

## Bennachie Landscapes Project

## Interim Report on Archaeological Excavations on the Pittodrie Estate, Aberdeenshire Summer, 2019

IAIN RALSTON AND COLIN SHEPHERD, 2020





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#### PROJECT BACKGROUND AND RESEARCH AIMS

This project was an offshoot from the 'Bede House Project' 2018 excavation (Ralston & Shepherd, 2019); the Bede House overlooks the current study area on the east side of Bennachie. A rectilinear enclosure, trackway and other previously unknown features were noted on a LiDAR (Light Detection And Ranging) image (see Figure 1). Fieldwork confirmed these features on the ground and they were then rudimentarily planned. During the 2018 Bede House season a test trench (Trench 1) was opened on the current site over what appeared to be the remains of a building platform. This test trench demonstrated that archaeology was indeed present and well preserved. The following year (2019), a series of evaluation trenches were opened in order to begin to understand the recorded features with respect to their composition, dates and relationships to each other. But, more importantly, to assess the site for its potential as a longer-term research project. It is hoped that through a 'micro-investigation' of this previously-overlooked archaeological landscape, more evidence will be forthcoming of past socioeconomic life-styles on and around this part of Bennachie.

The 2019 season ran from 8th July to 29th August and was carried out by volunteers working on a two-day per week basis. Macdonald Hotels, the landowners of Pittodrie Estate, kindly gave permission for this work to be carried out as part of the Bennachie Landscapes Project.

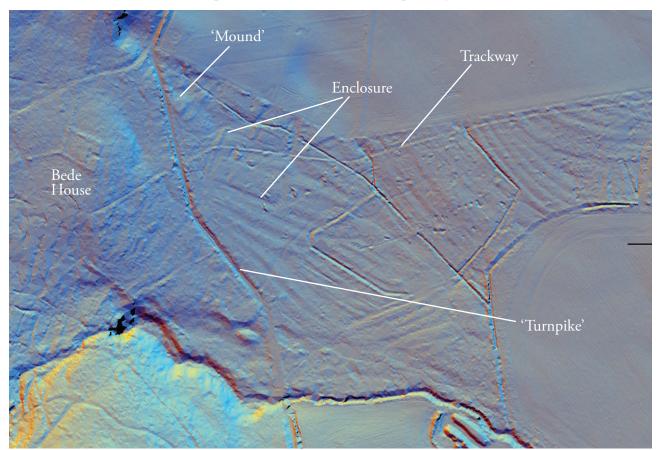
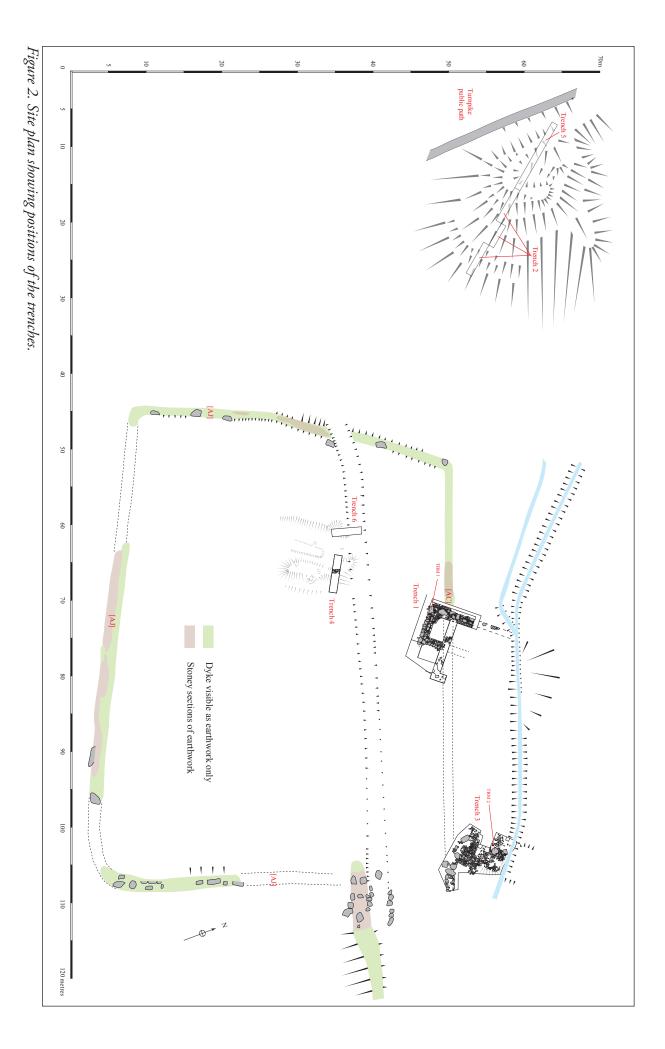


Figure 1. LiDAR image with sites referred to in the text.



#### THE EXCAVATIONS

Figure 2 shows the position of the trenches and the overall site.

#### Trench 1

As noted above, during the 2018 season a trial trench measuring 7.40m x 1m was opened along the top of the west wall [A] of the possible building and confirmed its identity. Wall [A] was de-turfed along part of its length and proved to consist of large field stones infilled with smaller stones. In 2019 work in this trench resumed and was extended eastwards by approximately 7m x 2m along the line of the south wall [W] of the building. A further 8m x 1m extension was opened across the interior of the building to look for any extant floor surface (see Figure 3). This extension showed that at least part of the floor had at one time been cobbled [F] (see Photo 1).

Stones uncovered in the 2018 season that ran along the inside of the building were shown to be the covering for an internal drain [AA]. Some of the capping stones were broken roofing slates and may have been used in order to give ready access to the drain (see Photo 2). The drain appears to have exited the building through the south wall [W]. Also of note was a large quantity of clay lying both inside and outside of wall [A]. Whether or not this was related to damp-proofing is an interesting question.



Figure 3. Trench 1 showing the 2018 and 2019 trenches laid out across the building platform.



Photo 1. Cobbles [F] forming a floor surface for the building.



*Photo 2. Drain running within the building along wall [A].* 



Photo 3. Water channel possibly cutting wall [A].

The east wall [E] was subsequently de-turfed along with more of wall [A] northwards. It is possible that wall [A] has been bisected by the cutting or re-cutting of the water channel that flows down from Craigwell (see Photo 3) via the possible mill dam feature (see below). This same water course was also found to have cut through a stone feature in Trench 3 (see below). The line of the channel clearly suggests a 'canalised' (artificial) version of a former natural burn. If the wall did extend beyond the line of the channel, this would have been a fairly substantial building. If not, the dimensions would be more in kepping with a 'cottar's' dwelling.

Α further extension to this trench was opened to the east side of the building platform to join the two opened trench parts together. This attempted to locate traces of the projected enclosure dyke [AC]which the building appears to have slighted. A feature [AF] consisting of hard packed material with embedded small stones was encountered where the enclosure dyke was predicted (see photo 4). Although inconclusive, owing to the ruinous state of [AF], this feature may mark the line of the former dyke. Furthermore, the sections 10 and associated sondages appear to suggest that the soils north of [AF] are of a different character to those lying to the south. South of [AF] the soils (740; 741) were very clayey when compared to the grittier layers (746; 747; 749) to the north (but, see below). This may add further weight to the suggestion that [AF] is an extension of [AC].

A sondage was excavated to the west of wall [A] and indicated that this part of the wall sat on deep-set foundation stones [U] (see Figure 4 and Photo 5). Another small sondage was excavated on the east side of wall [E]. This showed that the corner of wall [E] also sat on large foundation stones. It might be



Photo 4. Feature [AF] - the possible destyroyed remains of a continuation of the enclosure dyke [AC].

noted that it was initially thought that this wall and the neighbouring wall [W] with foundations [X] were laid directly onto a black humic soil (700). This is now considered to be incorrect and that it is more likely that organic material from root decay had formed between the stones, thus leading to the initial conclusion (see Figure 5 and Photo 6).

However, wall [A] does appear to be positioned on foundation stones seemingly dug into the natural clay, whilst the foundations to wall [W] sit on a grittier natural. The solution to this problem may be that the two apparently different 'naturals' are effectively the

same but have been differentially affected by water: that under wall [A] having suffered severe waterlogging, requiring the construction of drain [AA]. The deep-seated foundation stone beneath the corner of wall [E] – the most pressure-bearing of the building - should occasion little surprise: this being a common pre-modern construction procedure found widely across the North-east. However, the apparent effects of

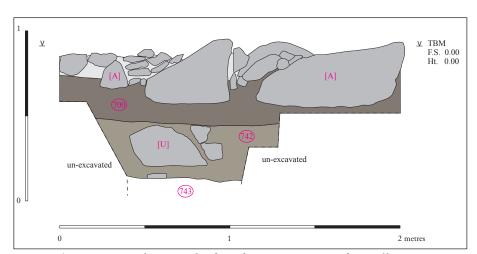


Figure 4. Section 11 showing the foundation stones [U] for wall [A].

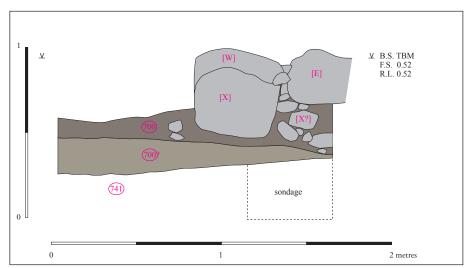


Figure 5. Section 13 showing foundation stones [X] for walls [W] and [E].

water may not be the entire answer to such a wide range of observations across such a small area. Further work would be required to understand what is going on here.

#### Trenches 2 and 5

Trenches 2 and 5 will be considered here together since they formed a continuous section through the 'mound' site.

A rental of 1636 (MS 3043/70) lists properties in the vicinity, amongst which 'Craigwell', are: 'Miln Croft' and an illegible word followed by 'Mound croft'. A further illegible word is followed by another 'croft', which is followed 'Dorlethen'. These place-names in the rental appear to follow a distinct geographical order around the estate. Consequently,



Photo 5. Foundation stones [U] underlying wall [A].



