing Holyrood House north and south gardens



Figure 52 James Gordon of Rothiemay's plan of Edinburgh, mid-17th century (copyright National Library of Scotland) showing Heriot's Hospital and gardens. Note the garden to the south with the scalloped edges which is of the same proportions as the inner garden Fyvie.

5.5.6 Demolition

Much of the building remains were heavily robbed during demolition. The sandstone from the demolished post-medieval garden walls and chapel may have been used for other construction on the Estate, such as the home farm complex and adjoining walled garden. The 'chapel' was probably demolished around 1777-85 when the laird, William Gordon turned his hand to 'beautifying the estate' (Stirling 1928, 301). In 1777 Gordon built the Gordon Tower, harmonising the architecture with the current castle, but in doing so he demolished the 'former chapel of which now no particulars remain' (*ibid*, 302). This statement is repeated by several writers and it was assumed by all writers that this was the only post-medieval chapel, until the significance of the Cordiner sketch was realised. It is therefore likely that an internal chapel either did not exist or was unsuitable for use when Seton acquired the Fyvie property.

The bell-cote may have also been reused in the Estate. A bell-cote on the current Home Farm buildings may incorporate remains of the earlier bell but the feature is difficult to access.



Figure 53 Home Farm Bell-cote (A Wright) (*National Trust for Scotland*)

6 FURTHER RESEARCH

- complete write-up of Ian Shepherd's 1985 excavation and research
- Research into uses of the possible chapel/summerhouse building
- Analysis of finds including slates and sandstone
- Investigation of walled garden and Home Farm for possible re-use of ashlar sandstone
- Addition of two interventions by Addyman Associates
- Archive research including access to paper archive in Fyvie Estate Office and possible map evidence
- Research into recording when harling taken off Preston Tower
- Research into 17th-century gardens
- Possible geophysical survey of gravel courtyard and paths around the castle.
- geophysical survey/trial excavations in the field south of the castle lawns.
- continued research into 17th-century carved stone panels on castle and relationship to inner garden (S Fraser)
- assessment of Seton's position as a patron and landscape designer.



Figure 54 Edzell Castle (*copyright Scottish Life Archive*)



Figure 55 Edzell Castle gardens showing use of grass, gravel and planted beds (copyright W A Brogden/The Robert Gordon University)



Figure 56 Pitmedden based on Gordon's map of Edinburgh (*National Trust for Scotland*)

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9 THE FINDS

9.1 INTRODUCTION

Finds were recovered from 37 contexts in 11 trenches. The topsoil in is labelled 100 in Trench 1, 200 in Trench 2 etc. Typical groups of finds from topsoil include slag, bottle and window glass, red sandstone, slate, porcelain, clay pipes, medieval and post-medieval pottery and a small number of mammal bones from Trench 2 (200). Individual descriptions have been given to significant items used for dating or which have been used in the interpretation of the excavated contexts.

9.2 STONE

246 stone finds were recovered during the excavation. These included roof slates and slate fragments, worked and unworked red sandstone fragments and stone floor tiles.

9.2.1 Floor tiles

Three floor tiles include Caithness slab, slate and possible sandstone floor tiles. They represent several phases of flooring in the castle.

- 1 Flagstone (possibly Caithness slab) floor tile, Trench 5, layer 500.
- 2 Slate floor tile 16mm thick from Trench 4, layer 410.
- 3 Sandstone floor tile with mortar on 2 sides; 28mm thick. Trench 4, Layer 400.

9.2.2 Roof slates

40 partial roof slates (and over 600 fragments) were recovered mainly from the demolition material above cobbles 402 in Trenches 4 and 6. No complete examples survived as most complete examples would have been removed from the site and re-used. Several have small square and rectangular holes and a small number have iron staining.

9.2.3 Sandstone

130 red sandstone blocks and fragments were found in various contexts. Sandstone fragments were found around all the garden walls (212, 204/215, 307) suggesting that they had been constructed from sandstone blocks which had been completely removed when the gardens were dismantled.

- 4 One possible column fragment possibly from a window or door moulding (Fawcett 2002, 101), from Trench 4, layer 400.

9.3 GLASS

420 fragments of glass were recovered from the site including bottle, vessel and window glass. No medieval glass was recovered and all the glass was post-medieval and modern.

9.3.1 Window glass

296 fragments of window glass included clear green and colourless window glass. No decorated glass was recovered; as window glass was expensive to produce, larger panels and decorated pieces were recovered during removal or replacement of windows to be reused. It is possible that window glass was made at the site or imported to the site. The majority came from trenches 3 and 4 as they are closest to the castle and to the chapel/summerhouse structure. Only one complete panel [5] with grozed edges was recovered. The window glass has been dated to the late 16th-17th century (Murdoch 2011).

- 5 One complete triangular panel, etched or opaque light green glass. Edges grozed. 49 x 28mm. Trench 4 layer 400.

9.3.2 Vessel glass

122 fragments of vessel glass were excavated including two from glasses and 49 from bottles. They were mainly green bottle fragments dating to the 18th-19th century.

- 6 One fragment of green glass possible wine glass, Trench 2, layer 200.

9.4 METAL AND SLAG

196 nails, 1 knife, 1 bar or tool, one iron vessel rim and five lumps of slag were recovered from this site. The metal was well-preserved suggesting that the soils are not acid in nature.

9.4.1 Metal vessel

- 7 One iron vessel rim found was in Trench 4, layer 400.

9.4.2 Iron nails

A small assemblage of 196 nails was recovered from the whole site. Where it was possible to determine, they mainly had square shanks of length 35-50mm and square heads. Several iron tacks were also present with shaft length 21-30mm. The nails were mostly from Trench 4 demolition from Building 402.

9.4.3 Iron objects

Three iron objects were recovered from the excavation: they were all from Trench 4 in material associated with demolition of the chapel.

- 8 Iron knife blade and tang, from Trench 4 layer 400.
9 Iron bar, from Trench 4 layer 400.
10 Buckle pin from Trench 4 layer 400.

9.5 SLAG

Eleven fragments of various types of slag were recovered from trenches 2 and 5 indicating that either soil was brought onto the site or that metal- or glass-working was taking place on the site. It is possible that window glass was made at the

site, lead was worked for window comes (leading) or other industrial activity took place in the area of the castle.

9.6 CLAY PIPES

50 clay pipe fragments include 16 stem and four bowl fragments.

11 One bowl has a heel stamp (IL?) in circular stamp; late 17th-18th century; from Trench 3, layer 300.

12 Stem with band of decoration and start of ?fleur-de-lys; late 17th-18th century; Trench 3, layer 300.

13 One bowl with raised dots either side of heel; Trench 2, layer 203.

14 One heel stamp with a ?thistle; 17th century. Tr 6, demolition material 601

15 One stem with diamond and fleur-de-lys; 17th century. Tr 6, demolition material 601

9.7 POTTERY

80 sherds of prehistoric, medieval, post-medieval and modern pottery were recovered.

9.7.1 Prehistoric pottery

Two conjoined sherds of redware may be prehistoric in date. No other evidence of prehistoric activity was recovered from the site.

16 Two conjoined sherds from Trench 1, layer 100.

9.7.2 Medieval pottery

58 sherds of medieval pottery were recovered. They are mostly east coast redware sherds and were mainly found in the topsoil and are very abraded. Trench 2 context 208 produced seven sherds of burnt medieval pottery.

