Eddlewood Castle

Data Structure Report

October 2025

Abstract

During the excavation of the Eddlewood Castle Site in October 2025, five trenches were excavated and their contexts recorded. This report presents the results of the excavation and discusses their interpretation.

Clutha Archaeology Group

cluthamail@gmail.com

Summary

Between 22 and 25 October 2025, five trenches were excavated to investigate the archaeology of the site known as Eddlewood Castle.

The site comprises a Flat Area together with a Mound of earth and bedrock. Figure 2 shows these features together with the five trenches in their location.

The excavation was partly undertaken to explore the geology of the Flat area. A professional geologist confirmed the geology at the edge as natural. The area had previously been excavated and there were signs of weathering and damage by trees but no sign of human activity at the edge.

Trenches in the centre of the Flat Area confirmed the presence of pottery sherds similar to those found in two previous excavations; the expert opinion of Derek Hall, on the sherds found in July 2024, is attached to the end of this document. The pottery sherds were found at all depths of the trench below about 10cms from the surface; which is the depth of the topsoil. The Contexts of the trench looked similar to those in the trench at the edge of the Flat area but, the presence of pottery indicates that this part of the Flat Area was disturbed by human activity at some time. It is not clear when or how this happened but perhaps it was in the medieval period. A full excavation of the Mound may help clarify matters.

In this excavation, we started to explore the Mound. One trench investigated the region where the Mound and the Flat Area meet, but did not find any edge or other boundary marker between them. The Contexts found in the Flat Area were similar to those found in the Mound. However, there were large blocks of stone in the trench, which probably rolled down from the structure built on top. The range of finds in this trench included pottery sherds, oyster shells, mortar and slag. These were mainly from the lower depths of the trench.

Another trench explored the other side of the Mound and found sub angular blocks of stone, of various sizes, together with layers of mortar. These may be the remains of a structure which is part of the Mound but, some of the stones and mortar may have rolled down the slope. As well as the mortar, there was an oyster shell and a piece of possible struck quartz.

Finally, we tested the idea that there was a path round the north side of the Mound giving access to the Flat Area. A possible path was excavated but there was not enough time to explore this further.

Introduction

Background

The location of Eddlewood Castle [National Grid Reference NS 72342 52972 and National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) ID 74524] is shown in Figure 1.

The site was initially visited by Clutha Archaeology in July 2023 and the area matched the following description of Eddlewood Castle in WoSAS (Pin: 12645).

"The Castle of Eddlewood was situated on the Meikle Burn, short distance below the confluence of Blackbog and Simsonland burns, and within the wall which encloses the High Parks of Hamilton. Its site is marked by a mound of rubbish and the fragment of a wall."

The 'mound of rubbish' or Mound with the exposed stone wall is clearly visible today with a Flat Area located beside it. From the Flat Area there is a steep drop down to the Meikle Burn.

A visit to Hamilton Library archives, in November 2023, revealed that the site appears on the estate plan of the High Parks prepared for the Duke of Hamilton by William Douglas in 1776. On the estate plan, in our Survey Area, a mound had been drawn with the word 'castle' written on it.

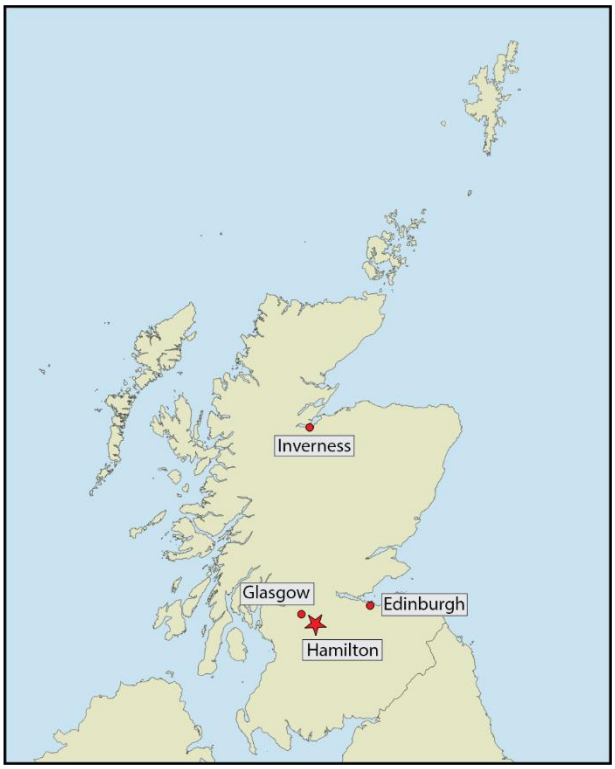
On 31 August 2023 , vegetation clearance of the site was conducted by Clutha Archaeology and Chris McGinley, Countryside Ranger Team Leader at South Lanarkshire Council during which a badger sett was identified on the Flat Area of the site. The sett was later shown to be not currently active.