Photo 6. Base of wall with 'leaching' of black, humic soil (700) between the stones.

it would appear that the name 'The Mound' does have some merit in memorialising a topographic feature locally-recognised at the beginning of the 17th century but forgotten thereafter. (? Mound croft was one of the more minor holdings on the estate and valued at only 5 marks per year — in fact, nothing was valued less!)

It was unclear whether the mound itself was a geological or archaeological feature, although an enclosure on its top was noted some time prior to the LiDAR survey and considered, at the time, as a possible roundhouse site. The excavated evidence suggests that, if not wholly man-made, the mound was certainly shaped by man. Furthermore, the feature on top was found to have been encircled by a lower enclosing dyke running around the base of the mound. Part of upper structure appears to have been truncated on its west side by the current 'Turnpike' track and, perhaps, overlain by an earlier boundary feature. This may have been associated with a wider routeway prior to the 19th-century landscaping of Pittodrie estate and construction of the modern drystane dykes bordering the Turnpike.

#### Trench 5

This trench (10m x 0.80m)

sectioned the top of the mound to investigate the linear feature [C] and the small enclosure noted as sitting on top of the mound. Its aim was to determine whether the surveyed features were indeed archaeological. Natural was not reached in any part of this trench and further work would be required to confirm any findings noted below.

Overlying all other contexts was a leaf litter layer (717) (see Figure 7). At the north end of the trench this sealed a rich, dark brown loam (718) that may be considered to represent the destruction of feature [C] and suggesting that it had been of turf construction. (718), in turn, sealed an orange sandy soil (759) that is unlikely to have been associated with feature [C] owing to it having been overlain by (757) – a mixed brown, fine, sandy loam.

(757) appears to have been associated with feature [G] – an accumulation of stones that may represent a robbed structural feature. If so, (759) must have built up behind [G] and fallen across the top of the remaining stones when the rest of the structure was removed. The relationship, if any, between structure [G] and any other features on the mound is, at present, unknown. Overlying (757) was (756) – a dense, greasy brown loam – and (755) – a creamy, crumbly matrix. The latter overlay (720) – a very mixed orangey-brown soil with many stony and clayey inclusions. These inclusions are presumed to be structural

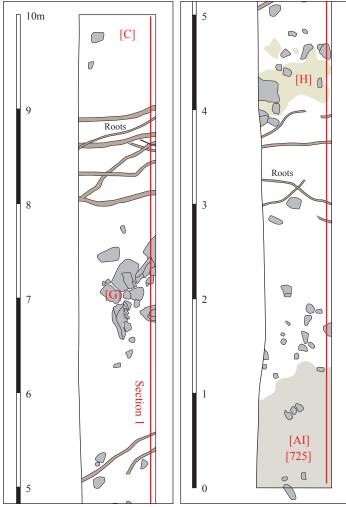


Figure 6. Plan of Trench 5 (shown in two halves).

in origin with clay lumps adhering strongly to a number of the stones. It is possible that a number of these embedded in the un-excavated soils may represent a structural feature [H]. Further excavation would be required to test that proposal.

(720) was sealed by (725) and (751), though the latter also provided a boundary to (720) beyond which it appeared not to cross. (725) and (751) are considered to be the remains of a structure that contained a high proportion of clay. They sealed a charcoalrich portion of deposit (752). A charcoal sample taken for carbon-dating was identified as hazel and returned a date of 942 - 1019 AD or 896 - 927 AD at the 95% probability level - the most likely being the later date (SUERC-91076). The identification of the charcoal as hazel and the high proportion of clay suggests that a wattle and daub structure may have been the cause of these deposits. The date is exciting as structures dated to this period in the North-east are extremely rare. Further excavation would be required in order to try to discover more about the nature and use of the structure.

(725) was possibly a trampled version of

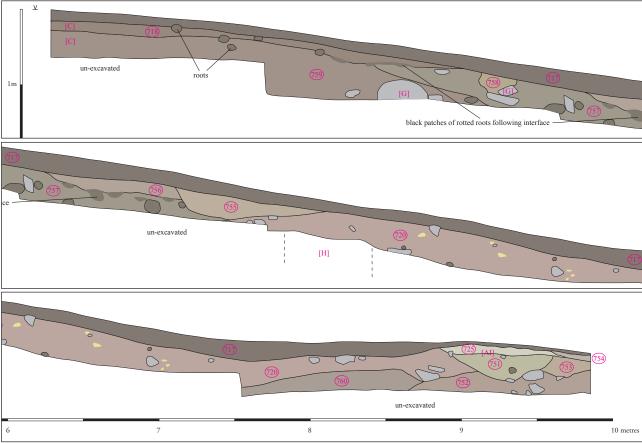


Figure 7. Section 12 along Trench 5 (shown in 3 portions owing to its length).

the underlying deposit (751), resultant upon the destruction process. It is worth noting that the final leaf litter layer (717) appears to sit directly over many of these features. This may suggest a relatively late date for their destruction. However, it should also be noted that, as these features sit on top of a mound, processes of erosion may also have played a part in limiting the degree to which leaf litter and soils were able to accumulate.

Finally, beneath (720) lay (760) – a grey brown soil with no recognised charcoal inclusions. This, presumably, predates the later proposed wattle and daub structure. At present, except in a few noted instances, it is impossible to know how most of the features described here in Trench 5 relate to each other, temporally or spatially. Further work would be required to discover that.

#### Trench 2

Trench 2 measured a total length of 13m x 0.80m and will be referred here as upper, mid and lower portions. The upper portion measured 5m long along the main baseline for the area between points 14m-19m. The start of this trench was from the break of the slope at the top of the mound and was in line with and adjoined trench 5. The mid part took the formed of a dog-leg to bypass a standing tree and measured 3.20m along the baseline between 19m-22.20m points. The lower portion returned in line

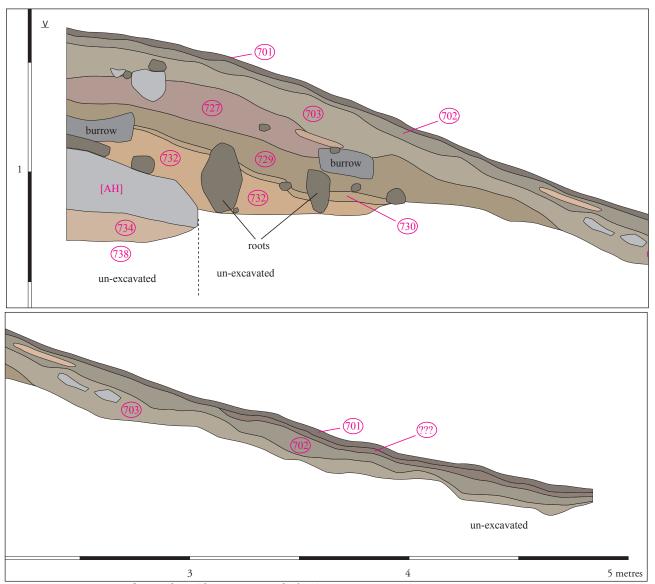


Figure 8. Section 7 of Trench 2 (shown in two halves).

with the upper portion and measured 4.80m along the base line between 22.20m-27m points down the slope. The mid portion of Trench 2 was scraped clean from leaf litter but, owing to time constraints, not excavated.

The upper portion was excavated to a depth of over 1m below the current ground surface at its north end. A possible old ground surface was reached at a depth of 0.80m. Sitting, apparently on top of this surface, lay a very large stone [AH] (see Figure 8). This appears to have been anthropologically-deposited rather than arriving by geological means. At the north end of this trench are traces of a grey material (725) that may have been eroded and washed down the slope from the possible wattle and daub feature [AI] in Trench 5 immediately above. The layers excavated in this part of the trench appear to be primarily inorganic sandy gravel that was used to raise the height of the mound. Within this material were found live and decayed tree roots as well as animal burrows. Within (703) was found a piece of possible Neolithic pot. It is not certain whether this arrived as downwash or was brought in along with the material that was used to shape the mound. Considering the C14 date of the hazel, the latter seems more likely.

In the lower portion of the trench was the feature recognised as a possible enclosing dyke that comprised scattered stones [B]. This lay at the southern end of the trench near the 25m mark. Stones lay to either side of this feature with a particular concentration below it at the end of the trench. Uphill at 23m-24m is stone feature [D]. This may be the remains of another similar feature to [B] but may, just as likely, be the result of stones tumbling from the top of the mound and coming to rest on the flattened area between the mound and feature [B]. This flattened area of ground is, itself, noteworthy and may well have formed a part of the original design. Further excavation is required to better understand these features.

#### Trench 3

Towards the east end of the enclosure is an area containing a range of substantial stone features including a well defined wall [I] (see Figure 9). Large boulders are frequent amongst the vegetation. This trench was opened in an attempt to try to understand the nature of these features and their relationships to each other. Trench 3 initially followed apparent wall alignments and expanded from that plan to form an irregularly-shaped trench. This was a particularly challenging area to work owing to the vigorous undergrowth and root systems.

Upon de-turfing, an unidentified stone structure [N] was uncovered. This feature – possibly describable as a 'platform' - has an edging of stones which lay directly onto the natural subsoil. The large wall [I] was found to lay in alignment with the extant enclosure dyke [AC] west of trench 1. It would seem likely that this wall once formed part of the enclosure or, at the least, it respected its alignment. The remains of a further possible wall [J] (see photo 7) was found to run approximately north-south and not in alignment with the enclosure dyke. On the downhill, east side, of wall [J] lay a course of stones [K] that seem to be associated with this wall. They give the appearance of forming a neat edge. Wall [J] was also noted as being on the same general alignment as the building located in trench 1. This raises the question of whether it may possibly be contemporary with that structure. However, any similarity may simply be related to them both sharing a similar topographical position.

A stone feature [S] that lay south of the water course was investigated. This proved to be no more than the stony debris thrown up from the cutting or re-cutting of the neighbouring water channel. Earthwork [R], in the form of a linear feature running along the water course, also proved to be the up-cast from this cutting/re-cutting episode. Directly north across the water-course are further earthworks that may also turn out to be no more than further clearance debris. However, Trench 3 clearly contains a number of archaeological structures pertaining to at least two distinct periods of construction. The relationship between the enclosure dyke and the adjoining structures clearly requires further investigation.