17 Rim, jug, burnt exterior, redware, Trench 2, layer 208.

18 Body sherd heavily burnt interior and exterior, Trench 2, layer 208.

19 Body sherd heavily burnt interior and exterior, Trench 2, layer 208.

20 Redware body sherd, Trench 2, layer 208.

21 Redware body sherd, Trench 2, layer 208.

22 Redware body sherd, Trench 2, layer 208.

23 Redware body sherd, Trench 2, layer 208.

9.7.3 Post-medieval pottery

84 post-medieval redwares include a skillet rim and handle attachment with brown internal glaze, four stoneware sherds, tin-glazed pottery sherds and porcelain.

24 Frilled base of German stoneware jug/drinking mug. Possibly Raeren/Aachen-type, 15th-16th century (cf Gaimster, 1997, 76, p228-9). Trench 2, layer 200.

25 German stoneware bottle rim and neck with edge of face-mask ?Cologne; 16th-17th century (cf Gaimster, 1997, cat no 63, p218). Trench 2, layer 200.

- 26 Tin-glazed poorly preserved with most of glaze missing. Where present glaze is light blue glaze with dark blue decoration; probably 17th-18th century. Trench 4, layer 400.
- 27 Chinese porcelain, small bowl rim; ?18th century. Trench 2, layer 200.
- 28 Post-medieval ?Dutch skillet sherd, orange smooth fabric with brown internal glaze; 15th-16th century; from Trench 1, layer 100.
- 29 Jardinière fragment, red earthenware, brown internal glaze and fingered decoration exterior. Trench 4, layer 400.

9.7.3 Modern

186 fragments of modern pottery from the late 19th-20th century included a sherd of Seaton agate ware from a small vessel and a plant pot from Trench 3, layer 300. Most of the modern pottery was late 19th-20th century date and recovered from the trenches near the castle (Trenches 10 and 11).

- 30 Seaton agate sherd, small vessel such as cup; AD 1868-1901. Trench 4, layer 400.

9.7.4 Daub

Six lumps of daub, fired clay, straw and dung used for covering medieval and post-medieval wooden buildings were recovered, four from Trench 1, layer 100) and 2 from Trench 2, layer 200. The kiln in Trench 1, layer 105. may have had a wattle and daub cover.

- 31 Three lumps with lath marks and plant impressions, from Trench 1, layer 100.

9.8 COINS

Identification by Stewart Thain

- 32 William II copper alloy bodle, 1680s-90s, Trench 2, layer 200.
- 33 Scottish billon (debased silver) Plack (4-pence piece). Coins of this type were issued during the reigns of James III - James V. I think this may be a James IV example although it's hard to say for certain because of the condition.. Placks were minted during the latter part of the reign, i.e. from 1496 up to the time the king was killed at Flodden in 1513.

9.9 MAMMAL BONE

494 fragments of mammal bone were recovered from the excavation. Most were fragmentary and from topsoil layers and so no further analysis is required. One burial of a dog (pelvis, femora and lower vertebrae only) was recovered from Trench 6.

FINDS PER CONTEXT

Layer	Mammal bone	Bottle glass	Vessel glass	Window glass	Iron nail	Slag	Clinker	Prehistoric pot	Medieval pottery	Post-medieval pot	Modern pottery	Sandstone fragments	Roof slates	Slate fragments	Stone floor tile	Iron objects	Clay pipes	Coins	Copper alloy objects	Metal vessel	Building mats pipes	Mortar/plaster	Flint
100	1	1						2	5	2	1	5	6	9			2						
103									1														
200	9	5	1	6	2	4			2	9	1	3	5	2	1		4	1					
203	23	1 5		3	6	1			1	1		1					3						
204		2		1																			
205	4											1											
208	1				1				7														
209		1		3	1					1			1				2						
300	24	1 3		3 2	7	1			7	7							8					6	
303	15									1	1												
400	17	6		3 1	3 0				3	5	1	7	11	2 5	1	3	1			1	1	5	
406					3																		
407	2				1							3										3	
409	2																						
410					1							2		4	1								
411												1	2	2									
412					1									2									7
415	1																						
500	28	6	1	5	1	5	1			1	1	3	3	2	2	1						2	
600	1	3	1	2 1	1		7					3 2	4	15 0	6		4						2
601	33			5	8		5		1	2		1 9	7	9			5					9	2
604	9																						
604/605	3	1			1																	2	
610	57																						
611				2																			
612	5																						

Layer	Mammal bone	Bottle glass	Vessel glass	Window glass	Iron nail	Slag	Clinker	Prehistoric pot	Medieval pottery	Post-medieval pot	Modern pottery	Sandstone fragments	Roof slates	Slate fragments	Stone floor tile	Iron objects	Clay pipes	Coins	Copper alloy objects	Metal vessel	Building mats pipes	Mortar/plaster	Flint
700		1	1			1	4		2	2		10		50									
701												3	9										
702				1																			
704	1			1										5									
800	1				2					2		1											
801	3				3				1	7	2	1										3	
902												9		10			1						
1000	5		3	29	20						12	2	13					1			4	4	
1001													8										
1100					1						3												
1102	2			8	7	7					1	2		6								7	
1104					1											1			1				

APPENDIX 1 PHOTOGRAPHS

TRENCH 1



Photo no	Trench	Description	Facing
DSC_006	1	Whole trench	E
DSC_007	1	Whole trench	E
DSC_008	1	Centre of trench	N
DSC_011	1	Stone 109	N
DSC_012	1	Top of wall 108	N
DSC_015	1	Whole trench	W
DSC_018	1	Whole trench	E
DSC_0028	1	Depressions 102	SW
DSC_0037	1	Depressions 102	NE
DSC_0038	1	Kiln 105	E
DSC_0047	1	Kiln 105	W
DSC_0055	1	Kiln 105	W
DSC_0062	1	Kiln 105	W
DSC_0069	1	Kiln 105	NW
DSC_0082	1	Stones 109 (foreground)	NW
DSC_0083	1	Wall 108	N
DSC_0090	1	Wall 108	N
DSC_0098	1	Wall 108	NW
DSC_0113	1	Wall 108	W
DSC_0118	1	Wall 108	WSW
DSC_0122	1	Wall 108	S
DSC_0584	1	West end of trench	S
DSC_0587	1	West end of trench	S
DSC_0589	1	E end of trench	S
DSC_0590	1	E end of trench	S
DSC_0592	1	Kiln 105	SW
DSC_0593	1	Kiln 105	SSW
DSC_0594	1	Kiln 105	SW
DSC_0595	1	Depressions 102	SW
DSC_0596	1	Depressions 102	S
DSC_0597	1	Depressions 102	SW
DSC_0598	1	Wall 108	S

TRENCH 2





Photo no	Trench	Description	Facing
DSC_0050	2	Stones 208 pre excavation	S
DSC_0053	2	Stones 213 pre excavation	S
DSC_0057	2	Wall 215 mortar 204 with marquee peg holes 216 (foreground) 217 (centre)	S
DSC_0063	2	206	S
DSC_0072	2	Wall 215 mortar 204	SW
DSC_0073	2	Wall 215 mortar 204	SE
DSC_0076	2	206	S
DSC_0080	2	East end of trench after first clean	ENE
DSC_0085	2	Bottle neck <i>in situ</i>	
DSC_0089	2	Wall 215 mortar 204	N
DSC_0097	2	Stones in 203	N
DSC_0098	2	Stones 208 during first cleaning	NW
DSC_0105	2	Stones 208 during first cleaning	NE
DSC_0107	2	East end of trench with Castle	NE
DSC_0110	2	East end of trench with Castle	NNE