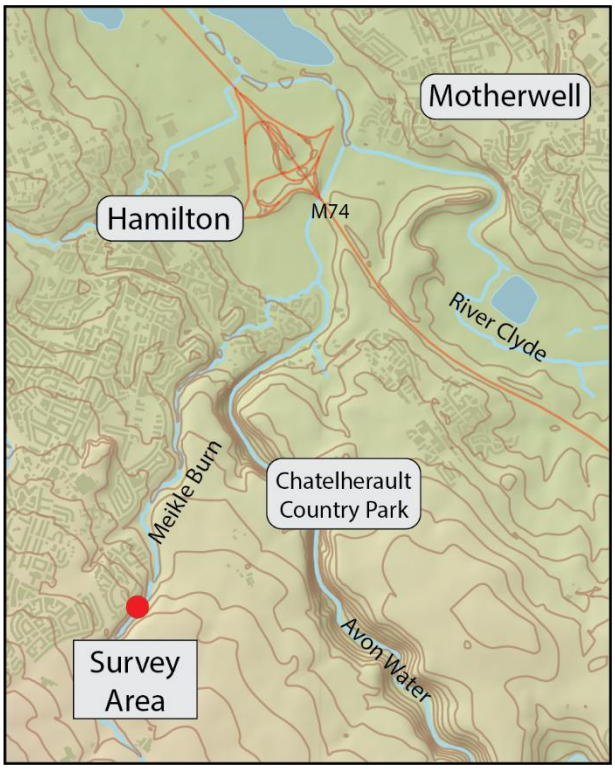
The site is next to the Eddlewood housing estate, in a wooded area above the Meikle Burn. There is a steep slope to the east, down to the burn, while the ground to the west rises up to the fence which marks the edge of the estate. To the north and south of the site there are steep sided ditches which drain water from the estate. The site has the appearance of a promontory formed by a Flat Area with steep slopes on three sides while the fourth side gives access to the higher ground on which the housing estate was built in the 20th century. The Flat Area has a Mound on it, formed of soil and bedrock on which there is a substantial stone wall.

A Total Station survey of the site was conducted on 31 October 2023, by Clutha Archaeology to establish the Local Coordinate System for recording the location of our archaeological activity.

The site is part of the designated Country Park and the Valley Woodlands National Nature Reserve (NNR). Permission for excavation within the Country Park was granted by South Lanarkshire Council Countryside and Greenspace Service.

Location: 3-Maps





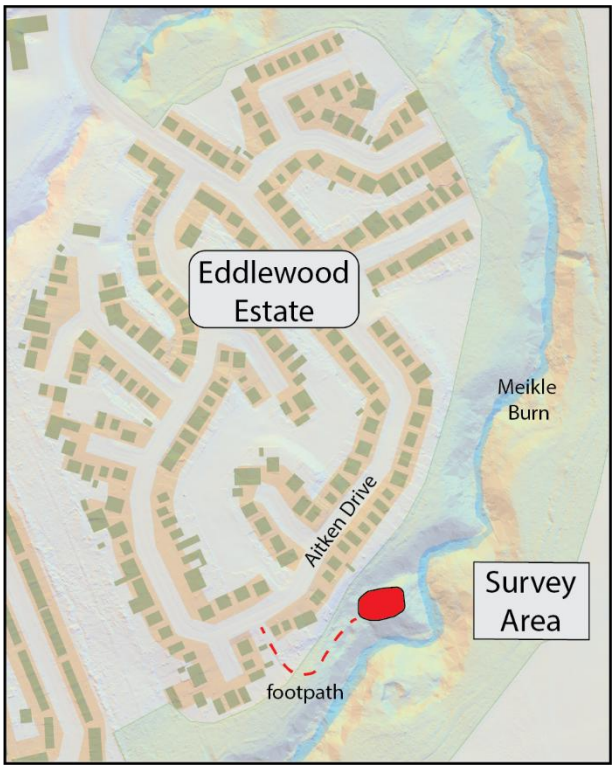
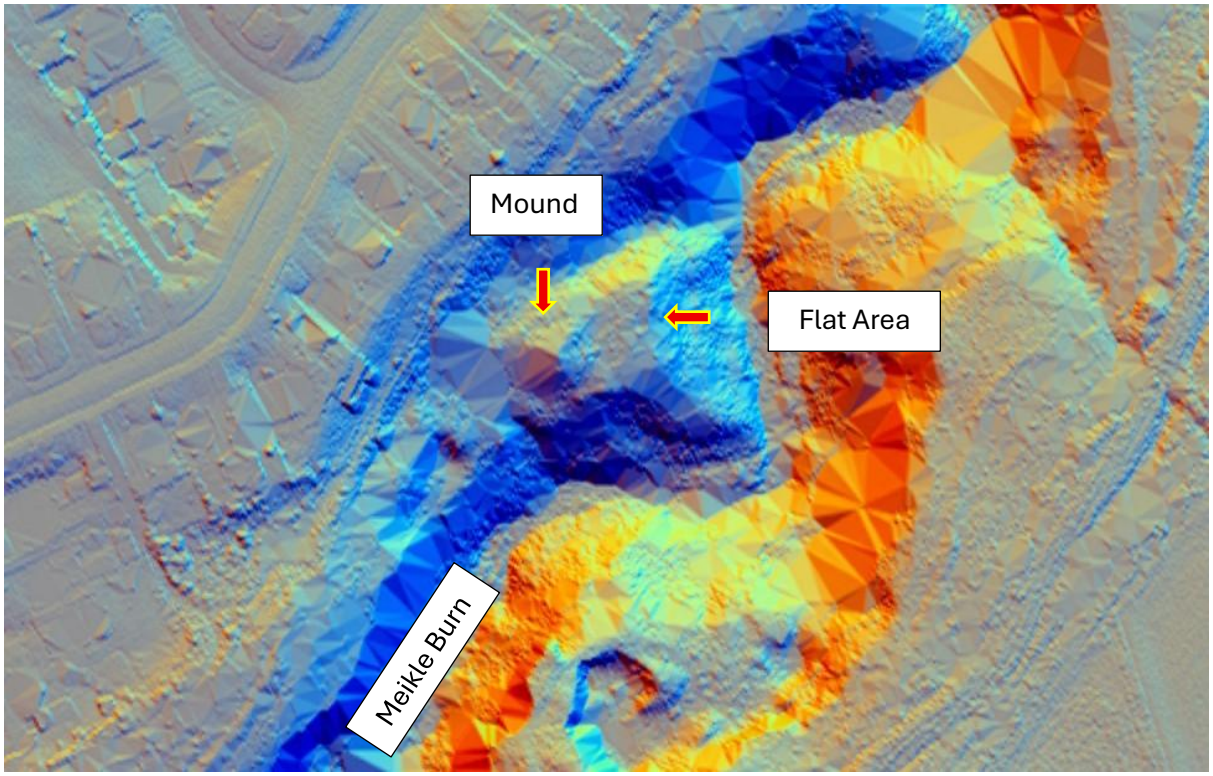