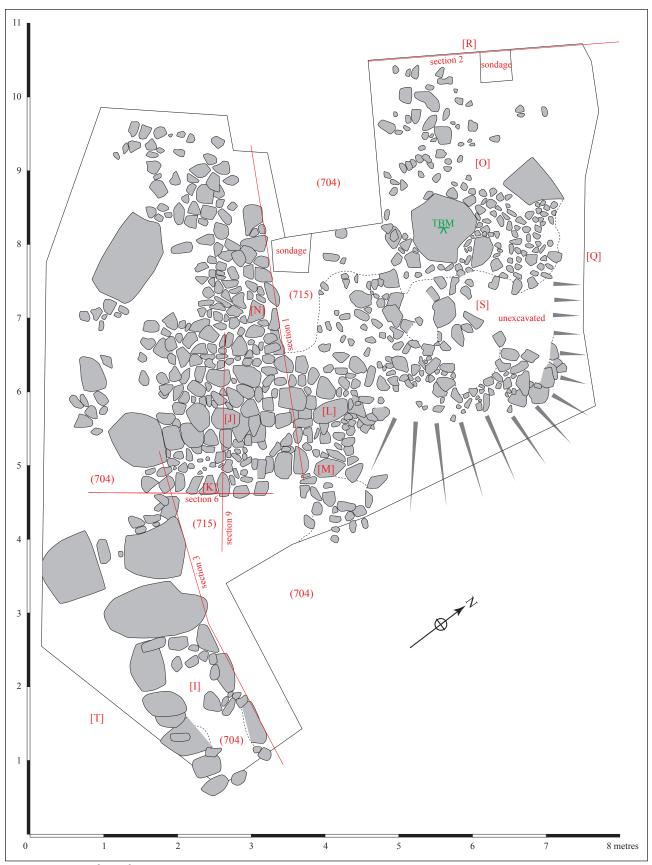


Figure 9. Trench 3 plan.



Photo 7. View of Trench 3 showing wall [I] in background with wall [J] on extreme right. Feature [K] is left of wall [J] leading towards wall [I].

Trenches 4 and 6 (Figure 10)

Initial field survey recorded the presence of several earthworks lying towards the central, western portion of the enclosure. One linear earthwork runs along the south side of the trackway that bisects the enclosure. The other earthworks formed an approximately rectangularly-arranged series of banks. Trench 4, measuring 5m x 1m, was placed across the east bank [Z] of these features and trench 6, measuring 4m x 1m, over the former [Y]. This provided a section across part of the trackway. Both earthworks proved to be made up of several soil layers.

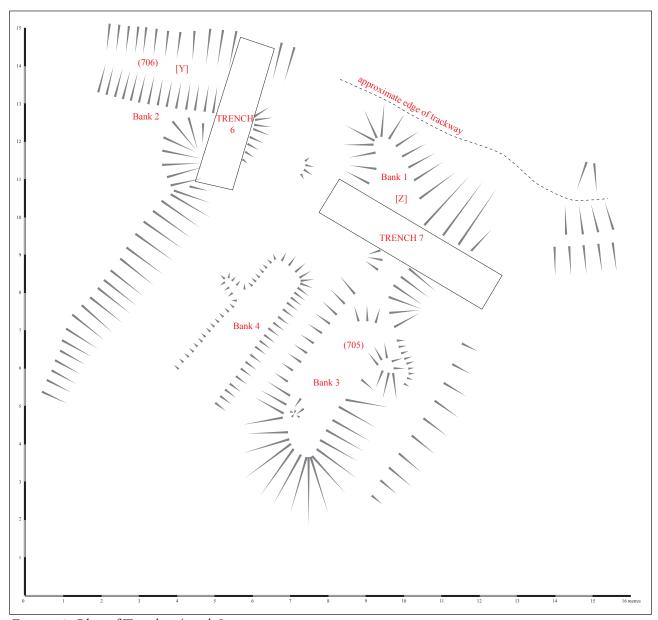


Figure 10. Plan of Trenches 4 and 6.



*Photo 8.* Line of stones found at the base of Trench 4. At present their function is unknown.



*Photo 9.* Presumed upcast from the construction or cleaning of the trackway.

At the base of trench 4 was found, sitting upon the soft natural subsoil, what appeared to be either the remains of a robbed stone dyke or, possibly, marker stones [V] laid as a precursor to the building of a subsequent turf dyke (see Photo 8). To the east side of this feature the soft natural subsoil had been lost, contrasting with that on the west side. It would appear that the area lying to the east side was dug through the soft natural subsoil and down to the hard natural. This suggests that this area may have been cultivated. Again, further work is required to clarify this observations.

Trench 6 appears to record the upcast produced from the construction, or subsequent clearing, of the trackway that crossed the site (see Figure 11 and Photo 9). The trackway appears to have been out of use by the time of the 1st edition OS and is related to the old routeway that passed in front of the Bede House (Ralston & Shepherd, 2019, 146). It seems to have been produced by removing the soft organic topsoil to expose the hard, natural subsoil. Several layers within bank [Y] were noted. Of particular interest is that, amongst the rich organic soil, lay a lens of inorganic material. However, the layers depicted on the section seem

somewhat inexplicable in terms of what should be expected. Clearly, as may be seen in Photo 9, there is a lot of root activity and animal burrowing that may have affected the stratigraphy. Further work is required to unravel this deposition process.

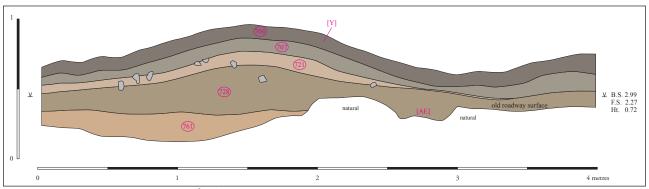


Figure 11. Section 5 across Trench 6.

#### Assessment

#### The Enclosure

The enclosure [AJ] lies within an area of broad-leaved trees, apparently laid out as part of the redesigning of the policies of Pittodrie Estate in the early 1800s. This planting episode effectively removed this area of land from agricultural production and preserved it for future generations. Some of the stones associated with the enclosure are of considerable size and over 1m long. This may suggest primary clearance of the site. It is possible that the dyke originally comprised many more stones that have subsequently been removed. The redesign of the landscape in the 19th century would provide a logical horizon, though earlier robbing to construct agricultural dwellings in the area may be equally plausible. Where the dyke is less readily visible, enough of the large stones have survived to demarcate the outline of the enclosure, for example, along the east side and southwest corner.

The relationship between the enclosure dyke and wall [I] is still not fully understood but they do appear to align. It is assumed, for the moment, that together they form part of a whole. It is possible that the structural remains in that area were built using some of the dyke material, thus denuding that feature of stones. Robertson's map of 1822 suggests that a fair-sized farm once stood in this area, though the scale of the map is so small as to make accurate identification impossible. What is particularly odd is the way dyke (I) runs down a steep incline in this north-east corner of the enclosure. Logic would suggest that it should have turned south along a very definite break in slope back towards the west. In the absence of any other obvious entrance ways, this corner may, therefore, be suggested as a possible site for one and a means of explaining the erratic nature of dyke (I).

The relationship between the trackway and the enclosure is still inconclusive. Superficially, it would appear that the trackway cut through the enclosure dyke on the west side with stones being pushed inwards out of the way. Its exiting where it does on the east side may help to support the notion that this may have been an original entry point to the enclosure, as discussed above. The LiDAR image also indicates that the trackway is a late addition to the site as it appears also to slight the rig and furrow. Furthermore, the rig and furrow also appears to respect the enclosure, which may suggest that it pre-dates the later field system or is, at least, contemporary with it. Irrespective of the date of construction of the trackway, this route appears to have been the means of access to the buildings uncovered in Trenches 1 and 3.

#### Possible Mill Pond

A preliminary survey of this portion of the site may indicate an artificially-constructed water storage facility. Depths taken, using a metal rod, indicate that it may be bowl- shaped and measuring approximately 17m from north to south and approximately 16.50m from east to west. In parts its depth measured approximately 0.90m on the metal rod. This bowl-shaped feature extends north of the current site of the (probably canalised) water channel to approximately 5m south of the present 19th-century drystane dyke marking the field boundary. The 'bowl' is fed by the waters of Craigwell which taps into the site of a spring. As noted above, Craigwell is mentioned in the 1636 Logie Durno rental along with a reference to a mill in the vicinity. However, it should also be noted that the Rushmill Burn runs approximately 200 metres south of the site and it also has a possible mill dam sited higher up the hillside. Rush Miln croft is noted in the 1771 Pittodrie rental (MS 2392). The bowl-shaped feature on this site may be of natural origin. Further work is required to determine one way or the other.

#### Conclusion

The season's work reported on here was exploratory in nature. Its fundamental aims being to assess the available evidence, to record that assessment and to inform any future undertakings on the site. The assessment clearly confirmed the extent and quality of the surviving archaeology as well as identifying previously unrecorded features. Clearly, most of the findings are subject to greater clarification if and when subsequent work is carried out. It is hoped that this paper does indicate the benefit of pursuing such work in the future.

#### Acknowledgements

Grateful thanks to Macdonald Hotels for permitting access to their wonderful landscape and to all the volunteers who laboured through some very sticky and midgy days. Bruce Mann of Aberdeenshire Archaeology Service very kindly funded the carbon 14 date and his support for this project more generally is much appreciated. Finally, thanks to the Bailies of Bennachie for funding the non-voluntary work.

#### Sources

Robertson, J., Topographical and military map of the counties of Aberdeen, Banff and Kincardine, 1822

Logie Durno rental, MS 3043/70, 1636

Pittodrie rental, MS 2393, 1771

SUERC-91076, Scottish Universities Research Centre sample of hazel charcoal.