DSC_0112	2	East end of trench with Castle	NNE
DSC_0114	2	East end of trench with Castle	NNE
DSC_0115	2	East end of trench with Castle	NNE
DSC_0119	2	Bottle neck in situ	
DSC_0121	2	Bottle neck in situ	
DSC_0136	2	Stones 208	S
DSC_0144	2	Stones 208	N
DSC_0145	2	Stones 208	N
DSC_0148	2	Stones 208	W
DSC_0159	2	Stones 208	E
DSC_0164	2	Stones 208	E
DSC_0174	2	Stones 208 (west end)	N
DSC_0177	2	Stones 208	S
DSC_0186	2	Stones 213	S
DSC_0193	2	Stones 213	WSW
DSC_0221	2	215 being excavated	S
DSC_0268	2	Trench 2 from castle window	SW
DSC_0271	2	Trench 2 from castle window	SW
DSC_0322	2	West end of trench clearing around stones 212	SW
DSC_0329	2	Area of stones 212	W
DSC_0335	2	Section of stones 212	N
DSC_0337	2	Area of stones 212	NE
DSC_0343	2	Area of stones 212	E
DSC_0346	2	Area of stones 212	S
DSC_0352	2	Section of stones 212	SE
DSC_0359	2	205 west of 204	S
DSC_0360	2	215 (left)	S
DSC_0361	2	215 (left)	S
DSC_0362	2	215	N
DSC_0363	2	215	N
DSC_0366	2	215	W
DSC_0377	2	Section of stones 212	N
DSC_0389	2	Section of stones 212	S
DSC_0392	2	Section of stones 212	S
DSC_0401	2	Section of stones 212	S
DSC_0602	2	Stones 208	S
DSC_0603	2	Stones 208	W
DSC_0607	2	Stones 208	N
DSC_0608	2	Stones 208	N
DSC_0609	2	Stones 208 (west end)	N
DSC_0610	2	Stones 208 (west end)	N

TRENCH 3



Photo no	Trench	Description	Facing
DSC_0027	3	Whole trench being machined	S
DSC_0126	3	Whole trench with castle	N
DSC_0129	3	Stones 302 before excavation	W
DSC_0131	3	North end of trench	W
DSC_0132	3	Whole trench	S
DSC_0133	3	Stones 302 before excavation	W
DSC_0134	3	Stones 307 before excavation	W
DSC_0135	3	Whole trench	N
DSC_0136	3	Whole trench	N
DSC_0137	3	Stones 307 before excavation	N
DSC_0138	3	Stones 307 during excavation	W
DSC_0139	3	Stones 307 during excavation	W
DSC_0142	3	Whole trench	S
DSC_0214	3	Whole trench being machined	N
DSC_0308	3	Whole trench from castle	W
DSC_0355	3	Stones 307 post-ex	W
DSC_0356	3	Stones 307 post-ex	W
DSC_0357	3	Stones 307 post-ex	W
DSC_0358	3	306 north of 307	W

TRENCH 4

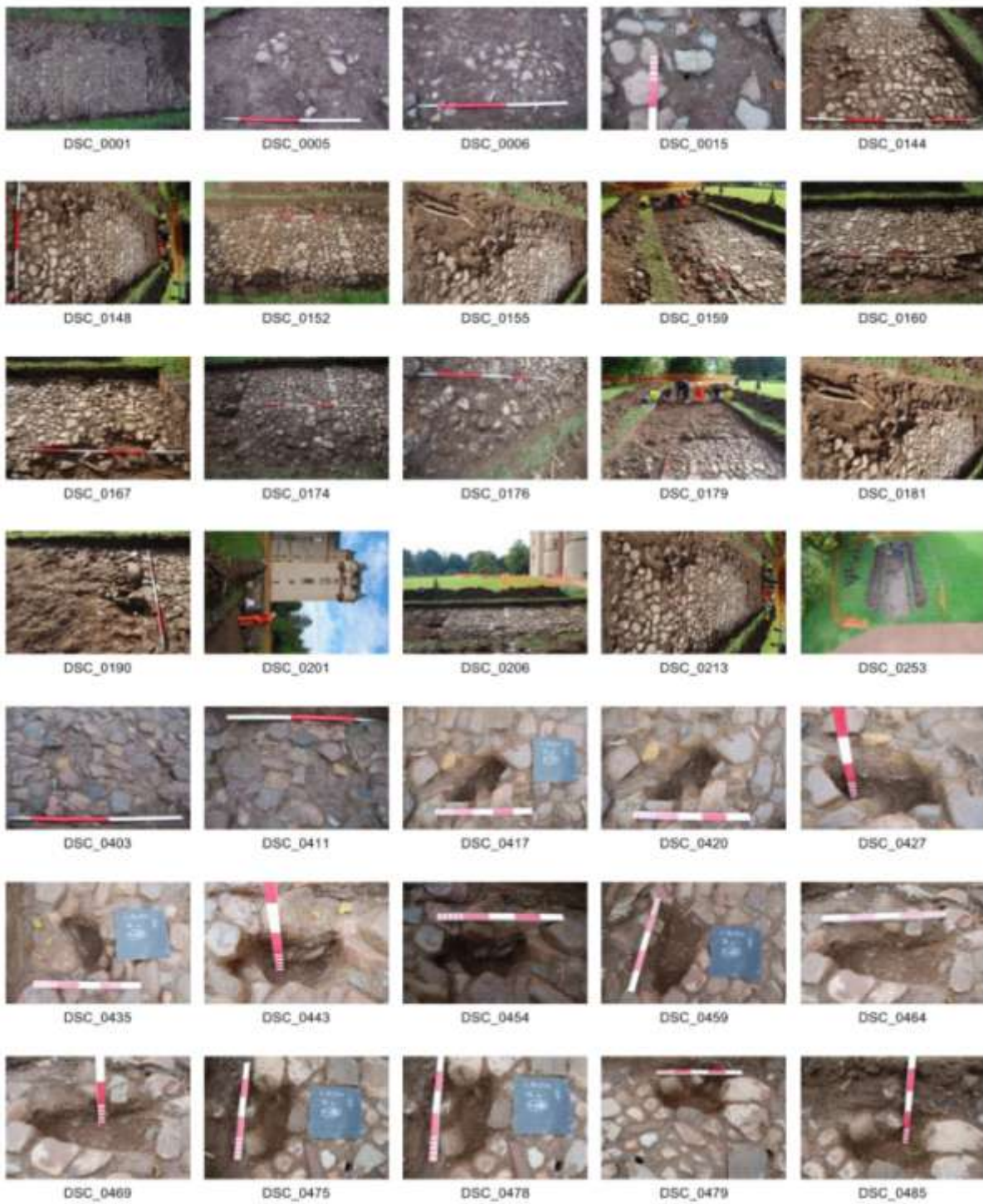




Photo no	Trench	Description	Facing
DSC_0001	4	Cobbles 402 from castle window	S
DSC_0005	4	Stones at S end metalled surface 415 (no exc)	SE
DSC_006	4	Part of metalled surface 415	E
DSC_0015	4	Hole 413	N
DSC_0144	4	Cobbles with planting pit 423 (left)	S
DSC_0148	4	Cobbles with planting pit 423 (left)	S
DSC_152	4	Central section of cobbles 402	W
DSC_0155	4	Cobbles with planting pit 423 (left)	S
DSC_0159	4	Cobbles with planting pit 423 (left)	SSW
DSC_0160	4	Central section of cobbles 402	W
DSC_0167	4	North section of cobbles 402	W
DSC_0174	4	South section of cobbles 402	W
DSC_0176	4	Stone tumble 406	N
DSC_0179	4	Cleaning metalled surface 415	S
DSC_0181	4	Cobbles with planting pit 423 (left)	S
DSC_0190	4	External cobbles 404	W
DSC_0201	4	Cleaning metalled surface 415 with castle	N