Figure 1.

The Survey Area is located beside the Eddlewood housing estate at the edge of, but still inside Chatelherault Country Park, much of which lies between the River Clyde and the Meikle Burn. The area is similar to other Promontory sites in the Clyde Valley and is one of many such sites noted in the Clyde Valley Archaeological Research Framework (CVARF).

The Survey Area was land owned at one time by the Duke of Hamilton. His 18th century plan of the estate shows a castle at this location.

Survey Area – LiDAR



This is a LiDAR image of the Survey Area, marked above in Figure1

The blue and orange colours are the result of “hillshading” which highlights the steep sides of the Meikle Burn. The outline of the houses and roads of the Eddlewood Estate can be seen on the left of the LiDAR image.

The LiDAR data is

NS75SW_50CM_DTM_PHASE3.tif

from

https://remotesensingdata.gov.scot/data#/list?lidar/phase-3

This tif file was processed using the Relief Visualization Toolbox from

https://iaps.zrc-sazu.si/en/rvt

to produce “Hillshading from multiple directions” as recommended by the National Library of Scotland.

Location of Trenches

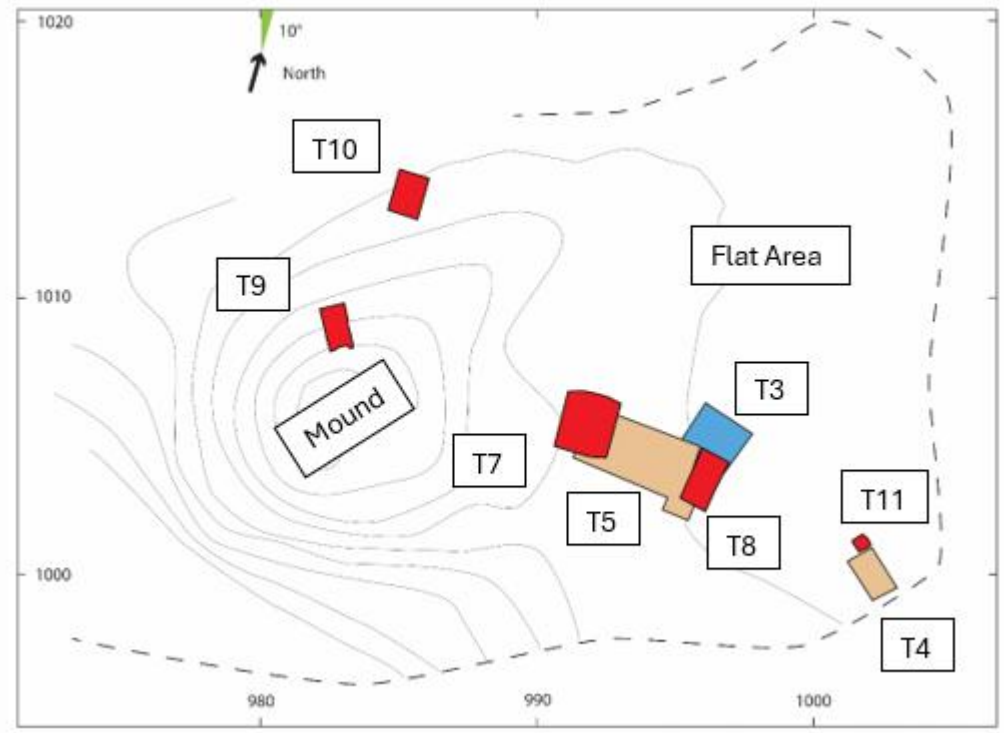


Figure 2. The red trenches were excavated in October 2025 and the light brown trenches were excavated in August 2025, while the blue trench is from July 2024. The contour lines show the general shape of the Mound, the top of which is approximately 4m above the Flat Area.

Approximate size of each trench

Trench	Size (metres)
3	2 x 2
4	1 x 1.5
5	2 x 4 plus a 1 x 1 extension at SE corner
7	2 x 2
8	1 x 2
9	1 x 1.5 (approximate)
10	1 x 1.5 (approximate)
11	0.5 x 0.5

These figures are to the nearest 0.5m and assume the trenches are rectangular. The accurate size and shape of each trench can be seen in the images and photographs shown in the Sections below which describe the trenches.