#### REFERENCE

Ralston, I & 2019 *"The Pittodrie Estate 'Bede House' Excavations"*, in <u>Bennachie and the Garioch:</u>
Shepherd, C. <u>Society and Ecology in the History of North-east Scotland</u>, Bennachie
Landscapes Series: 4, Shepherd, C. (ed.), 105-152

#### Appendices

Appendix 1 attached: Contexts

Appendix 2 attached: Small Finds Catalogue

Appendix 3 attached: List of Samples

Appendix 3 online (see below): Plan drawings from site Appendix 4 online (see below): Section drawings from site

All appendices and this report can be downloaded from the Bennachie Landscapes Project page at: www.bailiesofbennachie.co.uk

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	Covering whole of trench. Context relatively rich in small finds. Depth of soil over structures c.0.07m-c.0.20m. Depth of soil accumulation to east side of building platform [AM] c.0.70m	Covering the whole area of trench and covering context (702). Pottery shard found amongst this material	Covering whole of trench. Thought to be decomposed leaf litter. Scraping back leaf litter (701) revealed dark organic soil (quite dry in paperame). Some patches of orange inorganic material annearine from underlying context	(703)	Towards appearing from unoctoring context (703)  Covering whole of trench. Scattered fragments of charcoal present with chunks up to 5mm, ecrumbly. Extensive roots at lower level.  Orangey very gritty hard patch around middle of trench area. Another hard patch was noted at the top of the trench with grey material, stones and roots. David noted on context sheet 'Stones at op of trench that I mitially thought were tumble from (725) are entirely contained in (703) and thus cannot be tumble. Small finds found in this context I) base of bowl of pipe 2) pottery shard	Covering whole of trench. Scattered fragments of character present with chinks up to 5mm, crumbly. Extensive roots at lower level.  Orangesy very gritty hard patch around middle of trench area. Another hard patch was noted at the top of the trench with grey material, stones and roots. David noted on context sheet 'Stones and roots. David noted on context sheet 'Stones and roots. David noted on context sheet 'Stones and top of trench hard infinially hought were tumble from (703) and thus cannot be tumble. Small finds found in this context 1) base of bowl of pipe 2) pottery shard  Covering whole of Tr3. Black wet organic rich turf layer with many bracken and other plant roots and stones from underlying archaeology. This area has accumulated copulas plant material in permanently wet conditions. Depth e. I.Sen. Small finds from this context include window glass, bottle glass and pottery shard	Covering whole of trench. Scattered fragments of chaactering whole of trench. Scattered fragments or of chactering reseat with chunks up to 5mm, crumbly. Extensive roots at lower level.  Graggey very grith hard patch around middle of trench treat. Another hard patch was noted at the top of the trench with grey material, stones and roots. David noted on context sheet 'Stones and toots. David noted on context sheet 'Stones at top of trench that I minitally thought were tumble from (725) are entirely contained in (703) and thus cannot be tumble'. Small finds found in this context. I) base of bowl of pipe 2) pottery shard.  Covering whole of Tr3. 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Black wet organic rich turf layer with many bracken and other plant roots and stones from underlying archaeology. This area has accumulated copulas plant material in permanently wet conditions. Depth c. Isom. Small finds from this context include window glass, bottle glass and pottery shard.  Covering whole of trench is a layer of leaf litter 4cm thick in places.  Covering whole area of 'Ir6  Thought to be decomposed leaf litter of fine loose soil with few stones mainly at top of this bank [YI]. Window glass was found from this context	Covering whole of trench. Scattered fragments of charcoap present with chinks up to 5mm, crumbly. Extensive roots at lower level.  Orangey very gritty hard patch around middle of trench area. Another hard patch was noted at the top of the trench with grey material, stones and roots. David noted on context sheet 'Stones and top of trench hard I militally thought were tumble from (703) and thus cannot be tumble. Small finds found in hits context I) base of bowl of pipe 2) pottery shard.  Covering whole of Tr3. Black wet organic rich turf layer with many bracken and other plant roots and stones from underlying archaeology. This area has accumulated copulas plant material in permanently wet conditions. Depther Isones mail finds from this context include window glass, bottle glass and pottery shard.  Covering whole of trench is a layer of leaf litter 4cm thick in places.  Covering whole area of Tr6  Thought to be decomposed leaf litter of fine looses soil with few stones mainly at top of this bank [Y]. Window glass was found from this context material with manily grass roots. Two pieaces of charcoal weres noted from this layer.	Covering whole of trench. Scattered fragments of chances present with chinks up to 5mm, crumbly. Extensive roots at lower level.  Orangesy very gritty hard patch around middle of trench area. Another hard patch was noted at the top of the trench with grey material, stones and roots. David noted on context sheet 'Stones and roots. David noted on context sheet 'Stones and roots. David noted on context sheet 'Stones and top of trench that I minitally thought were tumble from (703) and thus cannot be tumble. Small finds found in this context I) base of bowl of pipe 2) pottery shard  Covering whole of Tr3. Black wet organic rich turf layer with many bracken and other plant roots and stones from underlying achaeology. This area has accumulated copulas plant material in permanently wet conditions. Depther Is and the stones from this context include window glass, bottle glass and pottery shard  Covering whole of trench is a layer of leaf litter 4cm thick in places  Covering whole area of Tr6  Thought to be decomposed leaf litter of fine looses soil with few stones mainly at top of this bank [Y]. Window glass was found from this context.  Thought to be the decomposed leaf litter material with manily grass roots. Two pieaces of charcoal weres noted from this layer  It is thought that this lens may have originated from material thrown up from the trackway [AL]. construction. This lens has a depth of c.0.26m by c.0.45m wide.
Unstratified deposits	Turf, loam, fine, soft, dark heavy, full of roots; covering site, growing over and in between stones of all the features. Inclusions: full of smallish stones believed to come from the walls? of building and more likely building platform (750)	Leaf litter	Deposit Thin layer of soft fine loam soil		Hard orangey gritty, sandy layer. Inclusions: Stones up to 10cm mainly at the top end of the trench	Hard orangey gritty, sandy layer. Inclusions: Stones up to 10cm mainly at the top end of the trench Top soil (turf.)	Hard orangey grity, sandy layer. Inclusions: Stones up to 10cm mainly at the top end of the trench Top soil (turf.)	Hard orangey grity, sandy layer. Inclusions: Stones up to 10cm mainly at the top end of the trench  Top soil (turf.)  Leaf litter  Leaf litter	Hard orangey grity, sandy layer. Inclusions: Stones up to 10cm mainly at the top end of the trench  Top soil (turf.)  Leaf litter  Brown soil	Hard orangey gritty, sandy layer. Inclusions: Stones up to 10cm mainly at the top end of the trench  Top soil (turf.)  Top soil (turf.)  Brown soil  Rich dark brown loam soil below (705)  covering full length of trench	Hard orangey gritty, sandy layer. Inclusions: Stones up to 10cm mainly at the top end of the trench  Top soil (turf)  Top soil (turf)  Brown soil  Bro
	Deposit	Deposit			Deposit	Deposit Deposit	Deposit Deposit	Deposit Deposit Deposit	Deposit Deposit Deposit Deposit	Deposit Deposit Deposit Deposit	Deposit Deposit Deposit Deposit Deposit
Feature U/S	700 Tr1	701 Tr2 (upper section)	702 Tr2 (upper section)		703 Tr2 (upper section)						

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723	722	721	720	719	718	717	716	715	714	713	712	711	Context / Feature	
Tr2 (lower section)	#	Tr6	Тъб	Tr2 (lower section)	Tr5	Tr5	Tr4	Tr3	ТгЗ	Tr3	Tr2 (lower section)	Tr2 (lower section)	Area	
Deposit	Deposit	Deposit	Deposit	Deposit	Deposit	Deposit	Deposit	Deposit	Deposit	Deposit	Deposit	Deposit	Туре	
Hard grey brown clay rich material with some small stone inclusions up to 0.05m. Recorded as 'probably no more than about 10mm thick'	Brown-soil	Mixed orangey layer consisting of hard silty to coarse sandy gritty material with some small stones concentrated in centre area	Destruction layer of mixed sandy brown matrix with grey-blue clay. Inclusions of stones to c.10cm. Below (718) and above (760)	Orange soil with stones	Sandy brown mixed with humus soil with high peat content	Leaf litter	Hard gritty mix of orangey inorganic and organic layer below (710) to the west end of Tr4	Gritty compact layer. Thought possibly to be natural subsoil? Poorly sorted clay, sand, gravel, yellow, brown in colour with crumbly decayed granite particles. Inclusions: small to medium stones.	Upcast soil consisting of organic and inorganic material. Composition: coarse sand mottled brown - yellow (thought to organic material from (715) natural) with much organic material from the disturbed vegetation soils from above.	Brown soft fine clay loam	Hard orangey sandy and gritty material with stone inclusions to $0.05 m$ diameter	Dark brown, fine sandy material with some pebble inclusions of up to 0.05m in diameter	Description	
Context (723) is a layer within the stones of feature [D] at c.23m-24m point midway down the slope of the Mound [AG] and before the break of the slope. The context sheet show this context below (702) and above (712).	VOID	It is noted in context sheet that green bottle glass measuring 1.5cm was found from this context but lost on site	(In Colin's Trench 5 Contexts' notes: 'Orangey-brown soil. 'Very mixed with patches of dense light grey clay. Underlies (717). Overlies (760). Lies down slope from feature [H] – stones bound in grey clay. A ppears to underlie 'Qestruction deposits/features (755) and (751) and to be spatially defined by them. Presumably, this deposit relates to some destruction episode.' Green bottle glass found from this context at 9.90m and 0.20m deep	Context (719) is shown in the paper context sheet as being part of the make up of feature [D] at c.25m-24m point. This material is noted as being below (702) and above (712). Andrew has noted Either destruction of structures either side or infill between 2 dry stone structures	Destruction layer or see 'Notes' (In Coliri's Trench 5 Contexts notes: Dense, rich, dark brown loam Slightly greasy. Underlying (717), overlying (759) and (757)'). Pottery shard found in this context at 6.50m and 4cm deep	Located on top of the Mound [AG] covering the entire trench between 4m-14m points along our area base line. Trench width 0.80m. Pottery shard, slate fragments and bottle glass found within this context	Possibly a destruction layer?	It is noted that (715) is very variable across the site with changing properties; i.e. in places a) firm yellow-grey clay b) grey gritty clay c) clay with grantite clasts and stones	Medium to large stones mixed with (715) around stone pile [8] area. Context (714) is above (713) and stratigraphically later than (704)	Mid brown layer of clay loam of 2-4cm deep. Lies directly above (715) = natural subsoil in area of upcast bank [R]	Context (712) is below (711) and in which the stones of feature [B] seem to mainly sit upon between c.24m-27m points	Context (711) is the material that surrounded the stones of feature [B], at the break of slope midway down the Mound [AG]. Below (702) and above (712) between c.24m-27m points	Notes	
01/08/2019	31/07/2019	31/07/2019		23/07/2019	23/07/2019	23/07/2019	23/07/2019	23/07/2019	23/07/2019	23/07/2019	23/07/2019	22/07/2019	Accession Date	
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		5	12		12	12	4	1, 2, 3, 6	12	1, 2, 3	2, 16			
10mm		12cm			6cm	c.2-5cm							Thickness	
													Possible context associations	
													Slate Quantity	
					<u>aa</u>								Pottery Shard Ouantity	
				10g									Green Bottle Glass Ouantity	
													Window Glass Ouantity	
													Bone Quantity	
													Metal Quantity	