DSC_0206	4	South section of cobbles 402	W
DSC_0213	4	Cobbles with planting pit 423 (left)	S
DSC_0253	4	Trench 4 from castle	S
DSC_0403	4	Cobbles 402	
DSC_0411	4	Cobbles 402	
DSC_0417	4	Post-hole 409	N
DSC_0420	4	Post-hole 409	N
DSC_0427	4	Post-hole 409	NW
DSC_0435	4	Post-hole 410	N
DSC_0443	4	Post-hole 410	NW
DSC_0454	4	Post-hole 410	NW
DSC_0459	4	Post-hole 411	N
DSC_0464	4	Post-hole 411	NW
DSC_0469	4	Post-hole 412	NW
DSC_0475	4	Post-hole 412	N
DSC_0478	4	Hole 414 (right) post-hole 412 (left)	N
DSC_0479	4	Hole 414 (left) hole 413 (right) post-hole 412 (centre)	W
DSC_0485	4	Post-hole 412	N
DSC_0488	4	Hole 414 (left) hole 413 (right) post-hole 412 (centre)	N
DSC_0490	4	Hole 414	
DSC_0497	4	Hole 413	
DSC_0498	4	Post-holes in 402	S
DSC_0503	4	Post-hole 409 (left), 410 (centre) 411 (right)	E
DSC_0510	4	Wall 403 (left) cobbles 404 (right)	
DSC_0515	4	Metalled surface 415	E
DSC_0611	4	Cobbles 402 under stone tumble 406	S
DSC_0620	4	Cobbles 402 under stone tumble 406	W
DSC_0624	4	Section of sondage (section 14)	E
DSC_0627	4	Sondage with metalled surface 422 in base	N
DSC_0632	4	Centre of cobbles 402	E
DSC_0638	4	Centre of cobbles 402	W
DSC_0652	4	Raised stone in cobbles 402	E
DSC_0655	4	Sondage with metalled surface 422 in base	E
DSC_0667	4	Sondage with metalled surface 422 in base	S
DSC8704	4	Uncovering cobbles 402	S
DSC8708	4	Uncovering cobbles 402	S
DSC8726	4	Uncovering cobbles 402	S
DSC8741	4	Central area of cobbles 402	E
DSC8742	4	Uncovering cobbles 402	N
DSC8744	4	Uncovering cobbles 402	N

TRENCH 5



Photo no	Trench	Description	Facing
DSC_0029	5	East end of trench with castle	NE
DSC_0031	5	Trench being machined	E
DSC_0278	5	Trench from castle	SW
DSC_0282	5	Trench from castle	WSW
DSC_0297	5	Trench from castle	S
DSC_0522	5	First cleaning	E
DSC_0528	5	Holes 507 (left) 506 (right)	N
DSC_0533	5	Wall foundation 501	N
DSC_0536	5	Wall foundation 501	ENE
DSC_0541	5	Wall foundation 501	E
DSC_0544	5	Wall foundation 501	E
DSC_0552	5	Wall foundation 501	S
DSC_0556	5	Wall foundation 501	N
DSC_0565	5	Wall foundation 501 with castle	N
DSC_0568	5	Wall foundation 502	N
DSC_0572	5	Wall foundation 502	N
DSC_0579	5	Wall foundation 502	S
DSC_0583	5	Wall foundation 502	E

TRENCH 6



DSC_0024



DSC_0025



DSC_0049



DSC_0053



DSC_0059



DSC_0064



DSC_0074



DSC_0086



DSC_0087



DSC_0088



DSC_0093



DSC_0097



DSC_0102



DSC_0106



DSC_0124



DSC_0145



DSC_0146



DSC_0161



DSC_0165



DSC_0170



DSC_0177



DSC_0180



DSC_0185



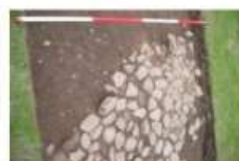
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DSC_0207



DSC_0210



DSC_0218



DSC_0224



DSC_0229



DSC_0234



DSC_0239



DSC_0243



DSC_0679



DSC_0680



DSC_0703



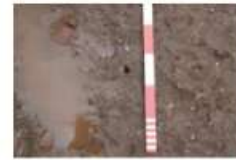
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DSC_0819



DSC_0823



DSC_0825



DSC_0831



DSC_0836



DSC_0843



DSC_0849



DSC_0857



DSC_0874



DSC_0880



DSC_0881



DSC_0889



DSC_0894



DSC_0899



DSC_0962



DSC_1039



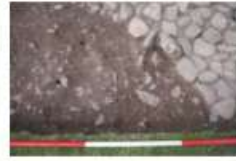
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DSC_1052



DSC_1053



DSC_1058



DSC_1064



DSC_1070



DSC_1076



DSC_1082



DSC_1168



DSC_1173



DSC_1210



DSC_1217



DSC_1223



DSC_1230



DSC_1245



Photo number	Trench	Description	Facing
DSC_0020-23	6	Initial clean	W
DSC_0025-30	6	Initial clean	E
DSC_0031-33	6	Initial clean	NW
DSC_0042-44	6	Initial clean	E
DSC_0047-52	6	After first clean	W
DSC_0053-57	6	After first clean	S
DSC_0058-62	6	After first clean	S
DSC_0063-67	6	After first clean	E
DSC_0068-69	6	Jen and Colin preparing to plan Tr 6	
DSC_70	6	Cleaning east end	E
DSC_0080-82	6		NW/SE/NE/ E
DSC_0086-87	6	Uncovering cobbles 608/609	NW
DSC_0088-90	6	Uncovering cobbles 608/609	E
DSC_0091	6	Uncovering cobbles 608/609	NE
DSC_0092-95	6	Discussing recording (Colin/Jen/David M)	NE
96-98	6		E
DSC_0099	6	Colin extending the trench west	E
DSC_0102-103	6	Jan, David M, David I, Colin	W
DSC_0104-109	6	Jan, David M, David I, Colin	NW
DSC_0123-4	6	Jen, Jan, David M, David I, Colin	WSW