Project Aims and Objectives

The aim of the Eddlewood Castle excavation in October 2025 was to continue our exploration of the Flat Area and begin an excavation of the Mound. In particular

- Trench T7 was dug to explore where the Flat Area meets the Mound.
- Trench T8 investigates the part of the Flat Area where pottery sherds were found in August 2025.
- Trench T9 is our initial investigation of the Mound.
- Trench T10 looks for a path round the North side of the Mound.
- Trench T11 explores the geology of the area near the edge of the Flat Area.

Methodology

The excavation was carried out by Clutha Archaeology Group between 22 and 25 October 2025. All work was undertaken by hand and a total of five areas were explored. The work was carried out in conjunction with South Lanarkshire Council and in particular Chris McGinley, Countryside Ranger Team Leader of the Countryside & Greenspace Service, who provided invaluable help.

The participants were

Steve Bell, Peter Dunn, Shona MacLean, Garry McCallum, Chris McGinley, Joanne Roberts, Ailsa Smith, Ed Smith, Jean Tumilty, Tom Tumilty, Ross Wood.

Photogrammetry was used to record the trenches and the resulting images were rendered using Meshlab. The light-level was uneven in this wooded area and there were problems with the colour and brightness of the images produced. The weather conditions were reasonably good for general photography but the area is wooded and the low light-level was challenging.

Results

The results in this section should be read together with the data in the Appendix which lists the Small Finds and the photographs taken during the excavation.

The Appendix shows that most Small Finds came from trenches T7 and T8.

Trench T7

Trench T7 was excavated to explore the area where the Mound meets the Flat Area. We found some information about the nature of the Mound but did not locate any built edge or a significant change of Context in this area.

The plan view of trench T7 on Day 4. The large stones in this trench probably rolled down from the top of the Mound. The sondage in the lower half of the image goes down to a layer with a lighter orange colour (Context 703) unlike the upper half of the image (Context 702).

Side Elevation

Side Elevation was imaged, looking in this direction. It shows a darker layer (702) sitting on top of the lighter layer (703). There is a very narrow layer of topsoil (701),

Context	Description
701	Thin layer of dead vegetation covering the forest floor. Leaves, twigs and roots. About 1 cm thick.
702	Dark sandy soil with about 15% large grit and small pebbles About 20cm to 30cm deep. This is very similar to the layer below (703) except it is darker. There were finds in this layer.
703	Light brown sand, firm compaction, thin roots, and stones ranging in size from small pebbles to medium-large sub angular stones spread generally across trench. This context is similar to 802 in trench T8. The context extends to the bottom of the trench at a bit over 50cm deep. The finds include some pottery sherds with glaze together with charcoal, mortar and oyster shells.
704	Large boulders

Context	Interpretation
701	Forest litter formed recently by leaves and twigs falling from trees. Small plants grow here. It is possible that some of the topsoil was removed with the leaf litter when the area was cleared for excavation.
702	Possibly the natural geology (703) contaminated by the dark topsoil.
703	Possibly the natural geology of this site which can also be seen in trenches T8 and T11 except that the larger stones are larger than those found in these trenches. At some point these larger stones become 704. It may be that we have the natural geology mixed with large stones used in the structure on the Mound.
704	These may have rolled down from a structure on top of the Mound.

There was not a sharp division between 702 and 703. The two contexts merged into each other but the top of 702 was noticeably darker than the bottom of 703.

Conclusion

There are some large boulders here which probably rolled down from the top of the Mound. The underlying geology of the Mound here, looks similar to the Contexts found in trenches T8 and T11 but there is a darker layer on top. There is no sign here of any solid bedrock or pile of rubbish which form part of the Mound elsewhere. There is no sign of a sudden change in geology where the Flat Area meets the Mound and no sign of an artificial edge to the Mound.

Some of the small finds in trench T7 are similar to those found in trenches T5 and T8; there were pieces of pottery in the layer with Contexts 702 and 703.

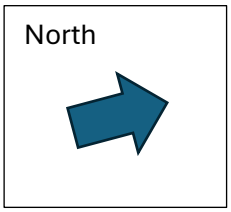
We probably did not reach the ‘true’ Mound in trench T7. We did not find any of the bedrock, visible elsewhere.

Trench T8

This trench was dug to

- examine the Contexts in the centre of the Flat Area, possibly down to a solid sandstone layer,
- record the depths at which pottery is found and
- test the idea that there may be built structures in the Flat Area.

Plan views of trench T8



Only the central 1m x 1m area was excavated to a deeper level.

Plan view of trench T8 on Day 1

Plan view on Day3

Oblique view on Day4

These photos show that the layers of sand and stone (Context 802) in trench T8 became a sandy layer with few stones on Day 4.

Side Elevation of trench T8

Most of the finds came from here.

Side Elevation of trench T8 on Day 3.

This gives a clear view of Context (802) which fills most of the trench.

Context (802) is similar to the natural geology visible in trench T11.

For comparison, this image of trench T4 shows the natural geology visible near the edge of the Flat Area.

Near trench T11.

Context	Description
801	Top soil layer, mid-brown, loose, sandy with a mix of approximately 10% sub angular small and large pebbles and 10% medium-large sub angular stones across whole of trench. This context covers the entire trench. It varies in depth from 1 to 10cm.
802	Light brown sand, firm compaction, thin roots, and stones ranging in size from small pebbles to medium-large sub angular stones spread generally across trench. This context lies between a depth of 10 and 40cms. Most of the finds came from this context.
803	At a depth of approximately 40cms we reached, on Day 4, a sandy layer with only a few small stones.