Metal Quantity								35g			
Bone Quantity											
Window Glass Ouantity											
Green Bottle Glass Ouanfity											
Pottery Shard Ouantity											
Slate Quantity											
Possible context associations											
Thickness											
Plan No. Section No.	∞	8, 12		7, 8	5	7, 8	7, 8		7, 8	∞	∞
Plan No.		3, 6	'n								
Accession Date	01/08/2019	01/08/2019	05/08/2019	05/08/2019	05/08/2019	05/08/2019	05/08/2019	05/08/2019	06/08/2019	06/08/2019	06/08/2019
Notes	The visual diameter of the excavated part of this feature is 20-25cm (only c.1/4 excavated to date). Though possibly to be a post hole? (I. Ralston) at time of excavation	Context (172s) is part of the makeup of feature [AI] i.e. the greyish material that surround the feature in this area at the break of the slope.  Theres may once have been a wardte and daub structure in this area. Context (172s) seems likely to have been evoded and washed down the hill to form contexts within trench 2 upper section. (In Colin's Trench 5 Context is ness: Densely compact white clay sealing (751).  Possibly trample during a destruction episode.	Covering the linter was 1100 to Johnship to a control to wall [A] and internal drain [AA]. Top of (726) is approximately level with [AA] drain. Extends eastwards for approximately 2.240m up to cobbles [F]. Context depth was not reached next to [AA] (excavated down to 0.38m from ground surface; c.0.20m of context (726) but smeared over hard packed material similar to [AF] on alignment of enclosure dyke [AC]	Located in the upper part of the trench noted from the 14m-15.20m points. Below (703) and above (729). David noted in context sheet that this feature was not fully executed due to time constraints and root difficulties in the area	Context (728) under (721) and above (761) = soft natural subsoil	Context under (727) and above (730)	Very thin layer at the top part of the trench. Under (729) and above (732)	Small iron object is recorded from coming from this context	Context (732) is located in the upper part of the trench and under (730) and over lay large stone [AH] and (733). Charcoal sample taken at 4.45m point 0.4m across trench and 0.5m deep	Context (733) located in the upper part of the trench under (732) and above (734)	Context (734) is thought possibly to be the original ground surface. Located at the top end of the trench under (735) and above (738) = possibly natural subsoil. Large stone [AH] is located in the northeast corner of the trench. It has been noted that there is hole behind this stone that appears to be placed. It is reminiscent of a 'cist' burial (I. Ralston). Alternatively feature in association with structures on top of the Mound [AG] (I. Ralston).
Description	Grey hard, coarse material located at 14m- 14.25m points within context (703) under neath this feature is 20.25m (m)ty v: 1/4 excavated to (725) Ralston) at time of excavation Ralston) at time of excavation	Clay coarse hard compact material with stones. See also 'Notes'	Orangey speckled grey clay	Located in the upper part of the trench noted A mix of light orange fine sandy and gritty hard above (729). David noted in context sheet that surface this reactive was not fully excevated due to time constraints and root difficulties in the area	Loose coarse sandy layer medium brown in colour	Dark orangey brown coarse sand of medium hardness. Dry and dusty with few stones	Grey brown fine sandy loose light matrix	Brown sandy fine compact material	Light bright orange fine sandy matrix. Inclusions of igneous stones and charcoal	Brown sandy matrix containing ingneous stones	Deposit Brown soil
Туре	Deposit	Deposit	Deposit	Deposit	Deposit	Deposit	Deposit	Deposit	Deposit	Deposit	Deposit
Area	Tr2 (upper section)	Z-TT	Ę	Tr2 (upper section)	Tr6	Tr2 (upper section)	Tr2 (upper section)	Tr6	Tr2 (upper section)	Tr2 (upper section)	Tr2 (upper section)
Context / Feature	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734

747	746	745	744	743	742	741	740	739	738	737	736	735	Context / Feature
Tr1	Tr1	Tr2 (lower section)	Tr2 (lower section)	Trl	Tri	Tri	Trl	Trl	Tr2 (upper section)	Tr4	Tr4	$\mathrm{Tr}4$	Area
Subsoil?	Deposit	Deposit	Deposit	Deposit	Deposit	Deposit	Deposit	Deposit	Deposit	Deposit	Deposit	Deposit	Туре
Sandy gritty coarse layer	Below (700). Thought possibly to be the Fine gritty sandy material with evidence of root remains of a surface. This area lay north and penetration therefore outwith the projected enclosure dyl [AC]	Pale orange material with small stone inclusions.	Very hard orange stony material (Natural subsoil)	Grey clay mixed with orange coarse, sandy, gritty material with odd small stone inclusions from underlying strata	Grey clay, soft, heavy. Nice clean clay but has stones (medium to large) underneath and west of wall [A]	Area excavated to the southeast corner of building in Ir1 i.e. south of wall [W] and east of walls [E] on which those walls sit. This area would seem to be within the enclosure dyke projection of [AC]. This material is much more uniformed than in the algacent area (740) to the north. A small sondage was excavated into this material next to wall [E] and trached a depth of 0.38m and continued. This sondage filled up very quickly with ground water oozing from context (700). See photo DSC06922. Another small sondage was excavated to the southeast bulk of this trench and reached a depth of c.0.40m (See photo DSC0824) when clean clay was reached. The outline of two corroded iron nails found within this context.	Mixed orange and grey clay	Hard orange compact surface with pitting, under (700).	Stone layer (Natural subsoil)	Brown sandy layer	Brown loose dark loam soil below (708) and above $(763)$	Context (735) is thought possibly an old surface layer and the material into which d [V] was dug or has built up since [V]'s Grey gritty sandy soil consisting of organic and construction. There is a marked difference inorganic material. Located under (716) in the between the material on this side of [V] to west side of Tr4 and above soft natural subsoil cast side were the soil appears to have bee over, possibly due to cultivation activity. Context (725) seem to reach higher than the of feature [V]	Description
Possible floor? or subsoil?	Below (700). Thought possibly to be the remains of a surface. This area lay north and therefore outwith the projected enclosure dyke [AC]	This context is below (702) and passes down into (712) between 24m-27m points	Between 22.20m-27m points, Andrew's context sheet note 'v. hard mixture of clay silt sand & pebbles of igneous rock. Orange brown, Sharp contact with overlying orange bam'. Also 'Late glacial sulfiluxion deposit'. Probably same as (734)	West of wall [A], under (742) over hard natural subsoil at a depth of 0.95m below section line.	Damp-proofing? for wall [A]. Small finds: slate, charcoal	Area excavated to the southeast corner of building in Iri i.e. south of wall [W] and east of walls [E] on which those walls sit. This area would seem to be within the enclosure dyke projection of [AC]. This material is much more uniformed than in the adjacent area (740) to the north. A small sondage was excavated into this material next to wall [E] and reached a depth of 0.3km and continued. This sondage filled up very quickly with ground water oozing from context (700). See photo DSC06922. Another small sondage was excavated to the southeast bulk of this trench and reached a depth of c.0.40m (See photo DSC08254) when clean clay was reached. The outline of two corroded iron nails found within this context.	Under (700). This context seem to be a mixture of both neighbouring contexts, i.e. (739) and (741)	Possibly the same as [AF] i.e. remains of enclosure dyke as being on the same alignment. Excavated to c.0.07m. Noted as possible yard surface?" or 'floor?"	Context (738) located in the upper part of the trench under (734). Excavated only at the top end of the trench. Thought possibly to have reached bedrock in this area	Under (736)	Nice rich organic loam soil	Context (735) is thought possibly an old surface layer and the material into which dyke? [V] was dug or has built up since [V]'s construction. There is a marked difference between the material on this side of [V] to the east side were the soil appears to have been dug over, possibly due to cultivation activity. Context (735) seem to reach higher than the top of feature [V]	Notes
20/08/2019	20/08/2019	20/08/2019	20/08/2019	19/08/2019	19/08/2019	15/08/2019	15/08/2019	15/08/2019	15/08/2019	15/08/2019	15/08/2019	15/08/2019	Accession Date
							S	5					Plan No. Section No.
10	10			Ξ	Ξ	13, 14		5, 10	7, 8	4	4	4	
				0.30m	0.50m	>0.38m		>0.07m				c.5-c.38cm	Thickness
													Possible context associations
					195g								Slate Quantity
													Pottery Shard
													Green Bottle Glass
													Window Glass
													Bone Quantity
													Metal Quantity