DSC_0145	6	(Shannon) Jen, Jan, David M, David I, Colin	NW
DSC_0146-7	6	Jen, David I, Jan	W
DSC_0159-61	6	Jen, David I, Jan	W
DSC_0162-165	6	Jen, David I, Jan	E
DSC_0168	6	Jen, David I, Jan	W
DSC_0169-178	6	Cobbles 627, wall foundation 605, planting bed 619, cobbles 608/609	W
DSC_0179-183	6	Cobbles 627, wall foundation 605, planting bed 619, cobbles 608 (right)	S
DSC_0184-188	6	cobbles 608 (left), wall foundation 605, cobbles 627 (right)	N
DSC_0189-198	6	cobbles 608 (left) 609 (right)	S
DSC_0199-208	6	Edging of cobbles 609	S
DSC_0209-213	6	Edging of cobbles 609	NE
DSC_0214-220	6	Shannon showing Robert Lovie around site	SE
DSC_0221	6	vistors	N
DSC_0223-227	6	Edging of cobbles 609	N
DSC_0228-232	6	Edging of cobbles 609	N
DSC_0233-237	6	Edging of cobbles 608	N
DSC_0238-241	6	Cobbles 608 (left), planting bed 619, wall foundation 605, cobbled surface 627 (right)	N
DSC_0244-7	6	wall foundation 605, cobbled surface 627 (right)	N
DSC_0672-5	6	Recording (Jen and David I)	NE
DSC_0679-680	6	David I and Jen recoding	SW
DSC_0703-704	6	David I and Jen recoding cobbles 608	W
DSC_0708	6	David I and Jen recoding cobbles 608 in rain	E
DSC_0728	6	David I and Jen recoding cobbles 608 in rain	NE
DSC_0813	6		NW
DSC_0815-819	6	Marquee peg 614	S
DSC_0820-824	6	Shannon cleaning trench for photo	W/NW
DSC_0825-829	6	Cobbles 627 (bottom), wall foundation 605, hearting 615, stones 617, cobbles 608 (top)	W
DSC_0830-834	6	Cobbles 627 (bottom), wall foundation 605, hearting 615,	W
DSC_0835-842	6	cobbles 608 (left), stones 617, hearting 615 (right)	N

DSC_0843-848	6	cobbles 608 (bottom), stones 617, hearing 615 (top)	E
DSC_0849-859	6	Section 15	S
DSC_0871-875	6	Section 15	S
DSC_0876-885	6	Stones 617	S/N
DSC_0886-892	6	Muscovite schist? Tom Addyman	W
DSC_0893-94	6	Jen and David I	W
DSC_0899-903	6	Jen and David I	SW
DSC_0961-962	6	Jen recording section 15	W
DSC_1039-1043	6	Cobbles 608 (left) surface 611 (right)	S
DSC_1044-1048	6	Cobbles 608 (left) surface 611 (right)	NE
DSC_1049-1052	6	David M, Colin, David I	N
DSC_1053-1057	6	Cobbles 608 (right) surface 611 (left)	N
DSC_1058-1069	6	Cobbles 608 (right) surface 611 (left) with marquee peg holes 625 (left) and 614 (right)	N
DSC_1070-1074	6	Cobbles 608 (left) surface 611 (right)	S
DSC_1075-1080	6	Cobbles 608 (right) surface 611 (left) with marquee peg holes 625 (left) and 614 (right)	N
DSC_1081-1085	6	Cobbles 608 (right) surface 611 (left) with marquee peg holes 625 (left) and 614 (right)	NW
DSC_1292-1293	6	opening Tr 6b (Jen and Alison)	S
DSC_1320-21	6	returfing (Sandra and Maria)	S
DSC_1337	6	Jen and Alison on cobbled surface 609	N
DSC_1340-1351	6	cobbles 609	N
DSC_1352	6	cobbles 609	N
DSC_1353-1357	6	cobbles 609	E
DSC_1358-1361	6	cobbles 609	N
DSC_1362-1366	6	cobbles 609	SE
DSC_1367-1369	6	cobbles 609	N
DSC_1370	6	cobbles 609	SE
DSC_1371-1373	6	Backfilling and returfing Tr 6	E
DSC_1377-1378	6	returfed	W
DSC_71-77	6 and 7	NW	NNW
DSC_1114	6A	Jen and Alison opening trench 6A	W
DSC_1167	6a	Alison and Jen	W
DSC_1168-1172	6a	Bones 631 (right), marquee peg hole 624 (left)	W
DSC_1173-1177	6a	Bones 631	W

DSC_1210-1214	6a	Cobbles 609 and 611	W
DSC_1215-1219	6a	Cobbles 609 and 611	S
DSC_1220-1224	6a	Cobbles 609 and 611	E
DSC_1225-1243	6a	Cobbles 609 and 611	S
DSC_1244-1248	6a	Cobbles 609 and 611	N
DSC_1249-1253	6a	611 with marquee peg holes 626 (left) and 624 (right)	E
DSC_1282-1286	6a	cobbles 609 (right), 611	E
DSC_1287-1291	6a	cobbles 609 (top), 611	S
DSC_1294-1304	6a	cobbles 609 (left), 611	W
DSC_1314-1317	6b	opening trench 6b (Alison and Pete)	S
DSC_1322-1326	6b		SE
DSC_1327-1331	6b	cobbles 609 (bottom)	S
DSC_1332-1336	6b	cobbles 609 (top)	N
DSC_1338-1339	6b	Pete, Alison and Jen cleaning cobbles 609	S

TRENCH 7



DSC_0004



DSC_0014



DSC_0017



DSC_0023



DSC_0031



DSC_0035



DSC_0036



DSC_0037



DSC_0083



DSC_0101



DSC_0112



DSC_0117



DSC_0125



DSC_0132



DSC_0137



DSC_0144



DSC_0149



DSC_0156



DSC_0701



DSC_0724



DSC_0726



DSC_0729



DSC_0737



DSC_0743



DSC_0744



DSC_0925



DSC_0926



DSC_0932



DSC_0933



DSC_0938



DSC_0944



DSC_0945



DSC_0949



DSC_0956



DSC_0957



DSC_1021



DSC_1032



DSC_1033



DSC_1087



DSC_1099



DSC_1152



DSC_1159



DSC_1182



DSC_1258



DSC_1308



DSC_1374

Photo number	Trench	Description	Facing
DSC_0016-19	7	Initial clean Sandra, Sheena, Maria, Diane Collinson and children	SW
DSC_00024	7	Initial clean	SW
DSC_0034	7	Initial clean	NW
DSC_0035-6	7	Initial clean	NW
DSC_0037-46	7	Initial clean	SE
DSC_0078-79	7		N
DSC_0083-85	7		E/NE
DSC_0100-101	7	Maria and Neil	E
DSC_0110-121	7	Maria and Neil	N
DSC_0122	7	Maria and Neil	E
DSC_0125-9	7	After removal of 700	E
DSC_0130-34	7	After removal of 700	S
DSC_0135-139	7	After removal of 700	W
DSC_0140-44	7	After removal of 700	N
DSC_0148-50	7	Maria and Neil recording trench 7	NE
DSC_0151	7	Maria and Neil recording trench 7	N
DSC_0152-3	7	Maria and Neil recording trench 7	NW
DSC_0154-6	7	Maria and Neil recording trench 7	N
DSC_0157-8	7	Maria and Neil recording trench 7	NE
DSC_0222	7	vistors	NE
DSC_0701	7	Maria and Neil removing 701 and 702	N
DSC_0702	7	Maria and Neil removing 701 and 702	NE