Context	Interpretation
801	Organic woodland topsoil. Forest litter formed recently by leaves and twigs falling from trees. Small plants grow here.
802	Possibly the natural geology of this site which can be seen in trench T11. However, the small finds indicate that people were interacting with this layer of sand and stone.
803	This may correspond to the sandy layer which can be seen at the bottom of trench T11.

The topsoil (801) is similar to the other Flat Area trench T11. However, the depth is variable, with a maximum of about 10cm. Animal and tree root activity carries the topsoil to deeper levels.

Context (802) looks similar to the natural geology visible in trenches T4 and T11. Both comprise a light brown sandy soil with stones ranging in size from small pebbles to medium-large sub angular stones. The major difference is that pottery sherds were found in trench T8 but not in T4 or T11.

Conclusion

Possible medieval and post medieval pottery sherds were found at all depths of this trench between 11cm and 40cm.

The geology of this trench looks similar to that in trench T4 and T11.

There were no structures found in trench T8.

Why do we get possible medieval pottery in trench T8, in a context where the geology seems natural? It may be that people in the medieval period were active on this site, possibly building and living in a structure on the Mound while digging pits on the Flat Area. An excavation of the Mound may help.

Trench T9

This trench was excavated to give us an initial view of the construction of the Mound.

Plan view.

The yellow arrow points to a patch of mortar.

Front Elevation.

The arrow points to a possible quarry-cut stone.

A possible quarry-cut stone.

It stands, in part, above the ground surface and is covered in moss.

A closer view of the layer of mortar.

Context	Description
901	Thin layer of dead vegetation covering the forest floor. Leaves, twigs and roots. About 1 cm thick.
902	Mid-brown friable sandy soil with a 5 – 10% mixture of well rounded pebbles and small subangular stones. Various inclusions; pine cones, roots, acorns, quartz, small strips of plastic, pieces of mortar and oyster shells.
903	Sub angular stones surrounded by 902. They range from small up to about 17 x 27 x 7 cm.
904	Rectangular block of quarry-cut stone.
905	Orange mortar with inclusions (Find SF 16)

Context	Interpretation
901	Forest litter formed recently by leaves and twigs falling from trees. Small plants grow here.
902	The soil which has built up over a long period of time.
903	These may have been used as packing; to fill in the gaps between the rectangular blocks of quarry cut stone (904). Also they may have been used for the cheaper sections of wall that are structurally and visually less important.
904	Used for building. They were used to build the walls on top of the Mound.
905	A sign of building activity.