Metal Quantity																			
Bone Quantity																			
Window Glass Quantity																			
Green Bottle Glass Quantity																			
Pottery Shard Quantity																			
Slate Quantity																			
Possible context associations																			
Thickness			c.0.27m																c.7cm
Plan No. Section No.	4	10		12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	\$	4	4	16	7	
Accession Date	20/08/2019	20/08/2019	22/08/2019	27/08/2019	27/08/2019	27/08/2019	27/08/2019		27/08/2019	27/08/2019	27/08/2019	27/08/2019	27/08/2019	09/09/2019	01/01/2020	01/01/2020	11/01/2020	03/02/2020	08/02/2020
Notes	Context (748) is below (762) and directly above hard natural subsoil	Though possibly to be natural subsoil?	Covering the entire area of building platform and directly outwin to the west side. Typical size of stone = c.0.12m-0.13m. Possible damp proof layer for floor. Many stones washed down hall within context (700). It should be noted that under (750) in the southwest corner of the building are laid? larger stones of c.0.24m-0.28m which might be a floor layer? In that case some of the stones may have come from wall [A.] although this is thought to have been at aufr wall of cruck/half-cruck construction.	Sealed by (725) and overlying the charcoal-rich deposit (752). Possibly a former structural feature.	(Charcoal samples collected.) Underlying (720), (751) and (753).	Sealed by (754) and abutting (751). Overlies (752).	Overlies (753). Abuts and appears to overlie (725).	Underlies (717). Overlies (720) and (757). Abuts (756).	More dense than the underlying (757) and separated from that by a layer of black root remains. Underlies (717) and abuts (755).	Underlies (717), (718), (756) and (755). Overlies (759). Some stones associated with feature [G] appear to be embedded within it though the deposit overlies other stones of feature [G].	Falls within deposit (757).	Fairly homogenous. Overlies some of the stones of [G] but underlying (737). Underlies (718), (718) and (759) may be associated with the linear feature [C] and represent its destruction.	Underlies (720) and may overlie charcoal-rich (752).	Thought to be soft natural subsoil	Context (762) below (710) and above (748)		Andrew has noted on section 16 under note 5 Loam pale orange + small pebbles. V. gradational contact to [note] 3'		Covering site in general. Above (700)
Description	Orange brown sandy lens of coarse, compact material located to the east side of Tr4	Coarse gravely layer	Building platform? consisting of small angular stones. Stone layer c.0.27m at north end of wall [E]	Hard, gritty, whitish, crumbly matrix.	Orange sandy soil rich in charcoal.	Mixed orangey, gritty, clayey deposit.	Greasy brownish, grey soil.	Creamy, crumbly matrix overlying clay/stone feature [H].	Quite dense, greasy brown loam.	Mixed brown, fine, sandy loam free from any clay lumps.	Small patch/lens of ochre sandy soil seemingly associated with the stones of feature [G].	Orangey sandy soil.	Grey-brown soil with no charcoal.	Orange soil	Brown soil layer located to the east side to Tr4	Compacted brown soil below (736) and above (762) located in the east side of Tr4	Pale orange with small pebbles	Dark brown soil below (701) and above (702) between c.17m-19m points.	Turf topsoil
Type	Deposit	Deposit	Deposit	Deposit	Deposit	Deposit	Deposit	Deposit	Deposit	Deposit	Deposit	Deposit	Deposit	Subsoil	Deposit	Deposit	Deposit	Deposit	Deposit
Area	Tr4	TrI	Ŧ	Tr5	Tr5	Tr5	Tr5	Tr5	Tr5	Tr5	Tr5	Tr5	Tr5	Tr6	Tr4	Tr4	Tr2 (lower section)	Tr2 (upper section)	Tr1
Context / Feature																			

Н	G	ℸ	ш	D	C	В	>	Context / Feature
Tr5	Tr5	Tr1	Tri	Тг2	Tr5	Тг2	Trl	t/ Area ·e
5	5		_		5		_	e <sub>a</sub>
?	?	Floor	Wall	Wall/dyke?	~>	Feature	Wall	Туре
Feature	Stone feature	Cobbled floor in two patches west of wall [E]	East wall of building consisting of drystane construction of large stones with small stone hearting	Stones up to 0.25m in diameter. Loosely fitted.  Surrounded grey material (723). Appear only to Feature located between the 23m-24m points be one or two stones deep. Thought possibly to towards the edge of the flat rampart midway be the remains of a drystain dyke or a wattle down the Mound [AG] and daub structure?	Linear boundary feature (earthwork)	Collection of stones up to 0.20m in diameter. Most of the stones are set into (712) overlaid by (711) and partially covered by it. Thickness of stones is 0.30m. More stone concentrated on west side of trench than on east side. Stone feature directly above break of slope midway down slope of the Mound [AG] with grey material seem to be associated. Stone spread below is thought likely to have come from this feature.	Drystane wall of large stones with small stone hearting associated with building in this trench. This overlay the alignment of enclosure dyke [AI], [AC] and possibly [AF] at a different angle and is evidently later than the enclosure	Description
		The larger patch of surviving cobbles measure 0.90m by 0.70 with a thickness of c.0.07m. The smaller patch measure c.0.45m by c.0.38m	Wall covered in context (700). Wall consisting of drystane construction of large facing stones with hearting one stone high. Large southeast comer stone shared with wall [W] and also both walls foundation [X]. Width of wall [E] = 0.85m. Remaining length of wall [E] = 3.60m north to south. Traces of wall [E] seem to continue northwards	Feature located between the 23m-24m points towards the edge of the flat tampart midway down the Mound [AG]	Feature [C] was noted as a slight rise in the ground level with different vegetation at the northern end of trench 5. Feature [C] appears to be c. l. Sm in width. It is though possible that this may once have formed an earlier trackway boundary - an earlier forenumer to the current Tumpike path. Alternatively, it is thought possibly to be the remains of one wall of a turf walled building that may have sat on top of this Mound [AG] (I. Ralston)	Located at c.25m point midway down slope of Mound [AG]. Andrew's note in context sheet 'Could have been drystane structure with organic material infilling voids'.	Length: = 9.80m to where it appear to be cut by water coarse. Width: = 0.80m (31 inches or 2ft 6"), Height from top of wall [A] = 0.40m (at highest point of inner side of wall down to lowest point of outside of wall, west facing). Next stone to south de 0.70m high and siting 0.75m down to bottom of foundation stones [U]. Possible floor cobbles under (750) in southwest comer of building next to wall [A]. See photo DSC08977	Notes
08/08/2019	08/08/2019	05/08/2019	05/08/2019	01/08/2019	23/07/2019	22/07/2019	02/07/2018	Accession Date
3, 6	3, 6	5, 13	5, 13	12	ω		5, 9, 13	Plan No. Section No.
12	12		13	16	12		=	ection No.
		c.0.70m						Thickness
								Possible context associations
								Slate Quantity
								Pottery Shard Ouantity
							,	Green Bottle Glass Ouantity
								e Window Glass Ouantity
								Bone Quantity
								Metal Quantity

Metal Quantity									
Bone Quantity									
Window Glass Ouantity									
Green Bottle Glass Ouantity	ļ								
Pottery Shard Onantity	, ,								
Slate Quantity									
Possible context associations									
Thickness									
Plan No. Section No.	т	1,3,9	9			1,9			7
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Accession Date	19/08/2019	19/08/2019	19/08/2019	19/08/2019	19/08/2019	19/08/2019	19/08/2019	19/08/2019	19/08/2019
Notes	Wall is built onto natural subsoil. This subsoil has been reduced in high on either side of wall [I] to leave the wall standing proud of the neighbouring ground surface. To the south is what appear to be a gully [T] and on the north possibly a cobbled area of feature [M]	It is unsure if a large stone (0.90m by 0.75m) to the south of and in line with wall [J] is associated.	It is noted in David Richards context sheet ' Suggest strongly that [K] is younger than [J]'	Possible door step leading from cobbled surface? [AD] which run parallel with platform [N] on its north side down to path? [M] eastwards.			Feature [O] is very ruinous and difficult to make sense of. May be associated with feature [P]. Located directly south and possibly partly disturbed by the cutting/re-cutting of water course. Feature [O] cousist of a fairly jumbled course. Feature [O] consist of a fairly jumbled laying on grifty to clayery natural (712). Two large stores up to 0.90m by 0.80m may indicate original position of a now lost walldyke [P]. A fragment of slate was found laying on of feature [O]. Feature [O] was covered by the upeast (714) bank [R] from the cutting/re-cutting of water course.		Though probably the cutting of a once natural water course. Possibly to facilitate activities to buildings in trench 1 and trench 3 and possibly to improve drainage. The final re-cutting of [Q] was done after the abandonment of the stone structures in trench 3 and probably after the stone from those structures have been reduced, for re-use, to ground level. This re-cutting cut though the foundation layers of those structures with the stones forming stone pile [S] and possible others in the area. The soil upcast
Description	A very wide east to west running wall.  Consisting of very large stones (recorded in context sheet of up to 1.5m long by 0.8m wide) consisting of granitic, gabbro, jasper & quartz.  Wall length c.4m width c.1.40m in thickness	Remains of a north to south running wall consisting of stones up to 0.45m in size. It appear to be running at 70-75 degrees angle to wall [1] Wall length 2.50m (remaining), wall width 0.80m and is thought to extend under stone pile [8].	Cobbled area along the outside of or foundation It is noted in David Richards context sheet soones to wall [1] Located between wall [1] and Suggest strongly that [K] is younger than [1] soossible door stee [L].	Large very flat topped stone (0.50m by 0.30m) within line of wall [J].	Possible a roughly laid stone path leading up to feature $[L]$	Roughly laid stone feature with clear edging. Possible building platform as similar to in french I. Consisting of rough cobbles/stones of 0.25m-0.40m in size. Platform appear now as being laid simi-horizontaly and very uneven surface.	A scatter of stones that may have once been cobbling? Possibly associated with remains of feature [P] (wall?)	Possible very ruinous wall/dyke? west of stone pile [S] and possibly partly covered by [S]. Stones up to 0.45m-0.50m in size generally 0.25m-0.30m.	The cutting/re-cutting (canalisation) of the water course from Craigwell via the possible mill pond. Width of cut 0.50m
Type	Wall	Wall	Stone feature	Feature	Path?	Feature	Cobbles?	Wall?	Out
Area	TF3	Tr3	Tr3	Tr3		环	Tr3	Tr3	£1
Context / Feature	-	ń	×	J	×	z	0	ď	0