DSC_0711	7	Maria and Neil removing 701 and 702	N
DSC_0722-724	7	Discussion re walls	
DSC_0726-727	7	Maria and Neil removing 701 and 702	W
DSC_0729-733	7	709 (foreground) 704 (background)	E
DSC_0734-737	7	709 (right) 704 (left)	S
DSC_0738-743	7	704 detail with mortar	S
DSC_0744-748	7	709 (background) 704 (centre)	W
DSC_0774	7	Maria and Neil	E
DSC_0925	7	Maria and Neil	S
DSC_0926	7	Maria and Neil	N
DSC_0929-932	7	709 (top) 704 (middle)	W
DSC_0933-936	7	wall foundation 704	S
DSC_0937-944	7	wall foundation 704 (left) robber trench 709 (right)	S
DSC_0945-948	7	wall foundation 704 (top) robber trench 709 (bottom)	N
DSC_0949-952	7	wall foundation 704	N
DSC_0953-956	7	robber trench 709 (left)	N
DSC_0957-960	7	wall foundation 704	N
DSC_1021-1027	7	Section 16	N
DSC_1030-1034	7	Neil and Maria drawing section 16	SE/E/SW/W
DSC_1086-1095	7	Section 17	S
DSC_1096-1105	7	Section 16	
DSC_1152-1156	7	wall foundation trench 704	W
DSC_11157-1166	7	wall foundation trench 704	S
DSC_1182	7	Maria contemplating stratigraphy	E
DSC_1254-1258	7	Trampling down soil	E
DSC_1308-1313	7	returfed	S
DSC_1374	7	returfed	E
DSC_1375	7	returfed	SE
DSC_1376	7	returfed	S

TRENCH 8



Photo number	Trench	Description	Facing
DSC_0166-7	8	Colin and David M setting out	N
DSC_0676-678	8	David M, Colin uncovering cobbles	NW
DSC_0681	8	Cobbled surface 802	W
DSC_0682	8	Cobbled surface 802	SW
DSC_0683-86	8	Cobbled surface 802	S
DSC_0687-90	8	Cobbled surface 802	W
DSC_0705	8	Cobbled surface 802	N

DSC_0706	8	Cobbled surface 802	W
DSC_0707	8	Cobbled surface 802	E
DSC_0712-717	8	Colin and David M recording cobbles 802	NW
DSC_0725	8	Colin and David M recording cobbles 802	NE
DSC_0749-50	8	Colin and David M recording cobbles 802	N
DSC_0775	8	Colin and David M	W
DSC_0781-785	8	Cobbles 802	N
DSC_0786-790	8	Cobbles 802	W
DSC_0791-797	8	Cobbles 802	S
DSC_0798-807	8	Cobbles 802	E
DSC_0808-812	8	Cobbles 802 detail of slot where cobbles removed	W
DSC_0895-98	8	Colin investigating 803	W
DSC_0904	8	Cobbles 802	N
DSC_0905	8	Cobbles 802	W
DSC_0906	8	Cobbles 802	E
DSC_0963-967	8	Cobbles 802	N
DSC_0968-972	8	Cobbles 802	W
DSC_0973-977	8	Cobbles 802	S
DSC_0978-982	8	Cobbles 802	E
DSC_1017-8	8	Stephanie Mills with sawn animal bone she found in backfill!	
DSC_1019-20	8	returfing	N

TRENCH 9



Photo number	Trench	Description	Facing
DSC_0248-9	9	Sheena	W
DSC_0250-2	9	After removal of 900	W
DSC_0699-700	9	Jan and Sheena removing 901	NW
DSC_0709-10	9	Sheena and Jan	S
DSC_1111-1113	9	Sheena and Sandra	N
DSC_1115-1119	9	Natural subsoil	E
DSC_1120-1124	9	Natural subsoil	S
DSC_1125-1129	9	Natural subsoil	E
DSC_1130-31	9	Sheena, Pete, Sandra discussing geology	N
DSC_1132-1136	9	Natural subsoil	N
DSC_1137-8	9	Sheena, Pete, Sandra discussing geology	NE/E
DSC_1139-1149	9	Natural subsoil	N
DSC_1150-1151	9	Returfing	N
DSC_1185-1194	9	Natural subsoil	W
DSC_1195-1199	9	Natural subsoil	S
DSC_1200-1209	9	Natural subsoil	N

TRENCH 10



Photo number	Trench	Description	Facing
DSC_0718-719	10	Sandra, Moyra, Dougie	NW
DSC_0751-755	10	Wall foundation 1001	N
DSC_0756-760	10	Trench location	N
DSC_0761-765	10	Wall foundation 1001	W
DSC_0766-767	10	Trench location	W
DSC_0769-773	10	Wall foundation 1001	E
DSC_0776-780	10	Wall foundation 1001	E
DSC_0907	10	Dougie and Catriona	NE
DSC_0908-912	10	Wall foundation 1001	N
DSC_0913-917	10	Wall foundation 1001	W
DSC_0918-920	10	Backfilling	W
DSC_0921-923	10	Backfilling	N
DSC_0924	10	Moyra putting turves back	NW
DSC_0927-928	10	Backfilling	N
DSC_0999-1006	10	David M and Stephanie Mills backfilling Tr 10	
DSC_1305-1307	10	returfed	N

TRENCH 11



Photo number	Trench	Description	Facing
DSC_0983-987	11	Surface 1101	N
DSC_0988-992	11	Surface 1101	W
DSC_1007-8	11	Moyra (left) Dougie uncovering post 1105	N
DSC_1009-1012	11	1101 (foreground) post 1105	N
DSC_1013-1016	11	1101 (foreground) post 1105	W
DSC_1028-1029	11		N
DSC_1035	11	Moyra and Dougie discussing	N
DSC_1036	11	1104 surface	E
DSC_1037	11	1104 surface	S
DSC_1038	11	1104 surface	N
DSC_1178-1181	11	David M, Colin	SW
DSC_1259	11	Wall foundation 1106	W
DSC_1260	11	Wall foundation 1106	N
DSC_1261	11	Wall foundation 1106	E
DSC_1262-1267	11	Wall foundation 1106 & section 19	W
DSC_1268-1277	11	Wall foundation 1106 & section 19	E
DSC_1278	11	David preparing to draw section	NW

GENERAL



DSC_0691



DSC_0697



DSC_0768



DSC_0995



DSC_1108



DSC_1140



DSC_1146

Photo number	Trench	Description	Facing
DSC_0004-7		Deturfing	NW
DSC_0008-11		Deturfing	W
DSC_00012-15		Deturfing	NW
DSC_0691-98		Earthwork and castle	N/NW
DSC_0720-721		Tr 8 (foreground) Trench 7 (left)	S
DSC_0768		Tr 7 (left) Tr 6 (middle) Tr 8 (right)	SW
DSC_0814		Jen	
DSC_0860-868		Measuring 3 feet between each band in cobbles 627 - Jen and Shannon	
DSC_089-870		Glass bottle fragment (David I 'sunglasses')	
DSC_0993-998		David I, Colin and Shannon preparing for contour survey of earthwork	
DSC_1106-1110		Setting baseline for planning trenches (Shannon and David I)	
DSC_1183		Shannon and Pete drawing trench plan	
DSC_1184		Shannon and Pete drawing trench plan	W
DSC_1279-1281		Jen talking to visitors	
DSC_1318-1319		Contour survey	S