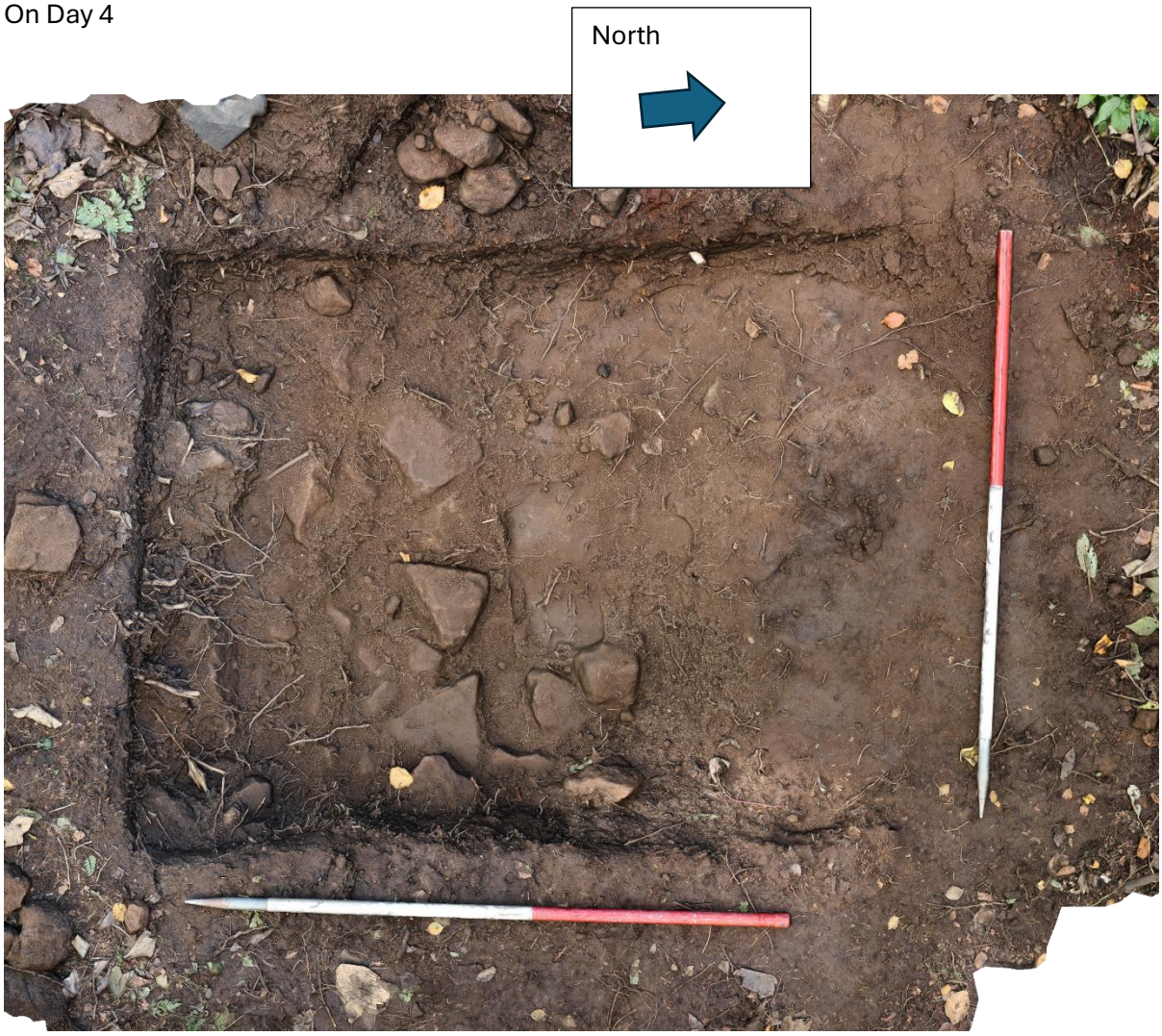
Conclusion

This small window into the Mound shows some kind of structure made of stone blocks. Some of the stones seemed to be held in place by mortar while others may have rolled down from above. It is not clear how this space relates to the walls on top of the Mound.

Was there a structure built under the floor outlined by the walls on top of the Mound?

Trench 10

On Day 4

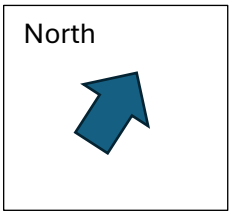


Trench T10 was excavated to look for a possible path, round the north side of the Mound, giving access to the Flat Area.

The trench revealed a mixture of sandy soil with small to medium stones. Some of the loose stones may have rolled down from the Mound but, at the moment, there is no evidence for a constructed path. Unfortunately, there was not enough time to complete the excavation and more investigation is required.

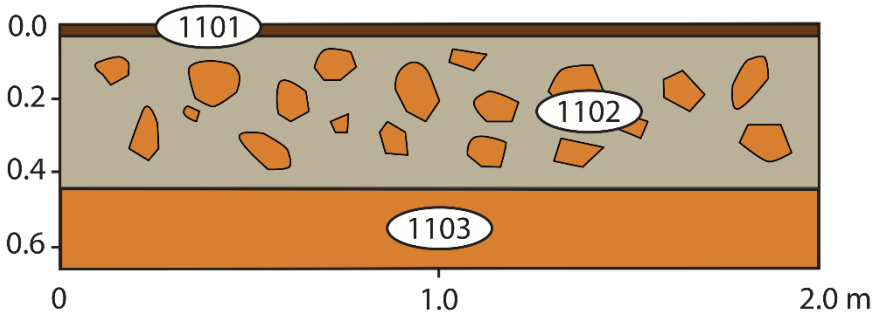
Trench 11

This trench was dug to explore the geology of the edge of the Flat Area. The excavation in August 2025 suggested that the geology is natural but this time a professional geologist visited the site and gave his opinion.



View of trench T11 looking vertically down. The area of the trench is approximately 0.5 x 0.5 and its depth is 0.65m.

It was not possible to get a photograph of the Side Elevation of this trench because there was not enough space to get the camera into the trench. However, the following sketch was prepared.



Sketch of the vertical elevation of trench T11, showing the Contexts described below.

Context	Description
1101	Dark brown silt, loose, fine root disturbance, 10% small and medium sized sub angular stones throughout. Depth of layer = 1cm
1102	Orange brown silt matrix, loose. There are some fine roots mixed with this context. Depth of layer = 42cm. Small-medium sub angular stones which are spread across the whole trench.
1103	Horizontal layers of sandstone and siltstone. Depth of layer = 21cm

Context	Interpretation
1101	Forest litter formed recently by leaves and twigs falling from trees. Small plants grow here.
1102	Natural decay of sandstone and siltstone bedrock.
1103	Natural layers of bedrock.

A professional geologist visited the site and gave his opinion that the geology here is natural. He pointed to layers of sandstone alternating with layers of siltstone which show that river action contributed to the formation of this area over a prolonged period of time (geological time). The angular stones were formed by the natural decay of the bedrock.

The significance of this, is that we are finding similar areas of sand and rock elsewhere in the site. In particular trench T8, has a similar layers of light brown sand mixed with stone (perhaps it's a little darker). The major difference is that trench T8 contains pottery sherds.

One explanation for this is that the natural geology was disturbed by human activity, in some parts of the Flat Area. The edge of the Flat Area, where the geologist examined the ground, shown no sign of human activity but elsewhere, closer to the Mound, people were at work, digging pits.

Other explanations are possible, involving people bringing pottery in from elsewhere, at any time.