AB	AA	N	~	×	₩	<	U	H	S	R	Context / Feature
Tr1	Trl	${ m Tr}4$	Tr6	Trl	$\operatorname{Tr}_1$	Тг4	Tr1	ТгЗ	Tr3	Tr3	t/ Area e
Cut	Drain cover	Earthwork		Wall	Wall	Feature	Wall	Earthwork	Stone pile	Earthwork	Туре
Cut into (747) (possible natural subsoil)	Stone drain cover to inside of building wall $[A]$ ,	Soil bank along holloway (trackway) reaching a high of c.0.50m within area of Tr4	tr is though likely that this is the upcast from the construction of the trackway [AL] that cro the site. Feature [Y] has a c.D. wide spread. I Linear earthwork along south side of holloway should be noted here that it is very difficult to determine this feature's dimensions since it blends into the background and further due to current vegetation cover. The height of [Y] is c.0.60	Foundation stones for south [W] and east [E] walls of building	South wall of building consisting of drystane construction of large stones with small stone hearting	Dyke/stone marker (remains of) of only one stone high	Foundation appear to be made up of mec large size stones i.e. c.0.36m upwards. I Foundation stones of wall [A] bounded by clay of foundations excavated = c.0.60m and (742) extended c.0.40m below wall [A]. Heighton to bottom of found stones = 0.75m	pat or reature [O].  A gully laying 2m-3m south of wall [I] with a c width of c.0.50m, 0.30m deep and 8m long (as noted all unexcavated).	Large pile of stones forming a stone pile measuring c.3m by c.3m. Feature [S] is made up of stones 0.20m-0.40m in size partly covered with upoast soil (714). Seem to cover	Upcast embankment parallel to burn (water course). Width 1.50m and c.20m noted	Description
		The northern part of this earthwork bank might be the upcast from the construction of the trackway [AL] that run immediately north of trench 4. There is a clearly gap between bank [Z] and bank [Y] immediately to the west. It is thought possible that this may have been a trackway or entrance through those banks. Bank [Z] appear to be part of a much more complicated series of earthworks in this area including an apparent flat cleared area of rectangular shape	It is though likely that this is the upcast from the construction of the trackway [A.I.] that cross the site. Feature [Y] has a c.2m wide spread. It should be noted here that it is very difficult to determine this feature's dimensions since it blends into the background and further due to current vegetation cover. The height of [Y] is c.0.60		Wall [W] share the same very large corner stone [X] with wall [E] to form a foundation. Length of wall [W] = 4.90m (outside to outside of walls [A] and [E]) by 0.89m thick. Exant high at the southeast corner = c.0.60m	Drystane feature - west side of dyke/stones marker [V]: This feature sits on soft natural that was found to be 0.20m thick over hard natural and is covered by context (735). East side of dyke/marker stones [V]: Top of stones down to hard natural here is ca 0.45m i.e. no soft natural present. This would suggest possible cultivation on the down slope side and that the ground had been dug over mixing the soft natural with the soil and producing a deeper garden soil. Feature [V] width: c.0.54m with excavated length across width of trench is Im on an approximate north-south orientation	Foundation appear to be made up of medium to large size stones i.e. c.0.36m upwards. Length of foundations excavated = c.0.66m and extended c.0.40m below wall [A]. Height from top of wall [A] down to bottom of foundation stones = 0.75m		Upcast from cutting/recutting water course through the stone structures that once was situated in this area	Upcast material (714).	Notes
04/09/2019	04/09/2019	04/09/2019	04/09/2019	29/08/2019	22/08/2019	20/08/2019	19/08/2019	19/08/2019	19/08/2019	19/08/2019	Accession Date
10	5, 9 (overlay to plan5), 13	-4	4	13	13	00		7	7	7	Plan No. Section No.
		υ	νı	13	13	4	Ξ			2	ection No.
			c.0.60m	c.0.70m							Thickness
											Possible context associations
											Slate Quantity
											Pottery Shard Quantity
											Green Bottle Glass Quantity
											Window Glass Quantity
											Bone Quantity
											Metal Quantity

Metal Quantity											
Bone Quantity											
Window Glass Quantity											
Green Bottle Glass Quantity											
Pottery Shard Quantity											
Slate Quantity											
Possible context associations											
Thickness	c.0.86m- 0.90m										
Plan No. Section No. Thickness			5			7	12		5	5	
Plan No.	41			5, 10, 14	3(1)		9	41	4	14	
Accession Date	15/10/2019	07/11/2019	29/12/2019	29/12/2019	29/12/2019	29/12/2019	30/12/2019	30/12/2019	31/01/2020	01/02/2020	
Notes	(frvine's dyke). This stone feature was uncovered on our last day on site (i.e. 29 Aug 2019). It proved to be part of the enclosure dyke [AJ] and aligned with the northwest comer of [AJ] and wall [I] in TT3. Both the inner and out faces of the dyke were revealed. Dyke [AC] was dound to be constructed from field clearing stones surviving to at least two stones high in this area. Length uncovered from vegetation [195m by c.0.86m - 0.90m wide	Feature [AD] was found to be under rich black loam turf soil (704) and consist of circa fist size stones laid directly onto the natural subsoil.  Only traces remain to suggest a cobbled area. Adjacent at a higher level to the south is feature [N] thought to be possibly a building platform and likely to be associated with [AD]	Cut into hard natural subsoil	Along alignment of enclosure dyke in Tr1	(General)	In bottom of Tr2 (upper section)	Next to break of slope (rampart) at top of Mound [AG]	(General) Enclosure dykes consist of field clering stones. Some of very considerable size. Width: were trackway [AL] break through enclosure dyke on west side of site = 0.85m); at [AC] = 0.86m wide. A straight line can be drawn between the northwest corner of enclosure [AJ] with [AC] and IJ] and all seem to be part of the same structure		(General)	(General). Consisting of context (750), including walls [A], [E], [W]
Description	Part of enclosure dyke west of Tr l	Possible cobbled surface north of [N] and leading eastwards to doorway? step? [L]	Gully along south side of trackway	Hard packed + stones	Earthwork Pittodrie Mound	Large stone	Wattle & Daub?	Pittodrie enclosure dykes	Hard natural surface of trackway	Holloway through Pittodrie enclosure	Building platform
Туре	Dyke	Cobbles	Cut	Feature	Earthwork	Feature	Feature	Feature	Feature	Feature	Feature
Area	N/A	Tr3	Tr6	TrI	Tr2&5	Tr2	Tr5	N/A	Tr6	N/A	ŦŦ
Context / Feature	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	АН	IV	AJ	AK	ΑΓ	AM

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Small Finds Catalogue

15 16 17	14	12 13		11	10	9	<b>∞</b>	7	ח ט	4	3 2	<b>L</b>	Entry No
Glass (green) Slate	Shard	Glass (green) Pipe stem base		Shards	Glass (green)	Shard	Glass (green)	Cement/Concrete?	Charcoal Slata	Glass (green)	Gun cartridge Glass? Slate?	Slate	Object Name
Glass Stone	Ceramic	Glass Ceramic		Ceramic	Glass	Ceramic	Glass	Conglomerate	Wood	Glass	Metal Glass?/Stone?	Stone	Material
700 700	704	700 703		700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	Context No
		ь											Small Finds No
T2	T3	Tr1, top soil Tr2		Tr1, top soil	Tr1, top soil	Tr1, top soil	Tr1, soil over and around wall [A]	Tr1, soil over and around wall [A]	Tr1, soil over and around wall [A]	Tr1, soil over and around wall [A]	Tr1, soil over and around wall [A] Tr1, soil over and around wall [A]	Tr1, soil over and around wall [A]	<u>Location</u>
17/07/2019 17/07/2019 17/07/2019	08/07/2019	09/07/2019 09/07/2019		09/07/2019	08/07/2019	08/07/2019	10/07/2019	10/07/2019	10/07/2018	03/07/2018	02/07/2018 02/07/2018	03/07/2018	<u>Date</u>
Bottle glass fragments (x32), 3 base, 1 neck, 28 body. Slate frag. (some sheared off fragments present)	Fragment only. Clear window glass	ro inner surface Frags. only (x2) Fragment only. White clay, seam traces from mould	fragment, white glaze to inside and out. Fragment with black and white striped with blue trace to outside, white glaze to inside. Two fragments of same fabric and glaze i.e. dark brown glaze to outside one with only half glazed, cream glaze to inside. Another brown glazed with distinctive black specked fabric with cream glaze to inside. Another with brown glaze to outside with light brown glaze to inside. Another brown glaze to outside unglazed	securing stopper Frags. only (x8), basin rim with brown glaze to outside, cream glaze to inside. Saucer base	glaze to outside top rim only Frags. only (x16), several bottle fragments; one complete bottle base also bottle neck with ridge for	base Rim, cream and brown glaze to inside surface, cream	Adhesive for floor tiles? Frags. only (x12); Bottle glass, including one piece of	Frag. only. Flat smooth indentations on both sides.	Frag. only	be positively identified Frags. only (x13); 12 body fragments and 1 neck fragment	Small fragment of hard black material that can not	Slate frag.	<u>Notes</u>

No <u>Location</u> <u>Date</u> <u>Notes</u>	Tr1  17/07/2019 Frags. only (x6), 4 from same vessel consisting or 2 rims, body shard with remains of strap handle and strap handle which joins to the body shard. All has brown glaze to outside and 3 has cream coloured glaze to the inside with brown fabric. The remaining shards: on flat (kitchen plate bottom?), white glaze inside and out being of white clay fabric. Also rim shard of uneven brown glaze inside and out with an orange-brown stripe around rim	Tr2 Small shard (surface only) with blue print on the outside surface on white background. Noted on bag as being found at 18m point along the trench	Tr2  17/07/2019 Small unglazed body frag. with 3 incised lines to outside surface. Reminiscent of prehistoric beaker pottery. Noted on bag as being found at 17m point along the trench at 50mm (depth?)	Tr2 17/07/2019	Tr2 06/08/2019	Tr5 06/08/2019	Tr5 06/08/2019	Tr1 18/07/2019 Frags. (x5), 1 base, 1 neck, 3 body	Tr2 18/07/2019 Small outer surface frag. only, blue and yellow on white background of white fabric. Found at 21m along trench	Tr3 18/07/2019 Window glass (x2) frags. Thin, not completely flat	Tr3 18/07/2019 Roofing? slate frag.	Tr3 18/07/2019 Bottle glass frags. (x4) 2 base, 2 body, one has an indentation on outside surface	Tr1 22/07/2019 Bottle glass frags (x7)	23/07/2019
No Small Finds No			к	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3	Sample 5							
rial Context No	700	702	703	703	732	752	752	700	702	704	704	704	700	200
Material	Ceramic	Ceramic	Ceramic	Organic	Organic	Organic	Organic	Glass	Ceramic	Glass	Stone	Glass	Glass	Glass
Object Name	Shards	Shard	Shard	Charcoal Sample	Charcoal Sample	Charcoal Sample	Charcoal Samples	Glass (green)	Pottery Shard	Glass (clear)	Slate	Glass (green)	Glass (green)	Glass (green)
Entry No	18	19	20	21	22	23	25	<b>5</b> 6	27	78	29	30	31	33