APPENDIX 2 CONTEXTS

Context	Trench	Description	Plan/section
100	1	Dark brown to black coarse sandy loam	Sections 1, 3
101	1	Stony natural coarse gravel. Natural	Plan 1, Sections 1, 2, 3
102	1	Cut; 2 parallel slots filled with topsoil, 101	Plan 1, Section 3
103	1	Dark brown loam fill of 102	Plan 1, Section 3
104	1	Stones set in 104	Plan 1, Section 2
105	1	Oval cut - KILN	Plan 1, Section 2
106	1	Small stones and coarse gravel fill of 105	Plan 1, Section 2
107	1	Reddish brown burnt fill of 105	Plan 1, Section 2
108	1	Drystone wall at east end Tr 1	Plan 1
109	1	Stones, unexcavated	Plan 1
200	2	Dark brown to black coarse sandy loam	Plan 2; Section 4, 5
201	2	Orange brown sandy gravel; glacial till natural	Plan 2
202	2	Dark grey brown loam with pebbles	Plan 2
203	2	Black loam with sandstone fragments	Plan 2; Section 4, 5
204	2	Red sandstone pebbles and mortar wall foundation	Plan 2; Section 4, 5
205	2	Black loam with sandstone fragments; collapse of 204	Plan 2; Section 4, 5
206	2	Dark brown loam with gravel and pebbles	Plan 2
207	2	Dark brown black loam; tree roots	Plan 2
208	2	Loose loam and orange brown gravel	Plan 2
209	2	Dark brown loam with pebbles	Plan 2
210	2	Loose orange brown gravel	Plan 2; Section 4, 5
211	2	Compact medium grey sandy gravel	Plan 2
212	2	Loose dark grey clayey loam and small-medium waterwashed stones	Plan 2
213	2	Loose dark grey clayey loam and small-medium waterwashed stones	Plan 2
214	2	Black loam garden soil in post-medieval garden	Plan 2
215	2	Robber trench under 204	Plan 2; Section 4, 5
216	2	Marquee peg hole	Plan 2
217	2	Marquee peg hole	Plan 2
300	3	Organic topsoil	Plan 4, 5; Section 12, 13
301	3	Compacted gravel	Plan 4, 5; Section 12, 13
302	3	Red sandstone fragments, slates and mortar; from construction of wall	Plan 4, 5; Section 12, 13
303	3	Loose gravel	Plan 4, 5; Section 12, 13
304	3	Red sandstone fragments, slates and mortar; demolition	Plan 4, 5; Section 12,

			13
305	3	Small stones, red sandstone, mortar	Plan 4, 5; Section 12, 13
306	3	Natural glacial till	Plan 4, 5; Section 12, 13
307	3	Unbonded stone wall	Plan 4, 5; Section 12, 13
400	4	Dark brown loam topsoil	Plan 6, 7
401	4	Sandy loam fill post-hole 409; demolition material	Plan 6, 7
402	4	Cobbled surface	Plan 6, 7
403	4	E-W wall bounding cobbled surface 402 to south	Plan 6, 7
404	4	Cobbled surface south of wall 403	Plan 6, 7
405	4	Demolition material	Plan 6, 7
406	4	Demolition material	Plan 6, 7
407	4	Mortar demolition material	Plan 6, 7
408	4	Mortar fill of robber trench 424	Plan 6, 7
409	4	Post-hole	Plan 6, 7
410	4	Post-hole	Plan 6, 7
411	4	Post-hole	Plan 6, 7
412	4	Post-hole	Plan 6, 7
413	4	Hole for marquee peg	Plan 6, 7
414	4	Hole for marquee peg	Plan 6, 7
415	4	Metalled surface; possible former driveway	Plan 6, 7
416	4	Sandy loam fill post-hole 410; demolition material	Plan 6, 7
417	4	Sandy loam fill post-hole 411; demolition material	Plan 6, 7
418	4	Sandy loam fill post-hole 412; demolition material	Plan 6, 7
419	4	Metalled surface in base of post-holes 409-412 and sondage	Plan 6, 7
420	4	Medium brown sandy loam under cobbled surface 402 and above 419 (seen in sides of post-holes)	Plan 6, 7
421	4	Hole for marquee peg	Plan 6, 7
422	4	Metalled surface at base of sondage	Plan 6, 7
423	4	Planting pit cut through cobbled surface 402	Plan 6, 7
424	4	Robber trench for east wall of chapel (contains mortar 408)	Plan 6, 7
425	4	Raised rectangular stone 16 x 20cm in size in cobbled floor 402.	Plan 6
500	5	Dark brown loam	Plan 8
501	5	Linear structure of small rounded cobbles; barras wall foundation	Plan 8
502	5	Linear structure of angular pink sandstone fragments; garden wall	Plan 8
503	5	Pinkish brown compacted pebbles; metalled surface	Plan 8
504	5	Pinkish brown compacted pebbles; metalled surface	Plan 8
505	5	Mid brown loose grey gravel	Plan 8
506	5	Small circular hole through metalling 503	Plan 8

507	5	Small circular hole through metalling 503	Plan 8
508	5	Earthwork	
600	6	Topsoil and turf	Section 15
601	6	Demolition material including small fragments of slate, glass, bone, gravel and loam	Section 15
602	6	Demolition material over wall foundation 605 including small fragments of slate, glass, bone, gravel and loam	Section 15; Plan 10
603	6	Demolition material over wall 605 including small fragments of slate, glass, bone, gravel and loam	Section 15; Plan 10
604	6	Loose mortar and loam above robber trench 628 for wall foundation 605.	Section 15; Plan 10; Plan 11
605	6	Wall foundation, west wall of 'chapel'. Partly robbed at west edge but east edge and hearting survive. 0.7m wide.	Section 15; Plan 11
606	6	Small stones on top of wall foundation 605, demolition material	Section 15; Plan 11
607	6	Gravelly loam with mortar; demolition material on top of planting bed 619.	Section 15; Plan 11
608	6	Small angular cobbles with straight edge next to planting bed 619; joins with larger cobbled surface 609.	Section 15; Plan 11
609	6	Larger rounded waterwashed cobbled surface, possibly scalloped edge.	Section 15; Plan 11
610	6	Planting bed with irregular edges cut through cobbled surfaces 608/609. Some cobbles in fill as well as nails and bone. Probably same date as 423 Tr 4. Billings etchings show trees in these areas.	Plan 11
611	6	Compact surface with numerous red sandstone fragments. Surface.	Section 15
612	6	Demolition material in dip at extreme west of trench. Over 611.	Plan 11
613	6	Marquee peg hole through cobbles 609	Plan 11
614	6	Marquee peg hole through red sandstone surface 611	Plan 12
615	6	Small stones and mortar; remains of hearting left in wall foundation 605 after some of foundation robbed.	Section 15; Plan 11 Plan 12
616	6	Mortar and gravel in robber trench 628	Plan 12
617	6	Flat stone layer in base of box trench, under wall foundation 605 and robber trench 628.	Section 15; Plan 11 Plan 12
618	6	Topsoil	Section 15; Plan 11
619	6	Planting bed, no finds, possibly turf bed	Section 15; Plan 11
620	6	Mortar and stones; remains of hearting for wall foundation 605	Section 15; Plan 11
621	6	Mortar and loam demolition material on top of robber trench 628.	Section 15
622	6	Garden soil above stones 617; remains of earlier (medieval?) garden	Section 15; Plan 11