Appendix

Small Finds Register

SF No.	Context	Description	Material	Photo	Date / Initials
1	Previous spoil	Pottery sherd with glaze, above Terram from trench 5, NW corner, 6cm below surface	ceramic		22/10/25 JR
2	802	Pottery sherd with glaze, 11cm below surface	ceramic	2952 2953	22/10/25 JR
3	802	Pottery sherd with glaze, 16cm below surface	ceramic	2954 2955	22/10/25 SM
4	802	Pottery sherd with glaze, 15cm below surface	ceramic	3062 3063	22/10/25 SM
5	701	Possible plaster	plaster	3064 3065	22/10/25 RW
6	701	Rusty nail	metal	3066	22/10/25 RW
7	802	Pottery sherd with glaze, 15c below surface	ceramic	3067 3068	22/10/25 JR
8	902	Possible piece of struck quartz	stone	3069	22/10/25
9	802	Pottery sherd with glaze, 16cm below surface	ceramic	3070 3071	23/10/25 SM
10	802	Pottery sherd with glaze, 16cm below surface	ceramic	3072 3073	23/10/25 SM
11	702	Metal object, 5cm below surface	metal	3074	23/10/25 SB
12	802	Charcoal found beside SF10	charcoal	3075	23/10/25 SM
13	802	Pottery sherd with glaze, 14cm below surface	ceramic	3076 3077	23/10/25 SM
14	802	Pottery sherd with glaze, 14cm below surface	ceramic	3079 3080	23/10/25 SM
15	802	Pottery sherd with glaze, 11cm below surface	ceramic	3081 3082	23/10/25 SM
16	905	Mortar with inclusions	mortar	3078	23/10/25 ES
17	802	Pottery sherd with glaze, 8cm below surface	ceramic	3084 3085	23/10/25 SM
18	802	Pottery sherd with glaze, 8cm below surface	ceramic	3086 3087	23/10/25 SM
19	901	Oyster shell	Shell	3083	23/10/25 CM
20	802	Pottery sherd with glaze, 20cm below surface	ceramic	3088 3089	23/10/25 JR
21	802	Pottery sherd with glaze, 23cm below surface	ceramic	3253 254	23/10/25 JR
22	802	Charcoal/coal, 20cm below surface	charcoal	3255	23/10/5 JR

SF No.	Context	Description	Material	Photo	Date / Initials
23	802	Pottery sherd with glaze, 23cm below surface	ceramic	3256 3257	23/0/25 SM
24	802	Charcoal found under stone layer, 20cm below surface	charcoal	3258	23/10/25 SM
25	802	Pottery sherd with glaze, 22cm below surface	ceramic	3259 3260	23/10/25 SM
26	802	2 glazed pottery sherds, 28cm below surface	ceramic	3261	24/10/25 SM
27	802	Pottery sherd with glaze found with SF 28, 27cm below surface	ceramic	3262 3263	24/10/25 SM
28	802	Charcoal found with SF 27, 27cm below surface	charcoal	3264	24/10/25 SM
29	802	Pottery sherd with glaze, 22m below surface	ceramic	3265 3266	24/10/25 JR
30	802	Pottery sherd with glaze, 15cm below surface	ceramic	3267 3268	24/10/25 JR
31	702/703	Charcoal, 30cm below surface	charcoal	3332	24/10/25 CM
32	702/703	Mortar, 40cm below surface	mortar	3333	24/10/25 ES
33	702/703	Mortar, 30cm below surface	mortar	3334	24/10/5 RW
34	702/703	Pottery sherd with glaze, 19cm below surface	ceramic	3432 3433	24/10/25 RW
35	802	Pottery sherd with glaze, 39cm below surface	ceramic	3434 3435	24/10/25 JR
36	702/703	Oyster shell, ~30cm below surface	shell		24/10/25
37	802	Pottery sherd with glaze	ceramic	3436 3437	24/10/25
38	702/703	Oyster shell, ~30cm below surface	shell	3438	24/10/25
39	702/703	Slag, ~30cm below surface	slag	3439 3440	24/10/25
40	702/703	Worked stone	stone	3441	24/10/25 RW
41	702/703	Worked stone	stone	3442	24/10/25 RW
42	702/703	Pottery sherd with glaze, 30cm below surface	ceramic	3512 3513	25/10/25
43	702/703	Mortar/quartz, 30cm below surface	mortar	3516	25/10/25 CM
44	702/703	Pottery sherd with glaze, 30 cm below surface	ceramic	3517 3518	25/10/25 GM
45	702/703	Pottery sherd with glaze, 30cm below surface	ceramic	3519 3520	25/10/25 GM
46	702/703	Charcoal	charcoal	3615	25/10/25 PD

Photogrammetry Photos Eddlewood October 2025

Photo No.	Description	Computer folder	Date Day 1 = 22/10/25
iPad	Trench 8 after initial cleaning; +2 yellow discs		22/10/25
2956-3020	Trench 9 after topsoil removed		22/10/25
3021-3061	Trench 8 after more cleaning		22/10/25
iPad	Trench 8 scan start day 2		23/10/25
3090-3137	Trench 7		23/10/25
3138-3209	Trench 9		23/10/25
3210-3251	Trench 8		23/10/25
iPad	Trench 7 + stations		23/10/25
iPad	Trench 9 + stations		23/10/25
iPad	Trench 10 + stations		23/10/25
3269-3326	Trench 9 when finished		23/10/25
3335-3375	Trench 8		24/10/25
3376-3397	Trench 11		24/10/25
3398-3430	Trench 8 before backfilling		24/10/25
3443-3509	Trench 7		25/10/25
3521-3561	Trench 11		25/10/25
3563-3614	Trench 10		25/10/25
			25/10/25