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<u>,</u> 41	40		39	38	37	36	35	34	Entry No
Pottery Shard	Glass (clear)		Pottery Shards	Charcoal Sample	Glass (green)	Pottery Shard	Glass (clear)	Pottery Shards	Object Name
Ceramic	Glass		Ceramic	Organic	Glass	Ceramic	Glass	Ceramic	Material
704 700	700		700	700	719	718	707	700	Context No
							Sample 9		Small Finds No
Tr.	Tr1		Tr1	Tr1	Tr5	Tr5	Tr6	17.2	
									<u>Location</u>
31/07/2019	31/07/2019		31/07/2019	31/07/2019	23/07/2019	23/07/2019	23/07/2019	23/07/2019	<u>Date</u>
Cream glazed base on cream coloured fabric Roofing? slate frag	(x2) with curved profile	dimples with brown glaze to both sides on light brown fabric (same as entry 45), 2 shards join having wall and top of vessel and recess for lid, 1 shard brown glaze to outside and cream glaze to outside on brown fabric, 1 very small shard with black and white patterned surface on one side and white glaze to the other side on a white fabric, 2 base shards join with blue, green, brown design to the upper surface on a white-blue/green glaze background on both sides (same as entry 45), 1 shard brown glaze with three white stripes to outside, cream glaze on inner side on white fabric, 1 shard dark brown, white/grey, light brown and blue stripes to outside and cream glaze to out is on cream body, 2 shards with brown and white striped glaze to outside, cream glaze to inner side on white fabric, 1 rim shard a red stripe pattern to inside and out	(x16), 7 from same vessel with fine wavy lines and	Frags. (x2)	Bottle frag., has ridge to inside suggesting wall joining base	Small frag. only with white (flaky) glaze to both sides on cream fabric	Small frag. only thin	Frags. (x7) 2 with cream glaze to outside with same red/brown fabric 1 of which has brown glaze to outside, 1 cup/bowl base, 3/4 remaining, blue print to inside and blue makers mark to outside, white fabric, 2 shards with cream glaze on white fabric, 1 shard with raised ridge on outside of grey fabric with brown glaze on both sides, 1 shard shaped revealing wall of shallow bowl or plate side, white glaze on both sides on white fabric	<u>Notes</u>

Entry No	Object Name	<u>Material</u>	Context No	Small Finds No	Location	<u>Date</u>	<u>Notes</u>
43	Pottery Shards	Ceramic	700	-	Т.1	22/07/2019	(x3), 1 strap handle, grey-white glaze on cream fabric, 1 shard of brown glaze to outside cream on inside on a brown fabric, 1 shard with black, white, blue brown glaze to outside and cream glaze to inside on cream fabric
44	Brick?	Ceramic	700	-	7.1	01/08/2019	(x3) frags. Large fragment has corner surviving with 3 pierced holes through the face surface. 2 remaining fragments also has part of piercings present. Reminiscent of an air brick
45	Pottery Shards	Ceramic	700	-	Tr1	01/08/2019	(x10) frags. 2 frags. with fine wavy incised pattern with brown glaze to inside and out on a brown fabric (same as entry 39). 1 shard with grey-cream and
							brown glaze to outside and cream glaze to inside on cream fabric, 3 shards 1 base shard with cream blue-
							green glaze on a cream glazed background (same as entry 39), 1 glaze fragment joins with the main shard with incised inscription 'Wcc (?) wo'?. Other shard
							white glazed to both sides, believed to belong to this plate?, 1 shard with black glaze to both sides on
							brown fabric, 1 shard of blue print on cream background to outer surface and cream glaze to
							underside, 1 shard of brown and white striped glaze on outside and cream glaze on inside on cream
							fabric, 1 shard of brown glaze to outside and cream glaze to inside on brown fabric
46	Pottery Shards	Ceramic	704	F	Tr3	01/08/2019	(x2), 1 shard rim with cream and brown glaze to inside and mainly unglazed outside. Outside rim has cream and brown glaze on brown fabric, 1 shard flat,
47	Potter Shard	Ceramic	۲۰.	2	Tr2, found at 17.9m by 0.53m across	01/08/2019	wnite glaze to both sides on cream rabitc Note states '19th C ? Dairy ware', Dark brown glaze to outside with cream glaze to inside on light brown fabric
48 49	Glass (green) Glass (clear)	Glass Glass	700	FF	T-1 T-1	05/08/2019 05/08/2019	Bottle frag. many bubbles present Small frag. of window? glass

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unglazed to outside, dull brown glaze to inside; 3 shards two base shards and one body shard of plate?, white fabric with white glaze to both sides; 2

Upper surface with blue decoration

body shards brown fabric with dark brown gaze to outside and brown/cream glaze to inside; 1 small shard of white fabric with white glaze on both sides.

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60	59 59	57	56		55	54	53	52	51	50	Entry No
Pottery Shards	Glass (green) Pottery Shard	Glass (green)	Slag		Pottery Shards	Glass (green)	Pottery Shard	Iron blob	Glass (green)	Potter Shards	Object Name
Ceramic	Glass Ceramic	Glass	Metal		Ceramic	Glass	Ceramic	Metal	Glass	Ceramic	<u>Material</u>
700	700	700	700?		700	700	N/S	731	704	700	Context No
		σ									Small Finds No
Tr1	<b>I</b> I	Tr1	Tr1		Tr1	Tr1	Tr5	Tr6	Tr3	ī	
											<u>Location</u>
14/08/2019	14/08/2019 ?	14/08/2019	23/08/2019		06/08/2019	06/08/2019	06/08/2019	05/08/2019	05/08/2019	05/08/2019	<u>Date</u>
outside, white graze to inside surface (x8), 2 shards one rim of light brown and orange (distinct colour change through middle) fabric. Both	Frags. (x9) Rim, small, with orangey-red/cream/ black glaze to	Bottle glass fragment. Very wide base. Note Thought to be wine bottle (ca.1650-1700)'	Slag weighing 149g. Note states 'was lost - refound on 23/08/2019'	circles made during wheel manufacturing, cream glaze to upper side only, unglazed to underside, other shard from wall with cream and brown glaze to inside only, 1 base shard with cream glaze to both sides on cream fabric, 1 shard with dark brown glaze to both sides and two incised lines to outside on grey fabric	(x4), 2 from same vessel, 1 flat base with concentric	(x10) frags.	White glaze (very friable) to both inside and out on cream fabric	Iron object covered in corrosion	Bottle frags. Large fragment has many bubbles present on the inner surface	I wall shard with edge of base with cream, light and dark brown glaze to outside and cream glaze to inside on cream fabric, 1 base shard with grey (may have been burnt?) glaze with small tough of blue to inside, lighter but still dirty grey over blue-green glaze to underside on cream fabric, 1 shard with swirly light and dark stripes on white background, cream glaze to inside on cream fabric	Notes

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Entry No	Object Name	<u>Material</u>	Context No	Small Finds No	Location	<u>Date</u>	<u>Notes</u>
61	Bead Glass (green)	Glass/Amber Glass	700	4	17 17	14/08/2019	11mm in diameter by 6mm thick drill hole 3mm Frags. (x2)
83	Slate	Stone	s/n		Tr5	15/08/2019	Small frag. only. Note states 'Top Spoil Heap'
64	Glass (green)	Glass	s/n		Tr5	15/08/2019	Bottle glass frag
92	Nail shank?	Metal	709		Tr4	19/08/2019	19/08/2019 Iron object covered in corrosion
99	Slate	Stone	742		Tr1	19/08/2019	Fragment only weight 194g
29	Charcoal	Organic	790	Sample 6	Tr1	19/08/2019	Small bag of chunks of charcoal
89	Charcoal	Organic	742	Sample 7	Tr1	19/08/2019	Small bag of charcoal from square shaped post?
							Found at bottom of clay layer and orange layer west side of wall [A]
69	Charcoal	Organic	752	Sample 8	Tr5	29/08/2019	Two small chunks of charcoal
20	Glass (green)	Glass	s/n		Tr1	29/08/2019	(x6) frags. 1 base
71	Slate	Stone	s/n		Tr1	29/08/2019	Small fragment only
72	Pottery Shards	Ceramic	s/n		Tr1	29/08/2019	(x3) Brown glaze to outside on lighter brown fabric with cream and brown streaked glaze to inside; 1 flat
							with cream glaze on both sides on white fabric; 1 cream glaze on both sides on white fabric. Outside
							also has brown glazed line
73	Pottery Shard	Ceramic	s/n		Found 1/2 way between 'Turnpike' and 'Bede House' by Iain Ralston on Colin Shepherd's newly found site	29/08/2019	Cream glazed (traces only remaining) to outside on brown fabric. Unglazed to inside

### Sample List Pittodrie Estate 2019

Sample No.	Description	Date	Initials
1	Charcoal, Tr2, (703), Cat.No. 21, <1g	17/07/2019	Andrew W
2	Charcoal, Tr2, (732), Cat.No. 22, <1g	06/08/2019	DI
3	Charcoal, Tr5, (752), Cat.No. 23, <3g	06/08/2019	CS
4	Charcoal, Tr5, (752), Cat.No. 24, <24	06/08/2019	CS
5	Charcoal, Tr5, (752), Cat.No.25, <1g	06/08/2019	CS
6	Charcoal, Tr1, (709), Cat.No.67, 8g	19/08/2019	Iain R
7	Charcoal, Tr1, (742), Cat.No. 68, <21g	19/08/2019	Iain R
8	Charcoal, Tr5, (752), Cat.No.69, Sent for I.D. & C14 dating Identified as <u>Hazel Wood</u>	29/08/2019 (IR received from CS)	lain R for Colin S
9	Charcoal, Tr1, (700), Cat.No.38, 7g	31/07/2019	Iain R