623	6	Demolition material and garden soil	Section 15; Plan 11
624	6	Marquee peg hole through red sandstone surface 611	Plan 11
625	6	Marquee peg hole through red sandstone surface 611	Plan 12
626	6	Marquee peg hole through red sandstone surface 611	Plan 11
627	6	Cobbled surface (=402 in Trench 4) with bands of larger stones	Section 15; Plan 11; Plan 12
628	6	Robber trench for wall foundation 605	Section 15
629	6	Fill of cut 610 including loam, cobbles and bone	Section 15
630	6	Loam at base of trench 628, may = 619.	Section 15
631	6	Burial of small dog (only pelvis, lower vertebrae and femora recovered)	Plan 11
632	6	Small stone rubble linear alignment, above surface 611 at extreme S edge of trench 6B.	Plan 12
700	7	Topsoil and turf	Section 16
701	7	Close packed stones, some red sandstone; fill of robber trench 705	Section 16; Plan 14
702	7	Demolition material on top of wall foundation 704	Section 16; Plan 14
703	7	Demolition material at east edge of trench	Section 16; Plan 14
704	7	Wall foundation for garden wall	Section 16; Plan 14
705	7	Robber trench for removal of east wall of 'chapel'. = 424 Trench 4	Plan 16; Section 16
706	7	Large boulders, smaller stones, slate and mortar, part of robber trench 705	Plan 16; Section 16
707	7	Loam with patches of light brown sand in robber trench 705	Plan 16; Section 16
708	7	Cut for wall foundation trench 704.	Plan 16; Section 16
709	7	Possible metallated surface under robber trench 705	Plan 16; Section 16
800	8	Topsoil and turf	-
801	8	Fill of robber trench 806 filled with mortar, slate fragments and gravel.	Plan 22
802	8	Rounded cobbled surface = 402 Trench 2 and 627 Trench 6	Plan 22
803	8	Cobbled surface	Plan 22
804	8	Mortar. stones, cobbles, red sandstone demolition material	
805	8	Metallated surface under cobbled surface 802	Plan 18
806	8	Robber trench for west wall of 'chapel' building	
900	9	Topsoil and turf	Section 18; Plan 19
901	9	Compact granite pebbles and red sandstone; coin late 15 th -early 16 th century; redeposited mixed material to raise level of area ?prior to early 19 th -century driveway alignment?	Section 18; Plan 19
902	9	Loose granite pebbles and loam; infill similar to 901	Section 18; Plan 20
903	9	Natural subsoil - large granite pebbles on top of small granite pebbles and gravel	Section 18; Plan 20

1000	10	Topsoil and turf; slates, nails, sewer pipe, thimble, pottery, glass, loam and clinker	
1001	10	Wall foundation, stone, slate = 702 in Trench 7	Plan 21
1002	10	Loam at east side of trench - may be edge of wall foundation 1001	Plan 21
1100	11	Topsoil and turf, ashes, clinker, glass	Section 19
1101	11	Compact stones and gravel; alignment of old path along south side of castle	Section 19
1102	11	Compact clay and small stones; bedding for 1101	Section 19
1103	11	Garden soil	Section 19
1104	11	Stones; demolition material	Section 19
1105	11	Wooden peg edging for surface 1101	Section 19
1106	11	Stone, granite, red sandstone and mortar; foundation for north wall of 'chapel' building	Section 19; Plan 25
1107	11	Compact subsoil adjacent to wall foundation 1106	Section 19; Plan 25
1201	12	modern gravel 15mm thick	
1201a	12	metalled surface; 19 th century	
1202	12	Brown gravelly loam 3-8cm deep infill.	
1203	12	Wall of flat stones, slate and mortar with charcoal, loam and red sandstone. 3 abuts 4	
1203a	12	Demolition from wall 3	
1204	12	rounded boulders with grey mortar and shells	
1205	12	Loam with small stones, nails, glass, bone and mortar in east half of trench. Infill to raise level of courtyard.	
1205b	12	Loam with small stones, nails, glass, bone and mortar in east half of trench. Infill to raise level of courtyard.	
1206	12	Black loam	
1207	12	Brown loam and small stones, Underlies 5	
1210	12	Early wall possibly up to 2.9m wide bonded with grey mortar	
1211	12	Later wall with yellow mortar 0.71m wide. ?Late 16th-century facing for earlier wall 1210	
1301	13	Gravel	
1301a	13	Metalled surface	
1302	13	Pebbles and brown loam	
1303	13	Builders sand and sandstone	
1304	13	wall consisting of angular stones set in yellow mortar.	
1305	13	water pipe	

APPENDIX 3 PLANS AND SECTIONS

CA014/CA40	Trench	Scale	Contexts
PLANS			
1	1	1:50	101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109
2	2	1:50	201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 212
3	2	1:20	204, 205, 210
4	3	1:50	301, 303, 307
5	3	1:50	301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307
6	4	1:20	402, 403, 404,m 405, 409, 410, 411, 412, 423, 424
7	4	1:50	415, 405, 407, 401, 406, 408, 402, 418, 412, 411, 410, 409
7 OL1	4	1:20	402
7 OL2	4	1:50	404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 402, 422
8	5	1:50	501, 502, 503, 504, 505
9	all	1:500	All trenches
10	6	1:20	603, 602, 601
11	6	1:20	627, 604, 605, 607, 629, 608, 609, 611, 613, 624, 626
12	6	1:20	627, 604, 605, 615, 616, 617, 607, 608, 609, 632, 625, 614, 611
13	all	1:50	Tr 6-11
14	7	1:20	701, 702, 703
15	7	1:20	704
16	7	1:20	708, 704, 705, 709
17	8	1:20	802, 803, 806, 804
18	8	1:20	803
19	9	1:20	901, 902
20	9	1:20	903
21	10	1:10	1001, 1002
22	8	1:20	801, 802
23	11	1:20	1101, 1105, 1103
24	11	1:20	1103, 1104
25	11	1:20	1106, 1107

SECTIONS			
1	1	1:10	100, 101
2	1	1:10	100, 101, 104, 107
3	1	1:10	100, 102, 101,
4	2	1:20	204, 205, 210
5	2	1:20	204, 205, 210
6	2	1:20	212
7	2	1:20	212
8	4	1:10	Post-hole 401
9	4	1:10	Post-hole 410
10	4	1:10	Post-hole 411
11	4	1:10	Post-hole 412
12	3	1:50	S-N west facing section trench edge
13	3	1:20	S-N west facing section wall 307
14	4	1:20	N-S 402, 407, 415, 422
15	6	1:10	E-W 600, 618, 627, 605, 630, 620, 604, 602, 628, 619, 622, 617, 608, 623, 609, 611
16	7	1:10	W-E 700, 701, 707, 709, 705, 704, 706, 702, 703
17	7	1:10	E-W 700, 701, 707, 709, 705, 704
18	9	1:10	900, 901, 902, 903
19	11	1:10	S-N 1100, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1106, 1107