General Photos Eddlewood October 2025

Photo No.	Description	Direction Facing	Date Day 1 = 22/10/25
2952	Find 2, side 1, from trench 8	-	22/10/25
2953	Find 2, side 2, from trench 8	-	22/10/25
2954	Find 3, side 1, from trench 8	-	22/10/25
2955	Find 3, side 2, from trench 8	-	22/10/25
3062	Find 4, side 1, from trench 8	-	22/10/25
3063	Find 4, side 2, from trench 8	-	22/10/25
3064	Find 5, side 1, from trench 7	-	22/10/25
3065	Find 5, side 2, from trench 7	-	22/10/25
3066	Find 6 from trench 7	-	22/10/25
3067	Find 7, side 1, from trench 8	-	22/10/25
3068	Find 7, side 2, from trench 8	-	22/10/25
3069	Find 8 from trench 9	-	23/10/25
3070	Find 9, side 1, from trench 8	-	23/10/25
3071	Find 9, side 2, from trench 8	-	23/10/25
3072	Find 10, side 1, from trench 8	-	23/10/25
3073	Find 10, side 2, from trench 8	-	23/10/25
3074	Find 11 from trench 7	-	23/10/25
3075	Find 12 from trench 8	-	23/10/25
3076	Find 13, side 1, from trench 8	-	23/10/25
3077	Find 13, side 2, from trench 8	-	23/10/25
3078	Find 16 from trench 9	-	23/10/25
3079	Find 14, side 1, from trench 8	-	23/10/25
3080	Find 14, side 2, from trench 8	-	23/10/25
3081	Find 15, side 1, from trench 8	-	23/10/25
3082	Find 15, side 2, from trench 8	-	23/10/25
3083	Find 19 from trench 9	-	23/10/25
3084	Find 17, side 1, from trench 8	-	23/10/25
3085	Find 17, side 2, from trench 8	-	23/10/25
3086	Find 18, side 1, from trench 8	-	23/10/25
3087	Find 18, side 2, from trench 8	-	23/10/25
3088	Find 20, side 1, from trench 8	-	23/10/25
3089	Find 20, side 2, from trench 8	-	23/10/25
3252	Find 21 in situ trench 8	-	23/10/25
3253	Find 21, side 1, from trench 8	-	23/10/25
3254	Find 21, side 2, from trench 8	-	23/10/25
3255	Find 22 from trench 8	-	23/10/25
3256	Find 23, side 1, from trench 8	-	23/10/25
3257	Find 23, side 2, from trench 8	-	23/10/25
3258	Find 24 from trench 8	-	23/10/25
3259	Find 25, side 1, from trench 8	-	24/10/25
3260	Find 25, side 2, from trench 8	-	24/10/25
3261	Find 26 from trench 8	-	24/10/25
3262	Find 27, side 1, from trench 8	-	24/10/25
3263	Find 27, side 2, from trench 8	-	24/10/25
3264	Find 28 from trench 8	-	24/10/25

Photo No.	Description	Direction Facing	Date Day 1 = 22/10/25
3265	Find 29, side 1, from trench 8	-	24/10/25
3266	Find 29, side 2, from trench 8	-	24/10/25
3267	Find 30, side 1, from trench 8	-	24/10/25
3268	Find 30, side 2, from trench 8	-	24/10/25
3327	General views	-	24/10/25
3328	General views	-	24/10/25
3329	General views	-	24/10/25
3330	General views	-	24/10/25
3331	General views	-	24/10/25
3332	Find 31 from trench 7	-	24/10/25
3333	Find 32 from trench 7	-	24/10/25
3334	Find 33 from trench 7	-	24/10/25
3432	Find 34, side 1, from trench 7	-	25/10/25
3433	Find 34, side 2, from trench 7	-	25/10/25
3434	Find 35, side 1, from trench 8	-	25/10/25
3435	Find 35, side 2, from trench 8	-	25/10/25
3436	Find 37, side 1, from trench 8	-	25/10/25
3437	Find 37, side 2, from trench 8	-	25/10/25
3438	Find 38 from trench 7	-	25/10/25
3439	Find 39, side 1, from trench 7	-	25/10/25
3440	Find 39, side 2, from trench 7	-	25/10/25
3441	Find 40 from trench 7	-	25/10/25
3442	Find 41 from trench 7	-	25/10/25
3510	People working	-	25/10/25
3511	People working	-	25/10/25
3512	Find 42, side 1, from trench 7	-	25/10/25
3513	Find 42, side 2, from trench 7	-	25/10/25
3514	People working	-	25/10/25
3515	People working	-	25/10/25
3516	Find 43 from trench 7	-	25/10/25
3517	Find 44, side 1, from trench 7	-	25/10/25
3518	Find 44, side 2, from trench 7	-	25/10/25
3519	Find 45, side 1, from trench 7	-	25/10/25
3520	Find 45, side 2, from trench 7	-	25/10/25

Report by Derek Hall

Pottery found in Trench T3 in July 2024

Descriptions of Small Finds by Derek Hall

Project: Eddlewood Castle **Site:** Eddlewood **Date:** 8-10/7/24

SF No	Context	Description	Spot Date	Photo
3	TP3/002	Bodysherd in a green glazed Reduced Redware fabric. Scottish. Same vessel as SF4 and SF5?	16 – 18th	100-1080
4	TP3/002	Bodysherd in a green glazed Reduced Redware fabric. Scottish. Same vessel as SF3 and SF5?	16 – 18th	100-1083
5	TP3/002	Bodysherd in a green glazed Reduced Redware fabric. Scottish. Same vessel as SF3 and SF4?	16 – 18th	100 1082
6	TP3/002	Bodysherd in a slightly micaceous splash glazed Redware fabric with a light grey core and a slightly purple surface. Scottish.	13 – 15th	SF6 3002
7	TP3/002	Bodysherd in a Reduced grey slightly micaceous Redware fabric. Scottish.	15/16th	121300 121307
8	TP3/002	Bodysherd in a slightly micaceous splash glazed Redware fabric with a light grey core and a slightly purple surface. Scottish.	13 – 15th	121521 121530
9	TP3/002	Bodysherd in a slightly micaceous splash glazed Redware fabric with a light grey core and a slightly purple surface. Scottish.	13 – 15th	121730 121740